

Introduction

This publication, *Projected 2003 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations*, is issued by the World Food Programme in order to provide the international community with a preliminary overview of estimated food aid requirements for all planned WFP development and relief activities for the coming year. The requirements contained herein are net requirements and thus considered additional to WFP current estimates of food aid stocks and pledges that will be carried over from 2002 into 2003. Global WFP food aid needs, and particularly those for relief operations, remain substantial and donors are encouraged to consider pledging to WFP as early as possible. Early confirmation allows WFP greater flexibility to plan and thus enhances WFP's ability to respond robustly to food aid needs around the world.

Projected WFP Food Aid Needs for 2003

The projected needs of all WFP-assisted development projects and relief operations are estimated at approximately **5.3 million tonnes¹**.

- Development/rehabilitation projects: 0.8 million tonnes
- Emergency operations: 2.6 million tonnes²
- Protracted relief and recovery operations: 1.9 million tonnes

It should be stressed that the total projected requirements for emergency operations include only ongoing operations and expected expansions. Food aid needs for any unforeseen emergencies are not included, and thus, the global requirements are likely to be significantly higher. If WFP is to meet the food aid needs of the hungry poor who are the most vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and conflict, it is imperative that donors increase their level of contributions to meet these additional requirements.

Emergency Operations (EMOPs)

Projected emergency needs have increased by more than 1.2 million tonnes (80 percent) compared to this time last year. The increased level of needs is in large part due to the urgent large scale humanitarian emergencies in Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa (especially Ethiopia and Eritrea), where the magnitude of current and projected emergency food aid needs is particularly alarming. The expected needs in these regions alone account for over 75 percent of total emergency needs.

Substantial emergency needs in 2003 are projected in the framework of the ***Southern African Crisis Response***, which is providing urgent relief to highly affected populations in ***Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Lesotho*** and ***Swaziland***. Dry spells and drought, crop failure, depletion of strategic grain and household reserves, disruptions to

¹ All tonnages are listed in metric tonnes.

² This total does not take into account the expected emergency food aid requirements in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as possible increased needs in other countries resulting from current and upcoming needs assessment missions (e.g. Western Sahel region and Côte d'Ivoire).

commercial farming and poor economic performance throughout the region have combined to threaten an estimated 14.4 million people and the cumulative effect of these shocks are expected to persist throughout 2003. The need in Zimbabwe is particularly acute, totaling nearly half the regional shortfall.

Millions of vulnerable persons in **Ethiopia** and **Eritrea** are again suffering from severe drought. In Ethiopia, the number of needy may reach as many as 10 to 14 million by mid 2003. In Eritrea, prolonged drought conditions have seriously affected agricultural production and livestock in 2002, with a cereal production forecast at the lowest level since the country's independence in 1993. **The Sudan** will still need continued high levels of emergency food assistance for victims of the ongoing conflict and drought.

In response to a major drought that has devastated crops and pasture in the **Western Sahel Region**, WFP is mounting an emergency needs assessment, which will form the basis of a new regional emergency operation to assist drought-affected persons in **Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal** and **the Gambia**. In the same West Africa region, a serious humanitarian crisis may also be evolving following the violent upsurge of civil unrest in **Côte d'Ivoire** on 19 September 2002. WFP fears that the current widespread instability, which has already led to massive internal displacement of people within the country, could result in the large-scale outflow of immigrants into the neighbouring countries of **Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger**. As WFP assessments are still at a preliminary stage, estimated quantities of food aid that might be required are not included in this publication. Similarly in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, although the magnitude of needs is not yet defined, continued large-scale humanitarian assistance is highly probable.

Continuing relief will be needed in **Afghanistan**, though the bulk of estimated 2003 food aid requirements are expected to be covered through a new PRRO that is currently under preparation.

In the **Palestinian Territory**, relief assistance will remain at a high level in 2003 as WFP is feeding some 500,000 persons as a result of the escalation of hostilities.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs)

In 2003, projected requirements for PRROs have also increased substantially to 1.86 million tonnes, up from 1.21 million tonnes last year. This is due in part to the expanding PRRO portfolio, now numbered at 36 operations world-wide and also explained by the dramatically increased relief needs in selected operations, which is in line with the PRRO guidelines regarding a flexible response.

In **Angola**, the beneficiary caseload and needs have increased dramatically following the 2002 peace accord resulting in the demobilisation of soldiers and increased WFP access to needy populations. Similarly, as the peace processes gain momentum in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** and **Sri Lanka**, this is translating into increased access and consequent increased relief and recovery requirements. In **Uganda**, the escalation in the conflict in the north has exacerbated the vulnerability of IDPs and refugees and increased

WFP relief requirements.

Continued substantial levels of food aid support will be required for high-profile PRROs in the **Great Lakes region, Central American regional operation, Indonesia, Tajikistan** and **West Africa Coastal region**, as well as for the new PRRO in **Eritrea**, which is submitted to the Executive Board for approval in October 2002.

With a large number of high profile and needy operations, the year 2003 is expected to put considerable strain on WFP's ability to address the food aid requirements of less high-profile, yet no less needy PRROs such as: **Algeria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo), Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Iran, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia** and **Yemen**. Most of these operations assist vulnerable refugees and IDPs who depend almost entirely on WFP for their sustenance.

Taking the needs of the expanding PRRO portfolio into account, donors are urged to consider increasing their level of contributions to PRROs, many of which are likely to face serious food shortfalls in 2003.

Development Projects

Total estimated 2003 needs of approved and planned development projects amount to 846,580 tonnes, which roughly translates into a 30 percent decrease compared to last year's projected requirements. Of this total:

- Least developed countries (LDCs) require 467,000 tonnes;
- Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs, excluding LDCs) need 325,000 tonnes; and
- Other countries require 55,000 tonnes.

Of these requirements, approximately 789,000 tonnes (93 percent) fall within the basic activities, while 58,000 tonnes (7 percent) are considered as supplementary requirements.

The overall total reflects basic commitments under WFP's 35 approved **country programmes**, which will be operational in 2003, as well as stand-alone development projects within 22 countries. The requirement also includes needs of **school feeding** activities, which remain one of the main themes of WFP's effort to combat hunger. All approved ongoing and pipeline school projects are listed in this publication. Additionally, WFP has approved a number of project proposals to meet the needs of persons infected with or affected by the **HIV/AIDS** pandemic. Several proposals in support of HIV/AIDS are in the initial stages of consideration and therefore not yet reflected in this publication. Clearly, however, a number of these proposals are likely to be approved during 2003, which will result in increased requirements.

While WFP is making every effort to mobilise resources for its development portfolio, available resources are not expected to match these development requirements. WFP will continue to prioritise resourcing projects in LDCs (a classification by the UN General Assembly).

Expected Outputs

To illustrate what contributions will help to achieve in 2003, country offices and their government and NGO partners have provided details on information expected outputs. This indicates the primary changes that will occur in the lives of the hungry, poor people that each activity is designed to assist.

Assuming that each project's 2003 requirements are fully resourced, expected initial results in 2003 include disaggregated information, where available, on the following:

- ***Beneficiaries of WFP food in 2003*** - defined in this publication as the number of individual people who will actually eat WFP food at any time during 2003 and thus includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries for all programme categories.
- ***Refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees*** – only indicated when applicable.
- ***Beneficiaries of free relief food assistance*** - includes all beneficiaries receiving gratuitous emergency food aid.
- ***Expectant and nursing women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes*** - includes beneficiaries of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes as well as support provided through mother and child health programmes.
- ***Participants in WFP-supported HIV-AIDS programmes*** - includes beneficiaries of WFP-supported programmes for persons infected with or affected by the HIV-AIDS pandemic supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes as well as support provided through mother and child health.
- ***School children given school meals*** - includes beneficiaries of all school feeding programmes.
- ***School children given take-home rations*** - where applicable, and usually implies a family ration.
- ***Participants in food-for-work activities*** - includes all direct beneficiaries of FFW/ physical asset creation programmes in which a family ration is usually provided. It should be noted that the size of a family ration although generally averages 5 persons, can vary from country to country. Major activities undertaken with WFP food support are also listed.
- ***Participants in food-for-training activities*** – Similar to food for work above.

In view that many WFP projects and operations have specific implementation modalities designed to meet local circumstances (e.g. family ration can range from 4-8 persons) and different project components may be operational only under particular circumstances (e.g. food for work under EMOPs, or school feeding under PRROs), not all project beneficiary information fits neatly into the above-listed categories. In addition, not all partners' systems allow for the level of planning that enables a comprehensive description of expected results. Consequently, the expected output information may be somewhat uneven and the figures provided should be considered as tentative estimates that are subject to change. For example, in a number of projects that last more than one year, figures are provided that refer to the lifetime of the project, and not specifically to expected outputs in 2003.

All expected output figures, as reported by country offices, are included next to each project and operation and are aggregated by regional bureau and globally in Annex III. Some highlights include:

- The total number of beneficiaries is expected to be 65 million persons, of whom women and girls will be 35 million (NB: these figures do not include expected 2003 beneficiaries in DPRK);
- WFP expects to assist 2.7 million refugees, 5.5 million IDPs and 2.9 million returnees
- An estimated 10.2 million boys and girls will be assisted through school feeding programmes
- Approximately 607,000 persons will be assisted in WFP supported HIV-AIDS programmes (actual number likely to be higher as new proposals currently in the pipeline are approved)
- Some 4.6 million persons are expected to participate in food-for-work/asset creation and an additional 2.1 million to participate in food-for-training activities.

Updating Donors on Food Aid Needs

This document is WFP's only comprehensive publication that includes the food aid requirements of all planned projects and operations for the next year. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of all information at the time of printing. As much as possible, requirements reflect the same information in UN Consolidated Appeals for the year 2003 - however, in some countries, the Consolidated Appeal process was still underway at the time of printing, so some differences may emerge. WFP works in crisis areas that are subject to rapid change, and clearly, food aid needs will fluctuate through the year. Due to the ongoing FAO/WFP joint food supply and needs assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the 2003 projected requirements will be confirmed only after the Blue Book publication.

WFP keeps donors updated on changing requirements through:

- Updates on WFP's Web site (www.wfp.org)
- The Yellow Pages publication on relief requirements, issued three times a year to coincide with Executive Board sessions.
- Donor consultations, including ad hoc meetings in response to sudden crises, and donor visits to countries receiving WFP food assistance.
- The UN Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), in co-ordination with other agencies.
- WFP's weekly emergency report and updates on the funding status of priority operations.

