

June 2003

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منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COUNCIL

Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session

Rome, 23-28 June 2003

**Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO
Council on its Activities in 2002**

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DECISION 2003/EB.A/2 FROM THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 2003

Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002

The Board approved the Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002 (WFP/EB.A/2003/4) with changes to paragraph 136 that will read as follows:

The Executive Board of the World Food Programme (WFP) suggests that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) may wish to:

- encourage governments, other bodies, Funds and Programmes of the United Nations to ensure that Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Poverty-Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) and other national poverty-reduction planning documents take into account the food and nutritional security situation and, in particular, meet the needs of vulnerable populations;
- encourage United Nations agencies, Funds and Programmes to strengthen their partnerships so that food aid, when and where justified, can play a complementary role in the fields of health, education, nutrition, capacity-building and asset creation, and in the supply of inputs for rural development;
- invite additional countries to become donors—facilitating this process for them—and urge donors to increase their multilateral contributions, thereby broadening global solidarity and support for combating hunger;
- encourage the sharing and collaborative review of all United Nations agencies' human resources policies to ensure that they are gender sensitive and allow staff to pursue a balance between their professional and private lives; this would strengthen the gender balance goal articulated at the Beijing Conference on Women;
- support ongoing ECHA/UNDG efforts to develop a strategy and flexible resource mobilization and programming mechanisms to facilitate the transition from relief to development; it may also wish to highlight the importance of preventing depletion of productive assets, helping rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and enabling returnees or resettled populations to restore their livelihoods or learn new skills for recovery in transition situations;
- urge the United Nations Funds and Programmes to pursue joint programming, taking into account efficiency and the impact on the intended beneficiaries;
- continue to support efforts to coordinate inter-agency activities, including logistics, telecommunications, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and UNJLC.

In accordance with its decision 2000/EB.A/2, of 22 May 2000, the Board requested that the Annual Report be forwarded as amended to ECOSOC and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council, along with the Board's decisions and recommendations for 2002 and the present decision, in fulfilment of the reporting obligations of the Board under General Regulation VI.3.

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
First Regular Session**

Rome, 11–14 February 2002

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Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2002/12
14 February 2002
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Executive Board Bureau

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| President: | H.E. Georges Ruphin (Madagascar) |
| Vice-President: | Mr Anthony Beattie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) |
| Member: | Mr Govindan Nair (India) |
| Member: | Mr Víctor Hugo Morales Meléndez (Mexico) |
| Member: | Mr János Kovács (Hungary) |
| Rapporteur: | Ms Nehal Hegazy (Egypt) |

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 2002

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DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Board adopted the agenda as orally amended (Annex I).

11 February 2002

Election of the Bureau of the Executive Board and Appointment of the Rapporteur

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Board, the Executive Board elected H.E. Georges Ruphin (Madagascar, List A) as President for a one-year term.

The Board elected as Vice-President Mr Anthony Beattie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, List D). The representatives of India, Mr Govindan Nair (List B); Mexico, Mr Víctor Hugo Morales Meléndez (List C); and Hungary, Mr János Kovács (List E) were elected as members of the Bureau, representing the other three WFP electoral lists for a one-year term.

In accordance with Rule XII of its Rules of Procedure, the Board appointed Ms Nehal Hegazy (Egypt) Rapporteur of the First Regular Session of 2002.

11 February 2002

The decisions and recommendations in the current report will be implemented by the Secretariat in light of the Board's deliberations, the main points of which will be reflected in the summary of the work of the session.

CURRENT AND FUTURE STRATEGIC ISSUES

2002/EB.1/1 Current and Future Strategic Issues

The Board took note of the Executive Director's oral presentation on strategic issues facing the Programme.

11 February 2002

FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

2002/EB.1/2 Cash and Investment Management: Level of Financial Investment and Investment Policy

The Board approved document WFP/EB.1/2002/4-A/1 and:

- took note of the Programme's investment levels as well as the policies, strategies and steps adopted by the Secretariat for the management of WFP's cash resources in the most efficient, prudent and transparent manner;
- decided that it would regularly review the investment activities of the



Programme, at the time of the review of the audited biennial financial statements;

- took note of the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/2 and WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/3); and
- requested that a detailed analysis be provided of the reasons for the current level of cash balances and that an appropriate level of cash balances be indicated, together with the steps to be taken to reduce cash balances to that level, to be presented to the Board for consideration at its October 2002 session.

12 February 2002

2002/EB.1/3

Balances of Projects Closed Prior to 2001 and Migrated to WINGS

The Board approved document WFP/EB.1/2002/4-B/1 and:

- took note of the status of the financial balances of closed projects migrated to WINGS and of the actions being taken by the Secretariat to complete the analysis and discussions with donors to clear all contributions and balances of closed projects;
- looked forward to the report on the outcome of this exercise, in the course of the submission of the biennial audited financial statements in October 2002;
- took note of the comments and recommendations of the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/2 and WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/3); and
- encouraged the Secretariat to consult with donors on a bilateral basis regarding the reprogramming, whenever possible, of the unused resources to fund projects of interest to the donors, or underfunded projects.

12 February 2002

EVALUATION REPORTS

2002/EB.1/4

Summary Report of the Mid-term Evaluation of Country Programme—Mauritania (1998–2002)

The Board noted the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.1/2002/5/1) and noted also the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/8). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

12 February 2002

2002/EB.1/5

Summary Report of the Evaluation of Somalia PRRO 6073.00

The Board noted the recommendations contained in this evaluation report



(WFP/EB.1/2002/5/4) and noted also the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/11). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

12 February 2002

2002/EB.1/6 Summary Report of the Evaluation of Uganda PRRO 6176.00

The Board noted the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.1/2002/5/2) and noted also the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/9). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

12 February 2002

2002/EB.1/7 Summary Report of the Evaluation of Ethiopia PRRO 6180.00

The Board noted the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.1/2002/5/3) and noted also the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/10). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

13 February 2002

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.1/8 Country Strategy Outline—Mauritania

The Board endorsed the Country Strategy Outline for Mauritania (WFP/EB.1/2002/6) and authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the formulation of a Country Programme, which should take into account the comments of the Board.

12 February 2002

2002/EB.1/9 Country Programme—Bhutan (2002–2007)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Bhutan (2002–2007) (WFP/EB.1/2002/7/2).

13 February 2002

2002/EB.1/10 Country Programme—Yemen (2002–2007)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Yemen (2002–2007) (WFP/EB.1/2002/7/1).



13 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/11 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Uganda 10121.0**

The Board approved PRRO for Uganda 10121.0—Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/2).

12 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/12 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Ethiopia 10127.0**

The Board approved PRRO Ethiopia 10127.0—Food Assistance for Refugees in Ethiopia and for Refugee Repatriation (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/5).

13 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/13 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Indonesia 10069.0**

The Board approved PRRO Indonesia 10069.0—Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Urban Poor (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/4).

13 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/14 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Myanmar 10066.1**

The Board approved PRRO Myanmar 10066.1—Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State of Myanmar (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/6).

13 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/15 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Nepal 10058.1**

The Board approved PRRO Nepal 10058.1—Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/3).

13 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/16 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Sudan 10122.0**

The Board approved PRRO Sudan 10122.0—Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/7).



13 February 2002

**2002/EB.1/17 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board
Approval—Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10116.0**

The Board approved PRRO Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10116.0—Food Aid for Relief and Recovery of Refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo) (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/1).

13 February 2002

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

**2002/EB.1/18 A Decade of Change: Renewal and Transformation of the World Food
Programme, 1992–2002**

The Board considered the document WFP/EB.1/2002/9, and expressed appreciation for the extensive and continuing organizational reform efforts of the Secretariat under the guidance of the Executive Director.

12 February 2002

2002/EB.1/19 Appointment of the Executive Director

The Executive Board noted the information provided by the Director-General on his and the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Mr James T. Morris as Executive Director of the World Food Programme.

It requested the President to address to the new Executive Director the congratulations of the Board and to inform him of the desire of the Board to work with him in close and harmonious collaboration.

13 February 2002

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**2002/EB.1/20 Summary of the Work of the Third Regular Session of the Executive
Board, 2001**

The Board endorsed the summary of its Third Regular Session of 2001. The final summary will be contained in document WFP/EB.3/2001/15.

13 February 2002

OTHER BUSINESS

**2002/EB.1/21 Follow-up to ECOSOC and General Assembly Resolutions on Actions
to Be Taken by the Executive Boards of the United Nations Funds and
Programmes, and Oral Report of the Joint Meeting of the Executive
Boards of UNDP/UNFPA and UNICEF, with the Participation of WFP**



The Board took note, with interest, of the information document WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/7 and requested the Secretariat to produce an additional and more detailed report on the follow-up action required of the Secretariat and the Board pursuant to General Assembly Resolution A/56/201, “Triennial Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System”.

The Board heard with great interest the oral report by its former President, Ms Ulla-Maija Finskas, on the Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA and UNICEF, with the Participation of WFP, which the Bureau attended in January 2002. It took note of the Bureau’s recommendation that such participation be continued so that the relationship between the Rome- and New York-based Boards of the United Nations Funds and Programmes would be strengthened.

13 February 2002

2002/EB.1/22

Process of Consultation between the Executive Board and the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the Appointment of the Executive Director

The Board noted a legal opinion by the Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs of the United Nations and the Legal Counsel of FAO that the procedure that had been followed satisfied the provisions of Article VII.2 of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme, i.e. that “the Executive Director shall be appointed ... after consultation with the Board”.

Considering with regret that the current application of Article VII.2 had not made it possible to conduct a clear and satisfactory consultation, the Board proposed that measures be taken to carry out future consultations in a constructive manner. To that end, it requested the Bureau to examine the matter and to report back to the Board.

13 February 2002

2002/EB.1/23

Information Paper on Non-food Component of Relief Interventions in the Horn of Africa

The Board took note, with interest, of the information document WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/12 and drew particular attention to the recommendations therein. Given that the resourcing of non-food items was part of a broader study within the United Nations system, the Board looked forward to receiving information on the time frame and eventually the



outcome of that review, which could be a basis for further discussions by the Board.

13 February 2002

2002/EB.1/24 Proposals for Making More Efficient Use of the Board's Time

The Board requested that the Bureau look for ways to make the most efficient use of the Board's time to help the Board operate more strategically, and reflect on which types of documents would best lend themselves to less in-depth treatment, such as en-bloc approval. It further decided that the Bureau's recommendations could be applied on a trial basis for the May sessions, if appropriate.

13 February 2002

2002/EB.1/25 Tribute to the Executive Director

The Executive Board paid tribute to Mrs Catherine Bertini and expressed its profound admiration for her leadership, vision and remarkable dedication as the Executive Director of an organization whose progress and evolution she has spearheaded over the last decade.

The Board noted Ms Bertini's determination to improve the situation of women and children around the world, and the human touch she brought to her dealings with beneficiaries, in particular the way she met individuals and made them feel special. This outstanding commitment on the part of the Executive Director to those most in need has shaped WFP into the organization it is today.

14 February 2002



ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. ***Adoption of the Agenda***
 2. ***Election of the Bureau and appointment of the Rapporteur***
 3. ***Current and future strategic issues***
 4. ***Financial and budgetary matters***
 - a) Cash and Investment Management: Level of Financial Investment and Investment Policy
 - b) Balances of Projects Closed Prior to 2001 and Migrated to WINGS
 5. ***Evaluation reports***
 - ◇ Country Programme Mauritania (1998–2002)
 - ◇ Ethiopia PRRO 6180.00
 - ◇ Somalia PRRO 6073.00
 - ◇ Uganda PRRO 6176.00
- Operational matters
6. ***Country Strategy Outlines***
 - ◇ Mauritania
 7. ***Country Programmes***
 - ◇ Bhutan (2002–2007)
 - ◇ Yemen (2002–2007)
 8. ***Projects for Executive Board approval***
 - Protracted relief and recovery operations
 - ◇ Ethiopia 10127.0
 - ◇ Indonesia 10069.0
 - ◇ Myanmar 10066.1
 - ◇ Nepal 10058.1
 - ◇ Sudan 10122.0
 - ◇ Uganda 10121.0
 - ◇ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10116.0



9. ***Organizational and procedural matters***
 - a) A Decade of Change: Renewal and Transformation of the World Food Programme, 1992–2002
 - b) Consultation between the Executive Board and the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the Appointment of the Executive Director
10. ***Summary of the Work of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2001***
11. ***Other business***
12. ***Verification of adopted decisions and recommendations***



ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
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| 1 | Provisional Annotated Agenda | WFP/EB.1/2002/1 |
| Financial and Budgetary Matters | | |
| 4 | Cash and Investment Management: Level of Financial Investment and Investment Policy | WFP/EB.1/2002/4-A/1 |
| | Report by the ACABQ | WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/2 |
| | Report by the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/3 |
| | Balances of Projects Closed Prior to 2001 and Migrated to WINGS | WFP/EB.1/2002/4-B/1 |
| | Report by the ACABQ | WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/2 |
| | Report by the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.1/2002/4(A,B)/3 |
| Evaluation Reports | | |
| 5 | Summary Report of the Mid-term Evaluation of Country Programme—Mauritania (1998–2002) | WFP/EB.1/2002/5/1 |
| | Summary Report of the Evaluation of Uganda PRRO 6176.00 | WFP/EB.1/2002/5/2 |
| | Summary Report of the Evaluation of Ethiopia PRRO 6180.00 | WFP/EB.1/2002/5/3 |
| | Summary Report of the Evaluation of Somalia PRRO 6073.00 | WFP/EB.1/2002/5/4 |
| Country Strategy Outlines | | |
| 6 | Country Strategy Outline—Mauritania | WFP/EB.1/2002/6 |
| Country Programmes | | |
| 7 | Country Programme—Yemen (2002–2007) | WFP/EB.1/2002/7/1 |
| | Country Programme—Bhutan (2002–2007) | WFP/EB.1/2002/7/2 |

Projects for Executive Board Approval



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 8 | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations | |
| | – Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10116.0 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/1 |
| | – Uganda 10121.0 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/2 |
| | – Nepal 10058.1 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/3 |
| | – Indonesia 10069.0 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/4 |
| | – Ethiopia 10127.0 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/5 |
| | – Myanmar 10066.1 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/6 |
| | – Sudan 10122.0 | WFP/EB.1/2002/8/7 |
| Organizational and Procedural matters | | |
| 9 | A Decade of Change: Renewal and Transformation of the World Food Programme, 1992–2002 | WFP/EB.1/2002/9 |
| Verification of Adopted Decisions and Recommendations | | |
| 12 | Decisions and Recommendations of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.1/2002/12 |
| | Summary of the Work of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.1/2002/13* |
| Information Notes | | |
| | Information for Participants | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/1 |
| | Provisional Timetable | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/2 |
| | Provisional List of Documents | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/3/Rev.1 |
| | Provisional List of Participants | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/4/Rev.1 |
| | Report by the Executive Director on Senior Staff Movements (1 October 2001–31 January 2002) | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/5/Rev.1 |
| | List of Planned and Prepared Country Strategy Outlines and Country Programmes | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/6 |
| | Follow-up to ECOSOC and General Assembly Resolutions on Actions to Be Taken by the Executive Boards of the United Nations Funds and Programmes | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/7 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Country Programme— | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/8 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Mauritania (1998–2002) | |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Uganda PRRO 6176.00 | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/9 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Ethiopia PRRO 6180.00 | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/10 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Somalia PRRO 6073.00 | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/11 |
| | Information Paper on Non-food Component of Relief Interventions in the Horn of Africa | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/12 |
| | Assessment of Organizational Change in WFP | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/13 |
| | Status Report on the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) | WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/14 |

* To be issued after endorsement by the Executive Board at its next session.



ANNEX III**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Members of the Executive Board**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Algeria: | H.E. M. Mokhtar Reguieg; Ms. A. Bouabdalah; Mr. A. Hachemi |
| Australia: | H.E. M. Cobban; Ms. K. Elgar |
| Bangladesh: | Mr. N. Sobhan |
| Cameroon: | H.E. M. Z. Perevet; Mr. B.N. Prosper; Ms. C. Ananga Messina; Mr. P. Moumie |
| Canada: | Mr. M.G. Pilote; Mr. C. Parker |
| China: | H.E. M. Shiqing; Ms. W. Weiqin; Ms. L. Yutong; Mr. X. Yong |
| Cuba: | H.E. J. Nuiry Sánchez; Ms. A.M. Navarro Arrúe; Mr. A. Castañón |
| Denmark: | Mr. J.M. Pedersen; Ms. A.S. Hennings; Ms. L. Urban |
| Egypt: | H.E. N.I. Abdel-Latif; Ms. N. Hegazy |
| El Salvador: | H.E. Rodenzno Munguía; Ms. M.E. Jiménez de Mochi Onori; Mr. E. Vides |
| Eritrea: | Mr. Y. Tensue |
| France: | H.E. C. Chereau; Ms. M-P. Fontaine; Mr. S-E. Sjoden; Mr. A. Joly |
| Germany: | H.E. G.F. von Schenck; Mr. R.J. Huber; Ms. S. Hanke; Mr. J. Beißert; Ms. B. Fehling |
| Haiti: | Ms. S. Percy; Mr. P. Saint-Hilaire |
| Hungary: | Mr. J. Kovács |
| India: | Mr. G. Nair |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of: | H.E. M.S. Noori Naeini; Mr. M. Hajikazemi; Mr. S. Fariabi |
| Iraq: | Mr. M.A. Al-Fityan |
| Italy: | Mr. G.D. Magliano; H.E. R. Berlenghi; Mr. G. Martinez Tagliavia; Mr. F. Alessi; Mr. F. Cantone; Mr. D. Lombardo; Mr. F. Foschi |
| Japan: | Mr. M. Ito; Mr. F. Kabuta |



| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Madagascar: | Ms. R.Y.A. Rabemanantsoa; H.E. G. Ruphin; Mr. Monja |
| Mali: | H.E. I.B. Daga; Mr. M.M. Touré |
| Mauritania: | Mr. O.B.S. Mohamed; H.E. H. Ould Ely; Mr. M. Ould Zein; Mr. M. A. Ould El Ghaouth; Mr. M. Abdallah |
| Mexico: | Mr. V. Hernández Lara |
| Netherlands: | H.E. J. Berteling; Mr. J.T.M.G. Steeghs; Mr. J. Bos; Mr. P. Knoope |
| Norway: | Mr. D. Briseid; Ms. Z. Bødtker; Ms. A. Hem |
| Pakistan: | Mr. A. Bashir Khan |
| Peru: | Ms. M. López Bravo de Ruiz; Mr. M. Barreto; Mr. O. Del Aguila Ramírez |
| Romania: | Mr. I. Pavel |
| Russian Federation: | H.E. I. Shapovalov; Mr. A.A. Titarenko |
| Sierra Leone: | H.E. U.B. Wurie; Mr. A. Sheriff |
| Swaziland: | H.E. C. Mamba; Mr. D. Khumalo |
| Switzerland: | Mr. M. Ferrari; Mr. P. Steffen; Mr. A. Ghélew; Mr. R. Gerber; Mr. H. Poffet |
| Syrian Arab Republic: | Mr. B. Akbik |
| United Kingdom: | Mr. A. Beattie; Mr. M. Ellis |
| United States of America: | Mr. A.S. Natsios; Ms. C. Heileman; Ms. L. Landis; Ms. R. Bernstein; Ms. R. Davis; Ms. V. Hunter; Mr. D. Lambert Mr. H. Summers; Mr. J. Brause; Mr. J. Thompson; Ms. J. Stanley |

Observer States

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Afghanistan: | Mr. A.R. Ayazi |
| Angola: | H.E. B. da Silva Cardoso; Mr. K.K. Mateva; Mr. F.G. de Nobrega Cristovão |
| Austria: | Ms. N. Feistritz |
| Belgium: | H.E. M.C. Monnoyer; Mr. B. De Schrevel |
| Bolivia: | Ms. J. Cuellar |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina: | Mr. B. Kesic |
| Brazil: | Ms. I. Pessoa de Lima Câmara |



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|--|---|
| Burkina Faso: | H.E. B. Damiba |
| Cape Verde: | H.E. E.G.N. Fernandes; Mr. A. Delgado |
| Chile: | H.E. A. Sartori Arellano; Mr. A. Plaza Jiménez |
| Colombia: | H.E. F. Valencia Cossio; Mr. B.G. Zuluaga Botero; Mr. D.A. Bonilla Giraldo |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the: | H.E. U. Ilunga; Mr. I. Mokosa Mandende |
| Congo, Republic of the: | H.E. M.D. Kamara; Mr. R.G. Ambero; Mr. E. Essema |
| Costa Rica: | Ms. Y. Gago |
| Côte d'Ivoire: | H.E. R.G. Zady; Mr. A. Bakayoko |
| Cyprus: | H.E. G.F. Poulides; Mr. A. Antoniadis |
| Czech Republic: | Mr. P. Škoda |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea: | Mr. H.H. Bong; Mr. R.H. Chol |
| Dominican Republic: | Ms. M. Cedeño; Ms. A. Bueno Santana |
| Ecuador: | Mr. M. Samaniego Salazar |
| Ethiopia: | Mr. S. Mechale; Mr. G. Redai |
| Finland: | Ms. M. Luoto; Ms. U-M. Finskas; Ms. S. Toro |
| Gabon: | Mr. L. Charicauth |
| Greece: | H.E. E. Manoussakis |
| Guatemala: | H.E. A. Valladares Molina; |
| Holy See: | H.E. A. Marchetto; L. Bernardi; Mr. G. Tedesco; Mr. V. Buonomo |
| Honduras: | Ms. M.A. Reina de Titta |
| Iceland: | Mr. J.E. Jónasson |
| Indonesia: | Mr. W. Abduljawad; Mr. S. Sinaga |
| Ireland: | Mr. A. Devlin |
| Kenya: | Mr. T. M. Adur |
| Kuwait: | Ms. F.H.J. Hayat |
| Lesotho: | H.E. R.R. Nts'inyi; Ms. I.M. Ranooe |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: | Mr. E. Zawia |



| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Lithuania: | Ms. F. Zukauskaitė |
| Malaysia: | H.E. D. Shamsudin bin Abdullah; Mr. R. bin Khalid; Mr. M.N.Hj. M. Sidek |
| Mauritius: | Mr. D. Cangy |
| Morocco: | H.E. A. Faouzi |
| Mozambique: | Ms. C. E. Mucavi |
| Myanmar: | Mr. U.A. Myint |
| New Zealand: | Mr. G.R.B. Payne |
| Niger: | Mr. M. Arfou |
| Nigeria: | Mr. G. G. Lombin |
| Paraguay: | Ms. A.M. Baiardi Quesnel |
| Poland: | H.E. M. Grela |
| Portugal: | Mr. J.M.F.B. Lomelino de Freitas; Ms. J. Almeida |
| Qatar: | H.E. A. F. Al Hajri; Mr. A.A.R. Fakhroo; Mr. M. Al Thani; Mr. A. Hatoor |
| Republic of Korea: | Mr. D-H. Kang |
| Senegal: | Mr. A. Diouf |
| Slovakia: | Mr. M. Paksi |
| South Africa: | H.E. A.L.K. Mongalo; Ms. C.T. Du Toit |
| Spain: | Mr. E. Ríos López; Mr. J. Piernavieja Niembro |
| Sudan: | Mr. M.S.M. Ali Harbi |
| Sweden: | Mr. M. Odevall; Ms. P. Ivarsson; Ms. M. Osihn; Ms. D. Alopaeus-Ståhl |
| Thailand: | Ms. K. Ratanakomut |
| Turkey: | H.E. N. Ütikan; Ms. S. Özcöskün |
| Uganda: | Mr. J. Mutabazi |
| Uruguay: | H.E. J.C. Lupinacci; Mr. G. Bellon |
| Yemen: | Mr. A.A.H. Al-Hawri; Mr. F.A. Alwazir; Mr. H.M. Al-Akhram; Mr. E. Alhuri |



Yugoslavia: Mr. N. Glišić

Zimbabwe: H.E. M.M. Muchada

Other observers

European Community: Mr. P. Nielson; Mr. K. Schmidt; Mr. F. De Angelis;
Mr. U. Werblow; Mr. J.C. Esmieu; H.E. V. Du Marteau;
Mr. A. Byrne

United Nations Specialized Agencies and its Organizations

FAO: Mr. D.A. Harcharik; Mr. M. Fitzpatrick; Mr. M. Bamba;
Mr. A. Gulliver; Mr. G. Pucci; Mr. A. Tavares

ILO: Mr. A. Simbeye; Mr. G. Di Cola

UNESCO: Ms. A.B.A. Blet

WHO: Mr. G.A. Clugston; Ms. S. Horsfall

UNDP: Mr. E. Bonev

UNHCR: Ms. M. Kamara; Ms. L. Lo Castro

UNAIDS: Ms. R. Chahil-Graf

Observers from non governmental organizations

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Mr. G. Ghebreigzabiher



برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي

Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos



**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 15–17 May 2002

E

Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2002/11
20 May 2002
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Executive Board Bureau

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| President: | H.E. Georges Ruphin (Madagascar) |
| Vice-President: | H.E. Anthony Beattie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) |
| Member: | Mr Govindan Nair (India) |
| Member: | Mr Víctor Hugo Morales Meléndez (Mexico) |
| Member: | Mr János Kovács (Hungary) |
| Rapporteur: | Mr Govindan Nair (India) |

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 2002

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DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Board adopted the agenda as orally amended (Annex).

15 May 2002

Appointment of the Rapporteur

In accordance with Rule XII of its Rules of Procedure, the Board appointed Mr Govindan Nair (India, List B) Rapporteur of the Second Regular Session of 2002.

15 May 2002

The decisions and recommendations in the current report will be implemented by the Secretariat in light of the Board's deliberations, the main points of which will be reflected in the summary of the work of the session.

EVALUATION REPORTS

2002/EB.2/1 Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Ethiopia (1998–2003)

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.2/2002/3/3) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/8). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

15 May 2002

2002/EB.2/2 Summary Report of the Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation—Azerbaijan 6121.00

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.2/2002/3/2) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/7). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

15 May 2002

2002/EB.2/3 Summary Report of the Evaluation of the WFP Angola Portfolio



The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.2/2002/3/1) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/6). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

16 May 2002

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.2/4 Country Strategy Outline—Ethiopia

The Board endorsed the Country Strategy Outline for Ethiopia (WFP/EB.2/2002/4) and authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the formulation of a Country Programme, which should take into account the comments of the Board.

15 May 2002

2002/EB.2/5 Country Programme—Rwanda (2003–2006)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Rwanda (2003–2006) (WFP/EB.2/2002/5/2).

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/6 Country Programme—Zambia (2002–2006)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Zambia (2002–2006) (WFP/EB.2/2002/5/3).

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/7 Country Programme—Bolivia (2003–2007)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Bolivia (2003–2007) (WFP/EB.2/2002/5/1).

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/8 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Azerbaijan 10168.0

The Board approved Azerbaijan PRRO 10168.0—Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Azerbaijan (WFP/EB.2/2002/6/3 and Corr.1).

15 May 2002

2002/EB.2/9 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Algeria 10172.0

The Board approved Algeria PRRO 10172.0—Assistance to Western Sahara



Refugees (WFP/EB.2/2002/6/4).

15 May 2002

2002/EB.2/10 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Angola 10054.1

Taking into account both the major changes that have taken place in the Angolan situation and the flexible nature of the PRRO, which covers a period of 18 months, the Board approved Angola PRRO 10054.1—Food Assistance to War-Affected People (WFP/EB.2/2002/6/1). It requested that the Secretariat review this PRRO in light of recent developments in the country, and present to the Board at its Third Regular Session of 2002 any budgetary revision that might be required. The Secretariat will distribute an updated document as soon as possible.

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/11 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Colombia 10158.0

The Board approved Colombia PRRO 10158.0—Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence in Colombia (WFP/EB.2/2002/6/2).

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/12 Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 July–31 December 2001)

The Board took note of the summaries of the following projects approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director, between 1 July and 31 December 2001:

- Dominican Republic 10108.0—Integrated Programme to Support Vulnerable Groups Infected with HIV/AIDS (WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/2).
- Haiti 10185.0—Support to HIV/AIDS Programme (WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/4).
- Lao People's Democratic Republic 10078.0—Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas of Lao (WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/1/Rev 1).
- Rwanda 10079.0—Support to Improved Self-Reliance for HIV/AIDS-Affected Households (WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/3).

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/13 Budget Increases to Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–31 December 2001)

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.2/2002/7-B, of budget increases



to development projects approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director, between 1 January and 31 December 2001.

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/14 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Approved by the Executive Director (1 July–31 December 2001)—Bangladesh 10045.1

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.2/2002/7-C, of the provision of food assistance to refugees from Myanmar, approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director, between 1 July and 31 December 2001.

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/15 Budget Increases to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Approved by the Executive Director, 1 January–31 December 2001

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.2/2002/7-D, of budget increases to PRROs approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director between 1 January and 31 December 2001.

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/16 Emergency Operations Approved in 2001 by the Executive Director or Jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.2/2002/7-E, of emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO under the authority delegated in subparagraph (b) of the Appendix to the General Rules.

16 May 2002

REPORTS BY THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (JIU)

2002/EB.2/17 Report on the Development of a Follow-up System for Joint Inspection Unit Reports



The Board approved the scheme outlined in documents WFP/EB.2/2002/8-A and Corr.1/Rev.1 as the system of follow-up on reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). The scheme was prepared by WFP in consultation with the JIU, following the model in the 1997 JIU Annual Report (A/52/34), and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 54/16 of 29 October 1999. The Board requested that the WFP Secretariat keep it informed of developments in the system's application.

16 May 2002

2002/EB.2/18 Reports by the Joint Inspection Unit Relevant to the Work of WFP

The Board endorsed the Secretariat's response in document WFP/EB.2/2002/8-B to the recommendations of the only Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) report in 2001 of relevance to the work of WFP, "Enhancing Governance Oversight Role: Structure, Working Methods and Practices in Handling Oversight Reports" (JIU/REP/2001/4).

16 May 2002

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

2002/EB.2/19 Summary of the Work of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002

The Board endorsed the Summary of its First Regular Session of 2002. The final summary will be contained in document WFP/EB.1/2002/13.

17 May 2002

OTHER BUSINESS

2002/EB.2/20 Final Report on the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP)

The Board took note, with interest, of the information in document WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/9 and recognized that with the successful implementation of the corporate information system, the short- and long-term objectives of the FMIP had been met and the programme effectively completed.

17 May 2002

2002/EB.2/21 WFP Operations in the Palestinian Territory



The Board took note with appreciation of the presentation by the Secretariat on the situation in the Palestinian Territory and WFP's response. It urged the international community including non-traditional donors, to contribute generously to the recently launched EMOP "Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Conflict in the Palestinian Territory", which aims at assisting 500,000 beneficiaries.

17 May 2002



ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. *Adoption of the Agenda*
2. *Appointment of the Rapporteur*
3. *Evaluation reports*
 - ◇ Country Programme Ethiopia (1998–2003)
 - ◇ Azerbaijan PRRO 6121.00
 - ◇ Angola Portfolio

Operational matters

4. *Country Strategy Outlines*
 - ◇ Ethiopia
5. *Country Programmes*
 - ◇ Bolivia (2003–2007)
 - ◇ Rwanda (2003–2006)
 - ◇ Zambia (2002–2006)
6. *Projects for Executive Board approval*
 - Protracted relief and recovery operations
 - ◇ Algeria 10172.0
 - ◇ Angola 10054.1
 - ◇ Azerbaijan 10168.0
 - ◇ Colombia 10158.0
7. *Reports of the Executive Director on operational matters*
 - a) Development projects approved by the Executive Director (1 July–31 December 2001)*
 - ◇ Dominican Republic 10108.0
 - ◇ Haiti 10185.0
 - ◇ Lao People's Democratic Republic 10078.0
 - ◇ Rwanda 10079.0
 - b) Budget increases to development projects approved by the Executive Director (1 January–31 December 2001)*

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.



- c) Protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director (1 July–31 December 2001) *
 - ◇ Bangladesh 10045.1
 - d) Budget increases to protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director (1 January–31 December 2001) *
 - e) Emergency operations approved in 2001 by the Executive Director or jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations *
8. ***Reports by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)***
- a) Report on the development of a follow-up system for Joint Inspection Unit reports
 - b) Reports by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) relevant to the work of WFP
9. ***Summary of the Work of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002***
10. ***Other business***
11. ***Verification of adopted decisions and recommendations***



ANNEX II**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| Adoption of the Agenda | | |
| 1 | Provisional Annotated Agenda | WFP/EB.2/2002/1 |
| Evaluation Reports | | |
| 3 | Summary Report of the Evaluation of the WFP Angola Portfolio | WFP/EB.2/2002/3/1 |
| | Summary Report of the Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation— Azerbaijan 6121.00 | WFP/EB.2/2002/3/2 |
| | Summary Report of the Mid-term Evaluation of Country Programme—Ethiopia (1998–2003) | WFP/EB.2/2002/3/3 |
| Country Strategy Outlines | | |
| 4 | —Ethiopia | WFP/EB.2/2002/4 |
| Country Programmes | | |
| 5 | —Bolivia (2003–2007) | WFP/EB.2/2002/5/1 |
| | —Rwanda (2003–2006) | WFP/EB.2/2002/5/2 |
| | —Zambia (2002–2006) | WFP/EB.2/2002/5/3 |
| Projects for Executive Board Approval | | |
| 6 | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations | |
| | —Angola 10054.1 | WFP/EB.2/2002/6/1 |
| | —Colombia 10158.0 | WFP/EB.2/2002/6/2 |
| | —Azerbaijan 10168.0 | WFP/EB.2/2002/6/3 + Corr.1 |
| | —Algeria 10172.0 | WFP/EB.2/2002/6/4 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|---|---|--|
| Reports of the Executive Director on Operational Matters | | |
| 7 a) | Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 July–31 December 2001) —Lao People's Democratic Republic 10078.0 —Dominican Republic 10108.0 —Rwanda 10079.0 —Haiti 10185.0 | WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/1/Rev.1 WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/2 WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/3 WFP/EB.2/2002/7-A/4 |
| 7 b) | Budget Increases to Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–31 December 2001) | WFP/EB.2/2002/7-B |
| 7 c) | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Approved by the Executive Director (1 July–31 December 2001) —Bangladesh 10045.1 | WFP/EB.2/2002/7-C |
| 7 d) | Budget Increases to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–31 December 2001) | WFP/EB.2/2002/7-D |
| 7 e) | Emergency Operations Approved in 2001 by the Executive Director or Jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1 January–31 December 2001) | WFP/EB.2/2002/7-E |
| Reports by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) | | |
| 8 a) | Report on the Development of a Follow-up System for Joint Inspection Unit Reports | WFP/EB.2/2002/8-A + Corr.1/Rev.1 |
| 8 b) | Reports by the Joint Inspection Unit Relevant to the Work of WFP | WFP/EB.2/2002/8-B |
| Verification of Adopted Decisions and Recommendations | | |
| 11 | Decisions and Recommendations of the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.2/2002/11 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Summary of the Work of the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.2/2002/12* |

Information Notes

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Information for Participants | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/1 |
| Provisional Timetable | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/2 |
| Provisional List of Documents | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/3/Rev.1 |
| Provisional List of Participants | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/4 |
| List of Planned and Prepared CSOs and CPs | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/5 |
| Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Angola Portfolio | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/6 |
| Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response— Azerbaijan PRRO 6121.00 | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/7 |
| Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Country Programme— Ethiopia (2003–2006) | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/8 |
| Final Report on the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) | WFP/EB.2/2002/INF/9 |

* To be issued after endorsement by the Executive Board at its Third Regular Session in October 2002.



ANNEX III**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Members of the Executive Board**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Algeria: | H.E. Mr. Mokhtar Reguieg; Ms. A. Bouabdalah; Mr. A. Hachemi |
| Australia: | Mr. D. Taylor |
| Bangladesh: | Mr. M. Ziauddin; Mr. M. Mejbahuddin; Ms. N. Sobhan |
| Cameroon: | H.E. M. Tabong Kima; Mr. M. MOUNGUI |
| Canada: | Mr. M.G. Pilote; Mr. C. Parker |
| China: | Mr. Tang Z.; H.E. Ma S.; Mr. Hu Y.; Mr. Xu Y.; Ms. Li Y. |
| Cuba: | H.E. A. Puig Pino; Ms. D. Rodríguez Parra; Mr. A. Castañón Pérez |
| Denmark: | Mr. J.M. Pedersen; Ms. L. Urban; Ms. A.S. Hennings |
| Egypt: | H.E. N.I. Abdel-Latif; Ms. M.A. Moustafa Mousa; Ms. N. Hegazy |
| El Salvador: | H.E. J. Rodenzno Munguía; Ms. M.E. Jiménez de Mochi Onori |
| Eritrea: | Mr. Y. Tensue |
| France: | H.E. C. Chereau; Ms. M-P. Fontaine; Mr. A. Joly |
| Germany: | H.E. G.F. von Schenck; Mr. H. Müller; Mr. R.J. Huber; Ms. J. Pulheim |
| Haiti: | Ms. S. Percy; Mr. P. Saint-Hilaire |
| Hungary: | Mr. J. Kovács |
| India: | Mr. G. Nair |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of: | Mr. R. Rostami-Taresi; Mr. M. Hajikazemi; Mr. S. Fariabi |
| Iraq: | Mr. M.A. Al-Fityan |
| Italy: | H.E. R. Berlinghi; Mr. A.M. Iannucci; Mr. G. Martinez Tagliavia; Mr. R. Vellano; Mr. F. Foschi; Mr. F. Cantone |
| Japan: | Mr. F. Kabuta |



| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Madagascar: | H.E. G. Ruphin; Mr. Monja |
| Mali: | H.E. I.B. Daga; Mr. M.M. Touré |
| Mauritania: | H.E. H. Ould Ely; Mr. T.O.M. Ahid; Mr. M.A. Ould El Ghaouth |
| Mexico: | Mr. V.H. Morales Meléndez |
| Netherlands: | Ms. Y. Ruijters; Mr. J. Bos |
| Norway: | Mr. D. Briseid; Ms. Z. Bødtker; Ms. A. Hem |
| Pakistan: | Mr. A. Bashir Khan |
| Peru: | Mr. M. Barreto; Mr. O. Del Aguila Ramírez |
| Romania: | Mr. I. Pavel |
| Russian Federation: | H.E. I. Shapovalov; Mr. A.V. Yakimushkin; Ms. E. Platonova; Mr. A. Ryzhov |
| Sierra Leone: | |
| Swaziland: | H.E. C.S. Mamba; Mr. D. Khumalo |
| Switzerland: | Mr. P. Steffen; Ms. N. Sémoroz; Mr. R. Gerber; Mr. H. Poffet |
| Syrian Arab Republic: | Mr. A. Jarf; Mr. M. Adi |
| United Kingdom: | Mr. M. Ellis |
| United States of America: | Ms. C. Heileman; Mr. T. Lavelle; Ms. R. Davis; Mr. J. Thompson; Mr. H. Summers; Ms. J. Stanley |
| Observer States | |
| Afghanistan: | Mr. A.R. Ayazi |
| Angola: | Mr. J.B. Kussumua; H.E. B. da Silva Cardoso; Mr. J.A. Martins; Ms. N. de Fatima; Mr. K.K. Mateva; Mr. C.A. Amaral; Mr. F.G. de Nobrega Cristovaõ |
| Austria: | Ms. N. Feistritz |
| Belgium: | Mr. B. De Schrevel |
| Bolivia: | Mr. L.E. Prudencio; Ms. J. Cuellar |
| Brazil: | Ms. I. Pessoa de Lima Câmara |
| Burkina Faso: | H.E. B. Damiba; Mr. A.A. Yameogo; Ms. C. Ouedraogo |
| Cape Verde: | Mr. A. Delgado |



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|--|--|
| Chile: | Mr. A.A. Plaza Jiménez |
| Colombia: | Mr. C.G. La Rotta La Rotta; Mr. D.A. Bonilla Giraldo |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the: | Mr. I. Mokosa Mandende |
| Costa Rica: | Ms. Y. Gago |
| Côte d'Ivoire: | Mr. A. Bakayoko |
| Cyprus: | H.E. G.F. Poulides; Mr. A. Antoniadis |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea: | Mr. Hyon H.B.; Mr. Ri H.C. |
| Dominican Republic: | Ms. M. Cedeño |
| Ecuador: | Mr. M. Samaniego Salazar |
| Ethiopia: | H.E. M. Hulluka; Ms. F. Dibako |
| Finland: | Ms. U-M. Finskas; Ms. S. Toro |
| Gabon: | Mr. L.S. Charicauth |
| Greece: | H.E. E. Manoussakis |
| Guatemala: | Ms. I. Rivera de Angotti |
| Guinea: | H.E. S.D. Bangoura |
| Holy See: | H.E. A. Marchetto; Mr. V. Buonomo; Mr. G. Tedesco |
| Honduras: | Ms. M.A. Reina de Titta |
| Indonesia: | Mr. T. Situmorang |
| Ireland: | Mr. A. Devlin |
| Kenya: | Mr. T.M. Adur |
| Lesotho: | Ms. I.M. Ranooe |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: | Mr. E. Zawia |
| Malaysia: | H.E. D. Shamsudin bin Abdullah; Mr. M.N.Hj. M. Sidek |
| Mauritius: | Mr. D. Cangy |
| Morocco: | H.E. A. Faouzi |
| Mozambique: | H.E. F.E.P. Cigarro; Ms. C.E. Mucavi |
| Myanmar: | U A. Myint |



| | |
|---------------|--|
| Poland: | H.E. R. Szuniewicz |
| Qatar: | Mr. M. Al-Thani; Mr. A. Hatoor |
| Saudi Arabia: | Mr. B. Al-Shalhoob |
| Senegal: | Mr. A. Diouf |
| Slovakia: | Mr. M. Paksi |
| Slovenia: | H. E. B. Hocevar |
| South Africa: | H.E. A.L.K. Mongalo; Ms. C.T. Du Toit; Mr. M. Mohape |
| Spain: | Mr. J. Piernavieja Niembro |
| Sudan: | Mr. M.S.M. Ali Harbi |
| Sweden: | Mr. M. Odevall; Ms. P. Ivarsson; Ms. M. Osihn |
| Thailand: | Ms. K. Ratanakomut |
| Turkey: | Ms. S. Özcoşkun |
| Viet Nam: | Mr. Nguyen C.T. |
| Yugoslavia: | Mr. N. Glišić |

Other observers

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| European Community: | H.E. V. Du Marteau; Mr. A. Byrne |
| Sovereign Order of Malta: | H.E. Prince G. Bonanno de Linguaglossa |

United Nations Specialized Agencies and its Organizations

| | |
|---------|---|
| FAO: | Mr. S. Ahmed; Mr. A. Gulliver; Mr. G. Landart; Mr. I. Sobhan |
| ILO: | Mr. A. Simbeye |
| UNESCO: | Ms. U. Meir |
| UNHCR: | Ms. L. Lo Castro; Ms. V. Akyeampong |
| JIU: | Mr. S. Kuyama |

Observers from non governmental organizations

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Caritas Internationalis: | Ms. P. Wohlrab |
| Médecins sans frontières: | Mr. C. Stokes; Mr. P. Couturier |



برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Annual Session**

Rome, 20–23 May 2002

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Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.A/2002/10
23 May 2002
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Executive Board Bureau

| | |
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| President: | H.E. Georges Ruphin (Madagascar) |
| Vice-President: | H.E. Anthony Beattie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) |
| Member: | Mr Govindan Nair (India) |
| Member: | Mr Víctor Hugo Morales Meléndez (Mexico) |
| Member: | Mr János Kovács (Hungary) |
| Rapporteur: | Mr Govindan Nair (India) |

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 2002

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DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Board adopted the agenda (Annex).

20 May 2002

Appointment of the Rapporteur

In accordance with Rule XII of its Rules of Procedure, the Board appointed Mr Govindan Nair (India, List B) Rapporteur of the Annual Session of 2002.

20 May 2002

The decisions and recommendations in the current report will be implemented by the Secretariat in light of the Board's deliberations, the main points of which will be reflected in the summary of the work of the session.

CURRENT AND FUTURE STRATEGIC ISSUES

2002/EB.A/1 Current and Future Strategic Issues

The Board took note of the Executive Director's oral presentation on strategic issues facing the Programme. The main points of this presentation, and the Board's comments, will be contained in the summary of the work of the session.

20 May 2002

ANNUAL REPORTS

2002/EB.A/2 Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2001

The Board approved the Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2001 (WFP/EB.A/2002/4).

In accordance with its decision 2000/EB.A/2, of 22 May 2000, the Board requested that the Annual Report be forwarded to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council, along with the Board's decisions and recommendations for 2001 and the present decision, in fulfilment of the reporting obligations of the Board under General Regulation VI.3.

20 May 2002

POLICY ISSUES

2002/EB.A/3 Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: A Governance Tool



The Board took note of the Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: A Governance Tool contained in document WFP/EB.A/2002/5-A/1 and Corr.1 and stated its appreciation for this new tool. The Board suggested ways for the Secretariat to improve, expand and update the document in consultation with the Informal Steering Group of the Bureau, and asked the Secretariat to facilitate an incremental process to fill in the gaps. At the Third Regular Session in 2002, in the context of the discussion of the Board's biennial programme of work, the Secretariat will present proposals for policy topics to be discussed at future sessions.

20 May 2002

2002/EB.A/4

Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: Establishing and Maintaining a Governance Tool

The Board welcomed the Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: Establishing and Maintaining a Governance Tool (WFP/EB.A/2002/5-A/2) and asked the Secretariat to maintain an updated version of it on the WFP website, incorporating new policy decisions after each Executive Board session as appropriate. To that effect, the draft decision in future policy documents should include proposed text for incorporation into the policy framework. The Board agreed that the Secretariat should submit the latest version of the policy framework as a paper for information each year at the Third Regular Session.

20 May 2002

2002/EB.A/5

Urban Food Insecurity: Strategies for WFP

Bearing in mind the review of factors affecting the increasing problem of food insecurity in cities, the Board approved the following recommendations contained in document WFP/EB.A/2002/5-B:

- a) WFP food assistance in emergency and development settings should address urban food insecurity when appropriate.
- b) WFP should expand its analysis of food needs in urban settings and its efforts in urban programming, as the number of people experiencing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition in urban areas is increasing. Urban programming will be consistent with WFP policies, in particular Enabling Development (WFP/EB.A/99/4-A) and From Crisis to Recovery (WFP/EB.A/98/4-A).
- c) WFP should develop a set of guidelines to assist country offices in programming more effectively in urban settings. Such guidelines will build on the experiences from ongoing urban programming currently being carried out in the field by WFP and others.

The Board requested that the guidelines on urban programming be made available as an information document when they were completed in 2003.

21 May 2002



2002/EB.A/6 A Policy for Results-Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation in the World Food Programme

The Board welcomed the results-oriented monitoring and evaluation policy document (WFP/EB.A/2002/5-C) and endorsed its general thrust. It requested that the Secretariat revise the document in light of the Board's discussions, including in it an implementation plan, and re-submit it to the Third Regular Session in October 2002.

21 May 2002

FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

2002/EB.A/7 Preliminary Review of the Indirect Support Cost Rate

The Board:

- a) took note of the preliminary review of the ISC rate, contained in document WFP/EB.A/2002/6-A/1 and Corr.1, while awaiting the outcome of a more complete and final review to be presented to the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board in October 2002;
- b) decided to keep the current ISC rate for 2002 pending review and decision by the Board in October 2002;
- c) agreed with the following "Next Steps" set out by the Secretariat to complete the review, with a view to establishing an appropriate rate:
 - i) complete the analysis of the structural imbalances and the review of the existing accounting conventions for recording income and expenditures;
 - ii) analyse the programme support and administrative (PSA) cost structure, including fixed and variable costs, the structure of country offices and the effects of changes in volume and value of operations in order to assess the cost-effectiveness of the PSA level;
 - iii) in analysing the rates and the fixed and variable costs in the PSA, examine other funding options, including those initially presented by the working group in 1998;
 - iv) embark on a comparative study of the funding and costs for the administrative and support budgets of comparable United Nations organizations to the extent feasible;
 - v) present the outcome of these analyses and the study to the External Auditor for review, with the Auditor's recommendations to be presented in October 2002;
 - vi) develop recommendations on methods of calculations for charging and collecting or levying this ISC income in order to fund the PSA at the appropriate level and at the appropriate time;
 - vii) recommend or formulate other policies that may emerge from this study;



- d) requested the Secretariat to circulate to the Board in the first week of June an annotated outline of the document to be submitted in October 2002; and
- e) requested the Secretariat to hold an informal consultation with the Board in September.

The Board took note of the comments of the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/2 and WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/3).

21 May 2002

2002/EB.A/8

Implementation of Funding Arrangements for United Nations Staff Safety and Security

The Board took note of the information contained in the document Implementation of Funding Arrangements for United Nations Staff Safety and Security (WFP/EB.A/2002/6-B), submitted in response to a request made at its Third Regular Session 2001. It noted also:

- a) the General Assembly's adoption of Resolution 56/255, Section VIII, approving the cost-sharing arrangement for the United Nations security management system;
- b) WFP's funding of its share of the UNSECOORD budget for 2002-2003; and
- c) WFP's active role in the development of the governance mechanism for the security management in the United Nations system.

21 May 2002

2002/EB.A/9

Report of the Executive Director on the Utilization of Contributions and Waivers of Costs (General Rules XII.4 and XIII.4 (g))

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.A/2002/6-C/1, and required under General Rules XII.4 and XIII.4 (g), on:

- a) the use of unrestricted cash resources to purchase commodities in developing countries; and
- b) the reduction or waiver of indirect support costs on contributions in kind to cover direct support costs of an activity or activities where the Executive Director determines that such reduction or waiver is in the best interest of the beneficiaries of the Programme.

The Board took note of the comments of the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/2 and WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/3) and asked that future reports contain definitions of terms and present information on the past biennia.



21 May 2002

2002/EB.A/10 WFP Pledging Target: 2003–2004

The Board, having considered the pledging target proposed by the Executive Director in document WFP/EB.A/2002/6-D, based on WFP's projected requirements and resources for the pledging period 2003–2004:

- a) recalled its decision regarding the resource mobilization strategy at its Third Regular Session in 2000 that “Pledging conferences have outlived their usefulness and should not be convened. The relevant General Rule will need to be amended to reflect this”;¹
- b) recognized that the United Nations General Assembly is responsible for convening the pledging conference. The General Assembly has asked the Secretary-General to submit “... a report presenting alternative options to the current modality of the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities including a regular pledging event, taking into account the funding sessions convened under the multi-year funding frameworks, the needs of other United Nations system agencies, appropriate timing and options to enhance public support for United Nations operational activities for development, including through the proposed options ...”.² Until such time as the General Assembly decides to cease convening pledging conferences, WFP is required to set a pledging target and participate in the conference;
- c) approved a pledging target for the biennium 2003–2004 of US\$2,673 million on the basis of the medium-range scenario of projected resources for development, PRROs and EMOPs as contained in the Strategic and Financial Plan 2002–2005, and the adjustments made to the projected level of resources in 2003 in WFP's Biennial Budget for 2002–2003; and
- d) requested that the Board's earlier decision (2000/EB.3/2) to cease convening pledging conferences be conveyed to the General Assembly, given that at the most recent pledging conference only US\$3.9 million was pledged out of a US\$2.6 billion target (i.e. less than 1 percent).

21 May 2002

EVALUATION AND MONITORING WORK PLAN: 2002–2003

¹ Decisions and Recommendations of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2000, A Resource Mobilization Strategy for the World Food Programme, Recommendation (xiv), WFP/EB.3/2000/13.

² United Nations General Assembly A/56/562/Add.1, 13 December 2001, II, 26.



2002/EB.A/11 Evaluation and Monitoring Work Plan: 2002–2003

The Board took note of the Evaluation and Monitoring Work Plan: 2002–2003 (WFP/EB.A/2002/7).

21 May 2002

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL MATTERS

**2002/EB.A/12 Report on Post-Delivery Commodity Losses for the Period
1 January–31 December 2001**

In considering the Report on Post-Delivery Commodity Losses for the Period 1 January–31 December 2001 (WFP/EB.A/2002/8-A and Corr.1), the Board noted the country- and commodity-specific losses suffered and the corrective actions taken by WFP to keep such post-delivery losses to a minimum. It encouraged the Secretariat to take all necessary measures to ensure that losses were further reduced, to seek reimbursement from those governments that had lost commodities through negligence, and to continue to report to the Board annually.

22 May 2002

**2002/EB.A/13 Composition of WFP International Professional Staff and Higher
Categories—Personnel Statistics Report as at 31 December 2001**

The Board took note of the information contained in the report on the Composition of WFP International Professional Staff and Higher Categories as at 31 December 2001 (WFP/EB.A/2002/8-B and Corr.1).

22 May 2002

OTHER BUSINESS

2002/EB.A/14 OCHA Review of the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The Board took note of the oral statement made by the Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator and Director of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Geneva, on the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). It looked forward to the CAP Mid-year Review, which will take place on 29 May 2002 in Geneva, and will bring attention to the appeals' funding levels. The Board encouraged continued collaboration between WFP and OCHA to strengthen the coordination and strategy-setting potential of the CAP.



21 May 2002

2002/EB.A/15 Information Note on School Feeding

The Board took note of the information in document WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/6 and noted the comments by members.

22 May 2002

2002/EB.A/16 WFP and the World Food Summit: Five Years Later

The Board took note of the information in document WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/7 and noted the comments by members.

22 May 2002

2002/EB.A/17 Update on the Status of the Governance Project

The Board took note of the information provided on the implementation of its recommendations on governance.

22 May 2002

2002/EB.A/18 Housing Allowance of the Executive Director

Pursuant to its decision 2001/EB.3/41 of 25 October 2001, the Board reviewed the level of allowances of the Executive Director and decided that the principle of the housing allowance would be reimbursement of the actual costs of a suitable property, currently set at US\$127,000 per annum, inclusive of services and utilities.

The Board further decided that the cost should be indexed against the Italian retail price index and reviewed at five-year intervals by the Bureau and the Board, beginning with the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board in 2006. The review would take into account market rates and the allowances paid to the other agency heads in Rome.

23 May 2002

2002/EB.A/19 Briefing on Alleged Sexual Abuse of Food Aid Beneficiaries in Western Africa

The Board took note of the information provided by the Executive Director and the Secretariat on action taken by the United Nations and the World Food Programme regarding the issue of the alleged sexual abuse of food aid



beneficiaries in Western Africa. The Board supported WFP's zero tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and other abuses of power perpetrated against beneficiaries and looked forward to a further report on the matter at the Third Regular Session of 2002.

23 May 2002



ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. *Adoption of the Agenda*
2. *Appointment of the Rapporteur*
3. *Current and Future Strategic Issues*
4. *Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2001*
5. *Policy Issues*
 - a) Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies*
 - b) Urban Food Insecurity: Strategies for WFP
 - c) A Policy for Results-Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation in WFP
6. *Resource and Financial Matters*
 - a) Preliminary Review of the Indirect Support Cost (ISC) Rate
 - b) Report on the Final Decision of the General Assembly on Implementation of the Funding Arrangements for United Nations Staff Safety and Security*
 - c) Report of the Executive Director on the Utilization of Contributions and Waivers of Costs (General Rules XII.4 and XIII.4(g))*
 - d) WFP Pledging Target: 2003–2004
7. *Evaluation and Monitoring Work Plan for 2002–2003**
8. *Administrative and Managerial Matters*
 - a) Report on Post-Delivery Commodity Losses for the Period 1 January–31 December 2001
 - b) Composition of WFP International Professional Staff and Higher Categories—Personnel Statistics Report as at 31 December 2001*
9. *Other business*
10. *Verification of adopted decisions and recommendations*

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.



ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Adoption of the Agenda | | |
| 1 | Provisional Annotated Agenda | WFP/EB.A/2002/1 |
| Annual Reports | | |
| 4 | Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2001 | WFP/EB.A/2002/4 + Corr.1 (French only) |
| Policy Issues | | |
| 5 a) | Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: A Governance Tool | WFP/EB.A/2002/5-A/1 + Corr.1 |
| | Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: Establishing and Maintaining a Governance Tool | WFP/EB.A/2002/5-A/2 |
| 5 b) | Urban Food Insecurity: Strategies for WFP | WFP/EB.A/2002/5-B |
| 5 c) | A Policy for Results-Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation in the World Food Programme | WFP/EB.A/2002/5-C |
| Resource and Financial Matters | | |
| 6 a) | Preliminary Review of the Indirect Support Cost Rate | WFP/EB.A/2002/6-A/1 + * (Spanish only) + Corr.1 (English only) |
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/3 |
| 6 b) | Implementation of the Funding Arrangements for United Nations Staff Safety and Security | WFP/EB.A/2002/6-B |
| 6 c) | Report of the Executive Director on the Utilization of Contributions and Waivers of Costs (General Rules XII.4 and XIII.4(g)) | WFP/EB.A/2002/6-C/1 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|--|---|--|
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.A/2002/6(A,C)/3 |
| 6 d) | WFP Pledging Target: 2003–2004 | WFP/EB.A/2002/6-D |
| Evaluation and Monitoring Work Plan: 2002–2003 | | |
| 7 | Evaluation and Monitoring Work Plan: 2002–2003 | WFP/EB.A/2002/7 |
| Administrative and Managerial Matters | | |
| 8 a) | Report on Post-Delivery Commodity Losses for the Period 1 January–31 December 2001 | WFP/EB.A/2002/8-A + * (French only) + Corr.1 + * (French only) |
| 8 b) | Composition of WFP International Professional Staff and Higher Categories—Personnel Statistics Report as at 31 December 2001 | WFP/EB.A/2002/8-B + Corr.1 |
| Verification of Adopted Decisions and Recommendations | | |
| 10 | Decisions and Recommendations of the Annual Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.A/2002/10 |
| | Summary of the Work of the Annual Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.A/2002/11** |
| Information Notes | | |
| | Information for Participants | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/1 |
| | Provisional Timetable | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/2 |
| | Provisional List of Documents | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/3/Rev.1 |
| | Provisional List of Participants | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/4/Rev.1 |
| | Report by the Executive Director on Senior Staff Movements (1 February–30 April 2002) | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/5 |
| | Information Note on School Feeding | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/6 |
| | WFP and the World Food Summit: Five Years Later | WFP/EB.A/2002/INF/7 |

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** To be issued after endorsement by the Executive Board at its Third Regular Session in October 2002.



ANNEX III**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Members of the Executive Board**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Algeria: | H.E. Mr. Mokhtar Reguieg; Ms. A. Bouabdalah; Mr. A. Hachemi |
| Australia: | Mr. R. Davies |
| Bangladesh: | Mr. M. Ziauddin; Mr. M. Mejbahuddin; Ms. N. Sobhan |
| Cameroon: | Mr. M. MOUNGUI |
| Canada: | Mr. J-M. Métivier; Mr. M.G. Pilote; Mr. E. Loevinsohn; Mr. C. Parker |
| China: | Mr. Tang Z.; H.E. Ma S.; Mr. Hu Y.; Mr. Xu Y.; Ms. Li Y. |
| Cuba: | H.E. A. Puig Pino; Ms. D. Rodríguez Parra; Mr. A. Castañón Pérez |
| Denmark: | Mr. C.C. Hasselbalch; Mr. J.M. Pedersen; Ms. L. Urban; Ms. A-S. Hennings |
| Egypt: | H.E. N.I. Abdel-Latif; Ms. M.A. Moustafa Mousa; Ms. N. Hegazy |
| El Salvador: | H.E. J. Rodenzno Munguía; Ms. M.E. Jiménez de Mochi Onori |
| Eritrea: | Mr. Y. Tensue |
| France: | H.E. C. Chereau; Ms. M-P. Fontaine; Mr. S-E. Sjoden; Mr. A. Joly |
| Germany: | Mr. H. Müller; Mr. R.J. Huber; Ms. J. Pulheim |
| Haiti: | Ms. S. Percy; Mr. P. Saint-Hilaire |
| Hungary: | Mr. J. Kovács |
| India: | H.E. H. Som; Mr. G. Nair |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of: | H.E. M.S. Noori-Naeini; Mr. R. Rostami-Taresi; Mr. M. Hajikazemi; Mr. S. Fariabi; Mr. A.S. Dastjerdi; Mr. A. Hosseini; Mr. M.R. Rostami |
| Iraq: | Mr. M.A. Al-Fityan |



| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Italy: | Hon. M. Baccini; H.E. R. Berlinghi; Mr. P. Ducci; Mr. M. Alberti; Ms. L. Cespa; Mr. G. Magliano; Mr. A.M. Iannucci; Mr. G. Martinez Tagliavia; Mr. F. Alessi; Mr. F. Foschi; Mr. F. Cantone; Mr. D. Sorrenti |
| Japan: | Mr. K. Aiboshi; Mr. M. Ito; Mr. N. Yoshida; Mr. F. Kabuta |
| Madagascar: | H.E. G. Ruphin; Mr. Monja |
| Mali: | H.E. I.B. Daga; Mr. M.M. Touré |
| Mauritania: | Mr. S.M. Ould Biya; H.E. H. Ould Ely; Mr. T. Ould Mohammed Ahid; Mr. M.A. Ould El Ghaouth; Mr. A. Ould Sbai |
| Mexico: | Mr. V.H. Morales Meléndez |
| Netherlands: | Mr. J.T.M.G. Steeghs; Ms. Y. Ruijters; Mr. J. Bos |
| Norway: | Mr. D. Briseid; Ms. Z. Bødtker; Ms. A. Hem |
| Pakistan: | Mr. A. Bashir Khan |
| Peru: | Mr. M. Barreto; Mr. O. Del Aguila Ramírez |
| Romania: | Mr. I. Pavel |
| Russian Federation: | H.E. I. Shapovalov; Mr. A.V. Yakimushkin; Ms. E. Platonova; Mr. A. Ryzhov |
| Sierra Leone: | |
| Swaziland: | H.E. C.S. Mamba; Mr. D. Khumalo; Mr. S.M. Dlamini |
| Switzerland: | Mr. T. Frisch; Mr. M. Ferrari; Mr. A. Ghélew; Mr. R. Gerber; Mr. H. Poffet |
| Syrian Arab Republic: | H.E. N. Chaalan; Ms. A. Jarf; Mr. M. Adi |
| United Kingdom: | H.E. A. Beattie; Mr. M. Ellis |
| United States of America: | Mr. W. Garvelink; Ms. C. Heileman; Ms. J. Sanders; Ms. L. Landis; Mr. T. Lavelle; Mr. I.D. Branson; Ms. R. Bernstein; Ms. R. Davis; Mr. H. Summers; Mr. J. Thompson; Ms. A. Menghetti; Ms. J. Stanley |

Observer States

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Afghanistan: | Mr. A.R. Ayazi |
| Angola: | H.E. B. da Silva Cardoso; Mr. K.K. Mateva; Mr. C.A. Amaral |
| Austria: | Ms. N. Feistritzer |
| Belgium: | H.E.C. Monnoyer; Mr. B. De Schrevel |



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| Bolivia: | Mr. L.E. Prudencio; Ms. J. Cuellar |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina: | Mr. B. Kesić |
| Brazil: | Ms. I. Pessoa de Lima Câmara |
| Burkina Faso: | H.E. B. Damiba; Mr. A.A. Yameogo; Ms. C. Ouedraogo |
| Cape Verde: | Mr. A. Delgado |
| Colombia: | Mr. C.G. La Rotta La Rotta |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the: | Mr. I. Mokosa Mandende |
| Costa Rica: | Ms. Y. Gago |
| Côte d'Ivoire: | Mr. A. Bakayoko |
| Cyprus: | H.E. G.F. Poulides; Mr. A. Antoniadis |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea: | Mr. Hyon H.B.; Mr. Ri H.C. |
| Dominican Republic: | Ms. M. Cedeño |
| Ecuador: | Mr. M. Samaniego Salazar |
| Ethiopia: | Ms. F. Dibako |
| Finland: | Ms. M. Luoto; Ms. U-M. Finskas; Ms. S. Toro |
| Gabon: | Mr. L.S. Charicauth |
| Greece: | H.E. E. Manoussakis |
| Guatemala: | H.E. A. Valladares; Ms. I. Rivera de Angotti |
| Guinea: | H.E. S.D. Bangoura |
| Holy See: | H.E. A. Marchetto; Mr. V. Buonomo; Mr. G. Tedesco |
| Honduras: | Ms. M.A. Reina de Titta |
| Ireland: | H.E. F. Cogan; Mr. A. Devlin |
| Kenya: | Mr. T.M. Adur |
| Lesotho: | Ms. I.M. Ranooe |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: | Mr. E. Zawia |
| Malaysia: | H.E. D. Shamsudin bin Abdullah; Mr. R. Khalid; Mr. M.N. Hj. M. Sidek |



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|---|--|
| Mauritius: | Mr. D. Cangy |
| Morocco: | H.E. A. Faouzi; Ms. J. Alaoui |
| Mozambique: | H.E. F.E.P. Cigarro; Ms. C.E. Mucavi |
| Myanmar: | U A. Myint |
| Nigeria: | Mr. G.G. Lombin |
| Poland: | H.E. R. Szuniewicz |
| Portugal: | Mr. J.M.F.B. Lomelino de Freitas; Ms. J. Almeida |
| Qatar: | Mr. M. Al-Thani; Mr. A. Hatoor |
| Saudi Arabia: | Mr. B. Al-Shalhoob |
| Senegal: | Mr. A. Diouf |
| Slovakia: | Mr. M. Paksi |
| Slovenia: | H. E. B. Hocevar |
| South Africa: | H.E. A.L.K. Mongalo; Ms. C.T. Du Toit; Mr. M. Mohape |
| Spain: | Mr. J. Piernavieja Niembro |
| Sri Lanka: | Mr. R.D. Kulatilleke |
| Sudan: | Mr. M.S.M. Ali Harbi |
| Sweden: | Mr. M. Odevall; Ms. P. Ivarsson; Mr. D. Alopaeus-Ståhl; Mr. J. Schaar; Ms. M. Osihn |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: | H.E. I. Angelov |
| Turkey: | Ms. S. Özcoşkun |
| Viet Nam: | Mr. Nguyen C.T. |
| Yugoslavia: | Mr. N. Glišić |
| Yemen: | Mr. A. Al-Hawri |
| Zimbabwe: | Ms. R.G. Manyarara |

Other observers

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| European Community: | H.E. V. Du Marteau; Mr. F. Nicora; Mr. L. Sarazin; Mr. P. Ogando; Ms. S. Hardy; Mr. J.C. Esmieu; Mr. A. Byrne |
|---------------------|---|



International Committee of the Red Cross: Mr. O. Coutau

Sovereign Order of Malta: H.E. Prince G. Bonanno di Linguaglossa

United Nations Specialized Agencies and its Organizations

FAO: Mr. A. Gulliver; Mr. G. Landart; Mr. I. Sobhan;
Mr. S. Ahmed

ILO: Mr. A. Simbeye; Ms. W. Van Esch

WHO: Ms. S. Horsfall

UNDP: Mr. E. Bonev

UNHCR: Ms. A.L. Franch; Mr. M. Loftus

Observers from non governmental organizations

Caritas Internationalis: Ms. P. Wohlrab

Danish Refugee Council: Ms. G. Krogh



برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Third Regular Session**

Rome, 21–25 October 2002

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Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.3/2002/14
25 October 2002
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 2002

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DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Board adopted the agenda as orally amended (Annex).

21 October 2002

Election for vacant positions in the Bureau and appointment of the Rapporteur

According to Rules IV and XII, respectively, of the Rules of Procedure, the Board elected Mr Alexander Smirnov (Russian Federation) member of the Bureau for List E for the remainder of 2002, and appointed Mr Jeroen Steeghs (the Netherlands) Rapporteur of the Third Regular Session, 2002.

21 October 2002

The decisions and recommendations in the current report will be implemented by the Secretariat in light of the Board's deliberations, the main points of which will be reflected in the summary of the work of the session.

CURRENT AND FUTURE STRATEGIC ISSUES

2002/EB.3/1

Current and Future Strategic Issues

The Board took note of the Executive Director's oral presentation on strategic issues facing the Programme, and of comments and suggestions by Board members.

21 October 2002

POLICY ISSUES

2002/EB.3/2

Gender Policy (2003–2007): Enhanced Commitments to Women to Ensure Food Security

The Board approved the WFP Gender Policy put forward in document WFP/EB.3/2002/4-A, taking into account the suggestions of the members of the Board during the discussion.

In accordance with decision 2002/EB.A/4, the Board asked that the Secretariat make the appropriate changes to the section on gender in the Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: An Updated Version (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/9) by replacing paragraphs 41 and 42 with the following:



WFP remains committed to work towards the United Nations goal of gender equality as spelled out in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the outcome documentation of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000). In its efforts to provide access to food to hungry men, women and children in situations of acute and chronic food insecurity, and to contribute to household food security, WFP regards its niche as working with and for women.

For the period 2003 to 2007, WFP will continue to strive for gender mainstreaming in accordance with the 1997 Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) resolution and will build on its experiences with the previous Commitments to Women, 1996–2001, which emphasize positive measures for women. The eight Enhanced Commitments to Women, 2003–2007, are:

- i) Meet the specific nutritional requirements of adolescent girls and expectant and nursing mothers and raise their health and nutrition awareness.
- ii) Expand activities that enable girls to attend school.
- iii) Ensure that women benefit at least equally from the assets created through food for training and food for work.
- iv) Contribute to women's control of food in relief food distributions of household rations.
- v) Ensure that women are equally involved in food distribution committees and other programme-related local bodies.
- vi) Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in programming activities.
- vii) Contribute to an environment that acknowledges the important role women play in ensuring household food security and that encourages both men and women to participate in closing the gender gap.
- viii) Make progress towards gender equality in staffing, opportunities and duties, and ensure that human resources policies are gender sensitive and provide possibilities for staff members to combine their personal and professional priorities.

21 October 2002

2002/EB.3/3

Review of Programme Harmonization and Programming Processes with Reference to WFP's Programme Cycle

The Board, in reviewing document WFP/EB.3/2002/4-B and noting the WFP-specific recommendations for harmonizing programme procedures with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, took note of the brief draft outline of the country programme format annexed to the document, and approved adoption of the UNDP/UNFPA programme approval procedure, with the following WFP-specific adjustments, to make the process most efficient for WFP's work:

- a) The Board will change its current schedule for the Second Regular Session and the Annual Session consistent with the UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF schedules.



- b) The Board will discuss country programme outlines at its Second Regular Session rather than at its Annual Session.
- c) The Second Regular Session of the Board will be held in June immediately after the Annual Session.
- d) Where the CCA/UNDAF are ongoing or completed, WFP will decide to have either a country programme or a development project, based on existing criteria, e.g. volume of food resources and number of thematic areas.
- e) WFP-specific country information will be added to the common country programme format that is being prepared by a joint UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WFP working group. That specific information will include contextual references to the relief-development linkages. The length of the document will be approximately 15 pages, inclusive of the results matrix and budget plan. To ensure maximum consistency in presentation of information, the development project format will be aligned with the country programme format.
- f) WFP's emergency and PRRO portfolio will continue to be discussed at all the regular sessions of the Board.

24 October 2002

2002/EB.3/4

WFP Policy on Donations of Foods Derived from Biotechnology (GM/Biotech Foods)

The Board took note of the WFP policy in effect on the donation of foods derived from biotechnology, as described in document WFP/EB.3/2002/4-C. It requested that a paper be prepared, for presentation at a future session, that takes account of the views expressed during the discussion of this issue at the present session.

21 October 2002

FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

2002/EB.3/5

Audited Biennial Accounts (2000–2001)

The Board expressed appreciation to the External Auditor for their work over the past eight years, and noted with satisfaction their positive remarks on the implementation of the WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS), including the timely preparation of the financial statements, efficient cash and investment management and the satisfactory implementation of the audit recommendations by the Secretariat, and

- a) approved the establishment of a staff cost variance account to record variances between standard and actual costs;
- b) confirmed the establishment of an Investment Officer post for 2002–2003;



- c) approved the present manner of retaining the excess of assets over liabilities as part of the staff benefit funds and looked forward to receiving a more comprehensive proposal once the asset and liability study of these funds was completed;
- d) confirmed the transfer of US\$3 million from the unearmarked surplus of the General Fund to the Kosovo Special Account;
- e) approved, in principle, the establishment of a capital asset fund and the transfer of the balance of the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) Special Account as at 31 December 2001 and the systems' enhancement as detailed in the expenditure plan for this account, and requested the submission of detailed procedures at the Annual Session in 2003;
- f) approved the funding of the programme support and administrative (PSA) expenditure shortfall of US\$40.7 million from the unearmarked surplus of the General Fund;
- g) approved the use of the following surpluses and loan proceeds to fund in part the expenditure plan of the Executive Director and to transfer such amounts to the relevant funds where they would be reprogrammed:
 - ◇ prior-1996 fund balances without identifiable donors, totalling US\$13.5 million;
 - ◇ surplus of the Self-Insurance Special Account of US\$10 million, as a dividend;
 - ◇ unearmarked surplus of the General Fund, 2001, of US\$22.7 million; and
 - ◇ US\$39.9 million of the proceeds of the long-term loan over expected repayments;
- h) took note of the expenditure plan of the Executive Director as outlined in paragraphs 80–82 of the Report of the Executive Director;
- i) decided to include the following items in the governance project of the Board:
 - ◇ the determination of how to deal with *ex post facto* approval by the Board on financial matters;
 - ◇ ways to improve the submissions by the Secretariat to the Board of periodic financial reports, including management audit by the External Auditor; and
 - ◇ review of periodic reporting on the investment activities of the Programme and their results; and
- j) approved the 2000–2001 biennial financial statements of WFP, together with the report of the External Auditor, pursuant to General Regulation XIV.6 (b).



The Board took note of the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Finance Committee (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3).

22 October 2002

2002/EB.3/6

Report on Budgetary Performance, 2000–2001

The Board took note of the information in the Report on Budgetary Performance, 2000–2001 (WFP/EB.3/2002/5-B/1 + Corr.1), the comments of the ACABQ (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2) and the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3). The Board also took note that this was the last report on budgetary performance to be presented to it in this format and recommended that the new Annual Performance Report be more analytical, including comparisons of budgeted and actual expenditures.

22 October 2002

2002/EB.3/7

Final Report on the Analysis of the Indirect Support Cost (ISC) Rate

The Board:

- a) took note of the Final Report on the Analysis of the Indirect Support Cost Rate (WFP/EB.3/2002/5-C/1), and its annexes—including the comparative study of United Nations organizations—which represented a comprehensive analysis of the Programme's support budget ISC, and looked forward to the outcome of the comparative study of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in February 2003;
- b) took note of the US\$40.1-million shortfall (net of US\$600,000 of GCCC income), in the funding of the 2000–2001 PSA actual expenditures;
- c) took note of the change to the accounting policy by the Executive Director, which would recognize income on an accrual basis with retroactive effect from 1 January 2002;
- d) took note of the establishment by the Executive Director of a PSA equalization account to record any gaps between actual PSA income and PSA expenditures, and would decide how to address these gaps in future;
- e) instructed the Secretariat to review the reclassification of those PSA expenditures that were variable in nature and that could be directly linked to an operation, to make the PSA more fixed in nature and develop options for consideration in the context of framing the 2004–2005 budget; the Executive Director shall set up a system of attributing these costs to projects and allocating the funds for various uses;



- f) took note of the decision of the Executive Director to revise the remaining PSA budget downwards by 10 percent from 1 January 2003;
- g) confirmed the ISC rate of 7.8 percent for 2002;
- h) approved the reduction of the ISC rate to 7.0 percent for 2003;
- i) looked forward to the submission by the Executive Director of the 2004–2005 PSA budget prepared using a zero-based approach, with a view to setting an appropriate level of PSA;
- j) decided that the following matters in the review of WFP's resource and long-term financing (R<F) policies should be examined:
 - i) country office PSA funding;
 - ii) the collection, recording and accounting of the Government Counterpart Cash Contributions;
 - iii) results-measurement frameworks for PSA-funded activities; and
 - iv) the use of interest income; and
- k) looked forward to the submission by the Secretariat, through the Bureau, in February 2003, of the annotated outline and programme of work for the review of the R<F policies and of the final report in June 2003.

The Board took note of the comments of the ACABQ (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2), the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3) and the (outgoing) External Auditor (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(C,D,E)/4).

22 October 2002

2002/EB.3/8

WFP's Cash Balances: Composition and Appropriate Levels of Cash

The Board:

- a) took note of document WFP/EB.3/2002/5-D/1 as a response to its request for a detailed analysis of the composition of WFP's cash balances and the reasons for them;
- b) took note of the prudent manner in which cash balances were managed and invested;
- c) took note of the methodology used to analyse the patterns of cash receipts and disbursements for the previous two biennia and to make projections for the next two biennia as a basis for establishing an appropriate level of cash for the Programme;
- d) took note of the action plan set out by the Secretariat to bring its cash balances to appropriate levels, with a target date of December 2003; and
- e) looked forward to being informed at its Annual Session in 2003 of the outcome of this exercise through a comprehensive financial report that would include cost efficiencies achieved through budget revisions and other cost-containment strategies and further analysis of the cash requirements of the Programme.



The Board took note of the comments of the ACABQ (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2), the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3) and the (outgoing) External Auditor (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(C,D,E)/4).

22 October 2002

2002/EB.3/9

Final Report on Balances of Projects Closed Prior to 2001 and Migrated to WINGS

The Board:

- a) took note of document WFP/EB.3/2002/5-E/1 and expressed its appreciation for the extensive work done by the Secretariat to complete the review and establish the net financial balances of closed projects migrated to WINGS in January 2001;
- b) took note of the immediate steps taken by the Secretariat to facilitate operational and financial project closures, particularly those with completion dates in 1999, 2000 and 2001; these should be done in an expeditious manner, including consultations with the relevant donors on the proper disposition of the financial balances of these projects by end of 2003;
- c) urged donors to work closely and expeditiously with the Secretariat to complete the clearance of closed project balances; and
- d) requested that the Secretariat submit the final outcome of these exercises to the Board in a consolidated financial management report at the Board's Annual Session in 2003, and provide information on how these funds were reprogrammed or refunded after consultations with donors.

The Board took note of the comments of the ACABQ (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2), the FAO Finance Committee (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3) and the (outgoing) External Auditor (WFP/EB.3/2002/5(C,D,E)/4).

22 October 2002

2002/EB.3/10

Report of the Office of the Inspector-General (2000–2001)

The Board provided its comments on the Report of the Office of the Inspector-General for 2000–2001 (WFP/EB.3/2002/5-F); those comments, as reflected in the Summary of the Work of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002, will be forwarded, together with the report, to the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services. The Board decided to discuss further the issue of internal oversight mechanisms at its Third Regular Session, 2003, and requested the Secretariat to submit a paper outlining best practices in this area.

22 October 2002



EVALUATION REPORTS

2002/EB.3/11 Summary Report of the Thematic Evaluation of WFP's Commitments to Women (1996–2001)

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/6) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/16). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

21 October 2002

2002/EB.3/12 Summary Report of the Thematic Evaluation of Special Operations

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/2) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/12). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

21 October 2002

2002/EB.3/13 Summary Report of the Thematic Evaluation of the WFP Country Programme Approach

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/8) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/18). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

24 October 2002

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/14 Country Strategy Outline—Niger

The Board endorsed the Country Strategy Outline for Niger (WFP/EB.3/2002/7/1) and authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the formulation of a Country Programme, which should take into account the comments of the Board.

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/15 Country Programme—Mali (2003–2007)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Mali (2003–2007) (WFP/EB.3/2002/8/1).

23 October 2002



2002/EB.3/16 Country Programme—Mauritania (2003–2008)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Mauritania (2003–2008) (WFP/EB.3/2002/8/2).

23 October 2002

2002/EB.2/17 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—West Africa Coastal 10064.1

The Board approved protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) West Africa Coastal 10064.1—“Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returning Refugees in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/5).

23 October 2002

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—EVALUATION REPORTS**2002/EB.3/18 Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Niger (1999–2002)**

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/4^{*}) and the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/14). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

23 October 2002

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS**2002/EB.3/19 Country Strategy Outline—Kenya**

The Board endorsed the Country Strategy Outline for Kenya (WFP/EB.3/2002/7/2) and authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the formulation of a Country Programme, which should take into account the comments of the Board.

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/20 Country Programme—Ethiopia (2003–2006)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Ethiopia (2003–2006) (WFP/EB.3/2002/8/4).

23 October 2002

^{*} Reissued for technical reasons.



2002/EB.3/21 Budget Increase to Development Project—Kenya Country Programme 10009.0

The Board approved the budget increase of US\$12,464,246 to development project 10009.0—“Assistance to Pre-Primary and Primary School Feeding in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts and Assistance to Disadvantaged Urban Children” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-A/2), under the Kenya Country Programme.

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/22 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Eritrea 10192.0

The Board approved PRRO Eritrea 10192.0—“Food Assistance to War- and Drought-Affected Persons in Eritrea” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/4).

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/23 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Great Lakes Region 10062.1

The Board approved PRRO Great Lakes Region 10062.1—“Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/3).

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/24 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Somalia 10191.0

The Board approved PRRO Somalia 10191.0—“Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/6).

23 October 2002

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—EVALUATION REPORTS

2002/EB.3/25 Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Kenya (1999–2003)

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/9) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/19). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

23 October 2002



**2002/EB.3/26 Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—
Lesotho (2000–2002)**

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/1) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/11). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

23 October 2002

**2002/EB.3/27 Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—
Madagascar (1999–2003)**

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/7) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/17). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

23 October 2002

**2002/EB.3/28 Summary Report of the Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery
Operations 6077.00 and 6077.01—Great Lakes Region**

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/10) and the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/20). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

23 October 2002

CENTRAL AFRICA REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/29 Country Programme—Cameroon (2003–2007)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Cameroon (2003–2007) (WFP/EB.3/2002/8/5).

23 October 2002

**2002/EB.3/30 Budget Increase to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation—
Angola 10054.1**

The Board approved the budget increase to PRRO Angola 10054.1—“Food Assistance to War-Affected People” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-C/1).

23 October 2002



ASIA REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/31 Budget Increase to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation—Sri Lanka 10067.0

The Board approved the budget increase to PRRO Sri Lanka 10067.0—“Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected People in Sri Lanka” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-C/2).

22 October 2002

MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND MEDITERRANEAN REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/32 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Iran 10213.0

The Board approved PRRO Iran 10213.0—“Food Assistance and Support to Education of Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/7).

23 October 2002

MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND MEDITERRANEAN REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—EVALUATION REPORTS

2002/EB.3/33 Summary Report of the Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation—Iran 6126.0

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/5) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/15). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

23 October 2002

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/34 Country Strategy Outline—El Salvador

The Board endorsed the Country Strategy Outline for El Salvador (WFP/EB.3/2002/7/3) and authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the formulation of a Country Programme, which should take into account the comments of the Board.

24 October 2002

2002/EB.3/35 Country Programme—Haiti (2003–2006)

The Board approved the Country Programme for Haiti (2003–2006) (WFP/EB.3/2002/8/3).

24 October 2002



2002/EB.3/36 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Central America Region 10212.0

The Board approved PRRO Central America Region 10212.0—“Targeted Food Assistance for Persons Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/2 + Corr.1).

24 October 2002

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—EVALUATION REPORTS

2002/EB.3/37 Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—El Salvador (1998–2002)

The Board took note of the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/3) and of the management action taken so far, as described in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/13). The Board encouraged further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.

24 October 2002

EASTERN EUROPE REGIONAL PORTFOLIO—OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/38 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Executive Board Approval—Georgia 10211.0

The Board approved PRRO Georgia 10211.0—“Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/1).

22 October 2002

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2002/EB.3/39 Development Project Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002)—Cambodia 10170.0

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.3/2002/10-A, of the development project approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director, between 1 January and 30 June 2002.

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/40 Budget Increases to Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002)

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.3/2002/10-B, of budget increases to development projects approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director, between 1 January and 30 June 2002.

23 October 2002



**2002/EB.3/41 Budget Increases to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations
Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002)**

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.3/2002/10-D + Corr.1, of budget increases to PRROs approved within the delegated authority of the Executive Director between 1 January and 30 June 2002.

23 October 2002

**2002/EB.3/42 Emergency Operations Approved by the Executive Director, or the
Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO
(1 January–30 June 2002)**

The Board took note, in document WFP/EB.3/2002/10-E, of emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO under the authority delegated in sub-paragraph (b) of the Appendix to the General Rules.

23 October 2002

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

**2002/EB.3/43 Provisional Biennial Programme of Work of the Executive Board
(2003–2004)**

The Board approved the provisional biennial programme of work of the Executive Board for 2003–2004 as proposed by the Bureau and the Secretariat and amended by the Board during its discussions.

The Board further decided that the Bureau, in consultation with the membership, should determine whether, on the basis of the discussion of the Board, additional items should be included in the provisional biennial programme of work and whether pre-session briefings and informal consultations were necessary, and, if so, on what subject(s).

24 October 2002

**2002/EB.3/44 Summary of the Work of the Second Regular Session of the Executive
Board, 2002**

The Board endorsed the summary of its Second Regular Session of 2002, the final version of which would be contained in document WFP/EB.2/2002/12.

24 October 2002

**2002/EB.3/45 Summary of the Work of the Annual Session of the Executive Board,
2002**

The Board endorsed the summary of its Annual Session of 2002, the final version of which would be contained in document WFP/EB.A/2002/11.

24 October 2002



OTHER BUSINESS**2002/EB.3/46 Visit of WFP Executive Board Members to Cuba**

The Board took note of the report by Executive Board members on their visit to Cuba, as contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/7.

24 October 2002

2002/EB.3/47 Visit of WFP Executive Board Members to Haiti

The Board took note of the report by Executive Board members on their visit to Haiti, as contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/8.

24 October 2002

2002/EB.3/48 Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme, July 2002

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/10.

25 October 2002

2002/EB.3/49 Progress in the Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 56/01 (including Programme of Work on Harmonization and Simplification of Rules and Procedures)

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/21.

24 October 2002

2002/EB.3/50 WFP's Involvement in the Consolidated Appeals Process

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/24.

24 October 2002

2002/EB.3/51 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation—Angola 10054.1

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/25.

23 October 2002



2002/EB.3/52 Kosovo: Conclusion of WFP Operations

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/26.

22 October 2002

2002/EB.3/53 WFP Actions to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/27.

23 October 2002

2002/EB.3/54 OECD/DAC Task Force on Donor Practices

The Board took note of the information contained in document WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/28.

24 October 2002



ANNEX

AGENDA

1. *Adoption of the Agenda*
2. *Election for vacant positions in the Bureau and Appointment of the Rapporteur*
3. *Current and Future Strategic Issues*
4. *Policy Issues*
 - a) WFP Gender Policy
 - b) Review of Programme Harmonization and Programming Processes with Reference to WFP's Programme Cycle
 - c) WFP Policy on Donations of Foods Derived from Biotechnology (GM/Biotech Foods)
5. *Financial and Budgetary Matters*
 - a) Audited Biennial Accounts (2000–2001)
 - i) Report of the Executive Director on the Financial Administration of the World Food Programme for the Biennium 2000–2001
 - ii) Opinion of the External Auditor on the Audited Financial Statements for 2000–2001
 - iii) Long-Form Report of the External Auditor with Comments on Financial and Management Matters
 - iv) Final Report on the Implementation of Recommendations in the 1998–1999 Report of the External Auditor
 - v) Progress Report on the Implementation of Recommendations in the 2000–2001 Report of the External Auditor
 - b) Report on Budgetary Performance, 2000–2001*
 - c) Final Report on the Analysis of the Indirect Support Cost (ISC) Rate
 - d) WFP's Cash Balances: Composition and Appropriate Levels of Cash
 - e) Final Report on Projects Closed Prior to 2001 and Migrated to WINGS
 - f) Report of the Office of the Inspector-General (2000–2001)
6. *Evaluation Reports*
 - ◇ Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—El Salvador (1998–2002)
 - ◇ Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Kenya (1999–2003)

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions of 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.



- ◇ Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Lesotho (2000–2002)
- ◇ Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Madagascar (1999–2003)
- ◇ Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Niger (1999–2002)
- ◇ Summary Report of the Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations, 6077.00 and 6077.01—Great Lakes Region
- ◇ Summary Report of the Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, Iran 6126.00
- ◇ Summary Report of the Thematic Evaluation of WFP's Commitments to Women (1996–2001)
- ◇ Summary Report of the Thematic Evaluation of the WFP Country Programme Approach
- ◇ Summary Report of the Thematic Evaluation of Special Operations

Operational Matters

7. *Country Strategy Outlines*

- ◇ El Salvador
- ◇ Kenya
- ◇ Niger

8. *Country Programmes*

- ◇ Cameroon (2003–2007)
- ◇ Ethiopia (2003–2006)
- ◇ Haiti (2003–2006)
- ◇ Mali (2003–2007)
- ◇ Mauritania (2003–2008)

9. *Projects for Executive Board Approval*

- a) Budget increases to development projects
 - ◇ Country Programme—Kenya 10009.0
- b) Protracted relief and recovery operations
 - ◇ Central America Region 10212.0
 - ◇ Eritrea 10192.0
 - ◇ Georgia 10211.0
 - ◇ Great Lakes Region 10062.1
 - ◇ Iran 10213.0
 - ◇ Somalia 10191.0
 - ◇ West Africa Coastal 10064.1



- c) Budget increases to protracted relief and recovery operations
 - ◇ Angola 10054.1
 - ◇ Sri Lanka 10067.0
- 10. ***Reports of the Executive Director on Operational Matters (1 January–30 June 2002)***
 - a) Development projects approved by the Executive Director*
 - ◇ Cambodia 10170.0
 - b) Budget increases to development projects approved by the Executive Director*
 - c) Protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director*
 - ◇ Albania 10165.0
 - d) Budget increases to protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director*
 - e) Emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO*
- 11. ***Organizational and Procedural Matters***
 - Provisional Programme of Work of the Executive Board, 2003–2004
- 12. ***Summaries of the Work of the Second Regular and Annual Sessions of the Executive Board, 2002***
- 13. ***Other Business***
- 14. ***Verification of Adopted Decisions and Recommendations***



ANNEX II

PROVISIONAL BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK OF
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (2003–2004)

| EB.1/2003 (3–7 February) | EB.A/2003 (26–30 May) | EB.2/2003 (2–6 June) | EB.3/2003 (20–24 October) |
|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> | <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> | <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> | <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> |
| <i>Election of the Bureau</i> | | | |
| <i>Appointment of the Rapporteur</i> | <i>Appointment of the Rapporteur</i> | | <i>Appointment the Rapporteur</i> |
| <i>Current and future strategic issues (C)</i> | <i>Current and future strategic issues (C)</i> | | <i>Current and future strategic issues (C)</i> |
| | <i>Annual Report of the Executive Director for 2002 (including progress in implementation of RBM) (A)</i> | | |
| POLICY ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An HIV/AIDS policy for WFP (A) ➤ Sustainability of the school feeding programme (C) ➤ World Food Programme engagement in summits and inter-agency mechanisms (I) | POLICY ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A policy for results-oriented monitoring and evaluation in WFP (including implementation plan and budget) (A) ➤ Guidelines on urban programming (I) ➤ Review of decentralization (including aspects of cost-efficiency, effect on programming, etc.) (C) ➤ Preserving livelihoods in emergency situations (A) ➤ Local purchases of food: opportunities and constraints (A) ➤ Special operations policy paper (A) | POLICY ISSUES | POLICY ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consolidated framework of WFP policies (I) ➤ Increasing the nutritional impact of WFP's programmes (A) |
| RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report on comparative study with NGOs on support costs (C) ➤ Programme of work and the final annotated outline for the review of resources and (long-term) financing policies (C) ➤ Programme of work of the External Auditor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ including the modality of reporting on management matters (C) | RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Final report on the review of resources and (long-term) financing policies (A) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ including the system and procedure for the re-classification of PSA to DSC ➤ Comprehensive financial report including (C): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilization of balances on closed projects ▪ Status of cash balance and investment ▪ Report of the ED on the waiver of costs (General Rules XII.4 and XIII.4) ➤ Policy and procedures for the (A) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capital assets fund ▪ PSA equalization account ➤ Strategic plan (2004–2007) (A) together with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approach for zero-based budgeting ▪ Outline of the management plan for 2004–2005 | RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS | RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management plan (including Budget 2004–2005) (A) ➤ Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations in the Audit Report of the External Auditor (2000–2001) (I) ➤ WFP oversight functions (C) |
| EVALUATION REPORTS (C) | EVALUATION REPORTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OEDE Evaluation and monitoring workplan for 2003–2004 (I) | EVALUATION REPORTS (C) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CP Benin ➤ Thematic evaluation: PRROs (including financing aspects) | EVALUATION REPORTS (C) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CP Burkina Faso ➤ CP Uganda ➤ West Africa Regional PRRO ➤ Real Time Evaluation of Southern Africa Drought EMOP |
| OPERATIONAL MATTERS <i>Country Programmes (A)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ El Salvador | | OPERATIONAL MATTERS <i>Country Programme Outlines (C)*</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Niger ➤ Benin ➤ Ecuador ➤ Kenya ➤ Pakistan | OPERATIONAL MATTERS |



| EB.1/2003 (3–7 February) | EB.A/2003 (26–30 May) | EB.2/2003 (2–6 June) | EB.3/2003 (20–24 October) |
|---|---|--|---|
| <i>Projects for Executive Board approval (A)</i> a) Development projects ➤ Lesotho b) Budget increases to development projects c) Protracted relief and recovery operations ➤ Afghanistan ➤ Nepal ➤ Tajikistan ➤ Uganda d) Budget increases to PRROs | | <i>Projects for Executive Board approval (A)</i> a) Development projects b) Budget increases to development projects c) Protracted relief and recovery operations d) Budget increases to PRROs <i>Reports of the Executive Director on operational matters (1 July–31 December 2002) (I)</i> a) Development projects approved by the Executive Director b) Budget increases to development projects approved by the Executive Director c) Protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director d) Budget increases to PRROs approved by the Executive Director e) Emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO | <i>Projects for Executive Board approval (A)</i> a) Development projects b) Budget increases to development projects c) Protracted relief and recovery operations ➤ Cambodia ➤ Congo, Rep. of ➤ Congo, Dem. Rep. of ➤ Zambia ➤ West Africa Coastal d) Budget increases to PRROs <i>Reports of the Executive Director on operational matters (1 January–30 June 2003) (I)</i> a) Development projects approved by the Executive Director b) Budget increases to development projects approved by the Executive Director c) Protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director d) Budget increases to PRROs approved by the Executive Director e) Emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO |
| | | <i>Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (C)</i> | |
| <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> | <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> | <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> | <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> ➤ Biennial programme of work of the Executive Board and identification of issues that will require informal consultation (A) |
| <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> | <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> ➤ Report on post-delivery losses (C) ➤ WFP policy on staff recruitment and geographical representation of Member States and composition of WFP international professional staff and higher categories (C) ➤ Information paper on the implementation of new security management arrangements (I) | <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> | <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> |
| <i>Summary of the work of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002</i> | | <i>Summary of the work of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2003</i> | <i>Summary of the work of the Second Regular and Annual Sessions of the Executive Board, 2003</i> |
| <i>Other business</i> | <i>Other business</i> | <i>Other business</i> | <i>Other business</i> ➤ WFP's involvement in the CAP |

Session to be determined: Côte d'Ivoire documents.

* Title to be finalized by the UNDG

Note: Proposed purpose of item is detailed above, as follows:

(A) for approval

(C) for consideration

(I) for information



PROVISIONAL BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (2003–2004)

| EB.1/2004 (16–20 February) | EB.A/2004 (24–28 May) | EB.2/2004 (31 May–4 June) | EB.3/2004 (18–22 October) |
|---|--|--|---|
| <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> | <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> | <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> | <i>Adoption of the agenda (A)</i> |
| <i>Election of the Bureau</i> | | | |
| <i>Appointment of the Rapporteur</i> | <i>Appointment of the Rapporteur</i> | | <i>Appointment the Rapporteur</i> |
| <i>Current and future strategic issues (C)</i> | <i>Current and future strategic issues (C)</i> | | <i>Current and future strategic issues (C)</i> |
| | <i>Annual Performance Report for 2003 (A)</i> | | |
| POLICY ISSUES ➤ The role of food aid in supporting training and skills development for women (A) | POLICY ISSUES ➤ Environmental trends and their implications for WFP's role in natural disasters (I) | POLICY ISSUES | POLICY ISSUES ➤ Consolidated framework of WFP policies (I) |
| RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS | RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS ➤ WFP pledging target 2005–2006 (A) ➤ Comprehensive financial report including (C): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of the Executive Director on the waivers of costs (General Rules XII.4 and XIII.4) | RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS | RESOURCE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS ➤ Audited biennial accounts 2002–2003 – w/comments of ACABQ and FAO Finance Committee (A) ➤ Report of the Office of the Inspector-General (C) |
| EVALUATION REPORTS (C) ➤ PRRO Armenia ➤ CP Chad | EVALUATION REPORTS ➤ Evaluation and monitoring workplan for 2004–2005 (I) | EVALUATION REPORTS (C) ➤ CP Bangladesh ➤ EMOP Ethiopia | EVALUATION REPORTS (C) ➤ Colombia PRRO ➤ Sri Lanka PRRO ➤ DR Congo Relief Portfolio ➤ Thematic Evaluation—Targeting efficiency |
| OPERATIONAL MATTERS <i>Country Programmes (A)</i> (Possible discussion, if requested by 5 EB members) <i>Projects for Executive Board approval (A)</i> a) Development projects b) Budget increases to development projects c) Protracted relief and recovery operations ➤ Afghanistan d) Budget increases to PRROs | | OPERATIONAL MATTERS <i>Country Programme Outlines (C) *</i> ➤ Madagascar <i>Projects for Executive Board approval (A)</i> a) Development projects b) Budget increases to development projects c) Protracted relief and recovery operations ➤ Algeria d) Budget increases to PRROs <i>Reports of the Executive Director on operational matters (1 July–31 December 2003) (I)</i> a) Development projects approved by the Executive Director b) Budget increases to development projects approved by the Executive Director c) Protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director d) Budget increases to PRROs approved by the Executive Director e) Emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO | OPERATIONAL MATTERS <i>Projects for Executive Board approval (A)</i> a) Development projects b) Budget increases to development projects c) Protracted relief and recovery operations ➤ Iran d) Budget increases to PRROs <i>Reports of the Executive Director on operational matters (1 January–30 June 2004) (I)</i> a) Development projects approved by the Executive Director b) Budget increases to development projects approved by the Executive Director c) Protracted relief and recovery operations approved by the Executive Director d) Budget increases to PRROs approved by the Executive Director e) Emergency operations approved by the Executive Director or jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO |



| EB.1/2004 (16–20 February) | EB.A/2004 (24–28 May) | EB.2/2004 (31 May–4 June) | EB.3/2004 (18–22 October) |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | <i>Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (C)</i> | |
| <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> | <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> | <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> | <i>Organizational and procedural matters</i> ➤ Biennial programme of work of the Executive Board and identification of issues that will require informal consultation (A) |
| <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> | <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> ➤ Report on post-delivery losses (C) ➤ Composition of WFP international professional staff and higher categories (I) ➤ Information paper on the implementation of new security management arrangements (I) | <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> | <i>Administrative and managerial matters</i> |
| <i>Summary of the work of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2003</i> | | <i>Summary of the work of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2004</i> | <i>Summary of the work of the Second Regular and Annual Sessions of the Executive Board, 2004</i> |
| <i>Other business</i> | <i>Other business</i> | <i>Other business</i> | <i>Other business</i> |

Session to be determined: Evaluation of the implementation of the enabling development policy.

* Title to be finalized by the UNDG.

Note: Proposed purpose of item is detailed above, as follows:

(A) for approval

(C) for consideration

(I) for information



ANNEX III**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
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| Adoption of the Agenda | | |
| 1 | Provisional Annotated Agenda | WFP/EB.3/2002/1/Rev.1 |
| Policy Issues | | |
| 4 a) | World Food Programme Gender Policy | WFP/EB.3/2002/4-A |
| 4 b) | Review of Programme Harmonization and Programming Processes with Reference to WFP's Programme Cycle | WFP/EB.3/2002/4-B |
| 4 c) | WFP Policy on Donations of Food Derived from Biotechnology (GM/Biotech Foods) | WFP/EB.3/2002/4-C |
| Financial and Budgetary Matters | | |
| 5 a) | Audited Biennial Accounts (2000–2001) | |
| | – Section I: Report of the Executive Director on the Financial Administration of the World Food Programme for the Biennium 2000–2001 | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-A/1/1 |
| | – Section II: Opinion of the External Auditor on the Audited Financial Statements for 2000–2001 | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-A/1/2 |
| | – Section III: Long-Form Report of the External Auditor with Comments on Financial and Management Matters | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-A/1/3 |
| | – Section IV: Final Report on the Implementation of Recommendations in the 1998–1999 Report of the External Auditor | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-A/1/4 |
| | – Section V: Progress Report on the Implementation of Recommendations in the 2000–2001 Report of the External Auditor | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-A/1/5 |
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 b) | Report on Budgetary Performance, 2000–2001 | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-B/1 + Corr.1 + Corr. 2 (Arabic only) |
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3 |
| 5 c) | Final Report on the Analysis of the Indirect Support Cost (ISC) Rate | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-C/1 |
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3 |
| | Comments of the (outgoing) External Auditor | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(C,D,E)/4 |
| 5 d) | WFP's Cash Balances | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-D/1 |
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3 |
| | Comments of the (outgoing) External Auditor | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(C,D,E)/4 |
| 5 e) | Final Report on Projects Closed Prior to 2001 and Migrated to WINGS | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-E/1 |
| | Report of the ACABQ | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/2 |
| | Report of the FAO Finance Committee | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(A,B,C,D,E)/3 |
| | Comments of the (outgoing) External Auditor | WFP/EB.3/2002/5(C,D,E)/4 |
| 5 f) | Report of the Office of the Inspector-General (2000–2001) | WFP/EB.3/2002/5-F |
| Evaluation Reports | | |
| 6 | Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Lesotho (2000–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/1 |
| | Thematic Evaluation of Special Operations | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/2 |
| | Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—El Salvador (1998–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/3 |
| | Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Niger (1999–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/4 + * (English only) |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
|--|---|--|
| | Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, Iran 6126.00 | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/5 |
| | Thematic Evaluation of WFP's Commitments to Women (1996–2001) | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/6 |
| | Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Madagascar (1999–2003) | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/7 |
| | Thematic Evaluation of the WFP Country Programme Approach | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/8 |
| | Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Kenya (1999–2003) | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/9 + * (Arabic only) |
| | Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations, Great Lakes Region 6077.00 and 6077.01 | WFP/EB.3/2002/6/10 |
| Country Strategy Outlines | | |
| 7 | Niger | WFP/EB.3/2002/7/1 |
| | Kenya | WFP/EB.3/2002/7/2 |
| | El Salvador | WFP/EB.3/2002/7/3 |
| Country Programmes | | |
| 8 | Mali (2003–2007) | WFP/EB.3/2002/8/1 |
| | Mauritania (2003–2008) | WFP/EB.3/2002/8/2 |
| | Haiti (2003–2006) | WFP/EB.3/2002/8/3 |
| | Ethiopia (2003–2006) | WFP/EB.3/2002/8/4 |
| | Cameroon (2003–2007) | WFP/EB.3/2002/8/5 |
| Projects for Executive Board Approval | | |
| 9 a) | Budget Increases to Development Projects | |
| | — Côte d'Ivoire 3358.02 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-A/1 (withdrawn) |
| | — Country Programme—Kenya, 10009.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-A/2 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
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| 9 b) | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations | |
| | – Georgia 10211.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/1 |
| | – Central America Region 10212.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/2 + Corr.1 + Corr.1* (Arabic only) |
| | – Great Lakes Region 10062.1 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/3 |
| | – Eritrea 10192.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/4 |
| | – West Africa Coastal 10064.1 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/5 |
| | – Somalia 10191.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/6 |
| | – Iran 10213.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/7 |
| 9 c) | Budget Increases to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations | |
| | – Angola 10054.1 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-C/1 |
| | – Sri Lanka 10067.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/9-C/2 |
| Reports of the Executive Director on Operational Matters | | |
| 10 a) | Development Project Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002) —Cambodia 10170.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/10-A |
| 10 b) | Budget Increases to Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/10-B |
| 10 c) | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002)—Albania 10165.0 | WFP/EB.3/2002/10-C |
| 10 d) | Budget Increases to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/10-D + Corr.1 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
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| 10 e) | Emergency Operations Approved by the Executive Director or the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO (1 January–30 June 2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/10-E |

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| 11 | Provisional Biennial Programme of Work of the Executive Board, 2003–2004 | WFP/EB.3/2002/11/Rev.1 |
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| 14 | Decisions and Recommendations of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.3/2002/14 |
| | Summary of the Work of the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2002 | WFP/EB.3/2002/15** |

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| Information for Participants | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/1 |
| Provisional Timetable | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/2 |
| Provisional List of Documents | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/3/Rev.1 |
| Provisional List of Participants | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/4/Rev.1 |
| Report by the Executive Director on Senior Staff Movements, 1 April–30 September 2002 | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/5 |
| List of Planned and Prepared CSOs and CPs | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/6 |
| Report of the Executive Board Members' Visit to Cuba | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/7 |
| Report of the Executive Board Members' Visit to Haiti | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/8 |
| Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: An Updated Version | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/9* |
| Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and WFP | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/10 |
| Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Lesotho (2000–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/11 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
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| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Thematic Evaluation of Special Operations | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/12 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—El Salvador (1998–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/13 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Niger (1999–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/14 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, Iran 6126.00 | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/15 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Thematic Evaluation of WFP's Commitments to Women (1996–2001) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/16 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Madagascar (1999–2003) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/17 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Thematic Evaluation of the WFP Country Programme Approach | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/18 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Kenya (1999–2002) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/19 |
| | Summary of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Response—Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations, Great Lakes Region 6077.00 and 6077.01 | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/20 |
| | Progress in the Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 56/201 (Including Programme of Work on Harmonization and Simplification of Rules and Procedures) | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/21 |
| | Update on WFP's Role in the Fight against HIV/AIDS | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/22 |
| | Information Note on School Feeding | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/23 |



| Provisional Agenda Item | Title of Agenda Item and Document | Document Symbol |
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| | Information Note on WFP's Involvement in the Consolidated Appeals Process | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/24 |
| | Information Note on Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation—Angola 10054.1 | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/25 |
| | Kosovo: Conclusion of WFP Operations | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/26 |
| | WFP Actions to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/27 |
| | OECD/DAC Task Force on Donor Practices | WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/28 |

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** To be issued after endorsement by the Executive Board at its next session.



ANNEX IV**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Members of the Executive Board**

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Algeria: | Mr. A. Hachemi |
| Australia: | Ms. E. Shipley; H.E. M.A. Cobban; Ms. C. Ballard; Ms. J. Bates; Ms. K. Sandercock |
| Bangladesh: | Mr. M. Ziauddin; Ms. N. Sobhan |
| Cameroon: | H.E. M. Tabong Kima; Mr. P. Moumie; Mr. M. MOUNGUI |
| Canada: | Mr. M.G. Pilote; Mr. C. Parker |
| China: | H.E. MA S.; Mr. Hu Y.; Mr. Xu Y.; Mr. Li Y. |
| Cuba: | Ms. D. Rodríguez Parra; Mr. A. Castañón Pérez |
| Denmark: | Ms. G.L. Tetre; Mr. J.M. Pedersen; Mr. B. Jensen; Ms. L. Casina; Ms. A-S. Hennings |
| Egypt: | H.E. H.A.H.S. Bedeir; Ms. M.A. Moustafa Mousa; Ms. N. Hegazy |
| El Salvador: | H.E. J. Rodenzno Munguía; Ms. M.E. Jiménez de Mochi Onori |
| Eritrea: | Mr. Y. Tensue; Mr. T.M.W. Giorgis |
| France: | H.E. C. Chereau; Mr. P. Delacroix; Ms. M-P. Fontaine; Mr. N. Perrin |
| Germany: | H.E. G.F. Von Schenck; Mr. H. Müller; Mr. R.J. Huber; Ms. C. Maier; Ms. U.J. Pulheim; Mr. H. Breier |
| Haiti: | Mr. P. Saint-Hilaire |
| Hungary: | Ms. K. Bakk; Mr. Z. Németh |
| India: | H.E. H. Som; Mr. G. Nair |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of: | H.E. M.S. Noori-Naeini; Mr. A. Hosseini; Mr. M. Hajikazemi; Mr. S. Fariabi; Mr. M.A. Salehi |
| Iraq: | H.E. M.A. Al-Sheikh; Mr. M.A. Al-Fityan |
| Italy: | H.E. R. Berlinghi; Mr. G. Martinez Tagliavia; Mr. F. Alessi; Mr. F. Cantone; Mr. G. Riva |
| Japan: | Mr. F. Kabuta; Mr. H. Osawa |



| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Madagascar: | Mr. N. Raharijaona; H.E. G. Ruphin; Mr. Monja |
| Mali: | H.E. I.B. Daga; Mr. F. Sylla; Mr. M.M. Touré |
| Mauritania: | Mr. S.M. Ould Biya; Mr. A. Ould Mohamed; Mr. M. Ould Zein; Mr. M.A. Ould El Ghaouth; Mr. H. Ould El Hanefi; H.E. H. Ould Ely; Ms. M. Mint Mohamed |
| Mexico: | Mr. V.H. Morales Meléndez |
| Netherlands: | H.E. E. Wermuth; Mr. J.T.M.G. Steeghs; Ms. M. Muller; Ms. M. Van Kesteren; Mr. J. Bos |
| Norway: | Ms. A. Hem; Ms. M. Slettevold |
| Pakistan: | Mr. A. Bashir Khan |
| Peru: | Mr. M. Barreto |
| Romania: | Ms. G. Dumitriu |
| Russian Federation: | Mr. A.G. Smirnov; Mr. A.V. Titarenko; Mr. A.V. Yakimushkin; Mr. A. Ryzhov |
| Sierra Leone: | Mr. A. Sheriff; Mr. M. Daramy; Mr. D. Koroma; Mr. B. N'Javombo |
| Swaziland: | H.E. C.S. Mamba |
| Switzerland: | Mr. M. Ferrari; Mr. P. Steffen; Mr. A. Ghélew; Mr. R. Gerber; Mr. H. Poffet |
| Syrian Arab Republic: | Ms. A. Jarf; Mr. M. Adi |
| United Kingdom: | H.E. A. Beattie; Mr. M. Ellis; Ms. G. Whitley; Ms. E. Nasskau |
| United States of America: | H.E. T.P. Hall; Ms. L. Landis; Ms. C. Heileman; Ms. A. Crumbly; Ms. R. Davis; Mr. M. Finberg; Ms. B. Gainor; Mr. T. Lavelle; Ms. A. Menghetti; Mr. W.K. Miller; Mr. J. Thompson; Mr. S. Winnick; Ms. C. Wheatley; Ms. J. Zimmerman |

Observer States

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Afghanistan: | Mr. A.R. Ayazi |
| Angola: | H.E. B. da Silva Cardoso; Mr. C.A. Amaral; Mr. F.G. De Nobrega Cristovaõ |
| Austria: | Ms. N. Feistritz |
| Belgium: | H.E. C. Monnoyer; Mr. B. De Schrevel |
| Bolivia: | Ms. M. Durán; Ms. J. Cuellar |
| Bulgaria: | H.E. I. Krastelnikov |



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| Burkina Faso: | H.E. B. Damiba |
| Burundi: | Mr. Z. Rwamaza |
| Cape Verde: | Mr. A. Delgado |
| Chile: | H.E. A. Sartori Arellano; Mr. A.A. Plaza Jiménez |
| Colombia: | H.E. F. Valencia Cossio; Mr. C.G. La Rotta La Rotta; Mr. D.A. Bonilla Giraldo; Mr. B.G. Zuluaga Botero |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the: | Mr. I.M. Mandende |
| Congo, Republic of the: | Mr. E. Essema |
| Costa Rica: | H.E. V.G. Alvarado de Hernández; Ms. Y. Gago |
| Cyprus: | H.E. G.F. Poulides; Mr. A. Antoniadis |
| Czech Republic: | Mr. P. Škoda |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea: | Mr. Hyon H.B.; Mr. Ri H.C. |
| Dominican Republic: | Ms. D.M. Cedeño Perez |
| Ecuador: | Mr. M. Samaniego Salazar |
| Ethiopia: | H.E. M. Hulluka; Mr. A. Nebebe |
| Finland: | Ms. M. Luoto; Ms. U-M. Finskas; Ms. S. Toro |
| Gabon: | Mr. L.S. Charicauth |
| Georgia: | H.E. R. Lordkipanidze; Mr. Z. Aleksidze |
| Guatemala: | H.E. A. Valladares Molina; Ms. I. Rivera de Angotti |
| Guinea: | H.E. S.D. Bahgoura |
| Holy See: | H.E. R. Volante; Mr. V. Buonomo; Mr. L. Bernardi; Mr. G. Tedesco |
| Honduras: | H.E. O.A. Oyvela |
| Iceland: | Mr. J.E. Jónasson |
| Indonesia: | H.E. F. Numberi; Mr. S. Sinaga |
| Ireland: | H.E. J.F. Cogan; Ms. S. Murphy; Ms. C. O'Brien; Mr. A. Devlin |
| Jordan: | H.E. O. Rifai; Ms. A.F. Al Matari |
| Kenya: | H.E. B. Madete; Mr. S.C. Yegon; Mr. T.M. Adur |
| Lesotho: | Mr. K.G. Mafura |



| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: | Mr. E. Zawia |
| Malaysia: | Mr. M.N.B. Hj. M. Sidek |
| Mauritius: | Mr. D. Cangy |
| Morocco: | H.E. A. Faouzi |
| Mozambique: | Ms. C.E. Mucavi |
| Myanmar: | U A. Myint |
| New Zealand: | Mr. G.R.B. Payne |
| Nicaragua: | Ms. A. Silva Cabrera |
| Niger: | Mr. C. Adamou; Mr. A.M. Zakariaou |
| Panama: | Mr. H.J. Maltez |
| Paraguay: | Ms. S. Biedermann |
| Poland: | H.E. R. Szuniewicz |
| Portugal: | Mr. J.M.F.B. Lomelino de Freitas |
| San Marino: | Ms. B. Para; Ms. D. Rotondaro |
| Saudi Arabia: | Mr. B. Al-Shalhoob |
| Senegal: | Mr. M.B. Ly |
| Slovakia: | Mr. M. Paksi |
| Slovenia: | H.E. B. Hocevar |
| South Africa: | H.E. A.L.K. Mongalo; Ms. C.T. Du Toit |
| Spain: | Mr. J. Piernavieja Niembro |
| Sri Lanka: | H.E. H.M. Wijeratne |
| Sudan: | Mr. M.S.M.A. Harbi |
| Sweden: | Mr. M. Odevall; Mr. M. Åberg |
| Thailand: | Ms. K. Ratanakomut |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: | H.E. I. Angelov |
| Tunisia: | Mr. N. Ben Frija |
| Turkey: | Ms. S. Özcoşkun |
| Uganda: | Mr. J. Mutabazi; Mr. S. Ajiku |



Uruguay: Ms. L. Galarza

Yemen: Mr. A. Al-Hawri

Zimbabwe: H.E. M.M. Muchada; Ms. R.G. Manyarara

Other observers

European Community: Mr. G. Bonacci; H.E. V. Du Marteau; Mr. F. Nicora;
Mr. J.C. Esmieu; Mr. M. De Knoop; Ms. A.G. Tharn;
Mr. J. De La Caballeria

International Committee of the Red Cross: Mr. F. Amar

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Mr. J. Egeland; Mr. H. Khogali

Sovereign Order of Malta: H.E. Prince G. Bonanno di Linguaglossa

United Nations Specialized Agencies and its Organizations

FAO: Mr. A. Gulliver; Mr. K. Gunjal

UNDP: Mr. E. Bonev

UNESCO: Ms. A. Bouya-Aka Blet

UNHCR: Mr. A. Mahiga

WHO: Ms. M. Mokbel Genequand



برنامج
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Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Annual Session**

Rome, 28–30 May 2003

ANNUAL REPORTS

Agenda item 4

For approval

E

Distribution: GENERAL

WFP/EB.A/2003/4

24 April 2003

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: 2002

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's WEB site (<http://www.wfp.org/eb>).

Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002





Note to the Executive Board

The Secretariat invites members of the Executive Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff members listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

| | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| Director, Strategy, Policy and Programme Support Division (PSP): | Ms D. Spearman | tel.: 066513-2600 |
|---|----------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| Chief, Food Security, Safety Nets and Relief Service (PSPP): | Mr A. Jury | tel.: 066513-2601 |
|---|------------|-------------------|





Draft Decision

The Board approves the Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002 (WFP/EB.A/2003/4).

In accordance with its decision 2000/EB.A/2 of 22 May 2000, and in fulfillment of its reporting obligations under General Regulation VI.3, the Board requests that the Annual Report be forwarded to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), along with the Board's decisions and recommendations for 2002 and the present decision.





Note on Documentation

Pursuant to General Rule VII.2, each year the Executive Director submits an Annual Report to the Executive Board for its approval.

The 2002 Annual Report of the Executive Director is structured around the common format for Annual Reports of Funds and Programmes, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162.

In line with General Assembly resolution 53/192, issues arising from implementation of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme, the Triennial Policy Review and the follow-up to international conferences have been incorporated. Section II of this report serves as the Annual Report of the Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and the Council of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The financial and tonnage data in this document are provisional. They represent WFP's best estimate based on information currently available.





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Foreword

Despite global abundance, nearly 800 million people in developing countries are chronically hungry. Hunger compromises their ability to develop their skills, attend school, stay healthy, farm, or earn sufficient wages to fight their way out of poverty. That is why the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger is the keystone of the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the world's leaders in 2000. Indeed, a failure to eliminate hunger will undermine efforts to achieve all the MDGs.

Although some regions have progressed towards these goals, growing disparities have emerged, particularly in the poorest countries. As noted at the *World Food Summit: five years later* held in Rome in June 2002, communities battling hunger need both targeted food assistance and sustained, long-term investments in agricultural and rural development. Nowhere is the need for such strategies more evident than in the southern Africa region, especially given the emerging pattern linking food insecurity with the AIDS pandemic. Therefore we especially welcome the efforts by the World Food Programme's Executive Director, Mr. James T. Morris, to highlight these issues in his role as Special Envoy to the region.

Wherever hunger is a crisis, the World Food Programme is on the front line, determined to help countries meet their nutritional needs of today while providing opportunities for tomorrow. This annual report illustrates the formidable nature and scale of WFP's efforts to combat hunger in some of the world's most troubled and inaccessible areas.

Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General
United Nations

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





Preface

My first year in WFP has brought home to me the meaning of hunger and its devastating impact on the world's poorest people. Widespread drought and natural disasters, violent conflict, collapsing economic and political systems and HIV/AIDS have caused a dramatic increase in the demand for food aid. The numbers are telling: in 2002, the international community struggled to feed an additional 25 million people in Africa alone.

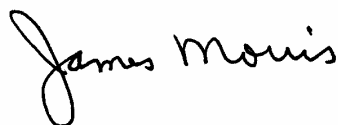
WFP rose to this challenge, providing life-saving and livelihood-saving food to 72 million people in 82 countries. But the numbers do not tell the full story. Each number represents a person in need: a mother struggling to feed her family, a grandparent caring for orphans, a child hoping for a school meal, a returnee seeking new opportunities and assets. I have seen their faces and know that we can help.

Indeed, timely action by the donor community—including non-traditional donors—and the dedicated staff of WFP and its partners reduced hunger in many regions of the world. In southern Africa, where the needs were greatest, generous support from donors permitted WFP to avert a food emergency. The Programme's investments in needs assessment, emergency preparedness, contingency planning and improved school feeding programmes paid off in ongoing operations throughout the world.

But we are not out of the woods yet. Although the media may have forgotten the crises in Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sudan, these countries still have pressing needs. The number of food-related emergencies is rising in line with increasingly abnormal weather phenomena, as in the Horn of Africa and the western Sahel. HIV/AIDS is having an unprecedented impact on the numbers of orphans and households headed by children. Meanwhile chronic hunger persists, affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people who tend to be overlooked by the media.

Meeting these rising needs will be a major challenge, against the backdrop of a 25 percent decline in global food aid over the past three years. The generous support received from our traditional donors needs to be augmented by commitments from emerging donor countries, the private sector and the general public. In 2002, we took steps to increase our work as a global advocate on hunger and expand our funding base. Already, as of early 2003, several new partners have joined forces with us in the fight against hunger, including emerging donors such as Kenya, India, Oman and Honduras and private-sector organizations such as Benetton, SAP, Toyota and TPG.

In today's world, it is absolutely unacceptable that so many hungry children have so little hope and opportunity for the future. I am optimistic that public opinion and goodwill can help turn the tide. This is why WFP will advocate for greater international assistance to build a better, hunger-free future for all.



James T. Morris
Executive Director





In Memoriam

*In memory of the staff members of the World Food Programme
who lost their lives in the service of the hungry poor in 2002*

Genesh Harichund, South Africa

8 August

Rabia Abdullah Al-Breifkany, Iraq

25 September

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE





General Notes

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

One billion equals 1,000 million.

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

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita gross national income not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance; the figure for 2000 was US\$1,445. In 2002, 83 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes “those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses”. In 2002, 49 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs.

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





ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| CAP | Consolidated appeals process |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| CCA | Common country assessment |
| CID | Consortium for Inter-Ethnic Development |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| COMPAS | Commodity movement, processing and analysis system |
| CP | Country programme |
| CPO | Country programme outlines |
| CW | Commitments to women |
| DACOTA | Data Collection Telecoms Application |
| DFID | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| ECHA | United Nations Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council of the United Nations |
| ECPS | Executive Committee on Peace and Security |
| EMOP | Emergency operation |
| ENA | Emergency needs assessment |
| EPWeb | Emergency Preparedness Web |
| ERT | Emergency response training |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FEWSNET | Famine early warning system |
| FITTEST | Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team |
| FIVIMS | Food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems |
| GSM | Global system for mobile communications |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations) |
| ICT | Information and communications technology |
| IDP | Internally displaced person |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFRC | International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IRA | Immediate response account |
| ISC | Indirect support costs |
| ISP | Institutional strategy paper |
| LDC | Least-developed country |
| LIFDC | Low-income, food-deficit country |



| | |
|--------|--|
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NEPAD | New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OEDA | Office of Internal Audit |
| OEDI | Office of the Inspector General |
| PRRO | Protracted relief and recovery operation |
| PRSP | Poverty reduction strategy paper |
| RC | Resident coordinator |
| SCN | United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition |
| SO | Special operation |
| SPR | Standard project report |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TPG | A Netherlands mail and logistics company |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCT | United Nations country team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNHRD | United Nations humanitarian response depot |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNJLC | United Nations Joint Logistics Centre |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VAC | Vulnerability Assessment Committee |
| VAM | Vulnerability analysis and mapping |
| VGd | Vulnerable groups development |
| WGCSP | Working Group on Common Services and Premises (UNDG) |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WINGS | WFP information network and global system |
| WSSD | World Summit on Sustainable Development |



Section I: 2002 in Review

HIGHLIGHTS FROM WFP PROGRAMMES

General Overview

1. In 2002, WFP assisted 72 million people in 82 countries suffering from hunger because of interrelated crises: natural disasters, conflict, extreme poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. WFP's largest challenge was to respond rapidly to an unprecedented number of weather-related disasters that caused large-scale food insecurity throughout Africa while meeting the needs of ongoing operations worldwide. At the same time, emerging peace in some areas led to increased needs because populations previously isolated by war became accessible, as in Angola, Sri Lanka and Sudan.
2. WFP faced special demands in sub-Saharan Africa: the Programme fed 34 million beneficiaries, almost 11 million more than last year, accounting for 48 percent of its total 2002 beneficiaries. WFP launched major emergency operations for the victims of food crises in southern Africa, Ethiopia and Eritrea. These crises showed how chronic hunger can exacerbate emergencies and emphasized the importance of building people's capacity to endure shocks by helping to create assets and supporting livelihoods.
3. As the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa, WFP's Executive Director James Morris played an important role in implementing a comprehensive response to the crisis. He collaborated extensively with governments, donors and partners to ensure that contributions were speedily channelled to the people in greatest need. As part of his advocacy for the region, Mr Morris addressed the United Nations Security Council, the European Parliament, the United States Congress, the Parliament of the United Kingdom and several meetings of the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group in Geneva and New York. WFP also launched the Africa Hunger Alert campaign to attract international attention and funds to the hunger crisis affecting the African continent.
4. WFP continued to battle hunger in other parts of the world. The Programme met enduring needs in countries suffering from natural disasters and conflict—Afghanistan, Iraq, Central America, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sudan. These included a number of long-standing operations to assist refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), for example in Algeria, Colombia, Iran and Nepal.
5. The nearly record level of contributions—US\$1.8 billion—enabled WFP to meet 75 percent of its 2002 food requirements. The Programme strengthened ties with traditional donors, while receiving significant support from emerging and non-traditional donors, including private-sector donors.



6. As in 2001, the majority of WFP's beneficiaries were assisted through emergency operations (EMOPs). Contributions amounting to US\$1.0 billion met 76 percent of the projected food requirements of these operations. WFP's capacity to respond to emergencies was greatly enhanced by innovative assessment techniques, continued investment in rapid-response capacities and logistics coordination; these proved their worth in Afghanistan and southern Africa. Contributions to protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) of US\$470 million made it possible to meet 96 percent of the requirements for these operations.
7. WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to address longer-term and immediate food needs. Combating hunger by addressing the needs of chronically hungry people was seriously hindered, however, because only 50 percent of resource requirements to support ongoing development programmes were met.
8. WFP took steps to enhance organizational capacity and operational efficiency, including a commitment to reduce its indirect support cost (ISC) rate. A number of long-term efforts to strengthen partnership arrangements came to fruition, including a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a new field-level agreement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP's role in providing inter-agency logistics services was also institutionalized when the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) was officially placed under its custodianship.
9. To begin the transition to annual performance reporting, systematic efforts were made to improve collection, analysis and reporting of results throughout the Programme, including collection of selected performance indicators for all operations. The following sections incorporate information by programme category, where available, on a number of results indicators as outlined in the 2002–2005 Strategic and Financial Plan (WFP/EB.A/2001/5-B/1). Information is highlighted on planned versus actual beneficiaries, projects reporting outcome results, the percentage of development activities aligned with the Enabling Development policy and the number of EMOPs phased out. Instances of improved nutrition and other outcomes are also provided, for example from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



WFP IN FIGURES, 2002**WFP ASSISTED 72 MILLION OF THE POOREST PEOPLE**

14 million people in development programmes, 47 percent of the planned 30 million beneficiaries;
 44 million beneficiaries in EMOPs, 103 percent of the planned 42.8 million beneficiaries; and
 14 million people in PRROs, 89 percent of the planned 15.8 million beneficiaries.

These included:

6 million IDPs, primarily in camp situations;
 3 million refugees;
 38 million women and girls under 18; and
 40.8 million children under 18.

3.7 MILLION TONS OF FOOD WERE PROVIDED

581,000 tons for development projects;
 2.2 million tons for EMOPs; and
 918,400 tons for PRROs.

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE WAS US\$1.6 BILLION

12 percent of operational expenditure was spent on development activities;
 57 percent of operational expenditure was spent on EMOPs, including the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and special operations (SOs);
 26 percent of operational expenditure was spent on PRROs;
 66 percent of operational expenditure for development was in LDCs; and
 96 percent of operational expenditure for development was in LIFDCs.

OUTCOME RESULTS WERE REPORTED FOR ACTIVE PROJECTS IN:

80 percent of countries with development programmes and projects;
 60 percent of countries with EMOPs;
 75 percent of countries with PRROs; and
 90 percent of countries with SOs.

82 COUNTRIES HAD WFP OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2002

55 countries with development activities;
 51 countries with EMOPs; and
 43 countries with PRROs.

NEW COMMITMENTS APPROVED IN 2002

10 new country programmes: approved resource level—US\$342.2 million and 780,000 mt;
 1 new development project: commitments—US\$4.7 million and 9,200 mt;
 42 new EMOPs: value—US\$1.4 billion and 3.1 million mt; and
 23 new PRROs: value—US\$1.0 billion and 2.1 million mt.

Saving Lives in Emergency Situations

10. In 2002, WFP assisted 44 million beneficiaries suffering in acute humanitarian crises. Many were victims of natural disasters—drought, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes—continuing an alarming trend that became evident in the 1990s. Thanks to emerging peace initiatives and falling levels of food insecurity in some regions, WFP was able to phase out its EMOPs in 20 countries.



11. The emerging crisis in **southern Africa** threatened to be one of the most severe and complex humanitarian disasters of the last decade, the result of a combination of erratic rainfall, poverty, economic decline, inadequate food-security policies and high HIV/AIDS infection rates. During 2002, the number of people assessed as being at risk of severe food insecurity rose from 12.8 million to 15.2 million. Generous donor support and an infusion of funds from its IRA enabled WFP to mobilize capacity rapidly to help millions of people threatened with severe food insecurity in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Rapid response to the southern Africa food crisis

WFP geared up quickly in response to the food crisis in southern Africa, expanding its country offices and establishing a new regional bureau in South Africa, a country office in Swaziland and 26 new sub-offices across the region. Despite the vast scale and complexity of the crisis—it required delivery of about 1 million mt of food aid over nine months to remote areas in six countries—the regional operation was able to transfer smoothly from primarily development interventions to an emergency response. WFP was asked to take a lead role in setting up an inter-agency coordination office in Johannesburg, which coordinated the efforts of 53 implementing partners and the region’s private sector to meet critical food aid gaps and avoid distribution bottlenecks. Between July and December, 361,000 mt of commodities were purchased locally and 375,000 mt of food aid was brought in through ports in South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania and delivered to affected areas.

The operation was greatly enhanced by several initiatives, including “rolling” emergency assessments, regular inter-agency/NGO meetings, and special operations to enhance immediate management capacity and rehabilitate a railway to increase monthly food movements. The Norwegian Government’s donation of over 200 trucks and equipment—refurbished by the Norwegian Red Cross and shipped by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)—facilitated distributions to less accessible areas. WFP also secured a US\$20 million loan from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund facility for regional purchases to supplement the in-kind commodities with essential complementary foods.

12. Drought exacted a severe toll on people’s livelihoods in **Eritrea** and **Ethiopia**, sharply increasing the number of people needing relief food. In Ethiopia, a joint FAO/WFP assessment mission in December indicated that 11 million people needed relief assistance to save lives, prevent mass migration and preserve the assets of farmers and pastoralists. In December 2002, WFP also launched a regional EMOP in response to a drought-related food crisis in the **western Sahel**, centred on Mauritania and covering Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali and Senegal.
13. WFP’s timely response to the volcanic eruption of Mount Nyiragongo in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** helped to maintain the nutritional status of the affected population, including 350,000 people who fled to Rwanda. WFP also provided common logistics services to assist humanitarian partners in storing and transporting non-food items.
14. Natural disasters were exacerbated by conflict or economic crises in a number of countries. In **Afghanistan**, WFP launched a new nine-month EMOP in April 2002 to assist 10 million people affected by drought and war. In the **Sudan**, a country severely affected by two decades of civil war, mass population displacement, drought and floods, WFP



reached over 1 million beneficiaries per month in the lean season, when food assistance was needed most. In the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, an assessment by the Government in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP of the nutritional status of children indicated a significant improvement between 1998 and 2002. The proportion of underweight children was reduced from 61 percent to 21 percent, wasting levels fell from 16 percent to 9 percent, and stunting rates fell from 62 percent to 42 percent. These trends demonstrate that WFP's food assistance made a significant contribution to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, although the high stunting rates are cause for continuing concern. The needs of these groups remain high. Their nutritional status could deteriorate again, because WFP was forced to suspend distributions to 3 million beneficiaries as a result of funding shortages at the end of 2002.

15. Escalation of hostilities in the **Palestinian Territory** exacerbated the humanitarian crisis for the highly vulnerable residents. WFP provided emergency assistance to 540,000 victims of conflict in West Bank and Gaza, with logistics services support including a fleet of trucks with experienced drivers and an escort and support team from the Swedish Rescue Service Agency, a WFP standby partner. Following the upsurge of civil unrest in **Côte d'Ivoire**, WFP launched operations to provide assistance to increase the availability of food for thousands of IDPs and refugees in the war zones.

Promoting Recovery from Crisis

16. Worldwide, WFP helped to meet the immediate food needs of 14 million victims of protracted conflict and crisis and, where possible, assisted them in rebuilding their livelihoods.
17. PRROs allowed WFP to respond successfully to changing circumstances. As IDPs moved out of camps in **Sri Lanka**, WFP was able to shift from free food distribution to food-based community work schemes and training programmes. The Programme also supplied food to 17,000 conflict-affected children attending afternoon catch-up classes. In **Sierra Leone**, WFP promoted stability by resettling IDPs and returning refugees through agricultural activities, infrastructure rehabilitation, education and nutrition programmes as part of the West Africa Coastal PRRO. In many countries, however, relief needs remained high or even increased as a result of setbacks and new emergencies or disasters, causing further displacement of refugees and IDPs.

*The situation in **Uganda** shows that WFP must retain flexibility to respond to deteriorating conditions that require relief assistance while remaining alert for opportunities to promote rehabilitation and recovery. During 2002, northern Uganda faced its worst humanitarian crisis in years: innocent civilians were killed, children abducted and people's assets destroyed. The people most affected included 500,000 IDPs living in camps and 150,000 Sudanese refugees living in settlements. Assistance from WFP saved their lives and maintained their nutritional status, despite enormous problems of security and access.*

In western Uganda, WFP was able to support the resettlement of 82,000 people who had spent five years in makeshift camps. These households were given resettlement rations and agricultural tools and will continue to receive assistance through school feeding, food-for-assets and social-support activities.

18. In other countries, food needs increased even though peace and stability were introduced. The **Angola** peace agreement signed in April 2002 resulted in rapid

demobilization of soldiers, the return of IDPs and refugees and the opening up of 70 previously inaccessible areas. WFP increased the number of people assisted by over 80 percent, substantially supporting the consolidation of new-found peace. Similar conditions arose in **Sri Lanka**, where an additional 47,500 people required assistance when WFP expanded its activities to the host communities of returning IDPs in northern and eastern Sri Lanka, which were not under Government control.

19. In **Indonesia**, WFP continued its assistance to poor urban dwellers and IDPs facing food shortages and malnutrition because of the prolonged economic and social crisis. More than 2 million people, most of whom fell outside government social safety nets, were provided with subsidized rice or food rations, fortified food and nutrition education.
20. Based on the findings of a WFP food and livelihood assessment, the Programme extended its PRRO in **Central America** to assist 930,000 people unable to recover from the cumulative impact of natural and economic disasters. Activities were supported to help them regain lost assets, improve their response to new shocks and prevent acute malnutrition among the most vulnerable.

Tackling Chronic Hunger

21. In 2002, WFP assisted 14 million people suffering from chronic hunger, helping them to build the human and physical assets that poor people need to withstand future shocks. In allocating available resources, WFP met the requirements for assisting LDCs and LIFDCs, which received 66 percent and 96 percent respectively of development resources. As of 2002, all country programmes (CPs) have been aligned with the Enabling Development policy; three development projects will be aligned at the end of the current cycle, phased into PRROs or phased out.

Ethiopia: from struggling to doing well

WFP's sustainable livelihoods project enabled 1.4 million beneficiaries in Ethiopia to tackle food insecurity through asset creation, soil and water conservation, afforestation, and pond and feeder-road construction. A recent impact assessment conducted by WFP and the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture revealed that the project considerably improved the lives of over 60 percent of the most vulnerable groups, substantially increasing their annual harvests and saving up to six hours daily in firewood and water collection. This reduced the average food shortage from five to three months per year and increased the numbers of meals eaten daily. More than 85 percent of households, particularly those headed by women, are now better able to cope with drought.

22. Efforts to enable the development of at least 30 million targeted hungry poor people annually, as stipulated in the 2002–2005 Strategic and Financial Plan, were seriously hampered by lack of resources. In 2002, only US\$215 million was available for development activities, less than 70 percent of the contributions foreseen in the 2002–2005 Strategic and Financial Plan.



23. In implementing the Enabling Development policy, WFP developed innovative ways to improve people's food security and livelihoods through safety-net activities. For example in **Niger**, a country facing structural food insecurity compounded by recurring crises, WFP supported 460 cereal banks, thereby providing a food-security stock for 35,000 households. The profits generated will also provide microcredit for women to support income-generating activities.

Atta Fortification Pilot Project in Bangladesh

WFP's Vulnerable Groups Development (VGD) programme assists poor rural women in Bangladesh, providing food aid in support of awareness raising on health, nutrition and legal rights and training in literacy and income generation. In 2002, a pilot project to fortify wholemeal wheat flour (atta) was introduced to improve household nutrition, save money on milling and provide new employment opportunities. Milling and fortification units were set up in four areas and managed by local NGOs. Former beneficiaries of the programme are employed in the milling and fortification unit after training. The four units provide 28,000 VGD families with 25 kg of milled and micronutrient-fortified atta each month; the total processing cost is less than US\$20/mt. WFP plans to expand the project to 40 units to meet the needs of 430,000 participants.

HIV/AIDS

24. HIV/AIDS represents a new type of humanitarian emergency because it decimates the most productive members of society, reducing long-term agricultural productivity and exceeding community caring capacities for orphans and the sick. Women are disproportionately affected because of their unequal social and economic status compared with men and their greater biological vulnerability to infection. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, 58 percent of the people infected are women, and their burden as caregivers, breadwinners and providers of food is increased. At the same time, the numbers of AIDS orphans and households headed by children have risen dramatically. These factors aggravate the effects of humanitarian emergencies, leading to worrying long-term consequences for food security.
25. Southern Africa was the first major food emergency in which high rates of HIV/AIDS played a significant role in exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's regional EMOP in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe focuses on areas with high HIV prevalence combined with high food insecurity. WFP introduced changes to its programming approach to meet the special needs of HIV/AIDS-affected beneficiaries, which included altering the nutritional value and composition of the emergency rations to include more protein, minerals and vitamins. WFP also improved its targeting to identify locations of high HIV prevalence and allow distributions to be adjusted accordingly.
26. In other regions, WFP mainstreamed assistance for food-insecure HIV/AIDS-affected households in its development and recovery programmes, including five CPs and five PRROs in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean. Within these operations, 16 HIV/AIDS-specific projects were implemented. In all cases, WFP's activities were based on priorities articulated in national AIDS plans or strategies, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities on poverty



alleviation and United Nations country strategies on HIV/AIDS. For example, in 2002 WFP in collaboration with its partners:

- jointly implemented a project with the World Health Organization (WHO) in Uganda to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS and their families through improved nutrition and community home-based care;
- worked closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in China to provide information on the basic facts about HIV/AIDS to 200,000 farmers in areas where WFP operates; the information campaign was coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture;
- collaborated with FAO in the development of an agriculture sector strategy to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security, including the development of improved vulnerability assessment systems; and
- initiated a pilot HIV/AIDS project in Armenia, where the number of newly infected people is rapidly increasing; WFP provided food as part of a package of services that included psychological counselling and medical examinations.

School Feeding

27. In 2002, over 15.6 million schoolchildren in 64 countries benefited from WFP school feeding activities. Funding, including directed and multilateral contributions, was received from the European Community and the governments of Andorra, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the United States and from private donations. The United States Congress passed legislation authorizing global school feeding efforts to the end of 2007 and set an initial funding goal of US\$100 million for 2003, which is not tied in any way to the existence of food surpluses.
28. WFP continued to collaborate with United Nations organizations, research institutes and universities, donor governments, NGOs and private-sector entities. A UNICEF staff member was seconded to WFP to strengthen collaboration between the agencies in WFP-assisted schools.
29. In 2002, WFP undertook a number of school feeding support initiatives, including the following:
 - The standardized baseline survey tools were refined; they had been developed and implemented in 23 countries in 2001 to create a sound information base of WFP-assisted school feeding activities. Follow-up surveys of the baselines were undertaken in some of these countries in 2002 and training was conducted for 21 additional countries.
 - The global school feeding database and related educational and demographic information were expanded and put into the WFP website, which now includes 153 countries.
 - A regional school feeding strategy was developed for the Sahel, complementing WFP's food with interventions such as systematic deworming, provision of potable water and latrines, education on health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS, micronutrient supplements and enhanced partnerships with other agencies and NGOs.
 - Fifteen African countries started deworming programmes for millions of schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools under a joint initiative with WHO, supported by the Canadian International Development Organization (CIDA) and the World Bank. More countries will begin campaigns in 2003.



30. WFP's programme in Afghanistan brought together a number of activities designed to support education. These included food for work to build schools and help to compensate teachers, combined with food for education and training to support primary and secondary school students, adult literacy and vocational training.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

31. To assist WFP programming, 75 specialized VAM staff working in 52 countries provided in-depth analysis, information and maps on the nature and extent of food insecurity. VAM is often the main provider of food-security assessments for the entire aid community in emergency, recovery and development operations. VAM inputs were used by other United Nations agencies for poverty and food-insecurity targeting, for example by FAO in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia,¹ Laos, Somalia and Zambia. In other countries, WFP's VAM capability was used in preparing the Common Country Assessment (CCA), UNDAF and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) documents. For example, WFP provided valuable input to the PRSP poverty-mapping exercise undertaken by the Cambodian Government.
32. VAM inputs were crucial to all CPs approved in 2002 and to EMOPs in Afghanistan, Guatemala, the western Sahel, southern Africa, and 17 other countries. VAM studies, for example in Cape Verde, Haiti and Mali, enabled WFP to refine its targeting to areas where food aid would have the greatest impact.
33. In 2002, WFP installed the VAM Spatial Information Environment in Headquarters and the Cairo regional office on a pilot basis. The system (named GeoNetwork), developed jointly with FAO, enables staff to access, in a standardized manner, to organize and to share geo-referenced food-security databases and maps in near-real time.

Procurement

34. In 2002, WFP purchased 1.5 million mt of food commodities valued at US\$307.5 million, 41 percent of the total tonnage of food provided to beneficiaries. WFP purchased 67 percent of the food from 57 developing countries (see Annex VI for a breakdown by country). The remaining tonnage was purchased from 20 developed countries. Of the US\$204 million worth of food purchased in the developing world, 60 percent was purchased from suppliers in Africa.
35. Food procurement from developing countries has increased in recent years. In 2000, 44 percent of total purchases, worth US\$135 million, were procured in developing countries; in 2001 the figure was 56 percent, worth US\$165 million. In general, WFP procures staple foods such as wheat, maize, rice, pulses and sorghum, and to a lesser extent wheat flour, maize meal and small quantities of blended food.

ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

36. **Decentralization.** Continuing its commitment to match regional structures with needs on the ground, particularly following the onset of the southern Africa regional crisis, WFP reconfigured its three regional bureaux in Africa, effective 1 October 2002. A review of WFP's decentralization process will be submitted to the October 2003 session of the Executive Board.

¹As of February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became Serbia and Montenegro.



37. To increase its corporate ability to react swiftly to emergency situations and institutionalize new support services, WFP established a new technical support office in Dubai. The office provides support on information, communications, logistics, procurement and emergency response resources to WFP operations throughout the world. It hosts the two core information and communications technology (ICT) emergency-response resources: the corporate ICT emergency response stock and the Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team (FITTEST).
38. **WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS).** In 2002, the use of WINGS—WFP's standard corporate information system—was extended, providing managers in Headquarters, all regional bureaux and 19 country offices with a complete business overview, optimizing resources management and accountability. An innovative data-collection application, Data Collection Telecoms Application (DACOTA), was developed to permit all country offices and regional bureaux—including those unable to access WINGS—to input information required for global reporting. Although some connectivity constraints remain, DACOTA has already increased the consistency of data in reports. Plans were finalized to bring WINGS capabilities to all WFP country offices.
39. With the finalization and integration of modules on human resources, payroll and travel management, the development of WINGS was completed and all business components were subsequently linked. This marked the first successful implementation of a full resource-planning package designed to meet the unique needs of the United Nations system. WFP continued to train its staff and improve training materials, using new software that provides users at all locations with interactive comprehensive training and support.
40. WFP has already reaped tangible benefits from the introduction of WINGS: greater transparency in financial reporting, improved project management and reduced turnaround times for essential business processes such as posting of country office financial transactions and preparation of financial statements.
41. **Improved Financial Management.** WFP continued to strengthen financial management during 2002 with a series of workshops on financial management for country directors and senior managers and the introduction of monthly financial statements. Other initiatives that enhanced financial management and reporting included the review of ISC presented to the Executive Board in October 2002, revision of the standard project report (SPR) to donors, introduction of the payroll and financial closure of a significant number of completed projects.
42. **WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS).** As of 2002, there were 62 country offices connected to COMPAS. This facilitated the tracking of 1.2 million transactions relating to 3.1 million mt of goods for 4,500 organizations and suppliers. Measures taken to reinforce COMPAS included: (i) ongoing installation of the COMPAS pre-arrival module at Headquarters; (ii) development of an advanced second-generation commodity-tracking module and enhancement of the COMPAS website; (iii) development of a new implementing partner module and improved monitoring of the implementing partner phases of the food supply chain at the regional level; and (iv) development of a new pipeline reporting tool in Guinea to provide comprehensive reports at every stage of the food-supply process to enable food aid to be called forward more effectively.



43. **Human Resources.** With the support of the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), WFP initiated a review of its human resources management programme. This will ensure that existing recruitment, promotion, reassignment, career development and training activities support the Programme's need for skilled staff while taking into account the career and individual needs of its personnel. WFP also launched an initiative to improve the coordination and quality of its training activities, as appropriate to its decentralized structure. An evaluation of its core training activities indicated that while some improvements are necessary, active learning approaches are effective and significantly increase participants' knowledge and ability. Continuing emphasis was given to training related to security and safety, with training for 1,600 staff, including all new recruits.
44. **Security in Humanitarian Situations.** During 2002, WFP advocated in the High Level Committee on Management and the Inter-Agency Security Management Network for the introduction and enhancement of the Minimum Operating Security Standards in insecure countries. These are the United Nations baseline procedures for security and preparedness, covering telecommunications and safety equipment, evacuation plans, training and security briefings. WFP provided 24-hour security support and guidance to its offices and field operations, set up the United Nations air assets database, which provides updated information to all United Nations agencies in emergencies, and conducted 26 in-house security-assessment missions and two joint United Nations security assessments. With DFID funding, additional equipment and training were provided to the field and Headquarters to enhance the security of WFP staff and property.
45. **Strengthening Institutional Capacity.** The end of 2002 marked the mid-point of the institutional strengthening partnership between DFID and WFP. This four-year, UK£20 million (US\$32 million) partnership, which is governed by an Institutional Strategy Paper (ISP), focuses on strengthening WFP's institutional capacity and improving its systems and operations in areas concerned principally with delivery of humanitarian assistance. ISP funds have facilitated development of essential guidelines on many aspects of emergency preparedness and planning. Training to support these initiatives has taken place in-country and at Headquarters. At the programming level, strengthening WFP's assessment, monitoring and evaluation skills has contributed to improvement in emergency and project management by incorporating lessons learned into new operational procedures.
46. WFP also appreciated the trust funds and quality improvement grants provided by Canada, France and Germany to enhance the quality of WFP's interventions.

IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

Implementing the Executive Board's Governance Project

47. In 2000, the Executive Board's Working Group on Governance recommended changes for strengthening governance and provided an indicative schedule for implementation (WFP/EB.A/2000/4-D). In 2002, WFP made further progress in achieving three of the remaining planned measures.
 - A Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies, a compendium that codified, simplified and reproduced the key elements, was produced and approved by the Executive Board at its Annual Session in 2002. In line with the Executive Board's request, an updated version was provided to the Third Regular Session and will be produced annually.



- The Executive Board restructured its approach by streamlining processes and focusing on strategic and policy matters and related decision-making. In 2002, WFP began consultations on issues to be covered in the 2004–2007 Strategic Plan.
- Internal discussions were held on how best to integrate results-based management in the biennial Management Plan 2004–2005.

Becoming a Results-Based Organization

48. WFP made a number of important strides in 2002 towards becoming a results-based organization, in support of strengthened governance as approved by the Executive Board:

- Guidelines were formulated on country office reporting and beneficiary definition and counting. These assist in preparing periodic management and performance reports and in the aggregation and standardized comparison of actual and planned beneficiary figures.
- The SPR was reformatted to provide a clearer and more timely presentation of project output and, where available, outcome data for reporting to donors. These were completed for all operations in 2002. Although significant progress has been achieved in reporting consistently on outputs, the quality of reporting on outcome indicators has been uneven in this initial exercise.
- All regional bureaux and country offices were required to submit 2002 work plans incorporating objectives, targets, indicators and resource requirements. These were reviewed to gauge progress and results achieved against originally planned targets as a management tool for designing 2003 work plans.
- A central database for project statistics was developed in WINGS in order to integrate the production of the Blue Book, SPRs, post-delivery losses reports and project statistics for the Annual Report. The database allows timely reporting and avoids duplication of data-collection efforts.
- WFP moved forward on improving results-based monitoring systems in a number of country offices. Technical support and training were provided to tailor country-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to permit tracking of project results in line with partners' capacities. New M&E guidelines were issued to strengthen results-oriented knowledge and skills among the staff of WFP and its partners. Country offices began to document lessons learned, for example from the drought EMOP in Kenya, to guide future operations.
- Training was conducted for WFP, NGO, United Nations agency and government counterpart staff on project-cycle management for development activities, including design of logical frameworks, following introduction of the logical framework in CPs in 2001. In addition, awareness among WFP staff was raised by posting material on WFP's website.

49. Progress in showing results has been slower than anticipated, however. To monitor progress and show the results needed for the Annual Performance Report in 2004, WFP will need to improve collection of benchmark data in all programme categories. Further refinement and standardization of outcome reporting will also be pursued. In October, the Executive Director announced the creation of a new results-based management unit to address these issues, effective in early 2003.



Oversight Services

50. The Oversight Services Division coordinates the functions of audit, inspection and investigation, and evaluation.
51. The **Office of the Inspector General (OEDI)** addressed potentially serious cases of commodity loss and reported on cases of fraud and mismanagement. In 2002, OEDI worked on 30 cases, submitted reports on five investigations and one inspection, carried out inspection and investigations missions in ten countries, followed up on items noted during audits and requested special audits to assist ongoing investigations. It also assisted the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services and UNHCR in conducting investigations.
52. In 2002, the **Office of Internal Audit (OEDA)** conducted a full audit of the WFP Financial Statements for the 2000–2001 biennium, the first set of financial statements prepared from a combination of WFP's legacy system and WINGS. OEDA's work was acknowledged by the external auditor, who relied substantially on it and adopted some of OEDA's presentation formats in her biennial report to the Executive Board. OEDA reviewed the migration of financial, human resources and payroll data from FAO and WFP systems to WINGS, conducted audits in ten country offices, two of which were follow-up audits of operations audited in 2000, and focused on reinforcing corporate management policy on accountability and transparency.
53. The **Office of Evaluation (OEDE)** completed 12 evaluations in 2002, including nine evaluations of PRROs and CPs and three thematic evaluations of WFP's Commitments to Women, the CP approach and SOs. These provided information on how to improve planning, design and implementation, highlighting for example the need for continued gender training. A number of initiatives were undertaken to build corporate M&E knowledge and skills, including development of a proposed policy for results-oriented M&E and field testing and finalization of new M&E guidelines.

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

54. **Rolling Assessments in Southern Africa.** For the southern Africa crisis, WFP introduced the "rolling assessments" concept, assessing needs approximately every three months. The data collected on emergency assistance requirements enabled regular updates on levels and targeting of relief interventions in the six affected countries for a total investment of only 0.2 percent of the planned food relief intervention. The approach is unique because of its wide membership and strong integration with the vulnerability assessment committees of the regional governance structure and the Southern African Development Community. Active members of the joint assessment strategy included FAO, the Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET), IFRC, Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom), UNICEF and WFP. Associated donor agencies include DFID, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
55. **Leveraging Contributions from New Donors.** In November India made its first donation to WFP, to support the food-insecure people of Afghanistan. The first tranche of this donation was 40,000 mt of wheat, which was converted into 9,526 mt of high-energy biscuits to feed thousands of Afghan children, which will boost their learning capacity and nutritional status. Under this ground-breaking partnership with a non-traditional donor, the costs of producing and distributing the biscuits were offset by a second contribution of



18,000 mt of rice. Such innovative arrangements are essential to leverage the in-kind donations of emerging donor countries with matching cash resources.

56. **Leveraging WFP's Activities through Innovative Partnerships.** In 2002, WFP increased efforts to develop new partnerships with the private sector and to communicate with the general public and donors. The Programme signed a long-term partnership with TPG, a global mail and logistics company with headquarters in the Netherlands, the cornerstone of which is to involve TPG employees as fundraisers and volunteers to support school feeding activities. Other initiatives include enhancing WFP's emergency response capacity, support to inter-agency logistics, fundraising and transparency and accountability.
57. WFP also collaborated with Ericsson and two commercial providers in Sweden—SweDish and Telia—to establish the first global system for mobile communications (GSM) network in Afghanistan, providing the entire humanitarian community with access to reliable communications. WFP managed the project, providing all necessary logistic support, with services provided at cost by these partners, which drastically reduced United Nations costs.
58. **Burundi's "Forward Bases".** The deteriorating security situation in Burundi in 2002 significantly constrained WFP's ability to reach its beneficiaries. The large distance between the capital Bujumbura and the affected areas and lack of access as a result of United Nations security restrictions limited the movement of WFP food, resulting in increased malnutrition. In response to this challenge, the Burundi country office established small warehouses called "forward bases", greatly enhancing WFP's response capacity without compromising the security of staff. WFP was able to move the food required for targeted distributions, seed-protection rations, nutritional programmes and social centres to the forward bases, after which it was transported by NGO partners to almost 350,000 beneficiaries. The bases also served as outposts for WFP and implementing partners to conduct assessments, evaluations and post-distribution monitoring and to respond rapidly to new influxes of returnees.
59. **A Positive Legacy of WFP's Kosovo Phase-out.** When the situation in Kosovo stabilized in 2002 and WFP phased out its assistance, the Programme played an important role in supporting the development and funding of the Consortium for Inter-Ethnic Development (CID). The creation of CID, which comprised six local multi-ethnic NGOs, ensured that assistance to Kosovo's vulnerable population would continue. WFP advocated with donors to support CID projects, which included healthcare, agricultural development, inter-ethnic youth activities and social-welfare services to vulnerable groups. WFP also provided extensive training to CID staff in crucial skills such as warehouse management and food-aid monitoring. The establishment of CID in an area suffering from years of inter-ethnic strife is a positive legacy, left by WFP when it closed its emergency food assistance programme.



Section II: Achievements in 2002

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFORM PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE TRIENNIAL POLICY REVIEW

A. Structures and Mechanisms

⇒ *WFP and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)*

60. WFP was active in UNDG's efforts to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of country-level programming and to accelerate simplification and harmonization efforts. In 2002, emphasis was placed on providing field guidance for implementation of the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDGs) and on the importance of peace building and conflict prevention related to development interventions. Members of WFP's Executive Board Bureau participated in a joint session with the Executive Boards of the other UNDG Executive Committee members—UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF. In 2002, WFP's key contributions to UNDG included:
- adoption of the harmonized programme approval process for CPs in October 2002, in line with the other UNDG Executive Committee agencies;
 - chairing the Working Group on Financial Policies, which focused on harmonization of the financial procedures related to joint programming;
 - serving as Vice-Chair of the work group that was charged with designing a training programme on the MDGs;
 - contributing to the development of a work plan on potential areas for the simplification and/or harmonization of programming mechanisms such as harmonized programme design and reporting formats; and
 - assisting in the development of new CCA/UNDAF guidelines, a programme outcome matrix for UNDAF and a draft concept paper on evaluating progress in meeting intended UNDAF outcomes.
61. WFP also provided input to the UNDG/World Bank Learning Network to foster coordination between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions and continued its secondment of a senior staff member to the Development Group Office.



⇒ **Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)**

62. WFP lent its extensive humanitarian experience to ECHA's deliberations on the development of common strategies for particular humanitarian crises. The Programme provided significant input to: the Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for Afghanistan, coordination of assistance in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Southern Africa, and advocacy for the Angolan Government's enhanced participation in meeting humanitarian needs in the context of the peace process. WFP also helped to establish a joint UNDG/ECHA working group on countries in transition from relief to development, which has the aim of developing coherent guidance on United Nations approaches in these countries.

⇒ **Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)**

63. WFP's role in ECPS is to raise high-level decision-makers' awareness of the humanitarian aspects of political crises, including issues such as humanitarian access, internal displacement and impacts on vulnerable groups. In 2002, WFP was a driving force in emphasizing food aid's role in meeting the critical needs of populations and in contributing to stability in Afghanistan, southern Africa, Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal.

⇒ **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)**

64. WFP helped to improve the coordination of inter-agency humanitarian efforts through its participation in IASC. In 2002, WFP:
- as co-chair of the IASC Reference Group on Preparedness and Contingency Planning, led the development and testing of new approaches to interagency preparedness, including efforts to enhance interagency preparedness for a potential humanitarian crisis in the Middle East;
 - supported the work of the task force that was established in response to allegations of sexual exploitation of beneficiaries in West Africa: as urged by its Executive Board, WFP adopted the task force's plan of action for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, including specific changes to the United Nations Code of Conduct;
 - contributed to a detailed plan of action for strengthening the consolidated appeals process (CAP), including steps to engage senior agency representatives in the CAP and to improve the CAP as a strategy, advocacy and coordination tool; and
 - helped draft a matrix of core activities to guide field responses on HIV/AIDS during different phases of an emergency; the draft was distributed to WFP and partner staff.

⇒ **Consolidated Appeals Process**

65. WFP continued to strengthen its participation in the CAP in the areas of food aid, logistics, communications, security, and field coordination, as well as in cross-cutting areas including HIV/AIDS, gender and IDPs. In 2002, WFP issued a directive highlighting the importance of involvement in consolidated appeals and clarifying its roles and responsibilities, as well as financial reporting issues. Two CAP training sessions were held for Country Directors, representatives from regional bureaux and relevant headquarters units and WFP's CAP focal points. IASC members considered WFP's training programme to be one of the strongest among United Nations agencies.



Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

66. Significant progress has been achieved in the simplification and harmonization of programme cycles and documents. In 2003, UNDG members will continue to enhance their effectiveness by introducing various tools for simplified and harmonized CP preparation and by undertaking further work on joint programming and financial policies. However, the use of different targeting criteria and programme approaches by the different United Nations agencies—for example, the targeting of development assistance to areas of low or high potential—is a major issue that remains to be addressed.
67. As emphasized by the Executive Director in the southern Africa crisis, non-food requirements in CAPs remain largely underfunded, in many cases threatening both the effectiveness of food aid interventions and longer-term recovery. These and other humanitarian funding and coordination issues are currently being reviewed by the multi-donor humanitarian financing project, and may have implications for WFP and its partners.

B. Funding and Resources

➡ *Resource Mobilization*

68. After a record year in 2001, the Programme received US\$1.8 billion in confirmed contributions in 2002. Although this was 5 percent less than contributions in 2001, it represented the second-highest level of contributions received in the Programme's history. However, even this high level of support came short of meeting WFP's operational requirements to assist people facing food crises. Only three quarters of the US\$2.4 billion required was committed in new contributions.
69. US\$1.4 billion of total contributions (75 percent) was made in cash, while the remainder comprised the in-kind provision of commodities and services, including transport. This proportion of cash contributions is slightly more than the five-year average of 73 percent. The proportion of multilateral contributions made to WFP remained stable at 19 percent of the total, although their absolute value declined from US\$370 million to US\$351 million.
70. A record US\$1.0 billion was received for EMOPs, plus US\$13 million for the IRA. This met 76 percent of the cash requirements approved for EMOPs. Support for PRROs remained high, with 96 percent of needs being met by the US\$470 million that donors contributed. Worst hit was the development portfolio: only 50 percent of its needs were met through new contributions, which totalled US\$215 million.
71. Approximately 42 percent of contributions to WFP were confirmed in the first half of 2002, compared with 65 percent in the first half of 2001. A marked increase was noted in the degree of conditionality applied by donors on how their contributions could be used, purchased and transported.

➡ *Donors*

72. For the second year in a row, more than half of WFP's resources came from the United States, whose contribution fell just short of US\$1 billion at US\$930 million. Although the Programme welcomed the continuing strong contributions from the United States, much of its effort on resource mobilization was targeted on broadening support from other major donors and opening up new channels for contributions. Considerable progress was made on this front, with contributions from the European Commission and the European Union member states exceeding 2001 levels by

US\$200 million. Sixteen of the top 20 donors increased their contribution, 11 of them by more than 20 percent compared to 2001: the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Kenya, Ireland, Belgium and India.

73. Contributions from non-traditional donors—emerging donor governments, the private sector, NGOs and inter-governmental organizations—totalled US\$34 million, or 2 percent of total contributions. This represented a significant increase over the US\$16 million received in 2001 and the US\$29 million received in 2000:

- Two emerging donors—Kenya and India—featured among the top 20 donor list. New or significantly increased contributions were also received from Oman, Honduras, Bangladesh, Cuba, Poland, Malaysia, Eritrea, Singapore, Algeria, Peru, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Morocco and Panama. Contributions from emerging donor governments totalled US\$27 million, or 1.5 percent of the total contributions for 2002, an increase of US\$15 million over the previous year.
- Contributions from the private sector also increased, from US\$3 million in 2001 to almost US\$5 million in 2002. Funding from US Friends of WFP increased by more than 50 percent to US\$2.5 million. In addition, organizations and individuals from Japan, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world made spontaneous donations to help WFP, which were valued at more than US\$1 million. The Programme launched its on-line donation facility in August 2002, and more than 700 individuals made donations of US\$71,000 in the first five months of operation.
- WFP launched its first broad-based sponsorship with the Netherlands international mail and logistics company TPG and began its collaboration on global advertising campaigns to raise awareness about WFP with the Italian clothing manufacturer Benetton, the German technology firm SAP and the Japanese car manufacturer Toyota.

⇒ *Interagency Collaboration on Funding*

74. As Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa, the Executive Director advocated for the needs of all the United Nations agencies providing humanitarian relief in the region. For the first time, the deadly combination of HIV/AIDS and a humanitarian crisis became brutally evident, highlighting the pervasive nature of the pandemic and the need for a comprehensive approach to address its effects. The Executive Director launched the 2003 Consolidated Appeal for Southern Africa in Tokyo. WFP continued to be the major appealing agency under CAPs in 2002.
75. WFP joined forces with the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the G8 to promote school feeding for 40 million children across sub-Saharan Africa. The G8 committed to supporting this proposal in its action plan for Africa.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

76. **Broadening WFP's donor base.** Expanding the donor base is possible. Governments, private business and individuals can all identify with WFP's mandate and are willing to support its work when asked. However, working with new donors takes time and resources. Understanding their needs and objectives requires a concerted effort on the part of WFP management and staff. Explaining the procedures for giving to WFP and finding ways to maximize all in-kind and cash contributions while meeting full cost recovery are challenges that the Programme must address in order to sustain its efforts to expand the donor base.



77. **Monitoring and reporting on funds used.** WFP's ability to use donor funds efficiently and rapidly and to report back to donors and other stakeholders on the impact of their funds is fundamental to maintaining donor confidence in the Programme. The introduction of WINGS enabled WFP to identify funds of US\$205 million for reprogramming to underfunded operations and activities. The challenge ahead will be to monitor the use of funds and the accumulation of balances more closely, and to reprogramme cash before contributions expire and projects close. WFP needs to be able to report to donors in a more timely manner, not only on the expenditure of funds, but also on the effects that donors' donations have had on the lives of beneficiaries.

C. Resident Coordinator (RC) System

78. WFP supported activities aimed at refining the RC assessment and selection process, including efforts to obtain a gender balance in the RC pool. In 2002, WFP nominated two women staff members as candidates, both of whom successfully completed the competency assessment process. In addition, seven senior staff from WFP were in the RC/Humanitarian Coordinator pool, of whom one served as RC/Humanitarian Coordinator in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
79. WFP participated in a UNDG assessment of how RCs and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) function, which was piloted in ten countries. This process assisted country teams to recognize their strengths and identify opportunities for improvement. UNDG began to explore strategies for continuing this assessment in other countries and for using an assessment tool to appraise the effectiveness of country team members.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

80. The leadership, dedication and appropriate skills of RCs are key to the effective elaboration of country-specific United Nations strategies. The pilot assessment indicated that the active contribution of all members of the country team to UNCT initiatives should become an explicit element of performance appraisal processes. It is also important to broaden the RC base by increasing the number of RCs appointed from outside UNDP.

D. Implementation of the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

81. In 2002, WFP contributed to UNDG efforts to revise the CCA and UNDAF guidelines, and developed a CCA/UNDAF quality support and assurance system. This system will be tested in countries that are preparing UNDAFs in 2003.
82. During 2002, WFP was involved in preparing nine CCAs and ten UNDAFs in countries where it had CPs or development activities. The Programme also chaired or co-chaired more than 30 interagency thematic groups on rural development and food security, HIV/AIDS, disaster mitigation and other topics. In Rwanda, for example, WFP was the lead agency for enhancing national capacity for disaster preparedness and management.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

83. The UNCTs will require substantial support in using these instruments to select UNDAF priority areas, prepare their CPs and identify the expected CP results. More efforts are needed to ensure the participation of governments and other partners, develop linkages with PRSPs and other national poverty reduction strategies, and specify the role of specialized agencies in the implementation of UNDAFs.



E. Harmonization of Programmes

84. WFP's Executive Board adopted the following streamlined and harmonized programme approval procedures in October to align WFP with the other UNDG Executive Committee agencies:

- The individual agency CP will be based on the UNDAF as the strategic document; the UNDAF must be linked to the national poverty-reduction strategy and the MDGs.
- Country Programme Outlines (CPOs) will be presented at only one Executive Board session of the Executive Committee agencies, in the last year of the current CP cycle. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will consider their approval of the CPO during the Annual Session of their Executive Boards. WFP's Executive Board will review CPOs at its Second Regular Session because the Annual Session is reserved for policy issues. WFP's emergency and PRRO portfolio will continue to be discussed at all regular Executive Board sessions.
- The CPO will be revised to reflect the comments made by the Executive Board delegates of all four agencies, and will be posted on the agency websites for approval on a no-objection basis at the beginning of the following year. The agencies will follow a common CP format, which includes matrices on results and resources. Development project formats will be aligned to the extent possible with the CP format and the harmonized cycle.
- Country information specific to WFP, including references to relief/development linkages, will be added to the common CPO format that is being prepared by an Executive Committee working group.

⇒ *Partnership with the Rome-based Agencies*

85. At the policy and advocacy levels, FAO, IFAD and WFP collaborated on two major initiatives in 2002. Together, they formulated a clear approach to reducing rural poverty and hunger—the “twin-track” approach—which was first launched at the Financing for Development Conference. This approach combines long-term agricultural development efforts and targeted programmes, including food aid, to assist the hungry poor directly. The Rome-based agencies also joined WHO in organizing a side-event on HIV/AIDS and food security at the Fourteenth World AIDS Conference in Barcelona. This forum represented the first time that experts at an international AIDS conference highlighted the need to address HIV/AIDS from a sustainable livelihood, food security and nutrition perspective.

86. Programme-level coordination among the agencies was also prioritized in 2002:

- Forty-four WFP country offices reported collaborative efforts with FAO, directly benefiting more than 3.7 million people. Joint projects were implemented in 24 countries, combining food aid with technical assistance in order to enable households to participate in agricultural and livelihood training programmes, construct community assets and protect the seeds supplied for replanting after disasters from being eaten or sold. In a number of countries, WFP and FAO collaborated on the collection and analysis of food security and vulnerability information, particularly in emergency settings, such as in Afghanistan, Burundi and Sierra Leone. In addition, the agencies carried out 21 joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions to food-insecure countries.



- WFP and IFAD implemented or planned joint activities in 19 countries, assisting more than 2.5 million people facing poverty and food insecurity. WFP provided food to complement IFAD's rural infrastructure rehabilitation schemes and its micro-credit and savings training activities. In China, for example, all the projects of the two agencies were jointly targeted, implemented and monitored, leading to improved cost-effectiveness.

⇒ **Other Collaboration within the United Nations System**

87. **Collaboration with UNICEF.** In 2002, a UNICEF staff member was placed on reimbursable loan to WFP to identify strategies for strengthening collaboration between WFP and UNICEF. The agencies launched a new partnership to support the education, nutrition and health of school-age children through a "minimum" package of cost-effective interventions. In 2002, UNICEF and WFP country offices in 17 countries agreed to collaborate on the implementation of this package, which includes school feeding, support to basic education, promoting girls' education, systematic deworming and provision of potable water and latrines. Initial steps were also taken in 2002 to revise WFP's MOU with UNICEF in order to address the full range of emergency, recovery and development operations and clarify the partners' roles and responsibilities.
88. **Collaboration with UNHCR.** In July 2002, WFP and UNHCR signed a new MOU to strengthen their joint assistance to millions of refugees, returnees and IDPs. Changes included expanding the scope of joint assessments to cover overall relief needs, including non-food items, enhancing joint decision-making and activity implementation, increasing the focus on helping beneficiaries to pursue self-sufficiency and increasing accountability and transparency, for example through more regular data collection. The agencies agreed that WFP will take over the responsibility for final distributions of food aid on a pilot basis in five operations and that discussions will be held on the possibility of WFP's full take-over of this responsibility in the future.
89. **United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN).** WFP's former Executive Director, Catherine Bertini, was elected chairperson of the SCN in August 2002 for a two-year period. As one of the keynote speakers at the Symposium on Nutrition in the Context of Crisis and Conflict, she highlighted the need to target women in emergencies. The SCN recommended establishing a more flexible system to respond to nutrition crises, including more resources for sustainable, longer-term solutions to increase food security and for non-food interventions in health, water and sanitation. In 2002, WFP was elected co-chair of the SCN working group on the Nutrition of School-Age Children.
90. **Collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on FIVIMS.** In June 2002, several WFP country offices participated in the sixth Annual Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) of the FIVIMS Initiative, organized by the FIVIMS Secretariat and held in Managua, Nicaragua. Specifically, the national FIVIMS of Cuba and Nicaragua were presented as a collaborative effort between WFP and the Government of Cuba.

⇒ **Collaboration with NGOs**

91. In 2002, WFP significantly strengthened its partnerships with NGOs through Headquarters and field-level initiatives. The eighth annual WFP/NGO consultation resulted in the approval of a new WFP/NGO field-level agreement, which standardizes partnerships across countries and regions. The field-level agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of WFP and NGO implementing partners in food distribution and



monitoring. It also requires compliance with IASC's core principles on preventing the sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiaries.

92. A newsletter was launched to inform NGOs of major WFP developments and steps were taken to increase collaboration with the Italian NGO community, including a special consultation with eight Italian NGOs, which was held in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Malawi, a consortium of government officials and NGOs was created to coordinate and implement food distributions at the district level. Chaired by the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), the consortium helped to develop district-level coordination structures, which established targeting, distribution and monitoring systems, and participated in needs assessments. WFP hopes to replicate the Malawi model with NGOs in other countries in the region.
93. A number of NGOs highlighted their concern that WFP's compensation of their operational costs is inadequate, making it difficult for them to continue as WFP implementing partners. To avoid losing key operational partners, WFP agreed to establish a working group to address this issue.

F. Gender Mainstreaming

94. In October 2002, the Executive Board approved a Gender Policy for 2003–2007, which was based on a thematic evaluation of WFP's Policy Commitments to Women (1996–2001), staff and partner consultations and in-depth country case studies. The policy contains eight enhanced commitments to women, which establish programming, advocacy and human resources targets. These require that WFP:
 - meet the specific nutritional requirements of expectant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls;
 - expand activities that foster girls' attendance at school;
 - ensure that women benefit at least as much as men from the assets created in training and asset-creation activities;
 - contribute to women's control of household food rations distributed in relief operations;
 - ensure the equal involvement of women in food distribution committees;
 - mainstream gender in its programming activities, including situation analysis and budgets;
 - contribute to advocacy on the key role of women in household food security, and encourage men to support efforts to close the gender gap; and
 - make progress towards gender equality in staffing and towards gender-sensitive human resources policies.
95. New features of the gender policy include issuing the household ration cards for relief distributions in women's names, increasing support to adolescent girls, emphasizing life-skills training activities for women and adolescents, and increasing advocacy on women's role in food security. The policy also includes an implementation plan, which establishes a schedule for baseline and follow-up studies, guidelines and the training of staff and partners.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

96. WFP's Gender Policy reflects the knowledge that positive measures on behalf of women promote household food security, thus contributing to achievement of the MDGs.



Although WFP has made significant progress in implementing positive measures in development settings, its experience has been more mixed in humanitarian assistance operations. This is because of the need to assign higher priority in interventions to saving lives rather than to addressing gender concerns, the reliance on partners to conduct relief food distributions and, possibly, the lack of gender balance and sensitivity of staff in emergencies.

97. In 2002, WFP took steps to address this situation by incorporating the new commitments in its revised *Emergency pocket book* and in contractual agreements with partners and by revising its human resources planning. In addition, WFP and FAO finalized *Guidelines for socio-economic and gender analysis for emergency programmes* in order to improve gender-sensitive analysis and design. A major challenge will be to adopt accountability measures for the implementation of the new policy and guidelines.

G. Gender Balance

98. WFP made further progress towards the United Nations General Assembly's goal of gender balance among United Nations employees. From 1992 to 2002, the proportion of women in international professional positions increased from 18 to 39 percent. The 2002 level represents a 2 percent increase over 2001. When all staff with contracts of one year or more are considered, the percentage reaches 44 percent, a 1 percent increase over 2001.

STAFF WITH REGULAR CONTRACTS OF 1 YEAR OR LONGER AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

| Category | Total no. of staff | No. of women | Percentage of women |
|---|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Higher categories (D-2 and above) | 27 | 7 | 26 |
| Professional (P-1 to D-1) | 888 | 353 | 40 |
| Subtotal | 915 | 360 | 39 |
| Junior professional officers | 65 | 45 | 69 |
| United Nations volunteers | 108 | 36 | 33 |
| National officers | 189 | 76 | 40 |
| Total professional staff and higher categories | 1 277 | 517 | 40 |
| General service staff | 1 407 | 664 | 47 |
| Total WFP staff | 2 684 | 1 181 | 44 |

Note: The total WFP staff figures do not include staff with temporary contracts of less than 12 months.

Source: WFP Human Resources Division, 2003.

99. In late 2001, guidance was issued to improve the gender balance among locally recruited staff at country offices, 26 percent of whom are women. Recruiting managers have been requested to take immediate action to increase the proportion of women staff. As required by the gender policy, at least 50 percent of recruited international and national professionals and general service staff and 75 percent of all local food aid monitors will be women. Special efforts are also required to recruit qualified women in functions where



they are considerably under-represented and to increase the proportion of women in management positions, especially in humanitarian assistance operations.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

100. WFP's progress towards gender balance in global international recruitment is a result of its supportive policies and the commitment of managers. In 2002, WFP developed a Human Resources Strategic Plan that will lead to a review of existing policies to ensure that they are gender-sensitive and allow staff to combine their personal and professional priorities. Paternity leave and telecommuting policies are also being reviewed and developed. The plan envisions the fast-tracking of talented staff and continued improvements in the gender balance at middle and higher professional levels, in managerial positions and among nationally and locally recruited staff. A major challenge continues to be achieving gender balance in humanitarian operations, particularly at higher management levels. This may require further analysis of the needs of professional women at different times in their careers.

H. Capacity-building

101. WFP helped to build the capacity of its counterparts in a number of areas related to implementation and monitoring of food aid projects.

⇒ *Vulnerability Analysis and Needs Assessment*

102. WFP provided training, equipment and analysis in a number of countries to build governments' capacities in food security and vulnerability assessment, early warning and disaster management. In India, the Programme supported the development of an urban food insecurity atlas for the country. WFP's VAM unit spearheaded the establishment of a national disaster management, prevention and response capability in Rwanda and assisted governments to develop early warning systems in Bangladesh, Burundi and Kenya. The unit also contributed to the establishment of national FIVIMS in Angola and Bangladesh. In southern Africa, WFP contributed to the rolling vulnerability assessments carried out in close collaboration with the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VACs) of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe under the overall coordination of the Regional VAC of the Southern Africa Development Community's Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector.

⇒ *Local Capacity to Combat Worm Infections*

103. An estimated 400 million school-age children suffer from worm infections that limit the body's absorption of nutrients, leading to reduced weight gain, anaemia and reduced learning capacity. Under a joint programme with WHO, WFP initiated a three-stage training effort to implement deworming programmes in 21 African countries. In 2001, workshops were held with representatives from ministries of health and education and WFP to prepare pilot, country-specific deworming strategies. In 2001–2002, WFP carried out second-stage hands-on training on how to administer and monitor the programme for more than 2,700 school administrators, district health officers and other officials in 11 countries. At these sessions, deworming treatments were provided to 740,000 schoolchildren. In the final stage, the trained individuals will instruct all the teachers in the schools that participate in the WFP deworming programme.



➡ **Monitoring and Evaluation**

104. WFP used ISP funds to provide on-the-job training in developing M&E systems and tools, including the use of logical frameworks and indicators, for counterparts and country office staff in nine countries. The training supported the design and implementation of CP and PRRO M&E systems based on WFP's revised guidance. A training programme for field staff, including counterparts, on the new M&E guidelines was developed, and implementation will start in 2003.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

105. The UNDG agencies have been requested to focus on the capacity-building of national partners as one of their main objectives, with emphasis on areas where national capacities are weak or non-existent. This poses a challenge for WFP, which has very limited resources to fund counterpart training and capacity-building efforts beyond those directly related to food aid targeting and management.

I. Common Premises and Services

106. In the 2002–2003 biennium, WFP allocated US\$800,000 to support the work of the UNDG Working Group on Common Services and Premises (WGCSP). The Programme also contributed significantly to the pilot programme on common services that was funded by DFID and that included the development of guidelines on managing and administering common services, the training of personnel, workshops in the eight pilot countries and the funding of small grants to countries with worthy common services proposals.
107. To date, 52 United Nations houses have been inaugurated, surpassing the original goal of 50 to be established by 2004. WFP is currently present in 19 of these houses. In most of the cases where it is not in the United Nations house, the Programme either does not have operations in the country concerned or has not joined the United Nations house in response to financial or operational considerations. In 2002, field evaluation missions to assess the feasibility of proposed additional United Nations houses were undertaken in seven countries. WFP helped to finalize a transaction model, which provides guidance for establishing a United Nations house through a step-by-step approach.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

108. The decision to participate in common premises continues to be based on financial and operational considerations, although security issues are becoming increasingly important. WFP provides valuable technical input to this effort as the only WGCSP agency to have representatives with architectural and engineering backgrounds. WGCSP faces the challenge of developing a plan for expansion of the common services programme, relying mainly on the agencies' existing resources. WFP has taken a leading role in this effort to develop measurable goals and benchmarking techniques.

J. Cooperation with the World Bank

109. During 2002, WFP and the World Bank collaborated in 12 countries, providing direct assistance to more than 1.4 million people. This included joint activities on school feeding, deworming and mother and child nutrition. In December, WFP's Executive Director met with World Bank executives and agreed to identify countries where the agencies' resources could best be combined, particularly on education, nutrition and HIV/AIDS initiatives. This process will initially focus on countries that are eligible for the Education for All Fast Track Initiative, in which WFP's school feeding activities could make a significant contribution. An initial joint programme review for Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia is planned for 2003; other joint missions are in preparation. Plans were also confirmed for



joint analysis of the impact of food-supported education and community nutrition programmes and for expert consultations on the role of food aid in World Bank-supported programmes.

110. The Executive Board encouraged WFP's full involvement in the nationally centred PRSPs and sector-wide approaches facilitated by Bretton Woods institutions. WFP has CPs, PRROs or development projects in 43 countries whose governments are developing PRSPs; in 20 of these countries, the PRSPs have been approved. These papers have provided strategic guidance for the preparation of CCA, UNDAF and CP documents. WFP also collaborated with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to analyse the economic and fiscal impact of the southern Africa drought on vulnerable populations. In 2002, the Programme continued to post a senior representative to the Bretton Woods institutions in Washington DC.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

111. WFP has successfully advocated for the incorporation of food security and hunger initiatives, including food-assisted activities for the most vulnerable people, in some national poverty-reduction strategies. At its headquarters level, the World Bank is beginning to recognize the need to include food assistance in its social protection, education and nutrition programmes. This view is not widely shared at the country level, suggesting the need for WFP to strengthen its advocacy at all levels. In addition, working with the World Bank involves a long planning horizon and will require considerable additional staff time in order to move to the operational stage.

K. Monitoring and Evaluation

112. WFP progressed on several initiatives to enhance its M&E strategy and capacities in 2002:

- **Strengthening M&E through normative guidance.** In May 2002, the Executive Board considered a new policy for results-oriented M&E and requested that an implementation plan and budget be prepared to complement the policy prior to final approval. WFP began to develop the implementation plan; its finalization will be the responsibility of the newly created Results-Based Management Unit. Having first been field tested and restructured to emphasize "how to" instructions, M&E guidelines were issued and distributed in electronic and print versions, along with a trilingual glossary of M&E terminology.
- **Support to M&E capacity-building.** Several initiatives were undertaken to build the M&E knowledge and skills of WFP and partner staff and to enhance corporate access to relevant information. These included field testing a new M&E website to be activated by mid-2003, developing an M&E training programme to be launched in four countries in 2003 and revising the M&E newsletter and virtual discussion forum to enhance their relevance.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

113. The thematic evaluations of WFP's Commitments to Women (CW) and the CP approach identified a number of valuable corporate lessons that are relevant to United Nations goals and strategies. The CW evaluation found that the commitments had a positive impact on WFP's working culture and policies and should be supported by further gender training of staff, particularly new recruits. The CP evaluation noted that the CP approach enhanced coherence between WFP-supported development activities and the development priorities of host governments, and contributed to improved interagency programming.



FOLLOW-UP TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

114. 2002 represented a transition year in which international conferences were held on certain objectives of the MDGs but action was taken to consolidate the future follow-up to United Nations goals, as articulated by the Millennium Summit.

The Millennium Summit

115. WFP's role in achieving the MDGs is to provide food aid as appropriate within a multi-sectoral approach. In 2002, under the Millennium Project, ten task forces were established to review progress towards meeting the MDGs and to identify and prioritize effective strategies and programmes to achieve these ambitious goals. WFP participates in three task forces—poverty reduction, hunger, and education and gender. Country offices also assist with the preparation of national MDG progress reports, for example in Albania, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania. In 2002, WFP's direct contributions to meeting the MDGs included:

- **Combating poverty and hunger.** WFP provided food aid to 72 million of the world's poorest people. Overall, 77 percent of WFP operational expenses, or more than US\$1.0 billion, was used for activities in the 50 countries that FAO's *State of Food Insecurity in the World 2002* report identified as having the greatest proportion of hungry people as a percentage of their populations.
- **Achieving universal primary education, eliminating gender disparity in education and empowering women.** WFP's school feeding activities assisted more than 15.6 million schoolchildren, thereby supporting increased enrolment. Special efforts were made to close the education gender gap by providing take-home rations for over 1.1 million girls. During the year, WFP participated in the interagency Focusing Resources on Effective School Health initiative with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and Education International.
- **Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.** In developing countries, malnutrition is the leading cause of death among children under 5 (WHO 2000) and poses a major risk to maternal health. WFP's supplementary feeding activities assisted about 4 million pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers with fortified foods to improve their nutritional status and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. WFP fortifies its commodities with life-saving iron, iodine and vitamin A, and collaborates with other partners to provide micronutrient supplements, deworming medicines and healthcare services in order to maximize the health and nutritional benefits of its food.
- **Combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases.** WFP incorporated activities to assist HIV/AIDS-affected families in five CPs and five PRROs and implemented 16 HIV/AIDS projects, including support to home-based care initiatives, information on HIV prevention, psychological counselling and medical examinations. WFP also collaborated with WHO and the World Bank to identify other programmes where food assistance could be used to improve compliance with tuberculosis (TB) treatment regimes for food-insecure individuals infected with TB.

United Nations Conferences

116. At the Financing for Development conference, FAO, IFAD and WFP highlighted the need to eradicate hunger as the first step towards poverty reduction and the need to provide



a stronger rural focus to national development strategies. The agencies' twin-track approach to reduce hunger was the centrepiece of a well-attended side-event sponsored jointly with the World Bank.

117. At the *World Food Summit: five years later*, FAO launched the Anti-Hunger Programme, which outlines funding needs in five interrelated action areas to help achieve the goal of the summit. WFP supported this programme's call for increased investments of more than US\$5 billion a year in direct assistance programmes, including school feeding and safety-net activities, in order to ensure that the neediest people have access to food.
118. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the Executive Director underscored the role of food-assisted education and training activities in meeting the MDGs on universal primary education and poverty eradication. He also supported the launching of the FAO/UNESCO Education for All Flagship Programme on Education for Rural People.
119. WFP's Executive Director addressed the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children concerning the importance of school feeding to combat the illiteracy and malnutrition that affects 300 million of the world's poorest children. Presentations were also made on the good practices and results achieved by the Global Campaign for School Feeding and on the need for gender parity in education.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

120. The MDGs established by the Millennium Declaration provide the United Nations agencies with a unifying agenda around which to integrate their plans and programming. Future conferences should not diffuse efforts to achieve this agenda by establishing a new range of goals.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

121. In 2002, WFP revised and updated its Emergency Preparedness and Response Framework, which outlines the activities and functions that comprise the Programme's emergency response.

Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning

122. To enhance its preparedness and emergency response capacities, WFP began to mainstream its new approaches to contingency planning through a training programme and technical support missions. Two regional training workshops were held in Bangkok and Managua, and field missions were organized to help to plan responses to crises in southern Africa, the Middle East, the Sahel and the Sudan. In addition, as co-chair of the IASC Reference Group on Preparedness and Contingency Planning, WFP continued to provide leadership in interagency preparedness and contingency planning efforts, particularly for the Middle East.
123. In 2002, an early-warning officer joined WFP to strengthen the Programme's global early warning capacities, including their linkage with emergency preparedness. Initiatives to date include enhanced global monitoring of potential natural and complex emergencies, development of daily early warning systems, and piloting of new early warning planning tools. A technical consultation was held with country office, regional bureau and Headquarters staff in September 2002 in order to design a corporate approach to strengthen early warning in WFP. Closer links were also forged with key humanitarian actors, particularly the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR



and UNICEF in order to ensure a better exchange of early warning and preparedness information.

124. As part of this process, a new *Emergency field operations pocketbook* was developed and distributed to all WFP staff, and the emergency section of the WFP Programme Design Manual was redesigned to provide up-to-date guidance to all WFP staff engaged in humanitarian work. To enhance the knowledge base on areas of key concern, best practice studies were conducted and a database was developed that provides information on WFP's response to humanitarian crises during the 1990s. In addition, 13 logistics capacity assessments and three mission reports were carried out to inform planners of logistical infrastructure needs.
125. In October 2002, WFP launched its Emergency Preparedness Web (EPWeb), an Internet-based emergency preparedness and response information management system. EPWeb facilitates WFP staff's ability to access and share contingency plans, early warning information, logistics capacity assessments, rapid response tools, emergency needs assessments and information on disaster mitigation in crises.

Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA)

126. In 2002, WFP carried out and participated in more than 100 ENA exercises and developed an inventory of ENA expertise within WFP for different assessment contexts. To strengthen this skill base and to facilitate networking, regional training programmes for ENA staff were held, based on the draft manual *Core components of emergency food needs assessment*. In November 2002, 35 WFP experts attended a technical consultation to identify best ENA practices, with emphasis on assessments carried out in partnership with other United Nations agencies and NGOs. Future needs for capacity-building and revisions to the ENA guidelines were also identified.

Emergency Response Personnel

127. WFP continued to expand its mechanisms to ensure rapid deployment of staff in emergencies. In 2002, there were 141 WFP staff on the emergency-response roster to support the Programme's response to new emergencies. During the year, 38 emergency-response roster staff were deployed in EMOPs, primarily in the southern Africa region but also in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Palestinian Territory.
128. The roster was complemented by stand-by arrangements with partner agencies, general temporary missions of WFP staff and consultants. In 2002, WFP significantly increased the use of secondments from stand-by partners to support operations in 20 countries, drawing on more than 70 experts to provide essential programme and logistics expertise at short notice. Two workshops were held with stand-by partners to review lessons and develop an updated template for stand-by agreements and related procedures. Three revised stand-by agreements were concluded with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Foundation Suisse de Déminage; others were scheduled for completion in early 2003 with the remaining partners.
129. WFP's emergency response training (ERT) for staff on the emergency roster is considered to be one of the best such programmes in the United Nations system. An additional 46 WFP staff received this training in 2002. The practice of inviting staff from OCHA, UNICEF and UNHCR was continued and extended to two more stand-by partners, DRC and NRC. The second stage of a two-part evaluation of ERT's impact on participants' performance in EMOPs, which was begun in 2001, was completed. The



evaluation indicated that the training was effective in helping staff adapt to new situations, work in teams and deal with the media. Additional training for WFP staff in emergency situations was introduced, including a pilot “Just in Time” training package for implementation by country offices at the onset of an emergency.

United Nations Joint Logistics Centre

130. Prior to 2001, all UNJLCs were ad hoc initiatives of WFP and other United Nations agencies. Following successful implementation of the IASC-sponsored UNJLC in Afghanistan in 2002, IASC institutionalized this structure as the official interagency mechanism for coordinating humanitarian agencies’ logistics capabilities during large-scale emergencies. IASC placed UNJLC under WFP’s custodianship, in recognition of the Programme’s six years of advocacy and leadership in this field. A UNJLC core unit, based in Rome, was established in October 2002 with the loan of a WFP staff member. The unit assisted the operations in Afghanistan and Côte d’Ivoire, organized logistics training for staff from United Nations agencies, NGOs and stand-by partners, and established a planning cell for logistics coordination in the event of a major new crisis.
131. UNJLC-Afghanistan coordinated all air cargo movements in and out of Afghanistan and acted as the main United Nations liaison with the military authorities controlling airspace in the country. The centre also facilitated the pre-positioning of winter stocks.

Telecommunications and Logistics Support for Humanitarian Activities

132. Among humanitarian United Nations agencies and NGOs, WFP has emerged as a leader in deploying and maintaining remote telecommunications systems in emergency situations. In 2002, at the request of the United Nations Security Team, the Programme demonstrated its skills by re-establishing telecommunication facilities to ensure the security and safety of humanitarian staff during the re-entry into Afghanistan. For four months, WFP managers and engineers pooled resources with other United Nations agencies, coordinated interagency information technology activities and established security telecommunication networks and radio rooms throughout Pakistan and Afghanistan.
133. The Programme also managed the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), funded by the Government of Italy to support a consortium of humanitarian organizations and NGOs. In 2002, UNHRD arranged 125 emergency consignments to 69 countries of essential vehicles, food items, drugs and medical supplies, shelter, telecommunication and rapid response equipment within 24 or 48 hours.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

134. A major issue facing the international humanitarian community is the resource and programming gap that arises in countries in transition from crisis to recovery. This gap is caused by continued compartmentalization of relief and development funding and lack of operational experience and trained staff to plan and implement effective recovery and peace-building activities. Some positive experiences, including attempts to adjust the consolidated appeals and UNDAF mechanisms to address transition needs, are beginning to emerge in Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and Somalia.



RECOMMENDATIONS

135. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/201 regarding the Triennial Policy Review requests United Nations agencies to forward recommendations regarding implementation of the resolution to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). The following recommendations to ECOSOC are hereby proposed for consideration by the Executive Board.

136. The Council may wish to:

- take appropriate measures to ensure that CCAs, UNDAFs, PRSPs and other national poverty-reduction planning documents take into account the food-security situation and the need for food aid to meet the needs of vulnerable populations;
- encourage other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to strengthen their partnerships with WFP so that food aid can achieve its maximum impact and effectiveness; priority should be given to activities related to education, nutrition, and capacity-building and asset creation for rural development, in which food aid can make an important contribution, as well as to the provision of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and tools for agricultural recovery;
- invite additional countries, especially those that have recently become net exporters of food, to become food aid donors, thereby broadening global solidarity and support for combating hunger;
- call attention to continuing disparities in the funding of operations, and consider ways to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources, particularly to development activities and “forgotten” emergencies;
- encourage the sharing and collaborative review of all United Nations agencies’ human resources policies to ensure that they are gender-sensitive and allow staff to pursue a balance between their professional and private lives; this would strengthen the gender balance goal articulated at the Beijing Conference on Women;
- support ongoing ECHA/UNDG efforts to develop a strategy and flexible resource mobilization and programming mechanisms to facilitate the transition from relief to development; it may also wish to highlight the importance of preventing depletion of productive assets, helping rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and enabling returnees or resettled populations to restore their livelihoods or learn new skills for recovery in transition situations;
- urge that efforts to pursue the joint programming of United Nations’ activities be measured in terms of their impact on the intended beneficiaries of development assistance; and
- continue to support efforts to coordinate inter-agency logistics and telecommunications activities, including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and UNJLC.

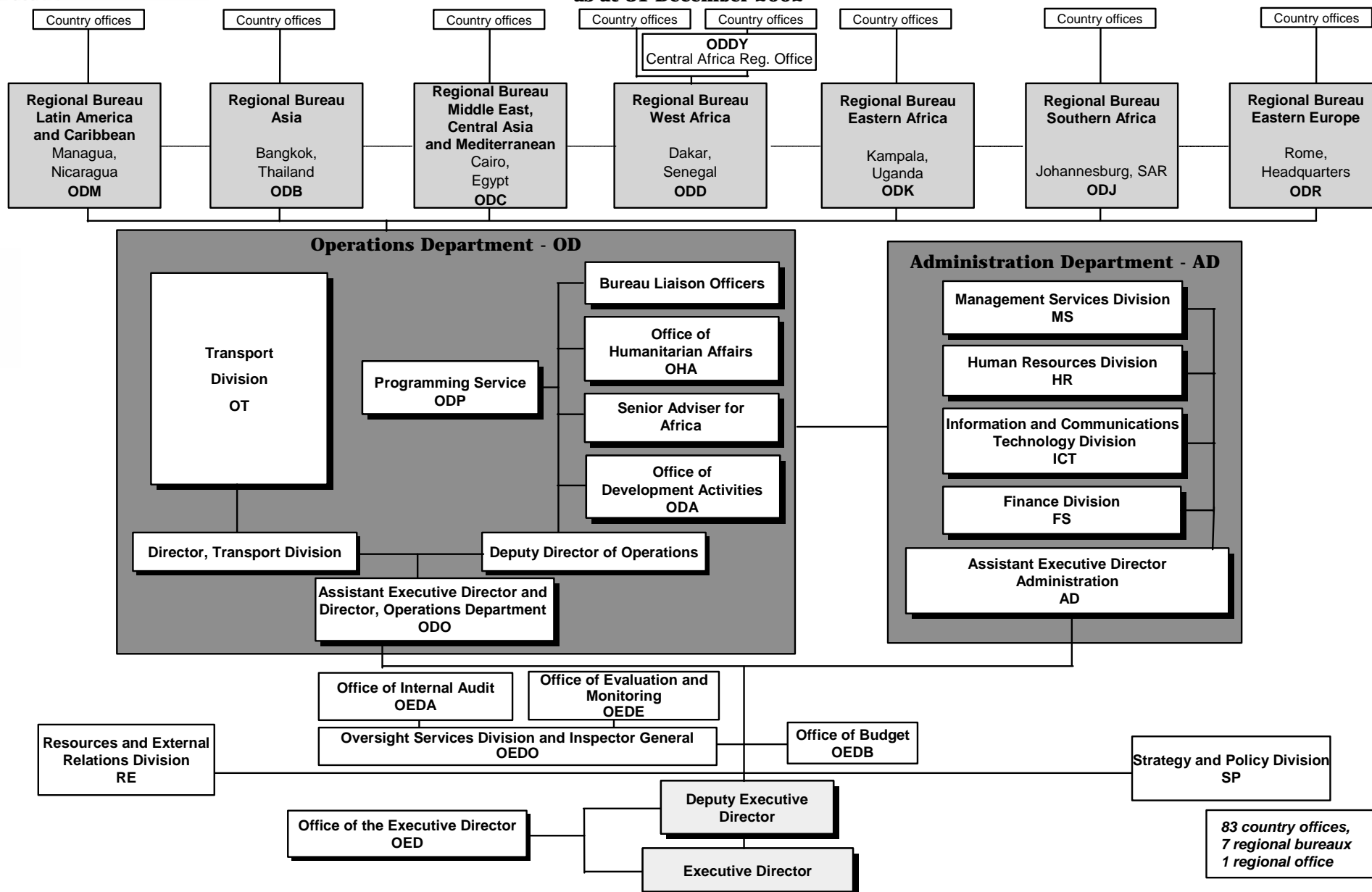


Annexes and Maps



WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

as at 31 December 2002



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|--|
| ANNEX II: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE 1997–2002 |
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| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Food aid (million tons) | | | | | | |
| 1) Total | 7.3 | 8.4 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 9.6 |
| Cereals | 6.5 | 7.4 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 8.1 |
| Non-cereals | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Percentage of global food aid | | | | | | |
| 2) Procurement in developing countries | 19.2 | 15.9 | 7.4 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 10.6 |
| 3) Deliveries by channel | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 30.9 | 41.5 | 54.9 | 39.6 | 27.9 | 30.3 |
| Multilateral | 41.8 | 32.1 | 26.8 | 35.9 | 41.9 | 39.2 |
| NGOs | 27.3 | 26.4 | 18.3 | 24.5 | 30.1 | 30.5 |
| 4) Food aid deliveries by category | | | | | | |
| Programme | 24.1 | 33.9 | 52.4 | 26.2 | 21.0 | 21.5 |
| Relief | 44.7 | 35.7 | 32.0 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 49.0 |
| Project | 31.2 | 30.4 | 15.6 | 23.8 | 28.1 | 29.5 |
| 5) Food aid deliveries by region | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 33.1 | 33.0 | 18.5 | 35.2 | 33.1 | 31.1 |
| South and East Asia | 38.4 | 40.4 | 33.9 | 28.0 | 37.6 | 38.7 |
| Europe and CIS | 14.5 | 10.3 | 36.2 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 10.1 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 8.8 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 12.3 |
| North Africa and Middle East | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| 6) Deliveries to: | | | | | | |
| Developing | 98.3 | 98.8 | 69.8 | 87.6 | 97.6 | 98.8 |
| LIFDC | 90.1 | 85.4 | 61.8 | 75.7 | 83.0 | 84.1 |
| LDC | 47.9 | 43.8 | 30.4 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 38.0 |
| 7) Total cereal food aid deliveries as percentage of: | | | | | | |
| World cereal production | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| World cereal imports | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| 8) Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed as percentage of: | | | | | | |
| LIFDC cereal production | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| LIFDC cereal import | 7.6 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 8.8 |



ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 ² | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|----|
| | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 429 570 | 100 | 1 158 283 | 100 | 1 776 438 | 100 | 1 592 160 | |
| DEVELOPMENT | 246 449 | 17 | 184 966 | 16 | 231 059 | 13 | 194 692 | 12 |
| RELIEF | 1 089 295 | 76 | 920 310 | 79 | 1 421 350 | 80 | 1 282 791 | 81 |
| Emergency | 797 379 | | 576 873 | | 1 006 227 | | 867 053 | |
| PRO/PRRO | 291 916 | | 343 438 | | 415 123 | | 415 738 | |
| SPECIAL OPERATIONS | 34 147 | 2 | 25 856 | 2 | 32 184 | 2 | 36 651 | 2 |
| TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS ³ | 55 369 | 4 | 19 705 | 2 | 45 772 | 3 | 38 609 | 2 |
| OTHER ⁴ | 4 311 | 0 | 7 746 | 0 | 46 072 | 3 | 39 416 | 3 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 633 456 | | 637 459 | | 885 644 | | 899 374 | |
| Percentage of all regions | 44 | | 55 | | 50 | | 56 | |
| DEVELOPMENT | 83 658 | 13 | 55 286 | 9 | 99 279 | 11 | 89 075 | 10 |
| RELIEF | 509 442 | 80 | 558 077 | 88 | 761 955 | 86 | 794 257 | 88 |
| Emergency | 317 097 | | 348 512 | | 459 455 | | 476 630 | |
| PRO/PRRO | 192 345 | | 209 565 | | 302 500 | | 317 627 | |
| SPECIAL OPERATIONS | 11 646 | 2 | 13 042 | 2 | 18 437 | 2 | 14 178 | 2 |
| TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS ³ | 28 709 | 5 | 11 055 | 2 | 5 972 | 1 | 1 864 | 0 |



ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 ² | |
|--|----------------|----|----------------|-----|----------------|----|-------------------|-----|
| | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % |
| ASIA | 480 392 | | 338 669 | | 565 719 | | 454 316 | |
| Percentage of all regions | 34 | | 29 | | 32 | | 29 | |
| DEVELOPMENT | 100 803 | 21 | 79 514 | 23 | 81 033 | 14 | 66 370 | 15 |
| RELIEF | 370 183 | 77 | 252 092 | 74 | 469 351 | 83 | 360 182 | 79 |
| Emergency | 308 152 | | 157 781 | | 408 263 | | 317 652 | |
| PRO/PRRO | 62 031 | | 94 311 | | 61 088 | | 42 530 | |
| SPECIAL OPERATIONS | 5 317 | 1 | 3 517 | 1 | 13 308 | 2 | 21 724 | 5 |
| TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS ³ | 4 089 | 1 | 3 546 | 1 | 2 027 | 0 | 6 040 | 1 |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS | 139 077 | | 84 011 | | 166 162 | | 86 788 | |
| Percentage of all regions | 10 | | 7 | | 9 | | 5 | |
| RELIEF | 136 055 | 98 | 86 186 | 100 | 153 657 | 92 | 86 418 | 100 |
| Emergency | 122 645 | | 66 124 | | 127 801 | | 52 862 | |
| PRO/PRRO | 13 410 | | 20 061 | | 25 856 | | 33 556 | |
| SPECIAL OPERATIONS | 4 012 | 3 | -2 212 | | 493 | 0 | 235 | 0 |
| TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS ² | -989 | | 39 | 0 | 12 013 | 7 | 134 | 0 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 117 830 | | 42 030 | | 57 157 | | 40 253 | |
| Percentage of all regions | 8 | | 4 | | 3 | | 2 | |
| DEVELOPMENT | 37 995 | 32 | 29 583 | 70 | 38 565 | 67 | 26 408 | 65 |
| RELIEF | 67 559 | 57 | 12 302 | 29 | 18 591 | 33 | 13 845 | 35 |
| Emergency | 50 779 | | 566 | | 7 238 | | 3 967 | |
| PRO/PRRO | 16 780 | | 11 737 | | 11 353 | | 9 879 | |
| TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS ³ | 12 276 | 10 | 145 | 0 | - | - | - | - |



ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 ² | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|-------------------|----|
| | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % | Expenditures | % |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 54 504 | | 48 667 | | 55 491 | | 71 817 | |
| Percentage of all regions | 4 | | 4 | | 3 | | 5 | |
| DEVELOPMENT | 23 993 | 44 | 20 584 | 42 | 12 182 | 22 | 12 696 | 18 |
| RELIEF | 6 055 | 11 | 11 654 | 24 | 17 549 | 32 | 28 088 | 39 |
| Emergency | -1 295 | | 3 889 | | 3 224 | | 15 940 | |
| PRO/PRRO | 7 350 | | 7 765 | | 14 325 | | 12 148 | |
| SPECIAL OPERATIONS | 13 172 | 24 | 11 509 | 24 | - | - | 461 | 1 |
| TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS ³ | 11 284 | 21 | 4 920 | 10 | 25 761 | 46 | 30 571 | 43 |

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

² Provisional figures.

³ From 1999 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilateral, JPO and other funds in trust. From 2001 only Bilaterals are included.

⁴ Operational Expenditures such as General Fund, Insurance and, from 2001, Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.



ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | | | | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 ² | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|
| | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 1 530 | 87 721 | 4 065 | 900 | 94 216 | 4 | 72 321 | 4 940 | 2 015 | 79 281 | 10 | 87 534 | 6 891 | 523 | 94 958 | 0 | 103 484 | 5 071 | 1 | 108 556 |
| Benin | 820 | -38 | - | 77 | 859 | 1 745 | - | - | 73 | 1 818 | 1 835 | - | - | - | 1 835 | 1 666 | - | - | - | 1 666 |
| Botswana | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso ⁶ | 5 058 | -27 | - | 22 | 5 052 | 564 | 104 | - | 79 | 747 | 1 680 | 494 | - | - | 2 174 | 2 861 | 226 | - | 230 | 3 317 |
| Burundi ³ | 2 533 | 106 | - | 319 | 2 958 | 398 | 2 530 | - | 250 | 3 178 | 1 894 | 22 018 | 768 | 35 | 24 715 | 257 | 12 873 | 869 | 43 | 14 042 |
| Cameroon | 4 008 | 1 493 | - | -2 | 5 498 | 394 | -122 | - | 19 | 290 | 1 089 | 313 | - | - | 1 402 | 1 641 | 130 | - | - | 1 771 |
| Cape Verde | 96 | - | - | 1 | 97 | 851 | - | - | -1 | 850 | 756 | - | - | - | 756 | 1 625 | 686 | - | - | 2 311 |
| Central African Republic | 1 153 | -4 | - | 29 | 1 178 | 1 069 | 63 | - | - | 1 133 | 661 | 51 | - | - | 711 | 1 378 | 1 420 | - | - | 2 798 |
| Chad ⁷ | 2 721 | -431 | - | 1 | 2 291 | 2 693 | 619 | - | 43 | 3 355 | 2 127 | 8 675 | - | - | 10 803 | 3 126 | 1 086 | - | - | 4 212 |
| Comoros | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | - | 7 | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Congo ³ | 0 | 5 008 | - | - | 5 008 | - | 3 221 | - | - | 3 221 | - | 2 659 | - | - | 2 659 | - | 2 390 | - | - | 2 390 |
| Congo, D.R. of the ³ | 1 479 | 11 912 | - | 957 | 14 348 | 107 | 12 591 | - | 349 | 13 047 | 17 | 32 515 | 910 | 613 | 34 054 | 0 | 41 051 | 1 139 | -1 | 42 189 |
| Côte d'Ivoire ⁴ | 878 | - | - | 2 112 | 2 990 | 953 | - | - | -120 | 833 | 1 246 | 21 | - | 2 720 | 3 987 | 1 388 | 1 139 | - | 1 539 | 4 066 |
| Djibouti | -15 | 2 257 | - | 1 | 2 242 | 40 | 2 900 | 1 522 | - | 4 461 | 149 | 6 587 | 950 | - | 7 686 | 454 | 4 995 | 67 | - | 5 516 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eritrea | - | 2 375 | - | 70 | 2 444 | - | 32 424 | 276 | 397 | 33 097 | - | 45 844 | 545 | - | 46 389 | - | 22 221 | -15 | - | 22 206 |
| Ethiopia | 28 796 | 56 970 | - | 3 350 | 89 117 | 15 660 | 159 694 | - | 4 526 | 179 880 | 26 828 | 140 070 | 1 530 | 2 075 | 170 504 | 18 849 | 108 988 | 177 | 2 | 128 016 |
| Gabon | - | - | - | - | - | - | 582 | - | - | 582 | - | 299 | - | - | 299 | - | 311 | - | - | 311 |
| Gambia ⁷ | 1 250 | - | - | - | 1 250 | 1 503 | - | - | - | 1 503 | 2 085 | 96 | - | - | 2 181 | 1 170 | 0 | - | - | 1 170 |
| Ghana ⁴ | 1 123 | 132 | - | 88 | 1 344 | 1 427 | 4 | - | 5 | 1 435 | 1 166 | - | - | - | 1 166 | 954 | 137 | - | - | 1 091 |
| Guinea ⁴ | 508 | 4 944 | - | - | 5 452 | 1 348 | -281 | - | - | 1 067 | 119 | 9 294 | 216 | - | 9 629 | 1 340 | 9 131 | 515 | - | 10 986 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -408 | 6 978 | - | - | 6 569 | -20 | 825 | - | - | 804 | - | 1 251 | - | - | 1 251 | - | 2 251 | - | - | 2 251 |
| Kenya | 3 286 | 12 066 | 0 | 20 364 | 35 716 | 2 209 | 79 612 | - | 3 321 | 85 142 | 4 163 | 118 637 | - | - | 122 800 | 4 356 | 53 889 | - | 57 | 58 302 |
| Lesotho | 1 477 | -2 | - | 286 | 1 762 | 750 | -5 | - | -19 | 726 | 1 045 | - | - | - | 1 045 | 1 910 | 8 452 | - | - | 10 362 |
| Liberia ⁴ | 9 | 43 856 | 1 793 | 0 | 45 658 | - | 29 006 | -828 | 4 | 28 182 | 1 244 | 5 623 | - | - | 6 867 | 1 522 | 8 828 | - | - | 10 350 |



ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | | | | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 ² | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total |
| Madagascar | 1 138 | 68 | - | 117 | 1 322 | 1 612 | 2 406 | 1 027 | 85 | 5 130 | 4 262 | 696 | 217 | - | 5 175 | 4 242 | 324 | 190 | - | 4 756 |
| Malawi | 2 165 | 8 902 | - | 28 | 11 095 | 1 770 | -125 | - | 37 | 1 683 | 6 003 | 1 182 | - | - | 7 185 | 4 127 | 45 231 | 1 590 | - | 50 948 |
| Mali ⁶ | 1 563 | 674 | - | -67 | 2 169 | 1 902 | 976 | - | 45 | 2 922 | 3 289 | 1 157 | - | - | 4 446 | 4 189 | 1 367 | - | - | 5 556 |
| Mauritania ^{6,7} | 1 820 | -701 | - | 1 752 | 2 872 | 1 636 | -2 | - | -3 | 1 631 | 3 418 | - | - | - | 3 418 | 2 703 | 3 102 | - | - | 5 805 |
| Mauritius | 63 | - | - | - | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 3 283 | 1 664 | - | -1 347 | 3 600 | 2 412 | 17 219 | 5 277 | 377 | 25 286 | 7 481 | 7 571 | 3 360 | - | 18 412 | 8 822 | 14 666 | 2 000 | - | 25 488 |
| Namibia | 0 | 502 | - | - | 502 | - | 531 | - | - | 531 | - | 1 094 | - | - | 1 094 | - | 1 271 | - | - | 1 271 |
| Niger ^{6,7} | 1 913 | - | - | -6 | 1 907 | 3 210 | - | - | -3 | 3 207 | 5 814 | 1 617 | - | - | 7 432 | 3 781 | 387 | - | - | 4 168 |
| Rwanda ³ | 985 | 89 407 | 300 | -324 | 90 368 | 394 | 52 869 | -547 | -95 | 52 620 | 1 135 | 8 288 | 822 | - | 10 245 | 2 595 | 12 202 | 231 | - | 15 028 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 189 | - | - | - | 189 | 1 081 | - | - | - | 1 081 | 499 | - | - | - | 499 | 457 | - | - | - | 457 |
| Senegal ⁷ | 3 920 | 8 419 | - | 108 | 12 447 | 2 800 | 8 284 | - | -13 | 11 071 | 1 913 | 255 | - | - | 2 168 | 2 839 | 1 027 | - | - | 3 866 |
| Sierra Leone ⁴ | 39 | 1 351 | 2 086 | 106 | 3 582 | - | 1 837 | 1 562 | 28 | 3 427 | - | 14 599 | 2 141 | 6 | 16 747 | - | 20 588 | 1 015 | -6 | 21 597 |
| Somalia | - | 15 149 | 174 | -211 | 15 111 | - | 10 531 | -1 432 | 159 | 9 257 | - | 6 668 | 87 | - | 6 754 | - | 8 441 | - | - | 8 441 |
| Sudan | 2 541 | 127 846 | 3 179 | -75 | 133 492 | 1 953 | 50 507 | 1 115 | 93 | 53 668 | 8 702 | 113 624 | 1 | - | 122 327 | 3 282 | 96 380 | 383 | - | 100 045 |
| Swaziland | - | 14 | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 999 | - | - | 2 999 |
| Tanzania ³ | 506 | 6 142 | 50 | -11 | 6 687 | 1 647 | -1 194 | - | -679 | -225 | 2 328 | 52 013 | - | - | 54 341 | 1 406 | 30 282 | - | - | 31 688 |
| Uganda ³ | 1 756 | 13 093 | - | 45 | 14 894 | 1 401 | 15 257 | - | 72 | 16 730 | 2 928 | 24 201 | - | - | 27 129 | 2 476 | 22 956 | - | - | 25 432 |
| Zambia | 5 469 | 1 447 | - | 20 | 6 935 | 1 771 | 2 873 | 107 | 12 | 4 762 | 3 393 | 10 049 | - | - | 13 442 | 3 547 | 41 827 | - | - | 45 374 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | 13 | - | 1 236 | - | - | 1 236 | - | 89 291 | - | - | 89 291 |
| Other regional expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | - | 23 | - | 35 725 | - | - | 35 725 | 113 | 18 228 | 945 | - | 19 286 |
| TOTAL REGION | 83 658 | 509 442 | 11 646 | 28 709 | 633 456 | 55 286 | 558 077 | 13 042 | 11 055 | 637 459 | 99 279 | 761 955 | 18 437 | 5 972 | 885 644 | 89 075 | 794 257 | 14 178 | 1 864 | 899 374 |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | - | 41 918 | - | - | 41 918 | - | 43 389 | - | 6 | 43 394 | - | 118 473 | 356 | - | 118 829 | - | 131 546 | 3 596 | - | 135 142 |
| Bangladesh | 29 767 | 32 200 | - | -544 | 61 422 | 16 008 | 177 | - | 1 517 | 17 702 | 29 307 | 16 694 | - | 448 | 46 450 | 24 131 | 10 312 | - | 2 523 | 36 966 |
| Bhutan | 1 336 | - | - | -15 | 1 321 | 1 434 | - | - | 14 | 1 448 | 2 075 | - | - | - | 2 075 | 2 800 | - | - | - | 2 800 |
| Cambodia | - | 13 624 | - | 1 | 13 624 | 2 036 | 19 287 | - | 55 | 21 377 | 1 171 | 26 140 | - | - | 27 312 | 1 301 | 16 333 | - | 1 608 | 19 242 |
| China | 14 054 | 42 455 | - | 2 961 | 59 469 | 14 610 | 299 | - | -869 | 14 040 | 11 687 | - | - | 882 | 12 569 | 12 657 | - | - | 1 837 | 14 494 |



ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | | | | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 ² | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total |
| East Timor | - | 4 298 | 4 946 | - | 9 244 | - | 16 488 | 4 433 | - | 20 922 | - | 3 905 | 2 614 | - | 6 519 | - | 889 | 66 | - | 955 |
| India | 27 049 | 168 | - | 166 | 27 383 | 26 432 | 1 177 | - | 138 | 27 746 | 17 889 | 3 747 | - | - | 21 636 | 9 817 | 434 | - | - | 10 251 |
| Indonesia | 16 | 13 396 | - | - | 13 411 | - | 52 131 | - | - | 52 131 | - | 15 710 | - | - | 15 710 | - | 11 060 | - | - | 11 060 |
| Korea D.P.R. of | - | 214 079 | - | -18 | 214 062 | - | 112 262 | - | 1 038 | 113 300 | - | 233 515 | - | - | 233 515 | - | 101 879 | 796 | 60 | 102 735 |
| Lao, P.D.R. of | - | -228 | - | -74 | -302 | 489 | 180 | - | 12 | 681 | 986 | 1 800 | - | - | 2 786 | 2 375 | 1 116 | - | - | 3 491 |
| Myanmar | - | - | - | 1 473 | 1 473 | - | - | - | 1 314 | 1 314 | - | 653 | - | 696 | 1 349 | - | 1 472 | - | 12 | 1 484 |
| Nepal | 7 252 | 3 922 | - | 182 | 11 356 | 2 464 | 3 569 | - | 84 | 6 117 | 10 805 | 5 870 | - | - | 16 675 | 7 971 | 4 880 | - | - | 12 851 |
| Pakistan | 10 051 | 2 250 | 379 | -51 | 12 630 | 4 411 | 910 | -916 | 62 | 4 467 | 6 293 | 4 600 | - | - | 10 893 | 2 357 | 7 309 | 9 | - | 9 675 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | -8 | - | -8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 2 649 | 2 046 | - | 17 | 4 712 | 1 948 | 1 963 | - | -0 | 3 910 | 637 | 3 224 | - | - | 3 861 | 2 899 | 4 865 | - | - | 7 764 |
| Thailand | - | -124 | - | - | -124 | - | 101 | - | 173 | 273 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Viet Nam | 8 630 | 181 | - | -8 | 8 802 | 9 682 | 158 | - | 5 | 9 846 | 182 | 12 | - | - | 194 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other regional expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 008 | 10 338 | - | 45 346 | 64 | 68 088 | 17 258 | - | 85 410 |
| TOTAL REGION | 100 803 | 370 183 | 5 317 | 4 089 | 480 392 | 79 514 | 252 092 | 3 517 | 3 546 | 338 669 | 81 033 | 469 351 | 13 308 | 2 027 | 565 719 | 66 370 | 360 182 | 21 724 | 6 040 | 454 316 |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | - | -86 | - | - | -86 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 589 | - | - | 1 589 | - | 2 378 | - | - | 2 378 |
| Armenia | - | 4 776 | - | 20 | 4 796 | - | 4 990 | - | - | 4 990 | - | 11 661 | - | - | 11 661 | - | 3 993 | - | - | 3 993 |
| Azerbaijan | - | 8 119 | - | - | 8 119 | - | 3 196 | - | - | 3 196 | - | 5 691 | - | - | 5 691 | - | 3 794 | - | - | 3 794 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | - | 6 363 | - | - | 6 363 | - | 3 554 | - | 22 | 3 575 | - | 20 667 | 467 | - | 21 134 | - | 5 215 | 225 | - | 5 440 |
| Macedonia, FYR | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 828 | - | - | 828 | - | 43 | - | - | 43 |
| Russian Federation | - | 238 | - | - | 238 | - | 7 399 | - | - | 7 399 | - | 12 389 | - | - | 12 389 | - | 13 843 | - | 261 | 14 104 |
| Tajikistan | - | 9 652 | - | 1 | 9 653 | - | 9 295 | - | 5 | 9 300 | - | 37 623 | - | - | 37 623 | - | 40 098 | 10 | - | 40 108 |



ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | | | | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 ² | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total |
| Turkmenistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 973 | - | - | 1 973 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of | - | 106 992 | 4 077 | -1 010 | 110 059 | - | 57 751 | -184 | 12 | 57 579 | - | 51 596 | 26 | 12 013 | 63 635 | - | 13 905 | - | -126 | 13 779 |
| Other regional expenditure | - | - | -65 | - | - | - | - | -2 028 | - | -2 028 | - | 9 639 | - | - | 9 639 | - | 3 149 | - | - | 3 149 |
| TOTAL REGION | - | 136 055 | 4 012 | -989 | 139 077 | - | 86 186 | -2 212 | 39 | 84 012 | - | 153 657 | 493 | 12 013 | 166 162 | - | 86 418 | 235 | 134 | 86 787 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | - | - | 44 | - | 203 | - | - | 203 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Bolivia | 4 994 | - | - | 1 295 | 6 289 | 5 834 | - | - | 33 | 5 867 | 5 648 | 354 | - | - | 6 002 | 5 178 | 125 | - | - | 5 303 |
| Colombia | 1 795 | 942 | - | - | 2 737 | 1 087 | 3 005 | - | - | 4 092 | 603 | 3 429 | - | - | 4 032 | 44 | 1 815 | - | - | 1 859 |
| Cuba | 4 262 | 757 | - | 445 | 5 464 | 2 283 | 14 | - | 5 | 2 301 | 2 806 | 162 | - | - | 2 968 | 2 031 | 212 | - | - | 2 243 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 019 | 3 743 | - | 728 | 5 491 | 611 | 257 | - | -1 | 866 | 2 048 | 876 | - | - | 2 924 | 399 | 498 | - | - | 897 |
| Ecuador | 3 086 | 3 | - | - | 3 089 | 2 450 | 47 | - | 75 | 2 572 | 2 122 | 154 | - | - | 2 276 | 2 099 | 32 | - | - | 2 131 |
| El Salvador ⁵ | 2 863 | - | - | 2 699 | 5 562 | 922 | - | - | 4 | 925 | 4 584 | 3 646 | - | - | 8 230 | 278 | 2 278 | - | - | 2 556 |
| Guatemala ⁵ | 4 413 | 53 | - | -24 | 4 442 | 3 095 | 1 | - | 24 | 3 120 | 1 848 | 413 | - | - | 2 261 | 1 437 | 4 265 | - | - | 5 702 |
| Guyana | 1 005 | - | - | - | 1 005 | 45 | - | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 3 370 | -15 | - | 347 | 3 703 | 5 496 | -94 | - | -20 | 5 382 | 5 166 | - | - | - | 5 166 | 5 208 | - | - | - | 5 208 |
| Honduras ⁵ | 2 570 | 217 | - | 2 202 | 4 990 | 694 | 131 | - | -5 | 820 | 2 456 | 4 823 | - | - | 7 280 | 1 647 | 2 517 | - | - | 4 164 |
| Jamaica | 0 | - | - | -1 | -1 | -7 | - | - | - | -7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua ⁵ | 2 555 | 61 810 | - | 1 236 | 65 600 | 2 969 | 8 422 | - | 48 | 11 438 | 8 305 | 2 931 | - | - | 11 236 | 3 251 | 1 874 | - | - | 5 125 |
| Panama | -5 | - | - | 0 | -5 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 6 067 | - | - | 3 349 | 9 415 | 4 103 | - | - | -17 | 4 086 | 2 980 | 433 | - | - | 3 413 | 4 744 | 11 | - | - | 4 755 |
| St Kitts and Nevis | - | 49 | - | - | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | - | - | - | - | - | - | 476 | - | - | 476 | - | 8 | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other regional expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 158 | - | - | 1 158 | 92 | 216 | - | - | 308 |
| TOTAL REGION | 37 995 | 67 559 | - | 12 276 | 117 830 | 29 583 | 12 302 | - | 145 | 42 031 | 38 565 | 18 591 | - | - | 57 157 | 26 408 | 13 845 | - | - | 40 253 |



ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

| | 1999 | | | | | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 ² | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Trust Funds ⁸ | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total | Develop- ment | Relief | Special oper. | Bilaterals | Total |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | - | 2 161 | - | 572 | 2 733 | - | 3 162 | - | 38 | 3 201 | - | 6 706 | - | - | 6 706 | - | 7 499 | - | - | 7 499 |
| Egypt | 3 690 | - | - | 60 | 3 749 | 8 594 | - | - | -5 | 8 589 | 1 514 | - | - | - | 1 514 | 4 218 | - | - | - | 4 218 |
| Iran | - | 896 | - | - | 896 | - | 1 011 | - | - | 1 011 | - | 3 375 | - | - | 3 375 | - | 2 722 | - | - | 2 722 |
| Iraq * | - | 1 193 | <u>13 172</u> | <u>10 648</u> | 25 013 | - | 1 934 | <u>11 509</u> | <u>4 849</u> | 18 292 | - | 2 056 | - | <u>25 761</u> | 27 817 | - | 2 826 | - | <u>28 928</u> | 31 754 |
| Jordan | 2 592 | 296 | - | - | 2 889 | 1 198 | 2 513 | - | - | 3 711 | 1 040 | 540 | - | - | 1 579 | 1 748 | 554 | - | - | 2 302 |
| Morocco | 2 617 | - | - | - | 2 617 | 2 245 | - | - | 2 | 2 247 | 2 045 | - | - | - | 2 045 | 1 338 | - | - | - | 1 338 |
| Palestinian Territory | 2 470 | 118 | - | - | 2 588 | 15 | 1 062 | - | -4 | 1 074 | 1 163 | 4 270 | - | - | 5 433 | 678 | 12 731 | 461 | - | 13 870 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 5 854 | 452 | - | 0 | 6 305 | 4 473 | 1 408 | - | - | 5 881 | 2 407 | 14 | - | - | 2 421 | 1 075 | 993 | - | - | 2 068 |
| Tunisia | 8 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 6 761 | 939 | - | 5 | 7 705 | 4 058 | 564 | - | 39 | 4 661 | 4 013 | 587 | - | - | 4 600 | 3 599 | 763 | - | 1 644 | 6 006 |
| Other Regional Expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | 40 |
| TOTAL REGION | 23 993 | 6 055 | 13 172 | 11 284 | 54 504 | 20 584 | 11 654 | 11 509 | 4 920 | 48 667 | 12 182 | 17 549 | - | 25 761 | 55 491 | 12 696 | 28 088 | 461 | 30 571 | 71 817 |
| ALL REGIONS | 246 449 | 1 089 295 | 34 147 | 55 369 | 1 425 259 | 184 966 | 920 310 | 25 856 | 19 705 | 1 150 837 | 231 059 | 1 421 103 | 32 238 | 45 772 | 1 730 173 | 194 550 | 1 282 791 | 36 597 | 38 609 | 1 552 547 |
| OTHER⁹ | - | - | - | - | 4 311 | - | - | - | - | 7 446 | - | 246 | -54 | - | 46 264 | 142 | - | 54 | - | 39 613 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 246 449 | 1 089 295 | 34 147 | 55 369 | 1 429 570 | 184 966 | 920 310 | 25 856 | 19 705 | 1 158 283 | 231 059 | 1 421 350 | 32 184 | 45 772 | 1 776 438 | 194 692 | 1 282 791 | 36 651 | 38 609 | 1 592 160 |

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

² Provisional figures.

From 1999 to 2000, expenditures reported under:

³ Rwanda also cover expenditures incurred under the Great Lakes Emergency Operation in Burundi, Congo, Congo D.R., Tanzania and Uganda.

⁴ Liberia also cover expenditures incurred under the Liberia Regional Refugee Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

⁵ Nicaragua also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Emergency Operation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

⁶ Mali also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Protracted Relief Operation in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

⁷ Senegal also cover expenditures incurred under the Sahel Drought Response in Chad, Gambia, Mauritania and Niger.

⁸ From 1999 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilaterals, JPO and other funds in trust.

⁹ Operational expenditures such as General Fund, insurance and, from 2001, Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

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



ANNEX III TABLE 3.A: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1999-2002 (*thousand dollars*)

| | 1999 | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | 2002 ² | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) |
| ALL RECIPIENTS | 1 369 890 | 100,0 | 0,34 | 1 131 132 | 100,0 | 0,27 | 1 652 163 | 100,0 | 0,40 | 1 477 483 | 100,0 | 0,37 |
| BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Least developed countries | 707 265 | 51,6 | 1,11 | 626 605 | 55,4 | 0,98 | 922 763 | 55,9 | 1,48 | 932 312 | 63,1 | 1,50 |
| Low-income, food-deficit countries | 1 184 914 | 86,5 | 0,32 | 986 573 | 87,2 | 0,26 | 1 434 180 | 86,8 | 0,40 | 1 227 544 | 83,1 | 0,34 |
| BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 604 747 | 44,1 | 1,32 | 626 404 | 55,4 | 1,29 | 861 234 | 53,1 | 1,75 | 883 332 | 59,8 | 1,79 |
| Asia | 476 303 | 34,8 | 0,16 | 335 123 | 29,6 | 0,11 | 550 385 | 33,9 | 0,18 | 426 553 | 28,9 | 0,14 |
| Eastern Europe and CIS ⁴ | 140 066 | 10,2 | 0,76 | 83 973 | 7,4 | 0,46 | 153 657 | 9,5 | 0,81 | 86 418 | 5,8 | 0,47 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 105 554 | 7,7 | 0,71 | 41 885 | 3,7 | 0,24 | 57 157 | 3,5 | 0,33 | 40 253 | 2,7 | 0,27 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 43 220 | 3,2 | 0,17 | 43 747 | 3,9 | 0,18 | 29 731 | 1,8 | 0,12 | 40 784 | 2,8 | 0,16 |

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

² Provisional figures.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

⁴ Relief only.



ANNEX III TABLE 3.B: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1999-2002 (*thousand dollars*)

| | 1999 | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | 2002 ² | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) | Expen- ditures | % of total | Per capita (dollars) |
| ALL RECIPIENTS | 246 449 | 100.0 | 0.07 | 184 966 | 100.0 | 0.05 | 231 059 | 100.0 | 0.07 | 194 692 | 100.0 | 0.06 |
| BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Least developed countries | 121 333 | 49.2 | 0.19 | 79 501 | 43.0 | 0.12 | 146 303 | 63.3 | 0.28 | 128 687 | 66.1 | 0.24 |
| Low-income, food-deficit countries | 218 181 | 88.5 | 0.06 | 165 905 | 89.7 | 0.04 | 215 533 | 93.1 | 0.07 | 186 352 | 95.7 | 0.06 |
| BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 83 658 | 33.9 | 0.19 | 55 286 | 29.9 | 0.12 | 99 279 | 43.0 | 0.25 | 89 076 | 45.8 | 0.22 |
| Asia | 100 803 | 40.9 | 0.04 | 79 514 | 43.0 | 0.03 | 81 033 | 35.1 | 0.03 | 66 372 | 34.1 | 0.03 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 37 995 | 15.4 | 0.25 | 29 583 | 16.0 | 0.19 | 38 565 | 16.7 | 0.26 | 26 408 | 13.6 | 0.18 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 23 993 | 9.7 | 0.17 | 20 584 | 11.1 | 0.15 | 12 182 | 5.3 | 0.09 | 12 696 | 6.5 | 0.09 |

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

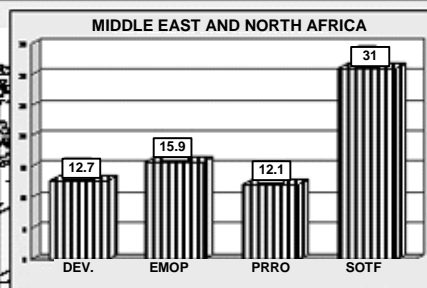
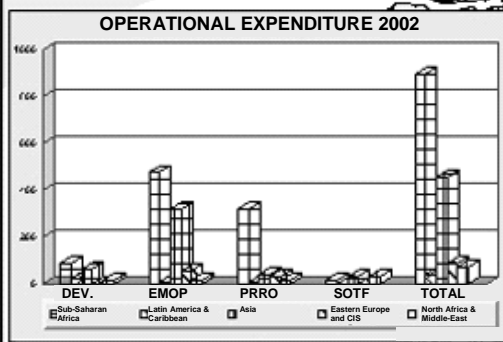
² Provisional figures.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

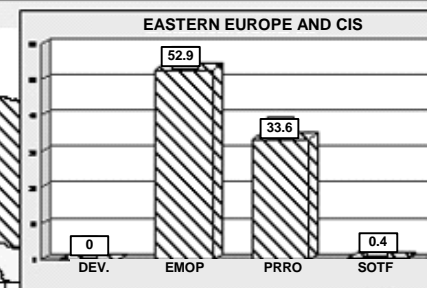




ANNEX IV: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY IN 2002 (million US\$)

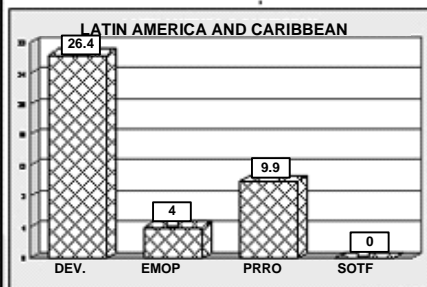


Eastern Europe and CIS

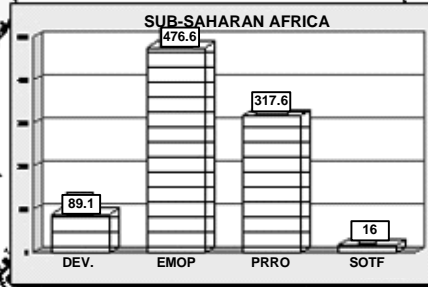


North Africa and Middle-East

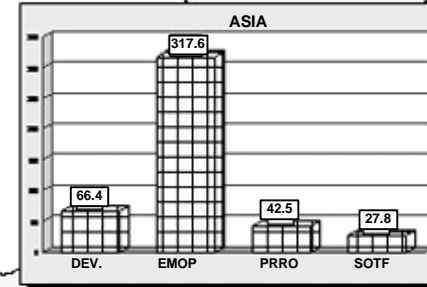
Latin America and Caribbean



Sub-Saharan Africa



Asia



DEV : Development
 EMOP : Emergency operations
 PRRO : Protracted relief and recovery operations
 SOTF : Special operations and Trust Funds

Data Source: ICTI, March 2003

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



ANNEX V, TABLE A: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002 BY DONOR
(thousand dollars)

| | Development | IEFR | IRA | PRRO | SO | Others ¹ | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| African Development Bank | | 745 | | | | | 745 |
| Algeria | | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| Andorra | 19 | 49 | | | | 8 | 76 |
| Angola | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Australia | 13 024 | 19 633 | | 17 609 | | 25 | 50 291 |
| Austria | 1 295 | 984 | | 1 031 | | | 3 310 |
| Bangladesh | 947 | | | | | | 947 |
| Belgium | 433 | 3 510 | 132 | 3 942 | | 270 | 8 288 |
| Canada | 22 606 | 15 996 | 1 863 | 3 416 | 2 770 | 1 221 | 47 874 |
| China | 1 250 | | | | | | 1 250 |
| Cuba | | 368 | | 252 | | | 620 |
| Denmark | 23 399 | 9 715 | | 3 749 | | 3 185 | 40 047 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Egypt | 200 | | | | | | 200 |
| Eritrea | | 35 | | | | | 35 |
| European Commission | | 119 372 | | 50 218 | 6 455 | 2 495 | 178 539 |
| Faroe Islands | | 329 | | | | | 329 |
| Finland | 7 943 | 7 581 | 490 | 1 130 | | 303 | 17 447 |
| France | 1 368 | 1 859 | | 10 392 | | 470 | 14 089 |
| Germany | 20 968 | 26 419 | | 11 101 | 712 | 1 106 | 60 306 |
| Holy See | | | 10 | | | | 10 |
| Honduras | 982 | | | | | | 982 |
| Hungary | | | | | | 65 | 65 |
| Iceland | | 11 | | | | | 11 |
| India | 907 | 7 444 | | | | | 8 351 |
| Ireland | 1 025 | 6 204 | 462 | 2 398 | 92 | 179 | 10 360 |
| Italy | 9 882 | 22 817 | | 2 897 | 269 | 2 066 | 37 930 |
| Japan | 8 149 | 47 890 | 400 | 35 616 | | 565 | 92 620 |
| Japan-NGO | | | | 21 | | | 21 |
| Japan-Private | | 288 | | 30 | | | 318 |
| Jordan | 42 | | | | | | 42 |
| Kenya | | 12 140 | | | | | 12 140 |
| Korea, Rep of | 100 | 15 933 | | | | 158 | 16 191 |
| Latter Day Saint Charities | | 1 000 | | | | | 1 000 |
| Luxembourg | 393 | 2 046 | | 491 | | | 2 930 |
| Malaysia | | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| Morocco | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Nepal | | | | 100 | | | 100 |
| Netherlands | | 32 188 | 2 993 | 21 902 | 361 | 1 350 | 58 793 |
| New Zealand | 355 | 149 | | 242 | | | 745 |
| Nicaragua | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Norway | 28 679 | 6 489 | 1 989 | 6 028 | 1 416 | 1 182 | 45 783 |
| Oman | | 2 000 | | | | | 2 000 |
| Opec Fund | 165 | | | | | | 165 |
| Panama | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Peru | 7 | | | | | | 7 |
| Poland | | 60 | | 155 | | | 215 |
| Private donors ² | 114 | 316 | | 99 | 18 | 130 | 678 |
| San Marino | | 8 | | | | | 8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 092 | 2 610 | | 422 | | | 4 124 |
| Singapore | | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| Slovakia | 15 | | | | | | 15 |
| Slovenia | | | | | | 36 | 36 |
| South Africa | | 43 | | | | | 43 |
| Spain | | 1 353 | | 731 | | 558 | 2 641 |
| Sri Lanka | 104 | | | | | | 104 |
| Sweden | | 14 325 | 2 419 | 10 332 | 3 806 | 276 | 31 159 |
| Switzerland | 2 095 | 10 109 | 1 236 | 8 007 | 1 378 | 1 330 | 24 155 |
| Thailand | | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| TNT Post Group (TPG) | 99 | | | 10 | | | 109 |
| United Kingdom | 1 928 | 69 823 | 494 | 5 726 | 10 613 | 7 143 | 95 727 |
| United Nations | 74 | 371 | | 377 | | | 822 |
| United States | 65 761 | 584 292 | 50 | 270 126 | 9 204 | 555 | 929 988 |
| USA Friends of WFP | 123 | 1 379 | | 1 050 | 19 | | 2 572 |
| Total | 215 549 | 1 048 034 | 12 540 | 469 603 | 37 113 | 24 675 | 1 807 514 |

Bilateral contributions ³ 44 247 44 247


¹ Others include JPOs, non-standard contributions and untied multilateral contributions.

² Private donors' contributions include those from the private sector valued at less than US\$10,000 each.

³ Bilateral contributions include contributions to Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 "Oil for Food" Agreement.



ANNEX V, TABLE B: MAJOR DONORS ¹ TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION, 2002 (thousand dollars)

| Rank | Total | | Development | | IEFR | | IRA | | PRRO | | SO | | |
|---|-------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | |
|  | 1 | United States | 929 988 | United States | 65 761 | United States | 584 292 | Netherlands | 2 993 | United States | 270 126 | United Kingdom | 10 613 |
| | 2 | European Commission | 178 539 | Norway | 28 679 | European Commission | 119 372 | Sweden | 2 419 | European Commission | 50 218 | United States | 9 204 |
| | 3 | United Kingdom | 95 727 | Denmark | 23 399 | United Kingdom | 69 823 | Norway | 1 989 | Japan | 35 616 | European Commission | 6 455 |
| | 4 | Japan | 92 620 | Canada | 22 606 | Japan | 47 890 | Canada | 1 863 | Netherlands | 21 902 | Sweden | 3 806 |
| | 5 | Germany | 60 306 | Germany | 20 968 | Netherlands | 32 188 | Switzerland | 1 236 | Australia | 17 609 | Canada | 2 770 |
| | 6 | Netherlands | 58 793 | Australia | 13 024 | Germany | 26 419 | | | Germany | 11 101 | Norway | 1 416 |
| | 7 | Australia | 50 291 | Italy | 9 882 | Italy | 22 817 | | | France | 10 392 | Switzerland | 1 378 |
| | 8 | Canada | 47 874 | Japan | 8 149 | Australia | 19 633 | | | Sweden | 10 332 | | |
| | 9 | Norway | 45 783 | Finland | 7 943 | Canada | 15 996 | | | Switzerland | 8 007 | | |
| | 10 | Denmark | 40 047 | Switzerland | 2 095 | Korea, Rep. of | 15 933 | | | Norway | 6 028 | | |
| | 11 | Italy | 37 930 | United Kingdom | 1 928 | Sweden | 14 325 | | | United Kingdom | 5 726 | | |
| | 12 | Sweden | 31 159 | France | 1 368 | Kenya | 12 140 | | | Belgium | 3 942 | | |
| | 13 | Switzerland | 24 155 | Austria | 1 295 | Switzerland | 10 109 | | | Denmark | 3 749 | | |
| | 14 | Finland | 17 447 | China | 1 250 | Denmark | 9 715 | | | Canada | 3 416 | | |
| | 15 | Korea, Rep. of | 16 191 | Saudi Arabia | 1 092 | Finland | 7 581 | | | Italy | 2 897 | | |
| | 16 | France | 14 089 | Ireland | 1 025 | India | 7 444 | | | Ireland | 2 398 | | |
| | 17 | Kenya | 12 140 | | | Norway | 6 489 | | | Finland | 1 130 | | |
| | 18 | Ireland | 10 360 | | | Ireland | 6 204 | | | USA Friends of WFP | 1 050 | | |
| | 19 | India | 8 351 | | | Belgium | 3 510 | | | Austria | 1 031 | | |
| | 20 | Belgium | 8 288 | | | Saudi Arabia | 2 610 | | | | | | |
| | 21 | Saudi Arabia | 4 124 | | | Luxembourg | 2 046 | | | | | | |
| | 22 | Austria | 3 310 | | | Oman | 2 000 | | | | | | |
| | 23 | Luxembourg | 2 930 | | | France | 1 859 | | | | | | |
| | 24 | Spain | 2 641 | | | USA Friends of WFP | 1 379 | | | | | | |
| | 25 | USA Friends of WFP | 2 572 | | | Spain | 1 353 | | | | | | |
| | 26 | Oman | 2 000 | | | Latter Day Saint Charities | 1 000 | | | | | | |
| | 27 | China | 1 250 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28 | Latter Day Saint Charities | 1 000 | | | | | | | | | | |

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


ANNEX VI

FOOD PROCUREMENT FROM DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN 2002

| No. | COUNTRY | QUANTITY (mt) | VALUE (US\$) |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 66.5% FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES | | | |
| 1 | South Africa | 245 348 | 51 172 140 |
| 2 | India | 132 422 | 16 876 391 |
| 3 | Ethiopia | 74 375 | 14 179 076 |
| 4 | Pakistan | 96 232 | 13 097 444 |
| 5 | Kenya | 64 874 | 10 461 895 |
| 6 | Tanzania | 58 169 | 10 317 899 |
| 7 | Turkey | 41 354 | 9 892 917 |
| 8 | Uganda | 41 556 | 9 007 169 |
| 9 | Nepal | 32 567 | 8 213 397 |
| 10 | China | 28 122 | 6 836 603 |
| 11 | Argentina | 10 882 | 5 345 256 |
| 12 | Malaysia | 8 088 | 4 355 244 |
| 13 | Zambia | 12 120 | 3 808 628 |
| 14 | Mozambique | 13 183 | 3 170 070 |
| 15 | Sudan | 22 212 | 2 894 976 |
| 16 | Niger | 9 475 | 2 545 144 |
| 17 | Brazil | 14 297 | 2 409 045 |
| 18 | Lesotho | 8 080 | 1 879 448 |
| 19 | Cameroon | 5 729 | 1 830 916 |
| 20 | Mali | 7 025 | 1 684 997 |
| 21 | Thailand | 8 369 | 1 674 344 |
| 22 | Singapore | 3 157 | 1 607 512 |
| 23 | Malawi | 6 703 | 1 606 968 |
| 24 | Burkina Faso | 6 573 | 1 577 318 |
| 25 | Myanmar | 8 994 | 1 558 782 |
| 26 | Colombia | 3 224 | 1 460 891 |
| 27 | United Arab Emirates | 4 702 | 1 149 607 |
| 28 | Guyana | 1 991 | 1 148 801 |
| 29 | Senegal | 3 235 | 1 133 883 |
| 30 | Cuba | 4 305 | 1 128 396 |
| 31 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2 565 | 998 426 |
| 32 | Angola | 4 600 | 960 958 |
| 33 | Viet Nam | 4 137 | 852 375 |
| 34 | Palestinian Territory | 3 523 | 830 665 |
| 35 | Cambodia | 3 786 | 806 328 |
| 36 | Guatemala | 3 039 | 613 509 |
| 37 | Rwanda | 2 803 | 585 376 |
| 38 | Chad | 2 038 | 492 661 |
| 39 | Madagascar | 1 238 | 462 332 |
| 40 | Bolivia | 1 145 | 443 662 |
| 41 | Dominican Republic | 1 130 | 435 013 |



| |
|---|
| FOOD PROCUREMENT FROM DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN 2002 |
|---|

| No. | COUNTRY | QUANTITY (mt) | VALUE (US\$) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 42 | Botswana | 1 500 | 385 500 |
| 43 | Bangladesh | 1 038 | 375 623 |
| 44 | Bhutan | 1 261 | 350 170 |
| 45 | Nicaragua | 613 | 337 953 |
| 46 | El Salvador | 1 049 | 337 777 |
| 47 | Honduras | 1 044 | 258 025 |
| 48 | Iran | 468 | 168 871 |
| 49 | Ghana | 531 | 129 356 |
| 50 | Algeria | 307 | 112 201 |
| 51 | Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 382 | 91 680 |
| 52 | Syrian Arab Republic | 272 | 90 056 |
| 53 | Zimbabwe | 220 | 59 312 |
| 54 | Laos | 152 | 50 268 |
| 55 | Benin | 188 | 38 363 |
| 56 | Namibia | 214 | 29 041 |
| 57 | Mauritania | 19 | 1 937 |
| DEVELOPING COUNTRY SUBTOTAL | | 1 016 625 | 204 322 591 |
| 33.5% FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES | | | |
| 1 | Canada | 122 682 | 22 007 507 |
| 2 | Denmark | 46 869 | 21 105 203 |
| 3 | Japan | 49 488 | 12 222 164 |
| 4 | Kazakhstan | 114 416 | 11 098 490 |
| 5 | United States | 46 949 | 9 922 699 |
| 6 | Belgium | 24 554 | 7 012 831 |
| 7 | Netherlands | 18 151 | 6 473 758 |
| 8 | France | 20 421 | 3 048 475 |
| 9 | Australia | 11 600 | 1 795 448 |
| 10 | Italy | 8 670 | 1 698 058 |
| 11 | Russian Federation | 11 839 | 1 527 074 |
| 12 | Israel | 5 551 | 1 373 724 |
| 13 | Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of | 7 840 | 1 247 541 |
| 14 | United Kingdom | 4 822 | 1 162 974 |
| 15 | Germany | 2 175 | 644 788 |
| 16 | Austria | 94 | 298 538 |
| 17 | Spain | 1 661 | 292 266 |
| 18 | Azerbaijan | 582 | 158 110 |
| 19 | Tajikistan | 775 | 30 884 |
| 20 | Georgia | 35 | 24 106 |
| DEVELOPED COUNTRY SUBTOTAL | | 499 173 | 103 144 637 |
| TOTAL FOOD PURCHASES | | 1 515 798 | 307 467 228 |

