

2003 Estimated Food Needs and Shortfalls for WFP Operational Activities



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EMERGENCY OPERATIONS* WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALL
(As at 10 October 2003)

Country Recipient	Project Number	Title	Start Date	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries	Operational Requirements		2003 Shortfall		Pipeline Break	
						Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Within the Next Three Months	Within the Next Six Months
COTE d'IVOIRE	10244.1	People Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis	1-May-03	31-Dec-03	863,600	29,183	16.5	9,108	4.8	Cereals, pulses	All commodities
D.R. CONGO	10280.0	Assist. to IDPs, Refugees and Vulnerable People	15-Jun-03	14-Dec-03	483,000	46,346	38.2	29,008	24.9	All commodities	All commodities
ERITREA	10261.0	Drought and Crop Failure	1-May-03	29-Feb-04	899,031	130,056	46.9	31,864	10.8	All commodities	All commodities
ETHIOPIA	10030.2	Drought-Affected	1-Apr-03	31-Mar-04	4,600,000	420,122	198.5	6,872	3.4	All commodities	All commodities
KOREA DPR	10141.1	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	1-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	6,436,300	474,903	190.3	190,787	103.0	All commodities	All commodities
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	10190.1	Assist. to Victims of Civil Strife	15-Jul-03	14-Jul-04	530,000	530,000	31.1	38	0.0	-	All commodities
SOUTHERN AFRICA	10290.0	Targeted Relief to Vulnerable Households in southern Africa	1-Jul-03	30-Jun-04	6,545,900	538,453	311.2	28,951	7.8	All commodities	All commodities
SUDAN	10048.2	War and Drought-Affected People	1-Apr-03	31-Mar-04	3,249,000	151,052	141.3	49,892	45.5	All commodities	All commodities
TANZANIA	10313.0	Assist. to Drought-affected Persons	1-Dec-03	30-May-04	1,939,000	44,949	16.8	11,237	2.6	-	All commodities

* In alphabetical order

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS* WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALL
(As at 10 October 2003)

Country Recipient	Project Number	Title	Start Date	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries	Operational Requirements		2003 Shortfall		Pipeline Break	
						Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)	Within the Next Three Months	Within the Next Six Months
ALGERIA	10172.0	Western Sahara Refugees	1-Sep-02	31-Aug-04	155,430	67,215	29.8	12,714	7.2	-	Cereals, pulses, oil, sugar
ANGOLA **	10054.1	War-Affected People	1-Jul-02	31-Dec-03	1,800,000	341,610	243.0	36,436	50.8	Cereals, pulses	Cereals, pulses, oil
CENTRAL AM. REG.	10212.0	Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods	1-Mar-03	28-Feb-06	690,000	125,121	55.2	8,361	2.7	All commodities	All commodities
D.R. CONGO **	6274.0	Population Affected by Armed Conflict	1-Jan-01	31-Dec-03	1,555,439	182,468	154.4	13,951	20.5	All commodities	All commodities
ERITREA	10192.0	War and Drought	1-Jan-03	31-Dec-04	967,400	105,583	47.4	21,339	9.4	Oil, salt, sugar, CSB	Cereals, oil, salt, sugar, CSB
ETHIOPIA	10127.0	Sudanese, Somali and Kenyan Refugees	1-Jul-03	30-Jun-04	160,000	85,055	40.5	5,822	2.8	Cereals	Cereals, veg.oil
GREAT LAKES	10062.1	Food Aid for Relief and Refugees	1-Feb-03	31-Jan-06	1,282,669	491,294	258.1	2,941	5.8	All commodities	All commodities
HAITI	10275.0	Relief Resp. to Drought and Malnutrition	1-May-03	30-Apr-04	131,500	8,476	5.3	1,370	0.9	Cereals, pulses, CSB	All commodities
UGANDA	10121.0	Refugees and IDPs	1-Apr-03	31-Mar-05	1,596,691	338,428	178.2	26,595	29.1	Cereals, pulses, CSB	All commodities
WEST AFRICA COASTAL ***	10064.2	Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs	1-Jan-04	31-Dec-04	902,100	124,015	74.5	-	4.5		All commodities
ZAMBIA **	10071.0	Food Assistance to Refugees	1-Jan-02	31-Dec-03	107,568	52,190	25.1	5,691	3.7	Cereals	Cereals

* In alphabetical order

** Follow-up operation submitted for approval to the October 2003 Executive Board .

*** Submitted for approval to the October 2003 Executive Board.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS* WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALL

(As at 10 October 2003)

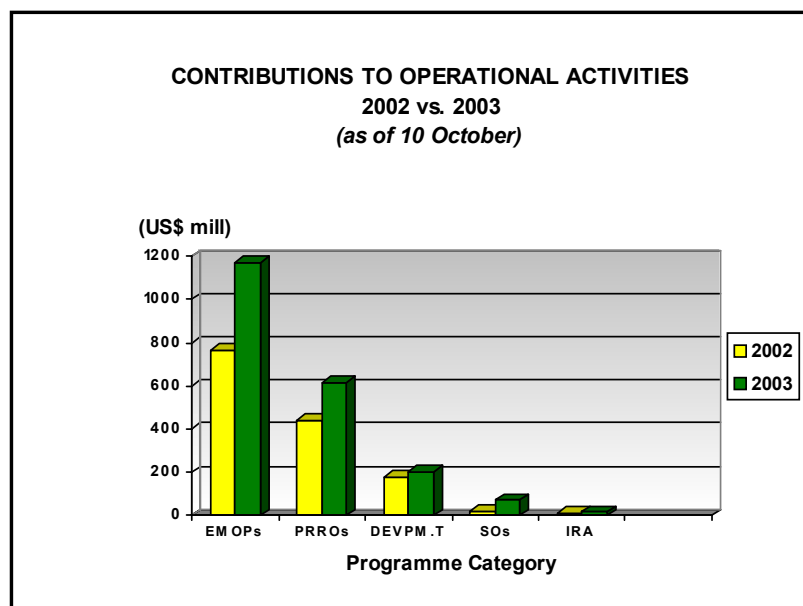
Country Recipient	Project Number	Title	Start Date	Estimated Completion Date	Total Operational Cost (US\$ mill)	2003 Shortfall (US\$ mill)
ANGOLA	10146.1	Passenger Air Transport Service for Humanitarian Community	1-Apr-03	31-Mar-04	6.1	3.8
ANGOLA	10149.1	Logistics Services to Humanitarian Community in Angola	1-Jan-03	31-Dec-03	6.9	1.8
BURUNDI	10173.0	Passenger Aircraft in Burundi	1-Apr-02	31-Dec-03	2.1	0.7
KOREA DPR	10029.0	Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production	1-Jan-01	31-Dec-03	4.0	2.4
LIBERIA	10300.0	Augmentation of Logistics and ICT capacity in Support to the Humanitarian Crisis in Liberia and PRRO 10064.1	1-Aug-03	31-Jan-04	1.8	1.4
SUDAN	10278.0	Emergency Rail Corridor Rehabilitation	1-May-03	31-Oct-03	1.9	1.9

* In alphabetical order

OVERVIEW

1. The donor community made unprecedented contributions, worth US\$2.1 billion, to the World Food Programme's operational activities so far in 2003. In addition, almost US\$952 million were contributed through the Oil-for-Food programme to the WFP's largest emergency operation ever in response to the Iraq crisis. These generous contributions, together with carry-over pledges and stocks, have permitted WFP to mobilize over six million tonnes of food, reaching an estimated 110 million food-insecure people around the world during 2003.

2. Compared to the same time last year, overall donor contributions to operational activities, excluding funds from the Oil-for-Food programme, are 46 percent higher.



3. While highly appreciative of the donor response, some **16 percent of 2003 needs remain unmet**.

4. An overview of the 2004 projected needs, highlighted in the “*Projected 2004 Needs for WFP Operational Activities*” (the “*Blue Book*”), and related pipeline situation, summarized on pages 13 to 15, indicate that a number of relief operations will be facing serious food shortages early next year. Timing of contributions remains critical in reaching the beneficiaries when they most need the food. Donors are urged to confirm contributions at the earliest to help WFP avert pipeline breaks and deliver food to the beneficiaries on a timely basis.

5. The following table summarizes the progress made in accomplishing WFP's 2003 programme of work:

2003 PROGRAMME OF WORK							
PROGRAMME CATEGORY	2003 ESTIMATED NEEDS		2003 RESOURCING GAP		UNMET 2003 NEEDS AT 10 OCTOBER		
	(000 MT)	(US\$ mill)	(000 MT)	(US\$ mill)	(000 MT)	(US\$ mill)	(%)
Emergency	5,156	2,837	4,417	2,465	452	293	12%
							Excluding Iraq 27%
PRRO	2,007	1,109	1,646	933	232	195	21%
Special Ops	-	113	-	113	-	32	28%
Development	830	339	830	339	308	107	32%
OVERALL	7,993	4,398	6,893	3,850	992	627	16%

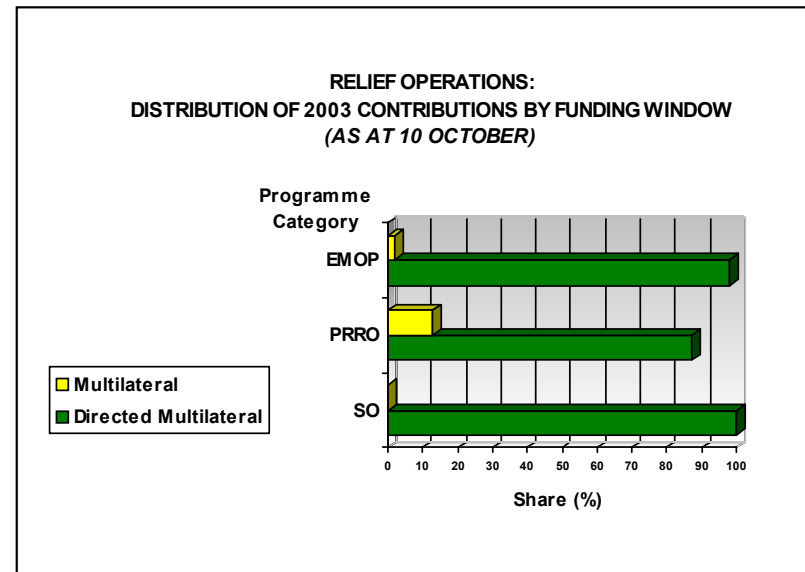
6. Despite the sharp increase in needs compared to 2002, the **PRRO** category remains relatively well funded. For PRROs, 79 percent of the 2003 resourcing gap has been covered. Although the **EMOP** category overall has a shortfall of 12 percent only, the figure goes up to 27 percent excluding the large and fully funded Iraq operation. Resourcing of **special operations** has been at its highest level in the last five years although not all operations have been equally well resourced.

7. The shortfall (32 percent) remains the highest for the **development portfolio**. WFP is encouraged by the approach of some donors, like Canada, to ensure sustained support to selected school feeding and rural rehabilitation activities over a 3-year period.

8. So far in 2003, the record US\$ 48.4 million have been allocated to 20 operations through the **Immediate Response Account (IRA)**. The donor base for the IRA continues to be extremely narrow and the level of contributions low (US\$ 16.6 million to date). Like in previous years, only six governments have made contributions exceeding US\$1 million. Neither the level of contributions nor the IRA target level of US\$35 million are adequate to respond up-front to the magnitude of needs of people for whom WFP's food is often the only means of subsistence. As of 10 October, the account was US\$8.3 million short of the target level.

9. There is an increased tendency for donors to earmark contributions: overall, only some 5.6 percent of all the pledges received in 2003 for relief activities were confirmed as multilateral. The figure is even lower - two percent only - for the category that needs flexibility most – emergency operations.

10. The multilateral untied contributions confirmed in 2003 to the EMOP and PRRO have been almost fully programmed, leaving WFP with practically no flexibility to assign funds where most urgently needed e.g. to forestall pipeline breaks, ensure that beneficiaries receive a full food basket where in-kind contributions cover the requirements of one specific commodity or fill in gaps in distributions where delays in commodity arrival occur. WFP urges donors to confirm additional multilateral contributions to enable WFP to respond swiftly to the changing needs.



SPECIAL SECTION – AFRICA

Africa is facing its worst humanitarian crisis in history, with over 40 million people in need of food aid this year. WFP needs over US\$2 billion, more than its total budget worldwide for 2002, just to meet 2003 Africa food needs.

Extreme weather conditions, conflict, failed economic policies, and the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS have combined to create massive needs requiring urgent action. The drama surrounding recent short-term crises obscures the more ‘silent’ disasters such as chronic child malnutrition and lack of education that undermine the potential of Africa’s most precious resource – its children. Thirty million of African children do not go to school. To maximize effectiveness, the longer term development programmes of WFP and other UN agencies in water, sanitation, health, agriculture and education also deserve increased support.

It is not just the volume of aid that is important; timeliness of delivery is equally crucial. That is why WFP proposed to the G-8 the creation of a \$300 million African Food Emergency fund that would be used to meet immediate assistance needs at the beginning of a crisis, rather than having to wait for new funds to be pledged.

There are encouraging signs that the international community is beginning to recognize the need to integrate emergency response into a broader approach to food security in Africa.

- The *New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)* has made combating Africa’s food and agricultural emergencies as one of the major strategic thrusts in its action plan for agriculture. and reaching all 30 million African school children .
- The *G-8 action plan against famine in Africa* considered in Evian, France in June of this year pledges action on both immediate and longer-term measures to reduce the negative impact of emergencies on food security.

- The recent *third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III)* concluded with a call for the international community to support Africa’s development in a spirit of global partnership. The TICAD III Declaration recalls that the African Union has stated that “today’s investment in children is tomorrow’s peace, stability, democracy and sustainable development”.

Moreover, the Millennium Development Goals and the G8 Africa Action Plan provide frameworks for expanded partnership with Africa to promote peace, security and development – essential elements for crisis prevention and response.

Africa is facing unprecedented needs for food aid today to meet the victims of humanitarian crises. Drought in Ethiopia and Eritrea; conflict and post-conflict situations in Liberia, Congo, Sudan and Burundi; the complex mix of HIV/AIDS and shortfalls in food production in southern Africa, and refugee situations throughout the continent all demand our immediate attention.

Preventing and responding effectively to food crises in Africa will require initiatives involving a range of actors. African nations, major donors, and relevant international organizations including the World Food Programme are moving towards a consensus on how to integrate the strategies we need to strengthen both our emergency response and long-term food security. Key elements in this emerging consensus include

- Adequate and flexible funding for food and other humanitarian aid to address the immediate needs of those facing emergency food shortages in Africa.
- Improving needs, vulnerability, and risk assessment processes that guide the response to food emergencies. WFP’s Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) capacity is working with NEPAD and African governments in this area.
- More sophisticated early warning and contingency planning systems for emergencies. Such systems are most successful when they are clearly rooted in African national and regional structures.

- Pre- and post emergency measures to build assets and strengthen the coping mechanisms of poor rural communities in high-risk areas.
- Special measures to provide social protection and safety nets for the most vulnerable, particularly children and people affected by HIV/AIDS. The most vulnerable in society, particularly poor women and children require special attention, including safety net and social protection measures that go beyond the immediate emergency. The scourge of HIV/AIDS is an additional source of vulnerability to food insecurity in Africa that requires sustained long-term attention, not just in times of acute emergencies like the recent drought in southern Africa.

There is no issue of greater importance to Africa than food security.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Resourcing Overview

1. Donors have generously responded to the 2003 needs of some 73 million people in need of emergency assistance. These contributions, together with savings and balances from previous years enabled WFP to mobilize over 4 million tonnes of food.

2. Thanks to donors' generosity, certain operations are now very well resourced. However, other large operations face serious shortfalls in the coming months, such as Sudan (10048.2), DRC (10280.0), DPRK (1014.1) and southern Africa (10290.0). Several operations benefited from the use of savings and balances from closed operations. This was the case for the Timor-Leste, Cameroon and Mauritania, among others.

3. The Iraq EMOP – the largest in WFP's history – comes to an end on 31 October. Requirements were fully met by the extraordinary mobilization of the donor community. For other operations, 73 percent of the overall 2003 needs have been met so far.

Continuing Needs

4. In the **Horn of Africa** region, as a result of the droughts during the last two years, emergency food aid will continue to be required well into 2004 – even in the event of a good harvest. In Eritrea, WFP attempts to reach some 900,000 out of an estimated 1.4 million people at risk of starvation. The operation still needs an approximate 32,000 tonnes in additional commodities for the remainder of 2003. In Ethiopia, the most recent assessments estimate a total of 13.2 million people to be in need of food aid until December 2003, up from 11.3 million in December 2002. Thanks to a progressively increasing donor response, the overall

WFP needs for 2003 are almost completely covered, with a remaining shortfall of about 7,000 tonnes of cereals and pulses.

5. In **Southern Africa** the emergency is not over, despite the overall improvement in the food security situation. Although this year's resourcing shortfall is small, the overall pipeline status is critical and the outlook for the key 'hunger period' between January–March is alarming. The maize shortfall in January is 74 percent, February 95 percent, March 100 percent. Funding is needed now for all commodities.

6. Other operations in Africa have been less well resourced during 2003. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the emergency operation aimed at providing relief to Congolese returnees and vulnerable groups in the DRC, has been only 35 percent funded. The emergency operation in **Côte D'Ivoire**, providing relief food to over 860,000 people, is US\$ 4.8 million short of its 2003 requirements.

7. In the **DPRK**, the EMOP has been only around 50 percent funded throughout the year. Some 190,000 tonnes – mostly cereals – are needed to meet the needs of targeted beneficiary groups between October 2003 and February 2004. Requirements include over 145,000 tonnes of cereals, 14,000 tonnes of pulses; 10,000 tonnes of corn soy mix; 2,000 tonnes of sugar 3,000 tonnes of oil. These commodities are needed for children in nurseries and kindergartens and pregnant and nursing women. Some 680,000 elderly and caregivers will not receive food rations in November.

8. WFP will continue to tackle emergency food needs of millions of persons. Although in some operations caseloads will decrease as in southern Africa, WFP expects similar or even increasing caseloads in the rest of Africa and in large operations such as in the DPRK.

9. WFP continues to appeal to donors to make multilateral pledges available to EMOPs in order to respond efficiently and rapidly to operational needs. Only US\$25 million have been received in multilateral funds this year, representing a mere two percent of all the contributions.

10. All EMOPs with large shortfall and/or expected imminent pipeline breaks are highlighted in the country pages section as well as on pages 13 to 15.

New Operations

11. In September **Timor-Leste** EMOP 10317.0 was approved in response to the impact of drought and floods. WFP will assist the Government in preventing hunger among 110,000 food-insecure people during the lean period.

12. A new EMOP is under approval for **Tanzania** to respond to the emergency food requirements of 1.9 million persons. These people are suffering as a consequence of severely affected food and cash crop production due to below normal and poorly dispersed rainfall levels during the 2002-2003 agricultural season. This five-month operation is planned to begin in December and requires a total of 44,950 tonnes of maize.

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Resourcing Overview

1. Donors have very generously responded to the 2003 needs of the protracted relief and recovery (PRROs) operations worldwide. To-date, a total of US\$ 614.8 million have been contributed, representing a 39 percent increase over contributions at the same time last year. These contributions, together with savings and balances from previous years helped mobilize over 1.4 million tonnes of food.

2. While the majority of operations have sufficient food to cover their basic needs until the end of the year, most of these operations will be facing commodity shortfall at the beginning of 2004. Given the necessary lead time to procure and deliver food to the beneficiaries, contributions are required as soon as possible to ensure food deliveries in early 2004. In this regard, donors are invited to consult the WFP publication “*Projected 2004 Needs for WFP Operational Activities*” (or “*Blue Book*”) to review the needs of these and all other operations, as well as make all possible efforts to ensure that adequate level of funding is available as soon as possible.

3. In spite of the generous donors’ response, WFP is much concerned about a significant number of smaller operations which are still unresourced, and will face immediate pipeline breaks or have critical shortfalls if more resources are not immediately made available. These operations are highlighted on pages 13 to 15.

4. WFP is particularly worried at the decreasing trend of multilateral contributions which, in 2003, represent less than 15 percent of the overall contributions, compared to an average level of some 30 percent in the previous two years. Therefore, WFP continues to appeal to donors to make multilateral pledges available to WFP in order to respond efficiently and quickly to operational needs, especially in refugee-related operations as well in those operations with sudden increase in the caseload.

New Operations

5. Under his delegated authority, the Executive Director approved the following operations:

- **Djibouti PRRO 10283** “Assistance to vulnerable groups and Somali & Ethiopian refugees” - the operation, which started in August 2003, has been designed to mitigate the effects of future droughts, increase school attendance, particularly for refugee girls, help develop community assets and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, including HIV/AIDS orphans, TB patients and registered refugees.

- **Bangladesh 10045.2** “Assistance to the refugees from Myanmar” – although the search for durable solutions for the Rohingyas refugees has continued over the past years, an immediate solution seem to be out of reach. Movement of refugees is restricted within the camps, thus severely limiting opportunities for engaging in formal employment. Their dependence on external aid is thus perpetuated. It is estimated that a total of 5,270 tons of food will be needed to assist 22,000 refugees from Myanmar, as well as 4,500 persons form host population, mainly involved in small food-for-work schemes.

6. Four new operations are being presented to the October 2003 session of the Executive Board, namely:

- **West Africa Coastal (PRRO 10064.2)** – aims at assisting an estimated 902,100 beneficiaries (including a regional contingency allocation for an additional 150,000 people), in the three Mano River Union countries. Assistance will continue to focus on emergency feeding for refugees, IDP and returnees, on curative interventions for the severely and moderately malnourished through supplementary or therapeutic feeding and on emergency, recovery/rehabilitation through safety net programmes such as mother –and-child health programmes, emergency school feeding and seed protection. Although donors’ response

to the dramatic situation affecting the three countries has so far been very positive, resources are needed to meet food needs during the first months of 2004.

- **Angola (PRRO 10054.2)** - following the peace agreement, which finally brought a halt to almost three decades of civil conflict in the country, WFP has seen its caseload rapidly expanding. Populations previously beyond the reach of the humanitarian community have become accessible and there has been a massive influx of needy people into areas where assistance can now be delivered. Food aid will focus on relief assistance, mainly through therapeutic and supplementary feeding, and on recovery activities by assisting returnees to settle on agricultural lands and establish income generating activities. After many years of relief assistance, WFP will help the country facing the many post conflict challenges to sustainable food security.
- **Zambia (PRRO 10071.1)** - WFP will assume direct responsibility for the final food distribution, being one of the five pilot operations mutually agreed by UNHCR and WFP in 2002. Over 100,000 refugees will receive food rations in the first year of the operation. With the expected return of Angolan refugees, the number of people receiving food assistance will decrease to some 79,000 in 2005. Food assistance will be provided in the form of general food distribution to meet the refugees' basic food requirements, and as supplementary feeding to children under five, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill people identified by health centers.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (PRRO 10288.0)** – WFP's assistance is intended to support some 1.6 million people in the first year and some 1.3 million the second year, through general food distribution to new internally displaced persons in the eastern region of DRC, vulnerable groups and people living with HIV/AIDS; refugees from Angola and Central African Republic; and to internally displaced people and/or returnees where safety conditions allow to support their reintegration through food-for-asset creation activities.

Urgent Needs for the Remainder of 2003 and the First Quarter of 2004

7. Although the level of contributions so far received is very encouraging, WFP is concerned that not enough funds will be pledged to cover the remainder of the 2003 needs of the PRRO operations, with millions of people depending on WFP food for their survival.
8. WFP counts on donors' generosity to continue to feed some 26 million PRRO beneficiaries, and is appealing to donors to announce their 2004 contributions as soon as possible to ensure adequate funding and avert pipeline breaks in the coming months.
9. All PRROs with large shortfall and/or expected imminent pipeline breaks are highlighted in the country pages section as well as on pages 13 to 15.

STATUS OF 2003 RELIEF FOOD AID RESOURCING AND SHORTFALL
(As at 10 October 2003)

Country	Type	Project	Title	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 Resourcing Gap (2)		2003 Shortfall (3)				Pipeline Warning January-March 2004		
						Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Cereal (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Other (MT)	Total (MT)	Value (US\$ mil)	
Active Operations														
Eastern Africa (ODK)														
CONGO, Rep. of	P	6265.0	War-Affected	31-Dec-03	171,000	7,758	6.9	3,741	532	-	127	4,400	3.9	All commodities
D.R. CONGO	E	10280.0	Assist. to IDPs, Refugees and Vulnerable People	14-Dec-03	483,000	46,346	38.2	21,339	5,175	1,436	1,058	29,008	24.9	All commodities
D.R. CONGO	P	6274.0	Population Affected by Armed Conflict	31-Dec-03	1,555,440	68,719	61.9	8,539	4,206	665	541	13,951	20.5	All commodities
DJIBOUTI	P	10283.0	Promotion of Health and Educ. for Vuln. Grps.	15-Jan-05	43,440	5,400	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cereals, oil, salt, sugar, CSB
DJIBOUTI	P	10134.0	Assist. to Refugees	31-Dec-03	25,605	1,877	2.6	-	385	-	25	410	1.9	
ERITREA	E	10261.0	Drought and Crop Failure	29-Feb-04	899,030	118,846	42.5	30,016	-	1,243	605	31,864	10.8	All commodities
ERITREA	P	10192.0	War and Drought	31-Dec-04	967,400	62,296	26.7	18,729	240	1,012	1,358	21,339	9.4	Cereals, oil, salt, sugar, CSB
ETHIOPIA	E	10197.0	Internally Displaced Persons	31-Dec-03	76,500	14,174	6.5	-	299	90	60	449	0.3	All commodities
ETHIOPIA	E	10030.2	Drought-Affected	31-Mar-04	4,600,000	420,122	176.6	4,110	876	3	1,883	6,872	3.4	All commodities
ETHIOPIA	P	10127.0	Sudanese, Somali and Kenyan Refugees	30-Jun-04	160,000	23,706	11.3	5,742	79	0	1	5,822	2.8	Cereals, veg.oil
GREAT LAKES	P	10062.1	Food Aid for Relief and Refugees	31-Jan-06	1,282,670	196,147	102.0	2,641	-	100	200	2,941	5.8	All commodities
KENYA	P	10258.0	Assist. to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30-Sep-05	230,360	12,878	6.4	2,191	-	19	499	2,709	1.1	All commodities
SOMALIA	P	10191.0	Relief and Recovery	31-Dec-05	966,585	16,381	12.4	6,673	-	-	-	6,673	6.6	
SUDAN	E	10048.2	War and Drought-Affected People	31-Mar-04	3,249,000	113,098	99.8	31,826	6,352	4,391	7,323	49,892	45.5	All commodities
SUDAN	P	10122.0	Assist. to Eritrean Refugees	31-Mar-04	91,770	13,186	5.6	-	-	50	205	255	0.8	Pulses, oil, salt, sugar
UGANDA	P	10121.0	Refugees and IDPs	31-Mar-05	1,596,690	182,031	106.7	17,572	9,006	0	17	26,595	29.1	All commodities
Sub-total					16,398,490	1,302,965	709.3	153,118	27,150	9,010	13,902	203,179	166.9	
West Africa (ODD)														
CAMEROON	E	10298.0	Refugees from Niger	14-Feb-04	17,000	1,148	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	P	10189.0	People Affected by Armed Conflicts	20-Jul-04	150,350	8,148	6.0	3,426	627	270	438	4,761	3.5	Cereals, veg.oil, pulses
CHAD	E	10295.0	Central African Republic Refugees	31-Dec-03	40,037	4,345	3.3	2,015	393	100	141	2,649	1.5	All commodities
COTE d'IVOIRE	E	10244.1	People Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis	31-Dec-03	863,600	28,809	16.5	8,928	180	-	-	9,108	4.8	All commodities
GUINEA BISSAU	P	10148.0	Food Aid for Rehabilitation	31-Mar-04	115,750	2,516	2.1	-	-	3	85	88	0.1	
MALI	P	5804.1	Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-03	305,000	1,900	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	
SAHEL REGIONAL	E	10249.0	Drought Victims	30-Jun-04	608,550	57,365	28.7	7,830	693	185	60	8,768	5.2	Cereals, pulses, oil
SENEGAL	P	10188.0	Food Assistance to Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-03	75,837	2,648	1.4	207	22	40	8	277	0.2	
WEST AFRICA COASTAL	P	10064.2	Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs	31-Dec-04	902,100	24,884	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	
Sub-total					3,078,224	131,763	80.1	22,406	1,915	598	732	25,651	19.6	
Southern Africa (ODJ)														
ANGOLA	P	10054.1	War-Affected People	31-Dec-03	1,800,000	222,870	156.4	15,495	2,425	4,159	14,357	36,436	50.8	Cereals, pulses, oil
MADAGASCAR	E	10236.0	Crisis, Hurricane and Drought-Affected	31-Dec-03	394,250	17,308	7.7	-	-	519	327	846	0.2	
MALAWI	E	10152.0	Refugees	31-Dec-03	15,000	3,065	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NAMIBIA	E	10145.1	Angolan Refugees	31-May-04	16,000	2,340	1.1	-	-	-	24	24	0.0	
SOUTHERN AFRICA	E	10290.0 (4)	Targeted Relief to Vulnerable Households in southern Africa	30-Jun-04	6,545,900	197,821	110.7	20,367	8,584	-	-	28,951	7.8	All commodities
TANZANIA	E	10313.0	Assist. to Drought-affected persons	30-May-04	1,939,000	11,237	2.6	11,237	-	-	-	11,237	2.6	All commodities
ZAMBIA	P	10071.0	Food Assistance to Refugees	31-Dec-03	107,568	23,237	11.2	3,126	1,825	378	362	5,691	3.7	Cereals
Sub-total					10,817,718	477,878	291.4	50,225	12,834	5,056	15,070	83,185	65.2	

Country	Type	Project	Title	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 Resourcing Gap (2)		2003 Shortfall (3)				Pipeline Warning January-March 2004		
						Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Cereal (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Other (MT)		Total (MT)	Value (US\$ mill)
Eastern Europe (ODR)														
ALBANIA	P	10165.0	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	63,000	6,772	3.1	830	-	-	-	830	0.6	
ARMENIA	P	10053.0	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	10-Jul-04	140,000	15,387	7.9	6,615	346	91	-	7,052	3.0	
AZERBAIJAN	P	10168.0	Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-05	165,800	14,853	6.9	1,533	-	519	242	2,294	1.1	Pulses, salt, sugar, tea
GEORGIA	P	10211.0	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Mar-06	209,500	13,198	6.4	-	197	134	653	984	1.0	Salt, sugar
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	E	10128.0	IDPs in the North Caucasus	31-Dec-03	290,500	35,688	16.4	6,868	-	480	1,553	8,901	3.6	Rice
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	P	10116.0	Relief and Recovery of Refugees	31-Dec-03	124,000	13,582	6.9	5,642	6	-	693	6,341	4.6	
Sub-total					992,800	99,480	47.6	21,488	549	1,224	3,141	26,402	13.8	
Latin America and Caribbean (ODPC)														
CENTRAL AM. REG.	P	10212.0	Food Assist. for People Affected by Shocks	28-Feb-06	690,000	36,461	15.8	7,023	-	41	1,297	8,361	2.7	All commodities
COLOMBIA	P	10158.0	People Displaced by Violence	31-Dec-05	375,000	15,336	7.8	7,442	-	-	920	8,362	2.0	
HAITI	P	10275.0	Relief Resp. to Drought and Malnutrition	30-Apr-04	131,500	5,846	3.7	1,070	290	0	10	1,370	0.9	All commodities
Sub-total					1,196,500	57,643	27.2	15,535	290	41	2,227	18,093	5.5	
Middle East, Central Asia and Mediterranean (ODC)														
AFGHANISTAN	P	10233.0 (4)	Food Assist. for Vulnerable Groups	31-Mar-05	6,005,500	272,904	148.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Biscuits
ALGERIA	P	10172.0	Western Sahara Refugees	31-Aug-04	155,430	28,879	12.8	9,059	2,991	424	241	12,714	7.2	Cereals, pulses, oil, sugar
IRAN	P	10213.0	Assist. to Afghan & Iraqi Refugees	31-Dec-04	1,120,000	16,084	7.6	-	-	597	-	597	0.3	
PAKISTAN	E	10301.0	Assist. to Flood-Affected in Sindh	06-Nov-03	240,000	488	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAKISTAN	E	10228.0	Assist. to Afghan Refugees	30-Apr-04	288,000	60,186	22.1	3,653	2,046	410	642	6,751	5.7	All commodities
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	E	10190.1	Assist. to Victims of Civil Strife	14-Jul-04	530,000	29,455	12.9	-	-	-	38	38	0.0	All commodities
TAJIKISTAN	P	10231.0	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-05	1,482,600	32,659	17.2	-	364	19	500	883	1.7	
YEMEN	P	10232.0	Assist. to Refugees in Yemen	31-Mar-04	7,500	2,416	0.9	612	62	-	44	717	0.2	
Sub-total					9,829,030	443,071	222.5	13,323	5,463	1,450	1,464	21,699	15.0	
Asia (ODB)														
BANGLADESH	P	10045.1	Assist. to Myanmar Refugees	31-Dec-03	26,000	4,325	3.3	-	19	2	121	142	0.1	All commodities
CAMBODIA	P	6038.1	Rehabilitation Programme	31-Dec-03	1,689,747	35,344	17.1	7,205	-	120	-	7,325	5.6	
INDONESIA	P	10069.0	IDPs/Urban Poor	31-Dec-03	2,225,000	46,227	15.7	1,211	331	196	-	1,738	0.6	Oil
KOREA DPR	E	10141.1	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-03	6,436,300	474,903	190.3	145,389	14,510	3,576	27,312	190,787	103.0	All commodities
MYANMAR	P	10066.1	Assist. to Returnees and Vuln. Grps.	30-Jun-04	392,125	9,900	3.5	3,366	-	-	-	3,366	1.6	
NEPAL	P	10058.2	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-04	103,850	10,075	4.3	-	83	68	29	180	0.9	Cereals, pulses, oil, salt, sugar
SRI LANKA	P	10067.0	Assist. to Conflict-Affected People	31-Dec-04	264,530	18,334	6.4	400	-	113	3,357	3,870	1.2	CSB
TIMOR-LESTE	E	10317.0	Assist to Drought and Flood-Affected Population	30-Apr-04	110,000	2,360	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	All commodities
Sub-total					11,247,552	601,468	241.7	157,571	14,943	4,075	30,819	207,408	113.0	
Sub-total Active Operations					53,560,314	3,114,268	1,619.9	433,666	63,144	21,454	67,354	585,618	399.0	

Country	Type	Project	Title	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries (1)	2003 Resourcing Gap (2)		2003 Shortfall (3)				Pipeline Warning January-March 2004	
						Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Cereal (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Other (MT)		Total (MT)
Completed Operations (5)													
AFGHANISTAN	E	10155.0 (6)	Refugees and Vulnerable Populations	30-Jun-03	9,885,000	78,787	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALGERIA	E	10292.0	Assist. to Earthquake Victims	30-Jun-03	12,000	204	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMEROON	E	10282.0	Refugees from Niger	26-Jul-03	20,910	319	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	10038.0	Congolese Refugees	18-Feb-03	10,000	430	0.3	170	40	14	3	227	0.1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	E	10150.0	People Affected by Armed Conflict	31-Aug-03	55,000	478	0.3	377	58	22	21	478	0.3
CENTRAL AM. REG.	P	6089.0	Victims of Hurricane Mitch	28-Feb-03	562,700	1,119	0.6	327	264	451	77	1,119	0.6
CHAD	E	10286.0	Central African Republic Refugees	26-Jul-03	40,037	606	0.2	42	21	14	-	77	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	E	10244.0	Conflict Victims	30-Aug-03	94,000	6,591	4.9	443	149	1	399	992	0.4
DOMINICAN REP	P	6202.0	Hurricane Georges	01-May-03	56,400	1,128	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
ECUADOR	E	10279.0	Support to Columbian Refugees	31-Dec-03	1,360	189	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERITREA	E	10049.0	Drought and Crop Failure	30-Sep-03	700,000	7,297	2.6	-	967	827	766	2,560	-
ERITREA	E	10052.0	Assist. to War-Affected People	30-Sep-03	488,000	19,172	8.4	12,375	-	-	315	12,690	4.1
ETHIOPIA	E	10030.1	Drought-Affected	31-Dec-03	2,072,680	90,600	38.0	-	-	4,973	1,202	6,175	-
HAITI	E	10262.0	Drought-Affected Population in the Far West	15-Feb-03	75,000	320	0.2	213	63	44	-	320	-
IRAQ	P	6085.0	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	13-Jun-03	109,000	2,429	1.8	-	635	750	1,044	2,429	1.8
KENYA	P	6226.0	Assist. to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	31-Dec-03	224,000	32,947	19.0	0	-	-	868	868	4.2
NAMIBIA	E	10145.0	Angolan Refugees	31-Jul-03	23,000	341	2.1	-	-	-	63	63	-
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	E	10259.0 (7)	Assist. to Refugees, IDPs and Vulnerable People	31-Oct-03	27,100,000	2,183,108	1,382.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEPAL	P	10058.1	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-03	102,100	2,864	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
PAKISTAN	E	10171.0	Assist. to Drought-Affected Persons	30-Sep-03	343,000	14,499	5.3	12,349	-	-	-	12,349	4.8
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	E	10190.0	Assist. to Victims of Civil Strife	31-Aug-03	500,000	8,904	4.3	963	102	34	393	1,492	0.7
SENEGAL	E	10077.0	Populations Affected by Conflict	30-Sep-03	123,900	1,572	1.1	102	35	158	-	295	0.6
SOUTHERN AFRICA	E	10200.0 (4)	Crisis Response	30-Jul-03	13,184,000	341,993	173.0	9,455	3,961	2,227	-	15,643	51.7
SRI LANKA	E	10296.0	Assist. to Flood-Affected People	15-Oct-03	208,000	10,603	3.5	8,872	1,154	-	577	10,603	3.5
SRI LANKA	E	10297.0	Assist. to Flood-Affected People	30-Sep-03	80,000	336	0.2	-	-	-	168	168	-
SUDAN	E	10048.1	War and Drought-Affected People	30-Sep-03	2,949,000	17,896	15.2	7,978	624	7	-	8,609	5.8
TAJIKISTAN	P	6087.1	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	575,000	25,083	12.9	13,273	-	1,158	300	14,731	7.4
WEST AFRICA COASTAL	P	10064.1	IDPs and Refugees	31-Dec-03	789,430	99,009	57.8	1,800	1,114	1	3,374	6,288	1.3
YEMEN	P	6090.1	Assist. to Refugees in Yemen	31-Mar-03	19,000	35	0.0	-	26	9	-	35	0.0
Sub-total Completed Operations						2,948,859	1,777.6	68,739	9,213	10,690	9,570	98,211	88.9
GRAND TOTAL: 2003 Resourcing Gap for Relief Operations					91,738,147	6,063,127	3,397.5	502,405	72,357	32,144	76,924	683,829	487.9
Memo Item:													
2003 Needs Met Through Carry-Over Stocks and Pledges						1,099,710	550.6						

P = Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation; E = Emergency Operation

- For operations terminated in 2003 (see Completed Projects) followed up by another operation initiated in 2003, beneficiary numbers are counted only once: only the largest caseload is included in the computation of the total number of beneficiaries.
- 2003 Resourcing Gap: projected level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2003 based on most recent assessment, minus any carry-over stocks or carry-over contributions.
Net needs are revised upwards throughout the year when budget revisions requiring increased commitment are approved.
- Unmet 2003 needs.
- Resources earmarked for EMOP 10200 and reconfirmed to EMOP 10290 are shown under EMOP 10200.
- Includes operations ending shortly for which no additional funding is required in 2003.
- Operation fully resourced. Carry-over stocks and expected consignments under the EMOP will be sufficient to cover PRRO needs for 2003.
- Contributions and allocations for Iraq emergency include Oil-for-Food funds.

DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

“Responding to emergencies is not enough. We need to work in the quiet times as well, on long-term projects that root out hunger, poverty and dependency.”

Mr. James T. Morris – Tokyo, 30 September 2003

1. At a time when sub-Saharan Africa is faced with humanitarian emergencies on an unprecedented scale (see Special Section on Africa), the WFP Executive Director while requesting urgent donor support, has also been drawing the international community’s attention to the critical need of **looking beyond emergency relief assistance**. This is evidenced by the above statement made during the recent Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III), but equally applicable worldwide.
2. Clearly, there exist strong linkages and interdependencies between humanitarian and development assistance. A stated goal of WFP emergency assistance is to ensure it promotes recovery, with a view to self-reliance, as early as possible. Likewise, WFP development food assistance can contribute positively and effectively to promoting longer-term food security and can make a major difference in helping to protect the lives and livelihoods of beneficiaries by allowing them to better cope with the effects of future disasters.
3. However, in order to achieve and demonstrate such results in accordance with the Food Aid and Development Policy, the Strategic and Financial Plan, the Enhanced Commitments to Women, and other key policies and EB guidance, the efficient and effective implementation of WFP development assistance programmes depend heavily on receiving **adequate, predictable and sustained donor support**.
4. **Resource Adequacy** – In 2003, in terms of requirements for long-term projects supporting development, rehabilitation and disaster preparedness, WFP planned to assist over **20 million food insecure people worldwide** with **some 830,000 tons of food aid** worth some **US\$ 339 million**. By 10 October 2003, just under US\$ 203 million, or 60 percent of the 2003 needs, have been pledged, of which some US\$ 137.6 million (68 percent) are multilateral contributions and the balance are directed. These funds, together with savings from previous years have enabled WFP to pre-assign and mobilize some 528,800 tonnes of food aid worth a total of US\$ 236 million. Current shortfalls against requirements stand at 32 percent against overall 2003 needs.
5. Development shortfalls against requirements currently remain the highest percentage-wise, as compared to other programme categories, and increased donor support is urgently requested. Estimated 2004 requirements (both in terms of tonnages and US\$ and number of expected beneficiaries) are highlighted in the “*Projected 2004 Needs for WFP Operational Activities*”, or “Blue Book”.
6. **Resource Predictability and Sustainability** – While extremely appreciative of donor response to WFP development requirements so far in 2003, WFP nevertheless remains concerned with the continuing lack of predictability and sustainability, particularly with respect to many directed contributions. In a number of recent instances, country programmes and projects that have received directed funding consistently over the past few years have had these funding sources cut off in 2003 without warning.
7. When funding is abruptly discontinued in this fashion, WFP is finding it increasingly problematic to cover some of the major resource gaps that result, primarily due to the continuing trend of donor restrictions and conditions being placed on **both** multilateral and directed funds. These include targeting a particular geographical area, or certain category of countries, an increasingly wide variety of purchasing restrictions, all of which curtail WFP’s flexibility. To ensure maximum benefit from available resources and to enhance WFP’s ability to plan and manage resources efficiently, **such donor restrictions need to be minimized**.

8. On a more positive note, WFP remains extremely encouraged by those donors which have concluded or are currently exploring *multi-year commitments* to support WFP programmes such as school feeding, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, agricultural rehabilitation, disaster mitigation.

9. ***Joint Evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of the WFP Enabling Development Policy*** - An external evaluation of WFP's Food Aid and Development commenced in August 2003 and is expected to submit its report to the Executive Board in late 2004. It tentatively plans to undertake 7 - 8 case studies among the following countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Zambia, Bolivia, and Honduras. WFP, however, is gravely concerned that a number of key donors have recently signaled their intention to reduce their level of contributions to development in 2004, which further undermines WFP's ability to provide adequate, predictable and sustained support to WFP's development activities and thereby undercuts the Enabling Development policy.

STATUS OF 2003 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOOD AID RESOURCING GAP AND SHORTFALL
(As at 10 October 2003)

Country	Revised Requirements		Resourcing		Shortfall for 2003		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	(%)
	(MT)	(US\$ mill)	(MT)	(US\$ mill)	(MT)	(US\$ mill)	
Least Developed Countries							
BANGLADESH	84,830	22.8	50,798	15.5	34,032	7.3	
BENIN	4,344	3.3	4,365	2.7	-	0.6	
BHUTAN	9,157	5.4	6,620	3.9	2,538	1.4	
BURKINA FASO	10,724	5.2	9,695	5.7	1,029	0.0	
CAMBODIA	3,540	1.6	1,153	0.7	2,387	0.9	
CAPE VERDE	1,430	0.8	1,927	1.1	-	0.0	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	2,955	2.4	2,942	2.4	13	0.0	
CHAD	7,585	4.6	6,290	4.2	1,295	0.3	
DJIBOUTI	6,033	2.4	1,350	0.5	4,683	1.8	
ETHIOPIA	40,881	14.6	34,776	15.8	6,105	0.0	
GAMBIA	2,524	1.3	2,085	1.1	439	0.2	
GUINEA	3,682	2.4	1,956	1.5	1,726	0.9	
HAITI	12,263	7.8	6,320	4.3	5,943	3.5	
LAOS	5,172	3.3	4,262	2.5	910	0.8	
LESOTHO	5,400	2.8	5,149	2.2	252	0.7	
LIBERIA	3,372	2.2	2,804	1.8	568	0.5	
MADAGASCAR	11,664	6.6	6,005	3.2	5,659	3.4	
MALAWI	26,969	9.9	17,172	6.2	9,797	3.7	
MALI	12,765	7.5	10,497	7.0	2,268	0.5	
MAURITANIA	8,472	5.3	8,206	4.8	266	0.5	
MOZAMBIQUE	34,044	18.3	18,097	10.8	15,947	7.6	
NEPAL	30,316	17.5	23,579	12.3	6,737	5.3	
NIGER	6,117	3.6	5,631	3.2	487	0.4	
RWANDA	14,938	10.4	11,785	7.7	3,153	2.7	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	1,385	0.8	1,259	0.6	126	0.2	
SENEGAL	10,001	6.0	10,018	5.8	-	0.2	
SIERRA LEONE	2,176	1.5	2,176	1.5	-	0.0	
SUDAN	31,226	12.6	19,441	8.8	11,785	3.8	
TANZANIA	13,064	6.9	12,759	5.8	305	1.1	
UGANDA	24,581	9.8	12,666	5.4	11,916	4.4	
YEMEN	21,507	8.8	16,142	7.5	5,365	1.3	
ZAMBIA	13,620	6.6	9,449	5.3	4,171	1.3	
Sub-total	466,737	214.8	327,370	161.6	139,901	55.2	25.7%

Country	Revised Requirements		Resourcing		Shortfall for 2003		
	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	16,499	4.6	-	0.3	
CAMEROON	4,969	2.7	3,183	1.8	1,787	0.9	
CHINA	80,000	15.4	51,800	12.4	28,200	3.1	
COTE d'IVOIRE	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	
CUBA	14,559	6.3	3,827	3.0	10,732	3.3	
ECUADOR	7,890	2.2	5,950	1.5	1,940	0.6	
EGYPT	24,510	11.2	8,170	4.1	16,340	7.1	
GHANA	8,232	3.1	5,890	3.1	2,342	0.0	
GUATEMALA	12,251	4.3	5,844	2.9	6,407	1.4	
HONDURAS	7,149	2.5	10,739	4.9	-	0.0	
INDIA	55,575	16.8	13,520	4.7	42,055	12.1	
KENYA	40,000	15.0	29,489	9.3	10,511	5.7	
MOROCCO	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	
NICARAGUA	15,150	5.7	7,815	4.3	7,335	1.4	
PAKISTAN	25,956	16.0	7,960	8.3	17,996	7.7	
SRI LANKA	5,679	2.3	2,980	1.2	2,699	1.1	
SYRIA	4,685	1.7	3,509	1.4	1,176	0.3	
Sub-total	321,605	110.0	177,175	67.6	149,520	44.8	40.7%
Other							
COLOMBIA	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	
DOMINICAN REP	2,069	1.0	1,050	0.4	1,019	0.5	
EL SALVADOR	11,135	5.8	5,800	1.6	5,335	4.2	
JORDAN	8,952	2.4	6,569	1.8	2,383	0.6	
PERU	20,000	4.6	10,656	3.0	9,344	1.6	
Sub-total	42,156	13.9	24,075	6.8	18,081	7.0	50.8%
GRAND TOTAL	830,498	338.6	528,619	236.0	307,502	107.0	31.6%

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

1. Special operations are a separate programme category and complement WFP relief operations in order to 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, mine action etc.).
2. As and when required, WFP plays the leading role in logistics planning and co-ordination in international emergency operations and often provides logistics service for other United Nations humanitarian agencies, NGOs and the donor community. Examples of this are the UN 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.
3. As of 10 October 2003, there are 18 operationally active special operations, of which six are for humanitarian air services, two for UNJLCs and the remainder for augmented logistics or emergency infrastructure projects. Overall, there has been timely donor funding that has been much appreciated, but special attention should be paid to the special operations in Angola, West Africa Coastal PRRO and Sudan.

Special operations with most critical resourcing gaps are listed below:

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola SO 10149.1 – Logistics Services to Humanitarian Community in Angola.

The objective of this project is to operate a transport service for the delivery of humanitarian non-food items for the humanitarian organizations working in Angola;

improve access through emergency bridge rehabilitation; and operate a small all-terrain truck fleet to deliver humanitarian goods to difficult to access locations. While two of three activities under the SO are well-funded, the transportation of non-food items by air and by road for the humanitarian community is the one activity under this SO seriously under-funded. Unless additional funds are received, WFP would not be in a position to transport project inputs for the UN agencies and NGOs. This would result in poor execution of various projects by humanitarian organizations in important sectors such as mine clearance, distribution of non-food items to returning IDPs and refugees, poor delivery of emergency health kits and distribution of seeds.

Angola SO 10146.1 – Passenger Air Service

The objective of this project is to operate a dedicated light passenger aircraft service to provide air transport services for all humanitarian personnel working in Angola. The project is seriously under-funded. Inadequate funding will mean implementing a passenger service schedule that would not provide adequate number of flights to the various locations where humanitarian workers are implementing projects to support vulnerable populations. Unless additional funding is received WFP may be compelled to terminate the service or terminate contracts for some of the passenger aircrafts soon.

Burundi SO 10173.0 – Passenger Aircraft

Deterioration of the security situation has continued to block unimpeded access and free movement by road, and travelling by road is risky even in armoured vehicles. In addition, the infrastructure has also suffered from years of neglect and disuse. This insecure environment in which the humanitarian aid agencies are operating 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 donor contributions are under negotiation, donors are urged to confirm them at the earliest.

Liberia SO 10300.0 – Augmentation of Logistics and ICT capacity in Support to the Humanitarian Crisis in Liberia and PRRO 10064.1

Under this project a supply-vessel was chartered end of July for 60 days in order to provide humanitarian workers a safe base from which to work upon re-entry into Monrovia and to bring high energy biscuits to the city. The vessel has also provided the entire humanitarian community with fuel to operate their vehicles and generators, basic communication facilities and has strengthened the port-handling capacity. The budget for this component is US\$563,000.

The project equally contains an IC/IT component (US\$694,560) that would provide the basic communication equipment needed to establish an effective country office and six sub-offices. On a loan/re-imbursement basis, equipment for a value of US\$332,000 has been shipped to Monrovia.

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 interventions that would facilitate humanitarian activities in the country. This recently launched SO to undertake a technical survey and repair of the rail corridor Babanusa-Wau and equipment in support of EMOP 10048.2 – is to deal with improvement of rail infrastructure to facilitate increased use of surface transport for delivery of emergency food to the needy people in the area at this time. Having this rail corridor serviceable would allow access for humanitarian assistance of approximately 30,000 tonnes per year to about 275,000 beneficiaries in the areas of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, South Darfur and West Kordofan, at a reduced delivery cost by about 50 percent compared to the expensive mode of air transport.

Asia

DPR Korea SO 10029.0 – Support to EMOP 05959.2: Local Production, Logistics and Food-for-Work

The most urgent requirements are those for the food-for-work component to provide critical non-food items (hand tools and simple equipment) needed to implement more effectively the WFP-assisted activities that aim to support agriculture recovery and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure under harsh working conditions.

Special Operations 2003 Requirements and Shortfalls
(As at 10 October 2003)

Recipient	Operation Number	Title	Completion Date	Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Contributions (US\$)	Needs 2003	Shortfall (US\$)	Total Shortfall vs Requirements (%)
Active Operations								
Asia and Middle East								
Afghanistan	10163.0	Common Services for Humanitarian Agencies working in Afghanistan	31-Dec-03	22,640,011	22,640,011	1,684,823	0	0%
Korea DPR	10029.0	Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production	31-Dec-03	3,989,149	1,578,315	2,631,152	2,410,834	60%
Near East Regional	10257.1	Logistics Preparedness and Augmentation in Support of Regional EMOP 10259.0	31-Oct-03	37,331,403	36,122,034	37,331,403	1,209,369	3%
Near East Regional	10272.0	Provision of a United Nations Humanitarian Air service (UNHAS) for Iraq and Surrounding Countries	31-Dec-03	20,186,115	13,423,116	20,186,115	6,762,999	34%
Near East Regional	10273.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistics Co-ordination to Humanitarian Agencies Working in Iraq	31-Dec-03	3,993,818	3,905,659	3,993,818	88,159	2%
Sub-total				88,140,496	77,669,135	65,827,311	10,471,361	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola	10146.1	Passenger Air Transport Service for Humanitarian Community	31-Mar-04	6,149,558	2,335,385	6,149,558	3,814,173	62%
Angola	10149.1	Logistics Services to Humanitarian Community in Angola	31-Dec-03	6,929,326	5,045,134	5,727,403	1,884,192	27%
Burundi	10173.0	Passenger Aircraft in Burundi	31-Dec-03	2,076,522	1,368,757	707,765	707,765	34%
D.R. Congo	10248.0	Food Air Transport in Eastern DRC	10-Dec-03	1,569,258	1,436,075	1,133,183	133,183	8%
D.R. Congo	10195.0	Rehabilitation of Niemba Rail Bridge	31-Dec-03	1,387,417	0	1,387,417	1,387,417	100%
Liberia	10263.0	Increase of Trucking Capacity	31-Dec-03	2,547,270	2,059,307	2,236,639	487,963	19%
Liberia	10300.0	Augmentation of Logistics and ICT capacity in Support to the Humanitarian Crisis in Liberia and PRRO 10064.1	31-Jan-04	1,823,347	447,761	1,823,347	1,375,586	75%
Liberia	10303.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre in Support of the Humanitarian Crisis in Liberia	13-Nov-03	799,536	799,536	799,536	0	0%
Malawi/Mozambique	10224.0	Emergency Repairs to Nacala Railway	31-Dec-03	6,663,334	6,663,334	0	0	0%
Southern Africa Regional	10204.0	WFP Regional Management and Logistics Co-ordination	31-Dec-03	5,295,844	2,899,793	2,496,051	2,396,051	45%
Sudan	10181.1	Khartoum Air Cell	31-Mar-04	1,056,261	1,031,453	1,056,261	24,808	2%
Sudan	10278.0	Emergency Rail Corridor Rehabilitation	31-Oct-04	1,926,000	0	1,926,000	1,926,000	100%
West Africa regional	10061.1	WFP Air Support for the Western Africa Coastal Region	31-Dec-03	2,150,609	1,770,511	1,266,826	380,098	18%
Sub-total				40,374,282	25,857,046	26,709,986	14,517,236	36%
Total Active Operations				128,514,778	103,526,181	92,537,297	24,988,597	19%
Completed Operations								
Afghanistan - Regional	10130.0	Support to Interagency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghan People	18-Sep-03	40,292,147	36,993,027	3,299,120	3,299,120	8%
Middle East Regional	10257.0	Preparedness for Potential Emergency Crisis (Near East)	18-Sep-03	8,364,390	8,364,390	8,364,390	0	0%
Palestinian Territory	10193.1	UN Truck Fleet in Palestinian Territory	18-Sep-03	1,629,504	1,029,601	665,355	599,903	37%
Palestinian Territory	10193.0	UN Truck Fleet in Palestinian Territory	18-Sep-03	1,627,251	1,464,512	1,627,251	162,739	10%
Angola	10146.0	Passenger Aircraft	18-Sep-03	6,136,956	4,541,284	2,288,527	1,595,672	26%
Angola	10149.0	Transport of Non Food Items	18-Sep-03	3,456,965	2,445,959	1,011,006	1,011,006	29%
D.R. Congo	10117.0	Food Airlift to Northern Katanga	30-Sep-03	2,139,227	1,724,980	660,926	414,247	19%
Côte d'Ivoire	10260.0	Support to Human Community in Côte d'Ivoire	30-Sep-03	99,029	38,757	99,029	60,272	61%
Sudan	10181.0	Passenger Air Transport	18-Sep-03	1,046,093	1,039,745	0	0	0%
Total Completed Operations				64,791,562	57,642,255	18,015,604	7,142,959	11%
GRAND TOTAL				193,306,340	161,168,436	110,552,901	32,131,556	17%

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT

1. During 2003, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) has once again proved to be fundamental in enabling WFP to respond rapidly to critical humanitarian needs. A record US\$ 48.4 million were allocated to 20 operations, to kick-start them or prevent critical food shortages.
2. The use of the IRA helped address critical needs that arose at the onset of the Iraq crisis; enabled timely provision of food to people affected by drought and crop failure in Western Sahel and Congo; allowed WFP to provide swiftly assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons in Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and prevent a severe pipeline break in Zimbabwe.

Facts about the IRA

The IRA serves as both a revolving and replenishable fund. Thus, IRA funds allocated to an operation are revolved i.e. recycled into the IRA once the operation is resourced through other cash contributions. In-kind contributions or contributions with donor conditions such as specific bag markings, are cumbersome if not impossible to use 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 on-going emergencies relief and recovery operations faced with a sharp increase in need (e.g. 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 no longer require resources. WFP makes it most to ensure that funds allocated are revolved as quickly as possible, in order not to deplete the account.

3. Through the utilization of the IRA funds, eight immediate-response emergencies were approved under WFP Country Director's delegated authority in Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This enabled country offices to provide immediate relief to populations affected by droughts, floods, earthquake and conflict.

4. All efforts are being made to revolve new contributions into the IRA account – a record US\$26.8 million were revolved so far in 2003, mostly through the Near East (Iraq) operations. However, in-kind donations and donor restrictions, such as bag markings or purchasing conditions, limit the opportunities for revolving the IRA.

5. When the IRA was established in 1991, the intention was to provide WFP with a flexible resource facility to quickly respond to emergency needs, funding for of up to three months of initial food requirements in any one operation. The scope of WFP activities has changed substantially over the last several years, with the dramatic increase in emergency requirements. Current level of IRA availability is not adequate to respond to these increased needs.

6. WFP thanks donors that have been responding positively and appeals to donors to increase their contribution to the IRA. This would strengthen the Programme's capacity to respond quickly and effectively to larger and more complex operations.

7. As of 10 October funds available in the IRA account totaled US\$ 26.7 million i.e. US\$8.3 million less than the target.

IRA MOVEMENTS, 1998-2003 (US\$ million)						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (at 10 Oct.)
New	15.0	23.9	25.5 *	12.4	12.5	16.6
Allocations	30.6	17.1	24.6	16.9	36.0	48.4
Revolved funds	8.1	5.6	9.3	1.2	8.1	26.8

2003 IRA Allocations (as at 10 October 2003)

Country	Operation	Title	Date of Approval	Approved Allocations (US\$)
IRA/EMOPS Approved Under Country Director Delegated Authority				
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	193,494
Sri Lanka	EMOP 10297.0	Floods Disaster	6-Jun-03	199,983
Namibia	EMOP 10299.0	Flood Affected People	10-Jul-03	134,253
Pakistan	EMOP 10301.0	Assistance to Flood Affectees in Sindh	5-Aug-03	198,538
Myanmar	EMOP 10307.0	Assistance to Poppies Farmers	19-Aug-03	199,833
Chad	EMOP 10325.0	Sudanese Refugees in Chad	1-Oct-03	199,369
Sub-total				1,522,565
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
Cote d'Ivoire	EMOP 10244.1	Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and Regional Implications	27-Jun-03	2,260,178
Palestinian Territory	EMOP 10190.1	Food Assistance to Conflict Victims	22-Jul-03	1,250,000
Zimbabwe	EMOP 10290.0	Targeted Relief	23-Jul-03	5,300,000
Liberia	SO 10263.0	Emergency Trucking Capacity Increase	5-Aug-03	461,485
Liberia	SO 10300.0	Augmented Logistics and ICT Capacity	5-Aug-03	550,000
West Africa Coastal	PRRO 10064.2	Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees	14-Aug-03	4,500,000
Guinea	SO 10061.1	Passenger Aircraft in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire	14-Aug-03	500,000
Chad	EMOP 10295.0	Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad	20-Aug-03	1,000,000
DR Congo	EMOP 10280.0	Assistance to Displaced Persons in Northern and Eastern DR Congo	27-Aug-03	6,000,000
Sub-total				46,921,663
Total				48,444,228

Contributions to the IRA (US\$)

Donor	Contribution Year									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,793	-	-
Australia	446,400	445,500	-	4,431	666,290	-	721,418	162,574	-	-
Austria	-	-	117,400	-	-	13,430	-	73,580	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	997,873	322,827	-	132,358	-
Canada	3,972,335	2,277,745	2,189,781	2,186,014	-	8,400,000	2,187,874	1,998,105	1,863,354	4,141,083
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	8,607
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	744,106
Italy	-	-	78,472	41,937	19,200	-	-	12,502	-	583,009
Japan	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,214,781	927,025	937,009	700,000	1,217,943	700,000	400,000	1,857,197
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,207
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	2,421,320
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	16,554,456

*As at 10 October 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 and Shortfall*” (from pages 13 to 15) which refer to net requirements for 2003.



AFGHANISTAN

Title:	Food Assistance to Re-establish Livelihoods and Household Food Security
Project number:	PRRO 10233.0
Beneficiaries:	6.005.500
Total cost (US\$):	337.543.553
Total tonnage (MT):	618.989
Period:	April 2003 – March 2005

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A legitimate Government, committed to recovery and reconstruction and increasing peace and stability, enabled shifting assistance from emergency to rehabilitation and recovery activities.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10233.0, approved by WFP's Executive Board on 6 February 2003, was launched on 1 April with the objective of contributing to protection and re-establishment of livelihoods and household food security. New contributions from various donors, including private ones, EMOP carry-over stocks and estimated arrivals will be adequate to cover the food needs of activities until early 2004.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Relief and recovery activities are providing a safety net to extremely vulnerable people and are assisting Afghans to rebuild their country as it transitions to recovery and development. During the first five months of the PRRO, WFP distributed 40 percent of food commodities through relief activities and 60 percent through implementation of recovery activities, including school feeding, food-for-training and food-for-work.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (June–July 2003) reviewed estimates of the 2003 cereal harvest and forecast cereal import requirements for the 2003/04 market year. Agricultural production has continued its strong recovery for the second consecutive year due mainly to improved and well-distributed precipitation and significant area and yield increase in major agricultural areas. Aggregate 2003 cereal production, estimated at 5.4 million tonnes, is the largest harvest on record. Cereal import requirements for 2003/04 are estimated at 392,000 tonnes, nearly a quarter of last year's. Despite the satisfactory harvest, a considerable number of Afghans will remain food-insecure and depend on targeted food assistance during 2003/04.

Actual food requirements for the agricultural crop year, July 2003 to June 2004, will be further refined in accordance with the results of the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment available later in October 2003. In addition, the results of the study of targeting of food and cash-based national programmes, which will be carried out in consultation with stakeholders, are expected to lead to the development of national targeting guidelines to contribute to improved targeting of food and cash-based interventions.

Recognizing the continued donor interest and support and considering the necessary lead-time for the arrival of commodities, early 2004 contributions are critical.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
–	–	–	–	January 2004

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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 operation is to ensure prompt delivery of basic food to sustain the lives of the refugees. WFP is responsible for mobilizing basic food aid for the entire camp population and for the 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 duration 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.

Contributions channelled through WFP since the beginning of the operation in September 2002 to date amount to 27,285 tonnes of commodities. In addition, ECHO and bilateral donors contributed 14,000 tonnes of commodities. Though dried skim milk was not originally included in the food basket of the PPRO, 560 tonnes were contributed in kind and are expected to arrive in October 2003. This will augment the ration with 1kg of DSM/person/month for about 3 months and a half. Taking into account bilateral donations, an average of 2,084 Kcals/person/day has been provided to the beneficiaries so far during this phase of the operation, representing 99.3 percent of the nutritional target.

Additional contributions are urgently needed to ensure a smooth pipeline in 2004 and prevent food shortages in the camps.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	–	January 2004

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ANGOLA

Title:	Assistance to War-affected People	Support to Return and Resettlement
Project number:	PRRO 10054.1	PRRO 10054.2 (*)
Beneficiaries:	1,800,000 (**)	1,417,022
Total cost (US\$):	241,483,471	251,292,865
Total tonnage (MT):	341,610	399,241
Period:	July 2002 – December 2003	January 2004 – December 2005
Title:	Passanger Air Transport	Logistics Service to the Humanitarian Community
Project number:	SO 10146.1	SO 10149.1
Total cost (US\$):	6,149,558	6,877,902
Period:	April 2003 – March 2004	January 2003 – December 2004

(*) Submitted for approval to the October 2003 Executive Board (**) At the peak

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The end of over thirty years of Angolan internal conflict in April 2002 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 could be provided. The immediate humanitarian situation is stabilising in most areas although millions of people continue to live in very poor conditions. The majority of areas to which former internally displaced persons (IDPs) are now returning were destroyed during the war and are lacking basic services – clean water supply, basic health or education facilities. Many are also landmine-infested, thus limiting access to land for subsistence agriculture and access for humanitarian agencies. Hence, large numbers of people are expected to require emergency food assistance until at least the April/May 2004 harvest.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The majority of WFP's beneficiaries are former IDPs and Angolan refugees who have returned to their areas of origin to prepare fields and plant crops. Consequently,

the number of beneficiaries and the geographical coverage of assistance have significantly expanded during 2003, compare to the 1.2 million planned figure.

During the first three quarters of 2003, WFP was aiming to reach a monthly average of 1.6 million beneficiaries. Current caseload estimates for the last quarter of 2003 indicate a higher monthly average of around 1.8 million beneficiaries. Caseload data are regularly updated, incorporating results from vulnerability assessments and rapid food needs assessments.

Due to serious delays in international cereal shipments, WFP is facing a shortfall of maize in October, particularly in the Lobito corridor (covering Bié, Huambo, Benguela and Moxico provinces). Although sufficient supply of all other commodities is available in country for the remaining distributions planned during 2003, the new PRRO will have immediate break in the pipeline for pulses and oil.

WFP's two Angolan special operations (SOs) provide key logistical support to the humanitarian community. SO 10146.1 provides passenger air transport. SO 10149.1 has three separate components: non-food item (NFI) transport (by both road and air); emergency bridge repairs to facilitate access to vulnerable communities; and all traction, all-terrain transportation of food and NFIs. It is anticipated that WFP will reduce these services, but it will continue with air transportation services for NFI to areas inaccessible by road and for passengers to remote areas. It will also continue with emergency bridge repairs. The special operations, particularly their transportation elements, are both short-funded and in urgent need of new donor contributions to allow operation to the end of 2003.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
Immediate	January 2004	February 2004	–	–

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CENTRAL AMERICA REGION

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\$):	55,190,081
Total tonnage (MT):	125,120
Period:	March 2003 – February 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Recurring natural disasters trigger food insecurity for both rural and urban populations in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Almost nine million people have been affected in the last five years. Populations have not fully recovered from Hurricane Mitch and are even more vulnerable to natural disasters than in the past. This crisis situation continues to prevent excluded groups, such as indigenous people, the landless and women heads of households from escaping poverty and hunger. Left with few livelihood options, crisis-affected people rely on negative coping mechanisms that undermine their capacity to withstand further shocks. Of most immediate concern are the effects of the on-going coffee crisis and the repeated droughts in the four countries.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Through this operation, WFP aims to prevent acute malnutrition among food insecure children and families exposed to recurring shocks, rebuild and buffer livelihoods eroded by exposure to disasters and respond efficiently and effectively to shocks. The PRRO also plays a unique role in linking emergency response with medium and long-term programmes, including the country programmes. In Guatemala, the PRRO continues the support initiated under EMOP 10174.0 by targeting children under five and vulnerable groups, thus carefully following cases of acute

malnutrition. High priority is also given to the strengthening of the Government's capacity to provide short and long-term assistance in a more responsive and proactive manner.

The regional strategy promotes a standard approach to targeting, covering a "drought corridor" that reaches from Guatemala to Nicaragua. Nutritional evaluations, assessments and surveillance will enable WFP and its partners to tackle shock-driven malnutrition, thus preventing acute malnutrition and nutritional decline. Key to this process is the strengthening of capacities at the local level to carry out ongoing monitoring activities.

A regional contingency plan will strengthen the response capacity and ensure a more integrated response to reach those most in need. Disaster mitigation activities will leave communities in a better position to respond to future natural disasters.

Through flexible use of resources, this operation 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 shocks, while dedicating recovery resources to rebuild and buffer the livelihoods of those already affected by crisis.

WFP continues to strengthen its relationship with UNICEF and other partners in all four countries to maximize the impact of interventions.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
February 2004	December 2003	December 2003	December 2003	N/A

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CHAD

Title:	Food Assistance to Central African Refugees in the South of Chad
Project number:	EMOP 10295.0
Beneficiaries:	40,000
Total cost (US\$):	3,361,399
Total tonnage (MT):	4,345
Period:	July - December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Six months of fighting in Central African Republic (CAR) ended when former army chief of staff François Bozizé seized power in a coup on 15 March 2003. Persisting insecurity in CAR led an estimated 40,000 persons to flee into southern villages and cities of Chad (Maro, Sido, Dannamadji and Goré). These refugees arrived in critical conditions and continue to be in dire need of security, food, water, shelter and medical assistance, having lost all their belongings in lootings in their country. This prompted an urgent response from the Government of Chad, which launched an appeal to the international community for assistance. Unfortunately, donor response was weak, with directed contributions reaching only 20 percent of overall needs.

Although security seems to be improving in Bangui, the capital city of CAR, the situation remains volatile close to the Chadian border because local administrative and police authorities are yet to be restored and also due to the presence of armed groups. Therefore, for the time being, refugees cannot return to their country of origin.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The food aid strategy to distribute full rations to all refugees is supported by evidence that the population is fully dependant on food aid. These people have

either no means of gathering food or have exhausted their coping mechanisms. Furthermore, they have no access to land for agricultural activities and cannot engage in income-generating activities.

In addition to providing full rations to all beneficiaries, WFP will support a complementary feeding programme for 3,000 malnourished children and 1,036 pregnant and lactating women. A supplementary feeding programme for pregnant and lactating mothers was launched recently in two of the refugee sites. Blended food is urgently required to allow proper supplementary feeding for children under five.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between WFP, UNHCR and the operational partner, the Chadian Red Cross was signed. To monitor the operation, WFP re-opened a sub-office in Moundou. Three warehouses were also established in Goré, Sarh and Dannamadji, close to the refugee camps.

Various initiatives are being implemented by other partners in the area of basic education, health and nutrition. Basic education is supported by both UNHCR and the Swiss Cooperation in the form of distribution of teaching material to around 2,000 children. With the support of WFP and UNICEF, Médecins Sans Frontières – Belgium is running three health structures in the refugee camps of Goré, Maro and Danamadji. Activities include health education and assistance to malnourished children under a therapeutic feeding programme.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
November 2003	November 2003	November 2003	Immediate	Immediate

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CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE (DRC)

Title:	Food Assistance to Population Groups Affected by Armed Conflict	Populations Affected by Armed Conflict (*)	Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in Northern and Eastern DRC
Project number:	PRRO 6274.0	PRRO 10288.0	EMOP 10280.0
Beneficiaries:	1,555,439	1,602,700	483,000
Total cost (US\$):	154,410,780	157,873,029	38,161,120
Total tonnage (MT):	182,468	187,672	46,346
Period:	January 2001– December 2003	January 2004– December 2005	June – December 2003

(*) Submitted for approval to the October 2003 Executive Board

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

After five years of civil conflict, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is going through a process of political transition. Hopes are now riding high for a stabilized country. However, despite positive developments on the political level, reality shows that a quick solution to the war in eastern Congo is unlikely. Especially in and around Ituri district insecurity and violence continue to affect thousands of people, and consequently the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has grown. According to OCHA, 3.5 million persons are displaced throughout the country, against 2.7 million at the end of 2002. The eastern part has also witnessed some of the worst atrocities and human rights violations, including torture, lootings, sexual abuses and ethnic killings. According to FAO, food insecurity affects 64 percent of the people living in eastern Congo. As a result, the humanitarian needs remain high.

In order to continue assistance provided since 2001 to populations affected by the armed conflict, WFP has prepared a new PRRO 10288.0, which is submitted to the October Executive Board session for approval. The operation aims to contribute to the improvement of the household food security and the stabilization of the nutritional

status of target populations through general food distribution and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. In addition, food assistance will promote socio-economic reintegration and increased access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills, through food-for-work/training and emergency school feeding. Support will also be given to the Programme for Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Child Combatants and HIV/AIDS initiatives.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The humanitarian response has been seriously hampered by the limited access to the affected populations and underfunding of the programmes. One reason for the inadequacy of the funding has been the need to deal simultaneously with emergency and rehabilitation, as the emergency interventions have to be accompanied by reconstruction activities in order to make them sustainable.

In parallel with and in reinforcement of the PRRO, WFP runs emergency operation (EMOP) 10280.0, to cover the food needs of the increasing caseload of IDPs and returnees without a means of survival in the eastern part of the country. Approved in mid-May, it was only in August that the resourcing level of the EMOP reached 41 percent with the support from a number of donors. The EMOP was kick-started with resources available under the PRRO. However, due to the pressure resulting from the increased needs and a weak pipeline, reduced rations or sometimes incomplete food baskets were distributed. As a result, the children attending the nutritional programmes have taken much longer to recover.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
PRRO	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	December 2003	Immediate
EMOP	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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COTE D'IVOIRE

Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to War-affected People and Vulnerable Groups in Côte d'Ivoire and Neighbouring Countries
Project number:	EMOP 10244.2 (planned)
Beneficiaries:	1, 131, 770
Total cost (US\$):	36, 412, 641
Total tonnage (MT):	62, 661
Period:	January – December 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 2003, WFP's response was directed at needs resulting from the complex situation in Côte d'Ivoire which started as a rapid-onset emergency (war and displacement) and then changed into a slow-onset emergency (loss of livelihoods and general economic deterioration). Contributing factors to food insecurity are: the collapse of social services as well as all economic sectors (industries, banks, health, education, etc.) in affected areas, the displacement of approximately 800,000 people, the depletion of food stocks, and the lack of access to land or cash to meet household needs. WFP's proposed interventions address priority issues identified in several food security assessments conducted throughout 2003 by WFP/FAO and partners Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Oxfam and Solidarités. WFP also takes into consideration the belief of Médecins Sans Frontières that malnutrition is directly related to the total collapse of health services in affected areas. WFP and partners concur that external assistance will be required to meet the basic needs of vulnerable populations during this period of 'fragile peace'.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Regional EMOP 10244.2 will take over the caseload of the current EMOP 10244.1. The 62,661 tonnes of food aid will be targeted to three intervention areas: general

food distribution to address the basic needs of refugees, IDPs in camps and among host populations, and returnees; therapeutic and supplementary feeding for malnourished children as well as pregnant and nursing women; and a response for food-insecure populations through safety nets (emergency school feeding, food-for-work (FFW), food-for-training (FFT), street children, HIV/AIDS victims, demobilised soldiers and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups).

The immediate objectives of the operation are to: provide life-saving food to war-affected populations; prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable groups; protect human and productive assets while political and security solutions are being sought; contribute to a better understanding of risk, coping mechanisms and food security among vulnerable groups by feeding pertinent data into a WFP-managed Food Security Monitoring System; promote and support recovery by assisting IDPs and returnees and their communities as well as demobilized combatants through return/relocation/resettlement FFW, FFT and other programmes; and promote a regional approach for the management of WFP humanitarian interventions in Côte d'Ivoire and surrounding countries, in line with the overall CAP approach.

The EMOP will target a total of 1,131,770 beneficiaries, of which 50,000 refugees, 90,000 IDPs, 531,670 returnees (including transit population in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali), 450,000 children through emergency school feeding, 10,100 malnourished children and pregnant/nursing women.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004

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DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Title:	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	EMOP 10141.1
Beneficiaries:	6,400,000
Total cost (US\$):	203,821,831
Total tonnage (MT):	474, 903 (net req.)
Period:	January – December 2003

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has suffered widespread food shortages since 1995 as a result of serious economic difficulties and consecutive natural disasters. Comprehensive economic reforms were introduced in July 2002 comprising wage increases and changes to the pricing system to provide incentives to expand production. The removal of state subsidies caused prices of services and goods, including staple foods, to rise significantly. While the impact of these reforms is not yet known, they may add further hardship to the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population groups.

The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment fielded in September/October 2002 found that cereal production increased by 4.9 percent compared to the year before. Domestic output nevertheless remains below the population's minimum food needs and the country continues to depend on substantial external food assistance as its capacity to import commercially is highly constrained. The total import requirement is estimated at 1.1 million tonnes for the 2002/2003 crop year. Most North Koreans have to subsist on government food rations issued through the Public Distribution System (PDS) which amount to only about half of what is needed.

In October 2002 a nutrition survey was conducted by the Government, in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP. The assessment showed that malnutrition rates

among children have improved considerably over the past four years. Inadequate food intake, however, can easily compromise these gains.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP food assistance continues to be targeted to the most vulnerable people. Priority is given to urban populations dependent on the PDS and, in particular, those living in food insecure Northeastern provinces. WFP has access to 162 of the 206 counties, which account for about 85 percent of the country's population. Pipeline shortages seriously impacted WFP's activities during January, February, March and July of 2003. In those months nearly three million persons classified as vulnerable (nursery, kindergarten and primary school children, pregnant and nursing women, elderly and caregivers) did not receive their planned rations. From August, using a cereal loan from the Government, WFP was able to resume distributions to all vulnerable groups. Contributions are also required to continue operating factories that produce enriched blended food, biscuits and noodles for nutritional support to malnourished young children and pregnant and nursing women. Resources constraints have also led to a significant reduction in food-for-work activities that support agricultural production through flood control, reforestation and other similar activities. To meet the needs of targeted beneficiary groups during the period October 2003 - March 2004, and considering carry-over/pipeline adjustments, additional pledges are required totaling 125,000 tonnes, mostly cereals. An expansion of this EMOP, 10141.2, is foreseen to cover January-December 2004.

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

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EGYPT

Title:	Assistance to Landless Families in Upper Egypt for Asset Creation	Support to Vulnerable Desert Communities to Shift to More Sustainable and Improved Livelihoods
Country programme	10142.0 Act. 1	10142.0 Act. 2
Beneficiaries:	29,130 families	8,600 families
Total cost (US\$):	23,787,912	14,813,056
Total tonnage (MT):	67,731	42,179
Period:	January 2003 - December 2006	

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Egypt, a low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC), imports nearly 50 percent of its annual cereal requirements to help feed a population of over 64 million people. Nearly all of the population lives on less than 4 percent of its territory, placing enormous pressure on a limited natural resource base and the environment. About 12 percent of the population, or some 7.7 million people, consume less than 2,100 calories per day. About 23 percent of the population (13.6 million people) are living below the poverty line. Insufficient food consumption, compounded by poor hygiene and disease have resulted in significant malnutrition among children; one in five children under 5 years of age is severely or moderately stunted and nearly 11 percent are underweight. Food insecurity and poverty, as well as gender disparities, have a sectoral and regional dimension, with governorates in Upper Egypt being the worst-off.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The goal of the Egypt country programme is to contribute to a reduction in malnutrition and poverty and enhance the human capital in target areas in Upper Egypt and desert

areas. This will be achieved through the creation of physical assets to enable self-reliant food security and increased income. Beneficiaries come from landless households, marginalized Bedouin communities and poor families with children of primary school age.

Under Activity 1, poor landless families receive ownership of irrigated land and engage in cultivation activities to increase food availability, purchasing power and the tenure of sustainable assets. Beneficiaries have access to facilities such as schools and medical clinics and benefit from co-operatives and the Activity Fund, which provides microcredit for agricultural investments, community development and women's income-generating activities. Emphasis is placed on increasing women's capacity to participate in social and economic activities through training, enabling them to take part in decision making and giving them access to credit facilities.

The objective of Activity 2 is to develop sustainable livelihoods for poor nomadic people through assistance for sedentary farming. The targeted Bedouin communities will practice sedentary agriculture using sub-surface irrigation sources, resulting in more reliable, diversified, sustainable and environment-friendly sources of income.

Egypt has so far received only 4,420 tonnes in 2003, with another 3,750 tonnes recently allocated, which only covers one third of the 2003 requirement. Due to the shortage of resources, the implementation of WFP-assisted activities has been interrupted, with serious implications on the programme impact and outcomes.

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

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ERITREA

Title:	Emergency Assistance to Crop Failure and Drought	Food Assistance to War- and Drought-Affected Persons
Project number:	EMOP 10261.0	PRRO 10192.0
Beneficiaries:	900,000	967,400
Total cost (US\$):	46,488,835	47,749,900
Total tonnage (MT):	130,056	105,583
Period:	July 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, livestock loss, while affected populations sold off assets in order to cover grain shortfalls.

The serious drought in 2002, which affected all regions of the country, has left up to 1.4 million people with little or no food up to the next harvest in November. The prospects for the harvest in 2003 are better than last year, but with a maximum expected yield of some 200,000 tonnes (based on a joint assessment made by the GSE, NGOs and UN agencies in August 2003) - representing only one third of the country's needs - the need for food aid will remain high in the coming year.

EMOP 10261.0 has been designed to respond to the food needs of up to 900,000 drought-affected beneficiaries between May 2003 and February 2004 with some 130,000 tonnes of food. The operation started in July 2003. Meanwhile the most critical cases of the targeted caseload – some 400,000 beneficiaries – were assisted with reduced – 60 percent – rations using the resources of a previous emergency operation (EMOP 10049). Resourcing levels have since improved significantly and the EMOP is currently 63 percent resourced with several significant donations under negotiation.

The 1998-2000 border conflict with Ethiopia resulted in the displacement of over one million people in the grain-producing regions of Gash Barka and Debul. PRRO 10192.0 aims at addressing the needs of 967,400 war-affected people during a two-year period. Pending confirmation of contributions, this caseload has been covered with reduced rations using carry-over stocks from previous EMOP 10052.0. Resourcing levels for this operation are still low, currently at some 39 percent of total resources needed.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP is currently supporting some 600,000 drought-affected people – two thirds of the intended caseload – with full rations, in the regions of Gash Barka and Debul. Resources allowing, the caseload will be increased to 800,000 in the coming three months in view of the alarmingly high figures of malnutrition (up to 25 percent global acute malnutrition, according to a UNICEF-sponsored survey in Gash Barka in June 2003).

WFP is currently supporting some 69,000 IDPs living in camps and 49,000 returnees throughout the country. Some 2,000 people affected by HIV/AIDS receive monthly food rations, while some 6,000 malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women are supported with supplementary food. Therapeutic feeding is also distributed to some 1,400 severely malnourished. With the onset of the new school year, WFP plans to cover 120,000 pupils in more than 210 elementary schools under a school feeding programme; while adult literacy will target 43,000 beneficiaries – most of whom are women – under a food-for-training component.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	December 2003	Immediate	December 2003	–	Immediate
PRRO	January 2004	–	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

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ETHIOPIA

Title:	Relief Food Assistance to Small-scale Farmers & Drought-affected Pastoralists	Food Assistance for Refugees in Ethiopia & Refugee Repatriation	Country Programme
Project number:	EM OP 10030.2	PRRO 10127.0	CP 10208.0
Beneficiaries:	4,600,000	160,000	1,552,588
Total cost (US\$):	198,473,020	39,551,670	66,900,000
Total tonnage (MT):	420,122	85,055	163,524
Period:	April 2003 – March 2004	July 2002 – June 2004	January 2003 – December 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Ethiopia has a long history of deep poverty, food insecurity, vulnerability and malnutrition. Compounding this dilemma, Ethiopia has one of the lowest per capita overseas development assistance (ODA) in sub-Saharan Africa, with a disproportionate component of external assistance being short-term humanitarian assistance. Emergency response mechanisms have largely prevented mortality on a large scale over the last 30 years, however, in order to find long-term solution to the food insecurity, a shift from relief to recovery has to take place. This important change requires increased external support. The Prime Minister in June 2003 launched a collaborative initiative between government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors. There was consensus that an urgent Action Plan was needed to remove five million people from food insecurity within the next five years. A multi-agency task force initiated a draft plan of action, for submission to donors for pledging during a Consultative Group meeting in Addis Ababa in late 2003. All major food aid programmes will be affected, with significant additional support being provided to longer-term programmes that have demonstrated positive food security impact. WFP seeks a rebalancing of donor commitments in a way that propor-

tionately more food aid resources are committed to MERET (a rural food-for-work programme that successfully invests in productive assets in Ethiopia's most vulnerable communities) without compromising assistance to the most vulnerable.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP has been covering part (up to 40 percent) of the national relief food requirements, with the remainder being met from bilateral donations to the government and NGOs. The target population for relief food in 2003 reached 13.2 million with food requirements of 1.8 million tonnes. Donor response has been unprecedented at 1.7 million tonnes. Relief food needs are largely covered to the end of the year, but additional 200,000 tonnes of cereals are requested as a contingency for possible extra requirements in late 2003 and to preposition food for anticipated needs in early 2004.

Ethiopia is hosting 128,323 refugees. Apart from providing monthly basic rations and supplementary and therapeutic food items, WFP undertakes food-for-work and school feeding activities in some camps. WFP also provides repatriation food packages to refugees returning to Somalia who have lived for more than a decade in Ethiopia. Unless additional commodities are resourced, WFP will be unable to meet the needs of refugees from November 2003.

The approved annual implementation volume of MERET is currently at 34,000 tonnes, but pledges have reached only 25,000 tonnes in 2003.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	December 2003	Immediate	December 2003	December 2003	N/A
PRRO	December 2003	–	January 2004	–	–
CP	December 2003	N/A	–	–	–

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GREAT LAKES (BURUNDI, RWANDA AND TANZANIA)

Title:	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region
Project number:	PRRO 10062.1
Beneficiaries:	1,282,669
Total cost (US\$):	266,737,572
Total tonnage (MT):	491,015
Period:	February 2003 – January 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A combination of factors, including inter-alia fighting and insecurity, structural poverty and adverse climatic conditions, have created a complex crisis that has resulted in refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other extremely vulnerable groups unable to meet their basic daily dietary and nutritional requirements. The objectives of this operation are improved household food availability and nutritional status of target populations (malnourished children, expectant and nursing women, orphans, street children and people living with HIV/AIDS); increased access of target households and communities to physical assets; and enhanced emergency food aid preparedness and response mechanism.

Following reported crop failures coupled with two consecutive poor harvests, severe food shortages are being experienced in south-east of Rwanda. The situation is particularly dire in light of the critical food pipeline, which barely covers current requirements.

In Burundi, recent months have witnessed escalation of fighting and insecurity in central and southern areas creating more IDPs and vulnerable individuals (1,240,000), only half of whom can be reached by WFP. In Tanzania, the repatriation of a significant number of refugees could not be achieved due to the growing internal conflict in Burundi hampering the process. As a consequence, the number of refugees has increased by some 85,000 people, with no signs of

early repatriation. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of July noted a collapse of alternative refugee coping mechanisms since the imposition of a 4 km limit around camps and increased dependency of refugees on food aid. The JAM recommended provision of full rations to the refugees for all commodities.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

While IDPs and vulnerable people are the main beneficiaries in Burundi, over 510,000 refugees and some 30,000 returnees and resettled populations receive WFP food rations in Tanzania and Rwanda. Some 387,000 malnourished and highly vulnerable children and women are being fed in nutritional centres in all three countries. Food assistance is provided through general food distribution to refugees, IDPs and drought victims, while supplementary and therapeutic feeding is provided through nutritional centres. Food assistance is also provided to some 350,000 beneficiaries through food-for-work and food-for-training for resettled communities where security and infrastructure allow.

Rwanda is in dire need of immediate aid: all food stocks have been exhausted except for oil and blended food which will run out in October. Rations have been reduced for food-for-work activities, while rations for refugees and returnees will be reduced by 15 percent in October if no contributions are immediately made available. To avoid shortfalls in early 2004, new pledges are needed by December 2003. WFP is grateful to donors which do not earmark contributions to a specific country as this enables the Programme to manage resources flexibly and allocate them to the most needy populations.

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

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HAITI

Title:	Relief Response to Drought and Malnutrition	Country Programme
Project number:	PRRO 10275.0	CP 10217.0
Beneficiaries:	131,500	230,166
Total cost (US\$):	5,271,628	29,726,183
Total tonnage (MT):	8,476	45,288
Period:	May 2003 - April 2004	January 2003 - December 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAO categorized Haiti as one of the three countries in the world with the worst “depth of hunger indicator”. It has the highest caloric deficit per inhabitant and per day (460 kcal/person/day). Fifty percent of the total population is undernourished, and 23 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished. According to UNICEF, the rate of wasting is 5 percent. More than half of all Haitian women and 66 percent of children between the ages of 6 and 59 months are anaemic, and 6.1 percent of the adult population live with HIV/AIDS.

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 Far West Region suffered from chronic food deficit. A subsequent WFP food needs assessment also showed that the 2002 recurrent drought in the Far West and the Central Plateau continues the pattern of consecutive lost harvests, with an average loss of 60-70 percent for the last five harvests. To a certain extent, the effects have been cumulative and most strongly felt in late 2002 and early 2003.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Working in partnership with other UN agencies, NGOs and donors, the PRRO is carried out through flexible relief and safety net activities. The intended outcome is to contribute to the nutritional recovery of children, women and their families,

including children between the age of 5 and 11 suffering from severe malnutrition; and prevent nutritional decline, particularly in young children and their mothers. It also provides minimum food requirements to families hosting orphans of HIV/AIDS parents or handicapped members of households. Once fully resourced, food stocks under the contingency relief component of the PRRO will allow the CO to respond to crises resulting from natural disasters, such as the drought that has affected the Far West and Central Plateau.

The 2003 shortfall is 1,370 tonnes. Total shortfall for the entire operation, scheduled to end in April 2004, is 4,701 tonnes. Food shortage in the Far West and Central Plateau remains precarious and, taking into consideration lead time between donor confirmation and food arrival, contributions are urgently required for this operation.

WFP’s country programme for Haiti (2003-2006) supports an annual average of 230,000 beneficiaries, including children, nursing mothers and those affected by HIV/AIDS, targeted in the west, north, north-east and north-west regions. Only very limited resources have been confirmed to date and by January in-country stocks will be depleted and breaks in the pipeline will occur for all commodities.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
PRRO	December 2003	December 2003	February 2004	December 2003	—
CP	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	—

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KENYA

Title:	Food Assistance to Basic Education	Food Assistance to Somali & Sudanese Refugees
Project number:	CP 10264 Act 1	PRRO 10258.0
Beneficiaries:	1,000,000	230,358
Total cost (US\$):	77,043,732	57,461,013
Total tonnage (MT):	209,987	115,333
Period:	January 2004 - December 2008	October 2003 - September 2005

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The new Government of Kenya introduced free primary education (FPE) in January 2003. The FPE policy reflects the Government's commitment to realise universal primary education by 2005 and education for all by 2015. The WFP school feeding activity in Kenya is instrumental in providing access to education for some one million primary and pre-primary school children in 3,800 schools in the arid and semi-arid areas. School feeding plays such an important role in enrolment and attendance in the marginalized pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Kenya that many remote schools would have to close without the school-feeding programme. As a result of civil unrest and military conflicts in Somalia and southern Sudan in 1991, hundreds of thousands of refugees fled to Kenya. Currently some 220,000 refugees live in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in the north-eastern and north-western areas of Kenya. The security situation in southern Sudan and southern Somalia remains volatile, preventing large-scale voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

An external evaluation of the WFP country programme in Kenya in March 2002 concluded, inter alia, that the school-feeding programme was instrumental in enabling children in the arid and semi-arid areas, who would not otherwise be en-

rolled in school, to attain their education aims, an important element in improving the lives of the beneficiary children and their families. So far, there are indications that the programme will receive about 9,000 tonnes of food commodities, but this will cover only 22 percent of the 42,000 tonnes of food required in 2004. Unless urgent pledges amounting to 32,000 tonnes are received from donors, school lunches will have to be discontinued in 2,850 schools affecting some 750,000 primary and pre-primary school students in the most food-insecure areas of Kenya.

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

In order to ensure regular supply of basic food items throughout 2004, the PRRO requires some 49,000 tonnes of food. If donations are not forthcoming, a pipeline break will lead to reductions of the ration, thus exacerbating malnutrition among children under five.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
CP	December 2003	December 2003	February 2004	December 2003	January 2004
PRRO	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	—

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MADAGASCAR

Title:	
Country programme	CP 10010.0
Beneficiaries:	515,000
Total cost (US\$):	24,200,000
Total tonnage (MT):	33,187
Period:	July 2000 - June 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Madagascar is classified both as a least developed and a low-income food-deficit country. The Human Development Index for 2003 ranked Madagascar 149th out of 175 countries. Madagascar continues to suffer from economic hardship following the application of structural adjustment policies and the recent socio-political crisis. Purchasing power has decreased drastically, both in rural and urban areas. More than 70 percent of the total population live below the poverty line and some 50 percent of children below 3 years of age suffer retarded growth due to a chronically inadequate diet.

Madagascar is highly susceptible to recurrent natural disasters such as cyclones, droughts and locusts. This undermines the affected population's ability to feed themselves in the chronically food-insecure areas in the South. Medecins sans Frontieres, Catholic Relief Services and UNICEF have recently conducted a nutrition survey of 1,000 children under 5 years of age. The study revealed that 10 percent of the children were suffering from acute malnutrition, which is attributed largely to the current drought. From all indications, the current food crisis will continue and remain acute throughout 2003 and into early 2004.

A significant number of school-age children in the drought-affected areas, particularly young girls, remain out of school despite the President's new 'Free Primary Education' policy. Primary school drop-out rates keep increasing.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The country programme, in line with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2007), aims to reduce malnutrition among children under 3 years of age and pregnant women, with a view to mitigating the effects of natural disasters in the zones at risk and promoting food security among vulnerable groups.

The support to basic education activity aims at increasing enrolment and attendance in primary schools and reduce drop-out rates of children in food-insecure areas, particularly of girls through the provision of school meals. The activity targets 50,000 children in 2003 and has resulted in improved community food management and increased sense of ownership and community efforts to improve school infrastructure and meal preparation. The activity also serves as an entry point to HIV/AIDS awareness. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are carried out in the context of ongoing food-for-work and food-for-training activities in the context of rural development and disaster mitigation.

Moreover, WFP supports disaster mitigation activities targeting 100,000 vulnerable population in disaster-prone areas to strengthen their coping mechanisms, aiming at rehabilitating and constructing 700 km of rural and provincial roads, 200 hectares of small-scale irrigated areas and protecting 1,100 hectares of land against erosion.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
December 2003	December 2003	December 2003	Immediate	Immediate

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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:	89,480	33,000	139,000	74,000
Total cost (US\$):	8,262,865	1,500,000	4,673,480	2,300,760
Total tonnage (MT):	29,485	3,000	20,381	10,956
Period:	January 2003 – December 2007			

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mali is classified as a least developed and low-income food-deficit country. In 2003, Mali ranked 172nd out of 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index. Roughly half of 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 have structural deficits in basic cereals. In addition to being landlocked, the country is highly susceptible to natural disasters, such as droughts, locusts and floods.

The objectives of WFP's country programme (2003-2007) include; targeting food aid to northern regions facing chronic food deficits; supporting education of children through school feeding activities; providing supplementary food to raise the nutritional status of the population, particularly of babies and expectants and nursing women; and improving disaster preparedness and supporting rural development through food-for-work and food-for-training.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The immediate objectives of Activity 1 "Support to basic education" are to increase the basic education enrolment rate, particularly that of girls and to contribute to regular and stable school attendance. In addition to providing school canteen ra-

tions for an average of 88,220 pupils, WFP also supplies a small additional incentive ration to girls attending more than 80 percent of classes per month (approximately 31,800 girls per year). About 1,260 female cooks prepare school meals on a food-for-work basis.

Under Activity 2, "Supplementary food and support to community health services", WFP provides locally produced supplementary weaning food to improve the nutritional status of the population, particularly of infants and pregnant and lactating women, encouraging their access to primary health care services. It is estimated that in the 5 year-programme, 207,300 expectant and nursing women and babies between 6 months and 5 years of age will receive 3,000 tonnes of supplementary food.

In order to improve food security in vulnerable communities, the two activities "Joint programme to create productive assets" and "Disaster Mitigation" will support agriculture, construction of rural infrastructure, improvement of sanitation and vocational training through food-for-work. By supporting land protection activities, WFP also contributes to the prevention of erosion and to disaster mitigation. Moreover, WFP assumes the role of donor co-ordinator and secretariat of the "Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréalière" (PRMC), which plays a key role in promoting the liberalisation of markets and the establishment of an efficient national early warning and contingency planning, and cyclical food crisis management system. WFP's contribution of 2,190 tonnes of cereals per year will be given to the National Security Stock (target level 35,000 tonnes of cereals).

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
January 2004	–	Immediate	–	January 2004

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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, mainly of Nepalese ethnic origin, began entering eastern Nepal at the end of 1990. As of June 2003, some 100,000 refugees were settled in seven camps in Jhapa and Morang districts. Since 1993, bilateral negotiations between Nepal and Bhutan have taken place in search of durable solutions. After the 14th Ministerial Joint Committee (MJC) meeting, the results of the joint verification exercise in Khudunabari camp were announced in June 2003.

Refugees from all camps and the international community voiced concern about the process as well as the outcome. Consequently, 94 percent of the Khudunabari camp residents submitted their appeals to the Joint Verification Team (JVT). The 15th MJC, scheduled for mid October, is expected to clarify citizenship issues, the conditions refugees will return to, and details on the repatriation process.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The refugees depend on WFP for their staple food rations. The official Government of Nepal policy states that refugees may not leave camps or be involved in the local economy. The recent WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission found refugees remained dependent on food ration and other assistance with limited possibilities to supplement what is provided to them by WFP and other agencies.

The principle role of WFP's food aid is to help the registered refugees meet their basic nutritional requirements. Besides a general ration to all refugees, fortified blended food and sugar are provided in camp schools during the dry season to a targeted 42,000 school children to improve the micronutrient intake and reduce angular stomatitis. In the health posts, the supplementary feeding programme covers malnourished children, expectant and nursing women, TB patients, elderly and sick people. A pre-mixed ration of blended food, sugar and vegetable oil is distributed on a weekly basis targeting 3,500 beneficiaries. A break in the pipeline will severely disrupt the nutritional recovery of these beneficiaries.

WFP is ready to support both Governments in the repatriation process and has flexibility to provide resources on both sides of the border should significant repatriation begin. Continuation of regular food resourcing and delivery are important during this critical phase. A reduction in resources may jeopardise this fragile process. WFP hopes that major donations can ensure a healthy pipeline.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
January 2004	December 2003	January 2004	–	January 2004

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NIGER

Title:	Disaster Mitigation	School Feeding	Community Health
Country programme:	10285.0 Act 1	10285.0 Act 2	10285.0 Act 3
Beneficiaries:	197,064	96,470	49,756
Total cost (US\$):	13,542,126	20,231,384	2,344,279
Total tonnage (MT):	22,000	29,900	4,163
Period:	January 2004 - December 2007		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Niger is ranked 174th out of 175 countries on UNDP's Human Development Index for 2003. It is classified both as a least developed and a low-income food-deficit country. The population of Niger is approximately 11 million. 63 percent of the population survive on less than US\$1 a day. One child out of 4 dies before the age of 5. Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to Niger's 85 percent illiteracy rate. Food insecurity is chronic and structural; it stems from widespread rural poverty and the lack of alternative sources of revenue to farm production, which is heavily dependent on climatic vagaries.

The new country programme (2004–2007) to be approved at EB3/2003 on a no-objection basis, is in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and reflects the Government's priorities as laid out in its National Poverty Reduction Strategy. The country programme is composed of 3 activities, holding 3 main objectives: (i) strengthening households' ability to create and preserve assets to enhance their capacity to confront food insecurity and prevent and reduce food crises; (ii) promoting the quality of basic education, particularly for girls; (iii) reducing the impact of malnutrition on children under 5, and improving the health status of those with tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in the areas selected by vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM).

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives of Activity 1, "Productive assets creation and food crisis prevention/mitigation", include improving food security and production, water management systems, fighting desertification and diversifying agricultural production. This will be implemented through food-for-work, food-for-training and cereal banks, using a participatory and gender-sensitive approach.

Activity 2 "Assistance to primary education in vulnerable areas", aims to increase basic enrolment rates and school attendance through the provision of meals to pupils. Girls' attendance will be encouraged by providing a quarterly take-home ration to mothers of girls who attend at least 80 percent of classes. The activity also aims to reduce educational gaps between urban and rural areas and between boys and girls. The number of targeted schools and beneficiaries will be considerably increased to reach 56,000 pupils in 390 schools at the end of the programme.

The objectives of Activity 3 "Assistance to malnourished children and people affected by HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis" includes: reducing malnutrition among children under 5 years of age through assistance to therapeutic feeding centres and community-level educational sessions on health and nutrition for women; and increasing efficiency of tuberculosis treatment through the provision of food rations to targeted beneficiaries.

The country programme will face pipeline breaks in all commodities starting in January 2004. Additional contributions are urgently required.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004	January 2004

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PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Conflict in the Palestinian Territories
Project number:	EMOP 10190.1
Beneficiaries:	530,000
Total cost (US\$):	31,060,989
Total tonnage (MT):	70,842
Period:	July 2003 – July 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The man-made humanitarian crisis in the Palestinian Territories is complex, multi-faceted, not comparable to other “classic” emergencies. Since March 2002, restrictions on the movement of Palestinian people and goods imposed in Gaza and the West Bank have increased exponentially. Military activities and incursions, the imposition of closures and continued curfews brought the Palestinians to unprecedented levels of unemployment and poverty. Palestinian households are facing a dire combination of lack of income and denial of access to food, water, health services, education, employment and credit. Farmers cannot always access their fields, harvest or sell their produce. Households are exhausting their coping capabilities, already stretched to the limit. Food consumption patterns have changed as a result.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The current EMOP was prepared based on the results of the FAO/WFP food security assessment mission carried out during the first quarter of 2003, with the objective to assist the vulnerable population groups who are the most affected by the prolonged crisis and to help in preserving the few remaining assets of the destitute and food-insecure households. WFP assistance ensures that these vulnerable poor have access to enough safe and nutritious food. WFP continues to

provide food assistance to the disabled, orphans, elderly and sick persons through social institutions. It contributes to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, namely children and expectant/lactating women, through a limited supplementary feeding programme. WFP food assistance covers a total of 530,000 beneficiaries in West Bank and Gaza, divided between ‘social hardship cases’ and ‘new poor’, including 7,000 persons in hospitals and social institutions and 6,000 beneficiaries receiving supplementary (wet) feeding. Implementing partners and counterparts are the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA), Ard-El-Insan (a local branch of Terre Des Hommes, a Swiss NGO), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC). WFP is also providing 9,418 tonnes to the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) to assist 180,000 non-refugees in the rural areas of the West Bank till the end of 2003. CRS and PARC carry out emergency food-for-work schemes, including land and rural access roads rehabilitation, terracing, and urban infrastructure. To cover the basic food needs of the beneficiaries, the EMOP requires 6,944 tonnes each month, of which cereals constitute 85 percent. Maintaining a steady pipeline for the operation is extremely difficult. The donor response has been irregular. Bottlenecks at the port, limited and expensive storage facilities and the logistical constraints caused by the closures policy impose additional challenges. Contributions to address the needs of this humanitarian emergency are urgently needed, especially cash contributions which enable WFP to purchase within the region, thus ensuring prompt delivery and avoiding logistical bottlenecks.

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

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REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Title:	Assistance to Conflict-affected Populations
Project number:	PRRO 6265.0
Beneficiaries:	171.000
Total cost (US\$):	17.116.654
Total tonnage (MT):	19.412
Period:	January 2002 – December 2003 (*)

*to be extended to June 2004)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Until March 2002, the Republic of Congo was dealing with the aftermath of three outbursts of civil conflict. From 1997 to 1999, fighting, large scale looting and killings provoked the displacement of over 800,000 people and caused an alarming deterioration of the living conditions of the Congolese people.

WFP assistance primarily consisted in emergency relief distribution. In 2001/2002, the improvement of the security situation enabled WFP to support institutional feeding and food-for-work activities. However, in March 2002, the stabilization process was jeopardized by a resumption of the fighting between rebel groups and government forces in the Southern part of the country (called Le Pool) causing insecurity and the displacement of over 100,000 persons. The humanitarian agencies did not have access to the region although thousands of people were reported to be hidden in the forests.

On March 17, 2003 a peace and ceasefire agreement between a senior representative of the rebels and the government was signed in Brazzaville. It included an amnesty for the fighters and a reintegration plan for the militiamen. The agreement facilitated the return of many internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their villages during the summer of 2003.

The fighting in Le Pool region caused the razing down of many villages and the destruction of roads and socio-economic facilities. Furthermore, no food crops were planted during the fighting and, as a consequence, no harvest of the main food crop, cassava tubers, is expected before 10 months. The collapse of the health system in Le Pool region may also indirectly lead to the spread of diseases, thus negatively affecting recovery capacities and food security.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The reopening of Le Pool region to humanitarian agencies during the last spring enabled WFP to start assisting supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes for vulnerable groups. In addition and in view of assisting the population in their reinstallation in Le Pool region, WFP concentrates its intervention in the following domains: relief assistance for the returnees and the vulnerable groups in the villages affected by the recent violence; rehabilitation of schools and basic sanitation infrastructure through food-for-work activities; assistance for the remaining IDPs still living in camps and school feeding.

Additionally, WFP also supports the government initiatives for rehabilitation, socio-economic recovery and poverty reduction at the national level through school feeding activities and food-for-work/training programmes.

It is essential that WFP pursues its assistance to these beneficiaries to prevent a catastrophic food insecurity situation because the food provided by WFP is their main of source of subsistence.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
December 2003	N/A	N/A	January 2004	N/A

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SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Title:	Targeted Relief to Vulnerable Households in Southern Africa
Project number:	EMOP 10290.0
Beneficiaries:	6, 545, 900
Total cost (US\$):	311,170,136
Total tonnage (MT):	538, 257
Period:	July 2003 – June 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Despite increases in cereal production within the southern Africa region in 2002/2003 and successful humanitarian relief operation, approximately 6.5 million people in six southern Africa countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) continue to require assistance from the international community to meet their most basic food and non-food needs.

A number of factors have contributed to continuing food insecurity and vulnerability by undermining the capacity of individuals, families and communities to cope. These include successive years of below-average harvests in some areas causing households to exhaust their coping mechanisms, macro-economic decline, extraordinary levels of poverty and catastrophic prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS continues to both follow from and to generate food insecurity. Households affected by HIV/AIDS suffer from decreases in income and agricultural production.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

EMOP 10290.0 plans to provide almost 540,000 tonnes of food commodities to around 6.5 million vulnerable people across the region through June 2004. The operation aims to help save the lives and preserve the assets and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in southern Africa. The emphasis is on helping these and

rebuild their coping capacities and resume productive activities – in order to help them cope with future shocks and to prevent them becoming chronically vulnerable.

WFP's EMOP 10290.0 represents US\$ 311 million of the total US\$530 million which is sought through the 2003 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Southern Africa. For 2003 WFP needs approximately US\$ 111 million. WFP will continue to work with NGO implementing partners and with other UN organizations – especially through the Johannesburg-based Regional Inter-Agency Coordination and Support Office, RIACSO. WFP food aid will be used to complement new or on-going non-food interventions.

The overall pipeline status is critical and additional donations for all commodities are urgently required to prevent serious disruptions to future food aid distributions. The outlook for the key 'hunger period' between January and March 2004 is alarming. It can take a minimum of three months for food to arrive once it is pledged, so it is critical that new donations are confirmed immediately.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which ensures the efficient implementation of the emergency operation in accord with WFP's mandate and improves coordination of emergency food assistance, was signed between the Government of Zimbabwe and WFP on 25 September 2003. WFP also will increase its presence in the field and enhance its current monitoring activities in Zimbabwe by deployment of additional staff as well as the provision of additional equipment. Key findings from monitoring activities will be reported on a monthly basis and shared with stakeholders.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	November 2003	Immediate

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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:	3,249,000	91,772	539,697
Total cost (US\$):	141,300,818	12,318,452	66,272,000
Total tonnage (MT):	151,052	26,460	134,997
Period:	April 2003 – March 2004	May 200 – March 2004	January 2002 – December 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The EMOP targets 3.2 million beneficiaries during 2003/2004. The main objectives are to save lives, improve and sustain the nutritional status of vulnerable populations and promote peace building. In January 2003, the Government, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the UN signed agreements providing a strategic framework for unimpeded humanitarian access. A hitherto unknown armed group, Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM), started an armed conflict in the Darfur States in Western Sudan early this year. This hampered emergency operations in the area. On 5 September, the Government and the SLM signed a six-week cease fire agreement. As the security situation gradually improves, WFP will be able to reach many areas of acute food insecurity. It is therefore important that WFP pre-position food in the states neighbouring Darfur.

Due to border closure between Sudan and Eritrea, planned repatriation of the refugees has been delayed. Currently some 92,000 Eritrean refugees remain in Sudan and WFP continues to assist them under PRRO 10122.0.

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

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

By the second week of September, the EMOP had distributed a total of about 90,000 tonnes of food to a monthly average of one million beneficiaries. Unimpeded access allowed WFP to reach many new areas. A budget revision was approved on 5 September to include a national road construction and infrastructure improvement element as well as emergency food assistance for the flood-affected victims in Kassala State in Eastern Sudan. For these activities an estimated US\$ 6 million are still needed. A critical break in the cereals pipeline in July led to a 50 percent reduction in the monthly rations, which started on the first of August and which will be returned to normal as soon as the pipeline improves.

The UNHCR repatriation plans have not materialized mainly due to closure of the Sudan/Eritrea border.

The government intends to merge 20 camps into 8 by December this year. The country programme (CP) targets in particular women and children through support women and children through support to construction and rehabilitation of water ponds, as well as through school feeding activities. support to construction and rehabilitation of water ponds, as well as through school feeding activities.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
EMOP	November 2003	November 2003	January 2004	January 2004	February 2004
PRRO	February 2004	–	December 2003	Immediate	Immediate
CP	December 2003	December 2003	–	–	N/A

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TANZANIA

Title:	Food Assistance to Drought-affected Persons in Tanzania
Project number:	EMOP 10313.0 (under approval)
Beneficiaries:	1,939,000
Total cost (US\$):	17,970,457
Total tonnage (MT):	44,949
Period:	December 2003 -April 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In normal years, Tanzania is self-sufficient in its staple crop, white maize. However, the trend since 1996 has begged the question “what is a normal year?” as there have been a series of poor harvests caused by a combination of droughts and floods, which have greatly undermined the livelihood security of many of the rural poor.

During the 2002/03 cropping season, rainfall levels were well below normal, causing crop production to fall significantly in most parts of the country and reach just average levels in others. Despite the existence of an overall national food shortage, the seven regions of Iringa, Rukwa, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Kigoma, Kagera and Mtwara will have a surplus, while the six regions of Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mwanza, Mara and Tabora will just reach self-sufficiency. The remaining nine regions will face food shortages of varying degrees.

However, the key to understanding the levels of vulnerability in the country lies in the recent trends in food prices, which have been steadily increasing in the affected areas since August, at a time when they should be falling after the harvest. It is expected that the prices will continue to rise in the country until the “vuli” (short rain) harvest stabilize the market in February 2004. The high transaction costs involved in moving food from the surplus areas to the deficit areas, combined with the low purchasing power of the drought-affected populations, greatly inhibit the flow of food around the

country. Hence, household food security in Tanzania cannot be viewed through a “national” prism.

In June 2003, the “*Food Security Information Team*” conducted a rapid vulnerability assessment, which assessed 52 districts identified in the preliminary crop forecast conducted in May 2003 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. These districts were deemed to be highly affected by drought and to have crop losses of over 70 per cent of the normal production.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

EMOP 10313.0 plans to provide almost 44,949 tonnes of maize to approximately 1.9 million vulnerable people across the country. The operation aims to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of the most severely affected people, enable them to reserve productive assets, prevent distress migration by pastoralists and marginal farmers and enable drought-affected farmers to re-invest in their farms.

A Community Managed Targeting and Distribution mechanism, approved by the Government to reach the most vulnerable populations, will be established at village level to facilitate proper targeting and registration of beneficiaries. At least 57 percent of project beneficiaries will be women. Pregnant and nursing women will be given special attention. Children under five are expected to represent at least 10 percent of the overall caseload. Beneficiaries are registered individually through the community-managed approach to food aid targeting and distribution.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
December 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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TIMOR-LESTE

Title:	Assistance to Drought and Flood-affected Populations in Timor-Leste
Project number:	EMOP 10317.0
Beneficiaries:	110,000
Total cost (US\$):	2,719,531
Total tonnage (MT):	5,500
Period:	October 2003 – April 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Timor-Leste is the youngest nation in Asia and one of the poorest. More than 40 per cent of its people survive on less than 55 cents a day. The country is faced with the monumental task of recovering from the 1999 violence, developing its human resource capacity, establishing functioning government structures and creating viable political institutions. Adding to these challenges is an immediate need to provide food aid to people whose access to food has been seriously affected by natural disasters.

The impact of two consecutive years of drought (2001/02 and 2002/03) resulted in large numbers of the population resorting to “hunger season” coping strategies much earlier and more extensively than usual. The May 2003 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSA) Mission estimated a gap of 14,000 tonnes of cereal equivalent affecting approximately 150,000 vulnerable people. In general, Timor-Leste suffers from high levels of chronic food insecurity as it experiences food shortages annually. The worst impact of the current drought has been on maize production which declined by more than 32 percent. Malnutrition rates are high: underweight 43 percent and stunting 47 percent. Wasting rates average 12 percent nationally, but are 18 percent in the highland areas, where the majority of the food-insecure live.

A WFP/FAO/Donor Mission in August 2003 estimated that of the 150,000 affected, some 110,000 people would require relief food assistance during the lean season (November to March) to prevent further deterioration in the nutritional situation. The Mission identified a preliminary list of 83 most-affected villages to be targeted with emergency food aid.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Given the short timeframe for implementing the program, an area-based approach will be followed. Beneficiary selection will take into consideration available arrangements for further targeting and distribution. In some areas the Government structures are adequate to respond with some capacity building, while elsewhere international and local NGOs and church organizations will build on their existing programmes. A dedicated Food Management Unit within the Government will be established for the management and implementation of the emergency assistance.

To meet the needs of targeted beneficiary groups during the period October 2003-April 2004, pledges totaling 5,500 tonnes are required (5,000 tonnes of rice, 500 tonnes of beans).

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
January 2004	January 2004	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	Food Aid Support to Families affected with HIV/AIDS through TASO
Project number:	PRRO 10121.0	10139
Beneficiaries:	117.000	46.204
Total cost (US\$):	1.596.691	5.637.569
Total tonnage (MT):	338.429	10.313
Period:	April 2002 – March 2005	November 2003 – December 2004

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The destruction of villages, abductions of children and looting of household property and food because of violent rebel incursions, have resulted in large-scale displacement of rural people in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Apac and Lira districts in Uganda's northern Acholi and Lango regions. Some 920,645 internally displaced persons (IDPs) live in protected camps in northern Uganda while the Ugandan army continues to fight the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Groups of rebels have scattered throughout northern Uganda and expanded the LRA rebellion to outside the traditional areas of conflict to include Soroti, Katakwi, Kumi and Kaberamaido districts in eastern Uganda, where 292,000 people are displaced. WFP assists some 154,640 refugees in Uganda, most of whom have been allocated some land for agricultural activities and produce limited basic food supplies in line with the Government of Uganda/UNHCR Self Reliance Strategy.

The development project 10139.0 in collaboration with TASO (The AIDS Support Organization) contributes to Uganda's national goal of reducing HIV/AIDS infection rates resulting from a range of pre-disposing factors such as sexually transmitted diseases, food insecurity, vulnerability and poverty.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Northern Uganda is currently experiencing the worst atrocities against civilians since the conflict commenced. Renewed rebel attacks on IDP camps and rural villages have resulted in a dramatic shock to the food acquisition strategies of the IDPs. Whereas previously displaced people were able to access 70 percent of their basic food needs from their own production and casual labour, they are now largely dependent on WFP relief food for survival. Rapid assessments undertaken in two IDP camps in Gulu district in January 2003 indicated that global acute malnutrition among children under five varied from 18.1 to 31.6 percent. WFP responded by increasing rations to address this rise in malnutrition rates. WFP has been conducting nutrition surveys and emergency food needs assessments in northern Uganda in September-October 2003. WFP remains the only humanitarian agency able to access all displaced camps in northern Uganda under armed military escort.

Project 10139.0 is an excellent example of WFP's policy of using food as an enabler towards development, through provision of nutritional support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their affected families. The project will help children and youths to stay longer in school and families to benefit from training opportunities.

WFP is in urgent need of food or cash resources for the PRRO and the HIV/AIDS initiative in order to meet the increased food needs of a growing target population at risk of severe hunger.

Pipeline Warning					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
PRRO	Immediate	November 2003	N/A	N/A	Immediate
Development	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A	immediate

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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 and Liberia
Project number:	PRRO 10064.2 (*)
Beneficiaries:	902,100
Total cost (US\$):	74,465,754
Total tonnage (MT):	124,015
Period:	January – December 2004

(*) Submitted for approval to the October 2003 Executive Board.

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 in the consolidation of peace and the stabilization of the country allows WFP to assist the resettled internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the returning refugees to start rebuilding their lives.

Since June 2003, the situation has worsened in Liberia, creating a new population of IDPs and therefore an increased number of people in need. WFP has been able to reach 480,000 people inside and outside of Monrovia as of September 2003. Simultaneously, there has been a significant stream of new Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. The resurgence of fighting by the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) group has pushed thousands of frightened displaced people to flee camps outside the capital and to move into Monrovia in search of relief aid and to escape violence, tripling the city's population to over 1.3 million. It is estimated that there are 500,000 IDPs in Liberia, of which 300,000 in the greater Monrovia.

The humanitarian situation in the border areas between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire has also deteriorated following renewed fighting in Liberia. A massive 10,000-person exo-

odus from Liberia into Côte d'Ivoire occurred in only 48 hours following fighting between rebel groups and the government forces, bringing the total number of Liberian refugees to 35,000 (attended by the EMOP 10244.1 in Côte d'Ivoire. The fragile security situation in the two countries is creating a large demand for humanitarian assistance on both sides of the border.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's programme will be based on three main thrusts of intervention: emergency response through an adequate basic ration for individuals affected by displacement (refugees, IDPs and returnees); emergency response for severely and moderately malnourished individuals through curative interventions (therapeutic and supplementary feeding); and recovery/emergency response for food-insecure persons through safety nets (food-for-work, food-for-training, emergency school-feeding and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups).

With regard to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), the PRRO calls for continued vigilance and reinforcement of actions undertaken over the past 18 months to address allegations of sexual abuse of beneficiaries by humanitarian workers. Information gathering from women refugees has increased significantly due to sensitisation campaigns throughout the camps and more systematic home visits by the medical NGOs. Safe and non-stigmatising means to report cases of SGBV have been introduced, resulting in more women stepping forward to report abuses.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
April 2004	April 2004	April 2004	N/A	N/A

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ZAMBIA

Title:	Food Assistance for Refugees from Angola and DRC	
Project number:	PRRO 10071.0	PRRO 10071.1 (*)
Beneficiaries:	107.568	108.000
Total cost (US\$):	25.094.944	25.174.020
Total tonnage (MT):	52.190	41.791
Period:	January 2002- December 2003	January 2004 - December 2005

(*) Submitted for approval to the October 2003 Executive Board session.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Zambia shares common borders with eight countries and, because of its geographical location and political openness, has provided asylum to a significant number of refugees from all countries in the region since the 1970s.

Currently, Zambia is providing asylum to approximately 240,000 refugees, mainly from Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda, of which 55 percent are hosted in designated sites, while 45 percent have spontaneously settled in border villages and urban centres. WFP is currently feeding almost 114,000 refugees in the designated sites (about 78 percent of the total), including 5,500 malnourished under-fives, pregnant and lactating women, which benefit from the supplementary feeding programme.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Angola refugees started their voluntary repatriation in July 2003. The number of refugees in need of food assistance is expected to reduce gradually in 2004 and 2005 with the phasing-out strategy for refugees who are allocated land (2.5ha/family) and have successfully cultivated two harvests.

About 80 percent of the resources under this PRRO are targeted to women and children. Refugee women are actively participating in the management and distribu-

tion of food as well as benefiting from income-generating activities and capacity-building training programmes. Hammer mills, provided by WFP, are handed over to women's clubs to generate income and assist them to have seed capital for other activities.

Under the Angolan Refugees Voluntary Repatriation Plan (2003 – 2005) some 60,000 Angolan refugees are expected to be repatriated. The first convoy left Meheba refugee settlement for Cazombo (Angola) on 11 July 2003. Some 11,000 have since returned to Angola and weekly convoys of 1,200 – 1,500 will take place while dry season conditions prevail. WFP is facilitating the return of Angolan refugees by providing food assistance in the form of meals on the way, at transit centres as well as a two-month reintegration food package.

WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and other UN agencies, regularly updates contingency plans for possible influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe.

Under the expansion of this PRRO (10071.1), WFP will be one of the five pilot operations world-wide to assume the responsibility of managing food distribution, a responsibility which was traditionally undertaken by UNHCR.

A break in the cereals pipeline will cause a reduction of the ration for the refugees and negatively affect the support given for the repatriation of the Angolan refugees. The need for donor support remains high for the coming months.

Pipeline Warning				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other
December 2003	-	-	-	-

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2003 Contributions* to WFP (US\$)
(as at 10 October 2003)

DONORS	Total Amount	Development	Emergency**	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others***
USA	1,243,268,371	59,635,415	771,052,388	-	368,304,767	43,680,236	595,565
EC	160,599,966	-	70,104,210	-	53,392,875	531,453	36,571,428
JAPAN	119,291,954	1,145,994	30,890,559	1,857,197	82,855,025	655,000	1,888,179
UK	100,297,848	1,716,902	75,244,149	-	4,687,698	14,507,951	4,141,148
CANADA	86,477,945	40,092,741	31,302,278	4,141,083	10,051,706	-	890,137
NETHERLANDS	49,235,129	-	21,250,304	3,549,061	23,685,764	750,000	-
GERMANY	45,837,764	22,949,290	14,485,540	-	6,889,127	349,489	1,164,318
NORWAY	44,916,169	26,191,294	6,948,446	2,054,795	6,226,542	2,576,062	919,030
DENMARK	34,299,540	23,188,406	4,204,981	-	5,373,395	460,830	1,071,928
ITALY	33,191,770	9,142,856	18,615,984	583,009	1,131,257	1,076,426	2,642,238
SWEDEN	30,557,564	-	10,899,752	2,421,320	13,687,944	2,668,211	880,337
SOUTH AFRICA	20,157,643	-	20,157,643	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	19,686,913	1,882,433	9,855,342	1,102,941	6,252,723	310,631	282,843
KOREA, REP OF	16,809,722	-	16,632,152	-	-	-	177,570
FINLAND	15,481,175	8,026,028	4,062,936	8,607	2,806,226	-	577,378
FRANCE	14,835,754	-	6,560,791	-	7,620,043	114,286	540,634
AUSTRALIA	14,523,420	644,068	10,904,043	-	-	2,975,309	-
RUSSIA	11,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-
OPEC FUND	10,900,000	-	9,500,000.00	-	1,400,000.00	-	-
ALGERIA	10,215,000	-	5,221,000	-	4,994,000	-	-
IRELAND	9,910,215	997,249	5,633,105	744,106	2,424,283	111,472	-
INDIA	8,374,651	-	1,139,351	-	7,235,300	-	-
BELGIUM	6,692,340	471,142	5,760,369	-	460,829	-	-
ADB	4,500,000	-	4,000,000.00	-	500,000.00	-	-
SPAIN	3,910,596	-	1,615,507	-	-	1,614,640	680,449
HONDURAS	3,046,636	3,046,636	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	2,407,480	71,003	1,396,940	86,207	87,209	766,121	-
AUSTRIA	1,136,554	47,831	-	-	1,088,723	-	-
KUWAIT	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
KENYA	957,980	957,980	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAK REP.	696,629	15,000	681,629	-	-	-	-

(cont.)

(cont.)

DONORS	Total Amount	Development	Emergency**	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others***
LUXEMBOURG	638,354	-	438,593	-	-	-	199,761
UGANDA	536,193	-	-	-	536,193	-	-
VIETNAM	499,999	-	499,999	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	329,769	220,000	109,769	-	-	-	-
QATAR	302,000	-	302,000	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	237,467	-	237,467	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	216,047	-	216,047	-	-	-	-
GREECE	200,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	177,688	-	87,108	-	90,580	-	-
POLAND	115,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	100,000
CYPRUS	99,130	-	94,500	4,630	-	-	-
HUNGARY	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
DOMINICAN REP.	46,626	-	-	-	46,626	-	-
JORDAN	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-
FAROE ISLANDS	36,497	-	36,497	-	-	-	-
CAMEROON	33,418	-	33,418	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	20,408	-	20,408	-	-	-	-
INDONESIA	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
MONACO	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
ANDORRA	17,503	17,503	-	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
MALTA	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
PRIVATE/OTHERS	4,817,600	2,359,911	383,145	-	1,991,286	83,258	-
	2,132,696,927	202,881,682	1,171,819,350	16,554,456	614,820,121	73,231,375	53,389,943

(*) Contributions excluding bilaterals.

(**) Excluding contributions through Oil-for-Food programme.

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

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