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MEMORANDUM

To: Angola Task Force  
From: Michele McNabb, Food Needs Assessment Project  
Date: May 12, 1988

Re: PRELIMINARY 1988/89 ANGOLA FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT

After reviewing available information on the food needs of Angola for 1988/89, the following issues arise:

Total Food Aid Request. After the most recent revision in the 1988/89 food needs numbers, the Government of Angola is requesting 179,000 tons of cereals and 31,000 mt supplementary foods. The total cereal request was increased 25,000 tons from the numbers given to Hunter Farnham by Charles LaMunier on May 2 and the commodity mix was altered to bring it more in line with historical consumption patterns. The revised cereal needs numbers are basically the same as FAO's most recent estimate of the food deficit. However, FAO takes the analysis one step further, deducting late 1987/88 food aid pledges and new 1988/89 pledges, resulting in an uncovered cereal deficit of 72,000 tons. (See Table 1 below for comparison and Table 2 for complete food balance, based mainly on FAO data.)

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TABLE 1  
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	Coarse Grains	Wheat	Rice	Total
OLD GPRA (May 2)	73	0	81	154
NEW GPRA (May 9)	126	41	12	179
FAO DEFICIT (May 9)	114	24	12	150
FAO UNCOVERED DEFICIT	58	14	0	72

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Basically, the FAO numbers seem reasonable. It is difficult to predict when (and if) food aid pledges from last year will arrive, so there is some risk in deducting undelivered aid directly from this year's deficit. It should be emphasized that the uncovered deficit is the need for NEW pledges and deliveries of food aid, provided the 78,000 tons of late 1987/88 food aid and new 1988/89 food aid actually arrive.

TABLE 2

## ANGOLA NATIONAL FOOD BALANCE - 1988/89

May 11, 1988

Total Population =	9,480,000
Self-Sufficient	6,534,000
+ Total Dependent =	2,946,000
Urban Commercial	1,560,000
+ Urban Displaced	440,000
+ Rural Displaced	540,000
+ Rural Affected	406,000

	Coarse Grains*	Wheat	Rice	cereals	SF	cassava**
Per Capita Consumption	0.048	0.011	0.008	0.068	0.004	0.196
Total Food Requirement	454,000	107,000	78,000	639,000	42,000	1,858,000
Gross Domestic Production	360,000	3,000	2,000	365,000	0	1,858,000
Non-Food Uses	76,000	0	0	76,000	0	0
Net Domestic Production	284,000	3,000	2,000	289,000	0	1,858,000
IMPORT REQUIREMENT	170,000	104,000	76,000	350,000	42,000	0
Commercial Imports	56,000	80,000	64,000	200,000	0	0
FOOD DEFICIT	114,000	24,000	12,000	150,000	42,000	0
Food Aid Pledges (late 87/88, new 88/89)	56,000	10,000	12,000	78,000	10,000	0
Uncovered Deficit	58,000	14,000	0	72,000	32,000	0

(Numbers may not add up due to rounding.)

\* Mainly maize.

\*\* Cassava figures are included only as a point of reference. The diet of the 6.5 million people considered "self-sufficient" is composed mainly of cassava and other root crops.

Sources: FAO Global Early Warning and Information System; historical data; UNEOG report.

Commercial Imports. Although LaMuniere did not mention commercial imports in his discussion with Hunter Farnham, it appears that they have been factored into the request. According to FAO analysts, the government is planning to import more than 200,000 mt of cereals commercially - almost twice last year's total. I assume that the most of the 205,000 tons of commercial imports are destined for the urban commercial markets, which partially accounts for the changes in at-risk population numbers discussed below.

Commercial cereal imports over the past five years are shown in Graph 1. This year's programmed amount returns the country to the levels recorded during the 1983-1985 period, before the oil price collapse. The graph also shows that actual imports consistently parallel programmed levels. Therefore, it can be assumed that actual 1988/89 commercial imports will be close to the 200,000 to 205,000 tons now programmed.

IF Angola imports 200,000 tons of cereals commercially and IF 150,000 to 179,000 tons of food aid (both delayed 1987/88 and new 1988/89 pledges) arrives, there will be a significant increase in the amount of imported food available in the country. (See Graph 2). The absorptive capacity of the country's delivery system should be examined carefully to determine whether this increase can be managed.

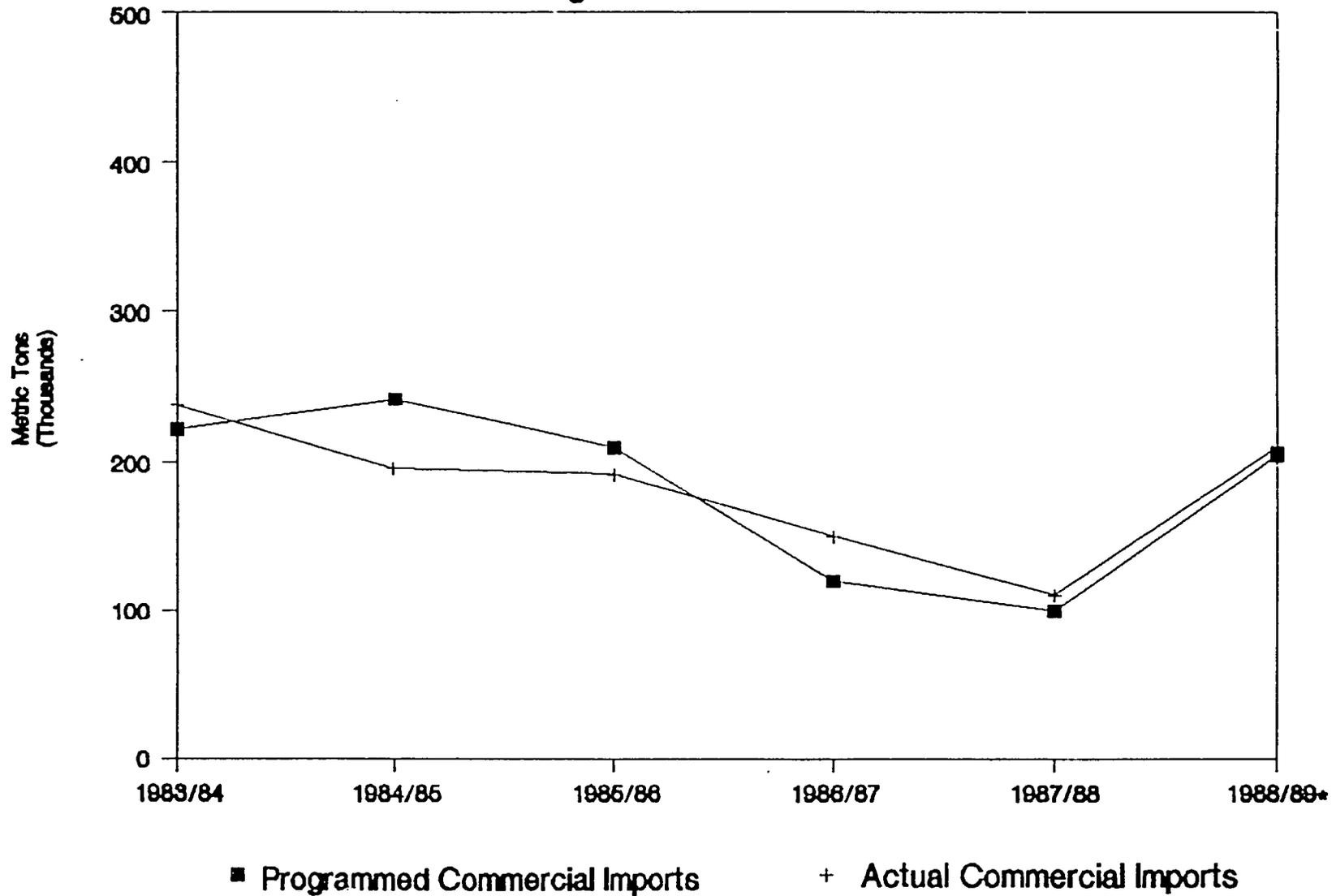
On a per capita basis, such an increase in imported food would not be significant because the GPRA increased its estimate of total population by 750,000 this year - almost a nine percent change. Population estimates have varied greatly between sources in the past, but it would be worth finding out the basis for this dramatic increase in official GRPA figures.

At-Risk Population Figures. The at-risk population figures mentioned by LaMuniere differ significantly from past estimates. Last year (and in earlier reports for 1988/89), the urban "at-risk" population was said to be 2 million - approximately half in the commercial market and half free-food-dependent "destitute." According to LaMuniere's figures, the only urban populations which need food aid this year are the "urban displaced," now said to number 440,000. I would guess that the GOA anticipates using commercial food imports to feed the remainder of the urban population.

If the government actually imports 205,000 mt of food commercially, it would be able to feed the remaining 1,560,000 urban at-risk population at almost exactly the standard 128 kg./person ration. (The calculation is within 3 kg./person, leading me to believe that it has to be coincidental - no other numbers from Angola are so exact!)

# COMMERCIAL CEREAL IMPORTS - ANGOLA

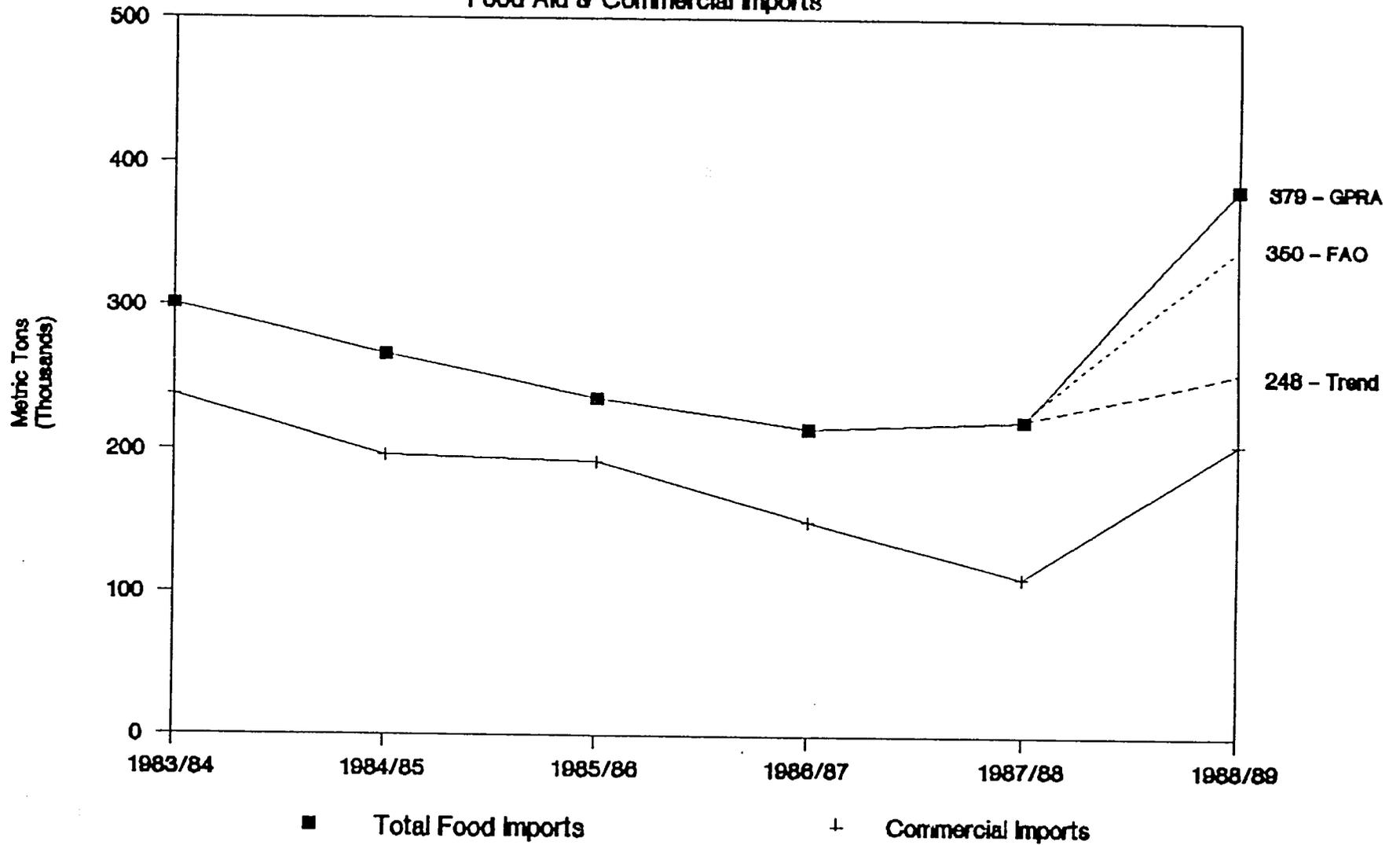
Programmed and Actual



\* Actual based on trend differentials for five historical years.

# ANGOLAN CEREAL IMPORTS

Food Aid & Commercial Imports



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As far as rural populations, last year's number of 690,000 people affected and displaced has been increased to 946,000 - 540,000 displaced and 406,000 affected. I found no explanation for this change. In the calculations, it appears that both the rural affected and displaced require full rations of cereals (128 kg./person), while only the displaced populations need supplemental feeding.

Table 3 shows a preliminary food balance for the aid-dependent populations, based on the assumptions that commercial imports will be used for non-displaced urban dwellers and that 6.5 million people are completely self-sufficient.

Supplemental Food Needs. The total request for supplemental food - 32,000 tons - is based on the established per capita rations and the new displaced population figures. It appears that 10,000 tons of carryover stocks mentioned in the UNEOG report have been deducted. A breakdown by commodity is given in Table 4.

Food Aid Deliveries by Donor. Table 5 shows actual food aid deliveries for 1986/87 and 1987/88 by donor. In both years, significant amounts of food aid remained in the pipeline at the end of the April-March year. These tables reflect actual arrivals only.

Domestic Production. There do not appear to be any significant weather-related problems affecting this year's harvest. FAO is estimating total cereals production to be slightly higher than last year's 320,000 mt.

Little domestic production has been marketed in the past few years due to a combination of the civil strife and economic policies. Few incentives have existed for farmers to produce surpluses because of the absence of consumer goods available for purchase. Domestic production that reaches the market is usually sold on parallel markets at many times the official price.

I included a very rough estimate of 25,000 tons of marketed production in the balance for dependent populations. This was calculated as the difference between domestic production and the total requirement of self-sufficient populations (52 kg./person \* 6,362,000). However, the amount of marketed production is likely to be more dependent on product prices and consumer good availability than total production levels.

May 9, 1988

## 1988/89 Angola Food Balance -- Food Aid-Dependent Populations

	CEREALS	SF	TOTAL
FOOD REQUIREMENTS:			
Rural Displaced Population	540,000	540,000	
x Per Capita Requirement	0.128	0.060	
= Rural Displaced Requirement	69,120	32,400	101,520
Rural Affected Population	406,000	0	
x Per Capita Requirement	0.128	0	
= Rural Affected Requirement	51,968	0	51,968
Urban Displaced Pop.	440,000	440,000	
x Per Capita Requirement	0.128	0.022	
= Urban Displaced Requirement	56,320	9,504	65,824
<b>TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>177,408</b>	<b>41,904</b>	<b>219,312</b>
Carry Over Stocks/ New Pledges	78,000	9,800	87,800
Potential Marketed Production*	25,000	0	25,000
Commercial Food Imports**	0	0	0
<b>UNCOVERED DEFICIT</b>	<b>74,408</b>	<b>32,104</b>	<b>106,512</b>

\* A very rough estimate of 25,000 tons of marketed production was included, based on total cereal production less total cereals requirements of self-sufficient populations (51 kg./person \* 6,534,000 self sufficient people).

\*\* Although the GPRA reportedly will import 205,000 mt commercially, none of this is expected to go to free distribution.

TABLE 4

## SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD NEEDS BY COMMODITY FOR 1988/89 \*

	RURAL DISPLACED		URBAN DESTITUTE		TOTAL MT
	grams/day	MT	grams/day	MT	
CSM	50	6,968	0	0	6,968
SFSG	50	6,968	0	0	6,968
DSM	40	5,571	0	0	5,571
VegOil	30	4,173	30	4,620	8,793
Pulses	0	0	30	4,620	4,620
	170	23,680	60	9,240	32,920

\* 9,800 MT of carryover supplementary food from 1987/88 has been ded from total needs for the rural displaced.

TABLE 5

## FOOD AID DELIVERIES TO ANGOLA

April 87 - March 88		April 86 - March 87	
1 EEC	31,290	1 EEC	18,853
2 WFP	16,290	2 Italy	11,103
3 Sweden	15,627	3 WFP	9,355
4 Italy	14,198	4 USA	6,220
5 USA	12,830	5 Sweden	4,791
6 FRG	8,954	6 FRG	4,406
7 India	6,000	7 China	2,000
8 Denmark	4,000	8 Spain	1,500
9 Austria	2,600	9 WCC	1,143
10 Others	4,507	10 Others	1,626
TOTAL	116,296	TOTAL	60,997

# US Food Aid to Angola

FY81 to FY88

