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U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR,
BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION

FROM: PPC/PC, George Hill *GH*

SUBJECT: FY 1995 P.L. 480, Title III Program Country
Eligibility List

Problem: Approval of a list of countries which 1) meet statutory P.L. 480, Title III Food for Development "least developed" country eligibility criteria, and 2) are determined by PPC to be most food needy is needed for FY 1995 Title III program budgeting and FY 1996 planning purposes.

Background: According to Section 302 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480), to be eligible for P.L. 480, Title III Food for Development program funding, a country must be determined to be a "least developed country" by meeting either of the two sets of criteria below:

- A) Poverty Criteria -- criteria used by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to determine eligibility for Civil Works Preference for providing financial assistance; or
- B) Food Deficit Criteria -- under criteria set by the legislation a country must meet all three of the following indicators
 - 1) per capita consumption of less than 2,300 calories per day;
 - 2) child (under 5 years) mortality rate in excess of 100 per 1000 live births; and
 - 3) inability to meet food security requirements (undefined) from domestic production or from imports because of lack of foreign exchange for commercial purchases.

USAID May 8, 1994, P.L. 480 Title III supplemental policy guidance requires that, starting in FY 1995, in addition to meeting statutory eligibility standards and priorities, countries would have to pass a food needs test to initiate new Title III programs. The preference is to concentrate the use of Title III resources in the most food needy countries. PPC was tasked to include a food need criterion in its annual determination of Title III country eligibility.

Discussion: PPC has been assigned responsibility to annually determine which countries are eligible to initiate new Title III programs for planning and budgeting purposes. Countries with on-going multi-year Title III program agreements do not have to re-establish eligibility for the duration of the currently approved agreement.

In addition to the statutory criteria in Section 302 of P.L. 480 for establishing Title III country eligibility, the Agency recently added an additional criterion that requires a country to pass a food needs test. The use of this criterion will allow us to better direct Title III resources to countries that need food the most. Starting in FY 1995, an effort will be made to concentrate all new Title III programs in countries where there is the greatest food need. Therefore, countries which are found to have met the legislated Title III eligibility criteria have also been subjected to a food needs test.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regularly prepares and publishes food aid needs assessment information. Country assessments take into account cereals available for human consumption based on estimates of production, non-food use, beginning and ending stocks, and commercial imports. This availability is related to food need based on population and the minimum daily caloric intake standards recommended by the United Nations (methodology attached).

Rather than "reinvent the wheel" and to maintain a transparent process in determining eligibility for FY 1995 Title III resources (most of which are used to provide agricultural commodities in the form of cereals) for new programs, PPC has elected to use this USG-produced, publicly available information to indicate which countries meeting legislative eligibility are most food needy (see Attachments A and B). We would propose over the course of the next year to re-examine the ERS methodology with interested geographic and central bureaus to verify that this is the best approach to take in the future.

Meeting the legislated and food need eligibility criteria is only the first requirement for a Title III program. Beyond this, bureaus apply programming criteria such as: consistency with country strategy, expected results, administrative responsibilities, etc. Finally, other statutory or policy restrictions may preclude implementation of Title III programs in some otherwise eligible countries.

Attachment A includes a list of countries which meet both the minimum P.L. 480 Title III program statutory eligibility criteria and the new food needs test for FY 1995. Among previously eligible countries excluded in the new list are Peru, which does not meet statutory criteria, and Guyana, which meets statutory criteria but, according to available data, does not meet the new food needs test. The eligibility of these two countries, as well as others, may be reevaluated at a later date.

Attachment B ranks countries meeting statutory criteria according to level of food need. Attachments C and D include descriptions of methodologies used. Other attachments include relevant country-specific data.

Recommendation: That, by signing below, you determine that the countries listed under FY 1995 in Attachment A are eligible to propose new Title III programs in FY 1995.

Approved: Z. M. R.

Disapproved: _____

Date: Sept. 15, 1994

Attachments:

- A. FY 1994 vs. FY 1995 Eligible Country Comparison
- B. Ranking of Title III Eligible Countries
- C. Statutory Criteria Methodology
- D. Food Need Criterion Methodology
- E. Countries Meeting Civil Works Preference Criteria
- F. Countries Meeting Statutory Food Deficit Criteria
- G. Countries Not Meeting Statutory Criteria

Draft: PPC/DP, CWeiskirch: x7-7117: Rev. 9/7/94: FY95ELIG.CEW

FY 1994 VS. FY 1995 COMPARISON OF Title III COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1994, CONT'D.</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>
Afghanistan	Sri Lanka	Afghanistan
Bangladesh	Sudan	Angola
Benin	Tanzania	Bangladesh
Bhutan	Togo	Bolivia
Bolivia	Uganda	Burkina Faso
Burkina Faso	Vietnam	Cambodia
Burma	Yemen Arab Rep.	Cameroon
Burundi	Zaire	Chad
Cambodia	Zimbabwe	Ethiopia
Cen. African Rep.		Ghana
Chad		Guinea
China, Peoples' Rep.		Haiti
Comoros		Honduras
Congo		Kenya
Cote d'Ivoire		Lesotho
Ethiopia		Liberia
Gambia, The		Madagascar
Ghana		Malawi
Guatemala		Mali
Guinea		Mauritania
Guinea Bissau		Mozambique
Guyana		Nicaragua
Egypt, Arab Rep. of		Nigeria
Equatorial Guinea		Rwanda
Haiti		Sierra Leone
Honduras		Somalia
India		Sri Lanka
Indonesia		Sudan
Kenya		Uganda
Lao PDR		Zaire
Lesotho		Zambia
Liberia		
Madagascar		
Malawi		
Maldives		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mozambique		
Nepal		
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Pakistan		
Peru		
Rwanda		
Sao Tome		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		
Solomon Islands		
Somalia		

Table 4

Eligible Countries based on Civil Works Preference
or Food Deficit Criteria Ranked According to
USDA Food Aid Assessment Criteria (Production Growth Rates where the Highest
Scores Indicate the Most Needy)

Attachment B

Given USAID's policy to provide food resources to the most needy, the closer a country is to the "1" level on the index, the more difficult it will be to make a case for using Title III resources. Countries below the "1" level can satisfy their basic food requirements with internal production. With bias toward food need, as we go down the nutritional requirements scale, it would be difficult to make a nutritional case for Title III resources to be used below the "1.0" level.

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality			ForExRes/ Import Ratio	Production Growth Rates Needed to Maintain:	
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992		Status quo Consumption	Nutritional Requirements
Afghanistan*	675	1710	1625	1539	257	270	283		19.2	21.2
Liberia*	675	2067	1964	1860	217	228	239		16.1	18.6
Sierra Leone	170	1940	1843	1746	249	261	274		7.3	18.7
Angola**	676	1877	1783	1689	292	307	321		7.4	16.5
Mozambique	60	1803	1713	1623	287	301	316		12.4	16.3
Mauritania	520	2469	2346	2222	206	216	227		20.7	15.1
Rwanda	250	1981	1863	1765	222	233	244		-8.5	13.8
Somalia*	675	1830	1739	1647	211	222	232		12.6	10.8
Ethiopia	110	1694	1609	1525	208	218	229		5.7	9.7
Haiti*	675	1987	1888	1788	133	140	146		7.2	9.2
Uganda	170	2213	2102	1992	185	194	204		3.3	8.0
Bangladesh	220	2100	1995	1890	127	133	140		1.6	7.0
Lesotho	590	2100	1995	1890	156	164	172		-9.5	6.8
Nigeria	320	2147	2040	1932	191	201	210		2.8	6.7
Zambia	290	2019	1918	1817	202	212	222		6.7	6.7
Kenya	330	2047	1945	1842	74	78	81		5.6	6.6
Guinea	510	2229	2118	2006	230	242	253		-18.4	6.4
Cameroon	820	2201	2091	1981	117	123	129	0.03	0.9	4.8
Zaire*	675	2094	1989	1885	188	197	207		1.9	4.8
Madagascar	230	2162	2054	1946	168	176	185		1.7	4.5
Sudan*	675	1964	1866	1768	166	174	183		5.0	3.6
Ghana	440	1974	1875	1777	170	179	187		6.8	3.5
Honduras#	550	2258	2145	2032	58	61	64		-5.8	3.5
Chad	210	1641	1559	1477	209	219	230		1.2	3.4
Sri Lanka	540	2286	2172	2057	19	20	21		2.9	2.7
Bolivia	680	1982	1883	1784	118	124	130	0.24	-6.0	2.7
Nicaragua	410	2214	2103	1993	76	80	84		5.2	2.5
Burkina Faso	300	2137	2030	1923	150	158	165		1.5	1.7
Malawi	210	2042	1940	1838	226	237	249		2.0	1.5
Mali	300	2233	2121	2010	220	231	242		0.2	1.0
Cambodia*#	675	2114	2008	1903	184	193	202		NA	1.0
Togo	390	2278	2185	2051	137	144	151		-0.7	0.8
Tanzania	110	2181	2072	1963	176	185	194		1.7	0.5
Cent Afr Rep	410	1887	1774	1680	179	188	197		-0.4	0.5
Pakistan	410	2377	2258	2139	137	144	151		0.8	0.5
Gambia	300	2249	2137	2024	0	0	0		1.7	0.4
Nepal	170	2246	2134	2021	128	134	141		-0.2	0.4
Viet Nam*	675	2215	2104	1994	49	51	54		0.5	-0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	700	2411	2290	2170	124	130	136	0.01	0.8	-0.8
India	310	2243	2131	2019	124	130	136		-0.5	-1.1
Niger	310	2263	2150	2037	320	336	352		0.7	-1.4
Benin	410	2358	2240	2122	147	154	162		-1.3	-2.1
Senegal	780	2328	2212	2095	146	152	160	0.03	0.5	-2.1
Guinea-Bissau	210	2230	2119	2007	239	251	263		0.1	-2.9
Indonesia	680	2631	2499	2368	111	117	122		-0.9	-3.0
Zimbabwe	570	2247	2135	2022	86	90	95		-2.1	-4.8
Egypt	630	3318	3152	2995	55	58	61		-13.9	-22.1
Tajikistan	480	0	0	0	85	89	94		NA	NA
Guyana	330	2393	2273	2154	0	0	0		NA	NA
Myanmar*	675	2448	2326	2203	113	119	124		NA	NA
Laos	250	2475	2351	2228	145	152	160		NA	NA
São Tomé Pm	350	2171	2062	1954	0	0	0		NA	NA

Table 4

**Eligible Countries based on Civil Works Preference
or Food Deficit Criteria Ranked According to
USDA Food Aid Assessment Criteria (Production Growth Rates where the Highest
Scores Indicate the Most Needy)**

Given USAID's policy to provide food resources to the most needy, the closer a country is to the "1" level on the index, the more difficult it will be to make a case for using Title III resources. Countries below the "1" level can satisfy their basic food requirements with internal production. With bias toward food need, as we go down the nutritional requirements scale, it would be difficult to make a nutritional case for Title III resources to be used below the "1.0" level.

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality			ForExRes/ Import Ratio	Production Growth Rates Needed to Maintain:	
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992		Status quo Consumption	Nutritional Requirements
Maldives	500	2616	2295	2174	0	0		NA	NA	
China	660	2706	2571	2436	43	45	47	NA	NA	
Yemen*	675	2296	2166	2052	177	186	195	NA	NA	
Gabon	4480	2420	2299	2178	158	166	174	0.04	NA	
Burundi	200	1923	1827	1731	179	188	197		NA	
Comoros	510	1757	1669	1581		0	0		NA	
Bhutan	170		0	0	201	211	221		NA	
Congo	1030	2321	2205	2089	110	116	121	0.03	NA	

Source: IBRD Civil Works Preference Data. Per Capita GNP Guidelines
SecM93-942, September 9, 1993

* Per Capita GNP is not specified, but it is estimated at \$675 or less according to the Guidelines.

The value of \$675 was assigned for computational purposes.

** Per Capita GNP is not specified, but it is estimated to range from \$676 to \$1,305 in the Guidelines.

The value of \$676 was assigned for computational purposes.

#The LAC Bureau believes that the FAS nutritional index for Honduras was calculated incorrectly. They provided a new estimate (based on FAO data) which changed the nutritional index from 0.1 to 3.5.

#There was no data available to provide an estimate of the nutritional index for Cambodia. The ANE Bureau believes that the economic conditions in the country have deteriorated such that Cambodia should meet the minimum eligibility requirements. Therefore, we have given Cambodia a nominal index estimate of "1" pending the availability of additional data.

Attachment C

Statutory Criteria Methodology

Title III, section 302, establishes the criteria for determining whether a country is eligible for the donation of agricultural commodities. A country is eligible if it meets either the poverty criteria or the food deficit criteria. Under the "poverty criteria" established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a country is eligible for Civil works Preference if its per capita GNP does not exceed \$675. The "food security criteria" require that a country meet all of the following indicators of a national food deficit: (1) daily per capita calorie consumption is less than 2300 calories; (2) there is a shortage of foreign exchange which prevents a country from meeting its food security requirements; and (3) the mortality rate of children under 5 years of age is in excess of 100 per 1000 births.

In 1991, an A.I.D. Technical Panel suggested approaches for making the criteria operational in view of concerns about the timeliness and accuracy of the data. The panel focused primarily on the data series that measured caloric supply and child mortality. They concluded that significant error exists in these data series based on information provided by FAO and UNICEF and that they would be unable to obtain statistically valid estimates of the "margins of error" in these data series. It was recognized, however, that there needs to be a certain degree of flexibility in interpreting the data for countries falling just outside the threshold criteria.

A.I.D. consulted with both FAO and UNICEF in an effort to obtain estimates of the "margins of error." Subsequently, UNICEF indicated that a 10 percent margin of error could be used to reflect the uncertainty in the under 5 mortality data. Upon further review of the Technical Panel's findings, starting in FY 1993, USAID introduced some additional flexibility in the Title III eligibility list by allowing for a 10 percent margin of error for the caloric supply data as well.

In addition to the uncertainty concerning calorie consumption and child mortality data, another difficult methodological issue is how to determine whether a country meets its "food security requirements." The statute provides no guidance on how to observe or measure this situation. Moreover, the Technical Panel did not address this issue. The procedures that were used for the FY 1995 eligibility process are discussed below.

As in previous years, the procedures for the FY 1995 Title III eligibility criteria apply the guidelines in the legislation and the findings and suggestions of the A.I.D. Technical Panel.

Poverty Criteria. The poverty criteria are based on the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (IBRD) "Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes" covering the Civil Works Preference. Countries are eligible for Civil Works Preference if their annual per capita incomes are \$675 or less.

Attachment C (cont'd.)

Food Deficit Criteria. The caloric consumption data are provided at two levels - the actual data from FAO, and the data adjusted to reflect a 10 percent margin of error.

The child mortality data are provided at two levels - the actual data from UNICEF, and the data adjusted to reflect a 10 percent margin of error.

The third criterion for a food deficit country relates to food security requirements. A country satisfies this criterion if it can be shown "that the country cannot meet its food security requirements through domestic production or imports due to a shortage of foreign exchange." The statute does not define these terms nor is there any guidance on how they can be measured. It would appear that the presumption under this criterion is that if a country has a shortage of foreign exchange, it cannot meet its food security requirements from domestic production and imports. To receive a Title III "food for development grant," the USAID mission must provide documentation showing that the country is experiencing food shortages.

The Chief Economists of the Bureaus and several outside academic economists were consulted in an effort to determine a practical method to measure a shortage of foreign exchange to satisfy the third criterion. The objective was to find a straightforward and transparent standard. As a starting point, it was suggested that "international reserves minus gold in months of imports coverage" serve as the measure. This provides a first approximation of a country's ability to use foreign exchange reserves to adjust to unexpected shortfalls in export earnings. While there is no universally agreed upon ratio that signifies a foreign exchange shortage, a working definition is that a country will have a shortage if the level of reserves (at a given point in time) is insufficient to cover three months of imports.

However, this data is not available from the World Bank for all developing countries. It also is possible that the "import coverage" measure may miss situations where the government knows it has a foreign exchange problem but it does not show up immediately. An alternative measure is whether a country has an agreement with the IMF which allows it to oversee macroeconomic and structural policies, as these influence the exchange rate. The existence of an IMF agreement, which covers balance of payments support programs, is a strong indication that review of the host country's economy shows the lack of a short to medium term ability to adjust to economic conditions. The existence of such balance of payments support programs implies agreement that sufficient steps are being taken to address underlying problems.

The preferred indicator would show that a country was experiencing a shortfall in export earnings from the effects of unexpected external disruptions. This could be due to a variety of factors: balance of payments problems owing to temporary declines in commodity export

Attachment C (cont'd)

earnings, sharp increases in the costs of agricultural imports (cereals) or petroleum products, or shortfalls in receipts from tourism or worker remittances. The key is that shortfalls in receipts must be temporary and largely beyond the control of the member country.

Although a country may meet either of the two criteria for a foreign exchange shortage, as well as the other two criteria, they do not automatically become recipients of Title III food aid. It is necessary to distinguish between "good" and "bad" policies that resulted in this situation. For example, there are some countries with long histories of inflation and financial imbalances. There also are countries that have maintained financial discipline and adopted policies to achieve economic reform, but have experienced problems due to external factors. Under these circumstances, Title III preference would be given to countries pursuing policy reform and structural adjustment programs.

Attachment E shows the countries that are eligible based on the Civil Works Preference Criteria. These are countries whose per GNP is \$675 or less.

Attachment F indicates the additional countries that are eligible, or potentially eligible, based on meeting the "food deficit criteria." These countries meet the foreign exchange criteria either through an IMF Agreement, or by having less than 3 months of foreign exchange reserves relative to imports. Any country's eligibility for purposes of starting a new program can be reevaluated at a later date.

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Appendix 2: Guide to the Assessment Tables and Methodology

For estimation purposes, the 60 countries included in this report have been summarized in seven regions: Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Food aid needs are estimated on an aggregate basis for each region from individual country data. Detailed assessments of food aid needs are provided for selected countries listed in appendix 1. The selection was based on several criteria, including emergency aid needs, extraordinary refugee situations, and the importance of the country in the region.

Historical Data

Historical supply and use data for 1983/84 to 1992/93 for most variables are from USDA. Food aid and commercial import data are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Historical nonfood-use data, including seed, waste, processing use, and other use, are estimated from the FAO *Food Balance series*.

Commodity Coverage

This report assesses the food aid needed to meet cereal consumption requirements. Because of data limitations, accurate estimates of the supplies of noncereal foods such as pulses, roots and tubers, vegetable oils, and milk frequently are not available. The omission of noncereals from this analysis may misrepresent food aid needs in those countries where cereals are a small share of the diet. However, in many low-income countries, cereals account for at least 50 percent of all calories consumed (see appendix 1). In addition, the bulk of all international food aid is provided in the form of cereals.

Food Aid Needs Definition

Food aid needs are defined as the gap between target consumption and the availability of cereals for food use. The first step in assessing food aid needs is to project the availability of cereals for human consumption. This is decomposed into two parts—supply of cereals and allowance for nonfood use of cereals. Supply is defined as production, plus stocks, plus commercial imports:

$$\text{Supply} = \text{production} + \text{beginning stocks} + \text{commercial imports (1)}$$

Nonfood use includes exports, feed use, other nonfood uses (such as waste, seed use, and processing), and stock accumulation:

$$\text{Nonfood use} = \text{exports} + \text{feed use} + \text{other nonfood use} + \text{ending stocks (2)}$$

The quantity of cereals available for food use is equal to supply less nonfood use:

$$\text{Food availability} = \text{supply} - \text{nonfood use (3)}$$

Finally, food aid needs are computed as the gap between target food use and food availability:

$$\text{Food aid need} = \text{target food use} - \text{food availability (4)}$$

Food Aid Needs Projection Methodology

Food aid needs are determined by calculating the gap between target consumption and the availability of cereals for food use. Target consumption is derived from two alternative objective measures of per capita food use.

Target Food Use Projections

The procedures to estimate (project) target consumptions are:

1) *Status quo food use target.* The objective of the first consumption target is to support average per capita consumption of the recent past. The most recent 5-year average is used to estimate per capita consumption and eliminate short-term fluctuations.

2) *Nutrition-based food use target.* Nutrition-based cereal needs are derived from the minimum daily caloric intake standards recommended by the United Nations. These country-specific caloric requirements are based on several variables, including the age and sex distribution of the population and the physical size of the people. Caloric requirements also vary with assumed physical activity levels. The caloric requirements used in this assessment are those necessary to sustain life with minimum food-gathering activity. They are comparable to the activity level for a refugee—they do not allow for play, work, or any activity other than food gathering. In addition, the caloric requirements are regional averages rather than country specific.

The status quo measure embodies a "safety-net" criteria by supporting food use at recently achieved levels. The nutrition-based target assists comparisons of relative well-being. When status quo needs exceed nutrition-based needs, it is an indication of a relatively high standard of well-being and a less urgent need to support consumption with food aid. When status quo needs are below nutrition-based needs, it is an indication of a more urgent need to support consumption with food aid, if it can be effectively absorbed by the local economy. It should be noted that all assessments are based on national aggregate data and may mask acute needs resulting from uneven food distribution within individual countries.

Food Availability Projections

The calculation of cereal availability for human consumption is based on estimates of production, nonfood use (including exports, feed, seed, and waste), beginning and ending stocks, and commercial imports.

Production. Production for 1993/94 is based on USDA estimates as of August 1993. For most countries production in 1994/95 is projected assuming normal weather and no external world macroeconomic shocks that could affect production. However, expected trends in domestic producer incentives and policies are factored into the production projections. Exceptions to this method are cited by the authors.

Nonfood use. Historical nonfood use for seed and waste are estimated using the FAO Food Balance series. Export and feed use figures are USDA data. Except in the case of a country where an internal structural change called for exports, seed, feed, and other nonfood use are projected using a 10-year average (exceptions are cited by the authors). This method assumes that nonfood use of cereals will continue at historic rates and increase in aggregate terms at the same rate as population growth.

Stocks. For 1993/94, ending stocks are based on USDA forecasts. For 1994/95, ending stocks are determined based on projected production levels relative to those of 1993/94, and on the level of 1993/94 ending stocks relative to historical maximum and minimum levels in the past 10 years. If 1994/95 beginning stocks are below the historical minimum, stocks are raised to the minimum. If beginning stocks are above the historical maximum, stocks are lowered to the maximum. If beginning stocks are within the range of the minimum and maximum, stock adjustments depend on projected production.

If production is at, or above, that of the previous year, stocks are allowed to build towards the maximum. If production is forecast to decline, stocks are reduced towards the minimum to augment domestic supplies. The allowance for stock use or buildup is made under the assumption that stockpiling of cereals in normal production years can help reduce fluctuations in cereals available for food use in poor production years and, therefore, help stabilize food aid needs. Exceptions to this method are cited by the authors.

Commercial Import Projections. The procedure for calculating commercial import capacity was changed for this report from using vector autoregression models to one that relies on historical economic relationships. For most countries the current method of forecasting commercial cereal imports for 1993/94 and 1994/95 uses the total value of merchandise imports and the total value of cereal imports. Total merchandise imports are first estimated for 1993/94 and 1994/95 using time-trend regression. The projections of the value of total merchandise imports are based on ten years of data and a log-log form regression is used:

$$\ln(\text{impval}) = \alpha_i + \beta_1 \ln(\text{yr})_i + \epsilon_i$$

Commercial cereal import values for 1993/94 and 1994/95 are found by applying a 5-year constant share of cereal imports to the value of total merchandise imports. Using a 5-year constant share of commercial cereal imports ensures that

year-to-year fluctuations in cereal imports due to weather or other factors, will not skew the projections for 1993/94 and 1994/95.

The quantity of total cereal imports is estimated using the projections of total cereal import values explained above, and cereal prices. From 1983/84 to 1992/93, the unit values (prices) were found by dividing the value of total cereal imports by their quantity. For the projected years, a unit value for grain was calculated using the USDA reference price for specific crops, weighted by the importance of that crop in the value of total grain imports (a 5-year share). Using the unit values, the quantity of total cereal imports for 1993/94 and 1994/95 was then found by dividing the total cereal import value by unit value.

The exceptions to this method are cited by the authors.

Tables Entitled "Region/Country/Summary"

Production Historical data to 1992/93. Forecasts for 1993/94-1994/95.

Beginning stocks Historical data to 1992/93. Forecasts for 1993/94-1994/95.

Commercial imports Historical data to 1992/93. Forecasts for 1993/94-1994/95.

Food aid receipts Historical data to 1992/93. Forecasts for 1993/94-1994/95.

Exports, feed and other nonfood use Historical data to 1992/93. Targets for 1993/94-1994/95.

Ending stocks Historical data to 1992/93. USDA estimates for 1993/94 and 1994/95 forecasts.

Availability net of food aid: Cereals available for human consumption before food aid. This is the sum of production, beginning stocks, and commercial imports, less the sum of exports, feed, other use, and ending stocks. Historical data to 1992/93, and forecasts for 1993/94 and 1994/95.

Food use, per capita food use Historical data to 1992/93, with status quo and nutrition-based targets for 1993/94-1994/95.

Population Historical data to 1992/93. Forecasts for 1993/94-1994/95.

Table 1 **Eligible Countries Meeting Civil Works Preference Criteria**
(Per Capita Income \$675 or Less)

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita/ Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality		
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992
Mozambique	60	1803	1713	1623	287	301	316
Tanzania	110	2181	2072	1963	176	185	194
Ethiopia	110	1694	1609	1525	208	218	229
Uganda	170	2213	2102	1992	185	194	204
Bhutan	170		0	0	201	211	221
Sierra Leone	170	1940	1843	1746	249	261	274
Nepal	170	2246	2134	2021	128	134	141
Burundi	200	1923	1827	1731	179	188	197
Guinea-Bissau	210	2230	2119	2007	239	251	263
Malawi	210	2042	1940	1838	226	237	249
Chad	210	1641	1559	1477	209	219	230
Bangladesh	220	2100	1995	1890	127	133	140
Madagascar	230	2162	2054	1946	168	176	185
Rwanda	250	1961	1863	1765	222	233	244
Laos	250	2475	2351	2228	145	152	160
Zambia	290	2019	1918	1817	202	212	222
Mali	300	2233	2121	2010	220	231	242
Burkina Faso	300	2137	2030	1923	150	158	165
Niger	310	2263	2150	2037	320	336	352
India	310	2243	2131	2019	124	130	136
Nigeria	320	2147	2040	1932	191	201	210
Kenya	330	2047	1945	1842	74	78	81
Guyana	330	2393	2273	2154		0	0
São Tome Prn	350	2171	2062	1954		0	0
China	380	2706	2571	2435	43	45	47
Gambia	390	2249	2137	2024		0	0
Togo	390	2279	2165	2051	137	144	151
Pakistan	410	2377	2258	2139	137	144	151
Benin	410	2358	2240	2122	147	154	162
Nicaragua	410	2214	2103	1993	76	80	84
Cent Afr Rep	410	1867	1774	1680	179	188	197
Ghana	440	1974	1875	1777	170	179	187
Tajikistan	480		0	0	85	89	94
Maldives	500	2416	2295	2174		0	0
Guinea	510	2229	2118	2006	230	242	253
Comoros	510	1757	1669	1581		0	0
Mauritania	520	2469	2346	2222	206	216	227
Sri Lanka	540	2286	2172	2057	19	20	21
Honduras	550	2258	2145	2032	58	61	64
Zimbabwe	570	2247	2135	2022	86	90	95
Lesotho	590	2100	1995	1890	156	164	172
Egypt	630	3318	3152	2986	55	58	61

Table 1 **Eligible Countries Meeting Civil Works Preference Criteria**
(Per Capita Income \$675 or Less)

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita/ Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality		
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992
Indonesia	660	2631	2499	2368	111	117	122
Zaire*	675	2094	1989	1885	188	197	207
Sudan*	675	1964	1866	1768	166	174	183
Myanmar*	675	2448	2326	2203	113	119	124
Yemen*	675	2280	2166	2052	177	186	195
Somalia*	675	1830	1739	1647	211	222	232
Viet Nam*	675	2215	2104	1994	49	51	54
Afghanistan*	675	1710	1625	1539	257	270	283
Liberia*	675	2067	1964	1860	217	228	239
Cambodia*	675	2114	2008	1903	184	193	202
Haiti*	675	1987	1888	1788	133	140	146

Source: IBRD Civil Works Preference Data Per Capita GNP Guidelines
 SecM93-942, September 9, 1993

* Per Capital GNP is not specified, but it is estimated at \$675 or less according to the Guidelines.
 The value of \$675 was assigned for computational purposes.

Table 2

Eligible Countries - Food Deficit Criteria

Daily Calorie Intake is Less Than 2300, Under 5 Child Mortality Rate is More Than 100,
and There is a Shortage of Foreign Exchange Earnings (Reserves Ratio is 25 Percent or Less)

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita/ Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality			ForExRes/ Import Ratio	Production Growth Rates Needed to Maintain:		Foreign Exchange Reserves	Imports	Economic Policy Perf
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992		Status quo Consumption	Nutritional Requirements			
Angola**	676	1877	1783	1689	292	307	321	NA	7.4	16.5	NA	NA	3.33
Gabon	4480	2420	2299	2178	158	166	174	0.038497	NA	NA	1320000	34288600	NA
Senegal	780	2328	2212	2095	145	152	160	0.028926	0.5	-2.1	1500000	51856750	86.4
Côte d'Ivoire	700	2411	2290	2170	124	130	136	0.009416	0.8	-0.8	1100000	116818000	83.9
Bolivia	680	1982	1883	1784	118	124	130	0.238539	-6.0	2.7	197200000	826700000	92.37
Cameroon	820	2201	2091	1981	117	123	129	0.028881	0.9	4.8	1870000	64749229	73.2
Congo	1030	2321	2205	2089	110	116	121	0.030405	NA	NA	680000	22364402	NA

Source: IBRD Civil Works Preference Data Per Capita GNP Guidelines

SecM93-942, September 9, 1993

** Per Capital GNP is not specified, but it is estimated to range between \$676 - \$1305 in the Guidelines.

The value of \$676 was assigned for computational purposes.

Table 3

Ineligible Countries - Food Security Data

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita/ Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality		
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992
Albania**	676	2392	2272	2153	34	36	37
Algeria	1830	2989	2840	2690	72	76	79
Antigua Barbuda	4870	2381	2262	2143		0	0
Argentina	6050	3075	2921	2768	24	25	26
Armenia	780		0	0	34	36	37
Australia			0	0	9	9	10
Austria			0	0	9	9	10
Azerbaijan	970		0	0	53	56	58
Bahamas	11990	2782	2643	2504		0	0
Barbados	6530	3221	3060	2899		0	0
Belarus	2970		0	0	23	24	25
Belgium			0	0	11	12	12
Belize	2220	2579	2450	2321		0	0
Bermuda		2975	2826	2678		0	0
Botswana	2800	2272	2158	2045	58	61	64
Brazil	2770	2723	2587	2451	65	68	72
Brunei Darus		2869	2726	2582		0	0
Bulgaria	1330	3712	3526	3341	20	21	22
Canada		3222	3061	2900	8	8	9
Cape Verde	850	2872	2728	2585		0	0
Chile	2510	2481	2357	2233	18	19	20
Colombia	1290	2492	2367	2243	20	21	22
Costa Rica	2010	2711	2575	2440	16	17	18
Cuba		3153	2995	2838	11	12	12
Czechoslovakia	2460	3548	3371	3193	12	13	13
Denmark			0	0	8	8	9
Djibouti**	676	2425	2304	2183		0	0
Dominica	2510	2917	2771	2625		0	0
Dominican Rep	1040	2297	2182	2067	50	53	55
Ecuador	1070	2410	2290	2169	59	62	65
El Salvador	1170	2306	2191	2075	63	66	69
Eritrea			0	0	208	218	229
Estonia	2750		0	0	24	25	26
Fiji	2070	2738	2601	2464		0	0
Finland			0	0	7	7	8
Fr Guiana		2823	2682	2541		0	0
France			0	0	9	9	10
Georgia	850		0	0	29	30	32
Germany			0	0	8	8	9
Greece			0	0	9	9	10
Grenada	2310	2378	2259	2140		0	0
Guadeloupe		2816	2675	2534		0	0

Table 3

Ineligible Countries - Food Security Data

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita/ Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality		
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992
Guatemala	980	2254	2141	2029	76	80	84
Hong Kong		2857	2714	2571	7	7	8
Hungary	3000	3610	3430	3249	16	17	18
Iran	2080	3038	2886	2734	58	61	64
Iraq		2836	2694	2552	80	84	88
Ireland			0	0	6	6	7
Israel		3204	3044	2884	11	12	12
Italy			0	0	10	11	11
Jamaica	1340	2527	2401	2274	14	15	15
Japan		2926	2780	2633	6	6	7
Jordan	1150	2704	2569	2434	30	32	33
Kazakhstan	1690		0	0	50	53	55
Kiribati	700	2498	2373	2248		0	0
Korea DPR		2860	2717	2574	33	35	36
Korea Rep.	6790	2840	2698	2556	9	9	10
Kuwait		2757	2619	2481	17	18	19
Kyrgyzstan	810		0	0	60	63	66
Latvia	1930		0	0	26	27	29
Lebanon***	1306	3160	3002	2844	44	46	48
Libya		3353	3185	3018	104	109	114
Lithuania	1310		0	0	20	21	22
Macau		2321	2205	2089		0	0
Malaysia	2800	2697	2562	2427	19	20	21
Martinique		2772	2633	2495		0	0
Mauritius	2740	2894	2749	2605	24	25	26
Mexico	3470	2986	2837	2687	33	35	36
Mongolia**	676	2303	2188	2073	80	84	88
Morocco	1030	3052	2899	2747	61	64	67
Namibia	1630	1945	1848	1751	79	83	87
Neth Antilles		2651	2518	2386		0	0
Netherlands			0	0	7	7	8
New Zealand			0	0	10	11	11
Norway			0	0	8	8	9
Oman****	4715		0	0	31	33	34
Panama	2440	2291	2176	2062	20	21	22
Papua New Guinea	950		0	0	77	81	85
Paraguay	1360	2644	2512	2380	34	36	37
Peru	950	1890	1796	1701	65	68	72
Philippines	770	2452	2329	2207	60	63	66
Poland	1960	3351	3183	3016	16	17	18
Portugal****	4715		0	0	13	14	14
Republic of Moldo			0	0	36	38	40

Table 3

Ineligible Countries - Food Security Data

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake Per Capita/ Per Day 1990	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality		
					1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992
Reunion		3112	2956	2801		0	0
Romania	1090	3043	2891	2739	28	29	31
Russian Federatio	2680		0	0	32	34	35
Saint Lucia	2830	2429	2308	2186		0	0
Saudi Arabia		3023	2872	2721	40	42	44
Seychelles	5450	2344	2227	2110		0	0
Singapore		3114	2958	2803	7	7	8
Slovakia	1930		0	0	14	15	15
South Africa		3158	3000	2842	70	74	77
Spain			0	0	9	9	10
St. Kitts & Nevis	4670	2423	2302	2181		0	0
St. Vincent	1990	2470	2347	2223		0	0
Suriname	3680	2431	2309	2188		0	0
Swaziland	1080	2648	2516	2383		0	0
Sweden			0	0	7	7	8
Switzerland			0	0	9	9	10
Syria**	676	3107	2952	2796	40	42	44
Thailand	1750	2271	2157	2044	33	35	36
Tonga	1350	2978	2829	2680		0	0
Trinidad & Tob	3950	2721	2585	2449	22	23	24
Tunisia	1740	3169	3011	2852	38	40	42
Turkey	1950	3262	3099	2936	87	91	96
Turkmenistan	1270		0	0	91	96	100
U A Emirates		3331	3164	2998		0	0
Ukraine	1670		0	0	25	26	28
United Arab Emirates			0	0	22	23	24
United Kingdom			0	0	9	9	10
Uruguay	3300	2678	2544	2410	22	23	24
USA		3680	3496	3312	10	11	11
USSR (former)		3391	3221	3052		0	0
Uzbekistan	860		0	0	68	71	75
Vanuatu	1210	2741	2604	2467		0	0
Venezuela	2900	2383	2264	2145	24	25	26
Yugoslavia		3530	3354	3177	22	23	24

Source: IBRD Civil Works Preference Data Per Capita GNP Guidelines
SecM93-942, September 9, 1993

** Per Capital GNP is not specified, but it is estimated to range between \$676 - \$1305 in the Guidelines.
The value of \$676 was assigned for computational purposes.

*** Per Capital GNP is not specified, but it is estimated to be more than \$4,715 in the Guidelines.

Table 3

Ineligible Countries - Food Security Data

Country	1992 GNP Per Capita	Caloric Intake	Calories 95% of 1990	Calories 90% of 1990	Under 5 Mortality		
		Per Capita/ Per Day			1992	105 % of 1992	110 % of 1992
		1990					

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