

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FAMINE IN AFRICA  
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This report forms a sequel to that dated 14 December 1984, and describes the measures taken by the European Economic Community and the Commission to combat the famine currently affecting some twenty countries of Africa, seven of those being hit with particular severity.

In 1984 the Community responded to this situation by launching three successive emergency programmes, in April (83 m ECU), October (60 m ECU) and at the beginning of December : this was the Plan approved at the Dublin Summit, which called for 175 m ECU of emergency aid from the Community as such, plus approximately 105 m ECU for the supply of cereals under the ordinary food aid programme.

Under the Dublin Plan, to be implemented in 1985, the Community and its Member States will supply Africa with a total of 1.200.000 tonnes of cereals or equivalent ; other international donors will be providing a further 800.000 tonnes, which should be sufficient to meet emergency requirements for the first ten months of the year, until the harvest in November. The Commission will be supplying 500.000 tonnes paid for from emergency funds (80 m ECU under the Lomé Convention and 95 m ECU from a special appropriation in the 1984 budget), plus 300.000 tonnes from the ordinary food aid programme ; the remaining 400.000 tonnes will come from the Member States.

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This report deals with the implementation of the Dublin Plan, in the context of operations started last year, when famine began seriously to affect the drought-hit regions.

#### I. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DUBLIN PLAN

The broad outlines of the Plan were laid down by the Heads of State at the Summit on 4 December last year. By 7 December the Commission had set in train the procedures for immediate financing of 500.000 tonnes under the emergency programme, using 80 m ECU from the Lomé Convention and 95 m ECU from the budget. By 18 December, Commission, Council and Parliament had adopted the necessary decisions. A crisis unit with wider decision-making powers worked throughout the Christmas break, and by 31 December all decisions required for implementation of the 80 m ECU programme financed from the Lomé Convention had been taken ; they are currently being implemented.

Implementation of the 95 m ECU budget tranche is barely started. It is scheduled to take place over the coming months, flexibly enough to adjust rapidly to changing needs and situations. The programme has to cope with requirements over a ten-month period, and scheduling, decision-making and implementation must be carefully planned to avoid overloading port and transport facilities.

The provisional implementing regulation for the ordinary 1985 food aid programme, which is integrated into the Dublin Plan, was adopted by the Council on 19 February, once Parliament had delivered its opinion. To save time, the Commission had already obtained the necessary approval from the Food Aid Committee on 30 January, and was able to allocate 170.000 tonnes of cereals to Ethiopia and seven drought-hit Sahel countries straight away, i.e. on 20 February.

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At Annex I are seven fiches giving full particulars of Community relief measures (food aid and emergency aid) carried out in 1984 or scheduled for 1985. The total value of such aid to the seven countries of Africa worst affected by famine is of the order of 400 m ECU (220 m ECU for implementation in 1985).

Ethiopia	147.00 m ECU
Sudan	52.75 m ECU
Mozambique	45.40 m ECU
Mali	42.85 m ECU
Niger	37.35 m ECU
Mauritania	38.30 m ECU
Chad	32.83 m ECU
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Total	396.48 m ECU

There will be a further sum of at least 80 m ECU, to be allocated to the individual countries at a later date.

At Annex II are two tables concerning implementation of the Dublin Plan. One gives a breakdown of the money available as Community emergency aid (175 m ECU from the EDF and the 1984 budget) by recipient country and amount in cereal equivalent. The other shows amounts in cereal equivalent for the ordinary Community food aid programme and aid approved or about to be approved by the Member States. There are a number of points to be made in connection with these tables :

- 1) The Dublin Plan was calculated in cereal/tonnes. In the event while cereals of various kinds are required (wheat, maize, sorghum, durra and rice), other types of food such as flour, biscuits, pasta, oil and milk powder are also needed.

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For the sake of consistency and comparability, amounts have therefore been converted into cereals equivalent, using specific coefficients where available or, where this is impossible (e.g. for seeds), by expressing them in cash terms.

- 2) Under the Community emergency aid operation (80 + 95 = 175 m ECU) it was planned to supply 500.000 tonnes of cereal equivalent to the worst-hit countries. Current estimates are for 424.000 tonnes. The difference is due not to any costing error (a tonne of cereal equivalent at the consumer stage will cost 357 ECU, against the estimated 350 ECU), but to the fact that some 20 m ECU need to be set aside for items other than the purchase of food - the cost of inland transport of food supplied by other bodies (e.g. 1 m ECU for the transport within Ethiopia of 10.000 tonnes supplied by Oxfam UK), the production of dried meat, medical teams with their health and nutrition programmes, blankets, construction materials for shelters, plastic sheeting, locally-produced matting and so on.
- 3) Under the ordinary food aid programme the aim was to provide 300.000 tonnes of cereal equivalent for the worst-affected countries. To date decisions have been taken or are due to be taken shortly or by end July for amounts totalling some 284.000 tonnes. To this sum should be added, however, aid from the Community to be shipped by the WFP, the ultimate destination of which is not yet known.
- 4) For the worst-affected African countries, aid programmed by the Member States amounts to approximately 512.000 of cereal equivalent, as against a target under the Dublin Plan of only 400.000 tonnes. With the addition of the Community emergency aid (424.000 tonnes), ordinary Community food aid (284.000 tonnes) and food aid from the Member States (512.000 tonnes), the overall target set by the Dublin Plan for aid from the Community plus the Member States is more than fulfilled :

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the total comes to 1.219.000 tonnes of cereal equivalent for the countries concerned.

- 5) The Dublin Plan will in fact have to be exceeded if the operation is to be extended to cover the twenty African countries listed by the FAO as suffering from drought. The second table in Annex II indicates that this would require a total of 1.445.000 tonnes of cereal equivalent : 434.000 tonnes from the Community emergency programme, 384.000 from the ordinary food aid programme and 637.000 tonnes from Member States' programmes.
  
- 6) Other international donors also look like exceeding the 800.000 tonne target set in the Dublin Plan. The United States alone have pledged 500.000 tonnes for Ethiopia and a million tonnes for Sudan. There are also the important FAO and WFP programmes, and other major bilateral donors, such as Canada, Australia and the Scandinavian countries. In 1985, therefore, Africa can expect to receive significantly more than the 2 m tonnes of cereal equivalent envisaged in the Dublin Plan.

We should also confirm here that the Community's share of the Dublin Plan will be implemented not only through the recipient countries' governments but via a large number of bodies including international organizations such the WFP, UNHCR, and UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations, most of which are active in the field : they include the ICRC, LICROSS, the German Red Cross, CEBEMO, Caritas, Médecins sans Frontières, Vétérinaires sans Frontières, Oxfam, Care, Association des Volontaires Français du Progrès, Euro Action Accord, Secours Catholique, the Catholic Relief and Development Association, the Lutheran World Federation, and Concern.

## II. NATURE OF THE AID

As noted above, the aid will consist essentially of the supply and transport of food, which may be of various kinds, in response to whatever specific requirements are expressed, but will also cover other types of disaster relief including the provision of medical care, clothing and shelter.

Short-term exigencies, however, must not blind us to the need to lay the foundations for longer-term recovery, taking the structural aspects into consideration. Mindful of this, the Commission is undertaking a number of measures with implications going beyond the immediate crisis period.

- 1) Supply of seed : if the same catastrophic situation is not to recur the year after, seed for future food harvests must be supplied to replace that eaten by desperate farmers. The Commission has therefore used part of the emergency aid money to finance eight seed procurement/transport operations totalling 36.670 tonnes in Chad, Mozambique, Niger, Mali and Ethiopia. This seed is now being distributed so that it will be ready for sowing at the start of the rainy season - the harvest, naturally, will depend on the rainfall.
  
- 2) Use of local resources and labour : The Commission backs the use of local resources and labour as a means of enabling governments and people to help themselves ; imports are resorted to only when local resources have been exhausted. Emergency aid has thus been used in Chad, Mali and Niger to finance, through governments or an NGO, Vétérinaires sans Frontières, schemes to produce dried meat from local cattle. This provides African stock-farmers with an important market, and helps regularize the supply situation ; it also offers famine-hit communities food which is cheap and a good source of proteins, and keeps well. Similarly in Niger the Commission has provided financial backing (procurement and transport of seed) for a large-scale programme being undertaken by the Association des Volontaires Français du Progrès with government support, using the labour of those displaced by famine to grow out-of-season vegetables in irrigated fields.

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The scheme involved 30.000 heads of family (i.e. over 300.000 people in all) in work designed to combine emergency relief and development measures. In a similar spirit, the Commission supports food-for-work programmes whenever it can, as in Ethiopia, where Community food is distributed to peasant farmers in exchange for work on irrigation and soil conservation projects, or in Niger, where the vegetable-growing scheme has been so successful that the government is proposing the allocation to it, as food for work, of the whole 10.340 tonnes of maize imported as emergency aid. This should feed 400.000 displaced persons for the two months April/May 1985 without disrupting the domestic cereal market.

- 3) Local procurement : so as not to disrupt local markets, the Commission buys cereals whenever possible either in the country itself or in neighbouring countries. This has the two additional advantages of providing a market for local farmers and respecting local dietary habits. The Commission has financed some fifteen operations out of the emergency aid appropriations, with a total of 48.000 tonnes of African cereals being distributed to the consumers. It has also arranged a number of triangular operations on the regional scale, with Chad receiving 3.200 tonnes of rice from Cameroon (grown by an EDF-financed rural development scheme), 2.000 tonnes of maize from the same source, and 3.784 tonnes of rice from Benin ; Mozambique has received 5.000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe.

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4) Integration of aid with food strategies : one of Mali's achievements under the food strategy it adopted a year or two ago with Commission encouragement and support has been to build up security stocks of food. The mechanism was used to good effect early this year, and the Commission provided backing for its intervention by financing the prompt release of 6.000 tonnes of sorghum for parts of the country suffering from the worst shortages on condition that the government replenish the stocks from its own resources. The 6.000 tonnes of sorghum was therefore paid for half on delivery, and half on presentation of evidence of replenishment.

5) Refugees : in formulating its emergency plans the Commission has given great consideration to the refugee problem. It has provided appreciable support for the UNHCR, contributing a total of nearly 9m ECU in emergency aid alone for three of the agency's programmes; most of the money will be spent in Sudan, where the situation of refugees from Ethiopia and Chad is giving cause for particular concern.

### III. SPEEDING UP IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Faced with an emergency of this magnitude, donors must be able to respond immediately, without getting tied up in bureaucratic formalities. The Commission for its part has taken a number of steps to speed things up, and the improvements began to make themselves felt last year.

(1) A crisis unit composed of a small number of officials has been given wide-ranging powers to take rapid allocation and implementing decisions under emergency programmes,

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the broad outlines of which have already been laid down by the Commission. Whenever necessary, the crisis unit operates through weekends and holidays.

(2) The detailed planning and much of the implementation of the global aid allocation for each recipient country has been devolved to the local Commission Delegations, who are better placed to assess the real needs and undertake the necessary liaison with governments and NGOs. There is thus a decentralization of power to the local level.

(3) Within the Commission, especially flexible mobilization procedures have been introduced for Community food aid financed from the emergency aid appropriations. The Commission's technical departments provide support and advice with the organization of streamlined invitations to tender, run to short deadlines.

(4) The procedures for implementation of the Community's ordinary food aid programme are also being continually speeded up. In 1983 the implementing regulation (required before operations can begin) was not passed until 11 July; the 1984 regulation was adopted in May; and this year, a provisional regulation was adopted on 19 February, with the Commission taking the first decisions allocating aid to the countries worst hit by famine the day after that.

For emergency food aid, procedures are more flexible; decisions can be taken within a few days, and a formal tender procedure is unnecessary.

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Here are some actual examples of food aid and emergency aid operations for Ethiopia, which give a clearer idea of the progress that has been made with implementation procedures :

(a) Consignment of 7.600 tonnes of wheat flour. Decision adopted 16 October 1984, delivery at port of destination 21 December 1984 : delivery time 65 days.

(b) Consignment of 10.000 tonnes of cereals. Decision adopted 19 November 1984, delivery at port of destination in January 1985 : delivery time 60-75 days.

(c) Consignment of 25.000 tonnes of wheat : emergency aid. Decision adopted 10 November 1984, delivery at ports of destination 20 December : delivery time 40 days.

Since shipment of the goods can be reckoned to take around 25 days, the total delivery time in an emergency is by no means unreasonable.

#### IV. COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY AID

One of the recommendations of the Summit was that the Commission should step up coordination with the Member States, while at the same time continuing to exchange information with other donor countries and international organizations. The report of 14 December described what had been done in this direction, namely the coordination meeting with the Member States on 13 November, and coordination meetings with NGOs and international organizations on 25 October and 30 November. These important tasks have been carried on since then as follows.

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(1) Coordination with the Member States : meetings were held on 20 December 1984 and 21 February 1985. At Annex III is a record of the 20 December meeting, which gives a clearer indication of the scope and thoroughness of the discussions : the topics covered included the Commission's action programmes, the Member State's supply commitments in respect of the various countries, delivery schedules, port facilities, improvement of inland transport fleets, assessment of requirements, and an agreement to provide the Commission with fortnightly updates of the delivery schedules. It is this information, now provided on a regular basis, which was used to prepare the detailed tables on implementation of the Dublin Plan, at Annex II.

(2) International coordination : this has sensibly been taken over by the UN,, and the Commission is of course cooperating by supplying all the information requested on the type of aid it is sending and its delivery schedules. The most striking example of this international coordination is in Ethiopia, where Mr Kurt Jansson, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, is doing an impressive job of programming the deliveries. His unit's Shipping Bulletin Nr 10, of 29 January, is at Annex IV. It sets out docking schedules for Ethiopia's three ports from January to May inclusive, showing quantities, type of products, and their source.

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V. THE BAD POINTS

While the Community, its Member States and the rest of the international community are faithfully implementing the Dublin Plan, and indeed are set to exceed the targets comfortably, there are no grounds for complacency, and it must be said at once that there are still some serious problems.

(1) The port and haulage situation is still bad. According to the latest weekly telex from the WFP, which sent a team of logistics experts to the various African ports, there is liable to be congestion at Douala (supplies to Chad), Lagos (for Niger), and above all Port Sudan (for Sudan) and the three Ethiopian ports, where 120.000 - 160.000 tonnes a month are scheduled to arrive from January to April inclusive. Inland transport is also difficult in Ethiopia, since the food is carried by heavy trucks from the ports to regional depots and then has to be switched to lighter trucks which can reach the more inaccessible parts of this mountainous country; indeed, it is often necessary to resort to air drops, and a number of planes from the Member States are involved in this work. Inland transport is posing problems in Chad, too, and particularly in Sudan, where in addition to the sheer distances to be covered (Sudan is the largest country in Africa) there is a fuel shortage due to the lack of foreign exchange.

(2) The list of drought- and famine-hit countries is getting longer. We cannot treat the situation any longer as if it concerned

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only the seven Sahel countries and Ethiopia, though their plight is the most severe. The FAO lists twenty African countries as being affected, albeit to different degrees. In particular, things have become very bad in Sudan, where the government itself underestimated the extent of the disaster and delayed too long in seeking international assistance. Most parts of the country are affected, and some 4,5 m Sudanese are suffering from hunger, plus the million refugees Sudan has taken in, mainly from Ethiopia and also Chad. A massive American aid programme is in the pipeline, and the Community is also contributing, on a lesser scale, with the 150.000 tonnes of cereal or cereal equivalent allocated to the country under the Dublin Plan from the Community and Member States.

However much has already been done or planned, it is essential to remember that Africa, blighted by a disaster without parallel in living memory, will have to be sustained in this way for a year.

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ANNEXE I AIDES HUMANITAIRES COMMUNAUTAIRES  
EN 1984 ET 1985

- Ethiopie
- Soudan
- Mozambique
- Mali
- Niger
- Mauritanie
- Tchad

Humanitarian aid, up to 15.2.85, by the European Community  
to Ethiopia in 1984-1985 (1)

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A total amount of about 147 million Ecu has been granted in favour of Ethiopia for victims of drought, refugees and repatriates (of which 64,85 million Ecu were implemented in 1984 and 82,15 will be implemented during 1985).

1. 1983 credits implemented during 1984 :

Food aid : 23,3 Mio Ecu :

- . 62.251 tons of cereals
- . 2.930 tons of milk powder
- . 1.350 tons of butteroil

2. 1984 credits implemented during the year : 41,55 Mio Ecu.

A. Food aid : 18,7 million Ecu

- . 38.757 tons of cereals
- . 2.220 tons of milk powder
- . 940 tons of butteroil
- . 100 tons of sugar
- . 2.400 tons of beans

B. Emergency aid : 22.850.000 Ecu

- a) 500.000 Ecu (8.2.84) to UNHCR for its programmes in favour of refugees in the region of Gambella
- b) 2,5 million Ecu (17.4.84) through UNDR0 for local purchase of seeds and internal transport of relief

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(1) Food aid value calculated on basis of present prices.

c) 3 million Ecu (19.9.84) as follows :

- . 1,5 million Ecu to ICRC for its feeding and medical programmes in favour of 350.000 affected people
- . 200.000 Ecu to the League of Red Crosses for same type of programmes
- . 225.000 Ecu to Medecins sans Frontières (same type of programmes)
- . 450.000 Ecu to Catholic Secretariat for airlifted transport of relief
- . 225.000 Ecu to Menschen für Menschen for purchase of supplementary foods
- . 350.000 Ecu to Oxfam UK to finance maritime and land transport of cereals
- . 50.000 Ecu to CRDA (Catholic Relief and Development Association) - same type of operation as Oxfam.

d) 16.850.000 Ecu within the global emergency plan against drought of 32 million Ecu (31.10.84) :

- . 2,5 million Ecu to ICRC to finance ongoing feeding and medical programmes
- . 850.000 Ecu to UNHCR for its programmes in favour of Ethiopian repatriates in Hararghe
- . 1.700.000 Ecu to UNICEF to purchase tarpaulins, blankets, utensils, grinding mills, stoves, etc
- . 465.000 Ecu to the League of Red Crosses and the German Red Cross for a medical programme
- . 400.000 Ecu to UNDRO for inland transport of grain (in cooperation with RRC)

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- . 300.000 Ecu to CRDA to finance ongoing inland transport programme
  - . 1.200.000 Ecu to LWF (Lutheran World Federation) for inland transport of relief
  - . 9 million Ecu to RRC (Relief and Rehabilitation Commission) for purchase and transport of 25.000 tons of grain (arrived about 20 December)
  - . 120.000 Ecu to MSF to finance ongoing programme
  - . 50.000 Ecu to Concern for inland transport of relief
3. 1984 credits implemented during 1985 : 59,2 Million Ecu
- A. Food aid : 16,7 million Ecu
- . 45.000 tons of cereals
  - . 2.000 tons of beans
  - . 1.000 tons of butteroil
  - . 100 tons of dried fish
  - . 100 tons of sugar
- B. Emergency aid : 42,5 million Ecu
- a) 35 million Ecu within the Dublin summit plan against drought of 80 million Ecu (21.12.84), to be implemented during the first quarter of the year :
- . 30 million Ecu to RRC for purchase and transport of wheat (37.000 tons) and seeds (25.000 tons).
  - . 5 million Ecu are earmarked for organisation programmes, of which the following are under way :
    - . 400.000 to LWF (ongoing programme)
    - . 400.000 to CRDA (ongoing programme)
    - . 100.000 to MSF (ongoing programme)
    - . 75.000 to German Red Cross (ongoing programme)
    - . 75.000 to the League of the Red Crosses (ongoing programme)
    - . 50.000 to Concern (ongoing programme)

b) 7,5 million Ecu under the 95 million Ecu earmarked under the Dublin plan for aid to drought-stricken African countries :

- . 4,5 million Ecu to ICRC for the purchase and transport of 2.700 T of pulses, 5.000 T of wheat flour and 500 T of seeds
- . 3 million Ecu to UNICEF to purchase and transport (by air and sea) 1.300 T of high-protein biscuits for children.

Other grants are to be allocated to this country under this scheme during the first and second quarters of the year.

4. 1985 credits to be implemented during the year

Food aid : 22,9 million Ecu

70.000	tons	of	cereals	to	RRC
5.000	"	"	"	to	NGOs
7.370	"	"	"	to	UNHCR
9.133	"	"	"	to	ICRC

Humanitarian aid, up to 15.2.85 by the European Community to  
Sudan in 1984-1985 (1)

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A total amount of 52,75 Mio Ecu has been granted in favour of Sudan for victims of drought and refugees of which 14,15 million were implemented in 1984 and 38,6 million will be implemented during 1985.

1. Aids decided in 1983 and implemented during 1984

Food aid : 11,4 Mio Ecu

- . 12.000 T of cereals
- . 1.151 T of cereals via WFP
- . 3.117 T of dried skimmed milk
- . 1.355 T butteroil

2. Aids decided in 1984 and implemented during the year :

Emergency aid : 2,75 Mio Ecu

- a) 500.000 Ecu (17.4.84) to the government of Sudan, under control of the Delegation of the Commission, for purchase and transport of relief food for drought-affected regions.
- b) 2.250.000 Ecu within the global emergency plan against drought of 32 Mio Ecu (31.10.84), distributed as follows :
  - 1 Mio Ecu (12.11.84) :
    - . 447.000 to Medecins sans Frontières for their feeding and medical programmes in favour of displaced children in Omdurman
    - . 400.000 to the League of the Red Crosses for its relief programme in favour of drought victims in Northern Darfur
    - . 100.000 to the Comboni fathers for their relief programme in favour of drought victims in South Kordofan
    - . 53.000 for the financing of a rehabilitation study in Darfur and Kordofan.
  - 1.250.000 Ecu (23.11.84) to UNHCR for its programmes in favour of Ethiopian and Chadian refugees in Sudan.

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3. Aids decided in 1984 and to be implemented during 1985 : 26,75 Mio Ecu

A. Food Aid : 7,25 Mio Ecu

- . 21.000 T of cereals (of which 500 T through NGOs)
- . 1.030 T of milk powder (of which 60 T through NGOs)
- . 200 T of vegetable oil
- . 85 T of butteroil
- . 60 T of dried fish through NGOs

B. Emergency aid : 19,5 Mio Ecu

- a) 12 Mio Ecu within the Dublin summit plan against drought of 80 Mio Ecu (21.12.84), to be implemented during the first quarter of the year.
- b) 4 Mio Ecu to UNHCR for its programmes in favour of Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan (23.1.85)
- c) 3,5 Mio Ecu also to UNHCR for the same programmes (13.2.85), since the Ethiopian refugees continue to flow into Sudan

4. 1985 Food aid : 11,85 Mio Ecu

41.393 T cereals of which

PAM	10.221
UNHCR	12.500
Government	16.000
ONG	2.672

720 T dried skimmed milk	)	
85 T butteroil	)	
100 T vegetable oil	)	via ONG
200 T sugar	)	
50 T dried fish	)	

Aide humanitaire communautaire en faveur du Mozambique  
 en 1984 - 1985  
 (Bilan au 15.2.85)

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Un montant total de 45,4 millions d'écus<sup>(1)</sup> a été alloué aux victimes de la sécheresse au Mozambique (dont 24,4 millions d'écus mis en oeuvre en 1984 et 21,0 millions d'écus qui seront mis en oeuvre en 1985)

1. Aides décidées en 1983 et exécutées en 1984 : 9 millions d'écus

a) aide alimentaire : 8,7 millions d'écus

- 20.000 T céréales (PAM)
- 800 T céréales (via ONG)
- 1.320 T lait en poudre (PAM)
- 450 T lait en poudre (ONG)
- 235 T butteroil (PAM)
- 30 T butteroil (ONG)

b) aide d'urgence : 0,225 millions d'écus

décision du 14.12.83 programme médico-nutritionnel mis en oeuvre par l'équipe d'intervention communautaire

2. Aides décidées en 1984 et exécutées la même année : 15,4 million d'écus

a) aide alimentaire : 11,3 millions d'écus

- 30.000 T céréales
- 14.000 T riz (équivalent céréales)
- 600 T lait en poudre
- 200 T butteroil

b) aide d'urgence : 4,1 millions d'écus

- 1.800.000 écus (4.1.84)
- dont 1.400.000 écus via équipe intervention communautaire (programme médico-nutritionnel)

200.000 écus via Cebemo (vivres)

200.000 écus via MSF (programme médico-nutritionnel)

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(1) aide alimentaire évaluée aux prix actuels.

- 1.300.000 écus (1.3.84)  
achat de 1.000 T semences (régionales) mis en oeuvre par la délégation au Swaziland
- 1.000.000 écus (4.9.84)  
achat de 720 T de semences (régionales) mis en oeuvre par la délégation au Zimbabwe avec le concours de Oxfam (U.K.) et Deutsche Welthungerhilfe.

3. Aides décidées en 1984 et qui seront exécutées en 1985 : 6,9 millions écus

a) aide alimentaire : 5 millions d'écus

- 10.000 T maïs
- 450 T lait en poudre (ONG)
- 60 T butteroil (ONG)
- 100 T sucre (ONG)
- 50 T haricots (ONG)

b) aide d'urgence : 1,9 million d'écus

décidée le 21.12.84 dans le cadre du plan de Dublin  
(article 950 du budget)

- 5.000 T maïs achetées au Zimbabwe (Ligue des Sociétés de Croix Rouge)

4. Aide alimentaire en cours de décision : 14,10 millions d'écus

50.000 T céréales

2.200 T céréales

150 T légumineuses

470 T lait en poudre

30 T butteroil

45 T huile végétale

50 T poisson séché

} via ONG

Aides humanitaires communautaires en 1984 - 1985 en faveur  
du Mali  
(bilan au 15.2.85)

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Un montant total de 42,85 millions d'écus<sup>(1)</sup> a été alloué aux victimes de la sécheresse au Mali (dont 20,5 millions d'écus mis en oeuvre en 1984 et 22,35 millions d'écus qui seront mis en oeuvre en 1985).

1. Aides décidées en 1983 et exécutées en 1984 :

Aide alimentaire : 7,85 millions d'écus

- 5.000 T sorgho
- 15.000 T (riz-équivalent céréales)
- 700 T lait en poudre
- 200 T butteroil
- 320 T lait en poudre via ONG

2. Aides décidées en 1984 et exécutées la même année : 12,65 Mio écus

A. Aide alimentaire : 8,14 millions d'écus

- 15.000 T maïs
- 200 T butteroil
- 460 T lait en poudre

B. Aide d'urgence : 4,51 millions d'écus

- a) 160.000 écus (23.2.84) via Médecins sans Frontières : programme médico-nutritionnel
- b) 850.000 écus (17.4.84) via M.S.F. : poursuite et intensification du programme médico-nutritionnel

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(1) aide alimentaire évaluée aux prix actuels

3.

Cette aide, dont le maître d'oeuvre est la délégation de la Commission sera exécutée de la façon suivante :

120.000 écus via la Ligue des Sociétés de Croix Rouge (poursuite du programme)

1.000.000 écus via MSF (poursuite du programme)

220.000 écus via VSF (poursuite du programme)

180.000 écus via EAA (programme viande séchée)

480.000 écus via UNICEF (cantines scolaires)

et 8.650.000 écus destinés à l'achat et au transport de :

6.000 T sorgho (local)

3.000 T brisures de riz (local)

3.500 T semences (local)

3.860 T maïs communautaire.

4. Aide alimentaire en cours de décision : 7,64 Mio écus

14.000 T maïs

1.400 T céréales	)	
360 T lait en poudre	)	via ONG
30 T huile végétale	)	



Aide humanitaire communautaire en faveur du Niger  
en 1984 - 1985

(Bilan au 15.2.85)

Un montant total de 37,35 millions d'écus <sup>(1)</sup> a été alloué aux victimes de la sécheresse du Niger (dont 10 millions d'Ecus mis en oeuvre en 1984 et 27,35 millions d'Ecus qui seront mis en oeuvre en 1985).

1. Aides décidées en 1982 et 1983 et exécutées en 1984 : 3 millions d'Ecus

- 5.000 T. (riz équivalent céréales)
- 500.000 Ecus pour achat environ 2.100 T. sorgho (aide alimentaire de substitution)
- 250 T. lait en poudre
- 729 T. lait en poudre (via PAM et ONG)

2. Aides décidées en 1984 et exécutées la même année : 7 millions d'Ecus

A. Aide alimentaire : 1,5 million d'Ecus

- 3.000 T. maïs
- 200 T. lait en poudre

B. Aide d'urgence : 5,5 millions d'Ecus

- a) 500.000 Ecus (20.1.84) via le Gouvernement pour achat et distribution de 1.560 T. de céréales locales
- b) 1.500.000 Ecus (17.4.84) via la Délégation pour achat et distribution de 4.500 T. de céréales locales
- c) 500.000 Ecus (26.9.84) via la Délégation pour achat et distribution de 1.450 T. de céréales locales
- d) 3.000.000 Ecus (30.10.84) dans le cadre du plan (32 millions Ecus) contre la sécheresse en Afrique, dont :
  - . 190.000 Ecus via la Croix Rouge nigérienne (programme médical, couvertures)
  - . 367.000 Ecus via AFVP (transport de 265 T. de semences)
  - . 2.443.000 Ecus via le Gouvernement pour :
    - achat et distribution de 5.000 T. de céréales (achat local)
    - opération viande séchée

(1) aide alimentaire évaluée aux prix actuels

- 2 -

3. Aides décidées en 1984 et qui seront exécutées en 1985 : 16,75 millions EcusA. Aide alimentaire : 6,5 millions Ecus

- 13.000 T. céréales
- 375 T. céréales (via ONG)
- 920 T. lait en poudre

B. Aide d'urgence : 10,25 millions Ecus

dans le cadre du plan de Dublin  
dont :

- 8.250.000 Ecus via le Gouvernement pour l'achat et la distribution  
de 10.340 T. maïs (communautaire),  
4.800 T. céréales (locales),  
2.200 T. de semences
- 21.000 Ecus via UNDR0 : logistique
- 300.000 Ecus via UNICEF : achats locaux de vivres
- 117.000 Ecus via Caritas : achats locaux de vivres
- 258.000 Ecus via Croix Rouge nigérienne : tissu et vaccins
- 860.000 Ecus via Licross : programme médico-nutritionnel
- 160.000 Ecus via AFVP : achats vivres locaux
- 284.000 Ecus via Gouvernement : poursuite programme viande séchée

4. Aides en cours de décisionAide alimentaire : 10,6 millions Ecus

- 26.000 T. céréales
- 100 T. céréales )
- 360 T. lait en poudre ) via ONG
- 50 T. sucre )

Aide humanitaire communautaire en faveur de la Mauritanie  
en 1984 - 1985  
(Bilan au 15.2.85)

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Un montant total de 38,3 millions d'Ecus<sup>(1)</sup> a été alloué aux victimes de la sécheresse en Mauritanie (dont 27,75 millions d'Ecus mis en oeuvre en 1984 et 10,55 millions d'Ecus qui seront mis en oeuvre en 1985)

1. Aides décidées en 1983 et exécutées en 1984 :

Aide alimentaire : 14,45 millions d'Ecus

- 12.000 T. céréales
- 6.327 T. céréales (via PAM et Licross)
- 1.300 T. lait en poudre
- 1.236 T. lait en poudre (via PAM, Licross et ONG)
- 1.400 T. butteroil
- 782 T. butteroil (via PAM et Licross)
- 150 T. huile végétale (via Licross)

2. Aides décidées en 1984 et exécutées la même année : 13,3 millions d'Ecus

A. Aide alimentaire : 8,8 millions d'Ecus

- 17.000 T. céréales
- 400 T. céréales (via ONG)
- 800 T. lait en poudre
- 100 T. lait en poudre (via ONG)
- 900 T. butteroil
- 200 T. butteroil (via ONG)

B. Aide d'urgence : 4,5 millions d'Ecus

- 500.000 Ecus (9.2.84) via Licross pour le financement des frais de distribution de secours ainsi que celui d'un programme médico-nutritionnel
- 2.000.000 Ecus (17.4.84) via le Gouvernement mauritanien pour les opérations suivantes :
  - poisson séché et transport de vivres (CSA - 905.000 Ecus)
  - achat de semences (Ministère développement rural - 300.000 Ecus)
  - transport d'eau à Atar (Gouverneur local - 395.000 Ecus)
  - achat et transport de médicaments (Ministère de la Santé - 400.000 Ecus)
- 2.000.000 Ecus (30.10.84) dans le cadre du plan (32 millions Ecus) contre la sécheresse en Afrique, dont :
  - 1.000.000 Ecus via UNDR0 pour le financement des frais de transport de secours
    - 210.000 Ecus via M.S.F. (programme médico-nutritionnel)
    - 300.000 Ecus via le Gouvernement (programme poisson séché)
  - et 490.000 Ecus disponibles à ce jour (programmes non définis)

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(1) aide alimentaire évaluée aux prix actuels

- 2 -

3. Aides décidées en 1984 et qui seront exécutées en 1985 : 4,3 millions EcusA. Aide alimentaire : 2,8 millions d'Ecus

8.000 T. céréales  
 400 T. lait en poudre (via ONG)  
 80 T. butteroil (via ONG)

B. Aide d'urgence : 1,5 millions d'Ecus

dans le cadre du plan de Dublin (achat et distribution de céréales et/  
 ou semences)

aide non définie à ce jour

4. Aides en cours de décision :

Aide alimentaire : 6,26 millions d'Ecus

14.000 T. céréales

1.080 T. céréales

390 T. lait en poudre

100 T. légumineuses

15 T. huile végétale

100 T. sucre

50 T. poisson séché

6.000 T. céréales

50 T. lait en poudre

50 T. butteroil

} via ONG

} via LICROSS

Aide humanitaire communautaire en faveur du Tchad  
 en 1984 - 1985  
 (Bilan au 15.2.85)

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Un montant total de 32,83 millions d'Ecus <sup>(1)</sup> a été alloué aux victimes de la sécheresse au Tchad (dont 14,9 millions d'Ecus mis en oeuvre en 1984 et 17,93 millions d'Ecus qui seront mis en oeuvre en 1985).

1. Aides décidées en 1983 et 1984 et exécutées en 1985 : 3,7 millions d'Ecus

- 2.168 T. céréales (opération triangulaire : origine Niger)
- 5.000 T. céréales
- 220 T. lait en poudre (via ONG et Licross)

2. Aides décidées en 1984 et exécutées la même année : 11,2 millions d'Ecus

A. Aide alimentaire : 4,2 millions d'Ecus

- 9.000 T. céréales

B. Aide d'urgence : 7 millions d'Ecus

a) 2.000.000 Ecus (17.4.84) via la Délégation dont :

- 1.000.000 Ecus via PAM : transport de secours
- 1.000.000 Ecus via PAM/FAO/Caritas et MSF pour achat et distribution de 1.500 T. de semences (locales)

b) 5.000.000 Ecus (30.10.84) dans le cadre du plan (32 millions Ecus) contre la sécheresse en Afrique, dont :

- . 264.000 Ecus via M.S.F. : programme médico-nutritionnel
- . 23.000 Ecus via Caritas Tchad : semences
- . 294.000 Ecus via Licross : achat et distribution de couvertures
- . 557.000 Ecus via PAM et Gouvernement : viande séchée
- . 2.019.000 Ecus via PAM/FAO : achat et transport de 2.250 T. de semences (locales)
- . 1.553.000 Ecus via Délégation Cameroun et PAM : 2.200 T. de riz camerounais
- . 290.000 Ecus via Gouvernement : digue sur Logogne

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(1) aide alimentaire évaluée aux prix actuels

- 2 -

3. Aides décidées en 1984 et qui seront exécutées en 1985 : 10,3 millions Ecus

A. Aide alimentaire : 4,3 millions d'Ecus

- 9.000 T. céréales
- 80 T. lait en poudre (via ONG)

B. Aide d'urgence : 6 millions d'Ecus

(21.12.84) via la Délégation (plan de Dublin) dont :

- 1.465.000 Ecus pour achat au Cameroun de 1.000 T. de riz et  
2.000 T. de maïs (via Délégation Cameroun et PAM)
- 2.394.000 Ecus pour achat au Bénin de 3.784 T. de riz (via Licross)
- 1.141.000 Ecus pour le transport de vivres
- 224.000 Ecus pour achat local de 250 T. de sucre (via Licross)
- 110.000 Ecus programme médico-nutritionnel (M.S.F.)
- 455.000 Ecus programmes nutritionnels (UNICEF et Caritas Tchad)
- 211.000 Ecus à engager

4. Aides en cours de décision

Aide alimentaire : 7,63 millions d'Ecus

- 16.000 T. céréales
- 80 T lait en poudre (via ONG)

ANNEXE II      PLAN DE DUBLIN

Exécution au 15 février 1985

PLAN DE DUBLIN

Aide d'urgence communautaire : article 137 de la Convention de Lomé : 80 MECUS  
 article 950 du budget 1984 : 95 MECUS

Bénéficiaires	Montants pour céréales/semences/ légumineuses, etc...	Quantités équivalent céréales	Montants pour autres secours	TOTAL
	MECUS	Tonnes	MECUS	MECUS
Ethiopie, dont :	<u>37,5</u>	<u>106.180</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>42,5</u>
- RRC	30	85.570	-	30
- CICR	4,5	12.040	-	4,5
- UNICEF	3,0	8.570	-	3,0
- ONG	-	-	5	5,0
Mali	8,65	19.360	2	10,65
Mauritanie	1,5	4.290	-	1,50
Niger	8,25	18.520	2	10,25
Tchad	5	15.900	1	6
Soudan, dont :	<u>18,5</u>	<u>52.860</u>	-	<u>18,5</u>
- UNHCR	6,5	18.570	-	6,5
Mozambique (LICROSS)	1,9 (1)	5.000	-	1,9
TOTAL	81,30	222.110	10	91,3
Cameroun	1,6	10.150	-	1,6
Total affecté	82,90	232.260	10	92,9
Montants non affectés	71,90	201.400	10,2	82,1
Total	154,8	433.660	20,2	175

(1) sur un montant total envisagé de 3,5 MECUS



PLAN DE DUBLIN

(1.200.000 tonnes d'aide en céréales de la Communauté et des Etats Membres en faveur des pays africains affectés)

Engagements de la Communauté et des Etats-Membres

- aide d'urgence communautaire : engagements fin 1984
- aide alimentaire Communauté et Etats-Membres : engagements fin 1984 et 1985

TONNES

Bénéficiaires	Aide d'urgence communautaire : céréales, semences, légumineuses, etc...	Aide alimentaire communautaire (1)	Total Communauté	Total Etats-Membres	Total Communauté + Etats-Membres
<u>ETHIOPIE</u> dont :	<u>106.180</u>	<u>91.503</u>	<u>197.683</u>	82.781	280.464
- RRC	85.570	70.000	155.570		
- CICR	12.040	9.133	21.173		
- UNICEF	8.570	-	8.570		
- ONG	-	5.000	5.000		
- UNHCR	-	7.370	7.370		
<u>MALI</u>	19.360	15.400	34.760	43.935	78.695
<u>MAURITANIE</u>	4.290	21.080	25.370	30.475	55.845
<u>NIGER</u>	18.520	26.100	44.620	35.000	79.620
<u>TCHAD</u>	15.900	16.000	31.900	37.680	69.580
<u>SOUDAN</u> dont :	<u>52.860</u>	<u>41.393</u>	<u>94.253</u>	55.730	149.983
- UNHCR	18.570	12.500			
<u>MOZAMBIQUE</u>	5.000	52.200	57.200	45.504	102.704
<u>ANGOLA</u>	-	20.000	20.000	12.250	32.250
RESERVE	201.400	-	201.400	168.500	369.900
SOUS TOTAL	423.510	283.676 <sup>(2)</sup>	707.186	511.855	1.219.041

Suite

TONNES

Bénéficiaires	Aide d'urgence communautaire : céréales, semences, légumineuses, etc...	Aide alimentaire communautaire	Total Communauté	Total Etats-Membres	Total Communauté + Etats-Membres
<u>BOTSWANA</u>	-	4.000	4.000	-	4.000
<u>BURKINA FASO</u>	-	11.000	11.000	17.150	28.150
<u>BURUNDI</u>	-	-	-	7.250	7.250
<u>CAP VERT</u>		7.000	7.000	12.000	19.000
<u>CAMEROUN</u>	10.150	-	10.150	-	10.150
<u>KENYA</u>	-	12.721	12.721	13.548	26.269
<u>LESOTHO</u>	-	3.000	3.000	-	3.000
<u>RWANDA</u>	-	3.000	3.000	3.000	6.000
<u>SENEGAL</u>	-	17.000	17.000	7.350	24.350
<u>SOMALIE</u>	-	18.000	18.000	12.700	30.700
<u>TANZANIE</u>	-	10.000	10.000	17.000	27.000
<u>ZAMBIE</u>	-	15.000	15.000	3.000	18.000
RESERVE	-	-	-	31.740	31.740
TOTAL GENERAL	433.660	384.397 <sup>(2)</sup>	818.057	636.593	1.454.650

(1) décisions déjà prises, en cours ou à prendre avant fin juillet

(2) plus des quantités, non chiffrables à ce stade, qui seront acheminées par l'intermédiaire du PAM.

ANNEXE III

FAMINE EN AFRIQUE

2ème réunion de coordination Etats Membres / Commission

20 décembre 1984

1ère partie

La première partie de la réunion est présidée par Monsieur A. Auclert, Directeur. Elle est consacrée à l'examen des pays suivants: Ethiopie, Soudan, Mozambique et Kenya.

Les documents suivants ont été diffusés :

1. Une note établie par les services de la Commission datée du 14 décembre 1984 "Lutte contre la famine en Afrique", diffusée au Parlement Européen;

2. trois tableaux:

. tableau I : besoins et quantités de céréales à fournir par la Communauté et les Etats Membres

. tableau II : quantités de céréales à fournir par les Etats Membres

. tableau III : timing des livraisons jusau'aux prochaines récoltes.

3. une série de tableaux indiquant les intentions des autres donateurs.

I. Introduction

M. Auclert rappelle les résolutions du Conseil Européen de Dublin, le schéma proposé par la Commission pour le financement de ce plan d'urgence et les premières actions déjà décidées par la Commission pour la mise en oeuvre de ce plan. Ces indications figurent dans le document du 14 décembre diffusé en réunion.

Le Président propose de passer à l'examen du tableau n° 1 "besoins et quantités de céréales à fournir par la Communauté et les Etats Membres" :

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- 2 -

- Les données de la première colonne "besoins totaux d'aide alimentaire" sont dans leur majorité acceptées par Les Etats Membres, étant évidemment entendu qu'ils sont sujets à variations;
- la délégation belge, se référant à la 4ème colonne, "quantités à fournir par les Etats Membres" propose qu'une clé de répartition entre Etat Membre soit définie pour les quantités supplémentaires à fournir;
- à la demande de la délégation française, le Président précise que les chiffres indiqués comprennent également les semences.

Il est alors demandé aux Délégations de passer au tableau n° 2 et de le compléter.

- Délégation belge

11.000 t de céréales supplémentaires sur le programme 1984 sans répartition. Le programme 1985 n'est pas encore établi.

- Délégation danoise

Programme 1985: 100 mio de couronnes danoises

Ethiopie : programme 1984: 17.000 t de céréales doivent arriver.  
5 camions Fiat

programme 1985: 35.000 couronnes danoises

Soudan : pas de programme concret

Mozambique : pas de programme en céréales

- Délégation allemande

Programme 1985:

Ethiopie : 20.000 t blé

Soudan : 6.000 t blé

Mozambique : 6.000 t blé

- Délégation grecque

Ethiopie : 9.000 t de céréales à concurrence de 2.000 t/mois  
à partir du mois de janvier

- Délégation française

Ethiopie	: 7.000 t de céréales	} en cours de livraison
Soudan	: 3.000 t de céréales	
Mozambique	: 3.000 t de céréales	

2e partie : en train d'être décidée à Paris

3e partie : livraison complémentaire des coopératives agricoles  
françaises de 20.000 t de céréales, globalement sur  
Le Sahel.

- Délégation irlandaise

pas de décision bilatérale

- Délégation italienne

Ethiopie : programme 1985: 5 milliards lires  
Mozambique : programme 1985: 10 " "

- Délégation néerlandaise

Ethiopie	} pas de décision nouvelle
Soudan	

Mozambique : 15.000 t de maïs blanc venant du Malawi

- Délégation du Royaume Uni

Programme 1985 établi en avril 1985 seulement.

Ethiopie : prévision 10.000 t à revoir en janvier.

A propos de l'Ethiopie, la délégation néerlandaise indique que 3,5 mio de tonnes de céréales sont disponibles, provenant des récoltes éthiopiennes. Elle cite certains faits qui indiquent que le gouvernement éthiopien se refuse encore actuellement de favoriser la vente des produits provenant de ces récoltes. Elle souhaiterait que pression soit faite auprès du gouvernement pour une vente à court terme de cette récolte.

Le Président souligne que les services de la Commission sont conscients de ce problème et qu'une intervention sera faite en ce sens auprès du gouvernement éthiopien. Instruction sera également donnée au Délégué afin que pour les actions à entreprendre dans le cadre de 80 MUCE, priorité soit donnée aux achats sur le marché local.

Le Président aborde alors deux autres points:

- La livraison de camions à l'Ethiopie:

La Délégation italienne consacre 14 milliards de liras à cette opération qui se décompose comme suit:

70 cabines de traction	} y compris les pièces de rechange
85 camions semi-remorque	
20 camions avec remorques	
18 petits camions	
10 camions supplémentaires avec remorques	

La Délégation allemande apporte les précisions suivantes:

40 camions allemands sont déjà livrés.  
 20 camions allemands livrés aux ONG.  
 90 camions allemands supplémentaires seront livrés dans les 2 mois.

La Délégation danoise rappelle que son pays livrera 5 camions Fiat.

La Délégation néerlandaise indique la fourniture par son pays de 6 camions.

- les besoins du Kenya en aide alimentaire

Les Délégations néerlandaise et du Royaume Uni estiment que la situation n'est pas critique. Les Délégations allemande et italienne sont beaucoup plus réservées sur cette approche.

CONCLUSION

1. Les indications données par le tableau 1 semblent opportunes. En particulier, compte tenu de la sous-estimation probable des besoins de l'Ethiopie et de la situation du Kenya, du Soudan et du Burkina Faso, la réserve de 200.000 T semble nécessaire.

2. Les quantités avancées par les Délégations en ce qui concerne le tableau 2 sont décevantes. Certaines indications (en montant ou non reparti) ne permettent pas une information complète. Le Président propose aux Délégations de compléter le tableau II en indiquant un tonnage céréales face à chacun des pays concernés et de le renvoyer, en même temps que le tableau (également diffusé en réunion) sur le timing prévisible, dans les premiers jours de janvier, à l'attention de Monsieur G. Gruner (Berlaymont 10/20) avec copie à M. Molinier. Ces informations seront à remettre à jour tous les 15 jours pendant le mois de janvier. Il sera ensuite décidé s'il y a lieu de passer à une autre périodicité.

- Des incertitudes demeurent en ce qui concerne les besoins du Kenya. Il y a une des raisons pour lesquelles il convient de maintenir la réserve de 200.000 T.

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- Il sera tenu compte du souci exprimé par la Délégation néerlandaise en ce qui concerne le marché céréalier en Ethiopie. Priorité sera donnée, dans le cadre des actions communautaires, aux achats de céréales locales.
  
- Le nombre de camions livrés en Ethiopie par les Etats Membres s'élèvera à 364 unités.

Part II

Famine in Africa : Sahel countries

EEC coordination

President: Mr. Wirsing

20 December 1984

The Member States made no comments on the presentation of Table I accepting the "Needs" figures presented by the Commission. Regarding the differences between recent FAO figure for Chad (125.000) and Commission figure (290.000). This was explained as the FAO's adjustment to a more realistic absorption capacity for Chad.

I. Member States Contributions

1. Netherlands

25.000 T has been recently decided.

Chad: 4.000

The remaining 21.000 T will be allocated in January and is earmarked for Mauritania, Mali, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

Netherland's deliveries in progress:

Chad - 560 T cereals via NGO - end January

Niger - 10.000 T cereals - end January

5.000 T soya

5.000 T maize:(triangular operations with Benin)

The Netherlands also disposes of 80 million Guildens for African famine relief. In January the Netherlands will know how much of this will be used to buy cereals and what tonnages.

2. Italy has a sizeable Sahel aid programme. 5 countries - Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Cape Verde will receive the major part of this aid.

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Burkina Faso

1985 programme - 4 million US \$  
No information on products or delivery dates.

Chad

1985 programme - 5.000 T rice  
In the course of delivery:  
5.000 T rice  
4.500 T pasta

Mali

1985 programme  
2.000 T rice via Caritas  
+ 2,5 million US \$

Here Italian delegate says it is possible to finance local purchase.

Mauritania

1985 programme  
5.000 T  
+ 2,5 million US \$

Niger

Italy also plans local purchase in other countries of the region: 2,5 million US \$ + 2.500T in course of delivery.

For 1985, I cannot give delivery dates. In principal for Chad, Mali and Mauritania the aid will not arrive before July 1985.

./.

- 3. Ireland - nothing to contribute.
- 4. Greece - no instructions for the Sahelian countries.
- 5. France
  - a) The Commission's delivery schedule tables accurately reflect the first phase of French actions.
  - b) No quantities have yet been indicated for the second phase.

Chad

France at the moment is negotiating to buy surplus rice in North Cameroon. The Commission is doing the same thing. In order to avoid competitions it was agreed that Commission and French delegates in the Cameroon would contact each other.

6. Germany

1985

In total, Germany will allocate 30.000 T via the IEFR.

Mali - 6.000 T via Red Cross  
+ 1.000 T via IEFR/WFP

Mauritania : 6.000 T via Red Cross

Niger : 11.000 T

Chad : 6.000 T  
2.000 T via IEFR

Burkina Faso : 2.000 T  
2.000 T via IEFR

Sen Verde : 5.000 T

Germany will update the Commission's delivery schedule as far as 1984 deliveries are concerned.

Germany is flexible as regards timing of 1985 deliveries.

7. Denmark

16.000 T left under its 1984 FAC commitment. This will be delivered in early 1985 - no decision yet

Following voluntary and government contributions in Denmark + 12,5 MECU will be available for African famine relief in 1985.

8. Belgium

Ethiopia: 10.000 T december 1984  
2.000 T march 1985

Sudan: 5.000 T via Red Cross  
delivery september 1985

Niger: 15.000 T  
no delivery date fixed

Mali: 1.500 T  
delivery: 3rd quarter 1985

Mozambique: 2.500 T  
delivery: April 1985

Kenya: 8.000 T via WFP  
delivery: March 1985

Rwanda: 1.500 T via WFP  
delivery: January-February 1985

Mauritania: 3.000 T  
delivery: January-March 1985

II. Burkina Faso

The Commission requested that Burkina Faso be given continued attention due to the possible withdrawal of US aid this year.

III. Mobilization

The flexibility of the German programme was noted. The French declared that they would be able to mobilize end of February - beginning of March. It was decided to fix a meeting for the third week in January to see when and where deliveries after March 1985 are most needed.

IV. Special position of landlocked Sahel countries

Difficulties in transiting through Nigeria were cited though Dutch delegation recently had favourable experiences. The possibility of reaching Niger from Algeria was evoked - but a recent Dutch experience proved prohibitively costly. It was agreed to keep pressure up on Nigerian authorities to permit passage of food aid.

V. Conclusions

Following information provided by the Member States, ± 250.000 T of their 400.000 T share of the Dublin decision has been made available.

The Commission and Dutch delegations expressed dismay at the amount remaining to be provided. However, after further discussion and information provided by the UK delegation that their 1985 programme (only available and known in April 1985) should amount to ± 100.000 T. It was concluded that the target of 400.000 T will probably be met by the Member States over the next few months.

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Since cover of needs for most Sahelian countries seemed acceptable up until March 1985, the Community could afford to wait until January 1985 to establish where the serious gaps were, and measure Member State commitments against Dublin decision of 1.2 million tons.

#### Internal distribution

The next meeting the Commission wishes to discuss the problem of sale versus free distribution of food aid - free distribution only being acceptable in special emergency situations. Otherwise, food aid should be via the normal commercial circuits as often the counterpart funds can be used for further purchase of local foodstuffs.

The next coordination meeting will be held in the third week of January. The Member States are requested to submit in the first week of January the delivery tables updated to reflect any new deliveries. It was also agreed that the Member States would inform the Commission in a bimonthly telex of all new mobilizations.

ANNEXE IV UN EXEMPLE DE COORDINATION INTERNATIONALE

Ethiopie : Shipping Bulletin N° 10

29 janvier 1985



UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY -GENERAL  
FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN ETHIOPIA

30. 1. 85

To: Representatives of Governments and Non-governmental Organizations involved in the Emergency Operations in Ethiopia

From: Kurt Jansson, Assistant Secretary General

Subject: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME SHIPPING BULLETIN NO. 10

- .... 1. I herewith enclose a copy of the WFP Shipping Bulletin NO. 10
- 2. The total arrivals in January were about 10% lower than initially expected. This is due to some slippage into February and March, as well as the non-arrival of some unconfirmed shipments.
- 3. Two vessels at Assab incurred berthing delays during the second half of this month. Due to delayed berthing both vessels are expected to be still in port around the 8. February 1985 when many grain and general relief cargo vessels are expected to arrive. Consequently, the facilities for discharge of relief cargo will be strained during February.
- 4. Notification of shipments are starting to accumulate for arrival in April 1985. As you are aware, WFP now attends the coordination meeting at the Ministry of Transport on behalf of all donors. At this committee a programme for the arrival and discharge forthcoming shipments is worked out which I hope will result in all ports to be utilised at their capacity. To effect an orderly arrival of vessels at the time, you are kindly requested to cooperate to the fullest extent possible by informing the WFP shipping coordinator well in advance of any forthcoming commodity donations and their approximate date of availability. We shall endeavour to recommend a port and time of arrival where and when the commodities could best be discharged and handled.
- 5. You are requested to check entries in the bulletin and advise WFP of any corrections and amendments that may be necessary.



WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

SHIPPING BULLETIN NO. 10

Summary of Food Aid pledges and their stocks as of 29. January 1985  
(all figures in metric tons)

COMMODITIES DELIVERED

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL 1984</u>	<u>TOTAL 1985</u>
CER	360,956	118,212
CGR	200	3,000
BLF	31,999	71
NCR	28,444	25,351

SUMMARY EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

(SHIPPED AND EXPECTED FROM 1985)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>LATER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CER	97,727	123,596	66,578	84,635	70,891	20,000	40,000	503,42
CGR	3,000	10,710	0	0	0	0	0	13,71
BLF	71	9,805	14,239	3,278	2,655	0	0	30,04
NCR	25,857	9,122	6,513	3,174	2,815	150	0	47,63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126,655</b>	<b>153,233</b>	<b>87,330</b>	<b>91,087</b>	<b>76,361</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>594,91</b>

SUMMARY REGULAR PROJ. ASSISTANCE

(SHIPPED AND EXPECTED FOR 1985)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>LATER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CER	24,787	7,613	39,626	28,619	0	5,000	0	105,64
CGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLF	0	1,774	1,497	0	0	0	0	3,27
NCR	315	917	0	2,203	0	0	0	3,43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,102</b>	<b>10,304</b>	<b>41,123</b>	<b>30,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112,35</b>

TOTAL COMMODITY ASSISTANCE

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>LATER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CER	128,816	131,209	106,204	113,254	71,891	25,000	40,000	615,37
CGR	3,000	10,710	0	0	0	0	0	13,71
BLF	71	11,579	15,736	3,278	2,655	0	0	33,31
NCR	26,233	10,039	6,513	5,377	2,815	150	0	51,12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168,120</b>	<b>163,537</b>	<b>128,453</b>	<b>121,909</b>	<b>76,361</b>	<b>25,150</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>713,53</b>

Index: CER = Cereals: W = wheat; WB = bulgar wheat; WF = wheat flour; R = rice  
 CGR = Coarse grains: S = sorghum; M = maize;  
 BLF = Blended foods: SFSG = sorghum fatified soya gsits; ICS = instant corn soya; CSM = corn s  
 NCR = Non cereals: DMP = milk powder; V/BOLL = veg./butteroil; P = pulses; Bisc = biscuits; SUG = sugar  
 like fish, cheese, etc.  
 E = emergency; R = regular; 99.? = undetermined or uncertain

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SUMMARY

PRESENT PORT SITUATION

ASSAB: Cereals in stock: 21000 MT  
 Food aid vessels in port: "Wislica", total cargo 3400 MT various; ATA 28.1.85  
 Food aid vessels at anchor: "Baltic Skou", cargo 16000 MT cereals; ATA 14.1.85  
 "Knin", cargo 24500 MT cereals; ATA 21.1.85

Average daily offtake: 2000MT

Comments: shortage of long haul lorries;  
 food aid shipments not given berthing priority

MASSAWA: Cereals in stock: nil  
 Food vessels in port: nil  
 Food vessels at anchor: nil  
 Average daily offtake 800 MT, subject availability

DJIBOUTI: Cereals in stock: 15000  
 Food vessels in port "Evryalos", cargo 10000 MT cereals, ATA 23.1.85  
 Food vessels at anchor: nil  
 Average daily offtake: 450 MT  
 Comments: shortage of rail wagons

	<u>PROJECTION</u>		
	<u>ASSAB</u>	<u>MASSAWA</u>	<u>DJIBOUTI</u>
Stock end January	61000 1)	0	15000
Expected Landings February	82000	51000	29000
Expected offtake February	90000 2)	30000	13000
Expected stock by March	53000	21000	31000

- 1) 21000 MT in stock in port warehouses, 40000 MT on vessels awaiting berthing
- 2) subject to provision of more long haul vehicles.

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SHIPPING BULLETIN  
FUEL UP ASSA  
 (BY EXPECTED ARRIVAL DATE)

YR	MO	DAY	DONOR	CDT	TONNAGE	VESSEL	CONSIGNEE	NO.
* MONTH TOTAL 1								
85	1	28	BELGIUM	SUG	50	SUNDERL VENTURE	ECS	E
85	1	28	BELGIUM	W	3899	SUNDERL VENTURE	UNICEF	E
85	1	28	BELGIUM	WF	1000	SUNDERL VENTURE	UNICEF	E
85	1	28	HUNGARY	WF	1006	WISLICA	RRC	E
85	1	28	HUNGARY	vari	1478	WISLICA	RRC	E
85	1	28	POLAND	WF	220	WISLICA	ECS	E
85	1	28	POLAND	vari	656	WISLICA	ECS,ERC	E
85	1	29	USA	WB	2678	JALABALA	CRS	E
85	1	30	GERMANY FR	W	2011	KALOMIRA	RRC	E
85	1	?	GERMANY FR	vari	214	KALOMIRA	RRC/WO	E
85	1	?	NETHERLAND	WF	500	?	LICROSS	E
85	1	?	NETHERLAND	SUG	250	?	LICROSS	E
** SUBTOTAL **					109327			

* MONTH TOTAL 2								
85	2	05	WORLD FOOD	BISC	60	QUEEN OF SHEBA	WFP PROJ	E 1410
85	2	06	JAPAN	W	2613	SANTA ELISABETTA	MDA	R
85	2	07	CANADA	WF	3200	PEGASIA	W VISION	E
85	2	08	JAPAN	R	2700	CARIB EXPRESS	RRC	E BLAT
85	2	08	OXFAM UK	W	5750	LINK TARGET	RRC	E
85	2	08	OXFAM UK	DMP	600	LINK TARGET	RRC	E
85	2	08	OXFAM UK	VOIL	948	LINK TARGET	RRC	E
85	2	08	OXFAM UK	SUG	300	LINK TARGET	RRC	E
85	2	08	OXFAM UK	vari	235	LINK TARGET	RRC	E
85	2	10	BELGIUM	W	2114	SCANDAN STAR	UNICEF	E
85	2	10	EEC	vari	355	SCANDAN STAR	CRDA	E
85	2	13	CANADA	VOIL	85	SEAPRIAROSE	W VISION	E
85	2	13	CANADA	WF	3200	SEAPRIAROSE	W VISION	E
85	2	15	IRELAND	VOIL	100	?	LICROSS	E
85	2	15	IRELAND	DMP	100	?	LICROSS	E
85	2	15	IRELAND	SUG	500	?	LICROSS	E
85	2	15	WORLD FOOD	W	5000	NAVI I	RRC	E 1393
85	2	18	?	WF	2715	PALAU	?	E
85	2	18	?	MG	1395	PALAU	?	E
85	2	18	?	vari	32	PALAU	?	E
85	2	18	EEC	VOIL	300	PALAU	?	E
85	2	18	USA	WB	32000	TORN HERDIS (L)	ICRC	E 145
85	2	19	USA	WB	2540	R E LEE V38	CRS	E BLAT
85	2	19	USA	VOIL	800	R E LEE V38	LICROSS	E
85	2	19	USA	RICC	150	R E LEE V38	LICROSS	E
85	2	20	CHINA	M	4315	SHI JING SHAN	RRC	E
85	2	22	USA	WB	3084	METOHUA	CDAA	E
85	2	24	USA	WB	2531	MOSLAVINA	CRS	E
85	2	?	BELGIUM	WF	400	?	LICROSS	E
85	2	?	GREECE	W	2000	?	RRC	E BLAT
85	2	?	USA	EDIL	400	?	W VISION	E
85	2	?	USA	DMP	400	?	W VISION	E
85	2	?	USA	CSM	526	GREEN HARBOUR V28	CDAA	E
85	2	?	WORLD FOOD	DMP	350	?	WFP PROJ	R 2500
85	2	?	WORLD FOOD	DMP	216	?	WFP PROJ	E 1395
** SUBTOTAL **					82004			

* MONTH TOTAL 3								
85	3	15	USA	WF	1000	SAM HOUSTON	ICRC	E 167
85	3	15	USA	VOIL	200	SAM HOUSTON	ICRC	E 171
85	3	15	USA	F	350	SAM HOUSTON	ICRC	E 169
85	3	15	USA	WF	1250	SAM HOUSTON	LICROSS	E
85	3	25	WORLD FOOD	W	23826	?	MDA/SWCD	R 2468
85	3	?	EEC	W	5000	?	CRDA	E
85	3	?	GREECE	W	2000	?	RRC	E
85	3	?	IRELAND	WF	400	?	LICROSS	E
85	3	?	IRELAND	SUG	500	?	LICROSS	E
85	3	?	NENNONITE	WF	5000	?	CRDA	E
85	3	?	USA	CSM	10000	?	RRC	E BLAT
85	3	?	USA	DMP	589	?	CDAA	E
85	3	?	USA	WB	2404	MOSLAVINA	CDAA	E
85	3	?	WORLD FOOD	ICSM	378	?	WFP PROJ	E IEFB
85	3	?	WORLD FOOD	CSM	1620	?	DMP PROJ	E IEFB
85	3	?	WORLD FOOD	VOIL	1207	?	WFP PROJ	E IEFB
** SUBTOTAL **					55124			

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SHIPPING POLLETTA  
 LIST OF RECEIPTS  
 (BY EXPECTED ARRIVAL DATE)

YR	MO	DAY	DONOR	CDTY	TOWRAGE	VESSEL	CONSIGNEE	NO.
* MONTH TOTAL 4								
85	4	15	EEC	W	13000	?	RRC	E
85	4	15	WORLD FOOD	W	10244	?	MOA:SWCD	R 2488
85	4	25	WORLD FOOD	W	15000	?	MOA:SWCD	R 2488
85	4	?	CANADA	W	10000	?	RRC/NGO	E
85	4	?	GREECE	W	2000	?	RRC	E
85	4	?	USA	WB	5000	?	CDA	E
85	4	?	USA	DMP	590	?	CDA	E
85	4	?	USA	BOIL	844	?	CDA	E
85	4	?	WORLD FOOD	VOIL	2000	?	MOA:SWCD	R 2488
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>60964</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 5								
85	5	?	EEC	W	24000	?	RRC	E
85	5	?	GREECE	W	2000	?	RRC	E
85	5	?	USA	DMP	590	?	CDA	E
85	5	?	USA	BOIL	844	?	CDA	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>33244</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 6								
85	6	?	EEC	W	20000	?	RRC	E
85	6	?	WORLD FOOD	W	5000	?	MOA:SWCD	R 2488
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>25000</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 7								
85	7	?	EEC	W	20000	?	RRC	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>20000</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 8								
85	8	?	EEC	W	20000	?	RRC	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>20000</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 99								
85	99	?	CANADA	DMP	242	?	RRC	E 1416
85	99	?	WORLD FOOD	W	1174	?	RRC	E 1416
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>1416</u>			
** TOTAL **					<u>402691</u>			

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SHIPPING BULLETIN  
 PORT OF MOSCOW  
 (BY EXPECTED ARRIVAL DATE)

PK	NO	DAY	DONOR	CITY	TONNAGE	VESSEL	CONSIGNEE	NO.
* MONTH TOTAL 1								
85	1	27	ITALY	DN	282	JOEL REED	RRC	E
85	1	30	ITALY	WF	1200	ALINA	RRC	E
85	1	31	USA	WB	2015	SANTA ELISABETTA	CRS	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>3546</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 2								
85	2	01	GREEN	W	14000	POSEIDON	REZLWF	E
85	2	11	USA	WB	8300	DELTA	CRS	E
85	2	14	USA	WB	8000	TOM HERDIS (U)	RRC	E
85	2	15	EEC	VOIL	300	PALAU	ICRC	E
85	2	15	U KINGDOM	W	5000	SANTOS PIONEER	REZBILAI	E
85	2	15	WORLD FOOD	W	5000	SANTOS PIONEER	RRC	E
85	2	15	WORLD FOOD	W	2000	SANTOS PIONEER	RRC	E
85	2	17	EEC	VOIL	150	LION OF ETHIOPIA	ICRC	E
85	2	17	ICRC	VOIL	100	WOLWOL	ICRC	E
85	2	18	USA	WB	2722	R E LEE V38	CRS	E
85	2	18	USA	DMF	1550	R E LEE V38	CRS	E
85	2	18	USA	SFSG	1024	R E LEE V38	CRS	E
85	2	26	WORLD FOOD	W	5000	CLAUDIA SMITH	WFP PROJ	R
85	2	?	EEC	VOIL	500	?	MOA/SWCD	R
85	2	?	WORLD FOOD	DMF	67	?	WFP PROJ	R
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>51718</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 3								
85	3	01	EEC	W	12000	SANTOS	MOA/SWCD	R
85	3	10	CANADA	W	3000	<alpha>	REZLWF	E
85	3	10	WORLD FOOD	W	3900	<alpha>	MOA	R
85	3	?	USA	DMF	508	?	CDAA	E
85	3	?	USA	WB	5389	MUSLAVIJA	CDAA	E
85	3	?	USA	CSM	136	MUSLAVIJA	CDAA	E
85	3	?	USA	WF	1500	FRUFULLA	ICRC	E
85	3	?	USA	VOIL	240	FRUFULLA	ICRC	E
85	3	?	USA	P	400	SAN HOUSTON	ICRC	E
85	3	?	WORLD FOOD	R	500	?	RRC	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>27473</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 4								
85	4	?	USA	WB	5389	?	CDAA	E
85	4	?	USA	DMF	508	?	CDAA	E
85	4	?	USA	VOIL	474	?	CDAA	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>6371</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL 5								
85	5	?	USA	DMF	508	?	CDAA	E
85	5	?	USA	VOIL	474	?	CDAA	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>982</u>			
** TOTAL **					<u>112184</u>			

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SHIPPING BULLETIN  
PORT OF DUBLIN  
(BY EXPECTED ARRIVAL DATE)

YR	MO	DAY	DONOR	CDTY	TONNAGE	VESSEL	CONSIGNEE	NO.
* MONTH TOTAL			1					
85	1	05	USA	WB	787	S JACKSON	CRS	R
85	1	05	USA	DMP	1950	S JACKSON	CRS	E
85	1	05	USA	VOIL	2528	S JACKSON	CRS/CDAA	E
85	1	16	GERMANY FR	SONG	3000	AMYNAS	HCR	E
85	1	17	EEC	W	1920	HALLAL PILOT	HCR/KRC	E
85	1	23	NORWAY	W	500	EURYALOS	LTCROSS	E
85	1	23	NORWAY	W	9500	EURYALOS	KRC/SCNCA	E
85	1	25	EEC	VOIL	200	MAHAJANGA	HCR/KRC	E EM/1
85	1	25	GERMANY FR	VOIL	150	MAHAJANGA	HCR/KRC	E FD/6
85	1	29	EEC	DMP	300	BARRISTER	HCR/KRC	R SUDR
85	1	29	GERMANY FR	SUB	18	QUEEN OF SHEBA	HCR/KRC	E EM/1
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>20853</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			2					
85	2	10	USA	SFSG	2041	JALABALA	CRS	E
85	2	16	USA	SFSG	2248	METOHJA	CRS	E
85	2	17	EEC	W	10000	ELLIS PUNTOS	KRC	E 4534
85	2	17	USA	SFSG	2449	ZETA	CRS	E
85	2	20	EEC	M	5000	<i>SCAN DAN STAR</i>	HCR/KRC	E FD/7
85	2	20	USA	WB	2359	R E LEE V38	CRS	E
85	2	20	USA	DMP	1024	R E LEE V38	CRS	E
85	2	20	USA	SFSG	1774	R E LEE V38	CRS	E
85	2	27	USA	WB	826	MUSLAVIND	CRS	E
85	2	?	USA	SFSG	1497	GREEN HARBOUR V28	CDAA	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>29236</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			3					
85	3	01	CANADA	W	15000	?	CRDA ?	E B196
85	3	?	USA	VOIL	198	?	CRS	E
85	3	?	USA	DMP	296	?	CDAA	E
85	3	?	USA	DMP	460	?	CRS	E
85	3	?	USA	RICE	132	?	CRS	E
85	3	?	USA	P	40	?	CRS	E
85	3	?	USA	WB	20003	?	CAKE	E
85	3	?	USA	CSM	200	?	CAKE	E
85	3	?	USA	VOIL	1525	?	CAKE	E
85	3	?	USA	SFSG	1497	?	CRS/AC	R
85	3	?	USA	SFSG	1769	MOSLAVINJA	CDAA	E
85	3	?	USA	CSM	136	MOSLAVINJA	CDAA	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>41256</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			4					
85	4	?	USA	SFSG	3278	?	CDAA	E
85	4	?	USA	DMP	296	?	CDAA	E
85	4	?	USA	VOIL	304	?	CDAA	E
85	4	?	WORLD FOOD	W	3375	?	WFP PROJ	R 1416
85	4	?	WORLD FOOD	VOIL	203	?	WFP PROJ	R 1416
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>7456</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			5					
85	5	?	USA	SFSG	2655	?	CDAA	E
85	5	?	USA	VOIL	303	?	CDAA	E
85	5	?	USA	DMP	296	?	CDAA	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>3254</u>			
** TOTAL **					<u>102057</u>			

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SHIPPING BULLETIN  
PORT UNDETERMINED  
(BY EXPECTED ARRIVAL DATE)

YR	MO	DAY	ORIGIN	COMMODITY	TONNAGE	VESSEL	CONSIGNEE	NO.
* MONTH TOTAL			1					
85	1	?	DENMARK	RC WF	200	?	LICROSS	E
85	1	?	GERMANY	FR VOIL	100	?	LICROSS	E
85	1	?	U KINGDOM	WF	2000	?	LICROSS	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>2300</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			2					
85	2	11	GERMANY	FR VOIL	477	LION OF ETHIOPIA ?	HCR	E
85	2	?	GERMANY	FR VOIL	100	?	LICROSS	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>577</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			3					
85	3	?	AUSTRIA	W	4000	?		E 2199
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>4000</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			4					
85	4	10	FRANCE	WF	1000	?	GRC	E BLAF
85	4	10	WORLD FOOD	WF	2650	?	RRC	E IEFK
85	4	?	NETHERLAND	DMP	150	?	LICROSS	E
85	4	?	NETHERLAND	VOIL	200	?	LICROSS	E
85	4	?	WORLD FOOD	W	43096	?	WFP PROJ	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>47096</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			5					
85	5	?	USA	WB	8891	?	CDAA	E
85	5	?	WORLD FOOD	W	30000	?	WFP PROJ	E 1410
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>38891</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			6					
85	6	?	NETHERLAND	DMP	150	?	LICROSS	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>150</u>			
* MONTH TOTAL			99					
85	99	?	CANADA	DMP	78	ZIM NEW YORK	W VISION	E
85	99	?	SPAIN	W	1000	?	RRC	E
85	99	?	SPAIN	R	1000	?	RRC	E
** SUBTOTAL **					<u>2078</u>			
** TOTAL **					<u>95092</u>			