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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOOD AID

— in the service of development —

Activity Report 1994

(presented by the Commission)

FOREWORD

Besides describing those food aid actions (of which the majority are still ongoing) covered by the 1994 budgetary exercise and supervised by the Food Aid Unit of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Development, this activity report is drawn up to present the European Commission policy on food security. The current aim of which is to integrate food aid into the global development policy of recipient countries.

This document also aims to heighten the reader's awareness of the development cause in general and of the battle against food insecurity because, as Sophie Brunel wrote, "Hunger is painful to those who suffer it, but it is also an accusation to be thrown in the face of those who tolerate it"¹.

¹ Sophie Brunel, "Une tragédie banalisée, la faim dans le monde", Hachette Editions, Paris 1991.

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I. FOOD SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT AID

1. Food insecurity in the world in 1994

Over the past fifteen years, the demand for imports of cereals expressed by the developing countries has doubled, rising from sixty million tonnes to more than 120 million tonnes (world trade accounting for about 225 million tonnes). **The developing countries production has nevertheless registered an overall increase of 1.7% in 1993. However this is markedly below rate than the population growth.** Still in 1993, the most favourable results are found in sub-Saharan Africa. Here agriculture recorded a growth of 3.4%. Yet that rate is hardly greater than the rate of population growth (3.2%) and occurred after the great drought of 1992, a year marked by hardly any change in the production level, which therefore cancels out the positive effects of 1993. Latin America and the Caribbean saw a serious production deficit in 1993, while the Middle East and North Africa suffered a definite slow-down compared to previous years.

The Maghreb and the Mashrek still import more cereals than any other region in the world. Here the demand has increased by 50% in ten years (with record rates in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and the Lebanon). In Central and South America, the rapid rise of per capita income in some countries has increased the global demand of the region.

Food insecurity is found among population groups that are forced to consume their reserves, to call for a system of solidarity, even to dispose of their means of production and, in short, become even more vulnerable.

In 1980, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), one third of the world's population did not consume enough calories to lead a normal active life and was therefore in a state of chronic food insecurity. It obtained less than 90% of the 2 400 calories needed per person per day — FAO/WHO standards. Some 340 million inhabitants of the developing countries apparently obtain less than 80% of that level. So they are exposed to serious health risks, to the level where this prevents children from growing normally (6% of the population of the third world).

According to FAO estimates dating from 1992, one third of the total African population (of 500 million persons) suffers from chronic undernourishment. This trend has remained more or less constant over the past two decades. **Today, the African continent imports twenty million tonnes of cereals and receives five million tonnes of food aid to feed its people. According to current FAO forecasts it is feared that unless this current trend is reversed, the figure will rise from the present 25 million to reach fifty million tonnes before the year 2010.**

There was little change to this situation in 1994. One person out of five in the third world suffers from chronic malnutrition, which means 790 million people. Moreover, the African continent remains the one most heavily dependent on international food aid. Unfortunately, this dependence has continued to grow. In 1994, more than 80% of cereals deliveries went to the people of Africa.

This extremely disturbing situation can be explained by the fact that sub-Saharan Africa, which was largely self-sufficient in food until the 1960s, has become more and more dependent on

imported food over the past 25 years. **It is the only region where food production has dwindled over the past three decades.** The supply problems of the region are in fact connected with the structural crisis that has gradually been affecting its agriculture. This crisis, often aggravated by poor climatic conditions and internal troubles, can be explained by various factors, such as inadequate and ineffectual agricultural development policies, the excessively slow rate of development of arable land, the stagnation of yields due to the lack of technology, the increasingly rapid deterioration of the environment and the absence of any genuine policy to combat this, the marked preference given to cash crops over food crops, rapid population growth, the shortage of inputs and a generally unfavourable economic climate. Over the past five years, the average yield per hectare in Africa was 1 183 kg, while it was 2 260 kg in Latin America and 2 827 kg in Asia. **Over the past two decades, the increase in cereal production in the region has been due mainly to the increase in areas under seed and not to any improvement in yields.**

As a means of tackling the increasingly large deficit created by the fact that the population has increased faster than cereals production, imports increased three-fold between 1970 and 1993 while food aid increased seven-fold, reaching five million tonnes in 1993/1994. But despite the substantial increase in imports, the cereals supply available per capita fell sharply, from 142 kg per person per year in the early 1970s to 133 kg in 1993. Moreover, the African sub-continent does not have much capacity to import via international trading channels because it is very restricted by its balance of payments problems. This makes it even more dependent on food aid. Lastly, the speed-up in the rate of urbanization is another contributing factor to the changing composition of the diet, which is tending towards imported cereals such as wheat and rice.

Added to this, the African continent is more prone than any other to conflicts and natural disasters (leading to one famine after another): Angola, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, to quote only the most famous cases. On average, imports of cereals increased by 25% in sub-Saharan Africa between 1980 and 1991, the main destinations being West Africa and the Horn of Africa (in the latter case, because of famine and conflicts). After the Maghreb and the Middle East, West Africa is the region of the world that imports most food for its people. Mauritania, for example, imports nearly all its cereals because of its geographical situation (arid and desert country in the Sahel region). **In this context, over the past three decades the African continent's dependence on food aid has grown constantly.**

Because of this fact, in-depth consideration is now being given to the role of food aid as a fundamental component of food security policy within the Community's development policy. To that end, in November 1994 the Council of Development Ministers of the European Union defined the political guidelines needed for developing this instrument in a long-term perspective and thereby making it more effective (cf. Annex). The Commission also undertook a review of the basis of its food aid policy and the procedures for implementing it, as a complement to the major support the Community provides in order to ensure basic food security and availability, in particular by measures to improve the accessibility of the recipient groups and by measures to support local production. **The main aim of this approach is to turn the victims of food crises into active participants in their development process.**

2. The European Community's response

In granting food aid, the Community's primary objective is to promote **long-term food security, i.e., to ensure that at all times each individual has access to enough food to lead a balanced, healthy and active life.**

To this end, the Community's four food aid priorities are as follows:

- to **increase the nutritional cover of the beneficiary population groups;**
- to **support efforts to increase local agricultural production;**
- to **contribute towards the balanced economic and social development of the beneficiary countries;**
- to **reduce the balance of payments imbalances of countries with a structural food deficit.**

Such an ambitious objective presupposes the general socio-economic development of the countries in question; there are a number of ways of achieving it. Food aid is one of them. **The measures described below show how food aid can be used in this context as a back-up for the development policies of the countries in question.**

The Commission has a wide variety of means of action effectively to combat the chronic food insecurity in the framework of a global development policy. Aid in the form of products improves the availability of basic foods, helps stabilize the markets, eases the balance of payments and helps reduce the recipient countries' external deficit. The more rational use of the counterpart funds generated by the monetization of the aid makes it possible to support sectoral programmes to boost food security. Substitution actions in the form of financial and technical aid can ensure lasting and more targeted support. Triangular and local purchasing helps promote local production, market stability and regional integration and south/south trade. This also respects local customs. The financing of storage infrastructure, the creation of strategic stocks, the supply of seeds and tools and the financing of early-warning systems integrate the aid in a far more structural framework.

In March 1994, the Food Aid Unit undertook a global study of the contribution of food aid to food security in the developing countries, which is still on-going but has already led to certain conclusions.

First, it proves essential to integrate food aid and food security support actions more closely with the other development aid intervention instruments, and therefore to look for a **more dynamic approach.**

In this regard, **food security would consist of a number of supply and demand conditions (availability and accessibility of food) representing a threshold as from which households can begin to accumulate reserves (storage, cattle, cash savings), develop efficient means of production or increase their income and organize social relations including more reliable solidarity networks; the result of all these actions would be to reduce the level of vulnerability in the event of a food crisis.** Defined in this way, food aid implies that a long-term response to situations of food insecurity is based on a varied range of instruments. The final object of these measures is to restore the households' ability to generate income so that they can rise above the food security threshold and also to incite the State to adopt sectoral and macro-economic policies in line with the said objective of food security.

Since the creation of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) in 1992, emergency aid and humanitarian operations are no longer dealt with by the Food Aid Unit of the Directorate-General for Development. Indeed ECHO has the mandate to intervene in the financing of humanitarian operations which concern emergency aid, emergency food aid and aid to refugees and displaced people and which is carried out by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and States. As far as emergency food aid is concerned, ECHO has at its disposal a specific budget line. In 1994 the office financed from this budget line emergency food aid actions amounting to ECU 46 million.

It is also worth noting that in 1994, the services of the Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations have implemented food aid actions in cooperation with ECHO in the newly independent states of Eastern Europe (Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Georgia, Kirghistan and Tadjikistan). This aid, accounting for the amount of ECU 204 million (ECU 165 million from FEOGA budget line, ECU 35 million from ECHO budget line and ECU four million from TACIS budget line) was decided by the Council of Ministers after an assessment mission noted an important nutritional short-fall.

Since the collapse of the former USSR, instability in the region has led to a situation of chronic shortage in food supply. Yet traditional commercial links between the former Soviet republics which allowed a regular food supply were mishandled by this instability. Moreover, in certain cases, unfortunate sectorial and macro-economic policies have not permitted a viable development of farming.

The range of food products delivered is varied: wheat, wheatflour, rye, ryeflour, butter, milkpowder, vegetable oil and meat. It is estimated that around one million tonnes of food products was delivered during the winter of 1994.

3. Food aid as an instrument of development

The Council Resolution of 25 November 1994 (see Annex) confirmed that food aid is a development instrument. In that resolution, **the Council points out among others that food security, including its nutritional aspects, should become one of the guiding principles of the development programmes aimed at alleviating poverty in rural and urban areas. The Council considers that dialogue with the partner countries should lead to a strategy aimed at ensuring long-term food security.** With reference in particular to the role of food aid, the Council considers that **the regional food security initiatives, in particular triangular food aid operations and purchasing operations at local level need to be further reinforced and supported in order to exploit the natural complementarity between the countries of a same region.**

II. THE MEANS USED

1. What does European Community aid consist of?

The original feature of Community food aid lies in its diversity and the variety of means used. Food supplied as food aid in 1994 can be grouped in several main categories.

First there are **cereals**, namely wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, millet, the various flours, meals and other groats and conglomerates. Cereals make up the main part of the aid (**1 451 480 tonnes allocated in 1994**). They are, *par excellence*, the essential basic product for coping with the various famines and structural food shortages because they are universal (they can be found in all the food systems of the world), they have a high nutritional value and the cost is reasonable. Cereals can be consumed rapidly and easily in most regions of the world. Wheat and white maize make up the majority of the cereals allocated to Africa. Rice is consumed largely in Asia but also in many other developing countries (together with fish, it is the main diet of the coastal people of several African countries, for instance).

Next come **milk powder** and **butteroil**, in far smaller amounts. Milk is rich in proteins and therefore sought after. However, it has two major drawbacks. First it is not as universal as cereals. In many societies in developing countries, it is rejected because of their food habits but some people also find it impossible to digest. Secondly, for obvious transport reasons, milk is reduced to powder and then reconstituted *in situ* by adding water. But since powdered full-cream milk is difficult to transport, skimmed milk powder is preferred, with added butteroil — a kind of lipidic paste extracted from full-cream milk — when it is turned back into liquid in order to produce full-cream milk again. This complication makes it an expensive product to buy and difficult to use. In the developing countries, it is sometimes reconstituted with non-drinking water by occasional users with too little knowledge. The dosage level — which is most important — is sometimes not observed. This can provoke or aggravate malnutrition (if the mixture is not rich enough) or even give rise to diarrhoea (if the mixture is too rich) in children or weak adults.

At the same time it was realised that in many cases milk, a protein sought after by adults in good health, could easily be replaced by less expensive products that are easier to use and more accessible, such as **legumes**, **meat**, **fish** or **vegetable oil**. The same applies to healthy children, who can be given weaning products or other baby foods that are easier to use. The trend in the Community is therefore towards the gradual reduction of these two products, which are now distributed only for specific uses via pre-existing infrastructures in which qualified staff can reconstitute and administer them properly. So they are intended mainly for nursing mothers, children, the sick and the old. At present, in any case, these two products are mainly in demand for projects in the dairy industry or by international organisations or NGOs active in the field of therapeutic nutrition in situations of famine or malnutrition in refugee camps, hospitals, etc. The distribution of these two products has fallen considerably. For milk powder, it has fallen from 94 100 tonnes in 1987 to 32 638 tonnes in 1994. As the demand for butteroil is linked to the demand for milk powder, it too has fallen, from 27 300 tonnes in 1987 to 1 000 tonnes in 1994.

Butteroil has also often been used wrongly and has proved easy to replace. It has been discovered that people who received it directly did not use it to reconstitute milk but mainly as

a basic fat for preparing and cooking their food. **Vegetable oil** is now preferred (made from seeds or olives), since it is cheaper and more in line with the eating habits of the recipient people. This has been reflected in an increase in demand. Distribution rose from 34 000 tonnes in 1987 to 62 462 tonnes of oil in 1994. This product provides the essential calories for every diet and also has the merit of being available for purchase locally (ease of access and delivery).

Sugar is another basic product habitually provided as food aid, but supplies are tending to stagnate now. In 1987, 11 000 tonnes were delivered, while the amount was 14 885 in 1994. The constancy of the amount can be explained by the fact that since enough sugar is found in a varied diet, it is mainly useful as an energy booster, often in humanitarian programmes of food supplements for target groups such as refugees and displaced persons. So it is mainly in demand by international organizations and NGOs that deal with this kind of crisis.

The fall in some of these basic products goes hand in hand with increased deliveries of a whole range of foods more adapted to the diets of the recipient people. Their advantage is that they provide a more varied and cheaper diet because they can be bought on the local markets. They are **high-protein pulses** such as **beans, butter beans and lentils, groundnuts, dried fish, processed and tinned fish, tomato puree, fruit**, etc. This range of products is not quantified in tonnes because of its diversity and fluctuating costs. Every year, a certain amount is allocated for purchasing them. Between 1987 and 1994, the allocation rose from ECU 30 million to ECU 61 481 200 million. This increase fully reflects the Community's desire to support local production by buying these products and the need to promote more varied diets.

Like food supplies, supplies of **seeds and tools** are growing increasingly. This under-lines the Community's desire to help the people to revive food production. The seeds offered under these rehabilitation programmes are seeds of local plants such as millet, sorghum, cassava and beans. The main tools supplied are hoes so that the peasants can work the land and produce a harvest.

Beside this aid in kind, there is also financial aid, which is essential to the success of the operations, in various fields such as the transport, distribution and monitoring of these products. Nor must we forget the financing of storage infrastructure and early warning systems together with the co-financing of food aid programmes carried out by the NGOs and substitution actions.

2. Scale and distribution of Community aid

Another special feature of European Community food aid is that it has its own operating budget. So it is not dependent for its implementation on agricultural policy or the existence or not of surpluses.

Every year the Commission fixes the quantity (tonnage) of products to be supplied as food aid and allocates the appropriations on that basis. For the 1994 financial year, an estimated ECU 589.1 million were to be committed, apportioned over four budget lines, of which ECU 218.1 million were to go on logistics (transport) alone.

The first of these budget lines finances the European Community's commitment under the 1986 Food Aid Convention, with the objective of making at least 10 million tonnes of food products available a year to the developing countries. Under the terms of that convention, the European

Community and its Member States undertake to supply an annual amount of at least 1 670 000 tonnes of cereals. The Commission itself supplies as much as 927 000 tonnes.

The second budget line made it possible to finance an additional allocation of cereals and food products amounting to a maximum of 459 800 tonnes of cereals, 50 000 tonnes of milk powder, 4 000 tonnes of butteroil, 17 000 tonnes of sugar, 68 000 tonnes of vegetable oil and the purchase of other products accounting for ECU 51 million. It can also be used to finance substitution actions.

It is important to note that with a view to ensuring that the global action is fairly flexible, authorization was given for an upward adjustment up to a ceiling of 20% of the tonnage of any of these products, except for the milk powder and cereals due under the 1986 convention. It is understood that these adjustments must be offset by a decrease in products which are less of a priority. For example, a little more than ECU 61 million was allocated for other products, instead of the 50 million estimated by the Commission.

The object of the third line is to finance the costs of transport, storage, distribution and follow-up measures, together with back-up measures. The fourth and last line covers joint financing of food aid actions carried out by international organizations or NGOs.

3. Beneficiaries

This aid is of course allocated on the basis of objective criteria defined in advance by the Commission. In the circumstances, when there is no urgent need, it is considered that the aid should normally be allocated only if there is a need for imported foods and if the supply of that aid improves the food security of the country or region concerned and if it responds to the needs of a vulnerable group. Account must also be taken of the socio-economic impact of the proposed action, its financial cost and, lastly, the food habits of the beneficiary population groups.

The quantities of food products distributed each year can be allocated in two very different ways. The Commission may allocate the aid to an applicant state on the basis of specific criteria. That is called direct or bilateral aid. Or the Commission can allocate it to an international organization or a non-governmental organization (NGO), which will implement it in one or more countries. That is referred to as indirect or multilateral aid because a number of participants are often involved.

A. Bilateral aid and its criteria

Bilateral or direct food aid is an operation in which the Commission undertakes the entire process. It is granted to population groups whose governments request it on the basis of agreements concluded with these states on the basis of strict criteria. The Commission prefers this kind of action because it usually relates to structural development measures and is therefore more interesting from the point of view of long-term food security.

As a general rule, direct aid is sold on the home markets of the state concerned instead of being distributed, in order to avoid any risk of destabilizing the markets and also to finance development actions aimed at improving food security in the state concerned.

There are various criteria for the allocation of bilateral aid: the existence of a major food short-fall, the value of the gross national product (GNP), the existence of a nutritional deficit among the people concerned, the infant mortality rate, the balance of payments situation, the volume of imported food products and the burden of external debt servicing on export revenue. Account must also be taken of short-term economic and structural factors in each state. Moreover, the "usual marketing requirement" rule must be respected, namely the reference average relating to the commercial import capacity of the countries concerned. So aid can be regarded as justified if there is still a major short-fall after food has been imported. This short-fall occurs if the sum of the annual harvest and of the net imports of food products does not correspond to the global national demand for food products. In 1994, direct aid made up about 35% of the Community's global food aid (instead of 26% in 1993). It was granted to thirteen ACP countries and six non-ACP countries.

B. Multilateral aid and its field of action

Multilateral or indirect food aid is allocated either by international organizations, or by NGOs on the Commission's account. Contrary to direct aid, it is often distributed free of charge since it is designed for long-term rehabilitation or emergency actions.

The scope of indirect programmes is far greater than that of direct ones because of the number of participants involved and their presence throughout the world. International organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and certain NGOs carry out operations in nearly all the developing countries. In terms of quantity, they therefore affect far more people. The allocating criteria are just as stringent as for direct aid. Yet they differ somewhat.

In 1994, the following international organizations were responsible for implementing these multilateral programmes:

- the World Food Programme, whose activities can be broken down into three parts: emergency aid, through the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), food aid for refugees (PRO - Protracted Refugees Operations) and structural development aid (normal programme);
- the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);
- the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

An exhaustive list would include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In principle, for an NGO to obtain an allocation of food aid from the Commission, it must have its head office in one of the Community Member States, have the statutes characteristic of such an organization and, lastly, have a proven capacity to implement coherent food aid measures.

In 1994, multilateral aid accounted for about 65% of the European Community's global food aid. It was granted to eighty different countries, channelled through more than fifty NGOs and five international organizations (of which three were UN bodies).

4. Community food aid in an international context

A. The Food Aid Convention

Since the 1986 Food Aid Convention, the European Union (i.e., the European Community and its Member States) has been responsible for providing at least 1.67 million tonnes of cereals in food aid per year, i.e., 22% of the 7.6 million tonnes that make up the total commitments. About 56% of this contribution from the Union is made up of Community actions, with France and Germany each accounting for 12%, the United Kingdom 7%, Italy 6% and the Netherlands 3%. The European Union has regularly exceeded its obligations under the Food Aid Convention. Commission action represented almost twice its expected share of the Union's commitments over the period 1987-1990. Collectively and over the same period, the European Union exceeded its minimum contribution by 75%.

B. Distribution of food aid by region and country

During the 1960s, India was the main recipient of global food aid. Asia as a whole continued to receive nearly two thirds of all food aid in the form of cereals until the early 1980s. But in the early 1970s, food aid was gradually redistributed regionally with the emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa, given that most of the large Asian countries, including India, Indonesia, Pakistan and China, had increased their per capita domestic cereals production. Although globally speaking European food aid is fairly homogeneous in terms of beneficiary states, there are wide variations from one Member State to another, depending on national policies.

Over the period 1989/1991, the European Union gave most priority to sub-Saharan Africa, which received nearly half the Member States' food aid and 31% of the volume of the Community action.

The Member States of the European Union channelled 65% of their food aid bilaterally and 35% multilaterally, but with considerable variations from state to state. Some 92% of Danish, 80% of Irish and 52% of UK food aid was channelled multilaterally while 86% of French aid was bilateral.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTRUMENTS

1. The instruments

A. Structural development aid

*Sales on the market and counterpart funds

As a general rule, **structural food aid is sold on the local markets of the countries and regions facing a chronic food shortage that needs to be alleviated.** If a certain quantity of food products is made available on the local market in the form of aid, the people do not have to buy outside their state frontiers. That is a valuable saving. The counterpart funds this generates go to the development of the people concerned. This monetization — the fact of "transforming" aid into money by selling it on the home market — does not cause local market prices to fall by a free distribution of the aid, which would ruin a large number of producers and divert them from their food producing activity. But if it is to be effective, this action must be undertaken as part of the commitment on the part of the recipient country to formulate a policy to combat food insecurity.

The counterpart funds are used for macro-economic and sectoral development projects that promote the food security and socio-economic welfare of the people concerned. In cases where the Commission can rely on credible budget policy commitments, these funds can be integrated in the national budget in question. But where there is no chance of dialogue or control, it is better if these funds are managed separately. They are then deposited in a two-signature account (signed by the Commission delegate or representative in the country and by a duly accredited government representative of that country), which ensures that their management is transparent for all parties concerned.

*Multiannual operations

These are structural food aid programmes lasting several years aimed at sustaining a lasting food security policy.

Such an operation must satisfy three conditions. First there must be a structural food shortage requiring regular imports. Then there must be a viable food policy. Lastly, there must be one or more multi-annual development projects for which this food aid really is necessary.

This kind of operation is only envisaged when it makes it possible to improve the global efficiency of the aid granted and does not preclude a response to other priority demands.

B. Structural financial actions

*Substitution actions

The object of substitution actions is to make the structural aid programmes more flexible. They allow part or all of the aid in kind to be replaced by financial aid. Initially, this action became necessary when the domestic market of the country concerned no longer required further food supplies. So another source of financing had to be found, other than the counterpart funds generated earlier, to ensure that the national sectoral or multiannual development food strategy and security programmes could continue. At present they are entirely autonomous and do not require the existence of counterpart funds in order to be implemented.

*Early warning systems

An early warning system is a **system for predicting harvests and risks of regional food short-falls**. In practical terms, it consists of a number of information networks on various aspects, such as climate, the harvest situation, epidemics, farm incomes, etc. These data bases are created on the basis of surveys and studies carried out in the field by the NGOs, the local authorities or research departments. Techniques such as teledetection (satellite images) are also used to obtain more global information.

*Storage actions

In countries constantly at risk of food shortages, the Community can finance storage programmes. These storage actions usually consist in the **construction of food warehouses** in a given region. Generally this aid is managed on the spot by the NGOs and/or international organizations.

C. Rehabilitation aid

The aim of this form of aid is to offer **long-term support to people** who, because of a conflict or disaster, flee elsewhere to seek refuge and food. Once the emergency has been resolved, these people must be given the means to re-establish themselves (not necessarily in the place of origin) so that they can resume their normal social and economic life, which is essential. In the medium term, it is very effective, but it needs to be replaced as soon as possible by long-term structural programmes to eradicate food supply insecurity.

- Integrated nutritional and social projects

These projects consist of distributing food to health centres, hospitals and certain well-defined target groups found among the poorest strata of society, in order to help very specific groups such as children, pregnant or nursing mothers, the sick, the old or people who have lost their means of production and have no chance of regaining them in the immediate future. In that sense, food serves as a support for measures in the field of education, nutrition, medical and health training, etc.

These projects also help relieve the distress of the most vulnerable people, especially in countries undergoing structural adjustment. When such programmes are executed, the social welfare expenditure is very often reduced to the strict minimum and accompanied by a drastic reduction in staff in the state enterprises and industries. Since the social welfare network is more or less non-existent, these people are sometimes reduced to extreme poverty. So they must be helped as best one can.

- Food for work programmes

This type of action is a back-up for development projects in which the products are distributed to the workers as part of their wages. This is particularly appropriate when the wages themselves are too low to enable the people concerned to buy enough essential foods.

Food aid can also act as a major stabilizer if the food distributed instead of pay, especially in regions remote from the markets, encourages the people not to leave their land but to work to improve the local agricultural infrastructure (irrigation channels, dams, road networks, etc.).

- Co-financing actions

Co-financing actions, as their name suggests, make it possible to co-finance, at the request of international organizations or NGOs, the purchase of food products, seeds or tools for up to 75% of the total amount required, for the benefit of needy population groups unable to make up the food short-fall by their own efforts. Co-financing is a flexible and useful instrument of rehabilitation. It is a tool often used for back-up measures such as the distribution of seeds and tools or measures to train peasants in the modern management of their means of production.

- The provision of seeds and tools

This action helps to rehabilitate farming communities that have been repatriated, displaced or become refugees and have lost their means of production and therefore of subsistence. This gives them a chance to become self-sufficient within a short time.

*School feeding programmes

These programmes are extremely important as part of the rehabilitation actions because they constitute an investment in the best possible capital: human beings. Underdevelopment and poverty being, among others, a question of mentality, this scourge must be tackled at its root to enable children — tomorrow's adults — to continue their schooling.

To that end, school nutritional programmes can be carried out. Apart from improving the children's state of nutrition, they also help improve their attention in class and therefore reduce school failure. This is also an incentive for parents to send their children to school, since then they no longer regard them as a charge which they must make profitable at any price (by putting them to work in the fields, at home, etc.).

D. Triangular operations and local purchases

Triangular operations make it possible to buy food on the markets of the developing countries. They are very useful when local or regional purchases can have a positive effect on the economy of the producer or recipient country, and this is true even if the same food can be found on the European market. They also have the advantage of being compatible with the food habits of the recipient people. They can be mobilized far more rapidly than aid coming from Europe and are a major incentive to strengthening the economic and commercial links of the regions concerned.

Triangular operations are so called because they involve three parties: the country supplying the product required, the beneficiary country and the donor who finances the operation (in cash or kind).

These purchasing operations play an important role in food aid. They make it possible to respond precisely to consumer demand. In general they can be implemented more quickly than the classical form of aid. They encourage the integration of south/south trade, the marketing of the food stocks of the countries concerned and the development of local food production.

Local purchases are operations involving a financial donor and a beneficiary country which is also the country supplying the products. This type of operation is justified when there is little accessibility between the area experiencing a shortage and the area with a surplus because of transport or marketing problems. It is also useful for launching free distribution operations in cases where certain sections of the population suffer severe poverty in spite of an abundance of local food products on the market. Aid can thus be given to those in need while at the same time supporting and encouraging local production.

It is interesting to note that the concept of triangular purchases was not included in the list of food aid instruments in Article 35 of the third Lomé Convention, concerning development co-operation between the European Union and the ACP states. This omission was remedied in the fourth Lomé Convention which refers to it in Article 51. This clearly shows the great importance the various parties involved in development attach to this means of developing south/south trade.

2. Programing

The **Food Aid Unit of the Directorate-General for Development (of the European Commission)** is split into two main departments (programing and mobilization), each with its own specific tasks in the cycle of implementing food aid.

Programing is an ongoing exercise and consists of evaluating the food security situation and the needs of the potential recipient countries and regions and studying the admissibility of the applications made by the states, the international organizations or the NGOs, and where appropriate the implementation of the operations.

When it defines the **strategy** in a given country or region and analyses the **demand**, the programing department draws up its **guidelines** on the basis of the budgetary package allocated at the beginning of the year and decides which instrument would be most appropriate for carrying out the proposed actions. Each application is examined jointly by the desk in charge within the unit, the geographical desks either of the Directorate-General for Development or the directorates-general responsible for External relations, following consultations with the Commission delegation(s) in the country or countries concerned, and the other potential donors.

Once the application has been analysed and if it has been accepted, a **financing proposal** is submitted to the **Food Aid Committee** made up of representatives of the Member States, who give their opinion on each food aid action the Commission proposes to carrying out. Once the Commission has decided to **allocate** aid, the recipient is notified by an **official letter** (giving all necessary details: nature, tonnage, despatching, etc.).

3. MOBILIZATION AND MONITORING

Once the future recipient has formally accepted the aid proposal, the **mobilization** department comes into play. Mobilization is the practical implementation of the allocated aid. To do this, the department asks the appropriate services of the Directorate-General for Agriculture to issue a **call for tenders** on the European market in order to procure the products needed for that aid. These products are delivered to the recipient at a European port of shipment, or to the port of unloading, or the food can be delivered to its final destination.

Mobilization also includes the preparation and implementation of local purchases and triangular operations. At this level, it is the mobilization department to issue calls for tenders for such operations. Besides procurement and delivery mobilization also bears the cost of storage operations when necessary.

Monitoring is one of the cornerstones of mobilization. This activity consists of strict supervision of the quality and quantity of the products supplied to the recipients. It is carried out by five companies contracted by the Commission, with monitors in European ports, ports of unloading and places of destination of the aid.

Monitoring also includes coordination of the operations between the various parties (European Commission, suppliers and recipients) involved in food aid operations. The success of monitoring

can also be measured by the fact that there are very rarely complaints about the quality of the products supplied as food aid.

4. Follow-up and evaluation

Follow-up missions are carried out to take stock of food aid projects. To that end, agro-economic experts are sent on-site for two or three weeks. Their job is to provide the food aid planners with information and recommendations at all levels of the implementation of the aid to enable them to assess whether the programmes match the objectives to be achieved, any problems or difficulties encountered in their application and the extent to which the proposed objectives have in fact been attained.

More specifically, these experts monitor the aid at the level of its arrival, transport, distribution (whether free of charge or not), storage, monetization and management of the counterpart funds (if they exist), together with the development projects financed by them and the targeting of the recipients. They also check that the products supplied comply in terms of quantity and type with the needs and nutritional habits of the recipients, the effect of the aid on local agricultural production, on the level of market prices and on trade in the region and, lastly, its impact on the more long-term nutritional objectives and food security aims.

In 1994, the follow-up unit was responsible for 25 missions in the field in 22 different countries (to monitor some 100 projects), mainly in Latin America, southern Africa, West Africa, the Horn of Africa, Egypt and Tunisia.

Alongside these follow-up missions, **evaluation missions** are also carried out in the field. Their aim is to assess the long-term impact of the Community's food aid actions. They review the aid granted to a given country over several years. Contrary to the follow-up missions, which generally only last about a fortnight, the evaluation studies, mainly carried out by independent consultancy bureaux, can take several months.

IV. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

1. Towards an integrated development policy

• Madagascar: support for the urban population

The island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa, has a large development potential and was a rice exporter in the early 1970s. Over the last two decades, a series of unfortunate economic decisions such as the nationalization of means of production and poor investment have plunged this country into a severe crisis. With a per capita income of US \$ 200, Madagascar has become one of the poorest countries in the world.

The liberalization of the economy that began in 1983 and ended in 1988 led to a definite improvement in the production of paddy rice and by 1991 the island had nearly become self-sufficient. Sadly, it was struck by drought in the south in 1991/92 and devastated three times by hurricanes in the east (in February 1991 and in January and February 1994). This shattered any hopes of achieving self-sufficiency.

Paddy rice is the staple Malagasy food. In 1994, in spite of good harvests, production fell by 10% compared to other years because of the flooding of the rice plains following the hurricanes. Wheat, on the other hand, is a profitable crop that can be grown on the paddy fields out of season and is at present expanding greatly. Nevertheless it quite soon began to be consumed regularly in urban areas and has even become a subsistence product for some sections of the population.

However, it is difficult to transport because of the serious damage the hurricanes have inflicted on the road and rail infrastructure. In particular, supplies to the capital, Antananarivo, were seriously disturbed. **In the space of about a fortnight the price of rice and bread rocketed. This rise in prices was accentuated by the relative fall in the rice supply. The cereals foods aid demand for 1994 was estimated at 138 000 tonnes (including 7 000 tonnes of emergency aid to alleviate the effects of the hurricane).**

In order to alleviate the effects of this rise in the price of basic cereals in urban areas, the Commission allocated Madagascar aid to the amount of 7 300 tonnes of wheat flour (for an estimated value of ECU 2 250 000, including transport costs) to be sold to local bakers. This aid was mainly sold in the harbour town of Toamasina. By lowering the price of bread, it helped reduce the high demand for rice and therefore to reduce the price of rice.

*Malawi: supplies to local markets and long-term support for smallholders

With an estimated per capita GNP of US \$ 230 in 1991, Malawi is one of the group of the fifteen poorest countries in the world. It is also one of the most populated countries in Africa with an average density of 171 inhabitants per square kilometre of arable land. The population is expected to double in the next twenty years. Moreover, the social indicators are very negative: the average life expectancy is 48 years, infant mortality for children under the age of five stands at 23%, 20% of the population is suffering from AIDS and the level of adult illiteracy is 60%.

After partially stopping its aid to Malawi for two years because of the serious human rights violations, the European Union restored normal co-operation following the democratization of the regime. In fact this country depends very heavily on foreign aid and had the aid been suspended any longer this would have had a very adverse effect on its economic development.

Fewer than 30% of its farmers produce the total marketable surplus of maize, while the remaining 70%, who farm small areas — 1.1 hectare on average — and have no access to inputs to improve their production, depend on the market for one quarter of their consumption of maize. Any event that affects the agricultural sector therefore has serious repercussions on the country as a whole since more than 80% of the population depends on this sector and 90% of the global economic balance depends on export revenue from agricultural products.

In 1994, Malawi was faced with an exceptional maize short-fall of some 270 000 tonnes (according to a joint evaluation by the FAO and the WFP). Production was affected by the late rains and the poor use of inputs, which was itself linked to the collapse of the credit granted to farmers. Given the scale of the food deficit and the macro-economic constraints (imbalance in the balance of payments and devaluation), the Commission allocated 70 000 tonnes of white maize to Malawi, to be sold in part on local markets, the local currency counterpart of which is re-invested in supporting a lasting development policy for small-scale farming.

The counterpart funds were in fact re-invested in a programme of aid for rural population groups financed by the European Development Fund (EDF). The strategy of this programme is to introduce agro-forestry techniques that help reduce the use of costly inputs (especially fertilizers), to combat erosion and deforestation and to diversify agricultural production, which in this country leads to a major improvement in nutrition. After the signature of a special protocol between the Commission and the Government of Malawi in December 1994 on the use of counterpart funds, the marketing of the maize and the generation of the counterpart funds were carried out in co-operation with a Malawian public undertaking that could cover the entire territory of the country.

At the same time, the Commission released aid of 10 000 tonnes of white maize to be distributed free of charge to peasants struck by the drought which afflicted the country. These disadvantaged groups suffer from a chronic food shortage. The aid was channelled through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to some 200 000 individuals, in co-operation with the national Red Cross.

*Peru: social support for the structural adjustment policy

In spite of the break with democracy in April 1992 (Fujimori "coup d'état"), the political situation in Peru seemed to be developing favourably in 1993: active participation in the political life of the newly elected congress, organization of municipal elections, adoption by referendum of a new constitution... The arrest in 1993 of the leaders of the Path of Light and another terrorist group confirmed the position of President Fujimori. Economically, the results were encouraging after three and a half years which led to the reintegration of Peru in the international financial system, control over inflation and growth of the GNP.

Yet there remain some black spots, such as the deficit in the trade balance and the endemic unemployment of a large section of the population. 70% of the people of Peru still live in poverty, 20% of them in extreme poverty.

The 1994 harvests were better than in preceding years, thanks largely to the increased amount of cultivated land. Nonetheless the situation has remained extremely difficult for a large part of the population, whose available resources have fallen as a result of the very severe structural adjustment programme. Peru has thus reached an available calorie level of 2 000 calories per person per day, which is well below the 2 400 calories regarded by the FAO as essential for leading a normal active life. Moreover, 38% of Peruvian children suffer from chronic malnutrition.

In 1994 the Commission approved food aid for Peru of 35 000 tonnes of cereals, 1 000 tonnes of milk powder and 1 500 tonnes of vegetable oil, to which must be added the equivalent of ECU 2.7 million in pulses and ECU 800 000 in seeds and fertilizers.

This action will improve the food and nutritional situation of the least advantaged population groups, who suffer the full effect of the disastrous social consequences of the structural readjustment policy, and will help improve the socio-economic development of the country.

A large part of this aid will be sold in situ (23 000 tonnes of wheat — a cereal in severe shortage in Peru, which imports 900 000 tonnes of it each year) and will generate counterpart funds that will be used to finance social and rural development programmes. The remainder will be distributed free of charge in rural and suburban areas to reduce the level of malnutrition.

In the case of the products intended for free distribution, efforts were made to observe a certain nutritional balance when the programme was drawn up. The cereals will be delivered in the form of 4 670 tonnes of wheat flour and 1 500 tonnes of rice. Vegetable oil supplies will take the form of soya oil, part of which will be purchased locally. The legumes will consist mainly of 4 000 tonnes of lentils and beans. The seeds will be bought on the local market and selected on the basis of the characteristics of the natural environment in which the projects are located. With the co-operation of the NGOs, the WFP and the Peruvian public authorities, the Community will set up people's canteens, provide food for school children aged between four and seven, children at risk socially, the elderly and nursing mothers. It will also distribute food to workers employed on building sites. This aid should benefit some 650 000 people. In the same areas, 80 000 peasant families involved in rural projects to improve family incomes will benefit from the seed supply programme.

The aid will be distributed via the people's comedores (restaurants) of the favelas of Lima and the main towns, where possible linked to productive activities and improvement of health and hygiene conditions (construction of latrines...). In the sierra, it will be directed towards the

poorest groups to discourage further migration towards the towns and support agricultural development by the supply of seeds and by programmes of food for work.

Financial aid is to be given through the financing (on the basis of the counterpart funds released by the sale of the aid) of reforestation and small agro-industrial projects. Drainage projects are to be financed to improve the use of water in the sierra and increase the amount of land available for constructing terraces.

*Egypt: various forms of support

Of a total of one million square kilometers of land in Egypt, cradle of the civilization of the pharaohs, only three or four percent is arable land, situated mainly along the Nile or in the delta. Yet agriculture is a key sector of the Egyptian economy. It accounts for 19% of GNP and employs 35% of the total national workforce.

With a total population of 58 million and population growth stabilized at 2%, Egypt faces several major problems: uncontrolled urban growth and the resulting environmental problems together with a growing demographic imbalance between the rural and the urban areas.

A reform of agricultural policy helped markedly to increase the area under cultivation and the yields. Yet the shortage of arable land and its severe fragmentation (80% of peasants farm no more than 0.8 hectares), the limited water resources and the shortage of inputs will not make it possible in the near future to increase agricultural production, which at present covers only 40% of national demand. After the countries of the former USSR and China, Egypt is the largest importer of wheat, to supply the needs of its people.

In agreement with the Bretton Woods institutions, the Egyptian government decided in the 1980s to launch an economic restructuring programme in order to improve the country's performance by establishing a market economy that was decentralized and open towards the outside, among others by abolishing state intervention and liberalizing prices as a means of encouraging private investment. The result of this liberalization was a rapid and uncontrolled rise in the price of most basic products except for baladi (local bread mainly consumed by the very poor), sugar and vegetable oil, which are still subsidized (to avoid a social explosion). Social measures have also been taken to alleviate the effects of this reform on the low-income groups because, although some progress has been made, the country's economy remains fragile because of external factors such as the fluctuations in oil revenues, rights of way through the Suez Canal, the currency brought back by expatriate workers and tourist revenue.

For some years now, Egypt has been receiving food aid from the Community as a contribution in the short term to satisfying its demand for certain basic products and in the long term to establishing a strategy of food security thanks to development projects financed by counterpart funds generated by the sale of the products on the local market.

In 1994 Egypt received an allocation of 100 000 tonnes of wheat (at a value of ECU 14.2 million, including transport). This aid was sold via the government to the bakery industry. The counterpart funds it generated also benefited the social sector, the environment and revenue-generating agricultural projects.

The aim of Community food aid is to sustain the Egyptian government's current programme of economic reforms. As part of the restructuring process, measures were taken to strengthen the agricultural sector and encourage sustained growth. The most significant reform was the liberalization in the early 1990s of the sectors of distribution, transport, storage, flour milling and agricultural inputs. Since then the price of wheat on the Egyptian market has come closer (upward trend) to international levels. The results of the liberalization of this sector were felt very soon, since the amount of wheat produced rose from 1.8 million tonnes in 1985 to 4.8 million tonnes in 1993. This liberalization was, however, accompanied by a reduction in government subsidies for the most important agricultural inputs. At first, that led farmers to make less use of these inputs, but this initial decline was soon reabsorbed.

On the other hand, given the adverse effects of the general economic restructuring on the disadvantaged population groups, it became clear that baladi had become their most widely consumed bread, since other qualities were too expensive. So the government decided to modernize the old bakeries that produced this bread and raise their productivity by reducing the flour losses. This programme was financed by a credit line in the Egyptian bank of industry and development.

30% of the counterpart funds are used for urban social, health and education programmes to help alleviate the adverse effects of the economic adjustment programme. The remaining 70% are used, as in the past, to finance rural development projects. Together with the modernization of the bakeries, projects financed by these funds have included such varied fields as the establishment of an apiculture training centre, improvement of vegetable production by making new greenhouse techniques available, improvement of rice production in the delta, improvement of poultry production in the New Valley by the construction of modern poultry slaughterhouses, digging new wells for farmland irrigation systems, environmental awareness campaigns, family planning programmes and even travelling libraries.

The programme to finance greenhouses for the new graduates (financed by the counterpart funds) is very interesting because it helps promote greenhouse technology in the country. It led to the construction and equipment of a central site, the provision of 600 greenhouses and student apprenticeships. Each student selected (on the basis of their apprenticeship) is supplied with a greenhouse and must refund part of the grant over a ten-year period. The project is much appreciated by its recipients, who enjoy considerable net incomes from the production under glass of cucumbers and beans. For example, growing cucumbers costs about Egyptian pounds 2 300 per season and per greenhouse and brings in around Egyptian pounds 7 000. So this project is very profitable financially and economically.

*Cape Verde Islands: a chronic deficit

The Cape Verde Islands, an archipelago of ten islands situated in the Atlantic Ocean, shares the same geographical characteristics as the Sahelian countries: random and often non-existent rainfall, poor soil with a constant risk of erosion. The economy is oriented towards the tertiary sector (services), which accounts for 69% of GNP, while the agricultural sector accounts for only 14% of GNP. That is because of the small surface area of the farmland, its low yield, the chronic shortage of (fresh) water, the low fertility of some soils, the high production costs of hydro-agricultural facilities, the lack of diversification, backward production methods, enclaved agricultural areas and poorly developed communications, which makes it very difficult to market the products. In fact the archipelago suffers from a structural food deficit (of between 75 000 and 95 000 tonnes a year). Every year, the Cape Verde Islands have to import food, which is an enormous burden on the balance of payments. Food aid accounts for between 10 and 15% of total imports of everyday consumer goods, or 70% of total food imports.

Food security is one of the major concerns of the archipelago's new government, which has drawn up a programme for increasing food production, expanding the supply capacity and improving the access of all population sections to food, while giving priority to the most vulnerable groups.

The objectives of the allocation of food aid to the Cape Verde Islands in 1994 of 5 000 tonnes of common wheat and 1 400 tonnes of vegetable oil (for a total of ECU 1 897 000 including transport costs) are twofold. The first is to promote the food security policy established by the government by raising the nutritional level of the population (364000 inhabitants), while improving the balance of payments by reducing net imports of food. The second is to provide substantial aid for the country's socio-economic development by financing — with counterpart funds released by the sale of the aid — public works requiring a large labour force, since the key problem is massive urban unemployment.

The products were marketed by private enterprises on the Cape Verde Islands' urban markets at prices affordable by all sections of the population and generated counterpart funds. The value of these funds was paid into a local, double-signature bank account (signature of the Commission delegate and the government representative). These funds have been used to finance public utility projects, such as measures to combat desertification by reforestation and land preservation, the construction and maintenance of rural roads, etc. There are two objectives here: firstly to carry out development projects directly related to the food security policy, secondly to provide job opportunities for an appreciable proportion of the population.

2. Multiannual actions

*Tunisia: support for the development of the dairy sector

Under a multiannual action plan, since 1991 Tunisia has been receiving food aid from the Commission amounting to 3 000 tonnes of milk powder a year to cover its structural deficit in dairy products. This multiannual aid forms part of a long-term development strategy for the stock-breeding sector, in which the concept of food security is the determining factor of the entire action. Community aid is sold to the country's dairy industries for processing into various dairy products that are then sold on the consumer market.

In its eighth development plan (1992/1996), the Tunisian government set the following quantitative objectives with a view to 1996: self-sufficiency in the production of meat and 70% increase in the rate of coverage of national demand for dairy products. The remaining 30% would be covered either by imports or by food aid. The aid granted by the Commission therefore forms part of an active policy to develop the dairy sector.

In 1989 the rate of coverage of national consumption of dairy products was 59%. Since then it has markedly improved, rising to 67%. This rise is due to the improvement in the genetic potential of the stock, the increased food resources available to them by the expansion of forage areas and a better veterinary cover, together with the fixing of an incentive production price. As a direct result, the national stock has increased overall by 3%; and an increase in heads of cattle means an increase in dairy (and therefore meat) production.

To achieve all the objectives it has set itself, the government has directed its strategy towards strengthening the following development axes: genetic improvement of herds, increased fodder production, better utilization of sub-products, development and promotion of stock-breeding, improvement of health coverage and herd management, development of the dairy infrastructure, definition of a producer and consumer price policy. The multiannual agreement provides for the use of the counterpart funds released by the sale of the aid to financing all these proposed actions in the framework of the development strategy for the dairy and stock-breeding sector.

So, in 1992, three projects in the field of animal health were financed by these funds, to a value of Tunisian dinars 1 590 000. In 1993, the total projects financed came to a sum of dinars 4 500 000. Five projects are planned for 1994 and are under way, three in the field of animal health (foot-and-mouth disease, bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis of small ruminants), one in the field of genetic improvement and the last one to improve the common grazing land.

*Bangladesh: "Integrated Food Assisted Development Programme"

Bangladesh is one of the main beneficiaries of food aid from the Commission. It should be noted that this country has imported about 1.9 million tonnes of cereals a year since 1991. Between 30 and 40% of the rural population of Bangladesh live in a state of absolute poverty. That means their income is far too low for them to procure the equivalent of the 2 400 calories a day of food necessary to every human being. Moreover, food aid represents more than half (55% — about 1.3 million tonnes a year during the 1980s) of the development aid received by Bangladesh. Although this country has a well-organized food distribution system and makes much use of development projects comprising a food aid component, the quantity available is greater than the capacity to implement sound projects of this kind, because of the lack of technical skills. That is why the IFADEP ("Integrated Food Assisted Development Programme") programme was launched. It integrates food aid in the country's general development policy by offering the appropriate technical and financial support, with the objective of improving food security as recommended by the Commission departments.

The IFADEP programme of the European Commission is a multiannual, innovative programme that began in 1992. The general objective is to improve the standard of living of Bangladeshis who are in need by, an allocation of 562 125 tonnes of cereals over six years (1992- 1997) to a value of ECU 73.1 million. This aid is used in the frame-work of projects of food for work or sold on the local market to finance the government's annual development programme. It is also used for integrated projects that require financial and technical assistance in addition to the food component. The Commission will allocate ECU 30 million in assistance for the duration of the programme.

In the course of 1993, the first instalment (covering 140 000 tonnes) of the aid, allocated from the 1992 financial year, was delivered and towards the end of the year a team was sent in situ to discuss the unloading procedures with a view to achieving substantial savings on transport costs. These few technical difficulties delayed the implementation of the programme, which explains why the second instalment of 135 000 tonnes (1993) was not delivered until last year.

The basic strategy of the programme is based on gradually reducing the global annual tonnage of Community aid while at the same time expanding local production. The tonnage intended for marketing will be reduced considerably while the food aid for projects targeted at people in need will increase. The final aim is to raise the level of incomes and the quantity of food available for the poorest sections of the population.

The IFADEP programme is divided up into four main projects: an integrated development project for women with no support, a small-scale fisheries development project, a road infrastructure programme linking the growth centres and effective institutional development support.

The first project is aimed at improving the quality of life of women without support by increasing and diversifying their chances of productive employment. It consists of food supplies in the form of an individual monthly ration regarded as a transfer of revenue. It also provides a range of services such as training and awareness, by offering technical and financial assistance. The project covers widows, women who are heads of family and marginalized and handicapped women, since they form a large and marginalized group of the poor, rural population. Experience has shown that if these women are given the opportunity, they may seize the chance significantly to improve their standard of living.

The second project is aimed at the development of small-scale inland fisheries, again one of the disadvantaged rural sectors. Its object will be to develop fish production in seventeen selected areas by terracing and pond excavation work, for which 41 000 tonnes of cereals will be allocated under a project of food for work. With ECU 5.2 million in technical financial assistance, this project will generate about 8.2 million days of work and the small-scale fisheries plans will help some 25 000 "landless" people or smallholders.

The programme to improve road infrastructure is aimed at integrating the local markets and thereby improving the movement of goods and persons. It will provide extra jobs and, in the long term, could boost economic activity. In this case, the food aid allocated will be used to pay for the terracing work and the financial and technical assistance will be used for infrastructure, earthworks, planning, management, training, etc.

Finally, the aim of the fourth project is to create an effective institutional framework for the planning, design and execution of the development activities supported by the food aid allocated to Bangladesh.

3. Substitution actions

• Senegal: promoting local cereal production

In Senegal, 70% of the population works in the agricultural sector. The main crops are groundnuts, millet, sorghum, paddy rice and maize. This country, situated in the Sahel zone, is nevertheless not able to cover more than 50 to 60% of its requirements per year. This production shortage, which is linked to a lack of competitiveness and a fall in the price of basic products, has plunged the agricultural sector into something of a depression over the past twenty years. At the same time, the rate of population growth has gradually risen by 2.7% a year.

To revive agricultural production, increase incomes and create jobs in rural areas, the government has introduced a number of measures to decentralize decision-making powers, such as promotion of the private sector and the gradual liberalization of prices and trade. The recent devaluation of the CFA franc (by 50%) should boost the competitiveness of local products vis à vis imports.

Since 1994, the government, with the help of international providers of capital, has been financing an agricultural recovery programme together with a campaign (to last until 1997) to promote the local cereal sector, with the aim of achieving a production growth of about 4% a year. More specifically, private enterprises are being encouraged to procure local finished or semi-finished cereal products, in this case dried cereals, and then to promote them among consumers.

To that end, the Commission has allocated ECU 500 000 in aid, for financing several actions that include publicity campaigns on national television and radio, awareness-enhancement actions through posters on buses, hoardings, etc. With a view to encouraging households to buy local products, a specific promotion campaign for dishes based on millet, maize or sorghum was launched, involving large-scale publicity for traditional recipes, the publication of a booklet and cooking competitions and demonstrations in working-class areas. We must not forget that in Senegal, even today, the basic accompaniment to the main meal of the day is rice, most of which is imported.

A second section of the Community aid was to promote the modernization of the flour mills to enhance their productivity and thus improve the quality of the meal or flour. It also aimed to help the Dakar bakeries to produce an "enriched" bread, made with 15% of millet flour. It was even planned to promote new products such as niébé flour. Lastly, the technical assistance section provided assistance in training and management and in marketing and market-survey strategies in the form of seminars at organizations in the cereal trade.

*China: a flourishing dairy industry

The people of China do not, historically, consume much milk. But under the influence of the rest of the world, the demand and production of dairy products has expanded in the east of the country. Starting from an almost negligible consumption at the end of the 1950s, the Chinese now consume about five litres of milk per person per year. Aware of the economic impact on the development of the rural population and the nutritional impact on the eating habits of the Chinese in general, the government prepared a national dairy strategy in the 1980s.

As from 1987, the Community contributed to this policy with deliveries of milk powder and butteroil. In addition, thanks to the counterpart funds generated by the sales of these products, the Commission managed to finance purchases of equipment and the wages of technical assistants, both in the stock-breeding farms and in the milk-processing factories.

When this co-operation came to an end in late 1993 and given that milk production had exceeded the forecasts, the Commission decided to continue the aid on a temporary basis. 1994 is regarded as a transitional year during which the traditional aid in kind has been replaced by substitution financial aid for an amount of ECU 6 100 000. As from 1995, it is due to continue its co-operation during the second stage of this project for the development of the Chinese dairy sector.

In 1994, substitution aid helped finance the maintenance of the existing structures (milking parlours, milk-collection networks, cooperatives) and, at the same time, financed the training of peasants and workers employed under this programme. The following aspects needed to be improved: the productivity of the milch cows, milk-collection facilities, hygiene in the collection centres and the marketing of the milk and milk products. This aid covered four new areas, in addition to the twenty municipalities already included during the first stage of the project.

*Burkina Faso: a new food security system

The agricultural sector, based mainly on cereals, employs more than 80% of the population of Burkina Faso and contributes 30% of the country's GNP. The 1993/1994 agricultural year was particularly good and led to a surplus stock of about 200 000 tonnes of cereals. Nevertheless, in structural terms there are wide regional disparities between the north, with its chronic shortages, the cotton-growing areas and the south-west, where there are generally surpluses.

Under a multiannual action for the period 1991/1993, Burkina Faso normally receives 7000 tonnes of wheat a year for selling on the local market. The counterpart funds this releases

are used to improve the people's food security and promote the development of the rural economy.

As early as 1992, because of the good cereal harvest in the country, that allocation was cancelled. An evaluation carried out in 1993 suggested that it was not advisable to allocate 7 000 tonnes for 1993 either, because of the surplus harvests. At the same time, it became clear that local purchasing had to be given priority, given the availability of cereals in the south of the country and the shortage on the local markets in the north.

So the Commission set up a substitution action accounting for ECU 1.5 million to sustain the new food security mechanism — the national strategic stock — by buying about 6 000 tonnes of cereals and by taking the measures to activate production and the cereal market provided for under the sectoral programme for agricultural adjustment (SPAA). Although planned in 1993, this action was administered under the 1994 budget.

This action also helped set up a management company, under the national committee for the organization of emergency aid, responsible for maintaining the national strategic stock and financing the equipment and technical assistance.

4. Long-term actions under the World Food Programme

Established in 1961 by the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO for an initial period of three years, the **World Food Programme (WFP)**, based in Rome, combats hunger in the world and encourages the socio-economic development of the developing countries. In 1965 the WFP was given a permanent and wider mandate. Over these past three decades, the WFP has invested some thirteen billion US dollars — more than forty million tonnes of food aid — in more than 1 600 development projects and about 1 200 emergency operations. So several hundred million people have benefited from that aid. Under the UN system, the WFP is the main source of food aid for developing countries.

Today, the WFP, the United States and the European Union are in fact the main providers of food aid at world level. For the last completed biennium (1993/1994), the European Community and its Member States were the largest donor for the WFP providing 42% of its total food aid resources delivered. The next largest donor is the USA with 37% for the same period. Yet the WFP must also be regarded as an independent donor because it acts according to its own criteria and objectives. In 1994, nearly 50% of commodities were purchased by WFP of which 60% were bought in developing countries.

In 1994, the Commission contributed 110 000 tonnes of cereals, 8 000 tonnes of milk powder, 1000 tonnes of butteroil, 5500 tonnes of vegetable oil and the equivalent of three million ECU in other products to the WFP's regular programme.

Among these programmes, two actions deserved particular attention:

*Ethiopia: rehabilitation of agricultural land, forests and infrastructures

The twentieth century was marked in Ethiopia by huge numbers of people migrating from fertile but overpopulated regions towards areas where the climate was harsher and the land poorly suited to farming. Very soon, hill-side farming, over-grazing and over-exploitation of the forests for firewood accelerated soil erosion in these areas and seriously reduced agricultural productivity. The forest, which in 1900 covered 40% of the land, now only covers 3%.

The lack of maintenance of the infrastructure is another major obstacle to the development of agriculture. Because of the poorly adapted road network, the peasants find it difficult to gain access to inputs (seeds, fertilizers, plant health products) and to the local markets to sell their harvests. Moreover, the scarcity of water supply points in the villages makes the villagers, especially the women, waste a great deal of time and effort by having to travel long distances to procure water, which is not necessarily even drinking water. Lastly, very little use is made of irrigation channels, which makes the peasants very vulnerable during periods of drought.

The main consequence of all these difficulties was the fall in the quantity of cereals available per person per year. From 179 kg in the early 1980s, the quantity fell to 157 kg in the early 1990s. The food security problem is particularly serious in certain regions. That is why 45 "awrajas" (administrative divisions) in the regions of Amhara, Oromo, Wolaita and Tigre were classified as priority areas in terms of food security.

For more than thirteen years, the WFP carried out a programme in these regions to rehabilitate the farmland and the forests and it has now achieved some 60% of its initial objectives. In 1993 the WFP decided to continue this programme for another four years and extended it to the development of infrastructures in those regions.

The medium-term objectives of this project are as follows:

- to protect and develop some 135 000 hectares of land by reducing soil erosion, preserving water resources, expanding the areas planted with trees for firewood, the grazing land and the individual or collective kitchen gardens;
- to manage some 200 000 hectares of forest, while respecting the ecological balance;
- to construct basic infrastructures in about 450 communes.

With a view to these objectives, since the beginning of the project WFP food aid has been used mainly for "food for work" operations. For this new instalment of the programme, it is planned to distribute daily rations to the families of peasants in need. In the end, this four-year aid in the form of food rations should directly benefit some 156 000 families (representing 936 000 people). And some 552 000 people should benefit from the measures to rehabilitate the farmland and infrastructures.

In 1994, the Community contributed 21 000 tonnes of cereals and 330 tonnes of vegetable oil to this programme in the form of multilateral aid.

• Jordan: development of forests and common grazing land

Because of its scarce natural resources and fragile economy, Jordan is heavily dependent on foreign aid. The Gulf War merely aggravated the living conditions of Jordanians, which had in any case been precarious. Most of the land is dry or semi-arid and only 6% of the total area of the country is cultivated. In 1991, only 0.7% of the territory was still forested.

The common grazing land for cattle is of prime importance in such an infertile country. In 1991 this grazing land covered 8.2 million hectares (nearly 90% of the territory). Unfortunately, over-grazing, cutting down shrubs for firewood and certain inadequate farming habits have led to an increasingly rapid deterioration of this land.

To deal with this situation, the Jordanian government has taken measures to renew the soil and natural vegetation. But because of lack of resources, the national reforestation and forestry department cannot pay its employees properly. So in 1991 the government decided to allocate 9 000 hectares of fallow land to a cooperative which would turn it into productive grazing land.

The WFP contributed to this programme in the form of food for work from 1975. In 1992 it decided once again to extend its aid to the Jordanian government for another five years. The 1992 WFP project is aimed at eventually generating forests and pasturage. This will reduce the soil erosion and increase stock-breeders' and farmers' incomes. In addition, this action will create local jobs.

The food aid allocated by the WFP will be distributed in return for work performed by the recipients. It will be given to unskilled government workers employed in reforesting land owned by the state, to supplement their meagre wages. Another part of this aid will be distributed to members of the cooperative working to develop the collective grazing land in the regions of Azraq, Ira/Yarga, Karak, Karfrain, Ma'an, Madaba, Balga and Tafileh. The final part of the aid will be allocated to self-employed peasants along the Zarqa river to encourage them to cultivate their own grazing land.

This project should benefit 2 500 government employees, 1 500 members of the cooperative and 350 self-employed farmers. In 1994, the Community participated in this project by allocating 4 608 tonnes of cereals and 330 tonnes of vegetable oil in the form of multilateral aid.

5. Triangular operations and local purchases

There has been a marked increase in these operations over recent years, which makes it easier to respond to the specific needs of the recipient people and at the same time give priority to the developing countries' markets. This procedure also helps deliver the food aid more rapidly and generally at lower cost, especially in the case of local purchases. Triangular operations and local purchasing benefited more than fifty countries (taking direct and indirect aid together) and represented almost 37% in 1994 (see tables below) of the total food aid quantities mobilized by the European Commission.

Below we describe one case among others:

*Support for Tanzania's cereal trade

In Tanzania, the average per capita GNP since 1991 has fluctuated between US \$ 100 and 200, which makes this one of the poorest countries in the world. 84% of the working population is employed in the agricultural sector, which accounts for 61% of GNP. The great majority of farmers are subsistence farmers, with land of generally less than 0.2 hectares. Yet Tanzania is classified as one of the quasi self-sufficient countries in terms of food production.

Although the dividends from the economic reforms that began in 1986 mainly benefited the country as a whole, the farmers in the northern regions and the poorest rural groups still have not seen any profit from it. This situation was aggravated by the poor rainfall in 1993 and the difficulties encountered in the distribution of fertilizers. Transport problems, the inadequate trade links between the southern surplus areas and the deficit areas in the north are the main handicap to the effective marketing of food.

In 1994, food aid requirements were estimated at 330 000 tonnes of cereals. The Community therefore proposed a structural programme to strengthen the role of the private sector in the cereal trade of the regions in deficit. Between February and April 1995, 20 000 tonnes of common maize bought in Uganda will be sold in small consignments at several sites where there are more than 500 small traders.

Together with this programme, in 1994 the Community set up a programme to support groups impoverished by the combined effects of structural adjustment and drought. Under this action, 5 000 tonnes of common maize bought in Uganda was distributed over a period of four months to disadvantaged farmers and their families and to poor urban groups.

6. Storage actions

*Two types of storage

There are basically two reasons for storage. When storage has a regulatory effect, it consists in the storage of harvest surpluses in order to avoid a fall in prices as a result of the market being flooded after a good harvest or a price rise because of a shortage of food on the market after a bad harvest.

Strategic stocks, however, are far more closely bound up with the short-term economic situation. They are created in certain areas regarded as potentially at risk, i.e., regions where there is a risk of food shortage because of climatic (drought, uncertain rainfall, etc.) or even human factors. They are used to respond to emergencies and thereby prevent the risk of famine. Their main advantage is that they are in situ. That saves the time it would take to transport food if a warning is sounded and there is no food available on the spot. In this area, saving time saves human lives.

*How to set up the stock?

Creating stocks of food products is a complex technical operation that requires resorting to specialists. First the site must be chosen carefully, since the stock must be usable immediately (e.g. in the event of famine). That means it must be situated in the country where it may be needed.

Constructing storage facilities requires a preliminary technical study and tender specifications. There is no point building a warehouse on a site that is constantly flooded or where the land is unstable. Profitability is another imperative. The storage capacity must be proportional to the identified needs and the cost price must make it worthwhile. Several types of storage can be considered: in bulk in silos or in sacks in warehouses. Both the warehouses and the silos have to be watertight so that the grain can be fumigated (to eradicate insects and larvae). Storage in warehouses is done on palletes, to ensure that the ventilation is correct and the humidity level low enough.

Given the importance of storage measures for improving the food security of the people concerned, the Community financed a number of these operations, which were implemented by the NGOs or international organizations. In 1994, seven countries benefited from this aid via the NGOs.

*Zimbabwe: construction of warehouses

In 1994, the Commission financed the construction of three warehouses in three districts of Zimbabwe, via the German NGO HELP. The regions in question suffer regularly from drought. The repercussions on the supplies to the people involved are particularly serious because of the severe shortage of buildings for storing the harvests (maize, groundnuts, sunflowers, etc.).

The warehouses built with Community financing could be used to store and market local harvests and inputs (especially seeds and fertilizers). They helped the Zimbabwean government to decentralize and may eventually be used to store food aid in the event of a severe crisis.

7. Early warning systems

In 1994, the Community financed, as in the past, the **FAIS Food Aid Information System** developed by the WFP, by allocating ECU 165 000. This system provides complete data on the food aid deliveries by all donors. Community financing is designed to complete the system and liaise it with another major project, also financed by the Community, namely "GEOFILE". This pilot project developed by FAO is a computer programme including a data base comprising information back-up, among others by satellite images (NOAA), on food security at regional and national level: estimates of harvests and food reserves, demography, rainfall, market prices and supplies, food habits, etc. This information is collected and evaluated with a view to anticipating any risks of food crisis.

V. REHABILITATION ACTIONS

1. Covering national food shortages

A. Supplying seeds and tools

*Rwanda: aid for agricultural revival

Rwanda has been in a state of social and political instability since the beginning of the civil war in October 1990. Following the assassination of President Habyarimana in April 1994, hundreds of thousands of people, most of them of Tutsi origin, were exterminated by the government troops. To put an end to this genocide, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) had to lay siege to the country and the capital. The fighting that ensued led civilians to flee to neighbouring states and other regions of the country. It is estimated that to date these events have caused the death of nearly one million people and forced some two million to seek refuge in Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda. There are also at least a million displaced persons within the country itself.

The fighting officially came to an end in July 1994 with the accession into power of the RPF, which now faces the enormous task of reconstructing a country totally devastated by the war. In July and August 1994, the Community first did what was necessary to cover food requirements in the camps for refugees and displaced persons. To that end, it mobilized more than 82 000 tonnes of food, which was distributed in coordination with the ICRC, several NGOs and the WFP.

A few months later, because of the shortage of resources, the government found itself unable by itself to create the necessary conditions to enable the refugees to return home, to pay its officials and to restore the distribution chains and transport networks. So in addition to humanitarian aid, the Community focused its aid on measures that would enable the refugees and displaced persons to recover some stability and independence, in particular with regard to agricultural production. It also set up water and electricity supply programmes for the main towns.

In normal times, agricultural production is closely linked to the poor climatic conditions, the growing poverty of the rural population and also and above all the pressure of too many people on too little land. The recent events, massacres, massive displacements of people and destruction of the infrastructure, have merely aggravated the situation. At the end of the year it was estimated that the 1994 harvests would only come up to 30 to 50% of the usual volume.

To help these Rwandan groups to re-settle in their original provinces and to re-plant their food crops, the Community financed the purchase of seeds, tools and food in order to set up a working stock in the neighbouring countries. These products, mostly bought in the region, should enable the Rwandan peasants to revive their agricultural production for 1995. Food and seeds were distributed through the NGOs or local authorities. Preference was given to projects to distribute food for work or against payment, if the peasants' financial situation allowed it. Technical assistance was also provided in the region to advise the people on their farming methods. This aid, totalling ECU 18 million, should help release an appreciable part of the rural population from their

dependence on humanitarian aid and therefore pave the way to the socio-economic recovery of the country.

*Burundi: aid for agricultural rehabilitation

Since the coup d'état in October 1993 with the assassination of the first democratically elected president, Melchior N'Dadaye, there have been constant troubles in Burundi, which have directly caused the flight of nearly 600 000 people to neighbouring countries, the displacement within the country of an equal number and the death of around 100 000 others. In April 1994, the new president, M. Ntaryamira, was assassinated in his turn, at the same time as his Rwandan counterpart. By the end of 1994 the situation had become a little more stable again, although there are still tensions. It is now estimated that the total number of victims of these troubles comes to 1 100 000, to which must be added some 350 000 refugees (about 200 000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda returned to their country after the events) and 80 000 Rwandan refugees.

Just as in Rwanda, the suspicion and violence between the Hutu (majority) and the Tutsi (minority) people paralysed the country economically and socially. **Agricultural production, low even in normal times, fell dramatically as a result of this instability, of the constant migration flows and because of the late rains. In June 1994 it was estimated that the annual food and cereal production would fall by 20-30% compared to 1993. Malnutrition therefore began to increase, affecting children particularly severely. This situation was aggravated by the large population flows and the need to feed the people concerned.**

The programme financed by the Community in Burundi in order to alleviate the situation is a similar, although scaled-down, version of that in Rwanda. It consists in the supply of 10 000 tonnes of beans (at a value of ECU 6 million) and 2 500 tonnes of seeds and tools (at a value of ECU 2.5 million). Operations were set up for distributing the seeds, tools and food (free of charge, in return for work or for money) in one of the provinces of the country at the beginning of the September- October marketing year. The results are already most encouraging. The operation will be started up in other provinces too for the March 1995 season and will give significant support in terms of agricultural rehabilitation and food security and provisions for the displaced persons and other victims of the recent troubles.

B. School feeding programmes

Honduras: a new school lunch programme

Honduras is one of the least developed countries of the new continent. Its industry is extremely limited and its agriculture does not cover local food requirements. The country is also heavily dependent for its foreign exchange on two exports: bananas and coffee. In addition, since 1990 the Honduran government has embarked on a programme of structural adjustment under the auspices of the IMF which has proved to have rather high social costs. Growth has indeed begun to recover, thanks largely to the re-thinking of the agricultural policy. However, the gains of this reform have benefited only a handful of the people. Today, 10% of the population still receive 40% of the national revenue and 50% obtain only 17%. Even worse, 70% of the people live below the poverty line and 56% below the extreme poverty line.

Agricultural production is increasing considerably but not enough in relation to population growth. Honduras has not been self-sufficient since the later 1970s. The government's resolve to modernize agriculture will come to nothing until the small peasants obtain easier access to credit and inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and plant-health products) and until there is an agrarian reform to redistribute the land more equitably.

Nearly 63% of Honduran families do not eat enough to cover their energy requirements. Moreover, in most cases, the meals are short in proteins. In this context, the problem of infant malnutrition remains a cause for concern. A study carried out nationally in 1992 showed that 35% of children aged between six and nine are suffering from retarded growth (a sign of malnutrition) and 12% from seriously retarded growth (severe malnutrition). At present, 9% of newborn babies show signs of malnutrition.

After financing "glasses of milk" operations, the Community is now participating in a programme to distribute full meals to state school pupils over four years. This Community aid consists of 250 tonnes of wheat, 550 tonnes of maize, 550 tonnes of rice, 630 tonnes of milk powder, 80 tonnes of vegetable oil and 200 tonnes of beans. Although the operation has undeniably been successful, the nutritional effect of the glass of milk is fairly weak, especially for children suffering from malnutrition. That is why it is being replaced by a lunch which will have the same effect in educational terms but will be far more significant in nutritional terms.

In 1994, 30 000 children, from three of the poorest departments in the country (Intibuca, Lempira and La Paz) received a balanced daily meal through the intermediary of the Servicio de alimentacion escolar, and 100 000 others received a glass of milk distributed in the marginalized rural and urban schools of departments where there was a serious nutritional short-fall (Santa Barbara, Copan and Ocotépéqué in particular). Over the next three years, that means that 90 000 schoolchildren will receive lunch every day.

A basic ration is made up of rice, common maize and red kidney beans. These foods are a staple part of the Honduran diet. Milk powder enriches the nutritional quality of the meal and the vegetable oil is a useful energy supplement. As for the wheat, if used in moderation it helps cover the dietary requirement while lowering the cost.

This programme is of course designed to improve the nutritional state of these children, but it also improves their attentiveness and concentration at school, thereby helping reduce absence or failure at school. It is also a way of making the communities more aware of food requirements.

A substitution action has also been planned, accounting for ECU 1 500 000, to promote food security. This objective will be achieved through alternative programmes to increase basic cereal production by a policy of granting credits to small farmers and supporting micro-irrigation and soil-conservation projects, etc.

*Mozambique: distribution of brioches in Maputo schools

In October 1992, peace agreements were finally signed between the Mozambique government and the Renamo forces, putting an end to a civil war that had lasted fifteen years and caused more than one million deaths and nearly two million refugees. At the end of this conflict, a prolonged drought afflicted the country and aggravated an economic situation that was already disastrous. Following the end of the conflict, nearly five million Mozambican displaced persons and refugees started back for their original towns and villages, sparking off the process of national reconstruction. In this context, the education of the young people is most important, for it constitutes a socio-educational framework which they could not enjoy during the war years.

Since 1991 the Community has been financing a school feeding operation policy in this country. To prolong this action in 1994, the Community allocated 480 tonnes of wheat, 370 tonnes of milk powder, 185 tonnes of vegetable oil and 250 tonnes of sugar (to which can be added 880 tonnes of common maize levied from strategic stocks set up in 1993), while the manufacturing, transport and distribution costs of 210 000 brioches a day for the 1994 school year were financed from counterpart funds generated by Community food aid monetized in the country. This programme covered schoolchildren and teachers in about 110 primary schools in the country's capital and environs (Maputo, Matola and Machava) from mid-February to the end of November.

It was decided to extend this programme over several years because of the general and persistent undernourishment of Mozambican schoolchildren. This programme, which supplements another one carried out in rural areas by the WFP, has two objectives: nutritional and educational. First, it is designed to provide children with their first meal of the day, secondly, to improve the "yield" in terms of their attendance and application in class.

C. Nutritional support for target groups

*Angola: aid for displaced persons and urban groups

Angola was torn apart by civil war from the moment it reached independence in 1974. The government forces (MPLA) were in opposition to the National Union for the total independence of Angola (UNITA). In May 1991, the Bicesse peace agreements were signed and led to a ceasefire and the organization of free elections, won by the MPLA. At the end of October and in early November 1992, the rejection by UNITA of these results plunged the country into another civil war and caused more than 100 000 deaths in the course of 1993. Three million Angolans fled or were affected by the constant battles. However, at the end of 1994, peace agreements were signed and give hope for a better future for these people thanks to the possibility of a process of national reconstruction under the auspices of the international community.

According to the United Nations, in January 1994 the estimated demand for food products for the first six months of the year was more than 170 000 tonnes. This figure does not take account of the groups that cannot be reached because of the insecurity and near destruction of the communications network. Moreover, national agricultural production for the 1993/1994 marketing year was low because of the large number of displaced peasants, the poor rainfall in some provinces, the shortage of agricultural inputs and the climate of insecurity. So the sales of food production surpluses on the markets remained very uncertain.

For several years the Community has been financing deliveries of food aid to Angola. Because of the chronic political instability, in recent years this aid has consisted mainly in the free distribution of food to the refugees.

In 1994, Community food aid amounted to 80 000 tonnes of cereals, 6 500 tonnes of vegetable oil and the equivalent of ECU 3 850 000 in other products, mainly pulses, in the form of triangular purchases, but also salt and dried fish bought locally (accounting in all for ECU 34 760 000, including transport/distribution and technical assistance costs).

Half of this was distributed free of charge, through the intermediary of the Angolan and European NGOs (Caritas, ADRA, Oïkos, AAA, etc.), in the provinces that took in the displaced persons. The food supplied — cereals, oil, beans, dried fish and salt — was in part distributed free of charge to improve the nutritional situation of the displaced persons, and in part used in the framework of programmes of food for work, to set up a process of re-establishment that would make the displaced persons less dependent on aid.

The other half of the Community aid was sold to local traders in urban areas where, paradoxically, the people are often less well nourished than the refugees on whom international aid is concentrated, given the economic crisis currently affecting this country. This is due to the high costs of basic products, which have become scarce and exorbitantly priced because of the growth of the black market. For example, a small loaf of bread costs kwanzas 500 000 and the average monthly salary is about kwanzas 2 million (about one US dollar). Now that inflation has reached 30% a month, the majority of the urban population can no longer afford the food necessary to its simple survival. By improving the supply on the urban markets, the aim of Community aid is to alleviate these distortions and prevent too great an imbalance from

appearing between those who benefit from the free distribution of food and those who still depend on a poverty market. The monetization of this aid will generate counterpart funds which can be used to finance rural and semi-urban development projects. The Commission envisaged a mechanism to preserve the real value of these funds in a special memorandum signed in December 1994.

The main objective of this aid programme is to reach as many people as possible throughout the country. Yet the distribution plans are dependent on safety conditions in the field and on the maintenance of the ceasefire.

Angola: agricultural rehabilitation 1993/94

The distribution of seed and tools under the 1993 programme which was formulated with the participation of the Angolan Ministry of Planning and Agriculture was carried out in part in 1994. This action helped supply the equivalent of ECU 2 million in seeds (2 000 tonnes of maize seeds, 900 tonnes of bean seeds, 500 tonnes of sorghum seeds, 500 tonnes of groundnut seeds, 250 tonnes of pea seeds and 15 tonnes of pulses seeds), together with the equivalent of ECU 600 000 in agricultural tools (i.e., some 250 000 various tools divided among machetes, hoes, axes and whetting stones). They were distributed throughout the territory, with special emphasis on areas that took in a large number of displaced persons and the agricultural potential of the regions concerned.

Ethiopia: chronicle of a food crisis avoided

In July 1991, when the new Ethiopian transitional government came into power, it was faced with an unparalleled socio-economic situation. To deal with it, and with the aid of the WFP and the World Bank, a vast structural adjustment programme was carried out. Among other measures, this programme included the liberalization of transport, the privatization of certain public sectors, tax reforms and a general move towards a market economy. In the end, these reforms were intended to revive agricultural production, which is the most important economic sector in the country. It accounts for 85 % of export revenue and 45 % of the GNP. Unfortunately, the Ethiopian people are suffering socially from these economic reforms because the liberalization of prices has also affected the prices of essential commodities.

According to an FAO estimate, the country's food shortage is estimated at one million tonnes for 1994. This estimate takes account of several factors: the poor distribution of rainfall throughout the year, increase in the cost of agricultural inputs and increasingly rapid population growth.

The international community was worried that there might be a repeat of the great crisis of 1984. To avoid this, exchanges of information were rapidly arranged to try to resolve the technical and logistical difficulties of ensuring that the international aid arrived in good time and organizing the transport, unloading and distribution of this aid in such a way as to avoid any risks of congestion in the Ethiopian ports of Assab and Massawa. The coordination between the Commission delegation, the other donors' representatives and the Ethiopian government in Addis Abeba was excellent, but needed to be supplemented by ad hoc coordination at a higher level. To that end, the Commission services organized a technical coordination meeting with all the main donors in June 1994. Today, although not all the problems have been resolved, we can certainly assert that

this meeting helped strengthen the co-operation and coordination between the main participants so that in 1994 Ethiopia was a case of a food crisis that did not happen.

In 1994, the Commission for its part allocated 130 000 tonnes of wheat as food aid (to a value of ECU 26 500 000, transport costs included) to Ethiopia to improve the nutritional situation of urban groups and combat the nascent famine in the country following bad harvests. This aid was also used to increase the national strategic reserve stocks.

The Community aid was allocated in two stages. First, 50 000 tonnes of wheat were delivered to Ethiopia to be sold on the markets of the capital, Addis Abeba, in June. That is the period when cereal prices fluctuate enormously and are reflected in the price of bread. So this structural aid helped to some extent to stabilize prices, which enabled the urban consumers to buy their bread and maintain an acceptable nutritional level. A government organization took over the distribution of the wheat to the mills which resold the flour to the bakeries. This action helped nearly one million vulnerable urban consumers.

Subsequently 80 000 tonnes of wheat had to be delivered to tackle the dramatic decline in the harvests in relation to the forecasts made earlier in the year, especially in the regions of Wollo and Shoa (in the south) where the second harvest, the August one, represents 90% of the total annual production. A re-evaluation was also undertaken of groups in need in the country: the victims of drought, displaced and resettled persons, demobilized soldiers, war victims... From four and a half million potential beneficiaries, the figure rose to six. The advantage of this allocation was that it boosted the capacity of the national strategic stock of food to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the population.

Mobilization for Ethiopia

These 80 000 tonnes were delivered in October/November 1994. In terms of mobilization, this was an innovative operation because it was the first time a delivery of Community food aid to Ethiopia was to be made at the final destination. The consignments were therefore delivered to four different places, involving transport by road over distances of up to 1000 kilometres in some cases. Despite working conditions that were at times difficult, these transport operations were carried out with few losses and all parties concerned were extremely satisfied with this action.

Eritrea: supplying local markets

Following a referendum held on 27 April 1993, Eritrea officially proclaimed its independence from Ethiopia. After thirty years of civil war, this new nation is facing a double challenge: the reconstruction of the country and the reintegration of hundreds of thousands of Eritreans who wanted to be repatriated. The ravages to the country's economy as a result of the war were exacerbated by several droughts during the 1970s and 1980s. There is a high level of illiteracy in the country, and the general state of nutrition is still precarious.

During its first year in power, the provisional government set up by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea (PFLE) embarked on a process of democratization and liberalization (constitutional government, independence of the press, equality of women, application of land law, codes of commerce and labour, etc.). It also drew up a programme of economic recovery

directed at all sectors, in particular agriculture which remains the most important of all. Of the total Eritrean population (2.6 million inhabitants), 76% live in rural areas; they are almost exclusively small farmers practising subsistence farming on land varying in size from 0.75 to 2.5 hectares. The main crops are barley, wheat, maize, sorghum and millet, which make up more than 80% of the farmland. The remainder is used for growing oil seeds and pulses. The variable, unpredictable and inadequate rainfall is mainly to blame for the poor harvests. Although there are other restricting factors, such as parasites of animal and vegetable origin, the shortage of inputs and the use of low-yield varieties do not allow any real improvement that would lead to the production of marketable surpluses.

The 1993 production only covered 20% of total national consumer demand. **At the beginning of 1994, the need was stressed for structural food aid of about 62 000 tonnes of wheat to ensure adequate market supplies and stabilize food prices.**

Following these forecasts, the Commission decided to allocate aid of 18 000 tonnes of wheat for 1994 (for a total of ECU 2 600 000, including transport), intended for sale on the local markets, especially those in Asmara and Dekemhare, in order to make up in part at least for the national food shortage. In practical terms, once the wheat is delivered at the port of Massawa, the Eritrean Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (ERRA) will take over the transport and delivery to the mills and the sale of the flour thus produced to the bakeries.

The counterpart funds generated by these sales can fund other projects including projects to improve the supplies of inputs, the introduction of new varieties of grain, storage programmes, and so on.

The Eritrean government set itself the priority of improving food security in the country and has made various efforts to that end. In 1993, 315 000 hectares of land were planted, representing an increase of 25% over the previous marketing year. It also pursued a land preservation policy by constructing terraces and earth embankments to retain the water resources and distributing inputs in the form of oxen and seeds. These operations were often carried out on the basis of food for work projects.

*Nicaragua: a certain economic stagnation

Like other Central American countries, Nicaragua is undergoing a process of structural adjustment under the auspices of the IMF. This programme is marked by a drastic reduction in state expenditure, leading to a marked fall in subsidies to the agricultural sector and disengagement in the social sector. The application of this programme may have contributed towards a relative internal monetary stabilization, yet it also seriously slowed down economic activity. This slow-down has a particularly strong impact because the country is just emerging from a twelve-year civil war and going through a difficult period of national reconstruction, together with having to reintegrate large numbers of refugees and veterans into civilian life. Moreover, the political tensions that are re-emerging have delayed the settlement of the still burning question of agrarian reform.

Because of the uncertainties connected with this reform, together with the very limited credit available and the unpredictable climate (drought), food production for the 1992/1993 marketing year actually fell. In the case of vegetable oil, the country became even more dependent on exporting this product because of the structural decline in this sector. In fact, the food supply

situation in Nicaragua remains very difficult because of the totally inadequate production capacity together with the shortage of foreign currency, which offers little chance of imports.

The 1994 harvests were very low compared to 1993. But even then the daily average food ration per person was only 1718 calories and 13% of children under the age of six suffer from malnutrition.

The Nicaraguan government nevertheless adopted a liberal agricultural policy in order to improve production and promote exports — a source of foreign exchange — based on the laws of the market and free competition. At the same time it made great efforts to improve the coordination between the various administrations involved in implementing the agricultural policy. Special attention was devoted to settling problems relating to land and buildings and means of production (policy of land rights and privatization of state enterprises) and to the environment, agricultural technology, promotion of cooperatives, etc.

In 1994 the Community allocated food aid to Nicaragua of 1 300 tonnes of vegetable oil, ECU 500 000 for the local purchase of other products and another ECU 500 000 in technical assistance. The financing of the purchase of other products is to help launch a pilot programme of school lunches which, in a first stage, will affect 5 000 schoolchildren in a region where malnutrition is fairly high.

The sale of the vegetable oil will generate counterpart funds and promote the availability of this product on the market. The planned technical assistance will support the implementation together with the Nicaraguan government of a food security policy and the supervision of the development projects financed by the counterpart funds.

The counterpart funds constituted up to now were used to finance various projects with the common objective of contributing to the country's food security, more specifically to establish a relative self-sufficiency in food among rural people and thus raise the nutritional level of the population as a whole. These projects are currently being kept under review by a technical assistant.

Through these counterpart funds, the Commission has become the main provider of capital for non-conventional credits for small and medium-sized producers of food crops by promoting "local banks" and "rural savings and credit banks", hand in hand with technical assistance to bring about the light mechanization of agriculture, a possibility not offered by the traditional bank loan mechanisms.

The object of this action was to reactivate the rural production of basic cereals in the departments of Chinandega, Esteli, Madriz, Nueva Segovia, Rivas and Chontales for a sum of US \$ 400 000 (from the counterpart funds). This financed the sowing of 880 manzanas (one manzana is equivalent to 0.7 hectares) with beans and 640 manzanas with dry rice by individual producers or cooperatives. The deliveries were carried out via a network of rural shops and included, apart from seeds, light equipment, fertilizers and plant health products.

Other projects financed by the Community counterpart funds made it possible to construct country roads (Santa Cruz/San Nicolas junction and access roads to Pueblo Nuevo) to improve trade and also to finance rice-growing and irrigation.

2. Support for the international organizations

A. The World Food Programme

Alongside its regular programme, i.e. structural development aid, the WFP comes to the aid of population groups whose precarious food situation requires rapid if not urgent intervention. There are two main types of action:

The International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR):

This emergency aid goes to population groups facing a short-term food shortage during periods of drought, following natural disasters or in cases of conflict. It can also be used to rehabilitate refugees.

This multilateral aid, which is not tied (i.e., it can be used by the WFP on the basis of general needs and not necessarily in the framework of programmes defined in advance), makes up the Commission's contribution to the WFP's emergency actions to deal with short-term food shortages, on the understanding that the financing of emergency food aid actions of a more specifically humanitarian kind is the responsibility of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO).

In 1994, the Commission contributed 50 000 tonnes of cereals, 1 000 tonnes of milk powder, 5 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 1 000 tonnes of sugar and the equivalent of ECU 3 million in other products to twelve projects in the framework of the emergency reserve, all located on the African continent.

The following are a few examples:

*Eritrea: assistance for displaced persons or refugees and for stock-farmers

Poor harvests were expected in 1994 — as a result of the interminable civil war and recurrent droughts. The aid granted to the WFP by the Commission was designed to help persons displaced by the conflicts and enabled the Eritrean refugees to return from the Sudan. In addition, under this programme stockfarmers were able to reconstitute the herds that had been decimated by the years of drought. The Community aid consisted in the delivery of 12 368 tonnes of food in the form of wheat, milk powder, vegetable oil and sugar.

*Ethiopia: assistance for the victims of drought and displaced persons

In 1994 the Commission allocated, via the WFP emergency reserve, aid to the rural population groups afflicted by the drought and those displaced by the internal conflicts in the country. This aid involved the delivery of 12 500 tonnes of food in the form of wheat, vegetable oil and faffa.

*Ghana: assistance for Togolese refugees

In February 1993, some 30 000 Togolese fled from the clashes that mainly affected Lomé and its suburb and took refuge in Ghana and Benin. While awaiting the return of calm in Togo, these refugees were cared for by international aid, mainly from the European Community, via the WFP. The Commission contributed 5 241 tonnes of food in the form of white maize, vegetable oil and sugar.

*Sudan: assistance for the victims of drought and displaced persons

Hundreds of thousands of Sudanese were displaced by the civil war that struck the south of the country. Thousands of others also suffer from food shortages because of the drought. In 1994, the European Community was still supporting these people by sending, via the WFP, 6 500 tonnes of food in the form of white maize and legumes (beans, lentils, split peas, etc.).

Protracted Refugees Operations (PRO):

The WFP is giving increasing support to protracted food actions for vulnerable groups such as refugees. The spectacular increase in recent years in the number of refugees made it essential for an agreement to be reached between the WFP and the UNHCR in 1992 under which the WFP takes charge of the delivery of basic foods in all operations concerning more than five thousand persons.

In 1994, the Community contributed to nineteen projects in the framework of the WFP aid programme for refugees in Africa, but also in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal and Mexico, by allocating 190 000 tonnes of cereals, 7 500 tonnes of vegetable oil, 6 000 tonnes of sugar and the equivalent of ECU 8.5 million in other products (to be noted that the financing by the Community of emergency food aid actions of a more specifically humanitarian kind is again the responsibility of ECHO).

Below we give a few examples:

*Afghanistan: aid for the victims of the civil war

In Afghanistan, the agricultural production infrastructure and mechanisms were completely destroyed by fourteen years of war. The incessant fighting between rival factions forced more than half the population to seek refuge in other regions or in neighbouring countries. In order to alleviate the sufferings of these refugees and displaced persons, the Community allocated the WFP 24 350 tonnes of food for several projects to re-establish and revive agricultural production and promote self-sufficiency in food.

*Bangladesh: assistance for the refugees from Myanmar

Since the end of 1991, thousands of people have fled from the conflicts afflicting the north-east of Myanmar (former Burma) and taken refuge in Bangladesh. Following agreements between the two governments, the repatriation of these refugees began in 1992. The Community has contributed to these operations from the outset by sending food. In 1994, the Commission allocated the WFP 31 560 tonnes of food in the form of wheat, vegetable oil, sugar, legumes and salt to this end.

*Mozambique: regional aid for returnees

Once the peace agreements had been signed between the Mozambique government and the Renamo rebel movement, most of the two million refugees and three million displaced persons began to return. The Community allocated the WFP 29 800 tonnes of food in the form of maize, sugar, legumes, salt and groundnuts to sustain the agricultural rehabilitation process.

B. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Since January 1951, when it was first set up, the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**, an international body with the mandate of protecting and assisting refugees and finding lasting solutions to their problems (such as repatriation) has seen refugee numbers increase constantly following the end of the cold war and the explosion of regional conflicts. In 1994 there were 24 million refugees and the same number of displaced persons.

Since 1992, following the agreement concluded with the WFP, the UNHCR has been able to concentrate again on its primary objectives and been relieved of the need to supply food to the refugee camps containing more than five thousand people. Yet this agreement does not cover the mobilization of dairy products and food other than "basics". In 1994, the Commission therefore provided the UNHCR with 2 390 tonnes of milk powder, 452.5 tonnes of butteroil, 187 tonnes of sugar, 7 900 tonnes of cereals, 2.5 tonnes of vegetable oil and ECU 2 898 000 for the purchase of other products, for free distribution.

C. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The **United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)** was set up in 1950 and cares for nearly two million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. UNRWA's main activities are to provide food aid, medical and health care, training and basic assistance.

Food aid for Palestinian refugees was first allocated in 1972, via UNRWA. For many years the Community has been one of the main donors to UNRWA.

In 1994, Community food aid to UNRWA consisted of 12 750 tonnes of cereals, 1 968 tonnes of milk powder, 2 042 tonnes of vegetable oil and 2 948 tonnes of sugar, together with ECU 3 700 000 in other products.

The beneficiaries of this aid are Palestinian refugees registered as such by UNRWA. In December 1994, nearly 400 000 refugees obtained this food aid, accounting for nearly 10% of the total refugee population registered with UNRWA.

The rations have not been distributed on a general basis since 1982. They are intended mainly for the families that are hardest hit because there is no adult male to ensure their livelihood, what are known as special hardship cases (some 180 000 people). They are allocated a monthly subsistence ration of 1 880 calories per person per day. These rations are also allocated, under a supplementary feeding programme, to pregnant women and nursing mothers and to infants aged between 6 and 36 months. Some 200 000 women and children thus receive a ration of about 1 000 calories per person per day.

D. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The aim of the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**, an impartial humanitarian body that is neutral and independent, is to provide assistance to the victims of armed conflict, troubles or internal tensions. The ICRC is a much-favoured partner of the Commission because of its efficiency in the field and its continuous presence during most conflicts.

In 1994, the Community contribution to the ICRC (for a countervalue of about ECU 34 million) was used mainly to support food aid and agricultural rehabilitation programmes. To that end the Commission allocated the ICRC 65 000 tonnes of cereals, 4 000 tonnes of vegetable oil and the equivalent of ECU 3 million in other products. In Rwanda, some 51 000 tonnes of food in the form of maize flour, grain maize, beans, salt and vegetable oil were distributed to some 750 000 victims of the conflicts towards the end of 1994.

Moreover, in September 1994 the ICRC set up an agricultural rehabilitation programme to help and encourage the displaced persons and refugees to resume their food-crop growing, mainly in Sudan, Liberia and Rwanda. More specifically, the Commission granted 1 450 tonnes of bean seed and maize and distributed 50 000 hoes free of charge.

The **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** is a cooperative movement grouping all the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in the world. In peacetime it supports and coordinates the national societies' activities in the event of very serious disasters and gives aid to refugees. In fact, it provides the international aid that the national societies implement with its assistance under the national programmes.

In 1994, the Community allocated, via the IFRC, aid of 12 000 tonnes of cereals to Ethiopia. This allocation comes under a wider programme of aid to vulnerable populations, rehabilitation of the environment and development of the health sector. The object was to help the displaced people who had moved to the south of the country following the internal conflicts to re-settle, to help the victims of drought, to combat soil erosion and the decrease in water resources in these same areas and, lastly, to support the much weakened health sector.

3. The non-governmental organizations

The **non-governmental organizations (NGOs)** are becoming increasingly important partners for the Commission in the field of food aid. Excluding emergency aid and humanitarian aid, which come under ECHO, the NGOs have access to three types of allocation under the Commission's food aid programme. They are structural food aid, co-financing of food products and the storage and early warning programme.

The NGOs carry out several types of action in the field, which form major components of the food security of the population groups concerned:

- **rehabilitation programmes: food for work, school feeding, nutritional centres, etc.;**
- **programmes to assist population groups afflicted by famine or displaced as a result of armed conflicts;**
- **aid programmes for refugees.**

A large part of the food aid (about 60%) delivered by the NGOs is bought in the beneficiary countries, thereby encouraging local agricultural production. 70% of these development aid projects are located in Africa.

In 1994, the NGOs were allocated 355 000 tonnes of cereals, 14 200 tonnes of milk powder, 26 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 4 500 tonnes of sugar and the equivalent of ECU 16 955 000 in other products (mainly pulses). The total value of these allocations comes to approximately ECU 140 million, i.e., about 33% of the total Community food aid budget in 1994.

*Euronaid: an interface between the NGOs and the Commission

The lion's share of the Community food aid allocated to the NGOs (more than 399 000 tonnes in 1994) is channelled via Euronaid. In 1994, 76 NGOs used the services of Euronaid to deliver the food aid financed by the Commission. The ten most important of them delivered 250 353 tonnes and the three biggest ones (Oxfam Belgium, Dutch Interchurch Aid and Save the Children Fund) delivered 131 829 tonnes.

Euroaid was created in 1980 by eight NGOs. It now has 24 members. The aim of this structure is to manage the organization of the transport and connected activities and to organize the purchase of products in the developing countries on the account of NGOs that have received a Commission allocation and which generally cannot manage the volume of that allocation with their own resources. Euroaid is responsible for the successful execution of the operations carried out by the NGOs.

*CARE: intervention in Ethiopia

Because of the invasion of insects and the irregular rainfall in August and September, the 1993 harvests in western Haraghe (a region of Ethiopia) fell dramatically compared to the national average. Thanks to a system of information it set up in the region, the CARE/UK NGO managed rapidly to evaluate the cereal requirements of the people in 1994 and assess the urgency of the situation.

This NGO therefore applied to the Community for aid of 5 000 tonnes of wheat, to be distributed over some sixty days (in July and August 1994) to 166 667 inhabitants of Haraghe, in the form of daily food rations of 500 grammes. This wheat was distributed to the people free of charge. It was not possible in this case to carry out "food for work" programmes because of the lack of adequate infrastructures and the urgent nature of the operation.

Once the wheat arrived at the port of Assab, it was transported by lorry to the central depots of Asebeteferi and Meisso. From there, the CARE lorries took over the transport to the nine centres of distribution as required.

*CDI-Bwamanda: sale and free distribution of food rations in Kinshasa

Thousands of inhabitants of Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, do not have the means to pay for food at local market prices. So they usually have to go to food centres where food rations are sold to them at a "special price" or even distributed free of charge.

The Belgian NGO CDI-Bwamanda has organized these welfare programmes for a number of years. In 1994 it asked the Community to finance a food programme for these disinherited population groups, involving 4 150 tonnes of maize, groundnuts and rice, bought within the country. This aid was distributed for a period of one year. The main beneficiaries were infants, malnourished children under the age of five, pregnant women and nursing mothers; the sick and the aged.

CDI-Bwamanda took over the transport to Kinshasa and the distribution via food centres and local charitable committees. The NGO also saw to the processing of the primary products (maize and rice) and their storage. This programme not only helped feed the poorest inhabitants of the capital but also secured the Zairean peasants a guaranteed outlet for their food products.

VI. TABLES

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY IN THE RUN-UP TO 2000

FOOD SECURITY

COUNCIL RESOLUTION of 25 NOVEMBER 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Following its declaration of November 1992 on development cooperation in the run-up to 2000, the Council in May 1993 selected food security as one of the priority areas for enhanced policy coordination between the Community and its Member States. Policies on food security should be a part of the overall framework of the fight against poverty .

2. Having examined the Commission's communication on coordination between the Community and its Member States concerning food security policies and practices, the Council and the Member States have adopted the following orientations and guidelines.

II. FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. The Council is concerned that the number of people without adequate access to food is steadily increasing both as a result of emergency situations in many parts of the world—in particular at present in sub-Saharan Africa—and of longer term short-falls in food supply which continue to affect vulnerable groups in a large number of countries. In many developing countries national food production increases at a slower rate than the population, and many of them, in particular the least developed countries, are unable to increase food imports. It is therefore necessary to re-emphasize the high priority which should be attached to policies and programmes which improve food security.

2. Because of the increasing need for emergency aid and humanitarian aid operations, donors and governments of developing countries have mainly focused on ensuring short-term food security. Food aid has become the main answer to food insecurity, whereas this can only provide a partial and mainly short-term solution which in some cases disregards traditional food habits and can lead to market distortions. As a result, international emphasis on long-term food security policies at regional, national and household level seems to have significantly diminished. In most cases, this is also evident in the follow-up given to the November 1988 Resolution.

3. The Council notes that recent structural changes, namely, on the international level, the GATT agreement on world trade and, on the Community level, the reform of the common agricultural policy, may have an effect on the production and international movement of products important for ensuring food security. It would therefore seem necessary to study the evolution of the changes and their short term effects so as to enable a discussion on appropriate measure that could be taken.

4. The Council welcomes the efforts that have been made to enhance coordination between the various instruments of Community and Member States' development policies, particularly

those relating to long term food security, structural adjustment, social development and emergency relief but considers that there is scope for further improvement.

III. PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES

1. Regional, national and household food security on a long term basis which enables access by all people at all times to food for an active and healthy life, is an important element in the fight against poverty and should be emphasized in all relevant programmes with developing countries. Food security concerns not only the quantity but also the quality of food supply, in order to ensure adequate nutritional value.

2. Given the different responsibilities of men and women in relation to household food security, the Council underlines the objective to consider systematically the different roles played by women and men when programmes aimed at ensuring food security are prepared.

3. While the Community and its Member States should continue to respond to the on-going need for relief operations and food aid, the need for long-term oriented food security policies and programmes has to be underlined.

4. The link between development, rehabilitation, relief operations and food aid needs to be strengthened. In this perspective, improving the effective use of food aid is of great importance. The Council reiterates its wish to see such orientations reflected in future deliberations and policy decisions concerning Community food aid. It also underlines the need to give special attention to food security of vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of macro-economic structural adjustment programmes.

5. In order to increase the national and local supply of food for countries with a permanent and large food deficit, the Council underlines that food security including nutrition issues should be adopted as a guiding principle underlying development programmes, aiming at poverty alleviation in rural and urban areas, which can only be country-specific. This principle should be complemented by special consideration regarding access to food.

The dialogue with partner countries should lead to a strategy geared to ensuring long-term food security. Measures to reduce poverty, and sectoral policies regarding, inter alia, agriculture, environment, health, family planning and education as well as macro-economic policy should be made consistent with the objective of ensuring food security for all. These policies should take account of the role of the commercial farming sector and smallholders. It is also important to raise the level of participation of women and communities in the drive to ensure food security at national, regional, local and household level.

6. Political stability and the ending of armed conflicts are important conditions for a more successful implementation of food security strategies.

7. The coordination of national and international early warning systems needs to be strengthened in order to respond rapidly to disaster relief operations. In this context, NGOs can also play a substantial role, and make a valuable contribution to other aspects of food security, particularly at the household level.

IV. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

1. The Council refers to its Resolution of 2 December 1993 on co-ordination procedures which stresses, the importance of co-ordinating activities of Member States and the Commission on the spot. It should be enhanced by making better use of existing mechanisms and instruments.

2. In view of the need for increased coherence, and in accordance with Article 130v of the Treaty, the Council looks forward to a report from the Commission analysing the impact of the CAP and other Community policies on markets and food security in developing countries, as well as to proposals to enhance coherence between these policy fields.

3. The Community and its Member States undertake to intensify their efforts to co-ordinate their support for food security policies in recipient countries at the Community level and in international fora.

4. The Council requests its Working Parties on Development Co-operation and on Food Aid to consider regularly longer term food security matters. Furthermore, it requests the Management Committees and in particular the Food Aid Committee to scrutinize all commitment proposals for their impact on long-term food security at national, regional and at household level in the beneficiary country/countries.

5. The Council refers to its Resolution of 2 December 1993 on co-ordination procedures which stressed the importance of co-ordinating the activities of Member States and the Commission on the spot. In particular the preparation of joint policy initiatives such as food security planning, and increased consultation on the use of the counterpart funds generated by food aid for purposes of longer term oriented food security programmes and policies should be encouraged.

In this connection the Council would request the Group of experts to consider how co-ordination in this area between the Community and the Member States could be quickly put into effect on a trial basis in a small number of developing countries. This list of countries should be as close as possible to the list of developing countries where operational co-ordination on a trial basis is taking place.

6. Regional approaches to food security, including food aid triangular and local purchasing operations, should be further reinforced and supported so as to take advantage of natural complementarity between countries that belong to the same region. In addition, food security policies should have a regional dimension to promote regional food trade and integration.

7. The European Community and its Member States recognize the importance of the role of the FAO and other multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, the WFP and the IFAD in the field of food security, and reaffirm the importance of co-operation and co-ordination with other donors and agencies, including NGOs. In this field, the Council recognizes the need for the Community to make special efforts in the preparation of international conferences on food security and nutrition and in implementing their results in developing countries.

8. The Council requests the Commission to monitor and assess the implementation of this Resolution and to report back regularly on progress achieved. The Council also recognizes the importance of keeping under review its policies on the provision of food aid, particularly in the light of paragraph III.4 above. In this perspective, it invites the Commission to submit to the Council as soon as possible a report on the implementation of the Council conclusions on food aid policy and guidelines adopted in 1989 and 1990. The Council will consider the need to update policy in this area in the light of this report.

PROGRAMMATION D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE
PROGRAMME 1994

DIRECTE	Pays/Organisation	CEREALES			LAIT EN POUVRE			BUTTEROL			HUILE VEGETALE			SUCRE			AUTRE PRODUIT			OUTILS			PRODUIT DE SUBSTITUTION		
		Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes					
		Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation	Demande	Orientation	Allocation
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE	ANGOLA	80 000	80 000	80 000							5 500	5 500	5 500				3 850 000	3 850 000	3 850 000						
	LESOTHO		10 000																						
	MALAWI	200 000	70 000	70 000																					
	MOZAMBIQUE	1 000	80 000	480	400	3 000	370			300		200	3 000	185	300	1 500	250		1 000 000						
	NAMIBIE		10 000																						
AFRIQUE DE L'EST	BURUNDI																4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000			
	KENYA	145 000	20 800	20 000	300						2 500	1 500	1 000	200			5 000 000	1 100 200	1 100 200						
	RWANDA	22 900	22 000	22 000													4 370 000	4 370 000	4 370 000	1 630 000	1 630 000	1 630 000			
	TANZANIE	25 000	25 000	25 000																					
SAHEL	CAP VERT	5 000	5 000	5 000							1 400	1 400	1 400												
	NIGER		7 400																						
CORNE DE L'AFRIQUE	ERITREE	18 000	20 000	18 000																					
	ETHIOPIE	180 000	130 000	130 000																					
AFRIQUE CENTRALE	GUINEE EQUATORIALE		100 000																						
OCEAN INDIEN	MADAGASCAR	10 000	10 000	10 000																					
AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	SENEGAL																					500 000	500 000	500 000	
MEDITERRANEE	EGYPTE	100 000	100 000	100 000																					
	TUNISIE				3 000	3 000	3 000																		
AMERIQUE LATINE	BOLIVIE					400					250						250 000								
	EL SALVADOR		2 500			500					200						250 000								
	HONDURAS	2 700	1 350	1 350	2 400	530	530				160	80					80 000	80 000	80 000				1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
	NICARAGUA	2 000	10 000	2 000	80	2 500	80				1 300	2 500	1 300				200 000	200 000	200 000						
	PEROU	35 000	35 000	35 000	1 000	1 000	1 000				1 500	1 500	1 500				2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	200 000	200 000	200 000			
ASIE	BANGLADESH	120 000	120 000	120 000																					
	CHINE				3 000					1 000													5 100 000	5 100 000	5 100 000
PACIFIQUE	MALAISIE		10 000																						
TOTAL DIRECTE		845 700	888 250	838 830	7 188	14 838	5 908		1 300		18 568	18 430	11 965	500	1 500	250	21 200 000	10 260 200	10 260 200	6 320 000	6 320 000	6 320 000	8 100 000	8 100 000	8 100 000
INDIRECTE	CHR	65 000	85 000	85 000							4 000	4 000	4 000				5 900 000	7 400 000	5 900 000	2 200 000	300 000	300 000			
	BURKHINA	365 000	365 000	365 000	14 300	14 300	14 200				27 000	27 000	26 000	4 500	4 500	4 500	16 950 000	16 950 000	16 950 000						
	FCR	22 000	22 000	22 000		1 000						2 000					350								
	ICRC											4 000				350									
	UNHCR	7 900	7 900	7 900	2 390	2 390	2 390				455	950	435	197	187		3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000						
	UNRWA	24 540	12 750	12 750	3 500	1 958	1 958				2 042	2 042	2 042	2 348	2 348	2 348	3 700 000	3 700 000	3 700 000						
	WFP-BAU	50 000	50 000	50 000	1 000	1 000	1 000				5 000	5 000	5 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	3 800 000	3 000 000	3 000 000						
	WFP-PRO	237 000	190 000	190 000							10 500	7 500	7 500	8 500	8 000	8 000	8 500 000	8 500 000	8 500 000						
	WFP-REG	120 000	110 000	110 000	10 000	8 000	8 000	2 500	1 500	1 000	10 000	5 500	5 500	5 000			3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000						
	TOTAL INDIRECTE		891 460	923 550	912 550	31 190	28 550	27 550	2 500	1 000	1 000	58 957	57 002	59 007	22 145	15 735	14 835	45 115 000	45 615 000	45 115 000	2 200 000	300 000	300 000		
TOTAL GENERAL		1 837 160	1 899 800	1 851 480	38 378	42 888	32 558	2 500	2 000	1 000	78 527	75 932	82 462	22 645	16 835	14 881	66 315 000	62 875 200	62 875 200	8 520 000	6 320 000	6 320 000	8 100 000	8 100 000	8 100 000
QUANTITES GLOBALES				1 287 500			50 000		4 000		50 000				17 000		51 000 000								
SOLDE				62 980			-17 302		-3 000		-5 530				-2 115			10 481 200							

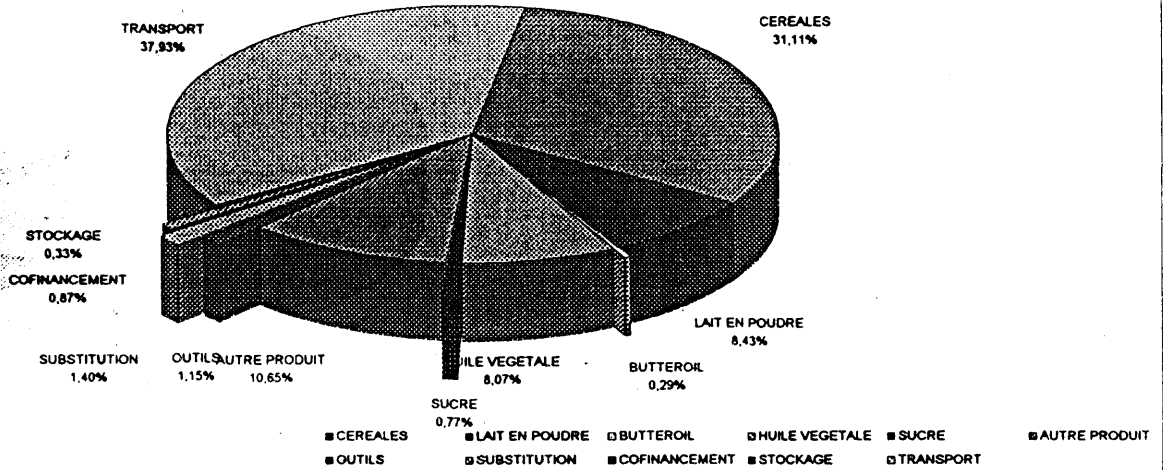
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REPARTITION DE L'AIDE COMMUNAUTAIRE PAR CATEGORIE DE PRODUIT

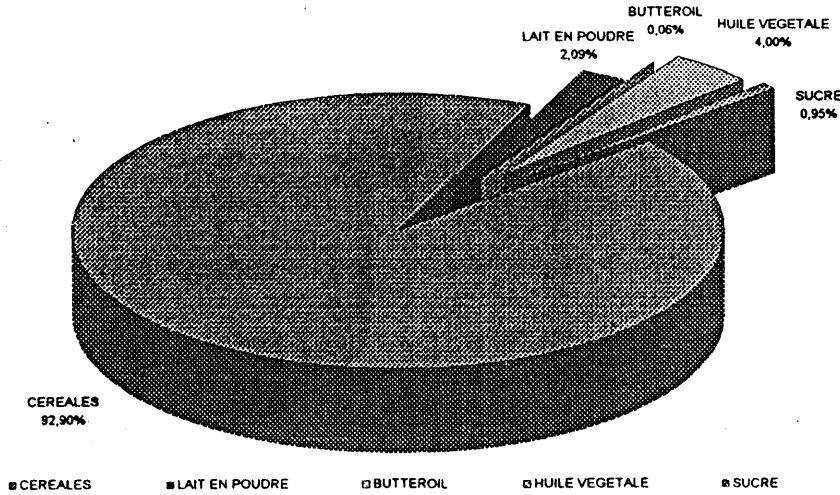
PRODUIT	CEREALES	LAIT EN POUDRE	BUTTEROIL	HUILE VEGETALE	SUCRE	AUTRE PRODUIT	OUTILS	SUBSTITUTION	COFINANCEMENT	STOCKAGE	TRANSPORT
AIDE (en Tonnes)	1 451 490	32 638	1 000	62 442	14 895						
AIDE (en MEcus)	179 686 186	48 684 354	1 700 000	46 546 898	4 447 677	61 481 200	6 630 000	8 100 000	5 000 000	1 802 722	213 207 094
Quantités globales prévues au programme (*)	1 387 600	50 000	4 000	88 000	17 000	51 000 000					
Solde	- 63 900	17 362	3 000	5 508	2 115	-10 481 200					
% d'exécution sur quantité programmée	104,81%	85,28%	25,00%	81,86%	87,56%	120,55%					

(*) Suivant article 5 deuxième tiret du règlement n° 3972/86 du 22 décembre 1986

REPARTITION EN ECUS DE L'AIDE



REPARTITION EN TONNES DE L'AIDE



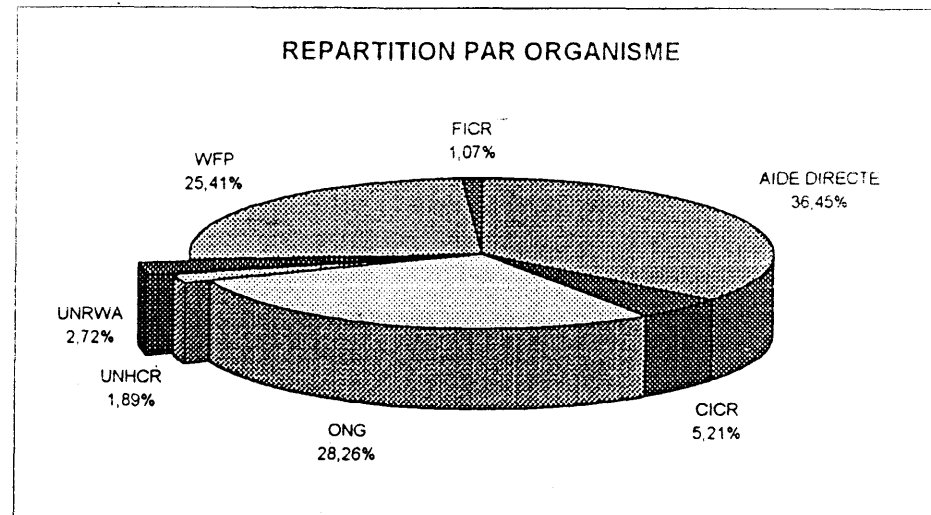
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TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE COMMUNAUTAIRE PAR REGION OU ORGANISME

REGIONS	CEREALES		LAIT EN POUDRE		BUTTEROIL		HUILE VEGETALE		SUCRE		AUTRE		TOTAL PRODUIT	TOTAL TRANSPORT	TOTAL GENERAL
	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation			
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus			
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE	250 000	150 480	3 000	370	300		9 500	6 685	1 500	250	5 350 000	3 850 000	30 978 590	15 222 630	46 201 220
AFRIQUE CENTRALE	100 000														
AFRIQUE DE L'EST	67 000	67 000					1 000	1 000			15 666 200	15 666 200	28 181 208	18 284 800	44 476 000
AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST											500 000	500 000	500 000		500 000
AMERIQUE LATINE	48 850	36 350	5 030	1 710			4 530	2 880					13 910 000	4 554 920	17 664 920
ASIE	120 000	120 000	3 000		1 000						6 100 000	6 100 000	21 100 000	21 517 205	42 617 205
CORNE DE L'AFRIQUE	150 000	148 000											13 890 000	14 595 000	28 285 000
MEDITERRANEE	100 000	100 000	3 000	3 000									15 000 000	4 000 000	19 000 000
OCEAN INDIEN	10 000	10 000											1 150 000	400 000	1 550 000
PACIFIQUE	10 000														
SAHEL	12 400	5 000					1 400	1 400					1 562 800	350 000	1 902 800
TOTAL AIDE DIRECTE (en Tonnes)	868 250	638 830	14 030	5 080	1300		18 430	11 965	1 500	250					
TOTAL AIDE DIRECTE (en Ecus)	102 679 878	75 548 500	21 344 104	7 728 300	1 950 000		12 666 672	9 224 390	460 000	75 000	32 796 200	30 796 200	123 172 390	78 924 555	202 096 945
NATIONS UNIES	CEREALES		LAIT EN POUDRE		BUTTEROIL		HUILE VEGETALE		SUCRE		AUTRE				
	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation			
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus			
UNHCR	7 900	7 900	2 390	2 390			560	455	187	187	3 000 000	3 000 000	8 538 600	2 219 400	10 758 000
UNRWA	12 750	12 750	1 968	1 968			2 042	2 042	2 948	3 700 000	3 700 000	3 700 000	10 388 948	5 101 130	15 490 078
WFP-RAJU	190 000	190 000					7 500	7 500	6 000	6 000	8 500 000	8 500 000	14 850 000	9 967 500	24 617 500
WFP-PRO	50 000	50 000	1 000	1 000			5 000	5 000	1 000	1 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	37 890 378	32 904 750	70 895 125
WFP-REG	110 000	110 000	8 000	8 000	1 000	1 000	5 500	5 500			3 000 000	3 000 000	35 835 100	13 744 525	49 379 625
TOTAL (en Tonnes)	370 850	370 850	13 358	13 358	1000	1 000	20 602	20 497	10 135	10 135					
TOTAL (en Ecus)	45 282 375	45 282 375	20 925 320	20 925 320	1 700 000	1 700 000	15 222 410	15 144 828	3 040 500	3 040 500	21 200 000	21 200 000	107 203 023	63 937 305	171 140 328
ONG	CEREALES		LAIT EN POUDRE		BUTTEROIL		HUILE VEGETALE		SUCRE		AUTRE				
	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation			
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus			
EURONAIID	365 000	356 000	14 300	14 200			27 000	26 000	4 500	4 500	16 955 000	16 955 000	99 387 871	61 705 915	161 093 786
TOTAL (en Tonnes)	365 000	356 000	14 300	14 200			27 000	26 000	4 500	4 500					
TOTAL (en Ecus)	42 607 154	41 439 835	20 171 798	20 030 734			20 364 361	19 610 125	1 352 177	1 352 177	16 955 000	16 955 000	99 387 871	61 705 915	161 093 786
CROIX-ROUGE	CEREALES		LAIT EN POUDRE		BUTTEROIL		HUILE VEGETALE		SUCRE		AUTRE				
	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation	Orientation	Allocation			
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus			
FICR	22 000	22 000	1 000				2 000			350			2 680 000	3 400 000	6 080 000
CICR	65 000	65 000					8 000	4 000		350			7 760 000	7 260 000	24 712 450
TOTAL AIDE (en Tonnes)	87 000	87 000	1 000				10 000	4 000		700					
TOTAL AIDE (en Ecus)	17 305 476	17 305 476	1 410 615				6 469 138	2 587 655		210 339			7 760 000	7 260 000	35 792 450
TOTAL AIDE INDIRECTE (en Tonnes)	822 650	812 650	28 658	27 558	1000	1 000	57 602	50 497	15 335	14 635					
TOTAL AIDE INDIRECTE (en Ecus)	105 205 005	104 037 686	42 507 731	40 856 054	1 700 000	1 700 000	42 055 809	37 342 808	4 603 016	4 392 677	45 915 000	45 415 000	233 744 025	134 282 539	368 026 564
AIDE TOTALE (en Tonnes)	1 890 900	1 451 480	42 688	32 638	2300	1 000	74 032	62 462	16 835	14 885					
AIDE TOTALE (en Ecus)	207 884 881	179 586 186	63 851 835	48 684 354	3 650 000	1 700 000	54 722 580	46 566 998	5 053 016	4 467 677	78 711 200	76 211 200	356 916 415	213 207 094	570 123 509

AIDE COMMUNAUTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE

TYPE D'AIDE	ORGANISMES	VALEUR ALLOUEE (ECU)	%
AIDE DIRECTE		202 096 945	35,45%
AIDE INDIRECTE		368 026 564	64,55%
	CICR	29 712 450	5,21%
	ONG	161 093 786	28,26%
	UNHCR	10 758 000	1,89%
	UNRWA	15 490 078	2,72%
	WFP	144 892 250	25,41%
	FICR	6 080 000	1,07%
TOTAL GENERAL		570 123 509	100,00%



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ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE

Lettres officielles - PROGRAMME 1994							CEREALES		LAIT EN POUVRE		BUTTEROL		HUILE VEGETALE		SUCRE		AUTRE PRODUIT	OUTILS	SUBSTITUTION	TRANSPORT	TOTAL LO		
DIRECTE	BENEF	Ref Decision	Date Decision	Date L.O.	Ref. L.O.	Réponse	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Valeur	Valeur	Valeur	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE	ANGOLA	94C9401259	25/07/1994	11/10/1994	18213	31/10/1994	20 000	3 000 000					750	800 000			500 000			1 842 500	20 750	5 782 500	
		94C9401258	25/07/1994	10/11/1994	21367	06/12/1994		20 000	3 000 000					750	800 000			500 000			1 842 500	20 750	5 782 500
		94C9402126	19/12/1994	16/01/1995	1023	24/01/1995		20 000	3 000 000					2 500	2 000 000			1 850 000			2 878 000	22 500	8 625 000
	MALAWI	94C9402128	18/12/1994	16/01/1995	1025	24/01/1995		20 000	3 000 000					2 500	2 000 000			800 000			2 058 000	22 500	7 875 000
		94C9401259	25/07/1994	28/08/1994	18258	05/09/1994		50 000	6 500 000												8 900 000	80 000	11 500 000
		94C9401851	17/10/1994	16/11/1994	21787	08/12/1994		20 000	2 800 000												2 950 000	20 000	4 600 000
MOZAMBIQUE	94C9400789	16/05/1994	22/02/1995	4430	14/03/1995		480	48 000	370	548 800			186	136 780	250	75 000				147 830	1 286	878 220	
AFRIQUE DE L'EST	BURUNDI	94C9401258	25/07/1994	28/08/1994	18283	20/09/1994											4 800 000	4 800 000		3 628 000		11 800 000	
	KENYA	94C9400802	14/04/1994	02/07/1994	12843	17/08/1994	20 000	2 700 000					1 000	898 800			1 188 200			4 144 800	21 000	8 810 200	
	RWANDA	94H9404848	10/10/1994	07/10/1994	1844	07/10/1994	22 000	4 400 000												4 428 800	22 000	18 828 800	
	TANZANIE	94C9401851	17/10/1994	24/12/1994	24863	28/12/1994	25 000	2 825 000													2 318 000	25 000	4 840 000
	SENEGAL	94C9402126	19/12/1994	27/03/1995	8311	13/04/1995													500 000				600 000
AMERIQUE LATINE	HONDURAS	94C9402126	19/12/1994	23/03/1995	44888	20/04/1995	1 350	175 500	830	850 500			90	88 000			80 000		1 500 000	382 458	2 080	3 054 458	
	NICARAGUA	94C9402126	19/12/1994	27/03/1995	8312		2 000	280 000					1 300	918 900			200 000			842 481	3 380	8 810 481	
	PEROU	94C9401745	28/10/1994	04/01/1995	187	03/02/1995	35 000	3 875 000	1 000	1 400 000			1 500	1 895 000			2 500 000	200 000		3 800 000	37 500	12 470 000	
	CHINE	94C9401258	25/07/1994	23/12/1994	28125														8 100 000				8 100 000
ASIE	BANGLADESH	94C9301810	22/10/1992				120 000	15 000 000													21 617 205	120 000	36 517 205
	ERITHREE	94C9401745	28/10/1994	08/03/1995	5310	07/04/1995	18 000	1 890 000												730 900	18 000	2 810 000	
CORNE DE L'AFRIQUE	ETHIOPIE	94C9400175	08/02/1994	01/03/1994	43506	18/04/1994	80 000	3 800 000												1 878 800	80 000	5 878 800	
		94C9400846	18/05/1994	28/05/1994	12467	22/07/1994	80 000	8 000 000												12 090 000	80 000	20 090 000	
	EGYPTE	94C9402126	19/12/1994	08/03/1995	8308	28/03/1995	100 000	10 200 000												4 000 000	100 000	14 200 000	
MEDITERRANEE	TUNISIE	91C9101839	30/07/1991	05/12/1994	23427	31/03/1995			3 900	4 900 900										3 000		4 800 000	
OCEAN INDIEN	MADAGASCAR	94C9400789	18/05/1994	11/07/1994	13488	18/08/1994	10 000	1 150 000												400 000	10 000	1 550 000	
	SAHEL	94C9401745	28/10/1994	04/01/1995	181	07/02/1995	5 000	525 000					1 400	1 827 800						360 000	5 400	1 902 600	
							638 838	75 548 508	5 888	7 728 308			11 948	8 234 398	250	75 000	18 188 208	6 338 800	8 100 000	78 834 555	854 125	282 096 845	
INDIRECTE	CICR	94C9400789	18/05/1994	20/08/1994	11845	28/08/1994	85 000	14 625 478					4 000	2 587 855			4 800 000	300 000		4 838 318	88 000	27 252 450	
		94H9403449	22/07/1994	01/08/1994	14797	09/08/1994												2 080 000			400 000		2 480 000
	EURONAD	94C9401745	28/10/1994	04/01/1995	189	01/02/1995		50 500	7 989 861	1 080	1 108 865			4 500	2 288 100	1 200	359 722			3 108 500	10 818 033	87 280	25 850 181
				28/03/1995	8314	31/03/1995		14 500	858 838	120	68 828			500	147 058			348 800			1 287 878	15 120	2 706 710
		94C9400789	18/05/1994	01/08/1994	10207	05/08/1994		90 000	8 177 038	8 000	8 404 118			8 500	8 785 288	1 800	674 188	6 000 000			14 148 434	108 300	48 091 068
	94C9401493	02/02/1994	01/03/1994	43508	02/03/1994		200 000	23 413 100	7 000	8 461 023			12 500	10 401 888	1 500	418 267	7 500 000			36 481 770	221 000	86 845 828	
	FICR	94C9401258	25/07/1994	21/08/1994	17728	08/12/1994		12 000	1 380 000												2 400 000	12 000	3 780 000
		94C9401851	17/10/1994	12/12/1994	23888	15/12/1994		10 000	1 300 000												1 000 000	10 000	2 300 000
	UNHCR	94C9401258	25/07/1994	28/09/1994	18261	14/09/1994				1 710	2 738 000										258 800	1 710	2 992 500
		94C9400176	08/02/1994	13/04/1994	8847	18/04/1994		7 800	987 500	880	1 088 000			455	771 900	187	54 100	2 900 000			1 982 900	8 222	7 786 500
	UNRWA	94C9400789	18/05/1994	28/08/1994	12583	12/07/1994		12 750	1 275 000	1 888	3 030 720			2 042	1 498 828	2 848	984 400	3 700 000			5 101 130	18 708	15 490 078
	WFP-PRO	94C9400175	08/02/1994	20/06/1994	11778	18/08/1994		180 000	22 440 375					7 500	5 250 000	8 000	1 800 000	8 500 000			32 804 788	203 500	70 895 128
	WFP-RAU	94C9400175	08/02/1994	20/06/1994	11847	18/08/1994		50 000	6 250 000	1 000	1 800 000			5 000	3 800 000	1 000	300 000	3 900 000			8 987 500	87 000	24 817 500
	WFP-REG	94C9400175	08/02/1994	28/08/1994	12465	18/08/1994		110 000	14 338 500	8 000	12 470 800	1 000	1 700 000	5 500	4 125 000			3 000 000			13 744 625	124 500	48 378 825
	TOTAL INDIRECTE							812 858	104 937 888	27 558	48 958 854	1 000	1 700 000	59 487	37 342 808	14 835	4 382 877	45 815 888	308 000		134 282 338	888 348	348 078 564
	TOTAL GENERAL							1 451 488	179 586 186	32 838	48 884 354	1 000	1 700 000	82 482	48 566 898	14 885	4 467 877	61 181 208	8 638 800	8 100 000	213 287 094	1 582 465	570 123 509

ALLOCATIONS DE COFINANCEMENT ET DE STOCKAGE

COFINANCEMENT						
	Ref Décision	Date Décision	Date L.O.	Ref. L.O.	Réponse	TOTAL L.O.
EURONAIID	94C9400175	08/02/1994	6849	12/04/1994	25/05/1994	1 000 000
EURONAIID	94C9400799	16/05/1994	12461	28/06/1994	07/07/1994	2 000 000
EURONAIID	94C9402126	19/12/1994				2 000 000
TOTAL COFINANCEMENT						5 000 000

STOCKAGE							
	Bénéficiaire	Ref Décision	Date Décision	Date L.O.	Ref. L.O.	Réponse	TOTAL L.O.
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	NIGER	94H9402860	13/08/1994	11949	21/08/1994	10/10/1994	72 000
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	EL SALVADOR	94H9404441	27/09/1994	18433	30/09/1994	10/10/1994	235 000
CONCERN	ETHIOPIE	94H9404492	30/09/1994	18403	30/09/1994		267 722
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE	ERITHREE	94H9402800	20/06/1994	11771	20/06/1994	20/06/1994	184 000
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE	ETHIOPIE	94H9403855	17/08/1994	15937	22/08/1994		186 000
FAO	PEROU	94H9403486	25/07/1994	14511	27/07/1994		400 000
HELP - HILFE ZUR SELBSTHILFE	ZIMBABWE	94H9405810	17/10/1994	24357	18/12/1994	11/01/1995	270 000
LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION	ERITHREE	94C9401049	14/03/1994	4773	14/03/1994	15/04/1994	68 000
MOLISV	MOZAMBIQUE	94C9401050	10/03/1994	4771	14/03/1994	05/08/1994	55 000
WFP	PROJETS TOUS PAYS	94H9400801	23/02/1994	4617	10/03/1994	26/10/1994	185 000
TOTAL STOCKAGE							1 902 722

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REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR PAYS

PAYS	CEREALES			LAIT EN POUDRE			BUTTEROIL			HUILE VEGETALE			SUCRE			AUTRE		Total		
	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Valeur	Transport	Produit	Transport	General
	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus
AFGHANISTAN	26 910	3 449 770	3 348 340							828	498 905	62 897	1 500	450 000	225 000	1 254 414	208 376	5 653 089	3 844 613	9 497 702
ALGERIE	5 331	297 615	393 120	1 735	2 537 845	512 704				892	957 050	150 252	949	258 780	229 486	1 654 089	529 252	5 705 979	1 814 814	7 520 793
ANGOLA	105 892	15 176 390	9 214 684	674	1 008 466	166 274				8 673	6 752 840	1 103 166	412	116 040	72 783	5 984 018	5 168 310	29 017 574	15 745 216	44 762 870
ARMENIE																346 000	66 200	346 000	69 200	415 200
BANGLADESH	32 136	3 929 840	4 695 643	60	94 380	13 606				1 500	1 050 000	225 000	18	4 860	3 267	1 059 064	401 498	6 136 164	5 339 014	11 477 178
BELIZE										1	830	135	2	540	270			1 170	405	1 575
BENIN	1 908	209 985	170 770	250	362 500	60 664				240	192 000	53 769	54	14 580	9 333	176 679	44 756	955 744	339 292	1 295 036
BHOUTAN																100 500	23 953	100 500	23 953	124 453
BOLIVIE				30	48 000	5 295												48 000	5 295	53 295
BOTSWANA				338	540 800	59 658				618	462 000	121 044						1 002 800	180 702	1 183 502
BRESIL	2 024	232 320	382 160	390	486 000	118 801				240	192 000	75 202	90	24 300	19 198	125 950	144 273	1 060 570	739 634	1 800 204
BURKINA FASO	993	130 449	86 295	645	1 011 240	226 631				995	746 429	209 675	10	6 730	1 296	452 002	116 518	2 346 560	620 417	2 967 267
BURUNDI	82	7 200	15 456	833	1 324 565	148 676				30	21 900	10 411	104	30 960	18 066	6 456 240	3 678 595	9 846 565	3 871 234	13 711 829
CAP VERT	5 000	525 000	175 000	648	1 033 600	114 020				1 400	1 027 600	175 000						2 586 200	464 020	3 050 220
CENTRAFRIQUE	3 000	375 000	450 000													65 000	30 000	440 000	480 000	920 000
CHILI	1 178	103 200	102 713	300	411 690	72 635				105	84 000	23 187						566 890	196 535	797 425
CHINE	27 500	3 437 500	2 220 626													6 100 000		9 537 500	2 220 626	11 758 126
COLOMBIE	508	34 560	50 112	15	20 250	3 533				15	12 000	3 120				6 282	3 338	73 092	60 103	133 195
COMORES				45	60 750	21 340												60 750	21 340	82 090
CONGO	326	40 750	48 900	39	62 400	5 850										90 000	18 000	193 150	72 750	265 900
COTE D'IVOIRE										100	75 000	19 850						75 000	19 850	94 850
CUBA	1 188	142 560	233 385	436	588 600	102 676	248	421 600	43 772	255	204 867	79 793				77 581	64 354	1 435 206	553 962	1 989 170
DJIBOUTI	86	4 320	5 066	15	23 595	4 480				15	10 950	3 937	92	27 800	13 800	70 900	30 000	136 465	57 283	193 748
DOMINIQUE	62	4 320	6 264	60	81 000	14 130										15 176	6 807	100 496	27 201	127 697
EGYPTE	102 247	10 312 320	4 067 453	270	364 500	63 585				375	300 000	66 663				148 657	35 962	11 125 377	4 233 733	15 359 090
EL SALVADOR	1 048	198 943	165 075	195	279 975	37 686				301	231 320	53 469	21	5 820	3 691	66 497	31 784	782 555	291 907	1 074 462
EQUATEUR	1 485	86 400	125 280	782	1 207 520	149 274				165	123 600	26 590						1 417 520	300 114	1 717 634
ERITREE	91 997	11 072 093	10 068 354	1 164	1 842 750	313 297				3 735	2 769 700	664 820	1 242	355 860	290 248	1 839 926	622 018	17 680 329	12 126 377	30 006 066
ETHIOPIE	268 879	29 727 876	32 308 452	214	339 565	60 373				7 641	5 777 100	1 671 871	1 018	304 860	153 267	3 266 274	1 620 243	39 436 675	30 014 006	75 449 681
GAMBIE	518	25 920	36 643	45	60 750	9 168				30	24 000	6 249						110 670	54 060	164 730
GHANA	5 648	667 400	786 465	210	283 500	49 416				492	358 400	86 820	29	6 700	4 350	66 600	13 300	1 374 000	940 251	2 314 251
GUATEMALA	5 578	1 279 844	532 607	2 020	3 164 320	406 781				1 071	819 000	206 326	72	19 440	12 734	433 441	102 297	5 716 045	1 262 745	6 978 790
GUINEE BISSAU	54	4 280	4 803	175	277 975	40 234				45	32 850	12 236	77	22 020	15 738			337 126	73 014	410 139
GUYANE (ETAT)				784	926 600	136 376	18	30 600	3 177									957 200	141 553	1 098 753
HAITI	25 659	1 537 734	2 507 961	300	405 000	69 821				1 815	1 343 850	413 582	454	122 580	86 465	1 004 062	432 874	4 413 246	3 310 723	7 723 969
HONDURAS	1 350	175 500	150 082	630	850 500	195 756				80	56 000	14 345				1 560 000	32 276	2 662 000	392 459	3 054 459
INDE	1 258	101 760	85 521	780	1 105 518	134 496				435	333 300	66 992	612	165 240	76 865	1 920 851	460 707	3 626 669	826 601	4 455 270
JAMAIQUE							479	814 300	84 544									814 300	84 544	898 844
JORDANIE	14 015	1 751 875	1 131 711	15	20 250	3 567				15	12 000	3 242						1 764 125	1 138 520	2 902 645
KENYA	33 956	5 359 441	4 638 155	30	40 500	6 306				1 797	1 427 077	295 329	145	43 933	24 691	2 904 577	1 646 164	9 775 528	6 612 645	16 388 173
LESOTHO	305	23 664	17 281							319	240 000	63 107				7 639	6 863	271 303	67 051	358 354
LIBAN	514	28 800	29 484	165	239 475	31 341				60	45 900	11 360	36	9 720	6 534	45 914	12 957	369 809	91 676	461 485
LIBERIA	41 263	4 360 400	5 207 430	245	385 385	63 457				2 545	1 782 850	387 166	18	4 860	3 267	723 378	400 476	7 276 673	6 061 796	13 338 671
MADAGASCAR	12 107	1 314 700	621 791	435	654 150	166 471				180	134 550	65 230	72	19 440	18 521	77 753	60 422	2 200 593	932 435	3 133 028
MALAISIE	765	95 625	114 750										29	6 700	4 350			104 325	119 100	223 425
MALAWI	121 236	15 537 982	14 079 027	15	23 595	2 400				60	43 800	9 600	300	90 000	45 000	609 642	244 422	16 305 019	14 380 449	30 685 468
MALI	1 420	187 816	55 833	163	230 600	47 141				15	12 000	5 191	22	7 552	7 588	45 348	27 841	483 516	143 564	627 110
MAROC	1 419	177 375	114 584															177 375	114 584	291 959
MAURITANIE	19 850	2 481 250	2 039 027	1 294	2 068 600	202 474							350	105 000	52 500	190 000	36 000	4 845 050	2 332 001	7 177 051
MEXIQUE													60	18 000	9 000	148 000	63 150	166 000	72 150	238 150
MOZAMBIQUE	22 274	2 783 700	3 303 095	745	1 135 240	120 579				1 440	1 071 450	228 083	466	133 320	77 902	1 617 536	1 054 067	6 741 246	4 783 726	11 524 972
NAMIBIE										135	98 550	21 600						98 550	21 600	120 150
NEPAL	9 000	1 125 000	1 350 000							850	455 000	97 500	200	60 000	30 000	1 493 500	514 750	3 133 500	1 992 250	5 125 750
NICARAGUA	11 767	1 326 678	940 828	80	108 000	24 858				2 520	1 849 354	454 514	108	29 160	14 979	1 206 961	414 907	4 520 153	1 850 066	6 370 239
NIGER	2 403	406 430	162 821	1 042	1 653 925	204 025				543	409 800	130 845	36	9 720	7 903	226 265	56 120	2 706 140	564 714	3 270 854

REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR PAYS

PAYS	CEREALES			LAIT EN POUVRE			BUTTEROIL			HUILE VEGETALE			SUCRE			AUTRE		Total		
	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Valeur	Transport	Produit	Transport	General
	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus
OUGANDA	19 379	1 996 296	2 173 630	1 165	1 840 705	251 132				635	448 550	102 809	263	170 396	34 204	1 911 061	841 350	6 367 008	3 402 925	9 769 933
PAKISTAN										120	96 000	24 960				17 010	9 923	113 010	34 683	147 693
PAPOUASIE NELLE GUINEE	624	78 000	93 600							1	350	75				110 000	22 000	186 350	115 675	304 025
PARAGUAY				822	1 315 200	1 460 283												1 315 200	1 460 283	2 775 483
PEROU	51 956	4 965 944	4 365 072	3 145	4 516 520	625 138				4 140	3 429 085	949 378	252	68 040	42 181	2 884 066	991 786	15 863 655	6 973 535	22 837 190
REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	354	30 076	49 758	96	144 318	26 785				75	55 800	18 133				31 367	30 870	261 581	125 546	387 127
RWANDA	80 532	17 791 368	10 336 730	512	751 200	130 568				3 975	3 002 409	453 043	90	35 208	22 145	11 282 124	3 749 459	32 862 309	14 891 945	47 554 254
SENEGAL																500 000		500 000		500 000
SIERRA LEONE	5 726	576 621	309 976	165	226 095	38 184				225	305 841	37 896				152 220	85 228	1 260 777	471 284	1 732 061
SOMALIE	1 696	293 700	51 958	336	571 693	51 533				240	192 000	52 633	60	30 237	3 996	133 635	88 685	1 221 265	248 805	1 470 070
SOUDAN	37 864	6 082 916	5 835 386	1 307	2 039 409	261 642	255	433 500	45 008	3 169	2 729 836	686 009	1 118	340 852	169 191	2 299 240	935 658	13 925 753	7 943 094	21 868 847
SRI LANKA													365	109 500	54 750	162 600	136 950	292 100	191 700	483 800
SWAZILAND	4 260	532 500	639 000															532 500	639 000	1 171 500
TANZANIE	25 021	2 626 440	2 316 920	502	799 045	87 268				306	214 205	46 603	89	25 620	13 710	637 000	300 000	4 302 310	2 764 521	7 066 831
TCHAD				289	462 400	51 010				412	309 000	80 957						771 400	131 967	903 367
THAILANDE	4 675	347 744	181 019										1	369	103	43 191	7 032	391 324	188 154	579 478
TOGO	563	72 665	55 659	120	182 070	30 297				45	33 900	9 790				25 967	6 686	314 602	102 432	417 034
TUNISIE	18 369	2 290 835	1 483 447	3 015	4 823 595	4 454												7 114 430	1 487 901	8 602 331
VIETNAM	10 244	1 233 036	422 621	210	330 330	39 460				165	120 450	35 656						1 683 616	497 937	2 181 553
WEST BANK & GAZA	12 750	1 275 000	1 185 750	1 968	3 030 720	232 224				2 042	1 498 828	240 956	2 948	884 400	442 200	3 700 000	3 000 000	10 386 848	5 101 130	15 490 078
YEMEN NORD & YEMEN SUD										510	382 500	100 215	450	135 000	87 500			517 500	167 715	685 215
ZAIRE	22 068	2 960 689	3 602 572							510	360 569	76 368	75	22 500	11 250	1 773 494	611 540	5 117 252	4 301 730	9 418 982
ZAMBIE	2 045	233 230	141 284	205	286 750	66 925				315	234 150	109 913	145	43 500	21 750	716 976	222 779	1 514 606	562 651	2 077 257
ZIMBABWE	7 176	937 541	1 116 640							1 260	1 113 903	147 911	426	124 020	55 060	1 398 746	441 360	3 574 212	1 781 011	5 355 223
Grand Total	1 317 639	164 586 186	140 586 069	32 136	48 684 354	7 549 982	1 000	1 700 000	176 501	60 314	46 566 998	10 766 065	14 880	4 467 677	2 448 184	73 454 475	30 163 088	339 459 690	191 689 889	531 149 579

REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR PAYS ET ORGANISME

PAYS	ORGANISME	CEREALES			LAIT EN POUDRE			BUTTEROIL			HUILE VEGETALE			SUCRE			AUTRE		Total		Général
		Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Quantité	Produit	Transport	Valeur	Transport	Produit	Transport	
		Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Tonnes	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	Ecus	
AFGHANISTAN	CICR	5 060	718 520	70 840																	
	EURONAI																				
	WFP-PRO	21 850	2 731 250	3 277 500																	
AFGHANISTAN Total		26 910	3 449 770	3 348 340																	
ALGERIE	EURONAI	4 920	246 240	331 470	1 635	2 377 845	497 704														
	UNHCR	411	51 375	61 650	100	160 000	15 000														
	WFP-PRO																				
ALGERIE Total		5 331	297 615	393 120	1 735	2 537 845	512 704														
ANGOLA	DIRECTE	80 000	12 000 000	5 600 000																	
	CICR	5 769	919 867	458 636																	
	EURONAI	8 623	819 023	1 431 048	674	1 008 466	166 274														
	WFP-RAU	11 500	1 437 500	1 725 000																	
ANGOLA Total		105 892	15 176 390	9 214 684	674	1 008 466	166 274														
ARMENIE	UNHCR																				
ARMENIE Total																					
BANGLADESH	EURONAI	4 136	429 840	495 643	60	94 380	13 606														
	UNHCR																				
	WFP-PRO	28 000	3 500 000	4 200 000																	
BANGLADESH Total		32 136	3 929 840	4 695 643	60	94 380	13 606														
BELIZE	UNHCR																				
BELIZE Total																					
BENIN	EURONAI	1 908	209 985	170 770	150	202 500	43 014														
	WFP-REG				100	180 000	17 850														
BENIN Total		1 908	209 985	170 770	250	382 500	60 864														
BHOUTAN	WFP-REG																				
BHOUTAN Total																					
BOLIVIE	WFP-REG				30	48 000	5 295														
BOLIVIE Total					30	48 000	5 295														
BOTSWANA	WFP-REG				338	540 800	59 658														
BOTSWANA Total					338	540 800	59 658														
BRESIL	EURONAI	2 024	232 320	382 160	360	486 000	118 801														
	WFP-REG				360	486 000	118 801														
BRESIL Total		2 024	232 320	382 160	720	972 000	237 602														
BURKINA FASO	EURONAI	993	130 449	86 295	645	1 011 240	226 631														
	WFP-REG																				
BURKINA FASO Total		993	130 449	86 295	645	1 011 240	226 631														
BURUNDI	DIRECTE																				
	CICR																				
	EURONAI	82	7 200	15 456	180	279 795	46 671														
	UNHCR				500	800 000	75 000														
	WFP-RAU																				
	WFP-REG				163	244 800	27 006														
BURUNDI Total		82	7 200	15 456	833	1 324 595	148 676														
CAP VERT	DIRECTE	5 000	525 000	175 000																	
	WFP-REG				846	1 033 800	114 020														
CAP VERT Total		5 000	525 000	175 000	846	1 033 800	114 020														
CENTRAFRIQUE	WFP-PRO	3 000	375 000	450 000																	
CENTRAFRIQUE Total		3 000	375 000	450 000																	
CHILI	EURONAI	1 178	103 200	102 713	300	411 690	72 635														
CHILI Total		1 178	103 200	102 713	300	411 690	72 635														
CHINE	DIRECTE																				
	WFP-REG	27 500	3 437 500	2 220 626																	
CHINE Total		27 500	3 437 500	2 220 626																	
COLOMBIE	EURONAI	506	34 560	50 112	15	20 250	3 533														
COLOMBIE Total		506	34 560	50 112	15	20 250	3 533														
COMORES	EURONAI	45	60 750	21 340	45	60 750	21 340														
COMORES Total		45	60 750	21 340	45	60 750	21 340														
CONGO	UNHCR	328	40 750	48 900	39	62 400	5 850														
CONGO Total		328	40 750	48 900	39	62 400	5 850														
COTE D'IVOIRE	WFP-REG																				
COTE D'IVOIRE Total																					
CUBA	EURONAI	1 188	142 580	233 365	436	588 600	102 678														
	WFP-REG							248	421 600	43 772											

REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR PAYS ET ORGANISME

PAYS	ORGANISME	CEREALES		LAIT EN POUDRE		BUTTEROIL		HUILE VEGETALE		SUCRE		AUTRE		Total	
		Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus
CUBA Total	EURONAID	1 188	142 680	335 366	436	688 600	102 678	248	421 600	43 772	266	204 867	78 783	77 681	1 436 208
	WFP-PRO	86	1 320	3 066	15	23 596	4 480	15	10 950	3 937	92	27 600	13 800	30 000	38 665
DJIBOUTI Total	EURONAID	86	4 320	5 088	16	23 596	4 480	15	10 950	3 937	92	27 600	13 800	70 000	
	WFP-PRO	86	4 320	5 088	16	23 596	4 480	15	10 950	3 937	92	27 600	13 800	30 000	
DOMINIQUE Total	EURONAID	62	4 320	5 088	50	81 000	14 130	15	10 950	3 937	92	27 600	13 800	70 000	
	WFP-PRO	62	4 320	5 088	50	81 000	14 130	15	10 950	3 937	92	27 600	13 800	30 000	
EGYPTE Total	EURONAID	100 000	10 200 000	4 000 000	270	364 500	63 585	375	300 000	96 683	375	300 000	96 683	148 357	
	WFP-PRO	102 647	10 319 320	4 097 453	270	364 500	63 585	300	230 550	53 304	18	4 680	3 211	148 597	
EL SALVADOR Total	EURONAID	1 048	198 943	165 076	185	278 875	37 888	301	231 320	53 468	21	8 820	3 681	66 497	
	WFP-PRO	1 485	86 400	125 280	255	364 320	52 258	168	123 600	28 550	186	123 600	28 550	782	
EGYPT Total	EURONAID	1 485	86 400	125 280	782	1 207 620	146 274	186	123 600	28 550	186	123 600	28 550	1 859 928	
	WFP-PRO	1 485	86 400	125 280	782	1 207 620	146 274	186	123 600	28 550	186	123 600	28 550	822 018	
ETHIOPIE Total	EURONAID	18 000	1 690 000	720 000	460	748 350	210 687	2 735	2 068 700	518 820	558	150 860	137 648	1 859 928	
	WFP-PRO	61 997	7 682 083	2 658 854	664	1 094 400	102 500	1 000	700 000	150 000	684	205 200	102 500	1 859 928	
ETHIOPIE Total	EURONAID	2 000	250 000	161 500	1 184	1 842 780	313 287	3 735	2 769 700	514 820	1 242	358 860	280 248	1 859 928	
	WFP-PRO	2 000	250 000	161 500	1 184	1 842 780	313 287	3 735	2 769 700	514 820	1 242	358 860	280 248	822 018	
GAMBIE Total	EURONAID	518	29 520	38 843	45	60 750	9 168	30	24 000	6 249	30	24 000	6 249	3 600	
	WFP-PRO	648	32 000	38 465	210	283 500	49 416	30	24 000	6 249	30	24 000	6 249	3 600	
GHANA Total	EURONAID	5 000	625 000	750 000	109	174 400	16 356	212	148 400	31 800	28	8 700	4 350	66 000	
	WFP-PRO	5 000	625 000	750 000	109	174 400	16 356	212	148 400	31 800	28	8 700	4 350	66 000	
GUATEMALA Total	EURONAID	5 848	657 400	788 485	210	283 500	49 416	280	210 000	95 020	1 000	300 000	195 000	1 212 802	
	WFP-PRO	5 378	1 279 444	532 607	1 000	1 600 000	176 580	482	358 400	98 920	72	19 440	12 734	433 441	
GUATEMALA Total	EURONAID	8 878	1 279 444	532 607	2 020	3 164 320	408 781	1 071	619 000	206 326	72	19 440	12 734	433 441	
	WFP-PRO	54	4 280	4 803	75	117 975	22 584	46	32 850	12 238	36	9 720	3 588	102 287	
GUINEE BISSAU Total	EURONAID	54	4 280	4 803	100	160 000	17 650	45	32 850	12 238	41	12 000	6 150	12 900	
	WFP-PRO	54	4 280	4 803	100	160 000	17 650	45	32 850	12 238	41	12 000	6 150	12 900	
GUINEE BISSAU Total	EURONAID	54	4 280	4 803	100	160 000	17 650	45	32 850	12 238	41	12 000	6 150	12 900	
	WFP-PRO	54	4 280	4 803	100	160 000	17 650	45	32 850	12 238	41	12 000	6 150	12 900	
GUYANE (ETAT) Total	EURONAID	25 859	1 637 234	2 507 981	784	928 600	138 376	1 815	1 343 650	413 582	454	122 860	86 465	1 004 082	
	WFP-PRO	25 859	1 637 234	2 507 981	784	928 600	138 376	1 815	1 343 650	413 582	454	122 860	86 465	1 004 082	
HONDURAS Total	EURONAID	1 350	175 500	150 082	530	850 800	195 756	80	56 000	14 345	80	56 000	14 345	1 580 000	
	WFP-PRO	1 350	175 500	150 082	530	850 800	195 756	80	56 000	14 345	80	56 000	14 345	1 580 000	
INDE Total	EURONAID	1 268	101 760	85 621	780	1 106 518	134 486	435	333 300	68 992	612	165 240	78 885	330 851	
	WFP-PRO	1 268	101 760	85 621	780	1 106 518	134 486	435	333 300	68 992	612	165 240	78 885	330 851	
JAMAIQUE Total	EURONAID	14 015	1 751 975	1 131 711	15	20 250	3 567	15	12 000	3 242	15	12 000	3 242	1 751 975	
	WFP-PRO	14 015	1 751 975	1 131 711	15	20 250	3 567	15	12 000	3 242	15	12 000	3 242	1 751 975	
JORDANIE Total	EURONAID	20 000	2 700 000	3 200 000	1 000	800 000	160 000	487	417 077	90 329	40	12 433	8 941	1 662 000	
	WFP-PRO	20 000	2 700 000	3 200 000	1 000	800 000	160 000	487	417 077	90 329	40	12 433	8 941	1 662 000	
KENYA Total	EURONAID	33 848	5 358 441	4 638 165	30	40 600	8 308	1 787	1 427 077	296 329	145	43 633	24 881	2 904 177	
	WFP-PRO	305	23 664	17 281	30	40 600	8 308	304	228 000	49 736	304	228 000	49 736	228 000	
LESOTHO Total	EURONAID	14 015	1 751 975	1 131 711	15	20 250	3 567	15	12 000	3 242	15	12 000	3 242	1 751 975	
	WFP-PRO	14 015	1 751 975	1 131 711	15	20 250	3 567	15	12 000	3 242	15	12 000	3 242	1 751 975	

REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR PAYS ET ORGANISME

PAYS	ORGANISME	CEREALES			LAIT EN POUDRE			BUTTEROIL			HUILE VEGETALE			SUCRE			AUTRE		Total		
		Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Valeur Ecus	Transport Ecus	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	General Ecus
	CICR	52 232	12 861 201	3 000 947																	
	EURONAI	6 300	530 167	800 783	272	367 200	94 568														
	UNHCR				240	384 000	36 000														
	WFP-RAU																				
RWANDA Total		80 532	17 791 368	10 336 730	512	751 200	130 568														
SENEGAL	DIRECTE																				
SENEGAL																					
SENEGAL Total																					
SIERRA LEONE	EURONAI	5 726	576 621	309 976	165	226 095	38 184														
SIERRA LEONE Total		5 726	576 621	309 976	165	226 095	38 184														
SOMALIE	EURONAI	1 696	293 700	51 958	20	66 093	4 133														
SOMALIE	WFP-RAU				316	505 600	47 400														
SOMALIE Total		1 696	293 700	51 958	336	571 693	51 533														
SOUDAN	CICR	300	43 026	23 850																	
SOUDAN	EURONAI	37 564	6 039 890	5 811 536	225	308 209	68 760														
SOUDAN	UNHCR				261	417 600	39 150														
SOUDAN	WFP-PRO																				
SOUDAN	WFP-RAU																				
SOUDAN	WFP-REG				821	1 313 600	153 732	255	433 500	45 008	1 099	824 250	215 954								
SOUDAN Total		37 864	6 082 916	6 835 386	1 307	2 039 409	261 642	255	433 500	45 008	3 189	2 729 836	698 009	1 118	340 852	189 181	2 299 240	936 856	13 826 753	7 843 094	21 869 847
SRI LANKA	WFP-PRO																				
SRI LANKA Total																					
SWAZILAND	WFP-RAU	4 260	532 500	639 000																	
SWAZILAND Total		4 260	532 500	639 000																	
TANZANIE	DIRECTE	25 000	2 625 000	2 315 000																	
TANZANIE	EURONAI	21	1 440	1 920	30	43 845	6 100														
TANZANIE	UNHCR				80	128 000	12 900														
TANZANIE	WFP-RAU																				
TANZANIE	WFP-REG				392	627 200	69 188														
TANZANIE Total		25 021	2 626 440	2 316 920	502	799 045	87 288														
TCHAD	WFP-REG				289	462 400	51 010														
TCHAD Total					289	462 400	51 010														
THAILANDE	EURONAI	4 675	347 744	181 019																	
THAILANDE Total		4 675	347 744	181 019																	
TOGO	EURONAI	563	72 665	55 659	120	182 070	30 297														
TOGO Total		563	72 665	55 659	120	182 070	30 297														
TUNISIE	DIRECTE				3 000	4 800 000															
TUNISIE	EURONAI	98	6 960	8 064	15	23 595	4 454														
TUNISIE	WFP-REG	18 271	2 283 875	1 475 383																	
TUNISIE Total		18 369	2 290 835	1 483 447	3 015	4 823 595	4 454														
VIETNAM	EURONAI	10 244	1 233 036	422 621	210	330 330	39 480														
VIETNAM Total		10 244	1 233 036	422 621	210	330 330	39 480														
WEST BANK & GAZA	UNRWA	12 750	1 275 000	1 185 750	1 968	3 030 720	232 224														
WEST BANK & GAZA Total		12 750	1 275 000	1 185 750	1 968	3 030 720	232 224														
YEMEN NORD & YEMEN SUD	WFP-PRO																				
YEMEN NORD & YEMEN SUD	WFP-REG																				
YEMEN NORD & YEMEN SUD Total																					
ZAIRE	CICR	1 636	82 862	59 552																	
ZAIRE	EURONAI	11 192	1 722 827	2 167 020																	
ZAIRE	WFP-PRO																				
ZAIRE	WFP-RAU	9 240	1 155 000	1 386 000																	
ZAIRE Total		22 068	2 960 689	3 602 572																	
ZAMBIE	EURONAI	2 039	232 480	140 384	165	222 750	80 925														
ZAMBIE	UNHCR	6	750	900	40	64 000	6 000														
ZAMBIE	WFP-PRO																				
ZAMBIE	WFP-REG																				
ZAMBIE Total		2 045	233 230	141 284	205	286 750	86 925														
ZIMBABWE	EURONAI	435	94 916	105 490																	
ZIMBABWE	WFP-PRO	6 741	842 625	1 011 150																	
ZIMBABWE	WFP-REG	7 178	937 541	1 116 640																	
ZIMBABWE Total		14 964	1 874 082	2 127 280																	
Grand Total		1 317 639	164 586 186	140 586 069	32 136	48 684 354	7 549 992	1 000	1 700 000	178 501	60 314	46 566 898	10 786 065	14 890	4 467 677	2 448 184	73 454 475	30 183 088	339 459 890	191 689 889	631 149 579

REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR REGION

Table with columns: REGION, PAYS, CEREALIER (Quantité Tonnes, Produit Ecus, Transport Ecus), LAIT EN POUDRE (Quantité Tonnes, Produit Ecus, Transport Ecus), BUTTEROIL (Quantité Tonnes, Produit Ecus, Transport Ecus), HUILE VEGETALE (Quantité Tonnes, Produit Ecus, Transport Ecus), SUCRE (Quantité Tonnes, Produit Ecus, Transport Ecus), AUTRE (Valeur Ecus, Transport Ecus), Total (Produit Ecus, Transport Ecus, Général Ecus). Rows include regions like AFRIQUE AUSTRALE, AFRIQUE CENTRALE, AFRIQUE DE L'EST, AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST, AMERIQUE LATINE, ASIE, CARAIBES, CORNE DE L'AFRIQUE, and MEDITERRANNEE.

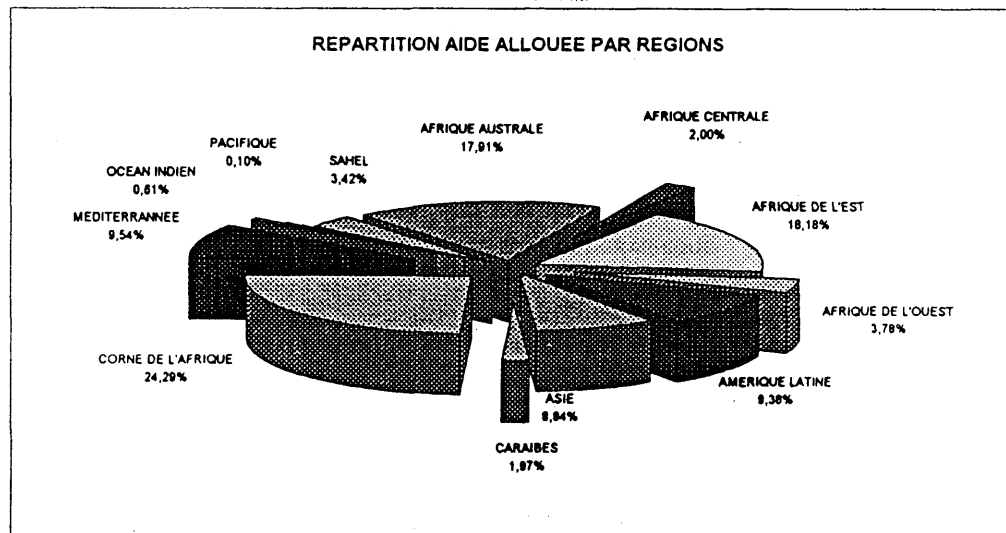
REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR REGION

REGION	PAYS	CEREALES			LAIT EN POUDRE			BUTTEROL			HUILE VEGETALE			SUCRE			AUTRE		Total		
		Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Quantité Tonnes	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Valeur Ecus	Transport Ecus	Produit Ecus	Transport Ecus	Général Ecus
OCEAN INDIEN Total		12 107	1 314 700	621 791	480	714 800	187 811				180	134 950	65 230	72	19 440	18 821	27 733	60 422	2 281 243	853 775	3 215 118
PACIFIQUE	MALAISIE	765	95 625	114 750										29	8 700	4 350			104 325	119 100	223 425
	PAPOUASIE NELLE GUINEE	624	78 000	93 600							1	360	75				110 000	22 000	188 360	115 875	504 025
PACIFIQUE Total		1 389	173 625	208 350							1	360	75	29	8 700	4 350	110 000	22 000	292 675	234 775	527 450
SAHEL	BURKINA FASO	993	130 449	66 295	645	1 011 240	226 631				896	746 429	209 675	10	6 730	1 298	462 002	116 518	2 346 850	620 417	2 967 267
	CAP VERT	5 000	525 000	175 000	646	1 033 600	114 020				1 400	1 027 600	175 000						2 588 200	464 020	3 050 220
	GAMBIE	518	25 920	38 643	45	60 750	8 168				30	24 000	8 248						110 670	54 080	164 750
	MALI	1 420	187 816	55 833	183	230 800	47 141				15	12 000	6 191	22	7 662	7 588	46 348	27 841	483 616	143 594	627 110
	MAURITANIE	19 850	2 481 250	2 039 027	1 294	2 068 800	202 474							350	105 000	62 500	190 000	38 000	4 845 050	2 332 001	7 177 051
	NIGER	2 403	406 430	162 821	1 042	1 853 925	204 025				543	409 800	130 845	36	8 720	7 903	226 265	59 120	2 706 140	564 714	3 270 854
	TCHAD				289	462 400	51 010				412	309 000	80 957						771 400	131 867	903 267
SAHEL Total		30 184	3 756 865	2 537 619	4 124	8 521 515	854 489				3 395	2 528 829	607 917	418	129 802	69 289	813 615	241 479	13 849 826	4 310 773	18 160 599
Grand Total		1 317 639	164 586 186	140 586 069	32 136	48 684 354	7 549 982	1 000	1 700 000	176 501	60 514	46 566 998	10 766 065	14 880	4 467 877	2 448 184	73 454 475	30 165 088	339 459 690	191 889 889	531 149 579

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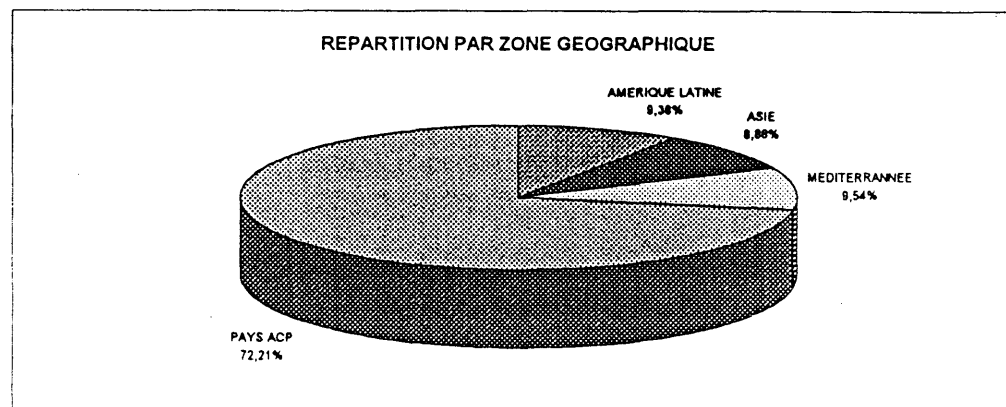
**SYNTHESE DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE
PAR REGION ET PAR ZONE GEOGRAPHIQUE**

REGIONS	Valeur Allouée (ECU)	%
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE	95 142 139	17,91%
AFRIQUE CENTRALE	10 604 882	2,00%
AFRIQUE DE L'EST	96 568 277	18,18%
AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	20 101 842	3,78%
AMERIQUE LATINE	49 819 696	9,38%
ASIE	46 931 818	8,84%
CARAIBES	10 437 965	1,97%
CORNE DE L'AFRIQUE	128 991 412	24,29%
MEDITERRANEE	50 648 381	9,54%
OCEAN INDIEN	3 215 118	0,61%
PACIFIQUE	527 450	0,10%
SAHEL	18 160 599	3,42%
TOTAL GENERAL	531 149 579	100,00%



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ZONE GEOGRAPHIQUE	Valeur Allouée (ECU)	%
AMERIQUE LATINE	49 819 696	9,38%
ASIE	47 155 243	8,88%
MEDITERRANEE	50 648 381	9,54%
PAYS ACP	383 526 259	72,21%
TOTAL GENERAL	531 149 579	100,00%



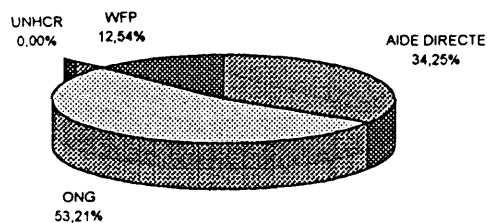
**REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE PAR REGION
(AVEC REPARTITION PAR ORGANISME)**

REGIONS	MONTANTS ALLOUES												
	TOTAL	%	AIDE DIRECTE		AIDE INDIRECTE								
				%	CICR	ONG	UNHCR	FICR	UNRWA	WFP	TOTAL	%	
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE	95 142 139	17,91%	46 201 220	28,12%	2 384 470	14 578 230		2 300 000			29 678 219	48 940 919	13,34%
AFRIQUE CENTRALE	10 604 882	2,00%			274 338	5 526 894	265 900				4 537 750	10 604 882	2,89%
AFRIQUE DE L'EST	96 568 277	18,18%	43 676 000	26,59%	24 190 110	14 435 099	3 116 700				11 150 368	52 892 277	14,42%
AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	20 101 842	3,78%	500 000	0,30%	149 490	5 925 082	79 200				13 448 070	19 601 842	5,34%
AMERIQUE LATINE	49 819 696	9,38%	17 064 920	10,39%		26 507 385	2 375				6 245 016	32 754 776	8,93%
ASIE	46 931 818	8,84%	6 100 000	3,71%	2 253 689	6 680 885	1 459 200				30 438 044	40 831 818	11,13%
CARAIBES	10 437 965	1,97%				8 438 793	1 575				1 997 597	10 437 965	2,85%
CORNE DE L'AFRIQUE	128 991 412	24,29%	28 285 000	17,22%	322 139	66 806 772	669 100	3 780 000			29 128 401	100 706 412	27,45%
MEDITERRANEE	50 648 381	9,54%	19 000 000	11,57%		6 492 600	2 619 750		15 490 078		7 045 953	31 648 381	8,63%
OCEAN INDIEN	3 215 118	0,61%	1 550 000	0,94%		1 653 973					11 145	1 665 118	0,45%
PACIFIQUE	527 450	0,10%					527 450					527 450	0,14%
SAHEL	18 160 599	3,42%	1 902 600	1,16%		3 719 512	2 014 750				10 523 737	16 257 999	4,43%
Grand Total	531 149 579	100,00%	164 279 740	100,00%	29 574 236	160 765 225	10 756 000	6 080 000	15 490 078	144 204 300	366 869 839	100,00%	

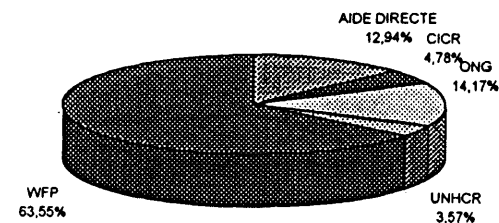
REPARTITION DES ALLOCATIONS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE
PAR ZONE GEOGRAPHIQUE

REGIONS	MONTANTS ALLOUES											
	TOTAL	%	AIDE DIRECTE	%	CICR	ONG	UNHCR	FICR	UNRWA	WFP	TOTAL	%
AMERIQUE LATINE	49 819 696	9,38%	17 064 920	10,39%		26 507 385	2 375			6 245 016	32 754 776	8,93%
ASIE	47 155 243	8,88%	6 100 000	3,71%	2 253 689	6 680 885	1 682 625			30 438 044	41 055 243	11,19%
MEDITERRANEE	50 648 381	9,54%	19 000 000	11,57%		6 492 600	2 619 750		15 490 078	7 045 953	31 648 381	8,63%
PAYS ACP	383 526 259	72,21%	122 114 820	74,33%	27 320 547	121 084 355	6 451 250	6 080 000		100 475 287	261 411 439	71,25%
Grand Total	531 149 579	100,00%	164 279 740	100,00%	29 574 236	160 765 225	10 756 000	6 080 000	15 490 078	144 204 300	366 869 839	100,00%

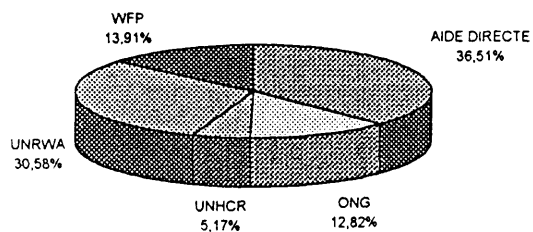
REPARTITION AMERIQUE LATINE



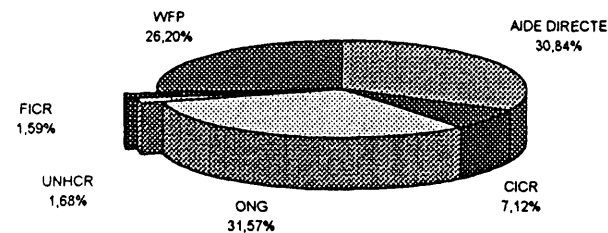
REPARTITION ASIE



REPARTITION MEDITERRANEE



REPARTITION PAYS ACP



CLASSEMENT DES PAYS PAR MONTANT ALLOUE

POSITION	PAYS	TOTAL ALLOUE	%	POSITION	PAYS	TOTAL ALLOUE	%	POSITION	PAYS	TOTAL ALLOUE	%	POSITION	PAYS	TOTAL ALLOUE	%
1	ETHIOPIE	75 449 681	14,20%	21	ALGERIE	7 520 793	1,42%	41	SIERRA LEONE	1 732 061	0,33%	61	GUINEE BISSAU	410 139	0,08%
2	RWANDA	47 554 254	8,95%	22	MAURITANIE	7 177 051	1,35%	42	EQUATEUR	1 717 634	0,32%	62	REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	387 127	0,07%
3	ANGOLA	44 762 970	8,43%	23	TANZANIE	7 066 831	1,33%	43	SOMALIE	1 470 070	0,28%	63	LESOTHO	358 354	0,07%
4	MALAWI	30 685 468	5,78%	24	GUATEMALA	6 978 790	1,31%	44	BENIN	1 295 036	0,24%	64	PAPOUASIE NELLE GUINEE	304 025	0,06%
5	ERITHREE	30 009 066	5,65%	25	NICARAGUA	6 370 239	1,20%	45	BOTSWANA	1 183 502	0,22%	65	MAROC	291 959	0,05%
6	PEROU	22 837 190	4,30%	26	ZIMBABWE	5 335 223	1,00%	46	SWAZILAND	1 171 500	0,22%	66	CONGO	265 900	0,05%
7	SOUDAN	21 868 847	4,12%	27	NEPAL	5 125 750	0,97%	47	GUYANE (ETAT)	1 098 753	0,21%	67	MEXIQUE	238 150	0,04%
8	KENYA	16 388 173	3,09%	28	INDE	4 455 270	0,84%	48	EL SALVADOR	1 074 462	0,20%	68	MALAISIE	223 425	0,04%
9	WEST BANK & GAZA	15 490 078	2,92%	29	NIGER	3 270 854	0,62%	49	CENTRAFRIQUE	920 000	0,17%	69	DJIBOUTI	193 748	0,04%
10	EGYPTE	15 359 090	2,89%	30	MADAGASCAR	3 133 028	0,59%	50	TCHAD	903 367	0,17%	70	GAMBIE	164 730	0,03%
11	BURUNDI	13 711 829	2,58%	31	HONDURAS	3 054 459	0,58%	51	JAMAIQUE	898 844	0,17%	71	PAKISTAN	147 893	0,03%
12	LIBERIA	13 338 671	2,51%	32	CAP VERT	3 050 220	0,57%	52	CHILI	797 425	0,15%	72	COLOMBIE	133 195	0,03%
13	CHINE	11 758 126	2,21%	33	BURKINA FASO	2 967 267	0,56%	53	YEMEN NORD & Y	685 215	0,13%	73	DOMINIQUE	127 697	0,02%
14	MOZAMBIQUE	11 524 972	2,17%	34	JORDANIE	2 922 645	0,55%	54	MALI	627 110	0,12%	74	BHOUTAN	124 453	0,02%
15	BANGLADESH	11 477 178	2,16%	35	PARAGUAY	2 775 483	0,52%	55	THAILANDE	579 478	0,11%	75	NAMIBIE	120 150	0,02%
16	OUGANDA	9 769 933	1,84%	36	GHANA	2 314 251	0,44%	56	SENEGAL	500 000	0,09%	76	COTE D'IVOIRE	94 650	0,02%
17	AFGHANISTAN	9 497 702	1,79%	37	VIETNAM	2 181 753	0,41%	57	SRI LANKA	483 800	0,09%	77	COMORES	82 090	0,02%
18	ZAIRE	9 418 982	1,77%	38	ZAMBIE	2 077 257	0,39%	58	LIBAN	461 485	0,09%	78	BOLME	53 295	0,01%
19	TUNISIE	8 602 331	1,62%	39	CUBA	1 989 170	0,37%	59	TOGO	417 034	0,08%	79	BELIZE	1 575	0,00%
20	HAITI	7 923 969	1,49%	40	BRESIL	1 800 204	0,34%	60	ARMENIE	415 200	0,08%				
TOTAUX		427 428 510	80,47%			81 566 538	15,36%			18 431 976	3,47%			3 722 555	0,70%
													TOTAL GENERAL	531 149 579	100,00%

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**REPARTITION DE L'AIDE DIRECTE ET INDIRECTE MOBILISEE
PAR TYPE DE MOBILISATION**

TYPE DE MOBILISATION	CEREALES			
	Quantité Tonnes	Valeur Ecus	% Tonnes	% Ecus
Marché Européen	762 298	105 168 752	63,91%	62,89%
Actions Triangulaires	430 402	62 049 780	36,09%	37,11%
Grand Total	1 192 699	167 218 532	100,00%	100,00%

TYPE DE MOBILISATION	LAIT EN POUVRE			
	Quantité Tonnes	Valeur Ecus	% Tonnes	% Ecus
Marché Européen	28 709	46 388 164	99,10%	99,10%
Actions Triangulaires	260	419 346	0,90%	0,90%
Grand Total	28 969	46 807 510	100,00%	100,00%

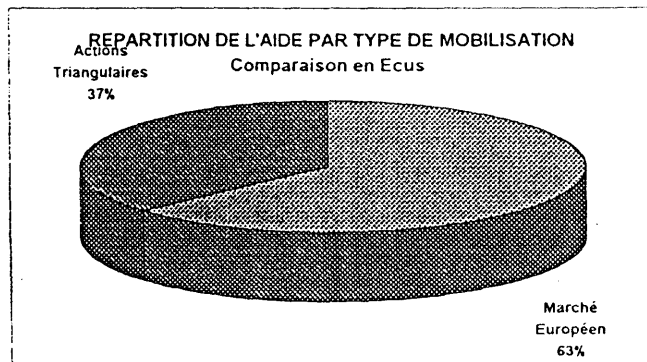
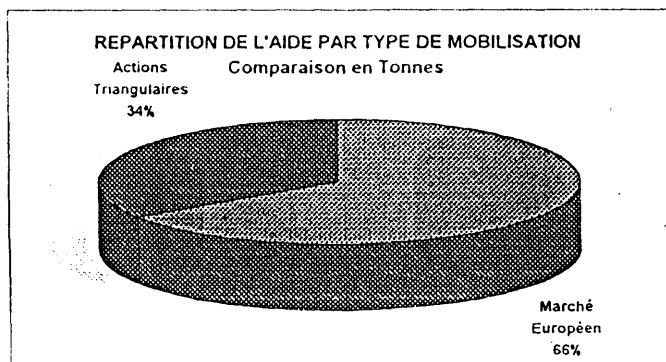
TYPE DE MOBILISATION	BUTTEROIL			
	Quantité Tonnes	Valeur Ecus	% Tonnes	% Ecus
Marché Européen	752	1 276 465	100,00%	100,00%
Actions Triangulaires			0,00%	0,00%
Grand Total	752	1 276 465	100,00%	100,00%

TYPE DE MOBILISATION	HUILE VEGETALE			
	Quantité Tonnes	Valeur Ecus	% Tonnes	% Ecus
Marché Européen	42 294	31 257 641	79,02%	82,58%
Actions Triangulaires	11 226	6 591 692	20,98%	17,42%
Grand Total	53 520	37 849 332	100,00%	100,00%

TYPE DE MOBILISATION	SUCRE			
	Quantité Tonnes	Valeur Ecus	% Tonnes	% Ecus
Marché Européen	13 477	4 624 618	91,57%	92,48%
Actions Triangulaires	1 241	375 813	8,43%	7,52%
Grand Total	14 718	5 000 431	100,00%	100,00%

TYPE DE MOBILISATION	AUTRE	
	Valeur Ecus	% Ecus
Marché Européen	6 496 339	12,81%
Actions Triangulaires	44 200 496	87,19%
Grand Total	50 696 835	100,00%

TYPE DE MOBILISATION	TOTAL			
	Quantité Tonnes	Valeur Ecus	% Tonnes	% Ecus
Marché Européen	847 530	195 211 979	65,67%	63,21%
Actions Triangulaires	443 129	113 637 127	34,33%	36,79%
Grand Total	1 290 659	308 849 106	100,00%	100,00%



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