

Pakistan basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	14,926	1,248	(843)	13,997	130	166	Wheat	47.2
1981/82	15,833	1,204	(494)	14,394	130	164	Rice	10.5
1982/83	15,754	2,019	(654)	14,646	130	162	Corn	3.3
1983/84	16,773	2,343	(984)	15,210	130	163	Pulses	2.2
1984/85	15,365	2,792	89	15,608	130	163	Vegetable oil	7.7
1985/86	15,846	2,508					Total	70.9
1986/87	17,850	2,508						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	223	85	506	742	0	10		
1981/82	238	72	604	854	0	9		
1982/83	254	60	588	333	0	10		
1983/84	188	69	719	899	0	10		
1984/85	291	77	713	1,004	0			
1985/86	298	77						
1986/87	300	77						
Pulses								
1980/81	526	0	0	496	30	6		
1981/82	481	0	0	431	50	5		
1982/83	703	0	0	651	52	8		
1983/84	733	0	0	683	50	8		
1984/85	760	0	0	710	50	8		
1985/86	760	0						
1986/87	780	0						

Import requirements for Pakistan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements 1/		
		Status quo	Nutrition based	Status quo	Nutrition based	
	1,000 tons					Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	15,846	16,157	17,341	1,019	1,955	1,424
1986/87	17,850	16,583	17,921	(299)	783	134
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	298	960	765	662	467	741
1986/87	300	985	785	685	485	766
Pulses						
1985/86	760	714	740	(46)	(20)	20
1986/87	780	732	759	(48)	(21)	21

1/ Cereal equivalent import requirements and import maximums are net of traditional rice exports.

Financial indicators for Pakistan, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	International	Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits		service	reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	4,832	4,857	693	748	4,139	7
1981	5,840	5,563	743	1,058	5,097	7
1982	5,478	5,769	791	762	4,687	10
1983	6,486	5,616	879	1,848	5,607	8
1984	6,518	5,690	1,021	1,731	5,130	
1985	5,930	5,929	1,150	850	4,216	8
1986	6,550	6,500	1,250	850	4,600	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Pakistan, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	266	49	573	105	1,509	276
1986/87	349	53	0	0	199	30
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			(98)	(18)	(98)	(18)
1986/87			0	0	245	37
Total						
1985/86			475	87	1,411	258
1986/87			0	0	444	68
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	322	236	340	248	145	106
1986/87	434	257	101	60	51	30
Pulses						
1985/86	63	33	0	0	0	0
1986/87	64	36	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		317		335		364
1986/87		346		60		98
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			475	87	880	161
1986/87			0	0	30	5
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			340	248	145	106
1986/87			101	60	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				335		267
1986/87				60		5

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset some additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

4/ Surplus pulse and vegetable oil import capacities offset some additional cereal needs.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka's 1985/86 rice harvest is estimated at a record 1.79 million tons, 11 percent above the previous estimate and 9 percent above the 1984/85 crop. Sharply higher yields in irrigated areas offset a small decline in sown area. Estimates for other 1985 crops are unchanged. Estimated status quo-based cereal equivalent import needs have dropped 25 percent to 537,000 tons, while nutrition-based needs have fallen 22 percent to 582,000 tons. Estimated cereal import needs for stock-building remain unchanged at 29,000 tons.

While Sri Lanka's balance-of-payments situation deteriorated in 1985, and is projected to remain tight in 1986, improved domestic cereal supplies have eliminated both status quo and nutrition-based additional food needs for 1985/86. Additional food needs are estimated at zero, compared with earlier projections of 21,000 tons needed to build stocks using the status quo method, and 51,000 tons needed to build stocks and raise consumption to the FAO nutritional minimum. Additional food needs for 1986/87 continue to be estimated at zero, assuming that cereal production can be maintained near the 1985/86 level.

Sri Lanka basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,450	254	692	2,198	0	146	Wheat	13.8
1981/82	1,469	198	663	2,142	0	139	Rice	42.0
1982/83	1,466	188	789	2,226	0	142	Cassava	3.0
1983/84	1,688	217	728	2,317	0	145	Vegetable	
1984/85	1,640	316	620	2,356	0	145	oil	3.5
1985/86	1,790	226					Total	62.3
1986/87	1,790	226						
Roots								
1980/81	334	0	0	334	0	22		
1981/82	440	0	0	440	0	29		
1982/83	638	0	0	638	0	41		
1983/84	738	0	0	738	0	46		
1984/85	750	0	0	750	0	46		
1985/86	750	0						
1986/87	750	0						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	78	0	(5)	73	0	5		
1981/82	103	0	(35)	68	0	4		
1982/83	83	0	(25)	58	0	4		
1983/84	37	0	(1)	36	0	2		
1984/85	89	0	(22)	67	0	4		
1985/86	92	0						
1986/87	94	0						

Import requirements for Sri Lanka

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
-----1,000 tons-----						
Cereals						
1985/86	1,790	2,359	2,421	569	631	807
1986/87	1,790	2,401	2,462	611	672	849
Roots						
1985/86	750	668	625	(82)	(125)	NA
1986/87	750	680	632	(70)	(118)	NA
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	2,084	2,621	2,666	537	582	812
1986/87	2,084	2,667	2,709	583	625	860
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	92	60	79	(32)	(13)	(19)
1986/87	94	61	80	(33)	(14)	(20)

Financial indicators for Sri Lanka, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service		Foreign exchange available	
			International reserves	Share to major food imports	Total	Percent
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	1,062	1,845	82	246	980	18
1981	1,062	1,694	93	327	969	18
1982	1,014	1,794	137	351	877	13
1983	1,062	1,929	154	297	908	14
1984	1,472	1,873	201	510	918	
1985	1,375	1,950	224	400	1,154	15
1986	1,500	2,140	248	450	1,266	15

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sri Lanka, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status-quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	722	129	0	0	0	0
1986/87	950	141	0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	2	1	0	0	0	0
1986/87	3	1	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		130		0		0
1986/87		142		0		0

Southeast Asia

Total 1984/85 cereal production in the subregion has been scaled up 2.8 percent to 52.2 million tons because of increases in historical and projected rice output in Vietnam, and in the 1984/85 Philippine rice harvest. The increase in Vietnamese rice output is due to improved yields resulting from better fertilizer supplies, increased use of high-yielding seeds, and improved farming practices. Gains in the Philippines reflect a shift from corn to rice production because of low corn prices and insufficient government funding to support the corn target price. Cereal production in the region in 1985/86 continues to be estimated at 52.3 million tons, up slightly from 1984/85. Largely because of strong Indonesian cassava production, subregional root and tuber output continued to climb in 1985/86. Growth in Indonesian vegetable oil supplies, particularly coconut oil, and a strong recovery in the Philippine coconut crop following drought damage in 1984/85, caused vegetable oil outturn to expand 13 percent over 1984/85.

According to status quo estimates, the subregion's cereal equivalent import needs, primarily by the Philippines and Vietnam, are still projected at 2.6 million tons in 1985/86, with 1986/87 needs expected to rise slightly to 2.7 million. Nutrition-based cereal import needs are estimated at 3 million tons in 1985/86 and 3.1 million in 1986/87. The Philippines, Vietnam, and Kampuchea account for the bulk of nutrition-based needs, with Kampuchea having the most severe nutritional deficit.

The balance of-payments situation of most countries in Southeast Asia tightened in 1985, and may to weaken again in 1986. Within the subregion, Indonesia continues to be in a relatively strong financial position, although the expected recovery in export earnings did not occur because of a price-induced drop in oil export revenues. The Philippines' ability to finance imports probably deteriorated even further than previously forecast because of poor export growth in the second half of 1985.

According to both status quo and nutrition-based approaches, only Kampuchea and the Philippines are estimated to have additional food needs in 1985/86. Status quo needs total 1.3 million tons of cereals, with nutrition-based needs totaling 1.8 million tons. Projections for 1986/87 indicate little change in this situation, with the Philippines and Kampuchea again accounting for all additional food needs in the subregion. Largely because of lower world grain prices, status quo needs are projected to fall to 1.2 million tons of cereals, while nutrition-based needs remain at about 1.8 million tons.

Southeast Asia basic food data

Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			: Thousand	: Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	42,022	2,891	5,538	259,427	180
1981/82	45,589	3,858	4,026	265,516	185
1982/83	45,362	4,381	4,048	271,530	185
1983/84	49,407	3,615	4,946	277,515	196
1984/85	52,226	3,452	4,344	283,757	194
1985/86	52,326			290,195	
1986/87	53,560			296,509	

Southeast Asia cereal use, additional needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Value	Nutrition-based	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	61,369	58,245	1,082	184	1,630	282
1986/87	62,694	59,494	1,049	148	1,625	234
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			204	31	204	31
1986/87			146	19	146	19
Total						
1985/86			1,286	215	1,835	313
1986/87			1,195	167	1,771	252
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,286	215	1,835	313
1986/87			1,195	167	1,771	252

INDONESIA

Indonesia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	-1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	24,154	1,012	3,519	25,607	1,045	181	Wheat	2.6
1981/82	26,795	2,033	1,867	26,988	1,121	186	Rice	58.5
1982/83	26,072	2,586	2,010	27,355	1,208	185	Corn	6.9
1983/84	29,093	2,105	2,921	30,407	1,439	203	Cassava	6.6
1984/85	31,190	2,273	1,722	30,190	1,557	198	Coconut oil	3.1
1985/86	31,400	3,438					Palm oil	1.6
1986/87	32,100	3,438					Palm kernel oil	0.3
							Total	79.6
Roots								
1980/81	13726	0	(986)	12,440	300	86		
1981/82	13301	0	(685)	12,356	260	84		
1982/83	12988	0	(490)	12,298	200	81		
1983/84	11651	0	(256)	11,155	240	73		
1984/85	14700	0	(900)	13,520	280	86		
1985/86	15000	0						
1986/87	15000	0						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	1,552	40	(172)	1,365	0	9		
1981/82	1,572	55	(262)	1,299	0	9		
1982/83	1,627	66	(354)	1,315	0	9		
1983/84	1,781	24	(117)	1,663	0	11		
1984/85	2,226	25	(542)	1,678	0	10		
1985/86	2,316	31						
1986/87	2,361	31						

Import requirements for Indonesia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
-----1,000 tons-----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	31,400	31,634	28,214	234	(3,186)	1,804
1986/87	32,100	32,252	28,778	152	(3,322)	1,753
Roots						
1985/86	15,000	13,243	13,206	(1,757)	(1,794)	(907)
1986/87	15,000	13,501	13,376	(1,499)	(1,624)	(632)
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	37,085	36,653	33,219	(432)	(3,866)	676
1986/87	37,785	37,369	33,847	(416)	(3,938)	714
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	2,316	1,564	1,042	(752)	(1,274)	(547)
1986/87	2,381	1,595	1,060	(786)	(1,321)	(578)

Financial indicators for Indonesia, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	21,795	12,624	1,759	5,392	20,036	4
1981	23,348	16,542	2,047	5,014	21,301	2
1982	19,747	17,854	2,247	3,144	17,500	2
1983	18,689	17,726	2,551	3,718	16,138	5
1984	20,754	15,254	3,247	4,773	18,313	
1985	18,900	13,700	3,580	5,300	17,235	3
1986	16,000	12,500	3,804	4,500	13,607	3

Additional food needs to support consumption for Indonesia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	2,492	414	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2,361	327	0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	6	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	6	5	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		420		0		0
1986/87		331		0		0

KAMPUCHEA

Historical rice import data has been revised, resulting in an even greater drop in per capita cereal consumption during 1984/85 than previously estimated. Dry weather kept Kampuchea's 1985/86 rice plantings below target, with output estimated to match last year's reduced performance of 882,000 tons. As a result, estimated 1985/86 cereal import requirements to support status quo consumption are up 17 percent to 219,000 tons. Imports needed to close the nutritional gap are estimated at 351,000 tons, up 5.7 percent, again reflecting the relatively poor nutritional status of the population. Assuming average weather and modest production gains in 1985/87, status quo and nutrition-based cereal import needs will likely remain at the 1985/86 level.

Although financial data are very limited, available information suggests that Kampuchea cannot sufficiently compensate for production shortfalls with food imports. To support status quo cereal consumption in 1985/86, additional needs have risen sharply and are now estimated at 169,000 tons, compared with the earlier forecast of 136,000. Nutrition-based needs are projected at 301,000 tons, up 7 percent. Kampuchea's food situation is projected to remain critical into 1986/87, with additional needs remaining at the 1985/86 level.

Kampuchea basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity:	Share of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,045	0	162	1,157	0	203	Wheat	1.9
1981/82	854	50	195	1,074	0	186	Rice	72.9
1982/83	992	25	97	1,089	0	185	Corn	6.9
1983/84	1,166	25	175	1,341	0	224	Total	81.7
1984/85	977	25	75	1,052	0	172		
1985/86	977	25						
1986/87	1,000	25						

Import requirements for Kampuchea

Commodity/Year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	977	1,196	1,328	219	351	444
1986/87	1,000	1,220	1,355	220	355	449

Financial indicators for Kampuchea, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kampuchea, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	51	13	169	45	301	80
1986/87	61	13	159	35	295	65

LAOS

Laos basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81 Commodity Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							Rice 71.9 Total 71.9
1980/81	684	0	50	734	0	212	
1981/82	750	0	21	771	0	221	
1982/83	703	0	26	729	0	204	
1983/84	650	0	156	806	0	221	
1984/85	780	0	40	820	0	220	
1985/86	813	0					
1986/87	850	0					

Import requirements for Laos

Commodity/Year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
-----1,000 tons-----						
Cereals						
1985/86		813	823	723	10	(90) 27
1986/87		850	841	741	(9)	(109) 8

Financial indicators for Laos, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service		Foreign exchange available	
			International reserves	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	31	130	3	18	28	109
1981	19	110	4	13	15	187
1982	40	132	7	8	33	35
1983	43	135	6	19	37	31
1984	36	98	15	20	28	
1985	40	110	20	25	31	84
1986	45	120	15	25	40	84

Additional food needs to support consumption for Laos

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	78	26	0	0	0	0
1986/87	120	33	0	0	0	0

THE PHILIPPINES

Cereal production in 1984/85 has been revised up slightly to 8.8 million tons, reflecting an increase in rice plantings that occurred as farmers shifted area from corn to rice because of low corn prices. Although the 1985/86 cereal output estimate is unchanged at 8.9 million tons, revisions in historical feed and food use data have resulted in small increases in 1985/86 import requirements--to 1.6 million tons status quo, and 2.0 million tons nutrition-based.

Export earnings during 1985 were weaker than previous estimates, falling to the lowest level since 1979 and leading to a decline in the Philippines' ability to import food commercially. As a result, estimated 1985/86 additional cereal needs to maintain status quo consumption and permit stock building have risen by 54,000 tons to about 1.1 million. To close the nutritional gap, estimated additional cereal needs are up by 78,000 tons to 1.5 million tons.

Cereal production in 1986/87 is now projected to improve to 9.2 million tons as farmers respond to the removal of rice and corn price ceilings and lower fertilizer prices. According to status quo and nutrition-based approaches, cereal import requirements are estimated to remain at the 1985/86 levels of 1.6 million and 2.0 million tons, respectively. With rising debt service obligations and little improvement in export earnings, the Philippines will continue to require additional food to support consumption. Status quo cereal needs during 1986/87 are now projected at 1.0 million tons, up 16 percent from earlier projections, but the expected drop in world grain prices will keep the total value nearly unchanged at \$132 million. To meet nutrition-based requirements, projected additional cereal needs have risen 11 percent from the previous projection to about 1.5 million tons valued at \$187 million.

Philippines basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81		
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet	
							<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals									
1980/81	8,130	1,879	1,054	7,273	2,015	189		Rice	39.4
1981/82	8,560	1,775	1,132	7,577	2,120	192		Corn	9.4
1982/83	8,151	1,770	1,320	7,557	2,199	188		Wheat	5.4
1983/84	8,443	1,485	994	7,918	1,850	184		Cassava	5.7
1984/85	8,769	1,154	1,582	8,230	1,900	186		Coconut oil	3.3
1985/86	8,886	1,375						Sweet potatoes	2.6
1986/87	9,200	1,375						Total	65.7
Roots									
1980/81	3,325	0	0	3,325	0	68			
1981/82	3,265	0	0	3,265	0	65			
1982/83	3,027	0	0	3,027	0	58			
1983/84	2,702	0	0	2,702	0	51			
1984/85	3,050	0	0	3,050	0	56			
1985/86	3,125	0							
1986/87	3,200	0							
Vegetable oils									
1980/81	1,072	90	(914)	182	0	4			
1981/82	1,250	66	(1,047)	204	0	4			
1982/83	1,246	65	(949)	292	0	6			
1983/84	1,225	70	(1,020)	235	0	4			
1984/85	866	40	(586)	235	0	4			
1985/86	1,084	111							
1986/87	1,201	111							

Import requirements for Philippines

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	8,886	10,467	10,611	1,581	1,725	2,333
1986/87	9,200	10,729	10,889	1,529	1,689	2,286
Roots						
1985/86	3,125	3,208	3,952	83	827	483
1986/87	3,200	3,288	4,051	88	851	498
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	10,030	11,641	12,057	1,611	2,028	2,510
1986/87	10,371	11,932	12,372	1,561	2,001	2,469
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	1,084	257	594	(827)	(490)	(769)
1986/87	1,201	263	645	(938)	(556)	(879)

Financial indicators for Philippines, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
			service	International	Total	Share to major food imports
			Million dollars			Percent
1980	5,789	7,726	1,672	3,155	4,117	8
1981	5,722	7,946	2,168	2,573	3,554	9
1982	5,021	7,667	3,049	1,815	1,972	17
1983	5,005	7,490	2,904	1,075	2,101	16
1984	5,391	6,070	3,200	890	2,542	
1985	4,800	5,200	3,800	1,300	1,168	14
1986	5,100	5,350	4,400	1,400	935	14

Additional food needs to support consumption for Philippines, with stock adjustment

Commodity and year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			1,000 tons		Million \$	
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	645	98	913	139	1,329	203
1986/87	519	79	890	113	1,330	169
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			204	31	204	31
1986/87			146	19	146	19
Total						
1985/86			1,117	170	1,534	234
1986/87			1,036	132	1,476	187
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	11	8	0	0	0	0
1986/87	11	7	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		106		170		234
1986/87		85		132		187

1/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

VIETNAM

Vietnam basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
			1,000 tons			Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	8,009	0	753	8,762	0	163	Wheat	8.3
1981/82	8,630	0	811	9,441	0	172	Rice	58.8
1982/83	9,444	0	595	10,039	0	179	Corn	3.3
1983/84	10,055	0	700	10,755	0	187	Total	70.5
1984/85	10,510	0	925	11,435	0	194		
1985/86	10,250	0						
1986/87	10,410	0						

Import requirements for Vietnam

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based		
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals							
1985/86	10,250	11,056	10,917	806	667	1,471	
1986/87	10,410	11,332	11,178	922	768	1,604	

Financial indicators for Vietnam, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	537	1,296	242	98	295	41
1981	497	1,438	411	17	86	178
1982	641	1,469	220	17	421	31
1983	702	1,620	207	17	495	27
1984	763	1,828	189	12	334	
1985	800	1,900	365	12	428	79
1986	850	1,950	385	12	458	79

Additional food needs to support consumption for Vietnam

Commodity and year	Commercial import capacity		Status-quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	2,248	329	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2,883	352	0	0	0	0

Caribbean

The largest islands in the Caribbean have historically have been self-sufficient when necessary. Crop failures are common and substitution of one food item for another occurs relatively easily. Multiple harvests also mask the impact of poor harvests within a given year. Thus, production-based food needs may be slight even during extended dryness such as occurred in April-July, 1985. But islanders have become accustomed to food products made from imported wheat, corn, and soybeans and this results in status quo needs.

Food aid is often used by individual Caribbean countries as a financial management tool. Food purchased on concessional terms frees foreign exchange reserves for other uses, including debt service and import of other necessities such as seed and fertilizer.

The three primary recipients of food aid in the Caribbean -- Haiti, Jamaica and Dominican Republic -- import about 1.0 million metric tons of grain annually. These countries apparently can afford to import 75 to 80 percent of their import requirements through commercial agreements.

Poverty, hunger, and malnutrition remain serious problems in the region, but the primary problem is one of distribution rather than supply. Status quo cereal needs, including stock adjustments, for the Caribbean region are about 218,000 tons for 1985/86 and 180,000 tons for 1986/87. The nutrition-based needs, which also reflect the additional grain that would be required to meet minimum nutrition standards, are estimated at 378,000 tons in 1985/86 and only 330,000 tons in 1986/87. These totals are off about 15 percent and 30 percent, respectively, from the July, 1985 estimate. However, the differences primarily reflect data base revisions, including lower world grain prices for both out-years (1985/86 and 1986/87).

Caribbean basic food data

Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production :	: Begin- : ning : stocks :	: Net : imports :	: Popula- : tion :	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			: Thousand	: Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	852	99	979	13,743	131
1981/82	711	131	896	14,046	116
1982/83	795	115	935	14,355	121
1983/84	761	139	1,004	14,673	124
1984/85	657	95	1,087	14,918	121
1985/86	654			15,328	
1986/87	699			15,700	

Caribbean cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,180	2,295	191	31	351	66
1986/87	2,321	2,420	155	19	306	46
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			27	4	27	4
1986/87			25	3	26	3
Total						
1985/86			218	35	378	70
1986/87			180	22	330	49
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			218	35	317	59
1986/87			180	22	261	38

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic's food and financial situation began to deteriorate several months ago, and is expected to remain depressed well into 1987. The July, 1985 Food Needs and Availabilities cited reports of food problems, but supporting data were not available at that time. Since then, rice production data have been revised upward for the 1977-84 base period, based on revised figures from the central bank and the U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo. These revisions, as well as changes in trade data, contributed to an upward revision in food need estimates.

In July, status quo needs were estimated at 26,000 tons of cereal equivalent for 1985/86 and 59,000 tons for 1986/87. The estimates, including stock adjustments, now stand at 171,000 tons and 180,000 tons respectively. Similarly, the nutrition-based needs have been revised upward from 71,000 to 177,000 tons for 1985/86 and from 105,000 to 184,000 tons for 1986/87.

Dominican Republic basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	299	86	363	438	180	109	Wheat	9.1
1981/82	334	130	315	478	195	115	Rice	20.8
1982/83	400	106	342	518	224	124	Corn	2.2
1983/84	374	106	440	540	309	138	Dry beans	3.5
1984/85	340	71	425	547	250	128	Cassava	1.7
1985/86	295	39					Plantains	8.6
1986/87	310	40					Bananas	3.6
							Milk	6.2
							Total	55.7
Roots								
1980/81	1,050	0	(10)	1,040	0	183		
1981/82	1,105	0	(21)	1,084	0	186		
1982/83	1,080	0	(12)	1,068	0	179		
1983/84	1,092	0	(26)	1,066	0	174		
1984/85	1,088	0	(25)	1,063	0	171		
1985/86	1,111	0						
1986/87	1,124	0						
Pulses								
1980/81	40	0	0	40	0	7		
1981/82	43	0	0	43	0	7		
1982/83	41	0	0	41	0	7		
1983/84	47	0	0	47	0	8		
1984/85	40	0	0	40	0	6		
1985/86	50	0						
1986/87	54	0						
Milk								
1980/81	350	0	0	350	0	61		
1981/82	350	0	0	350	0	60		
1982/83	352	0	0	352	0	59		
1983/84	353	0	0	353	0	58		
1984/85	350	0	0	350	0	56		
1985/86	350	0						
1986/87	350	0						

Import requirements for Dominican Republic

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
		-----1,000 tons-----				Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	295	796	774	501	479	706
1986/87	310	869	848	559	538	713
Roots						
1985/86	1,111	1,143	1,110	32	(1)	86
1986/87	1,124	1,170	1,136	46	12	102
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	604	1,114	1,077	510	473	709
1986/87	623	1,194	1,157	571	534	719
Pulses						
1985/86	50	46	58	(4)	8	(1)
1986/87	54	47	60	(7)	6	(3)
Milk						
1985/86	350	352	371	2	21	3
1986/87	350	353	372	3	22	4

Financial indicators for Dominican Republic, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International	Total	Share to major
	credits	debits		reserves		food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	1,313	2,171	157	202	1,156	10
1981	1,524	2,123	234	225	1,291	10
1982	1,146	1,793	260	129	886	10
1983	1,289	1,750	225	171	1,064	10
1984	1,350	1,700	146	109	1,204	
1985	1,200	1,675	202	115	938	10
1986	1,150	1,625	194	120	936	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Dominican Republic, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	323	47	143	21	150	22
1986/87	375	45	155	19	150	19
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			28	4	28	4
1986/87			24	3	24	3
Total						
1985/86			171	25	177	26
1986/87			180	22	184	22
Pulses						
1985/86	0	0	0	0	8	3
1986/87	0	0	0	0	6	2
Milk						
1985/86	7	9	0	0	14	20
1986/87	7	9	0	0	16	21
Total						
1985/86		56		25		49
1986/87		54		22		45
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			171	25	144	21
1986/87			180	22	154	19
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				25		21
1986/87				22		19

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

HAITI

Haiti's status quo needs are similar to those in Jamaica. As long as the Haitian Government secures the external financing it needs to maintain economic activity and refinance its debt, it needs very little food aid to maintain historic consumption levels. Unlike Jamaica, however, Haiti has not had sufficient food supplies to meet minimum nutrition standards.

Per capita caloric intake is lower in Haiti than in any other major country in the Caribbean. Data base corrections and revisions made since July 1985 show the status quo cereal need is only 10,000 tons in 1985/86 while the net additional need for nutrition purposes is 192,000 tons. The status quo need for 1986/87 is estimated at zero and the nutrition-based need at 147,000 tons, cereal equivalent.

The actual need remains essentially unchanged since the July 1985 estimates were published. The changes noted in data tables for Haiti simply reflect data base corrections and revisions. These include revisions in import and export numbers, updates in the corn use estimates, and the blanket price changes.

Haiti basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	537	0	202	589	150	127	Wheat	12.2
1981/82	368	0	165	463	70	90	Rice	8.1
1982/83	385	0	177	507	65	95	Corn	6.4
1983/84	378	24	183	506	75	94	Sorghum	8.6
1984/85	310	10	260	542	60	96	Dry beans	3.7
1985/86	350	10					Chickpeas	2.7
1986/87	380	10					Cassava	4.3
							Total	46.0
Roots								
1980/81	250	0	0	250	0	43		
1981/82	252	0	4	256	0	43		
1982/83	250	0	7	257	0	43		
1983/84	255	0	5	260	0	42		
1984/85	250	0	5	255	0	41		
1985/86	260	0						
1986/87	260	0						
Pulses								
1980/81	58	0	0	58	0	10		
1981/82	65	0	13	78	0	13		
1982/83	65	0	15	80	0	13		
1983/84	64	0	11	75	0	12		
1984/85	60	0	20	80	0	13		
1985/86	65	0						
1986/87	70	0						

Import requirements for Haiti

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
-----1,000 tons-----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	350	513	676	163	326	319
1986/87	380	549	697	169	317	298
Roots						
1985/86	260	270	336	10	76	17
1986/87	260	274	340	14	80	21
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	420	586	767	166	346	319
1986/87	450	623	789	172	338	299
Pulses						
1985/86	65	82	121	17	56	20
1986/87	70	83	123	13	53	16

Financial indicators for Haiti, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----					
1980	309	501	21	16	288
1981	246	536	21	24	225
1982	278	492	16	4	262
1983	295	505	15	9	280
1984	295	515	17	13	278
----- Percent -----					
1985	295	510	18	5	269
1986	305	510	18	5	279

Additional food needs to support consumption for Haiti, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	154	34	12	3	192	43
1986/87	192	36	0	0	146	27
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
1986/87			0	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			10	2	191	42
1986/87			0	0	147	27
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	17	9	55	30
1986/87	1	0	7	4	52	31
Total						
1985/86		35		11		72
1986/87		36		4		58
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			10	2	163	36
1986/87			0	0	107	20
Pulses						
1985/86			17	9	19	11
1986/87			7	4	15	9
Total						
1985/86				11		47
1986/87				4		29

JAMAICA

Estimates of Jamaica's food needs remain essentially unchanged from the October 1985 update. Commodity price changes increased the status quo cereal needs, including the stock adjustment, from 28,000 tons to 37,000 tons in 1985/86. The current nutrition-based needs estimate has dropped to 10,000 from the 100,000 tons reported in July 1985, and the outyear estimate for both status quo and nutrition-based food needs have both dropped to zero, because of revisions in financial data.

The food situation in Jamaica has not changed appreciably in the last 6 months. As long as Jamaica continues to receive new grants and loans and successfully refinances its maturing debt, the country appears to be able to afford commercial purchase of the food it needs.

Jamaica basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	16	13	414	250	192	197	Wheat	22.2
1981/82	9	1	416	222	195	182	Rice	8.1
1982/83	10	9	416	231	195	183	Corn	2.4
1983/84	9	9	381	230	155	162	Yams & sweet potatoes	6.3
1984/85	7	14	402	252	157	169	Total	39.1
1985/86	9	14						
1986/87	9	14						
Roots								
1980/81	147	0	0	147	0	66		
1981/82	150	0	0	150	0	66		
1982/83	130	0	0	130	0	56		
1983/84	143	0	0	143	0	60		
1984/85	145	0	0	145	0	60		
1985/86	150	0						
1986/87	150	0						

Import requirements for Jamaica

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	9	430	401	421	392	443
1986/87	9	452	422	443	413	466
Roots						
1985/86	150	149	154	(1)	4	12
1986/87	150	157	161	7	11	21
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	58	479	452	421	393	446
1986/87	58	503	474	445	416	472

Financial indicators for Jamaica, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	1,422	1,678	201	105	1,221	9
1981	1,500	1,961	397	85	1,103	11
1982	1,371	1,925	259	109	1,112	8
1983	1,332	1,789	207	63	1,125	9
1984	1,360	1,797	286	97	1,075	
1985	1,350	1,875	252	50	1,059	9
1986	1,400	1,900	250	50	1,110	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Jamaica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	385	78	36	7	9	2
1986/87	484	81	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			1	0	1	0
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			37	7	10	2
1986/87			0	0	0	0

Central America

The economic and political problems of the Central American countries will continue to be the key factor determining food assistance needs. Central America produces large quantities of grains (especially corn and rice) and is largely self-sufficient in these products. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama produce rice intensively and from time to time have exportable surpluses. Wheat is grown only in Guatemala, but quantities are not enough to satisfy demand and nearly all supplies are imported from the United States under PL 480. Sorghum is of growing importance as a feed grain and is produced in every country except Panama.

Revised balance-of-payments estimates indicate some changes in Central America's capacity to import food commercially in 1986 and 1987. Because the U.S. export unit values used in computing country import unit values were changed, the food needs to support consumption for Central America increased 7 percent to 207,000 tons. El Salvador alone will take 92 percent of this amount. However, nutrition-based additional food needs remain at 378,000 tons, after stock adjustments.

Central America basic food data

Country/commodity	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Population	Per capita total use
	-----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	2,466	411	491	20,344	147
1981/82	2,670	383	505	20,759	154
1982/83	2,558	355	690	21,327	152
1983/84	2,663	357	747	21,905	156
1984/85	2,864	349	584	22,547	156
1985/86	2,897			23,230	
1986/87	2,939			23,912	

Central America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo Quantity	Status quo Value	Nutrition-based Quantity	Nutrition-based Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	3,507	3,585	183	34	330	62
1986/87	3,698	3,688	150	23	276	43
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			46	9	70	13
1986/87			67	11	67	11
Total						
1985/86			206	39	378	72
1986/87			194	30	328	52
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			207	39	378	72
1986/87			194	30	324	51

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		
Major cereals								Percent
1980/81	181	77	70	257	20	119	Wheat	11.0
1981/82	209	51	159	352	21	156	Rice	13.5
1982/83	213	46	138	320	21	139	Corn	11.2
1983/84	264	56	184	390	20	163	Total	35.6
1984/85	224	94	90	358	20	146		
1985/86	235	30						
1986/87	245	30						

Import requirements for Costa Rica

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
		-----1,000 tons-----				Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	235	401	281	166	46	261
1986/87	245	411	289	166	44	262

Financial indicators for Costa Rica, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	1,219	1,375	205	146	1,014	6
1981	1,200	1,091	197	131	1,003	6
1982	1,143	805	138	226	1,005	2
1983	1,182	898	595	311	587	9
1984	1,249	899	322	405	928	
1985	1,351	1,100	269	202	963	6
1986	1,445	1,200	322	195	970	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Costa Rica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	214	39	0	0	0	0
1986/87	259	39	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			22	4	22	4
1986/87			15	2	15	2
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador's cereal production estimate for 1985/86 has been revised downward by 2 percent to 689,000 tons, because of lower corn production estimates. However, an expansion in area for rice and sorghum had led to an estimated 3-percent increase in the 1984/85 grain harvest. With these revisions, status quo grain import requirements for 1985/86 have increased 10 percent to 214,000 tons. The nutrition-based estimate has increased 7 percent to 235,000 tons.

Revised balance-of-payment estimates indicate some improvements in El Salvador's capacity to import food commercially in 1985/86 and 1986/87 compared with previous estimates. However, this capacity will continue to be very limited.

After the revisions, estimated 1985/86 additional food needs to maintain status quo consumption increased from 156,000 tons of cereal to 176,000 tons. Nutrition-based needs are now estimated at 197,000 tons valued at \$36 million in 1985/86.

El Salvador basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	705	98	104	599	194	168	Wheat	8.7
1981/82	664	114	169	659	198	186	Rice	3.5
1982/83	552	90	257	673	172	180	Corn	39.7
1983/84	586	54	258	639	176	170	Sorghum	1.8
1984/85	699	83	148	656	194	172	Dry beans	3.8
1985/86	689	80					Total	57.6
1986/87	714	80						
Pulses								
1980/81	40	9	1	44	0	9		
1981/82	38	6	2	46	0	10		
1982/83	38	0	13	51	0	11		
1983/84	42	0	0	42	0	9		
1984/85	48	0	10	58	0	12		
1985/86	50	0						
1986/87	55	0						

Import requirements for El Salvador

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
	-----1,000 tons-----					Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86		689	903	924	214	235
1986/87		714	931	952	217	238
Pulses						
1985/86		50	53	53	3	3
1986/87		55	54	54	(1)	(1)

Financial indicators for El Salvador, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International:	Total	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves		food imports	
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent	
1980	1,270	897	42	78	1,229	5	
1981	970	898	48	72	923	5	
1982	872	826	68	109	804	4	
1983	908	831	156	160	752	5	
1984	955	910	194	166	761		
1985	971	928	65	160	931	5	
1986	987	947	78	200	970	5	

Additional food needs to support consumption for El Salvador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	46	8	168	31	189	34
1986/87	58	9	150	23	172	26
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			8	2	8	2
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			176	32	197	36
1986/87			155	23	177	27
Pulses						
1985/86	2	1	1	0	0	0
1986/87	2	1	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		10		32		36
1986/87		10		23		27

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos			Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	944	143	181	1,012	163	165	Wheat	9.7
1981/82	1,034	93	108	1,026	160	160	Corn	45.2
1982/83	1,141	49	121	987	164	151	Dry beans	4.4
1983/84	1,098	160	123	1,106	170	163	Total	59.3
1984/85	1,145	105	164	1,144	180	164		
1985/86	1,148	90						
1986/87	1,170	90						
Pulses								
1980/81	58	10	18	86	0	12		
1981/82	84	0	6	88	0	12		
1982/83	89	2	0	90	0	12		
1983/84	85	1	6	92	0	12		
1984/85	95	0	4	99	0	12		
1985/86	100	0						
1986/87	105	0						

Import requirements for Guatemala

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	1,148	1,242	1,418	94	270	290
1986/87	1,170	1,366	1,459	196	289	308
Pulses						
1985/86	100	99	99	(1)	(1)	12
1986/87	105	102	102	(3)	(3)	10

Financial indicators for Guatemala, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	1,520	1,473	45	445	1,475	4
1981	1,291	1,540	60	150	1,231	5
1982	1,170	1,284	103	112	1,067	5
1983	1,092	1,056	141	210	951	6
1984	1,132	1,182	196	274	936	
1985	1,200	1,250	69	220	1,167	5
1986	1,250	1,300	87	230	1,202	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guatemala, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	151	29	0	0	105	20
1986/87	186	30	0	0	85	14
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	24	5
1986/87			33	5	33	5
Total						
1985/86			0	0	129	25
1986/87			25	4	118	19
Pulses						
1985/86	4	3	0	0	0	0
1986/87	4	3	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		32		0		25
1986/87		33		4		19

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

HONDURAS

Honduras basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons			Kilos			Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	393	72	104	372	125	132	Wheat	6.1
1981/82	487	72	75	398	130	136	Corn	41.1
1982/83	385	106	94	383	135	129	Dry beans	4.3
1983/84	417	67	104	386	140	128	Total	51.5
1984/85	506	62	84	439	145	138		
1985/86	510	68						
1986/87	530	68						
Pulses								
1980/81	36	0	3	39	0	10		
1981/82	43	0	(2)	41	0	11		
1982/83	45	0	1	46	0	11		
1983/84	44	0	0	44	0	11		
1984/85	50	0	0	50	0	12		
1985/86	50	0						
1986/87	55	0						

Import requirements for Honduras

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status quo	Nutrition based	Status quo	Nutrition based	Maximum	
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals							
1985/86	510	580	599	70	89	130	
1986/87	530	597	614	67	84	128	
Pulses							
1985/86	50	49	54	(1)	4	2	
1986/87	55	50	56	(5)	1	(2)	

Financial indicators for Honduras, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	850	954	98	150	752	7
1981	784	899	117	101	666	6
1982	677	681	149	112	528	3
1983	695	761	122	114	573	4
1984	740	750	135	128	605	
1985	770	790	127	130	656	5
1986	800	890	145	140	664	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Honduras, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	52	11	15	3	36	8
1986/87	53	11	0	0	20	4
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			16	3	16	3
1986/87			14	2	14	2
Total						
1985/86			30	7	52	11
1986/87			14	2	34	6
Pulses						
1985/86	1	1	0	0	4	4
1986/87	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total						
1985/86		12		7		16
1986/87		12		2		7
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			30	7	52	11
1986/87			14	2	30	5
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	1	1
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				7		12
1986/87				2		5

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: Share	of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	243	21	32	223	20	101	Wheat	4.0
1981/82	276	53	(6)	238	21	104	Rice	12.6
1982/83	267	64	80	370	21	153	Corn	27.7
1983/84	298	20	78	371	20	149	Dry beans	5.7
1984/85	290	5	98	363	20	142	Total	50.0
1985/86	315	10						
1986/87	330	10						
Pulses								
1980/81	39	7	8	51	0	21		
1981/82	55	3	0	51	0	21		
1982/83	60	7	0	53	0	21		
1983/84	59	14	(10)	54	0	21		
1984/85	60	9	0	61	0	23		
1985/86	60	8						
1986/87	60	8						

Import requirements for Nicaragua

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
-----1,000 tons-----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	315	381	363	66	48	165
1986/87	330	392	374	62	44	162
Pulses						
1985/86	60	59	45	(1)	(15)	9
1986/87	60	60	46	0	(14)	11

Financial indicators for Nicaragua, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----					Percent	
1980	514	803	82	65	432	10
1981	581	922	161	111	420	18
1982	456	724	163	171	294	19
1983	470	778	82	184	388	14
1984	470	720	59	125	411	
1985	485	790	108	100	331	17
1986	490	800	110	100	332	17

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nicaragua

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
1985/86	92	29	0	0	0	0
1986/87	111	29	0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	13	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	12	6	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		34		0		0
1986/87		34		0		0

South America

South America continues to face debt service and inflation problems--both indications of the poor economic health of the region. Both Bolivia and Peru have recently elected new governments that have taken strong measures to correct the shortcomings, but yet to no real avail.

There are localized shortfalls in agricultural production that will affect food supplies. Some are seasonal, like the current shortfalls in potato production in Peru and Bolivia, which have resulted in local shortages and increases in retail potato prices. The estimates of the 1985/86 Colombia corn, Ecuador corn and rice, and Peru rice production have been lowered from last quarter. Shortages of water could also affect the upcoming rice crop in Peru. Colombia's recent volcanic eruption at Nevada del Ruiz (in the Andes Mountains) caused considerable loss of life, some short term shortages, and considerable damage to dairying and coffee production, but caused only limited declines to the country's overall food supply.

The estimate of 1985/86 status quo food aid needs (after stock adjustments) has increased from 74,000 tons in November to 134,000 tons, mostly because Colombia now has additional food needs. The estimate of nutrition-based food needs has declined from 392,000 tons to 160,000 tons. Bolivia alone has a nutrition-based need of 156,000 tons because of changes in international prices, although there are structural food needs due to localized poverty within all of these countries.

South America basic food data

Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production :	: Begin- : ning : stocks :	: Net : imports :	: Popula- : tion :	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			: Thousand	: Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	3,898	1,016	2,589	55,803	116
1981/82	4,552	1,056	2,552	57,032	124
1982/83	4,536	1,099	2,496	58,319	122
1983/84	4,055	1,037	2,808	59,657	118
1984/85	4,745	864	2,522	61,046	115
1985/86	4,702			62,486	
1986/87	4,875			63,954	

South America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	10,024	10,213	72	14	156	28
1986/87	10,334	10,465	0	0	128	19
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			95	17	33	6
1986/87			18	3	18	3
Total						
1985/86			134	25	160	28
1986/87			0	0	133	20
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			134	25	21	4
1986/87			0	0	133	20

BOLIVIA

Bolivia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Kilos	Percent	Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	509	77	261	529	225	141	Wheat	21.5
1981/82	642	93	151	461	360	150	Rice	5.2
1982/83	576	65	210	450	360	144	Corn	13.3
1983/84	420	41	294	422	310	127	Cassava	3.7
1984/85	694	23	250	506	410	156	Potatoes	8.2
1985/86	747	51					Total	51.8
1986/87	745	51						
Roots								
1980/81	1,006	0	0	1,006	0	188		
1981/82	1,180	0	0	1,180	0	215		
1982/83	1,124	0	0	1,124	0	200		
1983/84	442	0	0	442	0	77		
1984/85	940	0	0	940	0	160		
1985/86	1,026	0						
1986/87	1,072	0						

Import requirements for Bolivia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
-----1,000 tons-----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	747	869	1,112	122	365	233
1986/87	745	890	1,137	145	392	257
Roots						
1985/86	1,026	983	1,169	(43)	143	271
1986/87	1,072	1,006	1,204	(66)	132	256
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,020	1,131	1,423	112	403	268
1986/87	1,030	1,158	1,457	129	427	288

Financial indicators for Bolivia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	1,058	1,232	280	106	778	5
1981	1,028	1,354	281	100	747	9
1982	921	1,059	287	156	634	8
1983	882	1,138	282	160	600	9
1984	837	1,104	320	252	517	
1985	700	400	181	252	713	9
1986	700	400	184	262	720	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bolivia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Cereal equivalent Consumption		Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
1985/86	247	44	0	0	156	28
1986/87	299	44	0	0	128	19
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			4	1	4	1
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			0	0	160	28
1986/87			0	0	133	20
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	21	4
1986/87			0	0	133	20

COLOMBIA

For the first time in several years, Colombia is listed as a country with status quo additional food needs, but these are of short duration. This condition is the result of a small decline in the estimates of 1985/86 corn production and stocks as well as a revision of financial statistics (due to a revision of data published in *International Financial Statistics*).

In 1985 Colombia experienced considerable civil strife and natural disaster--most recently in the eruption in the Nevada del Ruiz volcano, where 25,000 persons lost their lives. Some crops and livestock were also lost and immediate disaster aid was required. For Colombia as a whole, the supply of basic foodstuffs in 1985/86 has remained about the same. There has been some decline in potato production due to persistent killing frosts in central Colombia in January, and in the Pasto province near the Ecuadorian border last November.

Colombia has had some foreign debt problems, but not to the same extent as its neighbors. The country has met its loan repayment schedule and has had a tightly controlled financial policy, speeding up its own currency devaluation, rather than taking the IMF program proposed for it.

The recent upsurge in prices of coffee--Colombia's major export commodity--will significantly enhance Colombia's export earning and foreign reserves, particularly in 1986. Colombia, with extensive coffee stocks, will be able to cash in on the drought's effect on Brazil's coffee crop.

The following production data changes were made for 1985/86:

- (1) a 10,000-ton decline in the wheat production and a 60,000-ton decline in the beginning stock estimate to 70,000 tons and 33,000 tons, respectively, and declines in ending stocks in 1982/83, 1983/84, and 1984/85.
- (2) a 60,000-ton increase in the beginning stocks of rice to 154,000 tons.
- (3) a 35,000-ton decline in the corn production estimate for 1985/86 to 886,000 tons.

The financial statistics were changed in accordance with revisions in *International Financial Statistics*. The most notable changes were in the estimate of export earnings from \$3.4 billion to \$4.3 billion in 1984. Debt service 1984 was reestimated at \$1.1 billion (a \$200-million adjustment). The adjustments, together with the change in export unit values, and the drawdown in reserves in 1983 and 1984, resulted in status quo food needs of 134,000 tons grain equivalent, when stock adjustments are taken into account. This compares with the earlier estimate of no status quo food needs.

Colombia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,130	668	45	2,613	78	108	Wheat	5.5
1981/82	2,121	552	622	2,682	65	109	Rice	15.2
1982/83	2,287	548	612	2,893	60	115	Corn	11.7
1983/84	2,108	494	624	2,766	21	107	Plantains	8.0
1984/85	2,038	439	600	2,573	10	97	Milk	4.5
1985/86	2,156	494					Potatoes	4.8
1986/87	2,325	494					Total	49.6
Roots								
1980/81	4,413	0	(36)	4,377	0	176		
1981/82	3,840	0	(160)	3,700	0	147		
1982/83	4,149	0	(27)	4,122	0	161		
1983/84	4,081	0	(31)	4,050	0	155		
1984/85	4,053	0	(27)	4,026	0	152		
1985/86	4,114	0						
1986/87	4,100	0						
Milk								
1980/81	2,342	0	10	2,352	0	95		
1981/82	2,553	0	10	2,563	0	103		
1982/83	2,798	0	46	2,844	0	115		
1983/84	2,941	0	50	2,991	0	120		
1984/85	3,090	0	25	3,115	0	125		
1985/86	3,226	0						
1986/87	3,360	0						

Import requirements for Colombia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use			Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum	
	-----1,000 tons-----						
Major cereals							
1985/86	2,156	2,893	2,366	737	210	1,105	
1986/87	2,325	2,945	2,417	620	92	992	
Roots							
1985/86	4,114	4,151	4,081	37	(33)	230	
1986/87	4,100	4,226	4,143	126	43	322	
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86	3,392	4,134	3,600	742	208	1,164	
1986/87	3,556	4,209	3,669	652	113	1,079	
Milk							
1985/86	3,226	3,206	3,148	(20)	(78)	(5)	
1986/87	3,360	3,333	3,275	(27)	(85)	(12)	

Financial indicators for Colombia, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	food imports
	credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	
Million dollars					Percent	
1980	3,986	4,283	529	4,831	3,457	10
1981	3,158	4,730	672	4,801	2,486	13
1982	3,114	5,358	880	3,861	2,234	14
1983	2,970	4,464	919	1,901	2,051	16
1984	4,310	3,980	1,095	1,364	3,215	
1985	3,900	4,200	763	1,100	1,534	14
1986	4,700	4,600	1,024	1,200	1,916	14

Additional food needs to support consumption for Colombia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	579	108	72	14	0	0
1986/87	868	135	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			61	11	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			134	25	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	12	17	0	0	0	0
1986/87	15	21	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		125		25		0
1986/87		157		0		0

1/ Surplus milk import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

ECUADOR

Ecuador basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
		1,000 tons			Kilos			Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	453	71	322	524	171	87	Wheat	9.9
1981/82	533	151	254	563	209	94	Rice	12.7
1982/83	468	166	285	590	207	94	Corn	1.4
1983/84	429	122	368	579	243	95	Potatoes	3.2
1984/85	557	74	353	636	238	98	Cassava	2.8
1985/86	479	110					Plantains	5.4
1986/87	585	146					Milk	7.9
							Total	43.2
Roots								
1980/81	1,246	0	0	1,246	0	156		
1981/82	1,324	0	20	1,344	0	164		
1982/83	1,453	0	0	1,453	0	172		
1983/84	1,484	0	0	1,484	0	171		
1984/85	1,456	0	0	1,456	0	163		
1985/86	1,469	0						
1986/87	1,485	0						
Milk								
1980/81	758	0	9	767	0	96		
1981/82	765	0	10	775	0	97		
1982/83	893	0	12	905	0	113		
1983/84	931	0	15	946	0	118		
1984/85	946	0	0	946	0	118		
1985/86	987	0						
1986/87	1,000	0						

Import requirements for Ecuador

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	479	965	910	486	431	541
1986/87	585	965	949	380	364	367
Roots						
1985/86	1,469	1,469	1,593	0	124	110
1986/87	1,485	1,488	1,627	3	142	138
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	905	1,391	1,372	486	468	563
1986/87	1,015	1,396	1,422	381	406	396
Milk						
1985/86	987	984	992	(3)	5	1
1986/87	1,000	998	1,006	(2)	6	2

Financial indicators for Ecuador, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International:	Total	Share to major
	credits	debits		reserves		food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	2,544	2,242	557	1,013	1,988	7
1981	2,544	2,362	923	632	1,621	8
1982	2,343	2,181	1,107	304	1,236	10
1983	2,365	1,408	529	645	1,836	8
1984	2,622	1,567	991	611	1,631	
1985	2,700	1,800	787	570	1,958	8
1986	2,800	1,900	818	550	1,978	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ecuador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	508	109	0	0	0	0
1986/87	616	110	0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	5	8	0	0	0	0
1986/87	5	8	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		117		0		0
1986/87		118		0		0

PERU

Peru has higher foreign reserves and lower debt repayment in 1985 than was anticipated in November. The estimated debt payment for 1985 was reduced \$7 million to \$1.092 billion. International reserves were increased from \$1.2 billion to \$1.34 billion. The status quo food needs remains at zero, but with the improvement in international reserves and earnings, Peru's nutrition-based additional cereal needs declined from November's 201,000 tons to zero.

Peru basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	806	200	1,561	1,867	440	131	Wheat	17.7
1981/82	1,256	260	1,525	2,211	510	150	Rice	11.3
1982/83	1,205	320	1,389	1,934	600	136	Corn	9.7
1983/84	1,098	380	1,522	2,122	550	139	Potatoes	6.6
1984/85	1,456	328	1,319	1,877	800	136	Cassava	2.7
1985/86	1,320	426					Plantains	2.9
1986/87	1,220	426					Total	50.9
Roots								
1980/81	2,190	0	(50)	2,140	0	121		
1981/82	2,452	0	(50)	2,402	0	133		
1982/83	2,511	0	0	2,511	0	135		
1983/84	1,991	0	0	1,991	0	104		
1984/85	2,222	0	0	2,222	0	113		
1985/86	2,140	0						
1986/87	2,213	0						

Import requirements for Peru

Commodity/year	Production	Total use			Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition based	Status quo	Nutrition based	Maximum	
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals							
1985/86	1,320	2,746	2,877	1,426	1,557	1,824	
1986/87	1,220	2,927	2,948	1,707	1,728	1,912	
Roots							
1985/86	2,140	2,159	3,178	19	1,038	592	
1986/87	2,213	2,231	3,272	18	1,059	598	
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86	1,943	3,368	3,819	1,425	1,876	1,974	
1986/87	1,864	3,571	3,918	1,707	2,054	2,062	

Financial indicators for Peru, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	4,851	4,923	1,501	1,979	3,350	10
1981	4,223	6,112	1,895	1,199	2,328	14
1982	4,186	6,028	1,526	1,350	2,660	12
1983	3,842	4,933	759	1,365	3,083	13
1984	3,974	4,384	609	1,630	3,365	
1985	3,500	2,200	1,092	1,344	3,183	13
1986	3,600	2,300	1,083	1,200	3,123	13

Additional food needs to support consumption for Peru, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	1,952	328	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2,299	322	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			30	5	30	5
1986/87			13	2	13	2
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

Glossary of terms

Status quo	Per capita food availability during 1981/82 -1984/85
Nutrition based	Per capita food availability sufficient to meet internationally accepted minimum nutritional standards
Cereal equivalent	Cereal required to meet both cereal short-falls and cereal equivalent (caloric basis) shortfalls in roots and tubers
Import requirement	Imports necessary to achieve either status quo or nutrition-based food availability, including both commercial and concessional food shipments
Tons	Metric tons
Dollars	U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified
GNP	Gross national product
GDP	Gross domestic product

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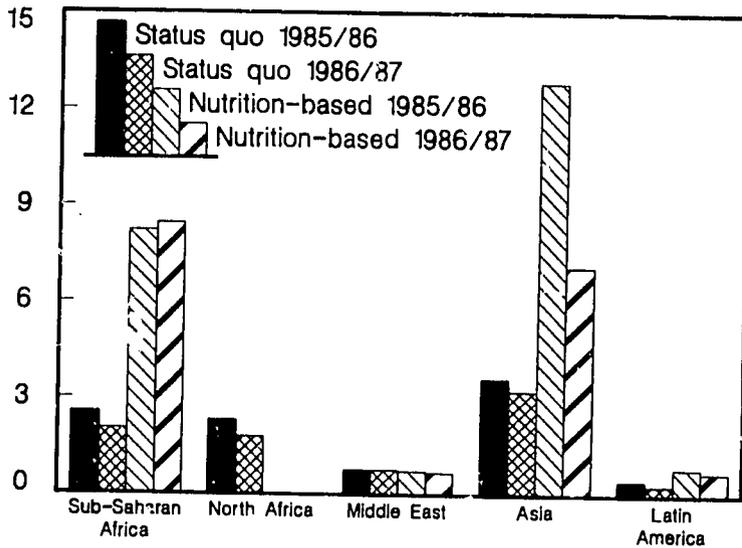
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Research
Service

February 1986

World Food Needs and Availabilities, 1985: Update

Additional Food Needs Likely to Show Overall Decline

Million tons



Cereal equivalent needs in excess of domestic production and commercial imports.

PREFACE

As a result of a Presidential Initiative in the summer of 1984, an Interagency Food Aid Analysis Working Group was established to provide the U.S. Government with the best possible food needs assessment for countries in the developing world. This update of World Food Needs and Availabilities, 1985, is prepared under the aegis of the Interagency Working Group.

An assessment of world food needs has serious implications for both donor and recipient countries, and it has the potential to influence the expenditure of many millions of dollars and affect the lives of many millions of people.

It is, therefore, very important that readers clearly understand the issues that the Food Needs and Availabilities report addresses, and those it does not. This report is not an allocation or programming document, but an objective analytical assessment of food needs. Allocation and programming decisions are made in other forums and consider factors in addition to the food needs assessed in this report.

The assessment of food needs presented herein refers to the *amount of food needed* to cover the difference between a country's domestic food production plus its commercial import capacity, based on two alternative measures of food need.

The *status quo* need is based on a country's recently achieved levels of food consumption, while the *nutrition-based* need is based on FAO's published information on minimum recommended dietary intake for each country. In addition, an estimate is made of the maximum absorbable imports if the highest historical levels of per capita total food use and carryover stocks were to be maintained. This assumes the food delivery systems in most food-aid-recipient countries have been "at capacity" at the highest historical level. None of these measures, taken individually, adequately reflects the range of objectives embodied within P.L. 480 legislation, nor does any one measure capture all factors considered in allocation and programming decisions.

The food need levels reported are for the crop years 1985/86 and 1986/87. As with any projection, assumptions must be made about future events. The assessment of food needs is based heavily upon projections of food crop production and financial ability to commercially import food. Food production is subject to the vagaries of weather and commercial import capacity is influenced by various international commodity and financial market conditions. Since neither weather nor international markets can be predicted with certainty, the food need levels contained in this report are subject to change.

To reflect current crop conditions and import capacity, each country is reviewed quarterly and an updated food needs level calculated for those countries judged to be facing conditions significantly different from those at the last assessment. For this reason, readers are encouraged to acquire current reports to keep abreast of changing food need levels. Readers are further advised that both the methodology and the data used in the calculations are continually being upgraded. This effort reflects the continuing commitment of the U.S. Government to respond more rapidly and adequately to the needs of those countries where food commodity assistance can be used for humanitarian purposes and in the mutual interests of the recipient country and the U.S. Government.

**WORLD FOOD NEEDS
AND
AVAILABILITIES, 1985
UPDATE**

**FEBRUARY
1986**

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FOREWORD

This is the second of three supplements to the annual *World Food Needs and Availabilities* published in July 1985. The annual report and supplements serve both the requirement of P.L. 480, as amended, that "global assessments of food production and needs" be submitted to the Congress, and the food needs analysis function of the Food Aid Analysis Working Group. Information provided through these reports to the Executive Branch and the Congress is employed along with other information in making tentative fiscal 1986 and 1987 food aid budget allocations. The July report and the supplements are intended to serve the additional purpose of providing detailed updates on food supplies and additional food needs on both a country-by-country and a world basis. This information is also useful to program and policy officials within donor governments and food-aid-recipient countries, analysts in international organizations and universities, and private agencies involved in food aid distribution. The assembly and maintenance of data for the analysis of food needs is a joint effort of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and USDA.

This report covers the 69 countries included in the 1985 annual report. Additional food needs were recalculated for all countries to communicate the assessment consequences of revisions in expected world commodity prices in 1985/86 and 1986/87. However, individual country write-ups are provided for only the 30 countries that show significant change in additional food needs (at least a shipload) from the November report. Several countries having large changes in agricultural production or financial status but little change in additional food needs were included for information purposes.

This supplement, like the annual report, presents two alternative measures of the overall food import requirements (commercial plus concessional) and the additional food needs of each country for 1985/86 and 1986/87. It also provides an assessment of maximum quantities of food imports a country can physically absorb. This information can be critical in countries with food crises or countries trying to take advantage of lower commodity prices to advance the nutritional status of their population. For some of these countries, provision of full nutrition-based needs cannot be attempted because of inadequate port, transportation, or storage facilities.

The *status quo* and *nutrition-based* assessments are based on two different sets of normative judgments and assumptions regarding the role of additional food and the considerations that might govern its use. The basic assumption underlying the status quo assessment is that additional food would be needed to prevent food supplies, and hence consumption, from falling below recently available levels. Meeting status quo food needs would stabilize per capita consumption by filling shortfalls in domestic production and import capacity.

The most current available weather, crop production, and financial data were employed in preparing this quarterly supplement. In making 1985/86 needs assessments reported in July and November, normal weather was assumed where

seasonal weather patterns made crop forecasts tentative. Estimates of commercial import capacity assume the continuance of recent experience in debt payment, and thus the availability of foreign exchange for commercial food purchases.

The nutrition-based assessment addresses the continuing problem of undernutrition in many of the developing countries. The assumption is that additional food would be needed to close

the gap between food availabilities and an internationally accepted minimum nutritional standard. The nutrition-based estimates thus provide a measure of the nutritional gap, net of recipient countries' capacity to import food commercially.

Neither of the food needs measures deals specifically with the ability of a country's infrastructure to absorb food aid without overloading port and transportation capacity, and storage and distribution systems. The maximum absorbable food imports assessment, included in the reports for the first time this year, measures the capacity of a country to use additional food imports to increase per capita consumption and food stocks. This measure frequently limits the quantity of nutrition-based needs that can physically be provided. The "gap" between maximum absorbable and nutrition-based food needs is one measure of the seriousness of a country's food problem. In a very real sense, the magnitude of the task of achieving the financial and physical capacity to import food, or increasing domestic food production consistent with national food demand, is captured by this measure.

The import requirements and additional food need estimates in World Food Needs and Availabilities reports are based on national agricultural and economic data. These estimates assist financial and logistics planning by both donor and food aid recipient countries. It should be apparent, however, that additional food need levels are only a part of the calculus, and that delivering imported food to the communities that are deprived by national food production shortfalls or civil disturbances is a major undertaking. Factors bearing on success include local transportation and communications infrastructure, the financial status of both local and national public service agencies, and the availability of international financial support. The quarterly assessments of additional food needs are intended to decrease the likelihood that the seriousness of a disaster will be underestimated, and that food aid and complementary financial and technical assistance is provided in a timely fashion.

Ray W. Nightingale
Food Needs Analysis Coordinator

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ray Nightingale directed the overall planning and preparation of the report. Regional coordination within the Economic Research Service was performed by: Peter Riley (Africa and the Middle East), Rip Landes (Asia), and Cris Bolling (Latin America). Suzanne Marks wrote and installed software to automate the allocation of surplus commercial capacity among basic commodity groups and to prepare country and regional text tables. David Stallings and Nancy Kenney installed equipment and software to integrate data processing and improve printing. Nancy McKaig, Leslie Ross, Ricardo Krajewski and Richard Shelton provided support in running the country food needs model.

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Statistical assistants and secretaries who helped prepare the report included Betty Acton, Tracie Burnette, Rhodia Ewell, Jamesena George, Denise Morton, Mary Oliver, Regina Reid, Angela Roberts, and Alma Young. Deloris Midgett prepared the final manuscript.

Food Aid Analysis Working Group reviewers for the Agency for International Development included David Rhoad, Food and Voluntary Assistance, Henry Merrill, Africa Bureau, Tridib Mukherjee and Richard Fraenkel, Asia-Near East Bureau, and Howard Steel, Latin America Bureau. Jack Tucker reviewed the report for the Department of State.

Rip Landes, Margaret Missiaen, Peter Riley and David Stallings assisted in final review of the report. Diane Decker was the USDA Economics Information Division editor.

Reviewed and approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

SUMMARY

The detailed country tables and narratives in this report include information on the quantities and dollar values of assessed additional food needs, including the need for cereals, pulses, vegetable oils and dairy products. This summary covers just additional need for cereal, the principal commodity employed in international food aid.

Further adjustments to 1985/86 additional cereal needs

Assessed 1985/86 status quo additional cereal needs for Sub-Saharan Africa, at 2.56 million tons, have not changed since the previous quarterly report. Since July, needs in the Sub-Saharan region have decreased 1.66 million tons, while assessed North African needs have increased 490,000 tons, netting a 1.17 million ton decrease in additional needs for Africa overall. Recent increases in additional food needs in Ethiopia are offset by further declines throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. The earlier sharp reductions in Sudan status quo additional food needs are sustained.

In South Asia, 1985/86 status quo needs remain at 2.5 million tons, 889,000 tons below the July figure. However, further deterioration in the Philippines financial outlook brings Southeast Asian additional needs to over 1 million tons, 663,000 tons above the July figure, netting a 226,000 ton decrease for Asia overall.

In Latin America, while some earlier food availability gains have been partially lost, current needs are still 437,000 tons below the July assessment. Current increases in needs are largely in Columbia.

Sub-Saharan nutrition-based additional cereal needs for 1985/86 are now assessed at 8.2 million tons, 453,000 less than in July, as gains elsewhere outweighed a 1.75 million ton increase in the Ethiopia shortfall. In Latin America, the current assessment of nutrition-based needs, at 837,000 tons, is one half of the July assessment. The adjustment is mainly in Peru. In the July-February period, South Asian nutrition-based needs rose 3.8 million tons, primarily because of reduced cereal production estimates for India, while Southeast Asia's rose 454,000 tons.

Current comparisons between 1984/85 and 1985/86 assessed additional food needs

At present levels of assessed status quo additional food needs, the 69 FNA countries will require 9.7 million tons of cereals in excess of estimated commercial import capacity to maintain consumption at existing (status quo) levels. This is 2.07 million tons less than assessed needs for 1984/85. To meet minimum 1985/86 nutritional needs, the 69 countries would require 22.6 million tons of cereals. Total nutrition-based needs are 3.2 million tons less than assessed for 1984/85. Stock rebuilding would require 1 million tons in addition to nutrition-based consumption needs. However, because of physical restraints, the 69 countries would be able to absorb only an estimated 18 million tons. The maximum absorbable 1985/86 additional food needs for Sub-Saharan Africa are now assessed at 5.3 million tons. In Latin America, the maximum is 904,000 and in Asia it is 8.6 million tons.

Additional status quo 1985/86 cereal needs in Africa are now projected at 4.8 million tons, down from 7.8 million in 1984/85, with needs in the entire Sub-Saharan region 2.2 million

tons below 1984/85. In East Africa, crop failures and civil disturbances have now generated needs of 1.5 million tons, down from actual food aid of over 3 million tons delivered in 1984/85. Assessed needs are down from 1985/85 by 918,000 tons in Southern Africa, 1.1 million in West Africa, 700,000 tons in North Africa, and 60,000 in Central Africa. Stock rebuilding would add 400,000 tons to Africa's total status quo needs. As discussed in the country narrative reports, some of these stock building needs may be served by carryover of cereal aid delivered in 1984/85.

Status quo additional needs in Asia, now assessed at 3.6 million tons of cereals in 1985/86, are up 1.3 million tons from the 1984/85 estimated needs. Greater needs in Bangladesh and Pakistan offset reduced needs in Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Overall, Asian stock adjustment requirements remain low relative to additional food needs.

Latin American 1985/86 status quo additional cereal needs are now 970,000 tons below 1984/85. Total status quo requirements of 446,000 tons reflect improved commercial import capacity resulting from larger financial reserves. This is mainly a consequence of reduced payment on outstanding debt rather than reduced indebtedness. Debt-service payments will be high even if countries reschedule their debt to the same extent as in previous years. South American stock adjustment requirements are high relative to food needs.

Total assessed nutrition-based consumption needs are 22.6 million tons as compared to 1984/85's 26 million tons. This decline is largely due to the greatly improved food situation in Africa. In Asia, reduced needs in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have more than offset significantly higher needs in India, Pakistan and Kampuchea. Total nutritional needs in South Asia are now estimated at 11.2 million tons, up from 10.4 million tons in 1984/85. Southeast Asian nutrition-based additional food needs are down 930,000 tons. While nutrition-based food needs have risen in some African countries, overall Sub-Saharan nutrition-based needs are 8.2 million tons, compared to 10.4 million tons in 1984/85. Latin America's 1985/86 nutrition-based needs are now assessed to be down 1.3 million tons from 1984/85 to 837,000 tons.

In many regions, nutrition-based needs are constrained by absorptive capacity. This continues to be particularly significant in East and Southern Africa, and in South Asia. Individual countries in which this constraint is of major importance are Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Bangladesh.

The outlook for 86/87

Status quo additional cereal needs are projected to decrease further in all regions in 1986/87, largely because of increased commercial import capacity generated by declining commodity prices. Overall needs decline by 1.57 million to 8.1 million tons in 1986/87. One million of this is projected to be in Africa, about equally divided between North Africa and the Sub-Sahara. South Asia needs are projected to decline 350,000 tons to 2.2 million tons. Nutrition-based needs are projected to decline overall to 16.9 million tons, but to increase in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Food assistance in 1985/86

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that almost 11 million tons of cereal aid will be shipped from all donors in 1985/86(July/June), about 13 percent less than the 1984/85

level. Low-income, food-deficit countries are expected to receive about 85 percent of this, the same share as last year. It is estimated that the United States will provide about two-thirds of all cereal aid compared to the second largest donor, the EEC, which will provide almost 15 percent.

Under the Food Security Act of 1985, more resources under Title I are to be channelled through the recipient's private sector. The minimum share of Title I to be handled through Title III (Food for Development) agreements is reduced from 15 to 10 percent. The minimum required volume for Title II was increased from 1.7 million tons to 1.9 million tons.

The volume and types of commodities donated are expanded under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Minimum volumes of CCC dairy products, grains and oilseeds are allowed, but may be waived under specified criteria.

The Food for Progress program, targeted to those countries committed to market-oriented agricultural policy reform, is authorized 75,000 tons of commodities under Section 416, and additional commodities may be financed under PL 480 Title I. The maximum volume authorized is 500,000 tons annually through fiscal 1990.

Additional cereal needs to support consumption, stock adjustments, and maximum absorbable¹

Region	Consumption		Cons. + Stocks		Maximum	Consumption		Cons. + Stocks	
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
.....Thousand tons (cereal equivalent) ²									
1985/86	<u>February</u>				<u>July to February change</u>				
Total Africa	4,849	8,209	5,247	8,561	7,699 ³	(1,169)	(453)	(1,390)	(623)
North Africa	2,293	0	2,366	0	2,366	489	0	465	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,556	8,209	2,881	8,561	5,333	(1,658)	(453)	(1,855)	(623)
West Africa	456	1,519	591	1,691	1,342	(598)	(954)	(521)	(840)
Central Africa	208	276	219	288	290	30	11	30	11
East Africa	1,500	4,712	1,679	4,872	2,665	(885)	467	(1,153)	181
Southern Africa	392	1,702	392	1,710	1,036	(205)	23	(211)	25
Middle East	763	722	795	754	807	49	171	20	147
Total Asia	3,607	12,808	3,726	13,329	8,649	(226)	4,295	(345)	4,570
South Asia	2,525	11,178	2,440	11,494	6,814	(889)	3,841	(894)	4,229
Southeast Asia	1,082	1,630	1,286	1,835	1,835	663	454	549	341
Total Latin America	446	837	558	916	904	(437)	(768)	(495)	(819)
Caribbean	191	351	218	378	371	(29)	(74)	(35)	(80)
Central America	183	330	206	378	378	8	25	10	18
South America	72	156	134	160	155	(416)	(719)	(470)	(757)
Total, 1985/86	9,665	22,576	10,326	23,560	18,059	(1,783)	3,245	(2,210)	3,275
	<u>November assessment</u>								
	9,017	18,600	9,880	19,768	15,318	(4)			
	<u>July assessment</u>								
	11,449	19,356	12,717	20,424	18,045				
Total, 1986/87	8,107	16,921	8,760	17,736	12,960				
Total, 1984/85	11,745	25,767	13,450	27,472	(⁵)				

¹Imports consistent with maximum recent levels of consumption and food stocks.

²Major cereals, and the cereal equivalent of shortfalls in roots and tubers.

³The sum of the greater of status quo or nutrition-based maximum absorbable needs of each country.

⁴The absence of a column entry in any table means such entry is inapplicable.

⁵Maximum absorbable needs not computed in 1984.

FOOD AID AVAILABILITIES AND OUTLOOK

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that almost 11 million tons of cereal aid will be shipped from all donors in 1985/86 (July/June), about 13 percent less than the 1984/85 level. Low-income, food-deficit countries (of which more than half are in Africa) are expected to receive about 85 percent of this, the same share as last year. The United States will provide an estimated two-thirds of all cereal aid, compared with the second largest donor, the EEC, which will provide almost 15 percent.

United States Food Aid

The Food Security Act of 1985 made several significant changes in U.S. food aid. Some changes will affect the developmental impact of P.L. 480. Under Title I, more resources are to be channeled through the recipient's private sector. Also, the minimum amount of Title I funds to be channeled through Title III (Food for Development) agreements was reduced from 15 to 10 percent. Under Title II donations, private voluntary organizations will have greater ability to sell a portion of the commodities given them, in order to help them distribute the remaining quantities. The minimum required volume for Title II was increased from 1.7 million tons to 1.9 million.

Donations under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, are expanded with respect to both volume and types of commodities through fiscal 1990. In addition to previously authorized donations of CCC dairy products, rice, and wheat under Section 416, the Food Security Act sets minimum volumes of CCC dairy products, grains, and oilseeds to be used as aid. However, these minimums may be waived under specified criteria.

The Food for Progress program, a new, multiyear program, is targeted to those countries that commit themselves to market-oriented agricultural policy reform. At least 75,000 tons of commodities are to be shipped under authority of Section 416, as amended, and other commodities may be financed under P.L. 480 Title I. The maximum volume authorized is 500,000 tons annually through fiscal 1990.

Other Food Aid

All donors but two are expected to reduce their food aid in 1985/86. Austria and Indonesia are the exceptions, with the latter donating nearly 70,000 tons of rice (on a milled equivalent basis). Currently self-sufficient in rice, Indonesia was the world's largest rice importer several years ago.

The pace of the EEC food aid shipments under the 1984/85 program significantly increased over that of 1983/84. As of September 30, 1985, 55 percent of the 1.16 million tons of cereal aid allocations had been delivered or were in the course of delivery, compared to less than 45 percent the same time the previous year. Under the 1984/85 program, more than 525,000 tons had yet to be delivered, with about 353,000 left in reserve and approximately 90 percent of the World Food Program allocation of 110,000 tons undelivered. Nearly one-third of skim milk powder allocations of 108,600 tons had been shipped, a six-fold increase over the 1983/84 pace. About 20 percent of butteroil allocations had been shipped, compared to less than 10 percent the same time the previous year.

As of November 22, 1985, pledges to the World Food Program's 1985 International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) totaled almost 766,000 tons of cereals and about 56,000 tons of

noncereals, the highest levels in the history of the program. Top cereal donors were the United States and India, the latter of which donated 100,000 tons, all for African relief. Cereal contributions to the IEFER from Canada and Australia were about 73,000 and 50,000 respectively. Chief noncereal commodities were vegetable oils/edible fat and wheat-soy-milk/corn-soy-milk, the latter of which were pledged only by the United States.

As of the end of October 1985, 82 donors pledged \$998.8 million for the regular resources of the World Food Program for the 1985-86 biennium, or 74 percent of the \$1.35-billion target. This compares to 99 donors pledging \$967 million, or 81 percent of the \$1.2-billion target for the 1983-84 biennium.

ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Financial Situation in the Low-Income Countries

The outlook for financial and economic conditions for many low-income developing countries appears stronger than that presented in the November supplemental report. Key to this improved outlook over the projection period are the following: world petroleum prices have declined more than 20 percent, to below 20 dollars per barrel in early February for many petroleum sources; the dollar has continued to fall in value, by more than 25 percent against some major currencies; international interest rates have remained stable, well below the high rates of the past several years; and world trade continues at a moderate pace.

One major variable that had performed poorly for many low-income developing countries--prices for commodity exports--may be on the verge of improving. By the fourth quarter of 1985, the index of commodity prices published by the International Monetary Fund had begun to recover from its level at the end of the third quarter. Although this movement is very short-term, several factors suggest that the index may continue to rise.

First, the weakening of the dollar has lowered the prices of dollar-denominated commodities for most importers. Second, recovery in Europe is strengthening, albeit slowly. That region's continued recovery and those in Asia and North America require the raw materials typically exported by low-income regions. Third, drought damage in Brazil implies that prices for beverages, particularly coffee, will remain high during and perhaps beyond 1986.

The factor that will likely have the largest benefit for most developing countries is the decline in petroleum prices. This benefit will be strongest for those countries whose currencies are appreciating against the dollar, for example, those whose currencies are tied to the French franc. For them, the 20-percent drop in oil prices and the 27-percent appreciation of their currencies since February 1985 have lowered their import prices for petroleum by about half. This savings in foreign exchange is substantial, considering that petroleum imports for most of these countries represent 15-25 percent of total imports. The large world supplies of oil and relatively weak demand suggest that petroleum prices will remain low through the projection period, though policy changes by oil-exporting countries could alter this outlook. The appreciation of their currencies will likely help most low-income countries in a number of ways. Countries will be able to import larger volumes of goods with the same level of local currency, since the decline in the dollar enables a country to purchase a larger volume of dollars with the same amount of local currency. Additional foreign exchange that is not used to purchase imports may be used to repay international debts. The possibility that foreign exchange earnings may be higher than

expected and that interest rates will likely be lower than expected suggests that payments made to service international debts might be somewhat higher than currently projected.

Commercial Capacity to Import Food

Several alternative methods are available to convert general financial indicators into precise measures of the low-income countries' capacity to import food. The calculation used in this study is based on estimates of each country's foreign exchange earnings, import bills, foreign exchange reserves and debt service, and historical commercial food import patterns and food import unit values. Estimates of a country's foreign exchange earnings were made on the basis of export trade forecasts and, in selected cases, other sources of earnings such as worker remittances and tourism. The foreign exchange earnings estimate was added to estimates of a country's foreign exchange reserves to arrive at total foreign exchange supplies. The total was then adjusted using historical and estimated import bills to maintain the country's historical reserves-to-imports ratio.

The adjusted foreign exchange availability estimate was reduced further by the country's debt-service obligations to arrive at a net foreign exchange availability. The proportion of this net foreign exchange availability allocated to commercial food imports in the base period was held constant and used to calculate the foreign exchange available in the forecast period for commercial food imports. The volume of imports that could be purchased is estimated using this final estimate of net foreign exchange availability and expected food import unit values.

Measures of Additional Food Needs--Conceptual Framework

The financial indicators noted above and the food data described below are used to generate two alternative measures of food need *in addition to* estimated commercial import capacity. Countries must choose between making extraordinary commercial purchases and seeking food aid to fill this gap. However, extraordinarily large commercial imports, particularly in successive years, would be at the cost of other imports, including imports of development goods. In addition, a measure is computed of the maximum quantities of commodities which countries could feasibly import. Each measure highlights a different aspect of the food problem in the low-income countries and a different notion of the role aid might play in easing the problem. (For a more detailed discussion, see section entitled "Methodological Notes" in the July, 1985 *World Food Needs and Availabilities* pp. 236-252.)

The first measure, termed "status quo," estimates the additional food needed to maintain per capita intake of food staples at levels reported over the last 4 years. This measure is based on current consumption levels. No provision is made either for improving substandard diets, for reducing allocations to countries where diets are relatively good, or for correcting problems related to the uneven distribution of food across or within countries. Because status quo estimates support a level of per capita availability that has been achieved in the past, in most cases they can be considered to be consistent with the capacity of countries to absorb food imports.

The second measure, termed "nutrition-based," estimates the additional food required to raise per capita caloric intake to the levels associated with FAO's recommended minimum diet. This

measure is based on the notion that food aid might be utilized in a way consistent with nutritional need rather than to maintain a recent, possibly substandard, status quo. In this sense, the nutrition-based measure might be viewed as a maximum level of additional food need, but not necessarily consistent with a country's ability to absorb food imports.

The measure of food import feasibility called "maximum absorbable imports" provides one basis for assessing what maximum quantity of additional food might be imported toward meeting large nutrition-based food needs, or possibly for building stocks in a period of ample world food supplies.

While the status quo and nutrition-based methods differ in the estimation of requirements, they have a common structure. In each, an estimate of every country's domestic supplies of food staples is subtracted from an estimate of staple food requirements to arrive at a quantity estimate of import requirements. Import requirements are then totaled for food groups, based on assumptions regarding their substitutability. An estimate of a country's capacity to commercially import food in each category is then subtracted from the import requirement to arrive at an estimate of additional food needs. Estimated import unit values for each food group are used to generate import requirements, and additional food needs estimates in both quantity and value terms.

The assessment of maximum absorbable aid is an adjustment of nutrition-based food needs to take account of infrastructural limitations. The calculation of this adjustment is based on historical maximum levels of consumption and stocks.

Several factors affecting additional food needs in a country are not addressed in these estimates. First, food distribution problems--both geographical and across income or population groups--are overlooked by the use of national level food availability and country average food requirement measures. These can mask acute shortages in specific places within a country as well as uneven distribution of food across population groups. However, measuring the unevenness of food distribution is extremely difficult, because data are not available. Acute problems of this nature are treated qualitatively in the country narratives.

Second, additional food needs are estimated without reference to a country's food and agriculture policies and current performance. Although these issues figure importantly in choosing between exceptional commercial food purchases and concessional food imports, a comprehensive consideration of them is beyond the scope of this report.

Introduction to Regional and Country Narrative Tables

The following section reports on the food and financial situation and outlook for 28 countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. The materials summarize events during the 1984/85 local marketing year (generally July-June) and project food and financial conditions for 1985/86 and 1986/87.

Data shown in the tables must be interpreted with caution. Forecasts of food production, population, and financial conditions for 1985/86 and 1986/87 represent ERS's forecasts of what is likely to happen during those years. But, 1985/86 and 1986/87 estimates of all other items--stocks, use, import requirements, and additional needs--are not forecasts of what is likely to happen; they are targets derived using the status quo and nutrition assumptions

summarized in the previous section, and explained in detail in the "Methodological Notes" section of the July annual report. Additional food needs calculations are also subject to a number of adjustments detailed in the methodology section of the annual report.

In each of the regional and country tables, any quantity less than 500 tons and any value less than \$500,000 is shown as zero.

Tables entitled "[Region] *basic food data*"

These tables provide major cereals supply and utilization data and population for regions for 1980/81-1984/85 and for forecast years (1985/86-1986/87).

Tables entitled "[Region] *cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment*"

These tables deal only with 1985/86-1986/87 country estimates aggregated for the regions. The explanation for column headings is the same as for column headings in the country tables, as described below.

Tables Entitled "[Country] *basic food data*"

These tables provide food staple supply and utilization data for 1980/81-1984/85 and for forecast years (1985/86 and 1986/87). An explanation of each column heading follows:

1. Actual or forecast production--actual production for the individual staples for the 1981/82-1984/85 base period and forecast production for 1985/86 and 1986/87.
2. Net imports--actual net imports during 1981/82-1984/85. Net import figures for forecast years are not supplied. Instead, estimated import requirements based on status quo and nutrition-based approaches are provided in the next set of tables.
3. Nonfeed use--actual human consumption during the 1981/82- 1984/85 base period.
4. Feed use--actual feed use during 1981/82-1984/85 and targeted feed use for 1985/86 and 1986/87. Targeted feed use is calculated to maintain per capita feed use at base-period levels. The same level of feed use is employed in the status quo and nutrition-based estimates of aid needs.
5. Beginning stocks--actual stocks for 1981/82-1984/85. Initial calculations of status quo and nutrition-based import and aid needs are done by maintaining the ending stocks for 1984/85 (beginning stocks 1985/86) constant throughout the forecasting period. Import requirements for building food security stocks are calculated subsequently for the countries for which stock data are available.
6. Per capita total use--actual per capita human consumption and livestock feed use for 1981/82-1984/85.
7. Commodity coverage--the food staples included for each country.

8. Share of diet--each staple's share of total daily caloric intake, and the share of total daily caloric intake covered by the food staples analyzed. Data are drawn from the 1979-81 FAO Food Balance Sheets with adjustments made in some cases for differences in FAO or ERS estimates of feed use or more recent significant changes in a staple's share of the diet.

Tables Entitled *"Import requirements for [Country]"*

These tables deal only with 1985/86 and 1986/87 estimates. An explanation of each column heading follows:

1. Forecast domestic production--data are drawn from the "basic food data" tables.
2. Total use, status quo--total amount of a staple needed to maintain per capita human consumption at the 1981/82-1984/85 level and feed use at the targeted level.
3. Total use, nutrition-based--the amount of a staple needed to support FAO recommended minimum daily per capita caloric intake levels and targeted feed use.
4. Import requirements, quantity, status quo--the imports of a staple required to maintain base-period per capita consumption, and also to achieve the targeted levels of feed use with no change in stocks, as shown in the basic food data table. These estimates are calculated for each staple by subtracting forecast domestic production from status quo-based total use.

Subtotals for each commodity group are calculated by summing the import requirements for individual commodities. Calculated surpluses (negative import requirements) for individual commodities within groups are subtracted from deficits in other commodities because foods are assumed to be substitutable within groups. Noncereals such as roots and tubers are converted to caloric wheat equivalents before being summed. Negative subtotals are shown as zeros because these calculated surpluses are assumed not to be substitutable elsewhere in the diet.

5. Import requirements, quantity, nutrition-based--the imports of a staple required to support recommended minimum per capita caloric intake, and targeted feed use, as no change in stocks is shown in the basic food data tables. These estimates are calculated by subtracting forecast domestic production from nutrition-based total use. Totals for each commodity group by year are computed as described in (4) above.
6. Import requirements, maximum--the largest quantity that could be managed if countries wished to take the greatest advantage of low grain prices to improve stocks or to improve on the nutritional status of the population.

Tables Entitled *"Additional food needs for [Country], with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports"*

These tables provide calculations of cereal import requirements and food needs in excess of normal commercial imports resulting from consumption requirements and from estimates of cereal stock adjustments required for food security purposes. The estimated stock increment (quantity and value) is added to import requirements and aid needs to support consumption to arrive at total import requirements and additional food needs. For a discussion of how stock

increment estimates are calculated, see "Methodological Notes" in the annual report.

1. Commercial import capacity--an estimate of the amount of food within each group that a country can afford to import commercially without reducing below historical levels the share of its available foreign exchange used for nonfood imports. Countries are required in forecast years to spend the same proportion of available foreign exchange on commercial food imports as in the base period. The measure is sensitive to historical and projected levels of foreign exchange holdings, total merchandise imports and exports, and debt service. The measure is provided in both quantity and value, using the same country-specific estimates of unit import costs as in the import requirements estimate.
2. Additional food needs, quantity--the estimated quantity of additional food needed in each commodity group to support either the status quo or nutrition-based use level and targeted stock and feed use levels. Negative needs are shown as zero.
3. Additional food needs, value--the estimated value of the additional food needed in each commodity group to maintain either status quo consumption or nutrition-based consumption and targeted stock and feed use levels.

Tables Entitled "*Financial indicators for [Country], actual and projected*"

These tables give historical data and forecasts for four key financial indicators: yearend international reserves, merchandise exports, merchandise imports, and debt-service obligations. All data are on a calendar year basis and are compiled from a variety of sources, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Chase Econometrics, country sources, and ERS estimates.

North Africa

Egypt is the only country in North Africa whose additional food needs have significantly changed. The regional summary also reflects small changes in Tunisian agricultural production.

North Africa basic food data

	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	12,893	3,321	9,303	69,169	321
1981/82	10,679	3,297	11,091	71,074	311
1982/83	13,734	2,953	9,351	72,972	323
1983/84	12,262	2,435	11,821	74,926	321
1984/85	12,672	2,367	12,587	76,901	326
1985/86	14,535	2,582		78,910	
1986/87	13,881	2,582		81,077	

1/ The absence of a column entry in any table means such entry is inapplicable.

North Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total use		: Additional needs			
	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status quo : Quantity	: Value	: Nutrition-based : Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	25,291	22,044	2,293	472	0	0
1986/87	25,982	22,197	1,792	307	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			272	44	272	44
1986/87			261	37	261	37
Total						
1985/86			2,366	486	0	0
1986/87			1,902	326	0	0

EGYPT

Egypt's financial position has worsened, with declines in remittances, Suez Canal tolls, and tourism. Foreign debt of \$32 billion had a service cost of \$2.56 billion in 1985 and another hike is expected for 1986. Under present circumstances, it will be difficult for Egypt to avoid adding new debt. A rising share of the food imports has been financed with short-term loans. U.S. economic aid to Egypt in 1986 is scheduled at about \$2.3 billion, including \$500 million in grants and flexible loans which will not put more pressure on future debt service. Import demand continues to rise and rationing of scarce foreign exchange has made imports of nonessential items more difficult. Foreign exchange earnings for 1985 were about

\$1.4 billion below the \$12.1 billion in 1984. Remittances declined to less than \$3 billion as good jobs in OPEC countries became more difficult to find. Declining oil prices will reduce Egypt's 1986 petroleum revenues and more sales have been made through trade agreements to Eastern Europe and developing countries to offset reduced exports to OECD markets.

Commercial import capacity declined in 1985, and total grain imports increased slightly to about 8.9 million tons. Higher yields contributed to a record corn harvest of 4.1 million tons and a rebound in wheat to nearly 2 million tons, pushing total grain production to 8.45 million tons. Total agricultural production increased more than 5 percent as the grain harvest was supplemented by larger cotton and horticultural crops. Wheat and flour imports remained steady at about 7 million tons, while corn imports increased to 1.9 million tons with Argentina providing the gain. Total agricultural imports rose about 5 percent to 4.2 million tons, mostly because of livestock products, tobacco, and cotton.

Egypt basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	7,373	2,530	6,267	11,393	2,357	326	Wheat	33.1
1981/82	7,424	2,420	7,294	12,072	2,964	347	Rice	11.5
1982/83	7,714	2,102	7,017	11,857	3,119	336	Corn	18.3
1983/84	7,883	1,857	8,242	12,207	3,684	347	Sorghum	1.9
1984/85	7,990	2,091	8,835	12,703	4,092	356	Barley	0.0
1985/86	8,445	2,121					Total	64.9
1986/87	8,725	2,121						

Import requirements for Egypt

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	8,445	16,769	13,801	8,324	5,356	9,888
1986/87	8,725	17,220	13,898	8,495	5,173	10,072

Financial indicators for Egypt, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	9,307	9,745	1,411	1,046	7,896	15
1981	10,449	12,054	1,911	716	8,538	20
1982	10,091	12,385	1,905	698	8,187	19
1983	10,732	12,516	1,999	771	8,733	20
1984	12,237	14,352	2,352	736	8,486	
1985	11,157	13,913	2,555	736	8,546	20
1986	10,800	14,400	2,800	736	7,916	20

Additional food needs to support consumption for Egypt, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	6,030	1,240	2,293	472	0	0
1986/87	6,703	1,149	1,792	307	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			72	15	72	15
1986/87			111	19	111	19
Total						
1985/86			2,366	486	0	0
1986/87			1,902	326	0	0

MOROCCO

Morocco basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
Major cereals		1,000 tons			Kilos			Percent
1980/81	4,354	580	2,220	5,740	778	317	Wheat	41.9
1981/82	2,021	636	2,655	4,122	559	222	Corn	3.0
1982/83	4,764	631	1,470	5,519	898	298	Barley	21.3
1983/84	3,457	448	2,296	4,868	1,075	269	Total	66.2
1984/85	3,658	166	2,652	4,952	1,088	268		
1985/86	4,022	436						
1986/87	3,830	436						

Import requirements for Morocco

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
					Maximum	
Cereal equivalent		1,000 tons				
1985/86	4,022	6,521	6,286	2,499	3,043	
1986/87	3,830	6,082	6,189	2,252	3,659	

Financial indicators for Morocco, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service due	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
					Million dollars	Percent
1980	3,270	3,770	1,193	399	2,077	23
1981	3,084	3,840	1,266	230	1,818	34
1982	2,945	3,815	1,334	218	1,611	29
1983	2,931	3,301	1,120	203	1,811	20
1984	3,292	3,600	1,134	220	1,747	
1985	3,611	3,700	1,454	220	2,156	27
1986	3,678	3,950	1,462	220	2,200	27

Additional food needs to support consumption for Morocco, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	3,034	436	0	0	0	0
1986/87	3,716	444	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			133	19	133	19
1986/87			104	12	104	12
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

TUNISIA

Tunisia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,166	211	816	1,445	507	301	Wheat	53.1
1981/82	1,234	241	1,142	1,729	668	360	Barley	2.3
1982/83	1,256	220	864	1,741	469	323	Corn	.0
1983/84	922	130	1,283	1,699	526	317	Total	55.4
1984/85	1,024	110	1,100	1,707	502	307		
1985/86	2,068	25						
1986/87	1,326	25						

Import requirements for Tunisia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
	1,000 tons					Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	2,068	2,736	2,089	668	21	458
1986/87	1,326	2,383	1,959	1,057	633	1,267

Financial indicators for Tunisia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	3,296	3,823	431	590	2,866	9
1981	3,616	4,108	517	536	3,099	8
1982	3,208	3,929	483	607	2,725	7
1983	3,097	3,657	560	567	2,537	10
1984	3,343	3,724	682	409	2,787	
1985	3,563	3,956	618	409	2,810	8
1986	3,799	3,992	597	409	3,063	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tunisia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	1,131	173	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1,479	188	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			67	10	67	10
1986/87			46	6	46	6
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

West Africa

Grain production in West Africa is a record 9.6 million tons in 1985/86--up more than 25 percent from last year. All the Sahelian countries showed sharp increases in grain output, while the coastal countries harvested good, but not record, crops. Good weather and high food prices in recent years led to expanded area and better yields in many countries. Status-quo import requirements are about 2 million tons compared with last year's imports of over 3 million tons. Almost all of the 1985/86 grain imports will be wheat and rice. Last year's imports included large quantities of corn and sorghum supplied as food aid, but with good harvests, most countries will be self-sufficient in coarse grains.

Additional food needs are forecast at 456,000 tons--about half of the November estimate. If stock rebuilding is included, the need rises to 600,000 tons. Food aid received by West African countries during 1984/85 amounted to about 1.3 million tons. Because some of the food aid arrived late in the year, there are carryover stocks in many countries. This grain will be used to partially meet the 1985/86 requirement.

West Africa basic food data

	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			: Thousand	: Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 8,082	: 291	: 2,070	: 67,514	: 151
1981/82	: 8,649	: 265	: 2,168	: 69,129	: 157
1982/83	: 8,304	: 200	: 2,265	: 70,938	: 150
1983/84	: 7,699	: 141	: 2,823	: 73,366	: 143
1984/85	: 7,485	: 182	: 3,107	: 75,805	: 136
1985/86	: 9,551			: 77,991	
1986/87	: 9,201			: 80,207	

West Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total use		: Additional needs			
	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status quo : Quantity	: Nutrition-based : Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 16,271	: 17,722	: 456	: 102	: 1,519	: 401
1986/87	: 16,741	: 18,101	: 369	: 75	: 1,725	: 390
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			: 182	: 39	: 182	: 39
1986/87			: 34	: 8	: 34	: 8
Total						
1985/86			: 591	: 130	: 1,691	: 439
1986/87			: 397	: 82	: 1,757	: 398
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			: 539	: 120	: 1,250	: 312
1986/87			: 397	: 82	: 1,160	: 258

BENIN

Benin basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	imports	use	use	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks				total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	340	0	89	429	0	124	Wheat	4.1
1981/82	358	0	117	475	0	133	Rice	3.1
1982/83	349	0	71	420	0	114	Corn	22.9
1983/84	348	0	77	425	0	112	Sorghum	4.6
1984/85	467	0	61	528	0	135	Millet	0.5
1985/86	434	0					Cassava	21.4
1986/87	451	0					Yams	13.7
Roots							Total	70.2
1980/81	1,277	0	0	1,277	0	369		
1981/82	1,241	0	0	1,241	0	348		
1982/83	1,288	0	0	1,288	0	350		
1983/84	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	316		
1984/85	1,248	0	0	1,248	0	319		
1985/86	1,320	0						
1986/87	1,355	0						

Import requirements for Benin

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition based	Status quo	Nutrition based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	434	499	531	65	97	111
1986/87	451	514	548	63	97	110
Roots						
1985/86	1,320	1,345	1,513	25	193	92
1986/87	1,355	1,386	1,558	31	203	101
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	952	1,027	1,126	74	173	133
1986/87	983	1,058	1,161	76	178	136

Financial indicators for Benin, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	260	473	9	3	252	6
1981	368	508	17	5	351	6
1982	320	590	15	1	305	8
1983	215	310	24	0	191	8
1984	172	224	38	0	133	
1985	200	250	12	4	188	7
1986	225	275	13	4	211	7

Additional food needs to support consumption for Benin, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	62	12	12	2	111	22
1986/87	84	14	0	0	94	15
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			12	2	71	14
1986/87			0	0	52	8

BURKINA

Estimates of grain production in 1985/86 were significantly increased since the November report. Good weather and crop conditions during most of the season compensated for the late start of the rain, and resulted in a record harvest. Cereal output increased 27 percent to 1.42 million tons. With increased output and existing stocks, Burkina should be close to self-sufficient in 1986 on a national basis, but continued regional drought in north central Burkina could still cause localized food shortages. Limited purchasing power in that region following 2 to 3 years of drought, and a traditional trading pattern that does not move grain northward from the typically grain-surplus south could result in a regional food deficit requiring emergency supplies this year, despite a favorable food balance at the national level.

Burkina basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,015	0	65	1,076	4	176	Wheat	1.6
1981/82	1,263	0	107	1,367	3	219	Rice	3.6
1982/83	1,177	0	103	1,278	2	200	Millet and sorghum	56.1
1983/84	1,127	0	169	1,294	2	197	Corn	8.1
1984/85	1,119	0	319	1,366	2	203	Total	69.5
1985/86	1,423	70						
1986/87	1,365	70						

Import requirements for Burkina

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
	1,000 tons				
Major cereals					
1985/86	1,423	1,414	1,497	(9)	74
1986/87	1,365	1,449	1,519	84	154
					87
					182

Financial indicators for Burkina, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service due	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	161	368	17	54	144	27
1981	159	348	15	56	144	17
1982	126	360	18	47	109	18
1983	126	262	16	71	110	21
1984	129	258	22	93	108	
1985	127	264	15	93	148	19
1986	134	277	16	93	151	19

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burkina

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	64	11	0	0	10	2
1986/87	78	12	6	1	76	11
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			2	0	2	0
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	12	2
1986/87			8	1	78	12

CAMEROON

Cameroon basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	885	0	198	1,061	22	127	Wheat	3.9
1981/82	814	0	174	962	26	112	Rice	2.7
1982/83	983	0	225	1,186	22	134	Corn	11.5
1983/84	924	0	265	1,161	28	129	Millet	14.5
1984/85	949	0	267	1,184	32	128	Cassava	11.4
1985/86	989	0					Yams & sweet potatoes	5.0
1986/87	1,024	0					Plantains	8.1
Roots							Peanuts	5.5
1980/81	3,536	0	0	3,536	0	413	Total	62.7
1981/82	3,585	0	0	3,585	0	408		
1982/83	2,768	0	0	2,768	0	308		
1983/84	3,022	0	0	3,022	0	328		
1984/85	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	380		
1985/86	3,661	0						
1986/87	3,686	0						

Import requirements for Cameroon

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	989	1,227	1,154	238	165	321
1986/87	1,024	1,261	1,187	237	163	322
Roots						
1985/86	3,661	3,466	3,348	(195)	(313)	309
1986/87	3,686	3,562	3,417	(124)	(269)	394
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	2,347	2,524	2,514	177	166	267
1986/87	2,394	2,594	2,576	200	182	292

Financial indicators for Cameroon, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	1,646	1,608	182	174	1,460	4
1981	1,407	1,368	200	71	1,201	3
1982	1,348	1,220	264	50	1,079	3
1983	1,364	1,223	219	151	958	5
1984	1,220	1,100	283	48	937	
1985	1,200	1,150	308	65	1,335	4
1986	1,200	1,150	290	65	1,441	4

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cameroon

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	181	35	0	0	0	0
1986/87	235	38	0	0	0	0

CAPE VERDE

Estimates of corn and bean production in 1985/86 were significantly lowered from early season estimates, following an abrupt and early end to the rains. The rainy season in Cape Verde is from September to November. Timely and well-distributed rainfall during September had created excellent crop conditions in this rocky, drought-prone archipelago. But high temperatures and dry winds since October caused a rapid deterioration of yield prospects. Reduced crop production will not have a significant impact on Cape Verde's import requirements, however, since domestic corn output meets only 5 percent of total grain consumption.

Cape Verde basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	3	0	59	62	0	215	Wheat	9.0
1981/82	4	0	60	64	0	218	Rice	9.0
1982/83	3	0	47	50	0	168	Corn	41.0
1983/84	3	0	91	94	0	311	Pulses	4.7
1984/85	3	0	80	83	0	271	Total	63.8
1985/86	2	0						
1986/87	4	0						
Pulses								
1980/81	2	0	0	2	0	7		
1981/82	3	0	0	3	0	10		
1982/83	4	0	0	4	0	13		
1983/84	5	0	0	5	0	17		
1984/85	5	0	2	7	0	23		
1985/86	2	0						
1986/87	4	0						

Import requirements for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	2	76	50	74	48	95
1986/87	4	77	51	73	47	95
Pulses						
1985/86	2	5	4	3	2	5
1986/87	4	5	4	1	0	3

Financial indicators for Cape Verde, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service due	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	54	82	0	25	54	15
1981	43	86	0	26	42	13
1982	48	88	2	28	46	9
1983	51	86	3	26	48	6
1984	53	86	5	25	48	
1985	55	60	1	25	61	9
1986	57	60	1	25	62	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	13	2	60	10	1/ 35	1/ 6
1986/87	16	2	57	8	1/ 30	1/ 4
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	2	1	1	0
1986/87	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		2		11		6
1986/87		2		8		4

1/ Commercial import capacity surplus to additional food needs in individual commodity groups offsets some additional cereal needs.

CHAD

Strong recovery in coarse grain production during 1985 has eliminated Chad's status-quo based cereal import requirement for 1985/86. Production of millet, sorghum, and berbere increased from 268,000 tons in 1984 to an estimated 645,000 tons in 1985. Excellent rainfall and larger area planted explain improved output.

Nutrition-based import requirements of 233,000 tons in cereal equivalents reflect the chronically poor status of nutrition in Chad. Localized food deficits will continue during 1986. Although pastures have improved, nomadic populations will still suffer from significant losses of cattle and, especially, sheep and goats that occurred during the recent drought.

The country's foreign exchange position is precarious. Political instability continues, disrupting cotton production and limiting Chad's export earnings. Commercial import capacity is estimated at 25,000 tons of grains. Nutrition-based additional food needs are 216,000 tons.

Chad basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	649	0	30	679	0	153	Wheat	1.4
1981/82	548	0	73	621	0	137	Rice	3.8
1982/83	466	0	66	532	0	112	Corn	1.2
1983/84	490	0	91	581	0	118	Millet	47.7
1984/85	300	0	241	496	0	98	Cassava	7.2
1985/86	685	45					Total	61.3
1986/87	550	45						
Roots								
1980/81	185	0	0	185	0	42		
1981/82	191	0	0	191	0	42		
1982/83	197	0	0	197	0	41		
1983/84	200	0	0	200	0	41		
1984/85	170	0	0	170	0	34		
1985/86	200	0						
1986/87	200	0						

Import requirements for Chad

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	685	584	879	(101)	194	13
1986/87	550	599	882	49	332	161
Roots						
1985/86	200	198	296	(2)	96	15
1986/87	200	203	303	3	103	19
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	765	664	998	(101)	233	21
1986/87	630	681	1,004	50	373	171

Financial indicators for Chad, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	71	87	2	5	69	13
1981	88	108	3	7	84	8
1982	62	105	0	12	62	6
1983	107	183	1	28	106	2
1984	117	150	10	38	107	
1985	110	119	2	38	126	6
1986	116	122	2	38	132	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Chad, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Cereal equivalent Consumption		Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
1985/86	25	5	0	0	208	46
1986/87	27	6	24	5	346	74
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			8	2	8	2
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	216	48
1986/87			25	5	348	74
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	216	48
1986/87			25	5	144	31

GAMBIA

Gambia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: Share of diet	Percent coverage
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	62	0	44	106	0	168	Rice	34.9
1981/82	80	0	36	116	0	178	Millet	7.5
1982/83	90	0	39	129	0	191	Wheat	5.6
1983/84	60	0	87	147	0	210	Corn	4.7
1984/85	75	0	35	110	0	152	Sorghum	7.8
1985/86	77	0					Total	60.5
1986/87	83	0						

Import requirements for Gambia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86		77	137	133	60	81
1986/87		83	142	138	59	80

Financial indicators for Gambia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	49	140	7	6	42	28
1981	84	123	11	4	73	8
1982	74	95	13	8	61	16
1983	83	87	13	3	70	12
1984	88	99	7	2	81	
1985	63	79	10	2	53	12
1986	61	120	9	2	49	12

Additional food needs to support consumption for Gambia

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	1,000 tons		Million \$		1,000 tons		Million \$	
Cereal equivalent Consumption								
1985/86		24	4	36	7	32	6	
1986/87		23	4	21	4	32	6	

GHANA

Ghana's 1985/86 grain crop is good, but well below the 1984/85 record. In response to the market glut and lower prices following the 1984 harvest, farmers reduced area planted. Yields also were down because of less favorable weather. Cereal equivalent import requirements for 1985/86 are estimated at over 300,000 tons--unusually high compared with historical levels. Actual imports will probably be slightly above the 138,000 tons of 1984/85. The country's grain deficit amounts to about 125,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of rice. Ghana is self-sufficient in corn, the staple grain.

Ghana's export earnings from cocoa improved in 1985 because of increased production. However, complete recovery of Ghana's cocoa sector will require years of investment. The Government continues to increase producer price for cocoa and devalue the cedi, both of which will encourage cocoa exports. IMF and World Bank loans have allowed Ghana to import raw materials essential to the recovery of the industrial sector of the economy.

Ghana basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
						1,000 tons	Kilos	Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	648	0	259	837	70	84	Wheat	4.8
1981/82	693	0	197	820	70	81	Rice	4.0
1982/83	532	0	259	721	70	71	Corn	13.0
1983/84	422	0	273	645	50	58	Sorghum	4.8
1984/85	891	0	138	949	60	80	Millet	4.1
1985/86	650	20					Cassava	24.6
1986/87	707	20					Cocoyams	6.6
							Plantains	8.2
							Total	70.1
Roots								
1980/81	5,362	0	0	5,362	0	495		
1981/82	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	466		
1982/83	5,580	0	0	5,580	0	499		
1983/84	4,579	0	0	4,579	0	384		
1984/85	5,200	0	0	5,200	0	412		
1985/86	5,600	0						
1986/87	5,750	0						

Import requirements for Ghana

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based
1,000 tons					
Major cereals					
1985/86	650	943	1,222	293	572
1986/87	707	972	1,266	265	559
Roots					
1985/86	5,600	5,723	4,670	123	(930)
1986/87	5,750	5,900	4,812	150	(938)
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	2,698	3,033	2,983	335	284
1986/87	2,809	3,127	3,080	317	271

Financial indicators for Ghana, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	1,104	908	94	180	1,010	5
1981	711	954	53	145	658	9
1982	607	589	62	139	545	10
1983	440	570	100	143	340	21
1984	566	627	81	302	485	
1985	630	780	77	129	475	14
1986	650	800	79	129	487	14

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ghana

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	254	56	81	18	30	7
1986/87	313	58	5	1	0	0

GUINEA

Guinea basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	358	42	122	472	0	99	Rice	30.6
1981/82	342	50	135	492	0	101	Cassava	16.8
1982/83	384	35	117	501	0	101	Wheat	2.8
1983/84	359	35	165	529	0	105	Corn	3.4
1984/85	388	30	122	505	0	96	Millet	3.6
1985/86	392	35					Total	57.2
1986/87	398	35						
Roots								
1980/81	480	0	0	480	0	101		
1981/82	485	0	0	485	0	100		
1982/83	500	0	0	500	0	101		
1983/84	500	0	0	500	0	99		
1984/85	525	0	0	525	0	99		
1985/86	525	0						
1986/87	525	0						

Import requirements for Guinea

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	392	531	629	139	238	215
1986/87	398	547	645	149	247	226
Roots						
1985/86	525	558	745	33	220	40
1986/87	525	575	767	50	242	57
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	603	755	929	152	327	227
1986/87	609	778	954	169	345	244

Financial indicators for Guinea, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars					Percent
1980	495	394	96	67	399	12
1981	493	446	83	68	410	10
1982	444	380	78	108	366	4
1983	502	380	68	115	435	8
1984	550	413	105	95	445	
1985	550	450	92	95	445	7
1986	550	450	92	95	445	7

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	104	30	48	14	222	64
1986/87	125	30	44	10	220	52
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			2	1	2	1
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			51	14	225	64
1986/87			45	11	221	53
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			51	14	123	35
1986/87			45	11	119	28

GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net Imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	63	0	41	94	0	120	Rice	39.5
1981/82	105	10	22	127	0	159	Corn	16.3
1982/83	108	10	22	132	0	163	Millet and	
1983/84	101	8	39	145	0	175	sorghum	4.5
1984/85	109	3	34	146	0	173	Total roots	6.4
1985/86	91	0					Total	66.7
1986/87	112	0						
Roots								
1980/81	40	0	0	40	0	51		
1981/82	40	0	0	40	0	50		
1982/83	40	0	0	40	0	49		
1983/84	35	0	0	35	0	42		
1984/85	40	0	0	40	0	48		
1985/86	40	0						
1986/87	40	0						

Import requirements for Guinea-Bissau

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86		91	144	136	53	45
1986/87		112	146	141	34	29
Roots						
1985/86		40	41	48	1	8
1986/87		40	41	49	1	9
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86		106	159	155	53	49
1986/87		127	162	160	35	33

Financial indicators for Guinea-Bissau, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service reserves	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	11	55	3	12	8	52
1981	14	52	2	15	12	55
1982	12	69	3	8	9	21
1983	9	57	2	4	7	44
1984	17	59	3	4	14	
1985	21	65	5	4	12	40
1986	25	65	5	4	15	40

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea-Bissau, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	13	4	40	11	36	10
1986/87	20	4	15	3	13	3
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			4	1	4	1
1986/87			3	1	3	1
Total						
1985/86			44	12	39	11
1986/87			18	4	16	4

LIBERIA

Liberia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	159	24	114	276	0	145	Wheat	2.9
1981/82	165	21	118	284	0	145	Rice	44.5
1982/83	160	20	96	258	0	127	Cassava	20.5
1983/84	172	18	68	199	0	95	Total	67.9
1984/85	179	59	120	338	0	156		
1985/86	185	20						
1986/87	190	20						
Roots								
1980/81	188	0	0	188	0	99		
1981/82	200	0	0	200	0	102		
1982/83	176	0	0	176	0	87		
1983/84	185	0	0	185	0	88		
1984/85	190	0	0	190	0	88		
1985/86	200	0						
1986/87	210	0						

Import requirements for Liberia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
	1,000 tons					Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	185	292	267	107	82	203
1986/87	190	302	276	112	86	210
Roots						
1985/86	200	204	376	4	176	28
1986/87	210	211	389	1	179	25
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	255	363	398	109	144	202
1986/87	263	375	411	112	148	207

Financial indicators for Liberia, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						Percent
1980	600	478	39	6	561	8
1981	529	412	27	7	502	9
1982	477	370	34	7	443	5
1983	428	367	31	20	397	9
1984	452	318	42	4	410	
1985	516	478	33	4	474	8
1986	557	507	36	4	512	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Liberia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	90	31	19	7	54	18
1986/87	116	33	0	0	32	9
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			19	7	19	7
1986/87			16	5	16	5
Total						
1985/86			38	13	73	25
1986/87			12	3	48	14

MALI

Mali's 1985 harvest was the best since 1979. Grain production was up 68 percent from the previous year. Mali will be close to self-sufficient in grains with 1985/86 status quo import requirements estimated at only 69,000 tons. Mali has a wheat deficit of about 40,000 tons. With commercial import capacity estimated at 125,000 tons, the country has no additional food needs. Supplemental feeding, however, will be required for some of the herders who lost their animals during the recent drought. Food aid that continued to arrive through the end of 1985 should be adequate for any emergency feeding programs required in 1986.

Nutrition-based import requirements are more than 500,000 tons for 1985/86, indicating that in spite of a relatively good harvest segments of the population are malnourished.

Mali basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81		
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share	
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet	
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals									
1980/81	836	100	99	1,035	0	150	Wheat	1.6	
1981/82	1,057	0	157	1,214	0	172	Rice	11.1	
1982/83	973	0	155	1,128	0	156	Corn	4.6	
1983/84	830	0	291	1,121	0	151	Millet	53.0	
1984/85	662	0	364	996	0	132	Total	70.4	
1985/86	1,110	30							
1986/87	985	30							

Import requirements for Mali

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
					Maximum	
		1,000 tons				
Cereals						
1985/86	1,110	1,179	1,629	69	519 285	
1986/87	985	1,203	1,641	218	656 438	

Financial indicators for Mali, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	263	555	9	8	254	10
1981	200	470	9	8	191	17
1982	189	414	8	7	181	23
1983	208	430	13	7	195	25
1984	224	444	17	17	206	
1985	211	548	10	17	206	22
1986	225	475	10	17	221	22

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mali, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons		Million \$		1,000 tons	
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	125	41	0	0	394	128
1986/87	161	44	57	15	495	134
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			6	2	6	2
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	399	130
1986/87			58	16	496	135
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	159	52
1986/87			58	16	276	75

MAURITANIA

Mauritania's grain import requirements have declined since the November report. One factor is an increase in estimated cereal production, as timely and abundant rainfall in southern Mauritania (the major cereal producing region) caused 1985/86 output to nearly double to 57,000 tons. A second factor is the decline in use estimates to an average per capita cereal intake of 170 kg annually, which reflects inclusion of 1984/85 stock-building in the data. Drawdown of these stocks, which greatly exceed historical levels, could partially offset 1985/86 import requirements of 225,000 tons.

Mauritania has a food deficit, and relies on imports to cover over 90 percent of cereal consumption. Food aid accounted for about 70 percent of cereal imports in 1983/84 and 1984/85. Prolonged drought conditions since the late 1960's have caused a massive rural exodus and sedentarization of nomads, in what had formerly been a predominantly pastoral economy. Grain consumption has increased with the loss of meat and milk production. The need for free food distribution is greatest in the sparsely populated north, and to the large indigent population that has settled around Nouakchott.

Mauritania basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81	
							: Commodity	: Share : of diet
	: 1,000 tons				: Kilos		: Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	46	0	161	207	0	138	:Wheat	16.0
1981/82	77	0	209	286	0	187	:Rice	14.1
1982/83	50	0	256	306	0	196	:Corn	1.2
1983/84	27	0	298	325	0	204	:Millet	17.0
1984/85	21	0	256	151	0	93	:Other grain	.0
1985/86	57	126					: Total	48.3
1986/87	61	126						

Import requirements for Mauritania

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
		: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	
	: 1,000 tons					: Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	57	282	263	225	206	281
1986/87	61	287	268	226	207	284

Financial indicators for Mauritania, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : and other : credits	: Imports : and other : debits	: Debt : service	: Foreign exchange available	
				: International : reserves	: Total : Share to major : food imports
	: Million dollars				: Percent
1980	196	321	30	140	166
1981	270	386	54	161	216
1982	240	427	40	139	200
1983	315	378	37	105	278
1984	294	302	42	78	252
1985	278	354	44	78	197
1986	278	348	44	78	199

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mauritania

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	144	26	81	14	62	11
1986/87	174	26	52	8	33	5
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			109	19	109	19
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			190	34	171	30
1986/87			57	8	38	6
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			137	24	137	24
1986/87			57	8	38	6

NIGER

Good weather led to a dramatic recovery in Niger's agricultural production in 1985. Grain output is estimated at a record 1.8 million tons, up 72 percent from 1984. Except for small imports of wheat and rice needed to meet a structural deficit, the country will be self-sufficient in grains. Commercial import capacity is adequate to cover the small import requirement. Niger received more than 300,000 tons of food aid last year, and some stocks were carried over into the current year. Emergency feeding programs will be necessary in some regions for herders who lost their animals during last year's drought.

An important issue facing the Government is stock rebuilding. While the Government would like to buy grain to build a buffer stock and support prices, the grain marketing board's financial resources and storage capacity are limited. Assistance will be needed in both of these areas.

Niger basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons			Kilos		Percent		
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,754	0	144	1,789	0	325	Wheat	1.8
1981/82	1,664	109	113	1,801	0	317	Rice	4.3
1982/83	1,679	85	63	1,772	0	303	Millet and sorghum	62.3
1983/84	1,717	55	31	1,738	0	286	Total	68.4
1984/85	1,054	65	387	1,429	0	228		
1985/86	1,813	77						
1986/87	1,739	77						

Import requirements for Niger

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum	
		----- 1,000 tons -----					
Cereals							
1985/86	1,813	1,839	2,067	26	254	277	
1986/87	1,739	1,903	2,095	164	356.80*	422	

Financial indicators for Niger, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	572	794	39	111	533	7
1981	498	663	63	90	434	16
1982	369	534	111	15	258	9
1983	371	473	73	39	298	6
1984	308	341	67	78	242	
1985	253	342	44	78	249	10
1986	300	350	52	78	288	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Niger, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption							
1985/86	75	20	0	0	179	48	
1986/87	104	23	60	13	252	56	
Stock adjustment							
1985/86			22	6	22	6	
1986/87			3	1	3	1	
Total							
1985/86			0	0	201	54	
1986/87			63	14	256	57	

SENEGAL

Senegal harvested a record grain crop of over 1 million tons in 1985. Millet and sorghum production jumped almost 80 percent to 840,000 tons. While yields were up slightly, area planted expanded from 1 million hectares in 1984 to 1.4 million in 1985. Area planted to food crops has increased in recent years as farmers switched away from peanuts. Food prices had been kept high by drought, while the Government held the producer price for peanuts constant. The higher peanut price announced for 1985/86 did not lead to increased plantings, but may raise marketings through official channels.

In spite of the record harvest, Senegal will require large grain imports in 1985/86. Imports normally account for 40-50 percent of total grain supplies. With commercial import capacity of over 500,000 tons, Senegal will not have any additional food needs in 1985/86.

Senegal basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81		
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share	
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet	
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos			
Major cereals							Percent		
1980/81	645	125	488	1,183	0	205	Wheat	6.2	
1981/82	884	75	485	1,394	0	234	Rice	26.4	
1982/83	737	50	532	1,294	0	211	Corn	4.5	
1983/84	486	25	691	1,177	0	186	Millet	26.0	
1984/85	660	25	502	1,137	0	174	Total	63.2	
1985/86	1,003	50							
1986/87	870	50							

Import requirements for Senegal

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
					Maximum
	----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	1,003	1,359	1,454	356	451 655
1986/87	870	1,403	1,469	533	599 839

Financial indicators for Senegal, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	601	1,032	179	8	422	29
1981	587	1,022	90	4	497	28
1982	594	940	46	5	548	23
1983	711	1,013	57	7	654	20
1984	717	984	93	3	624	
1985	660	980	76	3	582	24
1986	710	980	84	3	624	24

Additional food needs to support consumption for Senegal, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	505	98	0	0	0	0
1986/87	650	105	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			10	2	10	2
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	333	0	94	427	0	125	Wheat	2.3
1981/82	314	0	82	396	0	113	Rice	38.4
1982/83	314	0	124	438	0	122	Cassava	22.6
1983/84	346	0	120	466	0	126	Total	63.3
1984/85	293	0	126	419	0	111		
1985/86	325	0						
1986/87	325	0						
Roots								
1980/81	630	0	0	630	0	184		
1981/82	635	0	0	635	0	181		
1982/83	640	0	0	640	0	178		
1983/84	640	0	0	640	0	174		
1984/85	640	0	0	640	0	169		
1985/86	640	0						
1986/87	640	0						

Import requirements for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum	
		1,000 tons					
Major cereals							
1985/86	325	458	453	133	128	166	
1986/87	325	470	463	145	138	179	
Roots							
1985/86	640	681	675	41	35	63	
1986/87	640	599	693	59	53	82	
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86	586	736	728	150	142	179	
1986/87	586	755	746	169	160	199	

Financial indicators for Sierra Leone, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
					Million dollars	Percent
1980	214	386	41	31	173	17
1981	155	286	43	16	112	29
1982	131	273	11	8	120	28
1983	94	172	10	16	84	34
1984	109	125	16	8	93	
1985	123	136	20	8	103	30
1986	150	140	24	8	126	30

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	96	24	54	14	47	12
1986/87	140	29	30	6	20	4

TOGO

Togo basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	286	0	63	349	0	135	Wheat	3.9
1981/82	281	0	83	364	0	136	Rice	4.2
1982/83	299	0	90	389	0	141	Corn	19.3
1983/84	286	0	67	353	0	124	Millet	11.4
1984/85	315	0	55	370	0	126	Cassava	17.5
1985/86	316	0					Yams	18.0
1986/87	337	0					Total	74.3
Roots								
1980/81	906	0	0	906	0	350		
1981/82	899	0	0	899	0	337		
1982/83	838	0	0	838	0	305		
1983/84	769	0	0	769	0	271		
1984/85	871	0	0	871	0	298		
1985/86	900	0						
1986/87	930	0						

Import requirements for Togo

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
					Maximum
		1,000 tons			
Major cereals					
1985/86	316	399	416	83	100
1986/87	337	411	432	74	95
Roots					
1985/86	900	913	1,080	13	180
1986/87	930	942	1,115	12	185
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	637	725	800	88	163
1986/87	669	747	828	79	131

Financial indicators for Togo, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports	
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	476	524	65	70	411	3
1981	336	374	48	144	289	7
1982	303	340	38	163	264	6
1983	231	250	45	171	187	8
1984	240	238	132	201	107	
1985	250	240	37	173	250	7
1986	275	260	41	173	260	7

Additional food needs to support consumption for Togo

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	63	15	25	6	100	23
1986/87	79	15	0	0	81	16
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			25	6	75	17
1986/87			0	0	52	10

Central Africa

No significant changes have occurred in estimates for Central Africa since the July 1985 report. The largest food shortages have been in Angola, where fighting has disrupted agriculture and the economy. There have also been reports of localized dryness in areas of the country. For the most part, Central Africa has had normal and reliable rainfall. However, nutritional levels in the region are questionable because of these countries' heavy dependence on roots as staple foods.

Central Africa basic food data

Country/commodity	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Popula- tion	Per capita total use
	-----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	1,236	59	861	37,792	55
1981/82	1,241	60	829	38,757	53
1982/83	1,281	58	740	39,981	51
1983/84	1,294	51	666	41,006	49
1984/85	1,321	17	777	42,027	50
1985/86	1,383			43,198	
1986/87	1,429			44,387	

Central Africa cereal use and additional food needs

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo Quantity	Value	Nutrition-based Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	8,560	8,620	208	43	276	58
1986/87	8,796	8,858	68	12	140	24
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			12	3	12	3
1986/87			8	1	8	1
Total						
1985/86			219	45	288	60
1986/87			76	13	147	26

ANGOLA

Angola basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	380	0	343	723	0	103	Wheat	7.6
1981/82	273	0	370	643	0	90	Rice	2.7
1982/83	269	0	304	573	0	78	Corn	20.3
1983/84	298	0	285	583	0	77	Cassava	28.5
1984/85	284	0	385	669	0	86	Total	59.2
1985/86	297	0						
1986/87	323	0						
Roots								
1980/81	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	257		
1981/82	1,850	0	0	1,850	0	258		
1982/83	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	258		
1983/84	1,925	0	0	1,925	0	255		
1984/85	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	245		
1985/86	1,925	0						
1986/87	1,950	0						

Import requirements for Angola

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status Quo	Nutrition-based
		Maximum absorption			
	1,000 tons				
Major cereals					
1985/86	297	657	673	360	414
1986/87	323	674	692	351	407
Roots					
1985/86	1,925	2,017	2,017	92	122
1986/87	1,950	2,069	2,067	119	150
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	1,032	1,428	1,444	395	461
1986/87	1,068	1,464	1,482	397	464

Financial indicators for Angola, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent
FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE					

Additional food needs to support consumption for Angola

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	284	54	112	21	127	24
1986/87	340	54	56	9	73	12

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central African Republic basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	87	0	29	116	0	50	Wheat	2.2
1981/82	101	0	32	133	0	56	Cassava	42.8
1982/83	90	0	39	129	0	53	Corn	5.3
1983/84	80	0	49	129	0	51	Millet	6.9
1984/85	95	0	35	130	0	50	Yams and cocoyams	10.0
1985/86	105	0					Total	67.2
1986/87	102	0						
Roots								
1980/81	1,166	0	0	1,166	0	504		
1981/82	1,148	0	0	1,148	0	482		
1982/83	1,255	0	0	1,255	0	512		
1983/84	1,054	0	0	1,054	0	418		
1984/85	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	486		
1985/86	1,285	0						
1986/87	1,310	0						

Import requirements for Central African Republic

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum absorption
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	105	140	121	35	17	44
1986/87	102	144	124	42	22	51
Roots						
1985/86	1,285	1,266	1,387	(19)	102	81
1986/87	1,310	1,302	1,425	(8)	115	95
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	594	622	650	28	55	67
1986/87	601	640	667	39	66	79

Financial indicators for Central African Republic, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	183	198	2	55	182	3
1981	137	157	4	69	133	3
1982	124	154	5	46	120	6
1983	123	141	18	47	106	7
1984	115	140	12	53	103	
1985	116	137	6	53	112	5
1986	143	152	8	53	133	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Central African Republic

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	21	5	7	2	34	8
1986/87	30	6	9	2	36	7

Congo basic food data **CONGO**

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
Major cereals								
1980/81	11	0	84	95	0	61	Wheat	11.4
1981/82	15	0	50	65	0	41	Cassava	46.9
1982/83	15	0	73	88	0	54	Corn	1.7
1983/84	17	0	80	97	0	57	Total	60.0
1984/85	19	0	75	94	0	54		
1985/86	20	0						
1986/87	21	0						
Roots								
1980/81	520	0	0	520	0	335		
1981/82	530	0	0	530	0	332		
1982/83	533	0	0	533	0	324		
1983/84	490	0	0	490	0	289		
1984/85	550	0	0	550	0	315		
1985/86	570	0						
1986/87	590	0						

Import requirements for Congo

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
					Maximum
Major cereals					
1985/86	20	92	78	72	58
1986/87	21	95	80	74	59
Roots					
1985/86	570	566	663	(4)	93
1986/87	590	584	683	(6)	93
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	247	318	342	71	95
1986/87	256	328	353	72	97

Financial indicators for Congo, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	911	545	99	86	812	3
1981	1,073	804	138	123	934	2
1982	1,113	716	180	37	934	2
1983	1,114	650	238	7	876	3
1984	1,265	618	251	4	1,014	
1985	1,325	650	203	4	1,086	2
1986	1,250	700	192	4	1,019	2

Additional food needs to support consumption for Congo

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	94	19	0	0	0	0
1986/87	106	18	0	0	0	0

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	0	0	3	3	0	12		
1981/82	0	0	3	3	0	12		
1982/83	0	0	2	2	0	8		
1983/84	0	0	2	2	0	7		NA
1984/85	0	0	2	2	0	7		
1985/86	0	0						
1986/87	0	0						
Roots								
1980/81	81	0	0	81	0	324		
1981/82	84	0	0	84	0	328		
1982/83	87	0	0	87	0	332		
1983/84	88	0	0	88	0	328		
1984/85	89	0	0	89	0	324		
1985/86	90	0						
1986/87	91	0						

Import requirements for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	0	2	NA	2	NA	3
1986/87	0	2	NA	2	NA	3
Roots						
1985/86	90	92	NA	2	NA	3
1986/87	91	94	NA	3	NA	5
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	32	35	NA	3	NA	4
1986/87	32	36	NA	4	NA	5

Financial indicators for Equatorial Guinea, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	15	33	2	5	13	1
1981	16	38	4	6	12	8
1982	14	37	3	6	11	5
1983	18	28	3	5	15	5
1984	19	30	1	5	18	
1985	25	34	5	5	19	6
1986	34	39	7	5	26	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Cereal equivalent Consumption		Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
1985/86	1	0	2	1	NA	NA
1986/87	2	1	2	1	NA	NA

ZAIRE

Zaire basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	758	59	402	1,159	0	43	Rice	3.0
1981/82	852	60	374	1,228	0	45	Corn	9.1
1982/83	907	58	322	1,236	0	44	Millet and	
1983/84	899	51	250	1,183	0	41	Sorghum	0.4
1984/85	923	17	280	1,187	0	40	Cassava	56.0
1985/86	961	33					Wheat	2.1
1986/87	983	33					Total	70.6
Roots								
1980/81	11,900	0	0	11,900	0	446		
1981/82	12,650	0	0	12,650	0	463		
1982/83	13,125	0	0	13,125	0	465		
1983/84	13,450	0	0	13,450	0	464		
1984/85	12,925	0	0	12,925	0	436		
1985/86	13,600	0						
1986/87	14,000	0						

Import requirements for Zaire

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition based	Status quo	Nutrition based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	961	1,293	1,267	332	306	436
1986/87	983	1,329	1,301	346	318	452
Roots						
1985/86	13,600	13,935	14,092	335	492	574
1986/87	14,000	14,321	14,484	321	484	566
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	5,707	6,156	6,185	449	477	638
1986/87	5,869	6,327	6,356	458	487	653

Financial indicators for Zaire, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent
1980	2,038	1,472	359	204	5
1981	1,500	1,290	191	152	8
1982	1,454	1,128	136	39	5
1983	1,523	1,114	127	102	4
1984	1,796	1,200	352	137	
1985	1,900	1,400	228	120	5
1986	2,000	1,450	240	120	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zaire, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	362	79	87	19	115	25
1986/87	456	83	1	0	31	6
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			12	3	12	3
1986/87			8	1	8	1
Total						
1985/86			98	22	127	28
1986/87			9	2	38	7

East Africa

Food production improved throughout East Africa in 1985/86. With drought conditions ending in most areas, cereal output in the region's nine countries grew from 14 million tons in 1984/85 to 20 million this year. Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan have potential exportable surpluses of coarse grains, while Somalia is virtually self-sufficient in corn and sorghum. National food grain shortages persist in Ethiopia. Localized deficits are also widespread in East Africa, particularly in Western Sudan. All of these countries are expected to continue importing wheat.

Status quo additional cereal consumption needs are estimated at 1.5 million tons, less than 10 percent of total use requirements. Nutrition-based additional food needs are 4.7 million tons, reflecting serious nutritional deficiencies, particularly in Ethiopia (3.1 million tons), Kenya, and Somalia. An additional 343,000 tons of food grains for stock adjustments may be needed to compensate for stock drawdowns during the famine.

East Africa basic food data

	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			: Thousand	: Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	15,354	901	1,780	121,603	141
1981/82	17,079	845	1,655	125,707	144
1982/83	16,771	1,472	1,074	129,771	139
1983/84	15,790	1,280	1,777	133,559	137
1984/85	13,662	609	4,759	136,740	132
1985/86	19,631			142,244	
1986/87	18,369			146,703	

East Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total Use		: Additional needs			
	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status quo : Quantity	: Value	: Nutrition-based : Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	27,204	30,799	1,500	261	4,712	939
1986/87	27,792	31,532	1,356	211	4,977	850
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			351	67	351	67
1986/87			155	23	155	23
Total						
1985/86			1,679	299	4,872	973
1986/87			1,406	220	5,093	867
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,680	299	2,554	487
1986/87			1,406	220	2,849	479

BURUNDI

Burundi basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	312	0	16	328	0	81	Corn	11.0
1981/82	326	0	17	343	0	82	Sorghum	11.3
1982/83	314	0	16	330	0	77	Millet	0.8
1983/84	323	0	25	348	0	79	Cassava	15.8
1984/85	259	0	34	293	0	64	Sweet	
1985/86	321	0					potatoes	19.2
1986/87	333	0					Wheat	1.5
							Total	59.6
Roots								
1980/81	870	0	0	870	0	214		
1981/82	900	0	0	900	0	215		
1982/83	900	0	0	900	0	210		
1983/84	1,002	0	0	1,002	0	227		
1984/85	880	0	0	880	0	194		
1985/86	1,000	0						
1986/87	1,035	0						

Import requirements for Burundi

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition	Status	Nutrition	Maximum
		quo	based	quo	based	
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	321	353	387	32	66	63
1986/87	333	363	399	30	66	61
Roots						
1985/86	1,000	988	1,901	(12)	901	60
1986/87	1,035	1,016	1,955	(19)	920	55
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	597	628	904	31	308	64
1986/87	619	645	931	26	312	59

Financial indicators for Burundi, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International	Total	Share to major
	credits	debits		reserves		food imports
	Million dollars					Percent
1980	65	146	6	95	59	16
1981	71	140	5	61	66	13
1982	88	186	6	29	82	16
1983	99	155	8	27	92	12
1984	102	166	17	20	85	
1985	115	176	9	26	95	14
1986	120	180	9	26	99	14

Additional food needs to support consumption: for Burundi, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	19	7	12	4	288	103
1986/87	24	7	2	1	288	86
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			12	4	45	16
1986/87			2	1	35	10

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
							1,000 tons	Kilos
Major cereals								Percent
1980/81	0	5	37	40	0	143		
1981/82	0	2	38	40	0	136		
1982/83	0	0	45	45	0	147		NA
1983/84	0	0	67	67	0	212		
1984/85	0	0	62	62	0	215		
1985/86	0	0						
1986/87	0	0						

Import requirements for Djibouti

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	0	54	NA	54	NA	71
1986/87	0	55	NA	55	NA	72

Financial indicators for Djibouti, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	182	236	3	66	179	10
1981	207	247	3	80	204	8
1982	178	253	3	80	175	10
1983	170	251	4	75	166	9
1984	170	264	3	75	167	
1985	167	252	3	75	162	9
1986	172	260	3	75	164	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Djibouti

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	33	8	21	5	NA	NA
1986/87	40	8	15	3	NA	NA

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia will continue to experience a shortfall in domestic food supplies during 1986 despite improved rainfall and efforts to provide seeds to farmers during the 1985 growing season. Food grain production increased only 5 percent from 1984's drought-reduced level. Improvement was strongest in the central highlands where most of the teff, barley, and wheat is produced. Growing conditions remained poor in Eritrea, Tigre, Wello, and Northern Shoa. In Hararghe, inadequate rainfall severely reduced production. Thus, corn and sorghum output remain low. General improvement in Ethiopia's agricultural sector has been slowed by civil wars in the north and by the Government's resettlement and villagization programs.

Status quo import requirements for 1985/86 are 1.4 million tons. Assuming continued improvement, these needs could fall to 1 million tons in 1986/87. Nutrition-based needs remain high, at 3.2 million tons for 1985/86, reflecting a long standing pattern of low calorie consumption levels.

In 1984/85, high cereal import requirements coincided with low foreign exchange availability. Ethiopia commercially imported 233,000 tons of cereals from Australia and the European Community, largely on soft terms. Commercial import capacity was limited by a drop in export earnings for coffee--Ethiopia's most important export--resulting from low prices and internal transportation bottlenecks. Food aid in 1984/85 exceeded 1.3 million tons, helping to save hundreds of thousands of lives but falling short of the level needed to provide a nutritionally adequate diet for all Ethiopians.

Ethiopia's balance-of-payments position is improved in 1985/86. Coffee earnings are expected to rise because of higher prices and increased export volumes. In addition, there has been an exceptional influx of foreign exchange resulting from famine relief activities that increased collections of port charges as well as institutional and personal expenditures on goods and services. Commercial import capacity of 145,000 tons is estimated for 1985/86 based on the allocation of 5 percent of available foreign exchange--the 1981/82 to 1983/84 average-- to cereal imports. In 1985/86, status quo additional food needs exceed 1.2 million tons and nutrition-based needs are 3.1 million tons. These needs will be partially offset by 300,000 tons of food aid carried over from 1984/85. In addition, the Ethiopian Government could reduce these needs by increasing the share of its foreign exchange devoted to commercial food imports.

Ethiopia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	5,553	495	226	5,881	173	154	Wheat	9.1
1981/82	5,334	220	303	5,567	160	143	Corn	9.8
1982/83	6,436	130	300	6,515	181	162	Sorghum	15.2
1983/84	5,750	170	508	6,167	176	151	Millet	2.0
1984/85	4,990	85	1,480	6,135	112	148	Barley	16.1
1985/86	5,210	308					Teff	15.5
1986/87	5,750	308					Total	67.7

Import requirements for Ethiopia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	5,210	6,615	8,456	1,405	3,246	2,090
1986/87	5,750	6,795	8,719	1,045	2,969	1,743

Financial indicators for Ethiopia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	592	887	43	118	549	9
1981	593	983	55	179	539	7
1982	667	1,006	68	107	600	4
1983	735	1,164	84	39	651	4
1984	768	1,558	62	97	706	
1985	875	1,475	83	97	757	5
1986	850	1,675	81	97	716	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ethiopia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	145	23	1,261	196	3,101	483
1986/87	165	21	880	114	2,804	364
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			18	3	18	3
1986/87			9	1	9	1
Total						
1985/86			1,279	199	3,119	486
1986/87			889	115	2,813	365
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,279	199	1,945	303
1986/87			839	115	1,578	205

KENYA

Kenya's 1985 crop season was exceptionally favorable. Rainfall in the cropping areas of central and western Kenya was above normal and well distributed for the corn crop. However, the short season rains during the fourth quarter of 1985 began late and were below normal, so the minor season crops may be below average. But overall, for the 1985/86 marketing year, corn and wheat production are estimated at high levels and cereal output is expected to be a record, nearly 60 percent above the drought year of 1984.

During 1985/86, Kenya is accumulating sizable corn stocks and small exports are expected. Wheat stocks, however, are low and relatively large wheat imports are again required. Wheat consumption is increasing rapidly, about 9 percent during 1984/85, and 8 percent is expected during 1985/86. Given good 1985 crops, cereal equivalent import requirements are estimated at 218,000 tons, down from record 1984/85 imports of 870,000 tons.

Due to unexpected coffee price increases at the end of 1985 and a record 1985 tea harvest, Kenya's financial condition is somewhat stronger than expected. Kenya's status quo additional food needs for 1985/86 are down to 43,000 tons.

Kenya basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	1979-81	
							Commodity	Share of diet
	: ----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	: 2,314	: 125	: 504	: 2,626	: 68	: 164	:Wheat	5.9
1981/82	: 2,766	: 249	: 340	: 2,656	: 82	: 160	:Rice	0.9
1982/83	: 2,786	: 617	: 96	: 2,649	: 91	: 154	:Corn	40.2
1983/84	: 2,543	: 759	: 77	: 2,815	: 75	: 156	:Sorghum	3.5
1984/85	: 1,998	: 489	: 870	: 2,762	: 59	: 146	:Millet	2.2
1985/86	: 3,175	: 536					:Cassava	5.6
1986/87	: 2,707	: 536					:Potatoes	1.3
							:Sweet potatoes	2.2
Roots							: Total	61.8
1980/81	: 1,315	: 0	: 0	: 1,315	: 0	: 80		
1981/82	: 1,181	: 0	: 0	: 1,181	: 0	: 69		
1982/83	: 1,341	: 0	: 0	: 1,341	: 0	: 75		
1983/84	: 1,513	: 0	: 0	: 1,513	: 0	: 81		
1984/85	: 1,400	: 0	: 0	: 1,400	: 0	: 72		
1985/86	: 1,450	: 0						
1986/87	: 1,475	: 0						

Import requirements for Kenya

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals						
1985/86	3,175	3,368	3,723	193	548	381
1986/87	2,707	3,229	3,799	522	1,092	982
Roots						
1985/86	1,450	1,503	1,833	53	383	193
1986/87	1,475	1,565	1,905	90	430	236
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	3,684	3,902	4,375	218	691	383
1986/87	3,224	3,786	4,477	562	1,253	997

Financial indicators for Kenya, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
----- Million dollars -----						
1980	1,261	2,345	249	492	1,012	14
1981	1,072	1,881	287	231	785	7
1982	934	1,495	326	212	608	14
1983	925	1,204	305	376	620	9
1984	1,034	1,336	348	390	686	
1985	985	1,527	282	390	781	10
1986	1,040	1,600	297	390	806	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kenya, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals		Million \$	1,000 tcns	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Consumption						
1985/86	174	38	43	10	516	113
1986/87	216	39	346	63	1,037	189
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			142	31	142	31
1986/87			28	5	28	5
Total						
1985/86			185	41	658	144
1986/87			374	68	1,065	194
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			185	41	208	46
1986/87			374	68	782	142

RWANDA

Rwanda basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	267	0	12	279	0	54	Corn	5.7
1981/82	281	0	16	297	0	55	Sorghum	3.5
1982/83	318	0	16	334	0	60	Cassava	16.9
1983/84	301	0	23	324	0	56	Sweet	
1984/85	254	0	43	297	0	49	potatoes	21.1
1985/86	318	0					Wheat	0.6
1986/87	324	0					Plantains	9.7
							Total	57.6
Roots								
1980/81	3,476	0	0	3,476	0	673		
1981/82	3,815	0	0	3,815	0	712		
1982/83	3,998	0	0	3,998	0	718		
1983/84	3,785	0	0	3,785	0	652		
1984/85	2,955	0	0	2,955	0	491		
1985/86	3,925	0						
1986/87	4,025	0						

Import requirements for Rwanda

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition	Status	Nutrition	Maximum
		quo	based	quo	based	
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	318	345	336	27	18	57
1986/87	324	357	346	33	22	65
Roots						
1985/86	3,925	4,019	4,581	94	656	560
1986/87	4,025	4,169	4,704	144	679	627
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,528	1,577	1,778	49	250	234
1986/87	1,568	1,636	1,829	68	261	265

Financial indicators for Rwanda, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International	Share to major	food imports
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	
	Million dollars					Percent
1980	134	196	2	187	132	2
1981	113	207	3	173	111	11
1982	109	214	5	128	103	11
1983	124	198	4	111	120	11
1984	143	198	6	107	137	
1985	145	195	4	107	124	11
1986	155	200	5	107	130	11

Additional food needs to support consumption for Rwanda, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	11	4	38	16	239	97
1986/87	14	5	55	19	247	84
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			38	16	223	91
1986/87			55	19	247	84

SOMALIA

Somalia's sorghum and corn production increased sharply in 1985/86, for the second consecutive year. Favorable weather and improved resource allocation--a result of the liberalization of agricultural markets--are reasons for the improvement. Thus, Somalia's cereal import requirements will be reduced in 1985/86.

Somalia has a long history of serious balance-of-trade deficits. It relies heavily on remittances from workers in the Middle East and on foreign assistance. Revenues from livestock, the principal export, have been down since 1983 when Saudi Arabia banned imports of cattle from Somalia and other African countries. Typically, a large proportion of available foreign exchange is allocated to food imports. As a result, commercial import capacity for cereals is estimated at 130,000 tons in 1985/86.

Status quo additional food needs, at 53,000 tons of cereals, are low compared with average cereal imports of 300,000 tons in recent years. Nutrition-based estimates of additional food needs for cereals of 368,000 tons are increased from earlier estimates, reflecting substantial revisions in population estimates.

Somalia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	264	0	422	675	11	112	Wheat	9.9
1981/82	370	0	382	740	12	112	Rice	9.2
1982/83	399	0	250	637	12	93	Corn	17.2
1983/84	358	0	297	643	12	92	Sorghum	14.3
1984/85	495	0	337	820	12	113	Milk	12.8
1985/86	595	0					Total	63.3
1986/87	586	0						
Milk								
1980/81	539	0	13	552	0	90		
1981/82	543	0	14	557	0	83		
1982/83	547	0	11	558	0	80		
1983/84	529	0	14	543	0	76		
1984/85	530	0	14	544	0	74		
1985/86	540	0						
1986/87	550	0						

Import requirements for Somalia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86		595	778	1,093	183	498
1986/87		586	801	1,122	215	536
Milk						
1985/86		540	545	601	5	61
1986/87		550	556	613	6	63

Financial indicators for Somalia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	205	597	9	15	196	17
1981	179	552	47	31	132	51
1982	203	591	19	14	184	18
1983	173	571	25	16	148	33
1984	116	542	27	6	89	
1985	161	697	22	6	124	34
1986	212	734	29	6	167	34

Additional food needs to support consumption for Somalia, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	130	31	53	12	368	87
1986/87	210	41	5	1	326	64
Milk						
1985/86	3	6	2	3	58	112
1986/87	4	8	1	2	59	111
Total						
1985/86		37		16		199
1986/87		49		3		175
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			53	12	132	31
1986/87			5	1	87	17
Milk						
1985/86			2	3	5	10
1986/87			1	2	5	9
Total						
1985/86				16		41
1986/87				3		26

SUDAN

Sudan's 1985 sorghum output reached a record 4.5 million tons, four times 1984's drought-reduced level. The bumper harvest is explained in part by large expansion of area in the mechanized sub-sector where tractors are used to cultivate land on large farms. Output of millet increased from 168,000 tons to 500,000. In March and April, a wheat harvest of 190,000 tons is expected, up from 79,000 tons in 1984/85 when water shortages caused reduced plantings. Production of peanuts is off again because of seed shortages, displacement of population, and low rainfall in parts of western Sudan.

Because of the large food grain harvests, Sudan's status quo and nutrition-based import requirements have been eliminated for 1985/86. However, despite national food surpluses, millions of Sudanese will require continued food assistance. Sorghum and millet surpluses occurred in east and central Sudan while deficits continue in the regions of Darfur, Kordofan, Red Sea Hills, Kassala, and Central/North. Traditional farmers in these areas continue to suffer from poor rainfall in the north, seed and implement shortages, dislocation, and debts to local merchants. In addition, many nomads will require assistance because of heavy livestock losses during the famine. It is estimated that over 4 million persons, many of whom are destitute, will require over 400,000 tons of food assistance in 1985/86. The Government's limited financial resources have prompted an international appeal for assistance in financing the local purchase and transportation of sorghum for food distribution programs.

Sudan will continue to require wheat imports to meet urban market demand. To meet 1980/81-1984/85 average wheat consumption levels, imports of 638,000 tons will be required in 1985/86. But Sudan's commercial import capacity is low, 246,000 tons, because of high debt service and poor export performance. Prior to the famine, sorghum was a major foreign exchange earner. Revenues from cotton exports have been low because of falling world prices and declining export volumes. United States PL 480 wheat assistance is expected to be 300,000 tons in fiscal 1986.

Sudan basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,816	190	146	2,688	210	152	Wheat	8.0
1981/82	4,045	254	175	3,516	318	195	Rice	0.4
1982/83	2,479	640	182	2,806	198	148	Corn	0.8
1983/84	2,340	297	451	2,876	197	146	Sorghum	32.0
1984/85	1,501	15	1,610	2,886	90	138	Millet	9.6
1985/86	5,237	150					Peanuts	12.1
1986/87	3,847	150					Total	62.9
Peanuts								
1980/81	707	50	(41)	706	0	37		
1981/82	838	10	(100)	698	0	35		
1982/83	492	50	(70)	442	0	22		
1983/84	413	30	(45)	388	0	18		
1984/85	386	10	0	386	0	18		
1985/86	345	10						
1986/87	430	10						

Import requirements for Sudan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import require- ments		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	5,237	3,599	4,089	(1,638)	(1,148)	NA
1986/87	3,847	3,707	4,024	(140)	177	805
Peanuts						
1985/86	345	537	541	192	196	510
1986/87	430	553	601	123	171	450
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	5,582	4,136	4,631	(1,446)	(951)	NA
1986/87	4,277	4,260	4,625	(17)	348	1,255

Financial indicators for Sudan, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	689	1,127	104	49	585	8
1981	793	1,634	145	17	648	13
1982	401	750	115	21	286	33
1983	514	703	87	17	427	19
1984	519	556	107	17	412	
1985	520	1,300	102	17	409	22
1986	650	1,000	128	17	520	22

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sudan, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	246	40	0	0	0	0
1986/87	374	51	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			171	14	171	28
1986/87			106	14	106	14
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	79	11

TANZANIA

Tanzania's main crop season rains in 1985 were improved from the previous year and above-average grain harvests are estimated for most areas. Crops were particularly good in the south. Given the increased production, cereal import requirements are reduced to the relatively low level of 183,000 tons. Such imports would permit increased cereal consumption over the low levels of 1984/85 to more normal levels.

Lower free market food prices and increased procurements by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) of corn and wheat support the estimates of improved food supplies in the country. Unfortunately, shortages of fuel and bags have hampered transporting and handling of the good harvest.

In October 1984, official producer food crop prices were increased by nearly the consumer price inflation rate of 35.8 percent. This was probably a factor, together with improved weather, in bringing about increased food production in 1985. It should be noted that for the 1986 harvest, official food crop prices were increased by only 10-11 percent. The NMC recently increased its official selling price of corn by 40.7 percent.

Previously estimated 1985/86 status quo additional cereal needs of 140,000 for consumption and additional stocks are reduced to 91,000 tons. The current assessment of zero nutritional

needs is not accurate. The base used for nutritional calculations has not been adjusted, following revisions in the production series for both cereals and roots. This will be done in the next report.

Tanzania basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,784	86	387	3,067	70	169	Wheat	2.7
1981/82	2,815	120	364	3,144	70	168	Rice	5.1
1982/83	2,760	85	164	2,890	65	150	Corn	21.3
1983/84	2,773	54	355	3,104	58	155	Sorghum	1.2
1984/85	2,600	20	366	2,887	60	140	Millet	1.6
1985/86	3,145	39					Cassava	30.5
1986/87	3,242	39					Total	62.3
Roots								
1980/81	4,600	0	0	4,600	0	248		
1981/82	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	251		
1982/83	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	254		
1983/84	5,400	0	0	5,400	0	265		
1984/85	5,600	0	0	5,600	0	266		
1985/86	5,700	0						
1986/87	5,900	0						

Import requirements for Tanzania

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	3,145	3,328	2,562	183	(583)	633
1986/87	3,242	3,434	2,639	192	(603)	652
Roots						
1985/86	5,700	5,622	7,014	(78)	1,314	81
1986/87	5,900	5,801	7,241	(99)	1,341	66
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	4,969	5,127	4,806	158	(163)	547
1986/87	5,130	5,291	4,956	161	(174)	560

Financial indicators for Tanzania, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	508	1,069	76	20	432	19
1981	688	1,000	74	19	615	5
1982	413	1,000	63	5	350	14
1983	359	799	65	19	294	16
1984	395	831	71	27	324	
1985	395	850	58	27	347	12
1986	413	880	61	27	362	12

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tanzania, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	86	21	72	17	0	0
1986/87	108	22	53	11	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			20	5	20	5
1986/87			13	3	13	3
Total						
1985/86			91	22	0	0
1986/87			66	13	0	0

UGANDA

Uganda's overall food production increased for the fifth consecutive year in 1985, according to preliminary estimates. Again, drought did not have any widespread or significant effect in the country. Uganda exported small amounts of corn to neighboring countries in 1983 and 1984 and some dry beans in 1984. In July 1985, Uganda resumed exports of corn and beans to Tanzania.

Uganda remains dependent on coffee for about 93 percent of its export earnings. Its coffee production has been increasing since 1979. Coffee exports were doing well until late 1985 when rebels seized control of the southwest. Little coffee is currently exported and, with continued civil disturbance, Uganda's financial condition could deteriorate further. Conversely, a resumption of exports could quickly improve the country's financial outlook.

Since Uganda's cereal production increased again in 1985, status quo cereal import requirements or additional cereal needs for 1985/86 are expected to be nil. Cereals do not dominate Uganda's food consumption pattern as in many neighboring countries in East Africa, but small amounts of wheat and rice are imported each year and Uganda does have a nutrition-based need.

Uganda basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per cap.ta total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,044	0	30	1,015	59	84	Corn	11.6
1981/82	1,142	0	20	1,102	60	89	Millet	11.4
1982/83	1,279	0	5	1,209	75	96	Sorghum	7.5
1983/84	1,402	0	(26)	1,296	80	99	Cassava	11.9
1984/85	1,565	0	(43)	1,432	90	107	Bananas	19.0
1985/86	1,630	0					Sweet potatoes	5.1
1986/87	1,580	0					Dry beans	8.1
							Potatoes	1.0
							Total	75.8
Roots								
1980/81	7,217	0	0	7,217	0	565		
1981/82	7,403	0	0	7,403	0	566		
1982/83	7,720	0	0	7,720	0	574		
1983/84	7,890	0	0	7,890	0	571		
1984/85	8,025	0	0	8,025	0	564		
1985/86	8,202	0						
1986/87	8,440	0						
Pulses								
1980/81	186	0	4	190	0	15		
1981/82	293	0	0	293	0	22		
1982/83	352	0	0	352	0	26		
1983/84	360	0	0	360	0	26		
1984/85	360	0	(5)	355	0	25		
1985/86	387	0						
1986/87	412	0						

Import requirements for Uganda

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	1,630	1,435	1,827	(195)	197	NA
1986/87	1,580	1,480	1,856	(100)	276	39
Roots						
1985/86	8,202	8,354	8,357	152	155	237
1986/87	8,440	8,615	8,608	175	168	263
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	4,529	4,386	4,756	(144)	227	NA
1986/87	4,565	4,523	4,873	(42)	308	73
Pulses						
1985/86	387	366	381	(21)	(6)	NA
1986/87	412	377	396	(35)	(16)	NA

Financial indicators for Uganda, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	319	318	22	17	297	3
1981	229	278	62	10	167	10
1982	349	427	65	15	284	6
1983	372	428	82	5	290	3
1984	399	371	86	4	313	
1985	330	330	61	4	265	6
1986	342	350	64	4	275	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Uganda

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	25	7	0	0	200	56
1986/87	31	7	0	0	275	64
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		7		0		56
1986/87		8		0		64
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	40	9
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				0		0
1986/87				0		9

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

Southern Africa

There have been relatively few changes in Southern Africa's food needs since the November estimate. Overall status quo additional needs have decreased by 200,000 tons from the July report, because of a slight increase in production estimates and a decline in some countries' status quo consumption and corresponding needs. Nutritional needs have exhibited almost no change. Better rains generally led to improved conditions in the region in 1985 and so far in 1986. Botswana has been the main exception where drought has persisted. Both Zimbabwe and Malawi have surplus corn, but, for a number of reasons, these supplies cannot cover all the shortfalls in the rest of the region.

Southern Africa basic food data

	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			: Thousand	: Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 6,307	: 302	: 1,650	: 44,064	: 180
1981/82	: 8,043	: 317	: 1,241	: 45,326	: 182
1982/83	: 6,828	: 1,369	: 944	: 46,650	: 170
1983/84	: 5,693	: 1,221	: 1,210	: 48,082	: 164
1984/85	: 6,325	: 264	: 1,564	: 49,432	: 154
1985/86	: 8,395			: 50,925	
1986/87	: 8,080			: 52,392	

Southern Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total use		: Additional needs			
	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status quo : Quantity	: Value	: Nutrition-based : Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Millions\$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 10,050	: 11,445	: 392	: 72	: 1,702	: 285
1986/87	: 9,979	: 11,682	: 233	: 37	: 1,594	: 227
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			: 361	: 72	: 361	: 72
1986/87			: 232	: 45	: 232	: 45
Total						
1985/86			: 392	: 72	: 1,710	: 286
1986/87			: 233	: 37	: 1,597	: 227
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			: 392	: 72	: 975	: 161
1986/87			: 233	: 37	: 827	: 118

1/ Stock adjustments are offset by negative needs for consumption.

BOTSWANA

Botswana basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin					Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share	
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet	
	1,000 tons			Kilos				Percent	
Major cereals									
1980/81	41	0	105	140	6	162	Wheat	10.3	
1981/82	55	0	107	158	4	173	Corn	28.8	
1982/83	20	0	152	168	4	178	Sorghum	9.4	
1983/84	13	0	189	197	5	202	Pulses	7.8	
1984/85	8	0	155	156	7	158	Cow milk	8.2	
1985/86	18	0					Total	64.6	
1986/87	21	0							
Pulses									
1980/81	18	0	(2)	16	0	18			
1981/82	20	0	(2)	18	0	19			
1982/83	16	0	0	16	0	17			
1983/84	15	0	0	15	0	15			
1984/85	10	0	2	12	0	12			
1985/86	12	0							
1986/87	17	0							
Milk									
1980/81	91	0	31	122	0	135			
1981/82	91	0	33	124	0	132			
1982/83	95	0	29	124	0	128			
1983/84	98	0	27	125	0	125			
1984/85	101	0	20	121	0	117			
1985/86	103	0							
1986/87	105	0							

Import requirements for Botswana

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition based	Status quo	Nutrition based	Maximum
----- 1,000 tons -----						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	18	190	151	172	133	198
1986/87	21	196	157	175	136	202
Pulses						
1985/86	12	17	22	5	10	8
1986/87	17	17	23	0	6	4
Milk						
1985/86	103	106	107	3	4	3
1986/87	105	108	109	3	4	4

Financial indicators for Botswana, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	545	600	13	344	532	3
1981	401	685	9	253	392	7
1982	461	575	13	293	448	7
1983	640	609	24	396	616	4
1984	674	555	33	474	641	
1985	740	580	21	456	837	6
1986	780	680	22	456	817	

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Botswana

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	109	28	10	3	0	0
1986/87	128	27	0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	1	1	4	3	0	0
1986/87	1	1	0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	16	16	0	0	0	0
1986/87	16	16	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		44		5		0
1986/87		43		0		0

COMOROS

Comoros basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons			Kilos			Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	3	0	18	21	0	52	Rice	32.2
1981/82	3	0	30	33	0	79	Cassava	29.9
1982/83	3	0	29	32	0	74	Bananas	6.2
1983/84	3	0	34	37	0	84	Total	68.3
1984/85	3	0	31	34	0	75		
1985/86	3	0						
1986/87	3	0						
Roots								
1980/81	68	0	0	68	0	167		
1981/82	80	0	0	80	0	191		
1982/83	70	0	0	70	0	163		
1983/84	75	0	0	75	0	169		
1984/85	73	0	0	73	0	160		
1985/86	76	0						
1986/87	78	0						

Import requirements for Comoros

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
		1,000 tons		Maximum	
Major cereals					
1985/86	3	37	36	33	33
1986/87	3	38	37	35	34
Roots					
1985/86	76	80	155	4	79
1986/87	78	83	159	5	81
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	25	59	90	34	65
1986/87	25	61	93	36	67

Financial indicators for Comoros, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	7	12	0	4	7	68
1981	12	16	1	6	12	41
1982	15	16	1	7	14	47
1983	9	17	2	5	7	57
1984	8	18	3	5	5	
1985	8	19	1	5	6	48
1986	8	20	1	5	5	48

Additional food needs to support consumption for Comoros

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption							
1985/86		11	2	23	5	54	12
1986/87		12	2	23	4	55	10
Maximum absorbable							
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86				23	5	26	6
1986/87				23	4	26	5

LESOTHO

The 1985 cereal crop, with better but still inadequate rainfall, was up about 18 percent from the previous year, but was still relatively low at 165,000 tons. Total per capita cereal consumption, which had been dropping, appears to have stabilized during 1983/84 and 1984/85.

Lesotho's financial condition is weaker than estimated in July, and the calculated commercial import capacity has been reduced accordingly. Status quo cereal import needs for 1985/86 are estimated at 165,000 tons. With commercial import capacity at 155,000 tons, the additional status quo food need is 10,000 tons, and the nutrition-based need is 46,000 tons.

Lesotho basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	193	0	179	348	24	278	Wheat	22.4
1981/82	195	0	128	304	19	236	Corn	42.7
1982/83	123	0	169	273	19	208	Sorghum	11.4
1983/84	122	0	185	288	19	213	Total	76.6
1984/85	140	0	179	300	19	216		
1985/86	165	0						
1986/87	173	0						

Import requirements for Lesotho

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	165	330	366	165	201	191
1986/87	173	339	376	166	203	193

Financial indicators for Lesotho, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	360	484	5	50	355	7
1981	382	518	4	43	378	8
1982	430	513	9	48	421	8
1983	491	566	21	67	470	6
1984	425	493	21	49	404	
1985	477	550	11	49	461	7
1986	499	570	11	49	480	7

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lesotho

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	155	27	10	2	46	8
1986/87	167	28	0	0	36	6
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			10	2	36	6
1986/87			0	0	25	4

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,477	0	266	1,743	0	202	Wheat	1.9
1981/82	1,408	0	413	1,821	0	205	Rice	55.7
1982/83	1,460	0	227	1,687	0	185	Corn	4.0
1983/84	1,522	0	138	1,660	0	177	Total	61.6
1984/85	1,511	0	161	1,672	0	173		
1985/86	1,495	0						
1986/87	1,505	0						

Import requirements for Madagascar

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,495	1,837	1,722	342	227	542
1986/87	1,505	1,889	1,764	384	259	589

Financial indicators for Madagascar, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports	
			Million dollars		Percent	
1980	436	764	59	9	377	11
1981	332	511	38	27	294	30
1982	333	450	79	20	254	37
1983	307	390	86	29	221	20
1984	310	340	117	42	193	
1985	340	355	65	42	292	29
1986	350	365	67	42	300	29

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Madagascar

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	296	70	46	11	0	0
1986/87	364	72	19	4	0	0

MALAWI

Malawi basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,165	0	86	1,211	40	208	Corn	64.7
1981/82	1,245	0	50	1,245	50	209	Wheat	0.9
1982/83	1,415	0	(13)	1,342	60	219	Total	65.5
1983/84	1,370	0	(73)	1,237	60	196		
1984/85	1,430	0	(122)	1,244	64	192		
1985/86	1,430	0						
1986/87	1,400	0						

Import requirements for Malawi

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,430	1,438	1,522	8	92	114
1986/87	1,400	1,485	1,563	85	163	195

Financial indicators for Malawi, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	284	318	68	68	217	8
1981	288	258	89	49	199	10
1982	242	214	62	23	180	6
1983	230	198	58	15	172	8
1984	309	170	81	57	228	
1985	316	201	83	36	235	8
1986	310	220	82	36	227	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Malawi

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	44	10	0	0	48	11
1986/87	50	10	34	6	112	21

MAURITIUS

Mauritius basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons			Kilos			Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	0	0	160	160	0	167	Wheat and	20.5
1981/82	0	0	164	164	0	169	flour	20.5
1982/83	0	0	149	149	0	151	Rice	27.5
1983/84	0	0	147	147	0	148	Total	48.0
1984/85	0	0	151	151	0	151		
1985/86	0	0						
1986/87	0	0						

Import requirements for Mauritius

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
	1,000 tons					Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	0	156	130	156	130	171
1986/87	0	158	131	158	131	172

Financial indicators for Mauritius, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	430	512	34	91	396	22
1981	291	475	49	35	242	39
1982	366	394	61	38	305	26
1983	339	385	83	18	256	26
1984	350	414	75	24	275	
1985	380	435	72	24	311	30
1986	400	450	66	24	327	30

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Mauritius

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	226	57	0	0	0	0
1986/87	285	60	0	0	0	0

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique continues to face a critical food situation in early 1986, one of the worst remaining in Africa. Despite a relatively good start to the current growing season, other factors besides weather hamper food production and distribution. Prospects for immediate improvement are small because of disruption from guerilla insurgency. Status quo import requirements and additional food needs for 1985/86 are estimated at 401,000 and 281,000 tons, respectively, each down 40,000 tons from the previous estimates. This change is explained by lower baseline consumption needs when actual imports received in 1984/85 were below forecast levels because of late arrivals of food aid. This continues a downward trend in per capita food availability. Very high nutritional needs give a better indication of the country's precarious food balance.

Mozambique basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	1979-81	
							: Commodity: : coverage	: Share : of diet
			1,000 tons			Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	538	0	409	947	0	78	Wheat	6.2
1981/82	604	0	370	974	0	79	Rice	5.8
1982/83	569	0	373	942	0	74	Corn	15.5
1983/84	372	0	468	840	0	64	Sorghum	5.6
1984/85	429	0	381	810	0	61	Millet	0.2
1985/86	563	0					Cassava	39.7
1986/87	628	0					Total	73.0
Roots								
1980/81	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	231		
1981/82	2,850	0	0	2,850	0	230		
1982/83	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	228		
1983/84	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	177		
1984/85	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	196		
1985/86	2,800	0						
1986/87	2,950	0						

Import requirements for Mozambique

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
		: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	563	950	1,313	387	749	511
1986/87	628	978	1,356	350	728	478
Roots						
1985/86	2,800	2,835	4,346	35	1,546	343
1986/87	2,950	2,919	4,476	(31)	1,526	286
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,686	2,087	3,056	401	1,369	671
1986/87	1,811	2,148	3,151	337	1,340	611

Financial indicators for Mozambique, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports	
			Million dollars			Percent
1980	434	800	91	268	343	20
1981	392	801	214	206	178	16
1982	339	836	226	71	112	39
1983	221	636	189	60	32	91
1984	228	539	165	72	63	53
1985	210	720	120	72	57	49
1986	275	780	157	72	77	49

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mozambique, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption							
1985/86		119	20	281	47	1,250	210
1986/87		191	27	146	20	1,149	161
Maximum absorbable							
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86				281	47	552	93
1986/87				146	20	420	59

SWAZILAND

Swaziland basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
	1,000 tons			Kilos			Commodity coverage	Share of diet
Major cereals								Percent
1980/81	97	0	39	89	47	235	Corn	47.4
1981/82	98	0	48	96	50	245	Sorghum	0.7
1982/83	66	0	73	89	50	226	Milk	4.8
1983/84	52	0	88	92	48	222	Total	52.9
1984/85	112	0	37	109	40	229		
1985/86	92	0						
1986/87	99	0						
Milk								
1980/81	37	0	6	43	0	74		
1981/82	37	0	7	44	0	74		
1982/83	37	0	4	41	0	67		
1983/84	38	0	5	43	0	68		
1984/85	38	0	5	43	0	66		
1985/86	39	0						
1986/87	40	0						

Import requirements for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
1,000 tons						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	92	155	148	62	56	72
1986/87	99	159	153	60	54	70
Milk						
1985/86	39	40	40	1	1	1
1986/87	40	41	41	1	1	1

Financial indicators for Swaziland, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
Million dollars					Percent	
1980	368	522	12	159	356	2
1981	388	512	16	96	372	2
1982	339	440	18	76	321	3
1983	310	475	19	93	291	3
1984	272	351	20	80	252	3
1985	315	475	15	80	288	3
1986	330	500	16	80	298	3

Additional food needs to support consumption for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1,000 tons Million \$ 1,000 tons Million \$ 1,000 tons Million \$						
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	31	5	22	4	16	3
1986/87	38	6	10	1	4	1
Milk						
1985/86	4	2	0	0	0	0
1986/87	5	2	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		7		4		3
1986/87		8		1		1

ZAMBIA

Following a good rainy season, Zambia had a good corn harvest in 1985, easing the shortages of the previous 3 years. However, wheat shortages have developed following reductions in imports; wheat stocks were exhausted in late 1985. Cereal import requirements are estimated at 180,000 tons, 20 percent below the previous estimate. Cereal import data for 1984/85 and 1983/84 were revised downward from previous estimates, dropping base period consumption and accounting for lower status quo needs. The estimate of commercial import capacity, however, based on the uses of foreign exchange in earlier years, is unrealistically high, given Zambia's present financial crisis. The estimate disguises additional food needs that are expected to remain after commercial imports.

Zambia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: coverage	Share of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	746	56	381	1,131	30	201	Wheat	9.0
1981/82	1,201	22	220	1,377	30	236	Rice	0.5
1982/83	926	36	250	1,145	40	193	Coru	58.5
1983/84	937	27	205	1,116	35	180	Total	68.0
1984/85	894	21	157	1,016	35	159		
1985/86	1,141	21						
1986/87	1,196	21						

Import requirements for Zambia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based
		1,000 tons			Maximum
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	1,141	1,321	1,623	180	483 803
1986/87	1,196	1,363	1,679	167	483 800

Financial indicators for Zambia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
					Million dollars	Percent
1980	1,457	1,114	295	78	1,162	8
1981	996	1,065	294	56	702	4
1982	948	1,004	176	58	772	8
1983	982	711	123	55	859	3
1984	916	612	113	54	803	
1985	845	723	171	45	672	5
1986	900	875	182	45	706	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zambia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	195	28	0	0	288	41
1986/87	245	29	0	0	238	28
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			8	1	8	1
1986/87			3	0	3	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	296	42
1986/87			0	0	241	29

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,047	246	7	1,705	300	273	Corn	46.6
1981/82	3,234	295	(289)	1,557	350	250	Wheat	8.6
1982/83	2,246	1,333	(465)	1,570	350	245	Sorghum	2.6
1983/84	1,302	1,194	(171)	1,782	300	256	Millet	6.2
1984/85	1,798	243	433	1,636	310	230	Total	63.9
1985/86	3,488	528						
1986/87	3,055	878						

Import requirements for Zimbabwe

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	3,488	2,478	2,637	(1,010)	(851)	NA
1986/87	3,055	2,182	2,615	(873)	(440)	NA

Financial indicators for Zimbabwe, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available	
	and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent
1980	1,444	1,338	44	214	1,400
1981	1,449	1,533	73	170	1,376
1982	1,318	1,472	148	140	1,170
1983	1,162	1,075	435	75	727
1984	1,192	995	276	45	916
1985	1,225	1,150	174	116	1,070
1986	1,240	1,200	176	116	1,078

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zimbabwe, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	62	12	0	0	0	0
1986/87	75	12	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			353	71	353	71
1986/87			230	44	230	44
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

The Middle East

Additional food needs for the Middle East have increased since the July report: status quo needs are up by 3 percent to 795,000 tons, while nutritional needs increased by 24 percent to 754,000 tons. The estimate of North Yemen's 1985 cereal production has been lowered from the earlier forecast, accounting for most of the increase in the region's status quo needs. No other significant changes have taken place in the region's food situation, but some country data have been revised. Upward revisions in population data largely explain higher nutritional needs.

Middle East basic food data

Country/Commodity	Actual or	Begin-				Per
	forecast	ning	Net	Popula-	tion	capita
	production	stocks	imports			total
						use
		<u>1,000 tons</u>		<u>Thousand</u>		<u>Kilos</u>
Major cereals						
1980/81	955	273	1,067	9,964		210
1981/82	941	202	1,268	10,135		216
1982/83	874	222	1,376	10,316		216
1983/84	507	248	1,446	10,514		194
1984/85	696	161	1,457	10,737		195
1985/86	837			11,001		
1986/87	871			11,225		

Middle East cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million\$</u>
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	2,285	2,245	763	138	722	133
1986/87	2,377	2,296	760	114	679	103
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			32	7	32	7
1986/87			17	3	17	3
Total						
1985/86			795	145	754	139
1986/87			777	117	696	106
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			795	145	754	139
1986/87			777	117	696	106

LEBANON

Lebanon basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity Coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	34	103	482	408	169	218	Wheat	37.8
1981/82	29	42	548	346	214	213	Rice	3.2
1982/83	23	59	559	383	198	223	Corn	0.3
1983/84	23	60	587	429	210	246	Barley	.1
1984/85	25	31	590	360	200	215	Total	41.4
1985/86	28	86						
1986/87	28	86						

Import requirements for Lebanon

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
		1,000 tons				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86		28	599	550	571	667
1986/87		28	634	559	606	650

Financial indicators for Lebanon, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	Foreign exchange available	
				International reserves	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent
1980	3,851	3,184	13	1,588	5
1981	3,711	3,022	52	1,516	5
1982	3,269	3,909	65	2,608	5
1983	2,372	2,780	53	1,903	5
1984	1,940	2,600	53	672	3,061
1985	1,620	3,500	50	672	337
1986	2,190	4,600	21	672	338

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lebanon, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	64	11	507	83	458	75
1986/87	77	11	529	72	454	62
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			4	1	4	1
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86			510	84	462	76
1986/87			530	72	455	62

NORTH YEMEN

North Yemen basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons				kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	807	145	372	1,174	45	226	Wheat	15.0
1981/82	810	105	504	1,251	45	234	Rice	0.5
1982/83	759	123	571	1,266	45	231	Corn	4.4
1983/84	388	142	626	1,029	27	181	Sorghum	44.9
1984/85	570	100	620	1,120	70	199	Barley	1.4
1985/86	701	100					Total	66.2
1986/87	730	100						

Import requirements for North Yemen

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based
	1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86		701	1,317	1,313	616
1986/87		730	1,363	1,345	633
					Maximum
					612
					773
					615
					757

Financial indicators for North Yemen, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	1,245	2,253	21	1,283	1,223	12
1981	1,135	2,128	64	962	1,072	19
1982	1,374	2,356	55	554	1,318	15
1983	1,280	2,216	43	366	1,237	14
1984	1,230	2,221	67	319	1,209	
1985	1,208	2,265	91	319	877	16
1986	1,177	2,350	137	319	779	16

Additional food needs to support consumption for North Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons		Million \$		1,000 tons	
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	427	87	188	38	184	37
1986/87	456	77	178	30	159	27
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			20	4	20	4
1986/87			10	2	10	2
Total						
1985/86			209	42	204	42
1986/87			188	32	169	29

SOUTH YEMEN

South Yemen basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81		
							Commodity	Share of diet	
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals									
1980/81	114	25	213	286	11	155	Wheat	30.7	
1981/82	102	55	216	320	13	169	Rice	11.9	
1982/83	92	40	246	319	13	164	Corn	2.6	
1983/84	96	46	233	331	14	165	Sorghum	0.4	
1984/85	101	30	247	334	14	162	Millet	12.8	
1985/86	108	30					Barley	.0	
1986/87	113	30					Total	58.3	

Import requirements for South Yemen

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
	1,000 tons					Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	108	370	382	262	274	285
1986/87	113	380	393	267	280	291

Financial indicators for South Yemen, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
	Million dollars				Percent	
1980	529	670	9	234	520	17
1981	599	720	19	255	580	18
1982	658	776	20	286	638	16
1983	651	768	25	282	627	13
1984	631	739	35	249	615	
1985	598	710	81	249	513	16
1986	574	700	103	249	470	16

Additional food needs to support consumption for South Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	194	49	68	17	80	20
1986/87	213	45	53	11	66	14
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			8	2	8	2
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			76	19	88	22
1986/87			59	12	72	15

South Asia

Total cereal production in South Asia is expected to fall marginally in 1985/86, as record harvests in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are offset by declines in coarse grain production in India and rice production in Pakistan. Dry weather in southern Pakistan and central and western India led to the harvest setbacks in those countries. However, food grain stocks remain relatively comfortable throughout the region, particularly in India. Dry weather also lowered pulse and oilseed production in India, and India's edible oil production is expected to drop about 6 percent in 1985/86. The estimate of Pakistan's cotton crop has been revised upward to another record and may result in record Pakistani edible oil output in 1985/86.

Status quo cereal import requirements for South Asia in 1985/86 are estimated at 4.1 million tons, with Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka accounting for the bulk of the total. Nutrition-based estimates reflect substantial nutritional gaps in each country in the region, particularly in Bangladesh and Nepal, and place import needs at 15.6 million tons. However, India's large nutrition-based needs, accounting for nearly half of the region's total, likely could not be effectively absorbed because of continued problems in distributing large surpluses of domestic cereals from government stocks. Pulse import requirements, confined to India, are estimated at 320,000-360,000 tons. The status quo estimate of total edible oil import requirements has risen to 2.1 million tons due to the shortfall in Indian production. The status quo estimate probably more accurately reflect the increasing importance of edible oils in diets in India and Pakistan than do the lower nutrition-based estimates.

The balance-of-payments position of most countries in the region is expected to remain very tight in 1985/86 and 1986/87. Compared with 1984, Pakistan's ability to import food commercially is likely to be constrained by weak export earnings, slowed growth in worker remittances, rising debt service obligations, and reduced international reserves. India's capacity to import food commercially has also been hampered by sluggish export growth and rising debt service obligations. Although upward revision in Bangladesh's export earnings have slightly improved its ability to import food commercially, a large merchandise trade deficit and weakening foreign remittances will necessitate continued large infusions of foreign aid.

Additional food needs to support status quo consumption of cereals in the region in are estimated at 2.4 million tons, virtually unchanged from the November estimate. Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan continue to account for all additional status quo cereal needs. Nutrition-based estimates place the region's absorbable additional cereal needs at 6.5 million tons, down 6 percent from the November estimate. All countries in the region except Sri Lanka are estimated to have significant nutrition-based additional food needs, although India's large absolute nutritional gap probably could not be filled through cereal imports. Nepal has the most severe nutritional deficit in the region, but ability to absorb food imports is limited. Total additional needs for edible oils according to the status quo estimates are at 398,000 tons, with Pakistan and Bangladesh accounting for all of the total. Status quo estimates indicate no additional needs in the form of pulses in either India or Pakistan, while nutrition-based estimates indicate about 220,000 tons of additional pulse needs in India.

Projections for 1986/87 indicate that status quo cereal import requirements and additional food needs will drop to about 3.5 million tons and 2.2 million tons, respectively. Somewhat larger import requirements in Bangladesh are projected to be offset by a sharp decline in Pakistani wheat needs, as well as lower costs for cereal imports. Nutrition-based cereal import requirements and absorbable additional food needs are projected to fall to 11.3 million tons and 2.7 million tons, respectively. Status quo edible oil import needs are projected to fall about 10 percent, while additional needs are projected to fall by two-thirds because Pakistan will be able to divert its available foreign exchange away from wheat imports. Pulse import requirements and additional needs are projected to be minimal.

South Asia basic food data

	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : :	: Net : imports	: : :	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----				Thousand	Kilos	
Major cereals							
1980/81	151,869	19,850		399	906,091		170
1981/82	159,941	17,933		3,276	926,031		174
1982/83	151,694	19,792		5,864	947,382		164
1983/84	178,324	21,937		5,230	969,559		182
1984/85	175,853	28,797		3,361	991,718		175
1985/86	175,499				1,013,491		
1986/87	184,802				1,035,681		

South Asia cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total Use		: Additional needs			
	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status quo : Quantity	: Value	: Nutrition-based : Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	176,521	190,898	2,525	533	11,178	2,294
1986/87	180,381	195,640	2,175	397	5,471	1,004
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			(76)	(13)	316	63
1986/87			26	5	271	42
Total cereal equivalent						
1985/86			2,440	518	11,494	2,358
1986/87			2,200	402	5,742	1,046
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			2,441	518	6,514	1,322
1986/87			2,200	402	2,656	488

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81		
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share	
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet	
	-----1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals									
1980/81	3,847	0	334	4,181	0	274	Wheat	48.8	
1981/82	4,109	0	368	4,477	0	306	Rice	7.3	
1982/83	4,119	0	352	4,471	0	315	Corn	16.2	
1983/84	4,092	0	365	4,457	0	314	Total	72.3	
1984/85	4,112	0	365	4,477	0	310			
1985/86	4,112	0							
1986/87	4,112	0							

Import requirements for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons -----				
Cereals						
1985/86	4,112	4,582	4,282	470	170	621
1986/87	4,112	4,670	4,348	558	236	710

Financial indicators for Afghanistan, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available		
			Service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports	
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent	
1980	670	480	180	371	490	13	
1981	694	541	66	274	628	4	
1982	708	605	75	258	633	3	
1983	654	580	91	214	563	6	
1984	686	700	91	214	608		
1985	688	650	119	200	512	4	
1986	690	650	124	200	509	4	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	100	21	370	79	70	15
1986/87	119	21	438	78	117	21

BANGLADESH

Previous production estimates remain unchanged, with record cereal and edible oil production still expected in Bangladesh in 1985/86. Minor revisions in historical trade, stock, and per capita consumption data have led to a small increase in 1985/86 status quo cereal import needs to about 2.1 million tons, while nutrition-based import needs continue to be estimated at 4.9 million tons. Similarly, upward revisions in historical edible oil import and per capita consumption data have boosted status quo vegetable oil import needs 13 percent to 164,000 tons, while nutrition-based needs are unchanged.

Bangladesh's balance of payments estimates for 1985 and 1986 remain unchanged from previous forecasts, and indicate that the balance of payments will continue to be pressured by a large merchandise trade deficit and slowed growth in foreign remittances. Large infusions of foreign aid will remain necessary to maintain economic growth.

The total value of status quo additional food needs in 1985/86 is estimated at \$403 million, up 7 percent from the previous estimate, because of higher edible oil import needs. The total value of maximum absorbable nutrition-based additional food needs is up 6 percent to \$517 million. In 1986/87, a downward revision in the forecast price of food grains may result in a 13-percent drop in both status quo and maximum absorbable nutrition-based additional food needs.

Bangladesh basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: coverage	Share of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	14,975	787	1,077	15,587	0	177	Wheat	8.8
1981/82	14,598	1,252	1,235	16,470	0	182	Rice	76.3
1982/83	15,311	615	1,817	17,117	0	183	Vegetable	
1983/84	15,710	626	2,056	17,592	0	183	oil	2.2
1984/85	16,082	800	2,588	18,462	0	188	Total	87.3
1985/86	16,500	1,008						
1986/87	16,700	1,008						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	56	18	140	161	0	2		
1981/82	54	53	144	200	0	2		
1982/83	55	51	147	190	0	2		
1983/84	56	63	141	204	0	2		
1984/85	60	56	178	253	0	3		
1985/86	61	41						
1986/87	60	41						

Import requirements for Bangladesh

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	1,000 tons					
Cereals						
1985/86	16,500	18,555	21,359	2,055	4,859	2,676
1986/87	16,700	19,015	21,862	2,315	5,162	2,945
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	61	225	200	164	139	220
1986/87	60	231	205	171	145	228

Financial indicators for Bangladesh, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	International	Foreign exchange available		
	and other credits		service	reserves	Total	Share to major food imports	
----- Million dollars -----							Percent
1980	1,090	2,533	91	221	999	16	
1981	1,051	2,572	87	157	964	17	
1982	1,314	2,317	120	332	1,194	22	
1983	1,374	2,353	168	516	1,206	20	
1984	1,335	2,700	196	388	1,139		
1985	1,440	2,735	226	360	1,191	20	
1986	1,500	2,800	243	350	1,215	20	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bangladesh, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	473	104	1,582	349	4,386	968
1986/87	579	106	1,736	319	4,583	843
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			5	1	5	1
1986/87			25	5	25	5
Total						
1985/86			1,587	350	4,391	969
1986/87			1,761	324	4,608	848
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	106	95	59	53	33	30
1986/87	133	96	38	27	12	8
Total						
1985/86		199		403		999
1986/87		203		351		856
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,587	350	2,208	487
1986/87			1,761	324	2,391	440
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			59	53	33	30
1986/87			38	27	12	8
Total						
1985/86				403		517
1986/87				351		448

INDIA

Dry weather in central and western India has resulted in reduced estimates of 1985/86 cereal and oilseed harvests. Cereal production is projected at 134.1 million tons, 2.7 percent below the previous estimate and 1 percent below 1984/85. Most of the decline is expected to result from setbacks in rainfed production of coarse grains, while projected harvests of rice and wheat are at near-record levels. Edible oil production is forecast at 3.57 million tons, 5 percent below the previous estimate and nearly 6 percent below 1984/85, because of extremely poor rainfall in key groundnut producing regions.

Status quo cereal import requirements continue to be estimated at zero for 1985/86, but the reduced coarse grain production estimates have boosted nutrition-based import needs more than 80 percent to about 7.4 million tons. However, government-held cereal stocks as of mid-1986 are expected to remain at about 30 million tons--or about 9 million above the target of 21.4 million tons--despite some progress in efforts to boost subsidized distribution to low-income groups. Therefore, it is highly doubtful that any cereal imports could be effectively absorbed. Status quo edible oil import needs are placed at 1.28 million tons, up 15 percent from the previous estimate, while nutrition-based needs have risen about 24 percent to 962,000 tons. Status quo pulse import needs have risen to over 360,000 tons, primarily because of upward revisions in historical production and per capita consumption estimates. However, capacity to absorb pulse imports is estimated at nearly 1.2 million tons, indicating that recent production gains have been inadequate to reduce the long-term decline in per capita pulse production.

Revised balance-of-payments estimates indicate some deterioration in India's capacity to import food commercially in 1985 and 1986, compared with earlier forecasts. India's exports appear to be growing more sluggishly than earlier anticipated, while debt service payments are rising more rapidly because of repayments of IMF obligations and increased commercial borrowing.

Despite reduced estimates of cereal and edible oil production and commercial import capacity, the estimated value of status quo additional food needs remains at zero. Absorbable nutrition-based additional food needs are now estimated at \$723 million, consisting of 3.2 million tons of cereals and 223,000 tons of pulses. However, because of continued problems in distributing surplus cereals from government stocks, additional food supplied to meet nutrition-based additional food needs might most effectively be supplied in the form of pulses and edible oils.

India basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81		
							Commodity	Share :of diet	
	: -----1,000 tons -----				Kilos	:	Percent		
Major cereals 1/									
1980/81	113,810	17,561	(835)	112,937	2,320	168	:Wheat	18.5	
1981/82	120,949	15,279	1,546	118,384	2,420	172	:Rice	33.2	
1982/83	112,446	16,970	3,477	111,722	2,420	159	:Corn	3.1	
1983/84	136,831	18,751	3,085	131,258	2,570	183	:Sorghum	5.8	
1984/85	135,566	24,839	(251)	127,204	2,570	173	:Millet	5.2	
1985/86	134,073	30,380					:Barley	0.7	
1986/87	141,100	30,380					:Pulses	5.8	
							:Vegetable		
Vegetable oils							: oil	6.3	
1980/81	2,668	250	1,320	4,008	0	6	: Total	78.7	
1981/82	3,392	230	861	4,333	0	6			
1982/83	2,974	150	1,369	4,273	0	6			
1983/84	3,374	170	1,696	4,780	0	7			
1984/85	3,789	460	1,155	5,024	0	7			
1985/86	3,569	380							
1986/87	3,900	380							
Pulses									
1980/81	8,572	0	173	8,595	150	13			
1981/82	10,627	0	128	10,605	150	15			
1982/83	11,507	0	150	11,507	150	16			
1983/84	11,857	0	300	12,057	100	17			
1984/85	12,893	0	200	12,993	100	17			
1985/86	12,195	0							
1986/87	13,000	0							

1/ Cereal stock data are for government stocks as of July 1.

Import requirements for India

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
		: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Maximum
	: -----1,000 tons -----					
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	134,073	131,449	141,512	(2,624)	7,439	5,605
1986/87	141,100	134,209	144,970	(6,891)	3,870	1,511
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	3,569	4,852	4,538	1,283	969	1,641
1986/87	3,900	4,953	4,645	1,053	745	1,417
Pulses						
1985/86	12,195	12,558	12,518	363	323	1,173
1986/87	13,000	12,822	12,840	(178)	(160)	649

Financial indicators for India, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt : service	International : reserves	Foreign exchange available	
					Total	Share to major food imports
Million dollars					Percent	
1980	7,948	11,383	1,034	7,204	6,914	12
1981	8,504	16,024	1,085	6,859	7,419	15
1982	8,778	15,560	1,061	4,461	7,717	13
1983	9,498	15,498	1,328	4,965	8,170	19
1984	9,584	15,304	1,887	5,847	7,769	
1985	9,574	13,970	2,140	6,110	8,588	16
1986	9,600	14,700	2,460	6,000	7,925	16

Additional food needs to support consumption for India, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,777	541	0	0	4,662	908
1986/87	3,075	499	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	392	76
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	5,054	984
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	962	762	0	0	7	5
1986/87	1,097	703	0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	100	41	0	0	223	91
1986/87	85	37	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		1,343		0		1,080
1986/87		1,240		0		0
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	3,219	627
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			0	0	7	5
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	223	91
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				0		723
1986/87				0		0

NEPAL

Nepal basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commod- ity	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,861	0	(26)	2,835	0	189	Wheat	10.9
1981/82	2,983	0	(42)	2,941	0	191	Rice	49.5
1982/83	2,598	0	83	2,681	0	170	Corn	19.6
1983/84	3,230	0	(20)	3,160	0	195	Total	80.0
1984/85	3,088	50	(50)	3,088	0	186		
1985/86	3,178	0						
1986/87	3,250	0						

Import requirements for Nepal

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	
		-----1,000 tons-----				Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	3,178	3,157	3,737	(21)	559	146
1986/87	3,250	3,237	3,830	(13)	580	124

Financial indicators for Nepal, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
			service	International reserves	Share to major Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	96	300	2	212	94	7
1981	134	370	6	196	128	7
1982	116	382	9	231	107	4
1983	82	449	16	161	66	21
1984	112	429	18	132	100	
1985	102	420	20	130	26	11
1986	114	450	23	125	17	11

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nepal, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	9	2	0	0	551	127
1986/87	7	1	0	0	573	110
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			17	4	17	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			8	2	568	131
1986/87			0	0	574	111
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			8	2	137	32
1986/87			0	0	118	23

PAKISTAN

Pakistan's 1985/86 cereal output is estimated 15.8 million tons, 2 percent below the previous forecast, because of an 8-percent reduction in expected rice production. Losses to the rice crop resulted from delays in planting because of shortages of irrigation water, and from poor overall availability of water during the growing season. The cotton harvest is estimated at 5.0 million bales, 8 percent above the 1985 record and 11 percent above the previous estimate, because of good weather during the growing season. The increase in cotton production translates into a 21-percent increase in vegetable oil output in 1985/86 compared with the previous estimate.

The shortfall in the rice crop has not altered previous estimates of Pakistan's status quo and nutrition-based cereal import requirements for 1985/86 because cereal import requirements are exclusively in the form of wheat. Wheat import needs are estimated at 1 million tons according to the status quo approach and nearly 2 million tons according to the nutrition-based approach. About 100,000 tons of these requirements can be met by drawing down stocks without jeopardizing Pakistan's food security position. Because of the expected increase in vegetable oil production, vegetable oil import needs to support status quo consumption in 1985/86 are placed at 662,000 tons, down 7 percent from the previous estimate. Nutrition-based edible oil import needs are down 9 percent to 467,000 tons.

Pakistan's balance-of-payments forecasts are unchanged from previous estimates, and the situation continues to indicate a deterioration in the ability to import food commercially in 1985 and 1986. However, because of reduced estimates of edible oil import requirements, the total value of 1985/86 status quo additional food needs is placed at \$335 million, 5 percent below the previous estimate, while nutrition-based needs have declined 6 percent to \$267 million. Additional food needs are forecast to fall sharply in 1986/87 because of expectations for a strong recovery in wheat production in 1986, as well as a decline in the cost of wheat and edible oil imports.