



**2003 Estimated Food Needs and Shortfalls  
for WFP Operations and Projects**

**UPDATED:  
27 January 2003**

**<http://www.wfp.org>**

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## SHORTFALLS FOR PRIORITY OPERATIONS

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (AS AT 27 JANUARY 2003)										
Recipient	Project number	Project Title		Beneficiaries (number)	Total Operational Requirements		2003 Shortfall		Pipeline Breaks	
		Start	End		(tons)	(US\$ mill)	(tons)	(US\$ mill)	Within the next 3 months	Within the next 6 months
Côte d'Ivoire	<b>10244.0</b>	<b>Relief Food Assistance to Conflict Victims</b>								
	01-Oct-02	31-Aug-03		94 000	8 882	6.6	6 340	<b>4.7</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Eritrea	<b>10052.0</b>	<b>Relief Food Assistance to War-Affected People</b>								
	01-May-01	30-Jun-03		488 000	101 787	44.0	16 656	<b>7.3</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Eritrea (*)	<b>10261.0</b>	<b>Relief Food Assistance to Victims of Drought and Crop Failure</b>								
	01-May-03	29-Feb-04		900 000	138 000	50.0	106 236	<b>38.5</b>	–	All commodities
Ethiopia	<b>10030.1</b>	<b>Relief Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People</b>								
	01-Apr-02	31-Mar-03		4 470 000	389 578	162.7	89 022	<b>37.1</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Ethiopia (*)	<b>10030.2</b>	<b>Relief Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People</b>								
	01-Apr-03	31-Dec-03		4 440 000	398 132	166.0	398 132	<b>166.0</b>	–	All commodities
Korea DPR	<b>10141.1</b>	<b>Relief Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups</b>								
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03		6 436 300	512 000	200.2	435 003	<b>170.1</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Pakistan	<b>10228.0</b>	<b>Emergency Food Assistance to Afghan Refugees</b>								
	01-Oct-02	30-Sep-03		288 000	64 665	25.2	56 136	<b>20.5</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Sahel Regional	<b>10249.0</b>	<b>Assistance to Drought Victims</b>								
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03		578 550	55 365	27.8	54 474	<b>27.2</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Southern Africa	<b>10200.0</b>	<b>Southern Africa Crisis Response</b>								
	01-Jul-02	30-Jun-03		10 255 850	992 459	507.3	259 862	<b>133.4</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Sudan	<b>10048.1</b>	<b>Emergency Food Assistance to Population Affected by War and Drought</b>								
	01-Apr-02	31-Mar-03		2 949 000	175 869	143.6	14 004	<b>11.4</b>	Salt, sugar	–
Sudan (*)	<b>10048.2</b>	<b>Emergency Food Assistance to Population Affected by War and Drought</b>								
	01-Apr-03	31-Mar-04		3 540 000	189 467	154.8	142 100	<b>116.1</b>	–	All commodities

(\*) Under preparation

## SHORTFALLS FOR PRIORITY OPERATIONS

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS (AS AT 27 JANUARY 2003)											
Recipient	Project number	Project Title	Start	End	Beneficiaries <i>(number)</i>	Total Operational Requirements		2003 Shortfalls		Pipeline Breaks	
						<i>(tons)</i>	<i>(US\$ mill)</i>	<i>(tons)</i>	<i>(US\$ mill)</i>	<i>Within the next 3 months</i>	<i>Within the next 6 months</i>
Afghanistan (*)	<b>10233.0</b>	<b>Food Assistance to Afghanistan to Re-establish Livelihoods and Households Food Security</b>	01-Apr-03	31-Mar-05	6 005 500	618 989	337.5	272 904	<b>148.8</b>	–	All commodities
Algeria	<b>10172.0</b>	<b>Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees</b>	01-Sep-02	31-Aug-04	155 430	66 654	29.8	26 513	<b>11.8</b>	Cereals, salt, veg. oil	Cereals, salt, sugar
Angola	<b>10054.1</b>	<b>Food Assistance to War-Affected Populations</b>	01-Jul-02	31-Dec-03	1 240 000	341 610	241.5	161 448	<b>113.3</b>	Cereals, salt, sugar	All commodities
Azerbaijan	<b>10168.0</b>	<b>Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Azerbaijan</b>	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-05	165 800	43 087	20.2	12 213	<b>5.7</b>	Cereals, pulses, salt, sugar	All commodities
Central America Regional	<b>10212.0</b>	<b>Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods</b>	01-Mar-03	28-Feb-06	690 000	129 951	56.2	29 597	<b>12.8</b>	All commodities	All commodities
DR Congo	<b>6274.0</b>	<b>Assistance to War Victims</b>	01-Jul-01	31-Dec-03	1 427 000	182 268	156.2	66 610	<b>60.0</b>	Cereals, pulses, salt	Cereals, pulses, salt, veg.oil
Georgia	<b>10211.0</b>	<b>Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups</b>	01-Apr-03	31-Mar-06	209 500	50 493	23.4	12 474	<b>6.0</b>	Cereals, salt, sugar	All commodities
Great Lakes Regional	<b>10062.1</b>	<b>Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery</b>	01-Feb-03	31-Jan-06	1 277 200	491 015	266.7	133 920	<b>75.3</b>	Cereals, CSB, pulses, salt	All commodities
Iran	<b>10213.0</b>	<b>Food assistance and support to Education of Iraqi and Afghan refugees in Iran</b>	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-04	1 120 000	41 241	16.2	11 029	<b>4.3</b>	All commodities	All commodities
Kenya	<b>6226.0</b>	<b>Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees</b>	01-Oct-00	30-Sep-03	224 000	165 079	85.4	20 652	<b>11.9</b>	Cereals, veg. oil, salt	All commodities
Uganda (**)	<b>10121.0</b>	<b>Assistance to Refugees and IDPs</b>	01-Apr-02	31-Mar-05	1 496 563	322 002	188.0	184 634	<b>108.3</b>	All commodities	All commodities
West Africa Coastal	<b>10064.0</b>	<b>Assistance to IDPs and Returning Refugees</b>	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	789 430	98 792	56.8	48 431	<b>27.6</b>	All commodities	All commodities

(\*) PRRO presented for approval at the February 2003 EB. Beneficiary number corresponds to beneficiaries that will be assisted in the 1st year of the operation.

(\*\*) A budget revision is under preparation for an increase in tonnage and value.

## SHORTFALLS FOR PRIORITY OPERATIONS

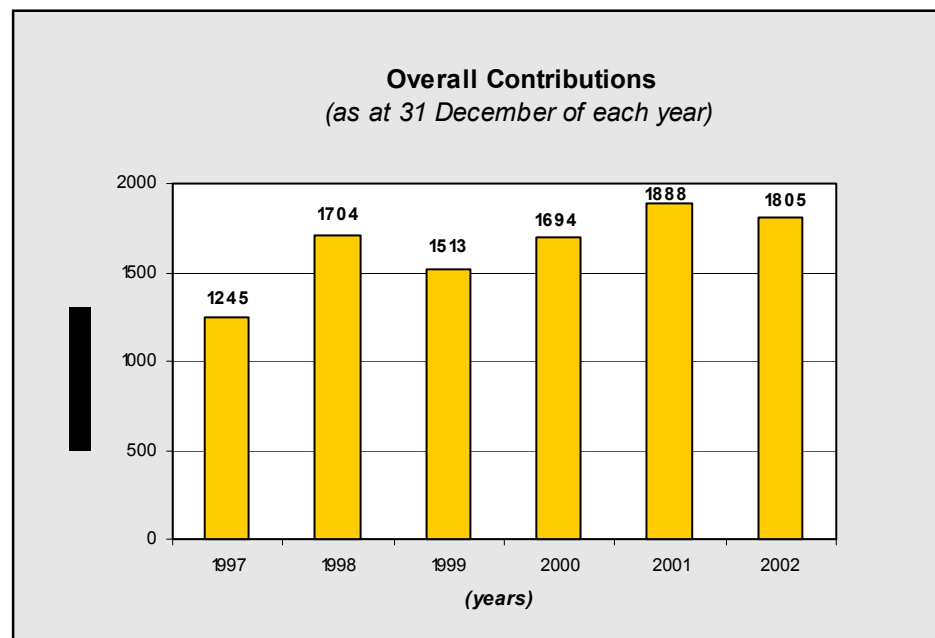
<b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS (AS AT 27 JANUARY 2003)</b>					
<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Title</b>		<b>Overall Operational Cost</b> <i>(US\$ mill)</i>	<b>Shortfall</b> <i>(US\$ mill)</i>
		<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>		
Angola	<b>10146.0</b>	<b>Passenger Aircraft Service</b>			
	01-Jan-02	31-Jan-03		6.1	<b>2.3</b>
Angola	<b>10149.0</b>	<b>Transport of Non-Food Items</b>			
	01-Jan-02	28-Feb-03		3.5	<b>1.0</b>
Angola	<b>10149.1</b>	<b>Logistics services to Humanitarian Community in Angola</b>			
	01-Dec-02	31-Dec-03		6.9	<b>5.7</b>
Burundi	<b>10173.0</b>	<b>Passenger Aircraft in Burundi</b>			
	01-Apr-02	31-Dec-03		2.0	<b>0.7</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	<b>10260.0</b>	<b>Support to Human Community in Côte d'Ivoire</b>			
	01-Jan-03	30-Jun-03		0.1	<b>0.1</b>
DR Congo	<b>10248.0</b>	<b>Food Air Transport in Eastern DRC</b>			
	10-Nov-02	09-Jul-03		1.0	<b>0.6</b>
Guinea	<b>10061.1</b>	<b>Passenger Aircraft in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire</b>			
	08-Oct-02	07-Oct-03		1.2	<b>0.7</b>
Korea DPR	<b>10029.0</b>	<b>Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production</b>			
	01-Jan-01	31-Dec-03		3.9	<b>2.6</b>
Liberia	<b>10263.0</b>	<b>Increase of Trucking Capacity</b>			
	tbi	tbi		0.7	<b>0.7</b>
Southern Africa	<b>10204.0</b>	<b>WFP Regional Management and Logistic Co-ordination</b>			
	01-Jun-02	30-Jun-03		5.3	<b>2.5</b>

## 2003 OVERVIEW

### 2003 - a Year of Mounting Hunger Crisis

1. In 2003, over 78 million people will continue to depend on WFP's food aid to survive or to preserve their livelihoods. Over 4.8 million metric tons of additional food aid are needed to assist them. WFP requires US\$ 2.4 billion to fully meet the needs of its beneficiaries.

2. Emergency operations' (EMOPs') net requirements are estimated at almost 2.4 million metric tons, equivalent to almost US\$1.2 billion. These needs include expected increases in a number of operations, in particular the Southern Africa Regional EMOP and the major emergency operations in the Horn of Africa,

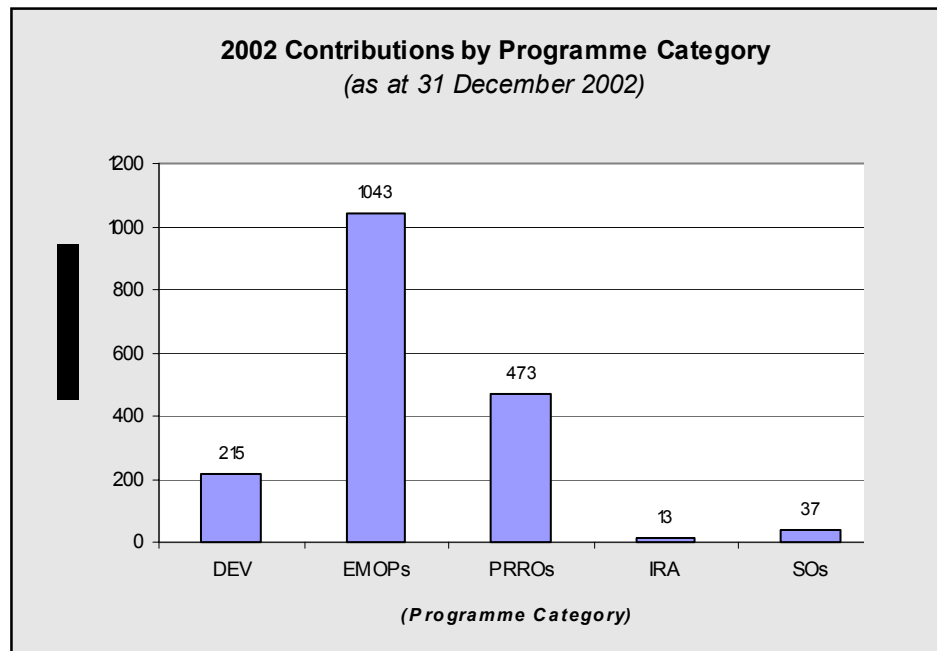


which have requirements quantified only up to mid-2003, while assessments are carried out to define the needs for the remainder of the year.

3. The net needs of protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), at 1.6 million metric tons, have almost doubled compared to 2002. The significant increase in 2003 requirements is, in large part, attributed to WFP's shift to recovery and reconstruction in Afghanistan as well as to increased relief requirements within several key operations.

4. The nature of WFP activities has changed substantially over the last several years with the dramatic increase in relief requirements. The Immediate Response Account (IRA) will be ever more instrumental in kick-starting major emergency operations and responding to increased beneficiary caseloads. The current target level of US\$35 million per year is not commensurate with the volume of WFP's operations. Consequently, WFP risks to be seriously hampered in achieving an optimal response to new, large and complex relief operations if sufficient untied cash is not available.

5. Eradicating hunger cannot be achieved without creating conditions that promote self-reliance. Some 20.3 million people rely on WFP's food aid to break the persistent cycle of hunger, poverty and ill-health. The 2003 needs for development activities stand at 844,000 tons, valued at US\$340 million. The significant reduction in requirements compared to 2002 is the result of a rigorous assessment of planned activities, limiting these, to the extent possible, to country programme basic activities alone. WFP urges donors to make contributions to its development portfolio – the Programme could do much more for the hungry poor, bypassed by more mainstream development efforts, if the yearly resources levels were more predictable and less volatile.



### WFP's Strategy to Meet the Increasing Needs

6. To meet food aid needs in recipient countries, the World Food Programme needs to maximize the volume of resources available. WFP's strategy to ensure the match between overall contributions and increasing requirements focuses on expanding major donor support, encouraging new donors, engaging the private sector and optimizing the availability of food aid for the hungry poor by using cash donations to leverage commodity contributions from emerging donors.

7. Leveraging has already brought in additional contributions of almost US\$38 million from non-traditional donors. Through the recent partnership with TPG, a corporation headquartered in the Netherlands, WFP has received a significant private sector donation of one million US dollars.

### Multilateral Contributions- the Most Flexible Response to Critical Food Shortfalls

#### “Forgotten” Humanitarian Crises

8. Considering the global humanitarian context in which massive food shortages are currently gripping sub-Saharan Africa, the continuing need for high levels of humanitarian assistance in places such as DPR of Korea, Afghanistan and Palestinian Territory, WFP is concerned that the international donor community may focus scarce humanitarian resources on the more high-profile, visible, humanitarian operations, to the detriment of many smaller and less visible “forgotten” emergency operations. Beneficiaries in “forgotten” relief operations are as needy as the ones in the operations in the spotlight.

9. In past years WFP was able to minimize the impact of lack of funding by allocating multilateral resources to these forgotten emergencies. However, the level of multilateral contributions continues to decrease. The situation is particularly worrying for the PRRO category for which multilateral contributions, traditionally representing about one quarter of annual contributions, is likely to fall to a mere four percent. The amount of untied cash available for EMOPs, where flexibility is most important, represent less than two percent of overall requirements. This seriously impacts WFP's capability to respond swiftly to critical resourcing shortfalls as the Programme has almost lost its flexibility in the use of contributions to intervene effectively and efficiently in avoiding pipeline breaks or in ensuring that the full food basket is available for distribution to people that have no other sources of food, including refugees.

## SPECIAL SECTION

### Africa Hunger Alert

1. More than 38 million people in Africa face starvation. The devastating effects of drought, HIV/AIDS, floods, conflict and economic decline in many parts of Africa have converged to pose one of the biggest challenges ever to the international relief community.

2. The World Food Programme launched on 16 December the Africa Hunger Alert campaign aimed at drawing international attention to the unprecedented hunger crisis gripping the African continent. The campaign represents a global response to a growing number of spontaneous grass-roots initiatives in North America, Europe and Asia. In a growing sign of concern among ordinary citizens, WFP has recently received hundreds of unsolicited on-line donations from people of different nationalities, all of them eager to help avert a humanitarian catastrophe.

3. The hunger crisis in Africa has grown particularly acute in the wake of major emergencies in the past year. Negative weather patterns, resulting in severe droughts across the continent, have had devastating effects on mainly rain-fed food production in the continent. The HIV/AIDS epidemic and, in some countries, civil strife, political turmoil and failed economic policies further erode the capacity of people to ride out difficult times.

4. In **Ethiopia** alone, 1.4 million metric tons of relief food are needed this year, against which some 700,000 tons have now been pledged (US\$ 230 million). The neighboring **Eritrea** is facing its worst crop failure since independence in 1993. A prolonged drought has seriously affected food production, putting 1.5 million people at risk - almost half of the total population of 3.3 million.

5. In **southern Africa**, almost 15 million people are threatened in **Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland** and **Mozambique**. Drought, the convergence of poor harvests, HIV/AIDS and economic collapse are the prime causes of this regional crisis.

6. After almost two decades of armed conflict, some 2.9 million Sudanese are dependent on aid for survival. Recurrent drought is further aggravating the **Sudan**'s already fragile food security.

7. Fighting in Northern **Uganda**, including raids on displacement camps and refugee settlements by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels, has left a million people in need of food aid. Thousands of people have lost their homes and belongings. Crops across the region have been destroyed and the majority of the August harvest was lost.

8. Many of the victims were already displaced people or refugees, living in absolute poverty. Most communities were unable to plant in September because of fears of being abducted or killed, leaving hundreds of thousands of people dependent on food aid for the foreseeable future.

9. In **West Africa**, political crises and civil conflicts have plagued the Mano River countries – **Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone** and, most recently, **Côte d'Ivoire** – for many years, leaving a trail of hungry internally displaced persons and refugees in their wake. It is estimated that 791,000 IDPs and refugees need food aid across the West Africa coastal region.

10. Hundreds of thousands of people are threatened with starvation in five **western Sahel** countries - 420,000 people are suffering from three consecutive years of severe drought in southern **Mauritania**, as well as 160,000 people in **Cape Verde, the Gambia, Mali** and **Senegal**.

11. **The Republic of Congo** is fighting its hunger against the backdrop of another national tragedy: a 7.8 percent HIV/AIDS infection rate among adults. In total, some 342,000 Congolese require food aid. Its quick delivery is fundamental to sustaining peace and development.

12. To avert mass starvation, a massive, quick response is needed: Africa's hungry cannot wait.

13. *To find out more about growing hunger in Africa and the global campaign to assist more than 38 million people across the continent, visit WFP's "Africa Hunger Alert" web page [www.wfp.org/africahungeralert](http://www.wfp.org/africahungeralert).*

## EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

1. According to current estimates, in 2003, EMOPs expect to reach an estimated total of **39.2 million beneficiaries** and will need almost **2.4 million additional metric tons** of food aid. The current needs are estimated at **US\$1.2 billion**. This estimate includes expected increases in a number of operations for which the requirements are quantified only up to mid-2003, while food aid needs assessments are carried out to define the needs for the remainder of 2003.

### Increasing Needs

2. The expected increase in 2003 requirements will be mainly due to increased relief requirements within several key operations. For ***Southern Africa Regional*** EMOP 10200.0, there is no perspective for immediate improvement of the situation and current net food requirements cover the needs only through June 2003. From all indications, the current food crisis will remain acute throughout 2003.

3. In ***Eritrea***, WFP's new EMOP 10261.0 is prepared to assist up to 900,000 drought-affected persons between May 2003 and February 2004. Current EMOP 10049.0 has been extended through April 2003 in order to support 700,000 beneficiaries. However, due to lack of contributions, the number of beneficiaries has been limited to the 400,000 most vulnerable.

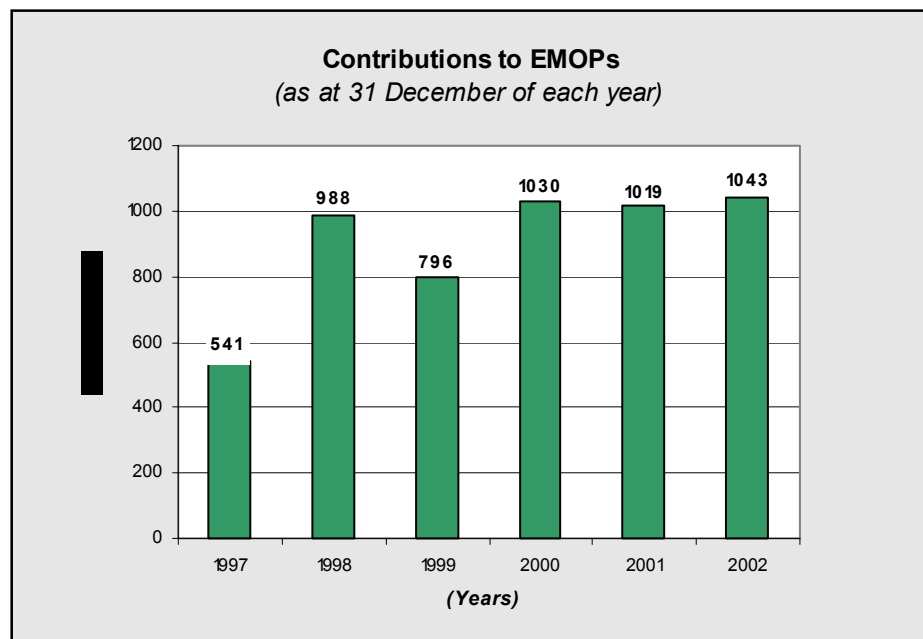
4. In ***Ethiopia***, there are 14.3 million people affected by the drought. WFP is feeding 4.4 million people through EMOP 10030.1 that addresses 40 percent of the national-level relief food requirements for 2003. If sufficient funding is not made available, massive migration and consequent disruption in livelihoods can be expected. A new expansion is being prepared to cover the needs until the end of the year.

5. A new life-saving EMOP 10048.2 is under preparation in ***Sudan***, with estimated requirement of 137,000 tons of food. While the cereal pipeline looks favourable, there is a break in the supply for other food commodities. As new areas have been opened for food distribution, the needs are increasing.

### Forgotten Crises and People in Need

6. For the recently approved ***Western Sahel*** drought EMOP 10249.0, contributions confirmed so far are covering less than three percent of the needs. The negative effects of the drought are seriously felt, in particular in ***Mauritania***. This operation assists over half a million people, out of which 60 percent are women.

7. Other major emergency operation in Western Africa, ***Côte d'Ivoire*** EMOP 10244.0, "Civil Strife in Côte d'Ivoire and Regional Implications", was initiated



with IRA funds and has attracted limited contributions, covering just 30 percent of requirements. Turmoil in Western Africa is displacing thousands of people in Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries. If the necessary resources to respond are not forthcoming, the result could be a larger humanitarian catastrophe.

8. Refugee operations, in particular, require special attention. In these operations, beneficiaries are often entirely dependent on international food aid. Several refugee EMOPs, which often do not receive any media attention, have had serious pipeline shortages. In order to assist the *Afghan refugees in Pakistan* (EMOP 10228.0), for instance, WFP has used IRA funds and allocated multilateral funds for local purchase of food. Other refugee related EMOPs requiring donor attention are *Namibia* EMOP 10145.0 and *Malawi* EMOP 10152.0.

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

### Increased Needs in PRROs

1. PRROs expect to reach a caseload of **25 million** beneficiaries in 2003, a jump of 60 percent over last year. The WFP Blue Book (*“Projected 2003 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations”*), published in October 2002, projected PRROs would need an unprecedented total of 1.9 million tons of food aid in 2003. Taking into account updated 2002 carry-over stocks and pledges, WFP estimates a net 2003 requirement for PRROs of 1.6 million tons worth US\$ 893 million, which is by far the highest level of requirements since the inception of the PRRO category in 1998.

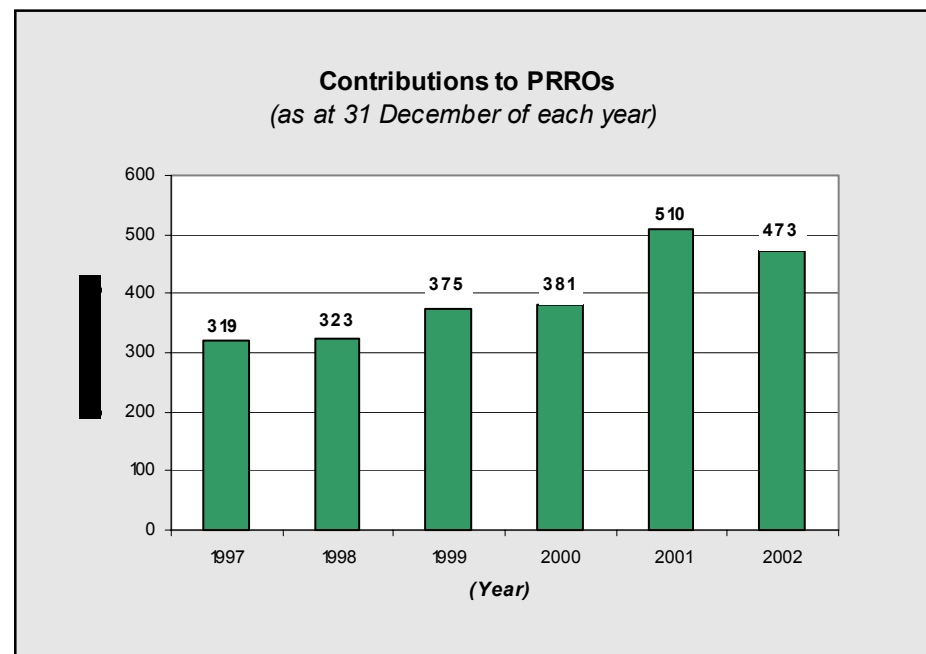
2. The significant increase in 2003 requirements is, in large part, attributed to the expanding PRRO portfolio as well as to increased relief requirements within several key operations. The new PRRO in *Afghanistan*, which is being presented for approval by the Executive Board in February, will, when approved, become WFP’s largest PRRO, assisting over 9 million beneficiaries with US\$ 338 million worth of food aid. New PRROs have also been approved and/or commenced implementation in the later half of 2002 in *Albania, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Senegal*, and the *Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia)*.

3. Another major reason for increased relief requirements in 2003 is the substantially expanded caseloads in PRROs including Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda.

- In *Angola*, since last April’s peace agreement, humanitarian organisations have gained access to hundreds of thousands of malnourished people who have been hiding in the countryside for past four years. With Angolan refugees also returning spontaneously from the DR Congo and Zambia, over 1.9

million people are relying on WFP food assistance, up from one million at the beginning of 2002. WFP is extremely encouraged by a significant 2003 pledge to this PRRO by Algeria, a non-traditional donor, in which WFP cash resources from the surpluses and balances approved by the Executive Board in October 2002 were used to leverage the contribution.

- The *Uganda* PRRO requirements have swelled significantly following an upsurge in fighting in Northern Uganda, which has left a million IDPs and refugees, mostly women and children, in urgent need of food assistance. Some 62,000 tons of food aid need to be supplied to these people through July to avoid a major humanitarian crisis. A budget increase reflecting these increased requirements will be submitted to the Executive Board in May.
- In *DR Congo*, the economic devastation resulting from four years of war has led to high malnutrition rates among IDPs, refugees, children and the



elderly. Some 1.4 million people urgently need food aid. The peace process is presenting humanitarian aid workers with a window of opportunity to reach these hungry people, if resources are available. A budget increase requesting an additional 48,000 tons of food aid worth US\$ 40 million to feed an additional 265,000 beneficiaries is submitted for consideration at the Executive Board in February 2003.

4. PRROs give WFP the flexibility of responding to ongoing relief needs while, whenever possible, building the road towards recovery and the hope of ending hunger. The thematic evaluation of the PRRO category will be presented to the Executive Board in May 2003.

### Forgotten Crises and People in Need

5. Given the unprecedented level of PRRO needs in 2003, and also considering the global humanitarian context, WFP is concerned that the international community may focus scarce humanitarian resources on the more high-profile humanitarian operations, to the detriment of many smaller “forgotten”, yet no less needy PRRO beneficiaries who are at risk, primarily due to conflict, natural disaster and poverty.

6. Many long-standing refugee-related PRROs, which often receive inadequate attention from the media and the international community, have precarious food aid pipelines. These are resulting in serious humanitarian consequences for the refugees as most of them are subsisting almost totally on food provided by WFP. For example, in the Kenya PRRO, the daily ration for refugees in Kakuma camp has been reduced from the recommended 2,167 kilocalories, to 1,700 kilocalories. Cases of child malnutrition are rising, with an estimated seven out of every 10 children affected. *Algeria, Ethiopia, Great Lakes (Tanzania), Iran, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, West Africa Coastal* and *Zambia* are among the refugee-related PRROs with most urgent

needs to be addressed in the coming three months. In countries where major emergency operations are being mounted such as *Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan* and *Zambia*, WFP is concerned that needs of refugee/IDPs supported through PRROs also receive adequate resources in 2003.

7. A recent intensification in fighting in *Burundi (Great Lakes PRRO)* is provoking population displacements at a time when the food situation in the country is already critical due to delayed rains and poor harvests and an influx of refugees from DR Congo. Moreover, ongoing conflict in this region effectively delays plans to repatriate the 525,000 refugees currently residing in *Tanzania*. Similarly, recent insecurity in the Pool Region in the *Republic of Congo* is resulting in increased relief requirements and WFP expects to run out of food within the coming three months.

8. In *Sri Lanka*, the Norwegian-brokered cease-fire has resulted in a changed environment where IDPs have started to move. Many are expected to return to areas that were affected by the conflict to start rebuilding their livelihoods, which will translate into an intensified programme of rehabilitation and recovery activities to be undertaken in those areas of return.

9. As the level of multilateral funding for PRROs will very likely fall from the average 25-30 percent over the past years to only four percent in 2003, WFP is seriously worried about how it will address unmet needs of the “forgotten” operations such as the three PRROs in *Azerbaijan, Georgia* and *Armenia* that are assisting medium-sized caseloads of IDPs and vulnerable groups. Similarly, newly approved large-sized PRROs in *Central America Regional, Somalia, Tajikistan* (new expansion being presented for approval by the Executive Board in February 2003) and *West Africa Coastal* have requirements too large to be addressed with the current level of multilateral funds and will require urgent directed contributions. New expansions for PRROs in *Kenya* and *Yemen* are also under preparation.

## 2003 Net Relief Requirements and Shortfalls (as at 27 January 2003)

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 Net Needs (2)		2003 Shortfalls						Total 2003 Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	
<b>Active Operations</b>														
<b>Eastern Africa (ODK)</b>														
CONGO Rep. of	X	062650	War Affected	31-Dec-03	171 000	7 504	7.1	4 420	2 820	39	225	7 504	7.1	100%
D.R. CONGO	X	062740	b War Victims	31-Dec-03	1 427 000	84 000	75.6	44 636	13 948	4 210	3 816	66 610	60.0	79%
DJIBOUTI	X	101340	Assist. to Refugees	30-Aug-03	25 605	1 260	0.4	716	385	134	25	1 260	0.4	100%
DJIBOUTI	X	102410	x Assist. to Refugees	nyd	25 605	3 856	1.2	2 911	385	124	436	3 856	1.2	100%
ERITREA	E	100520	Assist. to War Affected People	30-Jun-03	488 000	16 656	7.3	16 210	0	0	445	16 656	7.3	100%
ERITREA	E	100490	Drought and Crop Failure	30-Jun-03	700 000	7 297	2.6	4 737	967	827	766	7 297	2.6	100%
ERITREA	X	101920	War and Drought	31-Dec-04	967 400	62 296	26.7	48 150	3 880	2 949	4 892	59 871	25.7	96%
ERITREA	E	102610	x Drought and Crop Failure	29-Feb-04	900 000	106 236	38.5	93 050	6 473	4 967	1 746	106 236	38.5	100%
ETHIOPIA	E	101970	b Internally Displaced Persons	30-Jun-03	76 500	6 186	2.49	5 630	56	78	422	6 186	2.49	100%
ETHIOPIA	E	100301	Drought Affected	31-Mar-03	4 470 000	90 511	37.7	69 989	-	7 455	11 578	89 022	37.1	98%
ETHIOPIA	E	100302	x Drought Affected	31-Dec-03	4 440 000	398 132	166.0	360 749	-	-	37 383	398 132	166.0	100%
ETHIOPIA	X	101270	Sudanese Somali and Kenyan Refugees	30-Jun-04	160 000	22 585	8.6	19 118	887	278	876	21 159	8.1	94%
GREAT LAKES	X	100621	Food Aid for Relief and Refugees	31-Jan-06	1 277 200	170 877	96.0	95 707	23 571	3 108	11 534	133 920	75.3	78%
KENYA	X	062260	Assist. to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30-Sep-03	224 000	29 335	16.9	15 056	2 134	667	2 795	20 652	11.9	70%
KENYA	X	102580	x Assist. to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30-Sep-05	230 358	12 420	6.2	9 420	1 242	519	1 239	12 420	6.2	100%
SOMALIA	X	101910	Relief and Recovery	31-Dec-05	966 585	16 203	12.2	13 491	1 420	-	654	15 565	11.7	96%
SUDAN	E	100481	b War and Drought Affected People	31-Mar-03	2 949 000	18 350	15.0	9 404	1 800	1 050	1 750	14 004	11.4	76%
SUDAN	E	100482	x War and Drought Affected People	31-Dec-03	3 540 000	142 100	116.1	115 200	14 400	8 200	4 300	142 100	116.1	100%
SUDAN	X	101220	b Assist. to Eritrean and Ethiopian Refugees	31-Dec-03	91 000	10 920	5.2	9 000	1 100	470	350	10 920	5.2	100%
UGANDA	X	101210	b Refugees and IDPs	31-Mar-05	1 496 563	227 287	133.3	127 476	25 575	7 886	23 697	184 634	108.3	81%
					<b>15 769 211</b>	<b>1 434 011</b>	<b>775.3</b>	<b>1 065 070</b>	<b>101 043</b>	<b>42 962</b>	<b>108 929</b>	<b>1 318 004</b>	<b>702.7</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Southern Africa (ODJ)</b>														
ANGOLA	X	100541	War Affected People	31-Dec-03	1 240 000	222 870	156.4	132 290	12 876	5 159	11 123	161 448	113.3	72%
MADAGASCAR	E	102360	Crisis Hurricane and Drought Affected	31-Mar-03	394 250	17 308	7.7	12 680	2 782	519	1 327	17 308	7.7	100%
MALAWI	E	101520	b Refugees	31-Mar-03	8 000	301	0.2	155	-	73	73	301	0.2	100%
NAMIBIA	E	101450	b Angolan Refugees	30-Apr-03	23 000	341	0.2	111	11	60	159	341	0.2	100%
SOUTHERN AFRICA	E	102000	b Crisis Response	30-Jun-03	10 255 850	314 712	192.6	28 678	66 772	9 888	54 523	159 862	113.1	51%
ZAMBIA	X	100710	Food Assistance to Refugees	31-Dec-03	117 000	23 237	11.2	16 359	5 175	824	879	23 237	11.2	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>12 038 100</b>	<b>578 769</b>	<b>368.1</b>	<b>190 273.0</b>	<b>87 616.3</b>	<b>16 523</b>	<b>68 084</b>	<b>362 496.7</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>63%</b>

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 Net Needs (2)		2003 Shortfalls						Total 2003 Shortfalls vs
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	Net Needs
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	
<b>West Africa (ODD)</b>														
COTE d'IVOIRE	E	102440	Conflict Victims	31-Aug-03	94 000	6 340	4.7	5 433	181	68	658	6 340	4.7	100%
GUINEA BISSAU	X	101480	Food Aid for Rehabilitation	30-Jun-03	115 750	2 386	1.5	-	-	1 271	1 115	2 386	1.5	100%
MALI	X	058041	Victims of Conflict	30-Jun-03	305 000	1 145	0.8	1 145	-	-	-	1 145	0.8	100%
SAHEL REGIONAL	E	102490	Drought Victims	30-Dec-03	578 550	55 365	27.8	44 956	5 402	2 530	1 386	54 274	27.2	98%
SENEGAL	E	100770	Populations Affected by Conflict	30-Sep-03	123 900	1 572	1.1	188	917	467	-	1 572	1.1	100%
SENEGAL	X	101880	Food assistance to Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-03	75 837	1 454	0.9	884	372	190	8	1 454	0.9	100%
WEST AFRICA COAST	X	100641	IDPs & and Refugees	31-Dec-03	789 430	71 286	40.7	38 851	976	3 534	5 070	48 431	27.6	68%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	100380	b Congolese Refugees	31-Dec-02	10 000	430	0.3	343	70	14	3	430	0.3	100%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	101500	People Affected by Armed Conflict	28-Feb-03	55 000	478	0.3	377	58	22	21	478	0.3	100%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	X	101890	People Affected by Armed Conflicts	31-Dec-03	170 250	8 148	6.0	5 638	1 107	481	922	8 148	6.0	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>2 071 630</b>	<b>148 604</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>97 815</b>	<b>9 083</b>	<b>8 577</b>	<b>9 183</b>	<b>124 658</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Eastern Europe (ODR)</b>														
ALBANIA	X	101650	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	63 000	6 536	3.5	6 144	-	264	128	6 536	3.5	100%
ARMENIA	X	100530	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-04	140 000	15 387	7.9	12 877	922	1 588	-	15 387	7.9	100%
AZERBAIJAN	X	101680	Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-05	165 800	14 760	6.9	9 395	1 093	771	954	12 213	5.7	83%
GEORGIA	X	102110	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Mar-06	209 500	12 734	6.2	10 990	197	634	653	12 474	6.0	98%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	E	101280	IDPs in the North Caucasus	31-Dec-03	290 500	34 011	15.5	27 570	-	2 092	1 865	31 527	14.4	93%
YUGOSLAVIA FR of	X	101160	Relief and Recovery of Refugees	31-Dec-03	174 000	13 582	6.9	9 977	495	-	1 123	11 595	5.9	85%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>868 800</b>	<b>97 010</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>76 953</b>	<b>2 707</b>	<b>5 349</b>	<b>4 723</b>	<b>89 732</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Latin America and Caribbean (ODM)</b>														
CENTRAL AM. REG.	X	060890	Victims of Hurricane Mitch	28-Feb-03	562 700	1 119	0.6	327	264	451	77	1 119	0.6	100%
CENTRAL AM. REG.	X	102120	Food Assist. For People Affected by Shocks	28-Feb-06	690 000	36 097	15.6	20 113	2 942	1 161	5 381	29 597	12.8	82%
COLOMBIA	X	101580	People Displaced by Violence	31-Dec-05	375 000	20 554	7.4	17 647	-	50	11	17 708	6.4	86%
DOMINICAN REP.	X	062020	Hurricane Georges	01-May-03	56 400	1 128	0.6	700	84	94	250	1 128	0.6	100%
HAITI	E	102620	Drought Affected Population in the Far West	15-Feb-03	75 000	320	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>1 196 400</b>	<b>59 218</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>38 787</b>	<b>3 290</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>5 719</b>	<b>49 552</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>84%</b>

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 Net Needs (2)		2003 Shortfalls						Total 2003 Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	
<b>Middle East Central Asia and Mediterranean (ODC)</b>														
AFGHANISTAN	E	101550	Refugees and Vulnerable Populations	30-Jun-03	9 885 000	78 039	40.4	59 931	5 151	4 875	8 082	78 039	40.4	100%
AFGHANISTAN (3)	X	102330	x Food Assist. for Vulnerable Groups	31-Mar-05	6 005 500	272 904	148.8	225 532	3 882	24 739	18 751	272 904	148.8	100%
ALGERIA	X	10172.0	Western Sahara Refugees	31-Aug-04	155 430	28 879	12.8	20 814	3 138	1 288	1 273	26 513	11.8	92%
IRAN	X	102130	Assist. to Afghan & Iraqi Refugees	31-Dec-04	1 120 000	16 028	6.2	8 919	680	1 120	310	11 029	4.3	69%
IRAQ	X	060850	assist. to Vulnerable Groups	13-Jun-03	109 000	2 429	1.8	-	635	750	1 044	2 429	1.8	100%
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	E	102590	Pre-Positioning of Food	31-Mar-03	900 000	5 723	4.2	-	3 780	1 575	368	5 723	4.2	100%
PAKISTAN	E	101710	Assist. to Drought Affected Persons	31-May-03	343 000	14 499	7.4	14 499	-	-	-	14 499	7.4	100%
PAKISTAN	E	102280	Assist. to Afghan Refugees	30-Sep-03	288 000	60 186	22.0	46 156	6 221	2 556	1 203	56 136	20.5	93%
PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	E	101900	b Assist. to Victims of Civil Strife	30-Jun-03	500 000	59 179	26.0	49 810	2 672	2 420	2 352	57 254	25.1	97%
TAJIKISTAN	X	060871	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	575 000	13 167	6.8	11 644	1 027	491	5	13 167	6.8	100%
TAJIKISTAN	X	102310	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-05	1 482 600	29 896	15.7	26 183	2 332	881	500	29 896	15.7	100%
YEMEN REP. OF	X	060901	Assist. to Refugees in Yemen	31-Mar-03	20 000	35	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
YEMEN REP. OF	X	102320	x Assist. to Refugees in Yemen	31-Mar-04	19000	2 416	0.9	1 835	286	121	174	2 416	0.9	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>14 803 030</b>	<b>583 380</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>465 323</b>	<b>29 804</b>	<b>40 816</b>	<b>34 062</b>	<b>570 005</b>	<b>287.7</b>	<b>98%</b>
<b>Asia (ODB)</b>														
BANGLADESH	X	100451	Assist. to Myanmar Refugees	31-Dec-03	26 000	3 687	1.4	2 273	177	59	431	2 940	1.1	80%
CAMBODIA	X	060381	Rehabilitation Programme	31-Dec-03	1 689 747	16 619	9.0	13 277	-	489	473	14 239	7.8	86%
INDONESIA	X	100690	IDPs/Urban Poor	31-Dec-03	2 225 000	42 014	14.3	30 487	331	196	-	31 014	10.5	74%
KOREA DPR	E	10141.1	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	6 436 300	487 355	190.6	358 177	28 908	11 666	36 252	435 003	170.1	89%
MYANMAR	X	100661	Assist. to Returnees and Vuln. Grps.	30-Jun-04	393 750	3 689	1.3	3 689	-	-	-	3 689	1.3	100%
NEPAL	X	100581	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-03	102 100	1 746	0.8	1 277	237	110	122	1 746	0.8	100%
NEPAL	X	100582	x Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-04	103 850	9 984	4.3	7 770	1 137	480	597	9 984	4.3	100%
SRI LANKA	X	100670	Assist. to Conflict Affected People	31-Dec-04	264 530	18 334	6.4	12 965	655	113	4 601	18 334	6.4	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>11 139 177</b>	<b>583 428</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>429 915</b>	<b>31 445</b>	<b>13 113</b>	<b>42 476</b>	<b>516 949</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>89%</b>
<b>Sub-total Operations</b>					<b>57 886 348</b>	<b>3 484 420</b>	<b>1 819.7</b>	<b>2 364 136</b>	<b>264 989</b>	<b>129 096</b>	<b>273 176</b>	<b>3 031 396</b>	<b>1 572.3</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Projected 2003 Additional Needs</b>					<b>na</b>	<b>448 000</b>	<b>235.0</b>					<b>448 000</b>	<b>235.0</b>	
<b>OVERALL 2003 Requirements</b>						<b>3 932 420</b>	<b>2 054.7</b>					<b>3 479 396</b>	<b>1 807.3</b>	

X = Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation; E = Emergency Operation; x = Operation pending approval figures still to be confirmed;

nyd = not yet determined;

c = completed;

b = budget revision requiring increases;

1) For operations terminated in 2003 followed up by other operations initiated in 2003 beneficiary numbers are counted only once;

only the largest caseload is included in the computation of beneficiary numbers (the smaller caseload is set in parenthesis).

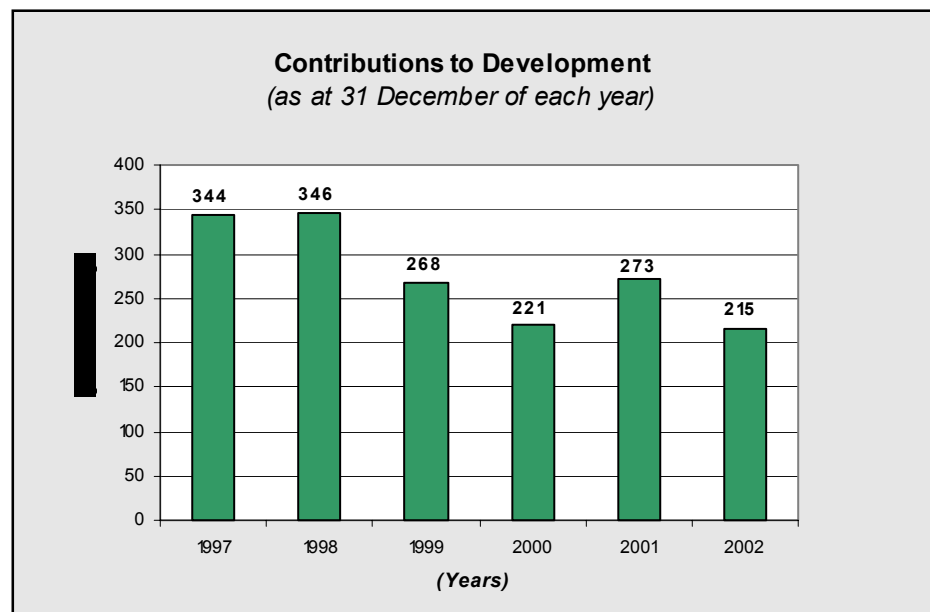
2) 2003 Net Needs: projected level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2003 based on most recent assessment minus any carry-over stocks or carry-over contributions.

3) Beneficiary number for Afghanistan PRRO corresponds to beneficiaries that will be assisted in the 1st year of the operation.

## DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

### 2003 Projected Needs and Estimated Resources

1. The projected needs for development activities for 2003 amount to 844,000 metric tons, valued at US\$340 million. Some 62 percent of needs are in least developed countries (LDCs) and, overall, 95 percent in low-income food deficit countries (LIFDCs).
2. Based on projected contributions for 2003 and the analysis of previous years' pledges, it is estimated that some 695,000 metric tons of commodities could be mobilized in 2003. In managing the 149,156 metric tons shortfall, WFP has been guided by its mission statement and criteria established by its governing body whereby resources should be concentrated on the most needy



people and countries (at least 50 percent to LDCs and 90 percent to LIFDCs), with no single country receiving more than 10 percent of the available resources.

3. Compared to last year's requirements, 2003 food needs have decreased by almost one third, as a result of a rigorous analysis of projected needs, which were also limited, to the extent possible, to requirements of country programme basic activities only.
4. Currently, there are 36 operational country programmes and 28 stand-alone projects in 53 countries, out of which 31 are LDCs. For 2003, WFP aims at assisting as many as 20.3 million food insecure beneficiaries through school feeding activities, mother and child health centres, HIV/AIDS programs and food security interventions.
5. WFP activities aim at providing support to national policies focused on improving food security and combating poverty. WFP food represents a crucial and vital tool to feed the millions of people, chronically undernourished because of poverty and lack of food. In disaster-prone areas, WFP helps to reduce vulnerability to natural catastrophes, while in a post-emergency environment it concentrates its efforts in rehabilitation works.
6. By working in partnership and complementing food with other development inputs, WFP is making every effort to ensure that its food represents a valid and most effective tool to help the poor to reach sustainable livelihoods.

### Concentrating Efforts on the Most Vulnerable

7. Global hunger is of staggering dimensions. WFP is appealing to donors to increase the level of resources to activities that support universal primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education, support improved health of children and vulnerable groups through nutrition interventions, and preserve livelihoods.

### 2003 Needs and Planned Deliveries for Development Activities (as at 27 January 2003)

Country	Needs			Estimated Planned Deliveries			Projected Resources Gap	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mill.)	Share in Total (%)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mill.)	Share in Total (%)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mill.)
<b>Least Developed Countries</b>								
Bangladesh (*)	84 830	22.8		84 830	20.7		-	2.1
Benin	4 344	3.3		3 594	2.7		750	0.6
Bhutan	9 157	5.4		7 074	4.1		2 083	1.3
Burkina Faso (*)	10 724	5.0		10 724	4.5		-	0.5
Cambodia	3 540	1.6		3 540	1.6		-	0.0
Cape Verde (*)	1 430	0.8		1 430	0.8		-	0.1
Central African Republic (*)	2 955	2.4		2 955	2.3		-	0.1
Chad*	7 585	4.7		7 585	4.5		-	0.3
Djibouti	6 033	2.4		1 855	0.7		4 178	1.6
Ethiopia	40 881	14.5		40 881	14.5		-	0.0
Gambia	2 524	1.3		2 524	1.2		-	0.1
Guinea	3 682	2.2		2 620	1.6		1 062	0.7
Haiti	12 263	7.0		7 215	4.3		5 048	2.7
Laos (*)	5 172	3.3		5 172	2.8		-	0.5
Lesotho (*)	5 400	2.8		5 400	2.3		-	0.5
Liberia (*)	3 372	2.1		3 372	1.9		-	0.2
Madagascar	11 664	6.6		5 502	3.2		6 162	3.4
Malaw i	26 969	9.6		17 409	6.3		9 560	3.3
Mali (*)	12 765	7.4		12 765	7.0		-	0.5
Mauritania (*)	8 472	5.3		8 472	4.4		-	0.8
Mozambique	34 044	17.9		18 701	9.6		15 343	8.2
Nepal	30 316	17.4		19 145	10.6		11 171	6.8
Niger (*)	6 117	3.5		6 117	3.4		-	0.1
Rw anda	14 938	10.1		11 445	7.3		3 493	2.9
São Tomé and Príncipe (*)	1 385	0.6		1 385	0.6		-	0.0
Senegal	10 001	5.9		6 505	3.9		3 496	1.9
Sudan	31 226	11.9		21 868	8.3		9 358	3.6
Tanzania (*)	13 064	6.6		13 064	5.8		-	0.8
Uganda	24 581	9.8		15 000	5.8		9 581	4.0
Yemen (*)	21 507	8.6		21 507	8.1		-	0.5
Zambia (*)	13 620	6.7		13 620	6.1		-	0.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>464 561</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>383 275</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>81 286</b>	<b>48.5</b>

(cont.)

**2003 Needs and Planned Deliveries for Development Activities (as at 27 January 2003)**

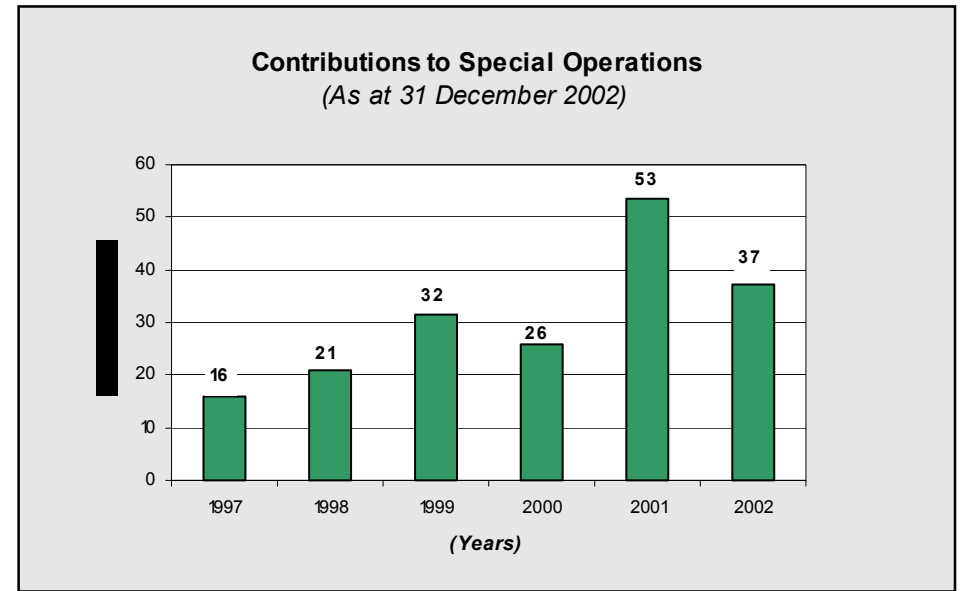
Country	Needs			Estimated Planned Deliveries			Projected Resources Gap	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mill.)	Share in Total (%)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mill.)	Share in Total (%)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mill.)
<b>Low-income, Food-deficit Countries</b>								
Bolivia (*)	15 000	4.9		15 000	4.3		-	0.6
Cameroon (*)	4 969	2.7		4 969	1.9		-	0.8
China (*)	80 000	15.3		80 000	14.9		-	0.3
Côte D'Ivoire	4 247	2.6		1 898	1.2		2 349	1.4
Cuba	14 559	6.3		8 048	3.4		6 511	2.9
Ecuador (*)	7 890	2.2		7 890	2.0		-	0.2
Egypt	24 510	11.2		9 972	4.6		14 538	6.6
Ghana	8 232	3.1		7 362	2.6		870	0.5
Guatemala	12 251	4.3		8 122	2.9		4 129	1.4
Honduras	7 149	2.5		7 149	2.4		-	0.2
India (*)	55 575	16.8		55 575	16.5		-	0.2
Kenya	40 000	14.8		29 680	10.0		10 320	4.8
Morocco	3 850	1.0		3 850	1.0		-	0.0
Nicaragua	15 150	5.7		12 332	4.4		2 818	1.2
Pakistan	25 956	16.0		15 547	9.8		10 409	6.2
Sri Lanka	5 679	2.3		5 319	2.0		360	0.3
Syria	4 685	1.7		4 685	1.7		-	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>329 702</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>277 397</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>52 305</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Others</b>								
Colombia	3 000	1.0		3 000	1.0		-	0.0
Dominican Republic	6 631	3.8		3 285	1.3		3 346	2.4
El Salvador	11 135	5.8		4 315	2.2		6 820	3.6
Jordan	8 952	2.4		8 235	2.3		717	0.2
Peru	20 000	4.6		15 318	3.5		4 682	1.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>49 718</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>34 153</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>15 565</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>843 981</b>	<b>340.3</b>		<b>694 825</b>	<b>256.9</b>		<b>149 156</b>	<b>83.4</b>

(\*) Commodity requirements fulfilled, shortfall on cash needs only.

(\*\*) Based on full cost recovery, including ISC.

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS

1. Special Operations (SOs) are a separate programme category and complement WFP relief operations in order to address operational bottlenecks that hinder the flow of food to beneficiaries, or to facilitate the relief operation as such.
2. Special Operation activities range from intermittent airlifts of non-food items and air services for the international humanitarian community, to road, airport, and port rehabilitation projects and other operational support activities.
3. For 2003, the priority most under-funded special operations are:
4. **Southern Africa SO 10204.0 - WFP Regional Management and Logistics Coordination:** the Regional Management and Logistics Coordination structure has been critical to WFP's ability to promote an effective regional programmatic response to the crisis and to ensure timely operational information exchange and coordinated action on the logistics front. The functions and expectations associated with the Management and Coordination Unit have continued to expand in recent months. This is partly due to the WFP executive management UN crisis coordination role and activities administrated by WFP such as the regional donor consultations, coordination among humanitarian partners and the support office (RIACSO). On both the logistics and procurement fronts, there is a need to reinforce existing capacity to keep pace with the necessary food aid requirements identified through the assessment processes. Currently the SO is only 53 percent funded. In order to support the expanded responsibilities of the Regional Management and Logistics Coordination structure, additional funding is needed in the principal areas of: interagency coordination, vulnerability assessment, programme support, logistics and food transformation.

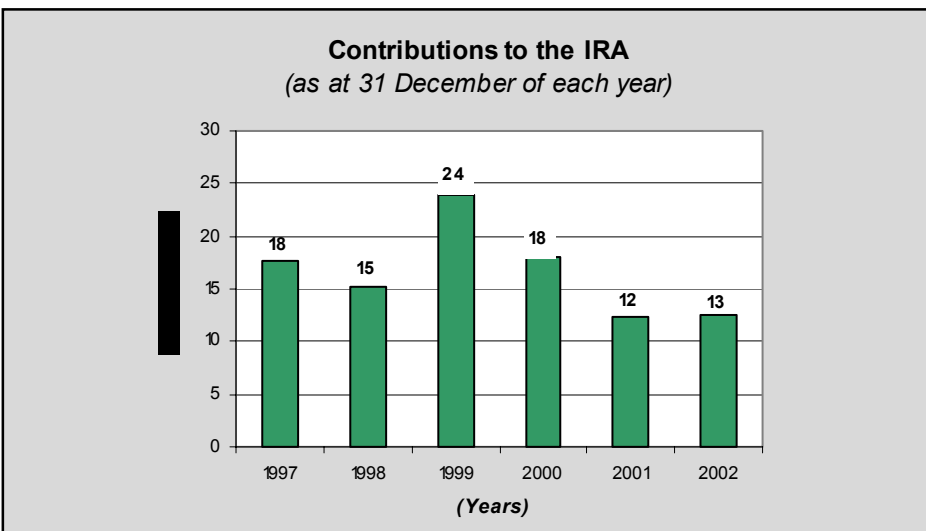


5. **Angola SO 10146.0 - Passenger Air Service:** WFP provides free passenger air transport service for the entire humanitarian community in Angola to areas where assistance is delivered. The operation has been extended until 31 January 2003 to incorporate transport of humanitarian workers and assessment teams in helicopters to inaccessible locations throughout Angola. A new phase of the Special Operation – SO 10146.1 – will be launched from March 2003. It will be designed so to meet the fast-changing air transport service requirements of the humanitarian community in Angola.
6. **Angola SO 10149.0 - Air Transport of Non-food Items:** WFP provides a service of moving non-food humanitarian items by air at no cost for the NGOs and UN agencies to areas in Angola where surface deliveries of humani-

## IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT

1. During 2002, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) has again proved invaluable in enabling WFP to respond to critical humanitarian needs. The fund allowed timely provision of resources to population affected by drought and sudden crop failure as well as to persons displaced due to conflict. WFP wishes to thank donors who have been responding positively to requests to provide further resources for the IRA.

2. In the last three months of 2002, the use of IRA helped address critical needs that arose in Côte d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Northern Caucasus and Middle East for a total amount of US\$ 10.4 million. Throughout the year, a record amount of US\$ 36 million was allocated to 32 different operations. Of these, US\$ 2.6 million were in support of 15 immediate response emergencies approved under the country director's delegated authority.



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WFP continues to encourage donors to channel the unspent balances of their contributions. WFP ensures that funds drawn down from the account are revolved as quickly as possible from new contributions to the operations, in order not to deplete the account.

3. Increasingly, the IRA is proving to be the only source of cash enabling WFP to prepare for new emergencies. IRA has been invaluable in the Southern Africa crisis and in preparation for the Côte d'Ivoire emergency. However, 2002 contributions to the IRA remained at the low level of US\$ 12.5 million. In 2002 WFP succeeded to revolve US\$ 8.1 million into the IRA from new contributions.

4. At the end of January 2003, the balance of the IRA amounted to US\$27 million, 8 million short of the target level.
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6. WFP appeals to donors to increase their contribution to the IRA to strengthen the Programme's capacity to respond quickly and effectively to larger and more complex operations.

**2002 and 2003 IRA Allocations (as at 27 January 2003)**

EMOP/PRRO/SO			Date of Approval	Approved Allocations
Country	Operation	Title		(US\$)
<b>Under Country Director Delegated Authority</b>				
Mauritania	EMOP 10164.0	Assistance to Crop-Deficit Affected	20-Jan-02	199 900
Senegal	EMOP 10167.0	National Disaster in N. Senegal	22-Jan-02	173 181
Central African Republic	EMOP 10194.0	Assistance to IDPs	22-Mar-02	198 137
Cape Verde	EMOP 10198.0	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Bad Harvest	10-May-02	213 000
Syria	EMOP 10216.0	Assistance to Victims of Zaizoom Dam Collapse	10-Jun-02	104 558
Iran	EMOP 10227.0	Earthquake Victims	31-Jul-02	109 578
Albania	EMOP 10238.0	Flood-Affected Vulnerable People	02-Oct-02	161 039
Cuba	EMOP 10239.0	Hurricanes Isidore and Lili	10-Oct-02	199 864
Burkina Faso	EMOP 10245.0	Assistance to Burkinabé Fleeing Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire	14-Oct-02	199 624
Ghana	EMOP 10242.0	Refugee Influx from Côte d'Ivoire	15-Oct-02	199 969
Mali	EMOP 10247.0	Malian Population Returning from Cote D'Ivoire	24-Oct-02	199 753
Ivory Coast	EMOP 10243.0	Assistance to 9,300 IDPs	24-Oct-02	199 066
Niger	EMOP 10246.0	Assistance to Nigerian People Fleeing Conflict in IVC	25-Oct-02	187 382
Ecuador	EMOP10250.0	Assistance to Victims of the Eruption of the Volcan "El Reventador"	08-Nov-02	75 477
Haiti	EMOP10262.0	Assistance to Drought Affected Population	20-Dec-02	198 110
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>2 618 638</b>
<b>IRA – Allocations</b>				
Malawi	EMOP 10153.0	Assistance to Victims of Crop Losses	12-Mar-02	1 500 000
Pakistan	EMOP 10171.0	Assistance to Drought-Affected Persons	30-Apr-02	1 000 000
Mauritania	EMOP 10147.0	Assistance to Low Production-Affected Population	09-May-02	1 000 000
Guatemala	EMOP10174.0	Assistance to Families Affected by Drought	09-May-02	1 500 000
Angola	PRRO 10054.0	Assistance to War-Affected People	09-May-02	3 000 000
Uganda	PRRO 10121.0	Assistance for Relief, Recovery Refugees and IDPs in Uganda	09-May-02	1 000 000
West Africa Coastal	PRRO 10064.0	Assistance for Relief, Recovery Refugees and IDPs in West Africa Coastal	09-May-02	4 000 000
Southern Africa	EMOP 10200.0	Southern Africa Crisis Response	13-May-02	3 500 000
Kenya	EMOP 10085.1	Assistance to Drought-Affected People	27-May-02	2 000 000
Southern Africa	SO 10204.0	Regional Management and Logistics Coordination	28-May-02	1 000 000
Mozambique	EMOP 10186.0	Assistance to Victims of Crop Fail	29-May-02	736 333
Palestinian Territory	EMOP 10190.0	Assistance to Victims of Conflict	10-Jun-02	2 000 000
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N. Caucasus	EMOP 10128.0	Assistance to IDPs in N. Caucasus	12-Dec-02	1 700 000
Middle East Regional	EMOP 10259.0	Emergency Pre-positioning of Food for Middle East Crisis	30-Dec-02	4 193 549
Western Sahel Regional	EMOP 10249.2	Drought Affected People	25-Jan-03	2 100 000
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>35 493 549</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>38 112 187</b>

## Contributions to the IRA\* (US\$)

Donor	Contribution Year									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 793	-	-
Australia	446 400	445 500	-	4 431	666 290	-	721 418	162 574	-	-
Austria	-	-	117 400	-	-	13 430	-	73 580	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	997 873	322 827	-	132 358	-
Canada	3 972 335	2 277 745	2 189 781	2 186 014	-	8 400 000	2 187 874	1 998 105	1 863 354	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 272	-	-
Denmark	-	52 287	1 730 253	739 262	1 078 582	713 267	910 273	969 602	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	402 542	548 948	541 419	423 351	40 927	490 364	-
France	49 477	-	-	-	-	-	100 984	714 029	-	-
Germany	203 955	-	37 132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	-
Ireland	-	-	-	98 124	-	-	296 700	386 257	462 021	-
Italy	-	-	78 472	41 937	19 200	-	-	12 502	-	-
Japan	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 214 781	927 025	937 009	700 000	1 217 943	700 000	400 000	1 457 197
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	-	1 280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	4 127 168	3 346 958	3 014 773	4 026 377	4 800 000	3 900 000	4 532 079	3 661 694	2 992 958	3 549 061
New Zealand	-	1 777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	920 446	822 000	3 143 344	1 768 707	1 978 892	1 901 141	1 686 608	2 297 864	1 989 390	-
Spain	-	-	3 194	-	-	-	532 831	8 468	-	-
Sweden	5 723 704	6 605 929	3 728 358	2 471 553	2 000 000	3 000 000	2 287 398	107 370	2 419 315	2 417 332
Switzerland	1 138 050	1 031 165	834 290	796 474	1 118 135	1 713 479	1 180 368	908 528	1 236 216	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 582	-	-	-
U.K.	1 004 738	1 033 796	1 069 539	132 257	-	-	1 589	283 436	493 790	-
U.S.A.	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 500 000	-	50 000	-
Others	-	-	40 362	-	-	-	50 454	37 581	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 586 273</b>	<b>19 617 157</b>	<b>19 201 679</b>	<b>17 595 983</b>	<b>15 147 056</b>	<b>23 880 609</b>	<b>17 963 280</b>	<b>12 392 582</b>	<b>12 539 766</b>	<b>7 423 590</b>

\*As at 27 January 2003

tarian aid by road or rail is impossible. The service began in January 2002 and is being extended until February 2003. The operation is facing a shortfall of about one million US dollars due to an extraordinarily high volume of movement of non-food items in Angola to support and consolidate the peace process following the formal cessation of hostilities between UNITA and the Angola Government. Additional contributions are urgently needed.

7. **Angola SO 10149.1 - Logistics Services to the Humanitarian Community in Angola to Improve Access to Beneficiaries:** This SO under preparation consists of three components all aimed at ensuring that essential non-food humanitarian assistance is transported to areas where humanitarian operations are underway: (a) WFP will operate an air cargo service for the humanitarian community to locations not reachable by surface means; (b) in order to improve surface access, WFP will support emergency repairs to selected water-crossing points where bridges have been destroyed and humanitarian assistance is critical; and (c) simultaneously, WFP will hire a fleet of about a dozen all-terrain all-traction trucks for secondary transport and distribution, which will be used to service the entire humanitarian community on the basis of need and established priorities.

8. **Burundi SO 10173.0 - Passenger Aircraft:** due to the prevailing insecurity in Burundi and the continuing civil war, this air operation is often the only way for UN agencies and international NGOs to reach their targeted work areas. Road transport is often interrupted and hence the UN Security Cell permits, in many cases, travel only by air. With this background, it is of utmost importance for the humanitarian community working in Burundi that the air transport continues in order to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance.

9. **Democratic Republic of Congo SO 10248.0 - Food Air Transport in Eastern DRC:** Due to road insecurity or the lack of roads, internally displaced persons in Bunia, Kindu, Shabunda and Kamituga can only be reached

by air. The SO calls for a one time delivery of 1,730 metric tons to these four locations.

10. **Guinea SO 10061.1 - West Africa Regional Passenger Aircraft:** the air service for humanitarian operations in West Africa contributes significantly to the effectiveness and efficiency of aid activities in the region. Particularly given the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, humanitarian needs have become acute and increasingly urgent, reinforcing even further the importance of the air service. The plane flies to sites inside Guinea four days a week and makes a weekly regional flight to Sierra Leone and Liberia. The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has put unprecedented demands on the air operations. WFP started operating regular air missions to Abidjan and Yamoussoukro, situated at the frontline between rebels and the Ivorian forces, and may include the region of Bouaké, if needed. Between November 2001 and December 2002, the WFP-operated aircraft transported 6,134 passengers, serving some 152 organizations (UN, NGOs and donors).

11. **Côte d'Ivoire SO 10260.0 - Inter-Agency Civil-Military Coordination Support to the Humanitarian Community:** this SO has been developed to cover the costs of placing a United Nations Joint Logistic Centre (UNJLC) civil-military facility under the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in the Abidjan office for a six month period. The UNJLC facility will act as an interface between the humanitarian community and the various military forces operating in Côte d'Ivoire. The primary purpose of the SO is to establish and maintain procedures and structures to facilitate the access of staff and humanitarian cargo, predominantly food aid, to beneficiaries and target areas. The UNJLC is an inter-agency facility of which the World Food Programme is the custodian.

12. **Liberia SO 10263.0 - Emergency Trucking Capacity Increase to the WFP Fleet in Support to the Humanitarian Operation in Liberia:** the purpose of this SO is to reconstitute a liable trucking capacity to meet requirements for the prompt delivery of significant quantities of food to various groups

of beneficiaries in the country. The increased trucking capacity is equally required to augment the country office capability to respond to the food needs of a large influx of returnees and refugees from Côte d'Ivoire.

**13. DPR Korea SO 10029.0 - Support to Local Production; Logistics and Food-for-Work Projects:** the primary objective of this SO is to ensure the cost-effective local production of nutritious and fortified foods through the provision of additional micronutrient mixers and spare parts to maintain the productive capacity of the current facilities. Additionally, the SO provides basic handling equipment to facilitate efficient discharge and storage of food commodities and supplies tools essential for the safe and successful completion of food-for-work projects.

## Special Operations Requirements and Shortfalls

(As at 27 January 2003)

Recipient	Operation Number	Title	Completion Date	Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Contributions (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	Total Shortfall vs Requirements (%)
<b>Asia and Middle East</b>							
Afghanistan - regional	10130.0	Support to Interagency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghan People	31-Mar-03	40 292 147	36 993 027	3 299 120	8%
Afghanistan	10163.0	Common Services for Humanitarian Agencies working in Afghanistan	30-Jun-03	16 160 445	14 475 622	1 684 823	10%
Korea DPR	10029.0	Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production	31-Dec-03	3 989 149	1 357 997	2 631 152	66%
Palestinian Territory (*)	10193.1	UN Truck Fleet in Palestinian Territory	28-Feb-03	1 629 504	964 149	665 355	41%
Middle East Regional	10257.0	Preparedness Potential Emergency Crisis	28-Feb-03	3 484 863	-	3 484 863	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>65 556 108</b>	<b>53 790 795</b>	<b>11 765 313</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>							
Angola	10146.0	Passenger Aircraft	31-Jan-03	6 161 282	3 872 755	2 288 527	37%
Angola (*)	10149.0	Transport of Non Food Items	28-Feb-03	3 456 965	2 445 959	1 011 006	29%
Angola	10149.1	Logistics Services to Humanitarian Community in Angola	31-Dec-03	6 929 326	1 201 923	5 727 403	83%
Burundi	10173.0	Passenger Aircraft in Burundi	31-Dec-03	2 076 522	1 368 757	707 765	34%
D.R. Congo	10117.0	Food Airlift to Northern Katanga	31-Mar-03	2 139 227	1 478 301	660 926	31%
D.R. Congo	10248.0	Food Air Transport in Eastern DRC	9-Jul-03	1 069 285	436 075	633 210	59%
Côte d'Ivoire	10260.0	Support to Human Community in Côte d'Ivoire	30-Jun-03	99 029	-	99 029	100%
Guinea	10061.1	Passenger Aircraft in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire	7-Oct-03	1 256 728	534 228	722 500	57%
Liberia (**)	10263.0	Increase of Trucking Capacity	tbi	778 960	-	778 960	100%
Malawi / Mozambique	10224.0	Emergency Repairs to Nacala Railway	31-May-03	6 662 660	6 662 660	-	0%
Southern Africa Regional	10204.0	WFP Regional Management and Logistics Co-ordination	30-Jun-03	5 295 844	2 799 793	2 496 051	47%
Sudan (*)	10181.0	Passenger Air Transport	31-Mar-03	1 039 745	1 039 745	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>36 965 573</b>	<b>21 840 196</b>	<b>15 125 377</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>102 521 681</b>	<b>75 630 991</b>	<b>26 890 690</b>	<b>26%</b>

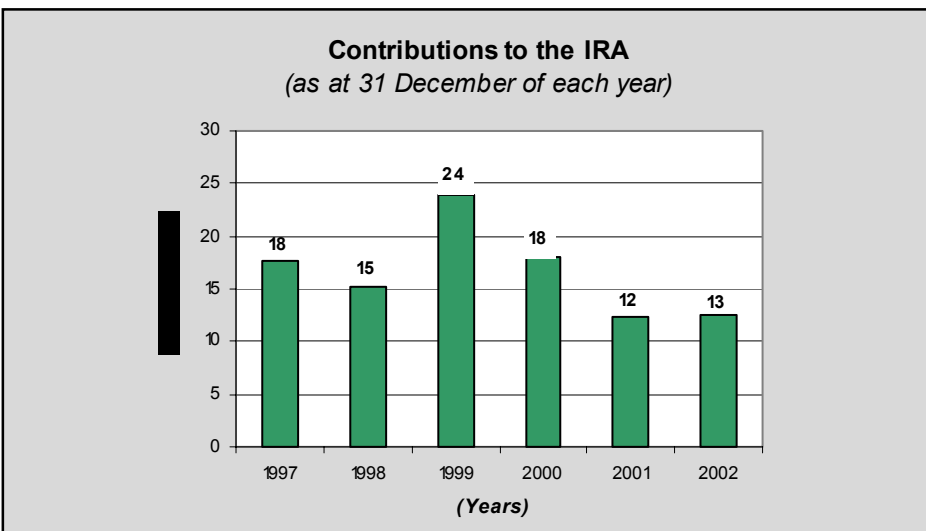
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Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 272	-	-
Denmark	-	52 287	1 730 253	739 262	1 078 582	713 267	910 273	969 602	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	402 542	548 948	541 419	423 351	40 927	490 364	-
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New Zealand	-	1 777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	920 446	822 000	3 143 344	1 768 707	1 978 892	1 901 141	1 686 608	2 297 864	1 989 390	-
Spain	-	-	3 194	-	-	-	532 831	8 468	-	-
Sweden	5 723 704	6 605 929	3 728 358	2 471 553	2 000 000	3 000 000	2 287 398	107 370	2 419 315	2 417 332
Switzerland	1 138 050	1 031 165	834 290	796 474	1 118 135	1 713 479	1 180 368	908 528	1 236 216	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 582	-	-	-
U.K.	1 004 738	1 033 796	1 069 539	132 257	-	-	1 589	283 436	493 790	-
U.S.A.	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 500 000	-	50 000	-
Others	-	-	40 362	-	-	-	50 454	37 581	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 586 273</b>	<b>19 617 157</b>	<b>19 201 679</b>	<b>17 595 983</b>	<b>15 147 056</b>	<b>23 880 609</b>	<b>17 963 280</b>	<b>12 392 582</b>	<b>12 539 766</b>	<b>7 423 590</b>

\*As at 27 January 2003



## COUNTRY PAGES

The following section includes brief descriptions of selected EMOPs, PRROs and development activities that are facing critical shortfalls or are severely underfunded.

Operations are described by country and include a table with basic operational information (operation title, number, total beneficiaries, total cost, total tonnage and period) and a table with pipeline data (indicating, by commodity, the month when a pipeline break is expected to occur).

The tables in the following pages refer to the full operation requirements and may differ from the data in “*Net Relief Requirements and Shortfalls*” (see pages 13 and 61) which refer to net requirements for the calendar years 2003 and 2002 respectively.



## AFGHANISTAN

Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Afghanistan	Food Assistance to Re-establish Livelihoods and Household Food Security in Afghanistan
Project number:	EMOP 10155.0	PRRO 10233.0
Beneficiaries:	9 885 000	9 243 000
Total cost (US\$):	287 943 598	337 543 553
Total tonnage (MT):	550 171	618 989
Period:	April 2002 - June 2003	April 2003 - March 2005

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EMOP 10155.0 has been extended until June 2003, to facilitate a continued pipeline and smooth transition between the EMOP and the new PRRO 10233.0, which is submitted for approval by the Executive Board in February 2003. This PRRO was designed in consultation with Government authorities, donors and partners, with reference to the objectives of the National Development Framework (NDF) and the emerging National Strategy for Social and Livelihood Protection.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Relief and recovery activities will provide a safety net to extremely vulnerable people and will assist Afghans to rebuild their country as it transitions to recovery and development.

Through *relief activities*, nearly 211,000 tons of food will reach 3.5 million returning refugees, IDPs, the sick, the elderly and other vulnerable households,

tuberculosis patients and their families, and particularly children under the age of five still suffering from acute or moderate malnutrition.

*Recovery activities* will reach 5.7 million beneficiaries with 408,000 tons of food. Food-for-education will be used to attract children, especially girls, to school and improve performance; to enhance the knowledge and skills of teachers; to provide vocational skills training; and to provide health and nutrition education to vulnerable women and adolescent girls. Food-for-work will help improve access to potable and irrigation water, construct schools and develop natural resources and alternative livelihoods.

The PRRO begins in the lean, pre-harvest season, April to June 2003 when household assets will be depleted, and stocks from previous harvests will have completely run out. It is, therefore, critical that resources are made available for this period when the livelihood of millions of vulnerable Afghans will be threatened by food shortages.

Contributions to the PRRO are critical to ensure that subsequent requirements are met and to allow for the positioning of food for the peak period from October until March when winter conditions disrupt normal transportation systems. WFP is, therefore, requesting donors to urgently provide resources to the PRRO.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
EM OP	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003
PRRO	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003

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## ALGERIA

Title:	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees
Project number:	PRRO 10172.0
Beneficiaries:	155 430
Total cost (US\$):	29 765 704
Total tonnage (MT):	66 654
Period:	September 2002 – August 2004

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tens of thousands of Western Sahara refugees have taken refuge in Algeria since 1975 and settled in camps in a desert area near Tindouf. WFP has helped the Government of Algeria to meet the basic nutritional needs of the refugees since 1986. The United Nations-sponsored 'Settlement Plan' envisages a referendum for the self-determination and repatriation of all eligible refugees and their families to Western Sahara. However, despite recent deliberations at the UN Security Council and the latest proposal put forward by UN special envoy James Baker, the referendum is unlikely to take place soon. Pending the achievement of a durable solution to the conflict, the refugees remain in Algeria. Because of the harsh geographical environment in which the camps are located, the refugees will continue to rely entirely on humanitarian assistance for their survival.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objective of the PRRO is to ensure prompt delivery of basic food to sustain the lives of the refugees. WFP is responsible for mobilizing basic food aid for the entire refugee camp population and provision of supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five years of age and for pregnant and lactating women. UNHCR and bilateral donors provide other supplementary foods and non-food items. A planning figure of 155,430 people is currently being used, based

on registrations by United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and UNHCR. In addition, the supplementary feeding component will cover 6,380 children and women suffering from various degrees of malnutrition. Women and children represent more than 60 percent of the refugee population and play an important role in food distribution and decision-making. Women are in charge of overall administration in the camps and occupy leading positions in community affairs and health and education sectors.

The low level of contributions during 2002 resulted in frequent food pipeline breaks. Consequently there have been chronic imbalances in the refugees' monthly food intake, noting that an estimated 95 percent of households in the camps have no means of meeting their food requirement or procuring fresh food. Malnutrition rates are high: an estimated 13 percent of children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished and 35 percent suffer from stunting. About 44 percent of children and more than 48 percent of women suffer from anaemia.

The operation has been relying heavily on allocations of unearmarked multilateral funds to meet the monthly food requirements of the refugees. Such funds are scarce and increased donor attention to the operation in Algeria is crucial. Some 6,000 tons of cereals, 300 tons of vegetable oil and 200 tons of sugar are urgently needed to cover the refugees' food needs through mid 2003.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
March	August 2003	April 2003	N/A	Immediate

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## ANGOLA

Title:	Assistance to War-Affected People
Project number:	PRRO 10054.1
Beneficiaries:	1 239 546
Total cost (US\$):	241 483 471
Total tonnage (MT):	341 610
Period:	July 2002 - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On February 2002, the leader of UNITA Jonas Savimbi was killed in battle. On 4 April 2002, the military forces of UNITA and the Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the cessation of hostilities and resumption of implementation of the Lusaka Peace Protocol of 1994. Under this agreement, UNITA soldiers and their families have been assembled in quartering areas (QA) for demobilisation, and WFP has been providing assistance to those areas since early June 2002. The dismantling of the QA by the authorities has started in some of the provinces in December 2002 and the closure process is expected to continue well into 2003, with this population returning to their areas of origin.

The PRRO for Angola, based on a pre-peace scenario, was presented and approved by the Executive Board in May 2002. In order to cope with rapidly growing caseload and taking advantage of increased opportunities for surface transport of humanitarian assistance, a budget revision was approved by the Executive Board in October 2002.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

With the improvement in the security situation after the cessation of hostilities, WFP rapidly gained access to a greater number of food-insecure people previ-

ously cut off from assistance. As well as the newly accessed areas (over 30 locations), WFP provided food assistance to the populations in the 41 QA locations and supported the growing number of IDPs returning to their areas of origin since September to prepare their fields and plant crops. Food assistance is also being provided to Angolan refugees spontaneously returning from neighbouring countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Namibia. Consequently, the number of beneficiaries and the geographical coverage of the interventions have noticeably grown since the budget revision was prepared.

During the last quarter of 2002, WFP reached a monthly average of 1.7 million beneficiaries compared to the budget revision forecast of 1.5 million for the same period. Current caseload estimates for 2003 indicate a monthly average of 1.74 million beneficiaries, significantly higher than the 1.24 million of the budget revision. Caseloads estimates are regularly updated, incorporating results from vulnerability assessments. If this trend persists, the resources of the current PRRO, would be exhausted well before December 2003, and a new PRRO would need to be submitted to the EB of October 2003.

Particularly taking into account Angola PRRO's monthly requirements of 15,000 tons worth US\$ 10.7 million urgent contributions – are required to enable WFP to avoid a break in pipeline and to revert to full rations. This is especially urgent for maize since if no new contributions are confirmed, WFP will run out of this basic commodity by May 2003.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
April 2003	May 2003	July 2003	August 2003	May 2003

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## AZERBAIJAN

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Azerbaijan</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10168.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Year 1: 165,800
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	20 163 915
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	43 087
<b>Period:</b>	January 2003 - December 2005

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Azerbaijan gained its independence in 1991, following the collapse of the Soviet Union. However, the country lost an estimated 20 percent of its territory in the conflict with Armenia over the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, which had erupted two years earlier. As a result of the conflict, 600,000 Azeris have been internally displaced, and another 200,000 ethnic Azeris residents of Armenia had to flee their country, becoming refugees in Azerbaijan. A total of 800,000 IDPs and refugees constitute 10 percent of the total population, leaving Azerbaijan with one of the highest proportions of displaced populations in the world.

For over a decade, IDPs have been living in extremely difficult conditions. Self-sufficiency for most of them is unrealistic in the current context of poor employment prospects and limited government social funds. WFP evaluation and formulation missions that visited the country in October-November 2001 confirmed that without food assistance, the precarious status of the IDP population in Azerbaijan would rapidly deteriorate, and recommended the continuation of WFP assistance.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The operation will promote food security among vulnerable groups through tar-

geted interventions, particularly in rural areas with high concentrations of IDPs. Under the relief component, WFP plans to assist 165,800 IDPs and other vulnerable groups in the first year, with a gradual reduction to 126,000 in the third year. The number of beneficiaries involved in food-for-asset (FFA) activities will increase in proportion to the decreases planned under the relief component.

Within the food-for-assets recovery component, community employment-generating schemes aimed at improving the living conditions of IDPs will be introduced. Activities to be supported will include, for example, maintenance and repair of shelters, sanitation and camp roads and nutritional and psychosocial advisory services. In addition, support to pre-school caregivers will continue through an ongoing joint WFP/UNICEF initiative. Income-generating activities, including a training element, particularly for women, will include silk and carpet weaving and handicraft production. These activities will also benefit from non-food support provided by other UN agencies and NGOs.

The project started in January 2003 with 1,739 tons of wheat flour, 345 tons of oil, 100 tons of salt and 10 tons of wheat-soya blend made available through multilateral funds; a new cash pledge has recently been confirmed. With only a small quantity of stocks that would be carried over from PRRO 6121.0, new contributions are urgently needed to meet the remaining 83 percent shortfall for 2003, in order to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of the already food-insecure IDPs.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
March 2003	March 2003	May 2003	May 2003	March 2003

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## BURKINA FASO

Title:	Rural Development	Support to Basic Education (Literacy)	Support to Primary Health Care
<b>Country Programme:</b>	<b>10000.0 Act 1</b>	<b>10000.0 Act 2</b>	<b>10000.0 Act 3</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	28 000	194 966	52 960
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	4 318 791	8 799 339	9 262 833
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	7 513	14 189	14 139
<b>Period:</b>	January 2000 - December 2004	January 2000 - December 2004	January 2000 - December 2004

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Under country programme (CP) 10000.0 covering the period 2000-2004, WFP provides assistance through three basic activities: rural development, support to basic education (literacy) and primary health care. The main objectives are:

- to encourage growth and development by reducing vulnerability of the population and groups suffering from food insecurity and the consequences of drought;
- to improve the health and nutritional status of the vulnerable groups; and
- to improve the living conditions of poor rural populations through activities that aim at protecting the environment.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's support to health and basic education started in April 2002. Under these basic activities WFP provides a daily cooked meal to an average of 195,000 beneficiaries attending literacy classes and a supplementary take-home ration to 53,000 malnourished children, pregnant and nursing women at risk of

malnutrition. Some 28,000-disadvantaged people have been assisted under the rural development activity since June 2002.

Cereals and pulses are urgently needed, as pipeline breaks will adversely affect regular attendance at the health and the literacy centres as well as negatively impact the nutritional status of children and women suffering from malnutrition.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
CP Act 1	Immediate	Immediate	June 2003	N/A	N/A
CP Act 2	Immediate	Immediate	June 2003	N/A	N/A
CP Act 3	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A

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## CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10212.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	690,000 per year
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	56 622 080
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	129 951
<b>Period:</b>	March 2003 - February 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Over the past two years, Central America has continued to suffer from recurring natural disasters, placing additional stress on families who had not yet recovered from hurricane Mitch. Currently, the region is suffering from the effects of fluctuations in international coffee prices and irregular rains: a large number of the poorest segments of the population totally depend on labor opportunities from the coffee sector and inadequate rainfall during 2002 contributed to cereal shortages. The combination of these factors exacerbates the deterioration of the nutritional situation.

With the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in the sub-region, the cumulative effect of these shocks on families, and particularly on children under five, is of great concern. Furthermore, the prevalence of acute malnutrition in localized areas in the four countries needs to be addressed urgently. A 2002 nutritional census in Guatemala reported over 15 percent of children suffering from acute malnutrition in some areas in the eastern part of the country (Chiquimula). Localized pockets of acute malnutrition also exist in the coffee producing departments of Matagalpa in Nicaragua, Choluteca in Honduras and Ahuachapán and

Sansonante in El Salvador. A WFP-sponsored nutritional assessment carried out in the region in December 2002 concluded that areas with high prevalence of acute malnutrition constitute an emergency situation that requires priority attention and creative strategies to avert infant mortality.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation adopts a regional approach, responding to a crisis that shares similar origins and affects the poorest and most food insecure families in the four countries. The regional strategy promotes a standard approach to targeting and assessments and monitoring which use a core set of indicators and emphasize nutritional surveillance. A regional contingency plan will strengthen response capacity and ensure a more integrated response to reach those most in need.

This PRRO strategy aims to prevent acute malnutrition among food insecure children and families exposed to recurring shocks, rebuild and buffer livelihoods eroded by exposure to disasters and respond efficiently and effectively to economic shocks.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
March 2003	March 2003	March 2003	March 2003	N/A

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## CHAD

Title:	Assistance to Primary Schools and Education	Food Security Promotion and Natural Resources Management in the Sahelian Zone	Assistance to Nutritional Rehabilitation and Education of Vulnerable Groups	Disaster Mitigation and Prevention
<b>Country Programme</b>	10018.0 Act 1	10018.0 Act 2	10018.0 Act 3	10018.0 Act 4
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	107 000	10 000	23 400	25 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	15 325 000	5 234 000	3 059 000	1 846 000
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	20 009	8 806	3 474	2 871
<b>Period:</b>	January 2001–December 2005	January 2001–December 2005	January 2001–December 2005	January 2001–December 2005

- Strengthen the food security and livelihoods of populations at risk of drought and natural disasters.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The lack of adequate resources meant that basic education (Activity 1) was only able to pre-position food for distribution for 40 days, instead of 80 for the first trimester of 2002, pending the supply of the remaining requirements by beginning of January 2003. A shortage of food for this activity will adversely affect school attendance. Similarly, a break in food distribution will reduce asset creation under Activity 2. The timing of resources arrival disrupted food distribution since the beginning of 2002. This activity could only be partly implemented with loans from other activities. This situation has greatly affected attendance at therapeutic nutritional and health centres and caused the closure of dry ration distribution centres, thereby undermining WFP attempts to achieve positive and concrete results. Food deliveries will have to be restored by June 2003 to avoid adverse impact on beneficiaries.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The country programme (CP) covering the period 2001-2005 consists of four activities targeting the chronically food insecure areas in the Sahelian zone of Chad and support to basic education, nutrition for women and children under 5 and sustainable livelihoods in degraded areas. The following four main objectives are to:

- Promote access to primary education, in particular of girls;
- Improve food security of vulnerable populations through the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Improve the health status of children less than five years old, the feeding and health practices and the prevention of malnutrition of children and expectant and nursing mothers at risk; and

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
CP Act 1	Immediate	N/A	October 2003	N/A	Immediate
CP Act 2	May 2003	Immediate	March 2003	N/A	April 2003
CP Act 3	July 2003	December 2003	June 2003	N/A	July 2003
CP Act 4	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	Immediate

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## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

Title:	Population Groups Affected by Armed Conflicts
Project number:	PRRO 6274.0 (*)
Beneficiaries:	1427000
Total cost (US\$):	156172986
Total tonnage (MT):	182268
Period:	July 2001 - December 2003

(\*) This PRRO will present a budget revision to the February 2003 EB.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WFP's intervention in DRC follows from effects of a four year long war, which started in 1998. In 2002, the food security of up to 3 million IDPs was critically threatened by inter-ethnic rivalries in the central and eastern regions and violent confrontations between various external and internal groups. Despite concerted efforts from the humanitarian community to relieve the plight of the affected population, greater needs have been continuously emerging due to increased humanitarian access or worsening of the crisis, coupled with resurgent epidemics such as cholera and typhoid fever and HIV/AIDS. Moreover, FAO reported in November 2002 that between 10 and 30 percent of the population were suffering from acute malnutrition in many areas of eastern DRC, with the most affected being women and children.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The first priority on WFP's agenda is to support feeding centres and provide vulnerable group feeding rations to families of malnourished children in the eastern part of the country where displacement of the population is recurrent. Some 35 percent of WFP's resources are used in this way to improve the nutritional

status of the vulnerable women and children. In addition, WFP's resources are also used to help IDPs and Angolan/Central African Republic refugees while paving the way to the the potential self-sufficiency activities. During 2002, WFP distributed over 38,000 tons of food to some 900,000 targeted beneficiaries using a combination of barge, truck and airlift operations.

Thanks to the Global and Inclusive Agreement reached in Pretoria on 23 July 2002 by the main political Congolese stakeholders, WFP will be able to enlarge its food distribution to include beneficiaries in areas which the current operation could not cover previously.

WFP will continue preparing for the widescale demobilisation programme that should take place under the lead of MONUC and UNDP. WFP is also preparing new activities, such as school feeding and HIV/AIDS intervention. An evaluation mission should take place by mid February 2003, one of the objectives of which will be to render the PRRO more flexible to the implementation of these types of activity.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	July 2003	December 2003	April 2003

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## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Civil Strife in Côte d'Ivoire and Regional Implications</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>EMOP 10244.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	94 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	6 657 617
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	8 882
<b>Period:</b>	November 2002 - 31 August 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This regional EMOP was launched in November 2002 as an initial response to the humanitarian crisis that followed the events of 19 September 2002, with an attempted army mutiny in which the government lost control over 40 percent of the country. This caused massive population movements both internally in Côte d'Ivoire and to neighbouring countries. A ceasefire was put in effect for six weeks, while negotiations were ongoing between the Government and the Movement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI) group of insurgents. Negotiation attempts have so far failed and fighting has re-started in the west of the country between government forces and two new groups of insurgents. There are fears that these attacks could trigger an all-out civil war, destroying the cornerstone of the region's economy and provoking humanitarian consequences far exceeding the borders of Côte d'Ivoire.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The EMOP intends to provide general rations for individuals affected by displacement, as well as therapeutic and emergency school feeding. From the beginning of January 2003, WFP is implementing the EMOP through three field offices in Yamoussoukro, Bouaké and Korhogo. Another sub-office will be operational in

Daloa by the second half of January 2003. The main implementing partners are Action Contre la Faim and CARE. In addition, ICRC and the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross have distributed food to institutions in insurgent-held regions.

During December 2002, WFP and its implementing partners have undertaken a number of food security assessments in various parts of the country. An assessment in Bouaké (the stronghold of the insurgents) shows that an estimated 60 percent of the families do not have any income and the remaining 40 percent have lost 80 percent of their purchasing power. The quality of food consumed daily has decreased significantly and access to medical facilities/medicine is very limited. The rural deteriorated surroundings show a similar trend of lack of access to markets and medical facilities. Fear of being attacked by rebels is stopping farmers from bringing crops to usual markets. This brings a total planned caseload to about 56,000 vulnerable individuals in the Bouaké area.

WFP Korhogo office will monitor the situation, as harvested food is expected to run out by February. Around Daloa, approximately 16,000 IDPs fleeing from the West need continuing support, and around Yamoussoukro, food assistance is needed in transit centres to about 4,000 IDPs on average. In the West, 2,000 IDPs are assisted in Duekoué, and an influx of an additional 2,000 refugees has occurred in the WFP-supported Niela camp. The recent attacks by insurgents in the West are expected to cause further population movements.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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## ERITREA

Title:	Relief Food Assistance to Victims of Drought	Relief Food Assistance to Victims of Drought	Relief Food Assistance to Victims of Drought and War
Project number:	EM OP 10049.0	EM OP 10261.0	PRRO 10192.0
Beneficiaries:	700 000	900 000	967 400
Total cost (US\$):	32 969 041	50 000 000	45 164 891
Total tonnage (MT):	90 869	138 000	104 531
Period:	May - June 2003	May 2003 - February 2004	January 2003 - December 2004

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

For nearly four consecutive years, the arid and semi-arid Northern Regions of Eritrea have experienced serious drought, which led to crop failure and live-stock loss as affected populations sold off assets to cover grain shortfalls. The serious drought in 2002, which affected all regions of the country, has left up 1.4 million people with little or no food until the next expected harvest in November 2003. WFP is currently preparing a new EMOP to assist some 900,000 drought-affected beneficiaries between May 2003 and February 2004 with some 130,000 tons of food. In the meantime, EMOP 10049.0 has been extended up to April 2003 to support 700,000 beneficiaries who are in urgent need of food aid. Due to reduced food stocks and pledges however, WFP has been obliged to reduce this number to 400,000 of the most vulnerable cases.

With the intensification of the border conflict in May 2000, over one million people in the grain-producing regions of Gash Barka and Debub were displaced and most of these people continue to experience low food production due to security factors and current drought conditions. The recently approved

PRRO 10192.0 will take over this caseload as soon as resources become available, but probably not before May 2003.

## OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP food supplies are distributed through the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC). WFP has 4 sub-offices in different regions of the country.

WFP is currently supporting over 80,000 pupils in 200 elementary schools under a school feeding programme. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities through hospitals and clinics in the affected areas are implemented through the Ministry of Health and NGOs. Over 1,800 beneficiaries affected by HIV/AIDS have been supplied with food rations and WFP is also supporting over 50,000 returning refugees from Sudan, 60,000 IDPs that are still in camps and some 200,000 IDPs that returned home in the TSZ. The planned demobilisation programme for which WFP has resourced food has still to be implemented.

The harvest in 2002 amounted to about 54,000 tons – about 20 percent of a normal year. The latest of a series of formal alerts issued by ERREC in November 2002 appeals for a total of 477,000 tons of food aid for 2003.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
EM OP 10049.0	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A
EM OP 10261.0	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003
PRRO 10192.0	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003	May 2003

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## ETHIOPIA

Title:	Relief Food Assistance to Small-scale Farmers and Drought-affected Pastoralists	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET)
Project number:	EMOP 10030.1	CP 10208.0 Act. 1
Beneficiaries:	4 470 000	1 300 000
Total cost (US\$):	162 000 000	13 000 000
Total tonnage (MT):	389 577	35 000
Period:	April 2002 - March 2003	January 2003 - December 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The joint Government of Ethiopia/UN “Emergency Assistance Requirements and Implementation Options for 2003” appeal was launched in December 2002. The appeal documents the major humanitarian crisis facing Ethiopia as a consequence of widespread and serious drought. This followed a thorough multi-agency assessment, complemented by the FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment. Some 11.3 million people have been identified as needing more than 1.4 million tons of food assistance in 2003 (1.3 million tons of cereals, 124,400 tons of blended food and 4,140 tons of vegetable oil); an additional 3 million people will need to be closely monitored. In total, 14.3 million people are affected by the drought, representing some 20 percent of the total population.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The food aid needs for the first six months of 2003 are nearly one million tons (January 119,000 tons for 7.3 million people, February 133,000 tons for 8.1 million people, March 162,000 tons for 9.9 million people and between April to

June around 180,000 tons each month for 11 million people). WFP intends to cover about 40 percent of the national-level relief food requirements in 2003 through the ongoing emergency operation through to March and an expansion of the operation scheduled to start from April.

If relief food commodities are not available, or come significantly late, massive abnormal migration and consequent disruption in livelihoods can be expected. Malnutrition has already reached alarming levels in some areas and there is a high risk of increasing child mortality.

The Ethiopian Emergency Food Reserve provides an important buffer that enables distributions to be effected from loans against confirmed donor contributions; repayments are made upon delivery of shipments or local purchases. However, the stocks of the Reserve are currently very low and there are high demands projected for the coming months: new borrowings need to be repaid to the Reserve very quickly to allow further loans and avoid breaks in distributions.

Development requirements are strategically important. The development programme works with beneficiaries that would otherwise require relief and has a strong record of reducing vulnerability. Any reduction in support will increase the numbers of people requiring emergency food distributions. The development programme requires 25,000 tons of wheat for use in April-June 2003, and a further 10,000 tonnes for use in the period July – September.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
EM OP	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	Immediate	N/A
MERET	April 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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## GEORGIA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10211.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	209 500
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	23 389 372
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	50 493
<b>Period:</b>	April 2003 - March 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Georgia is experiencing an economic and political crisis that dates back to independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. The devastation of the economy has been compounded by a series of territorial disputes, armed conflict and political missteps. Unresolved ethnic conflicts in the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia have resulted in the displacement of more than 250,000 people. Results from most recent household surveys indicate that levels of poverty and food insecurity across the country continue to rise – at a time when more than half the population already subsists below the poverty line.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO 10211.0 was approved by EB/3 in October 2002. Overall goal of the operation is to contribute to the national recovery and transition process through selected relief and FFW activities that maintain or improve human and productive capital while longer-term structural reforms are adopted.

Elderly pensioners and other vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, with no income other than inadequate State pensions, remain WFP's primary target group under the relief component of the operation. WFP will continue to assist them through soup kitchens run by local municipalities and

local and international NGOs. WFP will encourage local authorities to extend soup kitchen coverage to include IDPs from Abkhazia living in the collective centers, who are equally needy but currently not assisted.

While FFW in rural areas will continue to be the most substantial component of the programme, another key change is targeting of vulnerable households without an able-bodied member. WFP will provide them with a daily ration of basic food items for the duration of FFW intervention. FFW activities will cover the five most vulnerable regions of the country.

Refugees from Chechnya comprise the balance of PRRO's protracted relief beneficiaries. WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR will ensure basic food security through the provision of a basic ration.

Only one directed contribution, representing half percent of total project needs, has been made so far for the operation that starts in April 2003. A small quantity of stocks that will be carried over from PRRO 6122.1 will allow the maintenance of vital relief projects for the first couple of months.

If further contributions do not materialise before April, it will be necessary to inform our partners and beneficiaries that cereals, sugar and salt are not available for the new operation and oil pipeline will break in May.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
April 2003	N/A	May 2003	N/A	April 2003

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## GHANA

Title:	Supplementary Feeding Health and Nutrition Education	Assistance to Girls' Education	Savannah Resources Management
<b>Project number:</b>	CP 10100.0 Act 1	CP 10100.0 Act 2	CP 10100.0 Act 3
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	38 400	32 200	29 394
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	420 732	968 227	290 064
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	828	2 296	620
<b>Period:</b>	January 2001- December 2005	January 2001- December 2005	January 2001- December 2005

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The country programme (CP) covering the period 2001-2005 consists of three activities; support to basic education, nutrition for women and children under 5 and sustainable livelihoods in degraded areas. The activities are concentrated in the three northern savannah regions of Ghana where development problems are exacerbated by a high degree of household poverty and food insecurity. Accordingly, the CP focuses on three main outcomes:

- Improved health status among the targeted- vulnerable mothers and children- through improved health and nutrition practices;
- Increased gender equity in terms of access to and completion of basic education, through increased enrolment and attendance for girls; and
- Improved rehabilitation/creation and maintenance of assets that provide secure and sustainable livelihoods through the rehabilitation and conservation of natural resource base.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The supplementary feeding and health and nutrition education (Activity 1) provide food assistance to 24,000 children at risk of malnutrition and 14,400 pregnant and nursing women and mothers of malnourished children every year.

The assistance to girls' education (Activity 2) ensures food assistance to an annual average of 29,600 girls in primary and junior secondary schools with the aim of contributing to enrolment and retention of girls in schools. The third activity, Savannah resources management is yet to start and will assist 29,394 rural poor to invest their time and resources in adopting new forestry management and agro-forestry practices.

The pipeline situation for all activities in 2002 was precarious. There were breaks in the supply of maize, rice, sugar and vegetable oil for large parts of the year. This has affected enrolment and attendance of girls to school whilst the pregnant and nursing mothers are not attending health and nutrition education sessions. In some communities children's participation at the centres has reduced and this has affected immunisation, growth monitoring and other health activities.

Though the operational contract of the Savannah activity was signed in April 2002, the activity has not taken off due to lack of resources.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
CP Act 1	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	N/A	Immediate
CP Act 2	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	N/A	N/A
CP Act 3	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A



## GREAT LAKES

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10062.1</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 277 200
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	266 737 572
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	491 015
<b>Period:</b>	1 February 2003 - 31 January 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Despite progress in the peace processes in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, the Great Lakes region (GLR) remains highly susceptible to conflict and displacement. By mid-2002, there were approximately 900,000 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in WFP's GLR cluster, which encompasses Rwanda, Burundi and western Tanzania. Most continue to depend on food aid either in the form of general distribution or as an essential buffer while rebuilding severely disrupted livelihoods. Food insecurity is further compounded by structural poverty, adverse climatic conditions (notably, a seemingly cyclical three- to four-year drought pattern), seismic threats and, in Burundi and Rwanda, the highest population density in Africa.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The PRRO will provide food assistance to an average of 1.2 million beneficiaries each month, half of which are refugees and returnees. This number will fall to 730,450 per month by the end of the third year; the majority of these people (about 75 percent) will be relief or recovery beneficiaries in their country of origin.

In Burundi, there have been both achievements and setbacks in the Arusha peace process. The growing insecurity in eastern DRC has led more than 30,000 refugees fleeing from the town of Uvira (DRC) arriving in Burundi borders requiring emergency food assistance. Furthermore, two main armed opposition groups show little outward sign of ceasefire progress and a two-month delay in rains plus a poor harvest from the previous growing season are expected to cause the number of people needing relief food to double – from 580,000 to 1.2 million. The refugee crisis in Tanzania is by no means over. Although a repatriation of refugees in Tanzania was anticipated, an escalation of fighting in Burundi and DRC has resulted in an influx of refugees over the past few months and the number in western Tanzania camps has recently reached a little over 525,000. In Rwanda, a new three-year World Bank-led multi-sector peace-building initiative aims to demobilize 65,000 Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and ex-FAR/Interahamwe combatants who returned from the DRC. Demobilization is the cornerstone of regional peace-building initiatives.

The current food pipeline situation is highly precarious due to delays in confirming resources and an extremely serious pipeline break in cereals and pulses is expected in March, with stocks of oil also due to run out in April. New contributions in all three countries are urgently sought, or WFP will be obliged to reduce food rations, which is likely to result in increased malnutrition levels.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	March 2003	May 2003	March 2003	Immediate

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## IRAN

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Food Assistance and Support to Education of Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10213.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 120 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	16 181 887
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	41 241
<b>Period:</b>	January 2003 - December 2004

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Iran is host to a large number of refugees from the neighboring countries. Many Afghan and Iraqi Arab and Kurdish refugees have been living in Iran for over twenty years. WFP has been assisting the most vulnerable refugees (i.e. those in camps) since 1987.

With the establishment of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan in early 2002, conditions became conducive to initiate the voluntary return of about 360,000 Afghan refugees, out of a total refugee population of 2.6 million. About 500,000 Afghans are expected to repatriate during each of 2003 and 2004. However, camp refugees, being among the more vulnerable, are not expected to return while the socio-economic situation remains fragile. Nevertheless, WFP and UNHCR have agreed on an exit strategy, which would gradually phase out assistance to Afghan refugees in Iran within the next two years.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP provides food assistance to approximately 40,000 Iraqi Arab and Kurdish refugees in 22 camps and 30,000 Afghan refugees in seven camps. Furthermore, up to 7,000 school girls from refugee families are being provided with 4

kilograms of vegetable oil on a monthly basis in order to encourage regular class attendance. The necessary steps are also being taken to provide food assistance to up to 40,000 of the most vulnerable Afghan non-camp refugees, in accordance with the recommendations of the evaluation mission and a WFP/UNHCR joint food assessment mission, conducted during February-March 2002. It was recommended that assistance be initially limited to Sistan-Baluchistan provinces, which host Afghan settlements with high poverty and low educational/literacy levels. WFP food assistance will include incentives for girls attending schools and support for women's literacy and skills training activities, closely coordinated with the assistance provided by UNICEF to Afghan women. Women and children will represent more than two-thirds of the caseload.

Furthermore, a daily ration of bread will be distributed to the Afghan returnees at the border transit centers. Overall, assistance to Afghan refugees in Iran is now focused on repatriation and equipping them with skills that would enable them upon return to engage in income generation and assist in the reconstruction of their country.

To meet the requirements of the refugees through June 2003, the PRRO urgently needs about 500 tons of cereals, 200 tons of pulses, 700 tons of vegetable oil and 100 tons of sugar. A pipeline break is imminent and will first affect women and girls from among the non-camp refugees, as food support for their education and skills training activities will have to be suspended.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
March 2003	March 2003	Immediate	N/A	April 2003

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## KENYA

Title:	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	Assistance to Pre-Primary and Primary School Feeding in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
Project number:	PRRO 6226.0	CP 10009.0 Act. 2
Beneficiaries:	224 000	1 098 236
Total cost (US\$):	85 384 280	35 191 301
Total tonnage (MT):	165 079	75 079
Period:	October 2000 - September 2003	January 2001 - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

As a result of civil unrest and military conflicts in Somalia and southern Sudan in 1991, some 224,000 refugees fled to Kenya and are now living in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in the northeastern and northwestern areas of the country. The security situation in southern Sudan and southern Somalia remains volatile, preventing large-scale, voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin. A budget expansion to the PRRO 6226.0 to provide food assistance to an additional 15,000 Somali refugees was approved in August 2002.

The Kenya PRRO has a cumulative shortfall of some 21,000 tons of food commodities until the end of the current programme in September 2003. If donations are not forthcoming, pipeline breaks will lead to reductions of the ration (refugees will receive only 1,700 kilo-calories per person per day, or 80 percent of the recommended daily intake by February 2003). Pipeline breaks to the camps have been linked to an increase in the number of malnourished children under five.

WFP's country programme assists about 1.1 million primary and pre-primary school children in 3,453 schools with a hot mid-day lunch. The schools are located in 28

arid and semi-arid districts and in two spontaneous urban settlements in the capital. The WFP-supported school feeding programme's objectives are to increase enrolment, reduce drop-out rate, improve the attention span and learning capacity of students, especially girls, by relieving short-term hunger and to contribute to the nutrient intake of pre-primary and primary schoolchildren.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The maintenance of a regular food pipeline for a dependant and increasing refugee population remains a major challenge. Refugees rely entirely on WFP to meet their food needs. WFP promotes income generating initiatives through the provision of empty sacks and tins. Refugee women sell them and use the generated funds to start small businesses. In the refugee camps up to 70,000 school children can receive a free, nutritious mid-morning snack. The PRRO also provides assistance to vulnerable groups through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.

The resource shortfall of 25,515 tons for the school feeding programme in 2003 will have adverse consequences on the school attendance and food intake of thousands of primary school children. The school lunches are instrumental in maintaining and increasing especially the attendance of girls in these depressed areas. If the lunches have to be discontinued, many parents will not send their girl children to school as their labour is needed for other activities in support of the household.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
PRRO	Immediate	June 2003	April 2003	July 2003	March 2003
DEV	March 2003	March 2003	March 2003	Immediate	N/A

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## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Title:	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	EMOP 10141.1
Beneficiaries:	6 436 400
Total cost (US\$):	200 200 000
Total tonnage (MT):	512 000
Period:	January - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The combined effects of economic decline and natural disasters in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 1995, seriously compromised national food security. Although the unprecedented volume of food aid has helped ease the situation, the country still faces a precarious food outlook. The Consensus Statement issued in December 1999 by UN agencies, NGOs and donor agencies in DPRK indicated that: "Malnutrition, safe water, adequate sanitation and public health in general remain serious problems to be addressed". These humanitarian concerns are largely unchanged.

The FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment carried out in September/October 2002 found that food production has increased by 4.9 percent compared to the year before. Domestic output nevertheless remains below the population's minimum food needs. To assess the nutritional status of the population, especially vulnerable groups, a nutrition survey was conducted in October 2002, following up on the 1998 survey. The survey report is expected to be released soon.

Starting in July 2002, the DPRK Government enacted a set of economic reforms by increasing wages and prices of staple foods. Prices of staple foods

were to be brought in line with prices at the farmers' markets. Costs for accommodation and utilities have also increased. With wage increases not uniform across all sectors, and a likely increase in farmers' market prices, these changes might have a proportionately serious impact on the food security situation for urban populations in areas where once heavy industrial activity has diminished or ceased, especially in the northeast.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The food assistance continues to be targeted to the most vulnerable groups. Priority has been given to urban populations dependent on the Public Distribution System and, in particular, those living in food insecure provinces, mainly in the northeast regions. WFP currently has access to 162 of the 206 counties.

Pipeline shortages continue to cause major concern for the first quarter of 2003. Without immediate contributions WFP will be forced to suspend regular distributions of food to some 2.9 million vulnerable aid recipients, including young children, pregnant and nursing women and elderly persons. Moreover, FFW activities will have to be suspended while some local food production factories will cease functioning towards the end of January. To meet the needs of targeted beneficiary groups during the first quarter of 2003, additional pledges are required totaling 79,000 tons, mostly cereals.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	N/A	N/A	Immediate	Immediate

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## LESOTHO

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Support to Basic Education</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>CP 10151.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	150 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	2 129 300
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	5 670
<b>Period:</b>	January 2002 - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Lesotho is considered to be one of the least developed countries in the world. It is largely mountainous and is subject to erratic weather conditions. Consequently food insecurity is increasing and chronic malnutrition is widespread.

The country programme (CP 10151.0) focuses on the rural poor in the highlands, which are the most vulnerable areas. The country programme has been extended in time – with no budget increase – for an additional period of one year, concluding in December 2003. This extension will enable WFP to continue providing support to the needy communities. Meanwhile a new development project addressing the education sector through school feeding is being prepared for submission to the second session of the Executive Board in 2003. This project will ensure continuation of the current activity and will also include provision of take-home rations to orphans, most of whose parents died due to HIV/AIDS.

Particularly in the current period of extreme food shortages the need for continuity in the basic services such as education is vital. The regional EMOP 10200.0, which also assists Lesotho, has made provision for the implementation of emer-

gency school feeding as a top-up facility to this existing programme (110,000 children). It is crucial that both activities be resourced at adequate levels to ensure their combined impact.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP supplements the food provided through the Government school meal programme, allowing children enrolled in primary schools in the targeted areas to receive a school meal. The project contributes to the improvement of attendance rates in schools and helps to improve the learning capacity of the children.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
April 2003	April 2003	April 2003	April 2003	April 2003

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## MALAWI

Title:	Support to HIV/AIDS-Affected and Infected People
Project number:	CP 10106.0 Act. 4
Beneficiaries:	187 500
Total cost (US\$):	5 479 350
Total tonnage (MT):	14 000
Period:	January 2002 - December 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

HIV/AIDS is considered a national disaster in Malawi with an infection rate of 16.4 percent among adults aged 15-49 and it is estimated that there are over 1,000,000 orphans, overstressing the extended family system resulting in poor feeding and education status. Household food security in the HIV/AIDS-affected community is undermined as income and productive capacities decline. Consequently, HIV/AIDS-infected people have higher nutritional requirements, particularly with regards to protein (50 percent increase) and energy (15 percent increase) intake.

In relation to the current food crisis, HIV/AIDS is affecting all aspects of household food security, including access, availability and utilization, increasing the risks of malnutrition of children and adult family members who are already suffering from acute food shortages.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In its endeavour to support the government in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic, WFP Malawi is supporting 187,500 beneficiaries from 37,500 households of chronically ill persons, headed by widows, children and the elderly and households caring for orphans with food for a period of five years. The food basket includes a ration of maize, beans and corn soya blend (CSB), which is pro-

vided to targeted households, chronically ill/TB patients and orphans in vocational training on a monthly basis. To complement the general free food distribution, increased access of people living with HIV/AIDS to adequate food is crucial for the effectiveness of the treatment.

Food aid cushions the food shortage of targeted beneficiaries, 51 percent of which are female; ensures that orphans are sent to school and not withdrawn as a result of added burden on the households; improves the nutritional status of chronically ill/TB patients on Directly Observed Treatment (DOT); and finally work as an incentive for TB patients to complete their treatment.

The operation was approved in March 2002. However the late arrival of resources delayed the implementation of the project. As a result, the first distribution commenced only in November 2002. The planned total requirement for the project in five years is 14,000 tons, but a review of the resources indicate that 28,050 tons will be required if the project goal and objectives are to be achieved. Currently only 3,836 tons have been resourced against the annual requirements of 5,610 tons.

Inadequate availability of food will greatly affect the health of the chronically ill/TB patients and food security of the affected households. Support for this activity is essential to mitigate the effects of the current crisis and complement aid provided through the regional EMOP.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	N/A	December 2003	N/A

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## MALI

Title:	Support to Basic Education	Support to Primary Health Care	Asset Creation	Food Security
Country Programme	10205.0 Act 1	10205.0 Act 2	10205.0 Act 3	10205.0 Act 4
Beneficiaries:	89 480	33 000	694 995	74 074
Total cost (US\$):	17 031 871	1 732 936	11 772 988	6 328 682
Total tonnage (MT):	29 485	3 000	20 381	10 956
Period:	January 2003 - December 2007	January 2003 - December 2007	January 2003 - December 2007	January 2003 - December 2007

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The new country programme (2003-2007) for Mali focuses on:

- Targeting food aid to northern regions facing chronic food deficits;
- Supporting education of children through school feeding;
- Using supplementary food to raise the nutritional status of the population, particularly of babies and expectants and nursing women; and
- Improving disaster-preparedness and supporting rural development through food for work and food for training.

## OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

**Activity 1** – As an expansion of the Education activity supported under the previous country programme (CP), the activity maintains the same food basket including sorghum to be procured locally, maize meal, vegetable oil (for can-tees and dry take-home rations targeted to girls) and pulses to be imported. Although limited carry-over stocks are expected from the previous activity, resources need to be positioned in the country by August 2003 at the very latest.

**Activity 2** – Weaning food will be procured locally and resources are required as soon as possible as this activity requires early preparation.

**Activity 3 and 4** – Aim at creating productive assets and mitigate the effects of natural disasters, supports agriculture, construction of rural infrastructure, improvement of sanitation and vocational training, in cooperation with technical and financial partners through food-for-work/food for training. As the season for agricultural preparation coincides with the first 6 months of the year, resources are required immediately to start activities (3,900 tons of millet to be procured locally and 160 tons of vegetable oil to be imported).

Through the PRMC (Programme de Restructuration des Marchés Céréalières), strongly supported by the local donor community and the Government, WFP's contribution of 2,400 tons of millet is needed immediately in view of the lean season that is expected to start very early in 2003 (April), due to poor crop harvests last year and the very low level of the National Food Security Stocks. Being land-locked, the extended lead time necessary to import commodities cargo should be taken into account. The recent closure of the Abidjan corridor due to conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and the need to import via Lomé has meant an increase delivery time and overland costs. Donors are urged to provide the necessary cash for the procurement of local sorghum, which needs to be conducted between December and April.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
CP Act 1	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A
CP Act 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	Immediate	N/A
CP Act 3	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	N/A	N/A
CP Act 4	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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## MOZAMBIQUE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>School Feeding and Take-Home Ration Programme</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>CP 10097.0 Act 1</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	217 499
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	21 020 443
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	49 285
<b>Period:</b>	January 2002 - December 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mozambique is a LDC ranked 170<sup>th</sup> out of 173 countries in UNDP's 2002 Human Development Report. Twenty years of war and recurring natural disasters (drought and periodic flooding) have devastated country's social and economic infrastructure.

Vulnerability of the population is exacerbated by generalized poverty, low levels of agricultural production, poor health conditions, high levels of illiteracy, environmental degradation and inability to cope with the effects of natural disasters. Approximately 70 percent of the rural population, some eight million people, is estimated to live below the poverty line. Literacy rates are very low, even compared to regional indicators. Inefficient market structures and poor road networks further increase the vulnerability of communities to food insecurity.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The overall objective of the Mozambique country programme focuses on the progress towards the fulfilment of the right to knowledge and improved learning capacity through increased enrolment and attendance, particularly for girls and orphans, as well as the right to personal security through the increased capacity of communities to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of disasters, including HIV/AIDS.

This activity enables poor households to invest in human capital and their own development by supporting the Government's Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) through four components:

- boarding school feeding – 38,000 pupils from poor households will receive 3 daily meals throughout the year;
- primary day school feeding – 32,000 pupils enrolled in rural area schools will receive one daily meal to increase attendance for children from poor households;
- take-home rations for girls – 8,000 girls enrolled at selected day schools in the provinces where the percentage of girls in the school population is below 35 percent will receive take-home rations four times per school year in order to increase the attendance of girls at schools; and
- take-home rations for orphans – 4,000 orphans enrolled at these schools in the provinces where HIV/AIDS prevalence is above 20 percent, will receive take-home rations four times during each school year to help ensure their access to education.

Mozambique is presently affected by the regional crisis that has been exacerbated by drought and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Taking into account that children are particularly vulnerable, school feeding provides an important channel to reach this group and complements the assistance being provided through the regional EMOP 10200. Take-home rations for orphans play a key role in this context as most orphans are directly affected by the ever-increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
August 2003	Immediate	November 2003	N/A	Immediate



## PAKISTAN

Title:	Assistance to Afghan Refugees	Assistance to Drought-Affected Persons	Assistance to Girls' Primary Education	Promoting Safe Motherhood
<b>Project number:</b>	EM OP 10228.0	EM OP 10171.0	CP 10091.0 Act 1	CP 10091.0 Act 2
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	288 000	343 000	144 000	388 500
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	25 200 000	7 755 003	7 800 000	5 000 000
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	64 665	20 500	9 272	5 750
<b>Period:</b>	October 2002 - September 2003	November 2002 - May 2003	January 2002 - June 2004	January 2002 - June 2004

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WFP has been providing emergency food assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan since 1996. A UNHCR/WFP joint food assessment mission conducted in May-June 2002 concluded that food assistance to the refugees in the camps should be continued for another year, as they were unlikely to repatriate soon due to the unpredictability of the political environment in Afghanistan.

The FAO/WFP food and crop assessment mission conducted in December 2002 confirmed that some parts of the country were still drought-affected, with severe consequences at the household level. An expansion of the on-going drought EMOP 10171.0 to assist an additional caseload of about 280,000 persons is envisaged.

Pakistan's female literacy rates are among the lowest in the world (as low as two percent in some regions), while the maternal and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world. Extreme poverty and rigid cultural barriers are the major reasons for girls' exclusion from education and women's limited access to health services.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

EMOP 10228.0 assists a caseload of 288,000 Afghan refugees, who are totally dependent on WFP food for daily survival. Distribution commenced in November 2002 utilising resources from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA). As no contributions have yet been received, WFP has had to rely on multilateral funds to avert a pipeline break in January 2003 to avoid the breakdown of law and order in the refugee camps.

IRA was also used to launch EMOP 10171.0 in one of the seven drought-affected districts. A firm commitment from a donor would allow WFP to borrow wheat from the Government of Pakistan and expand the operation to other needy districts.

Under CP 10091.0 Activity 1, girls receive one 4-litre tin of oil every month, provided they attend school for a minimum of 20 days each month. Activity 2 uses a 4-litre tin vegetable oil as an enabler for pregnant and nursing women to obtain health care for themselves and their infants at two critical antenatal and two postnatal 'milestones'. Both activities have been dramatically successful in raising enrolment and attendance rates even in tradition-bound areas. Any break in the pipeline means that the momentum achieved so far will suffer a setback.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
10228.0	Immediate	March 2003	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate
10171.0	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CP Act 1	N/A	N/A	March 2003	N/A	N/A
CP Act 2	N/A	N/A	March 2003	N/A	N/A

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## RWANDA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Support to Primary Education in Food Insecure Regions of Rwanda</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>DEV 10076.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	170 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	6 107 864
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	8 938
<b>Period:</b>	September 2001 - August 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Rwanda's education system was devastated during the genocide of 1994 and is still recovering. It is estimated that 32 percent of all primary schools were lost, and more than 3,000 primary school teachers were killed or fled the country.

In food-insecure areas of the country, severe food shortages and the poor health and hunger of primary school age children exacerbate general education problems. Children are often absent from school or drop out altogether to look for food or income. Sometimes, they are too hungry and physically weak to go to school. Many students who suffer from chronic or short-term hunger either drop out before the end of the school term, or fail to advance onto the next year.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The main objective of the project is to contribute to national efforts in rebuilding Rwanda's human resource base, particularly the primary education system and to support the goal of providing universal access by 2010.

Immediate objectives include: increasing enrolment and attendance, reducing dropout rates and improving the learning capacity in primary schools, paying special attention to girls, orphans and other vulnerable children by ensuring adequate food intake.

The project provides up to 170,000 pupils with one daily hot meal of maize meal, beans, oil and salt. The meal acts as an incentive for parents to enroll and retain their children in school, and also provides an incentive for the children themselves to come to school. Take-home rations are given to girls attending primary grades 4 through 6, provided they are not absent for more than three days per month. Each girl's family receives 3.6 kg of oil monthly. The project expects to increase participation, capacity and motivation of communities and families to ensure that their children are educated.

Preliminary assessments to date show a dramatic increase in school enrolment and decline in drop out rates. In spite of this success, funding shortfalls continue to plague this project. Lack of resources that initially delayed the project's implementation continues to persist forcing delays in food deliveries to schools. To date, the project has received contributions amounting to 40 percent of the total cost. The impact the lack of funding exacts a heavy toll on the day-to-day lives of these children is significant – the project will not be able to reach the targeted 170,000 children unless further contributions are secured.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A	April 2003



## SOMALIA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10191.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	2 899 754
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	45 906 072
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	63 198
<b>Period:</b>	January 2003 - December 2005

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WFP has been implementing a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in Somalia since 1999, which provides a broad framework for integrated rehabilitation. WFP's strategy has been to contain the worsening situation in vulnerable parts through well-targeted food-for-work interventions. In addition to the ongoing rehabilitation efforts in less affected regions, WFP has recently resumed relief food distribution in Gedo and parts of Bay and Bakool regions. The goal is to contribute to the improvement of household food security in Somalia. The specific objectives are to (a) increase household food consumption for vulnerable people through provision of adequate food; (b) improve nutritional status of vulnerable people, especially women and children; and (c) support vulnerable populations to create productive assets and resources that enable them to improve their livelihoods.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The current food security situation indicates serious food vulnerability for about 500,000 people throughout Somalia. Areas of high vulnerability are Gedo, parts of Bay/Bakool in the south, and Sool/Sanaag in the north. Although the 2002 primary *gu* cropping season looks promising in the main sorghum producing

areas of Bay, the crop situation is uncertain in other high potential sorghum producing areas in Bakool and Hiran regions. However, even if the harvest yield is above average, it is unlikely to alleviate the food shortages because of a combination of the following factors that have continued to exacerbate the food insecurity situation: (a) the protracted livestock ban; (b) rangeland and grazing depletion due to the ban; (c) inaccessibility and lack of water availability; (d) unpredictable and volatile market; and (e) failure of both the 2001 *gu* and *deyr* harvests in some parts, which means families will take longer to recover.

WFP's food-for-work interventions that enable families to protect their livelihoods and at the same time rehabilitate local infrastructure, are ongoing throughout the country. The food-for-work activities focus on provision of water through rehabilitation of wells and water catchments, re-establishment of roads, schools and other community assets.

Gedo region is worst hit by food crisis and is currently inaccessible, causing great concern to aid agencies. The United Nations suspended humanitarian operations in Gedo region in April 2002 due to renewed insecurity. WFP has recently gained access, where food shortages are reported to have reached critical levels, to restart relief food distribution.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	N/A

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## SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Southern Africa Crisis Response</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>EMOP 10200.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	10 255 850
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	507 273 091
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	992 459
<b>Period:</b>	July 2002 - June 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Complex and insidious social transformations are quietly destroying the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable in southern Africa. HIV/AIDS, successive crop failures, shortsighted governance and erratic droughts and floods have conspired to threaten the families and communities of 14.4 million people, roughly half of them in Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS rages unabated. Agricultural inputs for the current season have been insufficient. Rains have been erratic, with some areas experiencing floods, drought-like conditions and even frosts. From all indications, the current food crisis will continue and remain acute during 2003.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's EMOP reflects a regional response to the complex interaction between HIV/AIDS and the environmental, economic and governance related factors that have contributed to the current food security crisis in the region. In this context, WFP's implementation strategy aims to provide food aid to prevent the mortality of the most vulnerable people. Given an increasing number of people in need of food aid combined with a likely shortfall of resources, the strategy identifies geographic areas in which other indicators of vulnerability such as stunting and wasting and high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates coincide with high levels of

household food insecurity. The strategy prioritises the most vulnerable populations, such as people affected by HIV/AIDS. Without urgent, coordinated and sustained international engagement, an already unraveling region could soon slip into irreversible social and economic decay.

*Food aid does work.* After several bridging operations, WFP is implementing the Regional EMOP 10200.0 to meet the needs of 10.2 million people in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho. As a result, food availability has improved in Malawi, Lesotho and Mozambique, malnutrition figures appear to have stabilized in certain targeted areas and the region has not yet seen the radical increases in morbidity often associated with wide-scale food insecurity.

*Though catastrophe has so far been averted, crisis still looms.* Preliminary results from the SADC FANR Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee show an increase of nearly one million vulnerable, underscoring the urgency of continued donor support.

A budget revision is being processed. The commodity mix needed by the six participating countries will be reviewed, taking into account the updated figures for the increase in cost of commodities.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
April 2003	March 2003	March 2003	March 2003	March 2003

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## SRI LANKA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Relief and Recovery Assistance to Internally Displaced People in Sri Lanka</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	PRRO 10067.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	264 530
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	22 854 340
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	65 120
<b>Period:</b>	January 2002 - December 2004

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The human suffering and displacement arising from nearly two decades of armed conflict in Sri Lanka are considerable. It is estimated that over 64,000 lives have been lost and close to one million people have been displaced and continue to bear the brunt of destruction and tremendous physical and psychological hardship. In addition, local host communities have been adversely affected by supporting large numbers of displaced people with limited local resources.

The current peace process, facilitated by the Norwegian government, has gained momentum during the last half of 2002 and there is optimism that a lasting, peaceful solution will be found. This optimism within the country has led to the spontaneous return of almost 250,000 IDPs during 2002. WFP is expanding its activities to the host communities of these returning IDPs in an effort to support community-based food-for-work schemes to rehabilitate damaged or neglected basic community infrastructure.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The core objective of the PRRO is to provide food assistance to cover the food gap of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people. It entails relief food

rations and recovery activities, complementing Government efforts aimed at restoring self-reliance. The strategy of the PRRO is to support peace-building initiatives through rehabilitation and recovery activities that will concentrate on food-for-work community-based schemes targeting local host populations, especially in areas of IDP return. It is also providing a safety-net for the most vulnerable conflict-affected people. A much-expanded supplementary feeding programme targeting children from 6 to 36 months and expectant and nursing women, complemented by nutrition education, is commencing only slowly due to a prior lack of CSB. Vocational skill development, for income-generating activities, is another component that enhances greater livelihood opportunities. Food is also being used as an incentive to increase children's participation in psycho-social programmes, which provide basic catch-up schooling and counselling services. WFP and UNICEF are contemplating collaboration for an emergency type education and school feeding assistance in the North under this PRRO. This potential component will be designed in early 2003 and may require another budget revision to provide the required resources.

Although the commodity pipeline has improved in recent months, if all of the approved components of the PRRO are operational in 2003 at the targeted levels, there will be shortfalls in all of the commodities and breaks in the food pipeline in the following months:

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
March 2003	June 2003	N/A	March 2003	March 2003

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## SUDAN

Title:	Food Assistance to Sudanese Populations Affected by War and Natural Disasters	Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees	Educational Support	Water Harvesting
<b>Project number:</b>	EMOP 10 048.1	PRRO 10 122.0	CP 10 105.0 Act 1	CP 10 105.0 Act 2
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	2 949 000	55 000	344 000	36 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	143 645 800	7 438 623	39 400 000	6 500 000
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	175 869	15 475	76 000	13 000
<b>Period:</b>	April 2002 - March 2003	May 2002 - December 2003	January 2002 - December 2006	January 2002 - December 2006

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The many years of civil war in Sudan have been the main cause of food insecurity and population displacement. With the on-going peace process, the Government of Sudan and the SPLA/M (Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement) agreed to a cessation of hostilities and to granting unimpeded humanitarian access to areas, which were inaccessible during the past few years. As a result of a temporary interruption of the voluntary repatriation process, a total of 91,000 Eritrean refugees still remain in Sudan.

The country programme comprises two activities aimed to a) increase and stabilize school attendance, relieve short term-hunger; reduce gender disparities and improve facilities in girls' schools; and b) improve access to water resources through construction and rehabilitation of hafirs, micro dams and hand-dug wells in rural areas.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The main objectives of the EMOP are to save lives, improve and sustain the nutritional status of vulnerable populations and promote peace building. With the unimpeded access agreement, coverage of the EMOP has significantly increased with an additional beneficiary caseload of 585,000. A new EMOP, that will cover needs from April 2003 to March 2004 is under preparation with an estimated requirement of 137,000 tons of food.

The refugee repatriation has not taken effect due to the temporary closure of the Sudanese/Eritrean border. To this effect, a budget increase has been submitted for EB approval in February 2003 requesting some 11,000 tons worth US\$ 4.9 million. In 2002, there has been a consistent shortfall of resources under the PRRO. WFP was obliged to reduce the ration scale. If the pipeline does not improve, it is feared that there could be a further deterioration of the nutritional status of the refugees.

Commencing in 2002, the CP's activities were partially implemented using the carry-over stocks from previous projects. During 2002, counterpart staff training was done, cooking utensils were supplied and ARGOS devices were installed. Hafir work was done in 36 sites.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
10 048.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Immediate
10 122.0	N/A	Immediate	Immediate	March 2003	Immediate
CP Act 1	May 2003	March 2003	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate
CP Act 2	June 2003	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	Immediate

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## UGANDA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	PRRO 10121.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 496 563
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	188 271 098
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	322 002
<b>Period:</b>	April 2002 - March 2005

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Northern Uganda is facing the worst humanitarian crisis for years. Since June 2002, the protracted insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda (Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts) has intensified and expanded to affect neighbouring Lira and Apac districts. The LRA continue to attack, ambush vehicles, abduct, kill people, loot food and property and torch huts. The civilian population has fled to 60 isolated "protected camps" in northern Uganda with no access to arable land and limited social services. Over 800,000 people – in comparison to 522,000 people in July 2002 – are currently displaced and/or affected by crop failure. In addition, 150,000 refugees in 66 settlements in eight districts of Uganda are in need of food assistance. The major humanitarian corridors outside Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Adjumani municipalities are highly insecure and inaccessible without heavy military escort.

With worsening security situation, the humanitarian needs have continuously increased. Prior to June 2002, WFP assistance through PRRO 10121.0 was expected to meet the net food gap (difference between own production and market access to meet the minimal dietary requirement of 2,100 kilocalories/person/day) of IDPs, which averaged 30 percent of total minimal dietary re-

quirement. The remaining 70 percent was met by the IDPs through their own production and purchase.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Due to the increasing insecurity, the IDPs have almost totally lost access to their fields and consequently their August/September 2002 harvest. This and the general disruption of economic activities have constrained the food acquisition strategies of the IDPs, who now completely depend on food aid for their survival. WFP is preparing a budget revision to take into consideration the increased caseload of IDPs and refugees in Uganda previously covered under the Regional PRRO 10062.0 and changes in food ration for IDPs.

The Government of Uganda is likely to pursue a two-pronged approach to the LRA insurgency in northern Uganda, including the option of peaceful negotiation of the conflict and pursuing the LRA in southern Sudan and northern Uganda during the dry season in January-February 2003. This has the humanitarian implication of increased vulnerability of IDPs as they continue to shelter in camps; widening food gaps for IDPs, drought-affected communities and refugees in settlements.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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## WEST AFRICA COASTAL

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returning Refugees in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10064.1</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	789 430
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	56 817 004
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	98 792
<b>Period:</b>	January - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 2003, WFP plans to continue its assistance to the West Africa Coastal region, which is once again being dominated by emergency food requirements.

The political and security situation in the West Africa Coastal region has been in a state of deep crisis for many years. With no sustainable political solution in sight in Liberia, the humanitarian situation there is expected to remain critical through 2003 and the prospects for recovery in neighbouring Guinea and Sierra Leone are likely to suffer as a result. Moreover, with violence and conflict escalating in western Côte d'Ivoire, the already precarious humanitarian situation risks to deteriorate even further and reach regional dimensions. Many refugees are forced to flee, many back to war-torn Liberia.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The situation in the region throughout 2002 has been characterised by the following elements:

- the intensification of conflict in Liberia, creating a new population of internally displaced persons (184,000 assisted by WFP as of December 2002) and a fresh influx of Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire;
- the situation in Guinea has stabilized and therefore most IDPs have gone back to normal livelihoods. WFP is assisting 35,000 Sierra Leonean refugees and 40,000 Liberian refugees. It is planned that the Sierra Leonean refugees will return in the course of 2003, however there is a continuous flow of Liberian refugees into Guinea;
- the significant progress for the consolidation of peace and the stabilisation of Sierra Leone allowed WFP to assist 154,360 IDPs and 38,000 returning refugees from Liberia and Guinea to begin rebuilding their lives;
- the humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire steadily deteriorated, especially in the western part of the country.

These population displacements compounded by insecurity have been the major factor generating food insecurity in the region for more than a decade, thereby adding considerable strain on the limited coping mechanisms accessible to these populations. If pipeline problems continued, rations for newly arrived refugees or freshly displaced people, who are extremely vulnerable, will have to be cut.

Given the complex nature of this operation – with frequent movements across national borders, donors are urged to make pledges for the region as a whole, and not earmark their contributions for a particular country or component.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
March 2003	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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## WESTERN SAHEL DROUGHT

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Emergency Assistance to People Affected by Drought and Crop Failure</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>EMOP 10249.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	578 550
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	27 876 478
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	55 365
<b>Period:</b>	January - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The main objectives of this sub-regional EMOP are as follows:

- to respond to the immediate food needs of most affected and vulnerable communities and to address the increasing malnutrition rates;
- to bridge the gap for food availability and address food insecurity in the areas likely to be affected during the 2003 lean season;
- to put in place early preparedness and adequate management capacity mechanisms to face a possible major food crisis in the Sahel region during 2003 or beyond (as per the main recommendations of the regional contingency planning report carried out by WFP mid-2002 in all the nine Sahelian countries).

578,550 people will be assisted (over 60 percent women), the majority in Mauritania (around 420,000 people needing an estimated 43,000 tons of food). Some 74,000 people will be assisted with 4,000 tons of food in Mali, and 84,000 in Gambia, Senegal and Cape Verde with 7,700 tons of food.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The duration of the operation is twelve months, including nine months of food distribution and three months to assess the results and impact of the operation

Distributions to beneficiaries will take place on a quarterly basis. By launching the operation as early as January 2003 or during the first quarter of the year for the first group of beneficiaries, WFP will be able to prevent the deterioration of the food situation resulting from an early start of the lean period.

Starting in May and during the second quarter of the year, the intervention benefiting the second group (free distributions, food for community activities) will aim at supporting affected populations during the dry season by preventing migration and providing them with food supplies. In the majority of the affected countries, this part of the year coincides with the activities of preparation of the fields for which the farmers must make considerable efforts under conditions of chronic food deficit. The third distribution period, common to both groups, covers the months of July, August and September. These months are the most critical phase of the lean period. The months of June and July are the sowing season, which is humid in normal years.

Early intervention is crucial. Malnutrition rates in some areas of Mauritania are already at crisis levels and risk of massive starvation due to lack of food are very high between June and September 2003, not only in Mauritania but also in the other countries covered by the EMOP. A lack or a delay in the response now will lead to a very large-scale famine in western Sahel, if the 2003 rainy season is as erratic as the previous ones.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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## ZAMBIA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Food Assistance for Refugees from Angola and DR Congo</b>
<b>Project number:</b>	<b>PRRO 10071.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	117 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	24 996 831
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	52 122
<b>Period:</b>	January 2002 - December 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Zambia has maintained an open door policy for asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, mainly Angola and the Great Lakes Region: DR Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. The total number of refugees in the country is estimated at 275,000. Refugees from Angola constitute about 80 percent of the total refugee population in the country, while refugees from DR Congo constitute about 18 percent. About 49 percent of refugees (134,000) are spontaneously settled while the rest are accommodated in two settlements and four refugee camps in Western, North-western, Northern, Luapula and Eastern provinces of the country. The policy of the Government is to allocate land (2.5 hectares/family) for refugees in settlements, while WFP food assistance is provided for two harvesting seasons to enable refugees to settle and produce their own food. Only the vulnerable groups, who cannot produce their own food, continue to receive WFP food assistance. Some 30,000 refugees in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements are now self-sufficient in food production and no longer receive WFP food assistance. However, with the increased influx of refugees during 1999/2000 and 2001 from both Angola and DR Congo, this policy is no longer maintained and as a result, refugees depend on WFP food assistance for survival for longer periods. WFP has thus been obliged to revert to emergency programming rather than focusing on development-oriented activities.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO10071.0 currently assists 15,000 beneficiaries, mainly women and children. Influx from both Angola and DR Congo has stabilized during 2002. According to the preliminary results of the recent extensive registration exercise undertaken by UNHCR/government in all settlements and camps, the number of food beneficiaries in some camps has decreased by 12 – 15% because approximately 4,000 refugees from Meheba and Mayukwayukwa have departed spontaneously for Angola on their own after the Cease-fire Agreement between UNITA and the Government.

A Joint (WFP/UNHCR) food assessment mission took place in January 2003. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), CARE, World Vision and Zambia Red Cross Society/ IFRC are the implementing partners responsible for both EDPs management and food distribution. Monthly co-ordination meetings (UNHCR, WFP, the Government and Implementing NGOs) are held at field as well as country level to review operations and solve problems facing implementation. Hammer mills, for grinding the maize grain, are provided by WFP and managed by women's clubs in camps.

Voluntary repatriation of 40,000 Angolan refugees is planned to start in mid 2003 by UNHCR and another 20,000 in 2004. Depending on circumstances, these refugees may be given two/three months rations to take with them. The Zambia and Angola WFP Country Offices will jointly consider this situation.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
April 2003	May 2003	June 2003	N/A	May 2003

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## 2002 IN RETROSPECT

1. The World Food Programme wishes to thank donors for their continuing generosity in 2002. Contributions confirmed last year against operational activities reached almost US\$1.8 billion, slightly below the record level in 2001. The Programme resourced four million metric tons to meet the net needs of the hungry poor, estimated at 4.8 million metric tons.

2. The strong support is particularly appreciated as last year some donors warned WFP of expected reductions in level of contributions. The warning came at the beginning of 2002 when net requirements stood at 3.9 million metric tons of food and WFP was already starting to address the unfolding emergency in Southern Africa while the crisis in Afghanistan was still at its peak and there was fading hope of possible decreases in global needs.

3. At US\$215 million, contributions to **development activities** decreased by US\$57 million. The majority of contributions were confirmed in the second part of 2002, thus rendering the timely resourcing of operations extremely difficult. Against the estimated 2002 requirements amounting to 1.2 million metric tons, worth US\$ 470 million, WFP could resource 665,254 metric tons, valued at US\$ 262 million.

4. Although for **protracted relief and recovery operations** (PRROs) contributions have decreased in 2002 by 14 percent to US\$474 million, these covered 96 percent of PRRO net requirements, amounting to US\$494 million.

5. This extremely generous level of contributions, however, does not mean that all PRROs were fully resourced and able to meet all the beneficiaries' needs at the field level. Due to the timing of contributions, donor directing resources to certain operations and earmarking of specific commodities and also taking into

account the several month lead-time between the confirmation of contributions and their actual delivery and distribution, a number of PRROs (even those that received significant contributions) experienced serious pipeline breaks which resulted in distribution gaps, ration reductions and increased levels of malnutrition among beneficiaries. In operations where directed contributions exceeded 2002 net requirements (such as in West Africa Coastal, Cambodia, etc.), these tonnages will actually be distributed in 2003, offsetting 2003 gross PRRO requirements. Of particular concern is the fact that multilateral funding for PRROs is on a rapidly decreasing trend and could fall as low as four percent of the expected contributions in 2003.

6. For **special operations** contributions have decreased from US\$53 million to US\$37 million, resulting in an overall shortfall of US\$26 million;

7. The only increase in contributions has been for **emergency operations** (EMOPs) for which some US\$20 million more (or two percent) were received compared to 2001. Against EMOP 2002 net needs of almost 2.8 million metric tons, worth approximately US\$1.4 billion, donors responded pledging a total of US\$ one billion. The Programme mobilized almost two and half million tons of food aid to reach almost 43 million people through emergency operations in 51 countries. The majority of beneficiaries were victims of natural disasters, compounded by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Overall, approximately 76 percent of the emergency net requirements were met through new contributions.

8. Though donor response was massive, some operations remained underfunded or did not receive contributions in a timely manner, which resulted in serious pipeline breaks. At the same time, almost 40 percent of contributions to EMOPs were directed to operations in Southern Africa region.

9. In 2002, allocations from the Immediate Response Account in 2002 reached a record US\$36 million. The IRA funds have been instrumental in kick-starting major emergency operations and responding to increased beneficiary caseloads. Nevertheless, contributions to the IRA remained at the low 2001 level of US\$ 12.5 million only.

10. The composition of WFP activities has changed substantially over the last several years with the dramatic increase in emergency requirements. The current target level of US\$35 million per year is not commensurate with the volume of operations. To prevent the depletion of the account, single IRA allocations rarely exceed US\$3 million per operation. Consequently, WFP is hampered in achieving an optimal response to new, complex emergencies and some smaller relief operations because of insufficient untied cash and the unpredictable level and receipt time of resources.

## 2002 Net Relief Requirements and Shortfalls (as at 31 December 2002)

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2002 Net Needs (2)		2002 Shortfalls						Total 2002 Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	
<b>Active Operations</b>														
<b>Eastern Africa (ODK)</b>														
CONGO, Rep. of	E	062870	Congolese Refugees	31-Dec-02	171 000	2 496	2.4	818	-	-	25	843	0.8	34%
CONGO, Rep. of	X	062650	War Affected	31-Dec-03	171 000	4 354	4.1	-	59	-	917	976	0.9	22%
D.R. CONGO	X	062740	b War Victims	30-Jun-03	1 290 830	43 975	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
DJIBOUTI	E	100990	Drought Victims	30-Dec-02	95 900	6 925	3.7	-	1 040	76	100	1 216	0.6	18%
DJIBOUTI	X	101340	Assist. to Refugees	30-Aug-03	25 605	6 161	1.9	-	400	66	-	466	0.1	8%
ERITREA	E	100520	Assist. to War-affected People	30-Jun-03	488 000	53 424	21.6	16 217	0.3	-	200	16 417	6.6	31%
ERITREA	E	100490	Drought and Crop Failure	30-Jun-03	700 000	25 854	10.3	11 012	966	827	521	13 326	5.3	52%
ETHIOPIA	E	101970	Internally Displaced Persons	31-Dec-02	75 500	6 615	3.0	523	132	71	-	726	0.3	11%
ETHIOPIA	E	100301	Drough Affected	31-Mar-03	3 000 000	225 189	90.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
ETHIOPIA	X	101270	Sudanese, Somali and Kenyan Refugees	30-Jun-04	160 000	4 011	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
GREAT LAKES	X	100620	Food Aid for Relief	31-Jan-03	1 120 000	98 151	55.2	-	-	21	-	21	0.0	0%
KENYA	X	062260	Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30-Sep-03	224 000	38 838	22.3	-	1 235	511	-	1 746	1.0	4%
SOMALIA	X	060730	Relief and Recovery	31-Dec-02	1 320 000	7 979	7.1	-	221	-	58	279	0.2	3%
SUDAN	E	100481	b War and Drought Affected People	31-Mar-03	1 270 000	120 606	98.5	-	3 624	2 317	4 345	10 286	8.4	9%
SUDAN	X	101220	b Eritrean and Ethiopian Refugees	31-Dec-03	55 000	8 773	4.2	-	51	-	528	579	0.3	7%
UGANDA	X	061760	Refugees and IDPs	31-Dec-02	981 820	1 244	0.6	111	-	-	-	111	0.05	9%
UGANDA	X	101210	Refugees and IDPs	31-Mar-05	1 029 415	53 790	31.5	11 201	-	2 978	95	14 274	8.4	27%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>9 871 250</b>	<b>708 385</b>	<b>397.7</b>	<b>39 882</b>	<b>7 728</b>	<b>6 867</b>	<b>6 789</b>	<b>61 266</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Southern Africa (ODJ)</b>														
ANGOLA	X	100541	War Affected People	31-Dec-03	1 240 000	101 871	77.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
MADAGASCAR	E	102360	Crisis/Drought Affected	31-Mar-03	8 000	9 200	4.2	6 885	1 391	260	664	9 200	4.2	100%
MALAWI	E	101520	b Refugees	31-Dec-02	8 000	1 635	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NAMIBIA	E	101450	Angolan Refugees	31-Dec-02	23 000	5 006	2.2	111	11	48	202	372	0.2	7%
SOUTHERN AFRICA	E	102000	b Crisis Response	30-Jun-03	10 255 850	627 485	322.2	-	35 271	1 008	-	36 279	18.6	6%
ZAMBIA	X	100710	Food Assistance to Refugees	31-Dec-03	117 000	23 292	11.2	556	-	-	-	556	0.3	2%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>11 651 850</b>	<b>768 489</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>7 552</b>	<b>36 673</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>46 407</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>6%</b>

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2002 Net Needs (2)		2002 Shortfalls					Total 2002 Shortfalls vs Net Needs	
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	(MT %)
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	
<b>West Africa (ODD)</b>														
BURKINA FASO	E	10245	Assistance to Burkinabe Fleeing Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire	20-Dec-02	14 000	399	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CAPE VERDE	E	101980	Vulnerable Affected by Bad Harvest	30-Dec-02	30 000	556	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CAPE VERDE	E	102070	Vulnerable Affected by Bad Harvest	31-Dec-02	30 000	2 727	1.2	-	-	2	1	3	0.1	0%
COTE d'IVOIRE	E	102430	IDPs	28-Jan-03	15 000	443	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
COTE d'IVOIRE	E	102440	Conflict Victims	31-Aug-03	94 000	1 776	1.3	-	84	-	-	84	0.1	5%
GHANA	E	102420	Refugees fFleeing conflict in Côte d'Ivoire	13-Dec-02	20 000	570	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
GUINEA BISSAU	X	101480	Food Aid for Rehabilitation	30-Jun-03	115 750	2 947	2.0	-	-	454	-	454	0.3	15%
MALI	X	058041	Victims of Conflict	30-Jun-03	305 000	3 765	1.9	1 211	-	9	6	1 226	0.6	33%
MALI	E	102470	Returnees	30-Apr-03	33 000	475	0.2	100	50	25	-	175	0.1	37%
MAURITANIA	E	101470	Vulnerable Populations	31-Dec-02	139 000	16 231	7.7	3 285	327	6	-	3 618	1.7	22%
NIGER	E	102460	Returnees	28-Jan-03	15 000	443	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
SENEGAL	E	100770	Populations Affected by Conflict	31-Dec-02	123 900	1 572	1.1	-	231	192	-	423	0.3	27%
SENEGAL	X	101880	Food Assistance to Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-03	75,837	1 650	1.0	884	372	190	8	1 454	0.9	88%
WEST AFRICA COAST	X	100640	IDPs & Returning Refugees	31-Dec-02	835 000	67 770	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	101500	People Affected by Armed Conflict	31-Dec-02	55 000	2 797	1.3	377	342	22	22	763	0.4	27%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	10038.0	b Congolese Refugees	31-Dec-02	10 000	431	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	X	10189.0	People Affected by Armed Conflicts	31-Dec-03	170 250	2 979	0.9	2 033	399	174	373	2 979	0.9	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>1 959 900</b>	<b>107 530</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>7 890</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>11 179</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Eastern Europe (ODR)</b>														
ALBANIA	X	101650	Assis. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	63 000	4 079	2.2	-	-	56	30	86	0.1	2%
ARMENIA	X	100530	Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	140 000	2 391	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
AZERBAIJAN	X	061210	Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-02	120 000	10 643	5.3	2 161	674	145	562	3 541	1.8	33%
GEORGIA	X	061221	Vulnerable Groups	30-Mar-03	454 000	1 618	0.8	-	147	-	264	411	0.2	25%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	E	061972	IDPs in the North Caucasus	31-Dec-02	335 000	12 712	5.3	2 296	-	-	68	2 364	1.0	19%
YUGOSLAVIA, FR of	X	101160	Relief and Recovery of Refugees	31-Dec-03	174 000	13 572	6.9	5 064	-	-	292	5 356	2.7	39%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>1 112 000</b>	<b>45 015</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>9 521</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>11 758</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Latin America and Caribbean (ODM)</b>														
CENTRAL AM. REG.	X	060890	Victims of Hurricane Mitch	28-Feb-03	1 110 000	19 426	11.1	11 299	906	1 188	1 266	14 659	8.4	75%
COLOMBIA	X	061390	Internally Displaced	31-May-03	227 000	4 645	1.7	3 962	135	47	146	4 290	1.6	92%
DOMINICAN REP.	X	062020	Hurricane Georges	01-May-03	33 112	4 405	2.5	3 000	329	286	730	4 345	2.5	99%
EQUADOR	E	102500	Volcano Eruption El Reventador	03-Feb-03	3 000	94	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
GUATEMALA	E	101740	Drought Affected and Malnourished Children	28-Feb-03	169 371	8 553	4.9	2 144	507	77	643	3 371	1.9	39%
HAITI	E	102620	Drought Affected Population in the Far West	15-Feb-03	75 000	80	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>1 617 483</b>	<b>37 203</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20 405</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>2 785</b>	<b>26 665</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>72%</b>

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2002 Net Needs (2)		2002 Shortfalls					Total 2002 Shortfalls vs	
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	Net Needs
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mill)	
<b>Middle East, Central Asia and Mediterranean (ODC)</b>														
AFGHANISTAN	E	101550	Refugees and Vulnerable Populations	30-Jun-03	9 885 000	550 170	288.3	42 551	426	12 959	-	55 936	29.3	10%
ALGERIA	X	101720	Western Sahara Refugees	31-Aug-04	155 430	10 941	5.1	-	-	77	-	77	0.1	1%
IRAN	X	061260	Assist. to Afghan & Iraqi Refugees	31-Dec-02	115 000	10 379	2.8	3 372	283	368	221	4 243	1.1	41%
IRAQ	X	060850	Vulnerable Groups	13-Jun-03	109 000	3 932	3.0	-	-	-	165	165	0.1	4%
PAKISTAN	E	100431	Assistance to Afghan Refugees	31-Dec-02	288 000	22 072	7.5	2 565	-	324	188	3 077	1.0	14%
PAKISTAN	E	101710	Assistance to Drought Affected Persons	31-May-03	343 000	20 500	7.8	17 164	200	111	-	17 475	6.6	85%
PAKISTAN	E	102280	Assistance to Afghan Refugees	30-Sep-03	288 000	16 166	6.1	13 284	1 555	819	508	16 166	6.1	100%
PALESTINIAN TERR.	E	101900	Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife	30-Jun-03	500 000	41 217	18.3	4 959	-	1	501	5 461	2.4	13%
TAJIKISTAN	X	060871	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	575 000	31 176	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
TAJIKISTAN	E	062880	Crop Failure	31-Dec-02	1 160 000	9 969	6.3	69	4 917	1 314	-	6 300	4.4	63%
YEMEN, REP. OF	X	060901	Food Assist. for Refugees in Yemen	31-Dec-02	20 000	8 098	4.6	4 863	354	413	137	5 767	3.3	71%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>12 995 000</b>	<b>724 620</b>	<b>367.4</b>	<b>88 827</b>	<b>7 735</b>	<b>16 386</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>114 666</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Asia (ODB)</b>														
BANGLADESH	X	100451	Assist. to Myanmar Refugees	31-Dec-02	26 000	4 996	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CAMBODIA	X	060381	Rehabilitation Programme	31-Dec-03	1 438 334	3 937	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
INDONESIA	X	100690	IDPs/Urban Poor	31-Dec-03	2,100,000	59 060	20.2	-	325	487	-	812	0.3	1%
KOREA DPR	E	101410	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-02	6 400 000	327 457	116.8	23 910	-	-	-	23 910	9.5	7.3%
LAOS	E	063110	Assist. to Flood -affected People	31-Dec-02	103 000	1 500	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
MYANMAR	X	100661	Assist. to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-04	863 250	4 942	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NEPAL	X	100581	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-03	102 100	9 877	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
SRI LANKA	X	100670	b Assist. to Conflict Affected People	31-Dec-04	217 030	16 559	5.3	3 659	621	162	-	4 442	1.4	27%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>9 149 714</b>	<b>428 328</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>27 569</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29 164</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Sub-total Active Operations</b>					<b>48 357 197</b>	<b>2 819 569</b>	<b>1 438.3</b>	<b>201 646</b>	<b>57 585</b>	<b>28 092</b>	<b>13 783</b>	<b>301 106</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Completed Operations</b>														
AFGHANISTAN REG.	E	101260	c Drought Victims, IDPs and Refugees	30-Mar-02	7 500 000	51 557	26.8	2 193	-	8	2 613	4 814	2.5	9%
ALBANIA	E	102380	Assis. to Flood Affected	31-Oct-02	30 000	322	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
ALGERIA	X	062340	c Western Sahara Refugees	31-Aug-02	155 000	12 784	6.0	2 262	-	262	761	3 285	1.5	26%
ANGOLA	X	100540	c War Affected People	30-Jun-02	1 040 000	105 739	77.5	16 434	2 099	-	7 070	25 603	18.8	24%
BALKANS REGIONAL	E	061362	c Refugees and Social Cases	30-Jun-02	661 000	3 000	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	101940	b Assistance to IDPs	30-Jul-02	6 000	287	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CUBA	E	102390	Assistance to People Affected by Hurricane Isidore and Lili	30-Nov-02	33 400	651	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
D.R. CONGO	E	101660	c Assist. To People Affected by Volcano Eruption	24-Apr-02	350 000	17 392	12.0	8 831	1 449	722	1 942	12 944	8.9	74%

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2002 Net Needs (2)		2002 Shortfalls					Total 2002 Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)	
						Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total		Total
						(MT)	(US\$ Mill)							
EL SALVADOR	E	10022.0	b Assist. To People Affected by Earthquake	30-Jun-02	50 000	3 026	1.5	2 469	254	75	228	3 026	1.5	100%
ETHIOPIA	E	060801	c Internally Displaced Persons	31-Dec-02	75 000	6 616	4.2	-	438	288	200	926	0.6	14%
ETHIOPIA	E	100300	b Victims of Natural Disaster	30-Jun-02	2 000 000	136 875	64.7	28 376	-	-	-	28 376	13.4	21%
ETHIOPIA	X	061800	c Sudanese, Somali and Kenyan Refugees	30-Jun-02	151 501	6 155	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
GABON	E	100500	b Refugees from Congo	30-Sep-02	12 000	161	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
INDONESIA	X	061950	c Sudanese, Somali and Kenyan Refugees	30-Jun-02	2 400 000	9 077	3.8	8 554	138	-	-	8 692	3.7	96%
IRAN	E	102270	Earthquake Victims	31-Aug-02	25 000	422	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
KENYA	E	100850	c Drought	15-Apr-02	3 162 000	40 448	19.9	7 119	-	-	-	7 119	3.5	18%
KENYA	E	100851	Drought	31-Oct-02	2 595 535	77 696	39.1	51 408	5 407	378	6 132	63 325	31.9	82%
LESOTHO	E	102030	f Relief for Severe Food Shortage	30-Aug-02	97 600	4 569	2.2	1 735	97	36	-	1 868	0.9	41%
MADAGASCAR	E	062900	c Drought	30-Jun-02	97 500	1 245	0.6	3	152	-	-	155	0.1	12%
MALAWI	E	100560	c Flood Victims	30-Jun-02	208 500	4 211	1.6	795	649	267	335	2 046	0.8	49%
MALAWI	E	101530	c Natural Disaster	31-May-02	255 000	11 375	4.6	5 680	1 137	-	237	7 054	2.9	62%
MALAWI	E	102010	f Food Shortage	30-Sep-02	2 100 000	55 022	32.2	20 470	6 593	-	7 447	34 510	20.2	63%
MAURITANIA	E	101640	c Crop Deficit Affected	30-Mar-02	7 652	459	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
MOZAMBIQUE	E	062252	c Flood Victims	20-Apr-02	170 000	9 372	4.4	5 323	89	237	371	6 020	2.9	64%
MOZAMBIQUE	E	101860	f Crop Failure	31-Jul-02	400 000	19 603	10.4	4 010	365	-	736	5 111	2.7	26%
MYANMAR	X	100660	c Assistance to Returnees and Vuln. Grps.	30-Jun-02	259 000	2 000	0.7	1 850	-	-	-	1 850	0.6	93%
NIGER	E	10068.0	c Food shortages	30-Sep-02	7 170	939	0.4	430	-	-	-	430	0.2	46%
PALESTINIAN TERR.	X	062140	c Social Safety Net Schemes	31-Mar-02	104 000	3 052	1.1	2 494	-	368	190	3 052	1.1	100%
PALESTINIAN TERR.	E	100720	c Conflict Affected	30-Aug-02	267 500	23 331	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
PERU	E	101020	c Victims of Earthquake	30-May-02	30 000	989	0.7	840	100	50	-	989	0.7	100%
SENEGAL	E	101670	c Victims of Natural Disaster	15-Feb-02	250 000	500	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
SRI LANKA	E	101190	c Assistance to Drought Victims	30-Sep-02	300 000	10 991	4.0	7 150	1 424	-	-	8 574	3.1	78%
SYRIA	E	102160	c Victims of Dam Collapse	10-Aug-02	10 000	272	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
SUDAN	E	100480	c War/Drought-affected People	30-Apr-02	2 970 000	21 581	21.4	14 626	2 759	-	1 886	19 271	19.1	89%
SUDAN	X	061890	b Eritrean/Ethiopian Refugees	30-Apr-02	110 000	590	0.3	-	56	-	234	290	0.1	49%
SWAZILAND	E	102060	f Food Shortage	30-Aug-02	144,000	4 190	2.1	1 317	200	216	-	1 733	0.9	41%
ZAMBIA	E	101200	f Drought Affected People	31-Jul-02	1 288 590	45 602	20.3	9 925	-	-	587	10 512	4.7	23%
ZIMBABWE	E	101400	f Drought/Flood-affected People	30-Nov-02	558 000	77 767	44.7	8 132	3 821	537	2 972	15 462	8.9	20%
<b>Sub-Total Completed Operations</b>					<b>10 668 070</b>	<b>769 868</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>212 426</b>	<b>27 226</b>	<b>3 444</b>	<b>33 940</b>	<b>277 036</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>59 025 267</b>	<b>3 589 436</b>	<b>1 861.1</b>	<b>414 071</b>	<b>84 811</b>	<b>31 536</b>	<b>47 723</b>	<b>578 141</b>	<b>303.8</b>	<b>16%</b>

**Definitions:**

X = Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation; E = Emergency Operation; x = Operation pending approval, figures still to be confirmed; nyd = not yet determined; c = completed; b = budget revision requiring increases; f = foded in new operation

1) For operations terminated in 2002 followed up by other operations initiated in 2002, beneficiary numbers are counted only once: only the largest caseload is included in the computation of beneficiary numbers (the smaller caseload is set in parenthesis).

2) 2002 Net Needs: projected level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2002 based on most recent assessment, minus any carry-over stocks or carry-over contributions.

## 2002 Contributions\* to WFP (as at 31 December 2002)

<i><b>DONORS</b></i>	<i><b>Total Amount (US\$)</b></i>	<i><b>Development (US\$)</b></i>	<i><b>Emergency (US\$)</b></i>	<i><b>IRA (US\$)</b></i>	<i><b>PRRO (US\$)</b></i>	<i><b>SO (US\$)</b></i>	<i><b>Others** (US\$)</b></i>
USA	928 788 992	65 761 055	579 884 348	50 000	273 335 230	9 203 829	554 530
EC	178 463 574	-	119 296 419	-	50 217 725	6 454 904	2 494 526
UK	95 727 304	1 928 103	69 822 936	493 790	5 726 267	10 613 351	7 142 857
JAPAN	92 619 865	8 148 624	47 889 953	400 001	35 616 284	-	565 003
GERMANY	60 295 707	20 967 800	26 408 491	-	11 101 247	712 394	1 105 775
NETHERLANDS	58 793 491	-	32 188 249	2 992 958	21 901 759	361 011	1 349 514
AUSTRALIA	50 290 918	13 023 806	19 632 905	-	17 609 207	-	25 000
CANADA	47 873 683	22 605 876	15 996 472	1 863 354	3 416 477	2 770 323	1 221 181
NORWAY	45 782 968	28 678 699	6 488 765	1 989 390	6 027 707	1 416 386	1 182 021
DENMARK	40 046 680	23 398 535	9 714 522	-	3 749 086	-	3 184 537
ITALY	37 323 229	9 490 300	22 549 088	-	2 896 576	260 960	2 126 305
SWEDEN	31 158 641	-	14 325 140	2 419 315	10 332 256	3 805 931	275 999
SWITZERLAND	24 154 531	2 095 165	10 109 341	1 236 216	8 006 602	1 377 561	1 329 646
FINLAND	17 446 884	7 942 906	7 580 628	490 364	1 129 714	-	303 272
KOREA, REP OF	16 190 859	100 000	15 933 086	-	-	-	157 773
FRANCE	14 089 400	1 368 091	1 859 143	-	10 392 061	-	470 105
KENYA	12 139 861	-	12 139 861	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	10 359 640	1 025 146	6 204 115	462 021	2 397 502	91 601	179 255
BELGIUM	8 288 381	433 243	3 510 168	132 358	3 942 118	-	270 494
INDIA	8 133 453	906 985	7 226 468	-	-	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	4 123 915	1 092 408	2 609 509	-	421 998	-	-
AUSTRIA	3 309 857	1 295 494	983 558	-	1 030 805	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	2 929 570	392 542	2 046 352	-	490 676	-	-
SPAIN	2 641 075	-	1 352 601	-	730 689	-	557 785
OMAN	2 000 000	-	2 000 000	-	-	-	-
CHINA	1 250 000	1 250 000	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	982 213	982 213	-	-	-	-	-
BANGLADESH	947 246	947 246	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	745 395	355 069	148 780	-	241 546	-	-

(cont.)

(cont.)

<b>TOP DONORS</b>	<b>Total Amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Development (US\$)</b>	<b>Emergency (US\$)</b>	<b>IRA (US\$)</b>	<b>PRRO (US\$)</b>	<b>SO (US\$)</b>	<b>Others** (US\$)</b>
CUBA	619 693	-	367 823	-	251 870	-	-
FAROE ISLANDS	329 412	-	329 412	-	-	-	-
POLAND	215 000	-	60 000	-	155 000	-	-
EGYPT	200 000	200 000	-	-	-	-	-
SRI LANKA	104 037	104 037	-	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA	100 000	-	100 000	-	-	-	-
NEPAL	100 000	-	-	-	100 000	-	-
ANDORRA	75 734	19 000	48 924	-	-	-	7 810
HUNGARY	65 000	-	-	-	-	-	65 000
SOUTH AFRICA	43 365	-	43 365	-	-	-	-
JORDAN	42 002	42 002	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	36 113	-	-	-	-	-	36 113
ERITREA	35 000	-	35 000	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	20 000	-	20 000	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	20 000	-	20 000	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	15 000	15 000	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	11 363	-	11 363	-	-	-	-
ALGERIA	10 000	-	10 000	-	-	-	-
HOLY SEE	10 000	-	-	10 000	-	-	-
SAN MARINO	7 929	-	7 929	-	-	-	-
PERU	7 000	7 000	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REP.	4 000	-	-	-	4 000	-	-
NICARAGUA	2 500	2 500	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	2 154	2 154	-	-	-	-	-
ANGOLA	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	1 500
PANAMA	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS/PRIVATE	6 401 700	575 309	4 071 743	-	1 587 086	37 562	130 000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1 805 376 834</b>	<b>215 157 308</b>	<b>1 043 026 457</b>	<b>12 539 767</b>	<b>472 811 488</b>	<b>37 105 813</b>	<b>24 736 001</b>

\* Contributions excluding bilaterals.

\*\* Others: includes non standard contributions, JPOs, and contributions for which the donor has not yet confirmed the allocation.

## 2003 Contributions\* to WFP (as at 30 January 2003)

DONORS	Total Amount (US\$)	Development (US\$)	Emergency (US\$)	IRA (US\$)	PRRO (US\$)	SO (US\$)	Others** (US\$)
USA	90 007 723	-	4 530 458	-	85 277 265	-	200 000
NETHERLANDS	28 893 529	-	10 897 704	3 549 061	14 446 764	-	-
GERMANY	24 016 702	22 949 290	-	-	-	-	1 067 412
SWEDEN	23 945 268	-	10 763 968	2 417 332	10 763 968	-	-
JAPAN	16 678 434	2 323 524	3 096 450	1 457 197	9 231 092	-	570 171
FRANCE	13 987 475	-	6 367 432	-	7 620 043	-	-
ALGERIA	10 215 000	-	7 037 000	-	3 178 000	-	-
SPAIN	680 449	-	-	-	-	-	680 449
UK	476 034	-	315 778	-	-	-	160 256
DENMARK	163 612	-	-	-	-	-	163 612
CAMEROON	33 418	-	33 418	-	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE/OTHERS	15 395	-	15 395	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>209 114 039</b>	<b>25 273 814</b>	<b>43 057 603</b>	<b>7 423 590</b>	<b>130 517 132</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 841 900</b>

\* Contributions excluding bilaterals.

\*\* Others: includes non standard contributions, JP Os, and contributions for which the donor has not yet confirmed the allocation.

*For any questions regarding this document,  
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