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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

ON COMMUNITY FOOD AID POLICY  
AND MANAGEMENT IN 1984

(Information to the Council and the European Parliament  
pursuant to Article 11 of Council Regulation n° 3331/82)

COM(86) 622 final

## PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COMMUNITY FOOD AID POLICY AND MANAGEMENT IN 1984

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## PREAMBLE

This first progress report on Community food aid policy and management concerns the 1984 programme and financial year. 1984 may be considered as the first normal year of operation of food aid management by the Commission following the entry into force of the framework Regulation of the Council n° 3331/82. This report refers exclusively to operations carried out on the basis of this Regulation and focusses on the 1984 programme based on Council Regulation 1278/84 which laid down implementing rules for 1984. These operations are financed from Chapter 92 of the Community budget and are quite separate, from a management point of view, from operations of the emergency fund, financed from Article 950 of the budget, which provides aid (sometimes in the form of food aid) to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries.

Individual decisions concerning the allocation of food aid are communicated as and when adopted by the Commission to both Council and Parliament in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation 3331/82. This progress report seeks to give an overview of activity regarding the 1984 programme. Section I gives a brief presentation of trends and developments in Community food aid policy during 1984. Section II describes the financial context, the legal basis and the way in which the 1984 food aid programme was planned, particularly as regards cereals and milk products. Section III on the implementation of the 1984 food aid programme records the pattern of decision-making in consultation with the Food Aid Committee established under Article 7 of Regulation 3331/82, as well as emergency operations. It highlights the role of international and non-governmental organisations and also surveys certain issues connected with the mobilisation of food aid. Progress reports for subsequent years may refer in more detail to various aspects of food aid policy and management which are covered only schematically in this first report.

I. GENERAL TRENDS AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN 1984

1. The Council Regulation n° 3331/82 (1) provides the basic legal framework for Community food aid policy and management, setting out three principal objectives :
  - to raise nutrition standards
  - to help in emergencies
  - to contribute to balanced economic and social development.

During the course of 1984, it was the second of these objectives which gradually became the dominant factor in the Community food aid programme, on account of the escalating famine situation in large parts of Africa. As the scale of the crisis became evident, the main concern of the Commission was to mobilise adequate quantities of food aid, reallocating resources where appropriate, and to ensure the most efficient and rapid delivery of aid. To complement efforts made in the context of the 1984 food aid programme (described in more detail below in Section III), two separate aid operations were launched through the Community's emergency fund for disaster victims (article 950 of the Community budget) first in April and then in October 1984. As the drought in Africa persisted through the Autumn, spreading from the Sahel and Southern Africa through to East Africa, it became clear that the scale of the crisis was beyond the scope of the normal food aid programme. Agreement was then finally reached by the European Council on 3-4 December 1984 to launch a special disaster relief operation which became known as the Dublin plan.

2. The Dublin plan, which was the first ever Community level operation mounted specifically for famine relief, was essentially an ad hoc response to the crisis in Africa, linking together action under the normal food aid programmes for 1984 and 1985 into a wider set of national and Community measures. The implementation of the Plan has been described in other Commission communications (2). However, it can be noted here that the Dublin Plan and particularly the events leading up to its adoption did, subsequently, have an impact at the level of food aid policy in general. In order to avoid relying entirely on ad hoc procedures if similar needs arose on another occasion, there emerged the idea of making advance provision in the Community budget and in the annual food aid programmes for a contingency food aid reserve that could be drawn upon in the event of exceptional needs or large scale emergencies that could not be foreseen early in the year. This issue was pursued by the Commission during 1985.

(1) O.J. L 352 of 14.12.1982.

(2) See particularly "Campaign against Famine in Africa" COM(85) 162 of 3.4.1985.

3. In parallel with the concern about immediate famine relief, the Commission also placed considerable emphasis on the longer term objective of economic and social development, taking account of the policy guidelines enshrined in the Council Resolution of 15.11.1983 (1), drawn up following discussion of the Commission's communication on "Food Aid for Development" (2) These guidelines stress the need for dialogue with the recipient country and for coordination both with other donors and with other forms of development aid. In particular they highlight the way in which multiannual food aid programmes can be used, together with counterpart funds released by the sale of food aid, to encourage the development of the rural sector and local food production. They point out also how triangular operations (by which products for food aid are purchased by the Community in other developing countries) can contribute to regional food security and improve the efficiency of food aid operations. It is also noted that free food distribution should be specifically geared to vulnerable groups or should take place in exchange for work.
4. These policy guidelines were echoed in the context of discussions in Council in November 1984 on progress in implementing food strategies in four African countries. The Commission's working paper (3) cited examples of food aid being used to support cereals market restructuring projects (in Mali, Kenya and Rwanda) and of the benefits of triangular operations (with Kenya as a supplier of food aid and Mali and Zambia as recipients). Similar policy guidelines on food aid were also incorporated into the Lomé III Convention signed on 8.12.1984. Article 35 of the Convention states explicitly that "except in urgent cases, Community food aid, which shall be a transitional measure, must be integrated with ACP States' development policies".
5. Over and above policy statements of this nature, the major innovation in 1984, as regards the legal framework for Community food aid operations, came with the adoption by Council in June 1984 of a Regulation providing for the substitution of food aid by financial and technical assistance of an equivalent value (4).

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(1) 10543 e/83 (presse 189) - Council document.

(2) COM (83) 141 of 6.4.1983.

(3) "Food Strategies : Review and Prospects" SEC (84) 1692 of 26.10.1984.

(4) Council Regulation N° 1755/84 of 19.6.1984 (O.J. L 165 of 23.6.1984).

The Regulation provides an important bridge between food aid and food policy in that it enables continuing support to be given to countries no longer requiring so much food aid as in the past because of progress made towards food self-sufficiency. The financial and technical assistance provided is to be geared specifically to measures designed to further improve food production which in turn should contribute to raising the standard of living of the most deprived sectors of the population. Requests for such assistance - none were in fact received during 1984 - are to be submitted and processed in the same way as food aid requests and financed normally by transfers from within the same budget chapter.

## II. THE 1984 FOOD AID PROGRAMME

### The financial context and legal basis

6. The overall budget for food aid commitments in 1984 showed a decrease of 10% compared with the total 1983 figures. Allowing for 1983 commitments tied to earlier programmes, the net decrease was in the region of 7,5 %. (see table I). In terms of financial resources and the corresponding quantities of products, the cereals programme was increased by 8%, though the amount to be committed, as obligatory expenditure under the Food Aid Convention, remained stable. Provisions for dairy products and sugar, however, were sharply decreased. The increase for vegetable oil, moreover, was less than apparent, only 9818 tonnes being effectively available for allocation in 1984, the remaining appropriations having to be used to bridge the deficit caused by significant price rises during 1983. Resources available for transport costs were reduced by nearly 5%.
7. With Chapter 92 of the budget still being based on non-differentiated appropriations in 1984, no separate entries were made for payments appropriations. Given that the time interval between commitment and payment can spread over more than two financial years, provision for payments concerning earlier programmes was, once again, made by means of token entries to enable transfers to be made from "current programme" lines to "prior programme" lines during the year as requirements dictated.

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The budgetary description of "prior programmes" under Chapter 92 was in fact changed for the 1984 budget to allow them to include the year immediately prior (ie 1983) as well as years before that. This gave more latitude in budgetary management during 1984 but did not represent a long term solution to the accumulated appropriations deficit. As a result, a system of differentiated appropriations was proposed by the Commission for introduction as from 1985.

8. The 1984 food aid programme could not itself be set in motion until formal adoption by Council of implementing rules as required by the framework Regulation n° 3331/82. The Commission's proposal, submitted to Council on 31.1.84, specified in Annex I of the draft Regulation the quantities of aid products for 1984 corresponding to the available appropriations as entered in the 1984 budget ; in other respects, the proposal reproduced almost exactly the provisions of the 1983 implementing Regulation. Parliament's opinion was delivered on 13.4.1984 and the Regulation formally adopted by Council on 7.5.1984 (1).

Programming of food aid - cereals and dairy products

9. Provisional orientations for the allocation of food aid in 1984 were drawn up by the Commission in advance of the adoption by Council of the implementing Regulation 1278/84, following broadly the pattern set the previous year. Some continuity had to be maintained during what was only the second year of operations based on the new framework Regulation 3331/82. Moreover, the level of requests for aid and other information on crop prospects and food needs received at the time did not indicate a need for any major reorientation of aid, the main areas of concern still being the Sahel and Southern Africa as in 1983. In the Sahel the continuing drought had led to a situation even more serious than in 1973/74 with cereal production down a further 13% on 1983. In Southern Africa, the effects of the 1983 drought were worse than anticipated. Famine in Southern Mozambique was caused by catastrophic floods following the drought and led to the migration of tens of thousands of people to Zimbabwe.

Programming was focussed on the apportionment of aid in the form of cereals and dairy products, the other products available (including vegetable oil and sugar) being used essentially for specific projects and emergency aid in accordance with Article 1 of implementing Regulation.

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(1) O.J. L 124 of 11.5.1984.

The first basic option to be taken in the case of cereals and dairy products concerns the broad breakdown between the volume of indirect aid to be channelled through international and non-governmental organisations and the total volume of direct aid to be allocated in response to requests made by individual developing countries.

10. In the case of cereals, it was decided to maintain broadly the same balance between direct and indirect aid as in 1983 (approximately 70 % and 26 % respectively leaving a small reserve for adjustments during the year). Basic criteria for the programming of direct aid were then worked out with reference to three different factors : basic structural needs ; progress regarding the integration of food aid into the process of development ; specific needs related for instance to unusually unfavourable climatic conditions.
  - (i) The assessment of structural needs for food aid was made in respect of those low-income countries (1) which regularly import cereals to cover their food deficit. Taking the structural cereals deficit (estimated from the average of net imports over five years) as a starting point, an indicative food aid allocation was worked out for each individual country by reference to the relative level of economic development (income per capita and level of satisfaction of calorie requirements) and the balance of payments situation (export/import ratio and level of reserves) as foreseen by Article 2 (3) of Regulation 3331/82.
  - (ii) The use of food aid as part of development policy was given high priority in the light of the Council Resolution of 15.11.83 and assessed with reference to the potential for multiannual programmes relating for instance to restructuring of cereals markets in the context of national food strategies, the introduction of "food for work" projects and the development of rural development schemes financed through counterpart funds.
  - (iii) A fairly sizeable reserve (nearly 20% of the total foreseen for direct aid) was kept for further adjustments in the light of crop prospects and the actual food situation during the year.

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- (1) low income countries are considered to be those with an average GNP per capita below the limit for IDA eligibility and 20 year IBRD loans.



11. Despite the need for some continuity in allocations of aid in the form of dairy products, programming in 1984 was complicated by the reductions in quantities available - 18% less for milk powder and 10% for butteroil. An important basic criterion was the actual utilisation of milk products -not merely in terms of distribution arrangements and pricing policies in the case of sales- but also the capacity to provide adequate hygienic facilities for the reconstitution of milk or processed products. Although this criterion naturally favoured the more advanced countries, some weighting according to the level of economic development could be envisaged. The importance of milk consumption in the local diet was also to be taken into consideration, this in turn being related to the degree of development of local dairy production. Priority was therefore given, on the one hand, to nutritional programmes carried out by experienced bodies such as the international relief agencies and the specialised non-governmental organisations, and, on the other hand, to development operations designed to support local dairy production.

### III. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1984 FOOD AID PROGRAMME

#### Normal Aid - the Food Aid Committee

12. The bulk of food aid in 1984, as in previous years, was allocated using the normal procedures involving the submission of individual proposals by the Commission services to the Food Aid Committee for agreement. Five meetings of the Committee were held during 1984 - in May, June, July, October and December. It gave its unanimous approval to all but two proposals, one of which received a qualified majority in favour, whilst the other, concerning an allocation of 200 tonnes of milk powder to Malta, received a negative vote. The Commission finalised its decisions on all the proposals, reducing the time required to do this following the Committee meeting from two weeks to a week. In the case of Malta, the entry into force of its decision dated 21.12.84 was deferred in accordance with Article 8 (3) of Regulation 3371/82 pending referral to the Council. When it was confirmed that the qualified majority necessary to abrogate the Commission's decisions could not be found by the Council, the Commission's decision became applicable as from 6.5.85. (The same course of events had occurred in respect of the 1983 allocation to Malta, the Commission's decision becoming applicable only on 1.6.84. The Commission has since decided to phase out food aid to Malta entirely).

13. A few further measures concerning the 1984 programme - mainly emergency operations - have been taken since the end of 1984. In so far as they concerned normal allocations, they were duly referred to the Food Aid Committee. Such was the case for occasional cancellations of aid - the most significant being the one relating to the direct aid of 12.000 tonnes of cereals to Zaire confirmed in December 1985. This quantity was as soon reallocated in an emergency operation for Mozambique. (1). In the case of Honduras, for which the normal allocation of 5.000 tonnes of cereals and 300 tonnes of butteroil was postponed from 1984, a first alternative (or "substitution") operation worth 1,615 million ecus was agreed on 6 June 1985. (2)

Normal direct aid

14. Allocations of direct aid to developing countries, which were more or less programmed early in the year, were spaced through 1984 taking account of the timing of shipments from the 1983 programme (and from 1984 emergency operations) and the need to plan deliveries (particularly in the case of cereals) to coincide with the lean season. Details are given in Table 2.
15. Direct aid in cereals was intended, in nearly every case, as in the past, to bridge structural deficits in staple foods, exacerbated very often by prolonged drought. In practically all cases it was intended for sale through the official marketing agencies. Given the need to avoid creating disincentives to local production, due attention was given to past experience and future plans for marketing and distribution arrangements as well as the use of counterpart funds generated by sales of food aid. In a few countries - Ethiopia, Tchad and Bolivia - cereals aid was destined to be used for "food for work" projects. Apart from these, free distribution of cereals was foreseen only in a very limited number of cases and where specific target groups were identified - refugees in the Lebanon, victims of drought in northern parts of Guinée Conakry or in Botswana. The cereals equivalent in the form of rice was requested in a few instances particularly in West Africa.

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- (1) The tables on aid allocations annexed to this report have been adjusted to take account of cancellations and reallocations up to end 1985.
- (2) Further reference to this and other substitution operations within the 1985 programme will be made in the 1985 progress report.

16. Over 80 % of normal direct aid in milk products was also allocated for sale, usually to the local dairy industry for reconstitution as milk or occasionally for processing into milk products. Allocations of milk powder and butteroil (usually in the ratio of 3:1) tended to reflect the size and potential of the local dairy industry and plans for ploughing counterpart funds back into the development of the industry. Nearly half the total quantity of milk powder going into direct aid was allocated to India for "Operation Flood" - the largest and longest established dairy development programme receiving regular support from the E.C. Support was also given to the smaller scale development programmes which exist in a range of countries - Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Zambia for example. The level of support compared with 1983 had to be decreased, however, on account of the reduced total quantities of aid available in dairy products.
17. Aid for free distribution programmes in milk powder and butteroil was concentrated on East Africa, mainly as famine relief or for feeding programmes for refugees, and in Latin America, Indonesia and Pakistan where government agencies used food aid for nutritional programmes in hospitals, schools, etc. Milk powder in a vitamised form was allocated to virtually all these programmes.
18. Vegetable oil, which was available in much smaller quantities than butter oil, was allocated to a much more limited number of countries - Bolivia, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan accounting for three quarters of the total quantity attributed as normal direct aid. Like sugar and the other non traditional food aid products such as beans and fish, however, a large proportion of the total available quantity of vegetable oil was used as indirect aid. These products are particularly appreciated by the international and non-governmental agencies which use them for feeding programmes in a much wider range of countries than that reached by Community direct aid.

Normal indirect aid - International Organisations

19. The level of Community support for food aid programmes organised by the international relief agencies was equally affected by the reduced quantities of milk powder available in 1984. In the case of the World Food Programme, by far the biggest recipient of Community indirect aid, the Community contribution for 1983/1984 biennium had been fixed at the March 1982 Pledging Conference.

Since the milk powder contribution had to be reduced (to 28.000 tonnes), a higher contribution than originally envisaged was made to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) in the form of cereals, vegetable oil and beans, the total value in ecus of the Community contribution to the IEFR thereby being increased by 53 % on 1983. Similar compensation for reduced aid in dairy products was made in the case of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for its programmes targetted at refugees and displaced persons particularly in Central America, in Ethiopia and Angola, in the Middle East and in the Philippines, and also for the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for its programmes in many parts of Africa and Central America as well as in S.E. Asia and Pakistan. The International League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) with regular feeding programmes in fourteen countries also took a cut in aid in dairy products.

20. The UNRWA programmes for the two million Palestinian refugees spread through the Middle East are the subject of separate medium-term agreement with the Community. The fifth Convention which covers the period 1984-86 provides, as in the past, for Community food aid in a very broad range of products, including products such as tomato paste and corned beef (but not including cereals) as well as a financial allocation towards operating costs and to cover handling and distribution. Community support goes towards three different kinds of programmes : basic rations for the most disadvantaged groups, supplementary feeding programmes and food supplies for UNRWA vocational training centres.

21. Table 3 gives the overall breakdown of Community indirect aid between the international organisations, showing the important role they play, together with non-governmental organisations, in the distribution of food products particularly those other than cereals. Table 4, which gives a more detailed country by country breakdown of direct and indirect aid in cereals and milk products, (including emergency aid) shows the extent to which indirect aid impinges on the total flow of Community food aid to individual countries and the different regions of the world.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, virtually all the free distribution of milk products in feeding programmes was handled as indirect aid making up nearly two third of the total quantities allocated to that region.

Much of the aid in cereals for famine relief in East Africa was also channelled through NGOs and international organisations with the latter being responsible for half the total quantity of cereals sent to Ethiopia for instance. The picture is particularly striking in the Middle East, in S.E. Asia and in Central and South America, where the international organisations and the NGOs have shown they can reach disadvantaged groups and displaced persons who would not otherwise benefit from Community food aid. Latin America for instance received about 8 % of the total milk powder allocated through direct aid, but this figure is brought up to 14 % when indirect aid is included. If Operation Flood in India is discounted, nearly 98 % of aid in milk powder to Asia was handled as indirect aid.

Normal Indirect Aid - The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

22. Thirty five different NGOs were involved in the Community's normal food aid programme for 1984. Taking account of the decreased quantities of dairy products available, the milk powder allocation to NGOs was reduced by 15 % compared with 1983, and butteroil by 25 %, but allocations of all other products (except sugar) were increased. Vitamised milk powder remained as an essential element of practically all the individual schemes - about 140 in total - carried out by NGOs under the normal programme (see Table 5). The total expenditure incurred during 1984 in respect of both the annual food aid programme and emergency interventions was 56.4 MECU.
  
23. Though many of the NGOs were concerned essentially with free distribution of food aid to the most underprivileged sections of the population, an increasing number came forward with plans for small scale development projects directly along the lines of the Guidelines set out in the Council Resolution of 13.11.1983. A total of 13.000 tonnes of cereals were set aside specifically for a series of such projects in rural areas. These included the scheme in Mozambique run by the Danish Association of "People to People" involving training for agriculture, fishing and construction, the "food for work" scheme building wells in drought stricken parts of Senegal carried out by Caritas Italiana, and the job creation and educational project organised by Caritas International and centred on a biscuit factory in Zaire.

24. The continuing positive role played by Euronaid throughout the year should also be mentioned. In addition to the considerable work done in coordinating the transportation and distribution of food aid on behalf of the NGOs, Euronaid also offers the NGOs the opportunity of exchanging views and experience. It was within this context that the Commission launched a study specifically on the distribution system for milk powder.

#### Emergency Aid

25. The situation in the Sahel, in Southern and West Africa was already a cause for grave concern early in 1984, well before the adoption of the implementing Regulation 1278/84. An emergency operation had been launched in early April 1984 to Mozambique and Zimbabwe using reserves from the 1983 programme, but it was relatively small scale (less than 10.000 tonnes of cereals in total). The Commission therefore prepared a large scale emergency operation for the Sahel, Southern and West Africa totalling 59.000 tonnes to enable deliveries to be made as soon as possible during the Summer lean season. The Commission decision became operational the day the necessary legal base in the shape of the implementing Regulation was established on 7.5.84. (Three weeks later a further 126.000 tonnes of cereals for the Sahel, Mozambique and Zimbabwe were approved according the normal procedures after favourable opinion of the Food Aid Committee.)
26. The gravity of the situation in East Africa begun to be acknowledged in the late spring. In response to the alarm signals raised by the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), a first emergency operation of 18.000 tonnes of cereals for Ethiopia was agreed on 7.6.84. Thereafter, a whole series of further emergency operations were launched in order to provide rapid deliveries of aid for feeding programmes in the most stricken parts of Africa and elsewhere (see Table 6 for details). By the end of 1984, some 20% of the total volume of cereals available had been allocated as emergency aid, nearly 50.000 tonnes going to Ethiopia, 54.000 tonnes to the Sahel, 40.000 tonnes to Southern Africa, 33.000 tonnes to East Africa.

27. Unlike most of the emergency operations in other parts of the world, the famine relief actions in Africa involved direct aid to governments as much as indirect aid to the international and non-governmental organisations. The NGOs carried out emergency operations in seven countries altogether : Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, Burundi, Uganda, Zaïre and Kampuchea, but their role was most significant in Ethiopia : it is a reflection of their ability that they were able to provide assistance throughout the whole country in considerable quantities - 11.000 t of cereals, 1.200 t of butteroil, 350 t of milk powder, 250 t of vegetable oil and a range of other products, the total value being 7.2 MECU.
28. The overall picture of emergency aid in cereals and milk products from the 1984 programme (1) was as follows : (in tonnes)

	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>Butteroil</u>
Sub Saharan Africa	210.463	1.560	2.260
Mediterranean	-	320	100
Latin America	-	30	-
Asia	<u>6.200</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>-</u>
	216.663	2.560	2.360
	=====	=====	=====

Vegetable oil and sugar were also used extensively in emergency feeding programmes. Other products such as beans and fish were in high demand too with over a third of the 1984 budget for "other products" being spent on such programmes. In each case the quantity delivered covering not more than 3 months rations as laid down in Regulation 3331/82.

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- (1) Including certain operations decided during 1985 following cancellations, but not including allocations from the 1983 programme that may have been decided early in 1984.

Mobilisation of food aid

29. Allocations from the 1984 programme entailed nearly 800 separate operations for the supply and delivery of food aid, about 300 in direct aid and 500 in indirect aid. To these were added a large number of allocations still to be mobilised from the 1983 programme, which had seen considerable delays as a result of many allocation decisions being taken at the end of the 1983 calendar year. The total quantity of food aid mobilised during 1984 was thus significantly higher than the actual amount allocated in 1984, as indicated below :

	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Butteroil (tonnes)
Carry over from 1983	708.519	142.465	44.770
1984 programme	1.127.663	122.500	32.760
Aid shipped in 1984	1.343.000	166.145	49.775
Mobilisation in progress before end 1984	120.968	7.876	412
Carry over to 1985	372.214	90.944	27.343

30. The time taken to ensure the delivery of food aid, once the Commission allocation decision was made, is determined by many factors there is first of all the need for a formal response by the beneficiary government accepting the conditions attached to the allocation by the Commission. (Where food aid is destined for sale, for example, these conditions refer to pricing policies, management of counterpart funds, the level of normal food imports etc.). For international organisations, it is sometimes the case that a global allocation, to the World Food Programme for instance, is mobilised progressively over time, in separate lots for different destinations, according to need. The time required to set up the contracts for the supply and delivery of food aid, usually by public tender, has to be taken into account also, before reckoning the time taken for the actual transportation of aid to destination. The supply of cereals and dairy products, which is overseen by the Community marketing organisations and governed by Commission regulations 1974/80 (1) and 1354/83 (2), involves more lengthy procedures than for other food products. Efforts were nevertheless made during 1984 to streamline procedures within the limits of existing regulations.

(1) O.J. L 192 of 26.7.1980

(2) O.J. L 142 of 1.6.1983



31. Triangular operations and local purchases

The extent to which food purchases, for the purpose of the 1984 food aid programme, were made in developing countries was limited first of all by the Regulation 3331/82 which lays down that such purchases are authorised only in emergencies or when the food products are unavailable on the Community market. Other factors influence the scope for local food purchases, such as the actual existence of food surpluses for export from developing countries, the specifications of the food products (particularly cereals) requested by the beneficiary, and the size of the budget earmarked for non-traditional products such as beans, pulses and dried fish. Sugar, like the non-traditional products being allocated essentially for indirect aid or kept for emergency situations, is usually bought on the world market.

32. The case of Zimbabwe in 1984 demonstrates the unpredictable character of triangular operations. Previously a supplier of food aid (white maize) to Zambia in 1983, (and a year later in 1985), Zimbabwe became a recipient of white maize purchased in neighbouring Malawi during 1984, when it was dramatically affected by drought. Malawi remained throughout the period as a regular supplier of white maize to southern and East African countries. Niger supplied millet in 1984 for neighbouring sahelian countries (from the 1983 programme) whilst later in the year being a net importer of other cereals and a recipient of food aid. In Latin America, Argentina was the main supplier of beans, whilst Guatemala supplied white maize. In the Middle East, Turkey was a supplier of beans to Lebanon. In Asia, the UNHCR purchased rice in Thailand for Cambodian refugees (Table 7 indicates the total quantities of cereals purchased in developing countries for the 1984 programme).

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#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

1984 was the first full normal year of managing Community food aid policy after the adoption of the new framework regulation n° 3331/82 and the basic policy guidelines set out in the Council Resolution of 15.11.83. If the implementation of the 1984 programme was overshadowed by the need to establish an effective response to the famine situation in Africa, the Commission was nevertheless able to develop ways and means of applying the 1983 policy guidelines in practice. It sought moreover to identify more clearly some of the emerging procedural difficulties by setting up a high level group to examine how, within the framework of the existing regulations, the decision-making and mobilisation of food aid could be further accelerated. The Commission also completed a study on the utility, costs and drawbacks of the various products used for food aid. This study, presented to Council in April 1984 examined nutritional aspects, the role of the various products in the recipient countries' economies, their "opportunity" cost to the recipient country and their overall cost-effectiveness. Its conclusions, which pointed to the need to phase out the use of butteroil as a fat (as opposed to milk reconstitution purposes) have since been acted upon by the Commission though the implications have yet to be fully reflected in the budget.

Though the actual impact of the 1984 programme is difficult to assess, it is clear that it fits into a general trend since the end of the 1970s towards a greater concentration of food aid on low income countries and, for the Community, a greater importance of food aid relative to the total Community budget available for development assistance. The effective management and evaluation of food aid as an instrument of development policy will thus be a priority for the future.

TABLE 1 : FOOD AID BUDGET AND QUANTITIES 1983/84

Article item	Heading	1983		1984	
		Commitment appropriations (Ecus)	Quantities(T)	Commitment appropriations (Ecus)	Quantities(T)
	<u>Chapter 92</u>	<u>557.950.000</u>		<u>502.100.000</u>	
	Food aid in :				
920	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>168.000.000</u>	<u>1.043.369</u>	<u>181.100.000</u>	<u>1.127.663</u>
9201	Current programme for cereals other than rice (Obligatory expenditure)	113.200.000	727.663	113.900.000	727.663
9203	Current programme for rice (quantities in equiv./cereals) (obligatory expenditure)	36.800.000	200.000	35.800.000	200.000
9204	Additional food aid in cereals	18.000.000	115.706	31.400.000	200.000
921	<u>Dairy products</u>	<u>281.700.000</u>		<u>214.000.000</u>	
	<u>Milk powder</u>	<u>176.900.000</u>	<u>157.200</u>	<u>129.000.000</u>	<u>122.500</u>
9210	Prior Programmes	8.500.000	7.200	pm	-
9211	Current Programme	168.400.000	150.000	129.000.000	122.500
	<u>Butteroil</u>	<u>104.800.000</u>	<u>38.200</u>	<u>85.000.000</u>	<u>32.760</u>
9212	Prior Programmes	4.800.000	1.700	pm	-
9213	Current Programme	100.000.000	36.500	85.000.000	32.760
922	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>3.700.000</u>	<u>16.086</u>	<u>3.000.000</u>	<u>13.500</u>
9221	Current Programme	2.300.000	10.000	3.000.000	13.500
9222	UNRWA Programme (obligatory expenditure)	1.400.000	6.086	pm	-
923	<u>Food aid in vegetable oil</u>	<u>4.000.000</u>	<u>6.150</u>	<u>13.000.000</u>	<u>20.000</u>

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Article item	Heading	1983		1984	
		Commitment appropriations (Écus)	Quantities (T)	Commitment appropriations (Écus)	Quantities (T)
924	<u>Food aid in other commodities</u>	<u>23.000.000</u>	147.436 (éq.cér)	<u>23.000.000</u>	147.000 (éq.cér)
925	<u>Food aid transport costs for prior programmes</u>	<u>71.050.000</u>		<u>66.000.000</u>	
	for current programme	1.650.000		pm	
		69.400.000		pm	
926	<u>Expenditure resulting from the EEC/UNRWA Convention</u>	<u>4.000.000</u>		<u>4.000.000</u>	
927	<u>Other expenditure associated with food aid</u>	<u>2.000.000</u>		<u>2.000.000</u>	
9270	Exceptional measures for implementing food aid	800.000		800.000	
9271	Control of supply and delivery of food aid	1.200.000		1.200.000	
929	<u>Alternative operations</u>	<u>500.000</u>		pm	

TABLE 2

DIRECT FOOD AID : NORMAL ALLOCATIONS  
1984 PROGRAM

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Country Organisation	Date of decision	Products (in Tonnes)						Transport	Total value
		Cereals	Skimmed milk powder	Butteroil	Sugar	Vegetable Oil	Other		
<u>Sahel</u>		<u>72.000</u>	<u>2.730</u>	<u>1.400</u>	-	-	<u>1.000 H</u>		<u>23,517</u>
Cap Vert	30. 5.84	9.000	320	300	-	-	1.000 H	CAF	4,076
Gambie	30. 5.84	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	0,211
Burkina Faso	30. 5.84	5.000	-	-	-	-	-	RD	1,055
Mali	30. 5.84	15.000	460	200	-	-	-	RD	4,314
Mauritanie	30. 5.84	12.000	800	900	-	-	-	CAF	6,098
Niger	30. 5.84	-	200	-	-	-	-	RD	0,230
	13.12.84	5.000	-	-	-	-	-	RD	1,055
Sénégal	30. 5.84	16.000	950	-	-	-	-	CAF	4,579
Tchad	30. 5.84	9.000	-	-	-	-	-	RD	1,899
<u>West. Africa</u>		<u>38.000</u>	<u>1.700</u>	<u>465</u>	-	-	-		<u>11,339</u>
Ghana	25.10.84	15.000	1.200	340	-	-	-	CAF	5,510
Guinée	20. 7.84	7.000	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	1,477
Guinée Bissau	20. 7.84	7.000	100	125	-	-	-	CAF	1,946
Sierra Leone	25.10.84	6.000	400	-	-	-	-	CAF	1,773
Togo	25.10.84	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	0,633
<u>Central africa</u>		<u>1.000</u>	-	-	-	<u>100</u>	-		<u>0,332</u>
Sao Tomé	20. 7.84	1.000	-	-	-	100	-	CAF	0,332
<u>East Africa</u>		<u>37.000</u>	<u>1.900</u>	<u>670</u>	-	<u>300</u>	-		<u>11,715*</u>
Ouganda	25.10.84	-	-	200	-	-	-	RD	0,567
Kenya	25.10.84	11.000	-	-	-	-	-	FOB	1,727
Rwanda	25.10.84	4.000	200	50	-	-	-	RD	1,239
Soudan	25.10.84	7.000	400	50	-	-	-	CAF	2,109
Tanzanie	25.10.84	15.000	1.200	340	-	300	-	CAF	5,873
Burundi	25.10.84	-	100	30	-	-	-	RD	0,200
<u>Horn of Africa</u>		<u>73.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>	<u>1.100</u>	-	<u>500</u>	-		<u>24,260</u>
Djibouti	20. 7.84	4.000	100	-	-	-	-	CAF	0,971
Ethiopie	20. 7.84	-	1.400	500	-	-	-	CAF	3,192
	25.10.84	25.000	-	-	-	500	-	CAF	5,880
Comores	3. 7.84	1.000	300	100	-	-	-	CAF	0,875
Madagascar	20. 7.84	20.000	400	-	-	-	-	FOB	3,524
Somalie	25.10.84	23.000	2.800	500	-	-	-	CAF	9,818
<u>Southern Africa</u>		<u>110.000</u>	<u>1.680</u>	<u>600</u>	-	-	-		<u>26,182</u>
Angola	30. 5.84	20.000	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	4,220
Botswana	20. 7.84	4.000	480	-	-	-	-	RD	1,452
Lesotho	20. 7.84	7.000	200	-	-	-	-	RD	1,730
Mozambique	30. 5.84	44.000	600	200	-	-	-	CAF	10,611
Zambie	3. 7.84	20.000	400	400	-	-	-	RD	5,814
Zimbabwe	30. 5.84	15.000	-	-	-	-	-	FOB	2,355
<u>Mediterranean</u>		<u>153.000</u>	<u>10.550</u>	<u>4.150</u>	<u>3.000</u>	-	-		<u>45,925</u>
Egypte	3. 7.84	135.000	6.750	2.500	3.000	-	-	FOB	35,064
Liban	3. 7.84	8.000	600	-	-	-	-	FOB	1,902
Tunisie	3. 7.84	-	3.000	1.350	-	-	-	FOB	6,393
Maroc	20. 7.84	10.000	-	300	-	-	-	FOB	2,350
Palte	21.12.84	-	200	-	-	-	-	FOB	0,216
<u>Caribbean-Pacific</u>		-	<u>1.460</u>	<u>345</u>	-	<u>100</u>	-		<u>2,581</u>
Grenade	13.12.84	-	200	-	-	-	-	CAF	0,253
Jamaïque	20. 7.84	-	960	160	-	100	-	FOB	1,559
Guyana	25.10.84	-	300	185	-	-	-	FOB	0,769



TABLE 3

E.C. FOOD AID 1984 PROGRAMME : INDIRECT AID (normal and emergency operations)  
(breakdown according to organisation and product)

Organisation	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Butteroil (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Sugar (tonnes)	Other products			
						Total (Ecus) (1.000)	Beans (tonnes)	Fish (tonnes)	
CICR	Normal	15.000	500	800	500	1.400	2.000	1.500	400
	Emergency	8.633	-	510	160	800	1.864	4.000	-
LICROSS	Normal	2.000	750	500	-	-	-	-	-
	Emergency	600	400	-	150	-	-	-	-
WFP	Normal	110.000	28.000	6.000	1.000	-	3.600	5.660	-
	Emergency	5.000	-	-	-	434	1.000	-	975
UNRWA	Normal	-	1.850	1.000	30	500	2.264	200	-
	Emergency	-	250	100	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	Normal	78.000	2.000	200	2.000	2.500	920	1.000	75
	Emergency	6.200	30	-	12	-	807	-	160
NGOs	Normal	35.000	23.000	1.500	500	1.400	2.000	1.500	400
	Emergency	24.030	1.380	1.650	430	1.000	1.900	920	460
TOTAL INDIRECT AID :	Normal	240.000	56.100	10.000	4.030	5.800	10.784	9.860	875
	Emergency	44.463	2.060	2.260	752	2.234	5.571	4.920	1.595
	Total	284.463	58.160	12.260	4.782	8.034	16.555	14.760	2.470
% of total quantities allocated (direct + indirect)	25 %	48 %	38 %	49 %	70 %	72 %	62 %	100 %	

TABLE 4

## E.C. FOOD AID : 1984 PROGRAMME : BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT/INDIRECT AND NORMAL/EMERGENCY AID

REGION AND COUNTRY	CEREALS (1000 T.)					MILK POWDER (T.)					BUTTEROIL (T.)				
	DIRECT		INDIRECT **		TOTAL	DIRECT		INDIRECT		TOTAL	DIRECT		INDIRECT		TOTAL
	normal	emerg.	NGOs	Int. Org.		normal	emerg.	NGOs	Int.Org.		normal	emerg.	NGOs	Int.Org.	
<b>SAHEL</b>	<u>72</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>5,1</u>	<u>1,3</u>	<u>132,4</u>	<u>2.730</u>	-	<u>3.000</u>	<u>1.216</u>	<u>6.946</u>	<u>1.400</u>	-	<u>45</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>1.775</u>
Burkina	5	3	1,5	-	9,5	-	-	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Cap Verde	9	-	0,5	-	9,5	320	-	200	-	520	300	-	-	-	300
Gambia	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	350	96	446	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	15	8	1,5	-	24,5	460	-	370	-	830	200	-	-	-	200
Mauritania	12	13	-	0,4 *	25,4	800	-	400	100	1.300	900	-	-	280	1.180
Niger	5	12	-	0,4	17,4	200	-	320	1.000 *	1.520	-	-	-	-	-
Sénégal	16	8	1,6	0,5	26,1	950	-	840	20	1.810	-	-	45	50	95
Tchad	9	9	-	-	18	-	-	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
<b>W. AFRICA</b>	<u>38</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0,2</u>	<u>0,1</u>	<u>50,3</u>	<u>1.700</u>	-	<u>795</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2.515</u>	<u>465</u>	-	-	-	<u>465</u>
Ghana	15	8	-	-	23	1.200	-	735	-	1.935	340	-	-	-	340
Guinée C	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinée B	7	2	0,2	0,1	9,3	100	-	60	20	180	125	-	-	-	125
Sierra L.	6	-	-	-	6	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>C. AFRICA</b>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>0,9</u>	<u>1,5</u>	<u>3,4</u>	-	-	<u>950</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1.000</u>	-	-	<u>120</u>	-	<u>120</u>
Sao Tomé	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	-	-	0,9	1,5	2,4	-	-	950*	50	1.000	-	-	120	-	120
<b>E. AFRICA</b>	<u>37</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3,2</u>	<u>25,2</u>	<u>90,4</u>	<u>1.900</u>	-	<u>2.900</u>	<u>3.223</u>	<u>8.023</u>	<u>670</u>	-	<u>365</u>	<u>1.025</u>	<u>2.060</u>
Burundi	-	-	0,7*	-	0,7	100	-	200	198	498	30	-	50	-	80
Kenya	11	15	0,2*	7,4	33,6	-	-	480	-	480	-	-	30	-	30
Rwanda	4	-	-	-	4	200	-	200	655	1.055	50	-	40	50	140
Sudan	7	10	2 *	13,7 *	32,7	400	-	1.000*	390	1.790	50	-	135*	550*	735
Tanzania	15	-	-	0,6 *	15,6	1.200	-	570	1.100	2.870	340	-	90	225	655
Uganda	-	-	0,3*	3,5	3,8	-	-	450	280	1.330	200	-	20	200	420
<b>HORN AFR.</b>	<u>73</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>17,2</u>	<u>55,4</u>	<u>173,6</u>	<u>5.000</u>	-	<u>1.445</u>	<u>2.552</u>	<u>3.997</u>	<u>1.100</u>	-	<u>1.280</u>	<u>1.090</u>	<u>3.470</u>
Comores	-	-	-	-	1	300	-	100	-	400	100	-	-	-	100
Djibouti	4	-	-	-	4	100	-	110	426	636	-	-	20	-	20
Ethiopia	25	28	16,5*	37 *	106,5	1.400	-	820*	1.326	3.546	500	-	1.240 *	1.390*	2.830
Madagascar	20	-	-	1,2	21,2	400	-	215	50	665	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	23	-	0,7	17,2	40,9	2.800	-	200	750	3.750	500	-	20	-	520
<b>S. AFRICA</b>	<u>110</u>	<u>58,2</u>	<u>1,7</u>	<u>6,2</u>	<u>171,1</u>	<u>1.680</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1.740</u>	<u>1.724</u>	<u>5.344</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>1.386</u>
Angola	20	1,2	0,7*	1,7	23,6	-	200	400	726	1.326	-	100	-	-	100
Botswana	4	-	-	-	4	480	-	45	10	535	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	7	-	-	4	11	200	-	300*	175	675	-	-	200 *	-	200
Mozambique	44	37	0,9	-	81,9	600	-	450	760	1.810	200	-	230 *	256	686
Zambia	20	-	-	0,5	20,5	400	-	370	53	823	400	-	-	-	400
Zimbabwe	15	15	0,1	-	30,1	-	-	175	-	175	-	-	-	-	-
Other (AFRICA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	50	430	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	<u>331</u>	<u>172,2</u>	<u>28,3</u>	<u>89,7</u>	<u>721,2</u>	<u>13.010</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>11.210</u>	<u>8.835</u>	<u>33.255</u>	<u>4.235</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2.240</u>	<u>2.701</u>	<u>9.276</u>

NGOs : Non-Governmental Organisations

Int. Org. : International Organisations (CICR, LICROSS, WFP, UNRWA)

\* emergency operation in whole or in part

\*\* figure rounded to nearest 100 tonnes.



E.C. FOOD AID : 1984 PROGRAMME : BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT/INDIRECT AND NORMAL/EMERGENCY AID

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REGION AND COUNTRY	CEREALS (1000 T.)				TOTAL	MILK POWDER (T.)				TOTAL	BUTTEROIL (T.)				TOTAL
	DIRECT		INDIRECT **			DIRECT		INDIRECT			DIRECT		INDIRECT		
	normal	emerg.	NGOs	Int. Org.		normal	emerg.	NGOs	Int.Org.		normal	emerg.	NGOs	Int.Org.	
<b>EDITERR.</b>	<u>153</u>	-	<u>1,3</u>	<u>15,7</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>10.550</u>	-	<u>1.865</u>	<u>11.546</u>	<u>23.961</u>	<u>4.150</u>	-	<u>135</u>	<u>2.210</u>	<u>6.495</u>
Egypte	135	-	1,3	-	136,3	6.750	-	780	1.237	8.767	2.500	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	8	-	-	-	8	600	-	* 195	* 715	1.510	-	-	15	165*	180
Maroc	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	644	644	300	-	-	-	300
Malte	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisie	-	-	-	9,2	9,2	3.000	-	-	1.501	4.501	1.350	-	-	50	1.400
Other	-	-	-	6,5	6,5	-	-	890	7.449	8.339	-	-	120	1.995	2.115
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1.460</u>	-	-	-	<u>1.460</u>	<u>345</u>	-	-	-	<u>345</u>
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300	185	-	-	-	185
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	960	-	-	-	960	160	-	-	-	160
<b>LAT. AMER.</b>	<u>27</u>	-	<u>22,7</u>	<u>3,8</u>	<u>53,5</u>	<u>5.200</u>	-	<u>6.940</u>	<u>4.852</u>	<u>16.992</u>	<u>1.020</u>	-	<u>750</u>	<u>1.022</u>	<u>2.792</u>
Bolivia	10	-	-	-	10	1.000	-	100	150	1.250	200	-	15	200	415
Equador	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	540	-	740	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2	-	6	0,3	8,3	-	-	460	80	540	-	-	60	100	160
Honduras	(+) 5	-	-	0,2	5,2	800	-	-	130*	930	(+) 320	-	-	-	320
Nicaragua	5	-	2	1,8	8,8	1.800	-	500	545	2.845	300	-	15	20	335
Peru	5	-	-	-	5	1.400	-	820	-	2.220	200	-	30	-	230
Other	-	-	14,7	1,5	16,2	-	-	4.520	3.947	8.467	-	-	630	702	1.332
<b>ASIA</b>	<u>160</u>	-	<u>6,9</u>	<u>115,9</u>	<u>282,8</u>	<u>33.420</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>4.365</u>	<u>8.547</u>	<u>46.632</u>	<u>10.650</u>	-	<u>25</u>	<u>3.177</u>	<u>13.852</u>
Bangladesh	130	-	-	40,9	170,9	-	-	-	-	-	1.500	-	-	-	1.500
India	-	-	-	-	-	31.000	-	3.150	-	34.150	7.750	-	25	-	7.775
Indonesia	-	-	0,7	-	0,7	1.200	-	805	210	2.215	200	-	-	50	250
Pakistan	-	-	-	48	48	820	-	60	1.050	1.930	1.200	-	-	387	1.587
Sri Lanka	30	-	-	-	30	400	-	-	50	450	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	6,2*	27 *	33,2	-	300	* 350	7.237	7.887	-	-	-	2.740	2.740
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>172,2</b>	<b>59,2</b>	<b>225,1</b>	<b>127,5</b>	<b>63.640</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>24.380</b>	<b>33.780</b>	<b>22.300</b>	<b>20.400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.150</b>	<b>9.110</b>	<b>32.760</b>
<b>Total as % of total allocated</b>	<b>60 %</b>	<b>15 %</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>20 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>(0,4)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>62 %</b>	<b>(0,3)</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>28 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>
	<b>75 %</b>		<b>25 %</b>			<b>52 %</b>		<b>48 %</b>			<b>62 %</b>		<b>33 %</b>		

NGOs : Non-Governmental Organisations

Int. Org. : International Organisations (CICR, LICROSS, WFP, UNRWA)

\* emergency operation in whole or in part

\*\* figure rounded to nearest 100 tonnes.

TABLE 5

FOOD AID 1984 PROGRAMME - INDIRECT AID NGO

NGO	Recipient Country	Product & Quantity (T.)						
		Cereals	Milk Powder	Butteroil	Sugar	Vegetable Oil	Beans	Dried Fish
ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	Chile		80	15				
	Madagascar		60			15		
	R.C.A.		50					
	Sénégal		50					
ASSOCIATION FRANÇAISE POUR LA SAINTE ENFANCE	Madagascar		50			20		
ADE - EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR STUDIES ON NUTRITION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	Indonesia		50					
	Sudan		50	20				
BELGIAN FOUNDATION MOTHER TERESA	Haiti		50					
	India		300					
	Tanzania		50					
CARITAS BELGICA	Algerie		50					
	Burundi		200	50	50			50
	Djibouti		60		50			
	Guatemala	685	120					
	Haiti		170					
	Paraguay		50	15				
	Peru		50					
	Rwanda		200	40				
Zaire	890	800	120	210				
GERMAN COMMITTEE OF EMERGENCY DOCTORS	Uganda		50					
MEDICINS DANS FRONTIERES	Mali		100					
CARITAS GERMANICA	Chile	10.000	2.500	370				
	Egypt		180					
	Ethiopia	500	300	40	100			
	India		1.000					
	Kenya		200					
	Mozambique		100		100			
	Niger		100		50			
	Uganda	150	100	20	100	20	100	
	Zambia		320	30	100			

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NGO	Recipient Country	Product & Quantity (T.)						
		Cereals	Milk Powder	Butteroil	Sugar	Vegetable Oil	Beans	Dried Fish
CARITAS ITALIANA	Mauritania		100					
	Sénégal	500	200	45				
	Sudan		200	50				
	Somalia		200	20			50	
CARITAS NEEPLAN- DICA	Angola		100			20		50
	Bolivia		100	15				
	Botswana		45					
	Cabo Verde		100					
	Colombia		400					
	Dominican Republic		400					
	Haiti	4.215	140				400	
	India		600					100
	Zaire							
	Peru		670	30				
Zimbabwe						100		
Tanzania		400	30					
COMIDE-CIM	Zaire		100					
TIBETAN DEVELOPE- MENT FOUNDATION	India		50					
GEMEINSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG SOZIAL- MEDIZINISCHER STIFTUNGEN	India		50					
DEVELOPMENT AID FROM PEOPLE TO PEOPLE	Mozambique	400	50	30				
	Zimbabwe	100	75					
	Guinee							
	Bissau	200	60					
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE	Burkina Faso		180			30		50
	Dominica		60					
	Ecuador		240					
	Egypt	1.327	600					
	El Salvador	2.000	400	180			450	
	Gambia		350			50		
	Ghana		445					50
	Guatemala	1.315	200	30				
	India		720					
	Indonesia		600					
	Jordan		240			20		
	Kenya		180					
	Pakistan		60			30		
	Philippines	1.160						
	Sénégal	1.073	240					
Sri Lanka		60		25				
Uruguay		100						

NGO	Recipient Country	Product & Quantity (T.)						
		Cereals	Milk Powder	Butter/oil	Sugar	Vegetable Oil	Beans	Dried Fish
SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	Burkina Faso		100					
	Tchad		120					
	Comores		100					
	Congo		120					
	Djibouti		50					
	Mali		150					
	Mauritania		100					
	Sénégal		250					
Bénin		110						
SECOURS POPULAIRE FRANCAIS	Cabo Verde		50					
	Liban		75					
	Madagascar		60					
SOS BOITES DE LAIT (FRANCE)	Chile		100					
	India		60					
SOS SAHEL INTERNATIONAL	Burkina Faso		120					
	Mali	500	120		50			
	Mauritania		100		50			
	Niger		220					
	Sénégal		100					
WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	Algerie		300	120				
	Angola		100					
	Equatoriale		50					
	Guinee		50					
	Ethiopia		50	15				
	Liban		50					
	Malawi		50					
	Moçambique	500	50					
Zambia		50						
CENTRO AUITO MONDIALI	Brasil	580						
	Guatemala		60					
	India		240					
	Madagascar		45					
FLORESVRIENDEN	Indonesia		75					
SOCIALISTISCHE SOLIDARITEIT	Moçambique		50					
	Nicaragua	685	100					
ALIMENTATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT D'ENFANT	Indonesia	685						
MANITSESE/EURO-ACTION: ACORD	Mali	1.000						
WAR ON WANT	Angola	700						
TOTAL		55.000	23.000	1.500	1.400	500	1.500	400

NGO	Recipient Country	Product & Quantity (T.)						
		Cereals	Milk Powder	Butteroil	Sugar	Vegetable Oil	Beans	Dried Fish
DEUTSCHE WEI THUNGER- HILFE	Chile		50	20				
	Ecuador		160					
	Nicaragua	685		15			200	
	Sri Lanka		140	20				
DIAKONISCHES WERK	Ethiopia		120					
	Ghana		50		50		100	
	Kenya		100	30				
	Mauritania		100					
	Moçambique		50			30	50	
	Sudan		120	15	30			
	Tanzania		120	30	30			
Uganda		200		60	45	50		
Zimbabwe		100						
DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID	Indonesia		80					
	Nicaragua		200					
	Peru		100					
	Sudan	685	170		120	100		
PROTOS	Haiti	1.785	100	60				
ABBE PIERRE'S CHILDREN AID, MOTHER TERESA'S CO-WORKERS IN DEN- MARK	India		120					
OXFAM BELGIQUE	Algerie		300		100			50
	Burkina Faso	1.450						
	Angola		200		50	20		50
	Dominican Republic	100						
	Cabo Verde	500	50					
	Moçambique		200					
	Nicaragua	630	200					
Sudan		200						
ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY FOR THE FUND	India		50		50	50		
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	India		100					
	Uganda		100		50	50		
SOS BOITES DE LAIT (BELGIUM)	India		40					

TABLE 6

## EMERGENCY AID 1984

Country	Transport	Date of decision	Products (in T.)			
			Cereals	S.M.P.	B.O.	other
<u>Sahel</u>			54.000	400		
Gambie	RD	25.04.84	1.000	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	RD	25.04.84	3.000	-	-	-
Mauritanie	RD	25.04.84	5.000	-	-	-
	RD	21.11.84	8.000	-	-	-
Mali	RD	21.11.84	8.000	-	-	-
Niger	RD	09.10.84	3.000	-	-	-
Niger (Licross)	RD	21.11.84	9.000	400	-	-
	RD	27.3.85				
Sénégal	RD	25.04.84	8.000	-	-	-
Tchad	RD	21.11.84	9.000	-	-	-
<u>C. Africa</u>			-	50	-	-
Zaire (via ONG)	RD	25.10.84	-	50	-	-
<u>W. Africa</u>			12.000	-	-	-
Ghana	RD	25.04.84	8.000	-	-	-
Guinée Bissau	RD	25.04.84	2.000	-	-	-
Togo	RD	25.04.84	2.000	-	-	-
<u>E. Africa</u>			33.630	60	350	950 H 250 HV 60 P 834 S
Kenya	RD	24.07.84	10.000	-	-	-
Kenya/Ouganda (via ONG)	RD	10.09.84	300	-	-	-
Kenya	RD	19.11.84	5.000	-	-	-
Soudan (via ONG)	RD	06.11.84	500	60	-	60 P
Soudan	RD	21.11.84	10.000	-	-	-
Soudan (PAM-RAIU)	RD	14.11.84	5.000	-	-	150 HV
	RD	14.11.84	600	-	-	150 H
Rwanda (via PAM)	RD	15.10.84	-	-	-	302 S
Burundi (ONG)	RD	15.11.84	730	-	-	400 H 100 HV

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Country	Transport	Date of decision	Products (in T.)			
			Cereals	S.M.P.	B.O.	other
Soudan ONG	RD	3. 4.85	1.500	-	50	100 S
Soudan ONG	RD	18. 4.85	-	-	-	300 S
Soudan CICR	RD	18. 4.85	-	-	300	400 H
Burundi (PAM)	RD	18. 1.85	-	-	-	132 S
<u>S. Africa</u>			53.200	500	500	80 HV 4.120 H 50 S
Angola	RD	23. 7.85	1.200	-	-	-
Angola (via ONG)	RD	25. 6.84	-	-	-	80 HV 150 H 50 S
Angola	RD	17. 7.84	-	200	100	-
Angola (CICR)	RD	21. 2.85	-	-	-	1.600 H
Lesotho (ONG)	RD	14. 9.84	-	300	200	-
Mozambique	RD	25. 4.84	15.000	-	-	-
Mozambique (ONG)	RD	24. 6.85	-	-	200	370 H
Mozambique	RD	21.11.84	10.000	-	-	-
Mozambique	RD	12. 3.85	-	-	-	2.000 H
Zimbabwe	RD	25. 4.84	15.000	-	-	-
Mozambique	RD	2. 1.86	12.000	-	-	-
<u>Horn Africa</u>			57.633	550	1.410	100 P 2400 H 410 HV 1350 S
Ethiopie	RD	7. 6.84	18.000	-	-	-
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	16.10.84	5.000	350	200	250 HV
Ethiopie (CICR)	RD	16.10.84	5.000	-	-	-
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	31.10.84	1.000	-	-	400 H
Ethiopie	RD	19.11.84	10.000	-	-	-
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	21.11.84	5.000	-	-	-
Ethiopie (HCR)	RD	21.11.84	5.000	-	-	-
Ethiopie (CICR)	RD	24. 1.85	-	-	-	2000 H
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	18. 1.85	-	-	1.000	100 S 100 P

Country	Transport	Date of decision	Products (in T.)			
			Cereals	S.M.P.	B.O.	other
Ethiopie (CICR)	RD	11. 2.85	2.133	-	-	-
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	26. 3.85	-	200	-	350 S
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	20. 9.85	5.000	-	-	-
Ethiopie (ONG)	RD	3. 4.85	-	-	-	100 S
Ethiopie (CICR)	RD	26. 6.85	-	-	210	-
Ethiopie (CICR)	RD	26. 6.85	1.500	-	-	160 HV
Ethiopie (CICR)	RD	27.11.85	-	-	-	800 S
			210.463	1.560	2.260	7470 H 740 HV 160 P 1302 S



Country	Transport	Date of decision	Products (in T.)			
			Cereals	S.M.P.	B.O.	other
<u>Mediterr.</u>				320	100	
Liban (via UNRWA)	RD	14.11.84	-	250	100	-
Liban (via ONG)	RD	6. 6.85	-	70	-	-
<u>Lat. Amer.</u>				30		1000 HV
Nicaragua	RD	7. 6.84	-	-	-	1000 HV
Honduras (HCR)	RD	14. 8.85	-	30	-	-
<u>Asia</u>			6.200	650		12 HV 1435 P
Thailande (via PAM)	RD	18. 7.84	-	-	-	975 P
Philippines	RD	4.10.84	-	300	-	-
Philippines (via UNICEF)	RD	4.10.84	-	50	-	-
Cambodge (via ONG)	RD	12.11.84	1.200	-	-	-
PNG (via HCR)	RD	30.11.84	1.200	-	-	( 12 HV (160 P
Cambodge (via ONG)	RD	14. 8.85	1.800	-	-	-
Vietnam (ONG)	RD	4.11.85	2.000	-	-	200 P
Vietnam (UNICEF)	RD	13. 2.85	-	300	-	100 P
Total emergency aid			216.663	2.560	2.360	1595 P 1752 HV 7470 H 2234 S
	RD : Free at destination					P : Fish HV : Vegetable oil H : Beans S : Sugar

TABLE 7 : Purchase of cereals in developing countries  
in the context of triangular operations

Programme 1984

Beneficiary	Product	Quantity Tonnes	Origin	Date decision	Approx. date of delivery	Approx. total- value
<u>Direct aid</u>						
Somalia	White maize	2.200	Malawi	6. 4.84	Avril 86	0.5 MECU
Zimbabwe	" "	15.000	"	26. 4.84	Nov. 84	4.48 MECU
Nicaragua	" "	5.000	Guatemala	3. 7.84	Jan./Fév. 85	1.78 MECU
Zambia	" "	20.000	Malawi	3. 7.84	Sept./Oct. 85	6.98 MECU
Tanzania	" "	10.000	"	25.10.84	Avril 86	1.79 MECU
Mozambique	" "	12.000	Zimbabwe	2. 1.86	Juin/Juil. 86	1.90 MECU
<u>Indirect aid</u>						
Totals	( White maize	2.600				
	( Millet	2.000				
	( Rice/equiv. cereals	11.960				
	Totals	80.760				
	% of total avai- lable quantities	7 %				

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