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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON COMMUNITY FOOD AID AND  
MANAGEMENT IN 1992

(PRESENTED BY THE COMMISSION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12  
OF COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3972/86)

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**TOTAL EC FOOD AID BUDGET**

**ECU 801 million**

**of which ECU 220 million for the  
Special Programme**

**TONNAGE ALLOCATED**

**2,340,000**

**of which 800,000 for the Special Programme**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Trends in food aid policy in 1992

The main aim of food aid since its inception has been food security, and the integration of food aid into development policies generally has always been stressed (Articles 2 & 3 of Council Regulation 3972/86 of 22/12/86). Article 2 also lists improving the level of nutrition of beneficiary populations, intervention in emergency situations, contributing to the economic and social balance of beneficiary nations and assisting these countries' efforts to improve food production, as policies to be pursued through food aid. 1992 was the last year that the Food Aid unit of the Commission was responsible for the implementation of emergency aid. Notwithstanding this, the proportion of aid allocated to emergency situations has been high over the last number of years (see Annex 1). The creation therefore of ECHO (created by a Commission decision in 1991 which entered into force in March 1992, and commencing its activities in the area of food aid from January 1993) enables the Food Aid unit to concentrate on the developmental aspects of food aid. This is a trend that has begun in 1992 and will become even more evident in the years to come. In fact the notion of structural development of ACP countries, along with the emphasis on human rights as a prerequisite for assistance, are two key areas singled out for attention in the Commission's 1992 work programme.

The range of products supplied as food aid has increased over recent years and this was particularly so in 1992. Traditional products such as milk powder and butter oil are requested less by beneficiaries, and are being replaced by vegetable oil - some of which can be purchased locally in the form of palm oil - as well as other sources of protein such as beans and pulses. This is in line with recommendations made as a result of ex post evaluations of recent food aid allocations (preliminary draft budget 1991, p.577). More seeds have been supplied in 1992 than in previous years. Likewise the proportion of products bought triangularly has increased over the year, with the 1992 percentage at 13% so far. This extension in the range of products and where they are bought is a conscious desire on the part of the Commission to abide by the provisions of the Food Aid regulation (Article 2 § 3). The Commission is also fully conscious of its obligations under Article 3 of this regulation and although the amount of local purchases is on the increase, clearly the greater part of Food Aid is bought on the European market.

It has been part of policy to put aid on a multiannual footing insofar as possible. Multiannual agreements were in operation during 1992 for Bangladesh, Tunisia, India, Cap Vert and UNRWA. In value terms, this represents over 16% of the food aid budget and this will increase as time goes by and as aid is allocated so as to complement and integrate with other forms of development assistance. The most ambitious such agreement yet has been signed with the government of Bangladesh in October 1992.

A further trend which continued throughout 1992, was the increase in indirect aid. This has been accompanied by increased transparency in the operations of the aid organizations, and increased participation by Commission officials in the programming of aid allocated in this way. An area which might be singled out for improvement over the next few years is that of achieving a better coordination between aid that is allocated directly and that which is allocated indirectly. Coordination overall is an area to be improved upon, particularly between donors. That this could be successfully done for the 1992 Special Food Aid Programme is encouraging and augurs well for the regular Food Aid programme.

## 1.2. The 1992 food aid programme

### 1.2.1. Quantities

PRODUCT	QUANTITY 1992	QUANTITY 1991	QUANTITY 1990
Cereals <sup>1</sup>	1 385 100 t	1 360 000 t	1 360 000 t
Milk powder	53 000 t	83 500 t	94 100 t
Butteroil	6,800 t	12 000 t	18 000 t
Vegetable oil	70 000 t	60 000 t	50 000 t
Sugar	11 540 t	15 000 t	15 000 t
Other products	ECU m 48	ECU m 50	ECU m 40

<sup>1</sup> Under the Food Aid Convention (1986) the Community is obliged to supply 927 700 tonnes of cereals to developing countries.

As in previous years the quantities of cereals and vegetable oil were relatively high. These products are considered to be the best suited for tackling food deficit situations in the recipient countries.

The quantities of milk powder declined further, this being a consequence of the high price of this product and the difficulty of ensuring the correct reconstitution of liquid milk in given circumstances on the spot. This is in line with the conclusions of the seminar held in Maastricht in November 1990 on EEC food aid policy for the 1990s, which indicated that milk should give way to products of greater priority and more in keeping with the basic consumption habits of the developing countries.

In addition, skimmed milk powder is used only in health and social assistance projects, which are less numerous than development projects and do not have the same priority.

The reduction in the budget available for "other products" (following a 25% increase the previous year) was primarily due to budgetary factors and the need to remain within the overall budgetary envelope available for food aid operations. A switch from very high value products such as dried fish to cheaper foods which are also high in protein, such as beans, has enabled the nutritional impact of purchases under this heading to be maintained. Seeds have also been purchased with these credits, and as the bulk of "other products" are purchased in developing countries, the overall developmental, and where possible rehabilitation effect, is increased.

### 1.2.2. Budget package and take-up of appropriations

In Chapter 72 of the 1992 budget the total appropriations comprised ECU 800.7 million in commitment appropriations, including ECU 220 million under the special food aid programme for 1992, and ECU 752.5 million in payment appropriations.

The commitment appropriations were fully taken up. Only an uncommitted balance of ECU 13 808 from Item B7-2071 (storage operations) remained unused.

The payment appropriations taken up amounted to ECU 618.2 million, i.e. a take-up rate of 83%. Of this, ECU 481.7 million was paid under the standard programme and ECU 136.5 million under the 1992 special programme. Implementation rates in relation to the appropriations available for the year were 90% in the case of the standard programme and 64% in the case of the 1992 special programme. As the pipeline transfer appropriations only became available in December, moreover, the payment appropriations were less fully used than planned, in the case of the standard programme.

Two major factors affecting the implementation of food aid in 1992 had an impact on the relevant appropriations.

- (1) First, the unprecedented drought which struck southern Africa at the start of 1992, together with the consequences of civil war in other parts of the world, led the Community to adopt a special food aid plan aimed at assisting the countries and people under threat, at a total cost of ECU 220 million. This amount became available in Chapter B7-20 from May 1992.
- (2) Secondly, the price of some food aid products (mainly cereals and milk powder) rose considerably during the year. The average purchase price for cereals worked out at ECU 119/t, compared with the reference price of ECU 96, the corresponding figures for milk powder being ECU 1 596/t and ECU 1 105/t (see Annex 2). This meant that delivery of cereal products and, more especially, of milk had to be halted from the end of July 1992 for lack of sufficient commitment appropriations to fund operations.

These budgetary developments affected the commitment of the quantities provided for under the Commission Decision of 21 February 1992 in two ways. The first concerned the schedule of commitments, with commitments under the standard programme being slowed down and concentrated substantially towards the end of the year; the other concerned quantities and resulted in inability to allocate in full the quantities of butteroil (6 000 t instead of the planned 6 800 t) and the appropriations for storage operations (ECU 2.7 million instead of ECU 6 million) and alternative operations (ECU 1.2 million instead of ECU 3 million). The Commission took these decisions in the light of the extreme food shortage in many African countries, which called for top priority to be given to the supply of products as food aid in preference to operations of any other nature.

This need to resort to transfers in the course of the year, the second of which was not completed until December 1992, hampered the smooth administration of commitments for food aid operations. It resulted in commitments being concentrated towards the end of the year in a very short space of time. At the same time, inability to give effect to budget commitments meant that operations were approved more slowly during the second half of the year and could not be implemented at the desired rate; the repercussions of this showed up in the overall level of implementation and the level of payments.

### 1.3. Programming and mobilization

#### 1.3.1. Programming

Food aid quantities are programmed in two successive stages.

The first concerns the division into direct food aid and indirect food aid. This is done on the basis of requests received and the way in which previous allocations were implemented by the organizations through which indirect aid is provided. In the case of direct aid the process is based on a number of specific economic and social indicators (GNP per head, balance of payments, infantile mortality rate, rate of calorie intake, number of months of import cover, and debt servicing). Comparing these factors with the import requirements of the country concerned makes it possible to work out a guide figure for each country's allocation.

The second stage concerns the decision on what products are to be supplied.

These data are subsequently adjusted at meetings with the geographical departments concerned, on the basis of the immediate economic situation in the relevant countries and the management of food aid previously supplied. The delegations are also involved and their opinion is factored into the assessment of requests for food aid.

The Commission takes decisions on an indicative basis so that changes can be made if necessary in the course of the year. Decisions on most allocations are made in the first half of the year, so that implementation and payments can be accommodated within the year.

The following quantities had been allotted by the end of July:

Cereals	71.25% (986 974 t)
Milk powder	63.02% (33 515 t)
Butteroil	100% (6 000 t)
Vegetable oil	74.24% (51 973 t)
Sugar	100% (11 540 t)

Considering that the decisions on two major allocations, one for Egypt (120 000 t of cereals) and the other for Bangladesh (140 000 t of cereals, under a new multiannual programme), were taken only in the second half of the year because of the preparatory work necessary, and considering also the need to concentrate on completing the 1992 special programme, it can be said that overall the conduct of programming in 1992 was satisfactory.

#### 1.3.2. Recipients

The distribution of the aid (by value) on the basis of mobilization data was as follows:

Africa	46.11%
Asia	17.45%
Mediterranean	12.14%
Central and South America	9.95%
Caribbean	2.33%
Indian Ocean and Pacific	1.09%
Still to be mobilized	10.93%

Africa is by far the biggest recipient of Community food aid. Annex 3 shows the final situation for 1992.

### 1.3.3. Mobilization

Mobilization is governed by Regulation 2200/87 of 8 July 1987 and represents the phase which follows the Commission's adoption of a formal decision to grant food aid to a country, an international organization or an NGO.

The decision is notified to the recipient by means of an "official letter" laying down the conditions which must be met when the food aid is accepted. Broadly speaking, mobilization is set in train after the recipient has formally accepted the terms set out in the official letter.

A satisfactory response accepting the aid is followed by a request for mobilization emanating from the recipient, which sets the operation in motion.

Food products are purchased either on the Community market or in a developing country. At Commission level the procedure involves invitations to tender.

Notwithstanding the time required for packaging operations and transport, the delivery dates requested by the recipients are generally met. Under Regulation 2200/87 the acceptable level of loss is set at 3% for bulk products and 1% for packaged products. On the quality side, products mobilized in the Community must meet uniform Community standards.

#### Rate of mobilization

	1992 programme		1991 programme		
	Quantities allotted (tonnes)	Mobilization Rate/Year		Mobilization Rate/Year	
		31.12.92 (%)	30.6.93 (%)	31.12.91 (%)	30.4.92 (%)
Cereals	1 385 100	53.9	72.6	86.69	98.1
Milk powder	53 000	74	91	75.14	75.21
Butteroil	6 000	4.9	7.4	58.05	58.05
Vegetable oil	70 000	55.5	89.8	96.57	100
Sugar	11 540	94.7	94.7	100	100
Other products	ECU m 47 824	100	100	100	100

Annex 4 shows how 1992 food aid was divided between normal and emergency aid, and includes data on substitution, storage and cofinancing operations, and gives more details on mobilization rates.

#### 1.4. Impact of 1992 special programme

In 1992 the continuation and worsening of the disastrous situation in Africa, the threat of serious famine in the Horn of Africa countries and in some southern African countries (60 million people in all under threat of starvation), together with exceptional needs in other parts of the world, caused a second special food aid programme to be drawn up.

In response to the increased needs, the Community decided in May 1992 to finance this second special programme covering 800 000 t of cereal equivalent at a cost of ECU 220 million.

This represents a doubling of the 1991 special plan, which covered 400 000 t of cereal equivalent at a cost of ECU 140 million.

The addition of this 800 000 t of cereal equivalent to the commitments adopted under the standard programme for 1992 meant that the Community was covering some 25% of estimated requirements for the most seriously threatened countries and population groups.<sup>1</sup>

Close collaboration with international organizations and NGOs helped to ensure that the special programme was implemented efficiently and flexibly. Over 80% of the aid was distributed through the WFP, the ICRC, the IFRC and the NGOs.

From the standpoint of performance, it goes without saying that priority in the provision of food aid was given to operations to help the recipients under the gravest threat. This is borne out by the fact that the appropriations made available in mid-May for the special programme had been mobilized to the extent of 95.5% by 31 October. This high-speed implementation of the special programme, together with the fact that under the Notenboom procedure the necessary transfers were completed only at the end of the year, had an effect on performance of the standard programme, under which deliveries (taking all products together) at 31 October represented 54.12% of the quantities approved.

More especially, EC food aid to the countries of southern Africa in 1992 represented a speedy Community response to a major crisis, which made it possible to bridge the gap between the 1992 harvest, which was down by 60% because of the drought, and the 1993 crop, which though uneven was generally better. The effort combined various strands, involving in effect the combining of the balance from the 1991 standard programme mobilized in 1992, the standard programme for 1992 and the 1992 special programme, the whole being used in the best interests of the countries concerned by means of adjustments, switching and swaps.

Delivering this huge quantity of food products was a real challenge from the standpoint of coordination, organization and logistics, further compounded by the fact that most of the countries concerned were not regular recipients of food aid and lacked the internal transport and other facilities needed for such an exercise. Despite the many difficulties inherent in such speeded-up operations, and thanks to unfailing cooperation between local authorities, delegations on the spot, international organizations and NGOs, all the deliveries arrived on schedule virtually everywhere.

A very serious threat of famine was thus averted. In fact the operation was really a preventive one – thanks to the speed with which it was implemented – and holds a lesson worth considering for other parts of the world.

The current position is that the 1993 harvest has given renewed hope and forward estimates for food aid to this part of the world indicate a clear shift towards rehabilitation and reconstruction, with a significant component of the programmes covering seeds and tools.

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<sup>1</sup> For a full description of the 1992 special food aid programme see the Commission communication to the Council and Parliament, SEC(92) 630/2 final, 2 April 1992.

## 2. DIRECT FOOD AID

The Commission grants direct food aid to the recipient countries concerned on the basis of agreements concluded direct with their governments.

They are generally low-income countries with a structural or cyclical food deficit.

	1992 PROGRAMME		1991 PROGRAMME	
	Quantities (tonnes)	% of total quantities for the product concerned	Quantity (tonnes)	% of total quantity for the product concerned
Cereals	430 212 t	31.05 %	562 251 t	41.56%
Milk powder	21 105 t	39.8%	11 980 t	19.08%
Butteroil	5 000 t	83.3%	1 967 t	28.23%
Sugar	-	0%	400 t	2.7%
Vegetable oil	19 965 t	28.52%	19 100 t	31.83%
Other products	ECU m 5.26	11%	ECU m 13.075	26.15%

In 1992 direct aid accounted for nearly 31% of total food aid. The main recipients of direct aid were Bangladesh, Egypt and, to a lesser extent, Peru, Angola and Ethiopia.

### 2.1. Some examples of direct food aid operations in Africa

#### 2.1.1. Comoros

Aside from the logistical difficulties of delivering to the Comoros, all donors have experienced an unacceptable level of losses (in some cases in excess of 10 %) for goods landed at both the port Moroni on Grande Comore and Mutsanndu on the smaller island of Anjouan. Problems arise because of the lack of security at the ports and in the case of Moroni the fact that goods must be transhipped to lighter vessels "Ylang" to access berths. Particularly with conventional cargo each additional manipulation gives rise to losses.

To minimise those losses for the 1992 delivery it was decided to containerise both the vegetable oil and milk powder. The cereals, delivered in the form of 3.000 tonnes of rice, were delivered conventionally because the handling capability of container terminals at both ports was insufficient. Despite the precautions, unacceptably high losses were still encountered, 6.7% for the vegetable oil while for the milk powder the loss factor was recorded at 4.4%. Reports by the official monitoring agency suggest that losses have occurred after the goods have been landed but before being taken over by the beneficiary. This again highlights the problem of security at this difficult destination. In the past, goods have been delivered at the free at port landed stage and delays in moving aid out of the port have contributed to losses. The Commission is considering allocating future aid on a free at destination basis. This would mean that the supplier would be responsible for the safe delivery of the goods to the final warehouse, and while the transport costs would be higher, the Commission could be confident that the goods would arrive safely. Any losses would have to be replaced by the supplier and his insurance company.

#### 2.1.2. Mozambique

With the exception of an emergency allocation of 15,000 tons of cereals in the form of seeds, no allocation in favour of the Government of Mozambique was made during 1992. In fact mobilisation of the 1991 programme, despite being approved by the Food Aid Committee of April 1991, was suspended until March 1992. This suspension of food aid for sale was initiated because of problems encountered with accounting procedures for counterpart funds generated from previous programmes. Deliveries under the 1991 programme proceeded upon confirmation that the implementation of the steps agreed to by the Government of Mozambique was in hand.

### 2.1.3. Zambia

This allocation was considered as an initial response to an appeal by the Zambian Government to the EC for quantities in excess of 200,000 tonnes. During 1992 severe drought exacerbated an already chronic food shortage situation brought about by a poor harvest in 1991 and a reduction in maize meal subsidies by the Government. For 1992/1993 the food deficit for Zambia was put at 850,000 tonnes, all of which needed to be imported from outside the southern african region. The Community's initial prompt response was important, particularly from a logistical viewpoint, bearing in mind that the goods were to be delivered free at destination to a landlocked country some 2,000 km from the nearest transit port. The problems encountered and lessons learned were taken into consideration in programming the delivery of a much larger EC allocation under the 1992 Special Programme.

The maize was delivered to Lusaka via Dar es Salaam by the Tazara/Zambian railways network. Discharge was completed within 4 days, following a sea journey of 30 days. No problems were encountered with port handling facilities. Inland transport did however pose a number of difficulties. Food arrived at final destination between 8 and 33 days after leaving Dar Es Salaam. Unilateral diversions of rail wagons by the Zambian railways made monitoring difficult and losses more likely. Eventually some 69 tonnes or 1.38% of cargo were recorded as non delivered.

The 2,000 tonnes of oil were purchased towards the end of 1992 when a degree of experience had been gained in supplying to Zambia. Because vegetable oil is a high value product the consignment was containerised to avoid excessive damage on route and to minimize theft. Suppliers were invited to tender on a free at destination basis indicating in the bid a breakdown of product price, marine and inland transport costs. However, Regulation 2200/87 allows the Commission to award the contract for a different stage of supply from that stated in the notice of invitation to tender, and as the product price was attractive, the Commission exercised its right to award FOB and to undertake the transport separately. Specialist transport companies were then invited to submit a composite marine and inland transport bid. The net effect of separating product and transport contracts in this case was a saving of some 74,000 ECUS.

## 2.2. Central and South America

Food aid to Latin American countries amounts to some 11% of all such aid to developing countries.

In addition to aid channelled through international organizations and NGOs, the following received direct food aid in 1992: in South America, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador; in Central America, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Integrating this type of aid as an instrument of the development policy of the recipient countries is extremely important in Latin America:

- (i) a large part of the products delivered is sold on the local market (Peru, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Honduras), and the funds so generated are used to support development projects, notably agricultural projects;
- (ii) some products were purchased in 1992 in the recipient country itself (Bolivia: rice, oil, milk, vegetables; Peru: rice; Ecuador: vegetables), or in another country in the same region (Bolivia, Honduras), in order to support agricultural production in the countries concerned;
- (iii) this support for agricultural production also takes the form of grants of seed (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador);
- (iv) food is also distributed free of charge, under school nutrition programmes in some cases (in some countries the distribution is exclusively through this means) with the aim of encouraging children to attend school and also in order to combat child malnutrition.

The complexity of food aid programmes in Latin America and the lack of a Commission delegation in most countries frequently requires technical assistance to be set up on the spot in order to coordinate and monitor programmes. Such was the case in 1992 with Bolivia and Nicaragua (the latter covering whole of Central America), and it is planned to send another expert to Peru in 1993.

### **2.3. Examples of direct food aid operations in Central and South America**

#### **2.3.1. Ecuador: a small, well-run programme**

The 1992 food aid programme represented a continuation of the programme approved in 1990 and 1991, which raised significantly the nutritional level of a vulnerable group of 30 000 schoolchildren in the Chimborazo and Guayas provinces (canton of Santa Elena), thanks to the distribution through SENAPS (Ecuadorian Episcopal Commission) of a school meal consisting of a complete and balanced food ration (over 900 calories and 30 grams of protein per day, i.e. half a child's normal requirements).

The programme forms part of Ecuador's social policy in the matter of child support, the Ecuadorian government having itself set up substantial nutritional support programmes for children of pre-school and school age.

The programme was evaluated in 1992 after it had been running for two years. The evaluation team concluded that the programme was achieving its aims in a highly satisfactory manner and recommended that its coverage be extended slightly in order to provide a better response to important needs that were not being met. The aim of the operation approved for 1992 was to help 40 000 schoolchildren in disadvantaged rural areas with a large Indian population.

#### **2.3.2. Peru: approval of three-year food aid plan blocked by Fujimori coup**

Following the visit by President Fujimori at the end of 1991, the Commission, putting into effect the commitments it had entered into, began to draw up a three-year plan for aid to Peru covering the 1992-94 period. The plan would have been worth some ECU 145 million, with a third of it going to food aid.

The suspension of democracy brought about by the Fujimori coup of 4 April 1992 entailed the suspension of any new financial and technical cooperation agreement with the Peruvian government. On the food aid side, only the humanitarian component (distribution free of charge to the poorest sections of the population) was maintained in 1992.

### 3. INDIRECT FOOD AID

Indirect food aid from the Community is distributed either through international bodies or via non-governmental organizations.

In most cases the aid is distributed free of charge.

		1992	1991	1990
PRODUCT	QUANTITY (tonnes)	% in relation to overall quantities		
Cereals	954 888	68.94%	40.1%	37.2%
Milk powder	31 895	60.18%	81%	65.2%
Butteroil	1 000	16.66%	72%	43.1%
Vegetable oil	50 035	71.47%	50.1%	51.0%
Sugar	11 540	100%	97.3%	93.3%
Other products	42 564	89%	66.01%	86%

This type of aid represented in total, in 1992, 70% by value of EC food aid.

### 3.1. World Food Programme

It is estimated that some 42 million people world-wide directly benefited from WFP assistance in 1992, with some 27.5 million people, including 14.4 million refugees receiving WFP food aid in the course of the year. Relief operations took place in 48 countries, with WFP handling 60% of international relief food in the year.

As in previous years, the Community contribution to WFP was divided between the regular programme (development projects), the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) and the Protracted Refugee Operations (PRO). Details of the breakdown of these contributions by product are given in the table below, the total value of which was nearly ECU 175 million.

Quantity for programme (tonnes)				Total (t)	Percentage of total indirect food aid by product		
Product	Regular	IEFR	PRO		1992 programme %	1991 programme %	1990 programme %
Cereals	90 000	194 954	199 546	484 500	50.73	41	50.9
Milk powder	7 500	2 400	-	9 900	31.03	49.19	43.15
Butteroil							
Vegetable oil	1 000	-	-	1 000	100	100	100
Sugar	4 000	9 558	9 000	22 558	45.08	32.09	33
Other (ECU m)	-	-	5 000	5 000	43.32	23.98	35.7
	2.00	6.05	6.50	14.55	33.62	11.36	24.9

Overall, for the pledging biennium 1991-1992, the Community provided approximately 20% of the WFP's resources, making it the second largest donor to WFP after the US. If the Community contribution is added to that of the Member States, the combined contribution, representing over 37% of the total, makes the Community and its Member States the largest donor to WFP.

WFP was the largest individual beneficiary of EC indirect food aid in 1992. In particular, quantities allocated to the PRO programme showed a marked rise, resulting from the increased need for refugee feeding in 1992 and as a result of the WFP/UNHCR agreement relating to refugee food aid which entered into force on 1/1/1992. This agreement makes WFP responsible for mobilising all basic food commodities, blended food and sugar whereas UNHCR is now responsible for supplying milk powder, tea, fruit and fresh vegetables, eggs and fresh meat. As a result, quantities previously allocated to UNHCR for refugee feeding are now allocated to WFP.

Developments in product allocation in 1992 included a reduction in the quantity of milk powder caused by the slow pace of implementation of WFP assisted dairy projects and by WFP taking increased care in the way it used milk products. In addition, the butteroil allocation was substantially cut, reflecting the desire to restrict the use of this high-value product to dairy projects and replace its general use by vegetable oil.

A country breakdown of the Community contribution to the various WFP programmes is shown in the tables reproduced in Annex 5.

### **3.1.1. Regular programme**

The allocation in respect of the regular programme was used in 41 countries, and had a total value of ECU 58.5 million. The principal beneficiaries were Ethiopia, Cuba and Morocco. Cereals were allocated to forestry projects in Ethiopia; milk powder and butteroil were allocated to animal production and dairy development projects in Cuba, and vegetable oil was allocated to school feeding projects in Morocco. A short description of the dairy development project in Cuba follows.

#### **PROJECT CUBA 4391 Dairy development project in Las Tunas province**

The aim of this project is to make a contribution to the national food plan by boosting local dairy production in Las Tunas province. In order to generate 39 million pesos to help dairy development, the WFP will supply skimmed milk powder and butteroil. The government will be responsible for providing additional funds equivalent to 48.5 million pesos. The funds generated by means of the WFP aid will be used mainly to provide investment for dairy activities. Some 78.6% of the funds will be allocated to the private cooperative sector and the remaining 21.4% will go to finance the public sector side of dairy production. The government contribution will cover expenditure on infrastructure, such as the construction of feeder roads, accommodation, power lines and communication networks. The aim of the project is to increase the production of milk and dairy products in the province, raise the income of dairy producers and create jobs through the introduction of activities related to dairy production. There is the further aim of encouraging the participation of women by involving the Federation of Cuban Women at the various implementation and management stages. Financial rates of return on investment in both the private and the public sector are considered to be satisfactory. Dairy producers covered by the project should therefore be able to repay loans made under the project.

### **3.1.2. International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)**

The largest beneficiaries of this multilateral contribution were Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Somalia. The total value of the Community allocation was 53.4 MECU. An example of WFP intervention in Mozambique follows.

#### **MOZAMBIQUE 5054 (IEFR)**

Drought

Number of beneficiaries : 1 million

total food : 217,818 tonnes

Total WFP cost : \$87,342,500

Date of first approval : 18 June 1992

Duration : 365 days

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, together with WFP made an assessment of the situation in Mozambique and issued an alert on 15/4/1992. This, added to the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (DESA) appeal, launched by the United Nations' Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Southern Africa Development Community, led to a response from WFP. Thus, WFP provided basic, supplementary and therapeutic emergency food assistance to about one million drought-affected people, including vulnerable groups.

### **3.1.3. Protracted Refugee Operations (PRO)**

The value of the Community allocation to PRO in 1992 was 61.6 MECU. Among the largest beneficiaries were Pakistan (cereals & vegetable oil) for Afghan refugees, and Ethiopia (cereals & vegetable oil) for Somali and Sudanese refugees. The Pakistan operation is described below.

#### **PAKISTAN 4256 (PRO)**

Feeding of Afghan refugees in Pakistan

Number of beneficiaries: 1,700,000

Total food: 294,740 tonnes

Total WFP cost: \$83,489,700

Duration: 1/1/93-31/12/93

Since January 1980, WFP has provided aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Although the political and security situation in Afghanistan remains unsettled, some 1.3 million refugees returned to their homeland during 1992, but a further 1.7 million remain in Pakistan. It is expected that the number repatriating to Afghanistan in 1993 will be around the same level as in 1992. If that occurs, current resources earmarked for refugees in Pakistan will be switched to support the repatriation and rehabilitation programmes inside Afghanistan.

### **3.2. Ongoing support for refugees**

The Community continues to provide steady support in the form of food aid for refugees (see Annex 6).

Although the entry into force of the WFP/UNHCR agreement involves a reduction in the quantities allocated to the UNHCR, it nevertheless remains the chief coordinator of aid to refugees and in effect their spokesman; furthermore, considerable changes are under way in the make-up of the allocation to the UNHCR. This is because of the widening of the range of "other products" supplied, with a view to providing much better coverage of protein, mineral and vitamin needs.

By comparison with 1991, when the range consisted essentially of four products – tea, dried fruit, legumes and groundnuts – the 1992 allocation also included baby food, salt, dried vegetables, dried fish and cheese. This trend should become more established over the next few years because, quite apart from the nutritional aspects, greater attention is being given to refugees' dietary habits and to local or regional purchasing, which can represent a useful lever for the relevant economies as well as providing, in some cases, a means of lowering transport costs.

### **3.3. Food aid via non-governmental organizations**

In 1992 the value of Community food aid channelled through the NGOs under the standard programme was ECU 158.040 million.

This means that NGOs accounted for 21.18% of the total amount of food aid financed by the EC. This part of the food aid programme is implemented by EURONAIID. The Commission is in constant contact with this body, for the purpose of coordinating and improving the arrangements whereby NGOs channel and make use of the aid.

The third link in this cooperative chain comprises the Commission delegations, which play an active part on the spot at all stages of the implementation of food aid operations.

In 1992, the total quantities allocated to NGOs were as follows:

PRODUCT	QUANTITIES (t)	% CHANGE over 1991
Cereals	294 558	+ 4.2%
Milk powder	15 111	- 23.7%
Sugar	3 000	- 34.3%
Vegetable oil	15 850	+ 53.2%
Other products	(ECU m) 15.706	- 3.9%

Annex 7 lists the countries that have received food aid via the NGOs, as well as the NGOs through which EC aid has been channelled.

### 3.3.1. Types of operation

In 1992 the NGOs carried out operations in the following sectors (figures are based on quantities).

	Percentages		
	1992	1991	1990
Development projects	17	18.9	29.1
Projects to assist refugees	5	2.6	1.7
Social assistance projects	28	21.6	61.2
Relief and emergency operations	50	56.8	8.0

In the above table the 1992 special food aid programme is not included under the relief and emergency operations heading, in contrast to the 1991 table.

The continuing critical situation in some developing countries, mainly in Africa (because of war, famine, and so on) caused many development projects to be replaced by emergency operations.

It should be noted, however, that a considerable quantity of food aid was used under the relief and emergency operations heading for very extensive "food for work" programmes, and also for social assistance programmes.

### 3.3.2. Some examples of NGO food aid programmes

#### CONCERN - South White Nile seed Programme, Sudan

CONCERN proposed to the Commission a targeted seed distribution programme to respond to two consecutive years of extensive crop failure due to drought and pest attack in the Kosti province. The plan involved the distribution of selected local varieties of sorghum, millet, sesame, cowpea and groundnut.

Beneficiaries were selected well in advance and 12 different seed packages were prepared to reflect the varying economic needs and environmental factors found in Kosti. It was planned to provide the beneficiaries with between 20 and 60% of their seed needs reaching a population of 60.825 families or approximately 350.000 people.

The success of the programme was due primarily to two factors rainfall in 1992 in Kosti was generally good in terms of quantity and distribution and secondly the programme was well-planned - from seed selection and purchase to distribution and planting.

Inevitably there were some losses - from rats, termites and wind - but overall yields were well up to expectations. For sorghum and millet 1 kg of seeds yielded between 50 and 80 kg and the groundnut represented an important cash crop for the farmers.

The successful harvesting of the crop enabled the seed-payback element of the plan to be implemented. It is hoped that the successful implementation of this element will allow the development of longer term solutions to the problem of seed security in Kosti province.

#### **Save the Children fund - Food for school teachers in Somaliland**

The end of hostilities in the self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland led to the gradual reopening of primary schools throughout the country. It was believed that after some time the Government would have generated sufficient funds to pay salaries. However, this was not the case and the international community was reluctant to pledge money to pay salaries of government employees.

The harvest in Somaliland in 1992 following the "day" rains was exceptionally good and farmers had surplus crops that they were anxious to sell in order to obtain cash to purchase material goods lost during the war.

It was against this background that Save the Children Fund asked the EC to sponsor a programme to purchase locally produced sorghum (and some rice) which in turn would be used as salary for teachers.

The Food Aid Unit took the view that the potential value of the programme outweighed the risks and gave the project its full support.

The result was that farmers found a market for their surplus production and teachers received a 5 month basic family ration. Teachers have been motivated by this programme and morale improved. This programme was an important first step in rehabilitating primary school education in Somaliland and should act as a stimulus to further programmes.

#### **3.4. Food aid via other international organizations**

As in previous years, four other international organizations, in addition to the NGOs, were allocated food aid from the EC.

They were:

**IFRC**      **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

**ICRC**      **International Committee of the Red Cross**

**UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

**FAO Food and Agriculture Organization**

The quantities allocated in 1992 were as follows:

Cereals	170 830 t
Milk powder	6 581 t
Vegetable oil	16 627 t
Sugar	8 524 t
Other products	ECU 12.308 million

#### **3.4.1. IFRC - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

Food aid allocated to the IFRC under the standard programme in 1992 was down slightly on the 1991 figure because of the considerable quantities channelled through the IFRC under the 1992 special programme. The quantities comprised 10 000 t of cereals, 500 t of skimmed-milk powder, 1 500 t of vegetable oil and 16 t of sugar, together with ECU 1.0 million for the purchase of other products (see Annex 8).

In the distribution of the cereals, priority was given to two Horn of Africa countries, namely Ethiopia and Kenya.

The aid to Kenya was the result of a combination of exceptional circumstances in Somalia and the consequent inflow of Somali refugees into Kenya, plus the drought in the north of Kenya itself.

The aid to Ethiopia fell mainly within the programme for rehabilitating people previously displaced as a result of fighting.

In contrast, the whole of the 500 t of skimmed-milk powder was allocated to nutritional supplement programmes for, in particular, orphanages and the so called "drop of milk" programmes in five countries in Central and South America.

#### **3.4.2. ICRC**

Food aid allocated to the ICRC in 1992 was more than double the corresponding figure for 1991, itself five times greater than the quantities in previous years. In 1992 the aid was concentrated on Somalia and Mozambique (see Annex 9).

In Somalia the ICRC and the WFP set up a coordinated relief operation involving 50 000 t of foodstuffs per month, 20 000 t via the ICRC and 30 000 t via the WFP. The ICRC concentrated its aid on the areas where the population is most seriously affected, notably the Bardera, Baidoa and Belet-Uen areas, together with the urban centres of Kismayo and Mogadishu. Over a million hot meals were organized and distributed each day through 900 communal kitchens, run on a day-to-day basis by groups of women and older people, so as to minimize the risk of theft by armed bands.

In Somalia in 1992 the ICRC distributed over 160 000 t of foodstuffs donated by the European Community.

In Mozambique the agreement reached in July between the warring parties made it possible for the ICRC to bring humanitarian aid on a vast scale to many isolated parts of the country.

### 3.4.3 UNRWA

Under the three-year Convention concluded between the EC and UNRWA, ECU 23 million was paid over for the education programme, ECU 3 million for the health programme and ECU 2 million for the nutritional supplement programme.

The products supplied were distributed free of charge to the Palestinian refugees on the books of UNRWA and formed part of the standard feeding programmes (distribution free of charge to the people most in need, nutritional programme in training centres and nutritional supplement programme). Annex 10 summarizes EC food aid via UNRWA in 1992.

### 3.4.4. FAO

In 1989 and 1990 programmes were drawn up allocating cereals, vegetable oil and sugar to Haiti. In those two years, however, it was impossible to implement the two decisions concerned because of the constant difficulties caused by the Haiti authorities with regard to the type and quality of the products to be supplied.

In 1991, while negotiations were continuing between Brussels and Port-au-Prince on this matter, the coup of 30 September which overthrew President Aristide caused direct contact between the Community and the Haiti authorities to be broken off and all cooperation activity with Haiti to be suspended.

However, in order not to penalize the population of Haiti, which was bearing the full brunt of the events which had occurred and was under threat of famine, the Community decided to convert the direct food aid-allocations into indirect aid. For the distribution of Community aid to the neediest sections of the population it called on the NGOs which were active in Haiti, and on the FAO for the distribution of seed to peasant farmers.

Thus in May and November 1991 the Commission approved the dispatch to Haiti of the 1989 programme and part of the 1990 programme, then in August 1992 and February 1993 it approved the dispatch of the rest of the 1990 programme.

Furthermore, in the light of the complete success of the two previous operations for the supply of seed, the Commission approved in July 1993 the allocation of a third seed programme for Haiti, again via the FAO.

#### 4. MULTIANNUAL OPERATIONS

Leaving aside emergency assistance, the Community's food aid is intended above all to be an instrument of development, and it is apparent that multiannual operations represent one of the best ways of integrating food aid into an overall development policy.

Multiannual projects continued in 1992 in India (Operation Flood) and in Tunisia.

The year also saw the conclusion of the two-year programme carried out with UNRWA and the programme for Cape Verde, together with the cancellation of the allocation for Burkina Faso.

There was just one new multiannual decision in 1992, concerning the IFADEP programme for Bangladesh.

COUNTRY AND DURATION OF OPERATION	CEREAL EQUIVALENT	VEGETABLE OIL	MILK POWDER	SUGAR	OTHER PRODUCTS
INDIA 1992/93			15 000 t	5 000 t	
TUNISIA 1991/96			3 000 t		
UNRWA 1991/92	6 270 t	1 921 t	3 927 t	2 924 t	ECU m 5.5
CAP VERDE 1990/91/92	9 000 t*	800 t			
BANGLADESH 1992/97	140 000 t				
TOTAL	155 270 t	2 721 t			ECU m 5.5

\* 3 750 t of rice

#### 4.1. India - Operation Flood III

Operation Flood III is a project for the consolidation and completion of India's cooperative dairy development programme which runs from 1988 to 1994. Under this agreement, the Community will contribute 75 000 t of skimmed milk powder and 25 000 t of butteroil. Allocations to date have been as follows:

Year	SMP	Butteroil	Substitution
1987	12 000	4 000	
1988	18 000	6 000	
1989	15 000		
1990			5 MECU = 3 500 BO
1991	Mid-term review		
1992	15 000		

In 1992, deliveries, which were halted while a mid-term review was completed, recommenced. Delivery of SMP was planned for September and October 1992, but a combination of high European prices and low availability of milk delayed this delivery period so that the following was the actual delivery schedule:

- 6.000 mt arrival November 1992 (prices from 1580-1629 Ecu/mt)
- 6.000 mt arrival December 1992 (prices from 1445-1465 Ecu/mt)
- 3.000 mt arrival April 1993 (price 1465 Ecu/mt).

Despite political disturbance in India (which included a curfew in the port of Calcutta) no major problems were experienced. Deliveries of butteroil have been suspended due to the high level of stocks of this product in India.

#### 4.2. Bangladesh

During 1992, as part of the overall strategy to move away from ad-hoc food aid allocations towards multi-annual development-oriented food aid programmes, the decision was taken by the Community to finance an Integrated Food Assisted Development Programme (IFADEP) in Bangladesh.

The total package will make available food aid of over 560.000 tons of cereals and 30 million ECU of financial and technical assistance over a period of six years. It is foreseen that the level of EC food aid to Bangladesh would gradually decline from the present level of 140.000 tons to just over 20,000 tons in 1997, as the country moves towards self-sufficiency in cereals.

This project combines and integrates EC financial and technical assistance with food aid. The project aims to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the rural poor in Bangladesh, with a view to gradually reducing the overall amount of food aid required, as domestic production increases. The Programme, which will be implemented in close collaboration with WFP, covers four sub-projects as follows: development of assetless rural women, development of small-scale inland fisheries, development of markets and rural transport and the strengthening of institutions.

IFADEP will enhance the development impact of EC food aid resources by promoting and demonstrating the combined use of food aid and financial and technical assistance in projects which contribute to poverty alleviation and rural development as well as channelling counterpart funds to help the country's core development investments.

#### **4.3. Burkina Faso**

For 1992 an official letter setting out the terms for the supply of aid was sent to Burkina Faso on 8 May. No reply was received despite repeated reminders from the Commission delegation in Ouagadougou. Furthermore, Burkina Faso sent the Commission a request for food aid in the form of rice, rather than wheat as stipulated in the agreement.

Not only was such a request inadmissible because of the good rice harvest in Burkina Faso, but it called into question the very basis of the structural aid approved in the form of wheat, the grant of which was designed to relieve pressure on the balance of payments caused by normal imports of that product.

It was evidently necessary to clarify the situation on the cereal market in Burkina Faso in the context of the new policy instituted by the authorities, before any further instalment of food aid was released. The Commission therefore decided to cancel the aid of 7 000 t of cereals for 1992 and to carry out an assessment of the situation in Burkina Faso in order to determine whether local conditions warranted continuing with the agreement for 1993.

## 5. EMERGENCY AID

The total quantity of food allocated as emergency aid is shown in Annex 11. Most of this aid was implemented by the NGOs and the international organizations and supplemented efforts being made under the Special Programme. The following examples of situations requiring emergency aid in 1992 show that such aid is needed in many highly different types of situation (floods, refugee pressures, war, drought, etc.) and is often the forerunner of a more prolonged effort to rehabilitate and redevelop the affected regions.

### 5.1. Emergency aid via the IFRC

The main decisions on emergency aid channelled through the IFRC were adopted for the following countries:

Cambodia: 11 500 t of cereal equivalent in the form of 6 000 t of rice (purchased in Vietnam) to assist the people in four provinces in the north-west of the country, who were suffering as a result of floods which had destroyed rice plantations.

Malawi: 13 500 t of cereals, in addition to the quantities already programmed under the 1992 special programme, to assist some 600 000 people, including refugees from Mozambique as well as the local population, following the drought affecting the region.

### 5.2. Rwanda

Food aid to Rwanda reached record levels in 1992 - unfortunately this record has been broken in 1993 as the political situation remains difficult, and the aid effort continues. During 1992 the number of people displaced as a result of conflict in the North of the country more than doubled to over 350,000 people. Rwanda is a country in dire need of structural assistance due to its dependance on coffee exports to service its mounting debt, the extreme demographic pressure which threatens its food security and its inaccessibility as a landlocked country over 1,000 km from the coast. However the unstable political situation has not allowed the Commission to contemplate a longer term programme of structural aid with the Rwandan people; rather all aid to date has focussed on emergency and humanitarian relief.

The Commission's food aid to Rwanda has not been as effective as one would have hoped. The constantly increasing figures for displaced people and the long lead times necessary to bring food from Europe meant that too little food arrived too late. Finally food was purchased locally or in the region, but even within the region itself, transportation of food is problematic. There is little the Commission can do to disentangle the warring parties, and in the short term the infrastructure is fixed. Thus if we wish to improve operations of this nature in the future, it is essential that there is rapid coordination of donors, both to obtain an accurate picture of requirements and to plan the arrival of aid. As most donors employ experts in the field, this sort of coordination should not be impossible. Information flows between donors after the event are of little use to save lives.

### 5.3. Kenya

Kenya was a major beneficiary of food aid in 1992. Although much of this food came from the Special Programme, considerable quantities were also provided under the normal programme. During 1992 the situation in Kenya gave cause for concern with a massive influx of refugees from Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia. This coincided with a period of severe drought, and a period in which the Kenyan government was in disfavour with the donor community. In fact a review of the 1991/1992 marketing year revealed that production was down for the third year in succession. Thus, the need for food aid was once more present, this time even more so than previously. Given the difficulties encountered in the past, it was considered that management of this aid would be improved by adopting non-governmental channels. Aid was therefore allocated to the NGOs and the international relief organizations, (mainly the WFP and the IFRC), with the former seeing principally to the needs of drought victims and the latter concentrating on the refugee population. It was possible to source some produce locally i.e. beans and some cereals, but the remainder had to be imported from Europe. Oil was available in Kenya, but at a prohibitive price.

The Commission's intervention in Kenya during 1992 was very much a response to an unanticipated situation. The cooperation between the various implementing agencies on the ground, the Government agencies, and the donors was essential to ensure proper management of EC food aid. Both the Kenyan authorities and the donor community were unprepared for the scale of the disaster in Kenya, and targeting of aid to ensure that those in need were identified and actually received aid was difficult to ensure. The political unrest and security problems (due to the influx of refugees mentioned above and elections in November 1992) further hampered food aid efforts. Aid will also be required in 1993 to cope with the persistent problem of refugees.

## 6. TRIANGULAR OPERATIONS

The supply of food aid has often been considered by public opinion to be an easy means of getting rid of agricultural surpluses by sending no matter what product to needy countries without taking account of their real needs.

Another criticism has been that food aid can disturb local production because the markets are flooded with imported products which compete with local products and which do not always correspond to consumption habits.

In 1974 the World Food Council invited donors to start buying food from developing countries for aid purposes. This procedure facilitates food aid operations because it gets the right products to the beneficiary quickly and in most cases less expensively, promotes trade between developing countries and helps those with food surpluses to find a market for their products.

This type of operation is called TRIANGULAR and the three parties involved are:

- The country supplying the product.
- The country receiving the product.
- The donor financing the operation.

The very first TRIANGULAR OPERATION carried out by the European Community, took place in 1978 when white maize was purchased in Zambia and sent as food aid to Botswana. This type of operation has been strongly developed over the years and today between 10 and 15 % of EC food aid is supplied in this way.

Even when the product is available on the European Market, its purchase, locally or regionally, in a developing country can have a more positive effect on the economy of the receiving country allowing the supply of a more acceptable range of products than would otherwise be possible. This is the case for example in countries which have an influx of refugees from a neighbouring country. In countries recovering from war, local purchase can encourage farmers to re-establish themselves and in larger countries, a surplus in one part of the country can be used to offset a deficit in another part.

Here are some recent examples of how triangular food aid purchases have been able to achieve much more, in terms of development, than normal food aid donations:

After the 1992 harvest in Mozambique there was a real fear that the local producers would not be able to sell their surplus crop due to the market being flooded with cheap yellow maize and food for free distribution. The EC was able, through its triangular operations, to buy 15.000 MT of the surplus for its food aid programme in Mozambique.

The purchase encouraged the producers to plant again for the 1993 harvest and ideal rain distribution during the growing season consequently gave a good result in the Central and Northern Provinces with a real surplus of 90.000 MT of white maize. It is hoped that, once again some of this surplus can be bought up for food aid programmes in Mozambique.

- Floods in 1992 in the Beni region of Bolivia destroyed the rice crop in this area and emergency food aid was granted by the EC. It was possible to find all the food required, cereals, oil and beans, in other parts of Bolivia and this was sent quickly to Beni. Rice was sent to replace the rice lost in the floods and in addition rice seeds were sent to the farmers to help them replant and get back on their feet again.
- Triangular purchases have been made in the following cases where product was unavailable due to seasonal shortages on the European Market.
  - 156 MT of tinned Moroccan sardines were sent to UNRWA in Jordan.
  - 125 MT of dates were purchased, in place of raisins, locally for UNHCR in Algeria.
  - 30.000 MT of rice for Mozambique, 8.333 MT of rice for Tanzania and 3.000 MT of rice for the Comoros were all bought from Vietnam.

These are just a few of the many actions carried out by the EC through its triangular operations and which show the diversity of these operations and the role they play in the food aid programmes.

#### TRIANGULAR OPERATIONS - 1992 PROGRAMMES<sup>1</sup>

WFP	60 645 t
UNHCR	726 t
UNRWA	1 069 t
EURONAIID	139 057 t
ICRC	69 387 t
IFRC	7 210 t
CEC	35 512 t
CEC ON BEHALF OF ORGANIZATIONS	19 343 t
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TOTAL	332 949 t

The overall value of this tonnage, consisting of 25 different products, was ECU 81 137 235.

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<sup>1</sup> Situation as at 10 April 1993.

## **7. COMPLEMENTARY SCHEMES**

### **7.1. Cofinancing - Item B7-5011**

During 1992, efforts were made to make of the cofinancing facility a more flexible budget line than in the past. The regulation was not changed, but the budgetary comments admitted the possibility of supplying tools. Thus a budget line which began in a rather limited way has evolved over the five years of its existence into a useful and flexible development instrument.

The greater part of the 1992 budget was granted to NGOs (4 MECU) through a block allocation to Euronaid, with individual projects approved as they were presented. \*The same system was used with ICRC to whom 1 MECU was allocated. ICRC seemed to have experienced some difficulty in absorbing this amount and a project to use the outstanding balance was not approved until July 1993.

As a number of fundamental changes were introduced in 1991, i.e. the practice of making advances on the basis of the total official letter instead of by project, and the introduction of some leeway in the quantities to be purchased, 1992 was seen as a year in which it would be wise to monitor these changes. The experience has been positive, and the way is now clear to pursue this approach of increased devolution of the day to day management of the cofinancing facility to the beneficiary organizations during 1993 and 1994.

A high degree of interest was expressed in the cofinancing budget by NGOs active in Asia, with 23% of the budget allocated to projects in this region. This was accompanied by a reduction in the number of projects presented for the African continent, which used 75% of the budget. A further development, and one which shows the future direction of this budget line, is that 32% of the budget was allocated to projects which had a seed or tool component. In 1990 this figure was only 11%. Annex 12 lists the projects undertaken with funding from this budget line.

The following two examples give some indication of the type of projects undertaken.

#### Action B7-5011/92/007

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, through their local partner, Sociedad pro Ayuda del Niño Lisiado, provided food to rehabilitation centres for disabled children and adolescents for a period of 12 months in Chile.

#### Action B7-5011/92/005

Following flooding in Cambodia in autumn 1992, during which farmers suffered heavy crop losses and were unable to retain sufficient seed for planting, Trocaire made rice seed available for the April/May planting season.

### **7.2. Item B7-2071 - Storage and early warning system**

The use to which the appropriations under this heading were put in 1992 was strongly influenced by the threat of unprecedented famine, notably in the Horn of Africa and in southern Africa:

- (i) hence a considerable part of the funds went to improve the storage facilities required for the channelling via international organizations (ICRC, WFP, UNHCR) of emergency food aid for people in need.
- (ii) in addition, some of the funds initially available under this heading had to be transferred to boost the appropriations for the purchase of foodstuffs, which proved insufficient to meet the exceptional needs.

Out of a committed total of ECU 2.7 million, only three operations worth in all ECU 405 500 were approved in 1992 for implementation via the NGOs:

- \* ECU 269 200 for EuronAid, for the purchase and transport of storage covers for Eritrea
- \* ECU 107 460 for Punto di Fraternalita, for the construction of warehouse facilities at Quelimane in Mozambique
- \* ECU 28 900 for Caritas/SENAPS, Ecuador, for the construction of warehouse facilities at Riobamba.

A list of the projects financed is given in Annex 1.1.

Although 1992 was clearly not an average year, the relatively modest number of projects put forward by the NGOs suggests that the opportunities available under this budget heading are not sufficiently known. An information campaign to this effect among European NGOs was carried out by EuronAid in 1992, at the Commission's request.

## 8. EVALUATION

Food aid operations have been evaluated in accordance with Article 11 of Council Regulation No 3972/86 of 22 December 1986. Evaluation exercises completed in 1992 were as follows:

Evaluation of alternative operations replacing EC food aid deliveries, focusing on two operations carried out in Mali and Tanzania respectively

Mid-term evaluation mission of Operation Flood III in India

Evaluation of EC food aid in Ecuador

Evaluation of NGOs in Madagascar and their capacity to implement food aid and income-generating projects within the framework of the social dimensions of adjustment

Evaluation study of food aid transport costs and options

Evaluation of the EC multiannual programme of food aid to Kenya

Annual evaluation mission for the dairy development project in China

Evaluation of food aid to Sao Tomé and Príncipe.

A short account of the results of a selection of these evaluations follows.

### 8.1. Sao Tomé and Príncipe

The aim of the evaluation was to consider whether Community food aid to the two island communities of Sao Tomé and Príncipe should be continued, given the serious waste that had occurred in connection with a delivery of dried beans in 1990; instead of being distributed to the population the products supplied had been left for over a year and had eventually to be thrown away.

#### Main conclusions and recommendations

1. The incidence of hunger is not at the same level as in other African countries and the infantile mortality rate and life expectancy figures for adults indicate a relatively balanced level of nutrition.
2. The mission therefore recommends:
  - (i) reducing direct food aid, over a period of three years, to humanitarian aid distributed via the WFP and NGOs to the most needy sections of the population,
  - (ii) providing technical assistance for the "Ribeira Peixe" project (establishment of an oil palm plantation and processing factory) with a view to continuing the project, improving its productivity and setting up arrangements for marketing the oil for local consumption and for export,

- (iii) contributing to the French "Medio Porte" project for small farmers (privatization and resumption of operations in former cocoa plantations, plus parallel development of production of foodstuffs on private plots),
- (iv) introducing an effective system of coordinating aid between donor countries and recipient countries.

#### Follow-up to the evaluation

The direct aid was halted in 1993 but indirect aid was continued. In addition, the Community purchases vegetable oil locally and passes it on to NGOs active in the country for distribution free of charge to the poorest sections of the population.

### **8.2. Kenya**

The aim of the evaluation was to examine the grounds for the multiannual programme of food aid in the form of wheat agreed between the Community and Kenya, and also its implementation and impact, over the three years from 1988 to 1990 inclusive.

#### Main conclusions and recommendations

More than three years after the launch of the multiannual programme, a third of the wheat donated had still not been sold and only one fifteenth of the corresponding counterpart funds had been used to support the programme for reform of the cereals sector in Kenya. This raised doubts as to the effectiveness of government channels for EC food aid, and indeed the need for this type of aid. Furthermore, because of large-scale, unchecked private imports, the allocations under the 1989 and 1990 programmes merely inflated domestic stocks instead of reducing the volume of national commercial imports.

The mission accordingly recommends:

- (i) that all Community aid to Kenya should normally be given in the form of financial aid,
- (ii) that should it be decided to continue to provide Kenya with aid in form of foodstuffs, then this should be done under the annual food aid programme,
- (iii) that no private imports of foodstuffs should be authorized in future apart from those expressly approved by the government, and these should be such as not to disturb the domestic market,
- (iv) any future food aid to Kenya should be the subject of systematic coordination between the Kenyan government and all donors.

#### Follow-up to the evaluation

Direct aid was stopped in 1992 and the multiannual programme was not renewed. However, the serious food situation in Kenya described above led to the provision of large-scale humanitarian aid through NGOs and the international organizations.

### 8.3. China

This evaluation, which was carried out in October 1991 and concerned the 1988-93 multiannual food aid programme, was provided for in the financial agreement covering the project.

The mission examined the following:

- (i) the generation and use of the funds resulting from conversion of the aid into cash resources,
- (ii) local policies on the price of milk and the impact on the generation of counterpart funds,
- (iii) effects of the project on milk production in the localities concerned,
- (iv) the functioning of the National Dairy Board (NDB).

#### Main conclusions and recommendations

By the end of 1991 the project was clearly successful in terms of the upward trend of milk production in China and the level of commitment on the part of the Chinese authorities in providing financing and human resources.

Nevertheless, the lack of flexibility in the steering of the project by the NDB resulted in certain drawbacks:

- (i) a marked disparity between localities with regard to the production level attained,
- (ii) serious imbalance between major industrial investment which was not always essential and investment that was either inadequate or completely lacking in the areas of milk production and collection.

What is needed therefore is to make good the project's weaknesses on the production side by means of the following:

- (i) establishment and implementation of a dairy development policy for each locality,
- (ii) redirection upstream of investment (towards training, technical services, equipment to improve the quality of the milk produced, and so on),
- (iii) introduction of a system for paying milk producers that incorporates qualitative parameters,
- (iv) progressive adjustment of the subsidy system with a view to raising the producer price while targeting subsidies on retail prices (target groups).

#### Follow-up to the evaluation

The consideration given since 1992 by the European Community and the Chinese authorities to the question of whether to proceed to a second phase of the project has been based extensively on the conclusions of the evaluation study, with the central emphasis on giving top priority to production.

#### 8.4. Evaluation study of food aid transport costs and options

This study analysed transport costs since 1986, summarized the policies and procedures of the Commission and other donors in this area and suggested ways in which the management of transport could be improved.

##### Main conclusions and recommendations

While concluding that costs paid for transport by the EC for food aid transportation compared favourably with those incurred by other donors, recommendations were made which would help to improve transport management and cost control.

- The Commission suffered from a lack of transport expertise, and would benefit from the setting up of a professional transport department.
- An accurate and comprehensive record of past transport expenditure is essential to facilitate cost control.
- Consolidation of shipments, where possible, should be encouraged.

##### Follow-up to the evaluation

The installation of a database to assist in the management of food aid operations will improve the quality of information available on transport.

## 9. MONITORING

The monitoring arrangements are now fully operational.

The positive impact of the monitoring agencies' involvement can be gauged by the absence in 1992 of any justified complaint concerning the quality of the products delivered.

All operators, observers and supervisory bodies are agreed that mobilization has improved.

The solution has frequently been found to lie in the contractual provisions agreed between the Commission and the aid recipients.

With this in mind, ways of adjusting some of the terms for allocating food aid, involving monitoring, are being studied:

- Sharing of responsibilities between transport operators according to the stage of delivery and the transport contracts.
- Acceptance of sound goods only, in order to avoid progressive deterioration of the whole consignment through contact or contamination.
- Supervision of storage facilities, provision of information to local officials and training of warehouse staff.
- Fumigation with either or both of methyl bromide (destruction of live insects) and phosphine (larvae and eggs) or equivalent products.

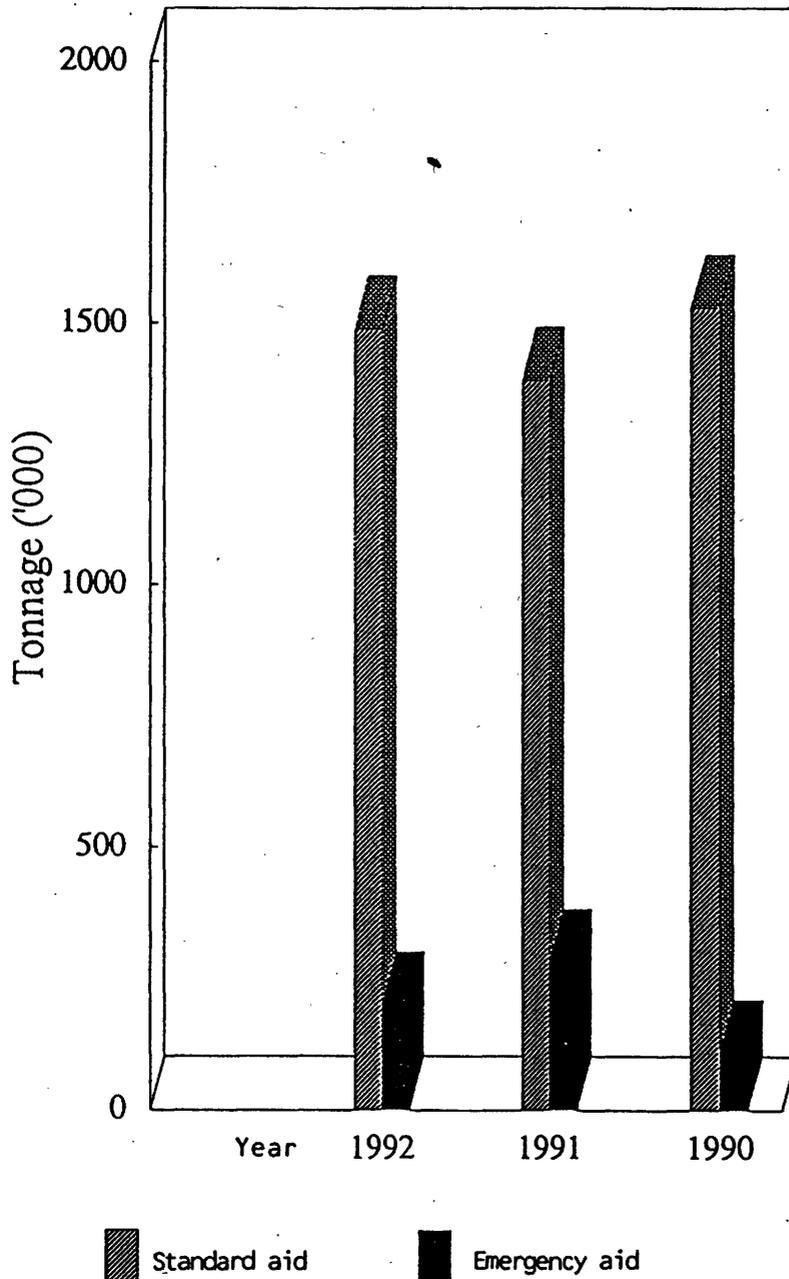
At an organizational level, a new invitation to tender is under way to replace four monitoring agencies.

The terms of reference are similar to those for the previous procedure (13 May 1987, OJ C 127/87, p. 2), but take extensive account of experience gained. Prequalification continues to be the basis for short-listing applicants.

The essential criterion is the establishment of the monitoring company in the recipient countries, to the exclusion of any activity carried out simply by means of a local correspondent.

Proportion of food aid allocated to emergencies

Year	Tonnage	
	Standard aid	Emergency aid
1992	1 488 702	198,351
1991	1 391 474	279,962
1990	1 529 113	107,784



## BUDGET SITUATION - (ECU million)

BUDGET 1992	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2071	2090	8726	TOTAL
	CER	CER	MILK POWDER	BO	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	OTHER	TRSTP	MONIT	RESERVE	STORAGE	SUBST	MINI	
INITIAL ALLOCATION ....a	88.200	43.350	58.600	10.600	2.800	41.000	48.000	214.000	5.600	220.000	6.000	3.000	0.893	742.043
TRANSFERS .....														
26/3/92				-0.629	0.629				1.800			-1.800		0.000
11/9/92		-4.000	4.000	1.000		1.890	0.410				-3.300			0.000
24/9/92														0.000
27/11/92		15.500	22.000											0.000
30/11/92	22.000													59.500
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS .c+a+b	110.200	54.850	84.600	10.971	3.429	42.890	48.410	214.000	7.400	220.000	2.700	1.200	0.893	801.543
TAKE-UP .d	110.200	54.850	84.600	10.969	3.429	42.890	48.410	214.000	7.400	220.000	2.686	1.200	0.893	801.527
BALANCE.....e-c-d	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.016
TYPE OF APPROPRIATION	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	NDA	NDA	DA	NDA	NDA	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	N-CE	
AVERAGE PRICE OF COMMITMENT	119	120	1596	1828	297	613								

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REGION	COUNTRY ORGANIZATION	CEREALS		MILK POWDER		BUTTEROIL		VEGETABLE OIL		SUGAR		OTHER PRODUCTS	
		PLANNED (tonnes)	ALLOC. (tonnes)	PLANNED (ECU m)	ALLOC. (ECU m)								
SAHEL	CAPE VERDE	9,000	9,000					800	800				
	BURKINA FASO												
	MALI												
	MAURITANIA												
	NIGER												
	SENEGAL CHAD												
WEST AFRICA	CAMERON												
	GHANA												
	LIBERIA												
	SIERRA LEONE												
CENTRAL AFRICA	SAO TOME	p.m											
	ZAIRE	p.m											
EAST AFRICA	BURUNDI												
	KENYA												
	RWANDA	5,000	5,000					500	500				
	TANZANIA ZAMBIA	5,000	5,000					2,000	2,000				
HORN OF AFRICA	DJIBOUTI	5,000	5,000										
	ETHIOPIA	25,000	25,000										
	SOMALI A												
	SUDAN												
SOUTHERN AFRICA	ANGOLA	22,000	22,000					750	750			1,000	1,000
	BOTSWANA												
	LESOTHO	10,000	10,000										
	MALAWI	5,000	5,000										
	MOZAMBIQUE												
	ZIMBABWE												
INDIAN OCEAN PACIFIC	COMOROS	7,200	7,200	200	200			100	100				
	MADAGASCAR	10,000	10,000										
CARIBBEAN	GUYANA												
	GRENADA												
	HAITI	p.m											
	DOM. REP.	p.m											
MEDITERRANEAN	EGYPT	120,000	120,000					8,000	8,000			1,000	1,000
	JORDAN												
	LEBANON												
	MOROCCO												
	TUNISIA			3,000	3,000								
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	15,000	15,000	600	600			400	400			0,500	0,500
	HONDURAS												
	NICARAGUA	15,000	15,000	1,000	1,000			2,500	2,500				
	PERU	19,700	19,700	1,125	1,125			2,650	2,650			2,100	2,100
	ECUADOR	1,700	1,700	180	180			180	180			0,130	0,130
	EL SALVADOR	p.m		p.m									
ASIA	BANGLADESH	140,000	140,000										
	CAMBODIA												
	CHINA												
	INDIA			15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000						
	NEPAL			p.m		p.m							
	PAKISTAN												
	SRI LANKA	p.m											
	YEMEN	p.m											
INDIRECT AID	UNHCR	19,560	19,560	1,417	1,417			584	584			1,348	1,348
	EURONAID	256,000	256,000	15,031	15,031			12,200	12,200	3,000	3,000	13,600	13,600
	ICRC	85,000	85,000	380	380			6,451	6,451	600	600	3,355	3,355
	WFP - REGULAR	159,546	159,546	7,500	7,500	1,000	1,000	5,480	5,480			2,860	2,860
	WFP - IEFR	90,000	90,000	1,500	1,500			5,500	5,500			2,000	2,000
	WFP - PRO	180,000	180,000					9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	6,500	6,500
	IFRC	10,000	10,000	500	500			1,500	1,500	16	16	1,000	1,000
	UNRWA	6,270	6,270	3,927	3,927			1,921	1,921	2,924	2,924	5,500	5,500
	TOTAL STANDARD	1,220,976	1,220,976	51,360	51,360	6,000	6,000	60,516	60,516	11,540	11,540	40,893	40,893
	EMERGENCIES	164,124	164,124	1,640	1,640	0	0	9,484	9,484	0	0	6,931	6,931
TOTAL AID	1,385,100	1,385,100	53,000	53,000	6,000	6,000	70,000	70,000	11,540	11,540	47,824	47,824	
PROG. QUANTITY	1,385,100	1,385,100	53,000	53,000	6,800	6,800	70,000	70,000	11,540	11,540	48,000	48,000	
BALANCE	0	0	0	0	800	800	0	0	0	0	0	0,176	0,176

## BREAKDOWN INTO STANDARD AID, EMERGENCIES, SUBSTITUTION, STORAGE AND COFINANCING

PRODUCT	CEREALS (TONNES)	MILK POWDER (TONNES)	BUTTEROIL (TONNES)	VEG. OIL (TONNES)	SUGAR (TONNES)	OTHER PRODUCTS (ECU m)	SUBSTITUTION (ECU m)	STORAGE (ECU m)	CO-FINANCING (ECU m)
ALLOCATIONS	1,385,100	53,000	6,000	70,000	11,540	47.8238	1,200	2.686192	5,000
OF WHICH									
- STANDARD AID	1,220,976	51,360	6,000	60,516	11,540	40.893	0,000	2,686	
- EMERGENCIES	164,124	1,640	0	9,484	0	6.931			
TOTAL QUANTITIES PROGRAMMED	1,385,100	53,000	6,800	70,000	11,540	48,000	3,000	6,000	5,000
BALANCE	0	0	800	0	0	0.176	1,800	3,314	0,000
% OF PROGRAMME	0.00%	0.00%	11.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	60.00%	55.23%	0.00%

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OVERALL SITUATION

	ALLOCATION	MOBILIZATION	DELIVERY TO	TOTAL	BALANCE	% BEING
	DECIDED	REQUESTED	STAGE	BEING		EXECUTED
		ACTUAL	REQUESTED	EXECUTED		

CEREALS

Direct aid :	430,212	87,075	21,774	122,300	231,149	199,063	53.7%
Indirect aid:	954,888	99,931	25,886	648,131	773,948	180,940	81.1%
<b>TOTAL</b> :	<b>1,385,100</b>	<b>187,006</b>	<b>47,660</b>	<b>770,431</b>	<b>1,005,097</b>	<b>380,003</b>	<b>72.6%</b>

MILK POWDER

Direct aid :	21,105	3,180	200	15,000	18,380	2,725	87.1%
Indirect aid:	31,895	2,325	1,656	25,880	29,861	2,034	93.6%
<b>TOTAL</b> :	<b>53,000</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>40,880</b>	<b>48,241</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>91.0%</b>

BUTTEROIL

Direct aid :	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	0.0%
Indirect aid:	1,000	0	0	444	444	556	44.4%
<b>TOTAL</b> :	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>5,556</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

VEGETABLE OIL

Direct aid :	19,965	13,605	2,850	2,800	19,255	710	96.4%
Indirect aid:	50,035	2,971	2,827	37,774	43,572	6,463	87.1%
<b>TOTAL</b> :	<b>70,000</b>	<b>16,576</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>40,574</b>	<b>62,827</b>	<b>7,173</b>	<b>89.8%</b>

SUGAR

Direct aid :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Indirect aid:	11,540	884	0	10,040	10,924	616	94.7%
<b>TOTAL</b> :	<b>11,540</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>94.7%</b>

BODY: WFP REGULAR						
RECIPIENT COUNTRY	CEREALS	MILK POWDER	BUTTER OIL	VEG. OIL	SUGAR	OTHER PRODUCTS
ALGERIA	14,237	218				
ANGOLA		7			104	
BANGLADESH	17,300					
BENIN					130	
BHUTAN		65			65	54
BOLIVIA		380				
BOTSWANA		250				
BURKINA FASO						640
BURUNDI		180			250	90
CAMEROON					40	
COMOROS		33				
COTE D'IVOIRE		1,000			406	
CUBA		2,142		708		
EGYPT	140					
ETHIOPIA	21,065					
GAMBIA					254	
GUINEA-BISSAU		150				
GUINEA					36	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		60				
HONDURAS						200
JORDAN	2,685					144
KENYA						
LESOTHO						
LEBANON						138
MALAWI					35	
MAROCDO		1,211			674	
MAURITANIA	4,350	176			74	
MAURITIUS		170				
MOZAMBIQUE		263			158	230
NAMIBIA		290				
NEPAL				142		
NIGER						230
UGANDA	1,236	180			662	761
PAKISTAN				50		350
RWANDA	2,000				254	320
SENEGAL	3,514					
SUDAN	9,700					
TANZANIA		626		100	32	320
CHAD					83	
TUNISIA	11,000				293	400
VIETNAM						750
YEMEN	2,773				450	
ZAMBIA		128				153
ZIMBABWE						
TOTAL	90,000	7,500	1,000	4,000	0	4,780 (=FCU 20)

BODY: WFP IEFR						
RECIPIENT COUNTRY	CEREALS	MILK POWDER	BUTTER OIL	VEG. OIL	SUGAR	OTHER PRODUCTS
ALGERIA	7,288			951		
ANGOLA						360
BANGLADESH	10,014					1,000
BOTSWANA		900				
CAMBODIA	31,954			1,578		3,500
ERITREA	4,000					121
ETHIOPIA	38,840	387		3,810		3,840
GUINEA-BISSAU	630					
KENYA	20,670			1,220		1,733
LESOTHO						350
MADAGASCAR	3,000					2,000
MAURITANIA	5,000					
MOZAMBIQUE	30,000			480		1,248
NAMIBIA		571				
UGANDA				55		117
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	1,215					
RWANDA				135		
SOMALIA	33,978	324		218		
SUDAN		218				
SRI LANKA						810
YEMEN	3,366			113		
ZAIRE	5,000					
ZIMBABWE				1,000		
TOTAL	194,954	2,400	0	9,558	0	15,079 (ECU 6.05m)

BODY: WFP PRO						
RECIPIENT COUNTRY	CEREALS	MILK POWDER	BUTTER OIL	VEG. OIL	SUGAR	OTHER PRODUCTS
ALGERIA					214	
ETHIOPIA	40,000			3,000		4,500
KENYA				500	1,942	
LIBERIA	24,000			3,000		627
MALAWI	48,854				884	9,450
MOZAMBIQUE	15,000				1,800	
UGANDA	4,000					1,705
PAKISTAN	50,000			2,000		
RWANDA	2,892			335		
SENEGAL						100
SOMALIA	2,000					
SUDAN	15,000			185		260
SWAZILAND						361
TANZANIA						328
ZAIRE					160	
ZIMBABWE						705
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199,548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>18,036 (=FCU 6.5m)</b>

<u>BODY: UNHCR</u>		<u>CEREALS</u>	<u>MILK POWDER</u>	<u>VEGETABLE OIL</u>	<u>SUGAR</u>	<u>OTHER PRODUCTS</u>
<u>RECIPIENT COUNTRY</u>						
ALGERIA						443
BANGLADESH		126				100
BOTSWANA				5		72
DJIBOUTI						
GUINEA						75
KENYA		484		170		150
MAURITANIA			365			
NIGERIA					9	25
RWANDA			20			
SUDAN			294			
THAILAND		19,560		400		164
YEMEN			77			ECU 150000
ZIMBABWE			254			
RESERVE						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,560</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>584</b>		<b>1,029 (= ECU 1.348 m)</b>

ANNEX 7NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)1. List of countries in which aid was distributed by NGOs:ACP countries

Angola  
 Benin  
 Burkina Faso  
 Burundi  
 Central African Republic  
 Chad  
 Comoros  
 Congo  
 Dominica  
 Dominican Republic  
 Djibouti  
 Ethiopia  
 Gambia  
 Ghana  
 Guinea-Bissau  
 Haiti  
 Kenya  
 Côte d'Ivoire  
 Liberia  
 Madagascar  
 Malawi  
 Mali  
 Mauretania  
 Mozambique  
 Niger  
 Rwanda  
 Sao Tomé & Príncipe  
 Senegal  
 Sierra Leone  
 Somalia  
 Sudan  
 Tanzania  
 Togo  
 Uganda  
 Zaïre  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe

Asia

Bangladesh  
 India  
 Pakistan  
 Vietnam  
 Nepal  
 Afghanistan  
 Cambodia

Central America

El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Nicaragua  
 Cuba

South America

Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Chile  
 Ecuador  
 Peru

Mashreq

Egypt  
 Jordan  
 Lebanon

Maghreb

Algeria  
 Tunisia

2. NGOs through which food aid was distributed:

Caritas Netherlands	Care Germany
OIKOS	Cath. Agency for Overseas Dev
Ass. Aide au Tiers Monde	Dutch Interchurch Aid
Cinterad	Goal
Caritas Belgium	Int. Christian Relief
SOS Sahel International	Oxfam UK
Secours Catholique Français	OMOS - Comide
SOS Boîte de lait Belgique	Action Children Aid
Catholic Relief Services	Gem. Zür Förderung Sozial-Med.
Centro Aiuti Mondiali	Somedi
Oxfam Belgium	World Council of Churches
Prosalus	Christian Aid
Caritas Germany	Trocaire
Concern	Caritas Spain
Lutheran World Federation	Caritas Denmark
World Vision of Britain	Punto di Fraternità
Caritas Italy	Société St-Vincent de Paul
Protos	Action Aid
Appel Détresse	Funndacio Int. Olof Palme
Ass. De Beneficencia Luso	Reggio Terzo Mondo
Hilfe in Not	Care Britain
Save the Children Fund	Deutsche Welthunger Hilfe
SOS faim	Diakonisches Werk der EKD
Eng Breck met Latain Amerika	Madreselva
Terre des Hommes France	Codespa
Secours Populaire Francais	Medico
Help	Fonds voor Ontwikkeling Samenwerking
	Cebemio

<u>RECIPIENT COUNTRY</u>	<u>BODY: IFRC</u>					<u>OTHER PRODUCTS (ECU)</u>
	<u>CEREALS</u>	<u>MILK POWDER</u>	<u>VEGETABLE OIL</u>	<u>SUGAR</u>		
BOLIVIA		180				
CAMBODGIA	11,500					
ETHIOPIA	3,250		410			
GUYANA		50				
HONDURAS		100				
KENYA	6,750		970			337,386
MALAWI	13,500					
MOZAMBIQUE			120			
PARAGUAY		50				
URUGUAY		120				
STILL TO BE MOBILIZED					16	662,614
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	BODY: ICRC		MILK POWDER	VEGETABLE OIL	SUGAR	OTHER PRODUCTS
	CEREALS					
MALI		330		44		
MOZAMBIQUE		28,620		2,616		4,765
RWANDA		1,845				1,209
SOMALIA		79,205		4,366		4,000
SYRIA			80			
TO BE MOBILIZED			300			
TOTAL		110,000	380	7,026		9,974 (= ECU 3.855 m)

<u>BODY: UNRWA</u>		<u>CEREALS</u>	<u>MILK POWDER</u>	<u>VEGETABLE OIL</u>	<u>SUGAR</u>	<u>OTHER PRODUCTS</u>
<u>RECIPIENT COUNTRY</u>						
ISRAEL		3,393	2,296	1,221	1,513	1,872
JORDAN		868	911	257	530	763
LEBANON		1,387	581	377	578	573
S A R		283	278	77	155	0
SYRIA		340	218	105	148	206
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,270</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>3,414</b>
						<b>( ECU 6.03 m)</b>

programme 1992

situation at 30-06-1993

## EMERGENCY AID

COUNTRY/ORG	CEREALS (TONNES)	MILK POWDER (TONNES)	BUTTEROIL (TONNES)	VEG. OIL (TONNES)	SUGAR (TONNES)	OTHER (ECU m)	VALUE (ECU m)
WFP/CAMBODIA	13,000			870		0.950	5.117
BOLIVIA	612			85		0.030	0.263
IFRC/CAMBODIA	11,500						3.105
WFP/ETHIOPIA	5,000						1.350
NGO/VARIOUS	36,000	45		3,650		2.035	14.752
WFP/VARIOUS	28,954	900		1,708		1.590	12.304
ICRCMOZ				575		0.500	0.960
IFRC ZIMB ZAM				480		0.075	0.459
UNHCR BURMA		126					0.214
EL SALVADOR				1,000		0.500	1.300
ZAMBIA				1,000			0.800
WFP/MADAGASCAR	3,000					0.650	1.460
NGO/WFP KENYA	11,000						2.970
NGO - NIGER	1,558	135				0.071	0.721
UNHCR - YEM		77					0.131
UNRWA - LEB		357		116		0.530	1.230
MOZAMBIQUE	15,000						4.050
ICRC - SOMALIA	10,000						2.700
ICRC - MOZ	15,000						4.050
IFRC-MALAWI	13500						3.645
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164,124</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.931</b>	<b>61.581</b>

## SUBSTITUTION AID (ECU m)

MALI	1.200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.200</b>

## STORAGE AID (ECU m)

UNHCR - DJIBOUTI	0.105
ICRC - HORN OF AFRICA	0.076
UNHCR - SIERRA LEONE	0.051
UNHCR - GUINEA	0.099
NGO - MOZAMBIQUE	0.107
ECUADOR	0.029
UNHCR/ SUDAN	0.019
WFP/ANGOLA	0.400
WFP/SOUTHERN AFRICA	0.291
WFP/LESOTHO	0.179
FAO/BOLIVIA	0.032
NGO /ETHIOPIA	0.269
FAO	0.355
PERU	0.400
UNHCR/KENYA	0.274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.686</b>

B7-5011

COFINANCING FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOOD PRODUCTS OR SEEDS BY INTERNATIONAL BODIES OR NON-GOVERNMENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

SITUATION AT 31.10.93		PROGRAMME 1992		BUDGET	ECU 5 000 000		
DECISION	AMOUNT	DISTRIBUTION	DETAILS OF REFERENCE	INDIVIDUAL AMOUNT	PROJECTS COUNTRY	PRODUCT	TONNAGE
H/391/92	ECU 2 000 000	EURONAIID	001	ECU 305 420	TANZANIA	WHITE MAIZE BEANS	1000 125
H/2160/92	ECU 1 500 000	EURONAIID	002	ECU 101 779	ANGOLA	SEED FOR: MAIZE BEANS	120 60
50604	ECU 1 000 000	ICRC	003	ECU 749 616	ERITREA	LENTILES OIL	1200 600
50603	ECU 500 000	EURONAIID	004	ECU 332 360	ANGOLA	SEED FOR: MAIZE BEANS POTATOES	100 35 300
			005	ECU 58 852	CAMBODIA	SEED FOR: RICE	530
			006	Cancelled	ZIMBABWE	VARIOUS	1670
			007	ECU 114 993	CHILE	FLOUR SUGAR OIL MILK POWDER OATS WHEAT GROATS	65 30 18 60 2 2
			008	ECU 163 580	PHILIPPINES	MILK POWDER RICE DRIED FISH TINNED PRODUCTS SUGAR	8 164 27 55 11
			009	ECU 159 028	ERITREA	LENTILES	750
			010	ECU 168 956	ETHIOPIA	LENTILES	750
			011	ECU 324 657	ZAIRE	MAIZE RICE MANIOC GROUND NUTS	1275 300 300 150
			012	ECU 16 441	INDIA	RICE LENTILES OIL	62 16 5
			013	ECU 79 254	INDIA	RICE	500
			014	ECU 56 892	PHILIPPINES	RICE	270
			015	ECU 116 744	INDIA	RICE DAL	420 130
			016	ECU 93 504	INDIA	RICE	650
			001/ICRC	ECU 504 788	RWANDA	SEED FOR: CEREALS BEANS TOOLS	700 700
			017	ECU 94 517	KENYA	SEED FOR: CEREALS BEANS TOOLS	157 10
			018	ECU 106 681	INDIA	RICE	580
			019	ECU 470 558	ERITREA	LENTILES OIL	630 300
			020	ECU 160 084	INDIA	MILK POWDER	130
			021	ECU 326 084	INDIA	WHEAT RICE MILLET SUGAR LENTILES OIL	1250 460 75 16 250 30
			002/ICRC	ECU 436 006	MOZAMBIQUE	SEED HOES	792
TOTALS	ECU 5 000 000			ECU 4 940 794			17839

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