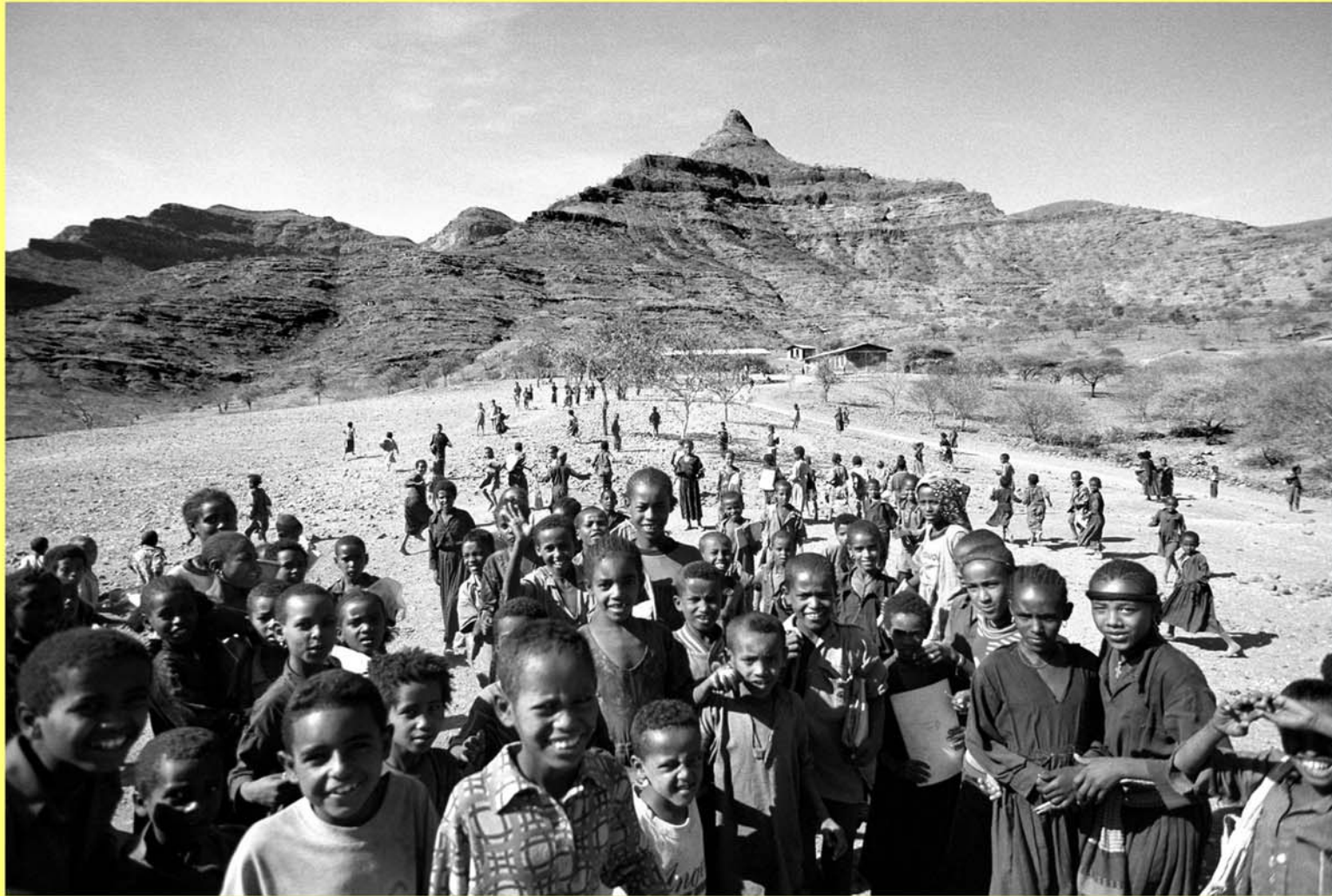


2003 Estimated Food Needs and Shortfalls for WFP Operational Activities



WFP/Sven Torfinn

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



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PRIORITY LIST: RELIEF AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALLS

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (AS AT 25 MAY 2003)									
Recipient	Project number	Project Title						PIPELINE BREAK	
			Start	End	Beneficiaries	Total Operational Requirements		2003 Shortfall	
			(number)	(tonnes)	(US\$ mill)	(tonnes)	(US\$ mill)		
Côte d'Ivoire	10244.1	Targeted Food Assistance to People Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis							
	01-May-03	31-Dec-03	863 600	28 809	16.5	28 809	16.5	Cereals, pulses, CSB, sugar, salt	All commodities
D. R. Congo	10280.0 (*)	Assistance to IDPs, Refugees and Vulnerable Groups							
	15-Jun-03	20-Nov-03	483 000	46 346	36.4	44 541	35.0	All commodities	All commodities
Eritrea	10261.0	Relief Food Assistance to Victims of Drought and Crop Failure							
	01-May-03	29-Feb-04	899 031	129 956	46.4	75 296	26.9	Cereals, pulses, dried milk	All commodities
Ethiopia	10030.2	Relief Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People							
	01-Apr-03	31-Mar-04	4 600 000	481 950	205.5	250 948	107.8	–	All commodities
Korea DPR	10141.1	Relief Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups							
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	6 436 300	417 967	164.2	151 032	82.4	Pulses, CSB, sugar	All commodities
Pakistan	10228.0	Emergency Food Assistance to Afghan Refugees							
	01-Oct-02	30-Dec-03	288 000	64 665	25.2	31 672	11.6	Pulses, veg. oil, CSB	All commodities
Russian Federation	10128.0	Emergency Food Assistance in the Northern Caucasus							
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	290 500	34 011	15.7	17 620	9.2	Cereals	Cereals, other
Southern Africa Regional	10290.0 (*)	Southern Africa Crisis Response							
	01-Jul-03	30-Jun-04	5 987 950	427 885	220.9	112	68.7	Veg. oil, CSB, biscuits	All commodities
Sudan	10048.2	Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected People							
	01-Apr-03	31-Mar-04	3 249 000	148 419	121.2	78 298	69.1	All commodities	All commodities
Western Sahel Region	10249.0	Assistance to Drought Victims							
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	608 550	57 365	28.7	19 090	11.7	Cereals, pulses, veg. oil	All commodities

(*) Under preparation

PRIORITY LIST: RELIEF AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALLS

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS (AS AT 25 MAY 2003)										
Recipient	Project number		Project Title		2003 Shortfall				PIPELINE BREAK	
	Start	End	Beneficiaries	Total Operational Requirements				Within the next 3 months	Within the next 6 months	
			(number)	(tonnes)	(US\$ mill)	(tonnes)	(US\$ mill)			
Albania	10165.0	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups								
	01-Jul-02	31-Dec-03	63 000	12 237	6.7	4 297	2.3	All commodities	All commodities	
Algeria	10172.0	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees								
	01-Sep-02	31-Aug-04	155 430	67 215	29.8	13 570	6.0	Blended food, veg. oil	Blended food, cereals, sugar, veg. oil	
Angola	10054.1	Food Assistance to War-Affected People								
	01-Jul-02	31-Dec-03	1 239 546	341 610	241.5	116 254	81.6	–	Cereals, CSB, pulses, salt, veg. oil	
D.R. Congo	6274.0	Population Groups Affected by Armed Conflicts								
	01-Jan-01	31-Dec-03	1 555 439	182 468	155.3	44 060	39.7	Cereals, pulses, salt, sugar, veg.oil	All commodities	
Eritrea	10192.0	Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected Persons								
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-04	967 400	104 848	45.5	40 498	17.4	CSB, salt	All commodities	
Great Lakes Regional	10062.1	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region								
	01-Feb-03	31-Jan-06	1 277 200	491 015	266.7	59 713	33.6	All commodities	All commodities	
Haiti	10275.0	Relief Response to Drought and Malnutrition								
	01-May-03	30-Apr-04	131 500	8 475	5.3	5 847	3.7	All commodities	All commodities	
Nepal	10058.2	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees								
	01-Jul-03	30-Jun-04	103 850	20 044	8.6	8 167	3.5	All commodities	All commodities	
Uganda	10121.0 (*)	Assistance to Refugees, IDPs and Vulnerable Groups								
	01-Apr-02	31-Mar-05	1 596 691	338 429	179.0	100 449	58.9	CSB, salt, sugar, veg. oil	All commodities	
West Africa Coastal	10064.1	IDPs and Refugees								
	01-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	789 430	99 009	57.8	42 335	24.7	–	Cereals, CSB, pulses, veg.oil	

(*) Figures based on the proposed budget revision submitted for approval by EB-2/2003.

PRIORITY LIST: RELIEF AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALLS

SPECIAL OPERATIONS (AS AT 25 MAY 2003)				
Recipient	Project Number	Project Title	Overall Operational Cost (US\$ mill)	Shortfall (US\$ mill)
	Start	End		
Angola	10146.1 01-Apr-03	Passenger Air Transport Service for Humanitarian Community 31-Mar-04	6.1	5.0
Burundi	10173.0 01-Apr-02	Passenger Aircraft in Burundi 31-Dec-03	2.1	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	10260.0 01-Jan-03	Support to Human Community in Côte d'Ivoire 30-Jun-03	0.1	0.1
D.R .Congo	10195.0 01-Jun-02	Rehabilitaion of Niemba Rail Bridge 31-Dec-03	1.4	1.4
Korea DPR	10029.0 01-Jan-01	Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production and Food-for-Work 31-Dec-03	4.0	2.6
Liberia	10263.0 01-Jan-03	Increase of Trucking Capacity 31-Dec-03	0.8	0.5
Near East Regional	10272.0 25-Mar-03	Provision of a United Nations Humanitarian Air service (UNHAS) for Iraq and Surrounding Countries 25-Sep-03	16.2	4.7
Sudan	10181.1 01-Apr-03	Khartoum Air Cell 31-Mar-04	1.1	1.1
Sudan	10278.0 01-May-03	Emergency Rail Corridor Rehabilitation 15-Oct-03	1.9	1.9

OVERVIEW

Unprecedented Needs

1. Almost 109 million people will depend on WFP food aid throughout 2003. To fully meet their food aid requirements, WFP needs to deliver 7.7 million tonnes of commodities, for a total value of some US\$4.3 billion. Requirements for Africa alone for all programme categories, at US\$3.6 million tonnes, are higher than overall net relief requirements last year.
2. The Iraq crisis has brought a new dimension to WFP operations, as for the first time WFP is entrusted with ensuring that food aid reach the entire population of a country. Massive amounts of food need to be mobilized, transported through various corridors and distributed to more than 27 million people per month. The requirements for Iraq represent one third of WFP's programme of work in 2003.
3. WFP wishes to thank donors for the generosity they have shown so far in 2003. Overall, confirmed contributions as of 25 May stand at US\$1.4 billion.
4. For WFP operations worldwide, excluding Iraq, an additional US\$1.1 billion, equivalent to some 2 million tonnes of food, still need to be mobilized in 2003 to preserve people's fragile livelihoods or, simply, to help them survive the year.

Sustained Donor Support

5. Thanks to sustained donor support, the extraordinary requirements for Iraq have not negatively affected the overall resourcing levels of other WFP operations worldwide.

6. The estimated relief food requirements have doubled since the beginning of the year. On average, 45 percent of WFP 2003 emergency net requirements, excluding Iraq, have been met so far. Despite generally increased needs, this is a higher coverage than that reached at the same time in previous years. Some US\$554 million are still urgently needed for these operations. Africa continues to have the largest unmet needs, amounting to US\$434 million.

7. Despite the marked increase in PRRO requirements over 2002, thanks to new donor contributions and carry-overs from previous years' pledges, almost half of 2003 needs have been covered, leaving approximately US\$366 million yet to be resourced.

8. At US\$100 million, requirements for special operations (SOs) have peaked compared to previous years, mainly due to the needs in support of the Iraq emergency operation. Donor response has been very strong, meeting 80 percent of SOs' 2003 requirements. However, shortfalls remain higher for special operations in Africa (44 percent).

9. In 2003, an estimated 20.3 million food-insecure WFP beneficiaries to be assisted through development activities require some 831,000 tonnes of food, worth US\$340 million. Resources confirmed at 25 May amount to US\$126.5 million. Although this is very encouraging particularly when compared with the amount pledged at the same time last year, confirmation of important contributions is pending.

10. WFP is grateful to the donors that are providing sustained support to the development portfolio, as this is the only way for WFP to be a reliable and accountable partner in implementing country programmes in the framework of national poverty-reduction strategies.

Twining of Contributions Brings More Food to Beneficiaries

11. Efforts made to identify new funding sources have resulted in a number of generous contributions from non-traditional donors, which together with a contribution and private donations from TPG have provided funds or food for an overall value of almost US\$60 million.

12. By leveraging largely in-kind contributions from these donors with cash made available by traditional donors, WFP is able to maximize the food delivered to the beneficiaries. Examples of successful “twining” of resources include the matching of the Republic of South Africa maize contribution with cash from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Norway, or using recycled balances to finance overland transportation and distribution of 45,000 tonnes of rice donated by Algeria to a number of operations in Africa.

Ensuring Timely and Swift Response

13. Early response is critical to saving lives. WFP is grateful to donors that provide resources at the onset of a crisis or that make contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA).

14. Confirmation of contributions at the beginning of an operation allows WFP to manage scarce resources in the most cost-efficient way and ensures that beneficiaries receive food when they need it, thus avoiding having to reduce rations or target only the most vulnerable among the vulnerable, food-insecure populations.

15. While the consistently high level of complex operations and the need to be able to use untied funds to avert critical pipeline breaks call for a substantially increased IRA target level, the donor base for the IRA continues to be extremely narrow and the overall contributions low. Against US\$25.7 million allocated to various operations so far in 2003, only US\$12.6 million worth of fresh contributions

Refugee-related Operations

Refugees are among the most vulnerable WFP beneficiaries. Many of them are entirely dependent on food aid for their survival.

WFP is currently assisting a total of 2.9 million refugees worldwide of which over 2.0 million in Africa alone. The overall 2003 net food requirements for refugee-related operations have been estimated at some 1.2 million tonnes of food, worth approximately US\$688 million.

Malnutrition rates and micronutrient deficiencies are often the highest among refugee populations, especially in women and children. Although nutrition intervention to provide basic energy and protein requirements are the primary concern, WFP also provides micronutrient and specific nutrient needs to avoid blindness, disability and death. The plague of HIV/AIDS has worsened the already precarious situation in many refugee settings. WFP, in coordination with other UN agencies, endeavors to ensure that preventive HIV activities are introduced in the camps and that vulnerable children and orphans have access to education and receive adequate nutritional support.

Lack of adequate funding has at times forced WFP to reduce rations in a number of operations (United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan). If no additional contributions are confirmed in the near future, some of the operations will face pipeline breaks (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Great Lakes Regional, Nepal) with serious consequences on vulnerable people who have very limited possibilities to supplement the basic WFP food rations. Insufficient funding will be particularly detrimental for the smaller, but nonetheless, important refugee caseloads (Bangladesh, Sudan, Namibia, Malawi, Yemen and Zambia).

To bridge the 2003 resourcing gap, WFP still needs US\$369 million for the refugee-related operations.

have been confirmed to the IRA. The Iraq EMOP and associated special operations alone have received US\$27.2 million from the account since late December 2002. This unprecedented allocation to jump-start these operations represents just over one percent of the related needs.

16. An interesting concept of ensuring timely, up-front funding of operations is the Netherlands Government “Kanaal Financiering” approach, consisting of channeling early in the year a specific amount (over US\$16 million in 2003) to operations which fall under the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). WFP appreciates this new initiative as it offers more predictability and thus facilitates the organization’s financial and operational planning.

17. WFP urges donors to provide funds up front and to reduce the number of conditions that hamper flexible and timely utilization of resources.

SPECIAL SECTION

The Hunger Crisis in Africa

1. More than 40 million Africans are victims of the vast hunger crisis gripping the continent.
2. A fourth successive year of drought has led to the worst crop failure in **Eritrea** since the country's independence in 1993. A poor 2002 harvest was able to cover only one-tenth of the national food requirement, leaving 1.5 million people (almost two-thirds of the total population) with little or no food until the next harvest in November of 2003. At the same time, an estimated 10 percent of the population, displaced by the 1998 border conflict, remain in camps, waiting to return to their land.
3. Over 12 million rural **Ethiopians** currently rely on a continuous flow of international relief assistance for their survival. WFP has been scaling up its relief distributions and feeding 4.6 million people since last year, when inadequate and poorly dispersed rain greatly reduced Ethiopia's food production, which created the very real risk of large-scale starvation.
4. The combination of more than 20 years of armed conflict and three successive years of drought has left some 3.2 million **Sudanese** dependent on food aid for survival. The new peace initiative has allowed humanitarian organizations to reach some areas of the country for the first time, increasing the need for resources to support populations previously trapped by the conflict and for the return and resettlement of displaced persons. Following the 26 April re-opening of river corridors for the transport of humanitarian aid, WFP extended its humanitarian lifeline in Sudan on 12 May by launching the first cross-line barge operation on the Nile river in five years. Emergency food aid is urgently needed in drought-affected areas of Sudan, where inhabitants' coping mechanisms have been exhausted.
5. After four years of conflict, fragile positive developments towards peace in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** have helped stabilize the humanitarian crisis. The economic devastation resulting from the war has led to high malnutrition among internally displaced persons, refugees and children. During the war, hundreds of thousands of people sought refuge in the bush and were therefore beyond the reach of humanitarian assistance. The peace process now gives hope to the humanitarian organizations that the opportunity to reach these hungry people will materialize in the near future.
6. Countries in the **southern Africa region** continue facing acute food shortage caused by drought, poor harvests, the HIV/AIDS epidemic and economic decline, with **Zimbabwe** and southern **Mozambique** accounting for the majority of remaining food aid needs. In **Swaziland**, the poor harvest of 2003 is leaving a quarter of the population dependent on food aid throughout the year.
7. In **Angola**, the end of hostilities revealed a shocking humanitarian crisis, with hundreds of thousands of people previously cut off from aid becoming accessible or pouring into areas where humanitarian assistance could be provided.
8. Northern **Uganda** is facing its worst humanitarian crisis in years. The region remains extremely insecure, with humanitarian corridors closed to those without military escort. Some 1.6 million people - internally displaced, refugees and victims of drought and crop failure - are in need of food aid.
9. Some 1.3 million refugees and internally displaced persons, forced to leave their homes as a result of fighting and insecurity in the **Great Lakes region** (Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania) depend on WFP for their daily subsistence. In **Kenya**, more than 230,000 refugees from Sudan and Somalia rely entirely on WFP to meet their food needs. Throughout **Somalia**, about 500,000 people are highly food insecure.

10. Three successive years of drought in **five Western Sahel countries** - Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde - have left almost 600,000 people threatened with starvation. Last year in **Mauritania**, heavy off-season rains killed tens of thousands of the livestock on which households depended for making it through the hungry season, which begins in February. Then, low and erratic rainfall delayed the start of the cropping season. These natural disasters have drained grain reserves and forced families to skip meals to cope with the food shortages. Recent food assessments in **Cape Verde** indicate that the total failure of the 2002 harvest forced many families to eat their seed reserves.

11. Repeated armed conflict and economic failure have resulted in the internal displacement of some 320,000 persons in **Central African Republic**.

12. Other countries of the **Sahel region** (Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea-Bissau and Niger) are facing a “silent emergency”: although not affected by natural disasters or civil turmoil, these countries have the highest level in the region of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age.

13. The political and security situation in the **West Africa Coastal region** remains unpredictable and volatile. In **Sierra Leone**, the significant progress in the peace consolidation is allowing WFP to assist the resettled internally displaced people and returning refugees. The fighting continues across **Liberia**, causing significant internal displacements and cross-border movements of refugees into Guinea and Sierra Leone. In **Côte d’Ivoire**, despite the existence of a peace agreement, sporadic fighting continues. Malnutrition is increasing among vulnerable groups, and many families have lost their source of income due to the reduction of economic activities.

To find more information on the hunger crisis in Africa and the global campaign to assist more than 40 million people across the continent, visit WFP’s “Africa Hunger Alert” webpage, www.wfp.org/africahungeralert.

The Iraq Challenge

14. The challenges facing WFP in Iraq are widespread, but perhaps none is greater than that concerning the delivery in Iraq of around 500,000 mt of food per month in WFP’s largest operation ever. Road transport through WFP’s six major overland supply arteries has been hampered by security and access problems and port capacities (Umm Qasr), but is now sharply increasing in volume. The capacity to receive and process bulk cargo remains the key bottleneck. The need to secure and rehabilitate grain silos and mills, therefore, remains of paramount importance.

15. WFP was originally concerned that emergency resources might be diverted to Iraq, which would have had a corresponding negative impact on other highly needy regions and operations, such as the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. To date, WFP has not seen a large diversion of funds: several donor countries have passed supplemental funding bills to provide additional support to Iraq; others that had anticipated additional needs due to Iraq increased their aid budgets for the year accordingly.

16. WFP originally envisaged having to support the public distribution system (PDS) for a period of three months (May-July), with the expectation that the system would be running independently by August. However, in the absence of an administrative structure within Iraq that could begin the lengthy process of food procurement and transportation, WFP is in the process of revising EMOP 10259.0 to incorporate an additional two months of support to the PDS (August and September).

17. Despite the accelerated distributions before the war, the household food stocks of many families are expected to run out earlier than expected. This was confirmed by WFP rapid assessments in Southern Iraq that found that people were being forced to use stockpiled food at a faster rate than anticipated, due to very high prices in the markets.

18. Pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 1472, 1476 and 1483, WFP has also been renegotiating Oil-for-Food programme contracts, which – in spite of lengthy administrative delays – have greatly boosted the Programme’s pipeline. Some 1.1 million tonnes, valued at US\$855 million, were sourced by 25 May through renegotiated oil-for-food contracts.

19. It is hoped that Security Council Resolution 1483, which further extends the deadline for renegotiating Oil-for-Food contracts, will allow WFP to meet remaining food requirements against its EMOP. WFP is not appealing the donor community for additional contributions until such time as it can verify the validity of the additional contracts it needs to renegotiate to cover its food requirements and ensure the quality of certain containerized cargoes which have been stranded in the region since the crisis broke. WFP shall keep the donor community fully abreast of developments in this area.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

1. Following the outbreak of the Iraq crisis and increased needs in the Horn of Africa and in Western Africa, WFP is faced with unprecedented EMOP net requirements, estimated at 4.2 million tonnes for 2003, valued at some US\$2.5 billion. The revised needs for the WFP's largest operation ever, Near East (Iraq) EMOP 10259.0, alone amount to 2.2 million metric tons, equivalent to US\$1.5 billion.
2. Excluding the Iraq operation, contributions confirmed at 25 May amount to US\$387 million. Thanks to these pledges and carry-overs, WFP could mobilize resources covering 45 percent of the 2003 EMOP net requirement, excluding Iraq. Additional US\$554 million are however still urgently needed to cover the outstanding shortfall for these operations.

Increasing Needs

3. Four major EMOPs in Ethiopia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, southern Africa region and Eritrea account for more than half of total 2003 resource needs, excluding the Iraq operation.
4. In **Ethiopia**, the 2003 relief food needs amount to 1.5 million tonnes to feed over 12 million people. These needs will continue to be at their peak until September. Continued donor support is essential to enable WFP to honour its commitment to meet 40 percent of the overall national relief food needs in 2003 through EMOP 10030.2.
5. In the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (EMOP 10141.1), there has been noted improvement in the malnutrition rates among children over the past four years, which can be attributed to the substantial humanitarian assistance provided by the international community. Thanks to generous donor contributions

to WFP, 64 percent of the 2003 tonnage needs have been met so far. Food shortages, however, persist due to low domestic production and the continued reliance on substantial external food assistance. Additional pledges are required to target 6.4 million beneficiaries, the majority of whom are women and children.

6. A new phase of the regional EMOP is expected to be launched in the **southern Africa region** in July. Although food distribution of the current EMOP 10200.0 has been scaled down due to the harvest period up to July, food shortages in the region are foreseen to persevere thereafter, up to the end of 2003 and into 2004, especially in Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique.
7. Many smaller, non-high profile EMOPs suffer from inadequate funding. Substantial shortfalls persist in operations such as **Madagascar** EMOP 10236.0, which assists vulnerable, hurricane and drought-affected people, the **Western Sahel Regional** EMOP 10249.0, for drought-affected people and refugee operations in **Namibia** (EMOP 10145.1) and **Pakistan** (EMOP 10228.0).

New EMOPS for Enduring Crises and People in Need

8. **Eritrea** EMOP 10261.0 has been recently approved to provide food to almost 900,000 people affected by the drought. Funding for the past EMOPs in Eritrea has not been very encouraging. Urgent donor support is needed to avoid widespread malnutrition and starvation.
9. The recently launched **Sudan** EMOP 10048.2 will provide assistance to more than three million people affected by the ongoing conflict and drought.
10. In Western Africa, **Côte d'Ivoire** EMOP 10244.1 targets above all internally displaced persons and children affected by the current warfare and political turmoil. If the necessary resources to respond are not forthcoming, the result could be a larger humanitarian disaster.

11. A new operation, EMOP 10280.0, is under preparation in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** to assist almost 490 000 internally displaced persons, refugees and vulnerable groups.

Extremely Low Level of Multilateral Funding

12. Only six percent of all contributions to emergency operations in 2003 (excluding Iraq operation) are untied. WFP is extremely grateful to those donors who provide purely multilateral contributions without any type of restrictions. These types of contributions are essential for covering potential commodity gaps and averting pipeline breaks, especially for the EMOP category where needs may change rapidly.

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Current Resourcing Level

1. Compared with last year's requirements, the net needs for the protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) doubled in 2003, reaching 1.5 million tonnes, worth some US\$880 million. This represents the highest level of requirements since the inception of the PRRO category in 1998.
2. As at 25 May, confirmed contributions to the PRRO category amounted to US\$386.2 million. New contributions, combined with carry-overs from previous years' pledges, have enabled WFP to cover almost half of 2003 net needs.
3. Despite this very encouraging trend, a number of operations have urgent needs that cannot be met if more and immediate resources are not made available to WFP. At the same time, the level of multilateral contributions remains unstable, preventing WFP from responding with an adequate funding level or as quickly as required by the operational needs, especially in refugee-related operations and those with a sudden increase in caseload.

New Operations

4. The new operation in **Afghanistan**, which started on 1 April, contributes to the protection and re-establishment of livelihoods and household food security for more than 9 million beneficiaries for a two-year period. Carry-over stocks and expected consignments contributed under the EMOP will be sufficient to cover the PRRO needs for 2003.
5. A new 12-month operation, approved by the Executive Director on 24 April 2003, has begun in **Haiti** with the aim of assisting some 132,000 beneficiaries living in the most vulnerable communes in the drought zones of the Far West and

the Central Plateau. Relief assistance is provided to prevent the advancement of malnutrition and the further destruction of livelihoods.

6. Because of conflicts and civil unrest in the surrounding countries, **Kenya** has been hosting large number of refugees. In spite of peace talks between the parties in conflict in Sudan, refugees are not returning to their country, while others continue to cross into Kenya because of internal insecurity. In Somalia, conflict continues, characterized by random violence, which hinders the return of refugees and pushes others to request asylum in Kenya. As many as 230,000 Sudanese and Somali refugees will receive food assistance from 1 October 2003 until 30 September 2005. This operation is being submitted to the June 2003 Executive Board session for approval.
7. The continuation of the armed conflict in northern **Uganda** has exacerbated the problem of internally displaced people, whose number has risen from an initial 540,000 to more than 800,000. As a result, people have lost their homes and belongings and crops have been lost, leaving populations entirely dependent on WFP food for survival. At the same time, worsening drought in Karamoja district and in Chua has prompted WFP to assist drought-affected people there, in order to avert hunger and starvation. A budget increase for an additional 163,000 tonnes of commodities is being submitted to the June 2003 Executive Board for approval.
8. As many as 104,000 registered Bhutanese refugees in **Nepal** will continue to receive WFP food, complemented by assistance provided by UNHCR. Because of the official national policy against involvement of the refugees in the local economy, the refugees are fully dependent on food aid and other assistance. Activities to increase self-reliance and improve skills among women (representing 49 percent of the beneficiaries) will be implemented in the refugee camps. Supplementary feeding will continue for 42,000 schoolchildren and malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly and sick.

9. As many as 1,483,000 beneficiaries, among the most vulnerable and chronically food insecure people in **Tajikistan**, will continue to receive food assistance under a new operation that will begin on 1 July. Following the 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework, food assistance will be provided to the most food insecure households in marginalized areas, mainly through recovery activities that promote food security and self-sustainability.

10. A new PRRO is under preparation in **Djibouti** to promote health and education among some 48,000 vulnerable and food-insecure people, mainly women, under-5 malnourished children, tuberculosis patients, primary school children in rural and peri-urban areas, and AIDS orphans. The operation is expected to start in July and last for 12 months.

Other Operational Highlights

11. Although the level of contributions received so far is very encouraging, WFP is concerned that not enough funds will be pledged to cover the needs of all the other PRRO operations in which millions of people depend on WFP food for their survival.

12. Of special concern are the “forgotten operations” in **Albania, Bangladesh, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia** and **Myanmar**, which depend largely on multilateral contributions to cover their unmet needs for the remainder of 2003. In **Colombia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, the Republic of Congo** and **Somalia**, undernourished people — most of them victims of violence, looting, drought and other natural disasters, and often deprived of their food supplies – require immediate donor attention. Otherwise, their already fragile status will be further aggravated by the lack of food.

13. WFP counts on donor generosity to continue to assist some 25.4 million PRRO beneficiaries, and the Programme is encouraged by the positive response received from non-traditional donors. The **Algeria** operation for Western Sahara refugees and the **Angola** operation for war-affected people will benefit from 22,000 tonnes of rice donated by the Government of Algeria. Cash needed for the handling of the commodities has come from the use of surpluses and balances approved by the Executive Board in October 2002.

STATUS OF 2003 RELIEF FOOD AID RESOURCING GAP AND SHORTFALL

(As at 25 May 2003)

Recipient	Type Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 NET Needs (2)		2003 Shortfall						
					Total (MT)	Total (US\$ mill)	Cereals (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Others (MT)	Total (MT)	Total (US\$ mill)	
Active Operations													
Eastern Africa (ODK)													
CONGO, Rep. of	X	062650	War-Affected	31-Dec-03	171 000	7 504	6.7	4 420	904	39	84	5 447	4.9
D.R. CONGO	X	062740	Population Affected by Armed Conflict	31-Dec-03	1 555 439	68 719	61.9	30 887	10 906	1 665	602	44 060	39.7
D.R. CONGO	E	102800	x Assist. To IDPs, Refugees and Vulnerable People	30-Nov-03	483 000	44 541	35.0	27 971	11 402	2 483	2 685	44 541	35.0
DJIBOUTI	X	101340	Assist. to Refugees	30-Aug-03	25 605	1 260	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
DJIBOUTI	X	nyd	x Assist. to Refugees	nyd	(25605)	1 301	0.4	951	110	79	161	1 301	0.4
DJIBOUTI	X	102830	x Promote Health and Education for Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-04	48 363	2 892	1.7	897	636	356	1 003	2 892	1.7
ERITREA	X	101920	War and Drought	31-Dec-04	967 400	62 296	26.7	35 085	243	1 012	4 158	40 498	17.4
ERITREA	E	100520	Assist. to War-Affected People	30-Jun-03	(488,000)	19 172	8.4	16 175	-	-	445	16 620	7.3
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
ERITREA	E	102610	Drought and Crop Failure	29-Feb-04	899 031	118 142	42.3	67 171	4 624	2 519	982	75 296	26.9
ETHIOPIA	E	101970	b Internally Displaced Persons	31-Dec-03	76 500	13 194	6.1	6 394	826	689	275	8 184	3.8
ETHIOPIA	E	100301	Drought-Affected	31-Dec-03	(2,072,680)	90 600	38.0	889	-	4 973	1 483	7 345	3.1
ETHIOPIA	E	100302	Drought-Affected	31-Mar-04	4 600 000	430 705	185.0	249 520	-	1 428	-	250 948	107.8
ETHIOPIA	X	101270	Sudanese, Somali and Kenyan Refugees	30-Jun-04	160 000	22 585	8.6	14 611	377	-	444	15 432	5.9
GREAT LAKES	X	100621	Food Aid for Relief and Refugees	31-Jan-06	1 277 200	170 877	96.0	40 004	13 154	1 388	5 167	59 713	33.6
KENYA	X	062260	b Assist. to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30-Sep-03	(224,000)	29 526	17.0	3 354	-	-	2 869	6 223	3.6
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
SOMALIA	X	101910	Relief and Recovery	31-Dec-05	966 585	16 203	12.2	12 673	864	-	478	14 015	10.6
SUDAN	E	100481	War and Drought-Affected People	30-Sep-03	(2,949,000)	17 896	15.2	8 132	663	-	-	8 795	7.5
SUDAN	E	100482	War and Drought-Affected People	31-Mar-04	3 249 000	113 098	99.8	53 081	9 573	5 591	10 053	78 298	69.1
SUDAN	X	101220	Assist. to Eritrean Refugees	31-Dec-03	91 000	11 348	5.5	5 040	-	-	-	5 040	2.4
UGANDA	X	101210	b Refugees and IDPs	31-Mar-05	1 596 691	180 245	105.7	72 358	16 159	2 412	9 520	100 449	58.9
Sub-total					16 397 172	1 441 821	781.4	663 770	72 650	25 980	42 414	804 814	448.2
West Africa (ODD)													
CAMEROON	E	102820	Refugees from Niger	26-Jul-03	20 910	319	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAD	E	102860	Central African Republic Refugees	26-Jul-03	40 037	606	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
COTE d'IVOIRE	E	102440	Conflict Victims	30-Aug-03	(94,000)	6 591	4.9	1 438	149	-	319	1 906	1.4
COTE d'IVOIRE	E	102441	People Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis	31-Dec-03	863 600	28 809	16.5	23 983	1 680	1 193	1 953	28 809	16.5
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	101500	People Affected by Armed Conflict	31-Aug-03	55 000	478	0.3	377	58	22	21	478	0.3
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	X	101890	People Affected by Armed Conflicts	30-Nov-03	150 350	8 148	6.0	4 226	907	347	438	5 918	4.3
GUINEA-BISSAU	X	101480	Food Aid for Rehabilitation	31-Dec-03	115 750	2 386	1.5	-	-	823	1 115	1 938	1.2
MALI	X	058041	Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-03	305 000	1 145	0.8	245	-	-	-	245	0.2
SAHEL REGIONAL	E	102490	Drought Victims	31-Dec-03	608 550	57 365	28.7	14 041	1 789	2 206	1 053	19 090	11.7
SENEGAL	E	100770	Populations Affected by Conflict	30-Sep-03	123 900	1 572	1.1	28	917	467	-	1 412	1.0
SENEGAL	X	101880	Food Assistance to Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-03	(75,837)	1 454	0.9	202	372	190	8	772	0.5
WEST AFRICA COAST	X	100641	IDPs and Refugees	31-Dec-03	789 430	99 009	57.8	30 582	5 726	2 321	3 706	42 335	24.7
Sub-total					3 072 527	207 882	118.7	75 122	11 598	7 569	8 613	102 903	61.7

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 NET Needs (2)		2003 Shortfall					
						Total (MT)	Total (US\$ mill)	Cereals (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Others (MT)	Total (MT)	Total (US\$ mill)
Southern Africa (ODJ)													
ANGOLA	X	100541	War-Affected People	31-Dec-03	1 239 546	222 870	156.4	86 403	9 476	5 159	15 216	116 254	81.6
MADAGASCAR	E	102360	b Crisis, Hurricane and Drought-Affected	31-Dec-03	394 250	17 308	7.7	9 963	2 282	519	1 327	14 091	6.2
MALAWI	E	101520	b Refugees	31-Dec-03	15 000	3 065	1.2	2 366	302	202	195	3 065	1.2
NAMIBIA	E	101451	x Angolan Refugees	30-Apr-04	(16,000)	2 340	1.1	1 589	224	26	223	2 062	0.9
SOUTHERN AFRICA	E	102000	b Crisis Response	30-Jun-03	13 184 000	341 993	173.0	428	16 917	8 158	21 427	46 930	62.9
SOUTHERN AFRICA	E	102900	x Crisis Response	30-Jun-04	(5,987,950)	112 250	68.7	86 405	11 727	3 696	10 422	112 250	68.7
ZAMBIA	X	100710	Food Assistance to Refugees	31-Dec-03	117 000	23 237	11.2	7 308	1 925	378	461	10 072	4.8
Sub-total					14 949 796	723 063	419.1	194 462	42 853	18 138	49 271	304 724	226.4
Eastern Europe (ODR)													
ALBANIA	X	101650	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	63 000	6 536	3.5	4 029	-	264	4	4 297	2.3
ARMENIA	X	100530	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	10-Jul-04	140 000	15 387	7.9	7 769	422	91	-	8 282	4.3
AZERBAIJAN	X	101680	Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-05	165 800	14 760	6.9	795	459	352	356	1 962	0.9
GEORGIA	X	102110	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Mar-06	209 500	12 734	6.2	-	197	134	653	984	0.5
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	E	101280	IDPs in the North Caucasus	31-Dec-03	290 500	34 011	15.7	16 528	-	410	682	17 620	9.2
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	X	101160	Relief and Recovery of Refugees	31-Dec-03	174 000	13 582	6.9	7 898	6	-	1 123	9 027	4.6
Sub-total					1 042 800	97 010	47.1	37 019	1 084	1 251	2 818	42 172	21.8
Latin America and Caribbean (ODM)													
CENTRAL AM. REG.	X	102120	b Food Assist. For People Affected by Shocks	28-Feb-06	690 000	36 097	15.6	12 973	2 307	1 111	3 701	20 092	8.7
COLOMBIA	X	101580	People Displaced by Violence	31-Dec-05	375 000	14 718	7.5	8 435	-	-	-	8 435	3.0
ECUADOR	E	102790	Support to Columbian Refugees	30-Jun-03	(1360)	63	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECUADOR	E	nyd	Support to Columbian Refugees	31-Dec-03	1 360	126	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAITI	X	102750	Relief Response to Drought and Malnutrition in Haiti	30-Apr-04	131 500	5 846	3.7	4 525	458	344	520	5 847	3.7
Sub-total					1 197 860	56 850	26.9	25 933	2 765	1 455	4 221	34 374	15.4
Middle East, Central Asia and Mediterranean (ODC)													
AFGHANISTAN	E	101550	Refugees and Vulnerable Populations	30-Jun-03	9 885 000	78 787	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFGHANISTAN (3)	X	102330	Food Assist. for Vulnerable Groups	31-Mar-05	(6,005,500)	272 904	148.8	-	-	-	7 854	7 854	4.3
ALGERIA	X	101720	Western Sahara Refugees	31-Aug-04	155 430	28 879	12.8	9 059	2 991	1 056	464	13 570	6.0
ALGERIA	E	102920	x Assist. to Earthquake Victims	30-Jun-03	12 000	204	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRAN	X	102130	Assist. to Afghan & Iraqi Refugees	31-Dec-04	1 120 000	16 028	6.2	-	-	1 108	202	1 310	0.5
IRAQ	X	060850	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	13-Jun-03	(109,000)	2 429	1.8	-	635	750	1 044	2 429	1.8
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	E	102590	b Assist. to Refugees, IDPs and Vulnerable People	25-Sep-03	Information for the Iraq emergency operation is listed at the end of this section.							-	-
PAKISTAN	E	101710	Assist. to Drought Affected Persons	31-May-03	343 000	14 499	5.3	12 349	-	-	-	12 349	4.5
PAKISTAN	E	102280	b Assist. to Afghan Refugees	30-Dec-03	288 000	60 186	22.1	24 227	5 111	1 621	713	31 672	11.6
PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	E	101900	Assist. to Victims of Civil Strife	31-Aug-03	500 000	8 904	4.34	3 091	102	436	623	4 252	2.1
PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	E	102890	x Assist. to Victims of Civil Strife	30-Jun-04	(430,000)	21 174	10.3	18 285	1 225	751	913	21 174	10.3
TAJIKISTAN	X	060871	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	(575,000)	13 885	7.2	3 504	-	491	5	4 000	2.1
TAJIKISTAN	X	102310	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-05	1 482 600	29 896	15.7	12 958	1 532	302	500	15 292	8.0
YEMEN	X	102320	Assist. to Refugees in Yemen	31-Mar-04	19 000	2 416	0.9	611	62	-	43	716	0.3
Sub-total					13 805 030	550 191	276.7	84 084	11 658	6 515	12 361	114 618	51.5

Recipient	Type	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 NET Needs (2)		2003 Shortfall					
						Total (MT)	Total (US\$ mill)	Cereals (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Others (MT)	Total (MT)	Total (US\$ mill)
Asia (ODB)													
BANGLADESH	X	100451	Assist. to Myanmar Refugees	31-Dec-03	26 000	3 687	1.4	1 959	107	13	255	2 334	0.9
CAMBODIA	X	060381	Rehabilitation Programme	31-Dec-03	1 689 747	24 477	13.3	361	-	-	-	361	0.2
INDONESIA	X	100690	IDPs/Urban Poor	31-Dec-03	2 225 000	42 014	14.3	11 880	331	196	-	12 407	4.2
KOREA DPR	E	101411	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	6 436 300	417 967	164.2	117 486	12 411	2 544	18 591	151 032	82.4
MYANMAR	X	100661	Assist. to Returnees and Vuln. Grps.	30-Jun-04	392 125	9 900	3.5	6 615	-	-	-	6 615	2.3
NEPAL	X	100581	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-03	(102,100)	1 865	0.8	857	-	-	14	871	0.4
NEPAL	X	100582	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-04	103 850	9 984	4.3	6 565	846	378	378	8 167	3.5
SRI LANKA	X	100670	Assist. to Conflict Affected People	31-Dec-04	264 530	18 334	6.4	400	-	113	3 894	4 407	1.5
Sub-total					11 137 552	528 228	208.1	146 123	13 695	3 244	23 132	186 194	95.4
Sub-total Active Operations, excl. Near East Regional EMOP 102590					61 602 737	3 605 045	1 878.0	1 226 513	156 303	64 152	142 830	1 589 798	920.3
NEAR EAST REGIONAL (4)													
E	102590	b	Assist. to Refugees, IDPs & Vulnerable People	25-Sep-03	27 100 000	2 183 108	1 475.7	52 986	37 302	25 651	103 379	219 318	163.5
Sub-total Active Operations including Near East Regional EMOP 102590					88 702 737	5 788 153	3 353.7	1 279 499	193 605	89 803	246 209	1 809 117	1 083.8
Completed Operations													
DOMINICAN REP.	X	062020	c Hurricane Georges	01-May-03	56 400	1 128	0.6	700	84	94	250	1 128	0.6
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	100380	c Congolese Refugees	18-Feb-03	(10,000)	430	0.3	170	40	14	3	227	0.1
CENTRAL AM. REG.	X	060890	c Victims of Hurricane Mitch	28-Feb-03	(562,700)	1 119	0.6	327	264	451	77	1 119	0.6
HAITI	E	102620	c Drought Affected Population in the Far West	15-Feb-03	(75,000)	320	0.2	213	63	44	-	320	-
NAMIBIA	E	101450	c Angolan Refugees	30-Apr-03	23 000	341	0.2	-	-	-	63	63	0.03
YEMEN	X	060901	c Assist. to Refugees in Yemen	31-Mar-03	(19,000)	35	0.02	-	26	9	-	35	0.02
Sub-total Completed Operations					79 400	3 373	1.9	1 410	477	612	393	2 892	1.5
PROJECTED 2003 ADDITIONAL NEEDS						5 000	3.5						
Grand Total: 2003 Resourcing Gap for Relief Operations					88 782 137	5 796 526	3 359.1	1 280 909	194 082	90 415	246 602	1 817 009	1 088.8
Memo Item:													
2003 NEEDS MET THROUGH CARRY-OVER STOCKS AND PLEDGES						1 099 710	550.6						

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 or extension in time.

1) For operations terminated in 2003 followed up by other operations initiated in 2003, beneficiary number only once: only the largest caseload is included in the computation of beneficiary numbers (the smaller caseload is set in parentheses).

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) Beneficiaries number corresponds to the 1st year caseload. Carry-over stock and expected consignments contributed under the EMOP will be sufficient to cover the PRRO needs for 2003.

4) Contributions and allocations for Iraq emergency include Oil-for-Food funds. The cereal shortfall reflects the wheat flour equivalent of wheat.

DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

“If we are to help break this chronic cycle of emergencies, we simply must make major investments to help people withstand climatic shocks. Comparatively, it takes so little money today to stimulate greatly improved lives for people tomorrow.”

1. Mr James T. Morris, the WFP Executive Director, made this appeal on 21 January 2003, while visiting WFP-assisted land-rehabilitation projects in Ethiopia. There he saw first hand the impressive efforts made by villagers to conserve water and reforest and rehabilitate valuable land that had eroded into gullies. WFP impact studies of these projects, which received food-for-work incentives, indicate that the people involved are far more resilient to shocks, such as the current drought, and therefore require less food aid support. At the same time, the number of people WFP is seeking to assist in Ethiopia with similar small-scale interventions, and by providing school feeding for primary students and food aid support for victims of HIV/AIDS, is being slashed due to the global trend of declining resources to WFP for non-emergency assistance.

2. In 2003, expanding on the Ethiopia context, WFP is urgently calling on donors for a modest investment of almost **US\$340 million**. That sum will be used to mobilize the Programme’s 2003 development food aid requirement of 831,000 tonnes to help more than **20 million food-insecure people worldwide** take effective action to sustain their livelihoods and reduce hunger through various development interventions. WFP’s diverse development activities are tailored to meet local needs and conditions. They focus on areas where WFP has extensive experience and a comparative advantage in using food aid, such as school feeding, mother-and-child health centres and other safety net, food-security and asset-creation programmes. Wherever possible, WFP is launching an increasing number of initiatives aimed at using food aid to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

These initiatives are being integrated within WFP development projects and country programmes.

3. Resources confirmed to date amount to **US\$126.5 million**, of which some US\$117.5 million are multilateral contributions and the remaining US\$9 million are directed to specific country programmes and projects. However, it should be noted that some two-thirds of this amount were confirmed within the last month. Although the total is double the amount confirmed this time last year, confirmation of a number of important expected contributions is pending.

4. WFP is concerned to note the continuing trend that a significant percentage of multilateral funds confirmed in 2003 include a variety of donor conditions, such as targeting a particular geographical area or a certain category of countries or including purchasing restrictions. While many of these conditions are not negative *per se*, they do complicate and slow down the programming and efficient use of funds.

5. In order to enhance WFP’s ability to meet, in an efficient and effective manner, development and rehabilitation commitments for millions of beneficiaries worldwide, and to be able to demonstrate results in the field, it is critical that donors consider increasing their level of support for the WFP development programme and confirm their pledges as soon as possible, particularly taking into account the following factors:

- **Importance of Adequate, Predictable and Sustained Donor Support** – An adequate level of yearly contributions and, above all, sustained (predictable) donor support over the medium-term (four to five years) would enable WFP to perform more effectively as a reliable partner in implementing country programmes in line with national poverty-reduction strategies. Evaluations of WFP country programmes repeatedly and consistently highlight the importance of timely resourcing as a pre-condition for those programmes achieving concrete results. In this context, WFP is extremely encouraged by the recent Canadian Government commitment to provide Canadian \$75 million

(almost US\$52 million) in support of selected WFP school feeding programmes in Africa over a three-year period. This will greatly boost and complement increased donor support for school feeding, support that is already being enlisted from other donors, including the United States of America, Italy, Switzerland, and the new WFP corporate partner, the mail and logistics company, TPG. To quote the WFP Executive Director, *“If we are to make a real difference and bring down the number of hungry people in the world, we must start with more commitment to school feeding projects. The three hundred million hungry children cannot wait for good governance, sound investment and even the wisest of aid projects to reach their villages and towns.”*

- ***WFP Development Assistance as a Platform for Emergency Response*** – A recent WFP study concluded that WFP’s long-term presence in a country through development can significantly improve its response to emergencies – by permitting a faster response, facilitating longer-term partnerships, providing a stable environment to build basic food aid management skills, and reducing the amount of relief food aid needed in disaster-prone areas.
- ***Focus on Africa*** – In keeping with recent G-8 discussions during which leaders pledged to maintain the focus of international assistance efforts on Africa, WFP is particularly concerned with meeting its current and future commitments to its development programmes in that continent, which includes 70 percent of the world’s LDCs and where UNDP estimates there are 300 million people living below the poverty line. Over half of WFP’s development needs in 2003 are in support of activities in Africa.

2003 Requirements and Shortfalls for WFP Development Activities (as at 25 May 2003)

Country	Revised Requirements		Resourcing *		Shortfall		
	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	(%)
Least Developed Countries							
Bangladesh	84 830	22.8	51 078	16.5	33 752	6.3	
Benin	4 344	3.1	3 034	1.8	1 310	1.3	
Bhutan	9 157	5.4	5 316	3.0	3 841	2.3	
Burkina Faso	10 724	5.0	9 244	5.4	1 480	-	
Cambodia	3 540	1.6	2 658	1.4	882	0.2	
Cape Verde	1 430	0.8	1 025	0.6	405	0.3	
Central African Republic	2 955	2.4	770	0.8	2 185	1.5	
Chad	7 585	4.6	2 327	1.7	5 258	2.8	
Ethiopia	40 881	14.6	34 914	15.6	5 967	-	
Gambia	2 524	1.3	1 263	0.7	1 261	0.6	
Guinea	3 682	2.4	2 240	1.7	1 442	0.7	
Haiti	12 263	7.6	5 985	4.6	6 278	3.0	
Laos	5 172	3.3	3 312	1.9	1 860	1.4	
Lesotho	5 400	2.7	3 785	1.9	1 615	0.8	
Liberia	3 372	2.2	3 185	1.8	187	0.4	
Madagascar	11 664	6.6	2 620	1.4	9 044	5.2	
Malawi	26 969	9.9	11 017	3.5	15 952	6.3	
Mali	12 765	7.4	6 033	4.6	6 732	2.8	
Mauritania	8 472	5.3	7 713	4.2	759	1.1	
Mozambique	34 044	18.3	15 788	9.8	18 256	8.6	
Nepal	30 316	17.6	17 459	8.2	12 857	9.3	
Niger	6 117	3.6	5 519	3.3	598	0.3	
Rwanda	14 938	10.4	5 511	3.6	9 427	6.8	
São Tomé and Príncipe	1 385	0.7	57	0.1	1 328	0.7	
Senegal	10 001	5.9	9 991	5.6	10	0.2	
Sudan	31 226	12.7	15 093	7.5	16 133	5.2	
Tanzania, United Republic of	13 064	6.9	10 849	5.1	2 215	1.8	
Uganda	24 581	9.8	10 475	4.0	14 106	5.8	
Yemen	21 507	8.8	16 013	6.6	5 494	2.2	
Zambia	13 620	6.6	5 019	2.9	8 601	3.7	
Sub-total	458 528	210.3	269 293	129.8	189 235	81.9	39.0%

(cont.)

2003 Requirements and Shortfalls for WFP Development Activities (as at 25 May 2003)

Country	Revised Requirements		Resourcing *		Shortfall		
	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	(%)
Low-income Food-deficit Countries							
Bolivia	15 000	4.9	6 480	1.7	8 520	3.2	
Cameroon	4 969	2.7	3 468	2.0	1 501	0.7	
China	80 000	15.4	52 220	12.0	27 780	3.4	
Côte d'Ivoire	4 247	2.6	935	0.4	3 313	2.3	
Cuba	14 559	6.3	1 027	0.9	13 532	5.4	
Ecuador	7 890	2.2	6 190	1.5	1 700	0.7	
Egypt	24 510	11.2	4 420	2.1	20 090	9.1	
Ghana	8 232	3.1	860	0.4	7 372	2.7	
Guatemala	12 251	4.3	6 416	3.3	5 835	1.0	
Honduras	7 149	2.5	1 650	1.0	5 499	1.5	
India	55 575	16.8	13 520	4.7	42 055	12.0	
Kenya	40 000	15.0	25 989	7.9	14 011	7.1	
Nicaragua	15 150	5.7	1 870	1.0	13 280	4.7	
Pakistan	25 956	16.0	4 210	4.2	21 746	11.8	
Sri Lanka	5 679	2.3	1 500	0.6	4 179	1.7	
Syria	4 685	1.7	-	-	4 685	1.7	
Sub-total	325 852	112.6	130 754	43.8	195 098	68.8	61.1%
Other							
Dominican Republic	6 631	3.8	800	0.3	5 831	3.5	
El Salvador	11 135	5.8	-	-	11 135	5.8	
Jordan	8 952	2.4	-	-	8 952	2.4	
Peru	20 000	4.6	7 920	1.9	12 080	2.7	
Sub-total	46 718	16.6	8 720	2.2	37 998	14.4	86.6%
GRAND TOTAL	831 098	339.6	408 767	175.8	422 331	165.1	48.6%

* Includes resources currently under assignment.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

1. There are 18 operationally active special operations, of which 7 are for humanitarian air services, 2 for United Nations Joint Logistics Centres (UNJLCs) and the remainder for augmented logistics or infrastructure projects. Overall, there has been timely donor funding, which has been much appreciated, but additional attention should be paid to the special operations in West Africa and recently launched operations in Sudan.

About Special Operations

Special operations are a separate programme category and complement WFP relief operations. Such operations address, primarily, operational bottlenecks that hinder the flow of food to beneficiaries. 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 (specialized equipment, demining, etc.).

As and when required, WFP plays the lead role in logistics planning and coordination in international emergency operations and often provides logistics service for other United Nations humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the donor community. Examples of this type of activities are the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), both of which have been established to support the international humanitarian relief effort in Iraq.

2. The most under-funded and prioritized special operations are:

Angola SO 10146.1 – Passenger Air Service. The objective of this SO is to operate a dedicated light passenger aircraft service to provide transport for all humanitarian personnel working in Angola. The operation is seriously underfunded. Unless additional funding is received soon, WFP may be forced to terminate the service or terminate contracts for some of the passenger aircraft.

Burundi SO 10173.0 – Passenger Aircraft. Deterioration of the security situation in the country has continued to block access and allow for free movement by road, which is risky even with the use of armoured vehicles. In addition, the infrastructure has also suffered from years of neglect and disuse. This insecure environment has necessitated the continuation of the use of air transport, at least until the end of 2003, to facilitate the movement of humanitarian staff to operational areas and to help maintain the quality of humanitarian assistance needed by the majority of the vulnerable population country-wide. While several contributions are under negotiation, donors are urged to confirm at the earliest.

Côte d'Ivoire SO 10260.0 – Inter-Agency Civil-Military Coordination Support to the Humanitarian Community. This operation, designed to support the facilitation and negotiation of safe access of humanitarian staff and cargo on behalf of all humanitarian agencies in Côte d'Ivoire, has a near 100-percent shortfall. A Civil-Military Coordinator has been in country as of late March, acting as an interface between the humanitarian community and the various military factions, but this coordinator has no funds at his disposal for operational expenditures. The operation supports WFP's EMOP 10244.0 and the EMOP's extension until end of the year. An extension of the SO with an additional six-month requirement of approximately US\$100,000 will be processed shortly.

Democratic Republic of the Congo SO 10195.0 – Rehabilitation of Niamba Bridge. This project, with a total requirement of almost US\$1.4 million, has received no funding to date. WFP is thus having to continue food deliveries by air to various locations in North Katanga due to lack of road/rail access. This results in high delivery costs and limited transport capacity. An extension in time has been requested until 31 December 2003, without additional resource requirements, in the hope that, with the ongoing peace process, more attention will be paid to the logistics infrastructure rehabilitation that will play an important role in the resumption of commercial exchange. Bridge rehabilitation will restore the supply line within the province and will facilitate cost-effective humanitarian response.

Korea, DPR SO 10029.0 – Support to EMOP 5959.02 Local Production; Logistics and Food-for-Work. A budget increase to US\$4 million and an extension to 31 December 2003 were approved in January 2003. Priority funding should be considered for warehousing facilities (US\$250,000) under the port operations component and for essential non-food items for food-for-work activities (US\$368,000). Increased storage capacity close to the ports will enable more secure storage of WFP commodities, reduce incidences of post-delivery losses and provide greater flexibility in the distribution process. Essential non-food items such as shovels, hoes, and wheel barrows are critical inputs for WFP-assisted food-for-work activities.

Liberia SO 10263.0 – Emergency Trucking Capacity Increase of the WFP Fleet in Support to the Humanitarian Operation. The project requirements cover the purchase of eight trucks of 15-mt capacity each, including spare parts and tyres and the recruitment of an international United Nations Volunteer as a Mechanical Workshop Manager to sustain the proper maintenance of the heavy-duty fleet and conduct the needed training for the auto mechanical team. Additional funding is needed to cover the 60-percent shortfall.

Near East Regional - Iraq SO 10272.0 – United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). The initial budget of US\$23.3 million is currently under revision downwards to US\$16.2 million for the six-month period. Latest confirmed contributions, totalling US\$11.5 million, cover about 70 percent of the revised budget, but requirements will be reviewed in mid-July. At this stage, UNHAS-Iraq is increasing its activities, and it is foreseen that operations will be at their peak during the first two months of the United Nations re-entry into Iraq.

Southern Sudan SO 10181.1 – Air Passenger Service. The operation has recently been expanded to cover the period April 2003 to March 2004, with a funding requirement of some US\$1.1 million. The aircraft provides a scheduled service to the entire humanitarian aid community, serving locations throughout Sudan not reachable via commercial means and/or those where there is greater need for regular flights. This is the only humanitarian flight service available in the northern sector of the country. Surface transport to most locations is either restricted, not available or too dangerous due to the ongoing conflict. In 2002/2003, the aircraft provided service to more than 2,000 passengers, and covered 192,088 nautical miles in 1,477 hours.

Southern Sudan SO 10278.0 – Rail Corridor Rehabilitation. With peace negotiations for Sudan well under way and the Memorandum of Understanding on cessation of hostilities and unimpeded humanitarian access in place since last October, it is essential to grasp this opportunity and take appropriate and timely action that would facilitate humanitarian activities in the country. This recently launched project to repair the Babanusa to Wau rail corridor and provide equipment in support of EMOP 10048.2 deals with improvement of rail infrastructure to facilitate increased use of surface transport for delivery of emergency food to needy people in. Having this rail corridor serviceable would allow access for humanitarian assistance of approximately 30,000 mt per year to about 275,000 beneficiaries in the areas of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, South Darfur and West Kordofan, at a 50-percent-per-metric-ton reduced delivery cost compared with the expensive mode of air transport.

Special Operations 2003 Requirements and Shortfalls

(As at 25 May 2003)

Recipient	Operation Number	Title	Completion Date	Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Contributions (US\$)	2003 Needs (US\$)	Shortfall	
							(US\$)	(%)
Active Operations								
Asia and Middle East								
Afghanistan	10163.0	Common Services for Humanitarian Agencies working in Afghanistan	30-Jun-03	16 160 445	14 475 622	1 684 823	1 684 823	10%
Korea DPR	10029.0	Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production and Food-for-Work	31-Dec-03	3 989 149	1 357 997	2 631 152	2 631 152	66%
Near East Regional	10257.1	Logistics Preparedness and Augmentation in Support of Regional EMOP 10259.0	1-Sep-03	38 324 670	36 122 034	38 324 670	2 202 636	6%
Near East Regional (*)	10272.0	Provision of a United Nations Humanitarian Air service (UNHAS) for Iraq and Surrounding Countries	25-Sep-03	16 270 528	11 527 349	16 270 528	4 743 179	29%
Near East Regional	10273.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistis Co-ordination to Humanitarian Agencies Working in Iraq	25-Sep-03	3 993 818	3 905 659	3 993 818	88 159	2%
Sub-total				78 738 610	67 388 661	62 904 991	11 349 949	14%
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola	10146.1	Passenger Air Transport Service for Humanitarian Community	31-Mar-04	6 149 558	1 172 811	6 149 558	4 976 747	81%
Angola	10149.1	Logistics Services to Humanitarian Community in Angola	31-Dec-03	6 929 326	4 445 134	5 727 403	2 484 192	36%
Burundi	10173.0	Passenger Aircraft in Burundi	31-Dec-03	2 076 522	1 368 757	707 765	707 765	34%
D.R. Congo	10117.0	Food Airlift to Northern Katanga	30-Jun-03	2 139 227	1 724 982	660 926	414 245	19%
D.R. Congo	10248.0	Food Air Transport in Eastern DRC	9-Jul-03	1 069 285	936 075	633 210	133 210	12%
D.R. Congo	10195.0	Rehabilitation of Niemba Rail Bridge	31-Dec-03	1 374 225	-	1 374 225	1 374 225	100%
Côte d'Ivoire	10260.0	Support to Human Community in Côte d'Ivoire	30-Jun-03	99 029	14 000	99 029	85 029	86%
Guinea	10061.1	Passenger Aircraft in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire	7-Oct-03	1 256 728	1 158 713	722 500	98 015	8%
Liberia	10263.0	Increase of Trucking Capacity	31-Dec-03	778 960	310 631	778 960	468 329	60%
Malawi/Mozambique	10224.0	Emergency Repairs to Nacala Railway	31-Dec-03	6 662 660	6 662 660	-	-	0%
Southern Africa Regional	10204.0	WFP Regional Management and Logistics Co-ordination	31-Dec-03	5 295 844	2 799 793	2 496 051	2 496 051	47%
Sudan	10181.1	Khartoum Air Cell	31-Mar-04	1 056 261	-	1 056 261	1 056 261	100%
Sudan	10278.0	Emergency Rail Corridor Rehabilitation	15-Oct-03	1 926 000	-	1 926 000	1 926 000	100%
Sub-total				36 813 625	20 593 556	22 331 888	16 220 069	44%
Total Active Operations				115 552 235	87 982 217	85 236 879	27 570 018	24%
Completed Operations								
Afghanistan - Regional	10130.0	Support to Interagency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghan People	31-Mar-03	40 292 147	36 993 027	3 299 120	3 299 120	8%
Near East Regional	10257.0	Preparedness for Potential Emergency Crisis (Near East)	28-Feb-03	7 600 947	7 285 728	7 600 947	315 219	4%
Palestinian Territory	10193.1	UN Truck Fleet in Palestinian Territory	28-Feb-03	1 629 504	964 149	665 355	665 355	41%
Angola	10146.0	Passenger Aircraft	31-Jan-03	6 161 282	3 872 755	2 288 527	1 519 998	25%
Angola	10149.0	Transport of Non Food Items	28-Feb-03	3 456 965	2 445 959	1 011 006	1 011 006	29%
Sudan	10181.0	Passenger Air Transport	31-Mar-03	1 039 745	1 039 745	-	-	0%
Total Completed Operations				60 180 590	52 601 363	14 864 955	6 810 698	11%
GRAND TOTAL				175 732 825	140 583 580	100 101 834	34 380 716	20%

(*) Under budget revision

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT

1. The Immediate Response Account (IRA) has again proved invaluable for enabling WFP to respond to critical humanitarian needs. The allocation of US\$27.2 million to the Near East (Iraq) EMOP and special operation in late December 2002 and early 2003, representing just over 1 percent of total requirements, was critical for jump-starting the largest WFP intervention ever. The use of IRA funds also allowed timely provision of resources to populations affected by drought and crop failure in Western Sahel and enabled WFP country offices to respond swiftly to refugee and internally displaced person crises in Ecuador, Cameroon, Chad and to earthquake victims in Algeria.
2. Increasingly, the IRA is proving to be the only source of cash enabling WFP to prepare for new emergencies. However, 2003 contribution to the IRA remain at the low level of US\$12.6 million.
3. All efforts are being made to revolve new contributions into the IRA. Almost 100 percent of the US\$27.2 million allocated to the Near East (Iraq) operations are in the process of being revolved. However, in-kind donations and donor restrictions, such as bag markings or purchasing conditions, limit the opportunities for revolving the IRA.
4. When the IRA was established in 1991, the intention was to provide WFP with a flexible resource facility to respond quickly to emergency needs and fund of up to three months of initial food requirements for any one operation. The scope of WFP's activities has changed substantially over the last several years, with a dramatic increase in relief requirements. The current target level of the IRA (US\$35 million per year) is not commensurate with the increased operational levels. In addition, the IRA funds cannot be used to avert critical pipeline breaks, which is limiting WFP's capacity to respond efficiently to people in need.
5. 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.

Facts about the IRA

The IRA serves as both a revolving and replenishable fund. Thus, IRA funds allocated to an operation are recycled into the IRA once that operation is resourced through other cash contributions. In-kind contributions or contributions with donor conditions (for example, specific bag markings) cannot be used for revolving the IRA.

The IRA may be used during the initial three months of a new operation, to cover food aid requirements, logistics and other non-food costs. It can also be used in ongoing emergencies' relief and recovery operations faced with a sharp increase in need (for example, in response to a new large population displacement).

WFP continues to encourage donors to channel to the IRA the unspent balances of their contributions to operations that are either terminated or that no longer require resources. WFP ensures that funds allocated are revolved as quickly as possible, in order that the account is not depleted.

2003 IRA Allocations (as at 25 May 2003)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Operation</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>	<i>Approved Allocations (US\$)</i>
IRA/EMOPS Approved Under Country Director Delegated Authority				
Ecuador	EMOP 10279.0	Assistance to Refugees from internal conflict in Colombia	04-Apr-03	53 360
Cameroon	EMOP 10282.0	Assistance to Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon	15-Apr-03	199 998
Chad	EMOP 10286.0	Assistance to Central African Refugees in Chad	23-Apr-03	197 097
Algeria	EMOP 10292.0	Assistance to Earthquake Victims	25-May-03	198 516
Sub-total				648 971
Other Allocations				
Western Sahel Regional	EMOP 10249.2	Drought-Affected People	25-Jan-03	2 100 000
Near East Regional	EMOP 10259.0	Assistance to Refugees, IDPs and Vulnerable People	19-Feb-03	9 000 000
Near East Regional	SO 10257.0	Preparedness Measures in View of a Potential Iraq Crisis	19-Feb-03	4 000 000
Near East Regional	EMOP 10259.0	Assistance to Refugees, IDPs and Vulnerable People	21-Mar-03	10 000 000
Sub-total				25 100 000
Total				25 748 971

Contributions to the IRA (US\$)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Contribution Year</i>									
	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	2 013 423
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 272	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 630
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	2 054 795
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	1 102 941
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	-	1 500
TOTAL	21 586 273	19 617 157	19 201 679	17 595 983	15 147 056	23 880 609	17 963 280	12 392 582	12 539 766	12 600 879

*As at 25 May 2003



COUNTRY PAGES

The following section includes brief descriptions of selected relief operations and development activities that are facing critical shortfalls.

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 showing 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 operational requirements and may differ from the data in “*Status of 2003 Relief Food Aid Resourcing Gap and Shortfall*” (from pages 15 to 17) which refer to net requirements for 2003.



ALBANIA

Title:	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the Construction of Community Assets
Project number:	PRRO 10165.0
Beneficiaries:	63 000
Total cost (US\$):	6 662 227
Total tonnage (MT):	12 237
Period:	July 2002 - December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Albania is one of the poorest low-income food-deficit countries in Europe. Poverty in Albania is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Some 47 percent of the population live below the poverty line of US\$2 per capita a day, while 17 percent live below the poverty line of US\$1 per capita a day. The PRRO, which started in July 2002, signals a shift from a regional to a country-specific intervention. Albania is undergoing a difficult transition away from a centrally planned economy. This operation targets the most vulnerable families for food security in the poorest regions of Albania.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and activities of the project are in line with the Government's National Strategy for Social Economic Development, which recognizes that chronic unemployment and economic depression can only be overcome through participatory approaches to development and improvements in governance. Qualitative assessments indicate that with its targeted interventions WFP is contributing in a visible way to reducing hunger and poverty in vulnerable areas.

In the forestry sector, an implementation plan has been drawn up in collaboration with the Government. According to the plan, an average of 8,100 families would be supported for a period of 12 months. A recent poverty assessment study showed that WFP food assistance to communes has provided a critical stimulus for those participating in the forestry project assisted by the World Bank and the Government of Italy. This synergy is producing significant gains to the co-financing agencies and making the assistance cost-effective.

Food assistance to vulnerable women (including victims of violence, abuse and trafficking) has been targeted to the poorest prefectures with emphasis on skills-building and income-generating activities, counselling and health services. Community asset building through food-for-work is targeted to the poorest districts of Albania. Participants contribute to the construction or rehabilitation of assets for their communities.

The operation is facing a shortfall of US\$ 2.3 million, equivalent to a total quantity of 4,297 tonnes of wheat flour and vegetable oil.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	N/A	August	N/A	N/A

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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):	67 215
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, 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 specific objective of this PRRO is to ensure prompt delivery of basic food to sustain the lives of the refugees. WFP is responsible for mobilizing basic food aid needs for the entire camp population and provision of supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. UNHCR and bilateral donors provide other supplementary foods and non-food items. A planning figure of 155,430 people is being used for the period of this operation, based on registrations by United Nations Mission for the Referendum

in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and UNHCR. Women and children represent more than 60 percent of the refugee population. Women are in charge of overall administration in the camps and occupy leading positions in community affairs and health and education sectors.

In eight months since the commencement of the project, 16,429 tonnes had been resourced through WFP, of which 58 percent with un-earmarked multilateral funding. Although the government of Algeria has just confirmed a contribution of 10,000 tonnes of rice, which will cover cereal requirements for about 5 months, the need for increased donor attention to the project must be re-emphasized. Frequent pipeline breaks in previous years resulted in 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. Presently, the most pressing need is for vegetable oil, which will be depleted in August, as well as wheat soy blend, required to commence the supplementary feeding programme that would address the special nutritional needs of malnourished children and women.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
November	December	August	Immediate	November



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

Angola has experienced over thirty years of conflict, which ended in April 2002. The end of hostilities revealed a shocking humanitarian crisis, with hundreds of thousands of needy people previously cut off from aid becoming accessible or pouring into areas where humanitarian assistance can be provided. In Angola, 18 children die every hour (Angola has the second highest under-five mortality rate in the world), life expectancy is less than 39 years and most of the country's population lives without access to even basic health or water sanitation services. Despite the end of the war, the immediate humanitarian situation remains serious with millions of people continuing to live in life-threatening conditions. The vast majority of areas of return were destroyed during the war and are lacking basic services – clean water supply and basic health and education facilities. Many are mine-infested, thus limiting access to land for subsistence agriculture and access for humanitarian agencies to communities in distress. Hence, large numbers of people are expected to require emergency food assistance until at least the April/May 2004 harvest.

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. In addition to accessing new civilian areas, WFP is supplying food assistance to the former rebel soldiers and their families in the 41 quartering locations and thereby providing crucial support to the demobilization process. WFP is also supporting the growing number of internally displaced persons who have been returning to their areas of origin since September 2002 to prepare their fields and plant crops. Finally, food assistance is being provided to Angolan refugees spontaneously returning from neighbouring countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and Namibia. Consequently, the number of beneficiaries and the geographical coverage have noticeably grown.

During the first quarter of 2003, WFP was aiming to reach a monthly average of 1.5 million beneficiaries. Current caseload estimates for the remainder of 2003 indicate a monthly average of around 1.7 million beneficiaries. Caseload estimates are regularly updated, incorporating results from vulnerability assessments and rapid food needs assessments.

Particularly taking into account the present monthly requirements of around 20,000 mt of maize and 2,200 tonnes of pulses, urgent contributions of 60,000 tonnes of maize and 2,500 tonnes of pulses, worth around US\$40 million, are required to enable WFP to avoid a break in the pipeline. This is especially true taking into consideration the leadtime between confirmation of contributions and actual time of arrival of food. If no new contributions are immediately confirmed, WFP will run out of maize by the end of October.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
October	November	December	December	September

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CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Central America is highly prone to recurring natural disasters that affect the most marginalized and food-insecure people. Hit by drought in 2001/2002, the region has seriously been damaged by fluctuations in international coffee prices as well. A large number of the poorest segments of the population are totally dependant on labor from the coffee sector. Increasing unemployment in the past months has contributed to the deterioration of the nutritional situation.

With the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in the sub-region, the impact of 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 (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) needs to be urgently addressed, and follow-up actions must be monitored closely. 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), prompting WFP to respond with an emergency operation. Ensuing reports underlining acute malnutrition among children have led to follow up assessments. Localized pockets of acute malnutrition have also been reported in the coffee producing departments of Matagalpa in Nicaragua, Choluteca in Honduras and Ahuachapán and Sansonante in El Salvador.

With the start of this PRRO, it is crucial that funds are made available before the lean season (October to April) and before the seasonable coffee problem resumes (November/December) when coffee is being harvested, thus allowing WFP to provide critical assistance to severely malnourished people, in particular women and young children. WFP continues to strengthen its collaboration with UNICEF and other partners in all four countries to maximize the impact of interventions.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Assessments and monitoring use a core set of indicators for targeting and emphasize nutritional surveillance. A regional contingency plan will strengthen response capacity and ensure a more integrated action to reach most needy people. Disaster mitigation activities will leave communities in a better position to respond to future crises.

Through flexible use of resources, the PRRO will allow WFP to respond with relief assistance to emergency situations as they occur, preventing acute malnutrition among food-insecure children and families exposed to recurring shock, while dedicating recovery resources to rebuild and buffer the livelihoods of those already affected by crisis.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	September	July	July	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
Country Programme:	10018.0 Act 1	10018.0 Act 2	10018.0 Act 3	10018.0 Act 4
Beneficiaries (2003):	168 150			
Total cost (US\$):	25 464 000			
Total tonnage (MT):	35 160			
Period:	January 2001 – December 2005			

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. It provides support to basic education, nutrition for women and children under 5 and sustainable livelihoods in degraded areas. The 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 women at risk;
- Strengthen the food security and livelihoods of populations at risk of drought and natural disasters.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The lack of adequate resources allowed Activity 1, development of primary education, to pre-position food for distribution for only 40 days, instead of 80 for the first trimester of the 2002/2003 school year, pending the supply of the remaining requirements by beginning of January and March 2003. A shortage of food for this activity will further adversely affect school attendance.

Similarly, a break in food distribution will reduce asset creation under the food security and rural development Activity 2. With respect to the assistance to nutritional rehabilitation and education of vulnerable groups (Activity 3), there has been a pipeline break from beginning 2002 to the first quarter of 2003. This activity could only be partly implemented with loans from other activities. This situation has greatly affected attendance of children and mothers 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 in the areas of child and mother care.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
CP	Immediate	December	Immediate	N/A	June

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CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE (DRC)

Title:	Population Groups Affected by Armed Conflicts	Assistance to IDPs, Refugees and Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	PRRO 6274.0	EMOP 10280.0
Beneficiaries:	1 555 439	483 000
Total cost (US\$):	155 274 400	36 373 737
Total tonnage (MT):	182 468	46 346
Period:	January 2001 – December 2003	June - November 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DRC has been struggling with four years of civil war, which has resulted in 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) to date and contributed to maintaining 17 million people in a situation of critical food insecurity. On the political front, the setting up of a transitional government of national unity is ongoing. However, constant resurgence of fierce fighting between militia groups is casting a shadow on the prospects for peace and recovery. The eastern parts of the country, where the war has been more devastating, are greatly in need of emergency assistance. The situation has been aggravated by the combined effect of prolonged insecurity, lack of access to beneficiaries, bad weather and deterioration of basic infrastructure. According to the National Survey on the Status of Children and Women carried out by UNICEF in 2001, acute malnutrition rate averaged 10.5 and 9.8 percent in North and South Kivu, respectively.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Food assistance provided by WFP has mainly comprised emergency activities including general distributions to IDPs, Angolan and Central African Republic refugees and supplementary/therapeutic feeding to vulnerable groups. Activities aiming at fostering the development and acquisition of assets were carried out in

a lesser extent because of pipeline constraints and priority given to emergency needs, particularly in the east. During the first quarter of 2003, a total of 8,034 tonnes of food targeted 327,000 people, 222,000 of whom were women. The beneficiaries of the relief component represented 85 percent of the total caseload. The implementation of the airlift operation allowed the delivery of food into Bunia, Kindu and Kasongo. The dire humanitarian situation of the affected populations in these areas, due to their isolation, had induced the humanitarian community in DRC to give them top priority for assistance.

Food commodities distributed from January to March were carry-overs from 2002. Arrivals of food consignments from 2003 contributions are not expected before June 2003 and will cover the needs for two months only. The persistence or aggravation of the shortfall will necessarily entail the halving of rations, if not complete cessation of some activities.

A new EMOP 10280.0 is being submitted for approval, to cover the urgent needs of an extra 483,000 war-affected people in the east of the country, who could not be catered for under PRRO 6274.0. The food shortage that is foreseen from August onwards will further aggravate the food insecurity in the east as food consignments under the EMOP, which is due to be implemented from June until November, will most probably start to arrive in September. Early resourcing of the new EMOP is critical in order to avoid widespread malnutrition.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
PRRO	Immediate	Immediate	June	December	Immediate
EMOP	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Title:	Targeted Food Assistance to People Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis
Project number:	EMOP 10244.1
Beneficiaries:	863 600
Total cost (US\$):	16 452 559
Total tonnage (MT):	28 809
Period:	May - December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This regional EMOP is a continuation of EMOP 10244.0 launched as a response to the crisis following the attempted army mutiny on September 19th, 2002. The mutiny, turned rebellion, resulted in Government's loss of control of over more than 50 per cent of the country, which in turn caused massive population movements both internally in Côte d'Ivoire and to neighbouring countries. WFP estimates that more than 400,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries and at least 760,000 are internally displaced.

Despite the ongoing reconciliation process, conflict continues in patches of the country, along with a steady depletion of national and household resources. Uncontrolled armed elements are operating in the area, which remains difficult to access. There is a serious problem regarding the protection of civilians and there is ongoing recruitment of Liberian refugees and children to armed groups. The regional dimension of the conflict, in particular regarding Liberia, poses another significant risk.

A nutrition study of 500 displaced women and children under 5 has been conducted by WHO in Duekoue, a town in the western part of the country. The study revealed that as many as 20 percent of the children and women were suffering from acute malnutrition caused by the current crisis. In the coming months, food security is likely to deteriorate significantly as the cumulative effects of the crisis are

compounded by food shortages during the country's lean agricultural season (March-September). Future problems are also inevitable as many of the urban families have lost income due to stagnating economy, at the same time as they have been extending support to displaced family members. The collapse of the health system in the north may indirectly lead to the spread of diseases which in turn will affect food security.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The EMOP targets a total of 588,600 beneficiaries in Côte d'Ivoire, with particular emphasis on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and children with severely limited coping mechanisms. This includes 13,000 refugees living in camps in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, 275,000 transit populations and returnees to Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mali are also targeted.

The continuing "stalemate scenario" has been adapted in the EMOP in line with the UN Consolidated Appeal (CAP). In parallel with the launching of the EMOP, a Food Security Monitoring System unit is established in Abidjan.

WFP has restructured the Côte d'Ivoire operation to focus on emergency. Five new sub-offices were established and the three existing sub-offices were upgraded. A wide range of programmes are being implemented to suit the situation in particular regions. In insurgent-held regions, the focus has been on providing balanced meals to children below five. Emergency school feeding started at the end of April for more than 20,000 children in the West and the North.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	June	September

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ERITREA

Title:	Assistance to Victims of Crop Failure and Drought	Assistance to War and Drought-affected Persons
Project number:	EMOP 10261.0	PRRO 10192.0
Beneficiaries:	899 000	967 400
Total cost (US\$):	46 488 835	45 543 404
Total tonnage (MT):	129 957	104 848
Period:	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 livestock loss. Affected populations sold off assets in order to cover grain shortfalls. The worsening of the drought in 2002, which affected all regions of the country, will leave up to 1.5 million people with little or no food up to next expected harvest in November 2003. A new EMOP 10261.0 has been approved to provide p to 899,000 drought-affected beneficiaries between May 2003 and February 2004 with some 130,000 tonnes of food.

With the resumption of the border conflict in May 2000, over one million people in the grain producing regions of Gash Barka and Debub were displaced. Most of them continue to experience low food production due to security factors and current drought conditions.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

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

The PRRO will continue to support over 78,000 pupils in 210 elementary schools under a school-feeding programme, over 1,800 HIV/AIDS affected beneficiaries, 50,000 returnees from Sudan, 70,000 IDPs settled in-camp and some 190,000 IDPs that returned home.

Supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities in hospitals and clinics in the affected areas are being implemented with WFP-supplied commodities through Ministry of Health and NGOs. Some 40,290 beneficiaries will be supported under the Adult Literacy Programme. The planned demobilization programme has still to be implemented.

Eritrea continues to remain a drought-prone and food-insecure country. The harvest in 2002 amounted to 20 percent of a normal yield. The latest of a series of formal alerts to the international community, issued by ERREC in November 2002, appealed for 477,000 tonnes of food aid for 2003. In-country stocks and new contributions will meet the needs of EMOP until July only.

Timely resourcing of the new operation is critical in order to avoid a serious pipeline break and widespread malnutrition and starvation in Eritrea.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	July	July	October	N/A	July
PRRO	September	September	December	July	July

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ETHIOPIA

Title:	Relief Food Assistance to Small-scale Farmers and Drought-affected Pastoralists	Ethiopia Country Programme: Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods, School Feeding, and HIV/AIDS
Project number:	EMOP 10030.2	CP 10208.0
Beneficiaries:	4 600 000	1 552 588
Total cost (US\$):	205 million	66 930 803
Total tonnage (MT):	481 950	163 524
Period:	April 2003 - March 2004	January 2003 - December 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Following a multi-agency assessment, a joint Government of Ethiopia/UN “Emergency Assistance Requirements and Implementation Options for 2003” appeal was launched in December 2002: 11.3 million people were identified to be in need of food assistance. Subsequently, a re-assessment of selected areas in March-April 2003 has revealed a further 1.2 million people who need food assistance between April and September, with additional food needs of around 80,000 tonnes. Thus the target population peaks at over 12 million people, with overall relief food needs of 1.5 million tonnes in 2003. A further 3 million people will need to be closely monitored. An assessment of the impact of the minor rainfall season (February-May) will be undertaken by July to take account of possible additional requirements in minor season cropping areas and pastoral populations.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Relief food requirements are at unprecedented levels and the response by donors has been encouraging. Nevertheless, concerns on resourcing had resulted in the general ration being at 12.5 kg cereal/person/month instead of the preferred 15 kg

cereal/person/month. The ration quality was also compromised by the insufficient availability of fortified blended food, which limited its distribution to only worst-affected districts in the early months. With malnutrition still at alarming levels in some areas and a high risk of increased child mortality, the 15 kg cereal ration is now being used in districts where malnutrition is at severe levels. The increased availability of blended national food will enable targeting to most of the affected districts from June onwards. The national food aid requirements for the second half of 2003 are around 460,000 tonnes: July 158,000 tonnes for 11 million people, August 140,000 tonnes for 10 million people, September 112,000 tonnes for 8.7 million people, October 46,000 tonnes for 2.8 million people; requirements for November and December are minor at under 3,000 tonnes. WFP intends to meet about 40 percent of the national relief food needs in 2003, with the remainder met by contributions through NGOs and bilateral donations to the government. It is imperative that there be no pipeline breaks - current contributions will run out by September. The Ethiopian Emergency Food Reserve provides an important buffer for cereal distributions to be effected immediately from loans against confirmed donor contributions.

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 6,000 tonnes of wheat for the period July – September.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	September	N/A	September	September	N/A
CP	July	N/A	December	December	N/A

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GREAT LAKES REGIONAL

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The regional operation continues to provide food aid to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) forced to leave their homes as a result of fighting and insecurity that hamper their ability to farm and to meet their daily dietary food requirements and facilitate recovery and resettlement of returning refugees. The resulting food insecurity is compounded by structural poverty, adverse climatic conditions and pressure on limited farming land caused by high population density.

The PRRO will contribute towards the survival and improvement of food security for food-insecure populations, through: a) improved and/or stabilized household food availability and nutritional status of target populations; b) increased access of target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills; and c) enhanced emergency preparedness among all stakeholders in the Great Lakes region. The promotion of gender equity through access to and management of assets and resources and integration of HIV/AIDS interventions is addresses throughout all the objectives. The major beneficiaries are IDPs and vulnerable people in Burundi. Their number is expected to decrease progressively from the estimated total of 721,700. United Republic of Tanzania's half a million refugees, mostly Burundians and Congolese, are expected to reduce to over 100,000 by the end of the PRRO. These are all fully dependent on WFP food aid assistance, while Rwanda has a smaller refugee populations. Activities in Rwanda also support returnees and re-

settled populations with food aid for recovery activities like swamp reclamation and reforestation programmes.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The PRRO assists about 400,000 malnourished and highly vulnerable children and women in nutritional centres in Burundi, Rwanda and United Republic of Tanzania, through supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities. However, the food and nutrition situation continues to be fragile, particularly in Burundi, due to the combined result of increased insecurity, limited food availability, disease, lack of agricultural inputs, weather vagaries and reduced access to land. General and targeted food distributions remain the main relief form in Burundi. When the peace process progresses, Burundian refugees in United Republic of Tanzania will be repatriated and recovery activities will be implemented. Rwanda is focusing on rehabilitation and disaster mitigation through food-for-work. Activities include food assistance to refugees and returnees; nutritional support to vulnerable mothers and children; food-for-work activities in support of rural assets e.g. increased agricultural production, improvement of water sources and rural access roads; enhancing preparedness and mitigation; and assistance to the national reconciliation process by providing food assistance to the country-wide civic training sessions.

In this regional operation, most food requirements are running out due to lack of contributions. New contributions to the entire operation are required across the countries to avoid recurrence of previous ration cuts and rises in malnutrition levels.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	Immediate	June	June	Immediate

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HAITI

Title:	Relief Response to Drought and Malnutrition
Project number:	PRRO 10275.0
Beneficiaries:	131 500
Total cost (US\$):	5 271 628
Total tonnage (MT):	8 475
Period:	May 2003 - April 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Haiti is one of the three countries in the world that suffers the most from dramatic food deficits (caloric deficit of 460 kcal/day, affecting over 2.4 million people). The country lives under the permanent threat of natural disasters: hurricanes, tropical tornados and storms, flooding and drought. This proves particularly devastating for the country as more than 70 percent of Haitians depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Fifty-six percent of the population is undernourished and 26 percent of children under five are malnourished. The incidence of HIV/AIDS is estimated to be as high as 12 percent for the urban population and five percent for rural people. As many as 23,000 AIDS-related deaths were reported in 1999, while thousands of children whose parents died of HIV/AIDS live in the care of relatives and friends. A VAM exercise conducted by WFP and the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) in April 2002 concluded that 80 percent of the population in the four communes of the Far West suffered from chronic food deficit. A subsequent WFP's food needs assessment also showed that the 2002 recurrent drought in the Far West perpetuated the pattern of consecutive harvest losses (an average harvest loss of 60-70 percent for the last five crops). The effects were to a certain extent cumulative and were strongly felt in late 2002 and early 2003.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP will work in partnership with other UN agencies, NGOs and donors to quickly initiate focused responses ensuring that families meet their daily nutritional needs and preventing a further decline in nutritional status. PRRO activities will be implemented in the Far West and the Central Plateau where people are affected by drought, economic crisis and high prevalence of malnutrition. Based on assessments from CARE, World Vision, ANOSA and WFP, and taking into consideration other assistance, WFP will provide relief assistance to 28,300 families (20,000 in the Far West and 8,300 in the Central Plateau).

Food will be distributed through two key responses, namely contingency relief and safety net. *The contingency relief response* will cater to most food insecure people, affected by drought. Approximately 14,300 families will receive food assistance for 6 months, avoiding food distribution during harvest time. *The safety net response* will benefit some 14,000 families. Food will be distributed through three activities:

- Community-level nutritional support for malnourished children and women for 5,000 families during 12 months;
- Nutritional support for 6,500 families with orphans whose parents have died of HIV/AIDS-related causes or with handicapped members, during 12 months;
- Food assistance through community works for 2,500 families affected by drought and the economic crisis, during 8 months.

Donor contributions are urgently required for this operation.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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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\$):	202 751 831
Total tonnage (MT):	513 000
Period:	January – December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has suffered widespread food shortages since 1995 as a result of the country's serious economic difficulties and consecutive natural disasters. Comprehensive economic reforms were introduced by the Government in July 2002, comprising changes to the pricing system, wage increases to provide incentives to expand production as well as monetary exchange rate measures. The removal of state subsidies has caused prices of services and goods, including staple foods, to rise significantly. While the full impact of the reform is not yet known, there are indications that this has added further hardship to the livelihoods of the most vulnerable segments of the population.

FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, fielded in September/October 2002, estimated that cereal production had increased by 4.9 percent compared to the year before. Despite this recovery, domestic production remains below minimum food needs and the country still depends on external food assistance as its capacity to import commercially is highly constrained. Total import requirement is estimated at 1.1 million tonnes.

Most North Koreans have to subsist on Government food rations, issued through the Public Distribution System (PDS), which amount to only half of the internationally recommended minimum food intake each day.

In October 2002, the government carried out a nutrition survey in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP. Although the assessment is not strictly comparable with the survey in 1998, it appears that malnutrition rates among children in the DPR Korea have improved considerably over the past four years. However, according to WHO criteria, wasting rates are still high and stunting rates are very high.

The improvement in malnutrition rates is due to the substantial humanitarian assistance provided by the international community in recent years. Slumps in external donations for food and other assistance can easily compromise these gains.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Pipeline shortages seriously impacted WFP's activities between the middle of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003. Nearly 3 million nursery, kindergarten, primary and secondary school children as well as pregnant and nursing women were denied WFP rations that supplement their meager government food allocations and provide a much-needed micronutrient input into their diets. Recent contributions have however enabled food distributions to be reinstated for most beneficiary groups, but food allocations for food-for-work projects remain curtailed. Further donations are required to continue operating local food production factories. They produce enriched blended food, biscuits and noodles that constitute vital nutritional support to beneficiaries.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
September	Immediate	September	Immediate	Immediate



MADAGASCAR

Title:	Assistance to Victims of the Political Crisis in Urban Areas, the Cyclone and Floods in Toamasina and Drought in Southern Madagascar
Project number:	EMOP 10236.0
Beneficiaries:	394 250
Total cost (US\$):	8 073 681
Total tonnage (MT):	18 398
Period:	December 2002 - to be extended to December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Madagascar is prone to recurrent natural disasters such as cyclones, droughts and locusts. Over the last decades such calamities have occurred so often that people in the affected areas are scarcely in a position to feed themselves adequately. Such is the case in the South, which has experienced a chronic food deficit since the major drought of 1992, currently affecting 175,000 people. The situation was exacerbated by the political crisis that shook the country from January to June 2002 and was further compounded by tropical cyclones in Toamasina province. From all indications, the current food crisis will continue and remain acute during 2003.

Based on the European Union Early Warning System, the preliminary number of people requiring emergency food aid in the South alone has increased to 270,000 and now spans into 18 districts, an increase of nearly 100,000 with respect to the people assisted up to now. In order to address this worsening situation, a budget revision to the EMOP increasing the beneficiary number and requirements to December 2003 is being processed.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's implementation strategy aims to provide food aid to mitigate the risk of deterioration in the nutritional status of populations and to ensure household food security. Given the 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 rising malnutrition rates and worsening drought coincide with high levels of household food insecurity.

The main objectives of the emergency operation are to prevent the deterioration in the nutritional status of children and expectant women; provide supplementary food aid; create small scale income-generating activities for the poorest segments of urban populations (focusing on women in particular); contribute to the rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by flooding and cyclones in rural areas; and provide a safety net for people who have lost their harvest and their productive assets due to the drought. Malnutrition figures appear to have stabilized in certain targeted areas. The drought-affected areas have not seen radical increases in morbidity often associated with wide-scale food insecurity.

The projected increase of nearly 100,000 vulnerable in the South underscores the urgency of continued donor support.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
Immediate	October	June	June	June

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MALAWI

Title:	Supplementary Feeding	Primary Education	Food-for-Assets
Country Programme:	CP 10 106 Act 1	CP 10 106 Act 2	CP 10 106 Act 3
Beneficiaries:	527 500		
Total cost (US\$):	26 021 920		
Total tonnage (MT):	64 000		
Period:	January 2002 - December 2006		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Human Development Index ranked Malawi 163rd out of 174 countries. Poverty is most prevalent and severe in rural areas where 65 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and the social infrastructure is collapsing. The HIV/AIDS epidemic places even greater strain on the already insufficient social services. The UNDAF considers HIV/AIDS in Malawi as a national disaster, with an infection rate of 16.4 percent among adults aged 15-49. It is estimated that there are over 1,000,000 orphans, overstressing the extended family system. According to available data, the infant mortality rate is at 135/1,000, the childhood mortality rate is at 235/1,000 and the maternal mortality rate is at 600/100,000. A significant number of school age children, particularly young girls, remain out of school despite the 'Free Primary Education' policy'. Primary school drop-out rates keep on increasing with fewer girls remaining in school than boys. In 1999, girls made up 50 percent of enrolments in grade 1, but in grade 8, their share dropped to 42 percent. In addition, Malawi is exposed to various types of natural and man-made hazards, which often lead to disasters. Drought and flood now threaten every year, in part due to the El Niño effect over the sub-continent.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OVERVIEW

In keeping with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (2001-2004), and its Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan, the Country Programme (CP) targets

poor and food-insecure households below the poverty line. The CP is pursued within the framework of three basic activities: supplementary feeding, support to primary education and food-for-assets and development in rural and urban areas. Assistance to HIV/AIDS-infected and affected households is mainstreamed into these basic activities. However, the magnitude of the problem warrants action aimed specifically at HIV/AIDS. The resource level of the CP's basic activities is 64,000 tonnes and the HIV/AIDS supplementary activity requires 14,000 tonnes for the five years.

The supplementary feeding basic activity enables children, expectant and nursing women to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs – a priority that is consistent with Malawi's Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan.

The support to primary education basic activity enables poor households to invest in human capital through education and training. To this end, the CP supports primary school feeding in selected areas, with particular attention given to the need for increased support to girls' and orphans' education.

The support to HIV/AIDS-infected and affected people supplementary activity aims at improving household food security of chronically ill persons, orphans and other household members. It also aims at strengthening the coping mechanisms and enhancing skills of HIV/AIDS – affected household members in income-generating activities.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
June	June	September	Immediate	July

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MALI

Title:	Support to Basic Education	Support to Primary Health Care	Asset Creation	Disaster Mitigation
Country Programme:	10205.0 Act 1	10205.0 Act 2	10205.0 Act 3	10205.0 Act 4
Beneficiaries:	891 549			
Total cost (US\$):	36 866 477			
Total tonnage (MT):	63 822			
Period:	January 2003 - December 2007			

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mali is classified as a least developed and low-income food-deficit country. In 2001, Mali ranked 153th out of 162 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index. The national primary cycle school attendance rates are extremely low: 36 percent for girls and 44 percent for boys in 1999. It is estimated that almost half of all children in Mali suffer from chronic malnutrition. More than 50 percent of child deaths are caused by malnutrition. Some areas, including the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu, experience structural deficits in basic cereals. Moreover, in addition to being landlocked, the country is highly susceptible to natural disasters (droughts, locusts, floods, etc.).

In this context, the objectives of WFP's Country Programme (2003-2007) are:

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

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Under **Activity 1** "Support to basic education", in addition to providing school canteen rations for an average of 89,480 targeted pupils, WFP also supplies a small additional incentive ration to girls attending more than 80 percent of classes per month (approximately 35,000 girls per year). About 1,260 female cooks are involved in the daily preparation of school meals on a food-for-work basis.

In the context of **Activity 2** "Supplementary food and support to community health services", WFP's assistance will contribute to disseminating supplementary weaning food and raise the nutritional status of the population, particularly of babies, expectants and nursing women, encouraging their access to primary health care services. Supplementary food made from local products will be utilised.

Food assistance will complement technical inputs and financial resources of other partners including World Bank, UNICEF, WHO and NGOs.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	July	August	June	N/A

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MAURITANIA

Title:	Primary Education	Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Women and	Rural Development
Country Programme:	10209.0 Act 1	10209.0 Act 2	10209.0 Act 3
Beneficiaries:	181 300		
Total cost (US\$):	35 768 134		
Total tonnage (MT):	61 580		
Period:	January 2003 - December 2008		

16,000 pregnant/nursing women receiving nutritional support rations through community feeding centres managed by NGO implementing partners. Coming at a time when the annual hungry (lean) period, aggravated by three consecutive years of drought, reaches its peak, the unavailability of food may result in the closure of 200 WFP-assisted feeding centres which have been allocated food only through June. For children who receive cooked meals at these centres, having the full ration is essential to achieving the intended nutritional impact. Similarly, a break in food distribution will reduce asset creation under Activity 3. Although July-September is the primary school recess period, new food supplies are urgently required to ensure timely distribution when classes resume on 1 October.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WFP's 2003-2008 country programme (CP) focuses on three basic activities: primary education, vulnerable group feeding and rural development. Its objectives are:

- To improve gender equity, reduce educational attrition and increase the learning capacity/attention span among primary school children.
- To reduce the risk of nutritional degradation in children aged from 6 months to 5 years and to prevent caloric deficiency in expectant/nursing women.
- To improve the food security of poor rural households and reduce their vulnerability to climatic hazards by protecting the environment.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

As of the end of May 2003 funds assigned against CP 10209.0 in 2003 amounted to US\$4.2 million which has mobilized some 7,700 tonnes of commodities. Additional contributions are still urgently required, particularly for cereals and pulses. If these commodities are not mobilized and delivered, this would likely have a negative effect on some 10,000 malnourished children under five years of age and

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	August	December	December	June

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MOZAMBIQUE

Title:	Southern Africa Crisis Response	School Feeding	Food for Development	Community Safety
Activity:	EMOP 10200.0	CP 10097.0 Act 1	CP 10097.0 Act 2	CP 10097.0 Act 3
Beneficiaries (2003):	See page 50	818 500		
Total cost (US\$):		47 972 898		
Total tonnage (MT):		108 900		
Period:		January 2002 – December 2006		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Classified as a least developed and low-income food-deficit country, the UNDP Human Development Report for 2002 ranked Mozambique 170th out of 173 countries. Twenty years of war and recurring natural disasters (drought and periodic flooding) have resulted in a lack of 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 loss of knowledge on mitigating the effects of natural disasters. Approximately 70 percent of the rural population, some eight million people, are estimated to live below the poverty line. Literacy rates are very low, even compared to regional indicators. Inefficient market structure and poor road networks further increase the vulnerability of communities to food insecurity.

IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The overall objective of the Mozambique country programme (CP) focuses on the progress towards the fulfillment 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, in-

cluding HIV/AIDS. The CP targets 818,500 beneficiaries through the utilization of 108,900 tonnes of food for the five year period, for three basic activities: (i) school feeding; (ii) Food for Development Fund (FDF); and (iii) community safety net facility (CSN). The CP also includes two supplementary activities: school feeding; and community school construction.

The school feeding activities aim at supporting and maintaining access to boarding institutions for poor households who do not have access to appropriate schooling infrastructure by reducing the direct cost of their continuous operation. They also aim at improving access to the second level of day primary education (grades six and seven) schools for poor households and to improve learning effect and educational performance by relieving short-term hunger of students through an improvement of their intake of micronutrients and relieving their infestation with parasitic worms. These activities also aim to improve access for girls and for orphans from poor households to the second level of day primary education (grades six and seven).

The FDF enables communities in chronically food insecure districts to create sustainable assets that will render them less vulnerable to natural disasters. The intended outcome of this activity is an increased ability of poor households in the most food-insecure districts and communities to prepare for, react to and avoid damage by natural disasters.

The CSN supports the national strategies aimed at promoting increased community capacity in the prevention and mitigation of the negative effects of HIV/AIDS on people living with HIV/AIDS, their relatives and orphans.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	Immediate	July	December	July

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MYANMAR

Title:	Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State
Project number:	PRRO 10066.1
Beneficiaries:	392 125
Total cost (US\$):	7 003 764
Total tonnage (MT):	19 800
Period:	July 2002 – June 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The North Rakhine State (NRS) is one of the remote border regions of Myanmar. Geographically separated from the rest of the country by mountains in the east, the inhabitants of NRS share close ethnic and cultural links with neighboring Bangladesh. In general, the economic and social indicators in the NRS show its population as being among the most vulnerable in the country. The area has an annual food deficit averaging between 20,000 and 40,000 tonnes and is subject to seasonal heavy rainfall and tropical storms, both of which adversely affect the livelihoods of the population, especially women and children. The adult literacy rate is estimated to be 32 percent, much lower than the national average, and only 57 percent of the children between 5 to 9 years of age are enrolled in primary school. More than half of the population suffers from moderate or severe undernourishment.

Following the population exodus to Bangladesh in 1992, the Government of Myanmar and the Government of Bangladesh jointly established a repatriation mechanism through which approximately 45,000 of the 250,000 refugees returned to Myanmar. The majority of them do not have citizenship, owing to the lack of valid dates of arrival in the area, coupled with ethnic and cultural differences.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The immediate objective of WFP's assistance under this PRRO is to bridge the food gaps for the vulnerable poor, particularly during periods of severe food deficit. The longer term objectives are to contribute to: a) enhancing agricultural productivity through improved irrigation systems and natural resource management; b) creating opportunities for vulnerable groups to gain and preserve physical and human assets; and c) facilitating access to markets and basic services by rehabilitating local road infrastructure. Through extensive community consultations in the application of vulnerability criteria, WFP targets the most vulnerable and deprived groups. These have been identified as female-headed households, elderly, orphans, landless, mentally and physically disabled, primary school girls and returnees.

The project activities are: relief assistance to vulnerable families, including returnees, through relief rations; formal education through food-for-education and informal education through food-for-training and agricultural production and infrastructure rehabilitation through food-for-community asset creation.

The food pipeline has been extremely precarious. Rice stocks are expected to be exhausted by mid August 2003 and contributions are urgently required.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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NEPAL

Title:	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees
Project number:	PRRO 10058.2
Beneficiaries:	103 850
Total cost (US\$):	8 641 556
Total tonnage (MT):	20 044
Period:	July 2003 – June 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Bhutanese refugees, mainly of Nepalese ethnic origin, began entering eastern Nepal towards the end of 1990. As of June 2002, some 100,000 refugees had been registered and were settled in seven camps in Jhapa and Morang districts. Food and non-food assistance has been provided by WFP and UNHCR through partner NGOs. After a long political stalemate, some progress in finding a durable solution is being made.

Bilateral negotiations between Nepal and Bhutan began in 1993 with significant progress in March 2001 in the form of a joint verification exercise which began verifying the refugees of one of the seven camps. In March 2003, the 13th Ministerial Joint Committee (MJC) meeting took place in Thimpu, with plans for a 14th to be held in May in Kathmandu. While decisions on categorisation of the refugees continue to slow down the process, discussion is reportedly ongoing to clarify resettlement aspects of the repatriation issue.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The refugees depend on WFP for their staple food rations. Due to the official Government of Nepal's policy against involvement of the refugees in the local economy, the refugees rely on this food and other assistance with limited possibili-

ties to supplement the basics provided to them by WFP, UNHCR and other agencies.

The principle role of WFP's food aid is to help the refugees registered in the camps to meet their basic nutritional requirements through the provision of a general ration and targeted supplementary feeding programmes. Daily rations of fortified blended food and sugar are provided as a drink in camp schools during the dry season to improve the micronutrient status of roughly 42,000 school children and to tackle the seasonal incidence of angular stomatitis in camps. At the health posts, the supplementary feeding programme covers malnourished children under five years of age, all expectant and nursing women, TB patients, elderly and sick people. A pre-mixed ration of blended food, sugar and vegetable oil is distributed by the camp health centres on a weekly basis.

WFP is ready to support both Governments in the repatriation process and has in place flexible arrangements to use those resources on both sides of the border should significant repatriation begin. Continuation of regular food resourcing and delivery is important during this critical phase. A reduction in resources may well jeopardise this fragile process. WFP hopes that additional donations will help ensure that a healthy pipeline is maintained.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	August	August	August	August

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PAKISTAN

Title:	Assistance to Afghan Refugees	Assistance to Girls' Primary	Promoting Safe Motherhood	Assets for Rural Women
Activity:	EM OP 10228.0	CP 10091.0 Act 1	CP 10091.0 Act 2	CP 10091.0 Act 3
Beneficiaries (2003):	288 000	1 116 840		
Total cost (US\$):	23 731 880	22 853 796		
Total tonnage (MT):	64 665	51 862		
Period:	October 2002 - December 2003	January 2002 - September 2004		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WFP has been providing 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.

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 some of 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 presently assists 235,000 Afghan refugees. The project was planned for a maximum caseload of 288,000, taking into account the possible relocation of refugees from the old camps, new arrivals and support to recovery-oriented activities such as food-for-education (FFE) and food-for-training (FFT).

The EMOP also includes a supplementary feeding component, targeting up to 23,000 most vulnerable children and women. WFP assistance is the only source of food for these refugees and a break in the food pipeline would have serious consequences. Upon its commencement, the operation had in stock nearly 6,500 tonnes remaining from the previous phase. Additional 36,650 tonnes have since been resourced, equivalent to 57 percent of the project's total commitment. A budget revision to extend the project in time is planned. All commodities can be purchased locally, except vegetable oil. In view of the lead-time of at least three months for international purchases, contributions are urgently sought for immediate procurement of vegetable oil.

Under CP 10091.0 Activity 1, girls receive a 4-litre tin of oil every month, provided they attend school for a minimum of 20 days. Activity 2 uses a 4-litre tin of 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. Confirmation of resources has been received only recently. A total of 3,400 tonnes of vegetable oil and 540 tonnes of wheat soya blend must be urgently resourced to cover the requirements during the second half of 2003. Any break in the pipeline means that the momentum achieved so far will suffer a setback.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	October	August	August	August	September
CP	N/A	N/A	September	July	N/A

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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected, Internally Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus
Project number:	EMOP 10128.0
Beneficiaries:	290 500
Total cost (US\$):	15 700 000
Total tonnage (MT):	34 011
Period:	January - December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Three and a half years after the outbreak of the 1999 conflict in Chechnya, the humanitarian situation in the North Caucasus is still critical. The Republics of Ingushetia and Chechnya continue to host internally displaced persons (IDPs) who remain in need of humanitarian assistance. Despite a strong willingness on the part of IDPs in Ingushetia to return home, they are unable to do so due to the continuing insecurity inside Chechnya. Household food economy surveys and regular assessment missions carried out by the UN and other agencies testify to the enormous humanitarian needs in the two Republics. The living conditions of IDPs in both Republics and of the members of very poor and poor households inside Chechnya remain critical.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

EMOP 10128.0 aims to sustain the livelihoods of the internally displaced and food-insecure vulnerable populations affected by the internal conflict in Chechnya, at the same time ensuring that their basic food needs are met.

WFP is responsible for mobilizing basic food for the entire registered Chechen IDP population in Ingushetia as well as for the IDPs and members of very poor and poor households living in the most affected central districts of Chechnya. In Ingushetia, WFP provides basic food to 110,000 IDPs through relief distribution. In Chechnya, the Programme carries out relief food assistance for 143,000 IDPs and other vulnerable people, school feeding for 47,000 primary schoolchildren (of these, 24,500 belong to IDP and food-insecure households receiving relief assistance) and food-for-work (15,000 beneficiaries). The activities are implemented by seven international and local NGOs.

The ongoing operation relies heavily on allocations of un-earmarked multilateral funds to meet the basic food requirements of conflict-affected people in Ingushetia and Chechnya. Donor attention is crucial for WFP's ability to continue to meet the basic food needs of the people suffering from the consequences of the internal conflict in Chechnya.

Confirmed contributions of US\$6.5 million consist of 16.4 million tonnes, leaving a shortfall of 17.6 million tonnes with a total value of US\$9.2 million. If further contributions do not materialize in near future, WFP will have to introduce selective feeding, excluding poor household members in Chechnya from relief distribution and reduced rations to the remaining beneficiaries.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
August	N/A	N/A	N/A	November

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SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Title:	Southern Africa Crisis Response	
Project number:	EMOP 10200.0	EMOP 10290.0 (*)
Beneficiaries:	13 184 000	5 987 950
Total cost (US\$):	514 595 260	220 872 373
Total tonnage (MT):	1 022 910	427 885
Period:	July 2002 – June 2003	July 2003 – June 2004

(*) Under preparation

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Early in 2002, recurrent shocks from droughts and floods, shortsighted governance, poor agricultural sector performance and the indiscriminate ravages of HIV/AIDS all combined to threaten the families and communities with acute food shortages. The poorest and most vulnerable in southern Africa region will continue to experience food insecurity in the year ahead.

Strategic interventions from the international community helped stave off humanitarian catastrophe. From July 2002 through April 2003, WFP alone reached, with over 700,000 tonnes of emergency food assistance, a peak figure of more than 10 million people whose lives and livelihoods were threatened by hunger. Entering into the harvest period, WFP significantly scaled back food distributions throughout the region in order not to unduly influence local markets and to avoid providing disincentives for future planting.

Other vulnerable populations survived on the strength of informal trade and coping mechanisms such as consumption of wild fruits and roots, selling household assets and pulling children out of school to work for cash or to help families grow or gather food.

Though saving lives, there is some concern that some of these coping mechanisms may have undermined livelihoods and prospects for rapid recovery from

successive shocks. Throughout the region, vulnerable populations reeling from crisis are not able to access food even where supply is improved. Moreover, sizeable pockets of crops have again been poor with different districts experiencing drought-like conditions, floods or even frosts. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to quietly devastate families and communities. In Zimbabwe, market uncertainties exacerbate climate-related crop failures in certain districts, sustaining widespread shortages of fuel and basic food commodities.

From all indications, real and immediate food shortages will persist for many throughout 2003 and into 2004.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

A second regional emergency operation is currently under preparation and will start in July 2003. Levels of continued food assistance to the region are based on a complete vulnerability assessment. EMOP10290.0 has noticeably decreased levels of food aid dependence throughout the region. Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique account for the majority of remaining food aid needs.

Building on the strength and experience of the past year, WFP will endeavour to use regional procurements as appropriate to meet pipeline needs. WFP also anticipates to phase out of general food distributions as appropriate and progressively introduce activities designed to stabilize short term food security and help beneficiaries transition from emergency toward long term stability.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
October	October	June	August	June

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SUDAN

Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Population affected by War and Drought	Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees	Country Programme
Project number:	EMOP 10048.2	PRRO 10122.0	CP 10105.0
Beneficiaries:	3 200 000	91 000	490 000
Total cost (US\$):	130 970 170	12 318 452	66 772 002
Total tonnage (MT):	148 419	26 460	134 997
Period:	April 2003 - March 2004	July 2002 - December 2003	2002 - 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The main objectives are to save lives, improve and sustain the nutritional status of vulnerable populations and promote peace building. In October 2002 and January 2003, the Government of Sudan (GoS), the Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the UN signed agreements providing a strategic framework for unimpeded humanitarian access. This has permitted WFP to provide food assistance to several locations hitherto denied access to and to expand relief operations into new areas such as Blue Nile, Sobat and Malakal to Juba corridors. However, there is also a new political dimension of conflict in the Darfur States in Western Sudan, which hampers the ongoing emergency operations in the area.

Due to border closure between Sudan and Eritrea, planned repatriation of the refugees has been delayed. Currently over 91,000 Eritrean refugees remain in Sudan and WFP continues to assist this caseload. The project provides targeted food assistance to refugees thereby maintaining and improving the health and nutritional status and equipping the refugees, especially women, with skills in hygiene and nutrition.

The main objectives of the country programme are to increase and stabilize school attendance, relieve short term-hunger, reduce gender disparities and improve facilities in girls' schools and improve access to water resources in rural areas.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

During the first quarter of 2003, the EMOP has reached 1,068,000 beneficiaries with a total of 21,547 tonnes of food. Cross-line movement has started to transport food by road in both GoS-controlled and in the SPLM-controlled areas resulting in significant delivery cost saving. Food pipeline is faced with immediate break for all commodities except cereals. The break in the pipeline occurs at a critical hunger gap period and will affect specifically intensive/supplementary feeding programmes.

The UNHCR repatriation plans have not yet materialized. A budget revision for the project was approved to cater for the unexpectedly high residual refugee caseload. A break in the pipeline of corn soy blend, salt, dried skim milk and sugar has already occurred and for pulses and vegetable oil will occur in June. The reduction of the ration scale could cause further deterioration of nutritional status of the refugees since WFP is already providing 50 percent of the standard ration.

The CP targets drought-prone and chronically food insecure states, where malnutrition is high, water shortage is severe and children education neglected. Lack of adequate funding for the CP has considerably delayed the start of activities.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	July	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate
PRRO	September	June	June	Immediate	Immediate
CP	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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UGANDA

Title:	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	PRRO 10121.0
Beneficiaries:	1 596 691 (*)
Total cost (US\$):	178 954 460 (*)
Total tonnage (MT):	338 429 (*)
Period:	April 2002 - March 2005

(*) Figures based on the proposed budget revision submitted for approval by EB-2/2003.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Northern Uganda is facing the worst humanitarian crisis for years, with increasing needs. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda suspended their offers of ceasefire with effect from mid-April 2003. The region remains extremely insecure with continued atrocities committed by the LRA. Road ambushes, looting and abduction of children remain a daily occurrence. Humanitarian corridors in northern Uganda are still closed without military escort. Over 800,000 displaced persons are concentrated in 52 camps with limited access to their fields and basic social services. In addition, an estimated 116,000 people in Chua County in Kitgum district and 586,326 people in Karamoja region are affected by drought and in dire need of relief assistance. Some 150,000 refugees in 66 settlements in eight districts of Uganda are also in need of food assistance. Malnutrition situation among children under five has deteriorated with immediate need for supplementary and therapeutic feeding assistance. According to a survey conducted by WFP and the Ministry of Health in March, global acute malnutrition among children under five is estimated at 31 percent at Anaka camp and 18 percent at Pabbo camp. A similar global acute malnutrition of 14 percent in Moroto District and 22.4 percent in Kotido District has been found among children under five in drought-affected areas in Karamoja region in April 2003.

A budget revision for PRRO 10121.0 is being submitted for the June 2003 Executive Board to accommodate the additional caseload of internally displaced persons (IDPs) with increased food needs, to respond to severe malnutrition in children under five, refugee caseloads in settlements and victims of drought and crop failure.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP has maintained access to IDPs, refugees and victims of crop failure. Heightened insecurity, lack of access to their fields and general disruption of economic activities has increased the vulnerability of IDPs and reliance on humanitarian assistance. The recent announcement by the LRA restricting movement of people from the protected camps and increasing food needs due to poor harvest prospects will compound the food insecurity problems. From January to March 2003, only 39 percent of the assessed food needs were met, mainly because of a pipeline break in cereals that resulted in ration reduction. Heavy reliance on the Uganda Peoples' Defence Force escort with frequent disruption of food convoy schedules is also affecting programme delivery. The pipeline break translated into malnutrition problems among children under five.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
September	September	Immediate	July	June

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WEST AFRICA COASTAL

Title:	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returning Refugees in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire
Project number:	PRRO 10064.1
Beneficiaries:	789 430
Total cost (US\$):	57 831 746
Total tonnage (MT):	99 009
Period:	January – December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The political and security situation in the West Africa Coastal region has been in a state of deep crisis for many years. Today, it remains unpredictable and volatile. In Sierra Leone, the significant progress for the consolidation of peace and the stabilisation of the country allows WFP to assist the resettled internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the returning refugees to begin rebuilding their lives. However, fighting continues across Liberia causing significant internal displacements and cross-border movement of refugees into Guinea and Sierra Leone. The conflict within Côte d'Ivoire continues to jeopardise a fragile region as more refugees are forced to flee, many back to war-torn Liberia.

The situation in Guinea has stabilised. Most IDPs have resumed normal livelihoods. WFP is assisting 35,000 Sierra Leonean refugees and 40,000 Liberian refugees. It is envisaged that the Sierra Leonean refugees will return in the course of 2003. There is still a continuous flow of Liberian refugees into Guinea. In Sierra Leone, as of March, WFP assumed the responsibility of feeding the entire refugee population in the camps, assisting 55,000 people. There are currently 73,000 Liberian refugees residing in camps and along the border areas in Sierra Leone.

The humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire steadily deteriorated, especially in the western part of the country. Guinea and Liberia have been affected by large influxes of refugees and in some cases returnees (respectively 88,000 and 98,000 people).

These population displacements, compounded by insecurity, have been the major cause of food insecurity in the region for more than a decade, thereby adding considerable strain on the limited coping mechanisms accessible to these populations.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's primary response to the dramatic plight of IDPs and refugees continues to be channelled through the regional PRRO (January-December 2003).

In Liberia, project implementation has been hampered by lack of access to some areas of the country due to continued and intensified fighting between Government forces and rebels of the Liberians United for Reconstruction and Development (LURD) group. This fighting has engulfed the counties of Bomi, Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, in addition to Lofa.

The resourcing situation is overall healthy, but needs might still increase as violent clashes in Liberia continue to generate massive displacement. New pledges are needed for November/December and for the new PRRO in 2004, as it takes at least some months between the time the contributions are confirmed and arrival of food in the region. If pipeline problems are encountered, rations for newly arrived refugees or freshly displaced people, who are extremely vulnerable, will have to be cut.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
December	December	December	December	N/A

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WESTERN SAHEL DROUGHT

Title:	Emergency Assistance to People Affected by Drought and Crop Failure
Project number:	EMOP 10249.0
Beneficiaries:	608 550
Total cost (US\$):	28 663 658
Total tonnage (MT):	57 365
Period:	January – December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Western Sahel, which includes the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde, is suffering from the cumulative effects of three successive years of drought. The worst-affected country is Mauritania where a recent nutritional assessment determined that in some areas 40 percent of the population is unable or will not be able to meet the minimal nutritional needs during the most critical period of the annual lean period (May-September). The famine is centred in the south-central Aftout area which is home to a population of 240,000 people, many of whom have been obliged to reduce their food consumption to only one meal per day to survive until the next harvest.

Many Mauritians traditionally survive through various coping mechanisms. The most destitute are forced to borrow from money lenders creating a vicious cycle of debt. Food aid is a key survival mechanism as well. WFP's primary line of response to localised food crises in most of the Sahel countries is based on expanding current WFP development interventions, particularly the disaster mitigation components within ongoing country programmes, as well as government's own national food reserves. This strategy will be used in central and eastern Sahel countries. However, in western Sahel countries, this first line of response is not enough for 2003 and additional resources are needed.

An estimated 608,550 people will be assisted, of whom over 60 percent are women. The bulk of the beneficiaries are in Mauritania, consisting of around 420,000 people, while 74,000 people will be assisted in Mali and 114,000 in the Gambia, Senegal and Cape Verde.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Starting in May and until the end of September, the intervention (free distributions, food for community activities) aims at supporting affected populations during the dry season by preventing migration. This part of the year is the most critical phase of the lean period. WFP's assistance during this period will relieve the population until the first harvest, which can occur as early as mid-September for early maturing crops (maize, pulses). The calories provided by WFP food aid represent considerable support for the start and the smooth conduct of the 2003/2004 crop year in the entire sub-region.

WFP still requires additional resources to provide uninterrupted assistance to thousands of people in the five countries. All local coping mechanisms will be depleted by September 2003 and no time will be left to bring food aid from outside the region since regional purchase will not be feasible due to scarcity of main cereals on local markets.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
June	June	June	September	September

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2003 Contributions* to WFP (US\$)

(as at 25 May 2003)

DONORS	Total Amount	Development	Emergency	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others**
USA	793 919 184	26 357 367	524 114 125	-	202 893 620	40 354 072	200 000
JAPAN	115 218 946	1 145 994	29 190 559	1 457 197	82 855 025	-	570 171
UK	84 938 752	1 716 902	61 524 956	-	3 047 795	14 507 951	4 141 148
CANADA	65 009 849	22 131 160	32 141 272	2 013 423	7 833 857	-	890 137
NETHERLANDS	46 735 129	-	18 750 304	3 549 061	23 685 764	750 000	-
GERMANY	45 391 369	22 949 290	14 485 540	-	6 889 127	-	1 067 412
NORWAY	40 572 225	26 191 294	5 488 315	2 054 795	5 192 058	1 497 400	148 363
SWEDEN	29 851 792	-	10 899 752	2 417 332	13 687 944	2 243 211	603 553
DENMARK	27 686 043	23 188 406	1 589 595	-	2 605 345	-	302 697
EC	22 916 198	-	13 244 548	-	9 671 650	-	-
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	19 675 926	-	19 675 926	-	-	-	-
KOREA, REP OF	16 635 152	-	16 635 152	-	-	-	-
ITALY	15 285 917	-	13 135 377	-	1 074 114	1 076 426	-
FRANCE	14 041 033	-	6 367 432	-	7 620 043	-	53 558
SWITZERLAND	12 568 825	367 647	5 514 705	1 102 941	5 147 058	310 631	125 843
RUSSIA	11 000 000	-	10 000 000	-	1 000 000	-	-
ALGERIA	10 215 000	-	5 221 000	-	4 994 000	-	-
BELGIUM	6 221 198	-	5 760 369	-	460 829	-	-
FINLAND	6 057 187	-	3 229 279	-	2 475 779	-	352 129
AUSTRALIA	5 591 866	-	3 616 557	-	-	1 975 309	-
SPAIN	3 907 340	-	1 612 251	-	-	1 614 640	680 449
IRELAND	1 882 704	-	1 076 426	-	806 278	-	-
AUSTRIA	1 152 077	-	-	-	1 152 077	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	1 035 975	71 003	400 000	-	-	564 972	-

(cont.)

(cont.)

<i>DONORS</i>	<i>Total Amount</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>IRA</i>	<i>PRRO</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>Others**</i>
KUWAIT	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	-	-	-	-
KENYA	957 980	957 980		-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	638 354		438 593	-		-	199 761
UGANDA	536 193	-	-	-	536 193	-	-
PORTUGAL	329 769	-	109 769	-	-	-	220 000
ICELAND	237 467	-	237 467	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	216 047		216 047	-	-	-	-
GREECE	200 000	-	200 000	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	87 108	-	87 108	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	65 000		-	-	-	-	65 000
DOMINICAN REP.	46 626	-	-	-	46 626	-	-
CAMEROON	33 418		33 418	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	20 408		20 408	-	-	-	-
INDONESIA	20 000	-	20 000	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	6 000	-	6 000	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	4 630		-	4 630	-	-	-
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1 500	-	-	1 500	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
MALTA	1 000		-	-	-	-	1 000
PRIVATE/OTHERS	17 652 094	1 400 807	13 714 638	-	2 536 649	-	-
Grand Total	1 419 564 281	126 477 850	819 756 888	12 600 879	386 211 831	64 894 612	9 622 221

* Contributions excluding bilaterals.

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

For any questions regarding this document,
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