ANNEX
FINAL REPORT
NUTRITION IN TIMES OF DISASTER
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON FOOD AND NUTRITION EMERGENCIES

Submitted by the International Nutrition Unit, LTS Corporation, under Indefinite Quantity Contract PDC-0262-I-00-7151-00, Delivery Order No. 01, May 5 to August 31, 1988 for the Agency for International Development.
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ANNEX
FINAL REPORT
INDEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACT
PDC-0262-1-00-7151-00

MAY 5 TO AUGUST 31 1988

SUBMITTED BY LOGICAL TECHNICAL SERVICES
TITLE: Food Emergencies

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Lessons learned from A.I.D.'s response to the 1983-84 African food crisis are discussed in this paper, compiled from 19 host country responses to an A.I.D. questionnaire. The experience taught the need to: (1) develop multi-year monetization plans to address the problems underlying the crisis; (2) develop emergency preparedness and food distribution plans and adequate early warning systems; (3) shorten Washington's response time, improve transportation (especially in land-locked countries), and coordinate donor efforts in assessing food needs and logistical capabilities; (4) process commodities prior to shipment and package edible oil in small containers rather than 50 gallon drums; (5) develop an integrated package of food aid and technical assistance (illustrated best in Gambia); (6) have a competent, authoritative, and well-organized entity manage drought relief operations; (7) publicize the arrival of food imports highly and monitor the supply and distribution of food aid carefully in order to avoid local market disruptions; and (8) have additional staff time at all implementation levels during emergency food shipments. The experience also taught that: country programming capacities vary widely; Title II monetization should be considered for financially strained countries; countries should use feedback from food crises for future planning; and early coordination among donors makes emergency planning more effective.

Descriptors: /Food for Peace/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Africa south of Sahara/ /Development program planning/ /Management operations/ /Logistics/ /Warning systems/ /Disaster preparedness/ /Host country cooperation/ /Coordinating/ /Transportation/
Evaluates management of A.I.D.'s disaster aid in response to extreme flood and drought conditions in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru following El Nino in 1983. Special evaluation covers the period Spring 1983-Summer 1984 and is based on document review, site visits, and interviews with personnel of USAID's, host country agencies, and other active relief agencies.

Overall, USAID's quickly and efficiently established very relevant disaster programs under extremely adverse conditions. Emergency relief through the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance was praised by missions and government officials in all three countries. Food assistance met both relief and recovery needs despite numerous problems and wide variation in the capacity of cooperating organizations. Emergency Title II and III aid in Bolivia, which ended in 7/84, achieved price stabilization in urban areas despite poor host country management and helped avert rural malnutrition and outmigration; targeted rice sales were particularly impressive. Emergency Title I and II projects in Peru, expected to end in early 1985, have had like results.

Disaster recovery projects in the 3 countries have varied in structure and implementation. In Bolivia, implementation has resembled the traditional project approach, but due to Bolivia's economic and political troubles and attendant bureaucratic inefficiency, USAID/B played a larger role than usual (despite its own personnel and funding constraints). Some activities are behind schedule, but the project may be completed on time in 12/85. USAID/Peru has funded activities chosen by a Government of Peru coordinating agency, which has been strengthened in the process. As 15 of Peru's 17 affected departments are receiving assistance, organizing the project has taken some time (66 subprojects are involved), and funding has been piecemeal; nevertheless, completion in 7/86 is anticipated. Disaster recovery in Ecuador consists primarily of infrastructure rehabilitation, which is ahead of schedule despite technical and transportation problems, and a loan to import agricultural inputs, which has begun just recently.

Eighteen recommendations address disaster preparedness and planning, emergency food assistance, and disaster response projects.

Descriptors: /Disaster management/ /Disaster response/ /Disaster recovery/ /Disaster relief/ /Peru/ /Ecuador/ /Bolivia/ /Floods/ /Drought/ /Food for Peace/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Littoral zones/ /Andean region/ /Transportation infrastructure/ /Loans/ /Agricultural inputs/ /Imports/ /Rain/ /Disaster preparedness/ /Disaster planning /

Identifiers: /Indepth eval/ /Onsite eval/ /Evaluation team/ /Multi ctry eval/
The two studies in this volume analyze the impacts of agricultural and food price subsidy policies on the nutritional status of the poor.

The first study examines elements in designing food price subsidies (FPS's). Because FPS's have historically been implemented for economic or political rather than for nutritional reasons, the feasibility of targeting such programs to the poor remains untested. In designing an FPS, it must be decided whether to include a specific food choice, subsidize all or part of the supply of a food, and limit beneficiaries. Direct subsidies (e.g., to producers) avoid the market distortions of implicit subsidies (e.g., rationing) but can require expenditures of up to 30% of national budgets. Direct costs can be controlled through effective targeting, rationing, careful selection of subsidized foods, and the use of existing marketing and distribution systems. Indirect costs can be controlled by separating the
consumer from the producer price and minimizing market distortions. The effectiveness of FSPs can be measured by percentage of family intake subsidized, increase in family nutrient intake, control group comparisons, and anthropometric indices. Case studies of ration shops in Pakistan and subsidized milk distribution in Mexico are included and 40 references (1922-79) are provided.

The second study analyzes the impacts of developing countries' agricultural policies (APs). APs can increase target population food consumption if they are designed to increase incomes and lower food prices. For prices to decrease, rises in domestic food production must be accompanied by price and trade policies that support supply expansion. Food price control is often the most effective way to improve the short-term nutrient intake of needy families, but long-term effects depend on APs that generate employment and income, such as those that support labor-intensive as well as mechanized agricultural inputs. Because of the wide-ranging impacts of APs, a comprehensive, carefully phased strategy is needed to minimize the dangers inherent in attempting both to foster farm production and to provide price subsidies. Included is a case study of the nutritional impact of a project to provide improved technology to small farmers in Colombia. An 82-item reference list (1956-79) is appended.

Descriptors: /Food policy/ /Food prices/ /Food supply/ /Human nutrition/ /Technological change/ /Pakistan/ /Mexico/ /Colombia/ /Subsidies/ /Price supports/ /Food aid programs/ /Agricultural policy/ /Agricultural technology/ /Agricultural extension/ /Income/ /Food production/ /Government policy/ /Food rationing/ /Food marketing/

PN-AAG-987 AID Supported Study
Impact de l'aide alimentaire sur le developpement en Afrique (Developmental effectiveness of food aid in Africa)
Christensen, Cheryl; Holjan, Edward A.; et al.
1982, v, 151p., Fr
English ed.: PN-AAG-088
93104847

Descriptors: /Agricultural development/ /Food aid programs/ /Food economics/ /Economic development/ /Africa South of Sahara/ /Subsidies/ /Price supports/ /Food policy/ /Food production/ /Food security/ /Food policy/ /Food security/ /Development administration/ /Imports/ /Subsistence farming/ /Human nutrition/ /Policy making/ /Balance of payments/ /Agricultural technology/ /Government policy/ /Cultivated land/

PN-AAG-3815 AID Supported Study
Drought relief and information management: coping intelligently with disaster
Tabor, Steven
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa, Botswana, Gaborone,
Each of the four trilateral food aid transactions examined in this study involved the provision of U.S. rice or wheat under the P.L. 480 Title II program to a particular African country in exchange for a surplus of a locally produced commodity, which was then provided free to a nearby recipient country then in deficit. The political and policy considerations, developmental and market impacts, costs, and management procedures involved are analyzed; it is found that trilateral transactions afford policy influence and generate positive reactions in both of the developing countries involved. Although it is probably only in a long-range sense that the agreements open or develop a market for similar U.S. food products, the overall purchasing power of the two developing countries is enhanced for all U.S. goods and, since private sector
firms are employed wherever possible, developmental benefits accrue to the economies as a whole. Although these exchanges were carried out under unusual, emergency conditions, their cost and time requirements seemed to be no different from those in normal bilateral arrangements. It is concluded that these transactions offer a useful tool for promoting development and that standardized procedures should be developed to facilitate them. A case study of one transaction and a short bibliography are included.

Descriptors: [International trade/ Barter/ Emergency food distribution/ Food marketing/ Multilateral agreements/ Peace for Peace Title III/ Exports/ West Africa/ Southern Africa/ Food supply/ Food shortages/ Food surpluses/ Local currency/ Prices/ Wheat/ Private sector/ Emergency relief/ Procedural development/ Food security/]

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**Description**

Egyptian public food program study: report on tasks 2 and 3 - the effects of the Egyptian food ration and subsidy system on income distribution and consumption

Alderman, Harold; Braun, Joachim von
International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC;
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Nutrition, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)

Jul 1984, 127p., En
9311155; 9324411114
AIC/DOAN-0-65259

Descriptors: [Food economics/ Food rationing/ Food subsidies/ Egypt/ Food consumption patterns/ Income distribution/ Food policy/ Food prices/ Price regulation/ Consumer behavior/ Household management/ Time measurement/ Family budgets/]

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**Description**

Egypt's food subsidy policy: evaluation of effects and policy options for the 1980s

Alderman, Harold; von Braun, Joachim
International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC,
Research conducted on food subsidy policies in Egypt is summarized in order to help policy planners compare the system's costs and benefits. Policy conclusions are summarized first so that details presented later may be used to support the conclusions. Beginning with an outline of the mechanisms by which food subsidies and rations are delivered, the report then discusses the subsidy system's macroeconomic and trade implications (in terms of investment, foreign exchange, and inflation) given the recent fiscal costs of subsidies (10%-15% of total public expenditures). The relationship between food subsidies and food production and income in the agricultural sector is presented, and the effects of the subsidy policies on nutrition and income distribution are addressed. The final chapter, in which the projections of policy options are discussed, ties household-level consumption effects and the economic costs of various alternatives to current subsidy policies. (Author abstract, modified)

Descriptors: /Food subsidies/ /Food policy/ /Economic aspects/ /Egypt/ - /Trade/ /Imports/ /Foreign exchange rates/ /Inflation/ /Distribution/ /Nutrition/ /Food rationing/ /Demand/ /Food consumption patterns/ /Population and demography/

PN-AAR-783 AID Supported Study

Why food grain shortfalls in Tanzania: an attempt at explanation
Msambichaka, Lucian A.; Semboja, Joseph
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Greensboro, NC.
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Agriculture, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
9311302
AIC/TA-6-1453

Descriptors: /Crop production/ /Cereal crops/ /Food shortages/ /Tanzania/ - /Agricultural economics/ /Labor management/ /Venture capital/ /Fertilizers/ /Rainfall distribution/ /Farm size/ /Crop prices/

PN-AAT-106 AID Supported Study
Survey of disaster preparedness needs and development activities in the Sahel
Brown, Barbara J.; LeBeau, Frances J.
Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, DC,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster
Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Nov 1981, v.d.: statistical tables, En
9361405
PDC-1406-I-00-1089-00

Descriptors: /Disaster preparedness/ /Private voluntary organizations/
/USAID/ /Cape Verde/ /Gambia/ /Mali/ /Mauritania/ /Niger/ /Senegal/ /Burkina
Faso/ - /Drought/ /Food for Peace Title III/ /Epidemics/ /Management training/
/Disaster management/

PN-AAT-620 AID Supported Study
Management review of the Jamaican food stamp program with recommendations
for future implementation
Smith, Kenneth F.; Carpenter, Clifford L.
Management Sciences for Health, Boston, MA,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Latin America and the
Caribbean, Jamaica, Kingston, (Sponsor)
Apr 1985, 59p.: maps, statistical tables, En
9361406
PDC-1406-I-00-4060-00

Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Nutrition improvement/ /Food economics/
/Jamaica/ - /Management operations/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Age groups/
/Social services/ /Institution building/ /Maternal child health care/ /Poor/

PN-AAY-461 Journal Article/Monograph Analytic
Famine : causes, prevention, and relief
Mellor, John W.; Gavian, Sarah
International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and
Technology, Office of Agriculture, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Science, v.235, Jan 1987, p.539-545 : statistical tables, En
9364042
DAN-4062-G-IN-3019-00

Famines are generally caused by decline in food production in successive
years brought about by poor weather, war, or both. The consequent complex
interactions among prices, employment, and assets impoverish victims and lead
to sharply increased mortality. Government policy is a key determinant as to
whether or not these conditions mature into widespread famine. India and
Bangladesh have succeeded in controlling famines in recent years, but problems
in most of Africa remain intractable due to civil unrest and a paucity of
resources, including trained people, institutions, and infrastructure. General economic development and political consensus are needed to reduce
Africa's vulnerability to famine. In this context, judiciously provided
foreign aid can be of immense help. (Author abstract)
Senegal's agricultural policy is analyzed. Chapter I delineates the pivotal role of agriculture, both subsistence and commercial, in Senegal's economy and describes the interplay of land, population, and economics in creating an increasingly severe structural food deficit. Chapter II reviews the evolution of Senegal's agricultural and economic crises, the repeated attempts to reform agricultural policies, and the Government's new agricultural policy. Chapter III, the major analytic section, analyzes the competing national goals of food security and food self-sufficiency and the implications for crop mix policy. Fiscal, physical, and institutional constraints to agricultural changes are examined, and the criteria of comparative advantage and a crop's contribution to food security are used to identify policy actions to alleviate the most serious of these constraints. The impacts of expected future demand for major crops and of alternative production strategies on the agricultural trade balance are assessed. Research, input, and institutional policies that restrict farmers' ability to respond to changes in their environment are identified, and policy alternatives and incentives to farmers are examined. Chapter IV analyzes regional potentials and how specific policy changes could optimize the comparative advantage of these zones. Chapter V presents recommendations for A.I.O. policy level assistance. (Author abstract, modified)

Descriptors: Agricultural policy/ Agricultural development/ Economic development/ Constraints/ Development strategies/ Policy analysis/ Senegal/ Food shortages/ Food security/ Food supply/ Self sufficiency/ Comparative advantage/ Economic aspects/ Demand/ Agricultural research/ Agricultural inputs/ Institutional aspects/
The theme of the third triennial symposium of the Africa Branch of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops was "Root Crops and the African Food Crisis." This publication contains the 44 papers, in full or abstract form, that were presented and discussed at the symposium. The root crops studied included cassava, yam, sweet potato, potato, cocoyam, and other minor root crops; the topics of the papers included breeding and agronomy, protection, postharvest technology, and the socioeconomics of production and utilization. Overall, the papers indicated that, with proven new technologies and management practices, root crops can play a major role in alleviating the African food crisis. A 25-page bibliography is included. (Author abstract, modified)

Descriptors: /Food crops/ /Food shortages/ /Root vegetables/ /Africa/ /Cassava/ /Yams/ /Sweet potatoes/ /Potatoes/ /Plant breeding/ /Agronomy/ /Crop protection/ /Post harvest operations/ /Food production/ /Agricultural technology/ /Agricultural management/ /Socioeconomic aspects/

Identifiers: - /Cocoyam/
Impact of public foodgrain distribution on food consumption and welfare in Sri Lanka

Gavan, James D.; Chandrasekera, Indrani S.

International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.
Research report / International Food Policy Research Institute, no. 13, Dec 1979, 55p., En
ISBN: 0-89629-014-X,
93641114
DAN-1275-G-0S-2124

International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036 USA


Instability in Indian foodgrain production

Hazell, Peter H.

International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.
Research report / International Food Policy Research Institute, no. 30, May 1982, 56p., En
ISBN: 0-89629-032-8, NTIS: PB85-140127,
93641114
DAN-4062-G-00-1009-00

International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036 USA

Although total cereal production in India has increased significantly during the past three decades, production has become more unstable, threatening poor farmers with periodic food shortages. This study uses State and crop data on cereal production and areas sown in different cereals to examine how improved technologies have increased instability in total cereal production.

Chapters cover, in turn: method of analysis; sources of instability for all India; the importance of covariance between crops and between States; sources of instability within States; and approaches to reducing foodgrain instability. Production variances and covariances are decomposed to isolate the sources of change between the periods 1954/55-1964/65 and 1967/68-1977/78. Variability is attributed mostly to changes in weather, increased use of irrigation and fertilizers at a time when supplies of these inputs have been unreliable, and year-to-year changes in area sown to specific crops. It is concluded that production instability is an inevitable consequence of rapid agricultural growth. The most promising solution to threats brought on by unstable production would be policies which attempt to stabilize consumption, such as storage and trade policies.

Descriptors: /Agricultural production/ /Food supply/ /Cereal crops/ /India/ - /Food shortages/ /Variability/ /Statistical analysis/ /Agricultural policy/
Although the adverse effects of natural disasters are especially severe in developing countries already affected by chronic food shortages, not enough is known about how to plan for such emergencies in different countries with differing food systems. This review of contingency planning for famine and acute food shortages describes the complexity of the problem and possible remedies and reviews the work of concerned international organizations, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme of the United Nations.

A summary section assesses the FAO guidelines for contingency food planning, noting their generality and other weaknesses; regional workshops on the guidelines and on the national and global indicators of food emergencies are suggested. One alternative to the FAO approach would be to make a comparative study of typical countries in different regions and their experiences in past emergency situations; use in this connection of an appended table of selected indicators of the food economy of 99 developing countries, categorized by area, income, and import dependence, is recommended. Also appended are the table of contents of a pertinent FAO study; a list of objective national and global indicators; suggested advance arrangements for improving preparedness; and a 26-item bibliography (1967-82).

Descriptors: /Food supply/ /Disaster relief/ /Technical assistance/ /Disaster planning/ /Famine/ /Food shortages/
Updating a 1977 report, this study analyzes recent trends (1961-80) in the production, consumption (for food and animal feed), and trade of basic food staples (including bananas and plantain) in 105 developing countries and uses trends in output and income to project the general size of future food supply for these countries. Projections for the year 2000 are made for the four major developing regions and eleven subregions and for countries grouped by average income, income growth, and food and calorie sufficiency; the nations most likely to face serious deficiencies are identified. Stress is laid on the importance of overall projections of projections made for the People's Republic of China, which along with other Asian centrally planned countries, is included in the study. A final chapter discusses the study's policy implications. Included in the report are 21 tables and appendices presenting study data and methodologies; the system used to classify the countries studied, and a comparison of study projections with those in a 1981 study by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Descriptors: /food production/ /food supply/ /food shortages/ /food policy/ /food consumption patterns/ /trade/ /exports/ /cereals/ /income level/ /calories/ /statistical data/

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PN-AAW-84C AID Supported Study
Food stamp scheme in Sri Lanka: costs, benefits, and options for modification
Edirisinghe, Neville
International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Agriculture, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Research report / International Food Policy Research Institute, no. 58, Mar 1987, 83p. : charts, statistical tables, En

International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036 USA

In 1979 Sri Lanka replaced its long-time policy of subsidizing food prices with a direct income transfer scheme, in the form of a food stamp program, aimed at households earning under Rs. 3,600 annually. This report evaluates the new program and makes some suggestions for its improvement. The initial chapters examine the new program and its benefits (as compared with those of the old program), its effectiveness in avoiding "leakages" to unintended beneficiaries, and its effects on fiscal costs and income distribution. Discussed next are patterns of food consumption and nutrition under the new and old programs, the effect of inflation on the real value of food stamps, and the impact of food stamps on nutrition in general and on child nutrition in particular. Key findings are that the new program has led to a deterioration in the nutritional welfare of the households in the lowest income group and has been unable to mitigate the effect of inflation on these households. To help the poorest households, the program should adopt a specific calorie target (although this will vary with budgetary resources) and find suitable criteria for targeting beneficiaries. In any case,
supplementary child welfare programs should be continued. Forty-seven tables, five appendices, and a 4-page bibliography are included.

Descriptors: /Food policy/ /Human nutrition/ /Child nutrition/ /Economic analysis/ /Food consumption patterns/ /Food rationing/ /Food prices/ /Food economics/ /Malnutrition/ /Sri Lanka/ - /Caloric deficiencies/ /Income distribution/ /Food/ /Subsidies/ /Child nutrition/ /Beneficiary targeting/

Identifiers: - /Food stamp programs/

**PN-AAV-791 Special Evaluation**


Devres Inc., Washington, DC.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program, Policy and Evaluation, Washington, DC. (Sponsor)

Nov 1985, xxix, 75p. + 10 annexes: maps, statistical tables, En FVA also published this same document in July 1986

Later ed.: PN-AAV-093

9380800

PDC-1404-1-95-4162-00

Order under PN-AAV-093

A.I.O's part in a massive emergency food program to combat the 1984-85 drought in Sudan - A.I.O. itself provided more than 800 MT of foodstuffs, mostly in western Sudan - is evaluated.

Although the program critically benefited millions of people, its impact could have been greater. A.I.O.'s plans to have foods in position prior to the rainy season failed, causing serious delays and shortfalls in food delivery. Numerous unforeseen events then occurred which, due to lack of a contingency plan, further limited program effectiveness. Timeliness was a continuing problem - 11 months or more elapsed between each USAID/S request and full distribution of the foods requested. An added problem was the inability of other agencies and the host government to meet their obligations on time.

Program management was good given the small and inexperienced USAID/S staff, AID/W's inflexible management system, and a decision to coordinate with other donors at the country level (thus placing the burden on USAID/S). USAID/S effectively used the private sector, local governments, and private voluntary organizations (PVO's) in managing the program, a strategy that helped develop local focus emergency capacities. On the other hand, USAID/S's failure to link the food emergency with long-term development led to very late rehabilitation responses.

PVO's proved especially effective, but private contractors were reluctant to deliver food to remote areas. Rural people, especially in those areas, received too little food and did not receive it when needed. However, the program had reached even remote villages by 11/85, just as most of the neediest had exhausted their monetary and often their nutritional reserves. The program did substantially limit migration out of villages, but initiated supplemental feeding late and health inputs hardly at all. Title II monetization in urban areas did not work well due to lack of distribution and
financial controls.

The U.S. strategy for 1986 - it will provide only 50% of the food needed - while sound, may prove unworkable. The U.N. may be unable to take up the slack, and the size of the 1985-86 Sudan harvest is completely uncertain.

The report includes both general and specific recommendations and several detailed annexes.

Descriptors: /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Famine/ /Management operations/ /Disaster planning/ /Rural areas/ /Private voluntary organizations/ /Sudan/ - /Host country cooperation/ /Development organizations/ /Donor coordination/ /Road transportation/ /Food for Work/ /Food for Peace/ /Private sector/


*PN-AAV-189 Special Evaluation

Evaluation of the African food assistance program, 1984 - 1985: Mali

Baron, Albert R.; Hammond, Peter; Swartzendruber, H.D.

Devres, Inc., Washington, DC.


Jul 1986, xxvi, 64p. + 15 annexes: map, statistical tables, En

Cover title: Evaluation of the African emergency food assistance program, 1984 - 1985: Mali

Later ed.: PN-AAL-092

NTIS: PH87-213096

9380000

PDC-1406-1-05-4162-00

* Order under PN-AAL-092

An emergency food aid program of USAID and other donors helped the Government of Mali (GOM) combat the 1984-85 drought, the worst on record in that food-deficit, drought-prone country. This evaluation, based on document review and interviews, provides findings and recommendations in key areas of the program, to which USAID allocated 95 MT's of emergency food (worth $46 million), about half of the program total.

Inadequate timing reduced program impact and cost-effectiveness. A 6-month delay in the arrival of emergency food at port - a problem compounded by lack of contingency planning - led to shortfalls in the emergency food available before the March-June rainy season and again early in the July-August rainy season.

USAID/P devised an effective food distribution strategy, which consisted of: using the well-established mechanisms of the Mali Grain Marketing Board (OPAM) to distribute food supplies in urban areas (where they were augmented by monetization of Title II foodgrain); using indigenous private voluntary organizations to manage free distribution in rural areas; and promoting close donor cooperation with the GOM. This strategy overcame the serious deficiencies of prior programs in distributing food to isolated rural communities and worked to succor some 2 million people. Distribution was well targeted, rations were appropriate and sufficient, and losses and misuse of
food were small. However, an inadequate needs assessment led both the GOM and donors to underestimate the need for emergency food in rural areas by at least 50%. Also, while donor coordination was strong at the national level (despite strained GOM and USAID/M resources), local-level planning was largely ad hoc and uncoordinated. Even so, the program was decisive in averting massive rural famine and Exodus. USAID/M also helped establish an effective system of cholera control and treatment and financed important studies to assess Mali's overall drought situation and its 1985-86 agricultural situation.

The report, which includes general recommendations to relate emergency food programs in Mali more closely to national food strategies, including rehabilitation and development, includes 5 tables, 5 figures, and several detailed annexes.

Descriptors: 
- Emergency food distribution
- Drought
- Famine
- Disaster preparedness
- Urban areas
- Rural areas
- Mali
- Disease research
- Private voluntary organizations
- Host country cooperation
- Donor coordination
- Management operations
- Cholera
- Food for Peace
- Disaster planning
- Parastatals

Identifiers: 
- In-depth eval
- Evaluation team
- Onsite eval
- Impact eval
- Benefic count
- Soc sci eval

*PN-AAU-798 Special Evaluation
Evaluation of the African emergency food assistance program, 1984 – 1985: Chad
Brown, Vincent W.; Brown, Ellen Patterson; et al.
Devres, Inc., Washington, DC,
Jul 1986, xx, 58p. + 13 annexes: charts, maps, statistical tables, En
Later ed.: PN-AAU-091
NTIS: PB87-213104,
9360800
PDC-1496-1-05-4162-00
* Order under FA-AAV-091

A.T.I.O. and other donors mounted a massive emergency effort to feed the 1.5 million Chadians affected by the 1984-85 drought. Despite its shortcomings, the program was a success, according to this evaluation. Based on secondary sources review and interviews and observations in Washington, D.C. and in the field, the evaluation presents detailed findings, conclusions, and recommendations in five key areas.

The management strategy of using the World Food Programme (WFP) and private voluntary organizations (PVO's), supported by a network of action committees under the Government of Chad (GOC), as the main implementing agencies proved very successful. Fuller and earlier delegation by AIUW to USAID/C of contracting responsibility would have helped avoid delays.

Due to a lack of early warning, emergency preparedness, and contingency plans, available amounts of emergency food were insufficient in late 1984 and early 1985, diluting program effectiveness. Chad's weak transportation and logistical systems - compounded by political problems - proved major obstacles.
Still, the program saved many lives, especially among the 41% of the needy who received food in targeted programs of the WFP and PVO's rather than through general distribution. Resettlement programs successfully limited the creation of spontaneous camps; some of those resettled were taught productive agricultural techniques.

The GOC depended heavily on donors and PVO's to define the health and nutritional impacts of the famine; PVO's in particular did an excellent job of identifying geographical areas for emergency food distribution. However, lack of infrastructure greatly inhibited health efforts. Vitamin A deficiency was neither assessed nor treated, nor was oral rehydration therapy used extensively.

The 1985-86 transition from emergency relief to development, spearheaded by prompt GOC action and strong PVO and donor support and facilitated by mechanisms such as food for work and resettlement, has gotten off to a fast start. The transition needs, however, to account for persons still at risk and to develop a strategy in case the drought recurs in 1986.

Included are 10 general recommendations, 22 tables, 8 figures, and several detailed appendices.


Evaluation of the emergency food assistance program: synthesis report

Wood, Dennis H.; Haron, Albert; Brown, Vincent W.

Devres, Inc., Washington, DC,

U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program, Policy and Evaluation, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)

A.I.D. program evaluation report, no.16, Nov 1986, xxiv, 81p. + 2 appendices


Earlier ed.: PN-AAL-2/3

DIC Call No: 365.8096.A94 v.1 (AIDL), 2nd DIC Call No.: REF 658.403.A265 (Rm AIDL), NTIS: PH87-215589,

9389800

Provided herein is a detailed examination of the U.S. Food Assistance program in Chad, Mali, and the Sudan during 1984-85. The program helped 6 million people in Sudan, 2 million in Mali, and over a million in Chad cope with the worst food crisis of written record. The program succeeded by identifying food distribution channels - especially PVO's and the private sector (coordination with other donors helped in Mali and Chad only) - and by utilizing all distribution modes, including specialized feeding programs (which allowed targeted beneficiaries to be reached regularly), monetization (a key component in all countries), and general distribution (effective when well-monitored). Also, the traditional coping mechanisms (e.g., sharing, use of famine foods) of the affected populations served greatly to extend the distribution of emergency foods.

Program effectiveness was enhanced by the use of socioeconomic and nutrition/health data to target needy persons and areas for supplemental feeding. This was especially evident in Chad; lack of supplemental feeding in Sudan and Mali reduced the impact on those most at risk, especially children. Packaging of resources (e.g., providing technical assistance, money, seeds, transport as well as food) also increased effectiveness, particularly for certain distribution modes such as resettlement in Chad.

Although the 3 USAID's performed well, given limited staff resources, program management suffered in that it was attempted within normal development channels, and mostly by persons with little or no emergency food aid experience. There was a striking lack of preparedness - although the drought was already in its third year - on the part of USAID's, donors, and host government/s. Needs assessments were far off the mark, due to lack of accurate data. Also, monitoring was introduced late and focused more on adherence to procedures than on impact assessment.

Development programs in the three countries were not being aimed at raising inadequate income levels - the root of both underdevelopment and food emergencies. Nor, except for resettlement efforts in Chad and minor Food for Work projects in Mali, did the program address the income problem.

Included is a detailed strategy, based on lessons learned during the program, for achieving U.S. emergency food assistance objectives.

Descriptors: Emergency food distribution/ Food aid programs/ Famine/ Drought/ Mali/ Chad/ Sudan/ Disaster preparedness/ - Private voluntary organizations/ Donor coordination/ Child nutrition/ Development strategies/ Development project management/ Beneficiary targeting/
Identifiers: /Indepth eval/ /Multi ctry eval/ /Onsite eval/ /Evaluation team/ /Impact eval/ /CDIE SERIES/

PN-AAY-508 AID Supported Study
Some principles for increasing the development impact of food aid
Pines, James W.
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and
Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program, Policy and Evaluation,
Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Jan 1981, ii, 21p., En
9380800
PDC-0805-0-00-612n-CC

Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Development strategies/ - /Food for Peace
Title II/ /Food economics/ /Capital formation/ /Investment promotion/ /Food
policy/ /Disaster rehabilitation/

PN-AAL-985 AID Supported Study
A.I.D.'s challenge
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC,
[1979], 28p. : ill., En

Descriptors: /USAID/ /U.S. Foreign Assistance Act/ - /Financial management/
/Food aid programs/ /Child nutrition/ /Population programs/ /Family planning
services/ /Health delivery/ /Educational development/ /Housing administration/
/Technological development/ /Women in development/ /Disaster relief/ /Economic
support fund/

PN-AAS-339 AID Supported Study
Agroclimatic conditions and assessment methods for drought / food shortages
in the Horn of Africa
Todorov, Atanas V.; Achutuni, Rao; Steyaert, Louis T.
Environmental Data and Information Service. Center for Environmental
Assessment Services, Columbia, MO,
University of Missouri- Atmospheric Science Dept., Columbia, MO,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster
Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Dec 1983, ii, 89p. : charts, maps, statistical tables, En
PASA/ROF-0989-0-00-2842-00

Descriptors: /Agricultural research/ /Warning systems/ /Djibouti/ /Sudan/
/Ethiopia/ /Somalia/ /Meteorology/ /Drought/ /Food shortages/ /West Africa/ -
/weather/ /Dry weather/ /Data collection/ /Data analysis/ /Satellites/

PN-AAS-340 AID Supported Study

ISN=39251
Agroclimatic conditions and assessment methods for drought / food shortages in subequatorial Africa

Todorou#, Atanas V.; Steyaert, Louis T.


University of Missouri, Atmospheric Science Dept., Columbia, MO.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)

Dec 1983, vii, 216p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En

PASA/DOF-C000-P-CC-2132-00

Descriptors: /Food shortages/ /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Weather/ /Agrometeorology/ /Africa South of Sahara/ /Land use/ /Food crops/ /Economic aspects/ /Economic analysis/ /Data analysis/

* PN-AAU-970 AID Supported Study


Siegel, Stanley; Gutman, Harvey; et al.


U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)

Draft ed. Apr 1986, x, 69p. + 12 annexes : ill., charts, statistical tables, En

Work order no. 24

Final edition: PN-AAL-083

PDC-0000-1-00-3077-00

* Document not to be distributed


* PN-AAQ-366 AID Supported Study


Miracle, Marvin; Pines, James; Worthington, Linda


* Microfiche not available
PN-AAL-083 Special Evaluation
Analysis of policy formation and program management
Siegel, Stanley; Gutman, Harvey; et al.,
U.S. Agency for International Development; Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
A.I.D. program evaluation report, no. 17, Nov 1986, xxii, 73p. + 3 appendices
En
Draft ed.: PN-AAU-97C
DIC Call No.: 365.8; A94-134 v. 2 (AIDL), 2nd DIC Call No.: REF 658.403.A265 (Rm AIDL), NTS: PB67-215367,

While the efforts of U.S. and international donors saved many African lives during the 1984-86 drought and related famine, coordinated disaster relief (DR) needs improvement. This paper reviews the policy formation and management of the U.S. food response and suggests methods for improving DR for future emergencies.

An opening section presents a history of past and present DR efforts and the prospects for implementing successful future programs in the face of an increasingly difficult world economic, environmental, and political situation. Given that disasters often occur across national borders or in "unfriendly" countries, the political aspect of DR (including management issues and the level and mode of emergency famine assistance) weighs heavily. In response to this, the report recommends that an international task force, composed of African and donor representatives, be created under the aegis of the World Bank. Plans are presented for gaining the necessary legislative and economic (including supplemental funding) support for DR. Methods for utilizing and/or upgrading existing early warning systems (EWS's) to better anticipate emergency situations are given and recommendations are presented for: integrating national EWS's; defining the role of host governments; using EWS's in development programs; and evaluating EWS projects. Because the U.S. will probably play a key role in future DR programs (as it has done in the past), attention is given to which management structure the U.S. should adopt. Recommendations are also given for managing assistance to refugees and coordinating the inputs of other agencies.

A thorough review and detailed recommendations for implementing DR programs is given including logistics and transportation, and the coordination of donor activities. Much of the implementation of past DR programs has been dependent on PVO's which, because they are in the field, play a large role in disbursing relief goods. Recommendations are given for maintaining good relations with the public and Congress, both of which provide important DR support. Because emergency relief is, by nature, short-term, methods are given for turning DR into recovery and eventually development efforts; ways of doing so and the roles of donors and host governments comprise the subjects of the final chapter.
Identifiers: /Indepth eval/ /Multi ctry eval/ /Onsite eval/ /Evaluation team/ /Impact eval/ /CDIE SERIES/

PN-AAM-116 Case Studies
Angola civil strife
OFDA disaster case reports, 1976, 5p., En
Evaluation period: 1975-1976

Descriptors: /Foreign assistance/ /Disasters/ /Disaster relief/ /Angola/ - /Civil war/ /Refugees/ /Migration/ /Government programs/ /Health care/ /Emergency relief/ /Air transportation/ /Food aid programs/ 

PN-AAR-L25 Reference Work
Assessment guidelines
1983, v.p., En

Descriptors: /Disaster impact assessment/ /Evaluation methodology/ /Food aid programs/ /Agricultural productivity/ /Health delivery/ /Sanitation/ /Housing conditions/ /Logistics/ /Disaster management/ /Technology assessment/ 

PN-AAN-095 Case Studies
Benin fire, April 4, 1978
OFDA disaster case reports, 4 Apr 1978, (3p.), En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Food aid programs/ /Fires/ /Benin/ - /Villages/ /Voluntary organizations/ 

PN-AAY-729 AID Supported Study
Brief history of the drought years in Mali 1984 - 1987: lessons learned
Hoskins, Henton

Although droughts are a fact of life in Mali, the droughts of 1984-87 were
of a duration and severity previously unknown. This report examines the droughts and their underlying conditions, and documents the relief efforts which USAID/Mali pursued through its Drought Relief Office. Emphasis is placed on the institutional and strategic changes which took place at the Mission, within private voluntary organizations that distributed emergency food supplies, and within the Government of Mali, in response to the drought, and on the lessons which the experience taught concerning the need to, inter alia, calculate food deficits accurately, develop early warning systems, possess staff levels adequate to organize large-scale and urgent relief efforts efficiently, adopt a clear decisionmaking process, ensure in-country arrival of food supplies in due time and their rapid transport to the most stricken areas, and keep records of food deliveries.

Descriptors: /Drought/ /Emergency relief/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster relief/ /Host country cooperation/ /Private voluntary organizations/ /Mali/ /Food aid programs/ /Host government departmental coordination/ /Institutional aspects/

Famine early warning system country report. Burkina Faso, Jul 1987, ii, 8p.: chart, maps, statistical tables. En

OTR-000C-C-00-6019-CC

Descriptors: /Malnutrition/ /Famine/ /Disasters/ /Burkina Faso/ /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Rain/ /Cereals/ /Agricultural productivity/

PN-AAY-134 AID Supported Study
Burkina Faso: cereal gap likely

Famine early warning system country report. Burkina Faso, no.15, Sep 1987, 9p.: chart, maps, statistical tables. En

OTR-000C-C-00-6019-CC

Descriptors: /Drought/ /Food shortages/ /Rain/ /Climate/ /Burkina Faso/ /Cereals/ /Agricultural productivity/ /Crop yield/ /Harvesting/

PN-AAY-954 AID Supported Study
Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Mauritania

Famine early warning system country reports. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritania, no.18, Dec 1987, 26p.: maps, statistical tables. En

OTR-000C-C-00-6019-CC

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Burkina Faso/ /Ethiopia/ /Mauritania/ /Food security/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster vulnerability analysis/ /Food production/ /Nutritional status/

PN-AAZ-293 AID Supported Study
Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Mauritania

Famine early warning system country reports. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Mauritania, no.20, Mar 1988, 11p.: maps. En

OTR-000C-C-00-6019-CC

Descriptors: /Warning systems/ /Famine/ /Burkina Faso/ /Ethiopia/ /Mauritania/ /Cereals/ /Poor/ /Food shortages/ /Food aid programs/ /Food for work/ /Malnutrition/ /Grasshoppers/ /Rain/
PN-AAC-934 AID Supported Study
Burkina, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger: rains approach
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Burkina, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, no. 11, May 1987, ii, 32p. : charts, maps, statistical tables, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6014-00
Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /West Africa/ /Food security/ /Agricultural production/ /Pest control/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Food aid programs/ /Nutritional status/

PN-AAL-406 Case Studies
Burma fire
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 11 Apr 1981, (3p.), En
Descriptors: /Fires/ /Disaster relief/ /Emergency relief/ /Food aid programs/ /Burma/

PN-AAX-385 AID Supported Study
Chad: vulnerable areas in a year of relative plenty
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Chad, no. 12, Jun 1987, ii, 14p. : charts, maps, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00
Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Chad/ /Disaster vulnerability analysis/ /Food security/ /Food shortages/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Crop production/ /Crop prices/

PN-AAZ-045 AID Supported Study
Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan: 1987 production plus stocks versus needs
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan, no. 18, Dec 1987, 32p. : maps, statistical tables, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00
Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Chad/ /Mali/ /Niger/ /Sudan/ /Food security/ /Disaster Vulnerability Analysis/ /Crop Production/ /Rain/ /Disaster risk Maps/ /Food shortages/
PN-AAY-952 AID Supported Study
Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system country reports. Chad, Mali, Niger, Sudan,
no.19, Jan 1988, 20p.: maps, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Chad/ /Mali/ /Niger/ /Sudan/-
/Food security/ /Food aid programs/ /Crop production/ /Disaster vulnerability
analysis/

PN-AAZ-344 AID Supported Study
Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning systems country reports. Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan,
no.20, Feb 1988, 20p.: maps, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mali/ /Niger/ /Sudan/ /Chad/-
/Emergency food distribution/ /Villages/ /Food shortages/ /Malnutrition/
/Rural populations/ /Crop yield/ /Harvesting/ /Food security/

PN-AAZ-294 AID Supported Study
Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system country reports. Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan,
no.21, Mar 1988, 12p.: maps, statistical table, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Warning systems/ /Famine/ /Chad/ /Mali/ /Niger/ /Sudan/-
/Cereals/ /Food aid programs/ /Rain/ /Crop yield/ /Food shortages/
/Agricultural productivity/

PN-AAZ-423 AID Supported Study
Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system reports. Chad, Mali, Niger, Sudan, no.22, Apr
1988, 17p.: charts, maps, En
Contents: Chad: lean season preparations: a continuing obstacle course;
Mali: possible delivery delays; Niger: U.S. ambassador declares disaster; Sudan: wheat shortage by September

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Disaster/ /Sudan/ /Food aid programs/ /Emergency relief/ /Food security/ /Food prices/ /Food shortages/

PN-AAS-348 Final Report
Climate impact assessment methods for drought / food shortage early warning in Central and South America: final report
Ravelo, Andres C.; Steyaert, Louis T.
University of Missouri. Atmospheric Science Dept., Columbia, MO.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Dec 1983, 465p. : charts, maps, statistical tables, En

Descriptors: /Climatology/ /Warning systems/ /Food shortages/ /Agrometeorology/ /Latin America/ /Drought/ /Land use/ /Agricultural productivity/ /Maize/ /Legumes/ /Potatoes/ /Impact assessment/ /Disaster management/ /Research methodology/

PN-AAX-866 AID Supported Study
Crop prospects for 1987: a tale of two zones
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD.
Famine early warning system country report. Chad, no. 13/14, Aug 1987, 11, 14p. : graphs, maps, En

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Rain/ /Chad/ /Sudan/ /Satellites/ /Crop pests/ /Refugees/ /Remote sensing/ /Climate/

PN-AAQ-246 Special Evaluation
Displaced persons in El Salvador: an assessment
Enos, Don; Cuny, Fred; et al.
Mar 1984, viii, 228p. + 23 annexes, En, Es
DIC Call No: 362.5.0612 (AIDL),

Identifiers: /Onsite eval/ /Impact eval/

PN-AAN-G03 Case Studies
Djibouti drought, 1980
U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 1980, (4p.), En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Food aid programs/ /Drought/ /Djibouti/ /Malnutrition/ /Children/ /Livestock/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAL-383 Case Studies
Djibouti Flood, March 18, 1981
U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 18 Mar 1981, (4p.), En

Descriptors: /Disasters/ /Floods/ /Emergency relief/ /Disaster relief/ /Djibouti/ /Food aid programs/ /Clothing/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAI-646 AID Supported Study
Drought damage and famine in Sub-Saharan Africa
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC,
Special report / Agency for International Development, no. 10, Sep 1974, 54 p.: maps, graphs, En


PN-AAR-220 Special Evaluation
Drought situation report: Niger
Jepson, Lance; Vigil, Rudy; et al.

The severity of the 1984 drought in Niger and its effects on population migration and food production are assessed in this report. The first sections discuss the effect of the drought on Niger's agriculture and pasture and, with maps for illustration, detail the condition and movement of displaced populations in the various departments. A climatic assessment reveals that throughout half the agricultural zone, and nearly all of the pastoral zone, rainfall was only 50% of normal, creating a far worse situation than during the severe 1973 drought. Estimates for 1984 millet and sorghum production outputs are presented and discussed in relation to food supply and demand.
The existing transportation and logistical network is described. Final sections depict the organizational structure of USAID/Niger program and Government of Niger drought relief efforts, the extent of food commitments from other donors, and the strategies developed by the Government of Niger and A.I.D. to combat the crisis. It is concluded that a massive southward migration of herders and sedentary farmers has taken place and that herd losses have reached as high as 60-65% for cattle; the Government of Niger's capacity to deal with the crisis is rapidly being exhausted. It is recommended that A.I.D. provide timely, well-coordinated, and significant emergency assistance.


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**PN-AAR-596 Final Report**

Early warning assessment program for drought / food shortages in South and Southeast Asia : final report on test evaluation

Achutuni, V. Raci; Steyaert, Louis T.; Sakamoto, Clarence M.


University of Missouri. Atmospheric Science Dept., Columbia, MO,

U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)

Jul 1982, ill., 157p. : ill., charts, tables, En

NOAA/AID PASA cc/IND-999-1-79


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**PN-AAX-634 Conference Proceedings/Paper**

Elements of the food production - distribution system : an overview on how women can contribute

Caton, Douglas O.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of Women in Development, Washington, DC,

(Conference on the Role of Women in Meeting Basic Food and Water Needs in LDC's, Tuscon, AZ, US, 8 Jan 1978)

Dec 1977, 25p., Fr

DIC Call No: 338.F.C365 (MID),

Descriptors: /Women in development/ /Food rationing/ /Food marketing/ /Gender analysis/ /Food economics/ /Economic analysis/ /Systems analysis/ /Economic integration/ /Development planning/ /Development research/
PN-AAO-014 Special Evaluation
Emergency food programs following the 1976 Guatemalan earthquake: an evaluation, final report no. 1
Bates, Fredrick L.; Killian, Charles D.; et al., University of Georgia, Dept. of Sociology, Athens, GA,
U.S. National Science Foundation, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and
Voluntary Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Feb 1982, vii, 98p., En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Guatemala/ - /Earthquakes/ /Disaster recovery/ /Food shortages/ /Food security/ /Disaster rehabilitation/ /Food prices/ /Political aspects/ /Food production/ /Food for Peace/ /Food for work/
Identifiers: /Evaluation team/ /Sampling method/ /Benefit interview/

PN-AAY-327 Sector Assessment
Emergency food need assessment for Ethiopia, 1986
Atwood, David
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Science and
Technology. Office of Rural and Institutional Development, Washington, DC,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Africa. Ethiopia,
Addis Ababa,
18 Sep 1985, ix, 58p., + 2 attachments: map, statistical tables, En

Title modified by cataloger

Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster impact assessment/ /Ethiopia/ - /Disaster planning/ /Crop forecasting/ /Food consumption/ /Food supply/ /Food production/ /Food shortages/

PN-AAM-964 Case Studies
Ethiopia drought / famine, 1977 - 1979
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Private and
Development Cooperation. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance,
Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 1979, (5p.), En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Ethiopia/ - /Refugee relocation/ /Food aid programs/ /Health care/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAM-963 Case Studies
Ethiopia drought / epidemic, April - May 1980
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Private and
Development Cooperation. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance,
Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, Apr-May 1980, (3p.), En
Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Epidemics/ /Ethiopia/ - /Diarrhea/ /Food aid programs/ /Health care/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAW-111 AID Supported Study
Ethiopia: after the emergency people still at risk
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
OFR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Ethiopia/ - /Famine risk maps/ /Population groups/ /Crop production/ /Food aid programs/ /Drought/ /Agricultural policy/ /Land tenure/ /Agricultural inputs/ /Internal conflict/

PN-AAW-590 AID Supported Study
Ethiopia: food needs and the structural deficit
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Ethiopia, no.9, Mar 1987, i, 7p.
OFR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Ethiopia/ - /Famine risk maps/ /Population groups/ /Crop production/ /Food aid programs/ /Drought/ /Agricultural policy/ /Land tenure/ /Agricultural inputs/ /Internal conflict/

PN-AAW-386 AID Supported Study
Ethiopia: bright Belg prospects despite drought in the Ogaden
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
OFR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Ethiopia/ - /Famine risk maps/ /Population groups/ /Crop production/ /Food aid programs/ /Drought/ /Agricultural policy/ /Land tenure/ /Agricultural inputs/ /Internal conflict/

PN-AAW-778 AID Supported Study
Ethiopia: 1987 Belg harvest estimates
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Ethiopia, no.13, Jul 1987, ii, 7p.: maps, En

OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Ethiopia/ - /Crop forecasting/ /Rainfall distribution/ /Drought/ /Food aid programs/ /Locusts/ /Food security/ /Disaster risk maps/

PN-AAY-351 AID Supported Study
Ethiopia: poor harvest prospects

Famine early warning system country report. Ethiopia, no.14/15, Sep 1987, 12p.: maps, graphs, statistical tables, En

OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Ethiopia/ - /Crop forecasting/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Food aid programs/ /Rainfall distribution/ /Vegetation zones/

PN-AAY-7C2 AID Supported Study
Ethiopia: worst fears may be realized

Famine early warning system country report. Ethiopia, no.16/17, Nov 1987, 16p.: maps, En

OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Ethiopia/ - /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Logistics/ /Internal migrations/ /Crop forecasting/ /Rainfall distribution/

PN-AAG-335 Special Evaluation
EVALUATION OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATION IN MAURITANIA IN 1978
GOLDING, R.M.
1978, 29p., En
AID/AFR-C-1479

Descriptors: /DISASTERS/ /EMERGENCY RELIEF/ /Food aid programs/ /MAURITANIA/

PN-AAL-091 Special Evaluation
Evaluation of the African emergency food assistance program in Chad, 1984 - 1985
Brown, Vincent W.; Brown, Ellen Patterson; et al.
Devres, Inc., Washington, DC,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation,
Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
A.I.D. evaluation special study, no.48, Jun 1987, xx, 48p. + 8 appendices:
charts, maps, statistical tables, En
Earlier ed.: PN-AAV-792
DIC Call No: 363.8.B881 (AIDL), 2nd DIC Call No.: REF 658.406.A265 no.48
Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster
management/ /Afghanistan/ /Impact assessment/ /Strategic planning/ /Nutritional
status/ /Institutional aspects/ /Management operations/ 
Identifiers: /Indepth eval/ /CDIE SERIES/ 

PN-AAL-092 Special Evaluation
Evaluation of the African emergency food assistance program in Mali, 1984 -
1985
Baron, Albert R.; Hammond, Peter; Swartzendruber, H.D.
Devres, Inc., Washington, DC, 
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation,
Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
A.I.D. evaluation special study, no.49, Jun 1987, xx, 57p. + 8 appendices:
maps, statistical tables, En
Earlier ed.: PN-AAV-792
DIC Call No: 363.8.B265 (AIDL), 2nd DIC Call No.: REF 658.406.A265 no.49 (Rm
AIDL),
Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster
management/ /Mali/ /Impact assessment/ /Strategic planning/ /Disaster management/ /Disaster planning/
Identifiers: /Indepth eval/ /CDIE SERIES/ 

PN-AAL-093 Special Evaluation
Evaluation of the African emergency food assistance program in Sudan, 1984 -
1985
Brown, Vincent W.; Stolba, Soheir Sukkary; et al.
Devres, Inc., Washington, DC, 
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation,
Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
A.I.D. evaluation special study, no.50, Jun 1987, xxv, 63p. + 5 appendices:
charts, maps, statistical tables, En
Earlier ed.: PN-AAV-791
DIC Call No: 363.8.B881a (AIDL), 2nd DIC Call No.: REF 658.406.A265 no.50
(Rm AIDL),
Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food
distribution/ /Africa/ /Sudan/ /Disaster management/ /Disaster planning/
/Strategic planning/ /Disaster rehabilitation/ /Impact assessment/
The chronic cyclical food shortages in most African countries can rapidly lead to famine. Summaries of discussions given at a Workshop on Famine Prevention in Africa held in Zaire in 1980 are presented in this report. Workshop topics included: the stability or vulnerability of food systems; expansion of desert areas due to soil depletion and population growth; the food systems of Bas-Zaire, Lesotho, and Botswana; famine in Ethiopia; and the Belgian government's nutrition monitoring program in the Kivu mountains. More general discussions concern great famines and their relevance; the physiology of fasting, famine, starvation, and stress; social responses during severe food shortages; production, processing, and preservation of food staples; food losses during storage; and food distribution and dependency. Other papers recommend extension of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Early Warning System and national computerized information systems to permit rapid decisionmaking for famine prevention and control. A final paper summarizes recommendations of the U.S. President's Commission on World Hunger. Several resolutions were adopted by workshop participants out of concern over the persistence of the natural and human causes of food shortages and famine. Suggestions for further consideration are included.

Descriptors: /Food supply/ /Africa/ /Botswana/ /Ethiopia/ /Lesotho/ /Zaire/ /Food shortages/ /Famine/ /Food aid programs/ /Food losses/ /Nutrition/ /Desertification/
PN-AAM-547 Discussion Paper
Food aid: issues and policies
Clay, Edward J.; Pryer, Jane
University of Sussex. Institute of Development Studies, Brighton,
ISSN: 0366-5864, Nov 1982, 52p., En. DP 163
Bibliography: p.45-52
Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Development policy/ /Food policy/ /Food security/ /Diet/ /Food economics/ /Food supply/ /International level/ /Economics/ /Financing/ /Nutrition/ /Disaster relief/ /Development program evaluation/ /Strategic planning/

PN-AAW-552 AID Supported Study
Food aid and the African food crisis
Shapouri, Shahla; Dommen, Arthur J.; Resen, Stacey
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Africa, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Foreign agricultural economic report, no. 221, Jun 1996, v, 104p.: charts, map, statistical tables, En
DLC Call No: 338.19.S529 (AIDL), NTIS: PB86-217767,

Nine of the eleven sub-Saharan countries examined in this study are likely to face even greater problems in the near future in feeding their populations if recent trends continue. The study reviews food production, consumption, imports, and food aid receipts in Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe during 1966-83. Using 3 scenarios (base, optimistic, and crisis), the authors assess the sensitivity of food availability to changes in other food system variables (e.g., weather, foreign exchange, and producer prices), and project food availability and food aid needs to 1993. Results suggest that recurrent food emergencies, such as those recently affecting Ethiopia, Sudan, and the Sahel countries, may cause food aid shipments in 1993 to be 5-8 times as high as those in 1981-83. However, chronic food gaps and declining per capita food production cannot be alleviated solely through structural and emergency food aid, but require increased investment in agricultural technologies and transportation infrastructure as well as reforms in food strategy and economic policy. Improved policies and increased foreign exchange earnings could help about half the study countries to satisfy their consumption needs from domestic production. (Author abstract, modified)

This paper offers a framework for analyzing the effect of various policies on food intake for Pakistan. It allows for the evaluation of the impact of many policies which are currently accepted in principle for both food production and consumption. It also provides a measure of the impact of other policies which might be of future interest, for instance, modification in land tenure. In seeking to improve the welfare of a population the focusing on economic growth alone can be misleading. This paper seeks to focus on nutrient intake of various classes as a norm of welfare. Various distributional aspects of consumption and some features of the class structure of production are incorporated into the analysis. This permits some evaluation of the direct and distributional impact of a range of policies. The preliminary results suggest that Pakistan should emphasize stimulation of agriculture by increased availability of water, fertilizer, and modernization. Policies should be introduced to improve tenurial arrangements for the poorer members of the agricultural sector and improve some form of food coupon system for the landless poor. The analysis supports the beneficial role of ration shops especially for targeting the urban poor. Indications are that a policy mix of this sort should effect a significant increase in protein-calorie intake within the next five years in Pakistan.

Descriptors: /Diet/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /Government policy/ /Mathematical models/ /Food consumption/ /Food rationing/ /PAKISTAN/
MON, AUG 8, 1988 AID/CDIE/DHIF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM PAGE 37

Descriptors: /Disasters/ /INSURGENCY/ /Emergency relief/ /GAMBIA/ /Disaster relief/ - /Food aid programs/ /Health care/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAM-122 Case Studies
Gambia food shortage
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 1980, 2 p., En
Evaluation period: Sep 1980

Descriptors: /Crop losses/ /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Gambia/ - /Food aid programs/ /Foreign assistance/

PN-AAS-512 AID Supported Study
Ghana: a country profile
Mango, Cecily L.; Davis, Cynthia
Evaluation Technologies, Inc., Arlington, VA,
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Rev. ed. May 1985, vi, 88 p.; maps, En
DLC Call No: REF 91C.3.292 Ghana (AIDL), NTIS: PB87-131579,
AID/SOD/PDC-C-3345

A country profile of Ghana, prepared for the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to support its planning and relief operations, is presented. After briefly describing Ghanaian geography, population, history, government, education, health, and economy, the report assesses Ghana's disaster vulnerability by examining the history of, and potential for further damage from climatic disasters (drought, floods, and storms), food and water shortages, bush fires, endemic diseases, and epidemics. Disaster preparedness is described in terms of the capacity of national disaster organizations (National Mobilization Committee, Ghana Red Cross, local PVOs), early warning systems (meteorology, crop forecasting, nutrition surveillance), food storage and distribution, health sector resources (public and private), water and sanitation, housing, energy, and transportation. U.S. disaster relief to Ghana (1964-84) and foreign assistance for preparedness activities and development programs are also reviewed. A case report of the 1984 food shortage and lessons learned from the USAID relief operation are appended.


PN-AAQ-258 AID Supported Study
Global disaster early warning system policy planning
PN-AAM-971 Case Studies
Indonesia floods, December 17-19, 1978
OFDA disaster case reports, Dec 1978, (2p.), En
Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Floods/ /Indonesia/ /Food aid programs/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAM-972 Case Studies
Indonesia floods/ landslides, February 27, 1979
OFDA disaster case reports, Feb 1979, (3p.), En
Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Floods/ /Indonesia/ /Food aid programs/ /Voluntary organizations/ /Pharmaceuticals/

PN-AAM-973 Case Studies
Indonesia floods/ landslides, December 26, 1980
OFDA disaster case reports, Dec 1980, (4p.), En
Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Floods/ /Indonesia/ /Mortality/ /Food aid programs/ /Population resettlement/

PN-AAL-4C7 Case Studies
Indonesia earthquake
India’s accumulation of large stocks of foodgrains has had little effect on overall levels of poverty. Using the National Sample Survey Organization’s consumer expenditure estimates for 1961-2 to 1983 for 15 major Indian states, this study assesses differences among states and income classes and between rural and urban areas in food consumption patterns, nutritional adequacy, and poverty; foodgrain production and consumption linkages are examined as well. The study concludes that by and large poor states have remained poor and better off states have remained better off. Among the findings are: (1) per capita expenditures on foodgrains declined in most states from 1961-2 to 1983; (2) in 1961-62 per capita calorie intake was above recommended levels in almost all states, whereas in 1983 this was the case in only four states; (3) general reductions in the intake of cereals, pulses, and milk during the study period led to increased poverty in most of the states; (4) poverty levels reached a peak during 1958-74, and were as a general rule higher in rural areas; and (5) foodgrain consumption was negatively associated with foodgrain production. A possible short-term solution to India’s poverty problem could be to improve surplus grain distribution, but ultimately steps should be taken to increase the income of the rural poor through increased agricultural assistance. Included are 35 tables and 4 figures.
Descriptors: /Food consumption patterns/ /Human diets/ /Poverty/ /Food shortages/ /Human nutrition/ /Cereals/ /Food supply/ /India/ /Caloric deficiencies/ /Food prices/ /Rural areas/ /Urban areas/ /Wheat/ /Rice/ /Regional disparity/ /Social classes/ /Income level/ /Food reserves/ /Expenditures/ /Food production/ /Consumer behavior/

PN-AA-009 Case Studies
Kenya famine, May 1980
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, May 1980, (2p.), En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Food aid programs/ /Kenya/ /Cholera/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AA-275 Conference Proceedings/Paper
Lessons learned from the African drought
McPherson, Peter
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC,
Committee on Food Aid, Rome, IT, 25 May 1986, 7p., En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Africa/ /Famine/ /Disaster prevention/ /Food aid programs/ /Disaster management/ /Disaster planning/ /Host country cooperation/ /Warning systems/ /Institution building/

PN-AA-152 AID Supported Study
Mali: areas at risk and to be monitored
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Mali, no.7, Dec 1986, ii, 10p. : maps, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Mali/ /Food shortages/ /Crop yield/ /Regional disparity/ /Internal migrations/ /Refugees/ /Food aid programs/ /Grasshoppers/ /Pest control/

PN-AAX-607 AID Supported Study
Mali: rains begin slowly
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Mali, no.13, Jul 1987, ii, 8p. : charts, maps, En
Descriptive: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mali/ /Crop production/ /Internal migrations/ /Crop pests/ /Grasshoppers/ /Nutritional status/ /Emergency food distribution/

PN-AAW-295 AID Supported Study

Mali, at - risk update: focus on Gao
Famine early warning system country report, Mali, no.8, Jan 1987, ii, 8p.: maps, En
OTR-0000-C0-6019-00

Descriptive: /Famine/ /warning systems/ /Mali/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Refugees/ /Seasonal migrations/ /Child nutrition/ /Food prices/ /Food aid programs/

PN-AAW-965 Case Studies

Mauritania drought, January - October 1978

Descriptive: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Mauritania/ /Grazing land/ /Forests/ /Crop losses/ /Nomadic populations/ /Food aid programs/ /Government programs/

PN-AAW-388 AID Supported Study

Mauritania: waiting for rain
Famine early warning system country report, Mauritania, no.12, Jun 1987, ii, 12p.: maps, statistical tables, En
OTR-0000-C0-6019-00

Descriptive: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mauritania/ /Rainfall distribution/ /Disaster vulnerability analysis/ /Food shortages/ /Internal migrations/ /Food security/ /Crop pests/

PN-AAW-742 AID Supported Study

Mauritania: rains just beginning
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Mauritania, no. 13, Jul 1987, ii, 10p.: charts, maps, statistical table, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Environmental disasters/ /Food shortages/ /Mauritania/ /Rain/ /Malnutrition/ /Food aid programs/ /Cereals/ /Nutrition/ /Nutritional status/

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PN-AAY-135 AID Supported Study
Mauritania: rains stalled
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Mauritania, no. 14/15, Sep 1987, 9p.: maps, En
OTR-0000-C-20-6019-00

Descriptors: /Drought/ /Rain/ /Food shortages/ /Climate/ /Mauritania/ /Malnutrition/ /Harvesting/ /Grasshoppers/ /Private voluntary organizations/ /Villages/

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PN-AAZ-392 AID Supported Study
Mozambique: mixed prospects for upcoming harvest
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Mozambique, no. 22, Apr 1988, 10p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En
Title taken from p. 3
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mozambique/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Food aid programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Food supply/ /Rainfall distribution/ /Plant resources/

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PN-AAW-297 AID Supported Study
Mozambique: disaster declared
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
Famine early warning system country report. Mozambique, no. 8, Jan 1987, ii, 11p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mozambique/ /Food shortages/ /Disaster impact assessment/ /Disaster risk maps/ /Food supply/ /Refugees/
/Rainfall distribution/

PN-AAW-458 AID Supported Study
Mozambique: to reap a bitter harvest
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system country report, Mozambique, no. 10, Mar 1987,
ii, 19p.: maps, statistical tables, En
OTR-6000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mozambique/ - /Food security/ /Crop
forecasting/ /Return migrations/ /Rainfall intensity/ /Disaster risk maps/
/Food aid programs/

PN-AAW-553 AID Supported Study
Mozambique: population projections portend future problems
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system country report, Mozambique, no. 13, Jul 1987, ii,
16p.: charts, map, statistical tables, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mozambique/ - /Population growth/
/Food security/ /Rainfall distribution/ /Emergency food distribution/
/Population forecasting/ /Disaster vulnerability analysis/

PN-AAW-777 AID Supported Study
Mozambique: the dry season prevails
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system country report, Mozambique, no. 14, Aug 1987, ii,
5p.: chart, map, statistical tables, En
OTR-0000-C-00-6019-00

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Mozambique/ - /Rainfall
distribution/ /Food aid programs/ /Disaster relief/ /Food security/ /Disaster
vulnerability analysis/

PN-AAW-102 AID Supported Study
Mozambique: a review of at-risk estimates
Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa. Office of
Technical Resources, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Famine early warning system country report. Mozambique, no.15, Sep 1987, 9p. : graphs, maps, statistical tables, En

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Environmental disasters/ /Food shortages/ /Mozambique/ - /Drought/ /Drought damage/ /Food aid programs/ /Rural populations/ /Urban populations/ /Civil war/
PN-AAW-927 Conference Proceedings/Paper
OFR-0000-C-CC-5945-CC

Descriptors: /Disaster management/ /Private voluntary organizations/ /Drought/ /Africa/ /Food aid programs/ /Famine/ /Disaster planning/ /Logistics/ /Health care administration/ /Regional relationships/

PN-AAW-257 AID Supported Study
Report on the existing system of public foodgrain distribution in Bangladesh and proposal for re-structuring
Shahabuddin, Quazi; Chowhury, Omar Haider; et al. Beacon Consultant, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Ministry of Food, Food Planning and Monitoring Secretariat, BD (Sponsor) U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Asia and Near East, Bangladesh, Dhaka, (Sponsor) Sep 1986, xxvii, 329p. : charts, statistical tables, En

Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Food policy/ /Bangladesh/ /Food economics/ /Food consumption patterns/ /Food rationing/ /Food marketing/ /Food prices/ /Food security/ /Public administration/ /Economic analysis/ /Government planning/

PN-AAW-220 Sector Assessment
Review of the state of food and nutrition in Tanzania and its programming implications

Child undernutrition and food insecurity are major problems in Tanzania, a country which does not suffer from a nationwide food deficit. This analysis of Tanzania's food and nutrition situation focuses on these problems and on developing effective food aid programs. The study begins with an analysis of the food and nutrition situation, particularly of young children and in chronic food-deficit, drought-prone areas, to identify the magnitude and causality of undernutrition; food production and consumption in various areas are described to differentiate the causes and types of malnutrition problems by area. A review of food and nutrition policies and programs in Tanzania addresses government responses as well as those of Catholic Relief Services, UNICEF, and other donors. Two problems areas in current food aid use -
limitations on the effectiveness of direct food aid distribution in addressing
undernutrition, and the long delays and high costs experienced in the 1984/85
food emergency program - are discussed, and three strategies are suggested to
enhance the effectiveness of interventions: coordinating donor and host
government programs and strategies; mobilizing local initiative to address
child undernutrition; and addressing food production and marketing in food
deficit areas. Conclusions follow.

Descriptors: /Nutritional status/ /Food aid programs/ /Food policy/ /Child
nutrition/ /Regional disparity/ /Tanzania/ - /Food consumption patterns/ /Food
production/ /Drought/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Coordinating/ /Private
voluntary organizations/

*PN-AA-Y-658 AID Supported Study
Sahelian drought emergency
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Private and
Development Cooperation. Office of Food for Peace, Washington, DC,
[1973?), 51p.: map, statistical tables, En

* Microfiche not available: broken, faded type

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Sahel/ - /Food aid programs/
/Economic assistance/ /Disaster management/ /Break grains/ /Supply management/

PN-AAA-012 Case Studies
Senegal drought, late 1977 - early 1978
U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster
Assistance, Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 1978, (4p.), En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Drought/ /Senegal/ - /Food for Peace/ /Food
aid programs/ /Government programs/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAM-966 Case Studies
Senegal drought / famine, 1979 - 1980
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Private and
Development Cooperation. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance,
Washington, DC,
OFDA disaster case reports, 1980, (2p.), En

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Food aid programs/ /Drought/ /Senegal/ -
/Malnutrition/ /Food for Peace/ /Health care/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAM-967 Case Studies
Somalia civil strife, 1977 - 1978
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Private and
Descriptive: /Refugees/ /Insurgency/ /Disaster relief/ /Somalia/ - /Food aid programs/ /Housing/ /Voluntary organizations/

PN-AAX-391 AID Supported Study
Sudan: vulnerability and indicators
Price, William and Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, MD.
Famine early warning system country report. Sudan, no. 12, Jun 1987, 11, 14p.: charts, maps, en
OTR-0000-C-00-0019-CC

Descriptors: /Famine/ /Warning systems/ /Sudan/ - /Refugees/ /Slum areas/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Disaster vulnerability analysis/ /Nutritional status/ /Food production/ /Crop pests/

PN-AAP-762 Final Report
Summary report ... Afghanistan floods, July 4 - 6, 1978 & August 18 - 19, 1978

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Floods/ /Afghanistan/ - /Voluntary organizations/ /Emergency food distribution/

PN-AAX-140 Annual Report/Yearbook
Supplemental: food for peace - 1984 annual report on Public Law 480

Descriptors: /Food for Peace/ /USAID/ /Asia/ /Africa/ /Latin America/ - /Middle East/ /Europe/ /North America/ - /Agricultural products/ /Exports/ /Child feeding programs/ /School feeding programs/ /Maternal child feeding programs/ /Emergency food distribution/ /Emergency relief/

PN-AAY-659 Congressional Presentation
Third special report to the Congress on the Sahel drought
Cover title: United States response to the Sahel drought

PN-AAQ-159 AID Supported Study
Using PL 96-436 Title II food aid for emergency or refugee relief
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Washington, DC,
A.I.D. policy determination, no.11, 26 Jul 1984, 3p., En

Descriptors: /Emergency food distribution/ /Food for Peace Title II/ /Government policy/ - /Disaster relief/ /Refugee relief/

PN-AAQ-597 AID Supported Study
World food aid needs and availabilities, 1981
Beeler, Linda; Hyledbal, Connie; et al.
Foreign agricultural economic report, no.168, Aug 1981, iv, 72p. + appendixes , En
DIC Call No: 361.05.A278 1981 (AIDL),

Descriptors: /Food aid programs/ /Food supply/ /Food shortages/ - /Food production/ /Imports/ /Financial resources/

PN-AAU-636 AID Supported Study
World food needs and availabilities, 1985 : update
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Feb 1986, v, 132p. : statistical tables, En

Descriptors: /Diet/ /Food supply/ /Food shortages/ /Asia/ /Africa/ /Latin America/ /Middle East/ - /Crop yield/ /Food crops/ /Malnutrition/ /Food aid programs/ /Agricultural economics/ /Cereals/

*PN-AAW-177 AID Supported Study
World food needs and availabilities, 1986/87 : fall update
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, (Sponsor)
Nov 1986, iv, 65p. : chart, statistical tables, En

This initial update to the world Food Needs and Availabilities Report for 1986/87 provides revised data for 15 developing countries whose food needs have changed significantly since the original report was published in 8/86: Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. To measure both the overall (commercial plus concessional) food import requirements and the additional food needs of each country for 1986/87 and 1987/88, two standards are used - a status quo assessment and a nutrition-based assessment. The most current available weather, crop production, and financial data were employed in making 1986/87 estimates; food availability for 1987/88 is estimated from historical production. Also presented are current regional summaries and an overall picture of food aid availabilities, based on international donor capabilities.

Descriptors: /Basic needs/ /Food shortages/ /Food supply/ /Food aid programs/ - /Imports/ /Human nutrition/
Using data available in January 1988 to update an ongoing series of projections of world food needs, this report projects the amount of food needs of 69 developing countries for the years 1987/88. Projections are made under two distributional regimes: status quo (SQ) - the amount of food a country needs to maintain recent levels, and nutrition-based (NB) - the amount needed to meet minimal dietary requirements. The detailed tables and narrative include information on the quantities and dollar values of consumption for the past 8 years and of changed projections for 1987/88 and 1988/89 both for regions and for selected countries worldwide. Total SQ shortfalls for cereals (the key commodities in international food aid) for 1987/88 are estimated at 27.7 million tons (up 1.2 million from the August 1987 assessment and up 1.4 million from that of November 1987), with Asia (Nepal and Sri Lanka) and East Africa having the greatest increases in needs. Total NB cereal shortfalls are put at 43 million tons, up 26 million from 1986/87. For 1988/89, total SQ cereal shortfalls are estimated at 10 million tons, 18 million below the current assessment for 1987/88; this assumes a full recovery of food production in South Asia. Under the same assumption, NB cereal needs for 1988/89 are expected to decline by 26 million tons.

Descriptors: /Food supply/ /Food production/ /Food shortages/ /Cereals/ /Food aid programs/ /Forecasting (administrative)/ /Food reserves/ /Food consumption patterns/
Zambia food shortage
U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, DC.
OFDA disaster case reports, Feb 1981, (4p.), En
Evaluation period: May 1980-Feb 1981

Descriptors: /Disaster relief/ /Food aid programs/ /Zambia/ /Food supply/ /Malnutrition/ /Voluntary organizations/
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SUBJECT: NUTRITIONAL EMERGENCIES
DATABASE: POPLINE

AUGUST 1988
Nutritional Emergencies

AU - Bouckaert A; Lechat M
TI - Consequences of catastrophic mortality arising from epidemics and natural disasters for social structures and economic systems.
AB - Demographic and socioeconomic consequences of catastrophic mortality arising from natural or man-made disasters are examined. Included are problems involving the magnitude of disasters in the past and those posed by the extinction of populations, famines, epidemic wars, and refugees. Attention is given to the identification of the affected population following a catastrophe, a process in which a genetic approach may be needed to supplement the demographic approach. (SUMMARY IN FRE AND ITA)
AD - A. Bouckaert, Center for Medical Mathematics, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

AU - Vaupel JW; Yashin AI; Manton KG
TI - Debilitation's aftermath: stochastic process models of mortality.
AB - A stochastic differential equation model is developed to clarify the interaction of debilitation, recuperation, selection, and aging. The model yields various insights about the lingering mortality consequences of disasters such as wars, famines, and epidemics that may weaken the survivors. A key result is that debilitation and selection are interdependent: debilitation that increases population heterogeneity will result in subsequent selection; selection, by altering the distribution of population heterogeneity, will influence the impact of debilitating events. (Author's)
AD - James W. Vaupel, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota; 301 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA.

AU - Rogers RG; Hackenberg R
TI - Extending epidemiologic transition theory: a new stage.
AB - The epidemiologic transition theory focuses on the changing patterns of morbidity and mortality and postulates that mortality by cause will evolve from a predominance of acute and infectious diseases to a predominance of chronic and degenerative diseases. The epidemiologic transition theory is comprised of 3 stages: 1) the age of pestilence and famine (lasting until 1675), 2) of receding pandemics (from 1675 to 1930); and 3) of degenerative and man-made diseases (from 1930 to the present). Recent
information suggests that the US has entered a new stage in the transition. This fourth state, termed the hybristic stage, is increasingly influenced by individual behaviors and life styles. This paper examines the epidemiologic transition theory, substantiates the need for a new stage, and discusses current cause-specific trends in mortality and the social and demographic implications of such trends. (author's)

AD - Richard G. Rogers, Population Program, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA.

AU - Tinker J
TI - Africa: a bankrupt environment.
SN - Also available separately as Earthwatch No. 21 from International Planned Parenthood Federation, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, England
AB - The crisis in Africa can be summed up in 2 words: environmental bankruptcy. A development strategy which has emphasized cash crops for export now lies in ruins. Land has been over-farmed, over-grazed, and over-populated. Desertification, deforestation, and armed and violent conflict between groups of people are the results of 3 decades of so-called development and misdirected foreign aid. Environmental destabilization can contribute to revolution, war and even superpower confrontations as refugees try to escape environments that can no longer sustain them. A new development strategy for sub-Saharan Africa should include: food self-sufficiency as the overwhelming target; a system of checking every project and program to ensure that it contributes towards this objective; more attention to long-term population factors; far greater effort towards community participation; much more emphasis on building up indigenous African capacities, both of individuals and institutions; the channeling of much more money through NGOs; a rethinking of the relationship between donor and recipient governments, and far greater co-ordination among donors; and the stimulation of debate and self-criticism within the African countries themselves.


AU - Beisagi R
TI - Food crises and female children in rural Bangladesh.
SN - Article was prepared by Judith Huff Fox based on a September 1975 Carolina Population Center Seminar.
AB - Although almost all nations show lower female than male mortality, Bangladesh and certain other developing countries show higher female mortality rates. Among children aged 1 to 4 in Bangladesh, female mortality rates are 45% higher for girls than for boys. This paper examines whether 1) sex biased attitudes toward nutrition (as expressed in terms of food intake) are more marked during food crises, and 2) these biases are related to the socioeconomic status of the family. The study measured weight and height of approximately 1400 children aged 1 to 4 in Bangladesh from April 1975 (10 months after the famine began) through December 1976 (14 months after the famine ended). The findings clearly indicate that sex and social status are strong correlates of nutritional status. Children of higher status families with larger homes fared
better throughout the time period. Within each status category, boys fared better than girls. While poor families were harder hit by famine than wealthier ones, male-female nutritional discrimination was stronger among the higher classes. These differences were accentuated during the famine period. Policy makers and planners in Bangladesh must be made aware that such sex biases exist and that these patterns are exacerbated during food shortages.

AD - Institute of Statistical Research and Training, Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

AU - Mallor JW; Gavian S
TI - Famine: causes; prevention, and relief.
AB - Faminest are generally caused by decline in food production in successive years brought about by poor weather, war, or both. The consequent complex interactions between prices, employment, and assets impoverish victims and lead to sharply increased mortality. Government policy is a key determinant as to whether or not these conditions mature into widespread famine. India and Bangladesh have succeeded in controlling famines in recent years, but problems in most of Africa remain intractable due to civil unrest and a paucity of resources, including trained people, institutions, and infrastructure. General economic development and political consensus is needed to reduce Africa's vulnerability to famine. In this context, judiciously provided foreign aid can be of immense help. (author's)
AD - Director, International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

CN - United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa
SN - CPC Shelf Location: HG60.59792.
AB - The 1984-1985 Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa is the product of field surveys carried out during 1985 by the Socioeconomic Research and Planning Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). This survey appears at a particularly trying time for the region: one of the most devastating droughts in living memory is ending. Because of the persistent weaknesses in economic structure and policies, the region has been unable to take advantage of the recovery in the world economy, and output will grow by only 3% in 1985. The sharp fall in demand for African exports in 1985, which has affected almost all products, jeopardized the slight recovery in the region's economy. The economic recovery program drawn up by the heads of State and government of the Organization of African Unity offers a way out of the present predicament, and should be an earnest priority for all the countries of the region. The growth of output in 1984 is confirmed by figures obtained from 33 countries surveyed by ECA staff during 1985; for these countries, whose combined gross domestic product represents 91% of the regional total, growth rose to 1.1% in 1984 from -2.5% in 1983. Overall, while there was a recovery in economic activity in 1985, it was not strong enough to make up the ground lost in 1983 and 1984.
AU - Truswell AS
TI - ABC of nutrition. Malnutrition in the third world--I.
AB - The diagnosis and management of malnutrition in 3rd world countries have
to be primarily a public health operation. Many of the malnourished live
in shanty towns or remote rural areas. They have no access to a central
hospital. Health manpower is inadequate. When there is not
enough food for an entire community stop growing and children and adults
lose weight. Symptoms include thirst, craving for food, weakness,
cold, nocturia, anemia, and impotence. The extremities are
cold and cyanosed. Oedema may be present. Temperature is subnormal.
Subcutaneous fat disappears, skin turgor is lost, and muscles waste.
Psychologically starving people lose initiative; they are apathetic;
depressed, and introverted. In advanced malnutrition, patients become
completely inactive and may assume a flexed, fetal position. Infections
are to be expected, especially gastrointestinal infections, pneumonia,
typhus, and tuberculosis. In the body plasma free fatty acids are
increased. Mild starvation occurs when one's weight for height is 90-100%
of the standard; moderate starvation occurs when weight for height is
90-71% of the standard; severe starvation occurs when weight for height is
70% or less of the standard. In 3rd world countries about 2% of young
children show severe protein-energy malnutrition (PEM). Nutritional
marasmus is the commonest severe form of PEM, the childhood version of
starvation. Kwashiorkor is less common than marasmus. It is most common
in poor rural children. Treatment of severe protein-energy malnutrition
is in 3 phases: resuscitation; start of cured and nutritional
rehabilitation. 5 measures to prevent PEM adopted worldwide are: growth
monitoring; oral rehydration; breastfeeding; immunization and family
planning.
AD - Boden Professor, Dept. of Human Nutrition, University of Sydney, Sydney,
Australia
SO - BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL [CLINICAL RESEARCH ED.]. 1965 Aug

CU - Council on Foreign Relations : Overseas Development Council
TI - Compact for African development. Report of the Committee on African
Development Strategies.
AB - Both humanitarian and political interests require that the US take a
leading role in creating a Compact for African Developments which would
cost some $3 billion a year in long-term assistance from the American
public and private sectors. The Compact requires a mutual undertaking:
a US commitment to long-term support in exchange for an African commitment
to implement reforms and improve economic performance. Only such reforms
can guarantee greater external support, yet greater resources must be
made available before reforms can lead to growth. A comprehensive
approach for Africa's development must address remaining emergency needs,
rehabilitation of economies, and longer-term development problems. The
program set forth in this report addresses these needs. The Committee on
African Development strategies recommends actions to: meet the immediate
food needs of hungry people while fostering development; stop the
deterioration in Africa's economies; and initiate strategies and actions
for the longer term. Using food from the US and other donors, African states should initiate food-for-work and other food programs to foster agricultural development and increase productivity. The US and other donors providing assistance should negotiate longer-term food aid arrangements in Africa, covering up to 5 years at a time and guaranteeing support to those governments that are working vigorously to reform policy and increase investment for higher agricultural productivity. In exchange for the reaffirmation by African states of responsibility for their debt, the US government should reprogram, or stretch out over an extended period of time, its share of most African debt. The US should pledge $250 million to the World Bank's Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa. In the area of strategies and actions for the longer term, the US should lead a drive for increased investment in environmentally sound African agricultural development, launch a major and sustained campaign in research and training to create the human and technical building blocks needed for a "Green Revolution" in Africa, work with the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the UN Fund for Population Activities to institute major population programs in each African country that has a bilateral US aid program; and help African unleash the creativity of its own private sector through technical help, improved procurement practices, and trade reform. Repayments from past US foreign aid loans should be used to help finance new initiatives for Africa. The US should triple the long-term US finance going to Africa through a combination of bilateral and multilateral programs to reach a new level of $3 billion per year.


AU - Van Esterik P
TI - Intra-family food distribution: its relevance for maternal and child nutrition.
AB - This paper presents a conceptual framework for the study of intrafamilial food distribution and explores the dynamics of this phenomenon as an adaptive strategy. This framework, which includes both biologic and sociocultural contexts and focuses on the decision-making process, regards women as the key actors and identifies the household as the most suitable level of analysis. The key components of the decision-making process for intrafamilial food distribution are: household resources; food classification systems; characteristics of individuals; commensality system; and food consumption system. Although the research evidence in this area is inadequate, it can be stated that food is not equally divided within households and reflects instead the order of precedence and social value of the food consumers. Although differential malnutrition and differences between males and females, and children and adults, in the prevalences of deficiency diseases suggest a maldistribution of food within households, it is important that intake be evaluated in relation to shifts in nutrient requirements on the basis of age, sex, phase condition, and energy expenditures. To overcome the difficult task of determining the total food intake of family members, focused research on food products that are not shared proportionately within the household should be considered. Commensality and meal formats should also be included in future studies. Gender not only appears to have a direct effect on the allocation of food, but also indirectly affects infant and child feeding. A longterm solution to inequities in
the distribution of food is to support those policies and programs that aim to raise the status of women. Nutrition education is likely to be effective only if program developers determine whether distribution problems are caused by income constraints, time constraints, or a lack of information about appropriate foods.

AD - Dept. of Anthropology, Ross Building, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downview, Ontario, M3J 1P3, Canada


(Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series No. 14)

AU - Brown LR & Wolf EC

TI - Reversing Africa's decline.

AB - The Worldwatch paper focuses on the breakdown in the relationship between people and their natural support systems in African famine is the manifestation of this breakdown. Beneath the urgent work of providing food and resettling families displaced by famine, a long-term strategy of environmental restoration is essential to reversing recent trends. The strategy proposed is termed "resource-based": slowing population growth, conserving soils, restoring forests and woodlands, and enhancing subsistence agriculture are sure to be cornerstones of successful efforts to reestablish working economies in Africa. Chapter titles include: 1) Ecological Deterioration and Economic Decline, 2) Population-Induced Climate Change?, 3) Braking Population Growth, 4) Restoring African Soils, 5) Replanting African Forests, 6) Getting Agriculture Moving, and 7) Elements of a Reversal Strategy. Africa is losing the ability to feed itself; in 1984 140 million of its 531 million people were fed entirely with grain from abroad. As per capita grain production has declined in this agrarian society, so has per capita income. Africa's population is now expanding at 3% per year, or twentyfold per century. Without a massive mobilization of resources, the prospect of reversing the decline in per capita grain production is poor, suggesting that famine will become chronic, an enduring feature of the African landscape.

AD - Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 USA.


AU - Stiles D & Brennan R

TI - The food crisis and environmental conservation in Africa.

AB - In spite of good rains in Africa in 1985, 30-35 million people suffered the effects of famine. Much of Africa is still dependent on food aid. The main causes of insufficient food production are land degradation-desertification—and high population growth. Distribution of the US $2.9 billion in food and non-food aid has been hampered by transport and logistical problems. The major challenge for 1986 is non-food support. Only US $470 million (15.5%) of non-food aid had been received as of March. Country profiles of Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia show a pattern of high food assistance needs and displaced refugee populations. The 1st 6 of the group suffer from civil
strife. There is some good news; e.g. Niger, which is embarking on aggressive agricultural development, and Tanzania, which has enjoyed bumper crops, but the crisis is clearly far from over. Few African governments have been willing to face the population problem; population in the area will probably continue to increase at 3% yearly. It is shown that desertification reduces the biological potential of the land through over-exploitation, animal husbandry, and deforestation, is a worldwide problem particularly acute in Africa. Lost production totals $26 billion annually. Straightforward cost-benefit analysis of projects to halt or reverse the problem does not adequately take factors such as human attachment to the land into account. Unfortunately halting desertification does not receive the attention it should receive from donor agencies. Investment goes towards high-return projects, e.g. power dams, sugar factories, when a more careful study reveals that returns from afforestation are much more long-term. There has been increased consciousness of the long-term benefits of dryland rehabilitation, which will hopefully impact policy in the future. But since deforestation is a self-accelerating process, there is a need for very rapid action.

**AB -** Programme Officer, Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre, United Nations Environmental Programme, Nairobi, Kenya


**AU -** Tellier L

**TI -** Demographic growth and food production in developing countries: a non-linear model

**AB -** The systems approach is used to simulate the evolution of the relationships among population growth, food production, agricultural extension, and intensification of cultivation in developing countries. A simple model is developed and applied to data concerning the famine and drought problems in Niger and ecological systems in the Sahel region.


**AU -** Stephens TW

**TI -** After the famine: food aid policy and management issues in sub-Saharan Africa.

**AB -** The large amount of food aid that was required to meet Africa's emergency food situation resulted in the postponement of some fundamental decisions that were being taken about food aid use in sub-Saharan Africa. Now the donor community and recipient governments are again giving priority to integrating food aid with other available resources in order to meet longer-term food policy and wider development objectives. This paper looks at some of the policy and management issues which need to be addressed if the effectiveness of food aid assistance is to be improved in the current African context. Shortages of locally qualified personnel to administer project food aid have proven to be a major bottleneck in most sub-Saharan countries. Most sub-Saharan states receive food aid from a variety of sources: multilateral, bilateral and a few private-voluntary organizations. As a result, countervailing priorities are set by the donors themselves and give rise to conflicts. The recent drought and famine conditions have compounded an image problem in which food aid is narrowly identified by recipient governments as a project resource to be used primarily for nutrition interventions and for the
rural sector. The image problem often limits project selection and overlooks innovative uses of food aid. Many sub-Saharan countries are starting to acquire considerable amounts of counterpart funds from program food aid. However, their use is not coherently integrated with the total aid flow. Multi-year programming has emerged as a management issue which has unnecessarily divided the food aid donor community. The fundamental issue is flexibility in programming, not multi-year programming. The major policy objective now facing the food aid donor community and recipient countries is how to lower emergency allocations while simultaneously increasing project and program aid. Most non-food aid donor agencies and their constituent bodies do not treat food aid as a valid economic resource, thereby undermining its effectiveness. The eventual success of food aid use in Africa may be a function of the recipient governments and other major donor and financial organizations.

AJ - World Food Council, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy

AU - Feeney F; Dabbs C
TI - A prescription for improved health.
AB - The 1984 report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America placed human development at the core of US policy toward Central America. The US, as recommended by the Commission, is supporting a major effort through the Agency for International Development (AID) to assure the widest possible distribution of the benefits of economic growth, through assistance aimed at improving education, health, and social conditions. AID is developing new health initiatives and expanding ongoing programs. These programs are in tandem with the efforts of the Ministries of Health and Social Security Institutes in Central America and their priority areas for action outlined in 1983 by the Ministries and with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Since October 1982, AID has funded more than $91 million for health projects in Central America. Country specific and regional programs concentrate on child survival, including oral rehydration therapy and immunizations against 6 preventable childhood diseases: voluntary family planning; nutritional improvements; malaria; essential drugs; primary health care training and management; and sanitation. These programs are built around successful, cost-effective technologies that can be delivered through primary health care systems. Private and voluntary organizations play important roles in delivering health services in Central America. Due to the fact that infants and children under age 5 account for more than half of all deaths in developing countries, this vulnerable age group is the focus of considerable attention by Central American countries, international organizations, and AID. In 1985, AID announced a Child Survival Action Program as part of an effort to reduce infant and child mortality. An AID-supported health project in Honduras to combat diarrheal-related diseases through the use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) has been among the most successful in the world. Its promotional and health education aspects are among the most progressive. In the area of immunizations, making technologies more available to vaccinate children and pregnant women and helping institutionalize these programs so that they will continue to be available to children of future generations are AID's goals. In the area of family planning, AID's primary role has been technology transfer, with 80% of AID assistance being directed to private
and voluntary organizations in support of Central America's efforts to implement their own population plans of action. Food supply is often insufficient in some areas of Central America. The US Food for Peace Title II program provided 285,000 metric tons of commodities to the region for maternal and child health, food for work, school feeding, and emergency feeding and aid to displaced persons in fiscal 1985.


AU - Bairagi R
TI - Food crisis, nutrition, and female children in rural Bangladesh.
AB - This article assesses the effect of the 1974-1975 famine on sex-biased allocation of food among children aged 1-4 in Bangladesh. The study was conducted in 12 Matlab villages on 1400 children. Anthropometric indexes were used as a measure of nutrition, and floor space in each family's dwelling was used as an indicator of socioeconomic status. A sharp downward trend in malnutrition occurred over the study period with rapid seasonal fluctuation in indexes of weight-for-age and weight-for-height. The proportion of severely malnourished children was 68% higher in April-October 1975 than in April-October 1976. Data demonstrate negative effects of famine, low socioeconomic status, and female sex on nutrition, at effects of famine on female children and those of low socioeconomic status were more acute. Improvement in household resources raises nutritional status of all children, but benefits males more than females.
Sex differentials in nutritional status were more marked among children of high socioeconomic status. It is important that those responsible for resource allocation in times of crisis ensure that famine relief reaches both male and female children; feeding at a relief center may be more effective than giving food to the family for home consumption.

AD - Visiting Scholar, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

AU - Meegama SA
TI - The mortality transition in Sri Lanka
GC - Publication Order Number E.65.XIII A
AB - The author examines changes in mortality in Sri Lanka, with a primary focus on the first half of the twentieth century. It is noted that "a major aspect of mortality in Sri Lanka before the 1940s was the great variation in disease types which existed between areas. Although the ecology of disease depended partially on climate and topography (mainly affecting prevalence of the malarial mosquito), it was also affected by social and economic forces which led to the dispersal and congregation of the population and to the development of sharp regional and social class divisions." Trends in mortality in the developed, southwest zone and in other regions of the country in early decades are contrasted. Attention is given to five broad categories of causes of death: famine and malnutrition; diseases due to insanitary conditions, contaminated water; and soil pollution; airborne diseases; maternal and infant mortality; and malaria. The author identifies various phases of mortality decline, one of which occurred in the late nineteenth century and is attributable to a reduction in famine and cholera epidemics. "The decline in the second phase started well before the Second World War and before the advent of
antibiotics and malaria eradication. It occurred among both sexes and all age groups in both the one's non-endemic malarial zones. One of the main factors leading to the decline was the expansion of maternity and child welfare services which lowered infant mortality as well as mortality among women in the reproductive age groups. Other factors influencing the mortality transition are also discussed.


AU - Solomon J
TI - Health, food and population.
AB - Health, food, and population — the 3 topics of this book — are linked together because they depend closely on each other. A community's general health is influenced considerably more by its supply of food and drinking water than by modern treatment of disease, regardless of how new its technology or encouraging its success. The book's 1st section takes a historical view of the eradication of diseases which were due to bad sanitation or lack of vaccination. The book's final section examines aspects of these topics in the societies of the 3rd world. It is estimated that about 2/3 of the world's population live in poverty and that almost 1 billion of these suffer daily hunger at some seasons of the year. Most of them live in the 40 countries on the U.N.'s official list of less developed countries (LDCs). In the developed countries agriculture is organized like an industry. In large parts of the 3rd world farming is a struggle to grow enough to feed the farmer and his family. There is little surplus for sale even in a good year, and a bad year can bring hunger or death. Fair distribution of food, on a national or international scale, is hard to achieve. It depends upon politics, transport, and many other factors. In 1950 a group of American scientists working in Mexico succeeded in producing new strains of maize and wheat which were suitable for tropical conditions. The grains, including a new rice developed in 1962, brought about a change in the world's food supplies which has come to be known as the "Green Revolution." The Green Revolution has been a great success in some countries. Quantity of food is not always sufficient to prevent malnutrition. The most serious common deficiency disease in the LDCs is caused by lack of protein. New sources of protein are soybeans and leaf-protein. The world population growth rate has almost obliterated the effect of the Green Revolution by continually increasing the number of mouths to feed, making a strong argument in favor of family planning. Governments in about 2/3 of the LDCs support an official program for family planning, but applying Western-style family planning in another country calls for very great care.


CN - Hunger Project
TI - Population.
AB - This chapter explores the biologic, ecologic, economic, moral, and political dimensions of the population issue and world hunger. It begins
with a Basic Facts section that presents indisputable data on population growth and distribution. 3 facts are stressed: 1) current population growth rates are an unprecedented phenomenon, 2) approximately 50% more people will be on the earth by the year 2000 than there were in 1975, and 3) population growth rates have recently begun to decline for the 1st time in history. The 2nd part of the chapter presents 2 opposing views on the population issue. The 1st school of thought, represented by Malthus, Ehrlich, Hardin, and others, maintains that population growth is contributing to hunger and poverty in the Third World. Population increases are seen as limiting economic development and even threatening the survival of the human race. Proponents of this point of view note that many Third World women desire fewer children, but do not have access to the information and services they need to limit the size of their families. In contrast, an alternative school of thought, of which Simon is a leading spokesperson, maintains that population growth is not at the root of hunger and other social problems. It is argued that an end to hunger and poverty will be brought about as a result of more, not fewer, people, and that there is more than enough food and resources to meet the needs of current and future populations. Moreover, population programs are viewed as immoral and a tool of racism and repression. The overall purpose of the paper is to provide a forum for the discussion of a plurality of viewpoints in the area of population and world hunger. It is concluded that, although these controversies are likely to continue, opposing viewpoints are providing the kind of momentum and information that the most effective pathways to the eradication of hunger.


AU - Fields RM
TI - Refugees from environmental degradation... the truth behind African migration.
AB - The environmental crises that precipitate massive population movements in Africa are, in large part, a function of the historic relationship between Europeans and the nonindustrialized world. On the heels of every crisis in the developed world, thousands and millions of Africans run, walk, and crawl away from the environmental disasters that have engulfed their homes and destroyed their livelihoods. Intellectual, professional, and talented people are generally among the 1st political refugees in Africa; the human resources lost in the brain drain are some of the more expensive losses from a continent with a 75% illiteracy rate. The natural environment of Africa has been altered even as has the climate during centuries of absentee landlordism, cash crop development, logging timber, the destruction of forests, and absentee ownership for commercial purposes have instigated population movement and soil degradation. Cash crop economies have led to the predominance of labor intensive industries and migratory or guest worker employment. The boundaries of every African country place the majority of rural inhabitants in proximity to international borders; despite stringent controls on immigration from 1 African country to another, movement continues across borders for work or access to water, electricity, or because of social history and geography. Acid rain and other consequences of carelessly managed development programs have resulted in the spread of deadly diseases. The vast majority of migrants and refugees in the world today are not refugees.
from war and political upheaval; the economic policies of national and regional authorities have left millions of Africans with no chance to earn a living in a sustainable manner. Development has exacerbated the environmental destruction that predicted natural disaster and famine.

**SG - MIGRATION TODAY, 1985;13(4):18-22.**

**AU - Peel S**

**TI - Food emergency in wonderland: a case study prepared by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the training of relief workers.**

**AB - This monograph chapter is an exercise whose aim is to help relief workers to be better equipped to solve the practical problems of an emergency relief operation. Its events and contents are imaginary, but are drawn from direct experience. It has been used extensively in Red Cross training projects in several countries, and is designed, 1st, to be complemented with other types of educational media, and 2nd, to be adapted to the training requirements of diverse types of project, through "biasing" in favor of health, nutrition, sanitation, or logistics. A description is given of the management of the case study educational setting, based on real experience with the use of the material; the best results appeared achievable through a class session on part 1, consisting of initial assessment of an hypothetical nutritional emergency, followed by work in small groups on part 2. Part 1 consists of presentation of situation characteristics, e.g. "overworked health assistant reports a big increase in chest infections, diarrhea, and typhus," and "there is a hand-dug well 1/2 mile from the shelter." Part 2 describes the situation 2 months later, after intervention has begun. Situation characteristics appear such as, "Records from clinic attendance indicates that the commonest disease symptoms are diarrhea, cough with or without temperature, general aches and pains, worms, and eye infections." The case study also includes additional information on food stocks, demographic data, and nutritional survey data (the latter not included in this article). Concluding the article are examples of topics for group discussions and presentations.

**AD - Technical Adviser in Nutrition, League of Red Cross Societies, P.O. Box 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland**


**AU - El Sharbini AA**

**TI - Alleviating rural poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.**

**AB - This analysis of rural poverty and hunger in Africa discusses the intertemporal and cross-sectional dimensions of poverty as an aid to policies and programs to alleviate hunger. Since nutritional adequacy of diets varies according to season, seasonality is an important cause of poverty especially in countries with 1 major harvest. In agricultural communities the wet season brings, on food shortages and high prices, requiring assistance programs to concentrate on alleviating hunger at this time of year. Drought places a similar demand on resources. People may be poorer in 1 section of a country than another if they have no access to the existing power system, depriving them of services and assistance. There are forgotten regions of Africa where people are poor.**
due to physical isolation, increasing the risk of drought and impeding emergency relief. Production in these areas may be low because there are no consumer goods to buy with surplus. It is important to identify target groups for financial assistance which will change with time and environmental conditions.

AD – Director of the Planning and Economic Division of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 107 Via del Serafico, 00142 Rome, Italy


AU – Wood AP

TI – A century of development measures and population redistribution along the Upper Zambezi.

GN – Papers for a symposium for the International Geographical Union (IGU) Commission on Population Geography, held in Khartoum, Sudan, 1982 CPC

AB – The history of the Upper Zambezi flood plain and its margins during the last hundred years exemplifies the way in which development measures may directly and indirectly influence population distribution. The interest of the flood plain dwelling Lozi in gardens at the edge of the plain was 1st stimulated by government intervention when Lewangita sought to increase food production and reduce the risk of famine by encouraging the cultivation of cassava in forest gardens and the expansion of cultivation in the waterlogged mataba zone. Freeing the slaves and the encouragement of labor migration through the introduction of taxation led to some labor problems in the flood plain. Changes in the structure of flood plain communities have also led to problems in maintaining adequate mobility for flood plain residence especially during the flood season. With the continuing provision of services along the edge of the plain and the worsening of flood conditions as the canal maintenance brigades remain understaffed, there is little prospect of a reversal of the abandonment of the flood plain. The gardens in the plain with the richest soils in the area will continue to fall out of use while the poor sandy forest gardens on which cassava is the main crop will grow in importance.

AB – Department of Geography, University of Zambia, Lusaka, ZAMBIA


AU – Dondero TJ Jr

TI – Nutrition and health needs in drought-stricken Africa.

AB – This paper describes major health emergencies in the drought-affected nations of Africa. Initially, the major killer among the refugees and displaced persons has been malnutrition; protein-energy malnutrition affected 25-32% of refugee children in Sudan in the period from January to March 1985. Surveys among Ethiopian refugees arriving in Sudan found that 2-7% of the children had vitamin A deficiency which, if untreated, leads to permanent blindness. Crowding and poor sanitation have also been important risk factors, since both foster the rapid spread of infectious diseases. Diarrheal disease appears to be the major infectious disease killer, followed by cholera, measles, and respiratory disease. The risk of malaria has increased in those areas where the
Rains have come and mosquito populations have increased. Other diseases having a more localized or smaller impact have been meningitis in Sudan and typhus and relapsing fever in Ethiopia. Scurvy and tuberculosis have also been a problem in some areas. The 1st and foremost health requirement during the emergency phase of the famine and refugee crisis is food. There are 3 components of the food response to severe malnutrition: the general health ration (at least 1800 calories/day/person), supplementary feeding (additional high energy food provided directly to a person at a feeding station who is somewhat malnourished), and intensive therapeutic feeding (a full balanced diet of high-energy food fed to the severely malnourished individual throughout the day at a feeding station). Measles prevention through immunization is an absolute top priority for children in malnourished populations. Other top priorities are vitamin A prophylaxis and control of deaths due to diarrheal disease through oral rehydration therapy. 3 other essential provisions are water of adequate quantity and quality, shelter, and sanitation. To assure the best application of these requirements, 2 management factors are essential: 1st, early rapid nutritional and health needs assessment and, 2nd, commitment by the hands on relief agencies of sufficient human resources to assure the emergency preventive and control services.

AD  International Health Program Office, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333 USA

AU  Timberlake L
TI  The Sahel: drought, desertification and famine.
AB  Between the end of Sahel's 1968-73 drought and the early 1980s, the production of the drought-resistant sorghum and millet was increasing at about 1% a year, but simultaneously the population was growing by about 2.5% a year. A 1982 UN study of the developing world's carrying capacity found that given the current low levels of agricultural technology used, about half the Sahelian countries could not be expected to feed themselves. The Sahel's demographic picture is complicated by the way different populations fill the various rainfall zones. The Sahelo-Saharan zone, the land of the nomad herders, can support a human density of only 0.3 people per square kilometer, but the density is actually 2 per square kilometer. The zone to the south, where herders and settled farmers mix, can support 15 people per square kilometer, yet it actually supports 20. The Sudano-Guinean zone at the far south may be able to support a larger population, but it has not been settled in part because it has spawned the tsetse fly and black fly. The region's rapidly growing population requires increased food production, yet the Sahelian countries have opted to encourage the cultivation of cash crops, especially cotton and peanuts, at the expense of food crops. Governments now are caught in the trap of depending on commodities, which are declining in price, to pay rising debts. Extension advice, fertilizer, equipment, and marketing services are in short supply. In response to urban population pressure, Sahelian governments have kept food prices artificially low. With cities growing at an average annual rate of between 4-9%, national leaders fear social disintegration and political instability if basic food needs at low prices are not met in the large cities. This policy inadvertently discourages food production.
Meanwhile, the food situation for the region as a whole deteriorates to a calamity situation. The pressures of population growth and the emphasis on cash crops have forced families to try to expand grain production by cultivating marginal lands. They also have begun to ignore the following techniques, which should be used to allow land to recover between crops. The need to expand land under cultivation has led to the rapid cutting of trees: trees which once acted to hold soil together and cause rainfall into the ground to raise the water table. Most of the Sahelian nations are among the worst disaster-afflicted nations in the world. In addition to desertification, the Sahel's climate may be getting drier.

Governments may have to take radical steps to change their cropping strategies and to move large numbers of people.

AU - Kisselley A; Lawgren M; Mctanney M; Robinson M; Wallstam E; Zilinski H
TI - Malnutrition in the Third World [letter]
RE - The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies shares its observations of and experiences with malnutrition in the third world. The priority in ensuring that the population will not deteriorate further is to provide 2000-2100 kcal daily per head as a basic ration. This calculation is an average based on the requirements of differing age groups: a child of 4 needs 17-1800, a young man of 19 perhaps needs 2500. To prevent envy and for ease of administration the rations should be the same for all. They would consist of cereal, legumes, and oil. A few grams of salt or spice is recommended. The distribution of milk powder is discouraged because the conditions for safe reconstitution at home do not exist. Milk is used in therapeutic feeding for severely malnourished children based on the high energy milk recommended by Dfam.

A further supplement of the same types of basic food equaling 350 kcal/day is given to those who are growing, that is, the under 5s, breastfeeding women, and those in the last trimester of pregnancy. "Vitamins are not used but rather the specific vitamin for an identified nutritional problem. More lives can probably be saved with exclusive breastfeeding and adequate early treatment for diarrhea. As both of these interventions also have considerable nutritional benefits resources would be directed toward this end. Doctors concerned about famine relief operations should have a management/organizational role, determining and guiding a locally appropriate program aimed at lowering the mortality and morbidity of the 3 or 4 most common conditions to the level usual for that country. This comes after ensuring adequate food and water. Therapeutic feeding, which requires individual medical supervision, considerable time, and inpatient facilities, is not an effective use of resources. The mid-upper arm circumference is used for rapid screening only and the cut off point used at present is 12 cm. The use of light 850 g hanging scales encourages the more accurate weight for height survey to be done. Food aid can have negative effects. Donations of food may depress local prices so much that the next year's harvest has no market value. The 5 measures Professor Trugwell mentions for preventing protein energy malnutrition are aimed at child health in general. Of these 5, the early and adequate treatment of diarrhea, breastfeeding and adequate weaning, and immunization against measles are among the most critical of the interventions that may be made in famine.
This bibliography contains 265 references to publications on the nutrition and health of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Africa.

Pastoralism is an ancient way of life which can often be precarious and difficult existence in an environment where the food supply is susceptible to the vagaries of climate. Many pastoralists practice transhumance, regular movements to new grazing grounds, once pastures have been exhausted, and often maintain a home base where agriculture is the principal source of food. Pure pastoralism, a life totally dependent on livestock, is relatively rare: agro-pastoralism is probably a more common life style. The study of pastoralists, their social and physical adaptations to their environment and way of life, could tell us a great deal about coping with limited food resources in an ever increasing population. This bibliography is not an exhaustive or complete one for several reasons. The scope of the subject has grown from being concerned with people in Mali and the Sahel to encompass all people in Africa with a significant pastoral element to their lives. Many authors do not consider pastoralism important. Subjects covered include activity patterns; animal anthropology; breastfeeding; children; child health; crops; demography; diet and diseases; dairying; economy; epidemics; family planning; famine; food distribution; food supply; heart disease; health services; horsemanship; lactation; malaria; malnutrition; measles; medicinal plants; mortality; parasitic infections; pregnancy; seasonality; smallpox; serology; traditional healing; syphilis; vaccination; and viruses.

- Rutherford GN; Mahanjane AE
- Morbidity and mortality in the Mozambican famine of 1983: prevalence of malnutrition and causes and rates of death and illness among dislocated persons in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces.
- To assess the medical needs of persons dislocated by drought and insurgency in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces, Mozambique, 2 studies were conducted. In the 1st., heights and weights of a random sample of 656 children from 6 villages and camps were measured. The prevalence of acute malnutrition (defined as weight for height less 90% of the median) was 12% in Gaza, 28% in Inhambane, and 19% overall. 4% of children in this survey had pretilial edema suggestive of kwashirion. In the 2nd study, causes and rates of morbidity and mortality were surveyed in 297 families (comprising 987 persons) in 4 villages and camps. Mortality rates were 70 deaths/1000 persons/year during the preceding year in Gaza.
139/1000/year in Inhambane, and 96/1000/year overall with the most common causes being diarrhea (27%), malnutrition (35%), and trauma (9%).

Highest mortality rates were among children less than 1 year old (146/1000/year) and among males (225/1000/year). The overall morbidity rate was 263 illnesses per 1000 persons per month during the preceding month with the most common diagnoses being diarrhea (44%), malnutrition (32%), and malaria (7%). On the bases of exceptionally high prevalence of acute malnutrition and the high morbidity and mortality rates among dislocated persons in these 2 provinces, a relief program emphasizing food and food distribution was recommended. (author's modified)

AD - Division of Field Services, Epidemiology Office, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia USA

AU - Watkins GC
TI - A sceptical view of the demography of famines: results from a simulation model.
GN - CPC Shelf Location: H8881.168z 1985
AB - This paper uses techniques of computer simulation to estimate the impact of famine on population stability and population growth. The famines simulated are quite severe in magnitude (mortality increases of 110% and 150%) and in duration (2 years and 5 years), and thus exceed in intensity most food crises that are reasonably well-recorded in the historical record. While population losses are not made up in populations whose normal schedules of mortality and fertility produce a 0 rate of natural increase, in populations growing at .5% or 1%/annum the original population size is regained in a period which varies from 6-50 years. The effects of changes in the age and sex distribution of mortality during famine years on the age composition concentrate the population in the reproductive ages, and thus enhances recovery. (author's) (summary in FRE)

AU - Koenig MA; D'Souza EM; Karim M
TI - The determinants of infant and child mortality in rural Bangladesh.

AU - Escudero JC
TI - Health levels in the Sahel and incidence of the 1972 drought.
GN - CPC Shelf Location: HC789.0762 v.2
AU - Garcia RV; Escudero JC
TI - The constant catastrophe: malnutrition, famines and drought.

AU - Ea MT
TI - Launched: a country admits.

AU - Schneider HA
TI - World hunger: the moral mandate and the secular spur.
SO - Chapel Hill, N.C., Institute of Nutrition, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

AU - Banerji D
TI - Impact of drought on nutrition and health status of the population of India.

AU - Garcia RV; Saegerinsky J
TI - Famine and man 2. II nature pleads not guilty, by Rolando V. Garcia, with J. Saegerinsky.

AU - Anonymous

AB - This discussion of Ethiopia focuses on: sources of demographic data; population size and age-sex distribution; urbanization; fertility; marital status of the population; mortality and health; rate of natural increase; economic activity and labor force activity rates; food production; education; population policies and programs; and population.
Food crisis in Africa: severe drought is not the only reason that much of the continent faces famine this year.

Africa, an agrarian continent, is slowly losing the capacity to feed itself. Between 1970-83 net grain imports quadrupled, increasing from 5 to 20 million tons. Grain from abroad now feeds about 1/4 of the continent's 514 million people, and all indications are that imports will be even higher in 1984. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization reports that some 26 African countries need emergency food aid to avert widespread starvation. Nearly half of Africa's countries may be facing famine as they await the 1984 harvest. Total food production in Africa increased by an internationally respectable 2% per year since 1970. Per capita grain production, which peaked in 1970, has been falling by about 1% per year since then, or roughly 12% between 1970-82. In 1987, a year of unprecedented drought, per capita output fell an additional 14%.

Although the drought is blamed for the current crisis, it was only a catalyst, bringing into focus a deterioration in the African food economy that has been under way for over a decade. 3 converging trends are contributing to the decline: the fastest population growth of any continent in history; widespread environmental deterioration in the countryside, including soil erosion, soil degradation, and desertification; and chronic underinvestment in agriculture. The population explosion is the product of a decline in mortality rates without a corresponding decrease in births. Africa now has the highest birthrate and the lowest contraceptive use of any continent, and it is the only continent where the birthrate is still rising. The fertility of the population is outstripping the fertility of its land. The combined effects of drought, land degradation, and the extension of agriculture...
onto marginal land have sapped the productive potential of Africa's soil. The output of most grains per harvested acre has increased little or has actually declined in the last decade. Underinvestment in agriculture laid the foundation for this year's massive food aid needs. The stagnant yields of many crops reflect a view prevalent among African leaders since independence that agriculture is a backward sector meriting little attention and few resources. In 1983 the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) issued a report that looked ahead to desperate conditions likely 25 years from now. The report has given African leaders a sense of the magnitude of the problems that are unfolding. At a 1984 ECA-sponsored conference representatives of 44 nations acknowledged population policy as a central component of development planning and endorsed government commitment to family planning programs.

AD - Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036, USA


AU - Pielmeier D

TI - Liberia: population, health and nutrition profile.

AD - This paper presents information on the following: population profile -- the total population, population by county, infant and mortality rates, child mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, crude birthrates, crude death rates, total fertility rate, population age structure, and dependency ratio; health profile -- pattern of morbidity and mortality, major causes of morbidity and mortality, variations by county and by territory, and specific causes of mortality, basic indicators of changes in the health status over the past 5 years, key health providers and their facilities, staffing, and coverage; health program priorities in relation to epidemiological situation, disease-specific programs, government health legislation standards and procedures which affect the status of health programs, coverage by health services of various segments of the population, types and distribution of existing facilities and proposed service facilities, rates of utilization of existing facilities, factors affecting utilization of facilities, manpower requirements and staffing of existing and proposed facilities, training programs at central and county levels, equipment and supply needs, actual expenditure for health by government for 1980-81 and 1983-84, actual expenditure for health by private organizations for 1980-82, actual expenditure as a proportion of national budget and gross domestic product for 1980-82, revenue collections from fees for health services for 1980-82, revenue collections as a proportion of total health costs, and external assistance for health; and nutrition profile -- proportion of population affected by age, determinants of nutritional status, current interventions and their impact, and existing food subsidy schemes. For 1982 the total population was estimated to be 1,947,214. For 1970-71 the infant mortality rate for both sexes was 165/1000 live births. The leading causes of death in Liberia in 1981 were pneumonia, malnutrition/anemia, gastroenteritis, measles, tetanus, cardial failure, meningitis, hypertension, malaria, septicemia, tuberculosis, and cholera. The Primary Health Care (PHC) program aims at providing a comprehensive health care delivery system throughout the country. The UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has been cooperating with the government of Liberia in 5-year program cycles for.
the past 20 years focusing on providing assistance to the most disadvantaged group, i.e., children. The present group of health project activities focuses primarily on improving the well being of children and the community by providing health services through the execution of various programs, e.g. rural water supply, rural health services, immunization, and training of paramedical personnel.


AU - Von Urff VW
TI - Improving the Third World food situation: some points of departure.
AB - As developing countries in the future will depend in large measure upon food imports, a great deal could be gained if disruptions in the world agricultural markets could be avoided and provisions be made for sufficient food reserves to be available in case of emergencies. Developments in 1973-75 demonstrated that the poorest developing countries, which rely upon imports, were those to suffer most from unexpected developments in the world's agricultural markets. The World Food Conference of 1974, in an effort to avoid developments of this kind, decided to hold a world grain reserve of at least 17-18% of the annual global consumption under national control, as well as to stockpile a reserve of 500,000 tons under international control for catastrophic cases. It also decided to establish a worldwide information system aimed at keeping a continuous watch over primarily short-term developments in the production, movement, and prices of selected foodstuffs so that incipient difficulties could be detected at an early stage and countermeasures be adopted in good time. The demand for a worldwide reserve of 500,000 tons of grain under international control has not thus far been fully met. If stocks have by now grown again to a volume which corresponds to the suggestions of the World Food Conference, it is less as a result of purposeful policies and more the result of involuntary surpluses, principally in the US and Canada who find themselves once again burdened with the task of keeping the most important part of the world reserve stocks. As a compromise between the demands of the developing countries and the readiness of the industrial countries to finance the food aid, the World Food Conference has agreed upon a target of 19 million tons of grain. The target has not been reached in full. Considering the current extent of malnutrition, a distinct cause exists for increasing food aid well beyond its present volume. Assuming that in the case of development of production, the proportion of food aid in the grain imports remains the same as in 1973-78, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN arrives at an estimated requirement of food aid of 15 million tons by 1990. This development would still leave 350 million people suffering from malnutrition. The increase in food production is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the solution of the food problem in the developing countries. Besides an improvement in access to productive resources enjoyed by the mass of the rural population, their efficient utilization remains a prerequisite for the solution of the food problem. To utilize the production potential, the price policy must be handled in such a way as to hold out incentives to the producer. Any solution of the food problem in the developing countries requires more sacrifices from the industrial countries than they have hitherto brought to this task.
"Population control" and the wealth of nations: the implications for American policy

This paper examines the US attempt to hasten material progress in the poor countries by encouraging population limitation. Since 1965 the expenditures of the US Agency for International Development on population programs have exceeded $1.5 billion with a value of almost $3 billion in current dollars. The spirit behind the US approach was Malthusian, that rapid demographic increase impedes social and economic advance. But this theory does not demonstrate understanding of the problems of the poor since it registers things like the drop in child mortality as setbacks and blames the social practices of the poor for economic problems brought on by government policy. Advocates of population control say that high population growth retards economic development, causes hunger, causes unemployment, causes socioeconomic inequality, and initiates political tensions. Good population policy must minimize problems and capitalize on advantages. It must be understood that high fertility makes economic sense for parents in that they will assure themselves of security in their old age, disaster insurance, and a continuing labor supply. A nation's prospects for development are determined by its human wealth such as health, nutrition, education, and attitudes of the people, and the quality of government policy. The US should adopt a 2-track strategy of making available useful training and knowledge through which the quality of government policy will be improved, and should initiate an instructive dialogue with the governments of poor nations into the connection between regressive acts of government and enduring material wealth on the part of the poor. Family planning programs, integrated into health programs, can help to improve women's status within the family and upgrade child care. The US should also train technicians in contraceptive research, demographers in census techniques, and students in population policy. Informal and instructive dialogue with leaders of developing countries on poverty, population, and the quality of government policy might also be useful.

The state of the world's children 1982-83

In this 3rd annual "State of the World's Children" report issued by the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) discussion focuses on the following: oral rehydration therapy; universal child immunization; the promotion of breastfeeding; growth charts; social organizations; birth spacing; political will; food and job; food supplements; and symptom and cause. Immediate and dramatic gains against child malnutrition and ill health are now offered by the availability of oral rehydration therapy, the immunization of all children, the promotion of breastfeeding, and the mass use of child growth charts. These 4 opportunities to revolutionize child health are the leading edge of the continuing drive, on the part of communities and paraprofessional development workers, to work towards basic services for all, including
Food shortages in sub-Saharan Africa and population growth.

Food problems faced by sub-Saharan African nations center around the widening gap between food needs and availability. Food shortages are suggested to originate from poor distribution and as a result of natural disasters; not as a consequence of population growth. Imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonial exploitation has encouraged African economic and cultural backwardness; a situation in which high population growth can have grave consequences. Fertility control is promoted by industrialized governments as a means of solving socioeconomic problems. However, fertility control may not be justified in many African nations which experience high infant mortality and labor intensive agriculture. Although the number of people who can be fed in any circumstance is ultimately finite, Africa's situation could be improved. If presently uninhabitable land was made suitable for settlement, land shortage from overpopulation would not be problematic for a long time. Modernization of agricultural practices could have a substantial impact of food production. At present, innovations are largely associated with the production of export crops which has often necessitated food imports. Food aid for relief in emergencies or for support of regions with chronic shortages is appropriate and beneficial; however, in some cases food aid can be detrimental, e.g., by lowering food prices thus burdening small farmers. Food aid tends to create dependency, not self-sufficiency. Malnutrition and hunger are symptoms of underdevelopment. At the policy level, a food and nutrition strategy should include rural development designed to improve income redistribution, agricultural modernization,
and measures to influence the production of various foods to ensure a balanced diet, and nutrition and health intervention programs for vulnerable groups. In addition to overall agricultural development, 2 general recommendations are offered: increased production of staple food stuffs and a concentrated effort to improve small farms.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION FORUM. 1982 Dec(6):4-10.

AU - Campbell DJ; Trechter DD
TI - Strategies for coping with food consumption shortage in the Mandara Mountains region of North Cameroon.
AB - 2 major approaches to the question of food shortage in Africa have emerged. 1 discusses the food deficits of different communities and the other has focused upon the provision of food relief from external sources. The success of those concerned with external relief has been constrained by the relative insensitivity of their warning systems to local food supply conditions. This paper draws upon research in the Mandara Mountains region of Cameroon conducted between April and September 1980 to argue that monitoring of community level responses to food shortage can provide an early warning of impending severe food deficits which may enable more rapid provision of external assistance. The field study gathered data on the response of farmers to periods of food shortage. Strategies for coping with the shortages include male migration and not eating for an entire day. Women, especially, skip meals. The authors argue that these behavioral indicators can be identified and monitored at the village level by the people themselves to provide a relatively inexpensive and appropriately scaled means of identifying impending deficits. Responses to mild and severe nutritional deficits are described based on interviews with leaders from 36 villages and household level surveys in 3 villages. 1st stage food deficit is the "scoude" or hungry season; cooperative arrangements and liquidation of capital assets are used to cope. 2nd stage shortage is economic rather than physical; food must be purchased in local markets rather than obtained from family granaries. 3rd stage food consumption deficit corresponds to world famine and may be caused by a war, drought, locust infestation or other natural disaster; a national and frequently international intervention is necessary. By monitoring the transition from 1 stage to another food shortages can be predicted. Once this local coping mechanism is defined, an institutional framework must be designed to transmit and use this information; a suggested communication network and verification system is described. (author's modified)
AD - Dept. of Geography, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 48824, USA

AU - Williams MJ
TI - The nature of the world food and population problem
GN - PI vol. 47, accession no. 3740CPC Shelf Location: HD9000.S.F98z
AB - In this discussion of the nature of the world food and population problem, attention is directed to the following: progress and prospects since the World Food Conference adopted a Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition in 1974; major elements of the food and population problem; the population side of the equation; how
developing countries can increase food production; problems of malnutrition and the effective distribution of food; the need for increased investment in food; priority for increased food production; political importance of international grain market stability; more effective means for meeting local food emergencies; the growing importance of food aid; and food security policies and country action programs. The 1974 World Food Conference adopted the following resolutions for safeguarding populations affected by drought and disaster from the fearful consequences of inadequate food supplies: increase food production in countries where it is most needed; broaden the effective distribution of food through measures for improving trade, consumption, and nutrition; and build a better system of world food security which can avoid the disruptively wide swings in food prices, such as occurred so dramatically in 1972-74. The World Food Conference called on developing countries to place a higher priority on rural development and the role of the small farmers in meeting the food needs of poorer people. It called on developed countries to increase their assistance to low income countries. The progress of the last 4 years has been mixed. Good harvest for 3 successive years have contributed to the rebuilding of food stocks and a presently improved world food situation. In developing countries there has been increased investment in food production, and governments have begun to focus more attention on the long-term food needs of their people. Yet, the efforts thus far are still less than adequate to meet the needs. Mechanisms within the UN for emergency food relief have been strengthened. It is most unfortunate that much of the progress in the world food situation to date is the result of good weather. The world food problem has international dimensions which affect almost all countries, but, in the 1st instance, it is a problem which primarily concerns most directly some 36-40 countries. Countries which have substantially lowered birthrates appear to be those effectively meeting the basic human needs of the broad mass of their populations for food, health care (including family planning services), employment, and improved roles for women. The most promising option open to low income developing countries faced with increasing food deficits is to produce much more of their own food. It is in the basic interest of the U.S. and of other advanced industrial countries to support increased investment and a marked increase in food production in developing countries.