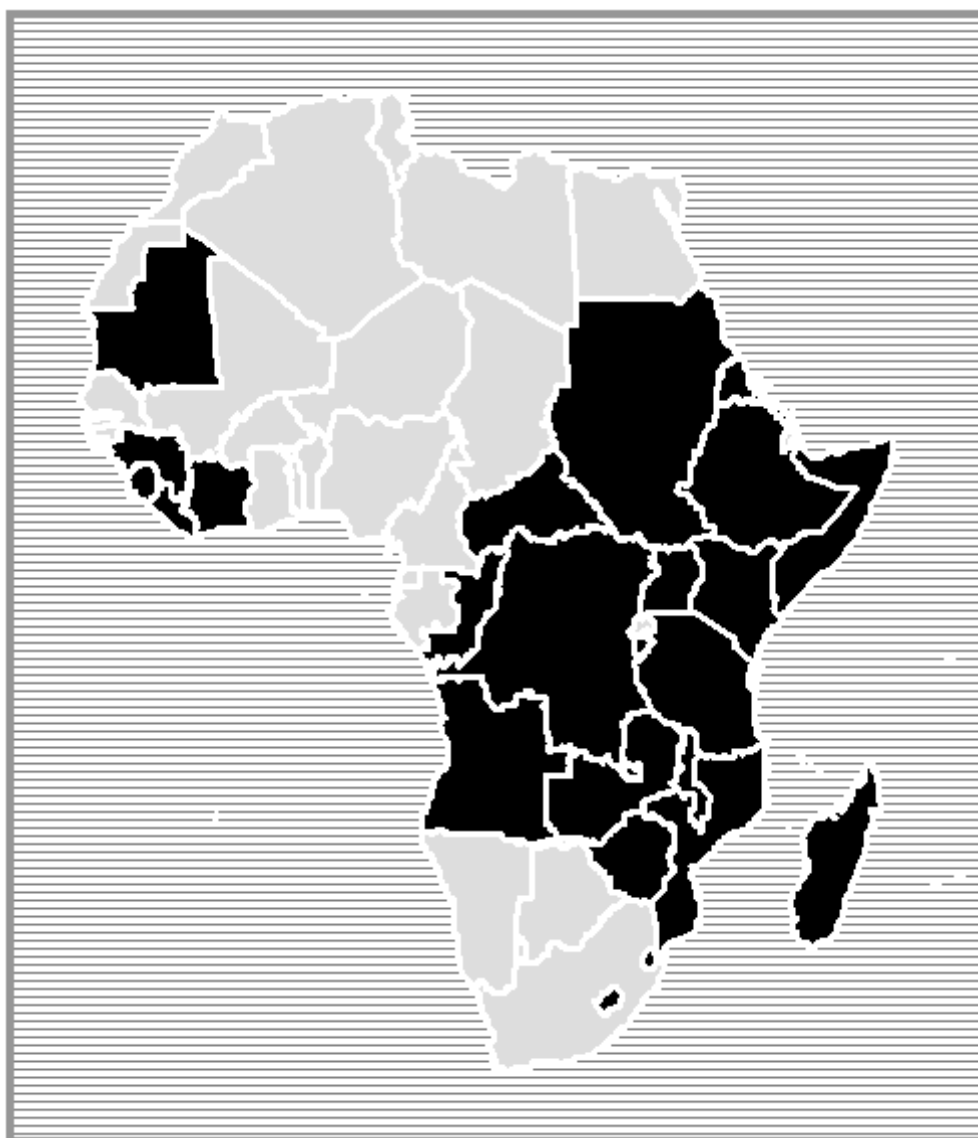


# FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION AND CROP PROSPECTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1

May 2003



*Countries facing food emergencies:*

*Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central Afr. Rep., Congo Dem. Rep. of, Congo Rep. of, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe*



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## INTRODUCTION

This is the first of the three 2003 issues of this report prepared by the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on the food supply situation, cereal import and food aid requirements for all countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The report is designed to provide the latest analysis and information on the food situation in these countries to governments, international organizations and other institutions engaged in humanitarian operations.

Starting with this issue the report, particularly in Part I, attempts to consolidate and streamline information previously contained in different sections.

In this introductory part, countries in the sub-region facing serious food shortages are listed with principal causes of food insecurity. This is followed by the Highlights of the report. Part I provides a country-by-country review of the food supply situation by sub-region, as well as current crop prospects. The accompanying tables (Tables 2-7) have been streamlined and clarified, to provide data on production, cereal import requirements and food aid needs. The information on food aid pledges, triangular transactions and local purchases is based on data transmitted to GIEWS as of late April 2003 by the World Food Programme.

Part II, renamed "Cereal Supply/Demand Situation in Individual Countries" provides country cereal balance sheets (CCBS), highlighting cereal import and food aid requirements of individual countries, as well as other important data.

### COUNTRIES FACING FOOD EMERGENCIES (Total: 25 countries)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Reasons for emergency</u>
Angola	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
Burundi	Civil strife, IDPs
Cape Verde	Drought
Central Afr. Rep.	Civil strife, IDPs
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Civil strife, IDPs and refugees
Congo, Rep. of	Civil strife, IDPs
Côte d'Ivoire	Civil strife, IDPs
Eritrea	Drought, IDPs, returnees
Ethiopia	Drought, IDPs
Guinea	IDPs and refugees
Kenya	Drought
Lesotho	Adverse weather
Liberia	Civil strife, IDPs
Madagascar	Drought in parts, economic disruption
Malawi	Drought, floods
Mauritania	Drought
Mozambique	Drought, floods
Sierra Leone	Civil strife, IDPs
Somalia	Civil strife, drought
Sudan	Civil strife, drought
Swaziland	Drought
Tanzania	Drought, refugees
Uganda	Civil strife, IDPs, drought
Zambia	Drought
Zimbabwe	Drought, economic disruption

*Since conditions can change rapidly, and published information may not always represent the most up-to-date basis for action, enquiries or corrections should be directed to Henri Josserand, Chief, Global Information and Early Warning Service (ESCG), FAO, Rome (Fax: 39-06-5705-4495, E-mail: GIEWS1@FAO.ORG).*

*Please note that this report is available on the Internet as part of the FAO World Wide Web ([www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)) at the following address: <http://www.fao.org/giews/>*

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Eastern Africa

- More food aid pledges and accelerated deliveries are urgently needed in Eritrea and Ethiopia to avert a worsening of the food situation.
- In Tanzania, drier than normal conditions in most areas threaten the country's food security.
- In northern Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) serious water and pasture shortages are reported.
- Over the whole sub-region, the onset of the 2003 first rainy season has been late by more than three weeks over key agricultural areas.

### Western Africa

- Serious food shortages have emerged in several countries of the sub-region mainly due to drought and civil strife, and emergency food assistance is needed for large numbers of people. Emergency provision of agricultural inputs is also needed to enable affected farmers to resume agricultural production.
- In the west of the Sahel, drought-reduced cereal harvests in 2002 in Cape Verde, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal have led to serious food shortages for an estimated 600 000 people.
- In Mauritania, the worst-hit country following three consecutive years of drought an estimated 420 000 people need emergency food assistance.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, at least one million people have been internally displaced by the on-going civil war while another 200 000, mostly migrant workers, have returned to their countries of origin.
- In Liberia, thousands of people have crossed into Sierra Leone and Guinea due to a resurgence of civil strife.

### Central Africa

- In Central African Republic and Republic of Congo, civil strife has displaced thousands of people but humanitarian assistance is hampered by insecurity.
- The escalation of the civil conflict in eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the past month has disrupted agricultural production and hampered distribution of food aid to large numbers of vulnerable people.
- In Burundi, late and insufficient rains since the beginning of the 2003 second season have adversely affected harvest prospects.

### Southern Africa

- While overall harvest prospects in the sub-region are generally better than last year, another poor harvest is anticipated in Zimbabwe, as well as in southern Mozambique and parts of Swaziland.
- Prices of maize, the main staple, have started to decline in several countries of the sub-region.
- Increased food aid distributions since the beginning of the year have improved the food supply situation in the sub-region.
- Joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions are currently underway in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and one is planned for Angola in mid May.

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**PART I: POSITION BY SUB-REGION**

Harvesting of the 2002/03 cereal crops has started in southern Africa. In eastern Africa, the main season crop is maturing in Tanzania, while elsewhere in the sub-region planting of the main season crops is underway except in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan, where sowing is not due to commence for one or two months. In central Africa and the coastal countries of western Africa planting has started, but in Sahelian countries it will not begin until June.

**Table 1. Cereal Crop Calendar**

Sub-Region	Cereal Crops	
	Planting	Harvesting
Eastern Africa <sup>1/</sup>	March-June	August-December
Southern Africa	October-December	April-June
Western Africa		
- Coastal areas (first season)	March-April	July-September
- Sahel zone	June-July	October-November
Central Africa <sup>1/</sup>	April-June	August-December

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

In **southern Africa**, the overall harvest outlook for the 2003 cereal crops is generally favourable. Despite a delay to the start of the rains and erratic precipitation in the first half of the season, abundant rains since mid-February improved crop conditions. Preliminary FAO forecasts point to an aggregate maize output of 14.8 million tonnes, slightly higher than last year's average level. This reflects improved production in most countries and despite a decline of almost 1 million tonnes in South Africa, the largest producer in the sub-region. The sub-region's aggregate cereal import requirement for marketing year 2003/04 is estimated at 5.3 million tonnes, some 27 percent below last year. Commercial imports are estimated at 4.6 million tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 0.7 million tonnes.

In **Zimbabwe**, cereal production is anticipated to decline for the third consecutive year due to insufficient and erratic rains, coupled with further planting reductions in the commercial sector. In the main maize growing areas of the north, good rains in February and March provided relief to crops affected by prolonged dry spells but are likely to have arrived too late to prevent significant yield reductions. In southern and western areas, rains in February were insufficient to reverse the effects of severe drought conditions earlier, which resumed in March. The Government has declared a state of emergency in Matabeleland South Province, the worst-affected area. A serious shortage of agricultural inputs also contributed to the decline in production. In the smallholder sector, maize plantings are estimated to be 9 percent lower than last year, while in the commercial sector only 15 000 hectares of maize were planted compared to 62 000 hectares in the previous year.

The food situation remains extremely tight in both rural and urban areas, with an estimated 7.2 million people, or half of the population, in need of food assistance. Of the maize deficit of 1.7 million tonnes in marketing year 2002/03 (April/March) estimated by the FAO/WFP Mission in May 2002, the Government contracted 948 000 tonnes and by late February 2003 some 752 000 tonnes had been sold through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) at a subsidized price of Z\$12.5/kg against Z\$130/kg on the parallel market. Emergency food aid distributions were stepped up from January with WFP reaching 3.4 million beneficiaries. Total distributions from the beginning of the marketing year to the end of February stood at 212 000 tonnes of cereals.

In **Zambia**, the overall food outlook for 2003/04 is favourable. Despite a delay to the start of the rains, precipitation was widespread and abundant from January, particularly in the main maize producing areas. In Southern Province and parts of Western and Lusaka provinces, where precipitation had been well below average and erratic, good rains in the second half of February resulted in remarkable improvement in crop conditions. While crops planted with the first rains in November were lost to dry weather, most farmers replanted in December and January. Heavy rains in March further improved crop conditions but localized floods caused crop losses, mainly in Gwenbe District in Southern Province.

Maize prices have fallen since January, reflecting the good harvest prospects and improved maize supply, and are now below their levels at the same time last year. Food aid distributions picked up in January 2003 and by late February a total of 103 000 tonnes of maize had been distributed from all sources. While formal commercial maize imports amounted to only 60 000 tonnes against an import requirement of 301 000 tonnes, a large part of the food gap appears to have been filled by informal imports from Tanzania and Mozambique, estimated in the range 60 000 to 300 000 tonnes.

In **Malawi**, the 2003 cereal harvest prospects are favourable, mainly due to good rains during the season, despite a late start and localized floods. Better input availability than last year has also been a major contributing factor. A considerable expansion of the Government's free input distribution programme, which targeted close to 3 millions households against 1.8 million last year, has been complemented by distributions from NGOs and improved market supplies. Official production forecasts point to a maize crop of 1.9 million tonnes in 2003, higher than last year's harvest of 1.55 million tonnes.

Substantial commercial and food aid imports prevented a food crisis from turning into a catastrophe. An FAO/WFP Mission in April/May 2002 estimated a maize import requirement for marketing year 2002/03 (April/March) at 433 000 tonnes, including 225 000 tonnes of commercial imports and 208 000 tonnes of food aid. The Government has imported 260 000 tonnes of maize, including 27 000 tonnes for the Strategic Grain Reserve. WFP distributions have been sustained since September and substantial amounts of unrecorded cross-border maize imports have also entered the country from Mozambique and Tanzania. Food aid pledges by late March totalled 250 000 tonnes, which is above requirements. These imports have stabilized maize prices but a serious problem of over-supply appears to have developed. Of the Government's offering of 233 000 tonnes at a subsidized price, only 28 000 tonnes had been sold by late February. The Government plans to increase the Strategic Grain Reserve up to 100 000 tonnes. There is serious concern that large amounts of carry-over stocks, together with the expected good harvest, are likely to depress prices in 2003/04, adversely affecting plantings in the next season.

In **Mozambique**, despite favourable prospects at national level for the 2003 cereal crops, the harvest is estimated to be sharply reduced for the fourth consecutive year in the southern provinces of Gaza, Maputo and Inhambane and parts of the central region. Severe dry weather since the beginning of the cropping season resulted in a decline in the area planted and sharply curtailed yields. Protracted food assistance will be needed in these areas, where the number of vulnerable people requiring food assistance is already estimated at 660 000.

The overall outlook for the 2003 cereal harvest is favourable, reflecting abundant rains in the main growing areas of the north and centre-north. Preliminary forecasts point to a 6 percent increase in the 2003 cereal production over last year's good harvest. An exportable surplus of maize is again anticipated.

In **Lesotho**, overall prospects for the 2003 cereal harvest are also favourable, with crops reported in good condition in most areas of the country. Despite late planting of the maize crop due to a delayed start of the rainy season and late availability of agricultural inputs, rains have been adequate in the second part of the season. However, possible frosts in the coming weeks could still affect the maturing maize crop. In the Mountain areas, where wheat is a main crop, most farmers have gathered a good harvest. In the southern districts of Mafeteng, Mophale's Hoek and Quthing, however, the cereal harvest is likely to be reduced for the second consecutive year due to insufficient and erratic rains during the season.

In **Swaziland**, harvest prospects are favourable in the Highveld and satisfactory in the Middleveld and Plateau but very poor in the Lowveld where severe dry weather and high temperatures early in the season destroyed the maize crop on a large scale. It is estimated that up to 85 percent of the farmers in the Lowveld will not harvest any maize at all. Food assistance will be necessary in marketing year 2003/04 (April/March) for farm families in this region.

In **Botswana**, dry weather during March further stressed the 2003 cereal crops, mainly sorghum, previously affected by poor rains and a poor harvest is anticipated. The prolonged dry weather may also have affected pasture conditions for the important livestock sector.

In **Namibia**, abundant precipitation from February led to the recovery of the 2003 cereal crops, mainly millet, previously affected by below normal and erratic rains. The rains also improved grazing conditions for livestock. The overall harvest outlook is satisfactory with crops in the "maize triangle" reported in good

condition. Preliminary official production forecasts point to a cereal crop of 119 000 tonnes, substantially higher than last year's poor harvest of 74 000 tonnes and above the average of the past five years.

However, in the Caprivi region, the harvest is expected to be reduced again. Dry weather from October to December necessitated replantings of the maize crop up to four times, and shortages of seeds and the poor condition of oxen at the beginning season led to reductions in the planted area. The food supply situation is likely to remain difficult in the region in 2003/04 (May/April). Close monitoring of the food situation is, therefore, required in the worst affected areas, where food shortages may develop later in the year.

In **Madagascar**, a severe drought in southern areas has resulted in a sharply reduced harvest of the main maize crop. Reports indicate that around 600 000 persons in five districts are in immediate need of food assistance. WFP has targeted 175 000 people for assistance but due to insufficient contributions it is currently assisting only 55 000. A recent vulnerability assessment reported that in the worst affected areas 30 percent of children are showing signs of moderate to severe malnutrition and that the numbers are on the increase. Migration to other areas in search of food and water has also been reported. The Government plans to sell subsidized maize in the affected districts. Some 40 000 people affected by tropical storm Fari in southern Madagascar in late January still need food assistance.

There is urgent need for additional food aid pledges from the international community to avert a worsening of the nutritional situation in southern Madagascar, particularly in view of considerable delays in moving food to remote areas because of the poor conditions of infrastructure.

In **Angola**, the outlook for the 2003 cereal harvest is favourable reflecting adequate precipitation during the growing season and an increase in the area planted following the end of the civil war.

After 27 years of civil conflict, large numbers of vulnerable people still need emergency food assistance. These include internally displaced people and refugees returning to the places of origin, as well as former UNITA combatants and their families. It is estimated that some 1.8 million internally displaced persons and 130 000 Angolan refugees have returned to their areas since April last year, many of which lack basic infrastructure and services. Against WFP requirements of 137 000 tonnes of food to assist the most vulnerable until the end of 2003, pledges are only sufficient until July. There is thus urgent need of additional contributions. While the end of the war has improved access of humanitarian agencies to remote areas of the country, there are still inaccessible areas due to poor road conditions and landmines. It is estimated that at least 308 700 people in 24 pockets are in critical need of food assistance.

International assistance is also urgently required for the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, demining of rural areas. The Government launched an appeal for international assistance in February 2003.

In **eastern Africa**, except for some early rains in parts of Ethiopia during March, the onset of the 2003 rainfall season has been delayed by more than 20 days over the main cereal producing areas of the sub-region. The abnormally dry conditions in Tanzania and reported severe water shortages in northern Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) are of particular concern.

In **Eritrea**, food shortages are alarming as nearly two-thirds of the country's population of 3.4 million people face severe food shortages due to last year's drought. Of these, an estimated 1.4 million need emergency food assistance. The Government, which appealed for some 476 000 tonnes of emergency food assistance late last year, has repeatedly called for increased contributions from the international community. FAO and WFP jointly approved in March 2003 an Emergency Operation (EMOP) worth US\$ 46.5 million to assist about 900 000 people for a period of ten months (May 2003 – February 2004).

The food crisis could escalate if food aid is not rapidly forthcoming. Recent reports indicate that global malnutrition rates have reached 15-26 percent. In addition, humanitarian assistance continues to be needed for large numbers of people internally displaced by the recent war with neighbouring Ethiopia, returning refugees from Sudan, and 80 000 children benefiting from WFP's Emergency School Feeding Programme. The outcome of the 2003 cropping season will therefore be critical. Already, the October-March (Bahri) season has been poor, with most areas receiving less than 25 percent of normal rainfall. These rains are important for pasture regeneration in the Northern and Southern Red Sea Zones and for flood irrigation in the foothills of the eastern escarpment.

In **Ethiopia**, planting of the 2003 "belg" season crops has commenced in several locations following some rains in March. The "belg" crop accounts for around 8 to 10 percent of annual cereal and pulse production but in some areas it is the main harvest.

Pre-famine conditions continue to be reported in several parts of the country affected by drought. The nutritional situation among children in these areas remains poor and calls for improved general and supplementary food distributions. The food aid pipeline will be exhausted by the beginning of July unless additional pledges are received. Following a review of the food security situation in several key areas, the Government and UN Country Team have revised the food aid needs in 2003 from an earlier estimate of 1.44 million tonnes to 1.46 million tonnes. In addition, non-food assistance, including seeds, water and animal health supplies, has been increased from US\$75 million to US\$ 81 million. In response, an Emergency Operation worth about US\$ 205.5 million was jointly approved by FAO and WFP in March 2003 to assist 4.6 million small scale farmers and pastoralists, for a period of twelve months (April 2003 – March 2004).

In **Kenya**, the 2003 main "long rains" cropping season has begun and forecasts point to normal rainfall from March to May in major producing areas. However, the outlook in pastoral areas remains bleak with forecasts of below normal rainfall. Harvesting of the 2002/03 secondary "short rains" cereal crop, which accounts for 15 to 20 percent of annual production, is complete and production (from the two seasons) is estimated at normal levels. Good rains late last year helped to improve yields. This crop provides the main source of food in parts of Central and Eastern provinces. The aggregate 2002/03 cereal production (from the two seasons) is provisionally estimated at 2.8 million tonnes, compared to 3.2 million tonnes in 2001/02.

Assessments by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) in February in the chronically food insecure districts of West Pokot, Turkana, Marakwet and Baringo identified conflict and successive poor seasons as the primary causes of food insecurity. The Group recommended immediate food assistance through Food for Work for the worst affected households. In addition, the Group emphasized that peace-building measures were central to successful interventions against food insecurity in these areas.

In **Somalia**, the recently harvested secondary ("deyr") cereal crop in the south is estimated at 164 624 tonnes, nearly 80 percent above the post-war (1995-2001) average. The Deyr season normally accounts for 25-30 percent of annual cereal production, but this year it contributed more than 43 percent. Latest estimates put the aggregate 2002/03 cereal production at 376 000 tonnes, about 46 percent above the previous year. The food supply situation in southern Somalia has generally improved with better "gu" and "deyr" harvests, but nutrition surveys indicate persistently high malnutrition rates.

In north-western Somalia (Somaliland) and north-eastern Somalia (Puntland), severe water and food shortages are reported. The shortages are most acute in the regions of Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag and the Hawd, as well as in several districts of Bari and parts of Nugal Region.

In **Sudan**, an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission late last year estimated coarse grain production to be well below average following late and poorly distributed rains. Total cereal production in 2002/03, estimated at 3.8 million tonnes, is about 30 percent below the previous year and 14 percent below the previous five years' average.

Serious food shortages have emerged in several parts of the country and prices, particularly for sorghum, are higher than normal at this time of the year. Food security monitoring assessments conducted since January have confirmed that 1.9 million people in southern Sudan will need food assistance estimated at 101 000 tonnes until the next harvest in September 2003. About 700 000 of these were identified as highly food insecure and have been receiving food aid since January. In April 2003, an Emergency Operation was jointly approved by FAO and WFP worth about US\$ 130.97 million, for food assistance to nearly 3.25 million people for a period of twelve months (April 2003 to March 2004).

In **Tanzania**, prospects for the main season coarse grains are uncertain mainly due to dry weather in eastern, central and southern parts between February and mid-March. Many areas experienced more than three weeks of dryness at a critical stage in crop development. Improved rainfall since mid-March may have come too late to prevent significant yield losses. Of particular concern are the central, southern and northern coastal areas. In addition, weather forecasts for the period March-May indicate below to near normal rainfall over most parts of the grain basket southern highlands regions (Iringa Mbeya, Rukwa and Ruvuma). On average, these regions produce nearly half of the total maize in the country and usually have exportable surpluses to neighbouring countries.



The overall national food situation, however, remains stable. Adequate availability of water and forage has also improved the food security of pastoralists.

In **Uganda**, below normal rains in February and March delayed land preparation and planting of the main season crops in several areas. The weather forecast for March to May 2003 indicates near normal to above normal rainfall for north-western, eastern and south-eastern Uganda and areas in the Lake Kyoga Basin. North-eastern, central, Lake Victoria Basin, northern and western Uganda are likely to receive normal to below normal rainfall.

The overall national food supply situation remains stable. However, the food situation is precarious in northern and eastern Uganda. Insurgency continues to displace hundreds of people mainly in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader in northern Uganda. A recent assessment of Pader District found that nearly three-quarters of the population were displaced. A nutritional survey in the main district hospital found that 14 percent of the children under five years old were acutely malnourished while 29 percent were at risk of acute malnutrition. These results are similar to those found by a separate assessment in Gulu District in January 2003. In eastern Uganda, an assessment in March 2003 found that new attacks by the Karamojong pastoralists have displaced about 89 000 people in Katakwi District. The IDPs are concentrated in camps with limited access to water, sanitation and health facilities. Furthermore, the food situation of many households in Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit Districts in the northeast is precarious due to poor harvests in the previous season. WFP is distributing food to the most affected households.

The aggregate cereal import requirement of eastern Africa in 2002/03 is estimated at 6.4 million tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 4.0 million tonnes, the food aid requirement is estimated at 2.4 million tonnes. Against this requirement, pledges as of end-April amounted to 0.7 million tonnes of which 0.5 million tonnes have been delivered.

In **western Africa**, a severe drought last year seriously affected countries in the west of the Sahel, undermining the food security of nearly 600 000 people. In addition, population displacement by armed conflicts in several countries continues to disrupt food production and other economic activities, leading to persistent food insecurity.

In **Mauritania**, the 2002 aggregate cereal production is officially estimated at 116 000 tonnes, about 31 percent less than the average for the previous five years and 5 percent below the 2001 poor harvest. The 'dieri' (rainfed) crop, which represents more than 80 percent of planted area and about 60 percent of total cereal production in a normal year, decreased by 80 percent to some 8 000 tonnes due to drought. Cereal import requirements for the marketing year 2002/03 (November/October) are estimated at some 323 000 tonnes, of which commercial imports are estimated at 258 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 65 000 tonnes. Approximately 420 000 people throughout Mauritania need food assistance. Emergency provision of agricultural inputs such as seeds will also be necessary to enable drought-affected farming families to resume agricultural production during the next main planting season starting in June 2003.

Near-famine conditions, which had been confined to Aftout area, have spread to the Senegal River Valley and the central plateau area of Hodh El Chargui and Hodh El Gharbi, affecting herders as well as farmers. High malnutrition rates and related diseases are reported to be widespread. An FAO/CILSS mission in January observed that cereal prices that had risen considerably last year remained high, while animal prices decreased steeply. In March 2002, WFP launched an EMOP valued at US\$ 7.5 million (16 230 tonnes of food) to assist 250 000 people most threatened by serious food shortages. A Regional EMOP jointly approved by FAO and WFP in mid-December for five drought-affected countries in the west of the Sahel (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal) included an allocation of 43 632 tonnes of food for Mauritania. However, donor response to this EMOP has been very low, with only 29 percent of the appeal covered by pledges as of late March.

In **Senegal**, aggregate cereal production in 2002 is estimated at about 851 300 tonnes, 11 percent less than the previous year, 8 percent less than the average of the previous five years. A joint FAO/CILSS mission that visited the country in January found that cereal prices which increased sharply last year were still at the same high levels, which makes access to food for many households very difficult.

In response to the tight food supply situation, the Government released CFA 15 billion (US\$ 23 million) for purchase and distribution of about 54 000 tonnes of rice to the most affected rural households. Senegal is

included in the Regional Emergency Operation with an allocation of 3 000 tonnes of food for 23 300 most affected people.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, up to one million people have been displaced by the conflict that began with an attempted coup on 19 September 2002. The cities most affected include the capital Abidjan, Bouake and Korogho in the north and Man in the west. At least 800 000 people fled south from the north and centre and about 300 000 were displaced in the west around the city of Man. Another 200 000, mostly migrant workers from neighbouring Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia and Mali left the country.

A reduction in food and agricultural production is forecast this year due to the conflict coupled with unfavourable weather. The regions most affected by the conflict in the north usually provide about 80 percent of national production of yams, 40 per cent of rice, and most of the millet, sorghum and fonio. Crops have reportedly been rotting in fields. Internally displaced people (IDPs) and people in the areas controlled by the rebels are said to be facing severe food shortages. In the rebel-held central city of Bouake, an estimated 60 percent of families do not have any income, while the remainder have lost up to 80 percent of their purchasing power. Access to medical facilities and other essential services is also very poor and expensive. WFP has launched a Regional Emergency Operation to assist some 175 000 people most affected by the conflict for a period of ten months (November 2002–August 2003). The bulk of this operation will be in Côte d'Ivoire but the neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana will also benefit. However, safe access to IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the west, remains a major problem for humanitarian agencies.

In **Liberia**, persistent armed clashes that restrict access to most agriculturally productive areas and lead to mass population displacement are a major cause of food insecurity in the country. The current agricultural season is being disrupted by renewed fighting, pointing to a further drop in rice production this year. Some 200 000 internally displaced persons from the north, northwest, and central regions are living in camps in other parts of the country, while thousands have fled into Sierra Leone following an upsurge of civil strife since February. Moreover, the instability in Côte d'Ivoire has prompted a large number of the estimated 60 000 Liberian refugees to seek immediate repatriation. WFP is providing food assistance to some 117 600 people in the country.

In **The Gambia**, cereal production in 2002 is officially estimated at 139 000 tonnes, 30 percent lower than last year and 7 percent below the average of the last five years. Millet prices which increased steeply last year remain at high levels, reflecting the 2002/03 poor harvest not only in the Gambia but also in the whole of the western Sahel. The high millet prices make household access to this basic staple, particularly in rural areas, exceedingly difficult.

The Gambia is a beneficiary of WFP's Regional EMOP launched in December 2002 with an allocation of 2 340 tonnes of cereals.

In **Cape Verde**, a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in October 2002 estimated maize production at some 5 000 tonnes, only one fourth of the good 2001 harvest and similar to the poor crops in 1997 and 1998. The Mission estimated cereal import requirements for the marketing year 2002/03 (November/October) at 108 518 tonnes, of which 33 250 tonnes were expected to be imported commercially, leaving a food aid requirement of 75 268 tonnes.

A follow-up joint FAO/CILSS mission in January 2003 found that the Government had launched food for work programmes to improve access to food for the poor. However, the programmes are under-funded. Cape Verde is a beneficiary of the Regional EMOP with an allocation of 2 400 tonnes of food.

In **Guinea**, seasonably dry conditions prevail. The first official estimate of 2002 cereal production, mostly rice, is about 1.04 million tonnes, which is average. The presence of a large refugee population and the persistent instability in the sub-region have exacted a heavy toll on the country, which currently hosts more than 100 000 Liberians refugees. The Ivorian armed conflict has also led to an influx of displaced persons including Guinean evacuees, refugees and foreign nationals in transit. As of late January, some 52 000 Guineans had arrived from Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, there are still some 82 000 IDPs in the country, displaced by the armed conflict over the period September 2000 to March 2001.

In **Sierra Leone**, cereal production in 2002 is estimated at some 417 000 tonnes, 20 percent above last year's level. This increase reflects an improved security situation, increased plantings by returning refugees and farmers previously displaced, as well as relatively improved conditions for the distribution of agricultural inputs.

The humanitarian situation in the country has also improved significantly following the end of the war. In 2002, over 100 000 Sierra Leonean refugees and 124 000 IDPs returned to their home areas. However, renewed civil strife in Liberia has caused at least 40 000 Liberians to cross into the country.

In **Ghana**, planting of the first maize crop is underway in the south and progressing northwards with the arrival of the rains. The government has increased import duty on rice from 20 percent to 25 percent this year, in order to support domestic rice production and reduce reliance on imported rice.

The effects of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire on Ghana have mainly been an influx of third-country nationals in transit to their countries of origin, Ivorians seeking asylum and the return of Ghanaian nationals. An estimated 70 000 people have entered Ghana from Côte d'Ivoire since September 2002. The capacity of the government, the humanitarian community and host communities to respond to their needs is reported to be under heavy strain.

In **Burkina Faso**, final estimates of the 2002 cereal production indicate a record harvest of 3.12 million tonnes, which is 22 percent above the average of the last five years. As a result, the overall food supply situation is satisfactory. However, the return of thousands of Burkinabé from Côte d'Ivoire and the closing of the border between the two countries since September 2002 will adversely affect the food situation.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, seasonably dry conditions prevail. The 2002 aggregate cereal production is officially estimated at about 151 400 tonnes, 8 percent lower than the previous year's harvest and slightly below average.

The overall food supply situation is satisfactory. However, people living in the chronically food deficit areas along the northern border with Senegal continue to need food assistance.

In **Mali**, the final official estimate of 2002 cereal production is about 2.5 million tonnes, which is average. The overall food supply situation is satisfactory except in the west where it is tight, and the return of some 130 000 Malians from Côte d'Ivoire is putting considerable pressure on the available supply. Mali is included in the Regional EMOP with an allocation of 4 000 tonnes.

In **Nigeria**, sowing of the first maize crop is underway in the south. The overall food supply situation is stable. However, some population groups, estimated to number some 750 000 people in the states of Benue, Nasarawa and Taraba remain food insecure following ethnic and religious conflicts in the last two years.

**Elsewhere**, seasonably dry conditions prevail in the Sahel, while sowing of the first maize crop is underway in the southern parts of the coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea.

In **Central Africa**, civil strife and insecurity continue to undermine food security in several countries.

In **Central African Republic**, the food security situation is precarious as a result of civil strife that started in October 2002 and led to the overthrow of the president in mid-March. Widespread destruction of physical assets, looting, and population displacement have disrupted agricultural and economic activities, pointing to reduced food production this year. In mid-March WFP relaunched its appeal for USD 6.1 million, having received no pledges for its original appeal two months earlier. It is estimated that over 230 000 people have been displaced from their homes, including 30 000 who have taken refuge in Chad.

In **the Republic of Congo**, a resurgence of fighting in the Pool region (surrounding the capital Brazzaville) in March 2002 led to the displacement of at least 84 000 people, but the exact number is unknown as most areas in the region are inaccessible to humanitarian agencies. WFP is facing a serious shortfall in resources and has stopped all rehabilitation programmes in order to concentrate on emergency assistance to the most vulnerable. Outbreak of Ebola in Cuvette region has aggravated the humanitarian situation.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, the escalation of fighting in eastern provinces in recent weeks resulted in fresh waves of population displacements, particularly in the Uvira area, and hampered distribution of humanitarian assistance. WFP food stocks in the area have been looted during clashes between various armed groups, while denial of access to beneficiaries by local authorities prevented large-scale food distribution. By contrast, delivery of relief assistance improved in the Katanga province where 48 000 internally displaced people are receiving food aid.

Shortages on the WFP pipeline are also hampering distributions of food aid. Since the beginning of the year all food distributed has been from carry-over stocks from 2002. Contributions in 2003 are expected to arrive only at the beginning of June and to cover needs until August. More pledges are urgently needed to avoid reductions in the food rations and interruption of the assistance to targeted beneficiaries.

In **Burundi**, the outlook for the 2003 B foodcrops, to be harvested from June, is uncertain. A delay of two to four weeks in the start of the rainy season, coupled with shortages of seeds and fertilizers, is likely to have resulted in reductions in the area planted, particularly in the worst affected Imbo region. Subsequently, precipitation in March and first half of April have been below normal and the yield potential could be affected if substantial rains are not received soon. Persistent insecurity in central and eastern provinces has also affected agricultural operations and harvest prospects in these areas.

The 2003 A season harvest was 6 percent below the average level of the previous year, with a decline of 18 percent in production of beans, the main source of proteins for the majority of population. While in the surplus growing areas of the north prices of beans have fallen sharply with the arrival of the new harvest into the markets, in other areas, mainly the capital city Bujumbura, prices have remained at high levels and are expected to increase in the coming months reflecting the reduced production of the last season.

Distribution of food assistance to vulnerable population continue to be hindered by escalation of the civil conflict in recent months in Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Ruyigi and parts of the Ngozi province.

In **Rwanda**, mostly dry weather in February and below average rains in March delayed sowing of the 2003 second season foodcrops and may have caused reductions in plantings. Precipitation remained below average in April stressing the developing cereal and non cereal crops. More rains are urgently needed to avoid lower yields and production this season.

The 2003 first season crops were also affected by a delay in the start of the rains which resulted in reduced outputs in localized areas. A recent vulnerability assessment carried out jointly by WFP and FEWSNET in the Bugesera region, where the last harvest was poor, recommended targeted project food assistance in the area.

Elsewhere in central Africa the food supply situation is satisfactory.

#### **UPDATE ON FOOD AID PLEDGES AND DELIVERIES**

Cereal import requirements in sub-Saharan Africa in 2003 are expected to remain high, reflecting mainly the effects of last year's droughts in southern, eastern and western Africa. GIEWS latest estimates of 2002 production and 2002/03 import and food aid requirements are summarized in Table 2. Total food aid requirement is estimated at 4.6 million tonnes, against 2.0 million tonnes estimated in 2001/02. Cereal food aid pledges for 2002/03, including those carried over from 2001/02, amount to 2.1 million tonnes of which 1.7 million tonnes have so far been delivered.

For southern African countries which have entered their new marketing year, 2003/04 import requirements are summarized in Table 3, while for the countries still in the 2002/03 marketing year, their cereal import and food aid requirements are summarized in Table 4.

#### **AREAS OF PRIORITY ACTION**

The food supply situation in several countries of sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania and Zimbabwe remains grim mainly due to severe droughts in previous agricultural seasons. The escalation and/or continuing conflict in a number of countries, including Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and Liberia, has aggravated food insecurity by disrupting agricultural activities. In Côte d'Ivoire, despite some progress on the political front, the food situation of more than one million displaced people remains critical.

The attention of the international community is drawn to the following areas requiring urgent action.

- More food aid pledges and accelerated deliveries are urgently needed in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Mauritania to avert a possible famine. Also, specific measures should be taken to provide relief to the livestock sector (feed, water points, easier access to markets, transhumance routes).
- Food and agricultural rehabilitation assistance is necessary in many countries affected by conflict and/or adverse weather, including Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe. In southern Africa, for instance, farmers need help in marketing any available surplus under favourable conditions, and in preparing for next cropping season.

**Table 2. Cereal Import and Food Aid Requirements by sub-Region - 2002/03 or 2003 (in '000 tonnes)**

Sub-Region	2002 Cereal Production 1/		2002/03 or 2003		
	Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Cereal import requirements 2/	Anticipated commercial imports	Food aid requirements
Eastern Africa	20 370	92	6 448	4 017	2 431
Southern Africa	20 411	96	7 500	5 895	1 605
Western Africa	38 458	106	9 389	8 951	438
Central Africa	2 889	100	981	894	87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82 128</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>24 318</b>	<b>19 757</b>	<b>4 561</b>

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.

2/ Excluding re-exports.

**Table 3. Cereal Import and Food Aid Requirements in 2003/04 for sub-Saharan Africa: countries which have entered the 2003/04 marketing year (in '000 tonnes)**

Sub-Region/ Country	Marketing year	2003 Cereal Production 1/		2003/04		
		Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Cereal import requirements 2/	Anticipated commercial imports	Food aid requirements
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>21 183</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5 287</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>715</b>
Angola	April/March	605	108	656	476	180
Botswana	April/March	13	72	281	281	-
Lesotho	April/March	155	122	238	235	3
Madagascar	April/March	1 899	100	383	330	53
Malawi	April/March	2 027	96	58	58	-
Mozambique	April/March	1 808	111	723	609	114
Namibia	May/April	119	132	108	108	-
South Africa	May/April	12 078	106	1 666	1 666	-
Swaziland	May/April	106	106	92	87	5
Zambia	May/April	1 160	120	150	150	-
Zimbabwe	April/March	1 213	68	932	572	360
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21 183</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5 287</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>715</b>

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.

2/ Excluding re-exports.

**Table 4. Cereal Import and Food Aid Requirements for sub-Saharan Africa:**  
countries still in 2002/03 or 2003 marketing year (in '000 tonnes)

Sub-Region/ Country	Marketing year	2002 Cereal production 1/		2001/02 or 2002 imports			Position for 2002/03 or 2003		
		Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Total imports	As % of average of previous 5 years	Food aid	Cereal import require- ment 2/	Antici- pated commer- cial imports	Food aid require- ment
<b>Eastern Africa</b>		<b>20 370</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4 412</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>6 448</b>	<b>4 017</b>	<b>2 431</b>
Burundi	Jan./Dec.	281	112	65	108	18	70	30	40
Comoros	Jan./Dec.	6	100	46	102	-	46	46	-
Djibouti	Jan./Dec.	-	-	78	86	20	63	55	8
Eritrea	Jan./Dec.	54	22	208	76	121	440	80	360
Ethiopia 4/	Jan./Dec.	6 710	81	390	54	292	1 645	305	1 340
Kenya	Oct./Sept.	2 810	101	1 180	78	136	1 640	1 340	300
Rwanda	Jan./Dec.	269	123	226	108	28	226	196	30
Seychelles	Jan./Dec.	-	-	13	102	-	13	13	-
Somalia	Aug./July	375	145	270	99	18	320	275	45
Sudan	Nov./Oct.	3 776	86	1 250	148	102	1 370	1 180	190
Tanzania	June/May	4 290	115	500	109	116	470	417	53
Uganda	Jan./Dec.	1 799	89	186	159	80	145	80	65
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>-</b>
Mauritius	Jan./Dec.	2	100	302	109	-	278	278	-
<b>Western Africa</b>		<b>38 458</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>9 815</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>9 389</b>	<b>8 951</b>	<b>438</b>
<b>Coastal countries</b>		<b>27 458</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>7 219</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>6 765</b>	<b>6 528</b>	<b>237</b>
Benin	Jan./Dec.	1 026	113	115	88	19	115	100	15
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan./Dec.	1 051	79	1 317	141	14	1 177	1 155	22
Ghana	Jan./Dec.	1 549	95	542	112	79	520	460	60
Guinea	Jan./Dec.	772	102	373	96	46	370	330	40
Liberia	Jan./Dec.	71	87	150	70	32	165	130	35
Nigeria	Jan./Dec.	22 000	104	4 310	179	13	4 010	4 010	-
Sierra Leone	Jan./Dec.	268	124	313	125	69	308	243	65
Togo	Jan./Dec.	721	107	100	83	-	100	100	-
<b>Sahelian countries</b>		<b>11 000</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>2 624</b>	<b>2 423</b>	<b>201</b>
Burkina Faso	Nov./Oct.	3 089	123	258	138	30	237	219	18
Cape Verde	Nov./Oct.	5	28	74	80	37	109	33	75
Chad	Nov./Oct.	1 170	104	88	108	4	98	91	7
Gambia	Nov./Oct.	132	94	149	117	6	142	137	5
Guinea-Bissau	Nov./Oct.	122	98	51	66	6	69	65	4
Mali	Nov./Oct.	2 296	101	245	219	7	279	261	18
Mauritania	Nov./Oct.	90	64	287	90	41	308	243	65
Niger	Nov./Oct.	3 310	131	386	90	30	377	375	2
Senegal	Nov./Oct.	786	92	1 060	130	18	1 006	999	7
<b>Central Africa</b>		<b>2 889</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>87</b>
Cameroon	Jan./Dec.	1 269	104	368	125	2	368	366	2
Cent.Afr.Rep.	Jan./Dec.	130	92	37	98	5	38	37	1
Congo, Dem. Rep of	Jan./Dec.	1 452	98	258	103	68	270	200	70
Congo, Rep.of	Jan./Dec.	5	125	190	129	11	190	180	10
Equat.Guinea	Jan./Dec.	-	-	15	126	-	15	15	-
Gabon	Jan./Dec.	32	100	92	101	-	88	88	-
Sao Tome	Jan./Dec.	1	100	12	113	6	12	8	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>61 719</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15 501</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>17 096</b>	<b>14 140</b>	<b>2 956</b>

Note: totals computed from unrounded data

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.

2/ Excludes re-exports.

3/ Includes all pledges reported to the GIEWS, whether for free distribution or market sale. However, there may be some cases where governments count some food aid received for market sale against commercial import requirements.

4/ Includes refugee needs.

**Table 5. Triangular Transactions within sub-Saharan Africa in 2002/03 or 2003**

(in '000 tonnes) 1/

Donor	Source of supply	Recipient Country	Total by donor
EC	South Africa Tanzania	Angola (6.4), Congo, Dem.Rep. of (3.0), Mozambique (1.0), Burundi (0.4)	10.8
USA	Kenya	Somalia (0.1)	0.1
WFP	Kenya South Africa	Somalia (2.4) Angola (7.2)	9.6
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>20.5</b>

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of end April 2003.

**Table 6. Local Purchases within sub-Saharan Africa in 2002/03 or 2003**

(in '000 tonnes) 1/

Donor	Recipient Country	Total by donor
Germany	Burkina Faso (0.5), Burundi (2.2), Congo, Dem.Rep.of (1.5), Ethiopia (10.7), Lesotho (0.4), Madagascar(0.3), Malawi (9.4), Mali (0.3), Sudan (12.0), Zambia (1.9)	39.2
NGOs	Kenya (0.1), Malawi (0.4), Mozambique (0.1), Zambia (3.4)	4.0
WFP	Angola (4.7), Benin (0.7), Burkina Faso (4.0), Cameroon (1.0), Chad (0.6), Côte d'Ivoire (2.5), Kenya (34.4), Ethiopia (36.7), Lesotho (10.3), Madagascar (1.1), Malawi (4.0), Mali (0.6), Mozambique (9.7), Niger (2.6), Rwanda (0.2), Senegal (1.7), Sudan (9.4), Tanzania (26.9), Uganda (20.7), Zambia (3.2)	175.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>218.2</b>

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of end April 2003.



Table 7. Cereal Food Aid Pledges and Percent Delivered for sub-Saharan African Countries in 2002/03 or 2003 (in '000 tonnes)

Donor/Recipient	Canada	China	EC	Japan	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	NGOs	U.S.A.	WFP	Food aid pledges	Percent delivered as of end April 2/
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	<b>4.7</b>	-	<b>31.7</b>	-	-	<b>12.8</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>528.0</b>	<b>746.5</b>	<b>63</b>
Burundi	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	23.7	24.1	15
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	100
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	42.9	83
Ethiopia 1/	4.7	-	20.3	-	-	12.8	68.3	253.1	359.2	60
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.0	35.0	104.0	74
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	2.1	11.3	19
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	2.4	7.0	90
Sudan	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	6.4	78.5	95.9	87
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	37.9	41.6	73
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	50.6	58.7	26
<b>Southern Africa</b>	-	-	<b>45.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	-	<b>17.1</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>902.3</b>	<b>1 148.1</b>	<b>98</b>
Angola	-	-	6.6	-	-	0.2	25.9	195.3	228.0	100
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	15.0	26.0	42.0	100
Madagascar	-	-	-	11.9	-	-	27.2	7.0	46.1	100
Malawi	-	-	2.5	-	-	1.6	4.1	238.9	247.1	89
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	32.4	-	-	-	41.5	20.8	94.7	100
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	0.4	40.4	100
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	12.8	100
Zambia	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.3	-	137.0	138.7	100
Zimbabwe	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	18.1	264.1	283.3	100
<b>Western Africa</b>	-	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Coastal countries</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>42.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>39</b>
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	8.2	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	100
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.6	1.0	35.6	3
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.3	100
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	14.2	100
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	100
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sahelian countries</b>	-	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>54</b>
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	7.8	-	0.1	2.7	2.8	13.4	42
Cape Verde	-	-	16.2	4.3	-	-	18.8	1.0	40.3	28
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	2.9	7.0	100
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	100
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	5.7	8.4	92
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	6.9	81
Mauritania	-	1.0	3.0	-	-	-	0.2	14.1	18.3	84
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.6	2.2	100
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	6
<b>Central Africa</b>	-	-	<b>3.0</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>62</b>
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cent.Afr.Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	100
Congo, Dem.Rep.of	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	12.3	15.3	60
Congo, Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	60
Equat. Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>411.3</b>	<b>1 517.3</b>	<b>2 089.9</b>	<b>81</b>

1/ Includes refugee needs.

2/ Percentages calculated from unrounded data.

**PART II: CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND SITUATION  
IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES**

**(situation as of end April 2003)**

Prospects for 2003 cereal crops, about to be harvested, are favourable. Cereal production in 2003 is provisionally estimated at 607 000 tonnes, 10 percent higher than last year and 8 percent above the average of the last five years. Cereal import requirements in 2003/04 are estimated at 656 000 tonnes, including a food aid requirement of 180 000 tonnes. An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment will visit the country in mid-May.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	4	546	550
Previous five years average production	4	6	550	560
Previous year imports	281	127	259	667
Previous five years average imports	292	113	183	588
<b>2003/04 Domestic Availability</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>620</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	5	7	595	607
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	5	5	595	605
Possible stock drawdown	-	10	5	15
<b>2003/04 Utilization</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1 276</b>
Food use	301	142	742	1 185
Non-food use	4	3	84	91
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b>2003/04 Import Requirement</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>656</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	280	130	66	476
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	20	-	160	180
<b>Current Aid Position</b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>74</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	125	117	108	108
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average:	103	115	123	112
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				32
<b>Additional Information</b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; maize; plantains			
Lean season:	January-April			
Population (000s):	16 127			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	500			

The first official estimate of aggregate 2002 cereal production, mostly maize and sorghum, is 1.05 million tonnes, which is 13 percent above the average of the last five years. Cereal imports for domestic use and re-exports during the 2003 marketing year are estimated at 140 000 tonnes including 15 000 tonnes of food aid, mainly rice.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	55	855	910
Previous five years average production	-	41	887	928
Previous year imports	58	84	3	145 1/
Previous five years average imports	54	81	3	138
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 026</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	59	990	1 049
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	36	990	1 026
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>58</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1 166</b>
Food use	52	87	678	817
Non-food use	1	9	244	254
Exports or re-exports	5	20	55	80
Possible stock build up	-	-	15	15
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>58</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>140 2/</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	55	70	-	125
of which: received or contracted	-	15	-	15
Food aid needs	3	10	2	15
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	1	7	-	8
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>124</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	144	112	113
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	107	99	67	101
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				36
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; maize			
Lean season:	April-June			
Population (000s):	6 603			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	360			

1/ Includes 5 000 tonnes of wheat and 25 000 tonnes of rice for re-exports.

2/ Includes 5 000 tonnes of wheat and 20 000 tonnes of rice for re-exports.

The 2003 coarse grain production, mainly sorghum, is forecast to be sharply reduced due to dry weather. However, even in normal years, the country covers most of its consumption requirements through commercial imports,.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	-	25	25
Previous five years average production	-	-	18	18
Previous year imports	72	-	188	260
Previous five years average imports	69	-	191	260
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	-	13	13
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	-	13	13
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>294</b>
Food use	66	-	217	283
Non-food use	-	-	2	2
Exports or re-exports	7	-	-	7
Possible stock build up	-	-	2	2
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>281</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	73	-	208	281
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>165</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	-	72	72
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average:	106	-	109	108
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				51
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	sorghum; pulses; vegetables			
Lean season:	January-March			
Population (000s):	1 715			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	3 630			

Final estimates of the 2002 cereal production indicate a harvest of 3.12 million tonnes, which is similar to the previous year but 22 percent above average. Cereal import requirement in 2002/03 (November/October), mostly rice and wheat, is forecast at 237 000 tonnes, including 18 000 tonnes as food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2002/03 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[                                      thousand tonnes                                      ]			
Previous year production	-	110	2 999	3 109
Previous five years average production	-	97	2 456	2 553
Previous year imports	70	176	11	258
Previous five years average imports	66	132	19	217
<b><u>2002/03 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3 030</b>	<b>3 089</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	89	3 030	3 119
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	59	3 030	3 089
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2002/03 Utilization</u></b>	<b>68</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 325</b>
Food use	67	207	2 414	2 688
Non-food use	1	11	461	472
Exports or re-exports	-	-	55	55
Possible stock build up	-	-	110	110
<b><u>2002/03 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>68</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>237</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	62	154	4	219
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	6	5	7	18
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	1	9	3	13
of which: delivered	1	2	3	6
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
of which: for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>224</b>
	[                                      percentage                                      ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	92	123	122
2002/03 Import requirement compared to average:	102	120	53	109
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				75
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	millet; sorghum; pulses; maize			
Lean season:	July-September			
Population (000s):	12 009			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	210			

Cereal import requirements in 2003 are estimated at 70 000 tonnes, of which 40 000 tonnes are expected to be covered by food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	9	59	233	301
Previous five years average production	8	54	216	278
Previous year imports	25	5	35	65
Previous five years average imports	25	4	41	70
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>272</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	9	59	223	291
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	9	39	223	271
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	1	1
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>342</b>
Food use	32	36	232	300
Non-food use	2	8	32	42
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	10	5	15	30
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	15	-	25	40
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	24	24
of which: delivered	-	-	4	4
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	2	2
of which: for local use	-	-	2	2
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	113	109	103	105
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	100	125	98	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				16
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	pulses; plantains; roots; tubers; maize; sorghum			
Lean season:	November-December			
Population (000s):	7 186			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	100			

CAMEROON

Aggregate 2002 cereal production is estimated at about 1.3 million tonnes, which is average, reflecting generally favourable growing conditions during the rainy season. Cereal import requirements for 2003 marketing year are estimated at some 368 000 tonnes, anticipated to be covered mainly by commercial imports.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	86	1 183	1 270
Previous five years average production	-	87	1 173	1 260
Previous year imports	220	130	18	368
Previous five years average imports	219	117	12	348
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>1 269</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	87	1 209	1 297
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	59	1 209	1 269
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>220</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>1 636</b>
Food use	206	179	970	1 355
Non-food use	4	10	251	266
Exports or re-exports	10	-	5	15
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>220</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>368</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	220	128	18	366
of which: received or contracted	-	9	-	9
Food aid needs	-	2	-	2
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	1	1
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	100	103	103
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	100	111	146	106
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				43
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season:	June-August			
Population (000s):	16 325			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	570			





CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Following unfavourable weather and armed conflicts that disrupted economic activities, aggregate 2002 cereal production is estimated at some 137 000 tonnes (including rice in paddy terms), which is 7 percent lower than average. Cereal import requirement in 2003 is forecast at 38 000 tonnes, mostly wheat. While cereal deficits used to be mainly covered by commercial imports, more external food assistance may be needed this year due to the impact of the conflict.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	25	125	150
Previous five years average production	-	21	127	148
Previous year imports	30	4	3	37
Previous five years average imports	32	3	3	38
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>136</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	20	117	137
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	13	117	130
Possible stock drawdown	5	1	-	6
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>174</b>
Food use	34	16	102	152
Non-food use	1	2	18	22
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	30	5	2	37
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	1	1
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	1	1
of which: delivered	-	-	1	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	95	92	93
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	94	167	100	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				22
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; tree nuts; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season:	May-July			
Population (000s):	3 817			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	270			





CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

The food aid requirement in 2003 is estimated at 70 000 tonnes, but heightened insecurity in eastern and north-eastern parts means that food assistance to the displaced and other vulnerable groups will be difficult to deliver.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals	
	[	thousand tonnes			]
Previous year production	18	326	1 194	1 538	
Previous five years average production	18	346	1 234	1 598	
Previous year imports	140	50	68	258	
Previous five years average imports	150	50	58	258	
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 452</b>	
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	18	360	1 194	1 572	
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	18	240	1 194	1 452	
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-	
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>158</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 722</b>	
Food use	150	244	1 008	1 402	
Non-food use	8	43	264	315	
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-	
Possible stock build up	-	3	2	5	
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>140</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>270</b>	
Anticipated commercial imports	140	50	10	200	
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-	
Food aid needs	-	-	70	70	
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>					
Food aid pledges	-	-	15	15	
of which: delivered	-	-	9	9	
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	2	2	
of which: for local use	-	-	2	2	
for export	-	-	-	-	
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	
	[	percentage			]
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	100	104	97	98	
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	93	100	138	105	
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				18	
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>					
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit				
Lean season:	north: October; south: November-December				
Population (000s):	48 067				
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	n.a.				





The country relies entirely on imports to meet its cereal consumption needs.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	-	-	-
Previous five years average production	-	-	-	-
Previous year imports	55	20	3	78
Previous five years average imports	43	23	3	69
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	-	-	-
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>
Food use	40	20	2	62
Non-food use	-	-	1	1
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	35	20	-	55
of which: received or contracted	-	3	-	3
Food aid needs	5	-	3	8
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	2	-	2
of which: delivered	-	2	-	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>62</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>96</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	-	-	-
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	93	87	100	91
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				53
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:		vegetables		
Population (000s):		648		
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):		890		



EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The staple crops are sweet potatoes, cassava and plantains. The country imports on average 5 000 tonnes of rice and 10 000 tonnes of wheat.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	-	-	-
Previous five years average production	-	-	-	-
Previous year imports	10	5	-	15
Previous five years average imports	9	6	-	15
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	-	-	-	-
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	-	-	-
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
Food use	10	5	-	15
Non-food use	-	-	-	-
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	10	5	-	15
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	-	-	-
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	111	83	-	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				15
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	cassava; sweet potatoes; plantains			
Lean season:	September-November			
Population (000s):	488			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	700			



The 2003 domestic cereal availability is estimated at 7.7 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of about 9.36 million tonnes. Total cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 1.64 million tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 305 000 tonnes, food aid needs amount to 1.34 million tonnes, mostly wheat. As of end April food aid pledges stood at 359 000 tonnes of which 217 000 tonnes had been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	1 400	-	7 427	8 827
Previous five years average production	1 273	-	7 040	8 313
Previous year imports	330	25	35	390
Previous five years average imports	696	16	70	782
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 200</b>	<b>7 720</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	1 100	-	5 610	6 710
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	1 100	-	5 610	6 710
Possible stock drawdown	420	-	590	1 010
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6 630</b>	<b>9 365</b>
Food use	2 610	15	5 905	8 530
Non-food use	110	-	725	835
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1 645</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	110	15	180	305
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	1 090	-	250	1 340
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	337	1	21	359
of which: delivered	203	1	13	217
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	47	47
of which: for local use	-	-	47	47
For export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>125</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	86	-	80	81
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	172	94	614	210
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				68
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	maize; teff; barley; sorghum; wheat; pulses; enset (false banana)			
Lean season:	August-November			
Population (000s):	68 128			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	100			







The first official estimate of aggregate 2002 cereal production, mostly rice, is about 1.04 million tonnes, which is average. Cereal import requirements for marketing year 2002/03 are estimated at 370 000 tonnes, mostly rice (250 000 tonnes) and wheat (115 000 tonnes). Commercial imports are projected at 330 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 40 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	820	237	1 057
Previous five years average production	-	798	222	1 020
Previous year imports	110	250	13	373
Previous five years average imports	117	242	5	364
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>772</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	798	241	1 038
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	532	241	772
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>115</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1 142</b>
Food use	112	632	199	943
Non-food use	3	120	46	169
Exports or re-exports	-	30	-	30
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>115</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>370</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	95	235	-	330
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	20	15	5	40
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	1	1	2	4
of which: delivered	1	1	2	4
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>124</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	100	108	102
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	98	103	100	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				44
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	rice; roots; tubers; coarse grains			
Lean season:	July-September			
Population (000s):	7 644			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	400			





Domestic cereal availability in 2003 is estimated at 2.96 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of 4.6 million tonnes. Thus, total cereal import requirement is estimated at 1.64 million tonnes, of which commercial imports are estimated at 1.34 million tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 300 000 tonnes. As of end April, food aid pledges amounted to 104 000 tonnes of which 77 000 tonnes had been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2002/03 MARKETING YEAR (October/September)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	180	55	3 017	3 252
Previous five years average production	224	52	2 520	2 796
Previous year imports	540	140	500	1 180
Previous five years average imports	581	100	760	1 441
<b><u>2002/03 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>250</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2 674</b>	<b>2 960</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	200	55	2 574	2 829
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	200	36	2 574	2 810
Possible stock drawdown	50	-	100	150
<b><u>2002/03 Utilization</u></b>	<b>850</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3 574</b>	<b>4 600</b>
Food use	820	156	3 219	4 195
Non-food use	30	20	355	405
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2002/03 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>600</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1 640</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	500	140	700	1 340
of which: received or contracted	29	57	-	86
Food aid needs	100	-	200	300
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	80	-	24	104
of which: delivered	61	-	17	77
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	37	37
of which: for local use	-	-	35	35
for export	-	-	2	2
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>129</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	89	106	102	101
2002/03 Import requirement compared to average:	103	140	118	114
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				50
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	maize; wheat; pulses; roots; tubers			
Lean season:	June-July			
Population (000s):	32 522			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	340			

Cereal production in 2003, mostly maize, is expected to recover strongly from last year's disastrously low level of 54 000 tonnes. However, as in normal years, the country will need to import a substantial amount (238 000 tonnes), almost all commercially, to meet its consumption requirements in 2003/04 marketing year.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	14	-	40	54
Previous five years average production	20	-	107	127
Previous year imports	57	-	177	234
Previous five years average imports	59	3	164	226
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>155</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	20	-	135	155
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	20	-	135	155
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>393</b>
Food use	84	-	306	390
Non-food use	1	-	2	3
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>238</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	65	-	170	235
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	3	3
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>175</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	100	-	126	122
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average:	110	-	105	105
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				78
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	maize; sorghum; vegetables			
Lean season:	February-April			
Population (000s):	2 228			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	550			

2002 rice production has been estimated at some 109 000 tonnes, 13 percent lower than average, due to continuing armed conflict that has restricted access to agriculturally most productive areas and displaced large numbers of rural households. Cereal import requirements in 2003 are estimated at 165 000 tonnes, about one-quarter of which is anticipated to be covered by food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	145	-	145
Previous five years average production	-	125	-	125
Previous year imports	55	85	10	150
Previous five years average imports	63	90	17	170
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	109	-	109
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	71	-	71
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>236</b>
Food use	53	154	10	217
Non-food use	2	16	-	18
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>165</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	30	100	-	130
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	25	-	10	35
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	7	-	7	14
of which: delivered	7	-	7	14
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	87	-	87
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	87	111	59	97
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				36
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	rice; roots; tubers; oils			
Lean season:	July-August			
Population (000s):	3 108			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	n.a.			







Aggregate 2002 cereal production is estimated at about 116 000 tonnes, about 31 percent lower than the average for the previous five years and 5 percent below 2001 poor harvest. The rainfed crop, which represents more than 80 percent of planted areas or 60 percent of total cereal production in a normal year, decreased by 80 percent to only 8 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirement in marketing year 2002/03 (November/October) is estimated at 323 000 tonnes, of which wheat accounts for 74 percent. The anticipated commercial imports of 258 000 tonnes and 18 000 tonnes of pledged food assistance leave a deficit of about 41 000 tonnes to be covered by additional food assistance.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2002/03 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	3	59	60	122
Previous five years average production	1	81	87	169
Previous year imports	264	34	4	302 <sup>1/</sup>
Previous five years average imports	250	43	5	298
<b><u>2002/03 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>110</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	77	39	116
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	52	39	90
Possible stock drawdown	20	-	-	20
<b><u>2002/03 Utilization</u></b>	<b>259</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>433</b>
Food use	219	89	68	375
Non-food use	25	9	7	41
Exports or re-exports	15	1	1	17
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2002/03 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>239</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>323 <sup>1/</sup></b>
Anticipated commercial imports	233	18	8	258
of which: received or contracted	13	-	-	13
Food aid needs	6	30	29	65
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	18	-	-	18
of which: delivered	15	-	-	15
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>81</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>139</b>
	[	percentage		]
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	96	45	69
2002/03 Import requirement compared to average:	96	110	730	108
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				54
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	wheat; rice; millet; sorghum			
Lean season:	July-September			
Population (000s):	2 712			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	350			

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 15 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.







The 2003 cereal crop is forecast to recover from last year's reduced level, but production will, as is normal, be insufficient to cover domestic consumption requirements. Commercial imports of 75 000 tonnes of coarse grains are anticipated. Imports of 33 000 tonnes of wheat are also forecast.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	10	-	64	74
Previous five years average production	6	-	85	91
Previous year imports	93	-	90	183
Previous five years average imports	64	-	91	155
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>139</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	10	-	109	119
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	10	-	109	119
Possible stock drawdown	20	-	-	20
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>247</b>
Food use	63	-	172	235
Non-food use	-	-	7	7
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	5	5
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>108</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	33	-	75	108
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>126</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	167	-	128	131
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average:	52	-	82	70
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				64
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	millet; maize; sorghum; wheat			
Population (000s):	1 860			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	1 960			

Final estimates of the 2002 cereal production indicate a record harvest of 3.34 million tonnes, representing an increase of about 8 percent compared to 2001 record harvest and 31 percent compared to the previous five years average. Farmers should be able to replenish their stocks and the government to reach the national optimum stock level of 35 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirements for marketing year 2002/03 are estimated at 377 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2002/03 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	7	60	3 028	3 094
Previous five years average production	9	60	2 486	2 555
Previous year imports	55	163	168	386
Previous five years average imports	58	133	274	465
<b><u>2002/03 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>3 320</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	3	80	3 255	3 338
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	3	52	3 255	3 310
Possible stock drawdown	10	-	-	10
<b><u>2002/03 Utilization</u></b>	<b>58</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>3 435</b>	<b>3 697</b>
Food use	52	194	2 831	3 078
Non-food use	1	10	499	509
Exports or re-exports	5	-	55	60
Possible stock build up	-	-	50	50
<b><u>2002/03 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>45</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>377</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	45	150	180	375
of which: received or contracted	-	-	12	12
Food aid needs	-	2	-	2
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	2	-	2
of which: delivered	-	2	-	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	3	3
of which: for local use	-	-	3	3
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>259</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	37	133	131	131
2002/03 Import requirement compared to average:	78	114	66	81
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				69
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	millet; sorghum; pulses; roots; tubers			
Lean season:	July-September			
Population (000s):	11 903			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	170			

Aggregate 2002 cereal production has been estimated at about 23 million tonnes, which is average. Cereal import requirements in 2003 marketing year are estimated at about 4 million tonnes, mostly wheat and rice, expected to be covered commercially.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	50	3 367	19 614	23 031
Previous five years average production	49	3 350	19 026	22 425
Previous year imports	2 400	1 840	70	4 310
Previous five years average imports	1 843	1 051	77	2 971
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>19 850</b>	<b>22 000</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	50	3 500	19 850	23 400
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	50	2 100	19 850	22 000
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>3 840</b>	<b>19 920</b>	<b>26 010</b>
Food use	2 198	3 320	15 822	21 340
Non-food use	52	420	3 968	4 440
Exports or re-exports	-	100	130	230
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4 010</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	2 200	1 740	70	4 010
of which: received or contracted	-	68	-	68
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>179</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	102	104	104	104
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	119	166	91	135
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				46
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; coarse grains; rice			
Lean season:	April-May			
Population (000s):	119 557			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	290			

Cereal import requirements in 2003 are estimated at 226 000 tonnes, including 30 000 tonnes of food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	6	21	249	276
Previous five years average production	5	13	211	229
Previous year imports	15	26	185	226
Previous five years average imports	18	26	172	216
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>263</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	6	18	245	269
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	6	12	245	263
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>489</b>
Food use	21	35	348	404
Non-food use	-	3	82	85
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>226</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	15	26	155	196
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	30	30
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	1	-	11	11
of which: delivered	-	-	2	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	120	138	116	117
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	83	100	108	105
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				17
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; pulses; plantains; sorghum; maize			
Lean season:	November-December			
Population (000s):	9 479			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	220			













SOUTH AFRICA

The third official production forecast indicates cereal output of 12.1 million tonnes, 6 percent lower than both last year and average. However, export availabilities are expected to remain around last year's level.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	2 321	3	10 451	12 775
Previous five years average production	2 157	3	9 208	11 368
Previous year imports	450	550	656	1 656
Previous five years average imports	567	530	583	1 680
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9 676</b>	<b>12 128</b>
2003 Production (rice in paddy terms)	2 400	3	9 676	12 079
2003 Production (rice in milled terms)	2 400	2	9 676	12 078
Possible stock drawdown	50	-	-	50
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>2 970</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>10 272</b>	<b>13 794</b>
Food use	2 560	512	4 495	7 567
Non-food use	190	40	4 487	4 717
Exports or re-exports	220	-	1 135	1 355
Possible stock build up	-	-	155	155
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>520</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1 666</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	520	550	596	1 666
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>181</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	111	100	105	106
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average:	92	104	102	99
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				54
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	maize, wheat			
Lean season:	February-April			
Population (000s):	41 844			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	2 900			







Aggregate 2002 cereal production is estimated at 741 000 tonnes, slightly above last year's level but 7 percent above average. Cereal imports for domestic use and re-exports in the 2003 marketing year are estimated at 160 000 tonnes, to be covered commercially.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	-	61	651	712
Previous five years average production	-	70	620	690
Previous year imports	60	100	-	160 <sup>1/</sup>
Previous five years average imports	56	149	11	216
<b><u>2003 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>721</b>
2002 Production (rice in paddy terms)	-	62	678	741
2002 Production (rice in milled terms)	-	42	678	721
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Utilization</u></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>881</b>
Food use	56	73	436	565
Non-food use	2	9	222	233
Exports or re-exports	2	60	20	82
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160 <sup>1/</sup></b>
Anticipated commercial imports	60	100	-	160
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>113</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2002 Prod. compared to average (rice paddy terms):	-	89	109	107
2003 Import requirement compared to average:	107	67	-	74
Cereal share of total calorie intake:				47
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops:	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season:	April-July			
Population (000s):	4 999			
GNP per capita in 2001 (US\$):	270			

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 60 000 tonnes of rice for re-export.









## TERMINOLOGY

**"Utilization"**: All elements of utilisation for wheat and coarse grains are expressed in grain equivalent. For rice, all elements are expressed in milled form. Non-food use includes post-harvest losses, seed use, feed use, industrial use for all cereals.

**"Countries Facing Food Emergencies"**: Refer to an exceptional shortfall in aggregate supplies or a localised deficit as a result of crop failures, natural disasters, interruption of imports, disruption of distribution, excessive post-harvest losses, other supply bottlenecks and/or an increased demand for food arising from population movements within the country or an influx of refugees. In the case of an exceptional shortfall in aggregate food supplies, emergency food aid may be required to cover all or part of the deficit.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this bulletin do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.