



**2001 Estimated Food Needs and Shortfalls  
for WFP Operations and Projects**

**October 2001**

<http://www.wfp.org>

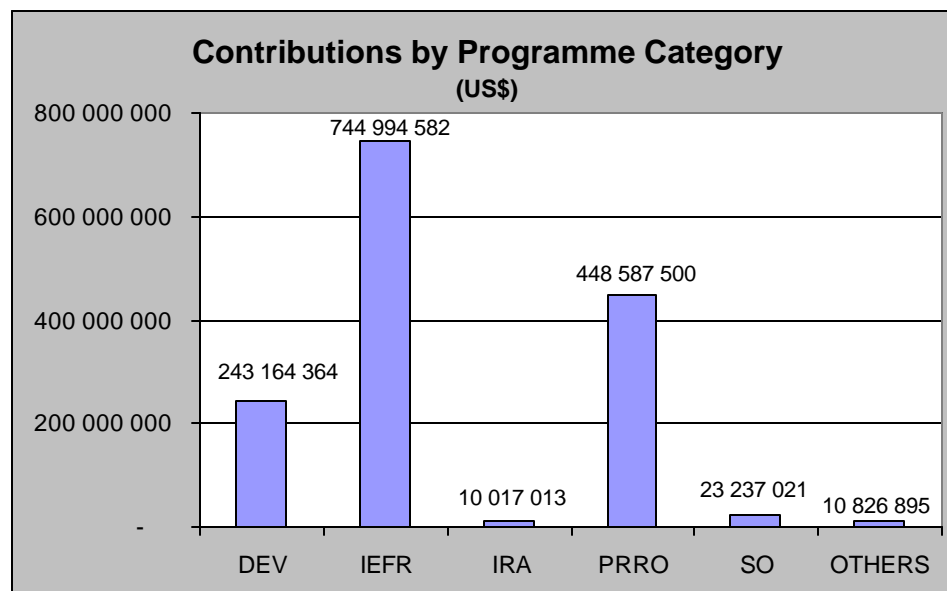
# Table of Contents

	Page
<b>OVERVIEW</b> .....	3
<b>AFGHANISTAN REGIONAL EMERGENCY</b> .....	6
<b>DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS</b> .....	8
<i>Table: 2001 Planned Deliveries and Confirmed Contributions for Development Projects</i> .....	10
<b>EMERGENCY OPERATIONS</b> .....	12
<b>PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS</b> .....	14
<b>STATUS OF 2001 FOOD AID NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS (RELIEF OPERATIONS)</b> .....	16
<b>IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT</b> .....	19
<i>Tables:</i>	
– <i>Contributions to the IRA</i> .....	20
– <i>2001 IRA Allocations</i> .....	21
<b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS</b> .....	22
<i>Table: Special Operations Contributions and Shortfalls</i> .....	24
<b>UPDATES ON SELECTED RELIEF OPERATIONS: COUNTRY PAGES</b> .....	25
<b>OTHER TABLES</b>	
– <i>2001 Contributions to WFP</i> .....	61
– <i>Top 20 Donors to WFP in 2001</i> .....	62

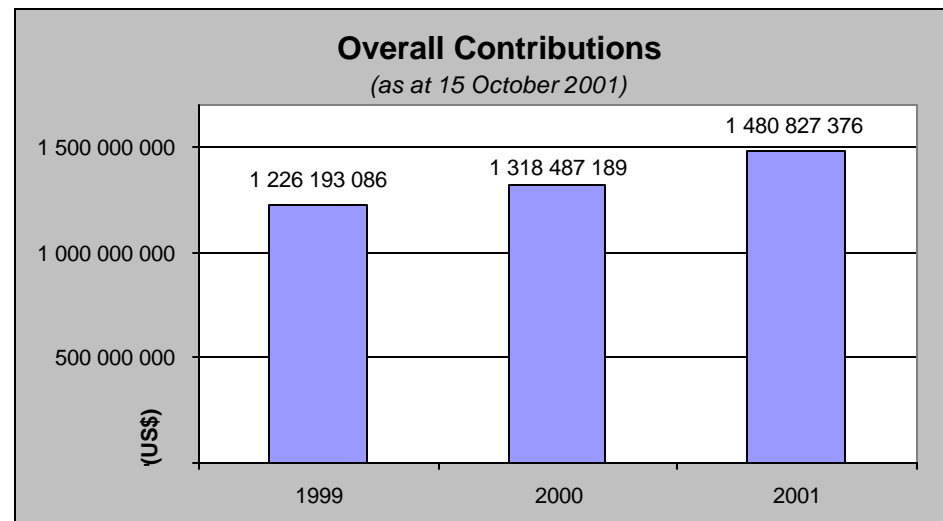
## OVERVIEW

1. The World Food Programme wishes to thank donors for their continuing support to WFP's efforts to alleviate hunger throughout the world. 2001 contributions confirmed as of 15 October 2001 amount to 1.48 billion US dollars, equivalent to some 3.5 million tons of food. This represents a 15 percent increase over the level of confirmed contributions at the same time last year.

2. WFP's food aid requirements, whether in support of rehabilitation and development efforts or to save lives in emergencies, continue to increase. The 2001 relief requirements (including both Emergency and Protracted Relief and Recovery), which currently total a staggering 3.8 million tons, also reflect an increase of 15 percent over 2000 requirements. In 2001, generous donor



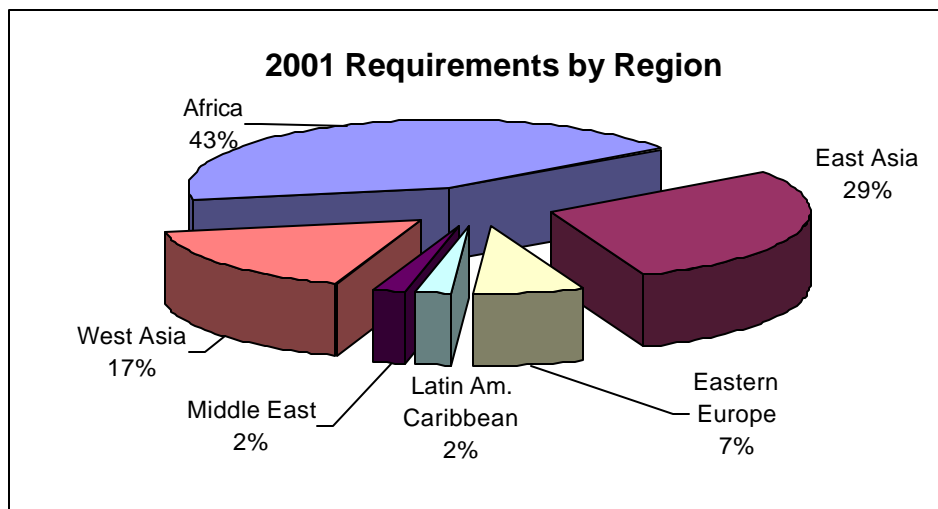
Note: Others includes non-standard contributions, JPOs and contributions for which the donor has not yet confirmed the allocation



contributions, which are keeping pace with WFP's relief requirements, covered approximately 77 percent of the required tonnages. Persistent shortfalls are however experienced against certain programme categories and regions, for example emergency operations in the Middle East and Latin America and Caribbean regions suffer from shortfalls of 74 and 51 percent, respectively.

3. The highest WFP relief needs continue to be in Africa, which accounts for 43 percent of the total, Asia's requirements are 29 percent, West Asia are at 17 percent, while Eastern Europe, Latin America and Middle East total to the balance of 11 percent.

4. Although 77 percent of overall 2001 requirements have been met by donor contributions, many operations continue well into next year with considerable requirements and serious pipeline breaks are expected as early as January 2002. Furthermore, several other operations have in-kind contributions that have been confirmed in 2001 but will not be received until 2002, creating possible gaps in the distribution cycles.



### Refugee Operations

5. WFP maintained 22 refugee assistance projects during this year. The 350,000 tons requirement for the caseload of some 4.5 million beneficiaries included in these operations represents nine percent of WFP relief activities worldwide. The breakdown per region of these requirements are: 45 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, five percent in Asia, 35 percent in Eastern Europe, 10 percent in the Middle East and five percent West Asia (NB figures do not take into account the evolving situation in Afghanistan).

6. In most cases, these beneficiaries are dwelling in refugee camps and they do not have coping mechanisms from which to obtain other sources of food. Therefore, they rely entirely on WFP to provide food rations to sustain them. In view that many of these situations have been protracted over long periods of time due to political realities and delays in achieving durable solutions, attention often shifts to new operations. This notwithstanding, due to excellent donor collaboration and strategic use of multilateral funds, almost the full 2001

requirements of refugee caseolads have been met, though unfortunate pipeline breaks have occurred this year in a number of refugee operations. For example a serious pipeline break resulted in increased malnutrition rates in Kenya. WFP continues to encourage donors to strongly consider protracted refugee operations for their contributions.

### Multilateral Contributions

7. Multilateral contributions continue to be essential to the success of WFP's efforts to feed the hungry poor in a timely and efficient manner. In 2001, multilateral contributions covered approximately 70 percent of contributions to development projects, 40 percent of protracted relief and recovery operations, and only three percent of confirmed contributions to emergency operations.

8. WFP places high emphasis on the importance of multilateral contributions for all programme categories, especially in situations where flexibility is most required, as in emergency operations. The untied nature of the contributions allows the Programme to assign funds where needed, permitting a swift and flexible response to anticipated pipeline breaks and early intervention to new, unmet requirements.

9. Multilateral funds help ensure that beneficiaries are provided with full food baskets in projects where in-kind donations may cover requirements of specific commodities. The use of multilateral funds allows WFP to maximize its cost-effectiveness in terms of allocating exact requirements. Given the current extremely low levels of multilateral funding in the relief context, WFP primarily allocates scarce multilateral funds to ensure a minimum level of resources to underfunded operations, or to fill in gaps in distributions where delays in commodity arrival occur, due to reasons beyond WFP's control. As mentioned above, many of these underfunded projects are protracted refugee operations where beneficiaries continue to depend on WFP for their daily nutritional intake and have few alternative options.

10. Therefore, while grateful to the donor community for its continuing multilateral funding support, WFP calls upon donors to consider increasing this support, particularly for emergency and relief operations, to further enhance WFP's capability to respond quickly and flexibly to humanitarian needs worldwide.

### **WFP Decentralized Pipeline Management**

11. Pipeline management is one of WFP's core functions as it encompasses the whole food supply chain from the time a donor confirms its contribution until the food reaches the beneficiary. Effective pipeline management greatly facilitates planning of food use and minimizes the likelihood of pipeline breaks.

12. Within the context of decentralization, WFP is currently making a concerted effort to develop a new, standardized WFP pipeline management system, supported by corporate guidelines and procedures. In this respect, each country office is in the process of identifying a pipeline focal point who is responsible for providing a shipment call-forward schedule and for preparing regular monthly pipeline reports using a standard format on all project/operation stocks and expected food aid requirements. Each regional bureau has assigned a regional pipeline manager who is responsible for compiling pipeline reports and capturing the regional perspective, where appropriate. More importantly, the regional pipeline manager liaises with various relevant Headquarters divisions including the Programming Service, Procurement, Shipping, Logistics, Resources, etc., to ensure priorities are acted upon in a systematic manner and to receive and share with country offices details on donor contributions and expected arrival times of shipments.

13. This new pipeline system is being integrated with the corporate management information systems including COMPAS, which is a reporting tool that tracks commodity movements from the port to WFP's final delivery point, and the new WFP information system WINGS.

14. A series of regional training sessions are currently underway, involving pipeline managers and country office pipeline and procurement focal points. The expected outcome of this initiative will be more efficient utilization of the resources made available to WFP as well as better in-house reporting and improved reporting to donors regarding movements of WFP food.

## AFGHANISTAN REGIONAL EMERGENCY

1. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 resulted in significant changes in the humanitarian situation in Central Asia. Afghanistan was already in crisis due to decades of war and three consecutive years of drought. In late September, the UN Secretary-General launched a consolidated Inter-Agency Alert appealing to the international community to fund a six-month emergency operation to respond to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Afghanistan. Food requirements through WFP represent the lion's share of this Alert.

2. From the beginning of 2001, the food crisis in Afghanistan had grown increasingly dire as a result of the third consecutive year of severe drought. Key indicators of the gravity of the situation were already being witnessed: reduced food intake, increased consumption of wild foods, the collapse of labour markets, distress sale of livestock, depletion of productive assets, and growing numbers of internally, as well as some externally, displaced families.

3. Some six million vulnerable Afghans are already fully or partially dependent on international food assistance for survival. Those most critically at risk are mainly situated in the North, where a WFP food security survey conducted in July/August 2001 revealed food access to be critically low. Food shortages and fears for personal safety are already prompting Afghans to move from urban to rural areas and these movements have intensified since the commencement of air strikes on 7 October 2001. An unknown number of Afghans could congregate along international borders, the majority of which remain closed to-date. An inevitable further down-turn in economic activity and an escalation in conflict will greatly worsen the plight of the Afghan people. WFP estimates that 7.5 million Afghans will be in need of food assistance between October 2001 and March 2002 – six million inside Afghanistan and a further 1.5 million, who, it is feared, might seek refuge in neighbouring countries.

4. WFP continues food deliveries and distributions, in an immensely difficult operating environment. The delivery of food became yet more challenging when air strikes against Afghanistan commenced on 7 October. Cross-border deliveries from Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan continue and have even been stepped up, using private sector operators still willing to risk their assets in Afghanistan.

5. The on-set of winter over the month of November will accentuate the suffering of an Afghan population already severely weakened by the combined effects of drought, economic hardship and war. Owing to disruptions to its programme over the past month, WFP has not been able to undertake its annual pre-positioning of food for populations usually stranded during the winter months. Food shortages are beginning to be more acute and WFP is striving to deliver using all means at its disposal. While land deliveries remain WFP's first preference, airdrops and even helicopter deliveries are likely to be the only option for supplying certain remote locations in the Central Highlands and the Panjshir Valley.

### Important Issues

- 6. *Use of Government Reserves.* WFP entered into an agreement with the Government of Pakistan for a reimbursable loan of up to 300,000 tons of wheat, which is immediately available. The purchase of a first tranche in Pakistan of 11,400 tons is underway.
- 7. WFP is urgently seeking additional funding to undertake additional purchases, subject to firm donor pledges to WFP to guarantee reimbursement.
- 8. *Refugee Arrangements in Pakistan.* Negotiations between UNHCR, WFP and the Government of Pakistan continue on refugee site locations, as well as on issues such as food distribution and transport arrangements. However, no significant influx of refugees has taken place so far.

- *9. Logistics Enhancements.* The quantities of humanitarian assistance required to respond to the Afghan regional emergency will not be delivered unless significant enhancements are made to regional logistics infrastructure and capacities are augmented. The funding of Special Operation 10130, which addresses these issues, is therefore crucial to the success of all humanitarian programmes (see Special Operation section).
- *10. WFP's Rapid Response Team.* WFP has deployed over 30 staff to the Afghanistan region, including members of its rapid response team. Other staff are on standby.
- *11. Standby Arrangements.* WFP is calling on emergency standby arrangements it has with a number of government and non-governmental entities, including Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) who are on standby to deploy trucks and base camps in strategic locations in the region, Norwegian Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency Planning (DCDEP) for base camps, DFID for air operations support and Swiss Federation for Mine Action for road clearance.
- *12. Use of UNHRD.* Assets from the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Brindisi, Italy have been flown to the region to support emergency teams already in place.
- *13. UNJLC.* UN agencies are in the process of establishing a Joint Logistics Centre which will co-ordinate and ensure the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of transport for humanitarian cargo. WFP is coordinating this inter-agency effort.
- *14. Staff Security.* WFP, together with other UN agencies and international

organisations, is pushing for an acceptable operational environment, in which communication networks are fully operational and WFP and its partners are able to ensure the execution of a realistic distribution and monitoring plan. WFP will deploy five international Security Officers within the region, who will co-ordinate closely with the established UN security system.

- *15. Return of international staff.* Security permitting, WFP international staff will return to Afghanistan to implement and monitor WFP's assistance to populations critically in need of food assistance.
- 16. Given the lead time required for contributions to materialise as food delivered to beneficiaries, WFP urges donors to make resources available immediately to both the six-month EMOP and SO.
- 17. **Food (EMOP 10126):** current shortfalls are: 298,900 tons wheat, 8,800 tons pulses, 3,900 tons oil, 5,500 tons wheat-soya blend (WSB), 2,900 tons salt, 600 tons sugar and 280 tons high -energy biscuits (HEB).

18. Several large contributions, are presently in the final stages of negotiation, when confirmed these are expected to cover 36 percent of these outstanding requirements, leaving a shortfall of 209,000 tons of cereals and just over 1,000 tons of salt.

- **19. Logistics (Special Operation 10130):**

UN Joint Logistics Center	2 516 052
Common Air Service for Humanitarian Cargo	3 805 987
Operational Support Equipment / Service Packages	4 247 643
Augmentation of Regional Truck Fleet	13 103 198
ICT Operational Support / Security Telecomms	3 643 640
	<b>27 316 520</b>

## DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

### Resourcing status

1. Through September 2001, WFP has resourced a total of 625,996 tons of food commodities, thus covering 62 percent of the revised requirements of more than one million tons or 82 percent of the estimated revised deliveries for 2001.

2. The trend of resources made available for WFP's development portfolio, has continued to decline. As at the end of September, a number of donors has not yet announced their contributions for 2001, while others have indicated their intention either not to contribute or to do so with a reduced commitment. However, thanks to the Global School Feeding Initiative, WFP has been able to reduce the gap on its development shortfall.

3. As in the past years, in allocating the available resources WFP has followed the criteria spelled out in its Mission Statement whereby project needs

in least-developed countries are given resourcing priority (50 percent), followed by low-income, food-deficit countries (90 percent).

4. Project resourcing shortfalls are still high and need to be funded before the end of the year. To fill this gap, WFP urges all donors to confirm their 2001 contributions as soon as possible and to make every effort to provide additional resources to help WFP deliver food commodities as planned.

### Development and Emergencies

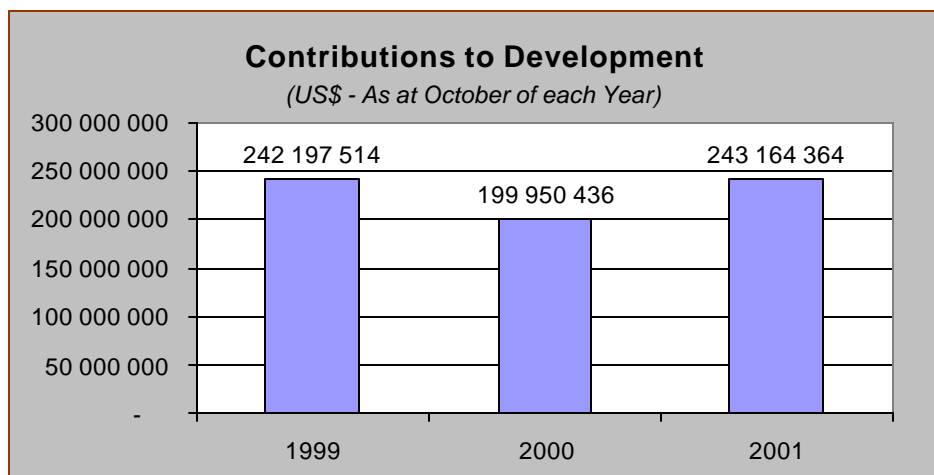
5. As it has been the case in past years, development food stocks can help meet the immediate needs of people in an emergency situation. This year, this has been the case in Bolivia where more than 94,000 people were affected by a severe drought and heavy floods. The borrowing of food commodities from development stocks has allowed the rapid distribution to the affected people, thus meeting their immediate relief needs.

6. The link that exists between development and relief cannot be over-emphasized. Well designed and structured development projects have been of vital importance in the case of sudden disasters. In many cases, WFP development projects are supporting the same needy areas where the relief assistance is also targeted. Experience has demonstrated that countries/areas assisted through development projects are better able to cope with emergency situations. WFP food is thus helping to build up assets and reduce vulnerability in disaster-prone areas.

### New Country Programmes

7. This year the Executive Board is expected to approve the highest number of Country Programmes of any year since the Country Programme-approach was adopted.

8. At the First and Second regular sessions of the Executive Board in 2001, a total of seven Country Programmes were *approved*, while nine Country



Programmes are pending approval at the third session of the Executive Board in October 2001. Out of the total of 16 Country Programmes which are expected to be approved during 2001, eight are second generation Country Programmes. Overall, there will be 33 countries with approved Country Programmes. Of these, 21 are in least developed countries, 11 in low income – food deficit countries and one in a country classified as “others”.

9. In the preparation of the above Country Programmes and in line with the Executive Board decisions, WFP has continued to put high emphasis on implementing the five agreed FAAD development priorities (eg. improve the nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups, invest in human capital through education and training, enable poor families to gain and preserve assets, mitigate the effect of natural disasters and enable households to make a shift to sustainable livelihood).

### **Appeal to Donors**

10. Food requirements for development activities for the year 2002 will continue to be high. This increase in requirements is partly attributable to the renewed emphasis on school feeding activities as a means to alleviate poverty and hunger, as well as to new activities in support of HIV/AIDS affected/infected people.

11. WFP encourages donors to confirm their contributions for next year as early as possible, especially through the multilateral channel, to avoid breaks in food distribution or interruptions in projects activities.

12. WFP also urges all donors to increase the level of their resources to defeat poverty, avert hunger and save millions of lives in the next few years.

### **WFP and Education**

13. In 2000, the United States Government launched the Global Food for

Education Initiative, providing US \$300 million to WFP and NGOs/PVOs for school feeding activities. As at the end of September 2001, WFP has received approximately 190,000 tons through this initiative; 138,000 of which have been delivered, and 52,000 which will be delivered in the next few months. The Global Food for Education Initiative has enabled WFP to expand its school feeding activities in 23 countries, through on going development projects, PRROs and an emergency operation.

14. Other donors have confirmed their support to WFP school feeding projects: the Government of Italy has donated a total of two billion Italian lire to education projects in three countries in the Horn of Africa, while the Governments of Switzerland and France have contributed to the school feeding activities in Honduras within the Central America Regional PRRO. Canada has also stated that it will continue to support the de-worming effort.

### **WFP and HIV/AIDS**

15. In compliance with the UN Secretary-General’s appeal to give high priority to fight HIV/AIDS pandemic, WFP has scaled up its assistance to people infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS in food-insecure areas.

16. A first set of seven new or expanded projects has been submitted to the donor community for resourcing. These proposals focus on Southern and Eastern Africa, where an estimated 75 percent of the world’s HIV positive people live and where AIDS is the leading cause of death. The projects aim at preventing the spread of HIV, mitigating its effects and caring for people living with HIV/AIDS, targeting 267,500 beneficiaries at a total cost of US\$ 22.6 million.

17. At present, WFP is reviewing project proposals from other countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. These new projects will soon be submitted to donors for resourcing.

**2001 Planned Deliveries and Confirmed Contributions for Development Projects (as at 15 October 2001)**

Country	Planned deliveries (*)		School Feeding		Confirmed contributions		Shortfalls	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)
<b>Least Developed Countries</b>								
Bangladesh	113 005	21.0	-	0.0	97 672	18.2	15 333	2.9
Benin	3 785	2.0	-	0.0	2 214	1.2	1 571	0.8
Bhutan	6 545	3.2	2 820	1.4	3 725	1.8	-	0.0
Burkina Faso	5 300	1.5	-	0.0	800	0.2	4 500	1.3
Burundi	3 392	1.5	-	0.0	3 249	1.4	143	0.1
Cambodia	2 612	1.1	-	0.0	2 612	1.1	-	0.0
Cape Verde	2 155	0.8	-	0.0	1 001	0.4	1 154	0.4
Central African Rep.	3 020	1.3	-	0.0	480	0.2	2 540	1.1
Chad	10 903	7.3	4 870	3.3	1 296	0.9	4 737	3.2
Djibouti	445	0.2	-	0.0	316	0.2	129	0.1
Ethiopia	87 682	36.1	10 935	4.5	59 823	24.6	16 924	7.0
Gambia	5 847	2.6	3 470	1.5	1 012	0.4	1 365	0.6
Guinea	5 620	4.2	1 395	1.1	0	0.0	4 225	3.2
Haiti	8 900	4.3	-	0.0	8 900	4.3	-	0.0
Laos	3 054	0.9	-	0.0	3 054	0.9	-	0.0
Lesotho	2 907	0.8	-	0.0	2 907	0.8	-	0.0
Liberia	3 510	1.4	-	0.0	3 510	1.4	-	0.0
Madagascar	6 453	2.8	-	0.0	6 296	2.7	157	0.1
Malawi	15 591	4.4	-	0.0	11 776	3.3	3 815	1.1
Mali	10 364	3.3	-	0.0	10 364	3.3	-	0.0
Mauritania	4 722	2.2	-	0.0	3 878	1.8	844	0.4
Mozambique	24 391	9.3	8 800	3.4	12 723	4.8	2 868	1.1
Nepal	24 840	10.5	5 660	2.4	16 662	7.0	2 518	1.1
Niger	12 476	4.2	-	0.0	7 330	2.5	5 146	1.7
Palestine Territory*	3 744	1.3	-	0.0	2 571	0.9	1 173	0.4
Rwanda	4 770	2.4	-	0.0	2 565	1.3	2 205	1.1
São Tomé and Príncipe	1 374	0.8	-	0.0	1 374	0.8	-	0.0
Senegal	5 502	2.6	-	0.0	4 043	1.9	1 459	0.7
Sudan	19 457	6.6	-	0.0	18 552	6.3	905	0.3
Tanzania	8 606	3.7	2 050	0.9	1 419	0.6	5 137	2.2
Uganda	12 307	4.2	1 220	0.4	6 279	2.2	4 808	1.7
Yemen	23 719	6.4	-	0.0	8 719	2.4	15 000	4.1
Zambia	13 176	4.6	-	0.0	8 882	3.1	4 294	1.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>460 174</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>41 220</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>316 004</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102 950</b>	<b>37.9</b>

\*Considered 'as if' LDC.

**2001 Planned Deliveries and Confirmed Contributions for Development Projects (as at 15 October 2001)**

Country	Planned deliveries (*)		School Feeding		Confirmed contributions		Shortfalls	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (US\$ mil.)
<b>Low-income, Food-deficit Countries</b>								
Bolivia	19 013	8.2	7 880	3.4	5 839	2.5	5 294	2.3
Cameroon	5 660	1.8	1 058	0.3	3 215	1.0	1 387	0.4
China	72 770	12.3	-	0.0	70 200	11.9	2 570	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	2 413	1.8	700	0.5	1 610	1.2	103	0.1
Cuba	4 150	2.4	-	0.0	4 150	2.4	-	0.0
Ecuador	11 500	1.9	-	0.0	11 500	1.9	-	0.0
Egypt	3 797	5.8	-	0.0	1 297	2.0	2 500	3.8
Ghana	6 739	2.4	1 065	0.4	1 264	0.4	4 410	1.6
Guatemala	8 490	1.8	-	0.0	6 152	1.3	2 338	0.5
Honduras	3 496	1.5	-	0.0	2 818	1.2	678	0.3
India	46 881	20.0	-	0.0	46 487	19.8	394	0.2
Kenya	22 861	7.8	2 400	0.8	12 665	4.3	7 796	2.6
Morocco	8 725		-	0.0	8 725	0.0	-	0.0
Nicaragua	18 476	8.6	14 977	7.0	3 058	1.4	441	0.2
Pakistan	15 860	10.4	5 860	3.8	10 000	6.5	-	0.0
Sri Lanka	5 272	2.0	-	0.0	4 977	1.9	295	0.1
Syria	5 163	1.7	-	0.0	5 163	1.7	-	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>261 266</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>33 940</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>199 120</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>28 206</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Other</b>								
Colombia	5 700	1.0	-	0.0	3 000	0.5	2 700	0.5
Dominican Rep	3 685	1.7	310	0.1	2 307	1.1	1 068	0.5
El Salvador	12 040	4.5	9 040	3.4	2 678	1.0	322	0.1
Jordan	4 257	1.0	-	0.0	4 257	1.0	-	0.0
Peru	19 420	3.7	10 000	1.9	4 120	0.8	5 300	1.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>45 102</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>19 350</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16 362</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9 390</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>766 542</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>94 510</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>531 486</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>140 546</b>	<b>52.6</b>

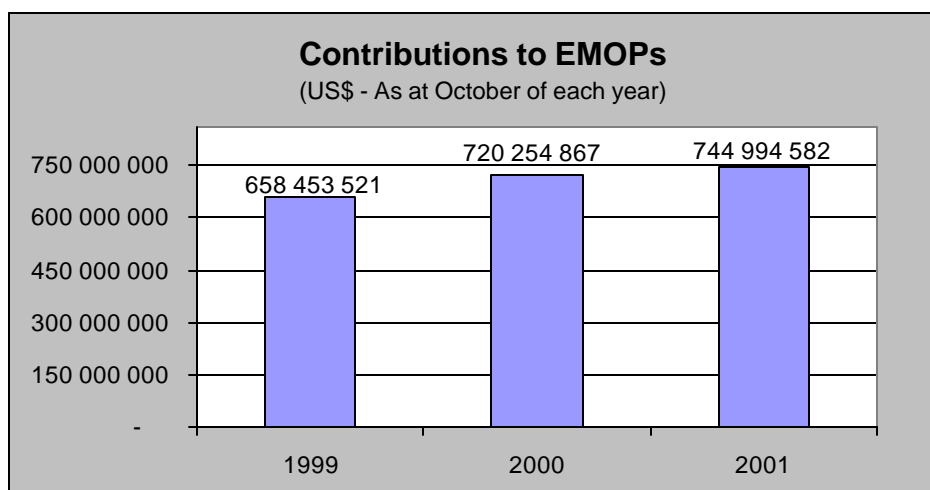
(\*) Including the School Feeding Initiative Contributions

N.B.: US\$ value for 2001 contributions only includes commodity, ocean and ITSH costs excluding ODOC, DSC and ISC.

## EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

1. Donors have responded very generously to the 2001 needs of WFP emergency operations. So far in 2001, over US\$ 745 million has been contributed, representing a 3.4 percent increase compared to October 2000. With these funds, together with savings from the previous year and contributions confirmed at the end of 2000 and allocated in 2001, WFP has been able to purchase, transport and distribute over 2.1 million tons of various food commodities to emergency operations worldwide. Since October 2000, the net requirements for Emergency Operations have increased by approximately 19 percent.

- 2. The highest requirements are in the Asia and Eastern Europe region. Over 47.5 percent of all contributions and allocations have been allocated to this region, leaving a relatively low shortfall of 14 percent for all operations in the region. In this region operations such as DPRK continue to have large outstanding needs.



	Requirement (tons)	Contributions (tons)	% Shortfall
Asia and Eastern Europe	1 170 000	1 007 000	14%
Sub- Saharan Africa	1 118 300	718 700	36%
The Middle East, N Afr/ West Asia	617 100	375 100	39%
Latin America and Caribbean region	37 200	18 100	51%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2 942 600</b>	<b>2 118 900</b>	<b>28%</b>

- 3. Sub-Saharan Africa represents 38 percent of all net emergency needs. Only 34 percent of all 2001 contributions have been allocated to this region, leaving a shortfall of 36 percent. For several smaller operations launched in countries highly affected by both natural and man-made disasters, such as Cameroon, Central African Republic, Niger and Zambia, the shortfalls are as high as 74 percent of requirements.
- 4. In The Middle East, Northern Africa and West Asia, 61 percent of the 2001 requirements have been resourced. However, this figure includes operations such as the newly-approved Afghanistan regional EMOP, with massive emergency food aid requirements.
- 5. The Latin America and the Caribbean region has several smaller natural disaster operations, with 2001 shortfalls amounting to 51 percent of requirements.
- 6. WFP is pleased to note that emergency appeals are generally receiving favorable responses from the donor community. Prompt and positive donor response has increased WFP's capacity to continue food distribution in countries ranging from Armenia and Afghanistan as well as in Eritrea and Sudan. WFP encourages donors to respond quickly to WFP appeals so as to allow WFP to take action at the on-set of the emergencies.

## **Multilateral Contributions**

7. WFP is highly appreciative of those donors who provide purely multilateral contributions without any restrictions. These purely multilateral contributions are essential for WFP in order to be flexible in the efforts of covering potential food pipeline gaps especially for those emergency operations, which receive poor donor response. So far this year multilateral contributions amount to over US\$ 21 million, which is just over two percent of the total contributions to emergency operations. With these multilateral contributions WFP has been able to fund emergency operations in Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Laos, Nicaragua, Bolivia, El Salvador, Peru, Djibouti, Bangladesh, Georgia, India, Malawi, Namibia, Palestinian Territory, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda and Zambia.

8. Large-scale emergency operations like those in the Horn of Africa and in Afghanistan are much more likely to receive directed contributions than lower profile emergency operations like the refugee operations in Zambia or Namibia or the natural disaster operations in Bolivia and Peru. Based on general analyses of the shortfalls, WFP relies heavily on multilateral funds to support emergency operations which do not receive directed funds.

### *Emerging Drought in Southern Africa*

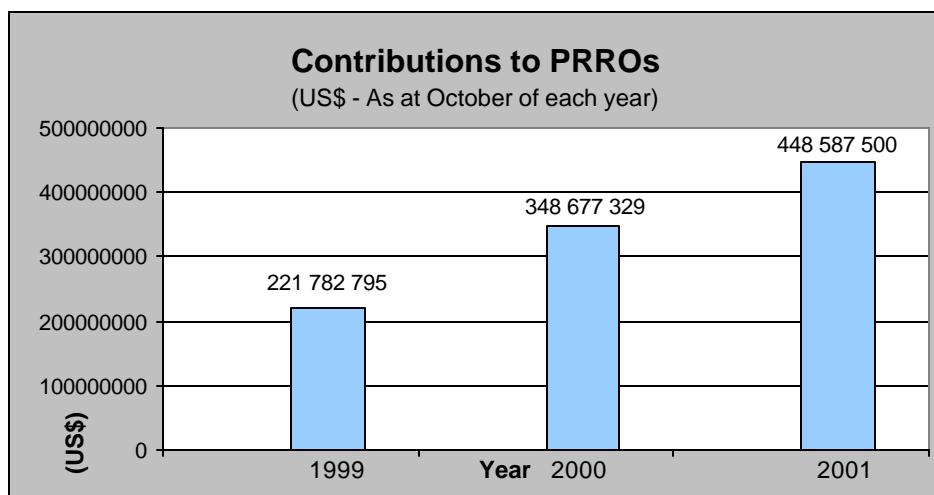
9. WFP is currently in the preliminary stage of assessing the possibility of responding to the effect of unfolding drought in Southern Africa, which is affecting Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia. Emergency operations may be forthcoming following the outcome of these assessments.

10. All priority EMOPs with large shortfalls and/or expected pipeline breaks are highlighted in the country pages section.

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

1. The World Food Programme would like to express its sincere appreciation for the generous support donors have provided to WFP's protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) worldwide. To-date in 2001, donors have responded positively to the substantial PRRO needs and have contributed US\$ 448.6 million. These 2001 contributions, together with savings from the previous year and contributions confirmed at the end of 2000 and allocated in 2001, represent 761,000 tons of food aid towards PRROs, meeting 87 percent of the estimated 2001 net requirements of 875,000 tons.

2. While the largest PRROs such as *Angola*, *Great Lakes Regional*, *Indonesia*, and *West Africa Coastal* generally have sufficient food to cover basic needs throughout the remaining months of 2001, most of these operations will need substantial contributions to begin arriving by January/February 2002. Given the necessary lead time to procure and deliver food to needy beneficiaries,



pledges are required as soon as possible. In this respect, donors are therefore requested to consult the WFP publication "Projected 2002 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations" (the Blue Book) to review the needs of these and all other projects and operations.

3. WFP is gravely concerned that a significant number of smaller PRROs are currently facing immediate pipeline breaks or critical shortfalls. This is complicated by the fact that all multilateral funds earmarked for PRROs in 2001 have already been fully allocated to prevent critical pipeline breaks including PRROs such as *Nepal*, *Myanmar*, *Palestinian Territory*, *Somalia*, *Sudan*, and *Zambia*. All of these operations remain in a highly precarious situation resource-wise and pipeline breaks are expected within the coming three months in cereals, central to the food basket, and in many cases other commodities as well. Unless additional multilateral funds are received, these operations will certainly need directed contributions.

4. Although PRROs are designed to respond flexibly to changing needs in a country, a number of PRROs have experienced increased requirements during the past five months that went well beyond planned requirements and put particular stress on WFP resources. These include:

- *Somalia* – Severe drought has resulted in increased relief requirements in southern Somalia.
- *Central America* – Severe drought on a regional level has prompted WFP to request over 16,500 tons of relief assistance through the PRRO.
- *DR Congo* – Worsening of the humanitarian situation and inclusion of new beneficiary caseloads such as refugees from Central African Republic.
- *Ethiopia* - An unforeseen repatriation programme of 70,000 Somali

refugees in 2001 has meant that WFP is now under great pressure to secure additional food resources to provide repatriation packages for all repatriating refugees. Urgent attention is also needed in relation to *Sudan* and *Nepal* PRROs in support of planned refugee repatriation programmes.

- *Zambia* - A new PRRO is under approval with an increased caseload and no donor contributions are currently under negotiation. Likewise, new operations are currently under preparation for *West Africa Coastal*, *Sri Lanka* and *Uganda*. Urgent donor attention is therefore needed.

5. As previously highlighted, PRROs with substantial monthly requirements such as *Angola* (15,500 tons/month, US\$ 11.4 million), the *Great Lakes Regional* (20,000 tons/month, US\$ 13.3 million), *West Africa Coastal* (9,000 tons/month, US\$ 5.5 million) all need further contributions as soon as possible. The most urgent needs are faced in *Angola* where the cereal pipeline is expected to break in February 2002, unless new large contributions are confirmed very soon.

6. All priority PRROs with large shortfalls and/or expected pipeline breaks are highlighted in the country pages section.

Recipient	yp	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries	2001 NET Needs		2001 Contributions		2001 Shortfalls						Total Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)
						Total	Total	Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	
						(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	
<b>Eastern Europe</b>																
ARMENIA	E	0631000	Food Assist. To Drought Victims	31-Dec-01	297,000	19,214	10.2	13,793	7.1	5,407	8	3	3	5,421	3.1	28%
ARMENIA	X	0612001	c Vulnerable Groups/Refugees	30-Jun-01	170,000	3,760	1.9	2,060	2.1	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	45%
ARMENIA	X	100530	Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	140,000	6,489	3.3	15,650	8.5	-	-	469	-	469	0.2	7%
AZERBAIJAN	X	0612100	Relief and Recovery Vuln. Groups	30-Jun-02	215,000	3,710	1.8	3,631	2.2	-	-	-	79	79	0.0	2%
BALKAN REGIONAL	E	0613602	b Refugees/ IDP and War-Affected	30-Jun-02	980,100	117,452	69.2	112,293	69.0	2,290	-	-	2,869	5,159	8.3	4%
GEORGIA	X	0612201	Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-02	454,000	15,972	9.0	14,417	7.3	-	881	832	-	1,713	1.7	11%
GEORGIA	E	0630200	Assist. to Drought-Affected	31-Oct-01	696,000	46,980	26.4	21,998	10.4	22,392	2,582	8	-	24,982	16.0	53%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	E	0619702	IDPs in the North Caucasus	31-Dec-01	335,000	62,915	27.9	52,231	20.7	2,738	-	1,046	6,900	10,684	7.2	17%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>3,147,100</b>	<b>276,492</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>236,073</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>34,527</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>9,851</b>	<b>50,207</b>	<b>37</b>	
<b>Asia</b>																
BANGLADESH	E	0631700	b Assist. to Flood Victims	30-Nov-01	964200	82,703	30.7	63,626	22.0	4,429	9,317	4,005	1,326	19,077	8.8	23%
BANGLADESH	E	0604301	c Assist. to Flood Victims	31-May-01	2,984,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
BANGLADESH	X	0615502	Assist. to Myanmar Refugees	31-Dec-01	24,500	4,927	1.9	3,545	1.3	1,098	66	-	218	1,382	0.5	28%
CAMBODIA	X	0603801	Rehabilitation Programme	31-Dec-03	1,438,334	40,050	22.7	61,876	31.2	-	-	-	1,210	1,210	0.7	3%
CAMBODIA	E	0629700	c Assist. to Flood Victims	30-Sep-01	500,000	2,718	1.7	2,465	1.4	-	-	-	253	253	0.4	9%
EAST TIMOR	E	0617700	Civil Strife	31-Dec-01	343,750	314	0.2	-	-	46	9	-	259	314	0.2	100%
INDIA	E	10025.0	c Victims of Earth Quake	15-Feb-01	100,000	300	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	0.2	100%
INDIA	E	10023.0	c Victims of Earth Quake	28-Aug-01	298,000	9,219	4.2	4,315	1.5	1,000	250	-	3,654	4,904	2.7	53%
INDIA	X	0622000	c Rehabilit. Orissa Cyclone-affected	30-Oct-01	1,400,000	32,068	10.5	-	-	14,540	4,225	1,498	11,805	32,068	10.5	100%
INDONESIA	E	0600600	Displaced and Vulner. Groups	30-Apr-02	6,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
INDONESIA	X	0619500	Urban Poor	31-Oct-01	2,400,000	64,219	24.9	57,293	14.5	-	-	-	7,350	7,350	10.4	11%
KOREA DPR	E	0595902	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	31-Dec-01	7,619,500	812,016	308.8	733,134	220.9	26,839	10,321	13,391	28,331	78,882	87.9	10%
LAOS	E	0631100	Assist. to Flood -affected people	30-Mar-02	103,000	5,148	2.9	3,173	1.5	1,975	-	-	-	1,975	1.4	38%
MYANMAR	X	10066.0	Assist. To Returnees and Vuln. Grps.	30-Jun-02	259,000	4,867	1.8	1,794	0.6	3,073	-	-	-	3,073	1.2	63%
NEPAL	X	0615100	c Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-01	98,000	6,357	2.4	5,182	1.4	712	166	57	240	1,175	1.0	18%
NEPAL	X	100580	Bhutanese Refugees	30-Jun-02	98,000	9,410	3.6	12,620	5.7	-	-	-	280	280	0.1	3%
SRI LANKA	E	10119	x Assistance to Drought Victims	30-Mar-02	300,000	11,340	4.3	-	-	8,550	1,710	-	1,080	11,340	4.3	100%
SRI LANKA	X	0615200	Internally Displaced Persons	31-Dec-01	100,520	14,124	5.2	4,803	1.5	8,821	770	-	-	9,591	3.7	68%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>24,168,604</b>	<b>1,099,780</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>953,826</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>71,083</b>	<b>26,834</b>	<b>18,951</b>	<b>56,306</b>	<b>173,174</b>	<b>134</b>	
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>																
BOLIVIA	E	100330	Assist. Flood / Drought victims	28-Feb-02	94,320	5,063	2.2	1,188	1.1	3,875	-	-	-	3,875	1.1	77%
CENTRAL AM. REG.	X	0608900	Victims of Hurricane Mitch	31-Dec-01	878,380	18,048	11.6	18,899	7.7	-	-	432	1,820	2,252	3.9	12%
COLOMBIA	X	0613900	Internally Displaced	31-Jan-02	227,000	19,464	4.4	21,822	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
DOMINICAN REP.	X	0620200	Hurricane Georges	31-Dec-01	40,600	4,404	2.4	3,500	1.7	-	179	186	540	904	0.7	21%
EL SALVADOR	E	100280	c Victims of Earth Quake	04-Feb-01	50,000	866	0.2	-	-	794	35	38	-	866	0.2	100%
EL SALVADOR	E	100220	b Victims of Earth Quake	30-Jun-01	200,000	17,600	8.8	8,270	3.3	7,259	755	416	900	9,330	5.5	53%
EQUADOR	E	100890	c Flood Affected People	14-Jun-01	23,000	269	0.2	-	-	199	30	25	15	269	0.2	100%
HONDURAS/NIC.	E	0628600	Drought Victims	31-Dec-01	180,000	9,293	3.9	7,421	2.4	420	996	456	-	1,872	1.5	20%
PERU	E	100960	b Victims of Earth Quake	12-Aug-01	20,000	339	0.2	-	-	285	36	18	-	339	0.2	100%
PERU	E	101020	Victims of Earth Quake	30-Nov-01	30,000	3,807	0.8	1,250	0.3	2,557	-	-	-	2,557	0.5	67%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>1,693,300</b>	<b>79,153</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>62,350</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15,389</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>22,264</b>	<b>14</b>	

Recipient	yp	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries	2001 NET Needs		2001 Contributions		2001 Shortfalls						Total Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)
						Total	Total	Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total	Total	
						(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>																
ANGOLA	X	0615900	c War-affected People	31-Mar-01	1,127,400	31,104	22.9	30,075	20.8	-	542	487	-	1,029	2.1	3%
ANGOLA	X	100540	War-affected People	30-Jun-02	1 040 000	160,960	118.0	80,925	51.6	56,704	10,849	4,433	8,049	80,035	66.4	50%
BURUNDI	E	0622100	c Food Aid Relief	30-Jun-01	248,400	7,432	4.5	1,571	0.7	2,801	2,739	296	25	5,861	3.8	79%
CAMEROUN	E	101040	Food Aid Relief	30-Aug-01	257,700	100	0.1	100	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CAMEROUN	E	101010	Drought Affected	30-Oct-01	193,500	4,643	2.2	1,084	0.5	3,559	-	-	-	3,559	1.7	77%
C.A.R.	E	100380	b Congolese Refugees	31-Jul-01	10,000	954	0.72	500	0.3	320	80	45	9	454	0.4	48%
C.A.R.	E	100950	b Internally Displaced Persons	30-Jul-01	45,000	319	0.20	-	-	245	-	15	59	319	0.2	100%
CHAD	E	100260	Drought	31-Jul-01	375,000	27,000	18.5	18,929	11.0	8,071	-	-	-	8,071	7.5	30%
CONGO, Rep. of	E	0610901	c War-affected People	31-Jan-01	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
CONGO, Rep. of	E	0628700	b Assist. to Refugees	31-Dec-01	50,000	2,017	1.2	476	0.3	1,219	299	-	23	1,541	0.9	76%
CONGO, Rep. of	X	0626500	Assist. to War Affected	31-Dec-02	171,000	9,630	8.5	1,715	1.3	4,733	2,880	133	169	7,915	7.2	82%
D.R. CONGO	E	0603501	b Angolan Refugees	31-Dec-01	61,300	4,006	3.3	2,249	2.1	613	888	193	63	1,757	1.2	44%
D.R. CONGO	E	0611000	c War-Affected People	30-Jun-01	350 000	1,737	1.4	-	-	1,421	301	-	15	1,737	1.4	100%
D.R. CONGO	X	0627400	Ass. to War Victims	31-Dec-02	1,419,910	56,805	47.4	47,159	36.3	4,977	3,453	-	1,701	10,131	11.1	18%
DJIBOUTI	E	0619600	c Drought Victims	30-Jun-01	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
DJIBOUTI	E	100990	Drought Victims	30-Apr-02	95 900	8,118	5.1	6,016	3.42	754	931	163	254	2,102	1.6	26%
DJIBOUTI	X	0626600	Assist. to Refugees	31-Dec-01	24,000	2,067	1.0	2,430	1.33	-	108	115	429	652	0.3	32%
ERITREA	E	0604401	c Assist. to War-affected People	30-Apr-01	750 000	35,378	18.1	31,670	9.3	-	1,643	668	1,825	4,136	8.8	12%
ERITREA	E	100520	b Assist. to War-affected People	28-Feb-02	1,048,404	83,690	35.8	48,073	16.7	30,440	4,233	793	151	35,617	19.1	43%
ERITREA	E	0622700	c Drought and Crop Failure	30-Apr-01	211 750	4,411	1.3	-	-	4,400	3	-	8	4,411	1.3	100%
ERITREA	E	100490	b Drought and Crop Failure	28-Feb-02	738,450	18,827	6.8	64,757	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
ETHIOPIA	E	0608001	Internally Displaced Persons	30-Nov-01	322,000	34,087	21.2	17,547	7.9	6,524	2,785	2,379	4,852	16,540	13.2	49%
ETHIOPIA	X	0618000	Food Assist. Sudan/Som./Ken.	31-Mar-02	330,145	8,078	4.4	32,503	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
ETHIOPIA	E	0621800	c Victims of Natural Disaster	31-Jul-01	5,700,000	156,958	81.4	42,447	17.9	46,222	27,050	5,990	35,249	114,511	63.5	73%
ETHIOPIA	E	100300	Victims of Natural Disaster	31-Jan-02	2 500 000	185,582	80.7	88,139	37.6	86,980	-	-	10,463	97,443	43.1	53%
GABON	E	0620100	c Refugees from Congo	15-Mar-01	12,000	233	0.2	-	-	147	86	-	-	233	0.2	100%
GABON	E	100500	Refugees from Congo	15-Sep-01	12 000	951	0.7	916	0.6	35	-	-	-	35	0.1	4%
GAMBIA	E	100730	Refugees from Casamance	30-Sep-01	6,000	279	0.1	-	-	243	22	14	-	279	0.1	100%
GUINEA BISSAU	X	0615400	c Assist. to Vuln. Groups/Recovery	30-Jun-01	93,100	3,076	2.5	2,594	2.0	-	46	9	427	482	0.5	16%
GUINEA	E	0631200	b Assist. to IDPs	31-Dec-01	50,000	5,733	4.0	5,683	3.1	-	-	50	-	50	1.0	1%
KENYA	X	0622600	Somali and Sudanese refugees	30-Jun-03	224,000	28,702	15.3	22,805	5.6	4,683	1,058	636	-	6,377	9.8	22%
KENYA	E	0620301	c Drought	30-Sep-01	4,393,127	217,816	117.8	145,697	66.4	21,010	25,444	-	25,665	72,119	51.5	33%
KENYA	E	100850	Drought	30-Mar-02	3 093 830	89,638	44.0	59,000	26.3	19,668	5,377	-	5,593	30,638	17.7	34%
MADAGASCAR	E	0623600	c Cyclone Victims	31-May-01	129,000	791	0.5	-	-	635	156	-	-	791	0.5	100%
MADAGASCAR	E	0629000	c Drought	30-Sep-01	97,500	1,250	0.6	-	-	1,100	150	-	-	1,250	0.6	100%
MALAWI	E	100400	c Flood Victims	31-Mar-01	63 675	562	0.2	-	-	562	-	-	-	562	0.2	100%
MALAWI	E	100560	Flood Victims	30-Nov-01	208,500	8,822	3.3	4,611	1.6	2,740	719	267	485	4,211	1.7	48%
MALI	X	0580401	Victims of Conflict	31-Dec-02	305,000	2,328	2.0	1,400	0.7	922	-	-	6	928	1.2	40%
MOZAMBIQUE	E	0622501	c Flood Victims	31-Jan-01	650 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
MOZAMBIQUE	E	0622502	Flood Victims	31-Dec-01	150,000	9,053	5.0	8,128	4.6	543	212	5	165	925	0.4	10%
NAMIBIA	E	0620601	c Angolan Refugees	30-Jan-01	14 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NAMIBIA	E	100420	Angolan Refugees	31-Dec-01	19,500	3,886	1.4	3,604	1.4	127	2	12	141	282	0.1	7%
NIGER	E	100630	c Drought	15-Jun-01	7 170	430	0.2	-	-	430	-	-	-	430	0.2	100%
NIGER	E	100680	Food Shortage	30-Sep-01	7,170	7,162	4.3	4,689	2.0	2,473	-	-	-	2,473	2.3	35%

Recipient	yp	Project	Project Description	Estimated Completion Date	Estimated Beneficiaries	2001 NET Needs		2001 Contributions		2001 Shortfalls					Total Shortfalls vs Net Needs (MT %)	
						Total	Total	Total	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others	Total		Total
						(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	(MT)	(US\$ Mil)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)		(US\$ Mil)
GREAT LAKES	X	0607700	c Food Aid for Relief	31-Jul-01	1,250,000	30,363	19.7	28,455	17.5	3,583	-	-	-	3,583	2.2	12%
GREAT LAKES	X	100620	Food Aid for Relief	31-Jul-02	1 121 000	82,764	54.9	110,168	64.3	-	5,450	-	-	5,450	3.6	7%
RWANDA	E	0631800	b Drought	30-Nov-01	266,995	11,563	5.5	3,827	1.9	6,019	1,616	101	-	7,736	3.6	67%
SENEGAL	E	10077.0	IDPs Victims of Conflict	30-Nov-01	122,900	3,759	2.0	1,445	0.7	930	917	467	-	2,314	1.3	62%
SOMALIA	X	0607300	Relief and Recovery	30-Jun-02	1,320,000	12,504	10.6	4,718	3.5	5,698	1,254	402	432	7,786	7.1	62%
SUDAN	E	0621500	c War-affected Population	30-Apr-01	1,700,000	44,920	47.7	40,511	39.5	2,520	1,600	289	-	4,409	8.2	10%
SUDAN	E	100480	War-affected Population	31-Mar-02	1 270 000	92,934	92.0	95,501	80.3	-	4,871	865	9,820	15,556	11.7	17%
SUDAN	E	0625000	Eritrean Refugees	31-Dec-01	80,000	1,137	0.3	649	0.3	-	212	276	-	488	0.0	43%
SUDAN	X	0618900	Eritrean/Ethiopian Refugees	31-Oct-01	121,675	2,273	1.1	1,650	0.8	551	97	-	93	741	0.3	33%
TANZANIA	E	0629800	c Drought Affected Persons	30-Sep-01	1,300,000	6,301	2.1	6,301	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0%
UGANDA	X	0617600	Refugees and IDPs	31-Mar-02	932,000	50,565	30.9	35,447	20.1	10,643	2,400	-	2,075	15,118	10.9	30%
UGANDA	E	0623501	c Drought Affected People	31-Aug-01	190,000	10,122	5.9	4,045	0.8	3,782	657	648	990	6,077	5.1	60%
WEST AFRICA C.	X	0627100	IDPs & Returning Refugees	31-Dec-01	965,000	26,653	17.1	41,858	28.7	-	-	-	1,241	1,241	0.8	5%
ZAMBIA	E	0622300	c Angolan Refugees	31-Mar-01	55,000	4,370	2.3	1,054	0.3	2,185	864	144	123	3,316	2.0	76%
ZAMBIA	E	100470	b Angolan Refugees	30-Nov-01	38 000	10,624	4.5	9,512	4.0	28	601	209	274	1,112	0.5	10%
ZAMBIA	E	10120.0	x Drought Affected People	31-Mar-02	1,300,000	10,660	5.7	-	-	10,413	-	-	247	10,660	5.7	100%
ZAMBIA	X	0613401	c Food Assist. to Refugees	30-Apr-01	21 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
ZAMBIA	X	100510	Food Assist. to Refugees	31-Dec-01	46,000	7,582	3.5	10,655	4.3	-	-	-	145	145	0.1	2%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>27,616,676</b>	<b>1,633,709</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,173,288</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>361,653</b>	<b>112,595</b>	<b>20,104</b>	<b>111,266</b>	<b>605,618</b>	<b>406</b>	
<b>Middle East, North Africa and Western Asia</b>																
AFGHANISTAN	X	0606401	c Afghan Relief/Rehabilitation	SUSPENDED	na	29,740	13.0	29,740	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
AFGHANISTAN	E	0625900	c Drought Victims	31-Mar-01	1 603 422	4,206	2.0	3,605	1.5	-	301	300	-	601	0.5	14%
AFGHANISTAN	E	100460	Drought Victims	31-Oct-01	3,808,000	187,068	86.8	183,739	81.7	3,315	6	8	-	3,329	5.1	2%
AFGHANISTAN	E	100980	Drought Victims	31-Oct-02	5,566,000	100,000	17.3	100,000	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
AFGHANISTAN REG.	E	101260	Drought Victims, IDPs and Refugees	30-Mar-02	7,500,000	166,458	80.3	12,051	6.1	145,458	3,638	1,309	4,002	154,407	74.2	93%
ALGERIA	X	0623400	Western Sahara Refugees	31-Aug-02	155,000	22,508	9.7	22,508	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
IRAN	X	0612600	Assist. to Afg. & Irq. Ref.	30-Jun-02	84,300	9,005	2.4	5,664	2.0	3,035	5	237	64	3,341	0.4	37%
IRAQ	X	0608500	b Vulnerable Groups	15-Jul-02	100,000	1,469	1.0	1,215	1.9	-	250	269	-	519	0.4	35%
JORDAN	E	0615800	Drought Victims	31-Jan-02	180,020	4,550	1.2	2,550	0.58	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	0.6	44%
PAKISTAN	E	100430	c Assist. to Afghan Refugees	30-Aug-01	60,000	12,700	4.9	12,686	4.9	-	6	8	-	14	-	0%
PAKISTAN	E	100431	Assist. to Afghan Refugees	30-Jun-02	60,000	5,000	1.4	5,000	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
PALESTINIAN TER.	X	0621400	Social Safety Net Schemes	30-Sep-01	104,000	6,056	2.0	2,290	1.6	3,546	-	220	-	3,766	0.4	62%
PALESTINIAN TER.	E	0631400	b Conflict Affected	30-Sep-01	257 500	7,286	3.0	6,720	3.0	454	-	112	-	566	0.2	8%
PALESTINIAN TER.	E	100720.0	Conflict Affected	31-Dec-01	257,500	18,404	7.1	1,108	0.4	16,012	-	642	642	17,296	6.8	94%
SYRIA	E	0617000	c Drought Affected Herders	22-Jul-01	329,000	10,399	3.0	-	-	9,719	-	-	680	10,399	3.0	100%
TAJKISTAN	X	0608700	c Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-01	370 000	5,521	2.6	496	0.5	4,727	-	-	298	5,025	2.2	91%
TAJKISTAN	X	0608701	Assist. to Vulnerable Groups	30-Jun-03	575,000	20,478	9.8	16,253	9.4	4,277	-	255	-	4,532	2.2	22%
TAJKISTAN	E	0628800	Crop Failure	31-Dec-01	1,160,000	101,004	49.8	47,668	23.1	44,938	8,196	202	-	53,336	26.7	53%
YEMEN, REP. OF	X	0609001	b Food Assist. for Refugees in Yemen	31-Dec-01	20,000	2,222	0.9	1,465	0.5	625	37	95	-	757	0.4	34%
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>19,958,820</b>	<b>714,074</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>454,758</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>238,106</b>	<b>12,438</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>5,686</b>	<b>259,887</b>	<b>123</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>76,584,500</b>	<b>3,803,207</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>2,880,295</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>720,757</b>	<b>157,368</b>	<b>46,640</b>	<b>186,385</b>	<b>1,111,150</b>	<b>713</b>	

## Definitions:

1) X = Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation; E = Emergency Operation; x = Operation pending approval; n.y.d = not yet determined; c = completed; b = budget revision increasing requirements under preparation

2) 2001 Net Needs: Projected level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2001 based on most recent assessment, minus any carry-over stocks or carry-over contributions.

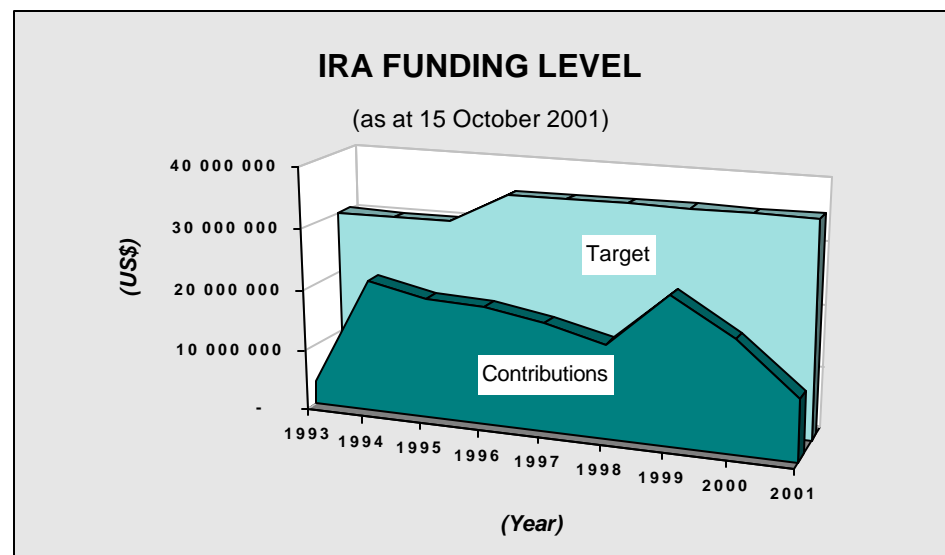
3) Contributions: Contributions allocated in calendar year 2001 as well as savings from the previous year and contributions confirmed at the end of 2000 and allocated in 2001.

4) Shortfall: Net Needs minus contributions. Note that some operations may be over-resourced in certain commodity groups. In these cases the shortfall is zero.

## IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT

1. During 2001 the Immediate Reponse Account (IRA) again proved invaluable to WFP's responsiveness to critical humanitarian needs. The special fund allowed accelerated provision of timely food aid to populations affected by flash floods, earthquakes, sudden crop failures and displacement due to conflict. This year WFP was able to provide assistance within hours to beneficiaries all over the world, in 13 countries such as Nepal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, several Central American Republics, and Peru.

2. The balance of the account is currently US\$30 million. The US\$10 million contributed by donors to the IRA so far in 2001 is the lowest amount since its inception in 1994, whereas 2001 IRA allocations so far total US\$9.93 million. In comparison, during the year 2000 contributions totalled US\$25.5 million and allocations US\$24.6 million.



3. The low level of allocations is a result in fewer and less-urgent crises, WFP's heightened response capabilities through prepositioned outreach posts, and the high overall level of contributions to WFP during the calendar year 2001.

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

### Facts About the IRA

- 5. The IRA serves as both a revolving and replenishable fund. That is, IRA funds allocated to an operation are recycled into the IRA once the operation is resourced through other cash contributions. In-kind contributions cannot be used for revolving the IRA.
- 6. 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 effectively in ongoing relief operations faced with a sharp increase in need (e.g. in response to a new large population displacement).
- 7. Impact of IRA on operations: up to now the largest IRA allocation has been of three million US dollars. This amount can have a big impact on small - medium size operations, however it represents just over one week's requirements for large operations such as Kenya, Sudan or Ethiopia.

**Contributions to the IRA\* (Amounts in US\$)**

Donors	Contribution Year							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
AUSTRALIA	446 400	445 500	-	4 431	666 290	-	721 418	-
AUSTRIA	-	-	117 400	-	-	13 430	-	-
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-	-	997 873	322 827	-
CANADA	3 972 335	2 277 745	2 189 781	2 186 014	-	8 400 000	2 187 874	1 948 052
DENMARK	-	52 287	1 730 253	739 262	1 078 582	713 267	910 273	862 069
FINLAND	-	-	-	402 542	548 948	541 419	423 351	-
FRANCE	49 477	-	-	-	-	-	100 984	-
GERMANY	203 955	-	37 132	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	-	-	-	98 124	-	-	296 700	380 000
ITALY	-	-	78 472	41 937	19 200	-	-	-
JAPAN	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 214 781	927 025	937 009	700 000	1 217 943	700 000
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	3 202 422
NEW ZEALAND	-	1 777	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	920 446	822 000	3 143 344	1 768 707	1 978 892	1 901 141	1 686 608	1 625 136
SPAIN	-	-	3 194	-	-	-	532 831	-
SWEDEN	5 723 704	6 605 929	3 728 358	2 471 553	2 000 000	3 000 000	2 287 398	107 370
SWITZERLAND	1 138 050	1 031 165	834 290	796 474	1 118 135	1 713 479	1 180 368	908 528
THAILAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 582	-
U.K.	1 004 738	1 033 796	1 069 539	132 257	-	-	1 589	283 436
U.S.A.	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 500 000	-
Others	-	-	40 362	-	-	-	50 454	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 586 273</b>	<b>19 617 157</b>	<b>19 161 317</b>	<b>17 595 983</b>	<b>15 147 056</b>	<b>23 880 609</b>	<b>17 963 280</b>	<b>10 017 013</b>

\*As at 15 October 2001

## 2001 IRA ALLOCATIONS

(as at 15 October 2001)

OPERATION	Date of approval	US\$
El Salvador 10028.0 - Earhquake	15-Jan-01	199 686
India 10025.0 - Earhquake	29-Jan-01	199 969
El Salvador 10022.0	06-Feb-01	800 000
India 10023.0	06-Feb-01	1 300 000
India SO 10024.0	23-Feb-01	200 000
Malawi 10040.0 - Floods	27-Feb-01	190 782
Burundi SO 06325.0	07-Mar-01	215 000
Chad 10026.0 - Drought	12-Mar-01	1 500 000
Sudan 06215.0	13-Mar-01	2 000 000
Niger 10063.0 - Drought	02-May-01	199 721
Gambia 10073.0 - Refugees	31-May-01	118 141
Nepal 10058.0 - Bhutanese refugees	08-Jun-01	800 000
Ecuador 10089.0 - Floods	14-Jun-01	199 775
Congo D.R. SO 10090.0	21-Jun-01	1 000 000
C.A.R. 10095.0 Displaced	26-Jun-01	195 688
Peru' 10096.0 Earthquake	27-Jun-01	192 100
Cameroon 10104.0 Flood	27-Jun-01	48 079
Ecuador 10114.0 - Volcanic eruption	17-Aug-01	198 266
Congo D.R. SO 10117.0	20-Sep-01	250 000
Burundi SO 06325.0	27-Sep-01	120 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>9 927 207</b>

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS

1. Special Operations (SOs) are a separate programme category, complementing WFP relief operations, in order to address operational bottlenecks that hinder the flow of food to beneficiaries. Special Operation activities range from intermittent airlifts and air services for the international humanitarian community, to road, airport and port rehabilitation projects.

2. In general, Special Operation activities aim at improving vital infrastructure mainly to reduce delivery time and transport costs. Focusing on repairing or establishing infrastructure, Special Operations also have a positive impact on rehabilitation and future development efforts.

3. As and when required, WFP plays a leading role in logistics planning and coordination and often provides logistics service for other United Nations humanitarian agencies, NGOs and the donor community.

4. Special attention should be paid to the most under-funded and prioritized operations listed below:

5. **Afghanistan SO 10130, *Logistics Support to Inter-agency Humanitarian Assistance to Afghan People.***

Urgent augmentation of regional logistics capacity and enhancements to logistics management and co-ordination are required if the quantities of humanitarian cargo needed to save the lives and relieve the plight of 7.5 million Afghans are to be delivered on time. Spanning several countries in the region, activities under this Special Operation include the establishment or augmentation of WFP's presence at key logistics nodes on main supply routes into Afghanistan; an increase in storage and handling capacity at strategic locations across the region; clearance of access roads in Afghanistan; the operation of a common air service for the delivery of essential humanitarian cargo and personnel to remote areas;

the expansion of WFP's regional truck fleet; and the installation of essential IT and telecommunications equipment to ensure minimum standards of field security for staff on the ground. In addition, WFP will take the lead in establishing and managing a UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), based in Islamabad with satellites at key logistics nodes. The UNJLC will co-ordinate the logistics activities of the participating UN agencies and NGOs, ensuring joint planning, combined deliveries, and the pooling of transport and logistics resources.

6. **Angola SOs 5887.02 and 10027, *Demining and integrated voice and data communications network***

Many areas in Angola remain inaccessible due to land mines. WFP is implementing a de-mining operation, which will help save lives and reduce transport costs of food. In order to ensure safe, efficient and reliable humanitarian assistance, WFP plans to install an inter-agency communications network.

7. **Burundi SO 6325, *Passenger Aircraft***

Due to the precarious security situation in Burundi, WFP provides a light aircraft service as a safe means of movement for staff members of all humanitarian agencies which would be seriously affected should the aircraft stop operating.

8. **Democratic Republic of Congo SO 10090, *Humanitarian Aircraft***

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, safe access for humanitarian assistance personnel is a major concern. WFP has launched an aircraft service to be able to reach beneficiaries who cannot be reached by surface transport means.

9. **DPR Korea SO 10029, *Support to Local Production; Logistics: and Food for work.***

To meet the acute need for fortified nutritious food, a production facility consisting of grinding mills, micro-nutrient mixers will be set up in order to convert WFP food locally. Furthermore, this SO supports emergency cargo handling in the port.

## **Horn Of Africa**

10. In 2000, over one million tons of food aid were pledged to the Horn of Africa through WFP operations. Coordinated logistics and transportation have been essential to ensure timely delivery of food within the region. Several SOs have been initiated to address these issues and are listed below.

11. **Kenya SOs 6277 and 6282, Road/River Crossing Rehabilitation**  
The increased tonnage to northern Kenya under the drought emergency operation requires road rehabilitation to ensure continuous access to delivery points.

12. **Southern Sudan SO 10080, Infrastructure rehabilitation (Airstrips/Roads)**

The operation includes various infrastructure improvement activities. The purpose of the SO is to enable WFP to create more economical modes for food aid deliveries into Sudan by increasing WFP's capacity to deliver relief food by air if needed and improve the security aspects of its air operations.

## **West Africa**

13. **Guinea SO 10061, Passenger Aircraft, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast.**

The security situation in the sub-regions in these countries has negatively affected the mobility by surface means within the countries. In order to assist international humanitarian agencies working in the region, a light passenger aircraft is facilitating the movement of personnel in Guinea and neighboring countries.

## Special Operations Contributions and Shortfalls (as at 15 October 2001)

Recipient	Project Number	Project Description	Completion Date	Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Contributions (US\$)	Shortfalls (US\$)	Total Shortfalls vs Net Needs (%)
<b>Asia and Europe</b>							
Afghanistan	SO 10130.0	Support to Interagency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghan people	31-Mar-02	27,316,520	7,796,358	19,520,162	71%
Bhutan	SO 6289.00	Emergency Bridge Repairs	31-Mar-01	1,084,000	-	1,084,000	100%
DPRK	SO 10029	Support to EMOP 5959.02: Logistics, Local Production	31-Dec-01	9,330,980	219,299	9,111,681	98%
Georgia	SO 6320.01	Regional Light Aircraft Operation in the Caucasus	15-Nov-01	475,883	250,000	225,883	47%
East Timor	SO 6178.00	Ass. to IDPs (Air Drops, Air Bridge, Trucking/Offshore Base)	31-Oct-01	16,665,353	13,977,659	2,687,694	16%
India	SO 10024.0	Augmentation of Logistic Capacity and Logistics Coordination in support of Earth Quake Victims	09-May-01	2,393,713	768,416	1,625,297	68%
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>57,266,449</b>	<b>23,011,732</b>	<b>34,254,717</b>	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>							
Angola	SO 5857.02	Passenger Aircraft	31-Dec-01	6,333,916	3,542,414	2,791,502	44%
Angola	SO 5970.02	Transport of NFIs	31-Dec-01	3,672,746	2,262,163	1,410,583	38%
Angola	SO 5887.02	Demining	31-Dec-01	1,792,067	-	1,792,067	100%
Angola	SO 10027	Interagency Integrated Voice and Data Communications Network	31-Dec-01	883,000	-	883,000	100%
Burundi	SO 6325	Passenger Aircraft in Burundi	31-Dec-01	1,279,849	639,924	639,925	50%
Congo DR	SO 10090	Humanitarian Air Service in Congo DR	31-Dec-01	2,120,857	135,385	1,985,472	94%
Congo DR	SO 10117	Food Air transport to Northern Katanga	15-Oct-01	378,350	-	378,350	100%
Djibouti	SO 6191	Infrastructure and Equipment Support – the Port of Djibouti	31-Mar-01	2,585,153	1,049,692	1,535,461	59%
Djibouti	SO 6243	Road Rehabilitation in support of EMOPs in Ethiopia	30-Sep-01	4,148,682	2,051,205	2,097,477	51%
Eritrea	SO 10087	Support/Intervention/Augmentation-logistics capacity	31-Dec-01	2,504,266	1,167,731	1,336,535	53%
Ethiopia	SO 6247	Light Aircraft Operation - Somali, Bale and Borena Regions	31-Dec-01	2,220,788	465,293	1,755,495	79%
Ethiopia/Somalia	SO 6261	Berbera Corridor Throughput Enhancement Project	30-Jun-01	1,728,034	93,520	1,634,514	95%
Guinea	SO 10061	Passenger Aircraft in Guinea, LIB, SIL, IVC	28-Feb-02	1,264,813	462,363	802,450	63%
Kenya	SO 6282	Garissa-Dadaad Rehabilitation Project	31-Dec-01	1,344,589	-	1,344,589	100%
Kenya	SO 6277	Emergency Road/River Crossing Repairs	31-Dec-01	2,316,471	-	2,316,471	100%
Liberia	SO 6004.00	Road and Bridge Rehabilitation	31-Jan-01	6,228,410	4,126,122	2,102,288	34%
Mozambique	SO 6237.00	Emergency Road and River Crossing Repairs in Moz	10-Jun-01	3,275,028	1,433,136	1,841,892	56%
Sierra Leone	SO 10060	Helicopter Support (in support of PRRO 6271.00)	31-Dec-01	2,102,032	1,716,558	385,474	18%
Sierra Leone	SO 6229.01	Logistic Support to Humanitarian Activities in Sierra Leone	30-Jun-02	4,700,951	1,119,991	3,580,960	76%
Somalia	SO 5866.1	United Nations Common Air Service	31-Dec-2001	3,881,635	-	3,881,635	100%
Southern Sudan	SO 10080	Infrastructure Rehab (AirStrips/Roads)	31-Dec-02	8,166,995	8,718	8,158,277	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>62,928,632</b>	<b>20,274,215</b>	<b>42,654,417</b>	
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>120,195,081</b>	<b>43,285,947</b>	<b>76,909,134</b>	

Projects marked with \* are under approval and will be released shortly

\*\* Not yet determined



## COUNTRY PAGES

The following section includes brief descriptions of selected EMOPs and PRROs that are facing large shortfalls or are severely underfunded. It also includes major relief operations for which significant requirements are expected.

Kindly note that it is not a comprehensive listing of priority operations.

The *Country Pages* describe operations and include:

- A table with basic operational information: operation title, number, total beneficiaries, total cost, total tonnage and duration;
- A table with information on country directors, their contact addresses and telephone numbers; and
- A final table with pipeline data, indicating, by commodity, the month when a pipeline break has or is expected to occur in 2001; N/A means that a pipeline break for that commodity is not expected this year or that there are no requirements for that commodity in the operation.

The tables in the following pages refer to the full operation requirements and may differ from the data in “*Status of 2001 Food Aid Needs and Shortfalls*” (pages 14 to 17) which refer to requirements for the calendar year 2001.



## AFGHANISTAN

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Food assistance to refugees and vulnerable populations in Afghanistan
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10126.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	7 500 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	160 622 358
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	332 914
<b>Period:</b>	October 2001 - March 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The 11 September 2001 attacks in the USA came at a time when the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan was already extremely grave. Drought conditions continue to compound food insecurity caused by prolonged armed conflict, and large-scale population displacement. Thousands of people have begun to move from urban to rural areas and across international borders, driven by fears for personal safety and food shortages. At the time of writing, WFP was extremely concerned that the situation could deteriorate further.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In order to respond to the developing crisis, WFP offices in Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan and Pakistan have pooled existing food resources and personnel. Afghanistan EMOPs 10046.0 and 10098.0 and Pakistan EMOP 10043.1 have been consolidated into this new regional EMOP. The regional office in Islamabad is co-ordinating all WFP activities in the region, including food distributions in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, and a logistics network spanning these countries as well as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and the Baltic ports. Following the evacuation of international staff, a mobile team in Pakistan is managing on-going operations in Afghanistan, together with national staff in the country. The commencement of air strikes on strategic

targets in Afghanistan in early October again slowed down deliveries to the country and WFP is attempting to transport food aid by any means possible.

Although the situation is very fluid, WFP estimates that 7.5 million people may be in need of food aid assistance between October 2001 and March 2002, including: up to six million vulnerable people inside Afghanistan, affected by drought, economic hardship and conflict, most of whom are already fully or partially dependent on WFP food aid assistance; and 1.5 million who may flee as refugees to neighbouring countries.

Populations in critical need of food aid assistance include the drought-affected and rural poor, particularly in the northern and western areas of Afghanistan, IDPs and those now crossing international borders. It is feared that poor urban households, poor small-scale farmers, landless and share-croppers in non-irrigated areas might also abandon home areas in search of food, unless WFP can intervene rapidly. Widening food shortages and displacement will have a particularly adverse effect on the nutrition and health of children and pregnant and nursing women.

Security restraints, conflict, poor infrastructure and limitations imposed by the Taliban on women's access to work and social services remain among major challenges WFP staff face in its commitment to ensure that WFP food directly benefits the most vulnerable Afghans.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
December	December	December	December	December



## ALGERIA

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 06234.00
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	155 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	27 855 479
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	64 498
<b>Period:</b>	01 September 2000 – 31 August 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tens of thousands of Western Saharans 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-financed 'Settlement Plan' envisages a referendum for the self-determination and repatriation of all eligible refugees and their families to Western Sahara. However, the referendum is unlikely to be implemented before 2002 and, until then, the refugees will remain in Algeria. Because of the harsh physical environment in which the camps are located, the refugees will continue to rely entirely on humanitarian assistance for their survival.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The specific objective of this PRRO is to ensure the timely delivery of basic food commodities in order to sustain the lives of the refugee camp population. Women are in charge of the overall administration of the camps and play a leading role in the distribution of food commodities.

A planning figure of 155,000 people is being used for the period of this operation, based on registrations by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and UNHCR. Should bilateral donors or NGOs provide basic food during the period of this operation, WFP will reduce its requirements accordingly.

The Algerian Red Crescent receives WFP food aid consignments at the port and delivers them to the extended delivery point at Rabouni, near Tindouf. The Saharawi Red Crescent distributes WFP commodities within the refugee camps. WFP works in close co-operation with UNHCR, bilateral donors and NGOs.

Given the low level of directed contributions in 2001, the PRRO has had to mainly rely on scarce multilateral sources, which are insufficient to address the magnitude of the needs. Only 43 percent of the project requirements have so far been resourced. To help alleviate shortages between shipments, ECHO established a three-month buffer stock starting July 2001. However, unless timely contributions are received, the buffer stock will soon be exhausted, meaning that refugees will face a precarious food situation towards the end of this year and during early 2002.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
December	N/A	N/A	N/A	November



## ANGOLA

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to War-affected People
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 10054.0 (6159.01)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 040 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	167 671 644
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	228 783
<b>Period:</b>	1 April 2001 – 30 June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The resumption of the Angolan civil war in December 1998 and the conflict throughout 2000 have caused widespread population displacement. IDPs and resident populations have been unable to harvest crops as a result of insecurity during key periods in the agricultural cycle. Economic activity, particularly local trade, has slowed almost to a standstill, hampering the ability of households to purchase food. As a result, last year WFP was obliged to shift its focus from rehabilitation and resettlement efforts to emergency relief.

In 2001 WFP is attempting to address the on-going displacement of Angolans through a strategy of self-reliance that seeks to assist displaced persons to become more food self-sufficient. The strategy of self-reliance is based upon enhanced targeting and facilitating the resettlement of IDPs where security conditions and access to land, seeds and tools permit.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Although the security situation in most provinces is still precarious, new areas for resettlement of IDPs are gradually opening up and WFP has been able to extend its radius of operations to encompass areas that were previously inaccessible. In line with the targeting and registration strategy that was developed

to guide the implementation of the new PRRO, WFP is attempting to shift resources from free food distributions to increase support to safety net institutional feeding programmes and resettlement and food-for-work schemes.

Due to on-going resource constraints, WFP continues to reduce beneficiary numbers in order to target the most vulnerable in each province. From January to June 2001 the average number of beneficiaries assisted by WFP was 826,000, compared to an original planning figure of one million. As of September 2001, the funding level of the new PRRO stands at 31 percent. Carry-over stocks from the previous PRRO allowed the implementation of programme activities.

A vulnerability assessment organized by WFP, will be completed by end October 2001. The assessment is reviewing WFP's beneficiary caseload in advance of the hunger season that will likely begin before the end of the year. The assessment involves an examination of household food stocks and access to food through trade and other income-generating activities.

In early October 2001 the efficiency and effectiveness of the WFP Angola portfolio of activities was evaluated; this will provide key inputs into the planning of the next phase of the PRRO in 2002.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Feb-02	Feb-02	Apr-02	Apr-02	May-02

WFP Country Director: Mr. Ronald Sibanda  
 Email: [ronald.sibanda@wfp.org](mailto:ronald.sibanda@wfp.org)

Telephone: 244-2-310 581  
 Fax: 244-2-310 306



## AZERBAIJAN

<b>Title:</b>	Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6121
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	485,000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	23,559,820
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	48,161
<b>Period:</b>	July 1999 - June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Azerbaijan's military conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh in 1989 resulted in the loss of some 20 percent of its territory and the displacement of some 600,000 Azeris. With 10 percent of its people internally displaced, Azerbaijan has one of the largest IDP populations in the world. In addition, 200,000 ethnic Azeris have sought refuge in Azerbaijan escaping from Armenia. In spite of peace negotiations through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), there is little hope for a peaceful settlement in the near future. Currently, the Government's priority is to encourage self-sufficiency and long-term solutions for the IDPs, which coincides with the plan for shifting WFP's operation from relief to recovery.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's intervention comprises three major components: supplementary feeding of IDPs (70,000) and socially vulnerable people (5,000), who will receive food aid to meet their minimum nutritional requirements; assistance to some 50,000 returnees living in extremely poor conditions, who will receive food aid to cover needs for 90 days; and, recovery through food-for-work and food-for-training schemes, which aim at enabling the displaced to resume productive agricultural and other livelihood activities, thereby enhancing their food security and living conditions. It is expected that 65 percent of the beneficiaries will be women.

WFP implements its projects directly as well as through major international and national NGOs. The programme regularly monitors progress through field visits, data collection and analysis. It maintains a database on beneficiaries that contains information on gender, age, and areas of displacement and residence. The monitoring focuses on several indicators such as beneficiary selection criteria, overall beneficiary coping mechanisms, number of resettled returnees receiving food aid, percentage of IDPs in FFW and FFT activities, and storage and logistics arrangements.

The current PRRO in Azerbaijan has almost come to an end and a new PRRO expansion is under preparation. The exit strategy of the current PRRO was based on the expectations that the economy would recover, foreign investments would increase, and the conflict with Armenia would be resolved, allowing thousands of IDPs to return to their places of origin where they would have better opportunities to sustain themselves. However, none of these expectations materialised. Despite various peace efforts, the situation remains unsettled, prospects for the IDPs returning to their homes in the foreseeable future look grim and therefore the continuation of food aid operation is proposed.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Mar-02	Jan-02	Jan-02	N/A	October



## BALKANS REGION

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Food Assistance in the Balkans Region
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 6136.02
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	January to April 2001: 980 100 May to June 2001: 911 000 July to December 2001: 661 000 January - June 2002: 550 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	89 954 071
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	165 813
<b>Period:</b>	January – June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WFP has played a key humanitarian role in the Balkans since the break-up of Yugoslavia in 1991, providing over 1.5 million tons of food assistance. In July 1999, WFP integrated activities into one regional emergency operation. Assistance is provided to food-insecure people in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYRoM) and Albania. The EMOP takes into account recent developments and has contingency stocks to cover possible increases in beneficiary numbers. WFP's strategy in the region continues to be one of phase-down of its assistance, linked to the region's economic growth and the governments' capacity to meet social welfare needs.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The time-table for phasing down WFP's regional assistance required a six-month extension of the current EMOP, to 30 June 2002. The extension will not require an additional commodity commitment, although ensuring that the most vulnerable are not left without assistance during the phasing-down process. WFP has been able to meet existing beneficiary needs through contingency stocks factored into the EMOP and those carried over from WFP interventions in the region. The projected food needs during the six-month extension can be fully

met through the balance commitment of 51,545 tons.

*Kosovo:* As a result of improved economic conditions and increased transfer of beneficiaries to the Social Assistance Scheme, WFP food assistance has been reduced to cover about 70,000 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries is expected to drop further, to about 50,000 by January 2002. WFP is engaged in building the capacity of local NGOs in order to enable them to take over the remaining beneficiaries after WFP phases out its assistance by the end of March 2002.

*Serbia:* In accordance with the phase-down and through refinements in targeting criteria, the number of beneficiaries has been reduced from 700,000 to 450,000. International NGOs are playing an increasing role in distribution and monitoring of WFP commodities.

*Montenegro:* In pursuing its phasing-down strategy, based on household vulnerability, WFP has reduced the number of beneficiaries to 47,000.

*fYRoM:* WFP is continuing to phase down its assistance. The current number of beneficiaries is 4,600 refugees. WFP is closely monitoring the effects on the population of the recent conflict and has developed contingency plans for further food aid intervention, if needed.

*Albania:* WFP is assisting around 40,000 beneficiaries.

Pipeline Warning (month)			
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Others
Jan-02	Jan-02	Jan-02	Jan-02

WFP Regional Director: Mr. Saeed Malik  
Email: saeed.malik@wfp.org

Telephone: 39 06 6513 2209  
Fax: 39 06 6513 2851



## BOLIVIA

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Flood and Drought Victims in Bolivia
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10033.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	94 320
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	1 937 990
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	4 920
<b>Period:</b>	March 2001 – February 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Heavy rains during the month of January 2001 affected the Northwest highlands and part of the lowlands of Bolivia (in the departments of Oruro, La Paz, Cochabamba and Beni) causing severe damage to housing and infrastructure and seriously affecting the food security of rural families. In total, the average rainfall exceeded the average of the last 10 years by some 60 percent. At the same time, severe drought has affected other departments of the country: Cochabamba and Chuquisaca, particularly in the Chaco area, and to a lesser degree the departments of Tarija and Santa Cruz. The Government approved a National Disaster Decree on 26 January 2001. WFP co-ordinated an assessment with other UN agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs. The mission recommended relief assistance to drought and flood affected populations until they regain access to their regular employment and sources of income.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Approximately 119,000 hectares of crops have been lost. An important part of the losses are crops that are part of the basic food basket: potatoes, quinoa and maize. Important productive infrastructure (small irrigation systems, roads, productive land, etc.) has also been destroyed. The main aim of WFP relief assistance is to prevent further deterioration in the food security and nutritional status

of the affected population. WFP is assisting people through rehabilitation activities, until the next harvesting season in March 2002. WFP provides a food-for-work ration to the poorest rural households in the worst affected areas during the lean seasons (ranging from 30 to 90 days). The most affected people - including evacuees residing in improvised shelters, and female-headed households with a limited capacity to work - are receiving assistance through general food distribution.

Thus WFP was able to quickly respond to the emergency requirements; it was the first agency to distribute food and provide relief to most of the flood and drought-affected families by borrowing food from its development projects. As of end-August 2001, WFP has supported 200,000 people with 2,400 tons of food (wheat equivalent) borrowed from its regular programme.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
October	NA	NA	NA	NA



## CENTRAL AMERICA REGION

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation to families in Central America affected by Hurricane Mitch.
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6089.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 110 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	73 879 455
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	115 009
<b>Period:</b>	July 1999 - July 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Hurricane Mitch struck Central America at the end of 1998, causing the largest natural disaster in the region's history. The storm claimed the lives of over 10,000 and left some 9,000 people missing. Agricultural production suffered heavy losses and vital economic and social infrastructure was destroyed. Hurricane Mitch exacerbated conditions of extreme poverty and food insecurity for millions of people.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's regional protracted relief and recovery operation is contributing to the recovery and improvement of food security of the most affected segments of the population in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. This is being achieved through the active participation of beneficiaries in activities geared towards the recovery of their productive capacity, and the rehabilitation of economic and social infrastructure through food-for-work projects.

WFP is also providing food aid to the most vulnerable, including expectant women and nursing mothers, malnourished children, and pre-school and primary school children.

WFP's regional approach ensures the flexibility needed to quickly move scarce food aid resources across borders and ensure that assistance is directed to the areas of greatest need.

Several natural disasters have continued to impact the Central American region after Hurricane Mitch. Most noticeable has been the drought of 2000 and 2001. The latest drought has been described as the worst event affecting this disaster-prone area since Hurricane Mitch. Over 1.5 million Central Americans have been affected by this drought. WFP plans to provide assistance to 366,000 drought-affected persons through the PRRO. Over 16,500 tons of food are needed to cover these new needs, of which approximately 50 percent has so far been resourced.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Jan-02	December	November	January	November

WFP Regional Director: Mr. F. Roque Castro  
 Email: francisco.roque@wfp.org

Telephone: 00505-2-268 4929  
 Fax: 00505-2-668043



## COLOMBIA

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence in Colombia
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6139
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	227 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	8 891 109
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	38 928
<b>Period:</b>	15 July 2000 – 14 July 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

There is a marked increase in massive displacements as a consequence of massacres and selective killings by armed groups. The internal conflict in Colombia continues to intensify, forcing larger numbers of people, especially women, to flee their homes. In 2000, over 315,000 newly displaced persons were added to the over one million people displaced in the last five years. Some 82,000 people were newly displaced in the first trimester of 2001. Many families, mostly farmers, end up in semi-urban and urban reception areas, and do not have adequate purchasing capacity to buy costly water, fuel and food. Meanwhile, others in transition from receiving relief aid to resettlement lack the means to produce and access the markets or cannot even reach the marketplace because of continued insecurity.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The PRRO seeks to help stabilise IDP communities, to prevent further displacements and to continue assistance for school age and pre-school IDP children. The PRRO supports resettlement and return, facilitates re-integration into society, mitigates the impact of future crises, and contributes indirectly to the peace process. The focus is on village and municipal level, where displaced

women are encouraged to participate and assume leadership roles in the planning and implementation of the food-supported activities.

Some 59,500 beneficiaries are involved in food-for-work activities, of which some 12,600 have already completed an average of 96 days of assistance. Most of these activities are geared towards vocational training and short-cycle agricultural activities, as conditions for permanent return and re-settlement remain insufficient.

With the opening of schools in February, WFP initiated the school feeding programme for almost 15,000 children through the Colombian Institute of Social Welfare. The school feeding component has now reached its total beneficiary level and commitment for two years, pending the extension in time of the PRRO to July 2003. Some 20,000 additional beneficiaries are expected to be assisted thanks to supplementary school feeding resources.

WFP has increased security measures to safeguard staff and food movements.

With the increased demand for assistance, especially to school children, and the extended delivery capacity mostly through new NGO partners, the current stocks and expected commodities will be exhausted by April 2002.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Apr-02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



## D R CONGO

<b>Title:</b>	Angolan and Congolese Refugees and Population Groups Affected by Armed Conflicts	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 6035.01	PRRO 6274.00
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	80 000	1 419 900 first year
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	10 301 905	112 352 325
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	12 554	134 565
<b>Period:</b>	May 2000 – December 2001	July 2001 – June 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The armed conflict that started in August 1998 accelerated the deterioration of an already precarious economic situation in the country. An International Rescue Committee (IRC) report states that, as of April 2001, 3.5 million Congolese have died as a consequence (direct and indirect) of the war. In addition, some 2.14 million IDPs have spread across the country, and more than 300,000 refugees, mostly from Angola and Central African Republic have been given asylum in DRC. The DRC population is one of the poorest in the world, although the country is endowed with tremendous natural resources. Some 76 to 95 percent of urban dwellers are faced with food insecurity, and 30 percent of rural households suffer from severe malnutrition. Recently, the country has experienced an upsurge of endemic/pandemic diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, meningitis, HIV/AIDS).

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

With the cease-fire holding, humanitarian organisations have been able to access again areas that had been cut off since 1998. The first missions to these areas revealed high mortality and malnutrition rates among children and adults. As a result, more resources have been allocated to emergency relief in the affected areas. Food aid is being delivered through four different corridors, which greatly complicates logistics and coordination.

EMOP 6035.01: Through this project, WFP provides food assistance to Angolan refugees and sections of the host community in three provinces (Bandundu, Bas-Congo and Katanga). The phasing-out of some 20,000 beneficiaries in Katanga province is on-going and in line with the recommendations of the May 2001 WFP/UNHCR Joint Food Assessment Mission. With the recent influx of 7,000 new arrivals in the Bas-Congo province (Ngidinga) and the presence of 3,000 more in Kimvula province, WFP is targeting food aid assistance to a caseload of 61,500 refugees. The project is to be extended until 31 December 2001, incorporating requirements for an additional 1,252 tons of food and to allow distribution of the late-arriving food commodities.

PRRO 6274: This operation is assisting 1.4 million people who have weak coping mechanisms: IDPs, returnees, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. Particular attention is given to women and vulnerable groups such as malnourished children, street children, demobilised child soldiers and HIV/AIDS victims. WFP aims at providing durable solutions, thus focusing on a strong start-up of recovery and settlement activities, of which food for agriculture and food-for-training will be an integral part. In this context, WFP is opening a new sub-office in Zongo, Northern Equateur province to provide assistance to a recent influx of some 20,000 Central African refugees. Food aid is urgently required for the newly established Kalamie corridor.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
EMOP	Mar-02	November	Apr-02	October	October
PRRO	November	November	Apr-02	November	November

WFP Country Director: Mr. Jose Pita-Gros  
email: pita-gros@wfp.org

Telephone: 871 762209770  
Fax: 871 762209772



## REPUBLIC OF CONGO

<b>Title:</b>	Supplementary Food Assistance to Refugees from DRC and Assistance to population affected by conflicts	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP: 6287.00 (Refugees)	PRRO 6265.00 (War Affected)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	50 000	171 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	2 764 288	17 116 588
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	4 095	19 412
<b>Period:</b>	October 2000 - December 2001	January 2001 – December 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is dealing with the aftermath of three outbursts of civil conflict within the last five years. Violence has displaced over 800,000 people in the southern regions and caused tens of thousands to flee into neighbouring Gabon and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). WFP has been responding to humanitarian needs within RoC since 1999 and, given the recently improved security situation and the nutritional status of the affected, has shifted its focus to institutional feeding and food-for-work projects aiming at improving the country's infrastructure and agricultural output.

Following the conflicts between the Government of the DR Congo and the opposition party in the Kivu region, a great number of people who fled towards the northern part of the country were forced to cross the Congo river and seek refuge in the Likouala region, in the Republic of Congo.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO: In the southern and central regions of RoC, WFP, in co-ordination with other UN agencies and NGOs, is supporting: the rehabilitation of schools, hos-

pitals, roads/bridges; small income-generating projects; and training programs. In October 2001, WFP started providing assistance to 35,000 people affected with HIV/AIDS and, in the fourth quarter of 2001, 15,000 children living in regions heavily affected by the war will benefit from a school feeding programme.

EMOP: This operation is a joint effort by the Government of the Republic of Congo, UNHCR, WFP and their implementing partners.

The six-month EMOP will provide 4,095 tons of supplementary food., to 45,000 refugees and 5,000 vulnerable among the local population.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
PRRO 6265.00	Apr-02	Feb-02	Apr-02	Jan-02	Dec-02
EMOP: 6287.00	December	Feb-02	N/A	N/A	December



## DJIBOUTI

<b>Title:</b>	Relief Food Assistance to Victims of drought
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10099.00
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	95,900
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	6 501 479
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	11,366
<b>Period:</b>	August 01 – February 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Average rainfall in Djibouti is less than 200mm per year. Since January 1999, parts of Djibouti have received less than 50 percent normal rainfall, worsening already dry conditions beyond many pastoralist families' capacity to cope. Djiboutian nomads, especially the women and children, have migrated to urban areas in search of alternative work or relief assistance. A Joint Emergency Needs Assessment in May 2001 found that pastoral and displaced populations are still extremely vulnerable to malnutrition, disease and even death, due to the effects of drought on water and livestock conditions.

The EMOP provides relief food in rural areas to drought-affected populations, and selective programmes in urban areas, to ensure the targeting of the most vulnerable among the affected population. From a peak of 150,000 persons in early 2001, the number of people requiring assistance has gone down to 95,900 persons, for the period August 2001 to February 2002. The food basket has been modified to include pulses for pastoral populations who have lost their primary source of protein and rice/wheat to enhance the nutritional content of the food basket.

The objective of this EMOP is to support the Government's efforts in saving

lives and livelihoods; improve the nutritional status of drought-affected people, with special focus on pregnant women, children, elderly and vulnerable groups; and avoid massive rural-urban migrations.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

To improve targeting of food, WFP and its implementing partners screen beneficiaries and rank them on the basis of chronic vulnerability, nutritional susceptibility, current shock and ability to cope. The most critical areas are prioritised for general relief food distribution.

In implementing the supplementary feeding programme, beneficiaries are targeted through health centres, in close collaboration with local and international NGO partners, UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health, thus implementing a transition from general rations to more targeted intervention through health services.

At least 50 percent of the food-for-work activities should directly benefit women in rural areas and 25 percent in urban and semi-urban areas. The upgrading of the social and agro-pastoral infrastructure (roads, clinics, water catchments and schools) will directly facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and thus help prevent the forced migration of drought-affected pastoralists to urban areas and neighbouring countries.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
Jan-02	Jan-02	Jan-02	Jan-02	Jan-02

WFP Country Director: Ms Fatma Samoura  
Email: fatma.samoura@wfp.org

Telephone: 253 353 422  
Fax: 253 354 810



## DPR KOREA

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Groups
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 5959.02
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	7 619 500
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	306 589 444
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	810 070
<b>Period:</b>	January – December 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The combination of economic decline and natural disasters in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) since 1995, have seriously compromised national food security. Although the unprecedented volume of food aid has helped ease the situation, the country still faces a precarious food outlook. The Consensus Statement issued in December 1999 by UN agencies, NGOs and donor agencies in DPRK indicated that: "Malnutrition, safe water, adequate sanitation and public health in general remain serious problems to be addressed. Programmes in these areas continue to suffer from difficult operating conditions that limit and constrain implementation, accountability, verification and access to the most vulnerable."

The WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) carried out in June 2001 reiterated the importance of maintaining a food aid safety net in order to avert the risk of large-scale famine. It also concluded that in order to help improve the food security situation in the long-term, assistance for the recovery and rehabilitation of agriculture is necessary. A CFSAM was also held during September/early October. The report will be made available towards the end of October and will serve as a basis to determine the food aid needs in 2002.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Generous contributions to the EMOP have reduced the shortfall to 55,000 tons as at 1 October 2001. Beneficiaries include children in orphanages, nurseries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, patients in paediatric hospitals, pregnant women and nursing mothers, orphans and the elderly. A food-for-work component (approximately 15 percent of total EMOP requirements) promotes agricultural rehabilitation and recovery. Support to local food production will also be continued. A Special Operation, approved in parallel with the EMOP, is to provide essential support to the EMOP port operations, equipment for local food production and non-food items to improve the effectiveness of food for work activities. The EMOP is implemented under the overall co-ordination of the DPRK's Flood Damage and Rehabilitation Committee (FDRC). WFP collaborates closely with other international agencies such as Unicef, UNDP, IFAD, WHO and NGOs. WFP currently has access to 167 of the 211 counties in DPRK. Staff working in Pyongyang and five sub-offices carry out an average of 250 - 300 monitoring visits per month. WFP does not distribute food to counties without monitoring access. The results of the internationally recognised 1998 Unicef/WFP/EU nutrition survey showed that acute malnutrition affected 16 percent of children. The government has agreed that a follow-up survey by WFP/Unicef will be undertaken in 2002.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Jan-02	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jan-02



## EL SALVADOR

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Earthquake Victims in El Salvador
<b>Number:</b>	10022.00
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	200 000 persons (including 50 000 vulnerable groups)
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	9 940 857
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	19 440
<b>Period:</b>	February 2001 - January 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Two powerful earthquakes (7.6 and 5.7 on the Richter Scale) struck the country in January and February 2001, causing 1,165 deaths and injuring over 7,900 people. The combined damage of the two disasters left over one million people homeless, with more than 275,000 houses totally or partially destroyed. Some 100 towns suffered severe destruction.

The impact of the earthquakes has been greatest on the extremely poor: people living in rural and peri-urban areas and considered vulnerable to food insecurity even before the recent earthquakes. The greatest part of their scarce income has been used to rehabilitate or reconstruct their homes, as well as to cover their basic needs in the immediate future.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP El Salvador is carrying out this operation in co-ordination with the Government food aid agency and international partners CRS, CARE, and 35 other national and international organisations. These NGOs are in charge of targeting and identification of beneficiaries, food distribution and supervision of food-for-work activities.

Through the EMOP, which targets beneficiaries in the 50 most affected municipalities, WFP has distributed a total of 7,600 tons of food in the first six months of its execution. Most of the 40,000 families participated in food-for-work activities that contributed towards the rehabilitation. However, seven months after the launching of the EMOP, only 42 percent of requirements have been covered by donors.

Considering the persistence of food insecurity for over 30,000 families and following the recommendations of a USAID/WFP Emergency Food and Nutrition Assessment (EFNA) mission, the EMOP has been extended in time to January 2002 although with a greatly decreased caseload. WFP will provide food-for-work rations to 15,000 families. Further distributions can only be planned if donors respond with new resources.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
October	October	October	October	N/A

WFP Country Director: Mr. Guy Gauvreau  
 Email: [guy.gauvreau@wfp.org](mailto:guy.gauvreau@wfp.org)

Telephone: 503-263-6144  
 Fax: 503-263-1317



## ERITREA

<b>Title:</b>	Relief Food Assistance to Victims of Drought and War	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10049 (Victims of Drought)	EMOP 10052 (Victims of War)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	738 450	1 048 404
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	32 969 041	40 674 599
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	90 869	102 527
<b>Period:</b>	May 2001 – February 2002	May 2001 – February 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

For nearly three consecutive years, the arid and semi-arid Northern Red Sea and Anseba Regions have experienced drought conditions, leading to crop failure, livestock loss and depletion of assets. A November 2000 Annual Needs Assessment indicated an increase of almost 250 percent in the numbers of drought-affected persons from last year. As a result, WFP will extend its relief assistance through EMOP 10049 in 2002.

With the resumption of the border conflict in May 2000, over one million people in the grain producing regions of Gash Barka and Debub were displaced. After the establishment of the Temporary Security Zone in early 2001, most of the displaced persons were able to return home. Still, about 60,000 people remain in the camps and in host communities. All IDPs have missed their planting and harvest opportunity in 2001 and will require continued emergency food aid relief through 2002 under EMOP 10052.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The main objective of the EMOP 10049 is to save lives during the lean season and improve the health and nutritional status of the groups most at risk (including pregnant women/nursing mothers and very young children). It also aims to pre-

vent depletion of livestock assets and to provide access to adequate food for the poor pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the affected areas. Nutritional surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health report no loss of lives through starvation in the regions. These reports have been confirmed by WFP post-distribution monitoring visits. But recent rainfall in the Northern and Southern Red Sea Regions has yet to show a positive impact on farming activities.

The main objective of EMOP 10052 (for victims of the war) is to improve the nutritional status of the targeted population, which includes IDPs, returning refugees from Sudan, soldiers to be demobilised, and vulnerable groups amongst the host communities. The returning IDPs will be given a two-month general ration combined with pilot food aid interventions such as food-for-agriculture, food-for-work and emergency school feeding programmes.

The general ration to all beneficiaries (except IDPs in camps) has been reduced to 60 percent (corresponding to 1260 kcal/day) in order to reflect the findings of the Needs Assessment. The total food requirement has therefore been drastically reduced and WFP has resourced enough food to cover the remaining project period. WFP food supplies are distributed through the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
EMOP 10049	Jun-02	Jun-02	Jun-02	N/A	Jun-02
EMOP 10052	Mar-02	Feb-02	Apr-02	N/A	N/A



## ETHIOPIA

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to small-scale farmers and drought-affected pastoralists and to IDPs Displaced by the Ethiopia- Eritrea Border Conflict	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10030 (Drought)	EMOP 6080.1 (IDPs)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	2 500 000	307 500
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	89 736 634	60 457 969
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	206 202	98 687
<b>Period:</b>	April 2001 – Jan 2002	April 2000 – November 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

While the drought situation in 2001 has improved compared with 2000 (when WFP assisted 5.7 million people), the nutritional and economic situation of vulnerable groups in parts of the country is precarious, and continued food assistance is needed for both pastoralists and, to a lesser extent, crop farmers. The need for on-going food aid assistance was confirmed by a mid-year multi-agency assessment. In addition to assisting those affected by drought, WFP has been supporting those internally displaced by the Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict since 1999.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

EMOP 10030: In January 2001, the Ethiopian Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) appealed for relief food assistance for 6.24 million beneficiaries, with gross requirements of almost 640,000 tons for 2001. Following the mid-year DPPC-led Belg (minor harvest) and pastoral assessments, the requirements increased further, primarily due to the need for continued assistance to about one million people in Somali Region (mostly pastoralists). The DPPC has estimated that over 200,000 tons of cereals would be required to meet relief food needs between August and December 2001.

WFP responded to the Government's appeal with EMOP 10030 to cover the needs to January 2002. As at mid-September 2001, contributions have been confirmed for approximately 87,000 tons cereals. However, in-country stocks will meet needs only to the end of October and donor support is urgently required to cover the projected cereal shortfall of 70,000 tons until end-January 2002. As soon as contributions are confirmed, cereals can be borrowed from the Ethiopian Emergency Food Security Reserve (EFSR) for immediate distribution to beneficiaries and pipeline breaks can be avoided. The situation regarding blended food is serious, with minimal pledges received to date.

EMOP 6080.01: WFP started assistance to Ethiopians internally displaced by the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict in April 1999. The targeted beneficiaries are 287,500 IDPs and 20,000 Ethiopian returnees. The signing of the peace treaty in December 2000 resulted in the return of many IDPs to their areas of origin, although some have been unable to return to their homes or plant crops due to the presence of landmines. This EMOP covers needs until end-November; however, WFP is planning further assistance for a significantly reduced number of beneficiaries (those unable to begin recovery and rehabilitation) from December 2001. Further donor support is urgently required to ensure continued assistance.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
EMOP 10030	October	N/A	N/A	October	N/A
EMOP 06080.1	December	Jan-02	November	N/A	Jan-02

WFP Country Director: Ms. Georgia Shaver  
 Email: georgia.shaver@wfp.org

Telephone: 251-1-515 188  
 Fax: 251-1-514 433



## GREAT LAKES

<b>Title:</b>	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 10062
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 120 000 (planned) 1 700 000 (average actual)
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	167 087 444
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	297 950
<b>Period:</b>	August 2001 – January 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Great Lakes PRRO was approved to assist 1.12 million persons severely affected by conflicts in the region. Most of the beneficiaries are refugees and internally displaced persons, forced to leave their homes as a result of fighting and insecurity, and unable to farm their land and to meet their food requirements.

Despite on-going peace efforts in Burundi, recent fighting near the capital has caused the displacement of thousands of people. Fighting also continues in the southern provinces, hampering humanitarian activities. Structural poverty and the pressure on limited farming land by increasing population density, further aggravate food insecurity in the region. As a result, the number of beneficiaries in need of food assistance is expected to average 1.7 million.

By far the largest group to receive food aid assistance are the almost one million displaced and vulnerable people in Burundi. The largest refugee groups are in Tanzania, where more than half a million refugees, mostly Burundians and Congolese, receive food aid assistance. Smaller refugee groups in Rwanda and Uganda also receive food aid.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The PRRO assists over 150,000 malnourished and highly vulnerable children and women in nutritional centres in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, through supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities. These feeding activities contributed to a relatively stable nutritional situation in the region, with the exception of Burundi where surveys undertaken in late 2000, showed a severe malnutrition rate of 14 percent and a 23 percent global malnutrition rate (Karuzi province). This worsening nutritional situation was the combined result of limited food availability, disease, drought, lack of agricultural inputs and reduced access to land.

Although the food pipeline appears to be adequate for the region as a whole, a large number of contributions are directed to specific countries within the regional PRRO. As a result, serious breaks in the pipeline are likely to occur in the next three to four months particularly in Rwanda (salt and sugar), Burundi (salt) and Uganda (oil and salt).

WFP will continue to prioritise deliveries for essential activities, even as reduced food availability limits recovery efforts and jeopardises WFP's capacity to effectively respond to breaking emergencies.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
Mar-02	Mar-02	Jun-02	Mar-02	October

*Temporary break for cereals in October*



## HONDURAS - NICARAGUA

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Food Assistance for drought affected persons in Honduras and Nicaragua
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 6286
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	180 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	5 091 125
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	6 354
<b>Period:</b>	January - December 2001

- at least 50 percent of their crops and do not have alternate sources of income;
- Landless rural households whose sources of income have been seriously affected or have vanished as a consequence of the drought; and,
- Female-headed households.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This EMOP address a critical situation caused by prolonged drought in the border area of Honduras and Nicaragua that severely affected the food security situation of 180,000 people of both countries. The Government and WFP estimates are that approximately 234,000 persons in Honduras and 696,000 in Nicaragua and El Salvador have been affected. The drought mainly affected rural populations and had a major impact on agricultural production. It has also affected fisheries, livestock and forestry activities and the overall rural job opportunities in several departments and municipalities of the countries.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The operation targets people who face food insecurity because of the drought in the following provinces:

- Honduras: Choluteca, Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, La Paz, Lempira, Valle.
- Nicaragua: Esteli, Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Chinandega, Leon, Boaco, Carazo, Managua, Matagalpa.

The selection of beneficiaries is based on the following criteria:

- Small subsistence farmers with plots of less than 3.5 hectares who have lost

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
December	December	December	December	December

WFP Regional Director: Mr. F. Roque Castro  
 Email: francisco.roque@wfp.org

Telephone: 00505-2-268 4929 / 684 929  
 Fax: 00505-2-668043



## IRAN

<b>Title:</b>	Food Assistance to vulnerable Iraqi Arab and Kurdish refugees
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6126
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	74 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	5 861 696
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	24 199
<b>Period:</b>	July 2000 - June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Many of Iran's neighbours are experiencing civil and military strife, and consequently Iran hosts more than two-and-half million registered refugees (2001 census). Many Afghan, Iraqi Arab and Kurdish refugees in particular have been living in Iran for over twenty years. With continued conflict in Afghanistan and instability in Iraq, the prospects of large-scale repatriation in the foreseeable future appear very slim.

The Government adopted a strict refugee policy in 2001. One of the first measures is the implementation of a labour law denying the refugees access to the labour market except for jobs no Iranian is able or willing to take up. The strict enforcement of the new labour law has had severe consequences for the refugees, the full impact of which is yet to be assessed.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Effective October 2001, the Afghan caseload has been excluded from PRRO 6126.00 and included in the larger regional EMOP for Afghan refugees and

IDPs. However, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to approximately 57,000 Iraqi Kurdish and Arab refugees in 22 camps. Provision of wheat as part of the repatriation package to 12,000 refugees is also envisioned. Furthermore, a total of 5,000 primary school girls from refugee families will continue to be provided with 4.5 kilograms of vegetable oil on a monthly basis in order to encourage regular class attendance.

Initially designed for 12 months, the PRRO was extended for a further year through June 2002. To-date, about 27 percent of the requirements remain unresourced, and shortfalls of essential cereals have already been experienced.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
December	Apr-02	May-02	N/A	Jan-02



## KENYA

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Drought Affected and Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10085.0 (Drought)	PRRO 6226.00 (Refugees)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	3 162 000	224 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	61 072 204	85 384 280
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	124 313	159 959
<b>Period:</b>	JULY 2001 – MARCH 2002	October 2000 - September 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The food security assessment undertaken in May recommended that from July 2001, general distribution under the EMOP should be phased-out and replaced with food-for-work (FFW) in three districts in the semi-arid zone. A total of nine districts have now shifted from free food distribution to FFW. In the northern arid districts, the long rains have been poor and resulted in very little improvement in food security of the pastoralist populations and livestock condition. The assessment teams recommended that general distribution be continued in the 13 pastoral districts until mid-March 2002, when recovery is expected after the 2001 short rains.

Following civil unrest and military conflicts in Ethiopia, Somalia and southern Sudan in 1991, about 202,000 refugees fled to Kenya and are living in Dadaab camp in Northeastern Kenya and Kakuma camp in Northwestern Kenya where they are assisted by WFP through PRRO 6226. The overall situation in southern Somalia and southern Sudan remains volatile, thus preventing large-scale voluntary repatriation of refugees.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The EMOP is targeting 1,494,000 people for general food distribution, 1,328,000 school children under the Expanded School Feeding Programme and 339,700 people under FFW. Among the beneficiaries targeted for general distribution, up to 278,400 children under five and 83,500 pregnant and nursing mothers receive supplementary food. Women continue to participate in decision-making and implementation of the EMOP and chair the Relief Committees and are members of the various collaborative organs. Reports indicate worsening drought conditions in the northern districts of Isiolo and Mandera. Multi-disciplinary food security assessments will be carried out in mid-November to assess the impact of the 2001 short rains and recommend future food aid needs/ration scales. Food requirements for the expanded school feeding programme are fully resourced under the US Global School Feeding Initiative.

PRRO 6226.00: The maintenance of a regular food pipeline for a totally dependent and increasing population remains a major challenge. Due to global shortages and delays in food commitments, between May to July 2001 WFP was forced to reduce the ration scale to 1,300 kcal per person per day, instead of 2,100. The current situation of the food pipeline has improved, however wheat flour stocks are expected to last up to December 2001.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
EMOP	November	October	N/A	N/A	October
PRRO	December	Feb-02	May-02	Mar-02	November

WFP Country Director: Mr. Tesema Negash  
Email: tesema.negash@wfp.org

Telephone: 254-2-622 049 / 622 043 / 622 115  
Fax: 254-2-622 263



## MYANMAR

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State of Myanmar
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 10066.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	259 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	3 516 676
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	9 734
<b>Period:</b>	July 2001 - June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Unfavourable conditions in the North Rakhine State of Myanmar (NRS) spurred two mass departures of Muslims to Bangladesh: the first involved some 200,000 persons and again in 1991/92 with some 250,000 people fleeing. Food insecurity linked with poverty and little hope for economic improvement were the major causes of the mass departures.

WFP's most recent involvement in Myanmar began in 1994, with the objective of providing emergency food relief to some 230,000 returning from Bangladesh. The NRS is one of the most remote, isolated, under-developed and densely populated regions of Myanmar. It has a population of 800,000 people. The majority of the people in the NRS do not have citizenship, owing to the lack of valid dates of arrival to the area, coupled with ethnic and cultural differences. The area has an annual food deficit averaging between 20,000 and 40,000 tons and is subject to seasonal heavy rainfall and tropical storms, both of which adversely affect the livelihoods of the population, especially women and children. In general, the economic and social indicators in the NRS show its population as being among the most vulnerable in the country.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The PRRO is co-ordinated with other planned or on-going assistance projects in the NRS and continues WFP's interventions in relief and recovery assistance. Both relief and recovery activities are targeted to the chronically at-risk within the population. The immediate objective is to bridge the food gap for the vulnerable poor, particularly during periods of severe food-deficits. The longer-term aims are to contribute to: creating opportunities for vulnerable groups to gain and preserve physical and human assets; enhancing agricultural productivity through improved irrigation systems and natural resource management; and facilitating access to markets and basic services by rehabilitating and upgrading the local footpath infrastructure.

The project activities are: relief assistance to vulnerable families, involving approximately 52,000 beneficiaries including returnees, through relief rations; formal education through food-for-education, involving 47,500 beneficiaries, and informal education through food-for-training, involving 39,500 beneficiaries; and agricultural production and infrastructure rehabilitation through food for community asset creation, engaging 120,000 food aid beneficiaries. Overall, approximately 68 percent of the beneficiaries will be women. Rice stocks are expected to be exhausted by December 2001.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
December	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

WFP Emergency Coordinator: Mr. Bradley Guerrant  
Email: [bradley.guerrant@wfp.org](mailto:bradley.guerrant@wfp.org)

Telephone: 951 542-910/9 Ext. 223/4/5  
Fax: 951-544-436



## NEPAL

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 10058.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	98 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	7 567 432
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	18 893
<b>Period:</b>	1 July 2001 – 30 June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Bhutanese refugees, mainly of Nepalese ethnic origin, began entering eastern Nepal towards the end of 1990. As of March 2000, some 98,000 refugees had been registered and were temporarily settled in seven camps in Jhapa and Morang districts. Food and non-food assistance has been provided by WFP and UNHCR through implementing partner NGOs.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

After a long political stalemate, significant progress in the search for a durable solution has been made over the past 12 months. Bilateral negotiations between Nepal and Bhutan, through the Ministerial Joint Committee (MJC), began in 1993. After seven years, and many rounds of MJC meetings, the terms and modality of a joint-verification exercise were agreed upon, and on 26 March 2001, the Joint Verification Team (JVT) began verifying the refugees in one camp. In August 2001, the 11<sup>th</sup> MJC took place, after which the procedures were simplified and each country added a member to the JVT. As of mid-September 2001, 54 percent of the refugees of the first camp have been verified. WFP is ready to support both Governments in the repatriation process

through its rehabilitation and development programmes in both countries.

Continuation of regular food resourcing and delivery are therefore important during this critical phase of the operation. Due to the scarcity of PRRO resources, there is a risk of a major breakdown in the Nepal operation food pipeline as the refugee verification exercise enters its most sensitive period. Reduction in the food allocations or even delays in the supply may well jeopardize this fragile process.

Due to late arrival of an in-kind contribution, a serious pipeline break for all commodities is expected from November 2001 until March 2002.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	WSB	Others
November	November	November	November	November

WFP Country Director: Mr. Douglas Casson Coutts  
 Email: douglas.coutts@wfp.org

Telephone: 977-1-523200 Ext. 1500 / 535694  
 Fax: 977-1-524101



## PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Title:</b>	Support to Special Hardship Cases and Emergency Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife	
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6214.00 (Hardship)	EMOP 10072.0 (Vulnerable)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	104000	267 500
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	4 752 325	11 488 993
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	14 426	27 606
<b>Period:</b>	October 2000 - December 2001	September 2001 - February 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Palestinian Territory (Gaza Strip and the West Bank) has been granted “as if” Least Developed Country (LDC) status by the United Nations. The fragile local economy has been further weakened as a result of the violent confrontations that started in September 2000 between Palestinian demonstrators and Israeli security forces. The border closures and the isolation of Palestinian towns and villages behind military checkpoints have curtailed imports of raw materials and goods, blocked exports and disrupted markets. Due to restrictions on movement, thousands of Palestinians who depend on daily wages earned in Israel have been unable to work. Large sectors of society have been pushed into destitution. Traditionally vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, the disabled and the elderly, are among the worst affected, with limited or weak coping mechanisms.

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) is responsible for identifying the poor and food-insecure people. WFP assesses food requirements of the needy population in consultation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). In order to avoid duplication and overlap with other humanitarian programmes, WFP targets the needy non-refugees only.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO 6214.00: The objective of the PRRO is to address the basic food needs of special hardship cases in the Palestinian Territory. The key components of the operation are: targeted food distribution to special hardship cases in Gaza Strip and West Bank (100,000 people) implemented through the MSA, and food distribution through selected NGO-operated institutions for the handicapped, orphans and abandoned children (4,000 people). So far, only 58 percent of the food requirements have been resourced. An extension in time through December 2001 is under preparation. Wheat flour is urgently needed.

EMOP 10072.00: The objective of the EMOP is to meet the basic food needs of poor and vulnerable households from among the non-refugee population, who have been deprived of their sources of livelihood and have no alternative coping mechanisms. The caseload consists of special hardship cases (42 percent) and workers who have lost access to labour opportunities (58 percent). Sixty-five percent of this caseload are women and girls. The EMOP covers additional beneficiaries to those covered by the on-going PRRO. The current expansion was scheduled to commence in September 2001; no resources have yet been received.

Pipeline Warning ( <i>month</i> )					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
EMOP	October	October	October	N/A	October
PRRO	October	N/A	Feb-02	N/A	October



## PERU

<b>Title:</b>	Assistance to Earthquake Victims in Peru
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10102
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	30 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	828 451
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	3 808
<b>Period:</b>	October –December 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

An earthquake and tsunami devastated the agricultural sector in the southern departments of Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna and Ayacucho, in June 2001. Damage to infrastructure was also severe. The Peruvian Civil Defense estimates the total value of the losses at more than US\$ 200 million.

The affected are mainly the poorest people who live in peri-urban areas, in the highlands and in small towns along the coast of Arequipa and Moquegua. They live in modest dwellings and have no resources to reconstruct their homes. They have lost their crops, small animals, and sources of income and hence have become food insecure.

As of mid-August 2001, the Government and international community had delivered about 750 tons of food aid to beneficiaries. WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) enabled the local purchase of 339 tons to help cover the gap during August when the Government's stocks ran low. Under the current EMOP, 30,000 people from Arequipa and Monquegua will be assisted during a three-month period, from October to December with a commitment of 3,807 tons of wheat that will be exchanged for 1,525 tons of local food commodities.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Food purchased locally with IRA funds has been distributed to beneficiaries as cooked food.

EMOP 10102 has not received any directed contributions. Food loans from development projects are covering the needs and the loans will be reimbursed with purchases from the allocation of multilateral funds. Food distribution will be done through NGOs (Caritas, PRISMA, CARE, ADRA, AGRO-ACTION) and women's committees, to avoid duplication of actions and ensure positive impact on beneficiaries. Food logistics will be the responsibility of National Food Programme, the Red Cross and the Peruvian Civil Defense. Local government authorities will provide transport up to the final delivery and food distributions sites. The Ministry of Health will take care of training in the areas of food preparation and consumption and food hygiene, under the National Service of Food and Nutrition.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
October	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

WFP Country Director a.i : Mrs. Rosa Antolin  
 Email : rosa.antolin@wfp.org

Telephone : 0051-1-447-4692 / 444 8208  
 Fax: 0051-1-444 0552



## RUSSIAN FEDERATION (NORTHERN CAUCASUS)

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in the Northern Caucasus
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 06197.02
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	335 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	27 910 555
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	62 915
<b>Period:</b>	January – December 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The northern Caucasus region has been the stage of bitter conflict since 1994. The second cycle of hostilities, which started in September 1999, severely disrupted the already fragile livelihoods of civilians in Chechnya. From a total population of less than one million, more than 150,000 Chechens remain displaced in the neighbouring Republic of Ingushetia. Smaller numbers are harboured in Dagestan, Stavropol, North Ossetia and Kabardino-Balkaria as well as in Georgia. In addition, an estimated 170,000 persons are displaced inside Chechnya.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Under the co-ordination of WFP, both ICRC and NGO partners distribute food aid to all registered IDPs in Ingushetsia. WFP provides basic food commodities, while ICRC and NGOs are responsible for complementary food rations.

The humanitarian situation inside Chechnya continues to deteriorate. Despite security problems, WFP has been delivering basic food commodities through implementing partners to assist 120,000 IDPs and 150,000 vulnerable persons in areas heavily affected by the conflict. Recent surveys indicate that humanitar-

ian needs in Chechnya are overwhelming: 79 percent of the households are poor and 92 percent of the population are unemployed. The majority of the population is unable to meet minimal food requirements.

In 2002, WFP plans to assist 310,000 IDPs and the food-insecure vulnerable population in Ingushetia and Chechnya. While IDP registration is regularly updated in Ingushetia, beneficiaries in Chechnya are selected on the basis of household surveys conducted by WFP, UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council. On average, 75 percent of the population in conflict-affected areas needs humanitarian food aid.

Confirmed donor pledges so far have covered 83 percent of the tonnage needed for 2001. In March and April, disruptions in the food pipeline made distribution irregular. Rations distributed in October have been reduced due to insufficient food stocks. As a result of the late arrival of a shipment of wheat flour, WFP will face a pipeline break in December 2001. The EMOP will be extended in time.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
December	Feb-02	N/A	N/A	N/A



## RWANDA

<b>Title:</b>	Drought affected Persons in Southeast Rwanda
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 6318.00
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	266 993
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	6 307 161
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	13 216
<b>Period:</b>	15 December 2000 – 15 July 2001 (to be extended)

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EMOP 6318 was approved to provide food aid assistance to drought victims in Southeast Rwanda. The objectives are to meet the food requirements of the most vulnerable households (especially women, children, the elderly and disabled) in the drought-affected areas; to prevent the sale of household assets due to lack of food; and to discourage the migration of the target population.

The food security of these people was adversely affected by three consecutive years of erratic and insufficient rains. Although the food security situation improved in some parts of the country, following the January 2001 harvest, it deteriorated in others, requiring a continuation of food aid assistance by WFP, although to a smaller number of beneficiaries and in fewer districts. Periodic WFP/GoR/FAO/FEWS food needs assessments conducted during 2001 conclude that communities in drought-affected areas in general and the most vulnerable households in particular (estimated at 20 percent of the drought-affected) will not fully recover after one crop season as the area cultivated was less than normal. Further, many families lacked enough seed, or had migrated to other regions. These households are now returning home where they have nothing to harvest and little to eat until the next harvest, expected in December 2001.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

By July 2001, local authorities, including medical and education staff, reported that continued food scarcity has resulted in increased rates of morbidity and mortality (particularly for children under five years of age) and in primary school dropouts. WFP has increased support to nutrition centres to cope with an increasing number of malnourished persons in need of special care.

The initial EMOP caseload was estimated at 267,000 persons. This was gradually reduced, based on improvements in food security during 2001, and only 11,600 households or about 60,000 people were targeted with half rations up to June 2001 when general food distributions ended. Since then, the EMOP is being implemented through food-for-work to assist the most vulnerable to meet their immediate food needs and help restore assets lost during the drought. Planned activities focus on swamp reclamation/rehabilitation, to increase food production capacity during the dry season and support for household coping mechanisms.

The EMOP has received contributions amounting to 44 percent of the total appeal. Contributions are needed in order to supply full rations to nutrition centres, help prevent further deterioration in the current malnutrition rates and to mitigate the effects of drought.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
October	October	October	October	October

WFP Country Director: Mr. Mustapha Darboe  
 Email: [mustapha.darboe@wfp.org](mailto:mustapha.darboe@wfp.org)

Telephone: 250-87611-15, 250 0830063  
 Fax: 250-87618



## SENEGAL

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Assistance to the populations affected by the conflict in Basse Casamance
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10077.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	123.900 (primary)
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	2 720 333
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	3 759
<b>Period:</b>	August 2001 – February 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Casamance has been in a state of conflict since the 1980s. It has resulted in a high number of civilian victims, large population displacements (from and to neighbouring The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau), destruction of infrastructure and the complete disruption of already fragile livelihoods. IDPs from the insecure rural areas have fled to urban areas, where they no longer can rely on traditional socio-economic coping mechanisms.

The peace initiatives promoted by the Government and a cease-fire have not stopped the violence. Food aid is recognised by all parties as an appropriate resource to help the poorest sections of the population and to promote efforts toward a sustainable peace process. The EMOP assists: 2,400 IDPs and host families aiming at maintaining food consumption at a normal level; 20,000 unemployed, to participate in sustainable community rehabilitation works; and 500 women involved in various training sessions and income-generating activities.

In view of the volatile situation, a reserve stock is kept in order to respond to new immediate needs. A contingency plan is under preparation for possible future interventions.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives of this EMOP are to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable and to strengthen coping mechanisms that promote recovery and household food security. This is implemented in parallel with WFP-assisted community nutrition and school feeding activities, within the framework of a country programme.

Targeted food distribution to the IDPs and their host families is undertaken by WFP through NGOs, with the assistance of local authorities. Food-for-assets and food-for-training will be implemented through on-going NGO programmes.

Monthly co-ordination meetings are held with all involved partners including local authorities, Unicef, international and national NGOs, the Senegalese Red Cross, bilateral projects and community representatives.

WFP is opening a sub-office in Ziguinchor to increase its proximity to the beneficiaries and improve the quality of its monitoring.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
October	October	October	N/A	N/A



## SOMALIA

<b>Title:</b>	Food Aid for Recovery and Relief in Somalia
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6073
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 320 000 (700 000 direct/ 620 000 indirect)
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	51 825 478
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	63 104
<b>Period:</b>	July 1999 - June 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The emergence of some relatively peaceful areas in Somalia, and the remarkable determination of local communities to re-establish a sense of normality in their lives and take charge of their own recovery and communal rehabilitation, encouraged WFP in 1999 to move to a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. The goal is to contribute to improving household food security and reviving local economies. The programme provides a broad framework for integrated rehabilitation programmes, while maintaining the flexibility to respond to both development opportunities and emergency situations. The strategy is not merely to sustain lives but also to support and maintain livelihoods.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Although Somalia was spared the drought that affected the Horn of Africa in 2000, a number of elements have led to the deterioration of the food security situation. The September 2000 livestock import ban, imposed by Gulf states, led to deteriorating food security conditions of pastoralists and those dependant on the trade, particularly in the north of the country. Recent field assessments by WFP and FSAU confirm that the food security situation in the country is critical, following the near-total failure of the main rains (*Gu*) mainly in the southern regions and in some parts of northern Somalia.

With the high probability of increased vulnerability among sections of the populations, WFP increased its distribution during the second half of 2001, and this is expected to continue through mid-2002. The number of people in need of relief food aid assistance is estimated to be some 500,000 beneficiaries. While WFP plans to continue its assistance through food-for-work activities and the social support sector, it is expected that relief programmes will become necessary in the most vulnerable areas during the first half of 2002.

WFP has stepped up its assistance through food-for-work rehabilitation activities in food-insecure areas. WFP's focus is on programming activities, in collaboration with other agencies, such as provision of water through the rehabilitation of wells and water catchments, and re-establishment/improvement of schools. WFP places great emphasis on targeted feeding programmes through the social support sector such as the provision of assistance for Mother and Child Health Centres (MCHC), hospitals and orphanages, tuberculosis control programmes, as well as limited assistance for schools in the more stable parts of the country.

With the increased vulnerability among sections of the population in many parts of the country, WFP's requirements have increased. Food stock levels by 31 December 2001 will be minimal, leaving an urgent need for additional resources, and in particular maize and pulses .

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Jan-02	Feb-02	Jun-02	N/A	Mar-02

WFP Country Director: Mr. Kevin Farrell  
 Email: : kevin.farrell@wfp.org

Telephone: 254-2-622930/3  
 Fax: 254-2-622058



## SRI LANKA

<b>Title:</b>	Relief and Recovery Assistance to Internally Displaced People in Sri Lanka	
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6152	EMOP 10119
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	100 520	300 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	12 731 000	8 600 000
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	35 337	22 680
<b>Period:</b>	January 2000 - Dec 2001	October 2001 - March 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The conflict in Sri Lanka, has claimed more than 63,000 lives since 1983 and continues to cause human suffering and displacement of people who are forced to live in camps and depend on humanitarian assistance. The March 2001 Food Needs Assessment Mission recommended that relief assistance continue for the most vulnerable, while recovery activities should aim at increasing self-reliance and in creating assets.

The current drought conditions in southern Sri Lanka, due to reduced rainfall levels over the last four seasons, has caused successive crop failures. The Government estimates that up to 1.6 million people are affected by the current prolonged drought. The WFP/FAO Food Needs Assessment Mission of September 2001, identified 300,000 people as most-affected and in immediate need of food aid assistance.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The PRRO's primary objective is to provide relief food assistance to IDPs residing in 273 camps: WFP rations are the primary source of nutritional support for these IDPs. The PRRO's recovery activities complement the Government-provided re-location package for 15,000 returnees and focus on food-

for-work activities (clearing of land, rehabilitating irrigation tanks, rural roads and other community-based assets). Supplementary feeding to vulnerable groups (children under five and expectant and nursing mothers) is implemented through take-home rations of CSB. All WFP food assistance is distributed to the eldest woman of the family in both relief and recovery programmes. Women are also adequately represented in co-ordination and management committees in the camps. WFP's main implementing partner is the Government's Department of Social Services that handles all WFP food assistance. In 2001 WFP has gradually increased recovery activities that support greater livelihood opportunities. A new PRRO is being presented for approval by the Executive Board.

The EMOP's primary objective is to provide relief food to drought-affected people in the eleven worse-off divisions in southern Sri Lanka. Additionally, vulnerable groups (children under five and expectant and nursing mothers), will receive a supplementary take-home ration of fortified blended food. While initially all food assistance will be distributed as direct relief, wherever possible food-for-community asset creation activities will be initiated as a means of targeting the poorest and most-affected families in the drought areas. Implementation will be through village-based committees under the supervision of local authorities and NGO partners. Supplementary take-home rations will be distributed through Ministry of Health clinics.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
PRRO	Jan-02	Mar-02	N/A	Jan-02	Feb-02
EMOP	October	October	October	October	October

WFP Country Director: Mr. Jeff Taft-Dick  
Email: Jeff.Taft-Dick@wfp.org

Telephone: 94-1-586244  
Fax: 94-1-502468



## SUDAN

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Food Assistance to Population Affected by War and Drought and assistance to Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10048.0	PRRO 6189
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 270 000	110 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	62 632 288	15 114 917
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	116 918	34 313
<b>Period:</b>	1 April 2001 – 31 March 2002	May 2000 - October 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Sudan has been plagued by armed conflict, exacerbated by recurrent natural disasters, since 1983. Efforts to bring peace and stability to the region have been unsuccessful and outbreaks of fighting and mass population displacements continue. Increasing malnutrition has been observed in all drought-affected areas; up to 23 percent of children in North Darfur and Halaib are malnourished.

PRRO 6189.00 assists, since May 2000, 133,000 Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees. Upon request from UNHCR, WFP assistance to 12,000 Ethiopian refugees was continued until their repatriation in March 2001.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives of EMOP 10048 are to save lives, improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations and strengthen coping mechanisms that promote recovery and household food security. Targeted distribution is undertaken directly by WFP or through NGOs to drought and war-affected populations and includes food-for-work and food-for-training activities. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding are also provided to vulnerable groups and school feeding targets girls in camps. Small-scale income-generating schemes focus on women's empowerment and enhancement of coping mechanisms and food-for-seed ex-

changes in food-deficit areas. In October 2001 the annual needs assessments, conducted jointly with NGOs, will determine the food needs of 2002. Security and safety of staff continues to be a cause for concern and hampers WFP operations in several areas.

PRRO 6189: Approximately 51 percent of the total refugee caseload are categorised as vulnerable (children under-five, expectant and nursing mothers, female headed households, the elderly and tuberculosis patients) and are provided with full rations. The remaining refugees are expected to meet part of their food requirements, thus are provided with half food ration. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding are provided to an estimated 19,500 malnourished refugees. Findings from the June 2001 Joint Food Assessment Mission indicate that the refugees are in need of continued food assistance, thus the PRRO will be extended to April 2002 with additional resources. Out of 121,000 Eritrean refugees, approximately 11,000 were repatriated between May and July 2001 and were provided with a two-month food package. Repatriation is expected to resume at the end of the rainy season in October 2001 and be completed by the end of 2002. Refugee women are currently represented in committees of elders in all the camps and are involved in food distribution in 32 percent of the camps. A Training of Trainers (ToT) activity, launched in September 2000, trained almost 6,500 refugee women in hygiene and nutrition.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Mix	Others
EMOP	N/A	Mar-02	Jun-02	Mar-02	October
PRRO	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Jan-02	Apr-02

WFP Country Director: Mr. Masood Hyder  
 Email: masood.hyder@wfp.org

Telephone: 249-11-475 829  
 Fax: 249-11-489 070



## TAJIKISTAN

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency food assistance to victims of crop failure and drought and assistance to vulnerable groups	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 6288.00	PRRO 06087.01
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1 160 000	575 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	62 632 288	44 971 394
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	127 821	86 213
<b>Period:</b>	October 2000 - December 2001	July 2001 - June 2003

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Poverty in Tajikistan is endemic in both rural and urban areas: 85 percent of the Tajik population live below the poverty line, including 12 percent who are extremely poor and five percent who are completely destitute. Tajikistan is the poorest country in the CIS, classified as a low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC) and a low-income economy. Various nutrition surveys confirm a high degree of malnutrition amongst children below the age of five years, as well as other vulnerable groups. The deteriorating socio-economic situation is further aggravated by a severe crisis in local food production, caused by low rainfall and a serious drought since 2000. The June - July 2001 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission, forecast the 2001 cereal output to be 303,000 tonnes – only 27 percent of the national annual requirement. It should be noted that wheat production has declined since 1997 because of dilapidated irrigation systems, lack of quality seeds, obsolete farm machinery and limited access to fertilisers, pesticides and fungicides.

Within this context, WFP launched a PRRO in support of vulnerable groups and rehabilitation activities, as well as an EMOP to assist victims of drought and

crop failure. Both operations are implemented simultaneously and are complementary.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO: WFP aims to promote self-sustainability by assisting agricultural, health and education sectors. Thus, the PRRO supports the critically food insecure population through relief food distribution, while at the same time implementing food-for-work, school feeding and other activities which promote long-term food security. The current expansion of the PRRO started in July 2001; so far, less than 20 percent of its total food requirements have been resourced.

EMOP: The aim of the EMOP is to address the most urgent needs of rural households that have partially or entirely lost their crops. It includes a 'Food Distribution for Asset Rehabilitation' component, which combines relief assistance with food-for-work efforts focusing on the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, including irrigation systems. On the basis of the 2001 FAO/WFP Crop Assessment, the EMOP was extended in time until December 2001. Nonetheless, resources received so far fall short of requirements by nearly 40 percent. In view of continuing need, an extension in time until June 2002 and expansion of food requirements are being proposed.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
EMOP	Jan-02	October	December	N/A	N/A
PRRO	Mar-02	N/A	Feb-02	N/A	December



## UGANDA

<b>Title:</b>	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and recovery of refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups
<b>Number:</b>	PRRO 6176.0
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	411 500 (Planned) – 682 600 (August 2001)
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	50 641 070
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	82 728
<b>Period:</b>	1April 2000 – 31March 2002

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Violent rebel incursions with the destruction of villages and livelihoods, have resulted in the displacement of almost all rural residents from northern Gulu District and a large number of residents in Kitgum District, both bordering Sudan. IDPs are living in protected camps away from their home villages, while the Ugandan army fights rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army. In isolated western Bundibugyo District bordering the DRC, the rural population is displaced into 47 camps due to violent attacks by the Allied Democratic Forces, a second rebel group. In addition, Uganda hosts some 150,000 Southern Sudanese who have sought refuge as a result of the civil war in Southern Sudan.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

As a result of the resurgence and intensification of violent rebel activities, the number of displaced persons and refugees has increased above the planning figure of 411,500. As of August 2001, 682,600 people receive varying levels of WFP assistance under the PRRO. Of these: 117,100 are refugees; 435,300 are IDPs living in protected camps; 45,400 are vulnerable persons (formerly abducted children, tuberculosis patients and residents of refugee/IDP-affected areas), assisted through food-for-assets/food-for-work schemes; and 84,800

are children in IDP and refugee-affected schools, who receive school meals.

Following a re-registration exercise of refugees in July 2001, an average reduction of 25 percent of refugee numbers requiring food assistance has been recorded. WFP distributes reduced rations and food-for-asset creation activities to refugees, to facilitate resettlement and maintenance of nutritional requirements. WFP has responded to the crop failure in some villages in the refugee settlements in West Nile, with a one-off distribution in those areas where general rations had been previously phased-out.

An on-going verification of IDP residents in camps has also reduced the number of beneficiaries. Food aid to IDPs supports limited general ration distribution, emergency school feeding and recovery activities (food-for-assets) after returns to their villages of origin. IDPs remain in a desperate humanitarian situation with severe food gaps. An Emergency Food Needs Assessment among IDPs, scheduled for October, will establish the food needs and ration levels for the coming months.

The PRRO will be facing commodity shortages in February 2002, which will hamper WFP's ability to assist refugees and IDPs who rely on WFP for a critical portion of their basic food needs.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Feb-02	Feb-02	N/A	N/A	N/A

WFP Country Director: Mr. Burkard Oberle  
Email: burkard.oberle@wfp.org

Telephone: 256-41-231 112 / 344 010  
Fax: 256-41-250485



## WEST AFRICA COASTAL

<b>Title:</b>	PRRO West Africa Coastal
<b>Number:</b>	6271.00
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	995 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	71 307 267
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	112 624
<b>Period:</b>	January – 31 December 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The political and security situation in the West Africa Coastal region is still very volatile. Although the seven-year civil war is officially over in Liberia, sporadic fighting and ethnic polarisation are a major cause of concern. Fighting in Liberia is causing important internal displacements, as well as cross-border movement of Liberian refugees into Cote d'Ivoire. These new displacements are adding pressure to an overall dramatic situation that had already generated a wide range of displacements in the region. Displacement patterns in the West Africa Coastal region in 2001 included the following:

- Internally displaced Guineans;
- Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees displaced in Guinea;
- Cross-border movements of refugees back to their countries of origin (Sierra Leone and Liberia);
- Limited cross-border movements of refugees to third countries (Cote d'Ivoire)
- Liberian refugees fleeing into Cote d'Ivoire;
- Internally displaced Liberians.

These population displacements are the major causes of food insecurity in the region.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP's primary response to the dramatic plight of IDPs and refugees has been through the regional PRRO (January-December 2001). This operation targets: individuals affected by displacement, who have become food insecure; severely and moderately malnourished individuals in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres; food insecure individuals through safety net programmes such as food-for-work/training, emergency school-feeding and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups. Overall, the PRRO is being carried out effectively, despite sporadic fighting in Liberia.

In May - June 2001, a Joint Food Needs Assessment Mission was carried out by WFP, UNHCR and donors in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, with the objective of determining the level of food assistance required for 2002. Results of the mission have been used as the basis for the preparation of the new PRRO for 2002 which is being presented to the Executive Board in October 2001.

Pipeline Warning (month)				
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
Jan-02	December	Jan-02	Jan-02	November



## ZAMBIA

<b>Title:</b>	Food Assistance to Refugees from Angola and DRC	
<b>Number:</b>	EMOP 10047	PRRO 10051
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	71 000	46 000
<b>Total cost (US\$):</b>	5 261 195	4 766 919
<b>Total tonnage (MT):</b>	10 624	9 589
<b>Period:</b>	April – December 2001	April – December 2001

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Despite on-going peace efforts and initiatives in DR Congo and Angola, the continued fighting in both countries has resulted in the displacement of approximately 270,000 people seeking refuge in Zambia, half of whom reside in settlements and camps while the rest are spontaneously settled. Given the continuing insecurity, the number of refugees assisted during the second half of 2001 has increased to 105,000 and it is expected to reach 117,000 by December 2001. A budget revision for EMOP 10047 was approved to cater for the increasing influx of refugees.

The 2000/01 growing season in Zambia was characterised by both long dry periods and excessive rainfall and flooding, that have resulted in a 24 percent reduction of maize production. A new EMOP will address these new needs.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The policy of the Government is to allocate land to refugees (2.5 hectares/family), while WFP food assistance is provided for two harvests. The objective is to save lives and enable refugees to settle, prepare the land allocated to them and start producing their own food. About 32,000 refugees in Meheba and

Mayukwayukwa settlements have been phased-out of WFP food assistance. With the increased influx of refugees, the Government policy of allocating land is no longer maintained and refugees continue to depend on WFP food assistance. Food aid is delivered to the agreed EDPs, managed by WFP implementing partners (Lutheran World Federation, CARE and World Vision International), while UNHCR is in charge of food distribution. Bi-monthly emergency co-ordination meetings (UNHCR, WFP, the Government and implementing NGOs) are held to review the operations, solve implementation problems and coordination issues. Representatives of donor community as well as UNHCR and implementing NGOs are regularly updated on the refugee situation and possible shortfalls in the food basket.

WFP is submitting a PRRO (10071.0) to the October 2001 EB that consolidates the refugee caseload of the on-going EMOP and PRRO. This PRRO will cater for 117,000 refugees for 24 months from 01 January 2002. This PRRO will require 52,122 tons of food commodities.

A new EMOP (10120.0) is currently under preparation to address the needs of 1.29 million flood and drought-affected people, as of 1 December 2001. The EMOP requirements will be 42,600 tons of food.

Pipeline Warning (month)					
Operation	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Others
EMOP	December	December	October	December	November
PRRO	December	December	N/A	December	November

WFP Country Director: Mr. Richard Ragan  
Email: richard.ragan@wfp.org

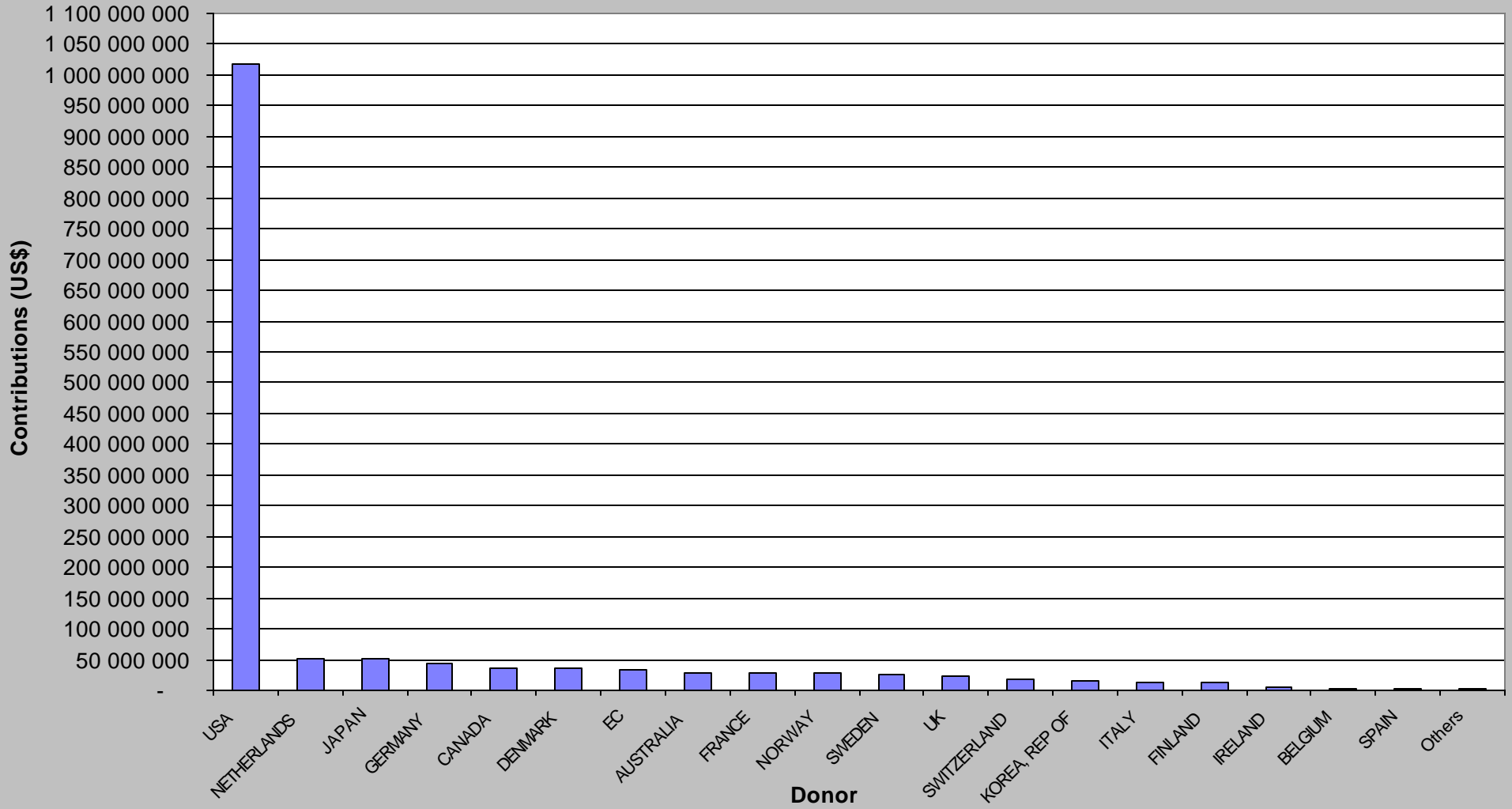
Telephone: 260-1-254 332 / 252 957  
Fax: 260-1-252 955

<b>2001 Contributions to WFP - (US\$ - As at 15 October 2001)</b>							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Emergencies</b>	<b>IRA</b>	<b>PRRO</b>	<b>Special Operations</b>	<b>Others</b>
USA	1 017 251 252	108 681 933	588 295 077	-	312 186 876	5 889 924	2 197 442
NETHERLANDS	51 313 710	-	17 936 826	3 202 422	28 403 137	800 032	971 293
JAPAN	50 571 864	-	22 885 243	700 000	26 598 528	-	388 093
GERMANY	44 345 019	20 492 475	17 748 499	-	5 374 890	729 155	-
CANADA	36 737 886	23 196 447	9 301 686	1 948 052	1 386 598	653 595	251 508
DENMARK	35 683 372	25 383 357	4 413 295	862 069	2 711 001	740 134	1 573 516
EC	32 228 843	-	9 153 489	-	22 225 015	850 339	-
AUSTRALIA	29 236 289	22 373 737	4 305 945	-	2 556 607	-	-
FRANCE	29 113 735	6 049 460	9 844 145	-	13 030 871	-	189 259
NORWAY	28 083 276	19 649 766	1 337 280	1 625 136	4 141 689	1 329 405	-
SWEDEN	24 459 251	-	11 339 962	107 370	10 422 799	2 323 607	265 513
UK	24 395 721	1 449 275	13 458 825	283 436	1 551 180	6 624 020	1 028 985
SWITZERLAND	17 352 611	387 381	8 571 758	908 528	6 287 398	945 238	252 308
KOREA, REP OF	15 291 332	-	15 291 332	-	-	-	-
ITALY	14 022 445	5 145 518	1 940 925	-	3 857 581	1 071 563	2 006 858
FINLAND	13 134 365	8 394 674	2 218 126	-	1 801 227	154 159	566 179
IRELAND	6 142 810	-	2 480 583	380 000	2 329 864	62 363	890 000
BELGIUM	3 014 485	-	884 173	-	1 890 371	-	239 941
SPAIN	2 516 901	891 901	500 000	-	125 000	1 000 000	-
OTHERS	1 958 964	449 491	350 716	-	1 095 270	63 487	-
LUXEMBOURG	1 735 073	-	1 313 485	-	421 588	-	-
ADB	500 000	-	500 000	-	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	362 082	362 082	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	317 538	-	317 538	-	-	-	-
ARGENTINA	250 000	-	250 000	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	200 000	200 000	-	-	-	-	-
UN	187 767	-	109 753	-	78 014	-	-
POLAND	100 000	-	100 000	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	99 920	-	99 920	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AFRICA	62 500	-	-	-	62 500	-	-
SLOVENIA	56 867	56 867	-	-	-	-	-
NEPAL	49 496	-	-	-	49 496	-	-
JORDAN	42 001	-	42 001	-	-	-	-
ANGOLA	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
ISRAEL	4 000	-	4 000	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 480 827 376</b>	<b>243 164 364</b>	<b>744 994 582</b>	<b>10 017 013</b>	<b>448 587 500</b>	<b>23 237 021</b>	<b>10 826 895</b>

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

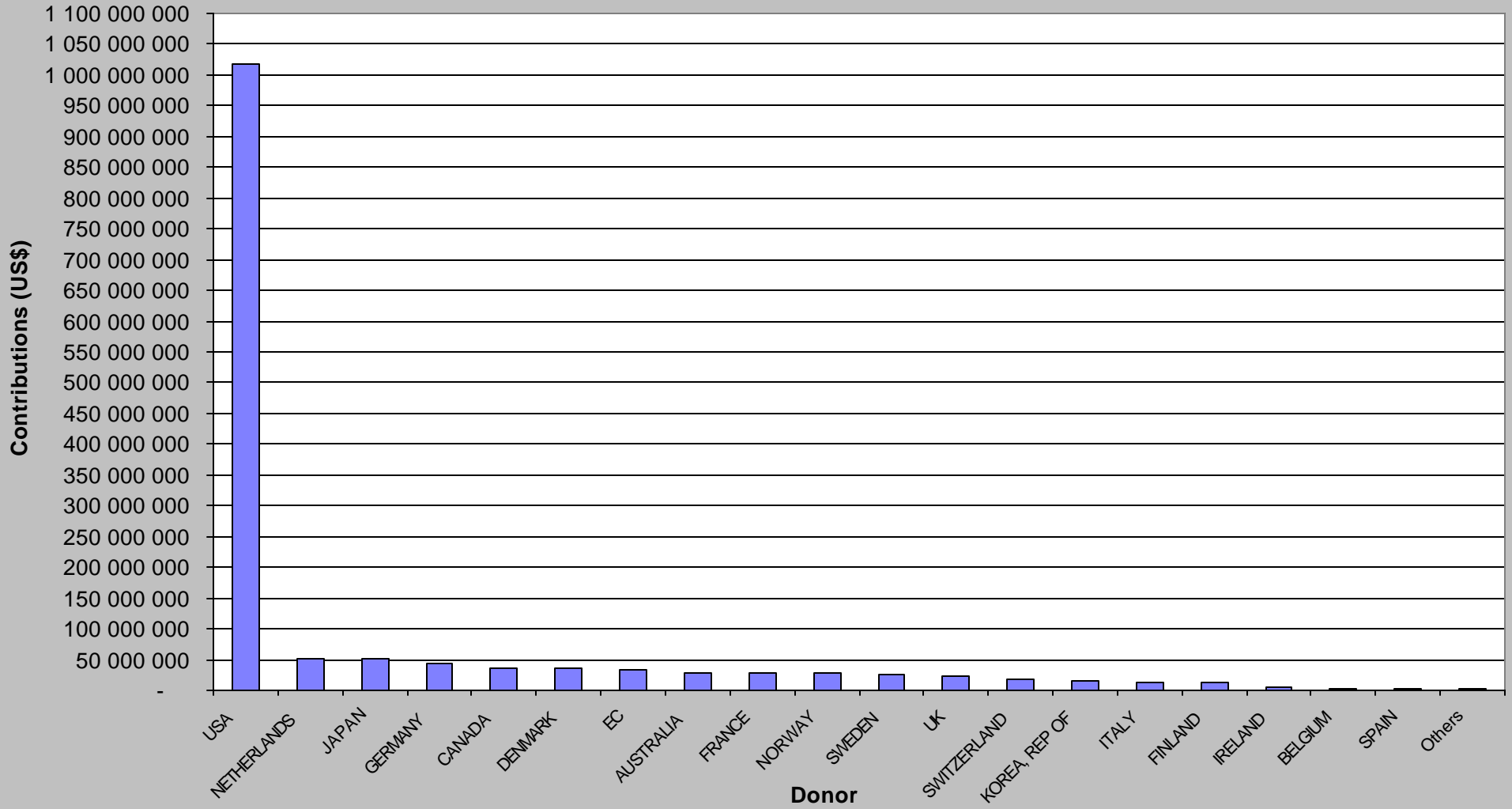
### Top 20 DONORS to WFP in 2001

As at 15 October 2001



### Top 20 DONORS to WFP in 2001

As at 15 October 2001



*For any questions regarding this document,  
please contact the focal points listed below:*

**T. Due** – **Tel.: (00 39) 06-6513 2501**  
**email: [torben.due@wfp.org](mailto:torben.due@wfp.org)**

**F. Caponera** – **Tel.: (00 39) 06-6513 2868**  
**email: [francesca.caponera@wfp.org](mailto:francesca.caponera@wfp.org)**

