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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON COMMUNITY FOOD AID AND
MANAGEMENT IN 1987 AND 1988

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (signatories to the Lomé Convention)
BO	Butteroil
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CIF	Cost Insurance Freight
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Community
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EXQ	Ex Quay
FAC	Food Aid Committee
FFW	"Food-for-Work"
FOB	Free on Board
IA	Intervention Agency of European Member State
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IO	International Organization
LICROSS	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MECU	Million ECU
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SMP	Skimmed milk powder
t	Metric ton
TO	Triangular Operation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VO	Vegetable Oil
WB	World Bank (= International Bank for Reconstruction and development)
WFP	World Food Programme (of the FAO)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Member States of the European Community began cooperation in development assistance in 1958 after the Treaty of Rome. The EC's development approach advanced from individual project financing towards integrated programmes which linked food aid with financial aid and technical assistance.

EC food aid itself, which started in 1968/69 has steadily moved away from agricultural policies towards an independent role and has evolved into an integrated development instrument, independent of EC market interests and committed to the needs of the beneficiary.

The principal aim of EC food aid is to promote global food security by covering existing food deficits and developing sufficient food production in recipient countries.

Special emphasis is placed on the necessity of integrating food aid policies into the development policies of the beneficiary countries.

1.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Food aid is not explicitly envisaged in the treaty establishing the EEC. Thus it was based on Article 235 and Article 43 of the treaty of Rome. Until December 1986 when the Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 was adopted, the framework regulation used to be (EEC) No 3331/82. Regulation (EEC) No 1755/84, which concerns alternative food aid operations remains in force; the operations it refers to constitute a step towards a more flexible approach in food aid.

The aim of this change of the framework regulations was to render more efficient food aid management and to increase the conformity between the needs of the recipient and the aid provided.

The particular objectives stated in the new regulation were:

- to promote food security
- to raise the standard of nutrition
- to provide assistance in emergencies
- to contribute towards balanced social and economic development
- to support efforts by recipient countries to improve their own food production.

Further innovations were:

The Commission would decide upon the yearly quantities of each food aid item. It would also establish a list specifying food aid items to be mobilized.

Elimination of any reference to Article 43 of the Treaty of Rome (CAP), leaving Article 235 as the basis of the regulation. In connection with this, triangular operations take place in a greater number of circumstances.

Special reference was made to the importance of facilitating multi-annual allocations in support of development programmes financed by counterpart funds. In justified cases food aid can be used to provide stocks for food security in beneficiary countries.

The procedures for emergency aid remained the same, however the beneficiary category widened to include refugees and other vulnerable groups facing unforeseen difficulties. Previously only entire nations were eligible. The

maximum duration of emergency food aid was extended from three to four months.

The Food Aid Committee, one of the elements of the existing system, was reestablished by the article 8 of the new Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86. It is composed of representatives of the member states and is chaired by a representative of the Commission. This committee was developed into an important forum for the exchange of information and news between the member states and the services of the Commission concerned with food aid. In 1987 the FAC met eleven times and examined 61 draft decisions concerning normal food aid¹. 55 of these were accepted unanimously, 6 were accepted by the necessary majority. In 1988 there were 9 FAC meetings, 36 decisions were unanimously accepted, 3 were accepted by the necessary majority.

Following the reform of the regulations on food aid policy and management in December 1986, the Council passed the regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 in May 1987². The Commission followed suit with regulation (EEC) No 2200/87, adopted on the 8th July 1987, which established the general rules for the mobilization of Community products to be supplied as food aid. The responsibility for the mobilization of food aid has been transferred from the intervention boards of the member states to the Commission. Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 also introduces a quality control system by means of independent monitoring agencies, the implications of this will be dealt with in further detail under point 6.

In August 1988, the Council adopted the regulation (EEC) No 2507/88 on the implementation of storage programmes and early warning systems. The Council also adopted regulation (EEC) No 2508/88 on the implementation of co-financing operations for the purchase of food product or seed. Both regulations provide for Community support of actions by international and non-governmental organizations. The intention is to integrate development operations and to enhance efficiency of European Community development aid.

1.2 THE 1987 AND 1988 FOOD AID BUDGET

1.2.1 Introduction

The Food Aid Programme financed by the Budget of the European Communities is based on annual allocations. It constitutes an important part of the overall community budget representing about 20% of the total amount spent on cooperation with developing countries, including Lomé.

1.2.2 Execution of the 1987 and 1988 Budget; Values

The 1987 and 1988 budgets were substantially lower than 1986 (693.3 MECU). The 1987 Food Aid Programme started on the twelfth provision of the 1986 programme until the overall Community Budget was passed on 19th February 1987. The approved credits of chapter 92 totalled 604.1 MECU, which was

¹ Emergency food aid decisions are taken following special procedures

² This is the regulation rg. implementation of food aid incl. the list of countries eligible and the criteria rg. delivery beyond port of shipment stage

13% less than the 1986 budget. Out of this sum, the non-dissociated credits amounted to 203.06 MECU³, and the dissociated credits to 401.04 MECU⁴.

The 1988 programme also began on the twelfth provision, the overall budget having been decided upon late in August. The subsequent price rises for important food items however, made higher commitments than foreseen necessary.

Total approved credits amounted to 567 MECU. This constitutes a further reduction of the budget by 7.1% compared to 1987 and a reduction of 18.2% compared to the 1986 budget. 114 MECU originally foreseen non-dissociated credits were reduced by transfer amounting to 33.118 MECU to a definite total of 80.88 MECU⁵.

Initial dissociated credits of 307.8 MECU were raised by transfers of 91.3 MECU credits and 87.3 MECU released and adjusted engagement credits. The definitively approved total of dissociated credits thus amounted to 486.4 MECU⁶. Before the reform of the financing system, the major part of the expenses were covered by the Intervention Agencies of the member states. The Commission paid monthly advances to the Intervention Agencies. The new system led to a decrease of the member states expenses by 38.3% (1987 compared to 1986). A new budget line 9281 was created in 1987 to cover the costs of storage programmes and early warning systems set up by IOs, NGOs in developing countries. The credits for this line amounted to 9.89 MECU in 1987 and 4.5 MECU in 1988⁷. (See Annex pg.1,2, tab. 1 & 2)

1.2.3 Quantities and Commodity Prices

Cereal quantities of the 1987 Programme were slightly larger than those of its 1986 predecessor. The exceptional reserve constituted a significant amount of 160,000 t cereal. The overall cereal allocation increased by 17.2% to 1,360,000 t, quantities for dairy products remained the same as in 1986, so did the other main food items. Global quantities adopted the 16th March 1988 were somewhat lower than in 1987. Cereals 1,360,000 t remained at the same level but butteroil was reduced by 7.5% to 25,000 t. Compared to 1986 the estimated prices for food commodities decreased remarkably. (Tab 3, Annex pg. 4)

As a consequence, commodity prices were underestimated in the 1988 budget planning and subsequent price rises in the world market were not covered by the available credits. The estimates were based on the record low levels of the

³ Compte de Gestion et Bilan Financier 1987, pg 76

⁴ Compte de Gestion et Bilan Financier 1987, pg 251

⁵ Compte de Gestion et Bilan financier 1988, pg 124

⁶ Compte de Gestion et Bilan financier 1988, pg 222

⁷ Actions financed by 9281 are described in Chapter 4.1

beginning of 1987, but prices for most products rose from 17% to 72% from autumn 1987 on.

Apx. prices in ECU/t

Food item	spring 1987	autumn 1987	autumn 1988
Cereals	70	103	150
SMP	735	1,266	1,900
BO	1,495	1,750	2,000
VO	706	501	800
Sugar	210	175	300

These price rises led to deficits of 87.5 MECU just to cover the quantities allocated (Tab. 4, Annex Budget).

A possible solution was the transfer of credit surpluses from 1987 budget to counterbalance the deficits (Tab. 5, Annex Budget). These measures were, however, not sufficient to cope with the rising prices which reached record levels in autumn 1988.

Food aid operations fall within two budget headings:

1. Title 2 ("EAGGF Guarantee"), i.e. chapter 29 (Art. 292) regarding export refunds for most of the EC food products exported.
2. Title 9 ("Cooperation with developing countries"), i.e. Chapter 92 for the world market price equivalent plus the special expenditure associated with the provision of food products.

Products supplied as Community food are usually bought in the internal market. The price of food aid exported to third countries is broken into two elements: the world market price (lower than internal price) and the refund paid amounting to the price difference (i.e. internal price paid - world market price). The Commission concludes its purchase contracts at world market price and suppliers receive export refunds from national bodies in the Member States. The world market price paid by the Commission is financed by Chapter 92, the refund, however is financed by Article 292.

The increase of the world market price referred to earlier, led to shortages of funds under Chapter 92. On the other hand, the savings made under Article 292 due to reduction of export refunds mean that the Community does not face extra costs of food aid.

2.0 PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR FOOD AID

Structural deficits; drought/natural disasters and conflict in 1987 and 1988

Countries that do not produce sufficient food-stuffs to cover their consumption at normal harvest yields have structural deficits. Cereal imports by developing countries have risen from 100 mio t in 1980/81 to 120 mio.t in 1988/89. The deterioration of terms of trade effect most seriously the countries dependent on food imports. Undernourished groups within developing countries have no food security, because of their extreme poverty and their low nutritional education; therefore they require special support. Economic adjustments introduced in many countries can have negative short term consequences for their food security. While emergency food aid is aimed at victims suffering the immediate effects of drought, natural disaster and conflict, large quantities of direct aid ameliorate the medium term effects of the same causes.

Often several of the principal reasons coincide, as in the case of Bangladesh, whose populations growth approaches the carrying capacity of its agricultural lands. Besides being one of the major food aid recipients because of structural deficits, the country suffered floods in 1987 and 1988. The Community made direct aid allocations of 150,000 t cereal to Bangladesh in 1987 and the same amount in 1988, besides substantial emergency aid quantities. (100,000t)

Ethiopia was affected by severe drought in 1987 and received an allocation of 65,000 t cereal direct aid plus 50,000 t cereals exceptional not including 60,000 t cereal emergency food aid.

Droughts in 1987 and hurricanes in 1988 affected several countries in Central America, giving rise to allocations of 5,000 t cereals to both Honduras and Nicaragua in 1987 and 7,000 t cereals to each of the countries in 1988. Over and above the 1988 allocation Nicaragua also benefited from an emergency allocation of 5,000 t cereals.

Food aid achieves its mentioned goals through direct food aid, which is mainly sold and indirect food aid, which is mostly distributed.

2.1 DIRECT FOOD AID

2.1.1 Normal Direct Food Aid in 1987

All quantities of normal direct food aid increased in 1987, excepting other food items, the value of which remained relatively stable. Cereals quantities in 1987 increased by 114,800 t (+ 15.5%) to 854,800 t in order to cover rising demands for food aid in developing countries. Normal direct food aid in form of cereals accounted for 63% of the total quantity of the product allocated in 1987. SMP quantities rose by 88% to 41,340 t in 1987 from 22,000 t in 1986. VO quantities were increased by 15,600 t to 20,300 t in 1987 (+33.2%) and BO quantities grew by 133.5% to 2,300 t in 1987.

NORMAL DIRECT FOOD AID 1986-1988

	1986	1987	1988
CEREALS	740,000	854,800 ¹ (+15.5%)	857,000 ⁸
SMP	22,000	41,340 (+88%)	41,810
BO	7,000	16,346 (+133.5%)	10,037
VO	4,700	20,300 (+332%)	14,250
SUGAR	100	2,300	1,000
OTHER	8.56 MECU	8.4 MECU	8.73 MECU

2.1.2 Normal Direct Food Aid in 1988

Rising food prices and budgetary limitations led to a stagnation of quantities in spite of increased demands. Whereas cereals and SMP⁹ quantities remained much the same as in 1987, BO quantities fell by some 6,300 t to 10,037 t. VO quantities decreased by 6,050 t to 14,250 t and sugar quantities were reduced by 1,300 t to 1,000 t on account of budgetary shortcomings. There was a slight increase in other food items in 1988.

⁸ Incl. exceptional reserve

⁹ 41,810 t SMP

2.2 UTILIZATION OF FOOD AID

Given that normal food aid is granted to cover shortages affecting a country, a population or a section of it, there are several possibilities to utilize it:

- Food for free distribution can be used in food for work projects where food is given in exchange for labour or for vulnerable group feeding, i.e. children, pregnant women, old people and refugees.
- Sales: Food aid for sale is generally channelled through a government ministry or agency. The receipts of sale, counterpart funds, are used to finance development projects, mainly in rural areas. These can support agricultural production, food crops, fisheries, forestry or dairy development. Also land development projects, for example soil conservation, irrigation, drainage and flood control. Another category are rural infrastructural projects, roads, cooperatives and rural settlement.

2.2.1 Free Distribution, Food for Work and Sales in 1987

Quantities of direct aid intended for free distribution¹⁰ were relatively small compared with the total amount.

Cereals	37,220 t	(5.2%)
BO	9,080 t	(20.2%)
VO	4,000 t	(19.7%)

Besides the direct aid quantities, all of the emergency aid and a substantial quantity NGO aid were distributed free.

Food for work constitutes a further application of food aid well suited for integration into development projects. The Community only supports a few of these undertakings because they require a great deal of organization and a follow-up quite difficult to ensure. The Community participates however, in projects organized by the WFP. In 1987, two FFW allocations of direct food aid were made and carried on in 1988. The EC contribution to the one in Bangladesh amounted to 30,000 t cereals used for FFW and VGD with an additional 3,000 t intended for sales to provide funds for management and material costs. The WFP also monitored 25,000 t EC emergency aid¹¹. The other action monitored by WFP took place in Ethiopia, 40,000t cereals and 16,000 t VO were exchanged for labour.

Sales: large quantities of normal direct aid were used for sales by beneficiary governments:

Cereals	588,980 t	(82%)
SMP	36,260 t	(80%)
BO	12,246 t	(79.8%)
VO	14,700 t	(72.4%)
Sugar	2,300 t	(100%)

¹⁰ Excluding FFW

¹¹ 13,000 t FFW, 7,000 t VGD and 5,000 t sales for auxiliary costs

Cereals were mostly delivered to government agencies running ration shops. Milk products were delivered to dairy industries for recombination purposes (see multiannual programmes).

2.2.2 Free Distribution, Food for Work and Sales in 1988

Food aid for free distribution was mainly channelled through NGOs and IOs. All emergency aid and a smaller amount of direct aid was also distributed free of charge, mainly

Cereals	58,000 t
SMP	4,750 t
BO	1,150 t
VO	500 t

to vulnerable groups specified by beneficiary governments. The overall amounts for free distribution were more important than those for sale excepting cereals quantities (see table).

FOOD FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION COMPARED TO OVERALL AMOUNT

	CEREALS (t)	SMP (t)	BO (t)
1988 PROGRAMME <u>(overall amounts)</u>	1,387,247 (1,360,000 + 27,247 1987 reserve)	111,465 (110,000 + 1,465 1987 reserve)	27,329 (25,000 + 2,309 1987 reserve)
<u>DIRECT</u>	58,000	4,750	1,150
<u>INDIRECT</u>	477,535	62,900	15,100
<u>EMERGENCIES</u>	152,712	1,250	500
<u>TOTAL + % OF Global allocation</u>	630,247 (49.6%)	68,900 (61.8%)	16,750 (61.3%)
	VO (t)	SUGAR (t)	OTHER PRODUCTS
1988 PROGRAMME <u>(overall amounts)</u>	34,000	11,000	30.00
<u>DIRECT</u>	500		1.98
<u>INDIRECT</u>	16,450	9,100	19.37
<u>EMERGENCIES</u>	3,000	800	1.9
<u>TOTAL + % OF Global allocation</u>	19,950 (58.7%)	9,000 (90.0%)	23,25 (77.50%)

2.3 FOOD AID AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

2.3.1. Multiannual programmes

Multiannual programmes are a good way to integrate food aid into development, guaranteeing continuation of projects over a period of time, enhancing longer term cooperation in planning, implementation and evaluation.

The 1982 Council Framework Regulation¹² already foresaw multiannual operations. The 1986 framework regulations¹³ laid the legal foundations for multiannual programmes¹⁴, on the basis of which procedures for approving allocations and concluding agreements have been developed. The prerequisites for multiannual programmes are as follows:

- a structural need for imports and
- a need for funds to finance a development programme lasting several years.

These facts given, difficulties to bring together different objectives remain, such as the stimulation of local food production and the implementation of food aid which could boost competitive food imports replacing local products. While local production should always have priority, imports can be used to supplement food supplies over a transitional period.

It is necessary to integrate multiannual programmes into development policies jointly negotiated and agreed upon by the Community, other donors and the recipient. Policies need to be planned well in advance of implementation, interlinking various instruments and retaining sufficient flexibility to react to unforeseen events. Forward planning must lay down provisions such as:

- guidelines for price and marketing policies
- desired balance between imports and local production
- regulation of ratio and roles of food imports and food aid grants
- determination of the exact objects of food for sale and free distribution etc.

Outstanding examples for multiannual operations are the agreements on the supply of dairy products to China and India. In both cases, the objective was to contribute to bridge the gap between demand and current production. Counterpart funds resulting from sales of the products are used to finance development of the dairy sector.

In India, the programme Flood III intends to promote viable cooperatives owned and managed by producers; in these cooperatives, milk from rural hinterland is collected, processed and marketed. The ultimate aim is to increase rural incomes by providing stable quantities in the lean season until local fresh milk production has reached self sufficiency level.

The Flood III India 7-year quantities allocated were 75,000 SMP and 25,000 BO.

¹² (EEC) No 3331/82

¹³ (EEC) No 3972/86

¹⁴ Art. 2(5) "where food aid is provided as backing for a development programme spread over a number of years, it may be supplied on a multiannual basis linked to the programme in question

Flood III 1987-1993

YEAR	SMP (t)	BO (t)
1987	12,000	4,000
1988	18,000	6,000
1989	15,000	5,000 (*)
1990	12,000 (**)	4,000 (**)
1991	9,000 (**)	3,000 (**)
1992	6,000 (**)	2,000 (**)
1993	3,000 (**)	1,000 (**)

(*) foreseen but none required

(**) planned amounts

The Multiannual Dairy Programme in China shows the interlinkage of different development instruments: financial and technical assistance with food aid. It started in 1988 and shall continue till 1992. The total quantities allocated are 45,000 t SMP and 15,000 t BO. The programme assists the Chinese government's development of the dairy sector in 20 cities. Six of the cities received assistance under a WFP programme which the Community will take over. The 14 extra cities represent an expansion of the programme made possible by Community assistance. The counterpart funds generated by the sale of Community food aid are used to finance improvements in milk production and distribution.

China Dairy Programme 1988-1992

YEAR	SMP (t)	BO (t)
1988	7,760	2,587
1989	15,230	5,076
1990	10,800	3,600
1991	5,000	1,667
1992	6,200	2,070

In 1988 an agreement was concluded with Kenya, to support a cereal sector reform programme also receiving finance from the sixth EDF.

With this programme the government of Kenya intends to reinforce food security. Counterpart funds generated by sale are used to support a crop procurement fund. 45,000 t cereals will be supplied over three years at 15,000 t a year.

Cape Verde received stable food aid quantities since 1984. To overcome certain problems of delivery resulting from negativ development of terms of trade, an agreement on a three-years programme was made in 1987. Food aid amounting to 9,000 t cereal, 300 t SMP and 200 t VO is delivered yearly. Funds resulting from sales of above food items are used to finance labour-intensive rural development projects, such as island reforestation.

2.3.2 Management and utilization of Counterpart Funds

Counterpart funds (CFs) are generated by sales of EC food aid¹⁵, the receipts of which are used to finance development projects.

- Revision of the general conditions: The general conditions signed by a beneficiary as a prerequisite to receiving aid were reformulated at the end of 1986.

The new text established precise, realistic and transparent conditions which were put into practice from beginning of 1988. Documentation regarding the constitution of funds must be provided within six months.

The practice of deducting substantial amounts as import taxes, transport or administration costs is not permitted.

- Calculation of Funds: Previously CFs were established at local market prices without specification of key dates. Values were quite uncontrollable due to large variation in prices over time and from place to place.

Under the new dispositions, the Fund is established on the basis of the commercial value of the product at world market price based on the the date and place of delivery¹⁶.

- Administration of the values:

In the past, transactions could be made unilaterally and most countries only kept records of the deposit of funds from sales, but no information as to interest during deposit or final usage, etc.. A few years ago, CFs were generally included in the national budget accounts, rendering assessment of any sort impossible.

Countries are conforming to the new dispositions, but accounts of counterpart funds are mostly kept in national banks, though commercial banks pay interests on deposits which gives some protection against loss of value of funds deposited due to high inflation rates.

Now all transactions need a signature from both partners in development, i.e. the resp. representatives of the EC and the appointed ministry of the beneficiary government. The EC has now the right to monitor the accounts. Not only the development projects financed by CFs are decided upon jointly but also the exact amounts to be transferred to the projects. Most countries now keep separate CFs accounts. Some keep accounts for each year, others open new accounts for each project, which facilitates the assessment of progress of projects.

¹⁵ Generally normal direct aid

¹⁶ 2.2, General Conditions

2.3.3 Substitution operations

Substitution operations are useful development instruments in countries where production fluctuates from year to year and may be particularly appropriate in connection with multiannual programmes. Budget line 929 covers the cost of such actions.

2.3.3.1 Substitution Operations in 1987

In 1987 7,96 MECU were foreseen for Substitutions: Senegal was allocated 1,09 MECU instead of a cereal amount of 10,000 t. The funds were intended for projects supporting local cereal production and related measures. Among others, projects supporting artisans and small-scale industries concerned with local cereal processing were financed. The creation of storage capacities aimed at covering 10% of the national production also received support, stress was laid on construction of multifunctional units.

Chad was allocated 1,64 MECU instead of 15,000 t cereals. With this sum, intervention purchases in the local market in the zone of production were made. The aim was to stabilize producers prices and to transport cereals to areas of scarcity.

1,6 MECU was allocated to Mali in support of the government's efforts to improve food security by contributing to storage actions on farm, village, regional and national levels. Transport, distribution and transformation of cereals was also financed.

Haiti was allocated 662,356 ECU for an integrated rural development programme.

Sudan was allocated 3,07 MECU to purchase 23,200 t fertilizer instead of 20,000 t cereals granted October 1986 which were not needed at date due to a better harvest situation and massive imports from the US.

2.3.3.2 Substitution Operations in 1988

Tanzania received financial support for an alternative food operation reinforcing efforts to provide smallholder farmers with inputs and services at village level. An allocation of 0,76 MECU was made to that effect.

An allocation of 615,971 ECU for Zambia was provided to support a project decided in the 1986 programme which was not completed with 1986 funds.

13% less than the 1986 budget. Out of this sum, the non-dissociated credits amounted to 203.06 MECU³, and the dissociated credits to 401.04 MECU⁴.

The 1988 programme also began on the twelfth provision, the overall budget having been decided upon late in August. The subsequent price rises for important food items however, made higher commitments than foreseen necessary.

Total approved credits amounted to 567 MECU. This constitutes a further reduction of the budget by 7.1% compared to 1987 and a reduction of 18.2% compared to the 1986 budget. 114 MECU originally foreseen non-dissociated credits were reduced by transfer amounting to 33.118 MECU to a definite total of 80.88 MECU⁵.

Initial dissociated credits of 307.8 MECU were raised by transfers of 91.3 MECU credits and 87.3 MECU released and adjusted engagement credits. The definitively approved total of dissociated credits thus amounted to 486.4 MECU⁶. Before the reform of the financing system, the major part of the expenses were covered by the Intervention Agencies of the member states. The Commission paid monthly advances to the Intervention Agencies. The new system led to a decrease of the member states expenses by 38.3% (1987 compared to 1986). A new budget line 9281 was created in 1987 to cover the costs of storage programmes and early warning systems set up by IOs, NGOs or developing countries. The credits for this line amounted to 9.89 MECU in 1987 and 4.5 MECU in 1988⁷. (See Annex pg.1,2, tab. 1 & 2)

1.2.3 Quantities and Commodity Prices

Cereal quantities of the 1987 Programme were slightly larger than those of its 1986 predecessor. The exceptional reserve constituted a significant amount of 160,000 t cereal. The overall cereal allocation increased by 17.2% to 1,360,000 t, quantities for dairy products remained the same as in 1986, so did the other main food items. Global quantities adopted the 16th March 1988 were somewhat lower than in 1987. Cereals 1,360,000 t remained at the same level but butteroil was reduced by 7.5% to 25,000 t. Compared to 1986 the estimated prices for food commodities decreased remarkably. (Tab 3, Annex pg. 4)

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³ Compte de Gestion et Bilan Financier 1987, pg 76

⁴ Compte de Gestion et Bilan Financier 1987, pg 251

⁵ Compte de Gestion et Bilan financier 1988, pg 124

⁶ Compte de Gestion et Bilan financier 1988, pg 222

⁷ Actions financed by 9281 are described in Chapter 4.1

In 1987, the food aid allocated to NGOs reached a record level in quantitative and in monetary terms. The budget estimate for 1987 was 109.4 MECU which was an increase of 51.9% compared with 1986 (see tables 12-19, Annex p. 16-32). The increases do not simply reflect the needs of the beneficiaries but also the capacity of NGOs to distribute successfully those increased quantities.

Difficulties encountered in 1987:

Difficulties were experienced at the import stage or at delivery in Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Haiti, India, Sudan, Uganda and Zaire. The five main causes were:

- Delays experienced by the consignee in acquiring the relevant import licence.
- Attempts by the local authorities to impose import duties and taxes on food aid intended for free distribution.
- Refusal to permit importation of the food aid because of concern related to the radiation content of the products concerned.
- As a result of the lapse of time between programming and delivery, the product became readily available locally as harvests were brought in and importation is refused.
- The security situation in the beneficiary country.

Increase of NGO responsibility

Taking into account the past difficulties NGOs had, the Commission tried to increase their responsibility by introducing a catalogue of measures to that effect in the official letter. NGOs were encouraged to make more objective appraisals of their proposed projects and there was additional monitoring by Commission delegates in 1987.

NGO Seminar

1987 was the year of the first seminar organized by Euronaid on behalf of the Commission in Mombassa. Participants came from NGOs in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, all of whom cooperated in Community food aid. Objectives promoted in the seminar included clarification of policy and procedures, improved relations and communications as well as strengthening of local NGOs.

3.3 The 1988 NGO Food Aid Allocation

Although the quantity¹⁷ of food aid allocated to NGOs was reduced, the budget remained stable (109.3 MECU) (see table 20-26, Annex p. 33-43).

¹⁷ Cereals : 165.234 (-21.5%); SMP; 28,110 (-5.5%)
BO : 5,697 (+51.5%); VO : 4,987 (+18.3%) in tonnes

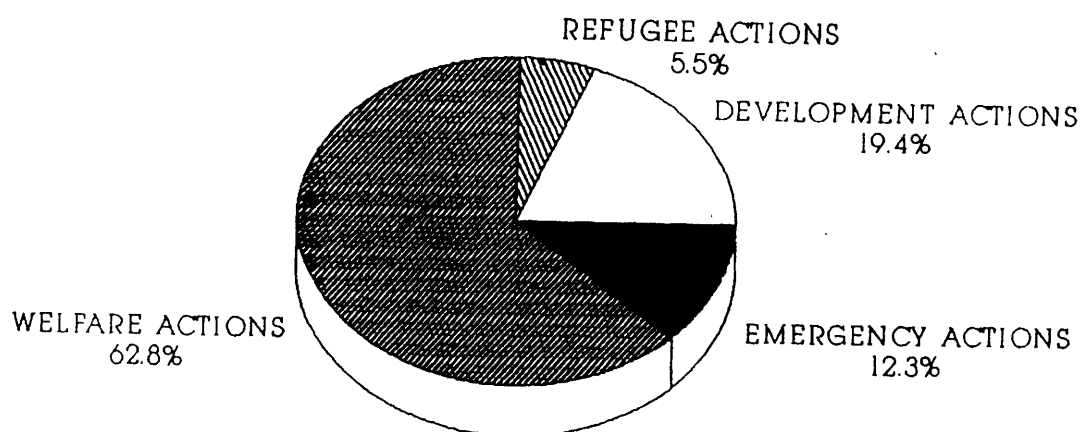
The sharp rise in prices for cereals and milk products explain why the monetary value remained the same though quantities decreased.

Reasons for the reduction in quantities were the following:

- No food aid was allocated to Ethiopia in the latter half of the year because of the very large stocks available in the country itself and because of the good harvest experienced.
- A provisional postponement of food aid to Lebanon took place at the end of the year because total demands for food aid were out of proportion to the size of the population. Food aid allocated was not reaching the intended beneficiary population and the suitability of various food aid items was in doubt.

These experiences emphasize the need for on-going assessment of NGO activities on the ground after programming has taken place.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS CARRIED OUT 1988 BY NGOs



In comparison to 1987, development actions increased by 11 percentage points while emergency actions reduced by 12.1 percentage points. Refugee and welfare activities remained approximately stable at 68.3%.

NGO Seminar

In 1988 Euronaid organized a second seminar, this time in Senegal for West Africa. Participants came from Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire.

Result of the discussions and negotiations were:

- clarification of policy and procedures
- improved relations between the Commission, its delegations, European and African NGOs
- exchange of experiences and views
- improved communication and information
- strengthening local NGOs

Increased contacts between all parties concerned provide information necessary for assessments, and form the basis by which the efficiency of NGO aid can be enhanced. Consequently, the increased cooperation resulting from the contacts established will be of benefit to all parties concerned.

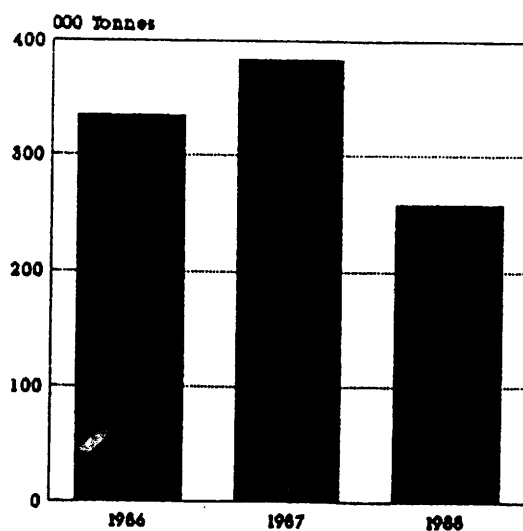
3.4 Food Aid allocated to other Organizations in 1987 and 1988

As in previous years, the EC allocated food aid for further distribution to beneficiaries to following five Organizations: The World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) and the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA). 1987 normal food aid quantities for IOs appear in the table below.

QUANTITIES ALLOCATED TO IOs 1986-1988

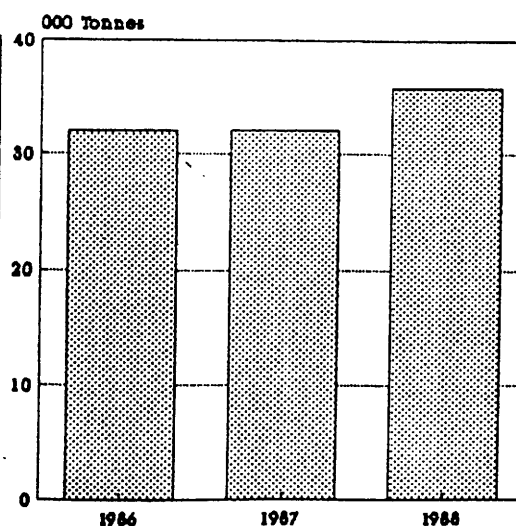
TOTALS (t)	1986 (apx)	1987	1988
CEREALS	334,000	383,455	257,561
SMP	32,000	32,055	35,800
VO	2,200	8,700	7,876
BO	7,000	8,154	7,471
SUGAR	2,300	4,800	5,490

CEREALS 1986-88
via International Organizations



■ Cereals

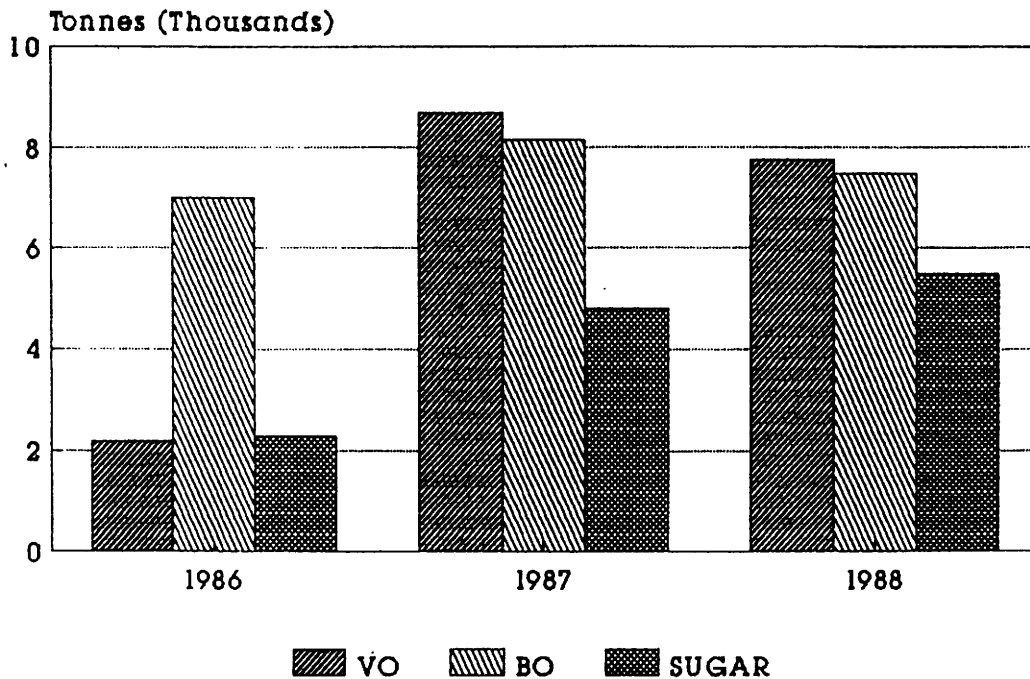
SMP 1986-88
Via International Organizations



▨ SMP

VO - BO - SUGAR 1986-88

Via International Organizations



3.5 EC Food Aid via WFP, UNHCR, ICRC, LICROSS and UNRWA

1. The WFP was the largest recipient of EC indirect food aid distributed via IOs¹. The WFP's share of cereals, 279,060 t, amounted to 72,8% of the total quantity distributed in 1987 (383,455 t). In 1988 the WFP remained the largest recipient with 170,000 t, 66% of the total IO cereal allocation (257,561 t).

The importance of cooperation between the WFP and the EC is not only manifest in the over 200% growth of cereal quantities distributed (1986: 114,000 t), the WFP's engagement in transport and monitoring distribution of EC direct food aid has also increased.

In 1987 the WFP received 24,000 t SMP, 75% of the total of 32,055 t. In 1988 the SMP quantity was 30,000 t, 84% of the total quantity (35,800 t). The allocation of BO was slightly increased from 5,654 t in 1987 to 6,171 t in 1988. The VO allocation, however, nearly doubled from 2,320 t in 1987 to 4,000 t in 1988, which was 53.5% of the total quantity via IOs (7,760 t).

The reason for the growth of quantities via WFP is the joint agreement between the EC, the WFP and the UNHCR of 6th November 1987. In order to improve planning and delivery of multilateral food aid for refugees, it was agreed between WFP and UNHCR to combine deliveries intended for the same group of beneficiaries. In this fashion, duplication of efforts, additional costs and coordination problems would be avoided. The agreement was to channel refugee-food aid through WFP alone to three countries as a trial run in 1988: Iran, Pakistan and Somalia.

Reacting to the request of the Commission and other donors, the WFP decided to create a separate category of contributions called "Direct Refugee Contributions", apart from normal projects and the IEFR.

In order to maintain flexibility to meet the needs of constantly changing refugee situations, the UNHCR was to continue to supply food aid to countries apart from the three mentioned. The UNHCR would also, in case of need, take charge of unforeseen aid actions, including to the three countries mentioned.

Food Aid allocated to WFP under regular pledges was distributed in development projects, such as the multiannual dairy development projects, the rural infrastructure projects, erosion-control projects, rural works in drought-prone areas or projects aimed at improving social structure. EC food aid via WFP went to 46 different countries in 1987 and 40 countries in 1989. (See tab. 30-32, Annex pg. 46-48).

2. In 1987 the UNHCR distributed its EC food aid allocation in 15 countries with large refugee population. The largest actions took place in Thailand, Malawi, Ethiopia and Somalia. The quantities received by UNHCR in 1987 were 55,322 t cereals, 3,500 t SMP, 4,000 t VO, 2,000 t sugar and 3 MECU's worth of other food items. (Tab. 33, Annex p 49).

In 1988 EC food aid via UNHCR went to refugee populations in two countries, Ethiopia and Thailand. 20,000 t cereal, 500 t SMP, 300 t VO, 100 t sugar and 180,000 ECU of other food items were allocated. (Tab. 34, Annex pg; 49).

The reduced quantities allocated to UNHCR in 1988 were due to the fact that this organisation carried over stocks from previous allocations.

3. The ICRC mainly works in countries and regions having internal conflicts. It executes actions of immediate relief as well as nutritional programmes. In 1987 the annual allocation was for 8,000 t cereals, 330 t VO and one MECU other products. This relatively low allocation was due to carry over of quantities from the 1986 allocation. The allocation, distributed in 6 countries, went mainly to Ethiopia. An emergency decision regarding Ethiopia was made to the effect of 15,000 t cereals, 1,500 t VO and 1.2 MECU other products. The cereal allocation was reduced to 10,000 t, 5,000 t of which were redirected to Sudan when the ICRC could no longer operate in Ethiopia.

In 1988 the ICRC was allocated 40,000 t cereals, 300 t SMP, 3,500 t VO, 400 t sugar and three MECU in other products. Following the exclusion of the ICRC from Ethiopia, the allocations of cereals, vegetable oil and other products were reduced to 35,000 t, 1,500 t and 1.5 MECU respectively. (See tab. 35, 36, Annex pg. 50)

4. The main field of action of LICROSS is in countries suffering effects of disasters. Actions are mainly feeding programmes and food for work projects.

In 1987 allocations were utilized for actions in 23 countries, the main quantities had been distributed in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritania and India. Allocations amounted to 20,000 t cereals, 1,500 t SMP, 500 t VO, 1,000 t BO and 800 t sugar. Furthermore, other food items to the value of 1.5 MECU.

In 1988 30,000 t cereals, 1,300 t SMP, 1,500 t VO, 800 t sugar and 1.5 ECUs worth of other products were allocated to LICROSS. The other food items consisted mainly of different types of beans, purchased and distributed as triangular operations. 1,200 t millet from triangular purchases was distributed in Niger. In 1988, actions took place in 26 countries, the largest food aid quantities were distributed in Malawi, Ethiopia, Mauritania and Algeria. (Tab. 37, 38, Annex pg. 51, 52)

5. UNRWA executes nutritional and educational programmes to the benefit of Palestinian refugees. In 1987 food aid allocations were increased compared to 1986 (1986 quantities in brackets). Cereals quantities amounted to 6,073 t (5,000 t), SMP grew to 3,055 t (2,500 t), BO quantities increased by 700 t to 1,500 t (800 t), sugar increased by over 100% to 2,000 t (900 t). Only VO allocations decreased to 50 t (200 t). A total of 2,570 t other food items were also allocated.

In 1988 food aid allocations were increased due to the difficult situation of refugees in connection with the Intefada-movement. Actions took place in Israel, the occupied territories and three neighbouring countries. Total allocations surpassed the previous year amounting to 9,350 t cereals, 3,800 t SMP, 600 t VO, 1,200 t BO, 2,200 t sugar and 3,246 t other food items such as corned beef, tomato paste and sardines. (Tab. 39, 40, Annex pg. 53).

4.0 EMERGENCY FOOD AID AND EXCEPTIONAL RESERVE

Events or circumstances rendering beneficiaries eligible for emergency food aid in 1987 and 1988 are specified under Article 6 of the Council Framework Regulation (EEC) No. 3972/86.

The procedures for emergency aid remained the same as in previous years, the beneficiary category, however, widened to include refugees and vulnerable groups facing unforeseen difficulties. The maximum duration of emergency aid was extended from three to four months.

After the African food crisis of 1984/1985 the Council decided to set up a Budget Line 928 Exceptional Reserve, to cover the costs of rapid reaction to food crises.

4.1 EXCEPTIONAL RESERVE

Appropriations from the budget line 9280 covered the cost of 160.600 t of cereals allocated to following countries:

Mozambique: 95,000 t cereal was allocated to support populations in various parts of the country suffering the effects of civil war and drought.

Ethiopia: 50,000 t of cereal were allocated to Ethiopia. Out of this amount 25,000 were distributed via RRC¹⁸ and 25,000 via the CRDA¹⁹.

Angola: 15,600 t cereals were allocated to support populations suffering from drought and the conditions of civil war in Angola.

All above mentioned amounts were used to cover exceptionally large deficits which could not be met by credits forseen for normal or emergency food aid.

4.2 EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS IN 1987

In 1987 emergency allocations amounted to 157,753 t of cereals, 2,320 t of VO, 405 t SMP and other food items with the value of 2.4 MECU.

Major allocations: Ethiopia suffered the worst drought since 1984/1985. It affected the 1987 harvest and led to a deficit of 1,325,000 t of cereals. The EC allocated 60,000 t of cereals via the RRC and 350 t SMP for distribution in the affected areas by NGOs and IOs.

An allocation of 4,000 t of beans and 1,500 t of VO were sent via ICRC for populations in Eritrea and Tigray provinces. These people were facing serious food shortages due to the failure of the "mehr" harvest.

Asia suffered the effects of major natural catastrophies which made emergency allocations necessary for a number of countries:

¹⁸ Relief and Rehabilitation Committee

¹⁹ Christian Relief and Development Association

- An allocation of 25,000 t cereals was made for Bangladesh, which was suffering from the effect of floods.
- Laos was allocated 20,000 t of cereals to support the population of drought-afflicted areas.
- 15,000 t cereal was allocated to Vietnam to ameliorate conditions following drought and typhoons.
- Kampuchea suffering from effects of the drought on the rice harvest received an emergency allocation of 14,000 t cereals.

Other emergency operations were decided in favour of Malawi, Uganda, Niger and Palestinian refugees. (See tab. 41, Annex pg 54)

4.3 EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS IN 1988

In 1988 152,712 t of cereal were allocated for emergency food aid actions. Furthermore 1,250 t SMP, 500 t BO, 3,000 t, 800 t sugar and other food items worth 1.9 MECU. All food products were delivered free at destination.

Again in 1988 Asia was seriously struck by drought, floods and typhoons:

- Bangladesh suffered the worst floods for years, causing grievous loss of life and material goods as well as extreme infrastructural damage. Consequently the beneficiary received the largest quantity of aid, 100,000 t wheat immediately drawn from stocks already delivered from the Community's normal programme. The costs amounting to 12 MECU were covered by the budget for exceptional reserve. In addition 1,800 t + VO was allocated.
- 20,000 t of cereals were allocated to Vietnam supporting apx. 300,000 people suffering food shortage caused by drought, typhoons and insect infestation.
- An allocation of 5,000 t cereals was made to support population of the province of Fujian in the southeast of China. This region was struck by typhoons which caused severe damage to harvest, houses and roads as well as claiming many human lives.
- Among others Nicaragua received an allocation amounting to 5,000 t cereals, to cover immediate food needs of persons in drought-affected areas. (See Annex pg. 54, tab. 42)

5.0 COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS

The new instruments of food aid, storage programmes and early warning systems²⁰, as well as co-financing operations²¹ for the purchase of food aid products or seed, are in accordance with the spirit of the recently reformed framework regulation. The experience of the African crisis of 1984-1985 gave the impetus for the creation of these new elements.

The problems were mainly related to the following constraints:

- lack of information to make a realistic assessment of the prevailing situation
- inadequate logistic facilities which hinder food aid shipments.

The European Parliament introduced budget line 9281 and budget article 951 to help alleviate both these constraints. These changes provide extra funds for food storage and the co-financing of food items with NGOs.

5.1 STORAGE PROGRAMMES AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (budgetline 9281)

5.1.1 Guidelines and Activities

The following principles are applied when considering storage programmes:

- actions should to the greatest degree possible complement food aid programmes
- actions should aim to benefit nutritionally vulnerable groups.
- actions should be integrated with the cereals market policies of the beneficiary countries.

Concrete projects in support of food storage programmes, which aim at preventing deterioration or loss of food stored, are:

- rehabilitation of storage facilities
- construction of storage facilities
- provision of prefabricated storage units and equipment for storage facilities and handling and unloading cargo.

Chemicals for fumigation of cereal, bags and tarpaulins can be supplied to improve the storage situation. Technical assistance to improve food storage, training for better management of grain stores and programmes to reduce storage losses at farm or central level can also form a part of a comprehensive package.

When setting up early warning systems, it is preferable to focus on upgrading and strengthening existing statistical research institutions rather than commissioning separate short-term studies. The statistical institutions should be capable of collecting, processing and disseminating basic information on the food situation. The data collection effort should cover the entire nature of the problem which is determined by physical and human geography, climatic and seasonal factors. The results should be made available to national policy makers as well as to donors.

²⁰ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2507/88

²¹ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2508/88

5.1.2 Actions financed under Budget Line 9281 in 1987

In 1987 implementation of storage programmes took place on an experimental basis. 9.89 MECU were committed from the 10 MECU made available in the budget.

Chad

The government wanted to further strengthen its capacity to monitor and follow the food situation after the drought and relief operations of 1984-1985. 460,000 ECU were committed to financing the continuation of the early warning actions started in 1986 by the rehabilitation and revival plan set up by the Community to help restoring normal production following the drought and famine of 1984-1985.

Burkina Faso

1.2 MECU was allocated to repair the warehouses of the Office National de Céréales (OFNACER). The storage operation followed a substitution operation with OFNACER in 1986. This need for improved storage was a result of the government policy of guaranteeing an incentive price to the farmers, combined with the good harvests of 1985 and 1986.

Bangladesh

After devastating floods, the storehouses were in desperate need of repair in many parts of the country. A storage programme costing 2.35 MECU worked out in collaboration with the Ministry of Food was decided upon. This action had made it possible to extend an ongoing EC storage project. The additional resources increased the number of rehabilitated warehouses from 114 to 138.

Ethiopia

An allocation of 2.55 MECU was made for food storage programmes to compliment Community food aid. These programmes were undertaken by the Ethiopian government as well as IOs and NGOs. The finance has covered prefabricated emergency warehouses which enabled storage of the massive emergency food aid shipments that were necessary to cope with the situation. Support was also provided to improve handling in ports.

Tanzania

After the record harvest of the 1986-1987 season in the Southern Highlands, weaknesses in the post-harvest procedures led to considerable losses. This situation prompted the government to appeal for urgent support to cope with some of the storage problems. An allocation of 1.2 MECU was made to cover the costs of import of materials to construct 15 new godowns (total capacity 24,000 t) as well as an import of chemicals for the protection of 100,000 t grain.

Sudan

Though Sudan has become one of the largest recipients of food aid in Africa, the available food aid did not always reach the target population on schedule. The reasons for this are to be found in the immense distances and lack of logistic facilities in a number of key regions. An allocation of 2 MECU was made to cover the costs of the necessary material imports for the construction of warehouses (capacity 70,000 t) in the sorghum-surplus area. The government agreed to finance the site preparation and construction works from counterpart funds resulting from past food aid. The flood of the Nile in summer 1988 affected the implementation of the programmes.

World Food Programme

There has been a considerable increase in the need for non-food items in WFP-projects. This need stems from severe budgetary constraints in developing countries. There are problems with the provision of complimentary non-food-items related to food storage. An allocation of 130,000 ECU was made to provide prefabricated storage units to serve the needs of about 300,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi. (See tab. 43, Annex pg. 55)

5.1.3 Actions financed under Budget Line 9281 in 1988

The Council Regulation 2507/88 on the implementation of storage programmes and early warning systems was passed in August 1988. It provides the legal basis for the execution of the budget item 9281. Decisions on storage programmes were postponed until the new regulation was adopted and the 1988 budget was decided.

Chad

A continuation of support for the early warning system was decided in August 1988. The amount (220,000 ECU) only covered 8 months of operation till March 1989. The reason for this short extension was to have time to carry out an evaluation. The report should help to decide on further continuation.

Mozambique

The food supply and logistics situation of Mozambique remained very precarious. A proposal to support storage rehabilitation and improvement (amount 2.75 MECU) received a favourable opinion in the Food Aid Committee meeting on the 16th November 1988.

Mozambican refugees in Malawi

The situation of Mozambican refugees in Malawi continued to deteriorate throughout 1988. WFP participated with relief operations for the more than 600,000 refugees and requested further support for emergency food storage. A decision upon 340,000 ECU was made for this purpose.

Bangladesh

A preparatory study on the improvement of grain transport and storage facilities was commissioned for 50,000 ECU.

East Africa

A study on the improvement on maize storage by eradication of insect infestation by Larger Grain Borer was financed for 100,000 ECU.

Afghanistan (refugee repatriation operation)

Two separate requests were received: one from UNHCR requesting prefabricated warehouses and tarpaulins and another from WFP requesting support to cover the cost of renting warehouses in Pakistan to store arriving food aid. These storage needs arose within the overall refugee repatriation operation to which the EC contributes in several forms. In relation to storage programmes, a decision was taken to allocate 335,000 ECU to UNHCR for use in Iran and to allocate 380,000 ECU and 290,000 ECU for storage programmes in Peshawar and Quetta respectively. (Tab. 44, Annex pg. 56)

5.2 CO-FINANCING OF FOOD AID PRODUCTS

Co-financing of food aid products with NGOs was introduced in 1986. The EC contribution covers up to 75% of the purchase price of the product. Whereas co-financing was limited to emergency situations in 1986 and 1987, the Council Regulation (EEC) No 2508/88 currently permits co-financing of both food products and seeds, as well as non-emergency actions. Co-financing under Article 951 is available to International Organizations and NGOs.

5.2.1 Co-financing of Food Aid Purchases by NGOs in 1987

The 1987 total commitments 6,993,160 ECU²² amounted over double the amount of 1986 (3 MECU). Co-financing was restricted to emergency actions in the following countries and regions:

Africa

Humanitarian support was given to victims of civil wars in Angola²³, Mozambique²⁴, Ethiopia (Eritrea²⁵, Tigray²⁶). Populations of arid regions of Benin²⁷, Burkina Faso²⁸ and Niger²⁹ suffering from malnutrition facing starvation were given nutritional support.

Lebanon

A coordination of activities related to the normal food aid programme 1987 was undertaken by three NGOs³⁰. The beneficiaries were victims of the civil war.

Asia

In Afghanistan³¹ as well as Sri Lanka³² support was given to victims of civil war. (See tab. 45, Annex pg. 57)

22	The approved budget amounted to 5,5 MECU, to which 1,493,160 ECU were carried over from preceding years
23	435,696 ECU
24	443,509 ECU
25	2 actions : 1,500,000 ECU
26	4 actions by 3 NGOs; 2,420,687 ECU
27	70,018 ECU
28	84,941 ECU
29	134,028 ECU
30	750,000 ECU
31	737,107 ECU
32	104,214 ECU

5.2.2 Co-financing of Food Aid Purchases by NGOs in 1988

The Council Regulation 2508/88 provided the necessary legal base and considerably widened the practice of co-financing. Food products can now be purchased both in the Community and in the developing countries. The total amount committed to NGOs in 1988 was 4,781,414 ECU³³. Because the regulation was adopted only in August, the experience made was limited to emergency actions.

Actions in ACP countries

Actions in Ethiopia (Eritrea, Tigray), Mozambique, and Uganda were in favour of populations suffering the conditions of civil war. In Eritrea drought added to the severity of the situation. The nutritional aid supplied by the NGOs was in form of lentils, soya oil and sorghum³⁴. In Mozambique displaced persons in the Tete-province received maize, beans and white meal³⁵. In Tigray a famine occurred as a result of the conflict. Famine victims received lentils and soya oil³⁶. Soya oil was also purchased for victims of civil war in northern Uganda³⁷. In Senegal, sorghum, millet and rice³⁸ was delivered to the population suffering from a flood. In Afghanistan the action taken was in favour of displaced victims of the civil war in rural areas. The nutritional support given was in form of wheat, flour, sugar, beans and ghee (BO)³⁹. (See tab. 46, Annex pg. 58)

³³ Approved budget 1988 : 5.0 MECU

³⁴ 482,329 ECU and 1,494,384 (2 actions)

³⁵ 91,454 ECU

³⁶ 1,244,306 ECU

³⁷ 457,304 ECU

³⁸ 261,637 ECU

³⁹ 750,000 ECU

6.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2200/87

The reform of the framework regulation of EC food aid in December 1986 separated food aid from the CAP and integrated it into development policy. Little consideration was given to the quality of the products transferred. Transactions were executed under complicated, lengthy and costly procedures. The responsibility for implementation lay with the intervention agencies⁴⁰ of the member states and the risks during transport were taken by the beneficiary. These facts, combined with the prevailing CIF stage of shipment, put the beneficiary in position in which he had little chance to protect his interests. Weaknesses of the old procedures were frequently criticized by the beneficiaries, the press, the European Parliament and the Court of Auditors.

6.1 THE NEW REGULATION

The new regulation 2200/87 has altered the competence for handling the operations and changed the conditions of delivery. The reform which has had far-reaching consequences, is a direct result of the decision taken by the Commission on the 14th December 1985, which had the intention of:

- Responding to successive inquiries of the Parliament regarding the modification of the framework regulations.
- Creating an autonomous regulation regarding mobilization of all food aid products.
- Evaluating administrative and legal changes necessary to this effect.

The matter was taken in charge by a task force composed of representatives from General Directorates concerned. These representatives, known as the ad-hoc-group, saw the necessity to concentrate responsibility for allocation and implementation of food aid in one service, i.e. DG VIII D1 with DG VI C1 as associated service, especially for launching the tender, receiving and examining quotations as well as for export refunds (art. 292 of the budget).

6.1.1 Main objectives achieved by Regulation 2200/87

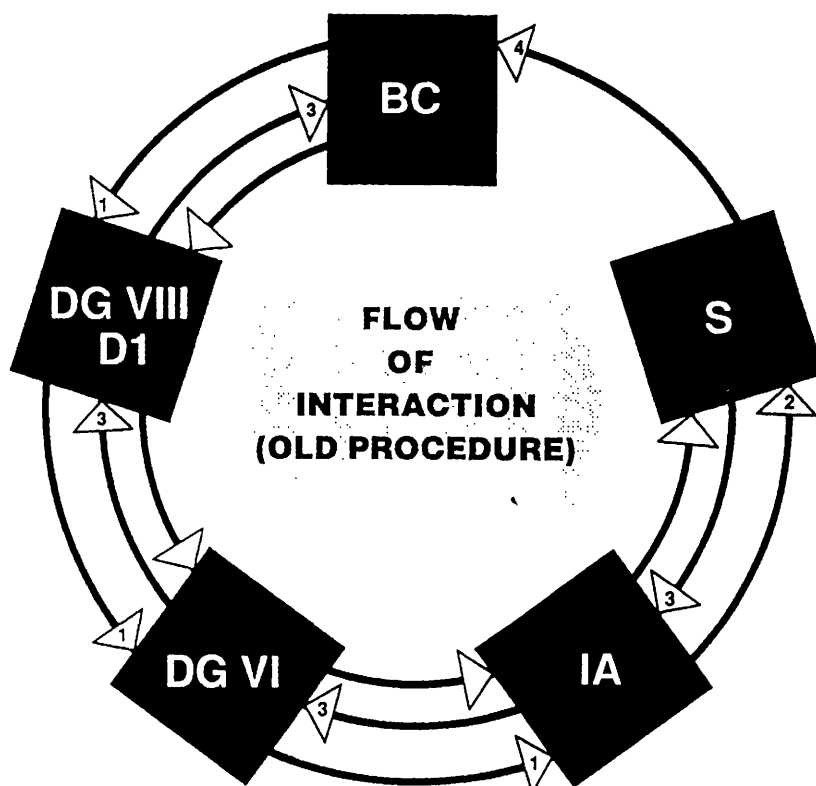
1. Concentration of responsibility for allocation and mobilization in one service: The Commission now monitors the food market and deals directly with the suppliers. Previously intervention agencies carried out the latter tasks.
2. Simplification of procedures: The large number of agencies and actors involved complicated the flow of information and the decision taking. Consequently, unnecessary delays between demands of countries in need of aid and the final delivery of aid at destination.

⁴⁰

Exceptions : VO and Triangular Actions

The following diagramme illustrates the chain of demand, information and action under the old regulation.

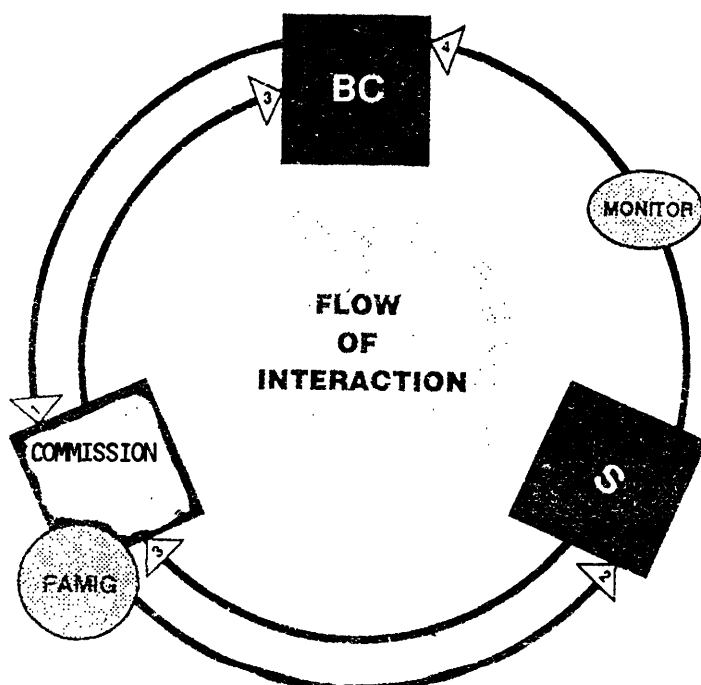
DG VI : General Directorate for Agriculture, Mobilization services, EAGGF
DG VIII D1: Food aid service, General Directorate for Development
IA: Intervention Agency of Member State
BC: Beneficiary Country
S: Tenderer, Supplier



Each arrow represents an interaction. Illustrated is the chain of actions from the demand of a beneficiary country (1) forwarded by the food aid service (allocation section) DG VIII to the mobilization service of DG VI, to an intervention agency. The IA would launch a tender (2) or a direct award procedure and receive offers (3). These would be discussed with the Commission. The Food Aid Service would then contact the beneficiary to obtain a response. After the formal response was received, clearance passed down the chain and the shipment could be made (4).

The example given is an ideal one. In case of further questions, blockages of payments, the flow of actions would be rather difficult to illustrate. The complicated and lengthy procedures that prevailed created difficult situations unbearable to the beneficiaries and the European public opinion.

In the previous system, the Commission had already had the political responsibility towards public opinion and beneficiaries, as well as financial responsibility for operations. At the same time, the Commission had no legal responsibility and hence no means of control whatsoever because of absence of contracts, as the tenders were awarded by the intervention agencies. The result was regular problems with beneficiaries and tenderers and inefficient food aid.



Under the new regulations, a request from a beneficiary country or organization received by DG VIII D1 (1) is launched as a tender (2) by DG VI C1. Suppliers forward quotations (3) to DG VI C1 responsible for their examination. These are then considered by the Food Aid Management Interservice Group (FAMIG) better known under its French abbreviation GIGA (Groupe Interservice de Gestion de l'aide Alimentaire). The lowest offer is selected, the beneficiary is notified. Finally, the shipment is cleared (4) and made, the quantity and quality of the cargo is controlled by independent monitors.

Since July 1987, a round table group, composed of representatives of the commission services dealing with food aid⁴¹ meet every Wednesday to compare tenders. On the basis of the comparative analysis, the best offer regarding product and transport is selected. Presently the Interservice group is a forum for exchange of information between specialists where rapid decisions are made.

⁴¹ FAMIG = Food Aid Management Interservice Group (GIGA)
 Presidency : DG VI C, Representatives : DG VIII, DG VI, DG XX.
 Occasional representatives : DG I, DG III, DG XIV and the Legal Service

6.1.2 Quality control

Past criticism, which contained an element of justification, saw food aid as a means of disposing unwanted surpluses. These surpluses do not, of course, improve their quality with storage. Monitoring of quality by independent specialized agencies⁴² was introduced to meet earlier criticism. Previously, quality checks were only made at demand of the recipient. The present regulation enforces quality controls at loading and at landing. It is now possible for a beneficiary to refuse a cargo on quality reasons before sailing and after anchorage of the ship at port of destination in the case where substantial reasons are provided.

The specialized monitoring agency appointed by the Commission executes these controls, supervises the operations at loading and delivers the taking-over certificate to the supplier in case of absence of the beneficiary. Both the beneficiary and the tenderer are invited to be present at loading, both have the right to contest the results of the monitors analysis. In this case a new analysis would be made by a third party.

6.1.3 Abolition of CIF - Stage at port of landing delivery

With regulation 2200/87, the legal situation of the supplier has changed regarding responsibility for quantity and quality of goods. Previously, suppliers shipped goods on a cost-insurance-freight-basis (CIF). Though the supplier paid in advance the freight and insurance of the cargo, the transfer of title and risks took place at port of shipment.

The insurance was often only a light coverage and the supplier was under no obligation that the merchandise should confirm to the stage it was at loading. The result was in many cases, damage or total loss of the goods.

Beneficiaries were seldom in a position to exercise their rights vis-à-vis the owner of a vessel, or a third party, or the insurance company. A consideration was to adapt a regulation transferring the risks from the beneficiary to the tenderer.

The supplier assumes full responsibility for the goods. Transport problems were reduced by introducing delivery free at port of landing at one of the EXQ stages⁴³, of the incoterms of 1980⁴⁴. The recipient's interests are now well protected: The supplier's responsibilities are not discharged until the goods have reached the port of landing and these goods are accepted by the beneficiary. He is not paid until after the goods have been delivered to the point of destination agreed upon. Since the change of rules, no food aid has been lost.

⁴² Art. 11 & 16, Regulation 2200/87

⁴³ Art. 14, Regulation 2200/87

⁴⁴ -ex ship; -ex quay

6.1.4 Sanctions

Individuals or enterprises, which commit a serious breach in their obligations, are excluded from further tender competitions. Should a delivery not be effectuated within sixty days, a new tender will be launched and newly formulated quotations accepted.

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPERIENCES MADE WITH THE NEW SYSTEM

The application of the new rules began slowly in September 1987, against the resistance of certain professional associations of operators. They were suspicious of the regulations, especially of those regarding transfer of risks from port of shipment to port of landing. Initially, the tenderers' apprehension was reflected in the pricing of quotations. Eventually, this opposition was overcome, attitudes changed and the results of present cooperation are positive.

6.2.1 Changes in delivery stage

Though condemned by the operators in July 1987, the EXQ stages are now acknowledged as well suited to food aid delivery. The breakdown of quotations detailing the price at FOB-stage and of sea-transport improve the transparency of the tenders. This overview enabled the Commission to organize transports⁴⁵ through IOs or NGOs when the financial conditions of the contractor's quotations were unacceptable. There had never been a pilot regarding this sort of undertaking before, nevertheless the transactions were economic and successful. On the other hand, the efforts to rationalize fobbing costs were not rewarded in the expected degree. At least the reason is well known: the lack of rapid decisions of the beneficiaries receiving shipments at FOB stage.

6.2.2 Monitoring

Following the invitation to tender published in the Official Journal in May 1987, 32 candidates sought and obtained their preselection. 27 participated in the subsequent competition out of which 16 emerged eligible. The three companies⁴⁶ having the best classification were then designated as intermediaries between the designated beneficiary and the suppliers of food aid. The monitors have no competence of decision whatsoever. They supervise loading and unloading, control the quality and quantities of the products and formulate their reports. Fears of operators to this regard were soon dispelled. In the first quarter of 1990, two more Monitors out of the eligible group will be appointed by the Commission.

⁴⁵ Art. 9.4, Regulation 2200/87

⁴⁶ SGS, SOCOTEC, VIGLIENZONE ADRIATICA

In the near future the Commission foresees monitoring of storage programmes. These controls will lead to maintenance of the quality of food products delivered. Bad storage conditions are a source of deterioration of food stocks. All parties concerned will benefit from supplementary missions of monitors in the recipient countries. The local authorities, the delegations and the donors will be better informed about the storage situation at hand.

6.3 THE MOBILIZATION OF THE 1987 PROGRAMME

Cereals

The mobilization-rate of the 1987 allocation of cereals, 49.5% was slightly lower than the preceding years. (1985: 63 %; 1986: 67%) To see this in perspective, one must take into consideration that the new regulation was not adopted until after the middle of the year. And mobilization was frozen completely during July to September.

Skimmed milk powder and butteroil

The percentage of skimmed milk powder and butteroil remained about the same with a small increase of butteroil mobilized by the end of the year. (SMP 1987⁴⁷: 60.8%; 1986: 52%; 1985: 59%) (BO 1987 : 44.3%, 1986: 47%; 1985: 44%) The amount of BO and SMP allocated in 1987 remained the same as in the preceding two years.

MOBILIZATION 1987 (in metric tons)

	Quantities foreseen (t)	Quantities mobilized by 31.12.87 (t)	Quantities mobilized by 31.12.88 (t)
Cereals	1,520,600	752,147	1,493,353
SMP	94,100	57,200	92,135
BO	27,300	12,083	24,871

Nearly the total amounts allocated were mobilized by 31.12.1988, the remainder being small reserve amounts transferred to the 1988 programme⁴⁸. Apart from procedures of mobilization itself, several external factors play a retarding role delaying mobilization of food aid:

- It is required that the beneficiary government accepts the conditions attached⁴⁹ to the Commission's allocation by means of a formal response. The Commission follow suit with implementation only after this action is taken.

⁴⁷ Key-date : 31.12.1987

⁴⁸ See Annex table Mobilizations

⁴⁹ Food aid intended for sale must be in accordance with pricing policies; management of counterpart funds; exact amount of normal food aid, etc...

- Global allocations, such as to the WFP, are mobilized progressively in separate shipments to various destinations.

Taking the special carry-over conditions of the innovation into consideration, mobilizations took place at a normal pace. (See tab. 47, Annex pg. 59)

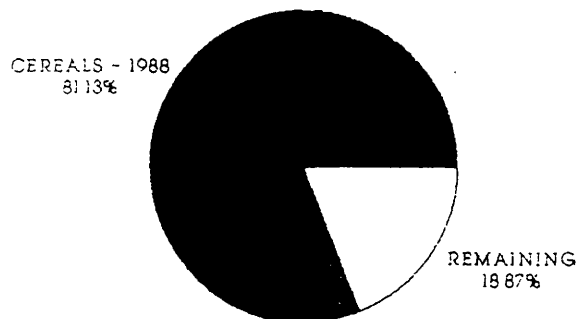
6.4 THE MOBILIZATION OF THE 1988 PROGRAMME

1988 was actually the first complete year of mobilization following the new regulations. The results illustrate clearly the superiority of the new procedures applied:

Cereals

81% of the cereals allocated were mobilized by the end of the year.

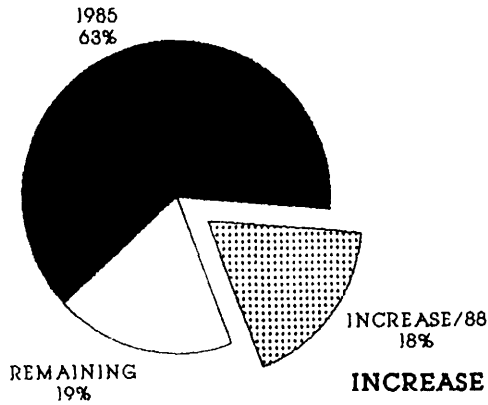
CEREALS MOBILIZED BY 31.12.88 PERCENTAGE



This constitutes an unprecedented increase of 18% compared to 1985.(63%)

CEREALS MOBILIZED BY 31.12.88

This growth of cereals mobilized reflects quite clearly the increase of efficiency achieved by carrying out the new procedures.



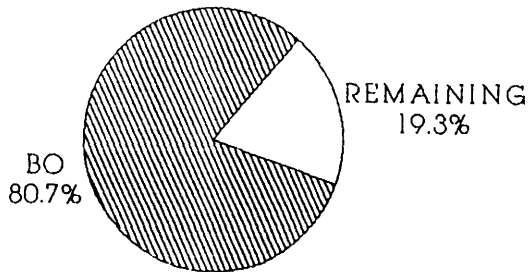
INCREASE OF EFFICIENCY COMPARED TO 1985

The considerable increase of efficiency due to the new procedures is even more evident when comparing the mobilization of skimmed milk powder and butteroil with the preceding years.

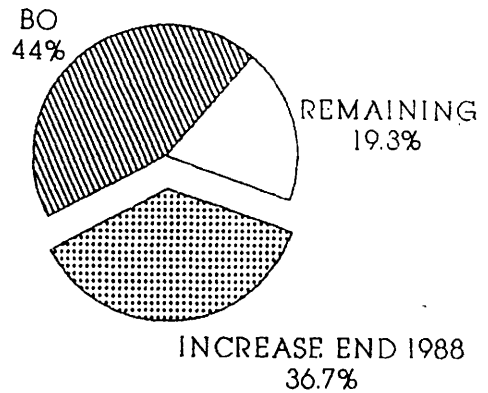
Butteroil

80.7% of the year's allocation of butteroil was mobilized by 31.8.1988. This constitutes a considerable increase compared with the 1985 percentage.

BO MOBILIZED BY 31.12.1988

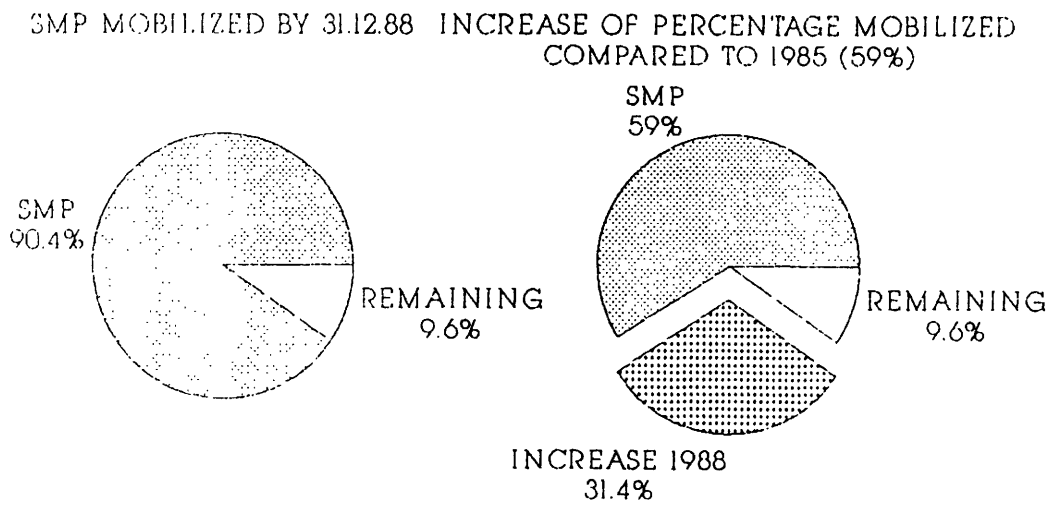


BO INCREASE OF EFFICIENCY COMPARED TO 1985 (44%)



Skimmed milk powder

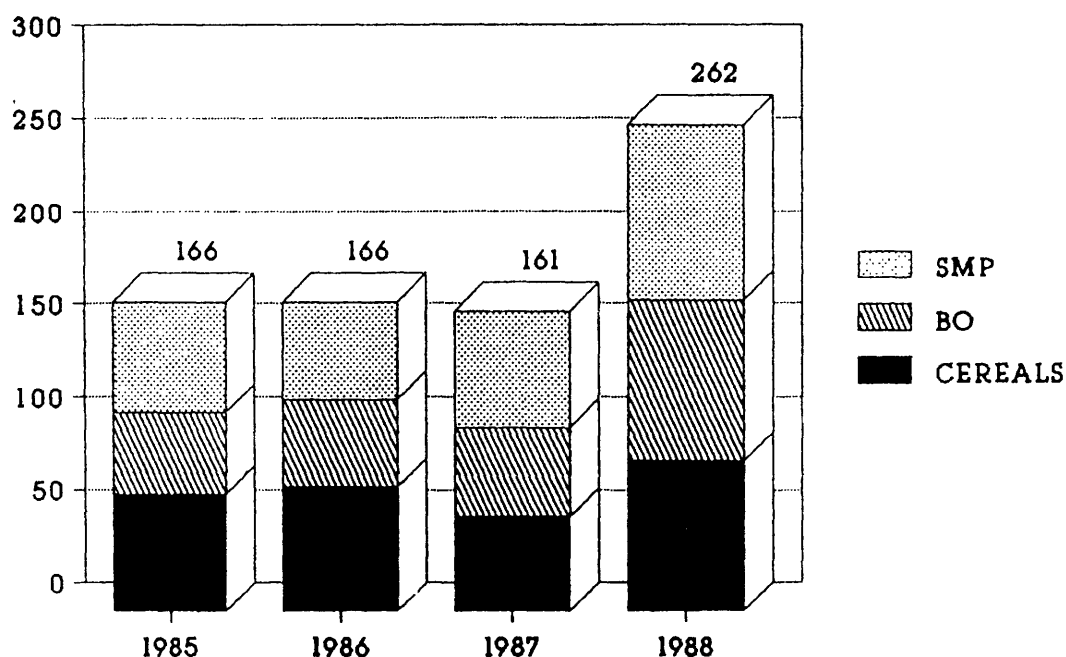
By the end of the year 90.4% of the allocation of SMP had been mobilized. Compared to 1985 mobilization, the increase is 31.4 percentage points.

MOBILIZATION 1988

	Quantities foreseen (t)	Quantities mobilized (t)	Remain to be executed (t)
Cereals	1,387,247	1,125,670	261,577
SMP	111,465	100,745	10,720
BO	27,329	22,058	5,271

The remarkable increase of efficiency in mobilizing the quantities allocated serve as a quantitative basis for a positive assessment of the regulation 2200.

MOBILIZATION 1985-1988 TENDENCY



The graph above shows the increase of the percentage of each of the three major food aid items mobilized by Dec. 31st. during the past four years. Whereas there is a more constant movement in the years 1985-1987, a remarkable increase can be seen in 1988.

in %	1985	1986	1987	1988
SMP	59	52	62	95
BO	44	47	48	86
Cereals	63	67	51	81
Total	166	166	161	262

(Tab. 47, Annex pg. 59)

The significant increase in quality of food aid however, is evident only when the new quality control systems by independent monitors is taken into consideration and the benefits resulting from the transfer of risks of losses and delay during transport are added.

6.5 CONCLUDING REMARKS REGARDING MOBILIZATION IN 1987 AND 1988

The new system of mobilization combined with monitoring of deliveries ensures the quality of food aid. There were no substantial complaints at all in 1987 and 1988. (Excepting inquiries regarding the level of radioactivity which were unfounded). No beneficiary was compelled to receive bad commodities. Considerable sums were saved when ships were prevented from taking large and costly detours from their foreseen route. As every year, bankruptcies interfered. These, however, were not to the burden of the Commission and the beneficiary was not deprived of his aid. Generally speaking, mobilization of food aid was carried out under more favourable conditions than in the past. Now the blocking factors of the long chain of command do not exist any more. There are no more costs of indemnification for delays due to lengthy interoffice communication.

7.0 TRIANGULAR OPERATIONS

Triangular Operations (TOs) are EC-financed food aid purchases in developing countries, which are delivered to developing countries in need of food aid. These operations can be executed directly by the Commission or indirectly via IOs or NGOs.

Though purchases are generally made in third countries, local purchases are quite possible, in the case of regional disparity, purchases are made in a region having surpluses of food items which are then supplied to the region of need. The current idea behind TOs is in accordance with the growth of the development aspect in EC-cooperation with developing countries.

Originally the purpose was to create a "safety net" to be able to meet the needs of beneficiaries when the product requested was unobtainable on the EC-market⁵⁰. Further intention was that TOs should take place at greater speed than goods mobilized from Europe on account of the shorter distances between the place of purchase and the destination. TOs were therefore mainly utilized for exceptional emergency actions. The general perception, however, was to see TOs as competing against community commodities.

The current practice based on Council Regulation 3972/86 implements TOs as a development instrument achieving benefits for both supplying and recipient countries as well as the region. The main aims are the following:

1. Suitability for beneficiaries needs by supplying food items traditionally consumed in the country.
2. Reduction of transport-time.
3. Development of local production and marketing and creation of local income.
4. Stabilization of local prices for food items by absorbing surpluses.
5. Stimulation of exports, thus leading to increase of national income.

The results of TOs lead to regional stability by absorption of regular food surpluses and their distribution to areas of chronic deficits.

At the same time storage and import costs are reduced. The capital gained can be used for building up trade infrastructure within the region.

7.1 Triangular operations in 1987

The total sum spent on triangular operations in 1987 amounted to 43,855,578 ECU spent on 158 actions of purchase and transport⁵¹. The following example serves to illustrate the complexity of implementation of triangular operations. Mozambique is the largest recipient of EC food aid by means of triangular operations. In 1987 a decision was taken to supply 60,000 t of cereal, 30,000 t of which were to be white maize furnished by triangular operations.

⁵⁰ Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82, Art. 3.1

⁵¹ 14 operations were undertaken directly by the Commission, EURONAIID : 80; LICROSS : 8; ICRC : 12; WFP : 23; UNRWA : 6; Trocaire : 5; UNHCR : 10

Deliveries were to be made to Maputo. Because of extremely slow procedures at Maputo (deliveries taking a year or more) the Food Aid Service consulted various sources. The EC-Delegation in Maputo presented following alternate possibilities:

- 1) In case of purchase from Tanzania, deliveries were to be made to following ports:
 - Maputo: 10,000 t
 - Beira: 15,000 t
 - Nacalla: 5,000 t
- 2) In case of purchase from Zimbabwe, the whole amount was to be delivered to Beira.
- 3) A combined purchase from Zimbabwe and Kenya would have the Zimbabwean contingency (20,000 t) via Beira and the Kenyan part via Maputo.

The EC delegation in Dar Es Salaam, however, informed the Commission that Tanzanian surpluses had already been sold. Likewise, the WFP sent a message reporting sufficient stocks in Maputo. Taking the information into account, the Commission decided to send 20,000 t from Zimbabwe to Beira and 5,000 t from Kenya to Nacalla. A tender to this purpose was launched. After further communication with the delegations in Maputo and Zimbabwe, the remaining 5,000 t could be mobilized. Triangular operations are complicated but necessary in order to achieve the expressed aims. Mozambique represents extreme problems mainly of transport and security nature due to the civil war. Zimbabwe is the most attractive producer in organizational and quality respects. The commission seeks to involve other producers such as Kenya and Tanzania. Beneficiaries interests, however, restrict the endeavours of the Commission to enhance agricultural production and trade within the region.

The Argentine is a source of beans. 1000 t were purchased for the benefit of Bolivia and 3,500 for Nicaragua. Several competitive suppliers in Argentina reacted to the tender launched by the Commission.

Purchase and transport were executed smoothly and transport costs to Nicaragua were only 100 ECU/t. Even intercontinental operations were possible as the shipping of 5000 t white maize from Zimbabwe to Nicaragua shows.

7.2 Triangular operations in 1988

There were 130 actions of purchase and transport amounting to 82,616,052 ECU⁵². An outstanding example was the operation of purchasing and delivering 20,000 t of cereal (mainly sorghum and millet) to South and Western Sudan.

Due to floods which occurred in August 1988, the Commission encountered difficulties in purchasing and transporting the cereals : therefore this operation suffered some delay but was finalised in 1989.

Special mention should be made of the action undertaken in cooperation with the EC Delegation in Bangkok: 14,755 t of rice was distributed to refugees in Thailand. The contracts made provided throughout the year by local suppliers.

⁵²

CEC : 14; LIROSS : 7; ICRC : 10; EURONAIID : 70; WFP : 21; UNRWA : 3; Trocaire : 2; UNHCR : 3

The quantities negotiated were kept flexible dependent on the varying number of people in the refugee camps. The UNHCR organized the distribution. These actions have been executed successfully the last three years, they are to be continued as long as the situation prevails.

Malawi

The transport and distribution of 16,311 t of white maize bought directly by the Commission in Zambia was organized by the WFP. Further 15,000 t were purchased from Zimbabwe by the Commission for another action in Malawi. The Commission and the WFP concerted their actions to prevent shortages and transport problems and to promote trade in the region. Though transport ran smoothly, there were some difficulties in obtaining sufficient storage capacities in Malawi for the Zambian shipment.

Mozambique

Following the difficulties of the previous year, 5,000 t white maize purchased in Zimbabwe were sent to 5 destinations. Originally 8 destinations were foreseen, but 3 were cancelled and the goods diverted to other destinations. The towns being inaccessible due to military operations. Three destinations were reached by train, the others by road. Despite difficulties, the action was a success. This can be attributed to the experience of the previous years and the excellent cooperation of the parties concerned. (Tab. 48, Annex pg. 60)

8.0 EVALUATIONS

In accordance with article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 of 22nd December 1986, the following evaluation exercises were undertaken in 1987 and 1988.

Nicaragua

The subject of the evaluation was the EC food aid given in the form of dairy products (skimmed milk powder and butter oil). The evaluation took into consideration both direct and indirect aid. The final report delivered in August 1988 came to the following conclusions:

- The current situation of malnutrition of large sections of the population justified the reinforcement of EC food aid. This reinforcement should be of direct and indirect aid. The EC should concentrate its direct food aid to the benefit of rural aid projects and continue utilization of counterpart funds for agricultural projects, especially cereals production.
- A permanent representation in Nicaragua is necessary.
- Direct food aid should apply the same formulas for BO and SMP as the WFP.
- Vegetable oil is suited better to NGO - distribution than butterfat. At the same time, some vitaminized full-cream milk powder should be included in small packages for distribution in certain regions where child malnutrition is common.
- The coordination of NGO - actors should be reinforced.

Senegal

An evaluation of the EC food aid via non-governmental organizations was carried out. The final report of the evaluation was delivered in October 1988. The experience of NGOs proved useful and interesting: assistance to vulnerable groups was an indispensable stimulant to certain agricultural tasks. The principle of free distribution was accepted (except the NGO PADEC).

Problems

Certain commodities were inadequate, viability merits discussion as well as insufficient coordination amongst the NGOs and other organizations.

Recommendations and objectives

- encouragement of development actions such as food for work, revolving funds.
- reduction of free distribution to the minimum caritative degree possible.
- support of cooperation of NGOs and coordination of their actions.
- information of the NGOs about the possibilities of access to other sources of financ in order to diversify their activities and increase their field of action.

Tunisia

The aim of the mission launched is to evaluate the utilization of EC food aid milk products. The study is in progress.

Triangular Operations

A draft report was presented to the Commission in December 1988 on the findings of the consultants on EC triangular food aid transactions. The study focussed on the extent to which triangular operations are an appropriate instrument in the pursuit of development objectives.

The following recommendations figured prominently:

- necessity of regional concentration including analysis of the regional market.
- forward contracting to increase import demands and to reduce market risks.
- consideration of the possibility of barter or swapping triangular actions.
- decentralization of triangular food aid administration to regional or national levels.
- use of complementary indirect triangular food aid transactions in order to score on marketing and supply objectives.

The importance of evaluations with regard to improving the suitability of the food aid, particularly in relation to the eating habits and needs of the beneficiaries, cannot be stressed strongly enough. The Commission, having taken careful note of the recommendations formulated, took the appropriate steps to allocate its food aid accordingly.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The innovation introduced with the new framework regulations constituted a decisive step towards efficient food aid management and its usage as an instrument of development. A further result was intensive cooperation between the beneficiary and the Commission.

The rise in world market food prices in 1988 seriously disturbed the management of the budget and made it difficult to honour the commitments made to partners in development. At the same time refunds under Article 292 dropped and savings were made.

Multiannual programming is a good way to integrate food aid into development, and the identification of new possible actions should be pursued further. Multiannual projects have the positive side effects of enabling successive evaluations which in turn increase viability. Multiannual agreements with IOs should be considered favourably, because they enable efficient resource planning.

Under new dispositions, counterpart fund-values are established on world market price basis. Though old practices continue in some countries, there is a tendency towards full accord to the new dispositions agreed upon. Separate accounts increase transparency and allow better management of funds.

Implementation of food aid has become more effective as a result of the new regulation 2200/87. This regulation was adopted the 8th July 1987. Presently the Commission monitors the market and deals with the successful tenderer, so responsibility is concentrated in the Commission's food aid service. The new procedure overcomes unnecessary and costly delays resulting from the complicated chain of information, advice and action of the past. The harmful consequences of these delays which the beneficiaries had to bear, are now prevented. The Ex Quay conditions of delivery to port of destination relieve beneficiaries from sole responsibility for risks of transport. The quality of food aid has also increased on account of the introduction of strict monitoring by independent agencies. Flexibility, quick decisions and actions characterize food aid programming and implementation.

Apart from quick reaction, imaginativeness and a positive attitude towards innovation is a must. Present procedures should not rigidly be taken as ultimate solutions, but as steps towards increasing appropriate and individual solutions. Greater flexibility in allocation and increased support for projects showing positive results are steps in the right direction.

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KEY TO FRENCH STATISTICS

Food Items:

Cereals	cereals
T	t (metric tonne)
LEP	SMP (skimmed milk powder)
BO	BO (butter oil)
HV	VO (vegetable oil)
Sucre	sugar
Autre	other food items
MIO ECU	MECU (million ECUs)
Type of Food Aid	
Aide normale	normal food aid
Aide d'urgence	emergency food aid
Aide exceptionnelle	exceptional aid
Aide de substitution	substitution operations
Aide de stockage	storage programmes
ONG	NGO (non-governmental organization)
PAM	WFP (World Food Programme)

ANNEX
BUDGET

EC FOOD AID BUDGET

1987 PROGRAMME VALUE APPROPRIATIONS
AND QUANTITIES

TABLE 1

ARTICLE ITEM	HEADING	COMMITMENT' APPROPRIATIONS (MECU)	QUANTITIES (T)
	Chapter 92	604,100,000	
<u>920</u>	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>172,540,000</u>	<u>1,360,000</u>
9200	Cereals other than rice	86,340,000)	927,700
9201	Cereals rice (obligatory expenditure)	26,000,000)	
9202	Complementary food aid in cereals	60,200,000	432,300
<u>921</u>	<u>Dairy Products</u>	<u>166,300,000</u>	<u>121,400</u>
9210	Skimmed Milk Powder	101,900,000	94,100
9211	Butteroil	64,400,000	27,300
<u>922</u>	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>2,300,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>
<u>923</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>29,900,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>
<u>924</u>	<u>Other commodities in cereal equivalents</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>428,600</u>
<u>925</u>	<u>Transport costs</u>	<u>137,662,745</u>	
<u>926</u>	<u>EC/UNRWA Convention expenditure</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	
<u>927</u>	<u>Other expenditure associated with food aid</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	
<u>928</u>	<u>Exceptional reserve</u>	<u>51,437,252</u>	
<u>9280</u>	Exceptional reserve (cereal equiv.)	41,437,252	160,600
<u>9281</u>	Storage and early warning systems	10,000,000	
<u>929</u>	<u>Alternative operations (substitutions)</u>	<u>7,960,000</u>	
=====			
<u>951</u>	Cofinanced actions (purchase of food aid items and seed by IOs or NGOs)	5,500,000	

' Including funds carried over from previous year programme

ANNEX
BUDGET

EC FOOD AID BUDGET

1988 PROGRAMME VALUE APPROPRIATIONS
AND QUANTITIES

TABLE 2

ARTICLE ITEM	HEADING (MECU)	COMMITMENT' APPROPRIATIONS	QUANTITIES (T)
	Chapter 92	567,254,991	
<u>920</u>	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>132,908,886</u>	<u>1,160,000</u>
9200	Cereals other than rice	89,821,120) 927,700
9201	Cereals rice (obligatory expenditure)	9,386,880) 232,300
9202	Complementary food aid in cereals	33,700,886	
<u>921</u>	<u>Dairy Products</u>	<u>249,205,000</u>	<u>119,100</u>
9210	Skimmed Milk Powder	203,450,000	94,100
9211	Butteroil	45,755,000	25,000
<u>922</u>	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>3,237,687</u>	<u>11,000</u>
<u>923</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>26,783,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>
<u>924</u>	<u>Other commodities in cereal equivalents</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>291,262</u>
<u>925</u>	<u>Transport costs</u>	<u>70,500,000</u>	
<u>926</u>	<u>EC/UNRWA Convention expenditure</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	
<u>927</u>	<u>Other expenditure associated with food aid</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	
<u>928</u>	<u>Exceptional reserve</u>	<u>44,238,150</u>	
<u>9280</u>	Exceptional reserve (cereal equiv.)	39,638,150	200,000
<u>9281</u>	Storage and early warning systems	4,600,000	
<u>929</u>	<u>Alternative operations (substitutions)</u>	<u>1,382,277</u>	
=====			
<u>951</u>	Cofinanced actions (purchase of food aid items and seed by IOs or NGOs)	5,000,000	

' Including funds carried over from previous year programme

ANNEX BUDGET ESTIMATED COMMODITY PRICES AND TRANSPORT COSTS 1984-1988 (ECU/T)

TABLE 3

PRODUCT	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988			
	PRODUCT	TRANS- PORT	PRODUCT	TRANS- PORT	PRODUCT	TRANS- PORT	PRODUCT	TRANS- PORT	PRODUCT	TRANS- PORT		
	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO		
Cereal	157	54	142	57	153.5	40	140	109	55	140	55	140
SMP	1000	190	923	200	943.6	160	290	837.4	160	290	160	280
SMP vitaminized	1077	190	1046	200	1057.4	160	290	964.7	160	290	160	280
B0	2600	235	2442	247	2134.1	180	320	1584.9	200	320	200	320
Sugar	293	128	271	134	307.4	75	190	210	75	190	75	190
V0	1100	110	1100	116	1100	120	210	700	120	210	120	210
Beans	800	120	800	126	800	130	180	600	75	180	75	180
Dried Fish	2000	200	1500	210	1500	180	320	1500	180	320	180	320

1
4
1

ANNEX
BUDGET

COMMITMENT CREDITS NECESSARY TO FINANCE
THE QUANTITIES PROPOSED FOR 1988

TABLE 4

PRODUCT	QUANTITIES (t)	NECESSARY CREDITS (MECU)	AVAILABLE CREDITS ¹	INSUFFI- CIENCY OR SURPLUS
Cereals:				
9200	727,700	75	50.9	- 24.1
9201	200,000	20.6	14	- 6.6
9202	232,300	23.9	16.3	- 7.6
<hr/>				
Cereals:	1,160,000	119.5	81.2	- 38.3
9210 SMP	94,100	119.1	62.9	- 49.9
9211 BO	25,000	43.7	37.4	- 6.3
922 SUGAR	11,000	2.3	2.3	0
923 VO	34,000	17.0	24.0	+ 7
Other Prod. (30 MECU)		30.0	30.0	0
<hr/>				
TOTAL		331.6	224.1	- 87.5
<hr/>				
¹ Beginning of 1988				

TABLE 5 COVERING THE DEFICIT (APB COREPER)

PRODUCT	REMAINING CREDITS 1987 MECU	INSUFFICIENCY/ SURPLUS 1988 MECU	TOTAL MECU
Cereals 9200, 9201, 9202	+ 31.8	- 38.3	- 6.5
9210 SMP	-	- 49.9	- 49.9
9211 BO	+ 2.8	- 6.3	- 3.5
923 VO	+ 13.4	+ 7	+ 20.4
Transport 925	-	+ 46.3	+ 46.3
<hr/>			
TOTAL	+ 48	- 41.2	+ 6.8

Annex Tab. 6, Subdivision of Food Aid 1986, 1987

Annex 6, Tab. 6 Subdivision of Food Aid 1986, 1987												
PRODUIT/ REGION	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987		
	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Autres MIO ECUS							
AIDE IND.	424190	455800	52970	50890	9255	8625	2700	11080	3300	8700	11.74	19.5
Aide Excep.	0	25000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNHCR/PAH	120000				2000							
U.N.H.C.R	135000	35000	2000	3500		1000	4000	4000	500	2000	3	3
O.N.G.	80000	131670	25000	18890	1350	2800	500	4200	1000	3900	2.16	4
ONG Ethiopie	25000											
C.I.C.R	40000	8000	1000		1500		500	330		800	1.2	1
P.A.M.	144190	135810	21600	24000	4565	1325	500	2000			1.2	1.5
LICROSS	20000	20000	870	1500	1040	1000	500	500	100	800	1	1.5
U.N.R.H.A	5000	5320	2500	3000	800	1500	200	50	900	2000	3.18	3
UNBRO/PAH	27247			1465								5.5
O.N.G. (1)					2329							
P.A.M. (2)												
TOTAL PRODUIT	1179440	1335600	74970	91730	16225	24871	7400	31280	3400	11000	20.3	27.9
TOTAL DIR.	623250	719200	22000	40840	6970	16246	3700	20200	100	2300	6.96	8.4
TOTAL IND.	424190	455800	52970	50890	9255	8625	2700	11080	3300	8700	11.74	19.5
TOTAL E Dir	132000	135600	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1.6	0
TOTAL E Ind	0	25000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URGENCES	157753			405				2320				1.7
TOTAL AIDE	1047440	1493353	74970	92135	16225	24871	7400	33600	3400	11000	20.3	29.6
RESERVE	27247			1965		2429		400		0		0.4
RERERVE >1988	27247			1465		2329						
SOLDE	0			500		100		400		0		0.4

Tab. 7, Food Aid by Regions 1986, 1987

Annex	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Region/Pays	L.E.P (T)	L.E.P (T)	E.O. (T)	E.O. (T)	H.V. (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Sucre (T)	Autre MIO ECUS	Autre MIO ECUS	Autre MIO ECUS	Autre MIO ECUS
Sahel	21000	1100	1200	600	400	0	200	0	0	0	1.6	0
Afr. Occid.	28000	1450	1300	350	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afr. Centr.	1250	31000	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Afr. Orient.	21000	1700	600	440	190	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0
Corno de l'A + (E)	64000	83500	2200	1200	200	800	2000	0	0	0	0.18	0
Afr. Austr. + (E)	45000	70000	900	650	200	200	2850	0	200	0	1.6	5.5
Oc. Ind. Pac	22000	27000	450	600	180	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
Caralbes	0	1400	800	950	200	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Mediterranee	180000	200000	6000	6000	2700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amerique Lat	23000	20220	5400	8100	700	800	3150	0	0	0	3.0	2.9
Ale	212000	215000	1400	2110	300	11170	1500	11000				
TOTAL DIR (E)	617250	710200	22000	41340	8070	16340	3700	20300	100	2300	6.98	8.4
AIDES INDIRES (E)	424100	455800	52970	50890	9255	8025	2700	11000	3300	8700	11.74	19.5
TOTAL GEN (E)	1041440	1175000	74970	92230	17325	24971	6400	31300	3400	11000	18.7	27.9
URGENTES	157753	405					2320				1.7	
RESERVE	27247	1465					300				0.4	

(1) transferred to 1988

Tab. 8, Food Aid by Regions/Countries 1986, 1987

Annex		Tab 8, Food Aid by Regions/Countries (1)										
PRODUIT/ REGION	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
	Cereales (T)	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Autres MIO ECUS						
SAHEL	21000	26000	1100	1200	600	400	0	200	0	0	1.6	0
Cap Vert	9000	9000	(2)	300				200			1.6	
Burkina Faso	(1)											
Mali	(1)	(3)	500		200							
Mauritanie	12000	12000	400	400	400	400						
Niger	(1)	5000	200	500								
Senegal	(3)											
Tchad	(1)	(3)										
Reserve												
AFR. OCCID.	28000	16000	1450	1300	350	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	10000	10000	750	900	250	300						
Guinee Con	6000											
Guinee Bts.	6000		300		100							
Sierra Leone	6000	6000	400	400								
AFR. CENTR.	1250	31000	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome	1250	1000					100	100				
Zaire	30000											
AFR. ORIENT	21000	20000	1700	600	440	196	0	0	0	2000	0	0
Burundi				100		30						
Ouganda			500	500	100	166				2000		
Kenya	11000											
Rwanda												
Tanzanie	10000		1200		340							
Zambie		20000										

Tab. 8

(2)

PRODUIT/ REGION	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	Autres	MIO ECUS
	: Cereales (T)	: L.E.P	(T)	: B.O	(T)	: H.V.	(T)	: Sucre	(T)	: Sucra	(T)	: Sucra	(T)	: Sucra	(T)	
CORNE DE L'A	64000	83500	2200	2200	1200	200	800	2800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aide Excep.	60000	25000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	4000	5000														0.16
Ethiopie	40000	65000	1600	1000	1000		300	2400								
Ethiopie E	60000	25000														
Somalie	13500		600	600		200	500	400								
Soudan	20000		600	600	200	200	500									
AFR. AUSTR.	45000	70000	900	680	300	200	200	2850	0	200	0	200	1.6	5.5		
Aide Excep.	72000	110600	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0		
Malawi																
Angola	18000	40000	600	680	200	200		850		200		200		1.1		
Angola E	15600															
Botswana								1000								
Lesotho	9000	10000														
Mozambique	18000	20000	300		100		200	1000			200	1000	1.6	4.4		
Mozambique E	72000	95000					1000						1.6			
OC. IND. PAC	22000	27000	450	600	180	180	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0		
Madagascar	20000	25000	350	500	180	180										
Comores	2000	2000	100	100			100	100	100	100	100	100				
CARAIBES	0	1480	800	450	200	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Jamaïque			500		100											
Guyane		1000	300	300	100	100										
Grenada		480	150	150												

Tab. 8

(3)

PRODUIT/ REGION	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
	Cereales (T)	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (.)	Autres MIO ECUS										
MEDITERANEE	180000	200000	6600	6600	2700	2700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypte	170000	190000	3300	3300	2500	2500										
Liban	10000	10000	300	300	200	200										
Tunisie			3000	3000												
Maroc																
AMERIQUE LAT	29000	29220	5400	6100	700	800	1000	3150	0	0	3.6	2.9				
Bolivie	12000	12720	1000	1000	200	200	500	650			0.8	0.8				
Haiti	6000															
Honduras	5000	5000	800	1200												
Nicaragua	5000	5000	1800	2000	300	600	500	1500			2.8	2.1				
Perou	6000	6500	1600	1600	200	600		600								
Equator			200	300				400								
Salvador																
ASIE	212000	215000	1400	21110	300	11170	1500	11000	0	0	0	0				
Bangladesh	152000	150000					1000	2000								
Chine			6210	3770												
Inde			14000	7000				9000								
Indonesie			800	300												
Nepal	10000		600	300			500									
Pakistan																
Philippines	10000															
Sri Lanka	40000	55000														
Y.A.R.		10000	600	200												

Annex , Tab. 9 Subdivision of Food Aid 1988
(Normal, Emergency, Exceptional)

Tab. 9, Subdivision of Food Aid 1988

Type	Cereales	LEP	BO	HV	Sucre	Autres (MECUS)	Substitution Art. 929	Stockage Poste 928
Alloc. totales	1387247	105960	25637	33700	10900	30.00	0	0
Subdivisees en:								
- aide normale	1234535	104710	25137	30700	10100	28.10	0	0
-aide d'urgence	152712	1250	500	3000	800	1.90		
-aide except.								
Quantites total prevus au prog.	1360000	110000	25000	34000	11000	30.00	0	0
+ reserve 1987	27247	1465	2329					
TOTAL 1988	1387247	111465	27329	34000	11000	30.00	0	0
Solde	0	5505	1692	300	100	0.00	0	0

Tab. 10, Food Aid by Regions 1988

Annex
Tab. 10, Food Aid by Regions 1988

PRODUIT/ REGION	: L.E.P (T)	: B.O (T)	: H.V. (T)	: Sucre (T)	: ALLOC- date : : ATIONS	: ALLOC- date : : ATIONS	: ALLOC- date : : ATIONS	: ALLOC- date : : ATIONS	: ALLOC- date : : ATIONS
SAHEL	: 14000	: 300	: 0	: 200	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
FR. OCCID.	: 6000	: 700	: 100	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
FR. CENTR.	: 17000	: 0	: 0	: 50	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.06	
FR. ORIENT	: 30000	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
CORNE DE L'A	: 39000	: 900	: 200	: 400	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
FR. AUSTR.	: 166000	: 0	: 0	: 2500	: 1000	: 0	: 0	: 1.49	
C. IND. PAC	: 20000	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
ARAIBES	: 1000	: 350	: 150	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
EDITERANEE	: 235000	: 7100	: 200	: 6000	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 1.50	
AMERIQUE LAT	: 39000	: 6100	: 800	: 2600	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 5.68	
ASIE	: 190000	: 26360	: 8587	: 2500	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	
AIDE INDIRECTE	: 477535	: 62900	: 15100	: 16450	: 9100	: 0	: 0	: 19.37	
AIDE DIRECTE									
TOTAL	: 757000	: 41810	: 10037	: 14250	: 1000	: 0	: 0	: 8.73	
AIDE INDIRECTE									
TOTAL	: 477535	: 62900	: 15100	: 16450	: 9100	: 0	: 0	: 19.37	
TOTAL NORMAL	: 1234535	: 104710	: 25137	: 30700	: 10100	: 0	: 0	: 28.10	
REGENCES	: 152712	: 1250	: 500	: 3000	: 800	: 0	: 0	: 1.90	
TOTAL PRODUIT	: 1387247	: 105960	: 25637	: 33700	: 10900	: 0	: 0	: 30.00	
Quantites Prevuees	: 1360000	: 110000	: 25000	: 34000	: 11000	: 0	: 0	: 30.00	
Reserve 87	: 27247	: 1465	: 2329	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0		
TOTAL 1988	: 1387247	: 111465	: 27329	: 34000	: 11000	: 0	: 0	: 30.00	
RESERVE	: 0	: 5505	: 1692	: 300	: 100	: 0	: 0	: 0.00	

Tab. 11, Food Aid by Countries/Regions 1988

Annex		Tab. 11 Food Aid by Regions/Countries 1988 (1)									
PRODUIT/	Cereales (T)	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Autres	MIO ECUS	ALOC. date : 1988	ALOC. date : 1988	ALOC. date : 1988	ALOC. date : 1988
REGION :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SAHEL	14000	300	0	200	0	0	0	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
% du total	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
Cap Vert	9000 15/4 *	300 15/4 *		200 15/4 *							
Burkina Faso											
Mali											
Mauritanie											
Niger	5000 27/4										
Senegal											
Tchad											
AFR. OCCID.	6000	700	100	0	0	0	0	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%
% du total	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
Ghana											
Guinee Con											
Guinee B's.	6000 16/3	300 16/3	100 16/3								
Sierra Leone		400 26/7									
AFR. CENTR.	17000	0	0	50	0	0	0	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.055
% du total	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.2%
Sao Tome	2000 8/7			50 8/7							0.055 8/7
Zaire	15000 8/6										
AFR. ORIENT	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% du total	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
Burundi											
Ouganda											
Kenya	15000 26/7										
Rwanda											
Tanzanie	15000 26/7										

Annex Tab. 11

(2)

PRODUIT/ REGION	Cereales (T)	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Autres MIO ECUS
	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988
CORNE DE L'A	39000	900	200	400	0	0
% du total	3.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Djibouti	6000 27/4					
Ethiopie						
Somalie	13000 26/7	300 26/7		400 26/7		
Soudan	20000 27/4	600 27/4	200 27/4			
AFR. AJSTR.	168000	0	0	2500	1000	1.491
% du total	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	9.9%	5.3%
Malawi	15000 16/12					
Angola	30000 8/6			500 8/6		
Botswana	4000 17/11					
Lesotho	7000 8/7					
Mozambique	110000 8/6			2000 8/6	1000 8/6	1.491
OC. IND. PAC	20000	0	0	0	0	0
% du total	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Madagascar	20000 26/7					
Comores						
CARAIRES	1000	350	150	0	0	0
% du total	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jamaïque						
Guyane	1000 26/7	350 26/7	150 26/7			
Grenada						

(2)

Tab. 11,

PRODUIT/ REGION	Cereales (T)	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Autres MIO ECUS
	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988	ALLOC. date : 1988
MEDITERRANEE	235000	7100	200	6000	0	1.5
% du total :	19.0%	6.8%	0.8%	59.4%	0.0%	5.3%
Egypte **	185000 16/12	3300 27/4	200 26/7	6000 27/4		1.5 26/7
Liban	10000 26/7	800 26/7				
Maroc						
Tunisie ***	40000 31/5	3000 8/7				
AMERIQUE LAT	39000	6100	800	2600	0	5.6844
% du total :	3.2%	5.8%	3.2%	8.5%	0.0%	20.2%
Bolivie	13000 26/7	1000 26/7	200 26/7	500 26/7		0.4754 26/7
Haiti						
Honduras	7000 8/6	1200 8/6				1.515 8/6
Nicaragua	7000 8/6	2000 8/6	600 8/6	1500 8/6		3.694 8/6
Perou	12000 26/7	1600 26/7		600 26/7		
Equator		300 12/12				
Salvador						
ASIE	190000	26360	8587	2500	0	0
% du total :	15.4%	25.2%	34.2%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bangladesh	150000 8/7			2000 8/7		
Chine		7760 16/12*	2587 16/12*			
Inde		18000 11/12*	6000 11/12*			
Indonesie						
Nepal						
Pakistan		600 12/12		500 12/12		
Philippines						
Sri Lanka	40000 26/7					
Y.A.R.						

Remarques: * = Programmes Multi-annuels, decisions prises en 1987.
 ** = 2eme decision Tunisie 26.7.88 300000T
 *** = Egypte: 160000 t 27/4, 25000 t 16/12

Tab. 12, 1987 NGO Food Aid Allocations

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

Annex
Tab. 12

REGION	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ACP COUNTRIES	120.365	11.759	825	2.154	1.943	ECU 60.000 1.250	548) 578)
MAGHREB COUNTRIES	857	715	285	90	-	-	-
MACHRAK COUNTRIES	19.297	2.310	119	750	595	818	40
CENTRAL AMERICA	16.294	2.985	1.239	40	270	592	174
SOUTH AMERICA	13.051	4.370	480	376	330	216	96
Caribbean	5.399	1.500	90	-	255	252	12
ASIA	35.056	5.891	425	440	585	72	60
RESERVE	131	210	297	50	237	-	30
GRAND TOTAL	210.450	29.740	3.760	3.900	4.215	ECU 60.000 3200	960

Tab.13, NGO Food Aid Allocation ACP Countries

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS						ACP COUNTRIES (1)		
		CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH		
ANGOLA	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	600	150	-	20	45	18	-		
	CEBEMC	877	-	-	-	-	58	126		
	WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	200	600	-	100	200	200	50		
	T O T A L	1677	750	-	120	245	276	176		
=====										
BENIN	PROSALUS	-	60	30	-	30	-	-		
	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	105	-	-	-	-	-		
	T O T A L	-	165	30	-	30	-	-		
=====										
BURKINA FASO	CINTERAD	-	-	-	40	45	-	84		
	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	75	-	-	-	-	-		
	SOS SAHEL INTERNATIONAL	-	100	-	54	30	-	36		
	T O T A L	-	175	-	94	75	-	120		
=====										
CAMEROON	PROSALUS	60	60	30	-	30	-	-		
=====										

Annex
Tab. 13

Tab. 13

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

ACP COUNTRIES (2)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
CAPE VERDE	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	43	105	-	-	-	-	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	260	60	15	-	-	18	-
	SECOURS POPULAIRE FRANCAIS	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
	T O T A L	303	225	15	-	-	18	-
=====								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	-	20	15	-	-	-	12
=====								
CHAD	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
=====								
COMORES	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
=====								
CONGO	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
=====								
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	PROSALUS	48	20	15	-	15	18	12
=====								
ETHIOPIA	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	12650	726	-	-	300	-	-
(1) EMERGENCY DECISION FOR CRDA	CONCERN	2940	-	-	-	118	-	-
	EUROAID (1)	25000 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-

(2)

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Tab. 13

Tab. 13

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

ACP COUNTRIES (3)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ETHIOPIA (Cont.)	LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (2)	32650 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) INCLUDES EMERGENCY DECI- SION FOR 20000T FOR JRP	PROSALUS	70	30	15	20	30	18	12
T O T A L		73310	756	15	20	448	18	12
=====								
GAMBIA	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	-	100	-	-	45	-	-
=====								
GHANA	CARITAS ITALIANA	420	-	-	-	-	18	-
	PROSALUS	40	-	-	-	30	-	-
T O T A L		460	-	-	-	30	18	-
=====								
GUINEA BISSAU	CARITAS ITALIANA	180	195	45	-	-	-	-
=====								
IVORY COAST	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	26	15	-	-	-	-	-
=====								
MADAGASCAR	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	153	205	45	20	15	-	-
	CENTRO AIUTI MONDIALI	15	75	-	-	15	-	-
	OEUVRE PONTIFICALE DE L'ENFANCE MISSIONNAIRE	69	225	-	-	15	ECU 30.000	
T O T A L		237	505	45	20	45	ECU 30.000	

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Tab. 13

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

ACP COUNTRIES (4)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
MALAWI	CARITAS ITALIANA	-	255	15	-	-	18	-
MALI	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	2250	600	-	30	45	108	36
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	3542	175	-	128	15	216	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	200	195	30	-	-	-	-
	OXFAM UK	-	510	-	36	50	ECU 30.000 36	-
	OEUVRE PONTIFICALE DE L'ENFANCE MISSIONNAIRE	55	45	-	15	-	-	-
	PROSALUS	82	40	15	15	-	-	24
	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WORLD VISION OF BRITAIN	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T O T A L	18129	1565	45	224	110	360 ECU 30.000	60
NIGER	DEUTSCHER CARITAS- VERBAND	-	230	-	68	50	-	-
	SOS SAHEL INTER- NATIONAL	-	255	15	20	30	18	24
	T O T A L	-	485	15	88	80	18	24

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Tab. 13

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

ACP COUNTRIES (5)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
RWANDA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	207	150	60	-	-	18	-
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	CARITAS BELGIQUE	20	30	-	-	15	18	-
SENEGAL	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	400	70	35	-	-	18	-
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	888	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CARITAS ITALIANA	96	225	-	-	30	18	48
	PROSALUS	48	20	15	-	15	-	-
	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
	SECOURS POPULAIRE FRANCAIS	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
	SOS SAHEL INTERNATIONAL	690	285	30	20	45	-	12
	TOTAL	2122	1050	80	20	90	36	60
SIERRA LEONE	PROSALUS	96	40	15	-	15	-	-
SOMALIA	CARITAS ITALIANA	222	135	30	-	15	18	-

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1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

Tab. 13

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL.	BEANS	DRIED FISH
SUDAN	(1) CARITAS ITALIANA	-	150	30	20	-	-	12
	(1) DIAKONISCHES WERK	-	30	10	20	-	-	-
	(1) INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN RELIEF	-	45	15	20	15	18	-
	(1) OXFAM UK	-	-	-	720	-	-	-
(1) SUDAN	(1) SUB TOTAL	-	225	55	780	15	18	12

	(2) DUTCH INTER-CHURCH AID	10000	1733	-	100	90	-	-
	(2) OXFAM BELGIQUE	5400	540	-	220	225	180	-
(2) ERITREA	(2) SUB TOTAL	15400	2273	-	320	315	180	-

(3) TIGRAY	(3) OXFAM UK	3000	-	-	300	250	200	-

	TOTAL	18400	2498	55	1400	580	398	12

SWAZILAND	DIAKONISCHES WERK	101	55	-	-	15	18	12

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1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

Tab. 1.3

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
TANZANIA	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	548	340	-	-	-	-	-
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	603	340	-	-	-	-	-

TOGO	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	407	70	15	-	15	-	24
	SOS BOITES DE LAIT - BELGIQUE	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	407	100	15	-	15	-	24

UGANDA	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	680	300	60	40	45	-	12
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
	INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN RELIEF	-	30	30	18	-	-	-
	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	-	75	30	20	-	-	-
	TOTAL	680	405	120	98	45	-	12

ZAIRE	CARITAS BELGIQUE	877	615	120	50	-	-	12
	CINTERAD	200	-	-	-	-	-	-

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ACP COUNTRIES (8)

Tab. 13

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ZAIRE	COMIDE	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
	FRERES DES HOMMES FRANCE	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	3077	715	120	50	-	-	12
<hr/>								
ZAMBIA	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	-	400	45	20	-	-	-
	WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	445	45	20	-	-	-

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Tab. 14, NGO Food Aid Allocations Machrak Countries

MACHRAK COUNTRIES

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

Annex
Tab. 14

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
EGYPT	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	360	180	-	40	30	-	-
JORDAN	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	378	100	15	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	378	115	30	-	-	-	-
LEBANON	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	16011	1470	74	695	550	800	40
	MEDECINS DU MONDE	2500	445	-	-	-	-	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	48	-	15	15	15	18	-
	SECOURS POPULAIRE FRANCAIS	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	18559	2015	89	710	565	818	40
EGYPT		360	180	-	40	30	-	-
JORDAN		378	115	30	-	-	-	-
LEBANON		18559	2015	89	710	565	818	40
TOTAL		19297	2310	119	750	595	818	40

Annex
Tab. 15

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

MAGHREB COUNTRIES

Tab.15

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ALGERIA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	60	-	18	-	-	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	100	95	195	18	-	-	-
	WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	757	540	90	54	-	-	-
	TOTAL	857	695	285	90	-	-	-

TUNISIA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	20	-	-	-	-	-

ALGERIA		857	695	285	90	-	-	-
TUNISIA		-	20	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL		857	715	285	90	-	-	-

Maghreb

Annex
Tab. 16

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

CENTRAL AMERICA

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
EL SALVADOR	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	1464	110	-	-	135	144	-
GUATEMALA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	685	620	954	-	-	-	126
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	500	250	-	-	45	54	-
	CENTRO AIUTI MONDIALI	124	75	-	20	15	18	36
	T O T A L	1309	945	954	20	60	72	162
HONDURAS	WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	30	30	15	20	30	18	12
NICARAGUA	DEUTSCHEWELT-HUNGERHILFE	2740	135	60	-	-	54	-
	DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID	2397	585	-	-	-	304	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	720	120	-	-	45	-	-
	SOCIALISTISCH SOLIDARITEIT	7634	1060	210	-	-	-	-
	T O T A L	13491	1900	270	-	45	358	-

Tab. 16

Central America

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

SOUTH AMERICA (1)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ARGENTINA	PROSALUS	55	40	15	-	15	-	-
BRAZIL	DIAKONISCHES WERK	-	105	15	-	-	54	-
	OEUVRE PONTIFICALE DE L'ENFANCE MISSIONNAIRE	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
	T O T A L	-	150	15	-	-	54	-
CHILE	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	743	60	75	18	-	36	-
	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	9863	2460	240	260	180	108	72
	DEUTSCHE WELT- HUNGERHILFE	27	60	15	20	15	-	-
	DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
	PROSALUS	27	20	15	20	-	-	12
	T O T A L	10660	2615	345	318	195	144	84
COLOMBIA	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	1207	500	-	-	60	-	-
ECUADOR	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	-	240	-	-	-	-	-

Tab. 17

South America

Tab. 17

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

SOUTH AMERICA (2)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
PARAGUAY	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	75	30	-	15	-	12
PERU	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	233	25	15	20	-	18	-
	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	604	400	-	-	-	-	-
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	172	-	15	-	-	-	-
	DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
	PROSALUS	40	40	-	-	15	-	-
	T O T A L	1049	615	30	20	15	18	-
URUGUAY	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	-	15	15	18	15	-	-
	CARITAS ITALIANA	80	120	30	20	15	-	-
	T O T A L	80	135	45	38	30	-	-

Tab. 17

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(2)

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

Caribbean

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	517	300	-	-	-	-	-
	OXFAM BELGIOUE	100	60	-	-	-	18	-
	PROSALUS	20	15	15	-	15	-	-
	T O T A L	637	375	15	-	15	18	-
=====								
HAITI	CARITAS BELGIOUE	-	180	15	-	-	-	12
	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	1897	500	-	-	240	198	-
	PROTOS	2865	445	60	-	-	36	-
	T O T A L	4762	1125	75	-	240	234	12
=====								
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		637	375	15	-	15	18	-
	H A I T I	4762	1125	75	-	240	234	120
=====								
T O T A L		5399	1500	90	-	255	252	120
=====								

Tab.18

Caribbean

Tab. 19, NGO Food Aid Allocations Asia

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS						ASIA
		CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG.OIL	BEANS	
BANGLADESH	CONCERN	4360	-	-	-	195	-	-
INDIA	ACTION CHILDREN AID	-	665	-	-	-	-	-
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	-	1550	-	-	-	-	-
	CENTRO AIUTI MONDIALI	-	500	90	40	90	-	-
	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	-	765	-	-	-	-	-
	GENEINSCHAFT ZUR FORDERUNG SOZ-MED-STIETUNGEN	-	150	30	100	60	36	-
	SOS BOITES DE LAIT BELGIQUE	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
	SOS BOITES DE LAIT FRANCE	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
	ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND	-	165	60	60	-	-	-
	T O T A L	-	3990	180	200	150	36	-
KAMPUCHEA	TROCAIRE	8688	-	-	-	15	-	-
LAOS	TROCAIRE	11575	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex Tab. 19 1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS ASIA (1)

Tab. 19

1987 NGO FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

ASIA (2)

COUNTRY	EUROPEAN NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEG. OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
PAKISTAN	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	-	536	-	-	210	-	-
	WORLD VISION OF BRITAIN	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	1036	200	-	210	-	-
PHILIPPINES	COMITE CATHOLIQUE CONTRE LA FAIM ET POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	6522	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRI LANKA	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	CENTRO AIUTI MONDIALI	-	345	-	30	-	-	-
	INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN RELIEF	-	30	30	-	-	36	24
	TOTAL	-	375	30	30	-	36	24
VIETNAM	OXFAM BELGIQUE	1200	90	-	20	15	-	36
	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	-	100	15	20	-	-	-
	SECOURS POPULAIRE FRANCAIS	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
	TROCAIRE	2711	-	-	170	-	-	-
	TOTAL	3911	290	15	210	15	-	36

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Tab. 20

Regional Summary

1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME
REGIONAL SUMMARY

Annex
Tab. 20

REGION	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ACP COUNTRIES	94.851	8.750	1.750	1.530	2.400	3.094	170
AFRIB COUNTRIES	2.160	915	-	108	135	54	108
ACHRAK COUNTRIES	1.378	1.125	780	54	450	900	132
CENTRAL AMERICA	18.976	4.770	775	308	817	3.346	-
SOUTH AMERICA	8.799	4.260	210	344	675	198	48
CARIBBEAN	8.271	1.905	135	-	210	216	84
ASIA	10.943	5.460	30	132	240	264	24
<hr/>							
TOTAL	145.378	27.185	3.680	2.476	4.927	8.072	566
RESERVE	19.856	925	2.017	1.274	60	666	366
<hr/>							
GRAND TOTAL	165.234	28.110	5.697	3.750	4.987	8.738	932

Annex
Tab. 21

1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
ACP COUNTRIES

(1)

COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMR	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ANGOLA	CARITAS NEERLANDICA WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES TOTAL	374 - 374	60 180 240	- - -	20 20 40	30 - 30	36 72 108	- - -
BENIN	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS CINTERAD TOTAL	- - - -	90 60 150 90	- - - -	- - - -	- - - 90	- - - -	- - - 36
BURKINA FASO	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	90	-	-	90	-	-
BURUNDI	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	210	-	18	-	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	83	30	15	-	-	-	12
CHAD	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	- -	45 30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
COMORES	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	- -	30 60	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
CONGO	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS SOS BOITE DE LAIT BELGIQUE TOTAL	- - - -	15 75	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
LIBERIA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	48	15	15	18	-	-	-
DOMINICA	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	49	45	-	18	45	36	-
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	PROSALUS	48	15	15	18	15	18	-

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ACP

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(2)

ETHIOPIA	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	2000	-	-	-	165	-	-	-
	CARE DEUTSCHLAND	5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CONCERN	4640	150	15	-	105	-	-	-
	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	5272	75	15	40	15	-	-	-
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	43	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
	LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
	PROSALUS	60	30	15	-	15	18	12	12
	TEAR UK	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
	WORLD VISION OF BRITAIN	11680	1235	500	-	165	-	-	-
	TOTAL	28695	2005	1210	40	465	18	12	12
GHANA	CARITAS ITALIANA	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
	PROSALUS	27	30	15	-	-	-	-	12
	TOTAL	27	195	15	-	-	-	-	12
GUINEA-BISSAU	CARITAS ITALIANA	140	90	15	18	15	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	PROSALUS	43	15	15	18	15	18	-	-
MADAGASCAR	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	62	30	15	-	-	-	-	-
	CENTRO AIUTI MONDIALI	-	90	-	-	15	-	-	-
	SOCIETE DE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	62	135	15	-	15	-	-	-
MALAWI	CARITAS ITALIANA	525	60	30	-	-	-	-	-
	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	10525	60	30	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	4590	490	-	240	105	869	38
MOZAMBIQUE							
DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	4590	490	-	240	105	869	38
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE	4789	-	-	-	-	-	-
OXFAM BELGIQUE	300	180	15	-	-	-	-
OEUVRE PONTIFICALE DE L'ENFANCE MISSIONNAIRE	48	45	-	20	-	-	-
PROSALUS	27	30	15	20	15	18	24
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19754	745	30	280	120	882	62
NIIGER							
DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	-	45	-	-	15	-	-
SOS SAHEL INTERNATIONAL	-	105	15	20	30	18	-
TOTAL	-	150	15	20	45	18	-
WANDA	207	120	45	-	-	270	-
AO TOME & PRINCIPE	20	15	-	18	15	18	-
SENEGAL	-	135	-	-	90	54	-
PROSALUS	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
SECOURS CATHOLIQUE FRANCAIS	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
SOS SAHEL INTERNATIONAL	-	315	45	20	45	18	-
ASSOCIATION AIDE AU TIERS MONDE	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	690	45	20	135	90	-
SOMALIA	93	45	15	18	15	18	-
SUDAN	-	180	30	40	105	-	-
DIAKONISCHES WERK	-	15	15	18	15	18	-
OXFAM UK	-	1065	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1260	45	58	120	18	-
ERITREA/TIGRAY	17720	630	-	200	405	686	-
OXFAM BELGIQUE	5500	525	-	400	240	144	-
OXFAM UK	7340	-	-	-	80	600	198
TOTAL	30560	1155	-	680	1245	1028	-

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(4)

	DIAKONISCHES WERK	21	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18
TANZANIA																		
TOGO	SOS BOITE DE LAIT BELGIQUE	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	480	255	80	75	80												
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	46	15	-	-	15												
	INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN RELIEF	-	60	18	30	18												
	OXFAM UK	3000	-	-	-	-												
	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	-	30	20	15	20												
	SOCIETE DE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	144	45	18	15	18												
	TOTAL	3670	405	136	135	136	15	518										
ZAIRE	CARITAS BELGIQUE	411	495	40	60	40		36										
	COMIDE	-	30	-	-	-		-										
	SOS BOITE DE LAIT BELGIQUE	-	30	-	-	-		-										
	TOTAL	411	555	40	60	40		36										
	TOTAL	94.851	8.750	1.530	1.750	1.530	2.400	3.094										

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1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
MAGREB COUNTRIES

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COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
ALGERIA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	720	900	-	36	45	18	36
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	720	300	-	36	45	18	36
	WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	720	300	-	36	45	18	36
TOTAL		2160	900	-	108	135	54	108
TUNISIA	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2160	915	-	108	135	54	108

1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
MAGHRAB COUNTRIES

Annex
Tab. 23

COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUUTEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
EGYPT	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	259	120	-	54	15	-	-
JORDAN	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	30	15	-	-	-	-
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	222	60	30	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		222	90	45	-	-	-	-
LEBANON	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	-	705	645	-	405	864	-
	WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	897	210	90	-	30	36	132
TOTAL		897	915	735	-	435	900	132
TOTAL		1378	1125	780	54	450	900	132

Annex
Tab. 24

1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
CENTRAL AMERICA

COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMP	HUIEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
EL SALVADOR	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	864	240	-	-	105	252	-
	CARITAS BELGIQUE	3400	1950	-	-	345	180	-
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	300	150	-	-	45	90	-
	CENTRO AJUTI MONDIALI	83	105	-	20	15	18	-
TOTAL	3783	2205	-	20	405	288	-	
NICARAGUA	CERMO	2555	700	-	-	-	2000	-
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	2774	240	295	288	105	324	-
	DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID	1632	465	-	-	75	144	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	2472	290	45	-	127	140	-
	SOCIALISTISCHE SOLIDARITEIT	4896	630	435	-	-	198	-
TOTAL	14329	2325	775	288	307	2806	-	
-----		18976	4770	775	308	817	3346	-
TOTAL								

1988 INDICATIVE NGO HOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
SOUTH AMERICA

Tab. 25

(1)

COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTER OIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
BOLIVIA	PROSALUS	27	15	-	-	15	18	-
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	696	180	45	18	-	36	36
	OEUVRE PONTIFICALE	43	15	-	-	-	-	-
	DE L'ENFANCE MISSIONNAIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	739	195	45	18	-	36	36	
CHILE	DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND	6137	2565	60	180	525	108	-
	DEUTSCHE WELTHILFGERHILFE	27	60	15	18	15	-	-
	PROSALUS	25	15	-	18	-	-	-
	SOS BOITE DE LAIT BELGIQUE	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6189	2655	75	216	540	108	-	
COLOMBIA	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	497	135	-	-	45	-	-
	CENTRO AJUTI MUNDIALI	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	497	165	-	-	45	-	-
ECUADOR	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	103	165	-	-	-	-	-
	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	45	15	-	-	-	12
PERU	CARITAS BELGIQUE	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
	CARITAS DENMARK	43	-	-	18	15	18	-
	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	723	585	15	-	-	-	-
	DIAKONISCHES WERK	105	30	15	18	-	-	-
	PROSALUS	154	75	15	20	15	18	-
	TOTAL	1026	720	45	56	30	36	-
	ASSOCIATION AIDE AU	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
URUGUAY	CARITAS ITALIANA	218	285	30	54	45	-	-
	TOTAL	218	300	30	54	45	-	-
	TOTAL	8799	4260	210	344	675	198	48

Annex
Tab. 25

1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
SOUTH AMERICA

(2)

COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	517	195	-	-	-	-	-
	OXFAM BELGIQUE	484	60	-	-	-	36	-
TOTAL		1001	255	-	-	-	36	-
HAITI	CARITAS BELGIQUE	331	435	45	-	-	-	84
	CARITAS NEERLANDICA	4179	915	-	-	210	108	-
	PROTOS	2760	300	90	-	-	72	42
TOTAL		7270	1650	135	-	210	180	84

TOTAL		8271	1905	135	-	210	216	84

Annex
Tab. 26

1988 INDICATIVE NGO FOOD AID PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS
ASIA

COUNTRY	NGO	CEREALS	SMP	BUTTEROIL	SUGAR	VEGETABLE OIL	BEANS	DRIED FISH
AFGHANISTAN INDIA	DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE	836	-	-	12	-	120	-
	ACTION CHILDREN AID	-	420	-	-	-	-	-
	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	-	3495	-	-	-	54	-
	CENTRO AIUTI MONDIALI	-	285	-	90	105	54	-
	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
	SOS BOITE DE LAIT BELGIQUE	-	45	-	-	15	-	-
	SOS BOITE DE LAIT FRANCE	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	4425	-	90	120	120	108	-
PAKISTAN	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	-	225	-	-	75	-	-
	WORLD VISION OF BRITAIN	-	345	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	570	-	-	75	-	-
THAILAND	INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN RELIEF	-	30	30	-	-	36	24
	DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID	3360	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIETNAM	OXFAM BELGIQUE	3360	135	-	-	45	-	-
	TROCAIRE	3360	300	-	30	-	-	-
	TOTAL	10107	435	-	30	45	-	-
	TOTAL	10943	5460	30	132	240	264	24

Tab. 27, Tab. 28

Annex
 Tab. 27 Indirect Food Aid via IOs 1986, 1987

	1986	1987	L.E.P (T)	B.O.	1986	1987	H.V.	1986	1987	Sucre (T)	1986	1987	Autre MIO ECUS
AIDES INDIRECTES (E)	424190	455800	52970	50890	9255	8625	2700	11080	3300	8700	11.74	19.5	
PAM/HCR REFUGIES	120000					2000							
U.N.H.C.R	135000	35000	2000	3500			1000	4000	500	2000	3	3	
O.N.G.	80000	131670	25000	18890	1350	2800	500	4200	1000	3900	2.16	4	
ONG Ethiopie E	25000												
C.I.C.R	40000	8000	1000		1500		500	330	800		1.2	1	
P.A.M.	144190	135810	21600	24000	4565	1325	500	2000			1.2	1.5	
LICROSS	20000	20000	870	1500	1040	1000		500	100	800	1	1.5	
U.N.R.W.A	5000	5320	2500	3000	800	1500	200	50	900	2000	3.18	3	
UNBRU/PAM												5.5	

Tab. 28 Emergency Actions via IOs 1987

	Cereales(T)	LEP.	(T)	B0	(T)	HV	(T)	Sucre (T)	Autre MIO ECUS
UNRWA (Palestine)	753								
CICR (Ethiopie)	15000		55						
PAM (Ouganda)	5000						320		1,2
PAM (Laos)	10000								0,5
PAM (Vietnam)	15000								
PAM (Kampuchea)	7000								

Annex Tab. 29 Indirect Food Aid via IOS 1988

PRODUIT/ REGION	Cereales (T)	L.E.P (T)	B.O (T)	H.V. (T)	Sucre (T)	Autres MIO ECUS
	ALLOC. date : : 1988	ALLOC. date : : 1988	ALLOC. date : : 1988	ALLOC. date : : 1988	ALLOC. date : : 1988	ALLOC. date : : 1988
AIDE INDIRECTE	: 497535	: 62900	: 15100	: 16450	: 9100	: 19.368
% du total	: 38.7%	: 5.1%	: 1.2%	: 1.3%	: 90.1%	: 68.9%
UNHCR/PAM	: 73185 16/12	: 2500 26/7		: 2250 16/12		
U.N.H.C.R	: 15000 16/12					
O.N.G. *	: 160000 16/3	: 27500 16/3	: 5400 16/3	: 4600 16/3	: 3700 16/3	: 5.5 16/3
C.I.C.R	: 40000 16/3	: 300 16/3		: 3500 16/3	: 400 16/3	: 3 16/3
P.A.M. *	: 170000 16/3	: 27500 16/3	: 8500 16/3	: 4000 16/3	: 2000 16/3	: 3.5 16/3
LICROSS	: 30000 16/3	: 1300 16/3		: 1500 16/3	: 800 16/3	: 1.5 16/3
U.N.R.W.A	: 9350 8/6	: 3800 8/6	: 1200 8/6	: 600 8/6	: 2200 8/6	: 3.6 8/6
UHBRO/PAM						: 2.268 16/12
TOTAL NORMAL	: 1234535	: 104710	: 25137	: 30700	: 10100	: 28.098
URGENCES	: 152712	: 1250	: 500	: 3000	: 800	: 1.9
TOTAL PRODUIT	: 1387247	: 105960	: 25637	: 33700	: 10900	: 29.998
QUANTITE PREVUE	: 1360000	: 110000	: 25000	: 34000	: 11000	: 30
RESERVE 87	: 27247	: 1465	: 2329			
TOTAL 1988	: 1387247	: 111465	: 27329	: 34000	: 11000	: 30
SOLDE	: 0	: 5505	: 1692	: 300	: 100	: 0.00

* 2eme Decision ONG/PAM du 26.7.88

P.A.M. : 5000 : 5000 26/7 : 5000 : 2000 26/7 : 2000 : 2000 26/7 : 2000 : 700 : 700 26/7 : 1.5 : 1.5 26/7

O.N.G. : 60000 : 60000 26/7 : 5000 : 5000 26/7 : 2000 : 2000 26/7 : 2000 : 700 : 700 26/7 : 1.5 : 1.5 26/7

ANNEX
Table 30

ORGANISATION: WFP

PROGRAMME: 1987

Beneficiary Country	Cereals (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Sugar (t)
Algeria		310	137		
Bangladesh	21,345				
Benin		190			
Bhutan		60			
Bolivia		1,097			
Brazil	5,400	670	540		
Burkina Faso		443			
Camerun		50			
Centrafrique		264			
China	25,000	5,750		204	
Cuba		2,000		2,316	
Djibouti		49			
Egypt	2,192	100			
Ecuador				45	
Ethiopia	23,337	150	825		
Gambia		300			
Ghana		255			
Guinea B.		107			
Guinea C.		64			
Jordan		445			
Kampuchea	7,000				
Kenya	1,940				
Laos	10,000				
Lebanon	7,398	335			
Madagascar	860	225			
Mali		277			
Morocco	3,400	2,250			
Mauritius		225			
Mauritania	7,810	32			
Mozambique		421		284	
Nicaragua		1,066		265	
Niger		565			
Uganda	5,000	693	320	400	
Pakistan		435			
Paraguay		74			
Sénégal		220			
Somalia		971			
Sudan	6,519				
Swaziland	548		336		
Tanzania			162	80	
Chad		776			
Tunisia	25,426	1,500			
Vietnam	15,000				
Yemen PDR	10,885	1,186			
Yemen AR		445			
	179,060	24,000	2,320	3,594	---

ANNEX
Table 31

ORGANISATION: WFP

PROGRAMME: 1988

Beneficiary Country	Cereals (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Sugar (t)
Algeria	997			200	
Bhutan		88		10	
Botswana		76	1,070		
Brasil		400			
Burundi	1,272	60			
Cameroun		100			
China	27,200	3,342		120	
Columbia		2,000			
Cuba		5,000		339	
Egypt	200	95		708	
Ecuador				45	
Ethiopia	576		2,370		1,500
Gambia		15			
Equatorial Guinea	883	246			
Guinea C.		112			
Guinea B		37			
Guyana		60			
Iran	2,400				
Jordan	1,000	310			
Kenya	17,472				
Lebanon				135	
Liberia	411				
Malawi	5,746				
Mali		548			
Morocco	2,500	2,285		302	
Mauritania	5,120	102		40	
Mozambique		295			300
Nicaragua		2,800			
Niger		800			
Uganda		2,241		400	
Pakistan	117,799	5,712		2,880	
Somalia	34,523			1,000	
Sudan	21,521	250	560	1,666	200
Tanzania		240			
Chad		713			
Tunisia	6,750	1,150			
Vietnam	20,000				
Yemen PDR	3,630	570		30	
Yemen AR		186		296	
Zambia		33			
	270,000	30,000	4,000	8,171	2,000

ANNEX TABLE 32

1987-1988 WFP BIENNUM1987 programme 1988 programmea) Projects

Cereals 101,936 tonnes
 SMP 23,000 tonnes
 Butteroil 3,654 tonnes
 Vegetables ECU 0.75 million

b) IEFR

Cereals 77,124 tonnes
 Veg. Oil 2,320 tonnes
 SMP 1,000 tonnes
 Vegetables ECU 1.25 million

c) Article 9281

0.3 million for storage in
 Malawi
 1987 total :
 ECU 81 million
 ECU 1.7 million

a) Projects

Cereals 110,000 tonnes
 SMP 27,500 tonnes
 Butteroil 6,171 tonnes

b) IEFR

Cereals 60,000 tonnes
 Veg. Oil 4,000 tonnes
 Sugar 2,000 tonnes
 Vegetables ECU 3.5 million

c) Article 9281

ECU 0.775 million

d) UNHCR-WFP refugees

Cereals 100,000 tonnes
 SMP 2,500 tonnes
 BO 2,000 tonnes

1988 ECU 126 million
 1987/88 ECU 207 million

ANNEX

ORGANISATION: UNHCR

PROGRAMME: 1987

Table 33

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	V0 (t)	B0 (t)	Sugar (t)	Other food items 3 MECUs for other products
Somalia	3,955	1,740	2,000			
Malawi	17,480	260			887	
Zaire	2,900		284			
Honduras	431				350	
Ethiopia	8,000	1,000	700		500	
Laos	2,400					
Guatemala	156					
Thailand	20,000					
Algeria		400				
Tanzania		70				
Swaziland		40				
Zimbabwe			100		130	
Costa Rica			300		133	
Sudan			616			
Pakistan						
	55,322	3,500	4,000		2,000	3 MECU

ANNEX

ORGANISATION: UNHCR

PROGRAMME: 1988

Table 34

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	V0 (t)	B0 (t)	Sugar (t)	Other Products
Ethiopia	5,000	500	300		100	180,000 ECU for other products
Thailand	15,000					
	20,000	500	300		100	180,000 ECU

ANNEX ORGANISATION: ICRC PROGRAMME: 1987

Table 35

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Sugar (t)
Ethiopia	7,197		1,700		
Mozambique	2,543		30		
Lebanon	609		100		
Sudan	7,392				
Nicaragua	259				
	18,000		1,830		1 MECU

2.2 MECU other products. 1 MECU for annual programme used mainly for Ethiopia and Lebanon and smaller quantities for Angola, Mozambique, Sudan and Nicaragua. 1.2 MECU emergency allocation for 4,000 t of beans for Ethiopia

ANNEX ORGANISATION: ICRC PROGRAMME: 1988

Table 36

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Sugar (t)
Sudan	9,952		770		
Mozambique	764				
Nicaragua	984				
Transfer to LICROSS for Ethiopia	1,426				160
Israel	548				
Angola	11,345	40	320		20
Lebanon	2,560		210		190
Chile		260			
Uganda	520				30
Somalia	2,964		200		
	31,063	300	1,500		400
					1.5 MECU

The 1.5 MECU allocation for other products was used to mobilise 2,000 tonnes of beans for Angola, 200 tonnes of beans for Sudan and Mozambique, 20 tonnes for Somalia and 100 tonnes of beans and 60 tonnes of lentils for Lebanon.

ANNEX

ORGANISATION: LICROSS

PROGRAMME: 1987

Table 37

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Sugar (t)	Other Food items (t)
Algeria	150			170	200	
Bolivia	150	100		100		
Burkina Faso					18	
Burma		50				
Chile		50				
Ethiopia	9,276		500			
Guayana		50				
India	200	400		100		
Madagascar	120				18	
Malawi	7,929				363	
Mali	250	35			18	
Marocco	150			50		
Mauritania	705	475		375	115	
Mauricius		50				
Mozambique						
Nepal	250	50				
Paraguay		40				
Rwanda	325			25		
Senegal	345	50		50		
Sudan		70		50	50	
Sri Lanka		30		30	18	
Tunesia	150			50		
Uruguay		50				
TOTAL	20,000	1,500	500	1,000	800	1.5 MECU

ANNEX

ORGANISATION: LICROSS

PROGRAMME: 1988

Table 38

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	V0 (t)	B0 (t)	Sugar (t)	Other Food items (t)
Algeria	2,480		50			
Bolivia	172.5	150				
Burkina Faso	740		50			30 beans*
Burundi		50				
Chile	9,294	50	665		500	1,995 beans*
Ethiopia		50				
Guayana	800	100	100			100 beans* and 864 peas
Haiti						
India	240	385	100			
Madagascar		50	20			
Malawi	11,275					
Mali		85				
Marocco	240		50			
Mauretania	2,400	100	135			50 beans*
Mauricius						
Mozambique	550					
Nepal		50				
Niger	1,200*					
Paraguay		50				
Peru		50				
Senegal	240		50			
Sri Lanka	68.5	120	100			
Tunesia	300		100			
Uganda			90			90 beans*
Uruguay		60				
TOTAL	30,000	1,300	1,500		800	1.5 MECU

ANNEX

ORGANISATION: UNRWA

PROGRAMME: 1987

Table 39

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Sugar (t)	Other Products (t)
Libanon	1,200	491	11	255	>	>
Syria	542	577	7	240	2,000	120 t pulses - 880 t corned beef
Jordan	814	1,024	9	338	>	700 t tomato paste - 870 t burghal
Israel	3,517	963	23	667	>	>
TOTAL	6,073	3,055	50	1,500	2,000	3.4 MECU

ANNEX

ORGANISATION: UNRWA

PROGRAMME: 1988

Table 40

Beneficiary country	Cereal (t)	SMP (t)	VO (t)	BO (t)	Other food items (apx. 3.6 MECU)				
					Sugar (t)	Corned Beef	Tomato Paste	Sardines	Pulses
Libanon	993.45	678	125	269	485	287	194	45	33
Syria	39.50	337	66	135	200	163	59	27	22
Jordan	1,353.05	956	130	355	509	432	143	105	26.5
Israel	6,608.40	1,829	279	441	826	848.78	473.21	247	38.5
Gaza					120				75
West Bank					60				
TOTAL	9,350	3,800	600	1,200	2,200	1,730.78	869.21	424	195

ANNEX
Table 41

EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS IN 1987
(in tonnes)

COUNTRY	CEREALS	SMP	VO	OTHER
Ethiopia	60,000	350	1,500	4,000
Bangladesh	25,000			
Laos	20,000			
Vietnam	15,000			
Kampuchea	14,000			
Malawi	13,000			
Niger	5,000			
Uganda	5,000		320	(0,5 MECU)
Palestinian Refugees	753	55		

Table 42

EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS IN 1988
(in tonnes)

COUNTRY	CEREALS	SMP	VO	BO/SUGAR	OTHER (MECU)
Bangladesh	100,000		1,800		
Vietnam	20,000			(800	
Algeria	15,000		1,250	<(sugar	1,0
China	5,000			(500 BO	
Ethiopia	5,000	500			1,8
Nicaragua	5,000				0,72

ANNEX TABLE 43

Summary of commitments of budget post 9281/87

Country Organization	Type of action	Amount (MECU)
Burkina Faso	Storage rehabilitation for the cereals marketing board	1.200
Chad	Continuation of early warning system started on revival and rehabilitation plan	0.460
Bangladesh	Extension of ongoing project to rehabilitate warehouses in areas with severe food security problems	2.350
Tanzania	Imported material for small co-operative warehouses, chemicals for fumigation	1.200
Sudan	Construction of storage facilities in sorghum-producing areas	2.000
Ethiopia	Emergency storage facilities to be sused at various locations in famine-prone areas	2.550
WFP	Emergency storage facilities for Mozambican refugees in Malawi	0.130
Total:		9.890

ANNEX TABLE 44

Summary of commitments of budget post 9281/88

Country/ Organization	Type of action	Amount (MECU)
Chad	Continuation of early warning system	0.220
Mozambique	Rehabilitation of warehouses in the interior, equipment for port storage, communication equipment	2.750
Malawi	Continuation of emergency storage for Mozambican refugees (WFP)	0.340
WFP	Food aid information system set up by WFP Afghanistan Refugee repatriation :	
	via UNHCR	0.335
	via WFP (Peshawar)	0.380
	via WFP (Quetta)	0.290
East Africa	Preparatory study to improve maize storage by eradication of larger grain borer	0.100
Bangladesh	Preparatory study on port storage systems improvements	0.050
Total		4.500

Tab.45 , Article 951 Cofinanced Actions

Annex Tab. 45 1987 - ARTICLE 951 COFINANCED ACTIONS

Country/Region	NGO	Community Contribution ECU	Description
Afghanistan	Christian Aid	737.107	Victims of civil war
Angola	Cebemo	435.697	Victims of civil war
Benin	Cinterad	70.018	Nutritional support to famine victims
Burkina Faso	Cinterad	84.941	Nutritional support to famine victims
Eritrea (1)	Oxfam UK	1.500.000 (2 actions)	Victims of civil war
Lebanon (2)	Caritas Belgique Deutscher Caritas Verband World Council of Churches	750.000	Victims of civil war
Mozambique	Oxfam UK	443.509	Victims of civil war
Niger	Deutscher Caritas Verband	134.029	Nutritional support to famine victims
Sri Lanka	Christian Aid	104.214	Victims of civil war
Surinam	Cebemo	312.958	Victims of civil war
Tigray (1)	Dutch Interchurch Aid Oxfam UK	750.000 1.473.321 (2 Actions)	Victims of civil war
	Trocaire	197.366	
		ECU 2.420.687	
TOTAL		ECU 6.993.160	

Notes: (1) Non-government controlled areas
(2) Action coordinated by the 3 NGOs.

Tab. 46, Article 951 Cofinanced Actions

1988 - ART. 951 COFINANCED ACTIONS

Annex Tab. 46

Beneficiary	NGO	EEC Contribution (ECUs)	Description
Afghanistan	Christian Aid	750.000	Nutritional support to displaced people in rural areas.
Ethiopia (Eritrea)	Oxfam - UK	744.384	Food aid assistance to people affected by drought.
Ethiopia (Eritrea)	Oxfam - UK	750.000	Food aid assistance to people affected by drought.
Ethiopia (Eritrea)	Oxfam - Belgique	482.329	Displaced people victims of war.
Ethiopia (Tigray)	Oxfam - UK	494.306	Nutritional support to famine victims in Tigray.
Ethiopia (Tigray)	Oxfam - UK	750.000	Nutritional support to famine victims in Tigray.
Mozambique	Dutch Inter-church Aid	91.454	Displaced people in Tete province.
Senegal	Secours Catholique	261.637	Flood victims.
Uganda	Oxfam - UK	457.304	War victims in Northern Uganda.
TOTAL			
			4.781.414

Annex Tab. 47 Mobilization 1987, 1988

(tonnes)

1. PROGRAMME 1987

PRODUIT	QUANTITE PREVUE	TOTAL EN COURS /LIVRE AU 31.12.87	TOTAL EN COURS /LIVRE AU 31.12.88	MOBILISE 31.12.87- 31.12.88	RESERVE 87 TRANSFERE > PROGRAMME 88	RESTE A MOBILISER 31.12.88
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3-2)	(4)	(1-3-4)
CEREALES	1520600	752147	1493353	741206	27247	0
L.E.P.	94100	57200	92135	34935	1465	500
BUTTEROIL	27300	12083	24871	12788	2329	100
HUILE VEGETALE	34000	10847	33600	22753	300 SOLDE	100

2. PROGRAMME 1988

PRODUIT	QUANTITE PREVUE	TOTAL EN COURS /LIVRE AU 31.12.87	TOTAL EN COURS /LIVRE AU 31.12.88	MOBILISE 31.12.87- 31.12.88	RESTE A MOBILISER 31.12.88
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3-2)	(1-3)
CEREALES	1387247	0	1125670	1125670	261577
L.E.P.	111465	0	100745	100745	10720
BUTTEROIL	27329	0	22058	22058	5271
HUILE VEGETALE	34000	0	26725	26725	7275

3. TOTAL MOBILISE 12/87 - 12/88

CEREALES	1866876
LEP	135680
BUTTEROIL	34846
H.V.	49478

ANNEX
Table 48

TRIANGULAR OPERATIONS - VALUE 1987 AND 1988

	1987		1988 (incl. transport)	
	VALUES	ACTIONS	ECU	ACTIONS
Commission (direct) (incl. transport)	18,059,385 ECU	14	31,219,050	14
LICROSS (incl. transport)	1,346,824 ECU	8	4,782,507	7
CICR (incl. transport)	1,471,725 ECU	12	860,462	10
EURONRAID (incl. partial transport)	7,356,699 ECU + 155,568 ECU + 3,842,970 DM + 891,182 US\$	80	14,146,882	70
WFP (excl. transport)	5,990,661 US\$	23	20,083,663	21
UNRWA (incl. transport)	3,769,362 US\$	6	3,368,600	3
TROCAIRE (excl. transport)	2,366,800 US\$	5	1,285,430	2
UNHCR (incl. transport)	2,652,376 US\$	10	6,869,458	3
rates (April 1988) ECU/US\$ i 1,242470 ECU/DM i 2,073810	28,390,201 ECU + 3,842,970 DM + 15,670,381 US\$			
TOTAL	42,855,578 ECU	158	82,616,052	130

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