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preface

In 1971, the Canada Department of Agriculture published a report entitled Canada and FAO. This publication marked the 25th Anniversary of the 'United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, which had its first Conference in Quebec City in 1945. It told the story of Canada's participation in the FAO, of its contribution to the FAO, and its expectations for FAO in the future.

In 1973 the UN/FAO World Food Program marks its 10th Anniversary. The objectives of FAO and WFP are similar: "Fiat Panis" or "Let There Be Bread". The World Food Program in its own way is unique, in that it utilizes food aid as a resource to assist developing countries to expand their food production.

This publication briefly outlines the objectives of the WFP, its operations, its accomplishments and Canada's role in the organization.

Frank Shefrin, Director of the International Liaison Service and Chairman of the Canadian Interdepartmental WFP Committee, is responsible for the preparation of this bulletin. He was assisted by G. Hildreth and N. E. Norcott of the International Liaison Service. The WFP provided much of the source material and many photographs.

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The Hon. Eugene Whelan
Minister of Agriculture

foreword

There are still too many people in the world who go hungry every day, who are malnourished or undernourished. Despite the great gains made in agricultural technology since the end of World War II, despite the efforts to transfer technology to the developing countries, and despite the transfer of capital, too many people are still dependent on food aid.

Food aid is not new. Canada contributed food extensively after World War I and World War II, and has continued to do so. What is different is that food aid is being used not only to meet emergency shortages but to assist in economic and social development. What is important is that this food aid is being provided multilaterally through a UN/FAO organization called the World Food Program. The year 1973 marks 10 years of Canadian involvement in WFP. Actually, Canada's involvement began much earlier, during the exploratory stage and then during the organizational stage.

Canada is one of the major contributors to this Program, in effect, the second largest. The products of Canadian farms such as cereals, dairy products, peas, beans, dried eggs and potato granules, and the products of Canadian waters in the form of dried and canned fish, have been used to assist in irrigation development, land settlement, vocational training and community projects, and to feed refugees in many developing countries. Canadian foods have moved through WFP with no political restrictions to all parts of the world.

The need for food aid is as great today as it was 10 years ago. Yet the world food situation has changed markedly.

In 1963 when the WFP began its operations, there were extensive surpluses available of both grains and dairy products. There was a search for ways and means of utilizing these foodstuffs in an intelligent manner, helping those in need while, at the same time, not penalizing commercial exports.

However, in 1973 we see a sharp change in the world food situation. The total carry-over stocks of wheat in the main exporting countries have fallen to their lowest level in over 20 years. A number of developing countries are faced with serious droughts and acute food shortages. Many of these countries, for example the Sahelian countries in Africa, need food aid immediately.

We, in Canada, are proud to be associated with the WFP that has, during 10 years, put into action nearly 600 projects. Our pledges have increased at each pledging conference. We are providing a number of food products of high-protein quality.

We do, however, recognize that more needs to be done and that we cannot ease up now. We recognize the basic role of our Canadian farmers and fishermen in providing food aid to the needy in other parts of the world. We are prepared to continue to cooperate in achieving the objectives of the World Food Program.

I am pleased to present this report on Canada and the WFP to the Canadian people. It is a report on another Canadian involvement in international development. It is a story of Canadian partnership in development.

Eugene F. Whelan

CHAPTER 1

why food aid

The World Food Program is a unique institution. What is unique is not that food aid is being given to meet emergency conditions or to raise levels of nutrition, but that 100 developed and developing nations have been able to get together, voluntarily pool resources and provide, on a multilateral basis, food aid to assist in economic and social development, as well as to meet emergencies—natural or man-made.

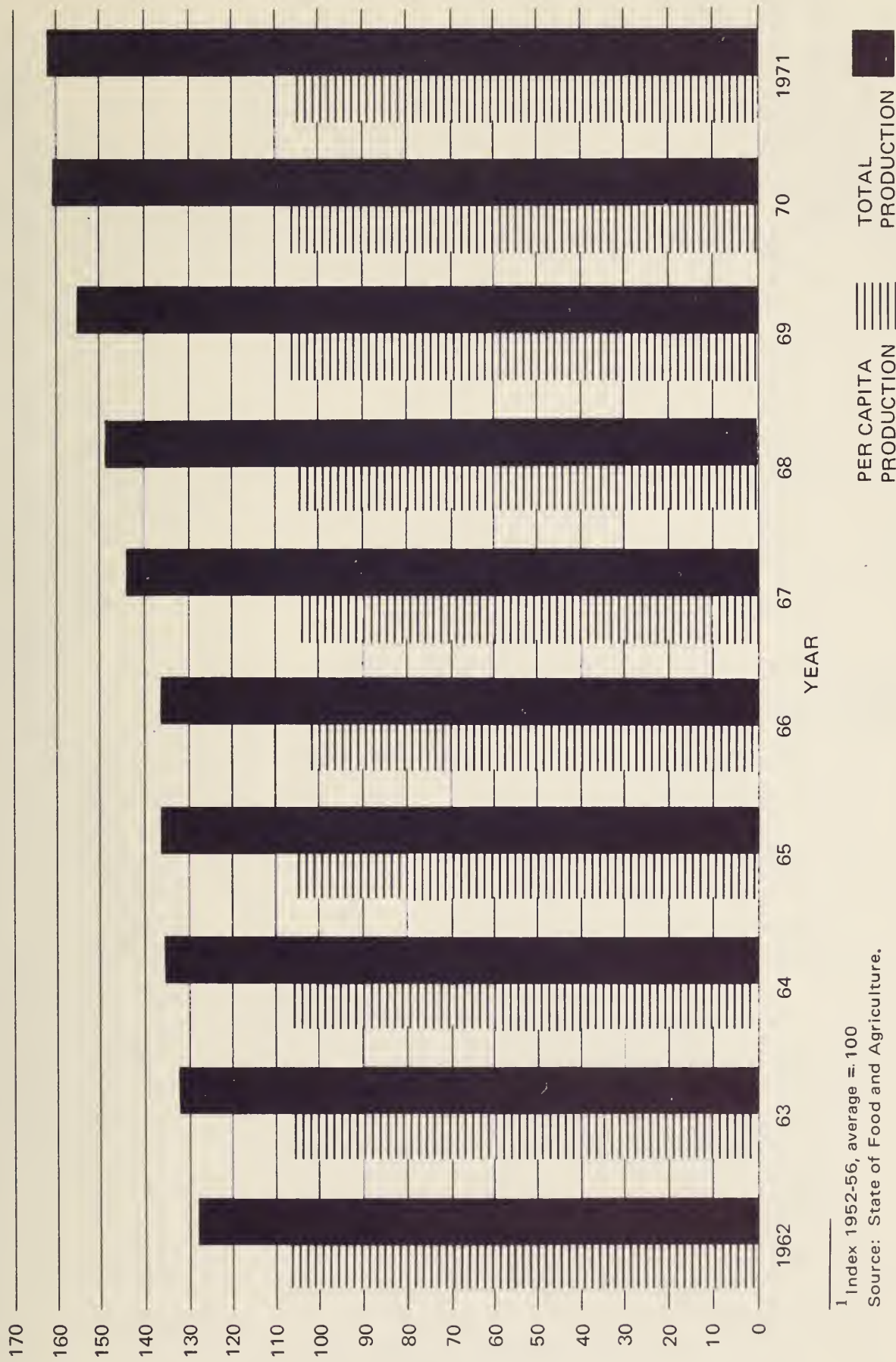
The technique of using food, whether in surplus or not, to assist in development evolved after World War II. No longer are surplus foods destroyed by burning or dumping in the ocean, or surplus animals by slaughtering and burying.

The question that arises is “why food aid?” There are at least two answers: first, the developing countries need all the aid that can be provided and, second, food until recently was available in considerable excess of commercial demand. The first reason is as applicable today as it was 10 years ago when the UN/FAO World Food Program was established.

There are more than 100 developing countries and they contain about 70 percent of the world's population. Seventy-three of these countries became independent after 1945. Of the 2.6 billion who live in these developing countries, about 700-800 million people, or nearly one third of the total population of the developing world (excluding Mainland China), are economically deprived rural people. According to United Nations estimates, the average annual per capita national product at the end of the 1960's amounted to \$120 in south and southeast Asia, \$150 in Africa, \$400 in west Asia, and \$475 in Latin America, compared with \$4,500 in North America. The gap between people of developing countries and the rest of the population will continue to grow unless determined efforts are made to better their lot.

During the past decade, total food production in the developing countries increased by 30 percent, or 2.7 percent a year. Although the rate of growth in food production in the developing countries was slightly greater than that in the developed world, it barely kept pace with population growth. In fact, a great number of these countries failed to raise their food production fast enough to supply their growing populations with more and better food from their own output. Thus during the entire decade of the 1960's, the per capita food production showed virtually no increase in any of the developing regions, and actually fell somewhat in Africa.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES¹



¹ Index 1952-56, average = 100
Source: State of Food and Agriculture.



It is generally recognized that the world food and agricultural situation is volatile. After two successive poor harvests in 1965 and 1966, agricultural production in the developing countries managed to keep ahead of population growth in the 4 years up to 1970. Since then, however, widespread unfavorable weather has again resulted in setbacks. Production in the developing countries rose by only 1 per cent in 1971 and the increase in 1972 was about the same.

During 1972 and 1973 there has been a marked reduction in the food stock situation. In North America, where the vast stockpiles of grain and other surplus commodities have dwindled, rising domestic needs are receiving priority and commercial food exports are increasing steadily. The burden of responsibility for meeting food needs thus falls increasingly on the developing countries, which must move decisively to help themselves to achieve the related goals of agricultural self-sufficiency and freedom from hunger, disease and want. In the meantime, various United Nations agencies are assisting developing countries to reach the stage where they will be able to produce, or purchase commercially, the foods their people require.

It is apparent that there are still food shortages and considerable undernourishment among certain population groups. For more than a third of the population in the developing countries, the protein/calorie balance of the diet is inadequate and, as a result, several hundred million people suffer from malnutrition. In the Sahelian zone of western Africa (Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad) alone, for example, drought-caused hunger and malnutrition afflict an estimated one third of their 30 million people.

◀ *A Bedouin settlement program is underway in Jordan's southern desert. A pilot farm has been started at El Jafr by the Jordanian Government, where the land has been cleared, leveled, leached and planted for irrigated crops; 15 Bedouin families have been settled; cement canals have been constructed, as well as various project buildings; and 11,000 trees have been planted and are growing satisfactorily. Food is being given by the World Food Program (WFP) as part wages for Bedouin workers.*

▼ *The Executive Director of the World Food Program addressing the fifth WFP pledging conference held at the United Nations headquarters in New York in January 1972.*



The UN family of agencies is actively engaged in trying to solve these problems of development and nutrition in the developing countries. Where immediate solutions are not available, every effort is made by the agencies to mitigate the urgent requirements. The World Food Program is one of these agencies.

The WFP, a multilateral UN/FAO food aid agency, established 10 years ago, was the first agency of its type to use food aid to assist in economic and social development. It was also the first to use food aid as an incentive to developing countries to undertake projects that are mainly financed locally or that make the best use of unemployed or underemployed manpower.

Both the demand for WFP assistance and the resources provided have expanded during the past 10 years. The agency has made a valuable contribution to the welfare of underprivileged countries by helping them to build up their human and material resources, and to undertake projects that would otherwise be beyond their unaided capacity.

WFP commodities are provided to new settlers in Guyana until they have their land cleared and become self-supporting. The objective is to increase the production of export crops such as coconuts, coffee, citrus, avocado, cocoa, corn and bananas.



CHAPTER 2

canada and the world food program

Canada took a major initiative in setting up the World Food Program. After World War II, she had repeatedly urged that international action be taken to provide food for needy and hungry people, especially in developing countries. She urged that food in excess of commercial sales be used to assist the less developed countries. At the FAO conference in November 1961, the Canadian delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture took the lead in sponsoring and securing unanimous acceptance of a resolution approving the establishment of a joint UN/FAO 3-year experimental World Food Program (WFP) with an objective of \$100 million in contributions. As soon as the FAO conference had passed the resolution approving the establishment of a World Food Program, the United Nations General Assembly meeting at the same time passed a similar resolution. Here, also, the Canadian delegation played an active role in ensuring the establishment of this new agency.

In Upper Volta WFP commodities form part of the wages received by workers constructing irrigation canals.





From the very beginning Canada played an active role in the WFP. Canadian food aid has moved through WFP to some 70 countries (see Appendix, Table 1). Between January 1, 1963, and December 31, 1974, Canada will have pledged \$132 million to the World Food Program. To assure balanced calorie/protein diets, it has provided the Program with a wide range of food items from all parts of Canada. It has made available wheat, flour, barley, oats, milk powder, evaporated milk, cheese, butter, dried eggs, potato granules, fish, and other products (Table 1).

TABLE 1—CANADIAN COMMODITIES CONTRIBUTED TO WFP, JANUARY 1, 1963—DECEMBER 31, 1972

Commodity	Metric tons	Value
Wheat	258,852	\$21,861,000
Wheat flour	201,655	18,479,000
Barley	41,078	1,505,000
Oats	17,322	1,148,000
Beans	10,825	1,802,000
Peas	11,457	1,336,000
Dried whole milk	1,032	992,000
Dried skim milk	18,083	5,965,000
Butter	35	51,000
Butter oil	700	411,000
Cheese	7,757	8,408,000
Condensed milk	2,497	702,000
Dried fish	2,177	1,151,000
Canned fish	5,951	3,224,000
Fish products	202	66,000
Canned turkey	954	1,211,000
Dehydrated potatoes	1,814	879,000
Dried eggs	544	1,474,000

◀ *A Bolivian family living in the highlands receive WFP commodities as pay for work performed on local community improvements.*

◀ *Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world and has the eighth largest population. Its problems are also on a continental scale and poverty and illiteracy are two of the greatest of them. The national illiteracy rate is 60 percent and in the more backward areas as high as 80 percent. The infant mortality rate, 170 per 1,000, is one of the highest in the western world. Since 1965 the World Food Program (WFP) has been helping Brazil's school-feeding campaign (Campanha Nacional de Alimentacao Escolar) by providing food aid for school lunches and snacks for children who live along the great São Francisco River. The project area covers some 600,000 square kilometers. The carefully balanced rations improve the health of the children and encourage regular attendance.*

Canadian beans, dried fish and skim milk powder have gone to WFP food-for-work projects in the Andean highlands of Ecuador and Peru; Canadian dried fish has gone to Brazil to be used in a school feeding project in the São Francisco Valley covering 122 communities; canned cheese and dried fish have gone to Jamaica to feed young people in youth training camps. Canadian wheat flour has been sent to Somalia to feed inpatients at government hospitals, inmates of the leper colony in Gebile and tuberculosis outpatients. Fish is being used for part payment of wages to semiskilled and skilled workers and supervisors who are constructing dams and reservoirs in Indonesia. Beans are part payment of wages for workers involved in soil conservation and fruit-tree planting in Jordan. Canadian skim milk in Peru provides part of a basic ration of food for preschool children and mothers.

A consignment of Canadian split peas arrives in Lesotho to be used in a WFP school feeding project. The project will provide meals during the school year for almost the entire primary school population.



Not only does Canada provide a variety of commodities to the Program, but its products go to a variety of projects. The following are a few examples.

<i>Country and project number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Canadian commodities used</i>
Nepal 260	Construction of approach roads to milk collection centers	butter, oil, canned fish
India 618	Milk marketing and dairy development	skim milk
Indonesia 590	Offshore exploration for tin and tin ore dressing research	wheat flour, canned fish
Lesotho 230	Preschool and school feeding	skim milk powder, dried eggs, peas
Somalia 548	Agricultural development	wheat flour, skim milk powder
Burundi 560	Feeding in hospitals and health centers	egg powder
Senegal 597	Feeding in rural primary and training schools	dried eggs, peas, potato granules
Tunisia 425	Construction of small dams for cactus production	beans, peas
Algeria 337	Reforestation and rural development	wheat flour, cheese, skim milk powder
Arab Republic of Egypt 535	Land reclamation and settlement	wheat flour, cheese, skim milk powder, canned fish, canned turkey
Bolivia 528	Rural development in the altiplano and valleys	cheese, canned fish, canned turkey
Guyana 585	Multipurpose project for economic and social development	canned cheese, skim milk powder, canned fish
Trinidad and Tobago 492	Development of youth camps	canned cheese, peas, dried fish, potato granules

From the start, Canada made it clear that she did not intend the Program to be used by any country as a means of solving the surplus problems. She stressed that her support for the World Food Program would not be at the expense of her other assistance activities. Canadian delegations have repeatedly stressed that Canada is opposed to countries using food aid as an excuse to undertake high price supports and trade restrictive policies. Canada looks upon WFP as a multilateral effort — a program to which both developed and developing countries contribute.

Canadian pledges have increased at each pledging conference convened by the UN and FAO, and Canada has twice made a supplementary pledge. The first WFP target for the years 1963-65 was US\$100 million. Canada pledged US\$5 million of which one third was in cash. Late in 1964, Canada made a supplementary pledge of almost US\$2 million. The second WFP target for 1966-68 was US\$275

million and Canada pledged US\$27.5 million of which 25 percent was in cash. The third target, for the 2 years 1969-70, was US\$200 million and Canada pledged US\$20 million of which 25 percent was in cash. In August 1969, Canada made a supplementary pledge of US\$10 million in wheat and wheat flour and US\$2.5 million in cash. The Canadian pledge for the 1971-72 period was US\$30 million, plus a supplementary pledge of US\$1 million, and for 1973-74, US\$34 million, the cash component for both years being 22 percent. Canada is the second largest individual contributor to the WFP.

TABLE 2—CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS¹ TO WFP, 1963 TO 1974

Year	Commodities	Cash	Total
		US\$	
1963-65	3,851,006	1,680,000	5,531,006
1966-68	21,550,925	6,875,000	28,425,925
1969-70	25,000,000	7,500,000	32,500,000 ²
1971-72	24,300,000	6,700,000	31,000,000 ³
1973-74	26,520,000	7,480,000	34,000,000
Total	101,221,931	30,235,000	131,456,931

¹Based on actual shipments rather than pledges. Total shown for 1969-70 is actual pledge.

²Includes original pledge of \$20 million plus a supplementary contribution of \$12.5 million.

³Includes original pledge of \$30 million plus a supplementary contribution of \$1 million.

From left to right, Mr. F. Aquino, Executive Director of WFP, Mr. Frank Shefrin, Canada Department of Agriculture as Chairman of the Nineteenth Session of the IGC and Mr. W. Fraleigh of WFP.



Canadian participation over the years has not been limited to contributions. Canada has been an active and continuous member of the governing body, the Inter-governmental Committee (IGC) and provided two chairmen for this Committee¹.

Also, at the second pledging conference in January 1966 the Canadian Minister of Agriculture was elected as chairman of the conference². In addition, Canadians have served as consultants and are serving on the staff both at headquarters and in the field³.

Canada has retained its original concept of the World Food Program. The variety of food made available by Canada to the WFP indicates that a goodly proportion of these foods were not in excessive surplus.

What Canada envisaged in 1963 and envisages today is that the more fortunate members of the United Nations family, most of whom have a substantial potential for food production, should jointly make some of their resources in this field available to the less fortunate.

¹A. H. Turner, 1963, and Frank Shefrin, 1971.

²The Honourable J. J. Greene.

³A partial listing includes George Hutton, E. P. Reid, D. M. Trew, W. B. Johnston and Frank Shefrin.

CHAPTER 3

resources of the wfp

During the past 10 years more than 100 countries including Canada have voluntarily contributed to the World Food Program. Yearly contributions range from \$62.5 million to very small token contributions. Thirty-six countries, including Canada, made pledges in all five pledging periods. Eighteen of these donors are developing countries (see Appendix, Table 2). The general consistency, with which governments have increased their support at pledging conferences, is most encouraging.

What is significant about the WFP is its cooperative, noncoercive nature. Resources are pledged by the many countries on a voluntary basis and commitments have been honored.

Between the beginning of January 1963 and the end of 1974 resources contributed totaled \$1,034,601,283; \$745,512,248 in commodities and \$289,089,035 in cash and services. A further \$69,368,018 worth of food grains were made available to the Program by the signatories of the Food Aid Convention.

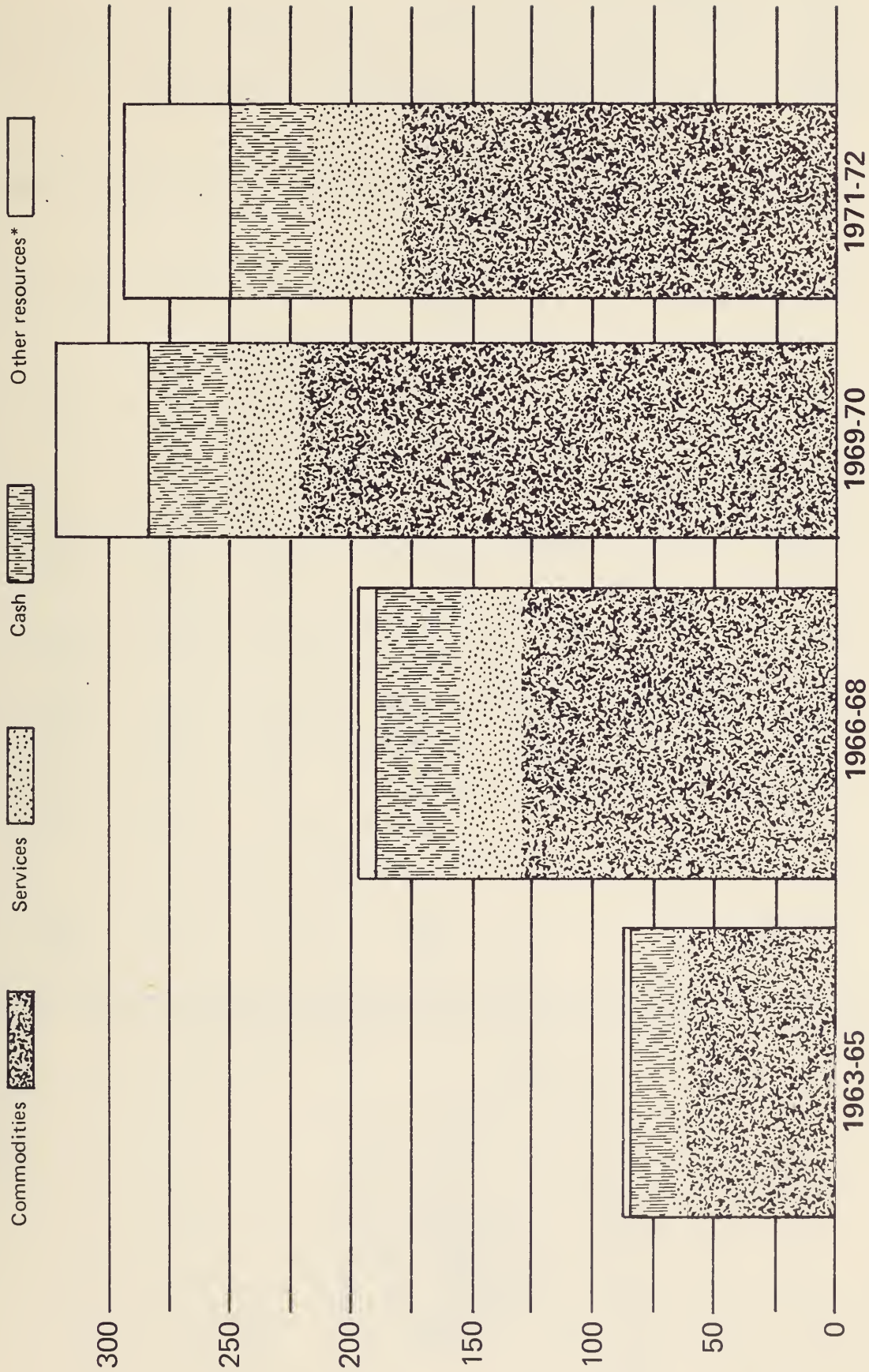
The main donors are the United States and Canada. Between them they have provided nearly 60 percent of the total resources. The U.S. pledge is made on a dollar-matching basis; that is, they match a percentage of the total sum pledged by other countries. The Canadian contribution has increased from nearly US\$7 million for the 3 years 1963-65 to US\$34 million for the 2-year period 1973-74. Over the period covering 1963 to 1974 Canada has pledged US\$132 million, of which slightly more than 22 percent has been in cash. This is equal to more than 15 percent of Canada's total food aid program (bilateral and multilateral) for this period.

Besides the United States and Canada, the other major donors who have consistently pledged US\$1,000,000 or more during the five pledging periods are Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia, Italy, Japan and Ireland. The European Economic Community made two pledges — a very substantial one of US\$69.3 million for the 1969-70 pledging period and US\$1.5 million for the 1971-72 period. What is significant, however, are the relatively substantial contributions made by such developing countries as India, Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan and Indonesia (see Appendix, Table 2).

The two main commodity groups contributed to the WFP are cereal grains and dairy products. Other commodities made available include maize, rice, sorghum, CSM (corn-soya milk) and WSB (wheat-soya blend), pulses, vegetable oil, margarine, sugar, dried eggs, potato granules, canned meat, canned turkey, canned fruit and jam, dried fruit, dried fish, canned fish, tea, coffee and cocoa.

RESOURCES OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1972: \$1,155.9 MILLION
(COMMODITIES: \$773.4 million – SERVICES: \$129.3 million – CASH: \$165.8 million – OTHER: \$87.4 million)



*Food Aid Convention contributions and miscellaneous income.

Although WFP food aid is substantial, it should be noted that multilateral food aid constitutes the smaller portion of total food aid. Total world food aid has over the past few years averaged around \$1 billion. The major contributors under the bilateral programs are USA, EEC, Canada and Australia. However, WFP aid is related to projects. Because recipient countries must undertake economic and social development projects before they are eligible for aid, they have to make a contribution to the project which is usually greater than the food aid.

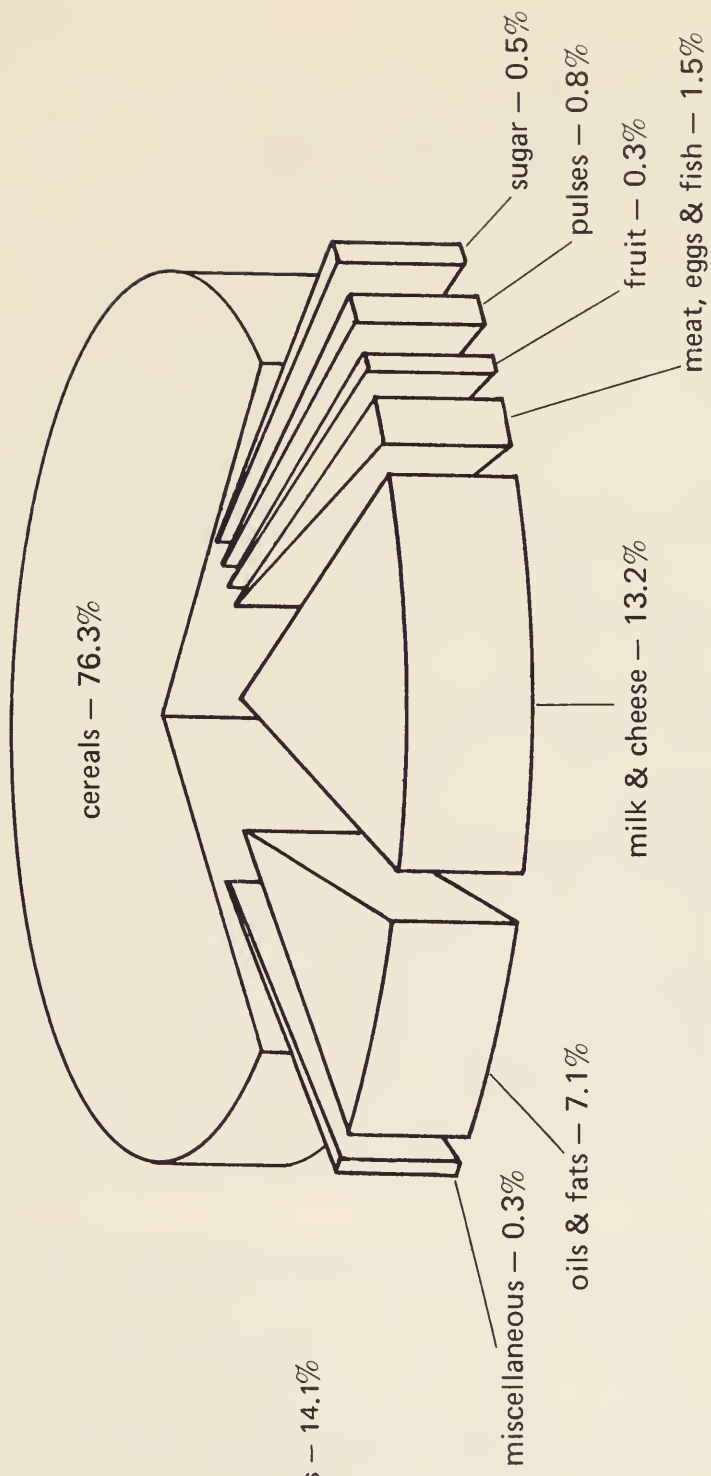
TABLE 3—PLEDGED RESOURCES AND RESOURCES ACTUALLY MADE AVAILABLE TO WFP—1963-1974

Pledging period	1963-65	1966-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
	US\$ million				
Pledging targets	100.0	275.0	200.0	300.0	340.0
Position as at pledging conference					
<i>Announced pledges</i>					
Commodities	63.5	141.9	109.9	148.3	183.2
Cash	16.4	32.3	23.2	30.3	41.1
Services	7.4	34.1	27.0	37.0	40.9
Total	87.3	208.3	160.1	215.6	265.2
<i>Available pledges¹</i>					
Commodities	63.5	99.7	79.7	126.6	150.4
Cash	16.4	32.3	23.2	30.3	41.0
Services	7.4	19.5	15.4	27.6	26.8
Total	87.3	151.5	118.3	184.5	218.2
Position as at 30 November 1972 (Percentage of Target)					
Pledged	85	69	142	83	79
Available	85	69	142	83	67

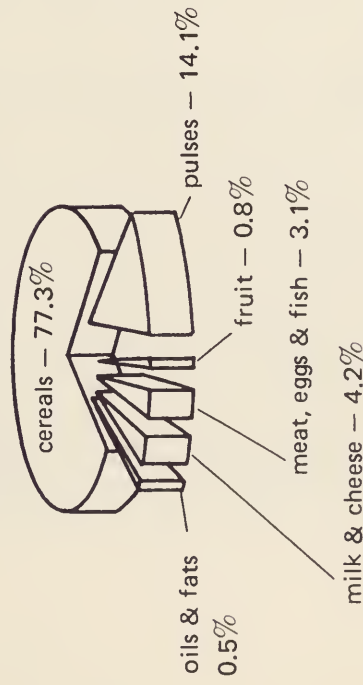
¹Taking into account the USA matching clause for its commodity pledges.

SHIPMENTS OF WFP PLEDGED COMMODITIES

1972 627 500 tons



1963 74 000 tons



CHAPTER 4

the world food program — how it works

During the past 10 years, more than 430 development projects for which WFP assistance is provided have been approved. By the end of 1972, \$1,194 million in WFP resources had been committed covering projects for human resources development, social and economic infrastructure, and directly productive activities. The amount of food aid for each project has ranged from as little as \$100,000 to \$50 million. To date, some 12.3 million beneficiaries have received or are receiving help from WFP. In addition, 159 emergency projects have been approved by WFP at a total cost of nearly \$122 million.

There is a division of labor in the operations of the WFP. The Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) representing member governments is the executive body that makes the policy decisions, approves the program of work and budget and evaluates the operations of the Program.

The Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the WFP ranging from the development of projects to the movement of the food to the recipient country.

The donor countries are responsible for meeting their commitments and for delivering the food to the port of exit as required.

The recipient countries shape and supervise the projects and finance the bulk of the projects' costs. They are also responsible for the distribution of the food itself.

In total these diverse activities have been coordinated into a successful multi-million dollar development program.

These activities are in line with the objectives of the WFP which call for:

1. meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition (this could include the establishment of food reserves); and
2. implementing projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to preschool and school feeding, increasing agricultural productivity, labor-intensive projects and rural welfare.

To achieve such objectives requires the institution, the organizational structure and the methods. The institution is the United Nations/FAO World Food Program, a multilateral organization that provides food aid to eligible countries who are members of the UN or FAO. Its governing body, the Intergovernmental Committee

(IGC), consists of 24 members—half elected by the FAO Council and half elected by ECOSOC. The organization consists of an Executive Director who heads three divisions: Project Management, Resources Management and External Relations. The staff numbers some 65 professional workers at headquarters in Rome plus nearly 115 field officers in recipient countries.

The word multilateral as applied to WFP means that everything — food, cash and services — contributed to the Program is pooled; a donor country cannot require that its contributions be earmarked for a specific country. Also, there is no direct contact between a donor and the recipient country. The execution of the Program is entrusted to an international secretariat.

Food aid provided by the WFP is tied to projects undertaken by the requesting country. These projects are divided into two broad groups, economic and social development projects and emergency projects. In developing countries without reasonably comprehensive development plans, project-oriented food aid has a built-in incentive to increase the development effort, since detailed project plans are required to obtain such aid. Such project aid makes special demands on the recipient countries to provide adequate funds, facilities and personnel for both project and food management. It thus ensures participation in a given project by both the government and the people of the recipient country.

Food is channeled to the people through these approved projects. A request for a project, which is initiated by the requesting country often in consultation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) resident representative and submitted through him, includes the following information: purpose of project, local responsible agency, duration of project, cost of project (food and nonfood to country concerned, and to WFP), details of WFP input, for example, commodities and external transport, insurance, superintendence, calculation of amounts of food, distribution of food (to workers, to their families), provision for meeting nonfood costs by recipient government, conditions for avoiding displacement of commercial supplies, and arrangements for carrying on project by recipient country after termination of WFP aid.

Developing countries eligible for UNDP aid are also eligible for WFP food aid. This is, however, only one condition used in judging requests, since the needs to be met by WFP aid are quite distinct from those met by UNDP aid. Other considerations have to be taken into account, including the following:

1. The countries for which WFP aid is most relevant meet the following general criteria: they have serious food deficits and balance of payments difficulties, receive insufficient food aid from other sources and are not at a very advanced stage of development; but, nevertheless, they have available from internal or external sources adequate administrative capacity to use food aid effectively.
2. In principle, any developing country is eligible for assistance where a sound project can be established that would benefit a group of the population or an area where there is undernourishment, unemployment or underemployment and poverty, even though the overall position of the national economy and of the foreign exchange reserves may not be particularly serious.
3. Any proposal to give further WFP aid to a particular country should be assessed in the light of the effectiveness with which that country has made use of previous WFP aid.

In addition, the Executive Director in considering a project request must make sure that it is an economically and/or socially feasible project, and at the same time a feasible food aid project. It must contribute to the nutritional requirements of the recipients and the food must be acceptable as an incentive and suitable as a form of aid. He must also ensure that the food aid will not interfere with the commercial trade of the products provided or act as a disincentive to domestic agricultural production. Care is taken not to concentrate on the more advanced developing countries, merely because they have a good management record and a high capacity to use food aid effectively. At the same time, care is also taken that although there may be high costs of transporting WFP aid from pledging countries to certain developing countries, especially landlocked countries, this should not impair the eligibility of these countries for WFP aid; virtually all of them are at an early stage of development and are especially in need of foreign assistance.

It is largely the responsibility of the requesting country to decide which, among a variety of possible projects, it wishes to include in its request for WFP aid. But WFP also has to choose between the projects requested by a country if it does not have sufficient resources to meet them all. The following are some of the types of criteria to be taken into account by WFP in the selection of projects:

1. It is desirable that expected benefits from a project exceed the costs. It is often difficult (and sometimes impossible) to measure costs and benefits, but an attempt should be made to assess them on a broad basis, taking into account both direct and indirect repercussions of the project.
2. A project should promote, as appropriate, the relevant international, ethical, legal and technical standards, such as those embodied in the Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Conventions and Recommendations and health recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO).
3. With respect to the kinds of activity suitable for WFP support, the General Regulations of WFP refer explicitly to projects which are "related to preschool and school feeding, increasing agricultural productivity, labor-intensive projects and rural welfare". The program should give special attention to the needs of expectant and nursing mothers of undernourished infants and children and of youth requiring employment and training.
4. The input to be made in the project by the recipient country should be of such a level as to demonstrate the commitment of the country's resources and agencies to the project. Particular weight should be attached to that part of the country's contribution directly associated with food aid, such as food processing and arrangements for nutrition education.

PROJECT OPERATIONS

Once the Executive Director considers that a project request meets the country and project criteria and has consulted with the appropriate UN agencies (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations (UN), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)), he forwards the request to the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. This Committee studies the project to ensure that the food aid does not displace normal commercial trade. After consultation with donor countries to ensure the availability of the commodities required the Executive Director may approve the project if it does not involve more than \$1 million of food

and feed. If the project exceeds this amount, he must submit it to the IGC for approval.

The life of a project is usually 3 to 5 years but occasionally, for a variety of reasons, the life of a project is extended. With multi-year projects, there is the proviso of "subject to availability of supplies".

Besides processing requests and arranging actual shipments to recipient countries, the Executive Director of WFP and his staff must be in daily contact with donor countries to determine the availability of commodities for new projects and that those committed earlier are still available. If substitute foods are to be provided, the Executive Director must consult with both the donor and the recipient country.

In selecting the right commodity, the WFP must determine the level of food consumption in the country concerned; it must determine the calorie/protein content of its contribution to ensure that the aid enables a rise in the nutritional level; and it must check on the acceptability of contributed food. It must also consider ways and means of introducing new foods and of preparing them in a manner acceptable to the individuals in the recipient country.

When the Executive Director has cleared the commodity requirements he sends shipping instructions to the donor country indicating the product or products, the quantity, the packaging, the port of exit and the destination. Later, he provides the name of the ship and date of departure to ensure that the arrival of food from different donors to a given project are synchronized. To facilitate this synchronization a chain of project forwarders are employed as WFP agents in most ports.

The donor is responsible for delivery of the product, as instructed, to the port of exit. Once the commodity is on the ship, it is the responsibility of the WFP. After it arrives at the recipient country, port or point of entry, in the case of a landlocked country, it becomes the responsibility of the recipient country to dispose of the products as outlined in the agreement.

The Executive Director continually follows the progress of every project in all of the recipient countries and prepares progress and interim evaluation reports. When a project is completed, there is a final evaluation report indicating the shortcomings, the effectiveness and the final results of the project, the impact it has had on economic or social development, and if possible, what follow-up action the recipient country is planning or is already conducting.

PROJECTS BY COUNTRY

Although the WFP began with one project per country, and it was agreed that there should be no concentration of food aid in one or two countries, there has been no restriction to only one project. Such countries as Korea, Syria, Indonesia, Sudan, Philippines, Turkey, India, Colombia, Lesotho have ten or more projects under way or completed. Countries with five to ten projects include Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Somalia, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Chile, Nepal, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Algeria.

The WFP has succeeded in providing food aid on a broad global basis (see pages 46, 47), covering developing countries with a per capita gross national product ranging from \$50 per year upwards, as shown in Table 4.

The order would be somewhat different if total food aid commitments were shown instead of commitments per capita. For example, commitments to such high-

population countries as India and the Arab Republic of Egypt over the 10-year period exceed \$125 million, whereas countries such as Mauritius, Swaziland and Guyana have received aid from WFP valued at less than \$10 million.

The WFP is more than just a clearing house for multilateral food aid. The approval of projects is only part of an operation involving commodity shipments to more than 100 developing countries. Since the Program started in 1963, WFP has called upon a fleet of more than 11,000 ships flying the flags of 77 countries to carry some 4 million tons of WFP commodities to projects in the five regions of the world that receive WFP food aid.

**TABLE 4—RANKING OF COUNTRIES RECEIVING WFP ASSISTANCE
ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA WFP COMMITMENTS (1963-72) AND
RELATION TO PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)**

Rank	Country	Commitment ¹ Per Capita	GNP/capita
US\$			
1	Botswana	40.54	100
2	Lesotho	24.41	80
3	Cyprus	19.05	970
4	Mauritius	12.39	230
5	Jordan	10.84	280
6	Swaziland	10.24	180
7	Tunisia	8.48	230
8/9	Congo (Brazzaville)	7.50	220
8/9	Gambia	7.50	110
10	Barbados	7.48	500
11	Syrian Arab Republic	6.74	260
12	Lebanon	6.65	580
13	Algeria	6.21	260
14	Mauritania	6.16	140
15	Malta	5.26	710
16	Yemen Arab Republic	5.25	70
17	Western Samoa	5.11	120
18	British Solomon Islands	4.73	200
19	Gabon	4.12	320
20	Egypt, Arab Republic of	3.80	160
21	Iraq	3.09	310
22	China (Taiwan)	3.01	300
23	Sudan	2.93	110
24	Togo	2.85	100
25	Somalia	2.82	60

continued

continued

Rank	Country	Commitment ¹ Per Capita	GNP/capita
			US\$
26	Guyana	2.61	340
27	Turkey	2.56	350
28	Colombia	2.41	290
29	Ivory Coast	2.37	240
30	Jamaica	2.36	550
31/32	Surinam	2.10	560
31/32	Haiti	2.10	70
33	Liberia	2.09	200
34	Burundi	1.96	50
35	Bolivia	1.94	160
36	Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	1.87	120
37	Guinea	1.80	90
38	Chad	1.77	60
39	Morocco	1.54	190
40/41	Senegal	1.53	200
40/41	Afghanistan	1.53	80
42	Central African Republic	1.52	130
43	Korea Republic	1.44	180
44/45	Dahomey	1.33	80
44/45	Dominica	1.33	260
46	Upper Volta	1.12	50
47	Mali	1.11	90
48	Malaysia	1.09	340
49	Equatorial Guinea	1.05	290
50	Paraguay	1.04	240
51	Sri Lanka	1.01	190
52	Chile	0.97	510
53	Costa Rica	0.95	510
54	Mexico	0.93	580
55/56	Ghana	0.89	190
55/56	Peru	0.89	330
57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.87	890
58/59	Honduras	0.84	260
58/59	Cameroon	0.84	150
60	Niger	0.79	70
61	Zambia	0.77	290
62	Dominican Republic	0.76	280

continued

continued

Rank	Country	Commitment ¹ Per Capita	GNP/capita
			US\$
63	Venezuela	0.69	950
64	Nepal	0.67	80
65	Ecuador	0.66	240
66	Sierra Leone	0.60	170
67	El Salvador	0.47	290
68/69	Malawi	0.45	50
68/69	Singapore	0.45	700
70	Malagasy Republic	0.44	110
71	Pakistan	0.42	110
72/73	Fiji	0.40	330
72/73	Rwanda	0.40	70
74	Nigeria	0.39	70
75	Nicaragua	0.37	380
76	Tanzania	0.36	80
77	Ethiopia	0.33	70
78/79	Uruguay	0.32	560
78/79	Uganda	0.32	110
80	Hungary	0.31	110
81	Indonesia	0.27	100
82/83	India	0.25	100
82/83	Kenya	0.25	130
84	Philippines	0.23	210
85	Brazil	0.20	270
86	Zaire	0.15	²
87	Iran	0.12	350
88	Romania	0.10	860
89	Cuba	0.09	280
90/91	Guatemala	0.06	350
90/91	Yugoslavia	0.06	580
92	Greece	0.05	840
93	Khmer Republic	0.01	130
94	Thailand	³	150

¹Based on cumulative WFP commitments to development projects and emergency operations as at 31 December 1972.

²Not available.

³Less than US \$0.01.

CHAPTER 5

wfp in action

The actual operation of a WFP project, its success or failure rests with the recipient country. The WFP and its sister UN agencies can provide technical guidance and know-how in addition to shipments of food. It is significant to note that during 10 years of trial and error, of experimentation, nearly 600 development and emergency projects have been formulated and approved.

Some 12.3 million people are receiving WFP food aid. Of this total about 4.7 million people are benefiting under the broad category of human resources development projects. They include 2.8 million primary school children, 249,000 secondary school children, 735,000 infants, 160,000 people receiving training in prevocational institutions or on-the-job training, 390,000 students in universities and professional institutions, 207,000 nursing and expectant mothers, 70,000 in literacy and adult education centers, and 100,000 hospital patients and convalescents.

Some 800,000 workers who receive food aid are involved in such projects as community development, housing, transport and power development and public health.

Another million workers and settlers who are receiving food aid are engaged in land development, settlement and land reform, production and diversification of crops, animal and dairy development, forestry, fisheries and industrial projects (see Appendix, Table 4).

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AID BY REGIONS

The North African and Near East region has received the largest proportion of WFP commitments since the Program started operating — 42 percent. The proportion committed to Latin America and the Caribbean is 14 percent. WFP aid to countries in Africa south of the Sahara are of similar proportions (16 percent). The proportion going to Asia and the Pacific region is 27 percent. The proportion of WFP aid to countries in southern Europe has always been small, and had fallen to 1 percent by 1972.


KINDS OF PROJECTS

WFP projects can be divided into 20 types which comprise three broad groups: human resource development; directly productive projects; and social and economic infrastructure.

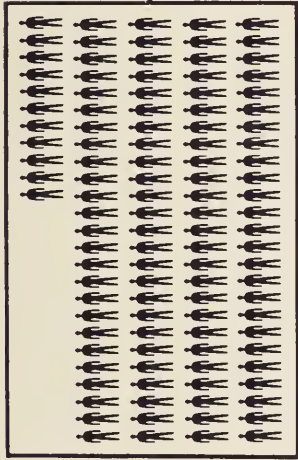
This scope and variety of food aid projects can best be illustrated by looking at

BENEFICIARIES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

 beneficiaries = 100 000

Type of project




DEVELOPMENT
OF HUMAN RESOURCES

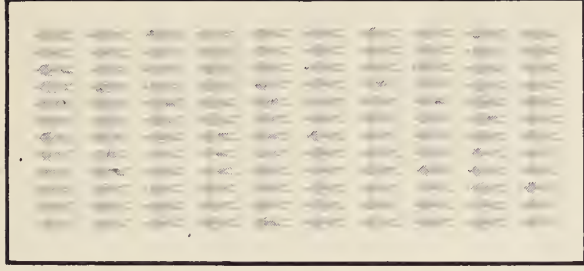
SOCIAL ECONOMIC
INFRASTRUCTURE



DIRECTLY PRODUCTIVE
PROJECTS



 dependents
= 100 000





To settle its unemployed youth and increase food production, the Government of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) has started a number of youth settlements. Virgin land is allocated to young men for clearing and cultivation. Under agreement 291, the World Food Program is shipping in 1,800 tons of food which is being supplied to the settlements for free distribution.



In Indonesia the Government with assistance from FAO is drawing up plans for the integrated watershed development of the Solo River which flows northward into the Java Sea. The World Food Program is supplying food as an incentive to workers engaged in building dams for erosion control.

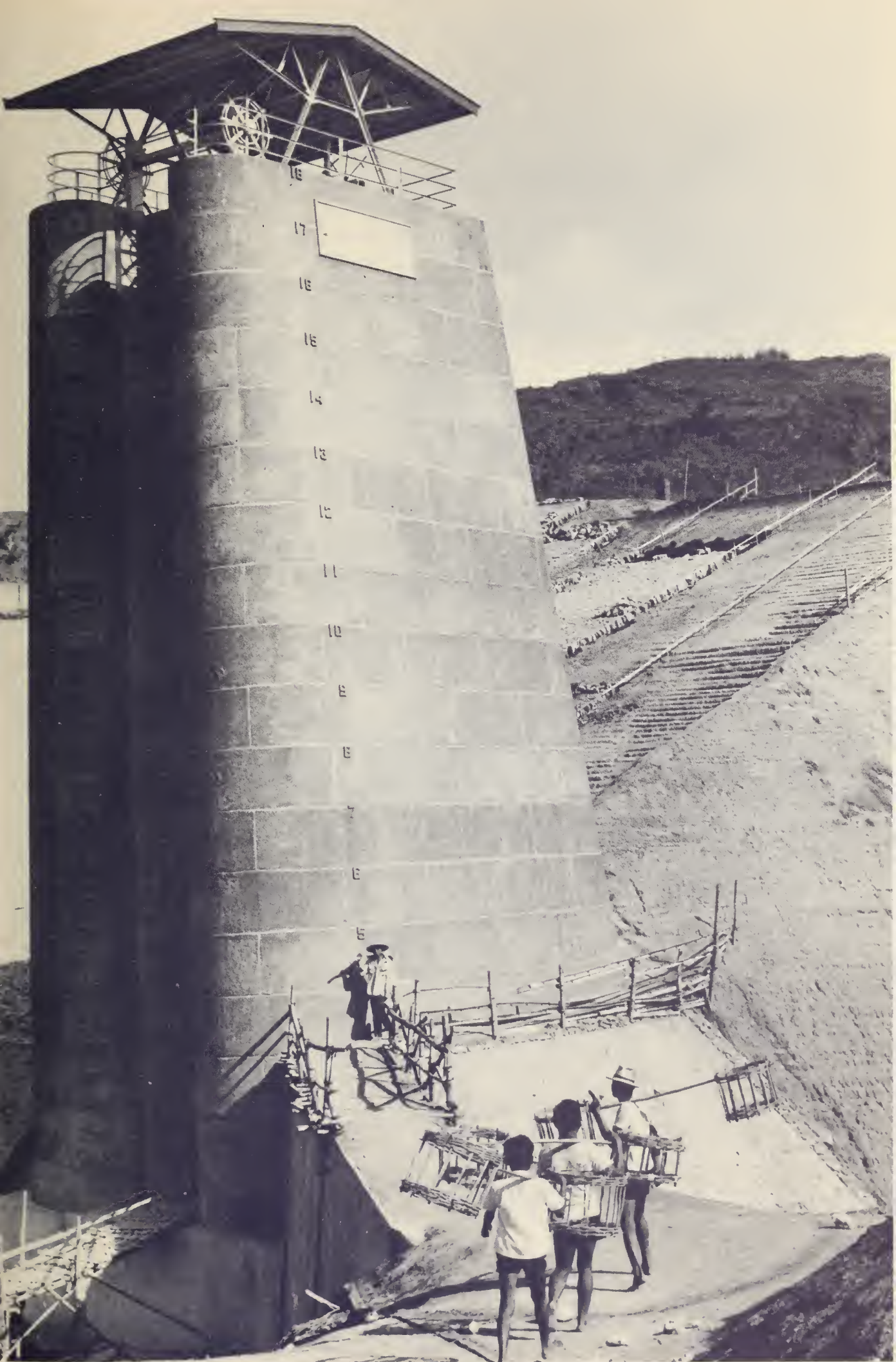


these projects by type rather than by group. A few typical examples are given below:

1. Infrastructure development is the undertaking of communal or public works for the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, housing, water supplies, sewage systems and other community amenities. It is the buildup of basic physical facilities needed for community improvement such as the construction of village water sources in Mexico, approach roads in Peru, village and road improvements in Sri Lanka, flood-control works in Korea and improvement of rural roads, schools and water supplies in Mauritania.

To promote economic development and social welfare in the relatively developed areas, public works as mentioned above are needed. While waiting for the arrival of sophisticated machinery and industrial materials that might not become available for some time, in particular in the rural areas, simple tools, local materials, underemployed or unemployed workers can be employed in these works. Food aid can be an effective means in providing an incentive.

2. Land settlement is an activity in which food aid plays a useful role in helping the settlers to tide over the initial stages of land clearing and preparation, and crop growing and harvesting. The period involved might be a few months or it might last for several years, that would depend on the kind and amount of land



development work required, the farming enterprises adopted, and the ability and experience of the settlers, as well as on the kind, quality and adequacy of government services and social institutions available. As part of a general program of agrarian reform to promote owner farming, projects were undertaken to settle landless workers (and squatters or refugees) on land that had been made available under a reform program, or on newly developed land, for example, in Latin America, in the Far and Near Eastern countries, and in Africa. In a few countries in North Africa and the Near East, measures were taken for the settlement of nomads to promote sedentary farming for higher production and better living as well as for soil conservation and rational land utilization.

3. Nigeria, Ghana, Congo (Brazzaville), Kenya and Tanzania used food aid to launch large-scale land-settlement schemes for rural youths. The aim was to convert the primitive agricultural system to modern farming, including mechanization, and to solve the unemployment problems of school dropouts who might otherwise end up loitering in the streets of the cities.
4. As a consequence of war, political upheaval and/or communal unrest, as has

During the civil war in Nigeria, the entire population of the Rivers State (the former Eastern Region) suffered from the ravages of war; houses, property, farms, farming and fishing equipment were destroyed on a vast scale. Many people fled from this center of hostilities, but have now returned and are resettling in their traditional villages. Since most of them depend on farming and fishing for a livelihood, it is of vital importance that they be resettled as soon as possible. To help them over this difficult period, the World Food Program is carrying out a quasi-emergency food-for-work project for farmers and fishermen and their dependents. Wheat flour, dried skim milk, dried fish, corn-soya milk and wheat-soya blend are being distributed to workers engaged on the repair of access roads, bridges, irrigation canals and the rebuilding of schools, etc.



happened in Africa and the Middle East recently, there were sudden influxes of large numbers of refugees to nearby countries, creating serious economic and social problems in these states. WFP has provided food aid in these cases both to alleviate the immediate emergencies and to assist in permanent settlement schemes.

5. Construction of the Aswan High Dam, one of the world's largest earth and rock-fill dams, resulted in the inundation of large areas on the banks of the Nile in both the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan. About 50,000 Nubians in the Wadi Halfa district of Sudan and another 50,000 Egyptian Nubians were compelled to leave their homes and farmlands. The building of the Akosombo dam for the implementation of the Volta River hydroelectric scheme resulted in the formation of the fourth-largest, man-made lake in the world, 3,275 square miles (8,500 square kilometers) in extent, covering 4 percent of Ghana's land surface, and displacing a total of 80,000 persons from about 750 villages in that area. In each case, WFP food aid was requested in the resettlement of these displaced people and their animals on newly reclaimed lands.
6. For some projects, afforestation or reforestation was the main objective of the operations. In many others reforestation represented only a part of the operation and works on soil conservation and watershed management were also emphasized. Thus, a project in Turkey emphasized the employment of workers as a means to development of the wood industry; and in a Philippine project afforestation forms a complementary part of an existing project for national resources development.

One of Bolivia's smallest citizens sits atop WFP supplies that will be used to pay workers for improvements in local agriculture, road construction, and community services.





7. WFP supplies food commodities for human development projects, that is, for health, education and training. These projects provide feeding programs for school and preschool children and for various training programs. The feeding programs raise the nutritional level of students, increasing their capacity to learn and encouraging good attendance. The projects vary from school feeding programs in Brazil and Lesotho, to training programs in skills ranging from carpentry to nutrition to carpet making.

In the 10 years, the largest amounts of WFP resources have been committed to land development and improvement (16 percent), the feeding of primary school children (15 percent), animal production and dairy development (12 percent), land settlement schemes (9 percent), the improved nutrition of expectant and nursing mothers and preschool children (8 percent) and community development (7 percent). The remaining 13 types each absorb 5 percent or less of WFP aid.

EMERGENCIES

Of the 159 emergency operations supported by WFP to 31 December 1972, the largest number, 64, were in Africa, 34 were in the North Africa and Near East region, 32 in Asia, 23 in Latin America and 6 in southern Europe (see Appendix, Table 3).

Food assistance for emergencies is one of the two main objectives of the WFP. Although most WFP emergency projects used to be the result of natural disasters, recently WFP aid has been of special importance to war refugees and other victims of man-made emergencies such as civil wars.

Emergencies arising from drought have received the largest commitment of emergency aid, 44 percent, with emergencies occurring as a result of national disasters receiving 33 percent and man-made emergencies 23 percent. Although WFP total food aid to meet emergencies is relatively limited, its scope is very broad. Emergency projects have varied in cost from less than \$100,000 to nearly \$5 million and have ranged from earthquakes, cyclones and droughts to the feeding of displaced persons.

The scope and variety of emergency projects are illustrated by the following examples:

Pakistan	Cyclone and tidal wave emergency
Senegal	Feeding of refugees
Tanzania	Assistance to Congolese refugees
Sudan	Food assistance to Ethiopian refugees (1971) in Sudan
Algeria	Food aid for drought victims
Mauritania	Food assistance on account of drought
Costa Rica	Food assistance to flood victims
Togo	Emergency assistance for drought-stricken areas
Bolivia	Emergency food assistance for victims of floods
Chad	Assistance to Tibesti area on account of civil war
Kenya	Assistance to drought victims

◀ Although one quarter of Turkey's rural population lives in or near the forests, few have been permanently employed in forestry work. A Government project in the Antalya and Bolu provinces is aimed at the training of workers to become forestry instructors and forestry foremen. WFP is providing food as an incentive in addition to daily wages and to ensure a basic diet.

Cameroon	Food assistance on account of drought
India	Refugees, East Pakistan
Colombia	Food aid for flood victims
Uganda	Assistance to Sudanese refugees
Peru	Relief to earthquake victims
Pakistan	Food aid to people affected by civil strife
Jordan	Assistance to Palestinian refugees
Zambia	Emergency assistance to Angolan refugees

One of the major challenges in 1973 was the very severe and persistent drought in the Sahelian zone of Africa. Since a number of the countries affected are land-locked and must use the same port and transport facilities, WFP coordinated food aid for the six countries involved to reduce the transportation problems. At the same time WFP worked closely with FAO in the development of long-term measures to improve food production in the area.

Villagers in the Peruvian highlands receive dried fish and skim milk powder supplied by Canada. In return for WFP food, the villagers are building a 5-mile road to the neighboring village.



PROJECT PROFILES

Although projects have many common characteristics and can be grouped into broad categories, each project has its own individuality. They vary between countries and between regions in a country; and involve many people, employed, underemployed and unemployed. Some of these characteristics are illustrated in the following project profiles. These profiles are based on project descriptions submitted by the Executive Director to the Intergovernmental Committee.

Peru 206—Community Development of Highlands Villages

1. Purpose of project and WFP aid

The government is attempting to bring the isolated and neglected highland villages into the mainstream of national life. Special attention is given to the construction of approach roads and other community development works. Following a long tradition, the work is carried out by volunteer laborers coming from those villages that benefit from the new construction.

WFP aid is used to assist, through provision of food as an incentive over a period of 18 months, some 4,000 voluntary workers (and their families) engaged in the construction of 1,452 kilometers of roads plus the construction of schools, health centers and other communal facilities according to the needs of the community.

2. Local executing machinery

The Interministerial Executive Committee of Popular Cooperation.

3. Duration of WFP contribution to the project

Eighteen months.

4. WFP Costs

(a) Food commodities

Type	Total value US\$
Wheat	\$ 110,460
Wheat flour	315,600
Dried skim milk	126,300
Dried eggs	121,900
Canned meat	268,600
Dried fish	205,400
Vegetable oil	143,140
	<hr/> \$1,291,400

(b) External transport, insurance
and superintendence

	232,600
Total costs	<hr/> \$1,524,000

5. Mode of calculation of food

The daily ration supplied by WFP has a nutritive value of:

- 2,250 calories
- 90 grams protein
- 60 grams fat

and consists of:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Wheat	150
Wheat flour	300
Dried skim milk	40
Dried eggs	5
Canned meat	30
Dried fish	30
Vegetable oil	40

Locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables are consumed in addition to the WFP supplies.

6. Mode of distribution of food

Food is transported from Lima to each departmental center. Every fortnight the food is delivered to each community engaged in the work, where traditional leaders distribute the food to beneficiaries.

7. Provision for meeting nonfood costs

Nonfood costs are financed from a provision in the national budget amounting to \$2.6 million and from a loan of \$2 million granted by the Export-Import Bank.

8. A progress report

The Executive Director reported to the Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee that with only 30 percent of the food assistance having been distributed the following works had been carried out:

	<i>Completed</i>	<i>In progress</i>
Roads (miles)	500	669
Irrigation canals (miles)	50	65
Drinking water pipes (miles)	9	3
Bridges (number)	15	—
Schools (number)	49	—
Health centers (number)	5	—
Dams (number)	3	—
Communal buildings (number)	5	—

Ethiopia 642—Resettlement of Wolamo Farmers

1. Purpose of project and WFP aid

Three partners are now helping the Wolamos in this resettlement project: the Ethiopian Government, the World Bank and the World Food Program. The Government has invested \$1.5 million in the project and is providing experts and civil servants who are administering and supervising the development program. The World Bank has arranged for a \$3.5 million loan — repayable over a 30-year period — and is providing technical help during the initial phase of the project.

The World Food Program is helping to meet the food requirements of farmers who are being resettled and have not been able to reap their first crop. Some of the \$568,000 worth of food, to be WFP contributed over a 5-year period, is being used to attract volunteers on a variety of infrastructure operations. About 1,000 farmers and their families are expected to be resettled with WFP's help.

A network of extension workers is training farmers in improved cultivation methods and cattle

breeding. Yet, there are some farmers, mainly tenants with tiny plots and large families, who cannot benefit from these changes. For them there is no choice but to move to other lands. While the main cash crops in the settlement area are cotton, red chili peppers and beans, the farmers also grow white maize, millet and “teff”, a small grain that the Wolamos use to make thick pancakes — their substitute for bread. The farmers who have been in the resettlement area more than a year are already getting a good income and reimbursing the loans they received to buy fertilizer. In fact, after 1 year they are practically self-sufficient.

2. Local executing machinery

The Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the implementation of the project.

3. Duration of WFP contribution to the project

Five years.

4. WFP costs

(a) Food commodities

Type	Total Value
Wheat	\$117,600
Dried skim milk	57,750
Canned meat	28,050
Canned fish	23,100
Vegetable oil	50,160
Dried fruit	21,120
	<hr/>
	297,780

(b) External transport, insurance and superintendence	133,720
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(c) Other costs, including local supervision	135,500
Total	<hr/> <hr/> 567,000

5. Mode of calculation of food

The following daily rations are supplied to the beneficiaries:

Commodity	Quantity (grams)
Maize meal	280
Wheat flour	200
Canned fish	10
Canned meat	10
Dried skim milk	50
Vegetable oil	40
Dried fruit	20
Sugar	15
Coffee	5

6. Mode of distribution of food

WFP food is shipped to distribution centers by road transport. The rations will be distributed

every 2 weeks. The Government assigned a home economist to the project to help in popularizing unfamiliar food items.

7. Provision for meeting nonfood costs

The Government has made budgetary provision for nonfood costs as well as local costs associated with the WFP foodstuffs. IDA extended a loan to the Government amounting to US\$3,500,000.

Botswana 324—Supplementary Feeding Program for Children and Mothers

1. Purpose of project and WFP aid

The project is to combat the widespread malnutrition among children and expectant and nursing mothers. Food commodities are used to encourage school attendance for the children and are provided to mothers attending antenatal and postnatal clinics.

2. Local executing machinery

The Food Supply Branch of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. Duration of WFP contribution to the project

Five years.

4. WFP costs

Food commodities:

Dried skim milk	\$2,685,660
Vegetable oil	\$1,658,580
Total food costs	<u>\$4,344,240</u>
External transport, insurance and superintendence	\$1,044,200
Other costs, including local supervision	<u>\$ 57,000</u>
Total cost to WFP	\$5,445,440

5. Mode of calculation of food

The daily ration per person consists of:

Dried skim milk	30 grams
Vegetable oil	15 grams

which has a nutritive value of:

250 calories
11 grams of protein
15 grams of fat

This ration is to supplement the beneficiaries' traditional diet.

6. Mode of distribution of food

The commodities are transported to the various distribution centers by government vehicles. They are mixed and distributed by teachers at schools and by medical staff or Red Cross workers at clinics, health centers and hospitals. Each recipient must bring his or her own container for the mixture and must consume the WFP food on the premises.

7. Provision for meeting nonfood costs

They are provided for out of the government budget and from grants-in-aid made by the United Kingdom Government.



Distances between villages and schools are sometimes so great that youngsters are unable to return to school after the lunch break. In Botswana, school canteens, supported by the WFP, enable the pupils to eat their lunch at school and attend the afternoon classes.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

By the end of 1972 approximately 100 WFP projects had been completed. These included land development and land settlement projects, food reserve and price stabilization schemes, forestry and fishery projects, public utility and community development projects, education and training projects, improved hospital feeding, and projects designed to feed nutritionally vulnerable groups. By the end of 1972 WFP had also allocated US\$121.8 million for disaster relief which had helped to fulfill the food needs of large numbers of helpless victims of disasters. A concrete measure of WFP's accomplishments is illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 5—ACHIEVEMENTS OF WFP-SUPPORTED PROJECTS IN OPERATION¹

Main types of work accomplished	Unit of work	Achievements
Public Utilities		
Living units completed and under construction	Number	88,700
Living units repaired and renovated	Number	333,500
Schools and training centers constructed	Number	5,700
Public buildings and amenities constructed	Number	7,000

continued

continued

Main types of work accomplished	Unit of work	Achievements
Transport and Communications (constructed and repaired)		
Urban streets and roads	Miles	4,817
Rural roads	Miles	16,060
Bridges	Number	1,124
Railway lines	Miles	907
Power lines laid	Miles	404
Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control		
Canals constructed and repaired	Miles	13,027
Canals maintained	Miles	414,916
Wells constructed or under construction	Number	25,000
Dike works completed	Miles	124
Land Development and Improvement		
Irrigated	Acres	512,098
Non irrigated	Acres	15,802
Not specified	Acres	26,914
Clearing and levelling	Acres	649,383
Consolidation and reclamation	Acres	356,296
Soil conservation	Acres	5,123
Forestry and Fruit Tree Production		
Afforestation and reforestation	Acres	270,000
Conservation	Acres	9,000
Nursery seedlings production	Number	1,365,000
Fruit trees planted: olives	Number	409,800
grapes	Number	85,000
orchards	Number	51,241
others	Number	665,500
Livestock Forage		
Fodder crops	Acres	99
Perennial pasture	Acres	74

¹As at 31 December 1971.

epilogue

During the 10 years of WFP activities much has been achieved. Yet, it should be recognized that economic development takes time and requires strong motivation, will and action by the countries themselves. It is also generally agreed that this effort can be strengthened markedly, and the time needed to reach the development goal can be sharply reduced by aid to these underdeveloped countries. The purpose of aid (food and nonfood) is to accelerate the rate of development in the developing countries up to a point where a satisfactory rate of growth is achieved on a self-sustained basis. (The bottom limit for sustained economic growth is the same rate as for population growth.)

To be successful, a food aid program should generate enough favorable repercussions in the domestic agriculture so that the recipient country can terminate receiving food aid beyond a certain time. When evaluating the value of the contribution of food aid, we must look at two aspects: whether it is a useful tool in economic and social development; and whether it is a useful tool for implementing agricultural adjustment in both developed and developing countries. There are indications that WFP aid has in many instances met these criteria.

Food aid has been used to assist in economic growth of countries with major food-deficits. This form of aid has helped these countries to ease their foreign exchange deficits, to reduce inflationary pressures and to permit an improvement in nutritional levels. When multilateral food aid is aimed at specific activities, it must, of course, be recognized that the multilateral food aid program is a relatively small part of total aid. Yet the impact of food aid has been directed in certain areas, it has affected local communities and people a considerable distance away from the urban centers and has stimulated community participation in development projects.

The role played by multilateral food assistance in social and economic development is not only unique but also strategic in redirecting the attention of policy makers and economic planners to the importance of human labor resources as a basic factor for economic development. Thus, WFP's food aid projects have played an important role in demonstrating the principles and procedures of mobilizing an abundant production factor in the underdeveloped areas — the unemployed or underemployed human labor — for community work projects that are basic to economic development and human welfare. The strategic role being played by WFP in mobilizing, even on a relatively small scale, this vast pool of manpower in the less developed countries cannot be stressed too strongly.

To sum up, WFP activities are:

1. Encouraging national and local authorities to plan and take action for rural development, and to make the required counterpart contribution.
2. Providing an incentive to mobilize local labor and local leaders to initiate community projects.
3. Supplying food to workers in remote areas where, if there were no WFP operation, no food would likely come commercially or noncommercially, and
4. Providing complementary assistance directly and indirectly to many development projects sponsored by other UN agencies.

WFP

COMMITMENTS BY COUNTRY AND VALUE

Jan. 1, 1963–Jan. 1, 1973



LATIN AMERICA

Country	U.S. \$ million
1 – Mexico	45.5
2 – Jamaica	4.4
3 – Colombia	49.3
4 – Ecuador	3.9
5 – Peru	11.7
6 – Brazil	18.0
7 – Bolivia	9.3
8 – Chile	6.3
9 – Paraguay	2.4
Others ^a	18.5

SOUTH EUROPE

Country	U.S. \$ million
10 – Yugoslavia	1.2
11 – Malta	1.7
12 – Cyprus	12.0
13 – Greece	0.4
14 – Hungary	3.2
15 – Romania	2.0

NORTH AFRICA

Country
15 – Turkey
16 – Syria
17 – Iraq
18 – Jordan
19 – Lebanon
20 – A.R.E.
21 – Sudan
22 – Tunisia
23 – Algeria
24 – Morocco
Others ^b

^aIncluding Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Surinam, Trinidad & Tobago, El Salvador, Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Dominica.

^bIncluding Yemen, Iran, Saudi Arabia.



MIDDLE EAST

AFRICA – SOUTH OF SAHARA

ASIA

U.S. \$ million	Country	U.S. \$ million	Country	U.S. \$ million
88.1	25 – Mauritius	9.9	35 – Afghanistan	21.4
39.5	26 – Nigeria	24.9	36 – Pakistan	53.5
28.9	27 – Ghana	7.4	37 – Nepal	7.3
24.3	28 – Upper Volta	5.9	38 – India	132.9
17.6	29 – Ivory Coast	11.7	39 – Sri Lanka	12.4
123.5	30 – Chad	6.2	40 – Malaysia	11.6
44.5	31 – Congo	6.6	41 – Philippines	8.4
41.7	32 – Burundi	6.8	42 – Indonesia	30.2
82.9	33 – Botswana	25.5	43 – Taiwan	41.5
23.2	34 – Lesotho	22.7	44 – Korea	44.8
20.2	Others ^c	91.2	Others ^d	3.0

Southern Yemen,

^cIncluding Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Zaïre, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Mali.

^dIncluding Cambodia, Thailand, Sarawak, Laos, West Samoa

appendix

TABLE 1—VALUE OF CANADIAN SHIPMENTS BY REGION, 1963-1972

Country	Value of Shipment
Asia and the Far East	
Taiwan	\$ 3,933,451.41
Pakistan	\$ 3,210,370.02
India	\$ 2,803,834.30
Afghanistan	\$ 1,368,173.08
Korea	\$ 683,636.21
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	\$ 539,077.01
Indonesia	\$ 483,320.10
Philippines	\$ 226,802.02
Malaysia	\$ 150,228.00
West Samoa	\$ 13,956.25
Nepal	\$ 12,559.75
Total	\$13,425,408.15
Europe and Eastern Africa	
Turkey	\$ 3,469,957.42
Cyprus	\$ 1,350,119.54
Swaziland	\$ 529,121.48
Lesotho	\$ 516,957.39
Somalia	\$ 356,608.92
Ethiopia	\$ 333,434.87
Mauritius	\$ 117,715.77
Kenya	\$ 99,000.00
Tanzania	\$ 91,445.32
Burundi	\$ 30,755.07
Madagascar	\$ 29,207.14
Botswana	\$ 4,148.60
Total	\$ 6,928,471.52
Western Africa	
Mali	\$ 775,056.74
Guinea	\$ 496,092.18
Senegal	\$ 327,911.20
Ivory Coast	\$ 288,878.72

continued

continued

Country	Value of Shipment
Mauritania	\$ 149,454.85
Congo (B)	\$ 111,654.54
Central African Republic	\$ 101,229.20
Upper Volta	\$ 79,132.99
Gabon	\$ 69,532.88
Liberia	\$ 66,789.36
Zambia	\$ 26,680.09
Togo	\$ 24,217.00
Dahomey	\$ 22,601.25
Ghana	\$ 8,880.60
Nigeria	\$ 6,121.40
Gambia	\$ 5,615.35
Cameroon	\$ 5,460.00
Zaire (Congo)	\$ 5,007.37
Sierra Leone	\$ 2,455.50
Total	\$ 2,572,771.22

North Africa and Near East

Algeria	\$11,764,551.40
Arab Republic of Egypt	\$10,834,393.06
Iraq	\$ 4,725,590.08
Syria	\$ 3,927,455.97
Sudan	\$ 3,346,255.36
Yemen Arab Republic	\$ 1,654,822.93
Jordan	\$ 1,450,783.21
Tunisia	\$ 423,872.57
Morocco	\$ 271,794.86
Lebanon	\$ 218,884.68
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	\$ 197,008.10
Total	\$38,815,412.22

Latin America and Caribbean

Colombia	\$ 2,400,931.13
Mexico	\$ 1,890,901.07

continued

continued

Country	Value of Shipment
Bolivia	\$ 1,821,731.67
Brazil	\$ 958,168.97
Jamaica	\$ 610,628.15
Guyana	\$ 211,188.42
Chile	\$ 185,928.04
Peru	\$ 174,010.65
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 162,402.84
Paraguay	\$ 127,558.73
Barbados	\$ 106,938.14
Honduras	\$ 99,995.46
Cuba	\$ 89,905.00
Ecuador	\$ 45,921.16
Costa Rica	\$ 19,850.43
Haiti	\$ 9,167.50
Surinam	\$ 6,900.24
Total	\$ 8,922,127.50

TABLE 2—PLEDGES ACTUALLY MADE AVAILABLE BY DONOR COUNTRIES
FOR EACH PLEDGING PERIOD, AS AT 30 NOVEMBER, 1972¹

Donor country ²	1963-65	1966-68 ³	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
	(US \$)				
1 Afghanistan	1,000	2,000	—	—	—
2 Algeria	—	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
3 <u>Australia</u>	1,500,000	2,250,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,750,000
4 <u>Austria</u>	500,000	1,375,000	1,007,007	1,505,064	1,700,000
5 Bahrain	—	—	1,000	—	—
6 Barbados	—	—	4,000	5,000	5,102
7 Belgium	898,890	600,000	400,000	447,394	—
8 Bolivia	13,333	—	4,000	—	—
9 Botswana	—	1,565	2,000	2,000	—
10 Brazil	—	250,000	145,000	—	250,000
11 Burundi	—	—	1,000	—	—
12 Cameroon	4,000	2,041	—	—	—
13 <u>Canada</u>	5,531,006	28,425,925	32,500,000	31,000,000	34,000,000
14 Central African Rep.	—	405	899	—	16,220
15 Chad	—	2,000	—	—	—
16 Chile	34,532	100,768	39,041	15,000	—
17 <u>Colombia</u>	60,000	60,000	120,000	150,000	150,000
18 Congo	—	—	3,597	—	—
19 Costa Rica	—	1,500	—	—	2,000
20 <u>Cuba</u>	4,329	385,800	434,817	385,000	900,000
21 <u>Cyprus</u>	100	840	1,000	7,500	3,000
22 Dahomey	204	—	—	—	—
23 <u>Denmark</u>	1,809,536	7,200,000	9,000,000	15,000,000	23,571,429
24 Dominican Rep.	—	1,000	—	5,000	—
25 Ecuador	1,000	908	—	2,394	5,000
26 EEC	—	—	91,530,169	15,760,000	—
27 <u>Egypt, Arab Rep.</u>	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
28 Ethiopia	2,000	5,000	2,000	—	—
29 Finland	611,670	488,297	1,119,047	2,856,211	—
30 France	3,000,000	3,044,292	497,671	100,000	—
31 <u>Gabon</u>	1,700	3,734	4,080	4,317	2,600
32 Gambia	—	—	480	—	—
33 <u>Germany, Fed. Rep.</u>	7,988,426	7,980,042	6,396,914	9,102,900	11,949,686
34 <u>Ghana</u>	5,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
35 <u>Greece</u>	126,950	159,400	156,781	336,667	170,000
36 Guinea	—	61,224	—	—	—
37 Hungary	—	—	160,000	80,000	240,000
38 Iceland	5,000	5,766	4,123	—	8,000
39 <u>India</u>	500,000	750,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
40 Indonesia	103,175	—	—	50,000	100,000

continued

continued

Donor country ²	1963-65	1966-68 ³	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
	(US\$)				
41 Iran	100,000	100,000	—	40,000	60,000
42 Iraq	23,817	60,142	100,000	120,000	80,000
43 Ireland	840,000	1,500,581	960,320	1,124,666	1,408,541
44 Israel	34,237	15,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
45 Italy	1,488,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
46 Ivory Coast	2,834	—	—	—	—
47 Jamaica	3,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	—
48 Japan	666,666	1,633,333	940,000	1,410,000	3,000,000
49 Jordan	6,000	9,000	—	—	—
50 Kenya	—	1,400	1,400	2,802	—
51 Khmer Republic	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
52 Korea Republic	—	6,000	6,000	8,000	9,000
53 Kuwait	100,000	150,000	—	—	50,000
54 Laos	—	3,000	833	833	333
55 Lebanon	9,868	15,000	4,769	5,000	—
56 Lesotho	—	—	—	—	500
57 Liberia	3,000	9,000	3,000	7,000	2,000
58 Libya	1,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	—
59 Luxembourg	10,000	15,000	18,000	19,227	10,000
60 Madagascar	8,163	8,163	—	1,799	2,000
61 Malawi	—	1,391	2,604	2,928	1,521
62 Malaysia	6,556	9,900	10,269	12,227	—
63 Mali	—	2,000	2,000	—	—
64 Malta	100	100	840	1,000	1,200
65 Mauritania	—	—	3,061	—	—
66 Mexico	—	100,000	—	350,000	—
67 Morocco	25,000	25,000	25,000	29,506	21,459
68 Nepal	—	1,000	2,000	2,000	—
69 Netherlands	2,548,618	10,361,111	13,617,195	12,406,208	18,549,382
70 New Zealand	500,000	750,000	470,588	728,319	833,731
71 Niger	—	—	—	7,488	4,000
72 Nigeria	4,200	5,328	—	—	—
73 Norway	1,665,966	6,859,862	7,279,916	8,514,456	8,333,333
74 Pakistan	169,694	192,736	170,716	171,493	170,727
75 Peru	—	—	69,284	69,284	—
76 Philippines	77,719	—	143,950	54,444	51,194
77 Rhodesia	2,800	—	—	—	—
78 Romania	41,667	—	—	—	—
79 Saudi Arabia	—	20,000	40,000	40,000	—
80 Senegal	—	8,163	4,000	4,000	—
81 Sierra Leone	1,400	—	—	2,400	—

continued

continued

Donor country ²	1963-65	1966-68 ³	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
	(US\$)				
82 Somalia	5,000	—	1,000	2,000	2,000
83 Spain	—	32,000	—	—	—
84 <u>Sri Lanka</u>	10,000	82,000	84,034	126,050	126,050
85 Sudan	14,000	7,000	7,000	—	15,000
86 Syria	—	24,038	23,810	23,256	23,256
87 <u>Sweden</u>	2,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000
88 <u>Switzerland</u>	1,000,000	1,693,055	1,041,666	1,400,470	2,105,263
89 Taiwan	2,080	260,179	421,492	630,765	—
90 Tanzania	14,000	—	14,006	35,014	—
91 <u>Thailand</u>	70,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	20,000
92 Togo	—	—	—	5,516	11,120
93 Trinidad and Tobago	—	2,495	5,000	5,000	—
94 <u>Tunisia</u>	35,428	28,542	18,500	19,000	19,000
95 <u>Turkey</u>	22,654	100,000	100,000	150,000	150,000
96 <u>United Kingdom</u>	5,700,000	6,200,000	2,975,761	3,773,438	5,868,545
97 Upper Volta	—	—	3,840	1,799	1,984
98 Uruguay	—	—	—	10,000	—
99 <u>USA</u>	43,568,023	95,932,000	99,600,000	125,000,000	94,021,818
100 Venezuela	—	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
101 Vietnam	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000
102 Yemen, Arab Rep.	—	—	—	750	750
103 <u>Yugoslavia</u>	100,000	250,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
104 Zaire	2,000	5,000	5,400	—	38,328
105 Zambia	—	2,800	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	84,587,341	189,486,826 ³	283,381,880	249,319,585	227,372,072

¹Excluding FAO contribution.²Countries underlined pledged in all five periods.³Not including Holy See 1968 donation of US \$11,000.

**TABLE 3—EMERGENCY OPERATIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 1972
(CUMULATIVE DATA)**

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of operations										
By region										
Africa (south of the Sahara)	2	5	14	16	20	27	39	45	58	64
Asia and the Pacific	4	4	8	12	14	18	19	24	27	32
Europe (southern)	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	6	6	6
Latin America and Caribbean	2	5	6	8	9	12	16	19	21	23
North Africa and Near East	6	4	4	7	13	16	26	29	34	34
Total	14	18	32	44	58	75	102	123	146	159
By type of emergency										
Natural disaster	11	11	16	22	26	33	39	49	53	56
Drought relief	—	—	2	6	10	15	27	35	46	54
Man-made emergencies	3	7	14	16	22	27	36	39	47	49
Total	14	18	32	44	58	75	102	123	146	159
Commitments in US\$ millions										
By regions										
Africa (south of the Sahara)	1	0.7	6.3	6.5	8.6	13.3	17.0	18.8	22.7	28.6
Asia and the Pacific	2.7	3.7	4.8	14.8	20.9	24.4	27.0	33.7	42.3	49.2
Europe (southern)	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
Latin America and Caribbean	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.4	6.8	8.9	10.3	9.5	10.4
North Africa and Near East	3.7	3.8	3.8	8.3	12.9	16.5	27.0	28.4	32.3	29.7
Total	7.6	10.2	17.5	32.4	46.2	61.3	80.3	95.3	110.9	121.8
By type										
Natural disaster	6.8	8.7	8.2	11.5	15.2	18.9	25.5	36.6	38.4	40.3
Drought relief	—	—	5.9	15.9	22.0	26.6	35.6	39.5	47.1	54.0
Man-made emergencies	0.8	1.5	3.4	5.0	9.0	15.8	19.2	19.2	25.4	27.5
Total	7.6	10.2	17.5	32.4	46.2	61.3	80.3	95.3	110.9	121.8

continued

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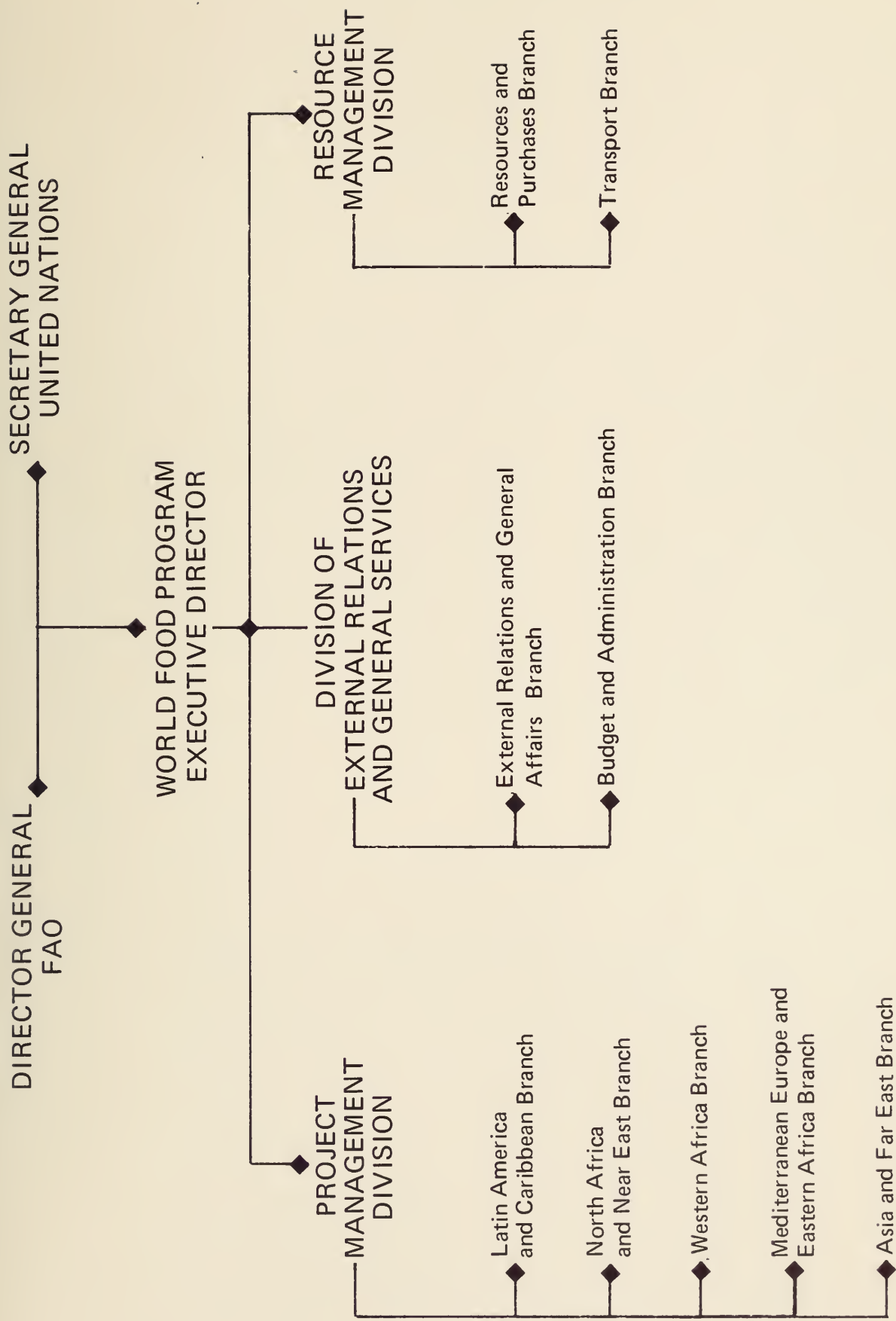
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Commitments in percentages										
By region										
Africa (south of the Sahara)	—	7	36	20	19	22	21	20	20	24
Asia and the Pacific	35	36	27	46	45	40	34	35	38	40
Europe (southern)	—	—	—	1	1	¹	¹	4	4	3
Latin America and Caribbean	16	20	15	8	7	11	11	11	9	9
North Africa and Near East	49	37	22	25	28	27	34	30	29	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
By type										
Natural disaster	89	85	47	36	33	31	32	38	35	33
Drought relief	—	—	34	49	48	43	44	42	42	44
Man-made emergencies	11	15	19	15	19	26	24	20	23	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Less than US \$0.5 million.

TABLE 4—BENEFICIARIES OF WFP ASSISTANCE FOR PROJECTS IN OPERATION AND TERMINATED, BY REGION, TYPES AND GROUPS OF PROJECTS, AS AT 30 JUNE, 1972

Types and groups of projects	Africa (south of the Sahara)	Asia and the Pacific	Europe (southern)	Latin America and Caribbean	North Africa and Near East	Total
— thousands —						
Development of human resources						
Expectant and nursing mothers	70	34	—	100	3	207
Preschool children	187	117	—	407	24	735
Primary school pupils	429	216	12	1,044	1,106	2,807
Secondary school pupils	98	29	1	10	112	249
Vocational, pre-vocational trainees	33	1	1	36	91	160
University, technical and professional students	55	24	—	5	306	390
Literacy and adult education participants	60	—	—	8	2	70
Hospital patients and convalescents	66	1	1	28	4	100
Total beneficiaries	998	421	13	1,638	1,648	4,718
Social and economic infrastructure						
Public health programs	—	1	—	—	11	11
Housing, public amenities	12	1	47	1	24	85
Transport, communications, power works	13	53	—	—	28	94
Community development	164	350	—	67	8	589
Total workers	189	404	47	68	71	779
Directly productive projects						
Land development and improvement	7	196	1	1	231	434
Land settlement	127	47	—	17	60	251
Assistance to refugees	78	—	—	—	4	82
Crop production and diversification	9	2	3	1	67	81
Forestry	4	32	1	5	129	170
Fishery	—	16	—	—	—	16
Industries, mining	1	6	—	—	45	52
Total participants	226	299	3	22	536	1,086
Dependents of beneficiaries, workers and staff	896	2,605	101	309	1,846	5,757
Grand total	2,309	3,729	164	2,037	4,101	12,340

¹ Below 1,000 beneficiaries.



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