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**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

**UN/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

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**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION  
IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
AFFECTED BY CALAMITIES  
IN 1983-85**

*Situation Report No. 7*



**Compiled by FAO and WFP  
SPECIAL TASK FORCE**

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Information compiled by  
FAO and WFP SPECIAL TASK FORCE

Rome, mid-February 1985

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION IN  
AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY CALAMITIES

1983 - 1985

REPORT NO. 7

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION	ii
III. NUTRITION	iii
IV. FOOD AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	v
V. MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	vi
VI. SUMMARY	x
MAIN COUNTRY REVIEW	
ANGOLA	1
BOTSWANA	2
BURKINA FASO	3
BURUNDI	4
CAPE VERDE	5
CHAD	6
ETHIOPIA	7
KENYA	8
LESOTHO	9
MALI	10
MAURITANIA	11
MOROCCO	12
MOZAMBIQUE	13
NIGER	14
RWANDA	15
SENEGAL	16
SOMALIA	17
SUDAN	18
TANZANIA	20
ZAMBIA	21
ZIMBABWE	22
ANNEX I - Food Supply Situation in African Countries Affected by Food and Agricultural Emergencies in 1984 - 1985	
ANNEX II - Emergency Food Aid and Related Logistics	
ANNEX III - Information on Relief and Rehabilitation Actions (non-food) Supported by the International Community	
ANNEX IV - Project Proposals for Emergency and Rehabilitation Actions in the Agriculture and Livestock Sector of African Countries Affected by Calamities in 1983-1985	

## I. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in the following pages covers the food and agriculture situation by February 1985 in the countries recognized at this time to be experiencing or anticipating a severe crisis in the food and agro-economic sector as a result of drought or other calamities. 1/

Unfortunately for most of the countries referred to in the previous Situation Report the food harvest brought in during the period under review was again significantly below normal and the set target. The situation in these countries shows little evidence of improvement due to the decreasing reserves at governmental and private level.

Task Force information is provided for the first time on Niger and Sudan where the unfavourable growing conditions during the last season have reached countrywide repercussions, and famine among the population of parts of these countries.

For Benin, Central African Republic, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Togo, available data confirm little evidence of abnormal growing conditions for food production so that the need for a special monitoring of the food and agricultural situation by the Task Force appears unwarranted for the time being. They are not among the countries referred to in this report. It is assumed that international support for these countries will continue within the framework of development assistance.

As outlined in preceding documents, the Main Country Review provides a summary of the food and agriculture situation as a consequence of the last growing season(s). It proposes international remedy actions, taking into consideration specific requirements and information on assistance already pledged.

Annexes I and II refer in particular to the food production and supply situation providing details on aid requirements, uncovered needs and deliveries effected or underway.

Annexes III and IV indicate the support underway and uncovered needs for immediate relief and rehabilitation actions in the agro-economic sector. The needs are specified and known assistance is recorded.

The background against which this information must be seen is the persistence and gravity of the food and agriculture crisis in 5 countries (underlined in footnote 1/) and the consequent growing importance of the role of the international community in contributing toward ending the catastrophic situation which is engulfing more and more human beings and animals as well as land and water resources.

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1/ Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Introduction to Situation Report No. 6 noted the four important collective declarations on the Africa crisis. <sup>1/</sup> These emphasized the basic responsibility of the affected countries themselves to initiate action under the emergency as well as medium and long-term concept to remedy the situation, acknowledging that the circumstances might call for a reorientation of their agro-economic development strategies.

The Harare Declaration, reaffirming highest priority to agricultural and rural development, is complemented by Resolution 1/86 of 30 November 1984 on the Food Situation in Africa, adopted by the FAO Council at its 86th Session (10-30 November 1984). This Resolution specifically supports a number of new proposals submitted by the Director-General in order to sustain and increase the efforts to combat the steadily deteriorating food production and supply conditions in disaster-prone African countries.

During the period under review for this report the 18th Session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) of the UN/FAO World Food Programme (WFP) adopted unanimously a Resolution urging increased emergency assistance in terms of food and logistic support for those African nations facing imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition. The Resolution also urged the affected countries to continue to make the utmost efforts to mobilize local resources for transportation and distribution of available food to all needy people and to maintain the highest priority for short, medium and long term measures to combat the threat of food shortages. It further urged representatives of international organizations in the affected countries to coordinate closely in assisting recipient nations to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of emergency food aid.

## II. FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

Details on the food supply situation in 1984/85 on a country basis are provided in Annex I of this report, indicating the overall requirements in cereals for a country, the normal commercial imports, food aid pledges and uncovered deficits to be met within the ongoing marketing year.

During the last three months of 1984, Sahelian countries concluded their harvest of basic food crops. Detailed assessments of the food supply and agriculture situation were carried out either by local services independently or in cooperation with FAO/WFP multi-donor missions which visited Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Mali and Niger. A technical review of the food production and supply situation was also carried out in collaboration with FAO during the same period in Senegal.

As explained in Annex I of the outline on the food supply situation, the aggregate cereal production in 1984 of the above countries was approximately 1 million tons below the drought-affected harvests of the previous year. As a consequence, the import needs are expected to increase from 1.6 million tons in 1983/84 to 2.6 million tons in 1984/85. Against the 1984/85 food aid requirements of 1.7 million tons, so far approximately 0.9 million tons have been pledged, leaving an uncovered food aid gap of 0.8 million tons.

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<sup>1/</sup> The Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis (ECA Conference of Ministers, May 1984); the Addis Ababa Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness (ECA/OAU/ADB Meeting, June 1984); the position paper "The African Food Crisis: Basis for Future Action" (10th Ministerial Session of the World Food Council, June 1984); and the "Harare Declaration on the Food Crisis in Africa" (13th Regional Conference for Africa, July 1984).

In East Africa, the harvest seasons came to an end during October/December 1984. The seven countries (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania) which according to detailed analyses are expected to face exceptional food supply problems in 1984/85, produced about 11.7 million tons of cereals which is about 2.9 million tons less than the previous year. As a result, cereal import needs of 5 million tons for 1984/85 represent an increase of approximately 100 percent.

Out of the total imports it is estimated that 3.8 million tons are required in the form of food aid. Taking into account food aid pledges of 2.3 million tons, an uncovered food gap still exists in the scope of 1.5 million tons.

South African countries have planted cereals for the 1984/85 crop during November/December 1984. However as a result of last year's crop failure, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe are facing food deficit problems. The latest figures concerning the aggregate production in cereals of these countries show that the production of 3.4 million tons was about 300 000 tons more than the harvests of 1982/83 but well below the average. Import requirements of the above countries in cereals have increased from 1.4 to 2.1 million tons, of which 1.1 million tons would be required in the form of food aid. Out of this amount approximately 1 000 000 tons have been pledged but only 2/3 of the quantity has been delivered so far.

In North Africa, where Morocco was severely affected by drought during 1983/84, a new growing season is underway. Growing conditions for the cereal crops to be harvested in May/June 1985 are favourable so far. Considering the overall import requirements of 2.5 million tons of cereals, and the estimated commercial imports of 2.1 million, food aid requirements remain at approximately 400 000 tons of which 392 000 tons are covered but only half the quantity has been delivered.

### III. NUTRITION

The appalling health and nutrition situation of the population in the areas affected by calamities continues to be the worst consequence of the food crisis in Africa. Although protein-energy malnutrition is the most serious form of malnutrition, other nutritional deficiencies continue to be prevalent: iron-deficiency anaemia which affects children, pregnant and lactating mothers, vitamin A deficiency which is prevalent especially in the whole Sahelian zone; endemic goitre, mainly due to iodine deficiency and other deficiencies in riboflavin, folic acid, calcium and vitamins C and D are reported by surveys carried out by the FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Nutrition Commission for Africa. The nutritional deficiencies are significantly increasing during the seasonal food shortages and are frequently associated with high exposure to infectious diseases and malaria.

The above situation continues to be particularly serious in the drought-prone regions where per capita food production declined by an approximate annual rate of 1.2 percent in recent years, while the population growth rate is about 2.7 - 3.0 percent.

As a result of this inadequacy, food imports have increased. In addition the urban population tends to favour imported food, especially wheat, which represents the most important import commodity for many countries in Africa. In spite of the large scale import of basic food products, the daily per caput energy supply is insufficient and increases particularly the fragility of vulnerable groups: infants, pre-school children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

In summary, the nutritional status in the areas affected by calamities continues to be dramatic. Malnutrition and other deficiencies are contributing to illness, impaired physical and mental abilities and the consequent lowering of the productive potentiality of the individual as well as the general well-being of the population. This situation has direct repercussions on the rehabilitation and the economic development of Africa as a whole and especially of the countries stricken by the drought.

Information regarding the nutritional status of the population is given for some countries in the main country review of this document.

#### IV FOOD AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

During the period under review, West African, and in particular, Sahelian countries passed through the post-harvest period which, under normal conditions, shows little evidence of food and feed shortage. Production from the preceding harvest is available during the dry season. Animals find still enough natural pasture and crop residues near the water supply sources and wells.

The present situation considerably deviates from normal. In the central/southern part of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger where the main production areas for basic cereals are located the food crop output was reduced significantly by drought. The lack of pasture resources forced livestock owners to start the traditional transhumance to southern areas early in the season causing exceptionally high losses of animals and economic value as well as disturbances among the population as a consequence of distortion of the traditional cropping and migration pattern.

For Senegal, and the Gambia, crop output has increased in comparison with the last year except in the regions along the Senegal River which suffer again from below average rainfall pattern and serious food shortage.

Preparation for the new crop season starting in May/June is underway. Governments are making special efforts to provide drought-affected farmers with the most essential agricultural inputs and to improve water supply systems for small scale irrigation schemes. Procurement of these inputs is limited due to the lack of financial resources and the insufficient quantities particularly of quality seed needed over and above the regular requirements. Special arrangements to upgrade the quality of ordinary grain for seeding purposes are underway in several countries.

East African countries are in various stages of the marketing year. Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and the Sudan have completed their crop harvest during the period September/December. Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania are at present harvesting the secondary crops cultivated in some areas of the country.

The situation of Eastern Africa is overshadowed by the dramatic development in parts of the Sudan and Ethiopia, where last year's basic food crop suffered from reduction of up to 40 percent compared to normal years reflecting a shortfall of more than 3 million tons of cereals. Only limited possibilities exist to reduce the food supply gap by cultivating a second crop. Therefore the situation is expected to remain extremely critical up to the next harvest of the main crop in October/November 1985. Logistic constraints hamper the regular flow of relief goods which are required in exorbitant quantities.

For other Eastern African countries good harvest of the secondary crops has covered part of the most urgent needs and has somewhat alleviated the situation for animal husbandry. The harvest, supplemented by increased commercial imports and food aid allocations, reduced the risk of famine and starvation in these countries considerably.

Preparation for the next main foodcrop season has started for most of the East African countries by identifying and procuring agricultural inputs for which international support is still required.

Most of the Southern African countries are at present in the main growing season which started during November/December and will end during April to June. Although the rainy season is characterized by significant irregularities, the prospects appear more favourable than in the previous three years in most of the countries.

To a large extent, livestock has already benefitted from improved pasture development.

Provided favourable conditions continue during the forthcoming months, it is anticipated that a substantial part of the population of several countries, of this region may be able to resume meaningful economic activities.

However, due to the magnitude of the distress, full agro-economic recovery could hardly be achieved on the basis of one favourable growing season. Continuing international support for agricultural rehabilitation appears to be crucial for these countries to stop the trend of decreasing food production and to mobilize its rural population for systematic agro-economic development.

#### V. MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

The efforts to ensure continuation of international assistance and to mobilize additional support for those countries recently identified as seriously calamity-affected have been expanded by FAO, WFP, other international assistance agencies, and by bilateral actions at governmental and non-governmental level.

The efforts were supported by the international communications media which reported extensively on the unfortunate living conditions of the African people as well as assistance operations underway and needed.

During its 86th Session, the FAO Council supported the Director-General's proposal regarding the study on practical measures to increase food production in Africa and urged governments and international organizations to provide technical and financial assistance in order to achieve the rehabilitation of the agriculture and livestock sectors in the calamity-affected countries as an essential pre-requisite to economic, social and human recovery of these nations. FAO would reallocate US\$ 5 million from its Regular Budget for the African rehabilitation programme. It should also be noted that the Organization is devoting 40 percent of its budget, and two thirds of its Field Programme, to this continent.

In following up the Council debate, FAO prepared a comprehensive agricultural rehabilitation programme for 21 African countries by elaborating detailed project proposals

identified in collaboration with the governments of the affected countries. A meeting with potential donors is convened for 29 March 1985 to review the proposals, to ascertain the response of the international community and to ensure coordinated action at the international and country level.

In view of the continuing food crisis in Africa, in October 1984 donor governments were urged to make additional contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR). Total contributions to IEFR reached 655 450 tons for this year, thus exceeding the current target of 500 000 tons. Furthermore, upon the recommendation of the WFP Executive Director, the CFA agreed at the October/November 1984 Session that on an exceptional and ad hoc basis, an additional amount of 10 million dollars be allocated for emergency assistance from the WFP's regular resources, thus raising the allocation from these resources from 45 to 55 million dollars for 1984.

The African problems were reviewed during the United Nations General Assembly meeting on Africa, in December 1984.

In view of the complex nature and of the magnitude of the crisis, which goes beyond the food and agriculture sector, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has established an Office for Emergency Operations for Africa (OEAO) to mobilize and promote international emergency assistance. Summarized relief needs for 1985 were communicated to potential donors for review and generous response.

Following assessment of the situation on the spot by FAO/OSRO organized multidonor missions for Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Mali, Niger and the Sudan, donors were urged through special appeals by the Director-General to assist African governments in their efforts to meet food aid requirements and support the provision of agricultural inputs and production facilities urgently needed for the forthcoming crop seasons.

Considering the extremely difficult situation in Ethiopia, a special meeting for this country was organized by end of January 1985 to inform about the findings of the Multidonor Mission carried out in December 1984 and to provide eye witness in the form of film prepared by FAO on the Ethiopian problems.

Under its regular activities, the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture issued special alerts for the Sudan, Ethiopia and the Southern Africa region during the period October 1984 to February 1985. The System reports, on a monthly basis, about the food supply situation in African countries affected by food and agriculture emergency in 1984/85 providing information on the outlook for food supplies, cereal import position in the affected countries and cereal food aid pledges by donors.

With the further increase in food aid deliveries for Africa in 1985, a WFP Africa Task Force Secretariat was established in January 1985, to improve the dissemination of information, including the introduction of weekly telexed reports to donors on food aid deliveries and the evolving logistic situation in the 10 currently most critically affected countries. Through this instrument, donors are being advised on the relevant period of specific requirements and desired shipment scheduling to ensure an adequate pipeline of food for delivery in a timely fashion, bearing in mind the available logistic infrastructure. Specialized WFP logistic missions have assessed the relevant port and logistic capacity as well as special requirements for this sector. WFP transport coordinators were assigned to various ports and critical transit points in the food aid delivery chain.

SUMMARY

A. Food Supply

Cereal import requirements of the 21 countries listed in the report for the 1984/85 marketing year amount to 12.3 million tons of cereals, of which food aid are estimated at 7.0 million tons.

By mid-February 1985, food aid pledges announced total approximately 5.1 million tons, of which approximately 40 percent have been delivered. Additional food aid allocations of up to 2.0 million are still needed to cover emergency and regular food aid needs.

WFP emergency food aid to Africa has also increased dramatically over recent years, growing from 51 million dollars in 1982 to 119 million in 1983, and 125 million in 1984. In volume, this involved 300 000 tons of food aid in 1983 and 350 000 tons in 1984.

B. Agricultural/Livestock Production

During 1984, known international pledges to support the food and livestock sector amounted to approximately US\$ 218 million equivalent. A large number of these allocations were provided on a grant basis to assist countries in the procurement of agricultural inputs, as well as to improve and expand existing water supply schemes under emergency operations.

The report also lists information concerning operations for humanitarian relief assistance related to or combined with relief activities for the agriculture and livestock sector totalling US\$ 69 million (Annex III).

Uncovered requirements identified and recorded as project proposals for the agricultural, livestock and part of the logistics sector amount to US\$ 270.6 million of which US\$ 259.0 are required for agricultural/livestock emergency and rehabilitation projects and US\$ 11.6 million are related to the supporting logistics sector.

C. Logistics Support

Pledges amounting to US\$ 47 million are recorded for the provision of additional transport facilities and support for the storage and distribution of emergency relief goods. This amount may be considered as allocations over and above support directly related to the transport and handling of specific food aid donations pledged by individual donors.

E. Outlook

The number of calamity affected countries with exceptional assistance requirements has decreased from 24 to 21 countries. Burundi, Morocco, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe may return to normal conditions if the favourable crop development presently reported will result in a good harvest of food crops and livestock recovery. Provided a normal crop output is confirmed, these countries may not be covered in the future Situation Reports.

Nevertheless, the distress caused by serious food shortages and the deteriorated agro-economic situation still remain or may increase during the forthcoming months. Due to the enormous food aid needs of some countries with inadequate infrastructure and other delivery and distribution difficulties, the strengthening of the logistic and agricultural rehabilitation sector is the most crucial action needed to cope with extreme poverty, malnutrition and famine.

## MAIN COUNTRY REVIEW

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### Sources of background data:

- Population: United Nations Projections for 1985; FAO/WFP Multidonor Mission reports; FAO estimates based on updated government information.
- GNP: Updated estimates on basis of World Bank information.
- Production. FAO estimates (5 years average).
- Cereal imports comprise commercial imports and food aid allocations.
- Import requirements. FAO estimates (5 years average).
- Current import position: FAO estimates based on government data and information provided by exporting countries and other sources.
- Consumption: FAO estimates.

Population: 7.9 million (15% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1981: US\$ 470  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country

Cereal production in a normal year: 335 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 280 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: January - April  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (April - March)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Coarse Grains: 26% Wheat: 7%  
 Rice: 3% Root crops: 34%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>In the first half of 1984 adequate rainfall in the highlands only.</p> <p>Civil strife and drought caused continued food shortages in urban areas of southern regions.</p> <p>The rainy season began in October favouring planting of main season crop for harvest in 1985.</p> <p>In spite of better meteorological conditions in highlands of central/south zone, agricultural activity was limited by civil strife.</p> <p>Transport seriously impeded by hostilities.</p> <p>Harvest of main food crops: April-June.</p>	<p>Aggregate 1984 cereal production was down by 7 percent as compared with a normal year.</p> <p>Widespread devastation of crop areas reported in provinces of Hula and Cunene.</p> <p>Food supply problems are likely to continue particularly in urban areas in 1985 reflecting high market prices.</p> <p>Serious seed shortage may affect adversely the recovery of production.</p> <p>Serious malnutrition reported from all over country. 500 000 persons estimated displaced by hostilities and drought.</p>	<p><u>Food Aid</u></p> <p>Needs for April 1984/March 1985 estimated at 83 000 tons.</p> <p><u>Basic Food Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agricultural inputs and services for small farmers, including fuel and tools.</li> <li>- Assistance in seed production.</li> <li>- Support to existing dairy projects to increase milk supply to vulnerable groups.</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance to procure vaccines, to restore veterinary diagnostic laboratory facilities and to strengthen field veterinary services.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>1984/1985 allocations of food aid total 78 000 tons.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inputs, tools, equipment, and spare parts: US\$ 4.182 million.</li> <li><u>Logistics</u></li> <li>- Provision of trucks and spares; US\$ 0.95 million.</li> <li>- Support for distribution of food aid; US\$1.267 million.</li> <li>- Improvement of unloading capacity in ports; US\$ 0.1 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vaccination campaign against CBPP and Blackleg; US\$ 0.06 million.</li> <li>- Support for veterinary laboratory; US\$ 1.4 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Nutrition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to nutrition programme; US\$ 5.1 million.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing support in food aid, particularly for vulnerable population groups.</li> <li>- Extension of project "Luanda Dairy Milk Supply to Vulnerable Groups"; cost estimate: US\$ 0.6 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to restore food production through provision of agricultural inputs; cost estimate: US\$ 1.64 million.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of fishing sector; US\$ 1.0 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expanding fodder production and strengthening veterinary services; cost estimate: US\$ 2.0 million.</li> <li>- Vaccination campaign for cattle in four provinces; preliminary cost estimate: US\$ 0.14 million.</li> </ul>

BOTSWANA

- 2

Population: 0.915 million (42% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 920  
 Landlocked country  
 Main imports transit through Port Elizabeth

Cereal production in a normal year: 50 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 130 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: January - March  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (July - June)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Coarse Grains: 39% Pulses: 8%  
 Wheat: 11% Meat/Milk: 15%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
Following two consecutive years of drought, 1984 conditions proved far more serious than originally reported.	Final crop production output for 1984 total; 7 275 tons (sorghum 5 720, maize 490, millet 750, beans 315), corresponding to 4% this year's total national cereal consumption requirements. Too early for production estimates of new crop but evident that at best recovery will only be modest. Strategic grain reserve levels October 1984 (1 000 tons) lowest level since April 1980.	<u>Food Supply</u> Cereal food aid requirements 1984/85 (July/June) estimated at 33 000 tons.	<u>Food Supply</u> - Food aid pledged: 20 000 tons. Total food aid delivered: 15 000 t.	<u>Food Supply</u> Additional allocation up to 13 000 tons of cereal food aid.
New rainy season started in September-October. Rainfall up to mid-December was generally poor except in North-Eastern areas and pockets of Limpopo Catchment.	Livestock suffered extremely serious losses. Cattle population fell over all from about 2.82 mill. in 83 to 2.5 mill. Drought animals weakened by lack of feed and water, resulting in considerable reduction of current crop area.	<u>Basic Food Production</u> - Financial support required for water supplies, agricultural relief and the creation of income earning opportunities for drought-affected population.  - Assessment of requirements expected concerning: a) agricultural recovery; b) rural employment programme; c) drought contingency measures.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Emergency provision of seeds for drought-stricken areas; US\$ 0.18 million.  - Agriculture and livestock rehabilitation, improvement of water supply and monitoring of agro-meteorologic conditions (bi/multilateral aid), US\$ 2.91 million.  - Bilateral assistance for other relief activities; US\$ 2.38 million.	- Supplementary foods still required for nutrition surveillance scheme.  - Prepositioning of additional 10 000 tons cereal food aid in view poor crop production prospects.
Prospects for a fourth consecutive year of drought-affected crops.	Nutrition Situation by October 84, malnutrition in certain areas had reached 42% of people. Nutrition status slightly worse than same period 1983.	<u>Livestock</u> - Rehabilitation of livestock economy.  <u>Logistics</u> - Increase food storage capacity by 1 300 tons.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Assistance in procurement of production inputs; cost estimate: US\$ 0.14 million.  (Identification of additional needs and formulation of related projects, under preparation).  <u>Logistics</u> - Food transport and storage, food management; US\$ 2.34 million.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Assistance in procurement of production inputs; cost estimate: US\$ 0.14 million.  (Identification of additional needs and formulation of related projects, under preparation).  <u>Livestock</u> - Support to procure supplementary animal feed and concentrates and to improve natural fodder resources; cost estimate: US\$ 4.01 million.
Range conditions somewhat improved but generally still very poor.	Harvest of main food crops: April-May.			

Population. 6.9 million (9% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983. US\$ 180  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Landlocked country.  
 Imports transit Abidjan and Lome.

Cereal production in a normal year. 1 150 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 60 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: June - September  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (Nov.- Oct.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/sorghum: 63 % Maize 5%  
 Wheat: 2% Rice: 3%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
Severe drought particularly in regions Yatenga, Sahel and Central/West.  Central North/Eastern regions also suffered from drought though to a lesser extent.  Late rains permitted limited planting of off-season cash and food crops, mainly in Central and Southern regions.  Harvest of main food crop; (millet-sorghum): October/November.	Complete crop failure as result of drought in Regions Yatenga, Sahel and Central/West.  Production of off-season food crops not expected to make up for cereal deficit significantly.  Total cereal production 1984 is slightly higher than last year's output of 997 000 tons.  Substantial number of displaced persons from Niger and Mali reported to move into Burkina Faso.  Livestock situation particularly serious in northern and central zones aggravated by arrivals of some 500 000 animals from neighbouring countries.	<u>Food Supply</u>  FAO/WFP Multidonor Mission recommended food aid amounting to 185 000 tons of cereals. Part of overall requirements for free emergency distribution to displaced persons totally lacking resources, balance mainly for sale to finance logistics and rehabilitation activities.  In addition, support required for replenishment food security stocks up to 30 000 tons of cereals.  <u>Foodcrop Production</u>  - Procurement and distribution of seeds;  - Improvement of food storage;  - Emergency relief for small farmers in northern region;  - Implement of early warning system on basic food production.	<u>Food Supply</u>  - Food aid so far pledged 95 000 tons.  - Funds for inland transport of emergency food aid and related logistics; US\$ 0.775 million.  - Support to increase food security facilities, US\$ 0.48 million.  <u>Food Production</u>  - Provision of agricultural inputs; well drilling and deepening projects, US\$ 3.92 million.  <u>Livestock</u>  - Assistance to animal production and health sector; assistance in poultry raising; US\$ 0.396 million.  <u>Assistance for General Relief Activities;</u> US\$ 3.49 million.	<u>Food Supply</u>  In view of the considerable food aid gap, donors requested to give urgent attention to further food donations, and coordinate delivery through Abidjan and Lomé.  <u>Food Production</u>  - Rehabilitation and expansion of production of food-crops including irrigation schemes and fishcatch, cost estimate US\$ 2.9 million. - Expansion of food security schemes at village level, cost estimate: US\$ 0.24 million. - Establishment of Early Warning System network on food and agriculture, cost estimate (initial phase): US\$ 0.1 million.  <u>Livestock</u>  - Assistance by expanding fodder supply by utilisation of industrial by-products and range management improvement, cost estimate: US\$ 0.66 million. - Animal health protection; cost estimate: US\$ 0.25m.

BURUNDI

- 4

Population: 4.7 million (2.5% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 240  
 Low-income landlocked country  
 Imports transit through  
 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Cereal production in a normal year: 410 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 25 000 tons  
 Lean food supply periods: May-June; November-December  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (July - June)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Sorghum/Maize: 24%  
 Wheat: 1% Rice: 2%  
 Root crops: 38%  
 Pulses: 17%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Seasons and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Irregular and deficient rains during main seasons.</p> <p>Rains during minor season only in Lowlands normal.</p> <p>Rains favoured planting of 1985 first main season crops, first season maize and beans output improved food outlook for 1985.</p> <p>There are three growing seasons in Burundi:</p> <p><u>Febr.-June (Second main):</u> - cereals and pulses,</p> <p><u>Sept-January (First main):</u> - cereals and pulses,</p> <p><u>July-August (dry season)</u> - vegetables.</p> <p>Cultivation of manioc, yam and other tubers throughout the year.</p>	<p>Overall 1984 agricultural production shortfall estimated at 30-40% compared to 1983. Low harvest 1984 (first and second season crops) still affecting availability of food supplies. National and on-farm food stocks reported abnormally low.</p> <p><u>Nutrition situation</u>                      The vulnerability of the country to natural disasters, exacerbated by its land-locked situation, hilly terrains and poor food transport facilities, has increased malnutrition cases, particularly among mothers and children.</p> <p>So far information available about on-going growing season indicate little evidence of unfavourable crop development. If trend continues there may be no need for continued special monitoring of the food and agriculture conditions by the Special Task Force.                      * (see following column).</p>	<p>Abnormally high cereal import requirements, 65 000 tons, for 1984/1985 as result of drought-reduced main harvest in 1984.</p> <p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Government appealed for 66 000 tons emergency food aid from July 1984 to June 1985 - including 1 000 tons dried fish and 5 000 tons DSM.</p> <p>- Support for Food Security Programme.</p> <p>- Emergency support for food and livestock production.</p> <p>* FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System will inform the international community about the country's food crops and supply conditions and issue special alerts should the situation deteriorate again.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Food aid pledged totals 19 000 tons of cereals, 498 tons of vegetable oil, 848 tons of DSM and 132 tons of sugar.</p> <p>- Some 14 000 tons of cereals delivered.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Review food supply situation after January harvest.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Rehabilitation of crop production through provision of agricultural inputs and improved management of pest control; cost estimate: US\$ 4.9 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support for livestock production campaign; cost estimate US\$ 1.6 million.</p> <p>- Expansion of intensified livestock production; cost estimate. US\$ 0.59 million.</p>

Population. 321 000 (42% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983. US\$ 360  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Country comprising 8 main islands

Cereal production in a normal year: 5 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 60 000 tons  
 Food Supply ensured by continuous imports  
 Country is in its 1985 marketing year (January - December)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Maize: 44% Wheat: 4%  
 Rice: 4% Root crops: 7%  
 Pulses: 5%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Identified Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Rains during crop season localized and insufficient.</p> <p>Abundant rains in September only. In some places rains came in form of violent torrents causing serious erosions, destroying numerous dams, banks, concrete walls, and irrigation facilities.</p> <p>Harvest of main crops;                      Maize: November/December;                      Beans: February/March.</p>	<p>The September rains resulted in slight improvement of agricultural production, above all in respect of grazing lands and pulses.</p> <p>Production of maize from current campaign slightly less than last year's. However, substantial increase in pulses production reported.</p> <p>Food supply situation precarious in view delayed arrivals cereals imports and food aid pledges.</p> <p>Pastures have significantly benefited from the rains.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Overall food requirements up to December 1985: 65 000 tons, of which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 38 500 tons of maize,</li> <li>- 15 800 tons of wheat;</li> <li>- 9 700 tons of rice;</li> <li>- 960 tons DSM;</li> <li>- 125 tons of veg.oil.</li> </ul> <p><u>Food production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International support to repair and improve the destroyed water facilities</li> <li>- Provision of pesticides for stock protection of cereals and beans;</li> <li>- Improvement of local seed varieties;</li> <li>- Support to expand storage facilities on several islands.</li> <li>- Expansion and rehabilitation of inter-island fish marketing.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Known pledges 39 000 tons of cereals, of which 7 000 tons received so far</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to repair Praia Milk Plant; US\$ 0.20m.</li> </ul> <p><u>Agricultural Relief</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply of agricultural inputs and irrigation equipment; US\$ 0.73 million.</li> <li>- Grants for miscellaneous equipment and emergency related operations; US\$ 1.27 million.</li> <li>- Watershed and soil/water conservation measures, US\$ 2.4 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency assistance for livestock rehabilitation; US\$ 1.16 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to improve water supply; US\$ 0.03 million.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional food aid allocations of 21 000 tons cereals, 960 tons DSM, 125 tons vegetable oil.</li> </ul> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of agricultural sector by provision and production of improved seeds as well as reduction of post harvest losses; cost estimate: US\$ 2.7 million.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of inter-islands fish distribution and marketing network; cost estimate: US\$ 0.72 million.</li> <li>- Repair and implement hydraulic infrastructure and irrigation plots; cost estimate: US\$ 2.63 million.</li> </ul>

Population: 4.3 million (22% urban)  
GNP per caput 1981: US\$ 180  
Low-income food-deficit country,  
landlocked country.

Cereal production in a normal year: 550 000 tons  
Cereal imports in a normal year : 50 000 tons  
Lean food supply period June-September  
Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (Nov.- Oct.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
Millet/sorghum: 53%  
Wheat: 2%, Maize: 2%  
Rice: 3%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Rainfall erratic and deficient. Most serious drought conditions in many parts of the country.</p> <p>Sahelian zone, total failure of rainfed crops.</p> <p>Sudanian zone, climatic conditions more favourable but rainfed production output reduced by effects of poor lean season and security problems.</p> <p>Level Chari/Logone rivers abnormally low.</p> <p>Pasture conditions in Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian zones considerably worse than same period previous year.</p> <p>Harvest of staple rainfed cereals (millet, sorghum, rice and maize). September-November.</p> <p>Harvest of flood recession cereals: March.</p>	<p>- As of early November, 1984 grain crop output available for consumption (290 000t.) expected to cover less than half of annual requirements.</p> <p>- Farmers food stocks seriously depleted.</p> <p>- Substantial migration of people to urban areas and southern agricultural zones.</p> <p>- Low water levels caused widespread failure to flood-recession crops and is disrupting ferry operations essential for transport of food aid and other goods.</p> <p>- Civil strife in south impeded return of displaced farmers for millet/sorghum harvest leading to further crop losses.</p> <p><u>Nutrition situation</u></p> <p>- Protein/energy malnutrition affected the population in the south due to poor 1983 harvest and failure of early millet/maize in 1984.</p> <p>- By early November 1984 over 2 000 deaths reported due to famine and diseases from acute malnutrition.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- New outbreaks of rinderpest reported, mortality sedentary herds up to 40%.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Estimated overall food requirements 330 000 tons, of which minimum of 150 000 tons required to cover immediate needs.</p> <p>- Total should include up to 15 300 tons high protein supplementary foods.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop production/Logistics</u></p> <p>- Timely support for purchase and distribution of 6 000 tons of seeds.</p> <p>- Additional production inputs including insecticides and irrigation pumps.</p> <p>- Construction of supplementary warehouses and provision of transport facilities to improve distribution of relief goods.</p> <p><u>Relief support for displaced persons.</u></p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Continuing support for livestock protection campaign.</p>	<p><u>Food supply</u></p> <p>- Food aid pledges so far total 146 000 tons. Of that, 50 000 tons have arrived.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Financial support for procurement and distribution of foodcrop seeds; US\$ 3.1 million.</p> <p>- Various agricultural projects directly related to foodcrop production; US\$ 4.7 million.</p> <p>- Rural water supply improvement; US\$ 0.78m.</p> <p>- Provision of agricultural implements for development and rehabilitation of polders (medium-term programme), US\$ 27.3 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Vaccination and protection, US\$ 0.8 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Assistance in food aid transport and distribution (trucks &amp; funds), US\$ 1.6m</p> <p>- Construction of bridge over Logone River; US\$ 1.07 million.</p> <p>- Causeway bridge over Chari and Logone rivers (established).</p> <p>- Construction of additional warehouse facilities.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Urgent delivery of food aid already pledged.</p> <p>- Food aid pledged so far covers only emergency requirements.</p> <p>- Additional pledges required according to improved delivery capacity.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Rehabilitation of agricultural sector by provision of agricultural inputs, restoration of small irrigation schemes, and fish industries; cost estimate: US\$ 8.87 million.</p> <p>- Food security support to the national grains board; cost estimate: US\$ 0.3 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support to vaccination campaign against rinderpest and to meat industry sector; cost estimate: US\$ 0.31 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Support to strengthen preparedness for airlifting operation of food aid during rainy season.</p>

Population. 42.0\* million (11% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983 US\$ 140  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country, ports and roads  
 inadequate.

Cereal production in a normal year: 5 800 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 250 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: August-November  
 Country is in its 1985 marketing year (Jan.-Dec.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Coarse Grains: 59%  
 Wheat: 12%  
 Pulses: 8%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
Output 1984 Belg season (February/May) seriously reduced due abnormally low rainfall.	- Production expected to be lower than last year in 14 administrative regions.	<u>Food Supply</u> - Food aid requirements 1.5 million tons cereals plus 100 000 tons supplementary food (maximum of present reception and distribution capacity is 1.2 million tons).	<u>Food Aid</u> - Firm food aid pledges 760 000 tons, additional food aid pledges under negotiation.	<u>Food supply</u> - Coordinated delivery of food aid pledges to reduce port congestion and internal transport bottlenecks. Additional firm pledges to meet uncovered food aid needs up to December 1985. Financial support to share internal transport and distribution costs.
Unfavourable production conditions during main crop season and civil disturbances have substantially reduced 1984 kereal crop output.	- FAO crop assessment mission estimates production main season cereals crop and pulses 32% below 1980-1983 average and 28% less than poor 1983 crop, due to low and erratically distributed rainfalls throughout growing season.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Urgent need for approx. 40 000 tons of seeds by April/May 1985 to restore crop production.	<u>Food Supply and Production</u> - Support to food and agriculture sector for local procurement of food grains and seeds, including transport. US\$ 29.34 million.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Emergency supply of crop production and protection inputs; cost estimate: US\$ 35.7 million.
Planting of secondary 1985 Belg crop delayed.	- 7.9 million people reported in need of food aid, of which 5 million in northern region.	<u>Livestock</u> - Assistance to increase availability of animal feed, draught animals and expanded control of animal diseases.	- Irrigation and water supplies; US\$2.6 million.	- Rehabilitation of irrigation and water supply facilities; cost estimate: US\$ 31.7 million.
Outbreaks of rinderpest as well as contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and rabies reported.	- Considerable population displacement.	<u>Logistics</u> - Financial support to cover inland transport of food aid estimated on average at US\$ 70/ton (equivalent to US\$ 84 million for 1.2 million tons of food aid).	<u>Logistics</u> - Transport subsidies and supplements for air-dropping of food aid; US\$ 15.0 million.	<u>Livestock</u> - Assistance for livestock production and protection; cost estimate, US\$ 14.1 million.
Harvest of main crops (maize, barley, sorghum & teff): November -January.	- Deaths from starvation reported in Wollo and Tigray regions.		<u>Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Relief</u> US\$ 26.55 million.	<u>Infrastructure and Miscellaneous</u> - Assistance to improve rural roads and land preparation; cost estimate: US\$ 13.93 million.
Harvest secondary Belg crops (barley and pulses) May - July.	- Severe shortage of food crop seeds persists.		<u>Livestock</u> - Cash contribution for vaccination campaign. US\$ 0.06 million.	
	<u>Livestock</u> - Seriously deteriorated livestock situation due to lack of natural fodder resources, losses and contagious animal diseases.			

\* Source: Government

Population: 19.3 million (15% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 340  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country; good ports, railways  
 and extensive road network.

Cereal production in a normal year: 2 400 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 180 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: March - July  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (July - June)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Maize: 41% Beans: 5%  
 Sorghum: 4%  
 Rice: 1%  
 Wheat: 6%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
Severe drought earlier in the year. Main season "long rain" failed in most important production areas including Rift Valley.	Harvesting of maize and wheat crops from long rain season reduced sharply owing to drought earlier in year.	<u>Food Supply</u> Revised estimate of food aid requirements: 425 000 tons cereals, supplemented by commercial imports of 523 000 tons.	<u>Food Supply</u> Donors pledged so far: - 415 000 tons cereals and blended foods, of which 255 000 tons delivered.	<u>Food Supply</u> - Supplementary food still required to meet needs of vulnerable groups. - Accelerated delivery of food aid pledged.
"Short rain" crop (normally accounting for about 10% of total maize output to be harvested from February 1985) cultivated under normal rainfall pattern.	Large areas have been planted during short rain season to maize and beans, but due to short supply of quality seeds in Eastern part of the country combined with outbreaks of army worms, below normal production anticipated.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Special assistance including agricultural credit to the poorest segments of the farming population.	<u>Logistics support in food aid transport/distribution</u> ; US\$ 2.24 million.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Emergency provision of agricultural inputs to drought-affected farmers and expanded production of foodcrop seeds; cost estimate US\$ 2.57 million.
Harvests: - Long rain crops; maize, sorghum, wheat, millet: August-November; wheat: October-January.	<u>Livestock</u> - Devastating effect of drought on livestock has been reduced by favourable rainfall pattern during the last months.	- Increasing needs in agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers. - Support for constitution of seed reserve stocks and crop diversification programmes.	<u>Foodcrop Production</u> - Inputs supply and agricultural recovery assistance, US\$ 34 million. - Development assistance to finance work projects in drought-stricken districts; US\$ 1.3 million.	<u>Livestock</u> - Support to livestock sector by provision of animal feed and strengthening of vaccine production; cost estimate: US\$ 1.1 million.
- Short rain crops; maize/sorghum January-February.	<u>Nutrition situation</u> Significant number of preschool children suffer from moderate protein-energy malnutrition.	<u>Livestock</u> - Support for recovery of livestock herds in drought-affected regions.	<u>Livestock</u> - Support for livestock recovery and disease control: US\$ 0.75 million.	

Population. 1.51 million (6% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 470  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Landlocked country, imports transit  
 East London (RA).

Cereal production in a normal year 170 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year . 155 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period. February-April  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (July - June)

Main share of calorie intake:

Sorghum: 12%  
 Maize: 42% Wheat: 23%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>In 1984 maize and sorghum production have suffered from a third consecutive year of drought.</p> <p>More favourable conditions for wheat cultivation during October 1984/January 1985.</p> <p>The maize/sorghum crop for harvest in April/May 1985 has been adversely affected by dry weather from mid-December 84 to mid-January 85 and torrential rains in mid-February 1985.</p> <p>Harvest of main crops: maize/sorghum: April/May; wheat: December/January.</p>	<p>As result of drought maize/sorghum harvest in April/May 1984 was 140 000 tons, approximately 18 percent below normal.</p> <p>- So far information available about ongoing growing season indicates likelihood of detrimental effects on food availability in 1985.</p>	<p>Total cereal import requirements for 1984/85 (July/June) estimated at 180 000 tons as against 155 000 tons in normal year. FAO estimated total food aid requirements July 1984 to June 1985 at 74 000 tons.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Provision of production inputs for forthcoming growing season in October-November.</p> <p>- Supplementary equipment for fresh water supply.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support for intensified livestock production through provision of supplementary feed and improved water supply.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Food aid requirements met by pledges. 15 000 tons still undelivered.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Assistance to continue soil conservation and land reclamation measures; US\$ 0.6 million.</p> <p>- Procurement of wheat seeds, US\$ 0.3 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Construction of storage facilities, US\$0.3 million.</p> <p><u>Relief assistance to drought victims;</u></p> <p>US\$ 0.105 million.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Detailed review of food supply situation during April/May (harvest period of main crops).</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Restoration of food production through the provision of fertilizers and other production inputs; cost estimate: US\$ 2.05 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Groundwater development; provision of drilling, pumping and supplementary equipment for fresh water supply for livestock; cost estimate: US\$ 0.3 million.</p> <p>- Assistance to Government programme to safeguard livestock herds and increase poultry production; cost estimate: US\$ 0.77m.</p>

Population: 8.0 million (21% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 150  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Landlocked country; imports transit  
 Abidjan, Dakar and Lome.

Cereal production in a normal year: 960 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year: 135 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: June-September  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (Nov.-Oct.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/Sorghum/Maize: 60%  
 Wheat: 2%  
 Rice: 10%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Very serious deterioration in food, agriculture and livestock situation during 1984 growing season.</p> <p>Central-northern and Western pastoral and agricultural areas severely hit by drought.</p> <p>Erratic rainfall caused low river levels (Niger and Bani).</p> <p>Outbreaks of rinderpest in various parts of the country.</p> <p>Harvests; Millet/sorghum/maize. October/November. Rice: November/December.</p>	<p>- Agricultural production significantly below normal especially in North-East regions and in certain areas of the central/eastern part.</p> <p>- Rice production of some irrigation schemes reduced to nil due to low level of rivers.</p> <p>- Cereal deficit estimated by Government at approximately 660 000 tons.</p> <p>- Livestock and grazing situation catastrophic in North and North-East following 3 consecutive drought years.</p> <p>- Bad roads, and inadequate transport facilities causing delays in on-forwarding of food aid to final destination.</p> <p>- Drought affected persons from Mauritania remain concentrated in border areas requiring additional food supplies.</p> <p>- Considerable southward migration of affected population and livestock.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- FAO/MDM recommended a minimum of 202 000 tons cereal food aid, of which 100 000 tons as emergency food aid, 92 000 tons to support reorganization local cereals market and 10 000 tons security stock. For vulnerable groups 2 000 tons DSM.</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Livestock and Logistics sectors</u> Mission identified following needs:</p> <p>- Procurement support sorghum/millet/rice seeds to restore 1985 crop production.</p> <p>- Support for river water utilization/irrigation combined with resettlement programmes.</p> <p>- Provision of insecticides, animal feed supplements and veterinary medicines.</p> <p>- Logistics support for forwarding and distribution of emergency aid.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>So far, donors have pledged 175 000 tons of food aid in cereals. Of which, 48 000 tons have been delivered.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Provision of seeds; US\$ 2.0 million.</p> <p>- Emergency improvement of irrigation schemes, US\$ 1.09 million.</p> <p>- Development assistance (loan) for agriculture, livestock and water utilisation projects; US\$ 11 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock protection</u>, US\$ 0.62 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Transport and distribution of food aid; US\$ 2.06 million.</p> <p><u>Food Security Assistance</u>; US\$ 0.27 million.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply/Logistics</u></p> <p>- Urgent improvement of on-forwarding, transport capacity from ports to final destination.</p> <p>- Additional pledges and delivery of food aid to ensure continuing food supply during rainy season.</p> <p>- Urgent support to increase transport capacity of Gao ferry to 125 tons per day, cost estimate: US\$ 0.15 million.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Financial support for agricultural inputs, building of seed stocks, improvement of living conditions of drought-affected population; cost estimate US\$ 6.5 million.</p> <p>- Emergency assistance to programmes for improved utilization of waters from rivers, lakes and existing irrigation schemes, cost estimate US\$ 7.3 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Urgent financial support for procurement of animal feed, medicines and the processing of animal products; cost estimate US\$ 1.84 million.</p>

Population. 1.9 million (35% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 440  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country,  
 Imports arrive at Nouakchott  
 via Nouadhibou and Dakar/Rosso

Cereal production in a normal year: 80 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 200 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: June-September  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (Nov.-Oct.)

Main share of calorie intake:

Millet/Sorghum/Maize: 27%  
 Rice: 13% Wheat: 11%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Rains, starting in June, more favourable compared to previous years, but localized and irregular.</p> <p>Below average rains during July/September growing season.</p> <p>Exceptional rains in October 1984 did not improve conditions for flood recession cultivation along the Senegal river.</p> <p>Main season harvest of millet, sorghum and rice. October.</p> <p>Secondary season harvest: January - March. (Flood recession).</p>	<p>- October rains came too late to reverse damage caused earlier by drought conditions but favoured low-land and recession crops where water could be retained.</p> <p>- Production estimated at 20 000 tons, as compared with 15 000 tons last year sufficient to cover less than 10% of consumption requirements.</p> <p>- Two thirds of the population reported to be drought-affected.</p> <p>- Government is expanding the emergency action plan to provide the affected population with free food aid.</p> <p>- Cattle losses of between 40% and 90% have been reported on the plateau lands as a result of the prolonged dry spell.</p> <p>- Overall cattle mortality estimated by Government for 1983-1984 30 percent.</p> <p>- Lack of pasture forced majority of livestock to take refuge in Mali, Senegal and southern part of the country.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- On basis locally-organised assessment overall food deficit 235 000 tons. Considering commercial import arrangements for 80 000 tons, uncovered deficit 155 000 tons in cereals, including allowance for necessary carry over stocks.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Procurement and delivery of fertilizers for vegetable and flood recession cultivation.</p> <p>- Replenishment of plant protection chemicals needed for forthcoming growing season.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support in procurement of animal feed and vaccines against contagious diseases.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Of 115 000 tons food aid pledged, 20 000 tons have been received.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Assistance for agricultural recovery (seeds, water pumping equipment), US\$ 0.86 million.</p> <p>- Plant pest control; US\$ 0.23 million.</p> <p>- Repair of pumping stations; US\$ 0.02 million</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Provision of animal feed and vaccines, US\$ 3.8 million. (loan)</p> <p>- Support for anti-rinderpest campaign, US\$ 1.2 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Financial support for purchase and internal transport of food aid; US\$ 1.8 million.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply/Logistics</u></p> <p>- Review of country supply situation in view of extremely low level of deliveries of food aid.</p> <p>- Cash support to meet internal transport costs for relief goods, cost estimate: minimum US\$ 10.3 million.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Support for provision of agricultural inputs, increased vegetable and basic food production and reduce post-harvest losses; cost estimate: US\$ 3.61 million.</p> <p>- Repair of pumping stations and support for irrigation schemes, cost estimate US\$ 1.23 million.</p> <p>- Support for rehabilitation of artisanal fishing techniques and fish processing; cost estimate: US\$ 0.98 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Emergency provision of animal feed and medicines; cost estimate: US\$ 2.68m.</p>

## MOROCCO

- 12

Population: 22.8 million (24% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 750  
 Coastal country; good ports and  
 transportation network

Cereal production in a normal year: 4.1 million tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 1.5 million tons  
 Lean food supply period: March-April  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (July - June)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Wheat: 43%  
 Barley: 16% Maize: 4%  
 Meat/Milk: 4%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Drought conditions have prevailed in 1983/84 in many rural areas for the fourth consecutive year.</p> <p>First significant autumn rains fell in early November allowing planting of 1985 winter crops.</p> <p>Favourable growing conditions continued through January for winter grain crops.</p> <p>Normal rainy season: October - May.</p> <p>Harvest (wheat and barley) May-June.</p>	<p>- 1984 crop and pasture output seriously reduced.</p> <p>- In spite of better results of 1984 harvest in some regions, repercussions of drought in other regions still obvious.</p> <p><u>Nutrition Situation</u>          Protein-energy malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency and anaemia prevalent among pre-school children.</p> <p>- So far information available about on-going growing season indicate little evidence of unfavourable crop development. If trend continues there may be no need for continued special monitoring of the food and agriculture conditions by the Special Task Force.</p> <p>- FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System will inform the international community about the country's food crops and supply conditions and issue special alerts should the situation deteriorate again.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- FAO estimated food aid requirements July 1984 - June 1985: 400 000 tons.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Support for rehabilitation of flood water distribution networks.</p> <p>- Establishment of seed reserves.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support of Government's livestock disease control programme.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Donors have pledged 392 000 tons of cereals, of which 186 000 tons have been delivered.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Emergency supply of wheat and barley seeds (800 t.); US\$ 0.32 million.</p> <p><u>General Relief Assistance:</u>          US\$ 25.6 million.</p>	<p><u>Foodcrop production</u></p> <p>- Expanded substitution of low quality foodcrop seeds; cost estimate: US\$ 0.5 million.</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of flood water distribution networks in 13 regions/areas; cost estimate: 2.87 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Expansion of animal disease control programme by provision of anti-parasite drugs and chemicals; cost estimate US\$ 1.0 million.</p>

MOZAMBIQUE

- 13

Population: 13.7 Million (13.0% urban)  
 GNP per caput in 1983: US\$ 145  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country

Cereal production in a normal year: 445 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 300 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: February - April  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (May - April)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Coarse Grains (millet, sorghum,  
 and maize): 22% Wheat: 6%  
 Rice: 6% Root crops: 40%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Rainfall below normal August through October all over the country but fully satisfactory from November onwards except Southern Mozambique. Floods in mid-February.</p> <p>Planting started for 1985 growing season in November/December.</p> <p>Prospects for 1985 crop unfavourable due to February floods and shortage of seed and other inputs.</p> <p>Security problems and shortage of fuel continue.</p> <p>Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease threat under control.</p> <p>Harvest of main crops: (maize, rice, sorghum); April-June.</p>	<p>Estimated 1984 marketed production less than half of planned target.</p> <p>2.5 million people suffer from inadequate food supply particularly in rural areas</p> <p>Starvation deaths reported in Manica, Gaza and Tete provinces.</p> <p>Food and input distribution network heavily threatened by armed band activities.</p> <p>Refugees in Zimbabwe now returning. Displaced persons in Inhambane and Gaza not fully integrated in agriculture/economy activities.</p> <p><u>Nutrition status</u></p> <p>25 to 30% of families had in 1983 an energy intake of only 1 053 calories per person/day and 28 gr. protein. Among children between 1 and 12 years of age, 30% were below standard weights.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Total food aid requirements in cereals 1984/85 (May-April) estimated at 500 000 tons.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Financial support to import vegetable/pulses and groundnut seeds.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Strengthening of internal transport capacity to distribute relief goods and improve commercialization of local products through provision of trucks, spare parts, fuel and maintenance of rolling stocks.</p> <p>(Requirements currently under review with focus on 1985/86 agriculture, livestock and logistics needs)</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Total food aid in cereals committed for arrival in 1984/85 440 000 tons. Of that, 312 000 tons have been delivered so far.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Provision of seeds and fertilizers; US\$ 7.5 million.</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of water supply and irrigation schemes; US\$ 10.4 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Provision of farming, and dairy equipment; US\$ 0.2 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics, Food Storage and Processing</u></p> <p>- Provision of trucks and spare parts; US\$ 6.86 million.</p> <p>- Construction of grain silos and maize mills; US\$ 2.54 million.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply/Logistics</u></p> <p>- Additional food aid allocations to meet uncovered deficit of 60 000 tons.</p> <p>- Coordination of food aid arrivals.</p> <p>- Review of food supply situation after harvest main food crops April/June.</p> <p>- Strengthening of transport capacity needed for distribution of relief goods; cost estimate: US\$ 1.2 million.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Restoration of food production in drought affected areas; cost estimate: US\$ 7.2 million.</p> <p>- Borehole drilling in drought-affected provinces and rehabilitation of small dams and irrigation schemes; cost estimate: US\$ 4.4 million.</p> <p>- Support to artisanal fisheries structure; cost estimate: US\$ 1.4 million.</p>

Population 6.3 million (7% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983. US\$ 240  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Landlocked country (imports usually  
 transit Cotonou and Lome).

Cereal production in a normal year: 1 350 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 60 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: June-September  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (Nov. - Oct.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/sorghum: 67 %  
 Pulses: 11 % Rice: 5%  
 Roots/tubers: 4%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Crops growing conditions extremely unfavourable.</p> <p>Throughout season, in most areas, drought conditions prevailed. Erratic rainfall ranged between 50 and 170% of normal.</p> <p>Late season rains did not allow for crop recovery.</p> <p>Pastoral areas particularly hit by drought conditions, causing absence of vegetational cover in most areas.</p> <p>Harvest staple grains (millet and sorghum): October - November.</p>	<p>- 1984 cereal production of 776 000 tons is about half of normal output. Food supply situation aggravated by depleted reserve stocks accumulated from previous years.</p> <p>- Food situation particularly serious in regions of Tahoua, Agadez, Diffa and in parts of Zinder, Maradi and Niamey.</p> <p>- Disastrous pastoral situation causing substantial migration of people and cattle towards southern agricultural areas</p> <p>- Shortage of food crop seeds anticipated for 1985 season.</p> <p>Livestock expected to suffer further serious losses during dry season. Water points already dried up. Feed stocks (normally available from cereals and cash crop residues) almost depleted.</p> <p>Logistics Transport sector heavily burdened with overland and internal transport and storage of relief aid.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Cereal import requirements total 600 000 tons.</p> <p>- FAO/MDM in October 84 recommended food aid of 353 000 tons cereals, supplemented by 4 400 t. veg. oil, 6 000 t. DSM, 4 400 t. meat and 1 600 t. sugar.</p> <p>- 60 000 tons of cereals to be considered for the replenishment of security stocks.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u> needs include</p> <p>- Agricultural inputs,</p> <p>- Support for extension services and improvement of cultivation methods;</p> <p>- Expansion of small/micro irrigation schemes.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Emergency measures for protection and recovery of livestock.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Technical operational support to facilitate transport of relief goods through transit countries.</p> <p>- Financial support to increase internal transport capacity.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Food aid pledged so far totals 206 000 tons cereals of which 73 000 tons of cereals have arrived.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Procurement of seeds; US\$ 0.38 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Disease control; US\$ 0.175 million.</p> <p>- Pastoral hydraulic project; US\$ 2.5 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Support for transport, distribution of emergency food aid; US\$ 4.33 million</p> <p><u>Emergency Assistance</u> for humanitarian relief; US\$ 0.88 million.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply/Logistics</u></p> <p>- In view of substantial gap between pledges and quantities actually arrived in the country, special efforts to increase food shipments and delivery to ensure continuing supply of basic food during rainy season.</p> <p>- Provision of additional transport facilities to increase distribution capacity of relief goods, cost estimate: US\$ 1.5m.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Support for Government short-term recovery programme on foodcrop production and afforestation; cost estimate US\$ 7.15m.</p> <p>- Emergency support for construction of wells and expansion of irrigated areas, cost estimate: US\$ 0.69 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Herd destocking and meat-drying, support for Government's emergency measures concerning reduction of animal population and seasonal movements of herds to new pasture areas; cost estimate: US\$ 3.94 million.</p>

Population 5.9 million (5% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 260  
 Low-income and landlocked country  
 Imports transit through Kenya,  
 Tanzania and Uganda

Cereal production in a normal year: 300 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year . 25 000 tons  
 Lean food supply periods: May-June; November-December  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (July - June)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Sorghum/Maize: 10%  
 Root crops: 49% Pulses: 20%  
 Plantains: 11%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Rains during March/July growing season inadequate            Rains during September to December season favourable for crops being harvested in January-February 1985.</p> <p>There are two crop seasons:            The "first" season, beans, maize, groundnuts, planted mid-September, harvested in January,            The "second" season, sorghum, maize, pulses, planted around February, harvested in June.</p>	<p>- 1984 season harvests of sorghum, maize and pulses reduced by drought. Aggregate crop production estimated 239 000 tons or about 83% of normal crop.            - Due unfavourable conditions Rwanda farmers started cultivating low-land swampy areas for food production for first time in many years.            - 1983/84 crop shortfall compensated by good crops presently harvested.            - So far information available about harvest indicates normal foodcrop output. If trend continues there may be no need for continued special monitoring of the food and agriculture conditions by the Special Task Force.            - FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System will inform the international community about the country's food crops and supply conditions and issue special alerts should the situation deteriorate again.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Government requested 69 000 tons cereals and pulses to meet consumption deficit in most affected areas for three million people until 1985 "first" season crops available.</p> <p>- Additional emergency requirements in sectors related to food crop production in swampy areas, and transportation of relief goods.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Total food aid pledged for July 1984-June 1985: 35 000 tons of which, 27 000 tons have been delivered.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Financial/technical support to restore production of main cereals &amp; pulses, US\$ 0.53 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Emergency assistance for the herds of the Ugandan refugees, US\$ 0.25 million</p> <p>- Campaign against rinderpest, US\$ 0.12 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- US\$ 0.39 million pledged to cover in-country transportation/distribution cost for food aid.</p>	<p><u>Food supply</u></p> <p>- Delivery of outstanding pledges combined with support for onforwarding and distribution.</p> <p>- Review of supply situation of basic food.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Support for production of quality foodcrop seeds and provision of supplementary inputs; cost estimate: US\$ 4.49 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support for livestock protection through the supply of vaccines and medicines for disease and tsetse fly control; cost estimate: US\$ 0.89 million.</p>

Population: 6.6 million (33% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 440  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country, good port and  
 main roads.

Cereal production in a normal year. 740 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 450 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: June-October  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (Nov.-Oct.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/sorghum: 33%  
 Wheat: 7%  
 Rice: 21%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
1984 crop season characterized by early rainfall throughout the country, which was sustained only in southern agricultural zones (Sudanian). Below average rain prevailed in the northern part of the country particularly in the regions of Fleuve and Louga which were seriously affected by drought. Regions of Cap Vert (Dakar), Thies and Diourbel suffered from dry spells. Extremely low river levels. Harvest of main foodcrops, (millet, sorghum, maize and rice): October-November.	- Rains stopped towards end July in regions of Saint-Louis and Louga particularly affecting livestock, resulting in negative effect on food crops. - Dry spells in Cap Vert (Dakar), Thies and Diourbel caused localized withering of millet crop. Flood recession cultivation significantly reduced due to abnormal low river level. - Estimated cereal production 1984 campaign 680 000 tons, i.e. approximately 80% of normal, or 92% of average previous 5 years, but about 185 000 t. more than 83/84 production. Livestock - Pasture and grassland development in northern areas even worse than in 1983/84, with average biomass production less than 100 kg dry material per hectare (194 kg. previous year). Nutrition status - Infant mortality rate 158/1000, mainly attributable to the interaction of malnutrition associated with infectious diseases.	<u>Food Supply</u>  - Total food aid requirements 165 000 tons. Considering stocks and food aid deliveries underway, FAO mission proposed additional food aid allocation (November 1984 to October 1985) of 86 000 tons, of which 52 000 tons required for immediate distribution as emergency food for the affected people in areas of Saint-Louis and Louga.  <u>Food production</u>  - Exceptional requirements in millet, sorghum and nebe seeds for drought affected regions.  - Technical assistance and financial support for Food crop Seed Security Scheme.  <u>Livestock</u> - Support in feed manufacturing; well digging, procurement of antiparasitics and veterinary equipment.	<u>Food Supply</u>  - Of 111 000 tons food aid pledged so far, 37 000 t. have arrived.  <u>Foodcrop Production</u>  - Rehabilitation of agricultural sector through provision of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, irrigation facilities; US\$ 14.88 mill.  <u>Livestock</u>  - Range management, provision of animal feed, health protection facilities (vaccines, laboratory); US\$ 2.48 million.  <u>Logistics</u>  - Transport and distribution of relief supplies, provision of vehicles, US\$ 2.26 million.	<u>Food Supply/Logistics</u>  - Additional food aid pledges supported by cost sharing to cover distribution expenditure.  <u>Foodcrop Production</u>  - Support to increase foodcrop production by supply of inputs and increase of seed reserve stocks, cost estimate: US\$ 3.76 million.  <u>Livestock</u>  - Support to provide animal feed, vaccines, and processing of animal products; cost estimate: US\$ 1.0 million.  - Improvement of water supply for human and animal consumption; cost estimate: US\$ 0.25 million.

SOMALIA

- 17

Population. 5.6 million (34% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983 US\$ 250  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country.

Cereal production in a normal year: 360 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 333 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period. June-August  
 Country is in its 1985 marketing year (Jan.- Dec.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/sorghum 15% Wheat: 10%  
 Maize: 17% Rice: 9%  
 Meat/Milk: 27%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Southern regions of Bay and Shebelle had good maize and sorghum harvest from "Gu" season.</p> <p>Rainfed crop (Der) reported poor from interior Bakol and Gedo Regions and from Togher and North-West regions.</p> <p>Threat rinderpest infestation from neighbouring country.</p> <p>Prevalence of animal Brucellosis.</p> <p>Main harvest of food crops "Gu" season; (sorghum/maize). September/October;</p> <p>Secondary "Der" season harvest December/January.</p>	<p>- 1984 cereal production of 418 000 tons, higher than previous year and above the 1979-1983 average.</p> <p>- New "Der" season crop good development during early growing stage but deteriorating due inadequate rainfall and low river levels impeding irrigation. Crop output likely below normal since substantial crop areas suffering inadequate moisture.</p> <p>- Food supply situation further aggravated by substantial demand for refugees and lack of fuel for transport of food.</p> <p><u>Nutrition Situation</u>                      National Health Plan estimated that nearly 170 000 children under 5, at any one time, suffer from second and third degree of malnutrition.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u>                      Widespread unusually good rainfall received in north west and northern coastal areas first and second week December favoured pasture development and water supply.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Total food aid needs Jan.- Dec. 1985 of 180 000 tons mainly to cover requirements for refugees.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Assistance in storage management and pre/post harvest crop protection.</p> <p>- Agricultural support for resettlement Programme.</p> <p>- Irrigation and drinking water supply.</p> <p>- Control of grain-eating birds.</p> <p>- Assistance to increase fish processing and marketing.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Financial/technical support to protect and restore livestock herds.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Operational support to ensure timely food aid transport and distribution.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- About 175 000 tons of food aid have been pledged, 32 000 tons delivered so far.</p> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <p>- Emergency assistance to rural sector; US\$ 0.89 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Support in meat processing and Brucellosis control; US\$ 1.73 million.</p>	<p><u>Food supply</u></p> <p>- View onset rainy season June/July, accelerated and coordinated delivery of food aid pledges essential to ensure continuity of supplies.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Assistance to increase food crop production, seed reserve stocks; cost estimate. US\$ 0.94 million.</p> <p>- Assistance to reduce damage caused by plant pests, cost estimate: US\$ 1.4 million.</p> <p>- Technical assistance in irrigation/water management, cost estimate. US\$ 0.36 million.</p> <p>- Assistance to artisanal fishing industry, cost estimate US\$ 1.1 million.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>- Additional support to provide veterinary medicines, equipment and animal feed; cost estimate: US\$ 3.76 million.</p>

Population: 22.8 million (29% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983. US\$ 400  
 Low-income food-deficit country

Cereal production in a normal year: 3 000 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 500 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: July - October  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (November - October)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/sorghum: 43%  
 Wheat: 8% Pulses: 2%  
 Roots and tubers: 2%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Drought conditions prevailed in large parts of rainfed production areas of sorghum ("Dura") regions. In Eastern part of Equatoria Region rains ended earlier than usual.</p> <p>As a consequence of below average rainfall in adjacent areas of Nile and Atbara rivers and their tributaries, Blue Nile water level has fallen by some 7 meters and the Atbara River is completely dry in certain sections.</p> <p>Dry weather also affected 1985 wheat crop harvested in March.</p> <p>Minor season grains (wheat) harvested in March.</p> <p>Main season grains (millet and sorghum) harvested in October/December.</p>	<p>- Serious deficit in main crop sorghum ("Dura") cultivated under rainfed conditions which covers over 80% national sorghum production.</p> <p>- As consequence of poor 84 harvest total grain production about 1.4 million tons, far short of national consumption requirements of about 3.4 million tons for 1985.</p> <p>- Critical food deficit reported in Darfur, Kordofan, Central, Eastern and Northern Regions, total affected population over 4 million.</p> <p>- Starvation reported in Western Regions.</p> <p>- Due to dwindling grain stocks and inadequate harvest, prices of food items have risen considerably.</p> <p>- Acute shortage of fuel hampering food marketing and distribution of relief aid.</p> <p>- 1985 wheat crop output forecast at about 40 000t., a decline of 60 percent over 1984 output.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Total cereal import requirements estimated by FAO/MDM 1.5 million tons. Considering commercial imports, overall food aid needs about 1.4 million tons, excluding requirements for increasing number of refugees from neighbouring countries.</p> <p>- Requirements in supplementary food: 4 200 t. DSM, 1 850 t. vegetable oil.</p> <p><u>Food/Livestock Production</u></p> <p>- Production inputs for 1985/86 crops, in particular seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, complemented by spare parts and fuel for agricultural machineries.</p> <p>- Financial support to Government's National Plan for combating desertification, estimated at US\$ 180 million.</p> <p>- Emergency support for small-scale quick recovery projects of approximately US\$ 3.4 million.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Food aid pledges for 1984/1985 crop year. 711 000 t. So far, 157 000 tons arrived.</p> <p><u>National Plan for Combating Desertification:</u></p> <p>- Darfur - Support for four projects funded up to US\$ 5.49 million.</p> <p>- Kordofan - Support for four projects funded up to US\$ 3.59 million (projects implemented under medium - long term arrangements).</p> <p>- Emergency measures to control desertification US\$ 0.1 million.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <p>- Support to food supply and management system provided by WFP and bilateral aid.</p> <p>- Food distribution, drilling rigs for water supply, US\$ 0.2 million.</p> <p>- Cash grants from various donors for general relief assistance, US\$ 1.01m.</p>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>- Additional food aid allocations of cereals, 4 000 tons of DSM, and 1 800 tons of vegetable oil.</p> <p>- View substantial quantities of food imports, special efforts in coordination and logistics essential to reach calamity affected population.</p> <p>- Financial support to ensure fuel supply for transport and distribution of relief goods, cost estimate US\$ 19.0 million.</p> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <p>- Support to increase food production through supply of agricultural inputs; cost estimate US\$ 3.65 million.</p> <p>- Support to drought-affected populations through improvement of irrigation systems for food production; cost estimate: US\$ 1.67 million.</p>

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
	<u>Nutrition Situation</u> Protein-energy malnutrition affects particularly pre-school children with seasonal fluctuations (April-July)			- Support to quick recovery operations in the agricultural, forestry and livestock sector; cost estimate: US\$ 3.4 million. <u>Livestock</u> - Emergency measures to improve production and utilization of animal medicines and supplementary feed; cost estimate: US\$ 2.97 million.

TANZANIA

- 20

Population: 22.5 million (15% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 240  
 Low-income food-deficit country  
 Coastal country

Cereal production in a normal year: 2 400 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 353 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: February-March  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year (June - May)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Maize: 22% Millet/sorghum: 4%  
 Wheat: 3% Rice: 5%  
 Root crops: 32%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Although overall 1984 main season crop better than last year, poor harvests and crop failures were experienced in parts of central and northern areas.</p> <p>Outlook for 1985 cereal crops favourable so far, with average or above average growing conditions being reported from over 80 percent of main producing areas.</p> <p>Harvest of main food crops, (maize, sorghum and wheat) April/May.</p> <p>Harvest of short season. December/January.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Special Government Committee appointed to assess food crop damages from drought, concluded that 7 of Tanzania's 20 regions would face food deficit.</li> <li>- Localized food shortages in central and northern regions expected to continue up to May/June harvest.</li> <li>- So far information available about on-going growing season indicates little evidence of unfavourable crop development. If trend continues, there may be no need for continued special monitoring of the food and agriculture conditions by the Special Task Force.</li> <li>- FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System will inform the international community about the country's food crops and supply conditions and issue special alerts should the situation deteriorate again.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government appealed for international support to meet food aid requirements of 219 000 tons of cereals (mainly structural deficit)</li> </ul> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of agricultural inputs to restore food production.</li> <li>- Technical and financial assistance for expansion of large and small scale irrigation.</li> <li>- Procurement of farm machinery and equipment.</li> </ul> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of grain storage facilities.</li> <li>- Improvement of port unloading facilities, internal transport.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total food aid pledged for marketing year June 1984-May 1985, 151 000 t., of which 74 000 tons delivered.</li> </ul> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides; equivalent to US\$ 10 million.</li> <li>- Pest control measures, US\$ 1.45 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to anthrax control campaign; US\$ 0.155 million.</li> <li>- Emergency supply of drugs for intensified poultry husbandry; US\$ 0.22 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Logistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for transport of emergency food; US\$ 0.14 million.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional food aid allocations to meet structural deficit and relief requirements in drought-affected areas.</li> <li>- Review of the food supply situation during harvest period main food crops (April/May).</li> </ul> <p><u>Food Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration of foodcrop production in drought-affected areas through provision of agricultural inputs, improved traditional and farm irrigation, and crop protection; cost estimate. US\$ 11.75 million.</li> <li>- Strengthening of Vermin Control Service; cost estimate: US\$ 1.23 million.</li> </ul>



ZIMBABWE

- 22

Population: 8.6 million (26% urban)  
 GNP per caput 1983: US\$ 740  
 Landlocked country; imports transit  
 Port Elizabeth/Maputo

Cereal production in a normal year: 2 500 000 tons  
 Cereal imports in a normal year : 50 000 tons  
 Lean food supply period: February - April  
 Country is in its 1984/85 marketing year:  
 Coarse grains (April/March); Wheat (Oct./Sept.)

Main share of calorie intake:  
 Millet/Sorghum/Maize. 56%  
 Wheat: 9%

Conditions Prevailing During 1984 Growing Season and So Far in 1985	Detrimental Effects on Food, Agriculture and/or Livestock Sector	INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL REMEDIAL MEASURES		
		Estimated Requirements	Known Assistance Pledged/Provided	Proposed Action
<p>Following drought for two consecutive years throughout the country, rains began in late October favouring land preparation and planting of maize crop for harvest in April/May 1985.</p> <p>Harvest of main food crops                      Maize: April/May                      Wheat: September/October.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maize supply prospects improved. Drought damage to 1984 main foodcrop less severe than anticipated.</li> <li>- Wheat crop harvested recently less than half normal level due to reduced plantings.</li> <li>- Imports of cereals, (food aid and commercial) have covered deficit of about 450 000 tons cereals almost entirely.</li> <li>- So far information available about on-going growing season indicates little evidence of unfavourable crop development. If trend continues there may be no need for continued special monitoring of the food and agriculture conditions by the Special Task Force.</li> <li>- FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System will inform the international community about the country's food crops and supply conditions and issue special alerts should the situation deteriorate again.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Total cereal import requirements for April 1984-March 1985 estimated at 460 000 tons, of which food aid needs 208 000 tons.</p> <p><u>Food/Livestock Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for Government programme on improved water supply, irrigation and animal protection.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <p>Food aid pledges amount to 208 000 tons of cereals, approximately 156 000 tons received. Undelivered food aid is mainly wheat (marketing year up to September).</p> <p>Contribution to Government's drought relief programme, US 6.22 million.</p> <p><u>Food/Livestock Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of fertilizers pesticides, and chemicals, US\$ 5.62 million.</li> <li>- Support to rehabilitate agriculture and livestock production; US\$ 0.05 mill.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food Supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review coarse grain production and supply to ascertain availability of surplus for export in 1985/86.</li> </ul> <p><u>Foodcrop Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to agricultural sector through supply of farm implements and tractor services; cost estimate: US\$ 2.57 million.</li> <li>- Provision of inputs for several irrigation schemes in drought-affected areas; cost estimate: US\$ 1.2 million.</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening of animal protection and management services; cost estimate: US\$ 0.48 million.</li> </ul>



**ANNEX I  
TO SPECIAL TASK FORCE  
SITUATION REPORT NO. 7**

**Food Supply Situation in 21 African  
Countries Affected by Food and  
Agricultural Emergencies in 1984/85**

**Position as of mid-February 1985**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Summary</b>	2
Table 1: Cereal Supply Position in 21 African countries	5
Table 2: Cereal Food Aid Pledges to 21 African countries	6
Table 3: Crop Calendar and Marketing Year for the 21 African Countries	7
Note on the Estimation of Food Aid Requirements in Cereals	8
<b><u>PART I:</u></b> The Outlook for Food Supplies in 1984/85	9
<b><u>PART II:</u></b> The Cereal Import Position in Affected Countries	17
Angola	19
Botswana	20
Burkina Faso	21
Burundi	22
Cape Verde	23
Chad	24
Ethiopia	25-26
Kenya	27
Lesotho	28
Mali	29
Mauritania	30
Morocco	31
Mozambique	32-33
Niger	34
Rwanda	35
Senegal	36
Somalia	37
Sudan	38
Tanzania	39
Zambia	40
Zimbabwe	41
<b><u>PART III:</u></b> Cereal Food Aid Pledges by Donor	43
Explanatory Note	44
Summary Table	45
Pledges by:	
Algeria	46
Australia	46
Austria	46
Bangladesh	47
Belgium	47
Bulgaria	47
Canada	47
China	48
Denmark	48
EEC	49
Finland	51
France	51
Germany, F.R.	52
Greece	53
Hungary	54
Ireland	54
Islamic Committee	54
Italy	54
Japan	54
League of Red Cross Societies	55
Netherlands	55
Norway	56
OXFAM	56
Pakistan	56
Poland	56
Saudi Arabia	56
Spain	56
Sweden	57
Switzerland	57
Thailand	57
Togo	57
United Kingdom	57
United States	58
U.S.S.R.	62
Viet Nam	62
World Food Programme	62
Yugoslavia	66

## SUMMARY

### The Current Food Supply Situation

The cereal supply situation for 1984/85 in the 21 affected countries is summarized in Table I. The common features for most of them are:

- a sizeable decline in cereal production in 1984 - in some countries for the second or even third consecutive year - below the average for the previous five years;
- a reduction of stocks at all levels of the marketing chain;
- a decline of per caput cereal consumption, in some countries to starvation levels;
- an acute shortage of seeds and other agricultural inputs required to allow a recovery of food production.

As a result, all of the 21 countries have abnormally high cereal import requirements. Reflecting the common foreign exchange constraints, these requirements can be met only through additional allocations of food aid. In several of the affected countries reports of malnutrition and deaths from starvation are multiplying, and in many the situation is expected to deteriorate further in the coming months, as they enter the lean period before the next main harvests.

As reported in the January issue, the current list of 21 affected countries includes 15 countries facing food emergencies in 1984/85 for the second consecutive year: (Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). In addition, food supplies are threatened in a further six countries (Burundi, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda and Sudan).

Among the 21 countries affected, the crisis is currently considered by FAO to be most acute in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan. In Chad, widespread food shortages, severe malnutrition and deaths from starvation are now being observed. In Ethiopia, where the situation remains critical and substantial emergency relief will be required throughout 1985, an acute shortage of supplementary food for drought-affected children has been reported. In Mali, the severe drought has caused southward migration of some 450 000 people and their livestock in search of food, the total affected population is estimated at 1 million. In Mozambique, the nutritional status of the population is reported to have deteriorated further in southern and central areas. In Niger, the situation is becoming increasingly serious for pastoralists, with virtually no grazing left in most areas. The food supply position is deteriorating rapidly in Sudan, where the drought-affected sorghum and millet harvest in 1984 is estimated at 1.4 million tons against 2.1 million tons harvested in the previous year and the average output in the previous five years of 2.8 million tons; the already serious food shortages are being aggravated further by the influx of refugees.

As shown in Table 1, the aggregate cereal production of the 21 affected countries in 1984 is currently estimated at 22.5 million tons, 14 percent below the drought-reduced output of 1983 and 20 percent below the average for the previous five years. Their total cereal import requirements are currently estimated at 12.3 million tons, an increase of 0.5 million tons over the January estimate, mainly reflecting higher needs than originally estimated for Senegal and Sudan, based on the findings of a food assessment mission, and for Kenya. The estimated import requirement has been reduced for Burundi and Rwanda where the prospects for the crop now being harvested have improved.

The estimated aggregate import requirements of the 21 affected countries of 12.3 million tons are some 5.2 million tons more than the actual imports in 1983/84. Commercial imports in 1984/85 are expected to total 5.2 million tons, some 1.4 million tons higher than in the previous year. The food aid requirements are now estimated at 7 million tons compared with 6.6 million tons reported in January, and 3.8 million tons higher than the food aid receipts of the same countries in 1983/84. Donor pledges reported to the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System as at mid-February amounted to 5.1 million tons.

There are three major issues of particular concern to the international community at the present time. First, the food aid pledges made so far fall short of the estimated requirements; although the total of 5.1 million tons pledges reported to the GIEWS as of mid-February is 0.6 million tons higher than the January figure, there remains an aggregate uncovered food aid requirement of about 2 million tons for which additional donor allocations are required.

Equally important, as of the end of February only about 40 percent of the known pledges will have been actually received in the affected countries by the end of February. If it is to be used to meet the 1984/85 emergency requirements, the deliveries of food to most of the affected countries of southern Africa and some countries in eastern Africa must be completed before May 1985, when the next harvest becomes available for consumption. For the Sahelian countries the pledged aid needs to be delivered before the onset of the 1985 rains, which are expected from June. Hence there remains an urgent need to expedite the delivery of the pledges already made, as emphasized in last month's report.

Finally, special financial and technical assistance programmes are required particularly in several land-locked countries, to overcome the logistic constraints which prevent food aid reaching the affected population during the present season. In this connection, it should be noted that the FAO estimate of the aggregate food aid requirement of 7 million tons includes 0.6 million tons which are needed in Chad, Ethiopia and Mali, but can reach the affected population only if exceptional measures, e.g. airlifts, are set in motion.

In conclusion, it is considered essential for further steps to be taken urgently by the international community to meet the triple challenge of insufficient pledges; delays in their delivery; and logistic obstacles to the movement of food aid inside the countries affected. The need to accelerate deliveries and/or intensify logistic support is particularly pressing in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique and Sudan.

The Production Outlook for 1985 Crops

The 1985 cereal crop calendar <sup>1/</sup> for the affected sub-regions is summarized below:

Region	Cereal crops	
	Planting	Harvesting
Southern Africa	Oct.-Nov.'84	April-June '85
Eastern Africa <sup>1/</sup>	Mar.-June '85	Sept.-Dec. '85
West Africa		
Coastal areas	Mar.-Apr.'85	July-Sept.'85
Sahel Zone	June-July '85	Oct.-Nov.'85
North Africa	Nov.-Dec.'84	May-June '85

<sup>1/</sup> Except Burundi and Rwanda which have two main seasons and Tanzania whose main season follows the Southern Africa planting calendar. For the Sudan the planting period for the staple coarse grain crop is June-July and the harvesting period is October-December.

It can be seen that at this stage the 1985 main season crops have been planted only in southern Africa, some countries of eastern Africa and Morocco in North Africa.

For most of the countries in southern Africa, the crop conditions for the 1985 main season crops to be harvested in April have been favourable so far. One exception is Botswana, which has received in this season 40 percent less rainfall than normal and faces a drought for the fourth year in succession. In Mozambique another below average crop is anticipated, particularly in the southern regions, reflecting deficient rain during November and December and flood damage to crops in recent weeks; elsewhere output has been reduced by shortages of seeds and other inputs and the effects of internal disorders. Also in Lesotho another below average crop is anticipated, reflecting extreme temperature variations in December and January and torrential rains in February.

By contrast, the rainfall to date has been normal or above normal over most of Zambia and Zimbabwe; at this stage, maize harvests are expected to be good in both countries, with the possibility of Zimbabwe re-entering the maize export market during 1985/86. Adequate rainfall has also favoured the 1985 main season crop in Angola, but continuing civil strife could again prevent cereal production from reaching its normal level.

The production prospects for 1985 are so far also favourable in several countries of eastern Africa. In Rwanda and Burundi, the weather has favoured the first season crop now being harvested, while pasture conditions are also reported to be good. In Tanzania, the outlook is also favourable so far, with average or better than average crop growing conditions being reported from most of the main producing regions. For the other affected countries of the sub-region, the outlook for cereal harvests is uncertain. In Ethiopia, the planting of the secondary Belg crop has been delayed as the February rains have not yet started. In Kenya, the short rain crops have been attacked by army worms, while the main season maize crop has not yet been planted. The output of the secondary short rain crops in Somalia is expected to be between 30 and 40 percent below normal because of irregular and deficient rainfall. In Sudan the wheat crop to be harvested in March-April has been sharply reduced by drought, while the main season coarse grain crops have not yet been planted.

<sup>1/</sup> More details on the crop calendar in individual countries are contained in Table 3.

- 26 -

In West Africa, the 1985 planting season in the coastal countries along the gulf of Guinea should start with the beginning of the rains in March/April. The 1985 crops in Sahelian countries will not be planted until June. In north Africa, the weather so far has been favourable for cereal crops in Morocco.

The final outcome of 1985 cereal harvests depends in part on the external assistance provided. In this connection, it is important to note that the delivery of emergency assistance to support the recovery of agricultural and food production in 1985 needs to be planned in such a way that full account is taken of the crop calendar <sup>1/</sup> in the affected countries. This applies particularly to the timing of delivery of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. For some countries of eastern Africa, (e.g. Kenya) these inputs are required immediately for the crop to be planted in March/April. In the Sahelian countries, such inputs are required by June, whereas in southern Africa and other countries of eastern Africa they can be delivered later in the year to support the 1985 crop.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Table 3.

TABLE 1: CEREAL SUPPLY POSITION FOR 1984/85 OR 1985 IN 21 AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH ABNORMALLY HIGH CEREAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS (IN THOUSAND TONS)

Country	Marketing Year	Cereal 1/ production		1983/84 or 1984 Cereal imports 2/			1984/85 or 1985							
		1984 Prelim		Total	Commer- cial imports	Food aid	Cereal import requirements 3/			Of which covered so far by:				Food aid gap
		'000 tons	Index (1979- 83=100)				Total	Commer- cial imports	Food aid require- ments	Com- mer- cial imports	Food aid pledges			
Total 4/	Rec d so far	Undel- ivered pledges												
<b>North Africa</b>		3 715		2 192	1 810	382	2 520	2 120	400 5/	1 346	392	196	196	8
Morocco	July/June	3 715	96	2 192	1 810	382	2 520	2 120	400 5/	1 346	392	196	196	8
<b>West Africa</b>		3 598		1 655	830	825	2 695	965	1 730	329	887	254	633	843
Burkina Faso	Nov/Oct	1 100	96	163	60	103	300	115 9/	185	-	95	19	76	90
Cape Verde	Jan/Dec	3	75	90	15	75	65	5	60	-	39	7	32	21
Chad	Nov/Oct	315	57	127	50 16/	77	330 6/	50 16/	280 7/	-	146	50	96	134
Mali	Nov/Oct	700	73	292	133	159	550 8/	140 9/	410 10/	-	175	48	127	235
Mauritania	Nov/Oct	20	41	270	78	192	235	80 9/	155	29	115	20	95	40
Niger	Oct/Sept	780	58	31	11	20	600	125	475	-	206	73	133	269
Senegal	Nov/Oct	680	92	682	483	199	615	450 9/	165	300	111	37	74	54
<b>East Africa</b>		11 730		1 803	357	1 446	4 975	1 164	3 811	915	2 266	839	1 427	1 545
Burundi	July/June	323	80	26	20	6	65	20	45	6	19	14	5	26
Ethiopia	Jan/Dec	(5 000)	80	511	53	458	1 700	(200)	1 500 11/	48	760	280	480	740
Kenya	July/June	(1 850)	72	185	5	180	950	525	425	523	415	255	160	10
Rwanda	July/June	249	83	27	13	14	60	18	(42)	18	35	27	8	7
Somalia	Jan/Dec	(418)	111	297	64	233	(250)	(70)	180 10/	-	175	32	143	5
Sudan	Nov/Oct	1 440	48	402	28	374	1 500	100	1 400	89	711	157	554	689
Tanzania	June/May	(2 450)	100	355	174	181	450	231 13/	219	231	151	74	77	68
<b>Southern Africa</b>		3 409		1 425	817	608	2 080	976	1 104	788	988	717	271	116
Angola	April/March	335	93	285	217	68	300	217	83	211	78	70	8	5
Botswana	July/June	8	30	189	152	37	185	152	33	90	20	15	5	13
Lesotho	July/June	140	82	187	141	46	180	106	74 17/	90	74	59	15	-
Mozambique	Mar/April	378	85	468	109	359	620	120 9/	500 12/	118	440	312	128	60
Zambia	June/May	920	95	205	129	76	335	129	206	32	168	105	63	38
Zimbabwe														
Wheat	Oct/Sept			70	48	22	140	28	112 17/	24	112	62	50	-
C grains and rice	April/March	1 628	80	21	21	-	320	224	96 17/	223	96	94	2	-
Unallocated pledges 15/											525	-	525	-525
<b>Total 21 countries</b>		<b>22 452</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7 075</b>	<b>3 814</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>12 270</b>	<b>5 225</b>	<b>7 045</b>	<b>3 378</b>	<b>5 058</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>3 052</b>	<b>1 987</b>

Note: Figures in parenthesis are early forecasts. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

1/ Includes paddy in milled equivalent.

2/ Figures represent estimates of imports actually effected in 1983/84 or 1984.

3/ Estimates of total cereal import requirements are based on estimates of total utilization less domestic availability. For most countries it is assumed that commercial imports in 1984/85 will be the same as estimated actual imports for 1983/84, with food aid requirements calculated as the residual. Where there has been an FAO/WFP or Multi Donor Assessment Mission, the estimates are based on their findings. So far, for 1984/85 there have been nine such assessment missions to Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Sudan. The mission's estimates are revised subsequently to reflect the latest information available on production, import plans, food aid flows and the overall food supply situation.

4/ Includes about 270 000 tons of pledges made against the 1983/84 requirement but not delivered by the end of the marketing year.

5/ Includes 120 000 tons for drought relief requirement as assessed by the FAO/WFP Food Supply Assessment Mission which visited Morocco in April 1984.

6/ Total cereal import requirement not taking into account present logistic constraints. See footnote 7/.

7/ Total food aid requirement; however owing to logistic constraints only 150 000 tons can be delivered unless exceptional measures are taken by the donor community.

8/ Total cereal import requirement not taking into account present logistic constraints. See footnote 10/.

9/ Planned commercial imports.

10/ Total food aid requirement; however, owing to logistic constraints the FAO/WFP Food Supply Assessment Mission has estimated that only 200 000 tons of cereals can be delivered unless exceptional measures are taken by the donor community.

11/ Total food aid requirement not taking into account present logistic constraints. It is estimated that only 1.2 million tons can be delivered using the present logistic capacity and with the improvements specified by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and being considered by donors. The delivery of additional quantities would require further exceptional measures by the international community.

12/ Includes about 260 000 tons for rural famine relief.

13/ Commercial imports contracted for so far.

14/ The estimate of food aid requirements includes cereal needs of refugee population.

15/ Includes unallocated food aid pledges of 300 000 tons by EEC and its member states, 170 000 tons by the United States, 48 000 tons by China and 7 000 tons by Denmark.

16/ Estimated unofficial imports.

17/ Food aid pledged so far; this figure exceeds the food aid requirement earlier estimated by FAO.

28

**TABLE 2: CEREAL FOOD AID PLEDGES TO 21 AFFECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
known to FAO as of mid-February 1985**

<u>DONOR</u>	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	All Cereals
	(..... thousand tons .....) )			
Algeria	2.6	0.8	-	3.4
Australia	90.5	7.1	12.0	109.6
Austria	9.0	3.6	-	12.6
Bangladesh	-	2.0	-	2.0
Bulgaria	19.0	-	-	19.0
Canada	180.8	-	20.0	200.8
China	...	...	...	87.0 <sup>1/</sup>
EEC 2/	...	...	...	1 548.1 <sup>2/</sup>
of which:				
Community action	342.9	17.8	279.2	639.9
National action	...	...	...	608.2
Belgium	20.0	2.6	14.5	37.1
Denmark	...	...	...	20.9 <sup>4/</sup>
France	115.3	-	25.3	140.6
Germany, F.R.	124.4	8.8	40.8	174.0
Greece	10.0	-	-	10.0
Ireland	0.5	-	-	0.5
Italy	5.4	46.0	4.5	55.9
Netherlands	56.1	10.1	67.3	133.5
United Kingdom	10.0	15.7	10.0	35.7
Not specified	...	...	...	300.0 <sup>3/</sup>
Finland	1.5	-	-	1.5
Hungary	1.4	-	-	1.4
Islamic Committee	-	3.3	-	3.3
Japan	19.1	91.7	-	110.8
LICROSS	2.9	-	-	2.9
Norway	10.0	-	-	10.0
OXFAM	7.0	-	-	7.0
Pakistan	-	0.5	-	0.5
Poland	0.3	-	-	0.3
Saudi Arabia	3.0	-	7.4	10.4
Spain	6.1	-	-	6.1
Sweden	31.9	-	0.9	32.8
Switzerland	3.4	-	2.5	5.9
Thailand	-	0.1	-	0.1
Togo	1.0	-	-	1.0
United States	...	...	...	2 396.4 <sup>5/</sup>
U.S.S.R.	-	5.5	-	5.5
Viet Nam	-	4.0	-	4.0
World Food Programme	315.3	18.7	132.0	466.0
Yugoslavia	-	-	10.0	10.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	<b>5 058.4</b>

- <sup>1/</sup> Includes a pledge of 48 000 tons for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.
- <sup>2/</sup> Includes a pledge of 300 000 tons by the EEC and its member countries for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.
- <sup>3/</sup> Breakdown between Community and National action as well as type of grain has not yet been provided.
- <sup>4</sup> Includes a pledge of 7 000 tons for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.
- <sup>5/</sup> Includes a pledge of 170 000 tons for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.

**TABLE 3: THE CEREAL CROP CALENDAR AND MARKETING YEAR  
IN THE AFFECTED COUNTRIES**

Country	Crop calendar		Marketing year
	Planting period	Harvesting period	
<b><u>West Africa</u></b>			
Burkina Faso	May-July	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Oct.
Cape Verde	May-June	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.
Chad	May-July	Oct.-Dec.	Nov.-Oct.
Mali	May-July	Oct.-Dec.	Nov.-Oct.
Mauritania	May-July	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Oct.
Niger	June-July	Oct.-Nov.	Oct.-Sept.
Senegal	May-July	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Oct.
<b><u>Eastern Africa</u></b>			
Burundi (1st) <sup>1/</sup> (2nd)	Sept.-Oct. February	Jan.-Feb. May-June	July/June
Ethiopia	May-June	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.
Kenya	Mar.-May	Aug.-Nov.	July-June
Rwanda (1st) <sup>1/</sup> (2nd)	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Jan.-Feb. May-June	July/June
Somalia	Mar.-Apr.	Sept.-Oct.	Jan.-Dec.
Sudan	June-July	Oct.-Dec.	Nov.-Oct.
Tanzania	Dec.-Jan.	May-July	June-May
<b><u>Southern Africa</u></b>			
Angola	Oct.-Nov.	Apr.-May	Apr.-Mar.
Botswana	Nov.-Dec.	Mar.-Apr.	July-June
Lesotho	Oct.-Dec.	Apr.-June	July-June
Mozambique	Nov.-Jan.	Apr.-May	May-Apr.
Zambia	Nov.-Dec.	Apr.-May	June-May
Zimbabwe (Maize) (Wheat)	Nov.-Dec. Apr.-May	Apr.-May Sept.-Oct.	Apr.-Mar. Oct.-Sept.
<b><u>North Africa</u></b>			
Morocco	Nov.-Dec.	May-June	July-June

<sup>1/</sup> Two main season crops.

**NOTE ON THE ESTIMATION OF FOOD AID REQUIREMENTS IN CEREALS  
FOR 21 COUNTRIES IN AFRICA FACING FOOD EMERGENCIES**

The estimates of the food aid requirements of the affected countries in Africa which faced food emergencies in 1984/85 build on a procedure which FAO had already been utilizing to calculate cereal import requirements for all low-income food-deficit countries. These are derived from an analysis of production, utilization, stocks and normal commercial imports. The cereal import requirement for each country is calculated as the difference between the estimate of utilization and the sum of current production and available stocks. The food aid requirement is calculated as the cereal import requirement less the amount the country can afford to import commercially. The procedure for arriving at these estimates is explained below.

Recognizing that the quality of the data upon which the estimates are based needs to be improved, FAO obtains empirical and other data from as many sources as possible. These include recipient governments, FAO and WFP field offices and other donors. Using all the sources at its disposal, FAO then makes an informed judgement as to which figures best represent the actual position. The estimates which are made early in the crop year are qualitative, but they become more precise as detailed information is obtained. Joint FAO/WFP or multidonor missions develop more refined estimates for countries which face exceptional difficulties.

The estimates of production reflect available information on the area planted and expected yields for each cereal crop. These are based on information received by the Global Information and Early Warning System from various sources. These include monthly reports on crop conditions received by the Global Information and Early Warning System from the FAO and WFP Representatives in the affected countries and periodic reports from FAO field staff and other sources. The yield estimates take into account crop condition assessments based on agro-meteorological observations undertaken by FAO staff. In addition, under a new joint research project with NASA, FAO staff analyse satellite imageries of vegetative cover in the crop growing periods. Rainfall is monitored also through the geo-stationary satellite METEOSAT, for which primary receiving facilities are now available at FAO headquarters following an agreement with the European Space Agency. The production estimates are constantly modified and refined as more reliable information becomes available. The figures for the current year are compared with those for previous years to determine whether production is on trend.

Individual estimates of utilization are made for wheat, coarse grains and rice. In eastern and southern Africa, the utilization of each type of cereal is calculated as the volume needed to meet the actual requirements of the marketing boards plus a provision for distribution for relief programmes. The cereal import requirement is estimated as the difference between this public sector utilization and the sum of domestic purchases and opening stocks of the boards. In West Africa, a different approach is followed. For cereal crops which are produced domestically, the estimates are based on government and other figures for average per caput consumption in a normal period multiplied by estimated population in the current year. An allowance is also made for seed requirements, animal feed and industrial uses, exports, losses and waste and stock adjustments. For those cereal crops which are not produced domestically, the trend level of imports is used to estimate utilization. For most of the affected countries the implied per caput consumption figure is below the minimum nutritional requirements established by the joint FAO/WHO expert group.

The estimates of stocks which are available for consumption during the reporting period are based mainly on the known stocks of the government. An allowance is also made for changes in the commercial and farm stocks carried forward, if any, reflecting mainly surpluses or deficits in the rural areas from the production in the previous year.

Normal commercial imports in 1984/85 most of the countries in the group are assumed to be maintained at the 1983/84 year's level, which was above trend. For those countries which were visited by FAO/WFP assessment missions, this figure has been adjusted in the light of longer term trends in imports and current key economic indicators, including the level of output and international prices for the country's major export commodities, the balance of payments position and access to external finance.

In aggregate, the final estimate of the cereal food aid requirements of the 21 countries is likely to be conservative, because it is well below what is required to meet the minimum nutritional needs, and it may underestimate the rundown of stocks in 1983/84 and overestimate commercial import capacities. For the affected countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, the estimates are calculated to meet effective demand only and per caput consumption is assumed to continue to decline from levels which are already below the minimum nutritional needs established by the joint FAO/WHO expert group. In Western Africa, the consumption requirements are calculated on the basis of per caput consumption rates, which are also below this minimum level. In the countries which have suffered their second or third year of drought, it is possible that the depletion of stocks held by farmers and private traders, on which only limited data are available, exceeded the provision made in the FAO calculation. It has been assumed that all of the affected countries which have not been visited by joint FAO/WFP assessment missions maintain their commercial imports of cereals in 1984/85 at the previous year's level; in a number of cases, this may not be possible due to a sharp deterioration of foreign exchange availabilities.

**PART I**

**The Outlook for Food Supplies  
in 1984/85**

## PART I: THE OUTLOOK FOR FOOD SUPPLIES IN 1984/85

### Overall Position

Exceptional food supply difficulties are currently being encountered by seven countries in west Africa, seven countries in eastern Africa, six countries in southern Africa and Morocco in North Africa. Although the number of countries facing food emergencies is less than last year, the crisis is more severe in terms of human suffering and lost production opportunities. The hardship experienced in the previous year has been compounded and more people are suffering from, or threatened by starvation, further declines in food supplies, additional livestock losses, continuing logistic difficulties and exhausted foreign exchange reserves. More recently, the food supply difficulties in eastern Africa have been further aggravated by a devastating plague of army worms, whose outbreak in Kenya this year was the worst in the sub-region since 1961 and which now threatens to destroy crops in those areas of Ethiopia not beset by drought. The position by region is identified below.

### Western Africa

As previously reported, the 1984 food crops in the Sahelian countries of Western Africa were even smaller than the drought-reduced output of the previous year. The aggregate cereal production of the seven affected countries has been estimated at 3.6 million tons, about 1 million tons below the already low harvest of the previous year and 22 percent below the annual average for the period 1979 to 1983. The aggregate cereal import needs are estimated at 2.7 million tons compared to actual imports of 1.7 million tons in 1983/84. The total food aid needs are estimated at 1.7 million tons, compared with food aid receipts of 0.8 million tons in the previous year.

Against the figure of 1.7 million tons of food aid required, donor pledges so far total 0.9 million tons, leaving an uncovered food aid gap of 0.8 million tons. Of the pledges made, only about 0.3 million tons have so far been received. Even though the seven affected countries have only just entered their 1984/85 marketing year, widespread food shortages, malnutrition and deaths from starvation are already being reported. Particularly disquieting aspects of the current situation are: the accumulation of food aid in the ports of Douala and Abidjan, destined for Chad and Mali, the insufficiency of stocks, (e.g. in the Gao region of Mali) to meet immediate relief needs, the increasing number of people on the move requiring food assistance, especially in Chad, Mali and Niger; the absence of pasture leading to further heavy livestock losses. It is becoming increasingly clear that unless exceptional measures are taken to accelerate the delivery of food to the affected areas, a further sharp deterioration of the already critical food supply position can be expected in the sub-region in the coming months.

The position in each of the seven countries of the sub-region is described below.

Burkina Faso The food supply situation remains serious as a result of the poor 1984 harvest. An FAO/WFP Mission estimated the total cereal import requirement for 1984/85 at 300 000 tons, of which 115 000 tons is expected to be covered by planned commercial imports. Thus, the food aid requirement is estimated at 185 000 tons, which includes emergency food aid required by some 10 000 displaced persons in the regions of Toungouri and Yalogo for a period of ten months. Donor pledges reported to FAO amount to 95 000 tons, of which only 19 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. Further pledges of food aid are required against the uncovered gap of 90 000 tons. Shipments need to be carefully planned to prevent congestion in the ports of Abidjan and Lome, and overloading of the railroad from Abidjan to Ouagadougou. So far the off-take from Abidjan to Ouagadougou is reported to be normal.

Stocks of sorghum and millet seed are insufficient in the north and external assistance with their replenishment is required before the farming season, which starts with the rains normally beginning at the end of May.

Cape Verde: The food supply situation is precarious as a result of poor crops in 1984. An FAO/WFP mission estimated the total cereal import requirement for 1985 at 65 000 tons, of which 60 000 tons need to be covered by food aid. So far some 39 000 tons have been pledged as aid, of which 7 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. The output of beans, together with stocks, should be sufficient to maintain supplies of this commodity until the next harvest.

The most urgent repairs needed as a result of floods last September have been completed, but international assistance is being sought for the repair and reconstruction of dams, dikes, reservoirs and canals before the next crop season starts in July.

Chad: The already serious food supply situation is deteriorating rapidly. In the Sahelian Zone, widespread food shortages, malnutrition and deaths from starvation are being reported and the number of persons requiring food assistance is increasing daily. The position is particularly critical in the Batha region. Approximately 100 000 persons are presently being supported through Food for Work programmes. Further emergency assistance is needed urgently if widespread famine is to be avoided. Food stocks need to be prepositioned in the Sudanian zone to meet the increasing requirements during the lean season which starts around March.

An FAO/WFP mission estimated the cereal import requirement for 1984/85 at 330 000 tons, of which 280 000 tons will need to be covered by food aid. However, it will not be possible to deliver more than about 150 000 tons without exceptional measures by the international community, including airlifts. Pledges made so

far amount to 146 000 tons, of which 50 000 tons will have arrived by the end of February. Thus, further donor allocations of food aid plus logistic support are needed. Delays in rail off-take are reported at the port of Douala due to congestion on the railroad from Douala to N'Gaoundere. Some 20 000 tons are awaiting train transport in Douala. Donors are advised to use Apapa port whenever possible. The construction of a bally bridge over the Logone river is in progress and is expected to be ready by July 1985. A causeway over the Logone River is already operational and another over the Chari River is nearing completion. A logistic base to facilitate internal distribution is under construction in Mango, a second one is planned in Mao and funding of a third one in Moundou is being sought.

**Mali:** The already serious food supply situation has worsened further. The total production of cereals in 1984 is estimated at 700 000 tons, some 130 000 tons below the drought affected output of the previous year. The drought has caused substantial southward migration of people and cattle. The affected population has been estimated by UNDR0 at 1 million, mainly concentrated in the areas of Kayes, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu. The food supply situation is deteriorating sharply in Gao, where local stocks are insufficient to meet the immediate relief needs. The monitoring of population movements and the food supply situation is hampered by lack of vehicles.

The total cereal import requirements for 1984/85 are estimated at 550 000 tons, of which 140 000 are expected to be imported commercially. The requirement of food aid is thus estimated at 410 000 tons. However, an FAO/WFP multi-donor mission has assessed the maximum logistic capacity for cereal food aid at 200 000 tons. The delivery of additional amounts would require exceptional measures by the international community. The mission recommended the provision of 100 000 tons of cereals and 2 000 tons of dried milk for emergency operations, 80 000 tons of cereals for sale, 10 000 tons for Food for Work projects and 10 000 tons for a security stock. Against the total need of 410 000 tons food aid pledged so far amounts to 175 000 tons, of which 48 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. Further allocations are needed against the uncovered gap and there is also a need to expedite deliveries. However, in view of the logistic constraints, arrivals should be planned carefully. Lack of trucking capacity between Abidjan and Bamako has already caused a pile-up of 59 000 tons of cereals in Abidjan.

The emergency seed requirements for the crop to be planted around June, 1985 amounts to 8 500 tons for rice, 360 tons for maize, 6 000 tons for millet and sorghum, 2 800 tons for groundnuts and 4 tons for wheat. So far, Canada, EEC, WFP and FAO have pledged a total of 900 tons and an amount of 722 million CFA.

**Mauritania.** For the third consecutive year people and livestock are severely affected by drought. As a result, the country remains heavily dependent on external assistance, particularly emergency food aid. A locally organized mission comprised of FAO, WFP and donor representatives estimated domestic production at 20 000 tons and the total cereal import requirements at 235 000 tons. Planned commercial imports amount to 80 000 tons, leaving a food aid requirement of 155 000 tons, after allowing for necessary carryover stocks. Donor pledges so far amount to 115 000 tons, of which 20 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February.

**Niger** The food supply position is extremely serious and is likely to deteriorate further in the coming months. Nomadic herds in the regions of Agadez, Zinder, Diffa, Tahoua and Niamey have been badly affected by drought, sometimes decimated, and have migrated southward to escape the threat of famine. The Government intends to use dried meat obtained through destocking of herds under its purchasing programmes to feed the most seriously affected people.

An FAO/WFP Mission estimated the total cereal import requirements for 1984/85 at 600 000 tons, of which 125 000 tons is expected to be covered by commercial imports, leaving a food aid gap of 475 000 tons. Given careful planning, it is expected that 300 000 tons can be transported through the ports of Cotonou, Nigerian ports and Abidjan. Pledges made so far amount to 206 000 tons, of which 73 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. Donors are urged to provide logistic support where possible. On basis of planned arrivals, it is feared that the port of Cotonou could become congested by early March.

The Government has mobilized existing transport and storage facilities. However, additional internal transport capacity is required urgently.

**Senegal:** Aggregate production of cereals in 1984 is estimated at 680 000 tons (540 000 tons on a net basis), slightly higher than in 1983, but well below consumption needs estimated at around 1.2 million tons. Commercial imports of 450 000 tons have already been planned. The food aid requirement is estimated at 165 000 tons. Donor pledges made so far amount to 111 000 tons, of which 37 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. No problems are being encountered at the port of Dakar with the handling of the imported cereals.

To curb the demand for imported rice, the Government has raised its price by over 20 percent. It is envisaged that this will also encourage the production and consumption of locally grown cereals. Rice cultivation has been seriously affected by drought and subsequent low river levels in northern areas, notably Fleuve and Louga where emergency aid is needed.

#### Eastern Africa

The food crisis in eastern Africa in 1984/85 is more severe and widespread than last year. The aggregate 1984 cereal production of the seven countries concerned has been estimated at 11.7 million tons, which is 3.1 million tons lower than in 1983 and 22 percent below the annual average for 1979-83. The sub-region's cereal

Import requirements in 1984/85 are estimated at about 5 million tons, against actual imports of 1.8 million tons in the previous year. The aggregate food aid needs are estimated at 3.8 million tons, compared to 1.4 million tons of food aid received in 1983/84.

Food aid pledges made so far amount to 2.3 million tons, of which 0.8 million tons will have been delivered by the end of February. There is a need to expedite the delivery of the pledges already made and for further allocations against the uncovered food aid gap of 1.5 million tons. The situation is critical in Ethiopia, deteriorating rapidly in Sudan, and will remain serious for the sub-region as a whole throughout 1985.

The position in each of the affected countries of the sub-region is described below.

**Burundi.** The 1985 first season crop of maize and beans now being harvested is expected to be about normal, and the outlook for food supplies in 1985 has improved. Consequently, the previous estimate of the 1984/85 cereal import requirement of 85 000 tons have been adjusted downwards to 65 000 tons. On the assumption that 20 000 tons can be covered by commercial imports, 45 000 tons will be required as food aid. This compares to actual food aid receipts of 6 500 tons in 1983/84. The donor pledges made so far amount to 19 000 tons, leaving an uncovered food aid gap of 26 000 tons. Of the pledges already made, 14 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February 1985.

**Ethiopia** The food supply situation in the country will remain critical throughout 1985 particularly in the northern regions of Wollo, Tigray and Eritrea. Severe food shortages are also anticipated in Bale, Hararghe, Sidamo, Gamo-Gofa in the south and Gondar in the west. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission estimates the affected population at 7.9 million of which about 5 million are in the northern regions. An acute shortage of supplementary food for drought-affected children has been reported, for which donors have been urged to consider air transportation.

At a donors meeting held in Rome on 30 January 1985, the FAO proposed a \$ 126 million programme for rehabilitation of the country's agricultural sector. Of this, \$ 95 million is needed to finance 21 projects for the supply of seeds, fertilizers, tools, draught animals and feed, as well as urgent irrigation and road building schemes.

Planned deliveries of food aid through April 1985 exceed the current port unloading and off-take capacity, but the situation is improving. The railway line from Djibouti is again fully operational and the present vehicle shortage should be eased with the expected arrival in March of 100 long-haul trucks and 265 four-wheel-drive lorries. The joint airlifting by the international donor community of food supplies to inaccessible areas, including low-altitude air-dropping from helicopters and aircrafts, is continuing.

The food aid requirement in cereals is estimated at 1.5 million tons in 1985. However, due to logistic constraints it is unlikely that this food aid requirement be met in full. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General has estimated that 1.2 million tons of food aid could be absorbed, given certain improvements in the logistic infrastructure, which are already being considered by donors. Thus, the continuation of airlifts and of other exceptional measures will be necessary in the months ahead. Against the estimated food aid requirements of 1.5 million tons, donor pledges so far amount to 760 000 tons, of which 280 000 tons will have been received at the end of February.

**Kenya:** Despite a 30 percent decline of cereal production in 1984, the 1984/85 food supply situation has been kept under control by timely commercial imports of cereals and a rapid response by the international community to Kenya's appeal for assistance. The outlook for the short rain crop about to be harvested is normal. This crop usually accounts for 10 percent of national production of maize, but is particularly important in the drought-affected Eastern Province.

The total cereal import requirement for the 1984/85 (July-June) season is estimated at 950 000 tons an increase of 50 000 tons from the January report reflecting the needs to build up stocks to maintain supplies from July to the beginning of the 1985 main season harvest in October. The food aid requirement was estimated by the multi-donor assessment mission at 425 000 tons. Against this requirement, so far 415 000 tons have been pledged.

**Rwanda:** The prospects for the 1985 first season crop now being harvested are favourable and pasture conditions are reported to be good. As a result, the food situation is expected to improve in the coming months. The recent rains will also benefit the planting of the 1985 main season crop, due for harvest in July-August.

The cereal import requirement for 1984/85 is now estimated at 60 000 tons. This is 20 000 tons below the previous estimate, reflecting the improvement of the food supply situation. Commercial imports are estimated at 18 000 tons, leaving a food aid requirement of 42 000 tons compared to food aid receipts in the previous year of 14 000 tons. Donor pledges amount to 35 000 tons, of which 27 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February 1985.

**Somalia.** The outlook for the secondary season crop (Der) now being harvested is unfavourable, due to irregular and deficient rainfall and low river levels, and its output is provisionally estimated at around 100 000 tons, some 30-40 percent below normal.

To meet the structural deficit in cereals and the special needs of refugees, the cereal import requirement for 1985 is now estimated at 250 000 tons. On the assumption that commercial imports remain around the level of the previous year, the food aid requirement is estimated at 180 000 tons. So far, 175 000 tons of cereal aid have been pledged by donors.

**Sudan:** The food supply position is extremely serious and is deteriorating rapidly. The drought-affected cereal harvest of 1984 is estimated at 1.4 million tons against the previous year's harvest of 2.1 million tons and the average output in the previous five years of 2.8 million tons.

An FAO/WFP multi-donor food assessment mission has provisionally estimated the total cereal import requirement, excluding the requirements of refugees in camps, for 1984/85 (November/October) at 1.5 million tons of which only 100 000 tons can be covered by commercial imports. Thus the food aid requirement is estimated at 1.4 million tons against average receipts of 0.5 million (mostly wheat) in the previous three years. Donor pledges already made amount to 711 000 tons, of which 157 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. Further allocations are needed against the uncovered food aid gap of 689 000 tons.

It should be noted that, on the basis of the findings of the recent assessment mission, the reporting period has been revised to November/October instead of the government marketing year (July/June) referred to in the previous reports.

**Tanzania:** Until the 1985 crop becomes available for consumption in May-June, food shortages will continue in the central and northern regions which suffered from crop failures due to drought in 1984. Elsewhere in the country, food supplies are adequate.

To meet the structural deficit and the relief requirements of the drought-affected northern and central areas, the 1984/85 cereal import requirement has been estimated at 450 000 tons and the food aid requirement at 219 000 tons. This does not include quantities of maize needed to replenish the Strategic Grain Reserve. Donor pledges already made amount to 151 000 tons, of which 74 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February.

The outlook for the main season maize crop to be harvested in May 1985 is favourable so far, with average or above average growing conditions being reported from over 80 percent of the main producing areas.

#### Southern Africa

The aggregate production of cereals in 1984 of the six countries of the sub-region facing exceptional food supply problems is estimated at 3.4 million tons, some 0.3 million tons more than the harvest of 1983, but well below the average annual output of the previous five years. Their aggregate cereal import requirement in 1984/85 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, some 0.6 million tons more than actual imports in the previous year, reflecting reduced stocks, especially in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Commercial imports in 1984/85 are estimated at 1.0 million tons, i.e. about 0.2 million tons more than actual imports in 1983/84. Consequently, the food aid requirement is estimated at 1.1 million tons, almost double the actual receipts in the previous year. Donor pledges announced so far amount to about 1 million tons. This leaves an uncovered food aid gap of 116 000 tons, most of which is required by Mozambique and Zambia. About 73 percent of the pledges made so far have been delivered, since the sub-region is now in the lean period just before the next harvest, there is an urgent need to expedite the delivery of food aid, particularly to Mozambique where deaths from starvation continue to be reported, and to Zambia.

The weather has continued to favour the crops to be harvested in April/May 1985 in most countries of the sub-region. However, in parts of Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique crop conditions have been unfavourable. In Angola and Mozambique, the output will be reduced as a result of shortages of inputs and the disruptive effects of internal disorders. The final harvest outcome for all the countries of the sub-region still depends on weather developments in the weeks ahead.

The position in each of the six affected countries of the sub-region is described below.

**Angola:** The food supply situation remains difficult as a result of drought in 1984 in the north of the country, internal logistic problems and continuing civil strife. Acute food shortages and high market prices are reported in urban areas as the rural population has moved to towns in search of food. The worst hit areas are the Central Plateau, the southern provinces and the northern areas, where the Government estimates that 303 000, 143 000 and 54 000 people respectively are in need of assistance. The cereal import requirement for 1984/85 is estimated at 300 000 tons. On the assumption that commercial imports remain at the previous year's level, the food aid requirement for 1984/85 is estimated at 83 000 tons. So far 78 000 tons have been pledged as aid, of which 70 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February.

The 1985 main season crop has been favoured by adequate rainfall. However, cereal production is likely to remain below requirements, reflecting the disruptive effects of continued civil strife.

**Botswana:** The aggregate output of cereals and pulses in 1984 is estimated at about 8 000 tons. This is 30 percent of the average annual production for the previous five years. The cereal import requirement for 1984/85 is estimated at 185 000 tons, of which 152 000 tons are expected to be imported on commercial terms.

leaving a food aid import requirement of 33 000 tons. Against this requirement, donor pledges announced so far amount to 20 000 tons.

The outlook for the 1985 coarse grain crops is again unfavourable. So far this season, the cumulative rainfall is 40 percent less than normal and the country faces a drought for the fourth year in succession. Only the northeastern areas bordering Zimbabwe have received normal or above-normal rainfall.

Lesotho: The aggregate production of the drought reduced 1984 crop is estimated at 140 000 tons, 18 percent below the average of the previous five years. The cereals import requirement for 1984/85 has been estimated at 180 000 tons, 40 000 tons more than normal. The estimated food aid requirement has already been covered by donor pledges.

The development of the crops to be harvested in April 1985 was generally good up to mid-December 1984. However, subsequent dry weather conditions with extreme temperature variations in December have caused considerable damage to the cereal crops in the foothills. An official crop production forecast has not yet been released, but the latest reports indicate that the rains received during January 1985, have not been sufficient to compensate for the damage to crops caused by the shortfall in December. In late February crops in some areas were affected by torrential rains. Thus another below-average crop appears likely.

Mozambique: The food situation remains serious, particularly in the southern and central provinces where the nutritional status of the population is reported to have deteriorated further as the "lean season" before the 1985 harvest has begun. Deaths from starvation continue to be reported. It is estimated that 2.5 million people, mostly in rural areas, are affected by drought. Of these 1.7 million persons are most critically affected and are in urgent need of additional food supplies. Support is also required for the internal transport system to facilitate the distribution of food aid.

The cereal import requirements for 1984/85 (April/March) are estimated at 620 000 tons, of which 120 000 tons will be covered by planned commercial imports. Thus the food aid requirement is estimated at 500 000 tons. So far 440 000 tons have been pledged as food aid. Of the aid already pledged, 312 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February. There is an urgent need to expedite pledged assistance and for further pledges of cereal aid to meet the remaining uncovered gap of 60 000 tons.

Weather conditions so far this season have been normal, except for the southern regions, where deficient rain during November and December delayed plantings or adversely affected the already planted crops. In other parts of the country, the crop prospects are uncertain despite favourable climatic conditions, reflecting shortages of seeds and other inputs and the effects of internal disorders. In late February crops in some areas were affected by floods, but the extent of the damage is not yet known. Thus, the crop due for harvest in April 1985 is likely to be below normal, particularly in southern areas.

Zambia: The drought-reduced cereal crop in 1984 is estimated at 920 000 tons and the cereal import requirement for 1984/85 at 335 000 tons. Commercial imports are estimated at 129 000 tons, and the food aid requirement at 206 000 tons. Pledges made so far amount to 168 000 tons, of which 105 000 tons will have been delivered by the end of February.

To date, this season's rainfall has been above normal over most parts of the country and crops have developed satisfactorily. Preliminary estimates are for a normal maize crop in 1985.

Zimbabwe The 1984/85 food supply situation has improved. The aggregate cereal import requirement, estimated at 460 000 tons, has been virtually covered by commercial imports and donor pledges. However, there is a need to expedite the delivery of pledged wheat aid to meet consumption requirements until the 1985 wheat crop is harvested around October 1985.

The outlook for the 1985 maize crop is good. The November/December rains were adequate and the January rains were the best for many years. Provided that the weather conditions continue to be favourable through March, it will be possible for the country to replenish stocks and possibly even to make some exports in 1985. The ample supply of irrigation water should ensure larger wheat plantings in May and a substantial recovery in 1985 production.

#### North Africa

In Morocco, the 1984 cereal harvest, reduced by drought for the second consecutive year, is estimated at 3.7 million tons, about 3 percent above the drought-reduced 1983 harvest but 0.12 million tons below the average for the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in 1984/85 is estimated at 2.5 million tons, against 2.2 million tons imported in the previous year. On the assumption that the Government plans to import commercially 2.1 million tons as realized, the food aid requirement is estimated at 400 000 tons, which includes 120 000 tons required for drought relief. Donor pledges announced so far amount to 392 000 tons.

The weather has so far favoured winter grain crops to be harvested in May-June 1985. However, the final outcome still depends on the weather in the next two to three months.

31

**PART II**

**The cereal import position  
in the affected countries**

**Situation as of mid-February 1985**

ABBREVIATIONS

CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CFB	-	Canadian Foodgrains Bank
DCA	-	Danchurchaid
DRC	-	Danish Red Cross
ICRC	-	International Committee of the Red Cross
LRCS	-	League of Red Cross Societies
LWF	-	Lutheran World Federation
MCC	-	Mennonite Central Committee
NCR	-	Norwegian Church Relief
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NPRA	-	Norwegian Peoples Relief Association
OXFAM	-	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
SRC	-	Swiss Red Cross
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

COUNTRY: ANGOLA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup> <sub>4/</sub>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
..... thousand tons .....							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Canada				0.0	3.9	3.9	Sept.84	3.9
China				0.0	1.0	...	...	1.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	20.0	20.0	Sept.84	20.0
France				90.0	1.0	90.0	Rec.d	91.0
Italy				0.0	2.0 <sup>3/</sup>	1.0	...	...
Sweden				0.0	0.2	2.0	Sept.84	2.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	5.0	5.0	July 84	5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>			<b>123.1</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Burma				21.3	0.0	21.3	Rec.d	21.3
Italy				0.0	10.0	10.0	Aug.84	10.0
Netherlands				0.0	0.6	0.5	May 84	0.6
WFP(Em.1390)				0.0	4.6	0.1	Oct.84	...
WFP(Projects)				0.0	7.5	4.6	Aug.84	4.6
						3.3	June/July84	7.5
						4.0	Apr.85	...
						0.2	Sept/Dec84	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>			<b>44.0</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
Argentina				100.0	0.0	100.0	Rec.d	100.0
Netherlands				0.0	10.7	10.7	Dec.84	10.7
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	4.7	2.1	June/July84	4.7
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	6.9	2.6	Nov.84	...
						2.4	Oct.84	6.9
						2.3	Jan.85	...
						1.8	March85	...
						0.4	Jan.85	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>			<b>122.3</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>78.1</b>			<b>289.4</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: April/March

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... Indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Wheat equivalent of 1 000 of pasta

<sup>4/</sup> Partly estimated

40

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/3/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
		(..... thousand tons .....)					(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
South Africa				20.0	0.0	...	20.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>20.0</b>	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
China				0.0	0.5	...	0.5	
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	4.0	4.0 Mar/Apr85	4.0	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	2.0	2.0 Dec.84	2.0	
South Africa				70.0 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0	...	70.0	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	3.0	3.0 Nov.84	3.0	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	3.0	3.0 Jan.85	3.0	
WFP(Em.1394)				0.0	1.4	1.4 Jan/Feb85	1.4	
WFP(Projects)				0.0	5.7	5.7 Aug/Oct84	5.7	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>		<b>89.6</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>		<b>109.6</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Period: July/June.

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known

... Indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated. Data on actual imports effected so far are not available

44

COUNTRY: BURKINA FASO

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
		Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>					
(..... thousand tons .....)								
(000 tons)								
<b>WHEAT</b>								
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	2.5	2.5	Nov.84	2.5
France(NGO)				0.0	4.0	...	...	4.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>			<b>8.5</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan				0.0	8.9	8.9	Feb.85	8.9
WFP(Em.1374)				0.0	0.9	0.9	Nov.84	0.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>			<b>9.8</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
China				0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0
France				0.0	5.3	0.3	Nov.84	5.3
						2.0	Merch85	
						3.0	Apr.85	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	0.7	0.7	Dec/Jan85	0.7
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	33.9	4.9	Nov.84	33.9
						1.3	Jan.85	
						4.5	March85	
						23.2	...	
USA(T.IIFY85Em.)				0.0	34.6	7.0	March85	34.6
						12.0	Apr.85	
						15.6	...	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>235.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>76.5</b>			<b>76.5</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94.8</b>			<b>94.8</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: November/October

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known. . . .indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

42

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup> <sub>3/</sub>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>				
			Total requirements <sub>4/</sub>	Current import position			
	Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped		Estimated time of arrival			
				Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>		
	(..... thousand tons .....) (000 tons)						
<b>WHEAT</b>							
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	0.7	... ..	0.7
Unspecified				6.5	0.0	6.5 Rec.d	6.5
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	1.2	0.9 July 84	1.2
						0.3 Oct.84	
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	2.7	0.7 Dec.84	2.7
						0.7 March85	
						1.3 .....	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	7.1	7.1 Oct.84	7.1
WFP(Em.1404)				0.0	1.0	... ..	1.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	3.1	1.3 Aug.84	3.1
						0.5 Dec.84	
						1.3 Feb/Mar85	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>		<b>22.3</b>
<b>RICE</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>							
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	0.5	0.5 Oct.84	0.5
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	0.2	0.1 Nov.84	0.2
						0.1 March85	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	2.2	2.2 Oct.84	2.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>		<b>2.9</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>		<b>25.2</b>

1/ Period: July/June

2/ Rec.indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.  
 . . . indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

3/ Partly estimated

4/ Preliminary

43

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1984 <sup>1/</sup> <sub>2/</sub>		Estimated import requirements in 1985 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				
	Total	of which food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons .....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Austria			0.0	5.0	5.0	Dec.84	5.0	
Belgium			0.0	3.5	...	...	3.5	
France(NGO)			0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0	
Germany,F.R.			0.0	0.7	0.7	Feb/Mar85	0.7	
Netherlands			0.0	2.0	2.0	Dec.84	2.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>		<b>13.2</b>	
<b>RICE</b>								
Germany,F.R.			0.0	0.7	0.7	Feb/Mar85	0.7	
Japan			0.0	2.5	2.5	Jan/Mar85	2.5	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	0.6	...	...	0.6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>		<b>3.8</b>	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
China			0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0	
EEC(1985 prog)			0.0	7.0	7.0	Apr/May85	7.0	
France			0.0	5.0	2.0	May85	5.0	
Germany,F.R.			0.0	2.9	3.0	July85	2.9	
Switzerland			0.0	1.5	...	...	1.5	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	2.8	...	...	2.8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>		<b>22.2</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>39.2</b>		<b>39.2</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Period: January/December

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known  
 ... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary

44'

COUNTRY: CHAD

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements <sup>3/</sup>	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons .....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Denmark				0.0	0.9	0.9	Jan.85	0.9
EEC(1983 prog)				0.0	7.2	7.2	Dec.84	7.2
EEC(1985 prog)				0.0	8.0	8.0	Apr/May85	8.0
France				0.0	17.5	2.5	Dec.84	17.5
						10.0	Feb.85	
						5.0	Apr.85	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	6.0	...	...	6.0
Italy				0.0	2.0 <sup>4/</sup>	...	...	2.0
LICROSS				0.0	2.9	2.9	Feb.85	2.9
Saudi Arabia				0.0	3.0	3.0	Rec.d	3.0
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	2.5	2.5	Mar/Apr85	2.5
WFP(Em.1363/1)				0.0	10.0	8.8	Dec.84	10.0
						1.2	...	
WFP(Em.1421)				0.0	12.9	7.3	Feb.85	12.9
						5.6	March85	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>			<b>72.9</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
EEC(1984Prog.)				0.0	10.0	1.0	Feb/Mar85	10.0
						3.8	Apr.85	
						5.2	...	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	2.2	2.2	Dec.84	2.2
Italy				0.0	5.0	5.0	Apr.85	5.0
Japan				0.0	7.0	7.0	Mar/Apr85	7.0
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	5.0	5.0	March85	5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>			<b>29.2</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	13.0	2.0	Feb/March85	13.0
						9.0	Mar.85	
						2.0	Feb/Mar85	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	1.3	1.3	Jan/Feb85	1.3
Netherlands				0.0	4.0	...	...	4.0
Sweden				0.0	0.3	...	...	0.3
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	3.9	3.9	Feb.85	3.9
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	10.0	10.0	Mar.85	10.0
WFP(Em.1363/1)				0.0	0.8	0.8	Apr.85	0.8
WFP(Em.1421)				0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	0.3	...	...	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>215.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>			<b>43.6</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>330.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>145.7</b>			<b>145.7</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: November/October

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Total cereal import requirements not taking into account present logistic constraints.

<sup>4/</sup> Wheat equivalent of 1 000 tons of pasta.

45

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA (part 1)

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual Imports In 1984 1/ 3/		Estimated Import requirements in 1985 1/					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements 4/	Current Import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date 2/	
(..... thousand tons .....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Australia				0.0	22.0	22.0	Jan.85	22.0
Austria				0.0	4.0	4.0	Dec84/Mar85	4.0
Belgium				0.0	7.5	7.5	Jan.85	7.5
Bulgaria				0.0	19.0	19.0	Jan.85	19.0
Canada				0.0	25.0	25.0	Jan.85	25.0
Canada(CFB)				0.0	18.0	3.0	Jan.85	18.0
						15.0	March85	
Danmark				0.0	0.3	0.3	Feb.85	0.3
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	89.0	13.0	Jan.85	89.0
						17.0	Mar.85	
						12.0	Mar/Apr85	
						10.0	Feb.85	
						37.0	Apr/May85	
EEC(1985 prog)				0.0	70.0	...	...	70.0
Finland				0.0	1.5	1.5	Jan.85	1.5
France				0.0	13.5	1.5	Dec/Jan85	13.5
						7.0	March85	
						5.0	May/June85	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	33.7	6.8	Jan.85	33.7
						9.6	March85	
						6.8	Apr.85	
						6.8	May85	
						3.7	June85	
Germ.F.R.(UNHCR)				0.0	6.5	6.5	Apr.85	6.5
Greece				0.0	7.0	2.0	Jan.85	7.0
						4.0	Feb/Mar85	
						1.0	Apr.85	
Hungary				0.0	1.4	1.4	Jan.85	1.4
Ireland				0.0	0.5	0.5	March85	0.5
Japan				0.0	2.6	2.6	Feb.85	2.6
Netherlands				0.0	5.0	5.0	Jan.85	5.0
Norway				0.0	10.0	10.0	Jan/Feb85	10.0
OXFAM				0.0	6.0	6.0	Jan.85	6.0
Poland				0.0	0.3	0.3	Jan.85	0.3
Sweden				0.0	14.0	14.0	Feb.85	14.0
Switzerland				0.0	2.7	2.7	Mar.85	2.7
UK				0.0	10.0	10.0	Jan/Feb85	10.0
Unspecified				48.0	0.0	...	...	48.0
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	202.4	13.6	Jan.85	202.4
						54.0	Feb.85	
						29.7	Mar.85	
						12.0	Apr.85	
						9.8	May 85	
						83.3	...	0.0
WFP(Em.1393)				0.0	18.2	10.0	Jan.85	18.2
						7.0	Apr.85	
						1.2	...	
WFP(Em.1410)				0.0	30.0	30.0	May85	30.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	59.1	5.0	Jan.85	59.1
						23.8	March85	
						25.2	Apr.85	
						5.0	June85	
						0.1	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>468.2</b>	<b>415.7</b>	<b>1 000.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>679.2</b>			<b>727.2</b>

see continuation next page

46

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA (part 2)

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1984 <sup>1/</sup> <sub>3/</sub>		Estimated import requirements in 1985 <sup>1/</sup>					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements <sup>4/</sup>	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(continued)	(..... thousand tons .....) (000 tons)							
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan				0.0	2.7	2.7	Jan.85	2.7
Pakistan				0.0	0.5	0.5	March85	0.5
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	0.4	0.2	Jan.85	0.4
						0.1	Mar.85	
U.S.S.R.				0.0	2.5	...	...	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>			<b>6.1</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
Belgium(UNICEF)				0.0	6.0	6.0	Feb.85	6.0
China				0.0	5.0	5.0	Feb.85	5.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	5.0	5.0	Feb/Mar85	5.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	3.0	3.0	Jan.85	3.0
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	8.7	5.0	Jan.85	8.7
						3.7	...	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	47.1	3.7	Jan.85	47.1
						3.5	Mar.85	
						10.5	Feb.85	
						19.3	Apr.85	
						4.8	May 85	
						5.3	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>74.8</b>			<b>74.8</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>511.2</b>	<b>450.7</b>	<b>1 700.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>760.1</b>			<b>808.1</b>

<sup>1/</sup> January/December  
<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known  
 . . . indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.  
<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated  
<sup>4/</sup> Cereal import requirements not taking into account present logistic constraints.

COUNTRY: KENYA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 1/		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 1/					
	Total	of which food aid	Total requirements 3/	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date 2/	
WHEAT (..... thousand tons ..... ) (000 tons)								
Australia			0.0	20.0	20.0	Jan.85	20.0	
Canada			0.0	29.1	16.0	Nov.84	29.1	
					13.1	Dec.84		
Canada(CFB)			0.0	1.0	1.0	Sept.84	1.0	
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	16.0	11.0	Feb.85	16.0	
					5.0	May 85		
France			0.0	3.5	1.0	Dec.84	3.5	
					2.5	March85		
Germany,F.R.			0.0	7.1	5.0	Mar.85	7.1	
					0.6	Nov.84		
					0.6	May85		
					0.9	July85		
Netherlands			0.0	10.0	10.0	Oct.84	10.0	
Sweden			0.0	10.0	10.0	Apr.85	10.0	
USA			35.0	0.0	35.0	Nov.84	35.0	
USA(Tit.I FY 84)			0.0	30.0	12.0	Oct.84	30.0	
					18.0	Nov.84		
USA(Tit I FY 85)			0.0	66.0	...	...	66.0	
USA(Tit.II FY 84)			0.0	2.2	1.2	July/Aug84	2.2	
					1.0	Oct.84		
USA(Tit.II FY 85)			0.0	6.3	6.3	Jan.85	6.3	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)			0.0	9.4	4.0	Jan.85	9.4	
					3.5	...		
					1.9	Apr.85		
WFP(Em.1398)			0.0	13.1	13.1	Dec.84	13.1	
WFP(Em.1398/1)			0.0	14.4	14.4	Feb.85	14.4	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	20.1	8.3	Nov.84	20.1	
					11.8	Feb.85		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>258.2</b>		<b>293.2</b>	
RICE								
Kenya			5.0	0.0	5.0	Aug.84	5.0	
Netherlands			0.0	4.0	4.0	Oct.84	4.0	
Thailand			3.0	0.0	1.0	Sept.84	3.0	
					2.0	Nov.84		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>12.0</b>	
COARSE GRAINS								
Thailand			380.0	0.0	305.0	Rec.d	380.0	
					75.0	...		
USA			100.0	0.0	...	...	100.0	
USA(Tit.II FY 84)			0.0	0.2	0.1	July/Sept84	0.2	
					0.1	Oct.84		
USA(T.IIFY84Em)			0.0	27.0	10.5	Oct.84	27.0	
					16.5	Nov.84		
USA(T IIFY85Em)			0.0	121.1	26.1	Jan.85	121.1	
					30.0	Feb.85		
					25.0	March85		
WFP(Em.1398)			0.0	4.9	4.9	Apr.85	4.9	
					4.9	Oct.84		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>640.0</b>	<b>480.0</b>	<b>153.2</b>		<b>633.2</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>950.0</b>	<b>523.0</b>	<b>415.4</b>		<b>938.4</b>	

1/ Period: July/June

2/ Rec d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

3/ Preliminary.

48

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>				
			Total requirements <sup>3/</sup>	Current import position			
	Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped		Estimated time of arrival			
				Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>		
(..... thousand tons .....)							
(000 tons)							
<b>WHEAT</b>							
EEC(1983 prog)			0.0	1.0	1.0	Oct,84	1.0
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	7.0	7.0	Dec,84	7.0
Germany,F.R.			0.0	3.0	3.0	Jan.85	3.0
South Africa			30.0 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0	...	...	30.0
USA(Tit.II FY 84)			0.0	4.7	2.0	July 84	4.7
					1.4	Sept,84	
					1.3	...	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)			0.0	11.0	2.0	Aug.84	11.0
					9.0	Nov.84	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)			0.0	8.6	7.0	Jan.85	8.6
					1.6	March85	
USA(Tit.II FY85)			0.0	7.9	1.2	Nov/Dec85	7.9
					1.3	Feb.85	
					1.3	March85	
WFP(Em.1403)			0.0	3.0	3.0	Jan.85	3.0
WFP(Projects)			0.0	0.2	0.2	Oct,84	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>		<b>76.4</b>
<b>RICE</b>							
Italy			0.0	1.0	1.0	Jan.85	1.0
Japan			0.0	1.4	0.7	Jan.85	1.4
					0.7	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>		<b>2.4</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>							
China			0.0	0.5	...	...	0.5
Denmark			0.0	6.6	6.6	Oct.84	6.6
South Africa			60.0 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0	...	...	60.0
USA(Tit.II FY 84)			0.0	4.6	1.4	July 84	4.6
					1.3	Sept,84	
					1.9	...	
USA(Tit.II FY 85)			0.0	5.3	1.4	Dec.84	5.3
					1.2	Feb.85	
					2.7	...	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	8.5	3.6	July 84	8.5
					0.4	Aug.84	
					2.0	Oct.84	
					2.5	Dec.84	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>		<b>85.5</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>74.3</b>		<b>164.3</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: July/June

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated. Data on commercial imports effected so far are not available

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/ 3/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
	Total	of which food aid	Total requirements <sup>4/</sup>	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>							
	(..... thousand tons .....) (000 tons)							
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Belgium				0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	8.0	8.0	Feb/Mar85	8.0
France(NGO)				0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	6.0	...	...	6.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	3.2	3.2	Jan.85	3.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>			<b>21.2</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Austria				0.0	1.5	1.5	Dec.84	1.5
Bangladesh				0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0
Denmark				0.0	0.2	...	...	0.2
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	3.0	3.0	Jan/Feb85	3.0
Islamic Committee				0.0	3.3	...	...	3.3
Japan				0.0	2.8	2.8	Jan/Mar85	2.8
Netherlands				0.0	5.5	4.0	Nov.84	5.5
						1.5	Jan.85	
Thailand				0.0	0.1	...	...	0.1
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	10.0	10.0	Nov.84	10.0
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	14.6	0.3	Nov.84	14.6
						5.1	Feb.85	
						0.3	Jan.85	
						5.0	Apr.85	
						3.9	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>			<b>53.0</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
Belgium				0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0
Canada				0.0	9.7	9.7	Jan.85	9.7
China				0.0	1.0	...	...	1.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	9.9	6.0	Jan/Feb85	9.9
						3.9	Mar/Apr85	
EEC(1985 prog)				0.0	14.0	14.0	Apr/May85	14.0
France				0.0	15.0	7.0	March85	15.0
						8.0	Apr.85	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	1.0	1.0	Dec.84	1.0
Netherlands				0.0	4.3	...	...	4.3
				0.0	2.0	2.0	Nov.84	2.0
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	31.4	13.8	Mar.85	31.4
						8.8	Apr.85	
						8.8	May85	
WFP(Em.1414)				0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>			<b>101.3</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>175.5</b>			<b>175.5</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: November/October

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.  
 ... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated

<sup>4/</sup> Total cereal import requirements not taking into account present logistic constraints.

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements <sup>3/</sup>	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons .....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Algeria			0.0	2.6	...	...	2.6	
Belgium			0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0	
China			0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0	
Denmark			0.0	0.2	0.2	Jan. 85	0.2	
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	8.0	4.0	Feb/Mar85	8.0	
France					4.0	Mar/Apr85		
France(NGO)			0.0	12.0	6.0	Feb. 85	12.0	
Germany,F.R.			0.0	3.0	6.0	Apr. 85	3.0	
			0.0	12.0	3.0	Nov. 84	12.0	
					3.0	Dec. 84		
					6.0	...		
Unspecified			4.7	0.0	4.7	Nov/Dec84	20.0	
USA(Tit.II FY 85)			0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)			0.0	12.5	2.5	Jan. 85	12.5	
					10.0	Mar. 85		
WFP(Em.1515)			0.0	1.6	...	...	1.6	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>		<b>89.9</b>	
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan			0.0	3.2	3.2	Jan/Mar85	3.2	
Unspecified			24.8	0.0	24.8	Nov/Dec84	60.0	
U.S.S.R.			0.0	1.0	1.0	Mar. 85	1.0	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	0.2	0.2	Dec. 84	0.2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>		<b>64.4</b>	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
China			0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0	
EEC(1985 prog)			0.0	14.0	14.0	Apr/May85	14.0	
Netherlands			0.0	5.0	...	...	5.0	
USA(Tit.II FY 85)			0.0	13.9	3.2	Nov/Dec84	13.9	
					0.7	Feb. 85		
					10.0	...		
USA(T.IIFY85Em)			0.0	3.5	0.5	Nov. 84	3.5	
					1.3	March85		
					1.7	...		
WFP(Projects)			0.0	1.0	1.0	Dec. 84	1.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.4</b>		<b>40.4</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>192.3</b>	<b>235.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>114.7</b>		<b>194.7</b>	

1/ Period: November/October

2/ Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

3/ Preliminary.

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
	(..... thousand tons .....)					(000 tons)		
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Australia				0.0	7.7	7.7	Sept.84	7.7
France				100.0	0.0	100.0	Jan.85	100.0
Sweden				0.0	1.7	1.7	Sept.84	1.7
USA				1 175.7	0.0	1 175.7	Rec.d	1,175.7
USA(Tit.I FY 84)				0.0	103.7	103.7	Rec.d	103.7
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	170.0 <sup>3/</sup>	...	...	170.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	36.4	10.9	Sept.84	36.4
						7.4	Oct.84	
						0.4	Jan.85	
						11.5	Sept.84	
						6.2	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>376.5</b>	<b>2,200.0</b>	<b>1,275.7</b>	<b>319.5</b>			<b>1,595.2</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	10.0 <sup>4/</sup>	...	...	10.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>			<b>10.0</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	10.0	10.0	Dec.84	10.0
USA				70.6	0.0	70.6	Rec.d	70.6
USA(Tit.I FY 84)				0.0	42.8	42.8	Sept.84	42.8
WFP(Em.1389)				0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>			<b>133.4</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>2,192.0</b>	<b>381.5</b>	<b>2,520.0</b>	<b>1,346.3</b>	<b>392.3</b>			<b>1,738.6</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: July/June

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.  
 ... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated to arrive within reference period out of total allocation of 290 000 tons for FY 1985.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated to arrive within reference period out of total allocation of 18 000 tons for FY 1985.

52'

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE (part 1)

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 1/		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 1/					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date 2/	
(..... thousand tons .....,.....)							(000 tms)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Belgium			0.0	2.5	...	...	2.5	
Canada			0.0	20.8	20.8	Dec.84	20.8	
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	30.0	30.0	Aug.84	30.0	
France			0.0	10.0	5.0	Oct.84	10.0	
Netherlands			0.0	14.3	5.0	March85		
					0.7	Aug.84	14.3	
Spain			0.0	3.5	13.6	Sept/Oct84		
Sweden			0.0	6.0	3.5	Aug/Sept84	3.5	
Unspecified			6.7	0.0	6.0	Sept.84	6.0	
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	32.0	6.7	Aug.84	6.7	
					...	...	32.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>119.1</b>		<b>125.8</b>	
<b>RICE</b>								
Algeria			0.0	0.8	0.8	Sept.84	0.8	
Australia			0.0	4.1	4.1	Dec.84	4.1	
Austria(WFP)			0.0	1.7	1.7	Oct.84	1.7	
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	4.8	4.8	Nov.84	4.8	
Germany,F R.			0.0	0.7	0.7	Dec.84	0.7	
Italy			0.0	10.0	10.0	Nov/Dec84	10.0	
Japan			0.0	9.1	9.1	Jan.85	9.1	
Thailand			55.0	0.0	55.0	Reo.d	55.0	
UK			0.0	15.7	8.0	Oct.84	15.7	
					7.7	Mar.85		
USA(Tit I FY 85)			0.0	9.0	...	...	9.0	
USA(T.IIFY85Em.)			0.0	0.9	...	...	0.9	
U.S S R.			0.0	2.0	2.0	Dec.84	2.0	
Viet Nam			0.0	4.0	2.0	Feb.85	4.0	
					2.0	Aug.84		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>		<b>117.8</b>	

see continuation next page

53

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE (part 2)

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				Total commercial and aid
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(continued)	(..... thousand tons .....						(000 tons)	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
Argentina			10.3	0.0	10.3	Rec.d	10.3	
Canada(CFB)			0.0	10.3	5.0	Oct.84	10.3	
					5.3	Jan.85		
China			0.0	2.0	2.0	Jan.85	2.0	
Denmark			0.0	5.7	4.0	Oct.84	5.7	
					1.3	Nov.84		
					0.4	Feb.85		
EEC(1983 prog)			0.0	5.0	5.0	July 84	5.0	
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	39.5	15.0	July 84	39.5	
					15.0	Feb/Mar85		
					9.5	Feb.85		
Germany,F.R.			0.0	5.7	1.0	May 84	5.7	
					3.0	July/Sept84		
					1.7	Oct.84		
Netherlands			0.0	21.7	6.5	May 84	21.7	
					15.2	Jan.85		
Sweden			0.0	0.6	...	...	0.6	
Switzerland			0.0	1.0	1.0	Oct.84	1.0	
Thailand			46.0	0.0	46.0	Rec.d	46.0	
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	21.0	20.0	Feb.85	21.0	
					1.0	...		
USA(T.IIFY84Em)			0.0	31.6	3.2	May 84	31.6	
					7.6	June/July84		
					20.8	Sept.84		
USA(T.IIFY85Em)			0.0	54.0	4.7	Jan.85	54.0	
					20.0	Feb.85		
					2.5	May85		
					23.7	Mar.85		
					3.1	...		
WFP(Em.1362/1)			0.0	0.1	0.1	May 84	0.1	
WFP(Em.1388)			0.0	3.0	3.0	June 84	3.0	
WFP(Em.1420)			0.0	9.0	9.0	Mar.85	9.0	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	37.9	3.0	May 84	37.9	
					8.4	June 84		
					5.0	July 84		
					1.7	Sept.84		
					14.6	Nov.84		
					0.7	Dec.84		
					4.5	Feb.85		
Yugoslavia			0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220.9</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>340.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>258.1</b>		<b>314.4</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>467.5</b>	<b>358.5</b>	<b>620.0</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>440.0</b>		<b>558.0</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Period: May/April

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt had been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

54

COUNTRY: NIGER

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
..... thousand tons .....							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Belgium				0.0	1.5	...	...	1.5
France				0.0	24.8	4.8	Nov/Dec84	24.8
						15.0	Feb.85	
						5.0	Apr.85	
France(NGO)				0.0	4.0	...	...	4.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	11.0	5.0	Mar.85	11.0
						6.0	Apr.85	
Togo				0.0	1.0	...	...	1.0
WFP(Em.1409)				0.0	6.0	4.0	Feb.85	6.0
						2.0	March85	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48.3</b>			<b>48.3</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan				0.0	6.6	6.6	Jan.85	6.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>			<b>6.6</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
China				0.0 <sup>1/</sup>	1.0	...	...	1.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	27.1	3.0	Dec/Jan85	27.1
						9.0	Feb/Mar85	
						15.1	Feb/Mar85	
EEC(1985 prog)				0.0	26.0	26.0	Apr/May 85	26.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	1.5	1.5	Feb/Mar85	1.5
Italy				0.0	4.5	...	...	4.5
Netherlands				0.0	10.0	10.0	Jan.85	10.0
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	81.1	7.5	Jan.85	81.1
						22.5	Feb.85	
						15.0	Apr.85	
						31.5	Mar.85	
						4.5	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>151.2</b>			<b>151.2</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>206.1</b>			<b>206.1</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: October/September

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... Indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

COUNTRY: RWANDA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup> <sup>3/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements <sup>4/</sup>	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons.....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
EEC(1982 prog)				0.0	1.5	...	...	1.5
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	3.0	3.0	May85	3.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	1.0	1.0	Jan.85	1.0
Italy				0.0	1.4	1.4	Apr.85	1.4
Unspecified				9.9	0.0	...	...	9.9
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	0.5	0.5	July/Oct84	0.5
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	1.0	0.2	Dec.84	1.0
						0.2	Feb.85	
						0.6	...	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	0.1	0.1	Dec.84	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>			<b>18.4</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Unspecified				5.5	0.0	...	...	5.5
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	0.9	0.9	July/Aug84	0.9
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	2.7	2.7	Nov.84	2.7
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	1.3	1.3	Nov.84	1.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>			<b>10.4</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	1.0	1.0	Feb.85	1.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	0.7	0.4	Sept.84	0.7
						0.3	Dec.84	
Unspecified				2.3	0.0	...	...	2.3
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	1.1	1.1	Sept.84	1.1
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	4.3	4.3	Oct/Dec84	4.3
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	3.6	2.5	Sept.84	3.6
						1.1	Oct.84	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	5.4	5.0	Jan.85	5.4
						0.4	Feb.85	
WFP(Em. 1422)				0.0	1.7	...	...	1.7
WFP(Em.1356/1)				0.0	1.3	1.3	July/Nov84	1.3
WFP(Em.1401)				0.0	2.3	2.3	Dec.84	2.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>			<b>23.7</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>			<b>52.5</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: July/June

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.  
 ... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary

- 56 -

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <u>1/3/</u>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <u>1/</u>					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <u>2/</u>	
		(..... thousand tons ..... ) (000 tons)						
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Canada			0.0	9.0	9.0	Jan.85	9.0	
China			0.0	2.0	2.0	Nov.84	2.0	
EEC(1985 prog)			0.0	6.0	6.0	Apr/May85	6.0	
Germany,F.R.			0.0	5.5	5.5	Dec.84	5.5	
Netherlands			0.0	5.0	5.0	Dec.84	5.0	
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	6.0	...	...	6.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>		<b>33.5</b>	
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan			0.0	7.2	7.2	Feb.85	7.2	
Thailand			300.0	0.0	53.0	Rec.d	300.0	
					260.0	...		
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>368.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>360.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>		<b>317.2</b>	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
EEC(1985 prog)			0.0	11.0	11.0	Apr/May85	11.0	
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	24.0	...	...	24.0	
USA(Tit.II FY 85)			0.0	23.5	7.8	Feb.85	23.5	
					15.7	...		
USA(T.IIFY85Em)			0.0	1.0	1.0	Mar.85	1.0	
WFP(Projects)			0.0	0.9	0.9	Dec.84	0.9	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>		<b>60.4</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>682.0</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>615.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>111.1</b>		<b>411.1</b>	

1/ Period: November/October

2/ Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

3/ Partly estimated

51

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual Imports in 1984 1/2/		Estimated Import requirements in 1985 1/					
	Total	of which food aid	Total requirements 4/	Current Import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date 2/	
			(..... thousand tone .....)				(000 tone)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Australia			0.0	5.3	...	...	5.3	
EEC(1984 prog)			0.0	23.0	...	...	23.0	
Germany,F.R.			0.0	2.0	...	...	2.0	
Japan			0.0	6.5	6.5	Jan/Mar.85	6.5	
Netherlands			0.0	7.5	7.5	Dec84/Jan85	7.5	
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	44.0	...	...	44.0	
WFP(Em.1402/1)			0.0	17.2	...	...	17.2	
WFP(Em.1402)			0.0	9.3	9.3	Feb.85	9.3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>114.8</b>		<b>114.8</b>	
<b>RICE</b>								
Australia			0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0	
Germ.F.R.(UNHCR)			0.0	5.2	5.2	Jan.85	5.2	
Japan			0.0	13.3	13.3	Jan/Mar85	13.3	
USA(Tit.I FY 85)			0.0	25.0	...	...	25.0	
WFP(Em. 1402/1)			0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>49.5</b>		<b>49.5</b>	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
China			0.0	1.0	...	...	1.0	
Germ.F.R.(UNHCR)			0.0	3.6	3.6	Jan.85	3.6	
WFP(Em.1366/4)			0.0	6.2	6.2	Jan.85	6.2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>		<b>10.8</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>297.0</b>	<b>232.9</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>175.1</b>		<b>175.1</b>	

1/ Period: January/December

2/ Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.  
 ... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

3/ Partly estimated

4/ Preliminary; includes cereal needs of refugees estimated at about 90 000 tons

SB

COUNTRY: SUDAN

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons .....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Canada				0.0	15.4	15.4	Feb.85	15.4
Canada(CFB)				0.0	11.0	4.0	Dec.84	11.0
						7.0	March85	
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	17.0	...	...	17.0
France				0.0	13.0	3.0	Dec.84	13.0
						5.0	Apr.85	
						5.0	June85	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	3.4	3.4	March85	3.4
Germ.F.R.(UNHCR)				0.0	18.5	18.5	Apr.85	18.5
Japan				0.0	10.0	10.0	Jan.85	10.0
OXFAM				0.0	1.0	1.0	Jan.85	1.0
Switzerland				0.0	0.7	0.7	Jan.85	0.7
Unspecified				78.0	0.0	...	...	78.0
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	300.0	300.0	Feb/Oct85	300.0
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	25.7	...	...	25.7
WFP(Em. 1424)				0.0	21.6	...	...	21.6
WFP(Em.1419)				0.0	25.0	25.0	Jan.85	25.0
WFP(Projects)				0.0	1.9	1.4	Mar/June85	1.9
						0.5	Nov.84	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379.3</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>464.2</b>			<b>542.2</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
China				0.0	10.0	...	...	10.0
Italy				0.0	5.0	5.0	Dec.84	5.0
Japan				0.0	10.0	10.0	Jan/Mar85	10.0
Thailand				11.0	0.0	11.0	Nov.84	11.0
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	0.2	0.2	March85	0.2
WFP(Projects)				0.0	1.1	1.1	Nov.84	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>			<b>37.3</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
Germ.F.R.(UNHCR)				0.0	6.3	1.0	Dec.84	6.3
						5.3	Jan.85	0.0
Saudi Arabia				0.0	7.4	7.4	Jan.85	7.4
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	0.6	0.6	Jan.85	0.6
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	202.0	20.9	Nov.84	202.0
						41.0	Feb.85	
						20.5	March85	
						70.0	Apr.85	
						49.6	...	
WFP(Projects)				0.0	4.4	4.4	Nov/Dec84	4.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>700.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>220.7</b>			<b>220.7</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>401.6</b>	<b>374.2</b>	<b>1 500.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>711.2</b>			<b>800.2</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: Nov/Oct.

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons .....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Australia				0.0	15.5	4.0 July 84 4.0 Apr.85 7.5 . . .	15.5	
Canada				0.0	10.0	10.0 Mar.85	10.0	
EEC(1983 prog)				0.0	10.0	10.0 Sept.84	10.0	
France				0.0	5.0	2.5 Sept.84 2.5 March85	2.5	
Greece				0.0	3.0	... . . .	3.0	
Spain				0.0	2.6	2.6 Oct.84	2.6	
USA(Tit.II FY 84)				0.0	1.4	0.4 July 84 1.0 Sept.84	1.4	
USA(Tit.II FY 85)				0.0	2.3	2.3 Dec.84	2.3	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	2.0	0.2 Sept.84 1.8 Oct.84	2.0	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	5.6	1.8 Nov.84 1.9 Mar.85 1.9 Feb.85	5.6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>57.4</b>		<b>57.4</b>	
<b>RICE</b>								
Austria				0.0	0.4	0.4 Oct.84	0.4	
Belgium				0.0	2.6	2.6 Oct.84	2.6	
Burma				10.0	0.0	10.0 July 84	10.0	
Italy				0.0	15.0	5.0 Oct.84 10.0 March85	15.0	
Japan				0.0	7.4	7.4 Jan.85	7.4	
Thailand				8.0	0.0	27.0 Rec.d 31.0 . . .	58.0	
WFP(Em.1391)				0.0	0.5	0.5 Nov.84	0.5	
WFP(Projects)				0.0	0.3	0.3 Sept/Nov84	0.3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>		<b>94.2</b>	
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
Australia				0.0	12.0	12.0 Apr.85	12.0	
Belgium				0.0	5.5	... . . .	5.5	
China				0.0	5.0	5.0 Feb.85	5.0	
EEC(1983 prog)				0.0	14.0	14.0 Sept.84	14.0	
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	15.0	... . . .	15.0	
Germany,F.R.				0.0	4.0	4.0 Jan.85	4.0	
Thailand				74.0	0.0	74.0 Rec.d	74.0	
Uganda				39.2	0.0	26.0 June/Nov84 13.2 Dec/Feb85	39.2	
Unspecified				50.0	0.0	50.0 1985	50.0	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	0.6	0.6 Oct.84	0.6	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	6.5	1.3 Feb.85 1.2 March85 0.1 May85	6.5	
WFP(Em.1391)				0.0	4.5	3.9 . . . 4.2 Oct.84	4.5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>0.3 . . .</b>	<b>230.3</b>	
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>354.9</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>450.0</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>150.7</b>		<b>379.4</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Period: June/May<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

. . . indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
	Total	of which: food aid	Total requirements	Current import position				
				Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		Total commercial and aid
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons .....) (000 tons)								
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Australia				0.0	14.0	10.0	July84	14.0
						4.0	...	
Canada				0.0	11.6	11.6	Jan.85	11.6
Germany,F.R.				0.0	3.0	...	...	3.0
South Africa				25.0	0.0	17.0	June/Sept84	25.0
						8.0	...	
USA(Tit.I FY 84)				0.0	17.4	17.4	Oct.84	17.4
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	26.0	...	...	26.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>72.0</b>			<b>97.0</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan				0.0	3.6	3.6	Jan85	3.6
USA(Tit.I FY 84)				0.0	6.0	6.0	Nov.84	6.0
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	5.0	...	...	5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>			<b>14.6</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
EEC(1983 prog)				0.0	24.0	24.0	July 84	24.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	20.0	...	...	20.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	0.2	0.2	July 84	0.2
Netherlands				0.0	7.3	7.3	Jan/Feb85	7.3
Unspecified				7.1	0.0	...	...	7.1
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	5.0	...	...	5.0
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	22.9	22.9	Sept.84	22.9
WFP(Projects)				0.0	1.8	1.3	Oct.84	1.8
						0.5	Feb.85	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>			<b>88.3</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>167.8</b>			<b>199.9</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: June/May

<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d Indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.

... Indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

Type of cereal and source of supply	Actual imports in 1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>		Estimated import requirements in 1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>					
			Total requirements	Current import position				Total commercial and aid
	Total	of which: food aid		Commercial purchases	Food aid allocated committed or shipped	Estimated time of arrival		
						Quantity	Date <sup>2/</sup>	
(..... thousand tons.....)							(000 tons)	
<b>WHEAT</b>								
Australia				0.0	6.0	6.0	Jan.85	6.0
Canada				0.0	20.0	20.0	Feb.85	20.0
Canada(CFB)				0.0	6.0	6.0	Aug.84	6.0
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	15.0	15.0	Dec.84	15.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	3.0	1.5	Dec.84	3.0
						1.5	Jan.85	
Netherlands				0.0	12.3	12.3	Dec.84	12.3
Unspecified				23.9	0.0	23.9	Sept.84	23.9
USA(Tit.I FY 85)				0.0	50.0	...	...	50.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>112.3</b>			<b>136.2</b>
<b>RICE</b>								
Japan				0.0	6.0	6.0	Jan.85	6.0
Unspecified				15.0	0.0	15.0	Rec.d	15.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>			<b>21.0</b>
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>								
EEC(1983 prog)				0.0	2.5	2.5	Sept.84	2.5
EEC(1983 prog)HCR				0.0	2.2	2.2	Oct.84	2.2
EEC(1984 prog)				0.0	15.0	15.0	Nov.84	15.0
Germany,F.R.				0.0	7.9	2.4	Oct.84	7.9
						3.0	Apr/June84	
						2.5	Aug.84	
Malawi				40.0	0.0	40.0	Apr/May84	40.0
Netherlands				0.0	2.3	2.3	Dec.84	2.3
Thailand				75.0	0.0	50.0	July 84	75.0
						25.0	Aug.84	
UK(WFP)				0.0	10.0	10.0	Aug.84	10.0
Unspecified				93.1	0.0	83.1	Rec.d	93.1
						10.0	Aug.84	
USA(T.IIFY84Em)				0.0	43.1	30.6	May 84	43.1
						12.5	Oct.84	
USA(T.IIFY85Em)				0.0	3.4	1.7	Feb.85	3.4
						1.7	Mar.85	
WFP(Em.1385)				0.0	1.3	1.3	May84	1.3
WFP(Em.1392)				0.0	2.2	2.2	Oct.84	2.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>			<b>298.0</b>
<b>ALL CEREALS</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>247.0</b>	<b>208.2</b>			<b>455.2</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Period: Wheat - October/September - Rice and Coarse grains: April/March  
<sup>2/</sup> Rec.d indicates that receipt has been confirmed, but the delivery date is not known.  
 . . . indicates that the planned delivery date is not yet known.

**PART III**

**Cereal Food Aid Pledges by donor  
for the food emergency in  
African countries**

**Situation as of mid-February 1985**

### EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report includes cereal aid shipments and pledges against the cereal import requirements of the affected African countries in 1984/85 or 1985. The reference period for each recipient country is the specific marketing year; in most cases, this is the 12 months period which follows the main harvest. The reference periods for each of the affected African countries covered by this report are shown below. Allocations made in terms of wheat flour or maize flour have been converted to grain equivalent. Those made in terms of rice or other cereals are shown as such.

#### Marketing years of the affected African countries

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Angola	April 1984 - March 1985
Botswana	July 1984 - June 1985
Burkina Faso	November 1984 - October 1985
Burundi	July 1984 - June 1985
Cape Verde	January - December 1985
Chad	November 1984 - October 1985
Ethiopia	January - December 1985
Kenya	July 1984 - June 1985
Lesotho	July 1984 - June 1985
Mali	November 1984 - October 1985
Mauritania	November 1984 - October 1985
Morocco	July 1984 - June 1985
Mozambique	May 1984 - April 1985
Niger	October 1984 - September 1985
Rwanda	July 1984 - June 1985
Senegal	November 1984 - October 1985
Somalia	January - December 1985
Sudan	November 1984 - October 1985
Tanzania	June 1984 - May 1985
Zambia	June 1984 - May 1985
Zimbabwe	
Wheat	October 1984 - September 1985
Coarse Grains and Rice	April 1984 - March 1985

**SUMMARY TABLE**

**CEREAL FOOD AID PLEDGES TO 21 AFFECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
known to FAO as of mid-February 1985**

<u>DONOR</u>	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	All Cereals
	(. . . . . thousand tons . . . . .)			
Algeria	2.6	0.8	-	3.4
Australia	90.5	7.1	12.0	109.6
Austria	9.0	3.6	-	12.6
Bangladesh	-	2.0	-	2.0
Bulgaria	19.0	-	-	19.0
Canada	180.8	-	20.0	200.8
China	. . .	. . .	. . .	87.0 <sup>1/</sup>
EEC 2/ of which:	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 548.1 <sup>2/</sup>
Community action	342.9	17.8	279.2	639.9
National action	. . .	. . .	. . .	608.2
Belgium	20.0	2.6	14.5	37.1
Denmark	. . .	. . .	. . .	20.9 <sup>4/</sup>
France	115.3	-	25.3	140.6
Germany, F.R.	124.4	8.8	40.8	174.0
Greece	10.0	-	-	10.0
Ireland	0.5	-	-	0.5
Italy	5.4	46.0	4.5	55.9
Netherlands	56.1	10.1	67.3	133.5
United Kingdom	10.0	15.7	10.0	35.7
Not specified	. . .	. . .	. . .	300.0 <sup>3/</sup>
Finland	1.5	-	-	1.5
Hungary	1.4	-	-	1.4
Islamic Committee	-	3.3	-	3.3
Japan	19.1	91.7	-	110.8
LICROSS	2.9	-	-	2.9
Norway	10.0	-	-	10.0
OXFAM	7.0	-	-	7.0
Pakistan	-	0.5	-	0.5
Poland	0.3	-	-	0.3
Saudi Arabia	3.0	-	7.4	10.4
Spain	6.1	-	-	6.1
Sweden	31.9	-	0.9	32.8
Switzerland	3.4	-	2.5	5.9
Thailand	-	0.1	-	0.1
Togo	1.0	-	-	1.0
United States	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 396.4 <sup>5/</sup>
U.S.S.R.	-	5.5	-	5.5
Viet Nam	-	4.0	-	4.0
World Food Programme	315.3	18.7	132.0	466.0
Yugoslavia	-	-	10.0	10.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>. . .</b>	<b>. . .</b>	<b>. . .</b>	<b>5 058.4</b>

- <sup>1/</sup> Includes a pledge of 48 000 tons for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.
- <sup>2/</sup> Includes a pledge of 300 000 tons by the EEC and its member countries for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.
- <sup>3/</sup> Breakdown between Community and National action as well as type of grain has not yet been provided.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes a pledge of 7 000 tons for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.
- <sup>5/</sup> Includes a pledge of 170 000 tons for which no country or commodity breakdown has yet been provided.

65

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: ALGERIA</b>				
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	2.6	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	0.8	0.8	Sept.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.4</b>		
<b>DONOR: AUSTRALIA</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	22.0	22.0	Jan.85
KENYA	WHEAT	20.0	20.0	Jan.85
MOROCCO	WHEAT	7.7	7.7	Sept.84
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	4.1	4.1	Dec.84
SOMALIA	WHEAT	5.3	...	...
	RICE	3.0	...	...
TANZANIA	WHEAT	15.5	4.0	July 84
			4.0	Apr.85
			7.5	...
ZAMBIA	COARSE GRAINS	12.0	12.0	Apr.85
	WHEAT	14.0	10.0	July84
			4.0	...
ZIMBABWE	WHEAT	6.0	6.0	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>109.6</b>		
<b>DONOR: AUSTRIA</b>				
CAPE VERDE	WHEAT	5.0	5.0	Dec.84
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	4.0	4.0	Dec84/Mar85
MALI	RICE	1.5	1.5	Dec.84
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	1.7	1.7	Oct.84
TANZANIA	RICE	0.4	0.4	Oct.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12.6</b>		

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: BANGLADESH</b>				
MALI	RICE	2.0	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.0</b>		
<b>DONOR: BELGIUM</b>				
CAPE VERDE	WHEAT	3.5	...	...
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	7.5	7.5	Jan.85
ETHIOPIA(UNICEF)	COARSE GRAINS	6.0	6.0	Feb.85
MALI	WHEAT	2.0	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	...	...
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	3.0	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	2.5	...	...
NIGER	WHEAT	1.5	...	...
TANZANIA	RICE	2.6	2.6	Oct.84
	COARSE GRAINS	5.5	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37.1</b>		
<b>DONOR: BULGARIA</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	19.0	19.0	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19.0</b>		
<b>DONOR: CANADA</b>				
ANGOLA	WHEAT	3.9	3.9	Sept.84
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	25.0	25.0	Jan.85
ETHIOPIA(CFB)	WHEAT	18.0	3.0	Jan.85
			15.0	March85
KENYA	WHEAT	29.1	16.0	Nov.84
			13.1	Dec.84
KENYA(CFB)	WHEAT	1.0	1.0	Sept.84
MALI	COARSE GRAINS	9.7	9.7	Jan.85
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	20.8	20.8	Dec.84
MOZAMBIQUE (CFB)	COARSE GRAINS	10.3	5.0	Oct.84
			5.3	Jan.85
SENEGAL	WHEAT	9.0	9.0	Jan.85
SUDAN	WHEAT	15.4	15.4	Feb.85

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: CANADA (cont'd)</b>				
SUDAN(CFB)	WHEAT	11.0	4.0	Dec.84
			7.0	March85
TANZANIA	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Mar.85
ZAMBIA	WHEAT	11.6	11.6	Jan.85
ZIMBABWE	WHEAT	20.0	20.0	Feb.85
ZIMBABWE(CFB)	WHEAT	6.0	6.0	Aug.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200.8</b>		
<b>DONOR: CHINA</b>				
ANGOLA	WHEAT	1.0	...	...
BOTSWANA	COARSE GRAINS	0.5	...	...
BURKINA FASO	COARSE GRAINS	2.0	...	...
CAPE VERDE	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	...	...
ETHIOPIA	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	5.0	Feb.85
LESOTHO	COARSE GRAINS	0.5	...	...
MALI	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	...	...
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	2.0	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	2.0	2.0	Jan.85
NIGER	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	...	...
SENEGAL	WHEAT	2.0	2.0	Nov.84
SOMALIA	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	...	...
SUDAN	RICE	10.0	...	...
TANZANIA	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	5.0	Feb.85
UNSPECIFIED		48.0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>87.0</b>		
<b>DONOR: DENMARK</b>				
CHAD	WHEAT	0.9	0.9	Jan.85
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	0.3	0.3	Feb.85
LESOTHO	COARSE GRAINS	6.6	6.6	Oct.84

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES			
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN		
			Quantity	Date	
( . thousand tons. )					
<b>DONOR: DENMARK (cont.d)</b>					
MALI	RICE	0.2	...	...	
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	0.2	0.2	Jan.85	
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	5.7	4.0	Oct.84	
			1.3	Nov.84	
			0.4	Feb.85	
UNSPECIFIED		7.0			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20.9</b>			
<b>DONOR: EEC</b>					
<u>EEC(1982 programme)</u>					
RWANDA	WHEAT	1.5	...	...	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1.5</b>			
<u>EEC(1983 programme)</u>					
CHAD	WHEAT	7.2	7.2	Dec.84	
LESOTHO	WHEAT	1.0	1.0	Oct.84	
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	5.0	July 84	
TANZANIA	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Sept.84	
	COARSE GRAINS	14.0	14.0	Sept.84	
ZAMBIA	COARSE GRAINS	24.0	24.0	July 84	
ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	2.5	2.5	Sept.84	
ZIMBABWE (HCR)	COARSE GRAINS	2.2	2.2	Oct.84	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>65.9</b>			
<u>EEC(1984 programme)</u>					
ANGOLA	WHEAT	20.0	20.0	Sept.84	
BOTSWANA	COARSE GRAINS	4.0	4.0	Mar/Apr85	
BURKINA FASO	WHEAT	2.5	2.5	Nov.84	
BURUNDI	WHEAT	0.7	...	...	
CHAD	COARSE GRAINS	13.0	2.0	Feb/March85	
			9.0	Mar.85	
			2.0	Feb/Mar85	
CHAD	RICE	10.0	1.0	Feb/Mar85	
			3.8	Apr.85	
			5.2	...	

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: EEC (cont.d)</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	89.0	13.0	Jan.85
			17.0	Mar.85
			12.0	Mar/Apr85
			10.0	Feb.85
			37.0	Apr/May85
KENYA	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	5.0	Feb/Mar85
	WHEAT	16.0	11.0	Feb.85
			5.0	May 85
LESOTHO	WHEAT	7.0	7.0	Dec.84
MALI	WHEAT	8.0	8.0	Feb/Mar85
	RICE	3.0	3.0	Jan/Feb85
	COARSE GRAINS	9.9	6.0	Jan/Feb85
			3.9	Mar/Apr85
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	8.0	4.0	Feb/Mar85
			4.0	Mar/Apr85
MOROCCO	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	10.0	Dec.84
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	30.0	30.0	Aug.84
	RICE	4.8	4.8	Nov.84
	COARSE GRAINS	39.5	15.0	July 84
			15.0	Feb/Mar85
NIGER	COARSE GRAINS	27.1	9.5	Feb.85
			3.0	Dec/Jan85
			9.0	Feb/Mar85
			15.1	Feb/Mar85
RWANDA	WHEAT	3.0	3.0	May85
	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	1.0	Feb.85
SOMALIA	WHEAT	23.0	...	...
SUDAN	WHEAT	17.0	...	...
TANZANIA	COARSE GRAINS	15.0	...	...
ZAMBIA	COARSE GRAINS	20.0	...	...
ZIMBABWE	WHEAT	15.0	15.0	Dec.84
	COARSE GRAINS	15.0	15.0	Nov.84
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>416.5</b>		
<b>EEC(1985 programme)</b>				
CAPE VERDE	COARSE GRAINS	7.0	7.0	Apr/May85
CHAD	WHEAT	8.0	8.0	Apr/May85
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	70.0	...	...

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons. . )				
<b>DONOR: EEC (cont.d)</b>				
MALI	COARSE GRAINS	14.0	14.0	Apr/May85
MAURITANIA	COARSE GRAINS	14.0	14.0	Apr/May85
NIGER	COARSE GRAINS	26.0	26.0	Apr/May 85
SENEGAL	WHEAT	6.0	6.0	Apr/May85
	COARSE GRAINS	11.0	11.0	Apr/May85
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>156.0</b>		
<u>EEC(1985 programme)</u>				
UNSPECIFIED		300.0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>939.9</b>		
<b>DONOR: FINLAND</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	1.5	1.5	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.5</b>		
<b>DONOR: FRANCE</b>				
ANGOLA	WHEAT	1.0	90.0	Rec.d
BURKINA FASO	COARSE GRAINS	5.3	1.0	. . .
			0.3	Nov.84
			2.0	March85
CAPE VERDE	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	3.0	Apr.85
			2.0	May85
CHAD	WHEAT	17.5	3.0	July85
			2.5	Dec.84
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	13.5	10.0	Feb.85
			5.0	Apr.85
			1.5	Dec/Jan85
KENYA	WHEAT	3.5	7.0	March85
			5.0	May/June85
MALI	COARSE GRAINS	15.0	1.0	Dec.84
			2.5	March85
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	12.0	8.0	Apr.85
			6.0	Feb.85
			6.0	Apr.85

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: FRANCE (cont.d)</b>				
BURKINA FASO(NGO)	WHEAT	4.0	...	...
CAPE VERDE(NGO)	WHEAT	2.0	...	...
MALI(NGO)	WHEAT	2.0	...	...
MAURITANIA(NGO)	WHEAT	3.0	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	10.0	5.0	Oct.84
			5.0	March85
NIGER	WHEAT	24.8	4.8	Nov/Dec84
			15.0	Feb.85
			5.0	Apr.85
NIGER(NGO)	WHEAT	4.0	...	...
SUDAN	WHEAT	13.0	3.0	Dec.84
			5.0	Apr.85
			5.0	June85
TANZANIA	WHEAT	5.0	2.5	Sept.84
			2.5	March85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>140.6</b>		
<b>DONOR: GERMANY,F.R.</b>				
BOTSWANA	COARSE GRAINS	2.0	2.0	Dec.84
BURKINA FASO	WHEAT	2.0	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	0.7	0.7	Dec/Jan85
CAPE VERDE	WHEAT	0.7	0.7	Feb/Mar85
	RICE	0.7	0.7	Feb/Mar85
	COARSE GRAINS	2.9	...	...
CHAD	WHEAT	6.0	...	...
	RICE	2.2	2.2	Dec.84
	COARSE GRAINS	1.3	1.3	Jan/Feb85
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	33.7	6.8	Jan.85
			9.6	March85
			6.8	Apr.85
			6.8	May85
			3.7	June85
	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	3.0	Jan.85
KENYA	WHEAT	7.1	5.0	Mar.85
			0.6	Nov.84
			0.6	May85
			0.9	July85
LESOTHO	WHEAT	3.0	3.0	Jan.85

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: GERMANY F.R. (cont.d)</b>				
MALI	WHEAT	6.0	1.1	...
MAURITANIA	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	1.0	Dec.84
	WHEAT	12.0	3.0	Nov.84
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	0.7	6.0	...
			0.7	Dec.84
			1.0	May 84
			3.0	July/Sept84
NIGER	WHEAT	11.0	1.7	Oct.84
			5.0	Mar.85
			6.0	Apr.85
			1.5	Feb/Mar85
RWANDA	COARSE GRAINS	1.5	1.5	Feb/Mar85
	WHEAT	1.0	1.0	Jan.85
	COARSE GRAINS	0.7	0.4	Sept.84
SENEGAL	WHEAT	5.5	0.3	Dec.84
SOMALIA	WHEAT	2.0	5.5	Dec.84
SUDAN	WHEAT	3.4	...	...
TANZANIA	COARSE GRAINS	4.0	3.4	March85
ZAMBIA	WHEAT	3.0	4.0	Jan.85
ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	0.2	...	...
	WHEAT	3.0	0.2	July 84
	COARSE GRAINS	7.9	1.5	Dec.84
ETHIOPIA(UNHC)	WHEAT	6.5	1.5	Jan.85
			2.4	Oct.84
			3.0	Apr/June84
			2.5	Aug.84
SOMALIA(UNHCR)	RICE	5.2	6.5	Apr.85
SUDAN(UNHCR)	COARSE GRAINS	3.6	5.2	Jan.85
	WHEAT	18.5	3.6	Jan.85
	COARSE GRAINS	6.3	18.5	Apr.85
TOTAL		174.9	1.0	Dec.84
			5.3	Jan.85
<b>DONOR: GREECE</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	7.0	2.0	Jan.85
TANZANIA	WHEAT	3.0	4.0	Feb/Mar85
			1.0	Apr. 85
			...	...
TOTAL		10.0		

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: HUNGARY</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	1.4	1.4	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.4</b>		
<b>DONOR: IRELAND</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	0.5	0.5	March85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.5</b>		
<b>DONOR: ISLAMIC COMMITTEE</b>				
MALI	RICE	3.3	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.3</b>		
<b>DONOR: ITALY</b>				
ANGOLA	WHEAT	2.0	2.0	Sept.84
	RICE	10.0	10.0	Aug.84
CHAD	WHEAT	2.0	...	...
	RICE	5.0	5.0	Apr.85
LESOTHO	RICE	1.0	1.0	Jan.85
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	10.0	10.0	Nov/Dec84
NIGER	COARSE GRAINS	4.5	...	...
RWANDA	WHEAT	1.4	1.4	Apr.85
SUDAN	RICE	5.0	5.0	Dec.84
TANZANIA	RICE	15.0	5.0	Oct.84
			10.0	March85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55.9</b>		
<b>DONOR: JAPAN</b>				
BURKINA FASO	RICE	8.9	8.9	Feb.85
CAPE VERDE	RICE	2.5	2.5	Jun/Mar85
CHAD	RICE	7.0	7.0	Mar/Apr85
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	2.6	2.6	Feb.85
	RICE	2.7	2.7	Jan.85
LESOTHO	RICE	1.4	0.7	Jan.85
			0.7	...
MALI	RICE	2.8	2.8	Jan/Mar85
MAURITANIA	RICE	3.2	3.2	Jan/Mar85

14

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: JAPAN (cont.d)</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	9.1	9.1	Jan.85
NIGER	RICE	6.6	6.6	Jan.85
SENEGAL	RICE	7.2	7.2	Feb.85
SOMALIA	WHEAT	6.5	6.5	Jan/Mar.85
	RICE	13.3	13.3	Jan/Mar85
SUDAN	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Jan.85
	RICE	10.0	10.0	Jan/Mar85
TANZANIA	RICE	7.4	7.4	Jan.85
ZAMBIA	RICE	3.6	3.6	Jan85
ZIMBABWE	RICE	6.0	6.0	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>110.8</b>		
<b>DONOR: LICROSS</b>				
CHAD	WHEAT	2.9	2.9	Feb.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.9</b>		
<b>DONOR: NETHERLANDS</b>				
ANGOLA	RICE	0.6	0.5	May 84
			0.1	Oct.84
	COARSE GRAINS	10.7	10.7	Dec.84
CAPE VERDE	WHEAT	2.0	2.0	Dec.84
CHAD	COARSE GRAINS	4.0	...	...
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	5.0	5.0	Jan.85
KENYA	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Oct.84
	RICE	4.0	4.0	Oct.84
MALI	RICE	5.5	4.0	Nov.84
			1.5	Jan.85
	COARSE GRAINS	4.3	...	...
		2.0	2.0	Nov.84
MAURITANIA	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	14.3	0.7	Aug.84
			13.6	Sept/Oct84
	COARSE GRAINS	21.7	6.5	May 84
			15.2	Jan.85
NIGER	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	10.0	Jan.85
SENEGAL	WHEAT	5.0	5.0	Dec.84
SOMALIA	WHEAT	7.5	7.5	Dec84/Jan85
ZAMBIA	COARSE GRAINS	7.3	7.3	Jan/Feb85
ZIMBABWE	WHEAT	12.3	12.3	Dec.84
	COARSE GRAINS	2.3	2.3	Dec.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>133.5</b>		

25

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. .thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: NORWAY</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Jan/Feb85
<b>TOTAL</b>		10.0		
<b>DONOR: OXFAM</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	6.0	6.0	Jan.85
SUDAN	WHEAT	1.0	1.0	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		7.0		
<b>DONOR: PAKISTAN</b>				
ETHIOPIA	RICE	0.5	0.5	March85
<b>TOTAL</b>		0.5		
<b>DONOR: POLAND</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	0.3	0.3	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		0.3		
<b>DONOR: SAUDI ARABIA</b>				
CHAD	WHEAT	3.0	3.0	Rec.d
SUDAN	COARSE GRAINS	7.4	7.4	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		10.4		
<b>DONOR: SPAIN</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	3.5	3.5	Aug/Sept84
TANZANIA	WHEAT	2.6	2.6	Oct.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		6.1		

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: SWEDEN</b>				
ANGOLA	WHEAT	0.2	...	...
CHAD	COARSE GRAINS	0.3	...	...
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	14.0	14.0	Feb.85
KENYA	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Apr.85
MOROCCO	WHEAT	1.7	1.7	Sept.84
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	6.0	6.0	Sept.84
	COARSE GRAINS	0.6	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32.8</b>		
<b>DONOR: SWITZERLAND</b>				
CAPE VERDE	COARSE GRAINS	1.5	...	...
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	2.7	2.7	Mar.85
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	1.0	Oct.84
SUDAN	WHEAT	0.7	0.7	Jan.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5.9</b>		
<b>DONOR: THAILAND</b>				
MALI	RICE	0.1	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.1</b>		
<b>DONOR: TOGO</b>				
NIGER	WHEAT	1.0	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.0</b>		
<b>DONOR: UNITED KINGDOM</b>				
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	10.0	10.0	Jan/Feb85
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	15.7	8.0	Oct.84
			7.7	Mar.85
ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	10.0	Aug.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35.7</b>		

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. .thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: UNITED STATES</b>				
<u>USA(Tit.I FY 84)</u>				
KENYA	WHEAT	30.0	12.0	Oct.84
			18.0	Nov.84
MOROCCO	WHEAT	103.7	103.7	Rec.d
	COARSE GRAINS	42.8	42.8	Sept.84
ZAMBIA	WHEAT	17.4	17.4	Oct.84
	RICE	6.0	6.0	Nov.84
<u>USA(Tit.I FY 85)</u>				
KENYA	WHEAT	66.0	...	...
MOROCCO	WHEAT	170.0	...	...
	RICE	10.0	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	32.0	...	...
	RICE	9.0	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	21.0	20.0	Feb.85
			1.0	...
SENEGAL	WHEAT	6.0	...	...
	RICE	10.0	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	24.0	...	...
SOMALIA	WHEAT	44.0	...	...
	RICE	25.0	...	...
SUDAN	WHEAT	300.0	300.0	Feb/Oct85
ZAMBIA	WHEAT	26.0	...	...
	RICE	5.0	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	5.0	...	...
ZIMBABWE	WHEAT	50.0	...	...
<u>USA(Tit.II FY 84)</u>				
BURUNDI	WHEAT	1.2	0.9	July 84
			0.3	Oct.84
	COARSE GRAINS	0.5	0.5	Oct.84
KENYA	WHEAT	2.2	1.2	July/Aug84
			1.0	Oct.84
	COARSE GRAINS	0.2	0.1	July/Sept84
			0.1	Oct.84

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. .thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: UNITED STATES (cont.d)</b>				
LESOTHO	WHEAT	4.7	2.0	July 84
			1.4	Sept.84
			1.3	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	4.6	1.4	July 84
			1.3	Sept.84
			1.9	. . .
MALI	RICE	10.0	10.0	Nov.84
RWANDA	WHEAT	0.5	0.5	July/Oct84
	RICE	0.9	0.9	July/Aug84
	COARSE GRAINS	1.1	1.1	Sept.84
TANZANIA	WHEAT	1.4	0.4	July 84
			1.0	Sept.84
<u>USA(Tit.II FY 85)</u>				
BURKINA FASO	COARSE GRAINS	33.9	4.9	Nov.84
			1.3	Jan.85
			4.5	March85
			23.2	. . .
BURUNDI	WHEAT	2.7	0.7	Dec.84
			0.7	March85
			1.4	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	0.2	0.1	Nov.84
			0.1	March85
CHAD	COARSE GRAINS	3.9	3.9	Feb.85
ETHIOPIA	COARSE GRAINS	8.7	5.0	Jan.85
			3.7	. . .
KENYA	WHEAT	6.3	6.3	Jan.85
LESOTHO	WHEAT	7.9	1.2	Nov/Dec.85
	COARSE GRAINS	5.3	1.4	Dec.84
			1.2	Feb.85
MALI	RICE	10.0	...	. . .
MAURITANIA	WHEAT	10.0	...	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	13.9	3.2	Nov/Dec84
			0.7	Feb.85
			10.0	. . .
RWANDA	WHEAT	1.0	0.2	Dec.84
			0.6	. . .
	RICE	2.7	2.7	Nov.84
	COARSE GRAINS	4.3	4.3	Oct/Dec84
SENEGAL	COARSE GRAINS	23.5	7.8	Feb.85
			15.7	. . .
SUDAN	WHEAT	25.7	...	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	0.6	0.6	Jan.85
	RICE	0.2	0.2	March85

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons . )				
<b>DONOR: UNITED STATES (cont.d)</b>				
TANZANIA	WHEAT	2.3	2,3	Dec.84
<u>USA(T.IIFY84Em)</u>				
ANGOLA	COARSE GRAINS	4.7	2.1	June/July84
			2.6	Nov.84
BOTSWANA	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	3,0	Nov.84
BURUNDI	WHEAT	7.1	7.1	Oct.84
	COARSE GRAINS	2.2	2,2	Oct.84
KENYA	COARSE GRAINS	27.0	10.5	Oct.84
			16.5	Nov.84
LESOTHO	WHEAT	11.0	2.0	Aug,84
			9,0	Nov,84
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	31.6	3.2	May 84
			7,6	June/July84
			20.8	Sept.84
RWANDA	COARSE GRAINS	3.6	2.5	Sept.84
			1.1	Oct.84
TANZANIA	WHEAT	2.0	0.2	Sept.84
			1,8	Oct.84
	COARSE GRAINS	0.6	0.6	Oct.84
ZAMBIA	COARSE GRAINS	22.9	22.9	Sept.84
ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	43.1	30.6	May 84
			12.5	Oct.84
<u>USA(T.IIFY85Em)</u>				
ANGOLA	COARSE GRAINS	6.9	2.4	Oct.84
			2.3	Jan.85
			1.8	March85
			0.4	Jan.85
BOTSWANA	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	3.0	Jan.85
BURKINA FASO	COARSE GRAINS	34.6	7.0	March85
			12.0	Apr.85
			15.6	. . .
CHAD	WHEAT	2.5	2.5	Mar/Apr85
	RICE	5.0	5.0	March85
	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	10.0	Mar.85
ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	202.4	13.6	Jan.85
			83.3	. . .
			54.0	Feb.85
			29.7	Mar.85
			12.0	Apr.85
			9.8	May 85
	RICE	0.4	0.2	Jan.85
			0,1	Mar.85
			0.1	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	47.1	3.7	Jan.85

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . . thousand tons. . )				
DONOR: UNITED STATES (cont.d)				
KENYA	WHEAT	9.4	4.0	Jan.85
			3.5	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	121.1	1.9	Apr.85
			26.1	Jan.85
LESOTHO	WHEAT	8.6	30.0	Feb.85
			25.0	March85
	RICE	14.6	40.0	Apr.85
			7.0	Jan.85
MALI	COARSE GRAINS	31.4	1.6	March85
			0.3	Nov.84
	WHEAT	12.5	5.1	Feb.85
			0.3	Jan.85
MAURITANIA	COARSE GRAINS	3.5	5.0	Apr.85
			3.9	. . .
	RICE	81.1	13.8	Mar.85
			8.8	Apr.85
MOZAMBIQUE	WHEAT	54.0	8.8	May85
			2.5	Jan.85
	COARSE GRAINS	202.0	10.0	Mar.85
			0.5	Nov.84
NIGER	COARSE GRAINS	54.0	1.3	March85
			1.7	. . .
	RICE	0.9	4.7	Jan.85
			20.0	Feb.85
RWANDA	COARSE GRAINS	5.4	2.5	May85
			23.7	Mar.85
	WHEAT	0.1	3.1	. . .
			. . .	. . .
SENEGAL	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	7.5	Jan.85
			22.5	Feb.85
	RICE	1.3	15.0	Apr.85
			31.5	Mar.85
SUDAN	COARSE GRAINS	1.0	4.5	. . .
			0.4	Feb.85
	COARSE GRAINS	202.0	1.0	Mar.85
			20.9	Nov.84
TANZANIA	WHEAT	5.6	41.0	Feb.85
			20.5	March85
	COARSE GRAINS	6.5	70.0	Apr.85
			49.6	. . .
SUDAN	COARSE GRAINS	202.0	1.8	Nov.84
			1.9	Mar.85
	WHEAT	5.6	1.9	Feb.85
			1.3	Feb.85
COARSE GRAINS	6.5	1.2	March85	
		0.1	May85	

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . . thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: UNITED STATES (cont.d)</b>				
ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	3.4	3.9 1.7 1.7	. . . Feb.85 Mar.85
<u>USA(T.IIFY85Em)</u>				
	UNSPECIFIED	170.0		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2 396.4</b>		
<b>DONOR: U.S.S.R.</b>				
ETHIOPIA	RICE	2.5	...	. . . .
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	2.0	2.0	Dec.84
MAURITANIA	RICE	1.0	1.0	Mar.85
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.5</b>		
<b>DONOR: VIET NAM</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE	RICE	4.0	2.0 2.0	Feb.85 Aug.84
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.0</b>		
<b>DONOR: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>				
<u>WFP Emergency Operations</u>				
(Em. 1422) RWANDA	COARSE GRAINS	1.7	...	. . . .
(Em. 1424) SUDAN	WHEAT	21.6	...	. . . .
(Em.1356/1) RWANDA	COARSE GRAINS	1.3	1.3	July/Nov84
(Em.1362/1) MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	0.1	0.1	May 84

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
( . thousand tons. )				
<b>DONOR: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (cont.d)</b>				
(Em.1363/1) CHAD	WHEAT	10.0	8.8	Dec.84
			1.2	. . .
	COARSE GRAINS	0.8	0.8	Apr.85
(Em.1366/4) SOMALIA	COARSE GRAINS	6.2	6.2	Jan.85
(Em.1374) BURKINA FASO	RICE	0.9	0.9	Nov.84
(Em.1385) ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	1.3	1.3	May84
(Em.1388) MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	3.0	3.0	June 84
(Em.1389) MOROCCO	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	...	. . .
(Em.1390) ANGOLA	RICE	4.6	4.6	Aug.84
(Em.1391) TANZANIA	RICE	0.5	0.5	Nov.84
	COARSE GRAINS	4.5	4.2	Oct.84
			0.3	. . .
(Em.1392) ZIMBABWE	COARSE GRAINS	2.2	2.2	Oct.84
(Em.1393) ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	18.2	10.0	Jan.85
			7.0	Apr.85
			1.2	. . .
(Em.1394) BOTSWANA	COARSE GRAINS	1.4	1.4	Jan/Feb85
(Em.1398) KENYA	WHEAT	13.1	13.1	Dec.84
	COARSE GRAINS	4.9	4.9	Oct.84
(Em.1398/1) KENYA	WHEAT	14.4	14.4	Feb.85

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. .thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (cont.d)</b>				
(Em.1401) RWANDA	COARSE GRAINS	2.3	2.3	Dec.84
(Em.1402) SOMALIA	WHEAT	9.3	9.3	Feb.85
(Em.1402/1) SOMALIA	WHEAT	17.2	...	...
	RICE	3.0	...	...
(Em.1403) LESOTHO	WHEAT	3.0	3.0	Jan.85
(Em.1404) BURUNDI	WHEAT	1.0	...	...
(Em.1409) NIGER	WHEAT	6.0	4.0	Feb.85.
			2.0	March85
(Em.1410) ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	30.0	30.0	May85
(Em.1414) MALI	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	...	...
(Em.1419) SUDAN	WHEAT	25.0	25.0	Jan.85
(Em.1420) MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	9.0	9.0	Mar.85
(Em.1421) CHAD	WHEAT	12.9	7.3	Feb.85
	COARSE GRAINS	10.0	5.6	March85
(Em.1515) MAURITANIA	WHEAT	1.6	...	...
			...	...
<b>Sub-Total emergencies operations</b>		261.0		

84

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. .thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (cont.d)</b>				
<u>WFP(Projects)</u>				
ANGOLA	WHEAT	5.0	5.0	July 84
	RICE	7.5	3.3	June/July84
BOTSWANA BURUNDI	COARSE GRAINS WHEAT	5.7 3.1	4.0	Apr.85
			0.2	Sept/Dec84
			5.7	Aug/Oct84
			1.3	Aug.84
CAPE VERDE	RICE	0.6	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	2.8	...	...
	COARSE GRAINS	0.3	...	...
CHAD ETHIOPIA	WHEAT	59.1	0.5	Dec.84
			1.3	Feb/Mar85
KENYA	WHEAT	20.1	23.8	March85
			25.2	Apr.85
			5.0	June85
			8.3	Nov.84
			11.8	Feb.85
LESOTHO	WHEAT COARSE GRAINS	0.2 8.5	0.2	Oct.84
			3.6	July 84
			0.4	Aug.84
MALI MAURITANIA	WHEAT WHEAT RICE COARSE GRAINS	3.2 3.0 0.2 1.0	2.0	Oct.84
			2.5	Dec.84
			3.2	Jan.85
			...	...
			0.2	Dec.84
MOROCCO	WHEAT	36.4	1.0	Dec.84
			10.9	Sept.84
			7.4	Oct.84
			0.4	Jan.85
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	37.9	11.5	Sept.84
			6.2	...
			3.0	May 84
			8.4	June 84
			5.0	July 84
			1.7	Sept.84
			14.6	Nov.84
0.7	Dec.84			
SENEGAL SUDAN	COARSE GRAINS WHEAT	0.9 1.9	4.5	Feb.85
			0.9	Dec.84
TANZANIA	RICE COARSE GRAINS RICE	1.1 4.4 0.3	1.4	Mar/June85
			0.5	Nov.84
			1.1	Nov.84
			4.4	Nov/Dec84
			0.3	Sept/Nov84

92

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TYPE OF CEREAL	CEREAL PLEDGES		
		ALLOCATION	DELIVERY PLAN	
			Quantity	Date
(. .thousand tons. .)				
<b>DONOR: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (cont.d)</b>				
ZAMBIA	COARSE GRAINS	1.8	1.3	Oct.84
			0.5	Feb.85
<b>Sub-Total WFP Projects</b>		205.0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		466.0		
<b>DONOR: YUGOSLAVIA</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE	COARSE GRAINS	10.0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		10.0		

86

**ANNEX II**

***EMERGENCY FOOD AID  
AND RELATED LOGISTICS***

**WFP Operational Task Force  
20 February 1985**

This annex provides summary information on emergency food aid to the most affected countries with special reference to related logistics. Information on food aid pledges and deliveries to each country is included in Annex I. More detailed information on food aid deliveries, including non cereal food aid, is available from the monthly reports on food aid deliveries of the WFP Operational Task Force on Africa.

In accordance with its statutory mandate and at the request of donor and recipient countries, WFP has been providing a substantial share of total food aid to the affected countries and logistics support for the coordination of food aid shipments. It also acts as agent for donors for the procurement, delivery and, when specified, the monitoring of utilization of food aid provided on a bilateral basis.

WFP is also providing assistance to national relief authorities in organizing internal food aid logistics, has funded the supply of critically needed equipment or arranged for its funding, and has met part of the costs of transporting/handling food aid within the affected countries. To overcome logistics bottlenecks in recipient countries, WFP spent in 1984 about US\$3.2 million from its own cash resources and US\$2 million from funds channelled by IBRD through WFP for that purpose. A new IBRD grant of US\$3 million is available to WFP in 1985 for the same purpose.

With the substantial increase in 1985 of food import requirements of the affected African countries, more pressure on the limited African port and logistics infrastructure is expected, requiring renewed coordinated efforts for the timely scheduling of food aid shipments and increased international assistance in upgrading the logistics capacity of recipient countries.

To assist the international community in the timely scheduling of shipments to affected countries, WFP has been disseminating monthly reports on food aid pledges, deliveries, projected deliveries and related logistics. Weekly reports on the most critically affected countries, including recommendations to donors on the most timely shipment of their food aid contributions, were introduced in January 1985. Donors are invited to keep WFP informed of their planned shipments and operational details such as delivery ports and other relevant matters (Telex. 612030 WFP I for WPTS). Donors are also informed, that WFP is in the process of setting up a computerized database on food aid deliveries to the 21 African countries.

To improve coordination and forwarding operations at ports and inland transit points, six WFP logistics specialists have reviewed port operations in Africa to identify immediate measures required to maximize the use of existing facilities and nine WFP transport coordination officers have or will shortly be assigned to strategic points, with special attention given to shipments for land-locked countries.

**ANGOLA****Emergency food aid:**

The intensification of military action in Southern Angola from December 1983 resulted in the displacement of an estimated 127,200 persons. This development is contributing to the worsening of an already precarious food supply situation in Angola in general and in the affected areas in particular. WFP is supplying 5,260 tons of emergency food commodities to feed this caseload of displaced persons until March 1985. UNICEF is also providing assistance to 220,000 children and mothers in Central Plateau, complemented by assistance from ICRC and NGO's. General free distribution of emergency food aid is not generally advocated by the Government. Food-for-work activities are encouraged.

**Logistics:**

There are three ports which can be used for food imports: Luanda, Lobito and Namibe. Port discharge rates are rather low (Luanda 400 tons/day maximum, Lobito 500 tons/day and Namibe 500 tons/day), owing to limited off-take capacity. Port storage capacity for food aid is about 16,000 tons in Luanda, 40,000 tons in Lobito and 6,000 tons in Namibe. To improve port capacity, WFP is considering the supply of simple equipment such as tarpaulins, nets and slings, for a total amount of about US\$100,000.

**BENIN****Emergency food aid:**

WFP emergency food assistance was provided to 150,000 beneficiaries over the period April-August 1984. With a normal harvest, Benin is no longer included in the list of countries affected in 1984/85.

**Logistics:**

The port of Cotonou is modern and adequate. Discharge rate is about 500 tons/day. Storage capacity is about 10,000 tons. From Cotonou there is a railway going north to Parakou where a paved road extends all the way to Niamey in Niger. Maximum offtake capacity does not exceed 10,000 tons per month. Inland transport costs to Niamey are about US\$80 per ton.

WFP is in the process of assigning a food aid logistics coordinator to Cotonou/Parakou for food aid on-forwarding to Niger.

**BOTSWANA****Emergency food aid:**

The country is in its third year of drought. Emergency assistance is mainly provided through expansion of the existing primary school and vulnerable group feeding projects which reach more than half the total population. Currently 20,000 additional drought victims are receiving WFP emergency assistance.

**Logistics:**

Serving ports are Durban and Port Elizabeth in South Africa. Both have ample discharge rates and storage capacity. Bulk handling and bagging facilities exist at both Durban and Port Elizabeth. Off-take to Botswana is by rail and road ex Durban and rail only ex Port Elizabeth; transit times are

between 1 and 2 weeks, rates being about \$30/ton. No serious problems exist in internal transport. Available storage capacity in Botswana is about 8,700 tons, to be upgraded to 10,000 tons, which should be adequate.

### **BURKINA FASO**

#### Emergency food aid:

WFP provided emergency assistance to drought-affected people in 1984 amounting to 10,000 tons of cereals. A FAO/multidonor mission visited the country in December 1984 and recommended emergency food assistance to 10 to 25,000 displaced persons and 110,000 people in vulnerable groups over six months amounting to 11,400 tons, and a seed exchange programme involving some 12,000 to 17,500 tons.

#### Logistics:

The country is served by the ports of Abidjan and Lomé. Abidjan has ample discharging and storage capacity. Off-take from Abidjan by rail to Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso is about 6,000 to 10,000 tons/month, with transit time of 7 to 10 days, and rates of US\$93 and US\$69/ton respectively. Continuing deterioration of railcars and locomotives and lack of maintenance are serious problems currently affecting rail transport. Offtake by road, if trucks are available, is about 2,000 tons/month. The port of Lomé is smaller than Abidjan, therefore shipments have to be well timed to prevent delays occurring. Monthly off-take is about 6,000 tons by road in 7 days at about US\$65/ton, which is generally cheaper and faster than from Abidjan. For tonnages up to 16,000 tons per month (shared between Abidjan and Lomé), no major bottlenecks are foreseen. However, in view of Burkina Faso food aid import needs of 165,000 tons, which all have to arrive before October, close coordination will be necessary. Donors should also keep destination schedules flexible between these ports. From mid-February on one WFP food aid logistics coordinator will be posted in Lomé and one in Abidjan in order to facilitate transit of food aid.

The Cotonou port can also be used to a minor extent but off-take is limited to 2,000 tons/month.

Inland transportation, particularly to remote Northern areas, is a problem, as well as lack of funds.

### **BURUNDI**

#### Emergency food aid:

WFP emergency food assistance for vulnerable groups affected by drought, approved on 5 December 1984, involves the supply of 1,188 tons of commodities for 55,000 beneficiaries over a period of four months. Distribution started in December through borrowings from local stocks, to 201 health centers under supervision of CRS.

#### Logistics:

Serving ports are Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. Some problems exist in obtaining railway wagons from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma. There are no railways in Burundi. Food is transported by rented private trucks.

No special logistics problems are foreseen. WFP is planning to assign a food aid logistics coordinator to Mombasa, who will also cover Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma.

**CAPE VERDE**Emergency food aid:

No WFP emergency assistance is presently foreseen as the Government does not favour the free distribution of emergency food aid although food aid is being provided within the framework of specific food-for-work or other projects (WFP, FRG, NGO's) which reach about 15% of the total population.

Logistics:

Ports are Praia and Mindelo, which have a limited capacity. Discharge rate is about 500/600 tons/day. Investments are made to improve the port of Praia. Good scheduling of shipments should prevent delays. Internal storage is about 50,000 tons, fairly well distributed.

**CHAD**Emergency food aid:

A FAO/WFP mission has estimated that about 1.5 million people are at risk. Although total cereal import requirements are estimated at 325,000 tons, it should be taken into account that only about 150,000 tons can be imported because of the limitations of the existing logistics infrastructure (the Chari ferry crossing and internal transport capacity). WFP emergency assistance is presently covering 600,000 beneficiaries. There are an estimated 200,000 persons displaced on account of unavailability of food and water. In addition, important groups of Chadian refugees are reported in Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan.

Logistics:

Serving ports are Douala and Apapa, with off-take from Apapa (Lagos) to N'Djamena considerably faster (6 days to N'Djamena) than from Douala (about a month). Donors are urged to use the Nigeria supply line.

Apapa discharge rate is about 1,000 tons/day (bulk), bagging (simultaneously) 800 tons. Port storage capacity is 80,000 tons (covered) and 50,000 tons uncovered. Monthly off-take to Chad by road is 20,000 tons (to N'Djamena: US\$170/ton; to Abeche: US\$220/ton; to Ati US\$200/ton). Douala discharge rate is 600 tons/day for bulk and 750 tons bagged. Bagging rate 600 tons/day (only after discharge completed). Maximum vessel size is 10,000 tons. A port extension scheme is under implementation. Rainy season from April to October will greatly affect port operations. The forwarding capacity to Chad by rail/road (to N'Djamena US\$142/ton; to Ati US\$200/ton; to Abeche US\$220/ton) is currently 6,000 tons/month maximum.

The main bottleneck is the Chari river crossing near N'Djamena. The water level is currently too low for the ferries to cross the river. WFP and Sweden have improved the access to the pontoon ferry. A causeway is also under construction with EEC financing. With UNDP support the construction of a bailey bridge across the Logone river to reduce the congestion at Chari river crossing recently started with a target completion date of 30 June 1985.

WFP recently assigned a food aid logistics coordinator, based in N'Djamena, who monitors the transport across the Chari river and at the Nigeria-Cameroon border transit points, including transit point Maiduguri in Nigeria. Another food aid logistics coordinator has been posted in Douala to cover the port operations and the transit at the N'Gaoundere railhead.

Internal transport costs are very high in Chad and donors should make sufficient funds available to cover this item when shipping food aid. Internal storage facilities have been improved with funds from several donors, including a IBRD/WFP grant.

### ***ETHIOPIA***

#### **Emergency food aid:**

At present, about 7.7 million people are estimated to be affected by drought. Hundreds of thousands of people have moved to East Sudan where thousands are arriving daily.

Emergency food aid distribution is mainly handled by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), whose capacity has been strengthened. Apart from RRC, there are various NGO's involved in feeding schemes. All UN activities are coordinated by the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia.

#### **Logistics:**

Serving ports are Assab, Massawa and Djibouti. At the end of 1984, WFP fielded a port's assessment mission which estimated the off-take capacity as follows:

Assab 60,000 tons/month, Massawa 19,000 tons/month and Djibouti (by rail) 15,000 tons/month for a total of 94,000 tons. This could be increased to about 122,000 tons a month, mainly through the provision of 300 new long-haul trucks and trailers, of which a large number will be supplied shortly by various donors. The mission has also recommended a number of measures to increase port discharge capacity at Assab, which were being implemented with funds made available by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The port equipment is expected to be ready for shipment to Assab by the end of February.

It is imperative that all shipments of food aid be closely coordinated and distributed among the three ports. Charter parties should have provision for more than one discharge port. All donors should liaise with the Working Group of donors representatives chaired by the WFP Deputy Representative. A WFP Port Officer has been assigned to Ethiopia since November 1984.

Inland transport costs average US\$76/ton and donors are requested to contribute towards these costs, as well as to cover all rail charges from Djibouti to the Ethiopian border.

The country's storage capacity is about 230,000 tons and is currently being expanded.

Distribution in the North is hampered by ongoing civil strife.

### ***KENYA***

#### **Emergency food aid:**

The bulk of food imports is channelled through commercial markets. Emergency free distribution relies mainly on WFP and CRS projects infrastructure. The WFP emergency assistance currently covers 657,000 drought victims.

92

Food aid requirements for free emergency food distribution are met, leaving only needs for market supply.

Logistics:

All food aid is delivered at the port of Mombasa, which has discharge capacity of 1,000 tons/berth/day for a total of 4,000 to 4,500 tons/day using different berths simultaneously. Off-take capacity is about 2,000 tons/day by rail and 1,500 tons by road. Storage capacity outside the port area amounts to 50,000 tons of cereals. Close coordination is required in view of the fact that Mombasa serves not only Kenya, but also Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. WFP is planning to assign a food aid logistics coordinator to Mombasa to cover all these countries. Inland transport is adequate. 40 additional trucks were provided by UNICEF (10), WFP under IBRD/WFP grant (15) and the Dutch government (15) to strengthen expanded WFP food-for-work and feeding projects. Adequate storage is available in the affected areas of Kenya.

**LESOTHO**

Emergency food aid:

The Government has established a Logistics Unit in charge of emergency food aid distribution. Food is distributed through village drought committees. WFP is currently providing food to 100,000 beneficiaries. Lesotho's food aid requirements for 1984/85 are covered by pledges.

Logistics:

Serving ports are Durban and East London, which have bulk handling and bagging facilities. Off-take from Durban is adequate by rail/road, transit time being 1-14 days, rate from US\$17/ton. From East London, off-take only by rail. There are no significant internal transport and storage problems.

**MALI**

Emergency food aid:

After three years of drought, the situation has become serious, particularly in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti. In 1984, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 278,000 drought-affected people. A request for WFP emergency assistance in 1985 to the three regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti was approved. A FAO/WFP multidonor mission recommended in October 1984 the supply of 100,000 tons of emergency food aid and 102,000 tons of programme aid.

Logistics:

The ports which serve Mali, are Abidjan, Dakar and Lomé; shipments for Gao and Timbuktu to go via Lomé. Off-take from Dakar is by rail, maximum 2,000 tons/week. There is adequate storage space at Dakar port. Via Abidjan, the maximum off-take is 15,000 tons/month by road (to Sikasso 8 days, rate US\$67/ton, to Mopti 15 days, rate US\$100/ton, to Bamako 10 days, rate US\$85/ton and 21 days to Timbuktu (rail/road/river), rate US\$165/ton during the rainy season only (July to November). Via Lomé to Gao and Timbuktu, off-take is maximum 6,000 tons/month by road (15 and 21 days transit time respectively, rates US\$125 and US\$180).

With the bulk of the arrivals needed between March and August, close coordination is required. The presence of WFP food aid transport coordinators in Abidjan and Lomé should help.

93

According to UNDR0, the transport capacity of Gao ferry should be increased to 125 tons/day, possibly through the local construction of a 40-ton ferry (estimated cost of US\$150,000).

All food aid is handled through OPAM.

### **MAURITANIA**

#### Emergency food aid:

Various missions assessed the emergency situation towards the end of 1984. Even with a slight increase in production, the emergency situation for 1985 is considered as critical as in 1984. However, an inventory at the end of January showed considerable stocks and an adequate pipeline of food aid until at least August 1985.

Over the last years WFP has regularly been providing emergency assistance to Mauritania. In 1984, it covered about 340,000 drought victims. A new request was approved recently for WFP emergency assistance to 30,000 children through a network of Community Feeding Centers.

#### Logistics:

Serving ports are Dakar and Nouakchott. For the first time, discharging and bagging of bulk wheat was performed in Nouakchott in 1984, thus making the country less dependent on the port of Dakar, and saving ocean freight and overland transport costs. The port of Nouakchott has been improved with Chinese assistance. Discharge capacity at Nouakchott is 400 tons/day. Excellent network of storage facilities of CSA (Commission de Sécurité Alimentaire) exists. CSA has a fleet of 45 operational lorries with maintenance and training facilities available.

Apart from CSA, transport of commodities is mostly carried out by private transporters. UNDR0 has detailed a relief coordinator to assist the Government in the field of transport. CARE has assigned a logistics support team and two food aid distribution monitors, financed by the Netherlands, are currently assisting the WFP Office.

### **MOROCCO**

#### Emergency food aid:

The Red Cross is feeding about 175,000 persons among the vulnerable groups. In December WFP emergency assistance was approved to feed about 694,500 small farmers' families over 36 days.

#### Logistics:

There are adequate ports such as Casablanca (daily off-take 7,000 tons, discharge capacity 3,000 tons/day by vacuator), Tangier, Nador, and Agadir.

No special problems are reported for internal transport or storage.

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

#### Emergency food aid:

WFP emergency assistance for drought victims in Mozambique is on-going in the provinces of Tete, Inhambane and Gaza where the situation remains critical.

Various donors are providing assistance to other affected provinces such as Manica, Maputo and Sofala.

### Logistics:

Serving ports are Beira, Maputo, and Nacala. Maputo discharge rate (bulk) is 1,000 tons/day, with bagging done elsewhere, and 750 tons/day (bagged). The Maputo port has covered storage capacity of about 50,000 tons (uncovered storage not advisable). Beira has discharge rates of 1,000 tons/day (bulk by grabs) and 750 tons/day (bagged). Covered storage capacity is about 70,000 tons. Beira also serves as transit port for Zambia and Zimbabwe. Nacala discharge rate is only 600 tons/day, bagged only. WFP has posted a food aid logistics coordinator in Maputo to cover both Mozambique and Malawi where some food aid purchases are made.

There are serious problems in internal transport, because of shortage of trucks, spare parts, skills and fuel, compounded by internal insecurity. Serious railway limitations exist, especially on the Nacala line, owing to lack of maintenance of rolling stocks and lines as well as security problems. WFP with UNDR0 and UNICEF assistance has chartered a coastal vessel to reach villages along the Inhambane coast. There is need for trucks and spare parts. A CARE Logistics Support Unit is assisting with internal food movement.

### **NIGER**

#### Emergency food aid:

A FAO/WFP multidonor mission assessed the situation in October 1984 and recommended a large volume of food aid including 65,000 tons for free distribution to 400,000 displaced drought victims. On-going WFP emergency assistance is covering 150,000 drought victims and a request for additional assistance to 300,000 persons is under consideration.

#### Logistics:

Niger is a landlocked country served by the ports of Cotonou, Lomé and Apapa, with Abidjan being used only to a minor extent owing to recent deterioration of railway off-take capacity. A WFP food aid logistics coordinator is to be based in Niger shortly. Niger needs 475,000 tons of cereal aid for the period October 1984 - September 1985, most of which should be delivered before July. The Government expects to make use of the Cotonou port to its maximum capacity, with off-take by rail to Parakou and on to Niamey of about 6,000 tons/month. Another large part is to go through Lomé and the rest via Nigerian ports and Abidjan. Problems may arise owing to the heavy demands on the ports of Abidjan and Lomé. Donors are advised to make provisions for multiple ports of delivery in their charter parties, and to liaise closely with the Government and the WFP Deputy Representative who will in turn liaise with the WFP food aid logistics coordinators based in the ports of Lomé, Abidjan, Cotonou and Apapa.

Niger has an excellent network of storage facilities.

### **RWANDA**

#### Emergency food aid:

WFP emergency assistance to drought victims is on-going since September 1984, covering 250,000 adults and 168,000 pre-school children. The overall responsibility for the distribution rests with the Interministerial Coordination Committee assisted by voluntary agencies. Upon request of the Government, UNDR0

launched a special appeal to raise funds for the internal transport of the WFP food operation, leading to contributions amounting to US\$300,000 for that purpose. WFP emergency assistance is also being provided to 31,000 Ugandan refugees and Rwandese returnees.

#### Logistics:

The port of Mombasa serves the country and food is forwarded from there by road through Uganda. Since Mombasa is also used for food shipments for Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and South Sudan, WFP plans to assign shortly a food aid logistics coordinator who will be based in Mombasa.

#### **SENEGAL**

#### Emergency situation:

In 1984, WFP emergency assistance was provided to 550,000 drought victims. Notwithstanding better rains, there are still several drought-stricken areas, particularly Saint-Louis, Louga, Thiès and Diourbel. Emergency distribution is foreseen for these areas through the CSA (Commission de Sécurité Alimentaire) and the CPSP (Caisse de Péréquation).

#### Logistics:

The port of Dakar has adequate facilities. Discharge rate is 1,500 tons/day (bulk), 800 tons/day (bagged). No onforwarding or storage problems are reported. However, the rates of private carriers (40 CFA/ton/km, 1983) make it advisable to strengthen the fleet of the CSA (Food Security Commission). Wheat imports are limited by absorptive capacity of the mills (9,000 tons/month).

#### **SOMALIA**

#### Emergency food aid:

With the continuing drought situation in the North and the new arrivals of refugees from Ethiopia, a drought planning committee has been set up in Hargeisa, with UN and NGO's participation. WFP emergency assistance is being provided for both drought victims and refugees.

#### Logistics:

The country is served by the Mogadiscio and Berbera ports. Mogadiscio discharge rate is maximum 500 tons/day. Bulk discharge can only be done with ship's own equipment. Port storage capacity is about 8,000 tons (CARE has about 12,000-ton storage in the old port).

Discharge rate at Berbera is about 500 tons/day. There is limited storage at the port. Fuel shortages may affect the inland transportation of commodities.

#### **SUDAN**

#### Emergency food aid:

WFP emergency assistance was recently approved for 1,6 million drought victims and to a total of 300,000 Ethiopian refugees. WFP assistance also covers Ugandan refugees settled in the South.

Logistics:

Sudan's only port is Port Sudan, but the port of Mombasa is being used for shipments to Southern Sudan. Because of the vast volume of food aid required by Sudan, a WFP logistics mission was fielded in mid-January to draw up a logistics plan in coordination with the Government and identify urgently required measures to upgrade the port and inland transport and storage capacity. A food aid management and logistics network, with technical assistance from WFP and various donors, has been set up. A port officer has been assigned to Port Sudan. It is considered that the port and offtake capacity is sufficient for the necessary imports. However fuel is a problem and sufficient quantities must be imported.

**TANZANIA**Emergency food aid:

Food shortages are being reported in a few regions. WFP provided emergency assistance in 1984 to Shynianga and Mwamza districts. Additional assistance is under consideration.

Logistics:

The port of Dar-es-Salaam has a discharge capacity (by grabs and vacuators) of 700-800 tons/day of bulk cereals and 600 tons/day of bagged cereals. There is ample storage space at the port, but the port authority requires direct delivery for large consignments. A project, co-financed by the World Bank, was recently approved to modernise the port. In the meantime, WFP is considering the provision of spare parts for vacuators at a cost of about US\$100,000. Port off-take is by rail and road. Internal transport is hampered by lack of vehicles, fuel and spare parts, as well as poor road maintenance. The purchase of five trucks for the distribution of emergency food aid is being financed under an IBRD/WFP grant.

**TOGO**Emergency food aid:

On account of good 1984 harvests, the country is not included in the 1984/85 list of affected countries.

Logistics:

The Lomé port has a discharge capacity of about 1,000 tons/day, with bagging rates of 600 tons/day. The rainy season (May - September) affects bulk operations. Storage capacity at the port is about 15,000 tons. There is a satisfactory road network. A WFP food aid logistics coordinator will shortly be based in Lomé to coordinate shipments to Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

**ZAMBIA**Emergency food aid:

WFP emergency assistance is being provided to 289,000 drought victims. Prospects for the forthcoming main harvest are however good.

Logistics:

Serving ports are Dar-es-Salaam, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth. Off-take from Dar-es-Salaam is 30,000 tons/month by rail, transit time 10 days,

rate US\$150/ton. There is a lack of funds to administer the food aid programme, including the lack of foreign exchange for maintaining/importing vehicles, spare parts, fuel etc. WFP is providing two trucks, and has airlifted emergency food aid by helicopter to isolated regions with IBRD funding.

Storage capacity is low.

#### **ZIMBABWE**

##### **Emergency food aid:**

The country's food aid needs for 1984/85 are basically covered. WFP emergency assistance was provided to 250,000 drought victims for six months. In addition, WFP emergency assistance is being provided to 48,000 Mozambican refugees.

##### **Logistics:**

Serving ports are Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Beira/Maputo. Off-take from Durban is adequate using rail/road, transit time to border about 10-14 days, rates about US\$43/ton. Off-take capacity from Beira and Maputo by rail is limited to about 5,000 tons/month from each port. Railage from Durban to Zimbabwe is preferable as trucking is expensive. Availability of grain cars should be checked out with SATS for large bulk shipments.

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ANNEX III  
TO REPORT NO. 7  
OF THE FAO AND WFP SPECIAL TASK FORCE

INFORMATION ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACTIONS (NON-FOOD)  
SUPPORTED BY  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
ANGOLA	1
BOTSWANA	1
BURKINA FASO	2
CAPE VERDE	3
CHAD	3
ETHIOPIA	4
KENYA	5
LESOTHO	6
MALI	6
MAURITANIA	6
MOROCCO	7
MOZAMBIQUE	7
NIGER	8
RWANDA	8
SENEGAL	9
SOMALIA	9
SUDAN	10
TANZANIA	10
ZAMBIA	11
ZIMBABWE	12
SAHELIAN REGION	12
AFRICA REGIONAL (countries not specified)	12

INTRODUCTION

According to information compiled under this annex, an equivalent of approximately US\$ 218 million of international assistance has been provided to support provision of agricultural inputs in the broadest sense, i.e. not only for the procurement of production inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, as such, but also for the procurement of agricultural tools and supplements as well as water and irrigation facilities.

An equivalent of approximately US\$ 21 million is related to direct support for livestock production, protection and recovery measures, mainly to complement local and government activities concerning the provision of animal feed and concentrates, as well as the execution of vaccination campaigns to prevent and/or treat the most damaging epidemic animal diseases.

Concerning the support for transport under which contributions of approximately US\$ 47 million are recorded, it is assumed that these contributions represent only a small part of the assistance provided for this important sector which is a key-element not only for agricultural relief but for the delivery of many other relief goods, in particular food aid. In many cases transport subsidy is part of the related relief support activities.

Support listed under the "Miscellaneous" column amounting to US\$ 70 million, indicates a wide list of assistance ranging from improvement of nutritional conditions through food management and distribution, food security activities, drinking water supply and general humanitarian relief in form of food, clothing and housing facilities in the disaster affected rural areas.

The allocations for these relief activities increased from a total of US\$ 113.5 million as indicated in Situation Report No. 5 to US\$ 190 million during the period under review for Situation Report No. 6. Considering the wide range of subjects covered and the interlinkage of support with medium-term agricultural recovery and direct humanitarian assistance, the equivalent of approximately US\$ 355 million which has been pledged or provided for the rural sector of the African crisis countries in 1984 should be seen as a sign of increasing awareness and willingness of the international community to help African countries in disaster relief and recovery.

Donors are kindly requested to check on their contributions for individual countries and revert in case of need for correction or amendments.

Furthermore, additional information concerning new pledges and commitments for the above subject matter would facilitate coordinated international support and improve the utilization of the limited resources available.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 1 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
ANGOLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agricultural inputs and technical assistance to small farmers: US\$ 850 000 (UNEO).</li> <li>- Fertilizer, agricultural tools and equipment: US\$ 1 070 000 (Italy).</li> <li>- Tractors and spare parts: US\$ 2 262 000 (Italy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cattle vaccination campaign in southern provinces: US\$ 140 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Support for veterinary laboratories: US\$ 1 400 000.</li> <li>- Vaccination against CBPP and black leg: US\$ 60 000.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of livestock sector through strengthening of veterinary service: US\$ 1 210 000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transport of food aid (plus well repair and deepening): US\$ 650 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Trucks and spare parts: US\$ 617 000 (Sweden).</li> <li>- Provision of 10 trucks (D.R. Germany).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to joint WHO/UNICEF nutritional programme; estimated cost: US\$ 5 100 000 (Italy).</li> </ul>
BOTSWANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency village water supply: US\$ 240 000 (UNDP/UNEO)</li> <li>- Seed production and control: US\$ 182 000 (UNEO).</li> <li>- Emergency assistance for drought-stricken areas: US\$ 100 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Water drilling equipment: US\$ 925 000 (Sweden).</li> <li>- Improvement of water supply system: US\$ 208 000 (UN, bi- and multilateral aid); US\$ 1 200 000 (Sweden).</li> <li>- Improvement of agrometeorology: US\$ 100 000 (UN system).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pasture and fodder crop seed production: US\$ 40 000 (UNEO).</li> <li>- Stock feed protection: US\$ 23 000 (UNDRD).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food transport and storage: US\$ 64 000 (UN system).</li> <li>- Food transport and monitoring: US\$ 43 000 (WFP/World Bank).</li> <li>- Vehicles for food distribution: US\$ 130 000 (F.R. Germany).</li> <li>- Construction of food storage facilities: US\$ 1 076 000 (bi- and multilateral aid including UNDP/UNEO).</li> <li>- Construction of foodcrop storage facilities: US\$ 445 000 (UNICEF), US\$ 366 000 (NGO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of nutrition surveillance/provision of cooking equipment for institutions: US\$ 70 000 (UNICEF).</li> <li>- General relief programme: US\$ 75 000 (China, P.R.); US\$ 200 000 (Australia), US\$ 58 000 (various donors).</li> <li>- Trailers for mobile clinics: US\$ 240 000 (U.K.), engines for borehole drilling: US\$ 120 000 (U.K.)</li> </ul>

101.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
BOTSWANA (cont'd)	- Drought monitoring and evaluation: US\$ 83 000 (UN system).		- Food management/logistics officer and training: US\$ 91 000 (FAO); US\$ 116 000 (UNDP); US\$ 14 300 (WFP).	- Support to four distribution centres: US\$ 366 000 (NGO); Two District distribution centres: US\$ 900 000 (USAID).  - Village food stores within labour-intensive drought relief programmes: US\$ 352 000 (sales proceeds from 1 460 tons of wheat from F.R. Germany).
BURKINA FASO	- Emergency procurement of agricultural inputs: US\$ 1 160 000 (Japan/FAO).  - Seed procurement, livestock production and well deepening projects: US\$ 360 000 (UNEO).	- Supply of animal feed and vaccines: US\$ 210 000 (UNEO).  - Assistance in rinderpest and CBPP control campaign: US\$ 186 000 (FAD).	- Food distribution and logistics support: US\$ 150 000 (UNICEF).  - Assistance in transport of emergency food aid: US\$ 625 000 (EEC).  - Assistance in food security silos, vehicles, management/training: US\$ 223 000 (Switzerland/FAO).	- Assistance to women's group: US\$ 90 000 (UNEO/FAO).  - Community grain bank programme: US\$ 259 000 (Sweden/FAO).  - Well drilling: US\$ 2 400 000 (UN System).

102

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 3 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
CAPE VERDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of vegetable seeds: US\$ 150 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Purchase of emergency relief equipment: US\$ 226 881 (UN/Bilateral).</li> <li>- Spare parts for motor pumps and transport equipment: US\$ 350 000 (UNEO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency assistance for drought-affected livestock: US\$ 1 164 000 (Italy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water tank trucks: US\$ 25 000 (UN system).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grant for emergency related operations: US\$ 916 000 (UN/Bilateral).</li> <li>- Desalination plant: US\$ 350 000 (UNEO).</li> <li>- Watershed management; construction of dams for soil/water conservation: US\$ 2 392 000 (USA).</li> </ul>
CHAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement of foodcrop seeds: US\$ 2 267 516 (Bilateral/FAO).</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of polders of Mami: US\$ 26 000 000 (BADEA/IDB/OPEC)</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of rice cultivation in Bongor : US\$ 1 293 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Provision of rice seed for 12 000 ha of small irrigation perimeters: US\$ 850 000 (World Bank).</li> <li>- Protection against locusts and grain devouring birds: US\$ 103 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Agricultural projects: US\$ 4 660 000 (France/USA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vaccination of livestock: US\$ 43 000 (Sweden/NGO).</li> <li>- Livestock protection: US\$ 287 300 (FED).</li> <li>- Cattle protection in Sudanian zone: US\$ 468 000 (FED/FAC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trucks for transport of emergency supplies: US\$ 98 000 (Denmark).</li> <li>- Provision for 19 trucks: US\$ 255 000 (UN system).</li> <li>- Funds for transport of food aid: US\$ 800 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Funds for purchase and transport of food aid, blankets and stocks: US\$ 452 000 (Norway).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for construction of Bailey bridge over Logone River: US\$ 1 070 000 (Switzerland).</li> <li>- Construction of food warehouses (UN/Bilateral).</li> <li>- Hydraulic Project (UNICEF): US\$ 600 000 (Netherlands); US\$ 180 000 (France).</li> </ul>

103

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
ETHIOPIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agricultural rehabilitation and transport (including emergency food): US\$ 5 750 000 (Netherlands).</li> <li>- Local procurement of 80 000 tons of food and seeds, including transport and distribution: US\$ 22 500 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Construction of small-scale irrigation schemes: US\$ 1 100 000 (UNEO).</li> <li>- Emergency assistance to Gondar, Tigray and Wollo: US\$ 557 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Procurement of vegetable seeds: US\$ 250 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Emergency assistance in water supply: US\$ 1 500 000 (UNICEF).</li> <li>- Emergency assistance for crop diversification and integrated development in drought-affected areas: US\$ 280 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to vaccination campaign: US\$ 56 500 (Norway).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food airlift operation: US\$ 1 612 900 (F.R. Germany); US\$ 1 470 000 (EEC through UNDRO).</li> <li>- Purchase and transport of food grains: US\$ 3 163 500 (Norway).</li> <li>- Vehicles, tires, spare parts and technical assistance: US\$ 3 600 000 (Sweden bilaterally, through WFP and NGO).</li> <li>- Provision of tires and tubes (also medicines): US\$ 575 000 (Canada through UNDRO); US\$ 1 800 000 (NGO).</li> <li>- Transport and spare parts (including 35 trucks, 4 000 blankets, 1 100 tents) for internal transport of food: (Austria).</li> <li>- Four logistics experts assigned to UNDRO/UNICEF for 4 months: US\$ 72 000 (Switzerland).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Humanitarian assistance in cash and in kind: US\$ 2 400 000.</li> <li>- Cash contribution to ICRC, UNICEF and Finland Red Cross: US\$ 232 200.</li> <li>- Constitution of warehouses in Assab and Diredawa: US\$ 4 500 000 (Italy).</li> <li>- Relief consignments: US\$ 650 000 (NGO).</li> <li>- For general emergency relief (through UNICEF and ICRC): US\$ 726 300 (Sweden).</li> <li>- Food, clothing, transportation and staff: US\$ 5 530 000 (NGO).</li> <li>- Various relief programmes: US\$ 3 750 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Relief support for refugees through UNHCR: US\$ 1 500 000.</li> <li>- Funds for general emergency assistance: US\$ 7 264 000 (EEC/NGO).</li> </ul>

109

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 5 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
KENYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aid grant for natural resources and agriculture sector: US\$ 7 600 000 (U.K.).</li> <li>- Drought recovery: US\$ 250 000 (FAO).</li>   <li>- Purchase of chemicals and sprayers for army worm control: US\$ 292 400 (U.K.).</li> <li>- Army worm control: US\$ 28 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Provision of maize and bean seed: US\$ 64 300 (EEC).</li> <li>- Agricultural marketing support: US\$ 2 057 900 (Japan).</li> <li>- Provision of chemicals: US\$ 1 504 830 (Japan).</li> <li>- Provision of 1 000 tons of fertilizers: US\$ 324 000 (FAO);  4 000 tons of fertilizers: US\$ 1 292 600 (Japan);  50 000 tons of fertilizers: US\$ 13 440 600 (USAID);  12 000 tons of fertilizers: US\$ 3 877 800 (Denmark Feb 85)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for restoration of livestock: US\$ 690 000 (UNEP/FAO).</li> <li>- Trypanosomiasis control: US\$ 60 000 (UNEP/FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commodities and logistics support: US\$ 2 234 700 (UN system).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural Development Fund to finance small works projects in 28 drought-stricken districts: US\$ 1 300 000 (Denmark).</li> </ul>

105-

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
LESOTHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply of hand tools for soil conservation: US\$ 250 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Supply of wheat seeds: US\$ 300 000 (Sweden).</li> <li>- Soil conservation and land reclamation: US\$ 350 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of storage facilities: US\$ 298 000 (UNE0).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct assistance to drought victims: US\$ 105 000 (UNE0).</li> </ul>
MALI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction/repair of small irrigation facilities: US\$ 533 000 (UNE0/FAO).</li> <li>- Provision of seeds and other inputs: US\$ 1 625 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Provision of seeds: US\$ 400 000 (Canada).</li> <li>- Improved use of polders for agricultural development: US\$ 123 000 (USA).</li> <li>- Improvement of water supply system for agriculture/livestock production: US\$ 1 085 000 (UNDP).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Animal protection, rinderpest control campaign and destocking; provision of vaccines and laboratory equipment: US\$ 415 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Protection for drought-affected livestock: US\$ 200 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equipment, salaries and administrative costs for transport of food cereals: US\$ 337 000 (Norway).</li> <li>- Purchase and transport of foodgrain and supplements: US\$ 474 500 (Norway).</li> <li>- Internal transport operation: US\$ 1 250 000 (USA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food security assistance by provision of silos, vehicles, management/training: US\$ 268 000 (Switzerland).</li> <li>- Provision of well drilling rig: US\$ 706 000 (F.R. Germany).</li> <li>- Development Assistance for livestock, agriculture and water projects: US \$ 11 000 000 (IDB)</li> </ul>
MAURITANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seeds and logistics support: US\$ 400 000 (EEC, Netherlands, Japan).</li> <li>- Campaign against locusts and other pests: US\$ 230 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance, provision of vehicles/equipment for anti-rinderpest campaign: US\$ 390 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Animal feed, vaccines and licking stones: US\$ 3 803 000 (IDB).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Purchase and transport of food aid: US\$ 542 000 (Norway).</li> <li>- UNDR0 internal transport operation: US\$ 1 250 000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pumping units for water supply: US\$ 200 000 (EEC).</li> </ul>

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 7 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
MAURITANIA (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency assistance to agriculture sector affected by drought (remaining balance): US\$ 260 000.</li> <li>- Repair of pumping stations: US\$ 20 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for rinderpest control campaign: US\$ 600 000 (F.R.Germany/USSR).</li> <li>- Protection for drought-affected livestock: US\$ 190 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>		
MOROCCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply of wheat and barley seed: US\$ 320 000 (FAO/Bilateral)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General drought relief grants: US\$ 17 030 100 (Bilateral); US\$ 8 538 000 (NGOs).</li> </ul>
MOZAMBIQUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertilizer: US\$ 270 000 (Italy/FAO).</li> <li>- Foodcrop seeds: US\$ 4 250 000 (UN/Bilateral/NGO).</li> <li>- Vegetable seeds: US\$ 1 570 000 (FAO/Bilateral).</li> <li>- Irrigation pumps, spare parts and lubricants for irrigation equipment: US\$ 66 000 (Bilateral/NGO).</li> <li>- Agricultural implements, tools and equipment: US\$ 3 870 000 (Bilateral/NGO).</li> <li>- Repair of irrigation equipment: US\$ 54 000 (Austria).</li> <li>- Support for small-scale irrigation projects: US\$ 1 100 000 (UNEO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming and dairy equipment: US\$ 187 000 (Norway)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trucks and spare parts: US\$ 1 200 000 (Sweden); US\$ 2 000 000 (Netherlands); US\$ 116 000 (Italy); US\$ 84 000 (F.R.Germany - Rehabilitation); US\$ 135 000 (Norway/UNICEF - Fuel);</li> <li>Logistics assistance (CARE).</li> <li>- Trucks, fuel and airlifting (World Vision, EEC, Norway, U.K., UNICEF).</li> <li>- 40-50 trucks and spare parts, and 2 Land Rovers: US\$ 2 000 000 (LICROSS/Netherlands).</li> <li>- 23 Leyland trucks: US\$ 790 000 (CARE).</li> <li>- Financial assistance for food aid transport (WFP/UNICEF).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of grain silos: US\$ 1 518 000 (Switzerland/F.R. Germany/Netherlands)</li> <li>- Maize mills, pumps, irrigation equipment: US\$ 1 020 000 (Italy/Bread for the World).</li> </ul>

107

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 8 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
MOZAMBIQUE (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of intensive irrigated production of small farmers by provision of agricultural inputs and tools: US\$ 1 137 000 (Bilateral/NGO).</li> <li>- Emergency programme for Tete Province by provision of seeds/tools/vehicles/spare parts: US\$ 1 500 000 (Bilateral/NGO).</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of MONAP projects damaged by cyclone Domoima: US\$ 1 200 000 (Denmark/Norway/Sweden).</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of small irrigation schemes: US\$ 3 000 000 (Italy).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inputs, transport and technical assistance: US\$ 535 000 (F.R. Germany).</li> </ul>	
NIGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement of 769 tons of potato/maize/wheat seeds: (France/F.R.Germany/EEC - transport). Estimated allocation US\$ 380 000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livestock disease control: US\$ 175 000 (UNEO/FAO).</li> <li>- Village and pastoral hydraulics project for drilling of 500 tube wells: US\$ 2 500 000 (BADEA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In-country transport and distribution of emergency food aid: US\$ 4 330 000 (CARE).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGO emergency assistance programmes: US\$ 880 000.</li> <li>- Village and pastoral hydraulics project for drilling of 500 tube wells (BADEA). Estimated costs US\$ 2.5 million.</li> </ul>
RWANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of foodcrop production: US\$ 530 000 (UNEO/FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency assistance for Livestock belonging to Ugandan refugees: US\$ 250 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Campaign against rinderpest: US\$ 120 000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In-country transport and distribution of emergency food aid: US\$ 390 200 (F.R.Germany/U.K./EEC).</li> </ul>	

109

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/ 85

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
SENEGAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertilizer, agricultural machinery, transport equipment: US\$ 2 160 000 (Japan).</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of foodcrop production: US\$ 1 550 000 (UNEO/EEC).</li> <li>- Establishment of small irrigation areas in the Bakel area: US\$ 400 000 (USA).</li> <li>- Loan for procurement of agricultural inputs, irrigation pumps, well drilling equipment, animal feed, vaccines and supplements: US\$ 10 000 000 (IDB loan).</li> <li>- Millet seed for Dagana and Podor regions: US\$ 50 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Purchase of seeds: US\$ 720 000 (EEC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Animal feed and supplements: US\$ 446 000 (Switzerland).</li> <li>- Range management in the Bakel area: US\$ 440 000 (USA).</li> <li>- Disease control campaign and strengthening of laboratory facilities: US\$ 195 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Provision of vaccines: US\$ 700 000 (EEC); US\$ 640 000 (France).</li> <li>- Health protection for livestock: US\$ 55 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of vehicles: US\$ 617 000 (Sweden/FAO).</li> <li>- Assistance in distribution of relief supplies: US\$ 1 600 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Support for internal transport of food: US\$ 42 800 (Norway).</li> </ul>	
SOMALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency supply of seed: US\$ 11 000 (Netherlands).</li> <li>- Emergency assistance for the rural sector: US\$ 880 000 (UNEO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial and technical support in the processing of meat to overcome export restrictions placed on animal products as a consequence of infectious animal diseases: US\$ 1 260 000 (Italy/FAO).</li> <li>- Brucellosis treatment: US\$ 470 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>		

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 10 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
SUDAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency assistance in desertification control in Hamrat el Wiz resettlement project: US\$ 95 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Food distribution and drilling rigs for water supply: US\$ 200 000 (UNICEF).</li> <li>- Support to national plan to combat desertification in Darfur Province: US\$ 5 490 000; Kordofan Province: US\$ 3 490 000.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash grants: US\$ 110 000 (Norway); US\$ 25 000 (USA) US\$ 877 000 (EEC).</li> </ul>
TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 000 tons of fertilizers equivalent: US\$ 1 330 000 (Denmark).</li> <li>- Fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery: US\$ 6 600 000 (of which US\$ 1 200 000 is medium-term assistance in support of rehabilitation objectives) (Japan).</li> <li>- Procurement of maize, wheat and bean seed: US\$ 858 000 (UNEO/FAO).</li> <li>- Support for campaign against the Larger Grain Borer: US\$ 350 000 (Sweden/FAO); US\$ 420 000 (EEC); US\$ 323 000 (Canada/FAO); US\$ 228 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Assistance to control army worm infestation: US\$ 132 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the anthrax control campaign: US\$ 155 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Emergency assistance in poultry restoration: US\$ 223 000 (UNEO/FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for transport of emergency food: US\$ 137 000 (WFP).</li> </ul>	

110

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

ANNEX III

- 11 -

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
ZAMBIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertilizer raw materials: US\$ 15 000 000 (USA).</li> <li>- Storage programme and provision of agricultural hand tools and ox-drawn ploughs: US\$ 5 000 000 (EEC).</li> <li>- Grant for import of agricultural machinery: US\$ 450 000 (Australia).</li> <li>- Procurement of maize seeds: (Estimated cost: US\$ 250 000) (Sweden)</li> <li>- Fertilizers, pesticides: US\$ 2 135 000 (Japan/Italy/Australia/FAO).</li> <li>- Emergency supply of sorghum seed: US\$ 430 000 (UNEO/FAO).</li> <li>- Supply of sorghum/millet seeds: US\$ 250 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Provision of bags and tarpaulins for maize harvest collection and storage: US\$ 230 000 (FAO).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control of trypanosomiasis: US\$ 520 300 (UNEO).</li> <li>- Emergency supply of rinderpest vaccine: US\$ 20 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Trucks, chemicals and support to tse-tse campaign: US\$ 2 900 000 (EEC). (Medium Term)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance in transport of emergency food aid: US\$ 350 000 (EEC); US\$ 215 000 (WFP).</li> <li>- Provision of truck spare parts and accessories: US\$ 455 600 (FAO/Italy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relief Assistance to small-scale farmers (credit): US\$ 250 000 (Sweden).</li> </ul>

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION MEASURES DURING 1983/85

Country	Agricultural Inputs	Livestock Protection	Logistics/Transport	Miscellaneous
ZIMBABWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of fertilizers, pesticides: US\$ 4 700 000 (Japan).</li> <li>- Agricultural chemicals: US\$ 915 000 (Netherlands).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of agriculture and livestock production in drought-stricken areas: US\$ 49 000 (Denmark).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bilateral contributions to Government's drought relief programme: US\$ 1 800 000 (EEC); US\$ 2 500 000 (Japan); US\$ 988 000 (Sweden - increased allocation); US\$ 180 000 (Norway).</li> <li>- Water supply for secondary schools: US\$ 750 000 (UNEP).</li> </ul>
SAHELIAN REGION				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Various NFO-fostered community action projects: US\$ 268 000 (Switzerland).</li> </ul>
AFRICA REGIONAL (countries not specified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency supply of seeds and inputs for the rehabilitation of domestic foodcrop production: US\$ 553 500 (FAO).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WFP is assigning experts in logistics to be stationed in Lome, Abidjan, Bujumbura, Dar-es-Salaam and N'Djamena to facilitate onforwarding of food aid to land-locked countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency assistance for supply of spare parts through OCLALAV: US\$ 80 000 (FAO).</li> <li>- Assistance to cope with logistics problems, including provision of vehicles, a ferry, warehouses, tarpaulins and small-scale airlifting: US\$ 2 000 000 (grant agreement between the World Bank and WFP).</li> </ul>

112

ANNEX IV  
TO REPORT NO. 7  
OF THE FAO AND WFP SPECIAL TASK FORCE  
  
PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ACTIONS  
IN THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR  
IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY CALAMITIES IN 1983-85

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
ANGOLA	1
BOTSWANA	2
BURKINA FASO	3
BURUNDI	4
CAPE VERDE	5
CHAD	6
ETHIOPIA	7
KENYA	9
LESOTHO	10
MALI	11
MAURITANIA	12
MOROCCO	13
MOZAMBIQUE	14
NIGER	15
RWANDA	16
SENEGAL	17
SOMALIA	18
SUDAN	19
TANZANIA	20
ZAMBIA	21
ZIMBABWE	22

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ACTIONS  
IN THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR  
IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY CALAMITIES IN 1983-85

INTRODUCTION

As reflected in the title of this annex, proposals listed herein refer to emergency recovery action proposed to cover the most urgent needs in the drought-affected areas. Included in this annex are also rehabilitation projects to support a systematic rehabilitation effort in the agriculture and livestock sectors of affected countries during 1985-87 in order to arrest the steadily declining pro capite food production. Details of such projects have been provided in separate book form.

Emergency interventions are intended to aim at immediate relief operations in areas where such action is vital to restore dislocation caused by drought and other emergencies.

These operations must be seen under the humanitarian aspect. The urgency is primarily determined by the great distress caused by calamities and the time constraints under which relief support has to be provided. In this respect, special attention is drawn to the situation in the Sahelian countries which are passing through the most critical dry season starting in May-June. Considering the distribution difficulties to reach small farmers in remote rural areas and to distribute relatively small quantities of relief and recovery inputs to a large number of farmers, international support would be required in the immediate future to allow the executing agencies, as well as the recipient countries, to start with preparatory arrangements such as the identification of supply sources and organizing for delivery and distribution.

In order to arrest and where possible reverse the continuously declining food production during the past decade, FAO has prepared in consultation with the affected countries and based on their priorities 194 rehabilitation projects for execution during 1985-87. Project profiles have been prepared, scrutinized from the feasibility and technical point of view, and are compiled on a country by country basis for presentation to a meeting of member governments in Rome on 29 March 1985. The UN Office of Emergency Operations has also accepted these projects as authoritative agricultural and pastoral input for its work.

It is for this reason that this report exceptionally covers both categories in order to provide a comprehensive inventory of relief and rehabilitation needs requiring international support.

Similar to the reporting procedure for the previous report, assistance requirements which have been covered already or have lapsed as a result of the seasonal development are not indicated in this annex.

Project Proposals for Emergency and Rehabilitation Action  
of the Agriculture/Livestock Sector

TOTALS BY COUNTRY

Angola	US\$	4 785 000
Botswana	US\$	4 149 500
Burkina Faso	US\$	4 158 300
Burundi	US\$	7 137 210
Cape Verde	US\$	6 056 600
Chad	US\$	9 411 500
Ethiopia	US\$	126 596 600
Kenya	US\$	3 636 610
Lesotho	US\$	3 571 900
Mali	US\$	15 578 000
Mauritania	US\$	8 498 714
Morocco	US\$	4 370 000
Mozambique	US\$	12 853 000
Niger	US\$	11 789 950
Rwanda	US\$	5 379 300
Senegal	US\$	5 018 950
Somalia	US\$	7 031 000
Sudan	US\$	8 280 000
Tanzania	US\$	13 331 000
Zambia	us4	4 704 000
Zimbabwe	US\$	4 258 500

GRAND TOTAL-

US\$ 270 595 634

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115

ANGOLA

I. BACKGROUND

Crop production in the 1984 main season was again below normal due to the disruption caused by civil disturbances and on account of drought in the northern areas. Acute shortages of basic foods are reported in urban areas to which rural people have moved in search of food. Severe malnutrition also prevails in many areas.

While civil war continues, normal agricultural activities, including distribution of supplies, remain difficult in various regions of the country.

The country depends to a large extent on outside procurement of vaccines for livestock protection. The capacity to analyse and control animal diseases is limited, due to the lack of operational facilities at the laboratories in Huambo, Lubango and Luanda.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Additional international support to improve the animal protection facilities appears to be fully justified, particularly in the following fields:

<u>Assistance for the vaccination of cattle in the south and southeast</u>	US\$ 140 000
<u>Rehabilitation of banana production in the Cavaco Valley, Province of Benguela</u>	US\$ 203 000
<u>Improving food production through the supply of fertilizers and other inputs(E)</u>	US\$ 1 440 000
<u>Rehabilitation of rangeland watering points: pilot project at Chibia</u>	US\$ 230 000
<u>Rehabilitation of rangeland watering points in the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Namibe and Benguela</u>	US\$ 562 000
<u>Rehabilitation of the livestock sector through strengthening of the veterinary service</u>	US\$ 1 210 000
<u>Rehabilitation of the State fishing company Pescangola</u>	US\$ 1 000 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government would be able to provide counterpart personnel, premises and, to a limited extent, logistics support for the execution of the above project.

BOTSWANA

1. BACKGROUND

Rainfall continued to be poor up to mid-December 1984, with serious effects on range conditions, leading to draught power deficiency. Ploughing and planting by mid-December took place only on 25 000 - 30 000 hectares, which is 10 percent of the normal area.

The human nutritional status is somewhat worse in comparison with this time last year, with 31 percent of children under five under weight.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

A Government assessment of drought effects and resulting requirements is currently under way with the assistance of UNDP/UNICEF, in order to provide a basis to identify 1985 emergency and post-emergency measures. Requirements will be determined under the headings: (a) agricultural recovery; (b) rural incomes programme; and (c) drought contingency measures.

Meanwhile, financial support is still required for the following projects, the first was submitted to international donors in this Annex of the last Situation Report:

<u>Support to animal feed programme (E)</u>	US\$ 3 000 000
<u>Seed supply for the next growing season (E)</u>	US\$ 100 000
<u>Rehabilitation and improvement of rainwater catchment tanks</u>	US\$ 38 000
<u>Technical assistance in support of range rehabilitation demonstration and training in tribal grazing areas</u>	US\$ 711 000
<u>Coordination of procurement and distribution of livestock drought feed</u>	US\$ 118 000
<u>Increasing hay and pasture seed production within the Arable Land Development Programme</u>	US\$ 182 500

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government is capable of providing administrative support, as well as monitoring and technical support to the above projects.

BURKINA FASO

I. BACKGROUND

Severe drought continued in 1984, particularly in the Yatenga, Sahel and Central regions. While late rains allowed planting of off-season cash and food crops in some low-lying areas, this will not reduce significantly the current cereal deficit.

The livestock situation, already serious, has been aggravated by arrivals of about 500 000 head of cattle from neighbouring countries. The Government reports that some 500 000 displaced persons have arrived from Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

In order to improve crop production and to provide feed and disease protection for herds, the following projects are in need of external assistance:

<u>Health protection of livestock herds (E)</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>Implementation of a national early warning system for food and agriculture (E) (initial phase)</u>	US\$ 100 000
<u>Establishment of seed farms in northern and eastern regions</u>	US\$ 345 000
<u>Development of horticultural plots for village groups, social centres and the hospital of Dori</u>	US\$ 237 000
<u>Strengthening of the Experimental Centre for Rice and Irrigated Crops (CERCI) for rehabilitation of lowland and the production of foundation seed for rice and fodder crops</u>	US\$ 460 200
<u>Construction and rehabilitation of village boreholes in the north</u>	US\$ 1 317 000
<u>Establishment of grain banks in Sahel and Yatenga ORDs</u>	US\$ 237 500
<u>Promotion of fodder crops and ameliorants</u>	US\$ 228 000
<u>Manufacture and distribution of blocks containing molasses, urea and other by-products for feeding livestock</u>	US\$ 280 000
<u>Destocking/meat drying</u>	US\$ 157 000
<u>Fishery development and training</u>	US\$ 546 600

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government, with the help of consultant experts, could provide technical, logistics and administrative support to these projects.

BURUNDI

I. BACKGROUND

In 1984, the first and second season harvests of maize, sorghum and pulses were reduced by 30-40 percent from the level of the previous year. The current harvest of maize and beans is reported to be about normal as weather recently improved.

Landlocked Burundi experiences particular difficulty in importing pesticides and other phytosanitary products essential to the campaign against plant diseases.

Meat production is greatly reduced, leading to severe insufficiency of animal protein supply for the population.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

To meet the above mentioned deficiencies, the Government is urgently in need of international support for the following projects:

<u>Emergency measures to increase cereal production by expanding utilization of production and protection inputs (E)</u>	US\$ 300 000
<u>Increase of food production by the use of an integrated plant nutrition system</u>	US\$ 1 294 000
<u>Intensification of grain production</u>	US\$ 645 000
<u>Strengthening of production resources and dissemination of foundation seed</u>	US\$ 1 273 000
<u>Assistance to horticultural development</u>	US\$ 30 000
<u>Control of Prostefanus truncatus (Larger Grain Borer)(E)</u>	US\$ 141 930
<u>Support to 15 cooperatives (sheds and funds for first purchase of stocks)</u>	US\$ 1 236 150
<u>Continuation of control campaign against tick-borne animal diseases</u>	US\$ 1 338 130
<u>Poultry development</u>	US\$ 590 000
<u>Rinderpest control (E)</u>	US\$ 109 000
<u>Rehabilitation of animal husbandry in tsetse-infested areas</u>	US\$ 180 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government will provide administrative, technical and logistic support for the activities financed by the international community under the proposed projects.

CAPE VERDE

I. BACKGROUND

While rains in September 1984 permitted a slight improvement in agricultural production, violent torrents caused serious erosion, destroying numerous dams, streams, banks, wells and irrigation facilities.

The livestock benefitted from substantial off-season rains on most of the islands during end-December.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The following projects, of which some have already been indicated in Situation Report No. 6, are in need of international financial support:

<u>Construction of 10 small warehouses</u>	US\$ 800 000
<u>Provision of cereal seeds and supplementary inputs (E)</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>Provision of material and technical assistance to accelerate production of selected foodcrop seeds (E)</u>	US\$ 718 000
<u>Reduction of post harvest losses (E)</u>	US\$ 305 000
<u>Production of potato seeds and testing of vegetable varieties</u>	US\$ 550 000
<u>Rehabilitation of irrigated plots and the hydraulic infrastructure in San Antão</u>	US\$ 2 115 000
<u>Rehabilitation of irrigated plots and the hydraulic infrastructure in Santiago and S. Nicolau</u>	US\$ 520 000
<u>Continuing training of socio-technical staff and peasant leaders of rural communities</u>	US\$ 80 000
<u>Rehabilitation of the inter-islands fish distribution and marketing network</u>	US\$ 718 600

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government is in a position to provide administrative, technical and logistic support for the distribution and utilization of the inputs supplied under the above mentioned projects and to monitor the effective implementation of these projects.

120

CHAD

I. BACKGROUND

As a result of drought in Chad during the last growing season - the third year in succession - the food supply has deteriorated sharply in recent months. The number of displaced people is estimated at over 100 000. The low level of rivers has caused failure of flood recession crops and disrupts ferry operations, seriously impeding the transport of food aid and other goods. The whole situation is further aggravated by civil strife in some regions, which may hinder the return of displaced farmers in time for the cultivation of the millet/sorghum crop, beginning in April-May.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Following on-the-spot assessment by the FAO/WFP Mission from 1 October to 4 November 1984, and the review of requirements announced in the last Situation Report, the following projects are submitted for international support:

<u>Purchase, storage and distribution of foodcrop seeds for 1985 crop season (E)</u>	US\$ 1 200 000
<u>Emergency assistance to procure crop protection inputs for the 1985 crop growing season (E)</u>	US\$ 500 000
<u>Procurement of vegetable seeds, fertilizer, hand tools and small equipment to expand crop cultivation under irrigation during dry season (E)</u>	US\$ 800 000
<u>Resettlement of displaced persons (E)</u>	US\$ 330 000
<u>Strengthening of seed production in the Sahelian zone</u>	US\$ 1 026 000
<u>Rehabilitation and integrated development of traditional polders</u>	US\$ 2 029 400
<u>Rehabilitation and development of small irrigated areas of the Chari</u>	US\$ 882 100
<u>Rehabilitation of Bongor Area B (Phase II)</u>	US\$ 1 019 000
<u>Support to the National Grains Board</u>	US\$ 300 000
<u>Rinderpest vaccination campaign (E)</u>	US\$ 160 000
<u>Meat drying</u>	US\$ 152 000
<u>Development of Chari-Baguirmi fishery products</u>	US\$ 1 013 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

Country's absorption capacity improved during last year, however detailed counterpart contributions to be determined for individual projects.

121

ETHIOPIA

I. BACKGROUND

Deaths from starvation are reported in many regions. Severe seed shortages are anticipated and reduced availability of draught oxen following distress-induced sales are likely to lead to considerable reduction of sown areas. Crop production in 1985 is expected to be lower than the previous year in all 14 administrative areas.

Distribution of relief supplies and agricultural inputs is seriously hampered by logistical problems.

II. PROPOSED ACTION (Emergency and short-term)

As identified by recent FAO Multidonor Mission, international assistance is required for emergency project proposals as follows:

<u>Emergency supply of crop production and protection inputs (E)</u>	
- Assistance for seed supplies	US\$ 16 713 000
- Assistance for fertilizer imports	US\$ 9 000 000
- Support for farm machinery services in drought affected areas	US\$ 6 300 000
- Support for importation and local manufacture of hand tools and implements	US\$ 3 000 000
- Support to army worm control	US\$ 648 000
<u>Urgent assistance to livestock sector (E)</u>	
- Assistance for oxen supplies	US\$ 6 922 000
- Assistance for tsetse and trypanosomiasis control and eradication	US\$ 2 407 000
- Emergency animal diseases control in drought areas	US\$ 803 000
- Assistance for feed supplies	US\$ 3 868 000
- Technical assistance for the coordination of the emergency livestock programme of the Ministry of Agriculture	US\$ 62 000
<u>Expansion of irrigation and water supply facilities</u>	
- Medium-scale irrigation schemes	US\$ 7 900 000
- Small-scale irrigation schemes	US\$ 1 900 000
- Small and medium-scale irrigation schemes in Welo and Northern Shewa	US\$ 3 000 000
- Establishment of engineering materials testing facilities for the Water Resources Development Authority	US\$ 850 000
- Provision of tools and equipment for the Central and Regional Workshops of the Ethiopian Waterworks Construction Authority	US\$ 260 000
- Low-lift pump irrigation schemes	US\$ 2 200 000
- Support for rural water supply schemes	US\$ 13 500 000
- Support for rural water supply schemes in Welo Region	US\$ 2 100 000
<u>Infrastructure and miscellaneous needs</u>	
- Rural roads	US\$ 2 500 000
- Provision of equipment for land clearance	US\$ 3 630 000
- Provision of equipment for land preparation	US\$ 6 100 000
- Technical assistance for logistics	US\$ 1 700 000

III. MEDIUM TERM PROJECT PROPOSALS

	<u>Estimated Cost</u> (US\$)
<u>Institution Strengthening</u>	
- Assistance to Agricultural Planning	5 355 000
- Strengthening of the National Capability in Soil Survey	2 177 000
- Soil Investigation and Conservation on State Farms	1 670 000
- Strengthening the Technical Capability of the Agricultural Advisory Department of the Ministry of State Farms Development	181 000
- Strengthening the IAR-ADD Adaptive Research Programme	163 000
- Support for Adaptive Research Centres in Drought-Affected Areas	790 000
Sub-total:	10 336 000
<u>Training and Cooperative Development</u>	
- Strengthening the Training Service of the Ministry of Agriculture	650 000
- Strengthening the Agarfa Farmers' Multi-Purpose Training Centre	149 500
- Assistance to the Yekatit 25 Cooperative Institute	80 600
- Assistance in Cooperative Legislation and Organization	40 000
- Assistance to Upgrade the Alemaya College of Agriculture into an Agricultural University	60 000
Sub-total:	980 000
<u>Crop Improvement and Protection</u>	
- Crop Diversification through Expansion of Root Crops, Legumes and Mixed Cropping	435 000
- Strengthening Fruit Crops: Introduction, Propagation and Development	516 000
- Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses and Provision of On-Farm Storage	550 000
- Construction of Storage Facilities at Settlement Sites	1 900 000
- Construction of Storage Facilities for the RRC	5 760 000
Sub-total:	9 161 700
<u>Livestock</u>	
- Technical Assistance to Feed Resource Assessment	976 000
- Assistance to the Development of the Sheep Farm at Debre Berhan (Amade Goya)	660 800
- Assistance to the Southern Rangeland Development Unit (SORDU)	463 600
- Hides and Skins and Animal Byproduct Improvement	668 000
Sub-total:	2 768 400
<u>Forestry and Catchment Rehabilitation</u>	
- Forestry for Community Development and Environmental Rehabilitation in Gojam and other Regions	2 250 000
- Continuation and Followup of Sirinka Pilot Catchment Rehabilitation Project	908 000
Sub-total:	3 158 000
<u>Fisheries</u>	
- Integrated Development of Lake Tana Fisheries	908 000
- Marine Fish Marketing Development	2 153 500
- Fish Marketing Development in Northern Ethiopia	341 000
- Integrated Development of Isolated Fishing Communities in Southern Eritrea	1 185 000
- Development of Sardine and Anchovy Production for Human Consumption in Ethiopia	160 000
- Pre-Feasibility Study for Fish Canning	82 000
Sub-total:	4 829 500

IV. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTIONS

The Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) is in charge of the activities carried out as part of the humanitarian and agricultural relief campaign presently being conducted. The RRC has the basic infrastructures and administrative support for the implementation of the proposed emergency and short-term actions.

KENYA

I. BACKGROUND

Drought during the "long rains" season in 1984 seriously affected production of staple cereals in the main producing areas as well as the pastoral areas. Outbreaks of rinderpest and other contagious animal diseases have been reported from neighbouring countries. The impact of drought on the agricultural sector has seriously reduced food availabilities and the farmers' reserves of maize and sorghum seeds for the 1985 agricultural seasons. The regional implications of the limited seed stocks in Kenya are also serious as the country is a traditional supplier to other countries in eastern Africa. At present, exports of seed have been banned.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Immediate international support is required in the livestock sector for the provision of vaccines to ensure the continuation of present control measures. For the urgent rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, the constitution of seed reserve stocks and the provision of fertilizers are envisaged. The above assistance has been recommended by the FAO/Multidonor mission which evaluated, in August 1984, the impact of drought on the livestock and agricultural sectors.

<u>Expanded production of foodcrop seeds to increase reserves at national and regional level (E)</u>	US\$ 1 050 000
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<u>Yield increase of food crops through the marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers and other inputs(E)</u>	US\$ 1 444 000
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<u>Accelerated training in seed production and promotion of dry land crops</u>	US\$ 72 610
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<u>Manufacture and distribution of blocks based on molasses/urea and other by-products for animal feeding</u>	US\$ 190 000
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<u>Support to sheep and goat development within association for rural women</u>	US\$ 600 000
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<u>Rehabilitation of veterinary vaccine producing laboratories and rinderpest vaccination campaign (E)</u>	US\$ 300 000
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III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government's services, assisted by international consultants/experts, are able to assume full counterpart support for the projects listed above.

124

LESOTHO

I. BACKGROUND

As a result of three consecutive years of drought, the cereal harvest in 1984 was approximately 30 percent below normal. Another below average crop appears likely in 1985.

The Government, through its Special Relief Programme, is providing food assistance for 600 000 people until the next harvest in May 1985. There is still, as stated in the last Situation Report, a serious shortage of quality seed for the next crop season in September 1985, which considerably limits hopes of increasing production in the immediate future.

Water availability also remains a serious problem since surface water supplies have become unreliable and existing boreholes are totally inadequate to provide both human beings and animals with water.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Two of the project proposals put forward in the last Situation Report have now been financed and implemented. The international community is invited, to consider the following action proposals:

<u>Supplementary assistance to Government's programme on provision of animal feed (E)</u>	US\$ 269 000
<u>Assistance to seed production and processing</u>	US\$ 205 500
<u>Restoration of food production through the provision of fertilizers and other inputs (E)</u>	US\$ 1 440 000
<u>Composite flour programme to produce sorghum flour for combination with wheat flour to reduce cereal imports</u>	US\$ 459 000
<u>Vegetable seedling nursery</u>	US\$ 400 000
<u>Micro-scale water harvesting for domestic and stock water supply</u>	US\$ 100 000
<u>Groundwater development for domestic supply, micro-scale irrigation and livestock watering</u>	US\$ 200 000
<u>Pullet rearing for commercial egg production</u>	US\$ 322 000
<u>Self reliance in poultry</u>	US\$ 156 400
<u>Request for a 2 400 egg capacity incubator and hatcher</u>	US\$ 20 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government would be able to provide the logistics and counterpart support for these projects as well as prefabricated premises, infrastructure and manpower for the execution of projects.

125

MALI

I. BACKGROUND

The situation in Mali was evaluated in October 1984 by an FAO/WFP/UNDRO/Multidonor Assessment Mission, leading to an appeal addressed by the Director-General of FAO to the international community.

Agricultural production is far below normal and rice production is reduced to nil by the low level of the rivers caused by the three consecutive years of drought. The livestock and grazing situation is extremely serious, especially in the north and northeast.

The weak and variable rainfall experienced in the drought zones makes it essential that high priority be given to fully controlled irrigation for farmers and herdsmen remaining in the affected areas. This type of control can best be effected by using small pumps to draw water from rivers and ponds. Projects of this type have in the past suffered severely from maintenance problems and high running costs.

The only way to overcome these problems now is to create a new infrastructure permitting the training of personnel in the maintenance and repair of the material, in the agricultural techniques required by irrigated production and in all aspects of the marketing of the produce. One thousand pumps, within the framework of this type of infrastructure, would provide a workable point of departure for a project of this nature.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The above mentioned FAO/WFP/UNDRO/Multidonor Assessment Mission confirmed the statement in the previous Situation Report that international assistance in agriculture/livestock is essential for the 1984/85 crop year and that, in addition, severe logistical constraints must be remedied as soon as possible.

The following are projects urgently awaiting support:

<u>Urgent financial support for procurement of agricultural production inputs for distribution before May 1985 (E)</u>	US\$ 3 500 000
<u>Emergency assistance to programmes for improved utilization of waters from rivers Niger, Bani and Senegal for irrigation, combined with settlement activities of drought-affected population (E)</u>	US\$ 4 000 000
<u>Support to establish reserve stocks in basic foodcrop seeds from 1985 harvest</u>	US\$ 2 000 000
<u>Urgent provision of feed supplements and veterinary medicines and other protection measures as recommended by the Assessment Mission (E)</u>	US\$ 1 500 000
<u>Aid for selected rice seed production</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>Installation of an emergency water supply for the Macina area (Ségou)(E)</u>	US\$ 943 000
<u>Rehabilitation of Baguineda irrigation scheme</u>	US\$ 760 000
<u>Hydroagricultural management of Lake Fati basin (Tombouctou region)</u>	US\$ 440 000
<u>Meat drying</u>	US\$ 152 000
<u>Manufacture and distribution of animal feed blocks (based on molasses, urea and other by-products)</u>	US\$ 190 000
<u>Overhaul of fishing equipment (inland Niger Delta - Mopti)</u>	US\$ 500 000
<u>Reforestation and management of Lake zone</u>	US\$ 931 000
<u>Assistance to women's groups in the Kayes-Nord zone</u>	US\$ 252 000
<u>Assistance in carrying out existing small hydroagricultural projects</u>	US\$ 160 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The national technical and administrative services are able to assume counterpart responsibility and to provide the logistics and technical support needed for the implementation of the projects listed above.

126

MAURITANIA

I. BACKGROUND

Several field missions undertaken since the previous Situation Report by governments, donors and the United Nations system confirm the fear that during 1985 Mauritania will continue to be severely affected by the consequences of three consecutive years of drought and generalized desertification. The health and nutrition status of the population is critical, and two-thirds of the population are considered to be drought-affected.

Cattle losses are between 40 and 90 percent, and mortality has risen since the last Situation Report from 25 to 30 percent. Lack of pasture has forced the majority of livestock to take refuge in Mali, Senegal and south-central Mauritania.

The Government is devising an emergency plan to assist the drought-affected population in 1985 and has prepared a report on the evaluation of the agriculture, forestry and pasture campaign 1984-85 with the help of donors and international organizations.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Pending final elaboration of the above-mentioned emergency plan, the following proposals correspond to urgent requirements:

<u>Emergency provision of animal feed, vaccines and other animal health protection medicines (E)</u>	US\$ 1 800 000
<u>Support for systematic increase of reserves of foodcrop seeds from next harvest (initial phase)(E)</u>	US\$ 400 000
<u>Rehabilitation of emergency resources for the Plant Protection Service</u>	US\$ 289 000
<u>Increase in food production through fertilizer aid and establishment of farm credit</u>	US\$ 796 000
<u>Development of horticulture around Nouakchott</u>	US\$ 664 000
<u>Support to seed farms</u>	US\$ 249 000
<u>Emergency fertilizer aid for raising food output (E)</u>	US\$ 501 000
<u>Support to rehabilitation and development of irrigation schemes</u>	US\$ 1 150 000
<u>Restoration of pumping equipment and training of pump attendants (E)</u>	US\$ 59 500
<u>Survey for rehabilitating M'Pourie irrigation scheme</u>	US\$ 21 000
<u>Development of poultry production</u>	US\$ 669 000
<u>Training of technicians of the National Seed Programme</u>	US\$ 12 000
<u>Control of parasites and deficiencies affecting cattle (E)</u>	US\$ 105 000
<u>Improvement of fodder crops on M'Pourie Farm</u>	US\$ 107 500
<u>Improvement of fish processing</u>	US\$ 253 000
<u>Improvement of artisanal fishing techniques</u>	US\$ 725 714
<u>Strengthening of resources for national grain purchase and for reduction of storage losses</u>	US\$ 697 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The various services of the Ministry of Rural Development, in collaboration with the National Committee for Assistance to Drought-Affected Populations, assumes the counterpart responsibility for the execution of the projects which form part of the Emergency Relief Plan.

127

MOROCCO

I. BACKGROUND

The continuation of drought during the 1983/84 agricultural season reduced considerably production of staple cereals as well as pastures. In many rural areas drought conditions have persisted for four consecutive years. In the affected areas, farmers' seed reserves are seriously depleted and livestock's health conditions and productivity have deteriorated.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

In order to restore production of basic foods to pre-drought levels and to strengthen the Government's action in the control of animal diseases and in anti-parasite treatments, the urgent provision of local seeds, medicines and vaccines, as well as operational and logistics support, is required.

Expanded substitution of low quality foodcrop seeds still extensively used by drought-affected farmers during 1984 through provision of high quality wheat and barley seeds (E)      US\$    500 000

Urgent provision of veterinary medicines and vaccines, logistics and operational support (E)      US\$   1 000 000

Rehabilitation of flood water distribution networks

- Guelmou - Tan Tan	US\$    600 000
- Agadir - Taroudant	US\$    590 000
- Errachidia	US\$    390 000
- Quarzazate	US\$    390 000
- Marrakech - El Kelaa	US\$    180 000
- Oujda - Figuig	US\$    180 000
- Tata	US\$    180 000
- Tiznit	US\$    180 000
- Safi	US\$    180 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government is in a position to provide administrative and technical support to ensure the distribution of inputs supplied under the projects and to monitor their effective utilization.

MOZAMBIQUE

I. BACKGROUND

Agricultural and food conditions in Mozambique remain, as stated in the previous report, in some regions the worst in the whole southern Africa region. In rural areas about 2.4 million people suffer from abnormal conditions and starvation deaths are reported in Manica, Gaza and Tete Provinces.

Furthermore, the distribution network is seriously affected by civil strife and by fuel shortages. Serious problems are caused by lack of water supply.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Requirements of the Government's "Programme for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Assistance for Drought and Cyclone-Affected Areas" focus mainly on 1985/86 agricultural, livestock and logistics needs. The following proposals call for early implementation by international support:

<u>Expansion of borehole drilling in the drought-affected provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Sofala (E)</u>	US\$ 3 187 000
<u>Emergency supply of vegetable seeds (not produced in the country)(E)</u>	US\$ 1 500 000
<u>Restoration of food production through the provision of fertilizers and other inputs (E)</u>	US\$ 1 440 000
<u>Support to basic seed production</u>	US\$ 635 000
<u>Rehabilitation of small dams for irrigation and water points in southern Mozambique</u>	US\$ 438 000
<u>Rehabilitation of the irrigation and agricultural extension scheme for the peasants of Chokwe District</u>	US\$ 636 000
<u>Reduction of post-harvest losses</u>	US\$ 520 000
<u>Rehabilitation of the training capacity of the National Agrarian Training Centre</u>	US\$ 190 000
<u>Training and extension in irrigation and drainage techniques</u>	US\$ 140 000
<u>Support to agricultural extension in the area of Chokwe</u>	US\$ 700 000
<u>Food shortages' alleviation through rehabilitation of farmers' training</u>	US\$ 1 125 000
<u>Fellowships in seed technology and management</u>	US\$ 39 000
<u>Training in seed technology</u>	US\$ 353 000
<u>Assistance to fish farming</u>	US\$ 300 000
<u>Assistance to the establishment of artisanal fishery structures</u>	US\$ 470 000
<u>Rehabilitation of freezing and cold storage facilities on board shrimp trawlers</u>	US\$ 500 000
<u>Supply of groundnut seed for southern Mozambique for rehabilitation of family sector food production (E)</u>	US\$ 680 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government, with assistance from consultant specialists, has the capacity to oversee the reception and distribution of supplies and equipment to be provided under the projects proposed above.

129

ANNEX IV

NIGER

I. BACKGROUND

Niger was seriously affected by drought in 1984. Cereal production was less than half the 1983 output, and the food situation is particularly serious in the regions of Tahoua, Agadez, Diffa and in parts of Zinder, Maradi and Niamey.

The scanty pasture resources available have been seriously depleted during the mass migration of people and cattle to the agricultural areas of the south. Cattle are expected to suffer further losses in the dry season unless emergency measures can be initiated. Watering points have dried up and feed reserves are no longer available.

In the logistics sector, external assistance is required to plan and streamline the overland and internal transport of relief aid.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The following actions include the recommendations of the FAO Multidonor Mission which visited the country in October 1984.

<u>Emergency support for the Government's short-term recovery programme for foodcrop production (E)</u>	US\$ 3 000 000
<u>Immediate implementation of projects to promote off-season cultivation of basic food near wadis, small dams and rivers (E)</u>	US\$ 500 000
<u>Herd destocking and meat drying support for the Government's emergency measures concerning reduction of the animal population and the seasonal movement of herds to new pasture areas (E)</u>	US\$ 2 031 800
<u>Implementation of urgent animal health protection measures (E)</u>	US\$ 350 000
<u>Rehabilitation of food production through supply of fertilizer and other inputs (E)</u>	US\$ 1 010 000
<u>Working capital and logistic support for millet/sorghum seed production</u>	US\$ 1 275 000
<u>Construction of 45 wells with village participation</u>	US\$ 590 000
<u>Hydroagricultural development of Gaidam-Tchoukou (Diffa)</u>	US\$ 100 000
<u>Livestock destocking and meat drying</u>	US\$ 190 000
<u>Establishment of fodder reserves in Tahoua, Maradi, and Agadez Departments</u>	US\$ 822 000
<u>Veterinary measures for traditional poultry raising</u>	US\$ 550 000
<u>Sanding control of cropland</u>	US\$ 446 150
<u>Forest management (firewood, building timber, fodder)</u>	US\$ 925 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government is capable of providing administrative support, monitoring and technical support to the above projects.

130

RWANDA

I. BACKGROUND

In 1984 the "second" season harvests of sorghum, maize and pulses were reduced by drought, and losses are estimated at about 50 % of the normal crop. The food situation is precarious even in normal times, in deficit if there is the least seasonal rainfall abnormality.

The prevention of widespread livestock diseases is urgently needed.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The country's emergency requirements are in the sectors of seed production, in the exploitation of lowland areas for foodcrop cultivation, internal transport of relief goods, and livestock vaccination against rinderpest.

<u>Increase in food production through the use of fertilizers (Phase II)(E)</u>	US\$ 1 581 000
<u>Strengthening potato plant production</u>	US\$ 1 461 000
<u>Development of seed production in rural areas</u>	US\$ 801 000
<u>Improvement and multiplication of basic planting material for vegetables, roots and tubers</u>	US\$ 445 000
<u>Follow-up of Project "Intensification of grain production at Gikongoro"</u>	US\$ 160 000
<u>Strengthening of pilot unit for inoculum production for legume crops</u>	US\$ 40 000
<u>Supplement to project Gikongoro RWA/81/001 for crop and small livestock intensification</u>	US\$ 521 000
<u>Supply of inputs for the development of small animal production</u>	US\$ 80 300
<u>Rinderpest control</u>	US\$ 120 000
<u>Rehabilitation of livestock production in tsetse infested areas</u>	US\$ 170 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government's services, assisted by international consultant experts, are able to ensure full counterpart support for the above projects.

SENEGAL

I. BACKGROUND

It is now confirmed that the 1984 crops, having been subjected to drought, are again below average. While production of basic food is better than the poor 1983 crop, it remains well below consumption needs. Similarly, the output of flood-recession crops remains extremely poor, due to low river levels.

Pastures are in catastrophic condition, the situation in the northern regions of Louga and St. Louis being even worse than in 1983, leading to a general worsening of the animal health situation.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

On the basis of the findings of the FAO assessment mission of January 1985, the costs of the recommended proposals are estimated below. The following proposals include the mission's recommendations:

<u>Provision of seeds for Saint Louis and Louga: millet/sorghum 300 tons; niebe 1 000 tons; maize 100 tons (E)</u>	US\$ 855 000
<u>Procurement and distribution of supplementary feed to small livestock owners in northwestern regions of Louga and Saint Louis (E)</u>	US\$ 520 000
<u>Improvement of water supply for human and animal consumption during dry season through expanded digging and deepening of wells (E)</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>Foodcrop production emergency supply of chemicals, combined with operational/technical assistance (E)</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>Security stock and distribution of seed</u>	US\$ 801 000
<u>Supply of fertilizer and storage infrastructure</u>	US\$ 350 000
<u>Protection of foodcrops</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>National centre for premultiplication of cassava and sweet potato clones</u>	
- Preparatory phase	US\$ 190 000
- Final phase	US\$ 774 500
<u>Support to grain storage, marketing and processing of cereals in rural areas</u>	US\$ 95 200
<u>Assistance to women's and youth groups in the Senegal River valley</u>	US\$ 199 350
<u>Molasses feed processing (technical assistance)</u>	US\$ 60 500
<u>Molasses feed processing (equipment and revolving fund)</u>	US\$ 132 500
<u>Meat drying facilities</u>	US\$ 78 400
<u>Rinderpest control</u>	US\$ 212 500

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government's services, assisted by international consultant experts, are able to assume full counterpart support for the above projects.

SOMALIA

In spite of improved rainfall, the "Der" (secondary) season crop is likely to remain below normal, since main crop areas are suffering from inadequate moisture.

Animal losses continue to be high in the North.

The Government has been obliged to request food aid for the new refugees.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

With the recent implementation of foodgrain marketing liberalization, the Government anticipates an expansion of private sector grain marketing. This is likely to have positive effects on agricultural investment and the food security situation, requiring expanded government support services in storage/buffer stock management and pre and post-harvest crop protection. This would imply the urgent requirement for extended external assistance.

The following projects await international support:

<u>Assistance to the programme for resettlement of refugees by provision of agricultural inputs, hand tools and technical assistance (E)</u>	US\$ 400 000
<u>Support to plant and crop protection activities urgent provision of insecticides and rodenticides (E)</u>	US\$ 200 000
<u>Provision of veterinary medicines and equipment for 1985 (E)</u>	US\$ 477 000
<u>Seed production with contractual farmers</u>	US\$ 545 000
<u>Extension of Project SOM/83/001 "Technical assistance for rehabilitation of rural water reservoirs"</u>	US\$ 213 000
<u>Prevention of food losses through rat control (E)</u>	US\$ 321 000
<u>Technical assistance to reduce damage by grain eating birds (in support of SOM/84/006 "Strengthening of bird control Unit")</u>	US\$ 56 000
<u>Rehabilitation of field veterinary services</u>	US\$ 1 610 000
<u>Technical assistance to rehabilitation of rural water ponds in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba Regions</u>	US\$ 150 000
<u>Establishment of livestock production development support centres in association with rehabilitated reservoirs</u>	US\$ 345 000
<u>Preparatory assistance for pastoral development in areas scheduled for tsetse eradication</u>	US\$ 48 500
<u>Assistance for pastoral development in areas scheduled for tsetse eradication (phase II)</u>	US\$ 795 000
<u>Technical assistance for fodder production and conservation in support of dairy development in the Mogadishu Region</u>	US\$ 487 500
<u>Rehabilitation of the artisanal fishing industry</u>	US\$ 753 000
<u>Rehabilitation of sailing rigs in the artisanal fishery to save fuel energy</u>	US\$ 350 000
<u>Additional support for army worm control</u>	US\$ 280 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

Government services would require technical assistance in water management, animal health, agronomy and crop protection as well as fisheries, to assume executive responsibilities for the projects.

SUDAN

I. BACKGROUND

The extreme drought conditions which have prevailed in the Sudan for the past three seasons have accelerated the advance of the desert and reduced agricultural production which, in some areas, has resulted in complete crop failure. Sorghum production has decreased considerably in 1984 and livestock losses were high. Mass migration of people has occurred towards areas where food and drinking water supplies were available.

The Government has been constrained to request food aid as well as external assistance for urgent rehabilitation purposes and for livestock protection.

II. ACTION PROPOSED

The FAO/WFP Multidonor food and agriculture assessment mission of January 1985 identified a number of emergency relief projects. They are small inexpensive projects which can be implemented urgently and which would have an immediate impact on the agricultural sector. The following proposals are included in the Mission's recommendations

<u>Drilling of shallow wells and installation of pumping units for irrigation of vegetable and fodder crops (E)</u>	US\$ 180 000
<u>Urgent afforestation and related projects including the establishment of community nurseries in Darfur/Kordofan Regions and White Nile Province, intensive tapping of second gum arabica crops (E)</u>	US\$ 520 000
<u>Agricultural support to immediate resettlement of drought-affected population in southern Darfur through provision of foodcrop seeds and local agricultural implements (E)</u>	US\$ 155 000
<u>Supply of fertilizers (in support of Fertilizer Project GCP/SUD/009/DEN)</u>	US\$ 1 410 000
<u>Wadi Rakaz water spreading project for crop and forage production</u>	US\$ 105 000
<u>Wadi Koma water spreading project for crop, forage and forest production</u>	US\$ 210 000
<u>Development of irrigated fodder (Eastern region)</u>	US\$ 290 000
<u>Gureida agricultural scheme for resettlement of drought-inflicted population</u>	US\$ 1 220 000
<u>Assalaya Project for vegetable and forage production, Central Region</u>	US\$ 340 000
<u>Clearing of basins, major and minor canals and inlet channels in the Northern Region</u>	US\$ 185 000
<u>Construction of lined hafirs for water supply in basement areas in Kordofan Region</u>	US\$ 697 000
<u>Strengthening of the trypanosomiasis control service</u>	US\$ 955 000
<u>Strengthening of rinderpest vaccine production and the vaccination campaign</u>	US\$ 357 000
<u>Mobile Veterinary Unit in the Darfur Region (E)</u>	US\$ 195 000
<u>Mobile Veterinary Unit in the Kordofan Region (E)</u>	US\$ 195 000
<u>Rangeland rehabilitation in the Kordofan Region</u>	US\$ 206 000
<u>Manufacture and distribution of blocks based on molasses, urea and other by-products for animal feeding</u>	US\$ 190 000
<u>Integrated forage production including harvesting of hay and crop residues in Kordofan Region (E)</u>	US\$ 285 000
<u>Pilot areas for grassland seeding and demonstration of practical grazing management in the Butana</u>	US\$ 585 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government has recently established a High Committee charged with the harmonization of drought control activities and the coordination of the external assistance received.

The Government is thus able to provide the administrative and technical support required by the projects and to monitor the effective utilization of the inputs supplied.

134

TANZANIA

I. BACKGROUND

Food shortages are being experienced in some areas of central and northern regions. Unfavourable weather conditions have aggravated the decline in the output of basic food crops. A special commission appointed by the Prime Minister to assess foodcrop damage from drought concluded that seven of Tanzania's 20 regions would face food shortages until the crop becomes available in May 1985.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The following projects, already submitted to the international community in the last report, are still in need of support:

<u>Termite and army-worm control by provision of chemicals and equipment (E)</u>	US\$ 350 000
<u>Technical assistance in support of "Yield increase through the use of fertilizers and other inputs" (Fertilizer Programme)</u>	US\$ 1 400 000
<u>Farm service centres</u>	US\$ 1 385 000
<u>Fertilizer supply (E)</u>	US\$ 1 530 000
<u>Development of seed production (Mainland Tanzania)</u>	US\$ 1 491 000
<u>Development of seed production (Zanzibar)</u>	US\$ 496 400
<u>Rehabilitation of traditional village irrigation schemes (E)</u>	US\$ 1 375 480
<u>Rehabilitation of irrigated state farms in Tanzania</u>	US\$ 159 000
<u>Fertilizer storage godowns</u>	US\$ 1 135 000
<u>Vermin control services</u>	US\$ 1 226 200
<u>Strengthening of Large Grain Borer Project (E)</u>	US\$ 1 269 000
<u>Rural construction (Extension of Projects GCP/URT/052/NET and GCP/URT/059/AGF)</u>	US\$ 1 482 900
<u>Assistance to rehabilitate the agriculture extension service</u>	US\$ 31 020

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

Government services, in collaboration with international consultant/expert, would assume technical, logistics and administrative responsibility for the effective implementation of these projects.

135

ANNEX IV

ZAMBIA

I. BACKGROUND

The food situation will remain serious until the collection of the harvest in July/August 1985. Requirements for improving food production and for the provision of inputs remain urgent.

Livestock diseases continue to cause grave concern to the Government, and logistics support remains a major requirement, especially for the transport of agricultural produce and inputs.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

Some of the following projects were presented to donors in the last issue of this annex. All are of great importance and warrant donors' careful consideration. Particular priority is accorded by the Government to number i) below:

<u>Urgent provision of transport facilities for collection of food crops (E)</u>	US\$ 1 900 000
<u>Safeguarding Foodgrain Marketing and Input Supply</u>	US\$ 1 027 000
<u>Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes for Crop Production and Sinking of Boreholes for Livestock Production</u>	US\$ 347 000
<u>Improving Productivity of rainfed agriculture through increased effectiveness of village level extension agents</u>	US\$ 420 000
<u>Expansion of tick control in southern province (E)</u>	US\$ 850 000
<u>Assistance in the control of animal trypanosomiasis (E)</u>	US\$ 160 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government will provide technical, administrative and logistics support for the animal health project, and the services of a logistics expert will be available for appropriate activities.

136

ZIMBABWE

I. BACKGROUND

The three consecutive years of drought have resulted in serious malnutrition in children, reduced foodcrop production on both communal and industrial lands, poor pastures and depleted water supplies.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The Government has been operating a drought relief programme since 1982 and has indicated that priority should be given to water-related projects, as well as livestock protection.

<u>Establishing Village Service Centres and Workshop</u>	US\$ 654 000
<u>Provision of Tractor Services to Small-Scale Farmers</u>	US\$ 1 540 000
<u>Tawona Irrigation Scheme Extension</u>	US\$ 250 000
<u>Devuli Irrigation Project Extension</u>	US\$ 105 000
<u>Nyamaropa Irrigation Development "A" Block</u>	US\$ 276 000
<u>Thorns Resettlement Irrigation Scheme</u>	US\$ 222 000
<u>Malibangwe Irrigation Scheme</u>	US\$ 307 000
<u>Samu/Dumesa Irrigation Scheme</u>	US\$ 43 000
<u>Communal Farmer Training</u>	US\$ 46 000
<u>Development and Effective use of extension materials for conservation of natural resources</u>	US\$ 334 000
<u>Assistance in the control of Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis (E)</u>	US\$ 78 500
<u>Assistance to Animal Management and Health Centre</u>	US\$ 228 000
<u>Transport for Veterinary Assistants</u>	US\$ 175 000

III. RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT RELATED TO EMERGENCY ACTION

The Government of Zimbabwe counterpart support is to be identified during project formulation mission.

137