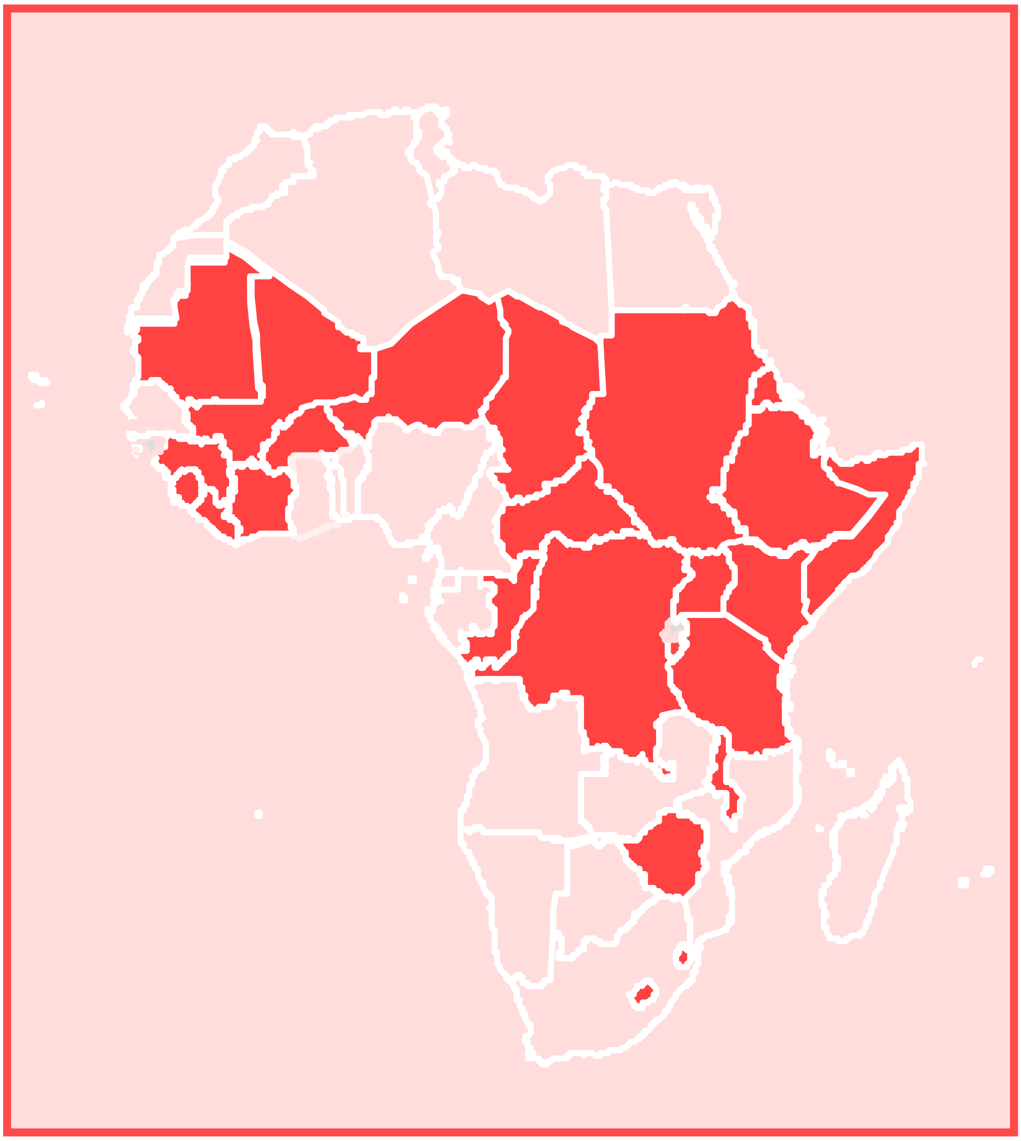
Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture

FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION AND CROP PROSPECTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 2 September 2005



Countries facing food emergencies:
Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Central Afr. Rep., Congo Dem. Rep. of, Congo Rep. of, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania U. R., Uganda, Zimbabwe

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This is the second issue for 2005 of this report prepared by the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on the food supply situation and 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.

In this introductory part, countries in the subregion 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 subregion, as well as current crop prospects. The accompanying tables (Tables 1- 6) 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 mid-August 2005 by the World Food Programme.

Part II 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: 24 countries)

Country	Reasons for emergency
Burkina Faso	Drought, locusts in parts
Burundi	Civil strife, IDPs and returnees
Chad	Refugees, poor rainfall
Central Afr. Rep.	Recent civil strife
Congo, Dem.Rep.	Civil strife, IDPs and refugees
Congo Rep. of	IDPs, refugees
Côte d'Ivoire	Civil strife, IDPs
Eritrea	Drought, IDPs, returnees
Ethiopia	Drought, IDPs
Guinea	IDPs and refugees
Kenya	Drought
Lesotho	Drought in parts
Liberia	Recent civil strife, IDPs
Malawi	Drought in parts
Mali	Drought, locusts in parts
Mauritania	Drought, locusts
Niger	Drought, locusts in parts
Sierra Leone	Returnees, refugees
Somalia	Civil strife, drought in parts
Sudan	Civil strife, returnees, drought in parts
Swaziland	Drought in parts
Tanzania, U.R.	Drought in parts, refugees
Uganda	Civil strife, IDPs
Zimbabwe	Economic crisis, drought

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 also available on the Internet as part of the FAO World Wide Web (*www.fao.org*) at the following address: http://www.fao.org/giews/

HIGHLIGHTS

Eastern Africa

- Prospects for the 2005 main season cereal crops have improved in some major producing areas of the subregion due to favourable rains.
- The overall food situation, however, remains precarious with high malnutrition rates reported in several countries in the subregion due to the effects of war, displacement and earlier droughts. Currently, more than 18 million people in the subregion depend on humanitarian assistance.
- The situation in Sudan is particularly alarming due to continued conflict that has resulted in a serious food situation, especially in Darfur and southern Sudan.
- In Somalia, recent assessments indicate severe food insecurity in several parts of the country. Below average 2005 main “gu” season harvest in southern Somalia coupled with an upsurge in civil strife have exacerbated the situation. Nearly one million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Recent food aid pledges for Eritrea and Ethiopia have boosted the food aid pipeline, but deliveries need to be accelerated.

Southern Africa

- About 12 million people in the subregion, two-thirds of them in Zimbabwe and Malawi, are in need of emergency food assistance in the current marketing year. The situation is expected to worsen during the lean months until the next harvest in April-May, unless international relief is provided urgently.
- Most countries of the subregion including Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Lesotho, Zambia and Swaziland have gathered below average main season cereal harvests in 2005.
- In Zimbabwe, high inflation coupled with shortages of maize grain and fuel as well as transport problems are causing serious food insecurity. For the same reasons, prospects for 2006 are dire, regardless of rainfall.
- In Malawi, about 4.6 million vulnerable people are facing severe food shortages and require an estimated 414 000 tonnes of cereals in emergency assistance. Current high maize prices are exacerbating the situation.
- Above average cereal harvests have been estimated for South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and Madagascar. South Africa’s record maize harvest of 12.4 million tonnes is estimated to result in an exportable surplus of about 5 million tonnes, more than enough to cover the subregion’s import requirements.
- WFP’s regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation has so far received only 30 percent of the 704 000 tonnes requirement over a three-year period (2005-07).

Western Africa

- The Sahel and northern parts of coastal countries continue to face a difficult lean season, due to depleted household food stocks and unusually high food prices. However, current season crop development in the Sahel has been satisfactory so far in main producing zones, due to favourable growing conditions.
- In Niger, the food situation remains critical, and WFP has expanded its emergency operation to assist 2.5 million people until the end of the lean season in October.
- In Côte d’Ivoire, insecurity, labour shortages and the de facto partition of the country continue to disrupt agricultural production and marketing activities.
- In Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, food assistance continues to be needed for internally displaced people and refugees.

Central Africa

- Cereal harvests of the main season (2005B) were favourable in Rwanda and Burundi with improvements in the order of 33 percent and 7 percent above the five-year averages in the two countries, respectively.
- Food insecurity persists in the violence-prone eastern part of DRC and in pockets of chronically vulnerable districts in Burundi and Rwanda.

CONTENTS

PART I: POSITION BY SUBREGION

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S CROP CALENDAR

Planting of main season crops is expected to begin in the next few weeks in southern Africa. Crops in several countries in eastern Africa are maturing or being harvested, while harvesting of main season crops is due to commence in October/November in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan. Harvesting is underway in the coastal countries of western Africa and main season crops are maturing in the Sahelian countries. The crop calendar of sub-Saharan Africa is indicated below.

Cereal crop calendar

Subregion	Cereal crops	
	Planting	Harvesting
Eastern Africa 1/	March-June	August-December
Southern Africa	October-December	April-June
Western Africa		
- Coastal areas (first season)	March-April	July-September
(second season)	August-September	November-December
- Sahel zone	June-July	October-November
Central Africa 1/	April-June	August-December

1/ 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 **eastern Africa**, harvesting of the 2005 main season cereal crops is being concluded in southern parts of the subregion while in northern parts crops are at varying stages of development. Despite beneficial rains and favourable crop prospects in parts, the food situation remains precarious for a large number of people with high malnutrition rates reported in several countries.

In **Eritrea**, the 2005 main cropping season, "Kiremti", is well underway and the outlook is generally favourable following good distribution of rainfall. However, even in good years, Eritrea produces only a fraction of its total food requirements and largely depends on imports.

In the last several years the food situation deteriorated sharply as a result of consecutive poor harvests and lingering effects of war with neighbouring Ethiopia, compounded by serious macro-economic imbalances. High cereal prices continue to impact on purchasing power and food security of large numbers of people. In June, market prices for white sorghum, the main staple crop, increased by 25 percent in Asmara, 91 percent in Keren and 62 percent in Mendefera, compared to the same time last year. It is expected that these prices will remain as high, or increase, until harvest in October-November. Currently, about 2.2 million people are facing varying degrees of food shortages with an estimated 1.3–1.4 million receiving food assistance. Current cereal stocks and food aid in the pipeline are expected to cover needs for the remainder of 2005.

An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission is planned to visit the country from late-October to assess the main season production and estimate food assistance requirements in 2005.

In **Ethiopia**, the 2005 main "meher" cropping season is well advanced across the country. The main producing regions in western and central parts are expected to have a favourable outturn while the outlook is less favourable in the eastern and southern crop producing areas due to late and erratic rains. Furthermore, despite the general improvement in the secondary "belg" season compared to last year, some areas were adversely affected by either excessive or erratic and late rains. Normally, the belg season rains extend from February to May and the crop accounts for some 10 percent of total grain production but in some areas it provides the bulk of annual grain production.

Household food availability in parts is poor and high malnutrition rates, particularly for children, are of serious concern. The situation is exacerbated by significantly higher than average food prices. A multi-agency mission, composed of Government, UN and other humanitarian agencies, last April revised the total number of people in need of emergency food assistance in 2005 upwards from 3.1 million to 3.8 million, with a food requirement of about 464 000 tonnes. A subsequent inter-agency assessment of belg-dependent and pastoral areas in late June-early July has reported that emergency food needs have risen with additional 2.5 to 3 million people now requiring an extra 200 000 tonnes for the remainder of 2005. Inadequate implementation of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), launched in January 2005, has partly contributed to the increase in the emergency requirements. The PSNP was expected to support more than 5 million chronically food-insecure people with cash and food transfers. Overall, the global food aid pipeline and emergency food security reserves (EFSR) are expected to cover the estimated requirements for the remainder of the year.

An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission is planned to visit the country in November to assess the main season production and estimate food assistance requirements in 2006.

In **Kenya**, prospects for the 2005 long rains maize crop, being harvested, are generally favourable due to good rains in main agricultural areas. These rains counteracted somewhat the adverse impact on yields of delayed planting due to the late start of the season. The long rains cropping season (March-May) normally accounts for 80 percent of total annual food production. Serious flooding, however, caused the displacement of tens of thousands of people and destroyed cropped areas, particularly in the low-lying areas near Lake Victoria and in Tana River District in the east. Most north-western pastoral areas also received above average rains in April and May.

Overall, serious food problems remain in the south-eastern lowlands and the north-eastern pastoral areas. In the marginal agricultural areas of Eastern Province, particularly in Kitui and Makueni districts, the household food security situation has deteriorated sharply due to the near-total crop failure during the current season. This followed the earlier failure of the critical October-December 2004 short-rains season. The next important harvest is not due until February 2006. In addition, the northeastern pastoral districts including Garissa, Wajir, Tana River and Isiolo, are faced with serious food shortages. Recent reports indicate high child malnutrition rates in several districts. Refugees fleeing from the Gedo region of Somalia into Mandera District, due to conflict, are expected to exacerbate the food security situation in the area. Simmering clan tensions have also resulted in vicious clashes in several pastoral areas. Ever dwindling resources like water and pasture are some of the underlying causes that continue to plague these communities.

In **Somalia**, the current “gu” season crop being harvested in southern Somalia is forecast at about 73 000 tonnes, some 44 percent below average. The “gu” cereal crop normally accounts for some 70 to 80 percent of annual production. By contrast, the gu rains in central and northern Somalia were generally good and the cereal harvest in these parts is expected to be above average. Furthermore, the above average gu rains in central and northern Somalia have markedly improved pasture and livestock conditions. Although this signifies an end to the severe drought conditions of more than three years, a full recovery will be slow due to the cumulative effects of the drought on livelihoods, including large livestock losses and high levels of indebtedness.

The overall food security situation continues to be alarming with more than 900 000 people in need of urgent assistance. The situation is further aggravated by the outbreak and upsurge in hostilities in parts of southern Somalia and the deterioration in security conditions that are hampering the distribution of relief assistance. Further information and analysis can be accessed from the Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) at: www.fsausomali.org.

In **Sudan**, prospects for the 2005 food crops, to be harvested from October, are still uncertain. In southern Sudan, early indications suggest an average crop but remain to be verified through crop assessments. Overall, Sudan’s estimated rainfall reached near to above-normal levels, with potentially excessive totals in the northeastern agricultural areas and possibly below-normal amounts in north-eastern Darfur. Heavy rainfall was recorded in late July-early August in areas of West Darfur which is expected to benefit crops and improve water and pasture conditions.

In southern Sudan, the optimism that followed the peace deal signed in January 2005 to end the war has given way to apprehension following the tragic death of the First Vice-President of Sudan, Dr. John Garang.

The optimism had prompted large numbers of Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries to trek back to their villages. The humanitarian challenges and rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the shattered economy and infrastructure will be enormous. According to an inter-agency UN assessment, access to sufficient food is worsening for the returnees and poor households in the south-western Sudanese region of Bahr el Ghazal and malnutrition levels are reportedly starting to rise. The continued crisis in Greater Darfur remains the most pressing humanitarian problem.

An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission is planned to visit the country in October and November to assess the main season production and estimate food assistance requirements in 2006.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, the preliminary forecast of the 2005 maize crop indicates a 2 percent increase compared to last year's good crop. However, poor rainfall patterns in Dodoma, Tabora, Shinyanga, Morogoro (in early January to February) as well as in Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro areas (during March to June) have affected maize crop production and may result in some downward revision.

The overall national food supply situation remains stable. In most markets in the southern highlands grain basket regions of Tanzania, wholesale maize prices have been below the four-year average since January 2005 due to good local production in 2004. However, in early August wholesale maize prices in Dar-es-Salaam were still 18 percent higher compared to the same time last year. The high demand from neighbouring countries, particularly Zambia and Malawi where below average crops have been gathered, may also counteract the expected fall in prices in southern Tanzania.

In **Uganda**, harvesting of the 2005 main season crops is nearing completion and the outlook is favourable. Already wholesale maize price have started to decline in most of the markets. However, increased demand in northern Uganda and the observed exports to Kenya since early July are expected to firm-up these prices. In northern Uganda, poorly distributed rainfall has negatively affected crop development. However, an average sorghum crop is expected in Karamoja.

The overall food situation is stable. However, insecurity remains a serious problem in northern Uganda (Gulu, Kigum, Lira and Pader districts) as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continues to attack communities and lay ambushes on roads, maiming and killing people as well as destroying assets and property. Food distributions continue to reach 1.4 million displaced persons and nearly 200 000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. WFP faces a shortfall of about 27 000 tonnes of food commodities, with a funding gap of about US$13 million required to maintain the food pipeline.

In **southern Africa**, about 12 million people are in need of emergency food assistance in marketing year 2005/06 (mostly April/March) in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia following a poor cereal harvest early this year. The resulting food shortages, rising staple food prices (especially in Zimbabwe and Malawi), and diminished income-earning opportunities and remittances have led to an upward revision of the number of people at risk of food insecurity in many of these countries. The lean period, which usually starts in December and lasts through March, is expected to begin much earlier this year. In Zimbabwe, access to food in many areas is severely hampered by scarcity of grain on the market, transport problems and fuel shortages. For the same reasons, prospects for 2006 are dire, regardless of rainfall. Under rising prices, the number of people at risk is estimated to be over 3 million, about a quarter of the total population. In Malawi, food insecurity has worsened due to rising maize prices. The number of people facing food shortages is estimated at 4.6 million, about 40 percent of the total population. On a brighter note, South Africa's maize harvest is estimated at a record level of 12.4 million tonnes, about 28 percent over the drought-affected harvests of the previous two years. The resulting closing stocks of about 5 million tonnes of maize are more than enough to cover the subregion's total import requirements of 2.8 million tonnes, of which 1.8 million tonnes are anticipated to be commercial imports.

In **Angola**, the 2005 cereal harvest is estimated at a record level of 881 000 tonnes. Total agricultural production is forecast to increase by 28 percent over last year, mainly due to the favourable weather, expansion of area planted following the resettlement of IDPs and refugees and substantial distribution of agricultural inputs. Although maize production estimated at 720 000 tonnes would represent self-sufficiency, still the country needs to import about 765 000 tonnes of cereals for 2005/06, mainly wheat and rice. In spite of the favourable national harvest, pockets of food insecurity exist in the central highlands compounded by poor road conditions and marketing systems. Consequently, a large number of food insecure people exist in the country. In the month of August WFP distributed 9 000 tonnes of food to about 750 000 vulnerable people, most of them IDPs.

Angola's economy, which produces over 1 million barrels of crude oil a day that fetched more than double the budgeted price in the international market in 2004, is expected to boom with a Government prediction of 16 percent growth in 2005. Recently the World Bank approved a grant of US$21 million to Angola to help implement the HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis Control Project.

In **Botswana**, the Government declared an emergency due to drought that caused crop failure and a drop in cereal production by more than 50 percent from 46 000 tonnes last year to 19 000 tonnes this year. However, domestic cereal production in Botswana typically amounts to about 10 percent of the country's total needs. The remainder is covered by commercial imports.

Cattle have been affected by successive outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease resulting in loss of access to European markets. The cattle industry is Botswana's second largest foreign currency earner after diamonds. Recently the Government unveiled a plan to battle and eventually eradicate the disease.

In **Lesotho**, poor prospects for the secondary winter crop have exacerbated the already tight food supply situation in the country following a below average 2005 main season cereal harvest estimated at 119 000 tonnes. Long-term decline in cereal production especially in the main producing districts of Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe and Maseru is cause for concern and should be investigated. Endemic soil erosion, weather-related disasters and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic are likely major underlying causes.

Cereal import requirements for 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) have been estimated at 303 000 tonnes and are expected to be covered by some 223 000 tonnes commercial imports and the rest by international food aid. As the lean season approaches, the problem of access to food for an estimated 548 800 people in the Kingdom is likely to get worse unless national and/or international assistance is mobilized. Emergency food aid needs have been estimated at 20 200 tonnes of cereals. From July 2005 until the next harvest in March 2006, WFP plans to assist 245 000 people with 10 000 tons of food.

In **Madagascar**, the 2005 paddy harvest has been estimated at a record level of about 3.4 million tonnes. Consequently, average price of local rice has dropped from about 9 000 FMG/kg at the peak of the "rice crisis" around December-January to a post-harvest low of 3 750 FMG in late June 2005. Since then the price of local rice has recovered and stabilized around 5 000 FMG in early September but has remained consistently below the price of imported rice. It is likely to further increase through the lean season months of January to March, benefiting the farmers with surplus rice to sell, but adversely affecting the vulnerable groups with limited purchasing power.

FAO estimates Madagascar's total cereal import requirements for the 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) at 174 000 tonnes, anticipated to be covered by 139 000 tonnes of commercial imports and the remaining 35 000 tonnes by international food aid. Reportedly, more than 70 percent of Madagascar's 17 million people live below the poverty line of US$1/day. A recently released report by the national Early Warning System showed that about 3 000 tonnes of food will be needed to feed 105 000 people in the upcoming lean season (December 2005-April 2006). A four-year aid package of US$110 million was officially signed on 18 April under the US Millennium Challenge Corporation to help boost the country's agricultural production. Madagascar's entry into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in August is expected to improve trade and economic prospects for the country.

In **Malawi**, with rapid increases in maize prices in recent months, food insecurity has worsened. The 2005 maize harvest, estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, was the lowest in a decade and some 26 percent below last year's relatively poor output. Due to generally low residual soil moisture from the main season, the prospects for the secondary winter crop are poor. The official forecast for the winter maize crop is 192 000 tonnes, some 20 percent below last year's output.

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) estimate of 4.2 million people, or 34 percent of the total population, facing food shortages during 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) was based on the assumption of a maize price band of 19-23 kwacha/kg. An average maize price from selected markets was 37 percent higher in mid-August this year compared to the same period last year. The official average monthly maize price in Liwonde market in the south has steadily increased from 16.84 kwacha in April to 21.31 kwacha in August. In the north (e.g. Mzuzu) maize prices were declining until July. Since then they are on the rise, while they are relatively stable in the center (e.g. Dowa). The highest prices for August were observed in Mwanza (32.32 kwacha), Mangochi (25.70 kwacha) and Nchalo and Balaka (25.00 kwacha). According to the VAC the number of people facing food shortages will rise to 4.6 million under the assumption of maize prices in the range of 32-40 kwacha/kg and would require 414 000 tonnes of food assistance.

Total maize import requirements for the 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at 767 000 tonnes, of which about 300 000 tonnes were expected to be covered commercially. From April to July 2005 only 47 000 tonnes were imported mostly through cross-border trade. As of 9 September, WFP had received donor pledges for about 160 000 tonnes.

For the 2005/06 main season the Government is planning to distribute 50 kg of urea fertilizer and 5 kg of improved maize seed to about 1 million smallholder farmers under the UN Millennium Project with funding from the World Bank.

In **Mozambique**, the outlook for the second season winter crop is unfavourable due to the reduced rainfall in recent months and lower than usual water levels in the rivers and reservoirs. The 2005 production of cereals was estimated at 1.92 million tonnes, some 4 percent lower than last year's record harvest, but 10 percent above the last five-year average. Despite this overall satisfactory national production, certain areas such as the southern districts of Tete Province, and many districts in southern provinces, were affected by drought. Total cereal import requirements, including rice and wheat, are forecast to be 10 percent higher than last year. Maize imports, in the order of 175 000 tonnes, may be necessary, given the high costs of moving grain from north to south. Of these, about 130 000 tonnes are expected to be through commercial channels, leaving about 45 000 tonnes to be covered by food aid imports.

Total national food assistance needs, including for the HIV/AIDS affected (under the regional PRRO), are estimated at 83 000 tonnes. In view of the maize surplus in northern and central areas, part of these food needs could be procured locally. Cassava production is also expected to ease maize shortages locally in cassava predominant areas. Processing, transportation and marketing of cassava in the form of dry chips or flour needs to be supported in the national food security strategy.

Maize prices rose in July and August in most markets in the country and are generally higher than the prices last year. This can be explained by the poor harvest in the south and large export demand in the north from the neighbouring food deficit Malawi. Rising maize prices will exacerbate food insecurity for the estimated 587 500 people. Currently WFP is distributing food aid to only quarter of these, mostly in drought-affected areas.

In **Namibia**, the 2005 total coarse grain production, mainly of millets, sorghum and maize, has been revised downwards by the Namibia Early Warning and Food Information Unit and is now put at 97 182 tonnes, 16 percent below last year and 4 percent below the five-year average. Reduction in crop production is attributed to severe dry spells during critical growing periods throughout the country. According to earlier Government reports, farmers in eastern Caprivi region were provided emergency assistance for procurement of seed, draft animal power and ploughing implements and accessories. Production of winter wheat is forecast at 10 500 tonnes, down by 1 000 tonnes from the previous year. The national cereal import requirement for 2005/06 marketing year (May/April) is estimated at 145 000 tonnes, mostly unchanged from last year due assumed stock drawdown. Most of the deficit is expected to be met through commercial imports.

In **South Africa**, the seventh estimate of 2005 maize harvest by the country's Crop Estimating Committee revised the previous figure to a record 12.4 million tonnes. This represents an increase, due to favourable weather, of about 28 percent over the drought-affected harvests of the previous two years. The resulting closing stocks of 5.1 million tonnes of maize, as of 30 June 2005, are more than enough to cover the subregion's maize import requirements.

The first estimate of the area planted under winter wheat shows a 4 percent decline, to 800 500 ha, over the 2004 level. However, yields are expected to improve over the 2003 and 2004 drought-affected levels resulting in a near normal production level of 2.03 million tonnes.

The SAFEX price of white maize plummeted from about R900/tonne in January 2005 to under R600/tonne beginning of March in response to substantial domestic stocks, improved crop production prospects locally and internationally, and substantial drop in the international price. The price was fairly stable at around R600 until early July; since then it has steadily risen to R713/tonne in early September as the lean season approaches and demand picks up in the subregion. This price is still well below the import parity price of maize of about

R1196/tonne. Thus the current low price of maize in the country should help ease the regional food shortages and improve regional food security.

In **Swaziland**, food insecurity for vulnerable groups remains a critical issue, in view of declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, high levels of unemployment, and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livelihoods of households. Moreover, per capita consumption of maize from all sources (including food aid) has been declining over time, and evidently it is not being replaced by other foods. Farmers have cited low farm gate prices and high cost of fertilizer, tractor rental, fuel and transport as the key reasons for poor agricultural productivity.

The 2005 cereal harvest estimated at 83 000 tonnes was 4 percent below the average of the previous five years. Cereal import requirements for 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at 111 000 tonnes, of which 70 000 tonnes are expected to be imported commercially. With about 6 000 tonnes of food aid in stock and pipeline at the beginning of the marketing year, there remains an uncovered deficit of 35 000 tonnes which needs to be met by additional international assistance.

Consumer prices are almost four times the prices the National Milling Corporation (NMC), a parastatal company and the sole authorized importer of maize, charges to the millers. Given that there are very few millers in the country, maize meal prices tend to be too high for poor households limiting their access to adequate supplies. There is an urgent need to examine the country's existing pricing and marketing policies for maize.

In **Zambia**, the 2005 cereal output was estimated at 991 000 tonnes, 32 percent down from last year's bumper harvest and 18 percent below average of the previous five years. Consequently, cereal import requirements for marketing year 2005/06 (May/April) were estimated at 271 000 tonnes, anticipated to be covered by 224 000 tonnes of commercial imports, and 47 000 tonnes of international food aid. So far commercial imports have been only about 11 000 tonnes but the Government has lifted a ban on imports and plans to import 200 000 tonnes of white maize.

According to the Zambia VAC some 1.2 million people will be in need of some form of food assistance amounting to about 118 000 tonnes between July 2005 and February 2006, to be provided by the Government and/or international community.

Depending on the early rain situation, the main season planting of the 2005/06 cereal crops will begin in October. The government has planned a program of 50 percent input subsidy during the 2005/06 agricultural season for targeted 125 000 small-scale farmers with 50 000 tonnes of fertilizer and 2 600 tonnes of maize seed. Zambia has qualified for a $4 billion debt relief.

In **Zimbabwe**, the 2005 production of maize, the main staple food crop, has been put at about 600 000 tonnes, compared to over 2 million tonnes in 2000. There are several reasons, including the continuing economic crisis, land redistribution, widespread drought, non-remunerative producer prices of maize, late availability of seeds, shortages and/or high costs of most farm inputs such as fuel, fertilizer, credit, spare parts and draught power. With a national consumption requirement of all cereals of about 1.9 million tonnes, the import requirement is over 1 million tonnes. The Government of Zimbabwe had announced its plans to import 1.2 million tonnes of maize, but commercial import capacity of the country is severely constrained by falling foreign exchange reserves. By August 2005 about 334 000 tonnes of grain had been received/contracted, primarily from South Africa. Very little, only about 1 000 tonnes, have been recorded through informal cross border channels.

According to WFP, access to food in many areas is severely hampered by scarcity of grain either from farmers/traders or from the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), and problems of transport and fuel supplies in the country. This has resulted in sharp and continuous price increases in most markets. Between June and September, 2005 maize prices increased from Z$1 100 to Z$2 200/kg in the north-central part of the country and from Z$3 890 to Z$5 560/kg in the south (FAO and FEWSNET). Inflation in August climbed to 265 percent, up from 124 percent in March due to rise in fuel and food prices, and depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar. The continuing hyper inflation combined with extremely high levels of unemployment, is greatly limiting access to food for the most vulnerable population groups. The Zimbabwe VAC has estimated 2.9 million people as requiring food assistance on the assumption of an average maize price of Z$1 750/kg. Even in US dollar terms prices of maize in Zimbabwe, at about US$0.30/kg, are the highest among the FEWSNET monitored countries of the region. With rising prices, the number of people at risk of food insecurity is likely to be much higher.

In an announcement on 16 August 2005, the Government removed duties on maize and wheat imports and cancelled the monopoly powers of the state-owned Grain Marketing Board (GMB). However, this trade liberalization aimed at improving imports by private traders and easing pressures on consumer prices, is expected to have little impact in the short run in the face of lack of hard currency in private hands and constrained transport/fuel facilities.

In **western Africa**, crop prospects are generally good in the Sahel, following widespread rains since the beginning of the rainy season in June. However, the Sahel and northern parts of several coastal countries continue to face a difficult lean season, due mainly to unusually high food prices.

In **Benin**, harvesting of the first maize crop is underway in the South, while coarse grains are generally developing satisfactorily in the North. In spite of above average cereal production in 2004, estimated at about 1.1 million tonnes, very high food prices have been reported across the country. This is due to higher-than-normal exports to neighbouring countries, caused by a drop in production in Sahelian countries, and lower food supplies and high food prices in several other coastal countries. The situation is expected to improve, as food supply increases with the new harvests.

In **Burkina Faso**, rains and soil moisture have been generally adequate to allow satisfactory development of crops since the beginning of the growing season, although localised crop failures due to inadequate rainfall are reported in the south-east and the Boucle du Mouhoun region. Millet and sorghum crops are in the heading and early maturation stages. Pastures have regenerated countrywide, improving livestock conditions. The desert locust situation remains calm in the country.

Food prices have started decreasing in the south, mainly due to increased cereal imports from neighbouring coastal countries, where harvesting of the main crops is underway. However, prices have remained very high in the south-west, centre and north, in spite of emergency interventions by the Government and humanitarian agencies, including free food distribution and subsidized sales in affected communities. A tight food situation continues to be reported in several localities. Vulnerable groups need to be continuously monitored and assisted as necessary until the end of the lean season.

In **Chad**, rainfall has been adequate since the start of the growing season in May, allowing satisfactory development of crops countrywide. Millet and sorghum are maturing in the Sudanian zone while they are still developing in the Sahelian zone. Harvesting of maize, cassava and groundnuts has started in some regions. Pastures are regenerating, improving livestock conditions. However, flooding was reported in the south and desert locusts remain a potential threat.

Insecurity in neighbouring Central African Republic has led to an influx of about 15 000 refugees since June, bringing the number of Central African refugees to over 35 000. Chad is also home to more than 200 000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region.

Although a slight decrease has been observed in a few markets in August, cereal prices remain high on most markets in spite of subsidized sales and free distributions by the Government in several communities. The situation should improve as new harvests arrive on the markets.

In **Côte d’Ivoire**, harvesting of the first maize crop has started in the South. Satellite imagery analysis revealed that output may be affected by dry spells which occurred in the south-east in July. Moreover, conflict-induced problems, notably labour shortages due to populations displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in parts of the country, market segmentation, disruptions by insecurity, and excessive transport costs due to hefty levies at roadblocks, continue to disrupt agricultural production and marketing activities. Food security for many households also continues to be hampered by disruption of livelihoods especially in the west. In addition, due to the continuing unfavourable market situation, smallholder cash crop producers are experiencing a significant loss of income.

In **Liberia**, harvesting of the 2005 paddy crop, virtually the only cereal grown in the country, is due to start soon. Production should further increase this year reflecting improved security, increased plantings by returning refugees and farmers previously displaced, as well as comparatively improved conditions for the distribution of agricultural inputs. During this farming season, 149 245 beneficiaries in all 15 counties of Liberia received 2 863 tonnes of seed rice, including those in the southeast not reached in 2004/05.

The repatriation of refugees and resettlement of IDPs started in October-November 2004 and as of early September, 242 337 persons have been repatriated and resettled. This includes 37 049 Liberian returnees and 205 288 IDPs. UNHCR reports that in December 2003, over 340 000 Liberian refugees were in neighbouring countries, while an estimated 500 000 were internally displaced. With the improvement of the security situation, WFP continues to extend its operation across the country, and is shifting progressively from emergency to recovery**.**

In **Mali**, rains were widespread in July and August, and soil moisture was generally adequate to allow satisfactory development of crops. Millet and sorghum are generally in the leafing or heading stages but harvesting of early millet has started in some regions. Transplanting of irrigated rice is still underway. There are reports of low use of fertilizer on rice in Office du Niger, San and Tombouctou, which may affect rice yield this year. Moreover, grain-eating birds and grasshoppers are reported in several regions. The desert locust situation is reported to be calm, with only scattered adults reported in the north. Pastures are generally good.

Food prices remain very high, and the food situation remains critical in northern parts of the country. However, an improvement is likely following widespread harvesting in October. Nevertheless, prices may not decline much due to depleted stocks and unfavourable weather conditions in several coastal countries, notably in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.

In **Mauritania**, following the first showers in late May, good rains fell from June through August over most of southern and central Mauritania. As a result, crops are developing satisfactorily in most agricultural zones. They are already in the tillering or leafing stages. Pastures are adequate countrywide and the desert locust situation remains calm. However, following last year's widespread desert locust invasion and poor rainfall, seed shortages have affected many farmers, in spite of distributions carried out by FAO and the Government.

In **Niger**, rainfall has been generally widespread and soil moisture adequate, allowing satisfactory development of crops, although localised rainfall deficits may have affected pasture regeneration in the pastoral zones of Tillabery and western Tahoua regions. Stages of crop development vary between elongation/flowering/heading. Overall harvest prospects are favourable.

Although harvesting of early millet, beans and groundnuts has started in some localities, only a slight decrease in food prices has been observed and the food situation remains critical in the country. Improved food supply is expected to lower prices after widespread harvesting begins in October. However, prices may not decrease as much as expected due to depleted food stocks across the region and unfavourable weather conditions in several coastal countries.

In addition to poor rainfall and desert locust invasion which affected the Sahel in 2004, the very high prices that triggered the current crisis are also due to lower-than-normal food supplies and high prices in coastal countries which usually export cereals to the Sahel. According to a market survey carried out recently by WFP, recorded imports were 40-50 percent lower during the first five months of 2005, compared to the same period in 2004, despite larger domestic availabilities then than this year.

WFP, which began large-scale food distribution in early August, has expanded its emergency operation to assist 3 million people by the end of the lean season in October, in collaboration with the National Food Security Mechanism (DNPGCA) and NGO partners. However, the operation is only 57 percent funded as of early September. More funds and food donations are urgently needed to adequately respond to the critical food situation.

In **Senegal**, abundant rains caused flooding in several areas, notably in Dakar region. However, the impact on crops was limited. Millet and sorghum are generally at the heading stage in the south. Maize is maturing. In the north, coarse grains are tillering/leafing. Overall crop conditions are reported to be good and cereal production is expected to increase. Pastures are regenerating, improving livestock conditions.

In **Sierra Leone**, heavy rains and flooding in the southern district of Pujehun destroyed many homes and acres of farmland and made thousands of people homeless in mid-August. However, agriculture, which has been recovering steadily since the end of the civil war in 2002, is expected to improve further this year, reflecting increasing plantings by returning refugees and farmers previously displaced, as well as improved conditions for the distribution of agricultural inputs. Harvesting of the rice crop is expected to start in October.

The security situation in the country remains calm. The repatriation of the estimated 65 000 Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone has been suspended after heavy rains made roads impassable. However, the operation is expected to resume soon. From October 2001 to July 2004, about 56 000 Sierra Leonean refugees have been repatriated and an estimated 1 million internally displaced people have been resettled.

Elsewhere, crop prospects are good in the Sahel due to overall favourable growing conditions since the beginning of the cropping season in June, while harvesting of the first maize crop is well advanced in the coastal countries.

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

In **Cameroon**, satellite imagery analysis indicates that rains have been adequate during the major growing season, and overall crop prospects are favourable. Harvesting of the first maize crop is underway in the South, which should improve food supply and reduce prices in the northern part of the country, where a serious decline in the 2004 cereal production led to a tight food situation this year.

In **Central African Republic**, heavy rains throughout August caused flooding in western parts of the country, notably in Bangui where thousands of people were made homeless. Moreover, about 20 000 people have fled the country to southern Chad since June due to insecurity, bringing the number of Central African refugees in the latter country to over 35 000.

In the **Great Lakes region,** the food supply situation in general has improved following the favourable main season cereals harvests of 2005 in all three countries. Production of roots and tubers, affected by cassava virus and other pests, is expected to be lower. Pockets of food insecurity exist especially in the chronically vulnerable districts in Burundi and Rwanda and violence-prone eastern part of DRC.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, harvesting of sorghum and millets is currently underway with expectations of a normal aggregate production. Judging from satellite imagery, above normal crop conditions in the centre and the north and normal to below normal in the south are expected. The main season maize should be ready for harvest in October in the north, is nearly all planted in the centre and the planting is currently underway in the south. Agriculture is taking hold gradually since 2004 but violent clashes and attacks in the eastern part of the country continue to displace large numbers of people, adding to the existing 3 million IDPs. Insecurity for producers and traders (who are forced to pay illegal levies on their farm produce), shortages of basic inputs (such as improved planting materials, hand tools, fishing equipment and veterinary supplies) and the decrepit rural infrastructure (notably feeder roads) are the main constraints to food production and distribution. Furthermore, staple crops, namely cassava and banana, have been severely damaged by pests and diseases this year.

Food insecurity affects over 70 percent of the total population of 57 million in DRC. Hence, the Government and the donor community, in their Round Table Conference report published in May 2005, highlighted agriculture sector rehabilitation as the cornerstone of the national strategy for poverty reduction. The focus will be on two main components, addressing emergency needs on one hand and achieving the medium to long term rehabilitation on the other. Under the Minimum Partnership Program for Transition and Recovery, the donor community has pledged US$6.86 billion over the next 4 years, of which US$285 million are intended for agriculture. The country has also received a low-interest loan of US$39 million from the IMF under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and a promise of US$150 million new grant from the World Bank for the health sector improvements.

In **Burundi**, a joint FAO/WFP/UNICEF/Ministry of Agriculture Assessment in June 2005 estimated total cereal production of the 2005B season crops at 188 000 tonnes, resulting in a forecast annual cereal production of 290 000 tonnes, about 4 percent better than the 2004 harvest. From the cereal production point of view, B is the main season as it accounts for about 56 percent of total annual cereal output on average, while season A accounts for 38 percent, followed by season C with 5 percent. Over the years the contribution of season B has been going up, from 40 percent in 1996 to 65 percent in 2005. Production of banana and plantain is also forecast to improve by about 3 percent in 2005. With a decline in legumes, roots and tubers, total 2005 domestic food production in cereal equivalent is forecast to be about 1 percent less than last year. Total food import requirement in cereal equivalent is estimated at 444 000 tonnes. With anticipated commercial imports of 30 000 tonnes and food aid of 80 000 tonnes, there remains an uncovered food deficit of 334 000 tonnes, necessitating further international assistance.

According to the country's Early Warning System, prices in Bujumbura market in August 2005 were higher for sweet potatoes (81 percent), cassava flour (26 percent), and beans (10 percent), compared to the same month a year ago. The cost of a "food basket" has increased by 13 percent compared to the same time last year. Despite some improvements, food insecurity persists in northern, eastern and southern provinces due to the reduced harvests. According to UNHCR there are about 7 500 to 8 500 Rwandan asylum seekers in Burundi. These and the host families require assistance. WFP distributed on average 6 800 tonnes of food per month to about 609 000 beneficiaries from January to May 2005.

In **Rwanda**, harvesting of 2005B main season crops was completed in June-July. A joint FAO/WFP/UNICEF/ Ministry of Agriculture Assessment completed in June estimated the total cereal harvest of this season at a record level of 287 855 tonnes, some 44 percent above 2004B harvest. The 2005 aggregate cereal production (season A and season B, with roughly 1/3, 2/3 proportions) is estimated at 373 000 tonnes, showing significant increase of about 28 percent over last year. Consequently, the main food prices index has been declining since late March 2005; on 30 June this index was about 10 percent less than the level on 1 March 2005, in both Kigali and Butare markets. Production of roots and tubers is estimated to be lower this year than last year. Not surprisingly, their prices are generally showing an upward movement. In spite of this favourable production, the country is largely deficit in cereals and requires over 200 000 tonnes of imports, of which food aid has been estimated at some 30 000 tonnes for 110 000 vulnerable people during the lean months of April-May and October-November in the eastern part of the country.

The Rwandan economy grew by 6 percent in 2004 primarily due to a strong performance of the agriculture sector. Significant declines in prices of the main staple foods in recent months are expected to improve purchasing power and food security of many poor market dependent households in the country. However, pockets of food insecurity especially in the chronically vulnerable districts are reported.

UPDATE ON FOOD AID PLEDGES AND DELIVERIES

Estimated cereal import requirements in sub-Saharan Africa in 2005/06 are expected to remain high. GIEWS' latest estimates of 2004 production and 2004/05 import and food aid requirements are summarized in Tables 1 and 3. Total food aid requirement in 2004/05 is estimated at about 3.2 million tonnes similar to 2003/04. Cereal food aid pledges for 2004/05, including those carried over from 2003/04, amount to 2.8 million tonnes of which 2.0 million tonnes have so far been delivered.

Table 1. Cereal import and food aid requirements by subregion: 2004/05 or 2005 (in '000 tonnes)

Subregion	2004 Cereal production 1/		2004/05 or 2005		
	Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Cereal import requirements 2/	Anticipated commercial imports	Food aid requirements
Eastern Africa	24 693	105	6 398	4 345	2 053
Southern Africa	21 456	102	6 552	6 168	384
Western Africa	39 004	104	10 018	9 359	659
Central Africa	3 212	105	1 520	1 435	85
TOTAL	**88 365**	**104**	**24 488**	**21 307**	**3 181**

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.
2/ Excluding re-exports.

Table 2. Cereal import and food aid requirements in 2005/06 for sub-Saharan Africa: countries which have entered the 2005/06 marketing year (in '000 tonnes)

Subregion/ Country	Marketing year	2005 Cereal production 1/		2005/06		
		Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Cereal import requirements 2/	Anticipated commercial imports	Food aid requirements
Eastern Africa		**4 982**	**110**	**970**	**890**	**80**
Somalia	Aug./July	223	72	450	395	55
Tanzania, U.R.	June/May	4 759	113	520	495	25
Southern Africa		**23 776**	**112**	**6 928**	**5 776**	**1 152**
Angola	April/March	871	143	765	685	80
Botswana	April/March	19	100	337	337	-
Lesotho	April/March	119	84	303	223	80
Madagascar	April/March	2 492	123	174	139	35
Malawi	April/March	1 342	67	852	380	472
Mozambique	April/March	1 863	110	869	824	45
Namibia	May/April	108	98	145	143	2
South Africa	May/April	15 084	125	2 031	2 031	-
Swaziland	May/April	83	95	111	70	41
Zambia	May/April	987	85	271	224	47
Zimbabwe	April/March	808	57	1 070	720	350
TOTAL		**28 758**	**111**	**7 898**	**6 666**	**1 232**

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.
2/ Excluding re-exports.

Table 3. Cereal import and food aid requirements for sub-Saharan Africa: countries still in 2004/05 or 2005 marketing year (in '000 tonnes)

Subregion/ Country	Marketing year	2004 Cereal production 1/		2003/04 or 2004 imports			Position for 2004/05 or 2005		
		Total	As %of average of previous 5 years	Total imports 2/	As % of average of previous 5 years	Food aid	Cereal import require-ment 2/	Antici-pated commer-cial imports	Food aid require-ment
Eastern Africa		**19 543**	**102**	**4 354**	**99**	**1 327**	**5 326**	**3 377**	**1 949**
Burundi	Jan./Dec.	259	105	96	125	49	85	43	42
Comoros	Jan./Dec.	15	250	34	97	-	38	38	-
Djibouti	Jan./Dec.	-	-	82	122	5	71	60	11
Eritrea	Jan./Dec.	85	52	405	123	270	423	81	342
Ethiopia	Jan./Dec.	10 191	114	715	65	549	650	215	435
Kenya	Oct./Sept.	2 440	83	1 271	100	66	1 950	1 500	450
Rwanda	Jan./Dec.	292	114	224	102	21	219	187	32
Seychelles	Jan./Dec.	-	-	13	100	-	13	13	-
Sudan	Nov./Oct.	3 856	88	1 295	117	226	1 596	1 110	486
Uganda	Jan./Dec.	2 405	107	219	136	140	281	130	151
Southern Africa		**1**	**100**	**291**	**105**	**-**	**290**	**290**	**-**
Mauritius	Jan./Dec.	1	100	291	105	-	290	290	-
Western Africa		**39 004**	**104**	**9 412**	**206**	**421**	**10 017**	**9 359**	**659**
Coastal countries		***28 191***	**107**	***7 186***	***115***	***227***	***7 625***	***7 340***	***286***
Benin	Jan./Dec.	1 084	113	168	136	13	152	133	19
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan./Dec.	1 214	92	1 135	90	24	1 155	1 108	47
Ghana	Jan./Dec.	1 858	106	774	145	61	755	680	75
Guinea	Jan./Dec.	812	105	361	92	17	375	335	40
Liberia	Jan./Dec.	104	93	226	123	69	225	160	65
Nigeria	Jan./Dec.	21 887	107	4 134	122	11	4 570	4 570	-
Sierra Leone	Jan./Dec.	377	203	277	115	32	288	249	40
Togo	Jan./Dec.	855	118	111	105	-	105	105	-
Sahelian countries		**10 813**	**98**	**2 226**	***91***	**195**	**2 392**	**2 019**	**373**
Burkina Faso	Nov./Oct.	2 877	99	171	66	24	230	198	32
Cape Verde	Nov./Oct.	4	20	74	89	36	100	42	58
Chad	Nov./Oct.	1 184	97	111	128	31	136	75	61
Gambia, Rep. of	Nov./Oct.	212	128	159	111	11	143	140	3
Guinea-Bissau	Nov./Oct.	142	117	56	86	7	75	65	10
Mali	Nov./Oct.	2 717	109	224	129	1	211	203	8
Mauritania	Nov./Oct.	85	64	279	88	53	359	260	99
Niger	Nov./Oct.	2 599	87	220	53	20	167	92	75
Senegal	Nov./Oct.	993	101	932	104	13	971	944	27
Central Africa		**3 212**	**105**	**1 539**	**160**	**111**	**1 520**	**1 435**	**85**
Cameroon	Jan./Dec.	1 509	111	553	161	30	510	498	12
Cent.Afr.Rep.	Jan./Dec.	193	112	59	146	4	46	44	2
Congo, Dem. Rep of	Jan./Dec.	1 469	98	431	153	69	480	420	60
Congo, Rep. of	Jan./Dec.	8	111	292	158	5	288	285	3
Equat.Guinea	Jan./Dec.	-	-	20	124	-	16	16	-
Gabon	Jan./Dec.	31	97	170	197	-	167	167	-
Sao Tome and Principe	Jan./Dec.	2	100	14	129	3	14	6	8
TOTAL		**61 760**	**104**	**15 596**	**109**	**1 859**	**17 153**	**14 461**	**2 692**

Note: totals computed from unrounded data
1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.
2/ Excludes re-exports.

Table 4. Triangular transactions within sub-Saharan Africa in 2004/05 or 2005
(in '000 tonnes) 1/

Donor	Source of supply	Recipient country	Total by donor
EC	Zambia	Zimbabwe (1.9)	1.9
Germany	South Africa	Angola (1.0)	1.0
NGOs	Malawi South Africa	Zimbabwe (0.1) Swaziland (1.2)	1.3
WFP	Cameroon Kenya South Africa Zimbabwe	Cent.Afr.Rep. (1.4), Chad (0.9) Somalia (0.1) Angola (7.5), Benin (2.4), Cameroon (0.9), Côte d'Ivoire (0.2), Eritrea (2.8), Ghana (1.1), Kenya (11.0), Lesotho (1.9), Liberia (0.6), Niger (4.1), Madagascar (3.6), Mali (2.0), Sao Tomé (0.3), Somalia (3.1), Sudan (6.9), Swaziland (0.8), Tanzania, U.R. (3.5), Zimbabwe (14.0) Zambia (23.0)	92.1
TOTAL			**96.3**

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of mid-August 2005.

Table 5. Local purchases within sub-Saharan Africa in 2004/05 or 2005
(in '000 tonnes) 1/

Donor	Recipient country	Total by donor
Canada	Niger (0.1)	0.1
China	Niger (0.6)	0.6
EC	Burundi (0.4), Congo, dem.Rep.of (2.2), Ethiopia (37.0), Madagascar (3.4), Sudan (5.0), Zambia (5.6)	53.6
France	Niger (4.1)	4.1
Germany	Ethiopia (0.1), Kenya (0.4), Lesotho (0.4), Malawi (0.5), Tanzania (0.4), Zambia (3.5), Zimbabwe (3.3)	8.6
Spain	Sudan (0.3)	0.3
NGOs	Congo, dem. Rep. of (3.8), Eritrea (0.2), Malawi (3.3), Mali (0.4), Sudan (0.1), Swaziland (0.4), Tanzania (0.4)	8.6
USA	Kenya (0.1)	0.1
WFP	Angola (0.5), Benin (0.2), Burkina Faso (4.7), Burundi (2.6), Cent.Afr.Rep. (0.3), Congo, dem.Rep. of (4.5), Côte d'Ivoire (1.1), Ethiopia (103.7), Ghana (1.4), Kenya (81.1), Lesotho (37.9), Liberia (0.8), Malawi (47.4), Mali (5.2), Mozambique (4.8), Namibia (4.0), Niger (5.0), Rwanda (4.4), Senegal (4.9), Sudan (47.1), Swaziland (3.3), Tanzania (28.5), Uganda (53.5), Zambia (30.5), Zimbabwe (8.0)	485.4
TOTAL		**561.4**

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of mid-August 2005.

Table 6. Cereal food aid pledges and percent delivered for sub-Saharan African countries in 2004/05 or 2005 (in '000 tonnes)

Donor/Recipient	China	EC	India	Japan	NGOs	U.S.A.	WFP	Food aid pledges	Percent delivered as of mid-August 1/
Eastern Africa	**-**	**0.4**	**-**	**23.5**	**5.1**	**523.5**	**1287.0**	**1 839.5**	**70**
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.4	41.4	93
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	3.6	8.7	100
Eritrea	-	-	-	2.9	-	110.7	82.8	196.4	65
Ethiopia 1/	-	-	-	7.3	-	159.8	398.3	565.4	57
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	67.3	108.2	175.5	78
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	13.7	18.7	79
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	0.4	-	-	-	52.8	34.8	88.0	60
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	44.6	516.5	561.1	85
Tanzania, U.R.	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	25.5	38.8	100
Uganda		-	-	-	-	83.3	62.2	145.5	45
Southern Africa	**-**	**13.4**	**-**	**21.7**	**5.7**	**172.1**	**237.6**	**450.5**	**85**
Angola	-	1.4	-	8.7	-	20.6	41.2	71.9	83
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	100
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	21.7	16.4	38.1	87
Malawi	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.4	27.0	31.3	94
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	13.0	-	43.8	20.2	77.0	68
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	100
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	8.4	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.1	2.3	100
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	62.1	0.8	62.9	100
Zimbabwe	-	12.0	-	-	2.6	13.1	123.5	151.2	89
Western Africa	**5.0**	**19.8**	**1.0**	**65.7**	**2.4**	**175.2**	**176.4**	**445.5**	**76**
Coastal countries	***-***	***-***	***1.0***	***8.7***	***0.6***	***72.8***	***70.2***	**153.3**	74
Benin	-	-	-	8.7	-	5.7	2.5	16.9	95
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	86
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	42.1	3.3	45.4	43
Guinea	-	-	1.0	-	-	6.5	13.1	20.6	71
Liberia	-	-	-	-	0.6	3.7	31.0	35.3	96
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	11.9	26.7	81
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahelian countries	***5.0***	***19.8***	***-***	***57.0***	***1.8***	***102.4***	***106.2***	**292.2**	**78**
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	10.1	0.1	20.7	0.1	31.0	73
Cape Verde	-	8.1	-	7.6	-	22.2	1.2	39.1	64
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	50.1	55.3	90
Gambia, Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	2.7	3.1	48
Guinea-Bissau	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	8.3	96
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	86
Mauritania	-	11.7	-	13.0	-	27.9	20.2	72.8	62
Niger	-	-	-	15.2	1.7	12.1	24.9	53.9	89
Senegal	-	-	-	11.1	-	13.9	0.9	25.9	95
Central Africa	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.5**	**-**	**15.0**	**37.2**	**58.7**	**62**
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	0.9	11.9	8
Cent.Afr.Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	82
Congo, Dem.Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	31.5	35.5	71
Congo, Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	85
Equat. Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	0.6	7.1	100
TOTAL	**5.0**	**33.6**	**1.0**	**117.4**	**13.2**	**885.8**	**1 738.2**	**2 794.2**	**73**

1/ Percentages calculated from unrounded data.

PART II: CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND SITUATION IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

(Situation as of mid-August 2005)

ANGOLA

The estimated 2005 cereal production is about 22 percent above the previous year's level, as a result cereal import requirements at 765 000 tonnes are below last year. The annual per capita cereal consumption rate has increased overtime reflecting better domestic maize production and higher imports of wheat and rice.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	3	21	700	724
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	4	16	593	613
Previous year imports	458	190	186	834
Previous five years average imports	366	138	205	709
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**4**	**19**	**848**	**871**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	4	29	848	881
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	4	19	848	871
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**479**	**214**	**943**	**1 636**
Food use	475	211	814	1 500
Non-food use	4	3	84	91
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	45	45
2005/06 Import Requirement	**475**	**195**	**95**	**765**
Anticipated commercial imports	475	185	25	685
of which: received or contracted	33	51	26	110
Food aid needs	-	10	70	80
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	32	32
of which: delivered	-	-	17	17
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**30**	**13**	**52**	**95**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	181	143	144
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	130	141	46	108
Cereal share of total calorie intake				32
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize; plantains			
Lean season	January-April			
Population (000s)	15 734			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	740			

In spite of above average cereal production in 2004, estimated at about 1.1 million tonnes, very high food prices have been reported across the country. This is due to higher-than-normal exports to neighbouring countries, caused by a drop in production in Sahelian countries and lower food supplies and high food prices in several other coastal countries.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	65	989	1 054
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	54	924	978
Previous year imports	61	140	2	203 1/
Previous five years average imports	54	85	2	141
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**39**	**1 095**	**1 134**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	65	1 045	1 110
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	39	1 045	1 084
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	50	50
2005 Utilization	**61**	**162**	**1 098**	**1 321**
Food use	55	105	621	781
Non-food use	1	6	257	265
Exports or re-exports	5	30	220	255
Possible stock build up	-	20	-	20
2005 Import Requirement	**61**	**123**	**3**	**187 1/**
Anticipated commercial imports	60	108	-	168
of which: received or contracted	10	74	-	83
Food aid needs	1	15	3	19
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	14	3	17
of which: delivered	-	14	2	16
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**8**	**15**	**89**	**112**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	120	113	113
2005 Import requirement compared to average	113	145	150	133
Cereal share of total calorie intake				36
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize			
Lean season	April-June			
Population (000s)	6 964			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	440			

1/ Includes 5 000 tonnes of wheat and 30 000 tonnes of rice for re-exports.

The estimated 2005 cereal production, mainly sorghum, has dropped to less than half of the output last year. Import requirements have increased to compensate for this drop. The country normally covers most of its consumption requirements on a commercial basis.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1	-	43	44
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1	-	30	31
Previous year imports	90	17	208	315
Previous five years average imports	78	16	197	291
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**1**	**-**	**19**	**20**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	1	-	18	19
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	1	-	18	19
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	1	1
2005/06 Utilization	**91**	**17**	**249**	**357**
Food use	84	17	247	348
Non-food use	-	-	2	2
Exports or re-exports	7	-	-	7
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**90**	**17**	**230**	**337**
Anticipated commercial imports	90	17	230	337
of which: received or contracted	31	-	65	96
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**47**	**10**	**139**	**196**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	0	60	61
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	115	106	117	116
Cereal share of total calorie intake				51
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; pulses; vegetables			
Lean season	January-March			
Population (000s)	1 778			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	3 430			

The aggregate 2004 cereal production was estimated at 2.9 million tonnes, which is 19 percent below the record crop harvested in 2003. Output of millet, the most important staple which was seriously damaged by drought and desert locusts, declined by 21 percent. This in addition to limited supply in and reduced imports from neighbouring countries led to very high food prices. Per caput cereal consumption is estimated to drop to about 199 kg this commercial year, compared to 213 kg in 2003/04.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	96	3 469	3 564
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	95	2 857	2 952
Previous year imports	47	118	7	171
Previous five years average imports	55	179	15	249
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**-**	**48**	**3 204**	**3 252**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	73	2 829	2 902
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	48	2 829	2 877
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	375	375
2004/05 Utilization	**47**	**228**	**3 207**	**3 482**
Food use	46	220	2 478	2 744
Non-food use	1	8	454	463
Exports or re-exports	-	-	275	275
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**47**	**180**	**3**	**230**
Anticipated commercial imports	37	160	1	198
of which: received or contracted	30	-	-	30
Food aid needs	10	20	2	32
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	7	22	2	31
of which: delivered	4	18	1	23
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**16**	**180**	**199**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	77	99	98
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	86	101	20	92
Cereal share of total calorie intake				75
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; pulses; maize			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	13 798			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	300			

The 2005 cereal production is forecast favourably at about 290 000 tonnes. Consequently, cereal import requirements in 2005 are expected to be lower.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	9	65	207	280
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	8	60	202	270
Previous year imports	25	5	66	96
Previous five years average imports	25	4	63	92
2005 Domestic Availability	**10**	**43**	**215**	**268**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	10	65	215	290
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	10	43	215	268
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**37**	**49**	**267**	**353**
Food use	35	41	235	311
Non-food use	2	8	32	42
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**27**	**6**	**52**	**85**
Anticipated commercial imports	27	4	12	43
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	2	40	42
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	2	40	41
of which: delivered	-	2	37	38
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	3	3
of which: for local use	-	-	3	3
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**5**	**5**	**31**	**41**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	125	108	106	107
2005 Import requirement compared to average	108	150	83	92
Cereal share of total calorie intake				16
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	pulses; plantains; roots; tubers; maize; sorghum			
Lean season	November-December			
Population (000s)	7 637			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	100			

National cereal production is estimated to have increased significantly in 2004, according to official sources. However, in the northern regions located in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, dry spells and the poor distribution of rainfall during the growing season resulted in a serious decline in production. High prices were reported in these regions due to low supply of grain.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	70	1 360	1 430
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	65	1 317	1 382
Previous year imports	230	310	13	553
Previous five years average imports	239	255	15	509
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**65**	**1 453**	**1 519**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	81	1 453	1 535
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	55	1 453	1 509
Possible stock drawdown	-	10	-	10
2005 Utilization	**230**	**325**	**1 473**	**2 029**
Food use	221	310	1 163	1 694
Non-food use	4	15	276	295
Exports or re-exports	5	-	15	20
Possible stock build up	-	-	20	20
2005 Import Requirement	**230**	**260**	**20**	**510**
Anticipated commercial imports	230	249	19	498
of which: received or contracted	139	261	6	406
Food aid needs	-	11	1	12
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	11	1	12
of which: delivered	-	-	1	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	2	2
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**13**	**18**	**68**	**99**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	125	110	111
2005 Import requirement compared to average	96	102	133	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake				43
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season	June-August			
Population (000s)	17 208			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	640			

Maize production in 2004 has been estimated at some 4 000 tonnes. Total imports of cereal in the marketing year ending in October 2005 are forecast to be around 100 000 tonnes. Taking into account an anticipated commercial cereal import of 41 500 tonnes and 39 000 tonnes of food aid pledges, the total uncovered deficit for the year is about 19 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	12	12
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	20	20
Previous year imports	19	21	34	74
Previous five years average imports	19	29	34	82
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	4	4
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	4	4
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Utilization	**21**	**32**	**51**	**104**
Food use	21	32	50	103
Non-food use	-	-	1	1
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	1	-	1
2004/05 Import Requirement	**21**	**32**	**47**	**100**
Anticipated commercial imports	13	16	13	42
of which: received or contracted	11	4	7	21
Food aid needs	8	16	34	58
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	7	13	19	39
of which: delivered	4	5	16	25
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**44**	**65**	**105**	**214**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	20	20
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	111	110	138	122
Cereal share of total calorie intake				50

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	maize; rice; pulses
Lean season	n.a since 90% of requirements covered by imports
Population (000s)	482
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	1 440

Cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at some 203 000 tonnes, some 14 percent higher than the average for the previous five years, reflecting an improved security situation and increased plantings following agricultural inputs distribution with assistance of FAO. Cereal import requirement in 2005 is estimated at some 46 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	30	158	188
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	25	153	178
Previous year imports	37	3	19	59
Previous five years average imports	40	3	6	49
2005 Domestic Availability	**3**	**19**	**174**	**196**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	30	174	203
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	19	174	193
Possible stock drawdown	3	-	-	3
2005 Utilization	**43**	**22**	**176**	**241**
Food use	43	22	154	219
Non-food use	-	-	23	23
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**40**	**3**	**3**	**46**
Anticipated commercial imports	40	3	1	44
of which: received or contracted	9	-	-	9
Food aid needs	-	-	2	2
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	2	2
of which: delivered	-	-	2	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**11**	**6**	**39**	**55**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	119	113	114
2005 Import requirement compared to average	100	100	42	93
Cereal share of total calorie intake				22
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; tree nuts; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season	May-July			
Population (000s)	3 958			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	260			

Cereal production in 2004/05 was estimated at 1.21 million tonnes, about one third lower than 2003 good output. In spite of possible stock drawdown, per caput cereal consumption is estimated to drop significantly in commercial year 2004/05.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	3	126	1 489	1 618
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	3	121	1 135	1 259
Previous year imports	72	19	19	111
Previous five years average imports	61	15	17	93
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**3**	**72**	**1 265**	**1 340**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	91	1 122	1 213
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	62	1 122	1 184
Possible stock drawdown	3	10	143	156
2004/05 Utilization	**72**	**92**	**1 312**	**1 477**
Food use	72	83	898	1 053
Non-food use	1	9	214	223
Exports or re-exports	-	-	200	200
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**69**	**20**	**47**	**136**
Anticipated commercial imports	55	18	2	75
of which: received or contracted	21	-	1	23
Food aid needs	14	2	45	61
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	14	-	41	55
of which: delivered	10	-	40	50
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**8**	**9**	**99**	**116**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	75	99	96
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	114	133	276	147
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; roots; tubers; tree nuts
Lean season	August-September
Population (000s)	9 117
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	250

The country imports nearly all its cereal requirements, mostly rice, on a commercial basis.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	17	4	21
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	17	4	21
Previous year imports	7	27	-	34
Previous five years average imports	6	24	1	31
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**11**	**4**	**15**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	17	4	21
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	11	4	15
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**6**	**43**	**4**	**53**
Food use	5	42	2	49
Non-food use	-	1	2	3
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	1	-	-	1
2005 Import Requirement	**6**	**32**	**-**	**38**
Anticipated commercial imports	6	32	-	38
of which: received or contracted	1	5	-	6
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**6**	**54**	**3**	**62**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	100	100
2005 Import requirement compared to average	100	133	-	123
Cereal share of total calorie intake				44

Additional Information	
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; bananas; coconuts
Lean season	January-December
Population (000s)	790
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	450

The country's food import requirement for 2005 is estimated at 480 000 tonnes or about one-fourth of total utilisation but mostly in the form of wheat and rice for urban consumption. The food aid to this country is more or less set at 60 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	9	315	1 246	1 569
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	9	329	1 266	1 604
Previous year imports	250	100	81	431
Previous five years average imports	189	92	69	350
2005 Domestic Availability	**9**	**210**	**1 250**	**1 469**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	9	315	1 250	1 574
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	9	210	1 250	1 469
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**309**	**310**	**1 330**	**1 949**
Food use	301	273	1 054	1 627
Non-food use	8	38	276	322
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**300**	**100**	**80**	**480**
Anticipated commercial imports	300	90	30	420
of which: received or contracted	128	11	7	146
Food aid needs	-	10	50	60
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	6	30	36
of which: delivered	-	6	19	25
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	11	11
of which: for local use	-	-	11	11
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**5**	**5**	**19**	**29**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	94	96	99	98
2005 Import requirement compared to average	159	109	116	137
Cereal share of total calorie intake				18
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season	north: October; south: November-December			
Population (000s)	56 114			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	100			

The country produces on average 8 000 tonnes of cereals and imports commercially the bulk of its cereal requirement estimated at 288 000 tonnes in 2005.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	7	8
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	6	7
Previous year imports	224	63	5	292
Previous five years average imports	182	61	5	248
2005 Domestic Availability	**5**	**1**	**7**	**13**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	7	8
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	1	7	8
Possible stock drawdown	5	-	-	5
2005 Utilization	**225**	**64**	**12**	**301**
Food use	220	59	10	289
Non-food use	5	5	2	12
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**220**	**63**	**5**	**288**
Anticipated commercial imports	220	60	5	285
of which: received or contracted	27	40	-	66
Food aid needs	-	3	-	3
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	2	-	2
of which: delivered	-	2	-	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**65**	**18**	**3**	**86**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	140	117	120
2005 Import requirement compared to average	121	103	100	116
Cereal share of total calorie intake				30
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; fruit			
Lean season	September-November			
Population (000s)	3 373			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	640			

Cereal production (rice, maize, millet and sorghum) in 2004 was estimated at about 1.6 million tonnes, slightly higher than in 2003, but still 7 percent below the average for the five years preceding the crisis. Total cereal import requirements in 2005 is estimated at about 1.15 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from previous year, of which about 1.1 million tonnes would be obtained on commercial terms, leaving about 47 000 tonnes to be met through external assistance.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	847	613	1 460
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	978	708	1 686
Previous year imports	300	800	35	1 135
Previous five years average imports	295	1 000	19	1 314
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**591**	**673**	**1 264**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	902	673	1 575
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	541	673	1 214
Possible stock drawdown	-	50	-	50
2005 Utilization	**315**	**1 391**	**713**	**2 419**
Food use	310	1 264	553	2 127
Non-food use	5	128	153	286
Exports or re-exports	-	-	5	5
Possible stock build up	-	-	2	2
2005 Import Requirement	**315**	**800**	**40**	**1 155**
Anticipated commercial imports	300	778	30	1 108
of which: received or contracted	75	430	11	516
Food aid needs	15	22	10	47
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	5	4	8
of which: delivered	-	4	4	7
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**18**	**72**	**31**	**120**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	92	95	93
2005 Import requirement compared to average	107	80	211	88
Cereal share of total calorie intake				41
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; fruit; rice; maize			
Lean season	April-July			
Population (000s)	17 670			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	660			

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

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
Previous year imports	54	27	1	82
Previous five years average imports	45	27	3	75
2005 Domestic Availability	**3**	**1**	**-**	**4**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	3	1	-	4
2005 Utilization	**43**	**29**	**3**	**75**
Food use	43	29	2	74
Non-food use	-	-	1	1
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**40**	**28**	**3**	**71**
Anticipated commercial imports	32	28	-	60
of which: received or contracted	20	7	-	27
Food aid needs	8	-	3	11
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	9	-	-	9
of which: delivered	9	-	-	9
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**65**	**44**	**3**	**112**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2005 Import requirement compared to average	89	104	100	95
Cereal share of total calorie intake				53
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	vegetables			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	660			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	910			

The country does not produce a significant quantity of cereals. The staple foods are sweet potatoes, cassava and plantains. It imports on average 10 000 tonnes of wheat and 6 000 tonnes of rice.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
Previous year imports	12	8	-	20
Previous five years average imports	12	6	-	18
2005 Domestic Availability	**3**	**-**	**-**	**3**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	3	-	-	3
2005 Utilization	**13**	**6**	**-**	**19**
Food use	13	6	-	19
Non-food use	-	-	-	-
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**10**	**6**	**-**	**16**
Anticipated commercial imports	10	6	-	16
of which: received or contracted	3	3	-	6
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**24**	**12**	**-**	**36**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2005 Import requirement compared to average	83	100		89
Cereal share of total calorie intake				15
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	cassava; sweet potatoes; plantains			
Lean season	September-November			
Population (000s)	512			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	n.a.			

Domestic cereal availability in the 2005 marketing year (January/December) is estimated at 140 000 tonnes against total utilization requirements of 563 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 423 000 tonnes. With commercial imports estimated at 81 000 tonnes, food aid needs are estimated at 342 000 tonnes. As of mid-August, the amount of food aid pledged stood at 196 000 tonnes of which 128 000 have been delivered.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	3	-	102	105
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	15	-	152	167
Previous year imports	329	11	65	405
Previous five years average imports	295	10	54	359
2005 Domestic Availability	**60**	**-**	**80**	**140**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	5	-	80	85
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	5	-	80	85
Possible stock drawdown	55	-	-	55
2005 Utilization	**310**	**11**	**242**	**563**
Food use	310	11	188	509
Non-food use	-	-	33	33
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	21	21
2005 Import Requirement	**250**	**11**	**162**	**423**
Anticipated commercial imports	30	11	40	81
of which: received or contracted	-	-	28	28
Food aid needs	220	-	122	342
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	97	-	99	196
of which: delivered	76	-	52	128
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**86**	**3**	**52**	**141**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	33	-	53	51
2005 Import requirement compared to average	85	110	300	118
Cereal share of total calorie intake				79
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; teff; millet; maize; pulses			
Lean season	August-November			
Population (000s)	3 622			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	190			

In the 2005 marketing year (January/December) domestic cereal availability is estimated at 10.19 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of about 10.84 million tonnes. Total cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 650 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 215 000 tonnes, food aid needs amount to 435 000 tonnes. As of mid-August, food aid pledges stood at 565 000 tonnes of which 325 000 tonnes had been delivered.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1 618	-	7 646	9 264
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1 460	-	7 454	8 914
Previous year imports	611	17	86	715
Previous five years average imports	997	14	85	1 096
2005 Domestic Availability	**1 780**	**-**	**8 411**	**10 191**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	1 780	-	8 411	10 191
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	1 780	-	8 411	10 191
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**2 380**	**15**	**8 446**	**10 841**
Food use	2 202	15	7 514	9 731
Non-food use	178	-	882	1 060
Exports or re-exports	-	-	20	20
Possible stock build up	-	-	30	30
2005 Import Requirement	**600**	**15**	**35**	**650**
Anticipated commercial imports	200	15	-	215
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	400	-	35	435
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	532	1	33	565
of which: delivered	297	1	27	325
Donor-financed purchases	35	-	106	141
of which: for local use	35	-	106	141
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**30**	**-**	**103**	**133**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	122	-	113	114
2005 Import requirement compared to average	60	107	41	59
Cereal share of total calorie intake				79
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; teff; millet; maize; pulses			
Lean season	August-November			
Population (000s)	73 044			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	90			

GABON

The main foodcrops are cassava and plantains. The only cereal crop grown is maize. In a normal year production reaches about 30 000 tonnes. Imports of cereals in 2005, mainly wheat and rice, are estimated at some 167 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	31	31
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	29	29
Previous year imports	77	90	3	170
Previous five years average imports	66	70	3	139
2005 Domestic Availability	**5**	**-**	**33**	**38**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	31	31
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	31	31
Possible stock drawdown	5	-	2	7
2005 Utilization	**79**	**90**	**36**	**205**
Food use	78	55	28	161
Non-food use	1	35	8	44
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**74**	**90**	**3**	**167**
Anticipated commercial imports	74	90	3	167
of which: received or contracted	26	11	-	37
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**57**	**41**	**20**	**118**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	107	107
2005 Import requirement compared to average	112	129	100	120
Cereal share of total calorie intake				26
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers			
Lean season	September-November			
Population (000s)	1 359			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	3 340			

GAMBIA, REPUBLIC OF

Cereal production in 2004 was estimated at a record 223 000 tonnes, an increase of about 5 percent over last year's good crop and significantly above the average for the previous five years. Cereal import requirements for 2004/05 are forecast at about 143 000 tonnes, to be mainly covered on commercial basis

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	30	184	213
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	29	146	175
Previous year imports	55	103	-	159
Previous five years average imports	48	102	1	151
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**5**	**21**	**191**	**217**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	33	191	223
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	21	191	212
Possible stock drawdown	5	-	-	5
2004/05 Utilization	**45**	**124**	**191**	**360**
Food use	32	91	120	243
Non-food use	1	3	39	43
Exports or re-exports	12	30	30	72
Possible stock build up	-	-	2	2
2004/05 Import Requirement	**40**	**103**	**-**	**143**
Anticipated commercial imports	40	100	-	140
of which: received or contracted	16	23	-	39
Food aid needs	-	3	-	3
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	0.2	3	0.2	3
of which: delivered	0.2	1.1	0.6	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**21**	**61**	**80**	**162**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	112	131	128
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	83	101	25	95
Cereal share of total calorie intake				55

Additional Information	
Major foodcrops	rice; millet; sorghum
Lean season	July-September
Population (000s)	1 499
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	270

GHANA

The aggregate output of cereals in 2004 was estimated at 1 930 000 tonnes, which is slightly below 2003 and close to the five-year average. The cereal import requirement for 2005, mainly wheat and rice, is forecast at 755 000 tonnes of which about 680 000 tonnes are anticipated to be covered by commercial imports.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	239	1 802	2 041
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	250	1 608	1 858
Previous year imports	281	476	17	774
Previous five years average imports	269	290	33	592
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**144**	**1 734**	**1 878**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	216	1 714	1 930
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	144	1 714	1 858
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	20	20
2005 Utilization	**266**	**599**	**1 768**	**2 633**
Food use	263	398	1 330	1 992
Non-food use	3	26	363	392
Exports or re-exports	-	175	75	250
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**266**	**455**	**34**	**755**
Anticipated commercial imports	210	450	20	680
of which: received or contracted	121	158	16	295
Food aid needs	56	5	14	75
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	31	1	13	45
of which: delivered	6	-	13	20
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**13**	**19**	**64**	**95**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	86	107	104
2004 Import requirement compared to average	99	157	103	128
Cereal share of total calorie intake				28
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; rice			
Lean season	April-June			
Population (000s)	20 953			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	320			

Output from the 2004 cereal harvest, mostly rice, has been estimated at an average level of about 1 million tonnes, similar to previous year's crop. Cereal import requirements for marketing year 2005 are estimated at 375 000 tonnes. Commercial imports are projected at 335 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 40 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	843	246	1 088
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	830	235	1 065
Previous year imports	118	240	3	361
Previous five years average imports	125	267	6	398
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**567**	**255**	**822**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	850	245	1 095
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	567	245	812
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	10	10
2005 Utilization	**120**	**817**	**260**	**1 197**
Food use	117	685	217	1 019
Non-food use	3	112	43	158
Exports or re-exports	-	20	-	20
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**120**	**250**	**5**	**375**
Anticipated commercial imports	100	235	-	335
of which: received or contracted	32	76	-	108
Food aid needs	20	15	5	40
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	14	2	5	21
of which: delivered	9	1	5	15
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**15**	**88**	**28**	**131**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	102	104	103
2005 Import requirement compared to average	96	94	83	94
Cereal share of total calorie intake				44

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; coarse grains
Lean season	July-September
Population (000s)	7 790
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	430

The 2004 aggregate cereal production has been estimated at some 171 000 tonnes, 41 percent above last year's level. Rice, the main crop, is expected to increase by 35 percent to 89 000 tonnes. Consequently, per caput cereal consumption is forecast to recover significantly from its previous low level.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	66	55	121
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	86	63	149
Previous year imports	15	38	3	56
Previous five years average imports	14	47	1	62
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**-**	**59**	**82**	**142**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	89	82	171
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	59	82	142
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Utilization	**16**	**117**	**83**	**217**
Food use	16	101	63	180
Non-food use	-	10	13	23
Exports or re-exports	-	3	-	3
Possible stock build up	-	3	8	11
2004/05 Import Requirement	**16**	**58**	**1**	**75**
Anticipated commercial imports	15	50	-	65
of which: received or contracted	9	45	-	54
Food aid needs	1	8	1	10
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	7	1	8
of which: delivered	-	7	1	8
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**10**	**64**	**40**	**113**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	104	130	115
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	116	123	100	121
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	rice; coarse grains; oils; fats; roots; tubers			
Lean season	May-August			
Population (000s)	1 584			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	140			

KENYA

Domestic cereal availability in the just ending marketing year 2004/05 (October/September) is estimated at 2.53 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of 4.48 million tonnes. Thus, total cereal import requirement is estimated at 1.95 million tonnes, of which commercial imports are estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 450 000 tonnes. As of mid-August, food aid pledges amounted to 176 000 tonnes of which 137 000 tonnes had been delivered.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (October/September)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	196	50	2 762	3 008
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	232	50	2 652	2 934
Previous year imports	430	221	619	1 271
Previous five years average imports	546	160	656	1 362
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**277**	**29**	**2 224**	**2 530**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	197	45	2 214	2 456
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	197	29	2 214	2 440
Possible stock drawdown	80	-	10	90
2004/05 Utilization	**877**	**229**	**3 374**	**4 480**
Food use	847	201	3 060	4 108
Non-food use	30	28	314	372
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**600**	**200**	**1 150**	**1 950**
Anticipated commercial imports	500	200	800	1 500
of which: received or contracted	340	142	279	760
Food aid needs	100	-	350	450
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	63	4	108	176
of which: delivered	29	4	104	137
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	82	82
of which: for local use	-	-	82	82
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**26**	**6**	**94**	**127**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	85	90	83	84
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	110	125	175	143
Cereal share of total calorie intake				50
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; wheat; pulses; roots; tubers			
Lean season	June-July			
Population (000s)	32 440			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	390			

The 2005 cereal production is estimated at 119 000 tonnes, 16 percent above the previous year's drought-affected level, but 16 percent below average. Consequently, the country needs to import 303 000 tonnes of cereals to cover domestic consumption requirements, including 80 000 tonnes of food aid for vulnerable groups who experienced crop failure.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	12	-	91	103
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	24	-	118	142
Previous year imports	60	10	181	251
Previous five years average imports	61	10	161	232
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**28**	**-**	**120**	**147**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	10	-	109	119
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	10	-	109	119
Possible stock drawdown	17	-	11	28
2005/06 Utilization	**101**	**10**	**339**	**450**
Food use	100	10	332	442
Non-food use	1	-	7	8
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**73**	**10**	**220**	**303**
Anticipated commercial imports	73	10	140	223
of which: received or contracted	26	-	36	62
Food aid needs	-	-	80	80
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	12	12
of which: delivered	-	-	12	12
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	6	6
of which: for local use	-	-	6	6
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**42**	**4**	**139**	**185**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	43	0	92	84
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	120	100	136	131
Cereal share of total calorie intake				78
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; sorghum; vegetables			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	2 389			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	590			

LIBERIA

Paddy production in 2004 is estimated at 159 600 tonnes compared to 110 000 tonnes in 2003, reflecting the return of many displaced people following the end of the civil war. Cereal import requirements in 2005 are estimated at 225 000 tonnes, about one-third of which is anticipated to be covered by food aid.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	110	-	110
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	127	-	127
Previous year imports	65	150	11	226
Previous five years average imports	59	107	19	185
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**104**	**-**	**104**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	160	-	160
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	104	-	104
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**60**	**254**	**15**	**329**
Food use	58	220	15	293
Non-food use	2	24	-	26
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	10	-	10
2005 Import Requirement	**60**	**150**	**15**	**225**
Anticipated commercial imports	10	150	-	160
of which: received or contracted	-	115	-	115
Food aid needs	50	-	15	65
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	32	-	3	35
of which: delivered	31	-	3	34
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**17**	**63**	**4**	**84**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	126	-	126
2005 Import requirement compared to average	102	140	79	122
Cereal share of total calorie intake				36
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; oils			
Lean season	July-August			
Population (000s)	3 482			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	110			

The 2005 main paddy crop is estimated at 3.4 million tonnes, 12 percent above last year's level. The coarse grain crop, mainly produced in southern parts, is estimated to remain at the same level as last year's drought-affected crop. Cereal imports and food aid needs are forecast in the 2005/06 marketing year at 174 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	10	3 030	170	3 210
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	10	2 693	171	2 874
Previous year imports	109	151	30	290
Previous five years average imports	97	223	22	342
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**10**	**2 312**	**170**	**2 492**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	10	3 400	170	3 580
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	10	2 312	170	2 492
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**119**	**2 347**	**200**	**2 666**
Food use	119	2 167	179	2 465
Non-food use	-	140	21	161
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	40	-	40
2005/06 Import Requirement	**109**	**35**	**30**	**174**
Anticipated commercial imports	95	20	24	139
of which: received or contracted	5	3	1	9
Food aid needs	14	15	6	35
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	3	10	5	17
of which: delivered	-	9	3	12
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**7**	**118**	**10**	**134**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	126	99	125
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	112	16	136	51
Cereal share of total calorie intake				53
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; maize; fruit			
Lean season	February-March			
Population (000s)	18 412			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	290			

MALAWI

The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission estimated the 2005 cereal production at 1.36 million tonnes, 26 percent below last year's near-normal level. Imports of cereals are estimated at 852 000 tonnes, of which maize accounts for 767 000 tonnes for 2005/06 marketing year. A significant amount of cross-border maize imports, particularly from Mozambique, are expected. Food aid of 472 000 tonnes is recommended, of which about 34 percent is received/pledged so far.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	2	67	1 768	1 837
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	2	82	1 943	2 027
Previous year imports	58	20	184	262
Previous five years average imports	48	5	186	239
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**2**	**33**	**1 334**	**1 369**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	2	51	1 307	1 360
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	2	33	1 307	1 342
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	27	27
2005/06 Utilization	**62**	**53**	**2 107**	**2 221**
Food use	62	50	1 835	1 947
Non-food use	-	3	271	274
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**60**	**20**	**772**	**852**
Anticipated commercial imports	60	20	300	380
of which: received or contracted	-	2	45	47
Food aid needs	-	-	472	472
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	160	160
of which: delivered	-	-	160	160
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	8	8
of which: for local use	-	-	8	8
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**5**	**4**	**149**	**158**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	90	62	67	67
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	125	400	415	357
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; pulses; roots; tubers; rice			
Lean season	February-March			
Population (000s)	12 341			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	170			

Aggregate 2004 cereal production has been estimated at about 2.99 million tonnes, which is 12 percent below 2003 level. In spite of possible stock drawdown, per caput cereal consumption is estimated to drop significantly in commercial year 2004/05 due to increase exports to neighbouring countries.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	6	938	2 465	3 409
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	7	812	1 941	2 760
Previous year imports	98	125	1	224
Previous five years average imports	65	112	15	192
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**12**	**604**	**2 262**	**2 877**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	12	851	2 127	2 990
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	12	579	2 127	2 717
Possible stock drawdown	-	25	135	160
2004/05 Utilization	**87**	**735**	**2 267**	**3 088**
Food use	84	645	1 733	2 461
Non-food use	1	85	334	420
Exports or re-exports	2	5	200	207
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**75**	**131**	**5**	**211**
Anticipated commercial imports	75	125	3	203
of which: received or contracted	47	-	-	47
Food aid needs	-	6	2	8
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	2	3
of which: delivered	-	-	2	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	6	6
of which: for local use	-	-	6	6
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**6**	**47**	**125**	**178**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	167	105	110	108
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	115	117	33	110
Cereal share of total calorie intake				73

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; rice; maize
Lean season	July-September
Population (000s)	13 829
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	290

MAURITANIA

Aggregate 2004 cereal output has been estimated at some 116 000 tonnes, about 36 percent below last year and 36 percent below the previous five years average. Total imports of cereal in the marketing year ending in October 2005 are forecast to be around 379 000 tonnes, including re-exports of wheat. Commercial cereal imports are estimated at about 280 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1	79	102	181
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	77	80	157
Previous year imports	289	31	9	329 1/
Previous five years average imports	297	35	13	345
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**1**	**61**	**25**	**86**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	1	92	24	116
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	1	61	24	85
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	1	1
2004/05 Utilization	**305**	**90**	**70**	**465**
Food use	245	80	65	390
Non-food use	40	9	5	54
Exports or re-exports	20	1	1	22
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**305**	**28**	**46**	**379 2/**
Anticipated commercial imports	252	10	18	280
of which: received or contracted	175	2	14	192
Food aid needs	53	18	28	99
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	53	18	2	73
of which: delivered	27	17	1	45
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**80**	**26**	**21**	**127**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	119	29	74
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	103	81	353	110
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	wheat; rice; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	3 069			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	430			

1/ Includes 50 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.
2/ Includes 20 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.

The country imports commercially nearly all of its cereal consumption requirements.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	1	1
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	1	1
Previous year imports	150	57	84	291
Previous five years average imports	154	69	64	287
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	1	1
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	1	1
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**156**	**70**	**65**	**291**
Food use	110	65	3	178
Non-food use	6	-	62	68
Exports or re-exports	40	-	-	40
Possible stock build up	-	5	-	5
2005 Import Requirement	**156**	**70**	**64**	**290**
Anticipated commercial imports	156	70	64	290
of which: received or contracted	68	17	36	121
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**91**	**54**	**2**	**147**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	100	100
2005 Import requirement compared to average	101	101	100	101
Cereal share of total calorie intake				45
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	vegetables			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	1 211			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	4 100			

The 2005 cereal production is estimated at about 2 million tonnes, some 4 percent below last year's level. Import requirements are estimated at 869 000 tonnes, mainly rice and wheat, but also maize meal for southern areas, because moving maize from the surplus areas of North to the South remains uncompetitive due to high internal transport costs. Commercial imports are estimated at 824 000 tonnes and food aid at 45 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1	187	1 817	2 005
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1	175	1 573	1 749
Previous year imports	377	338	56	771
Previous five years average imports	286	274	155	715
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**1**	**116**	**1 746**	**1 863**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	1	174	1 746	1 921
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	1	116	1 746	1 863
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**353**	**458**	**1 921**	**2 732**
Food use	353	430	1 444	2 227
Non-food use	-	28	327	355
Exports or re-exports	-	-	150	150
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**352**	**342**	**175**	**869**
Anticipated commercial imports	352	342	130	824
of which: received or contracted	97	41	77	215
Food aid needs	-	-	45	45
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	25	2	10	37
of which: delivered	-	2	10	12
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	7	7
of which: for local use	-	-	7	7
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**18**	**22**	**74**	**114**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	99	111	110
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	123	125	113	122
Cereal share of total calorie intake				43
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	19 537			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	210			

NAMIBIA

Cereal production in 2005 is estimated at 108 000 tonnes, 15 percent below the improved level of 2004. Cereal import requirements are expected to be at the same level as last year's and to be covered mostly on a commercial basis.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	12	-	115	127
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	8	-	101	109
Previous year imports	68	-	82	150
Previous five years average imports	68	-	89	157
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**21**	**-**	**117**	**138**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	11	-	97	108
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	11	-	97	108
Possible stock drawdown	10	-	20	30
2005/06 Utilization	**89**	**-**	**194**	**282**
Food use	88	-	184	272
Non-food use	1	-	10	10
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**68**	**-**	**77**	**145**
Anticipated commercial imports	68	-	75	143
of which: received or contracted	4	-	12	16
Food aid needs	-	-	2	2
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	1	1
of which: delivered	-	-	1	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**42**	**-**	**89**	**131**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	131	-	96	99
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	100	-	86	92
Cereal share of total calorie intake				64

Additional Information	
Major foodcrops	millet; maize; sorghum; wheat
Lean season	January-March
Population (000s)	2 080
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	1 870

NIGER

The 2004 cereal production has been estimated at 2.63 million tonnes, which is 27 percent lower than last year's good crop, and 12 percent below average. This in addition to limited supply in and reduced imports from neighbouring countries led to very high food prices. Per caput cereal consumption is estimated to drop to about 180 kg this commercial year, compared to 228 kg in 2003/04.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	8	62	3 506	3 576
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	7	65	2 927	2 999
Previous year imports	37	124	59	220
Previous five years average imports	52	112	81	245
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**9**	**81**	**2 733**	**2 823**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	9	78	2 539	2 626
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	9	51	2 539	2 599
Possible stock drawdown	-	30	194	224
2004/05 Utilization	**36**	**171**	**2 783**	**2 990**
Food use	35	161	2 127	2 324
Non-food use	1	9	506	516
Exports or re-exports	-	-	150	150
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**27**	**90**	**50**	**167**
Anticipated commercial imports	20	50	22	92
of which: received or contracted	8	32	-	40
Food aid needs	7	40	28	75
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	6	35	13	54
of which: delivered	6	35	7	48
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	10	10
of which: for local use	-	-	10	10
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**13**	**165**	**180**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	129	120	87	88
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	52	80	62	68
Cereal share of total calorie intake				69
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; pulses; roots; tubers			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	12 873			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	200			

Aggregate cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at about 23.3 million tonnes, similar to the previous year good crop. Cereal imports have trended upwards in recent years, due mainly to high urban population growth, changing consumption pattern, increased feed use in the rapidly growing poultry sector, the continuous expansion of the country milling capacity, etc. In spite of the tightening of controls against illegal rice and wheat inflows, imports of cereals are forecast to increase to some 4.5 million tonnes in 2005.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	71	3 373	19 172	22 616
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	75	3 178	18 408	21 661
Previous year imports	2 604	1 450	80	4 134
Previous five years average imports	2 287	1 458	98	3 843
2005 Domestic Availability	**71**	**2 125**	**19 741**	**21 937**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	71	3 542	19 691	23 304
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	71	2 125	19 691	21 887
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	50	50
2005 Utilization	**3 071**	**3 525**	**19 861**	**26 457**
Food use	2 979	3 100	15 356	21 435
Non-food use	92	425	4 365	4 882
Exports or re-exports	-	-	140	140
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**3 000**	**1 400**	**120**	**4 520**
Anticipated commercial imports	3 000	1 400	120	4 520
of which: received or contracted	1 675	569	50	2 294
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**24**	**25**	**123**	**171**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	95	111	107	108
2005 Import requirement compared to average	131	96	122	118
Cereal share of total calorie intake				46
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; rice			
Lean season	April-May			
Population (000s)	125 244			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	350			

With a record harvest of 2005 B (Main) season, the total cereal production is forecast to increase significantly by about 28 percent over last year. Still, cereal import requirements are estimated to be about 219 000 tonnes, including 32 000 tonnes of food aid.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	17	28	256	301
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	11	21	255	287
Previous year imports	15	24	185	224
Previous five years average imports	15	23	178	216
2005 Domestic Availability	**22**	**20**	**331**	**373**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	22	30	331	383
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	22	20	331	373
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**37**	**44**	**511**	**592**
Food use	34	41	391	466
Non-food use	-	3	86	89
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	3	-	34	37
2005 Import Requirement	**15**	**24**	**180**	**219**
Anticipated commercial imports	13	24	150	187
of which: received or contracted	-	1	18	18
Food aid needs	2	-	30	32
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	1	-	18	19
of which: delivered	1	-	14	15
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	4	4
of which: for local use	-	-	4	4
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**4**	**39**	**47**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	200	143	130	133
2005 Import requirement compared to average	100	104	101	101
Cereal share of total calorie intake				17

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; pulses; plantains; sorghum; maize
Lean season	November-December
Population (000s)	10 022
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	220

The staple foodcrops are roots, plantains and tubers. Imports of cereals in 2005 are estimated at some 14 000 tonnes. Food aid needs for 2005 are estimated at about 8 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	2	2
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	2	2
Previous year imports	7	5	2	14
Previous five years average imports	4	6	2	12
2005 Domestic Availability	**1**	**-**	**2**	**3**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	2	2
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	2	2
Possible stock drawdown	1	-	-	1
2005 Utilization	**4**	**8**	**4**	**16**
Food use	4	7	4	15
Non-food use	-	-	-	-
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	2	-	2
2005 Import Requirement	**3**	**8**	**2**	**14**
Anticipated commercial imports	3	1	2	6
of which: received or contracted	2	-	-	2
Food aid needs	-	7	1	8
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	6.5	0.6	7
of which: delivered	-	6.5	0.6	7
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**26**	**40**	**25**	**91**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	100	100
2005 Import requirement compared to average	85	133	105	113
Cereal share of total calorie intake				33
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	bananas; breadfruit; cocoyam			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	163			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	300			

SENEGAL

The 2004 cereal production is estimated at some 1.05 million tonnes. The important millet crop decreased by nearly 50 percent to some 324 000 tonnes, while sorghum production is 33 percent down from the previous year. Although commercial imports and pledged food aid will largely cover the rice and wheat requirements, the shortfall in millet was more difficult to offset given the low availability and trade of this cereal in the sub-region. This probably resulted in millet being replaced by maize and rice.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	232	1 220	1 452
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	240	837	1 077
Previous year imports	252	635	45	932
Previous five years average imports	266	633	57	956
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**-**	**291**	**912**	**1 203**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	202	852	1 054
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	141	852	993
Possible stock drawdown	-	150	60	210
2004/05 Utilization	**264**	**923**	**987**	**2 174**
Food use	259	903	607	1 769
Non-food use	5	20	230	255
Exports or re-exports	-	-	150	150
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2004/05 Import Requirement	**264**	**632**	**75**	**971**
Anticipated commercial imports	262	607	75	944
of which: received or contracted	147	556	71	774
Food aid needs	2	25	-	27
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	1	25	-	26
of which: delivered	1	24	-	25
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**25**	**85**	**57**	**167**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	84	102	98
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	99	100	132	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake				61
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; rice; maize; wheat			
Lean season	August-September			
Population (000s)	10 587			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	550			

The cultivated area of only some 6 000 hectares is used mainly for coconuts, cinnamon and tea. Other crops, of secondary importance, include fruit and vegetables. The country relies entirely on imports to meet its cereal consumption needs.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
Previous year imports	2	5	6	13
Previous five years average imports	2	5	6	13
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**2**	**5**	**6**	**13**
Food use	2	5	1	8
Non-food use	-	-	5	5
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**2**	**5**	**6**	**13**
Anticipated commercial imports	2	5	6	13
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**24**	**59**	**12**	**94**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2005 Import requirement compared to average	100	100	100	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake				34
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	coconuts; fruit; vegetables			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	85			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	7 490			

SIERRA LEONE

Cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at about 565 000 tonnes, some 38 000 tonnes more than in 2003. Cereal imports in 2005, mostly rice, are forecast at some 288 000 tonnes, compared to 277 000 tonnes imported last year.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	445	82	527
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	325	46	371
Previous year imports	70	200	7	277
Previous five years average imports	67	186	10	263
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**283**	**94**	**377**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	471	94	565
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	283	94	377
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**80**	**483**	**102**	**665**
Food use	80	412	85	577
Non-food use	-	71	17	88
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**80**	**200**	**8**	**288**
Anticipated commercial imports	50	194	5	249
of which: received or contracted	12	55	-	67
Food aid needs	30	7	3	40
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	19	7	1	27
of which: delivered	14	7	1	22
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**14**	**74**	**15**	**104**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	145	205	152
2005 Import requirement compared to average	119	108	80	110
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers
Lean season	July-August
Population (000s)	5 540
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	150

The total cereal import requirement in the new 2005/06 marketing year (August/July) is estimated at 450 000 tonnes. Commercial imports are estimated at 395 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 55 000 tonnes. As of mid-August food aid pledges amounted to 41 000 tonnes, of which 3 000 tonnes have been delivered.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (August/July)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	269	271
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	306	308
Previous year imports	220	74	110	404
Previous five years average imports	189	71	87	347
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**30**	**1**	**222**	**253**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	222	224
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	1	222	223
Possible stock drawdown	30	-	-	30
2005/06 Utilization	**236**	**75**	**392**	**703**
Food use	136	69	354	559
Non-food use	100	6	35	141
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	3	3
2005/06 Import Requirement	**206**	**74**	**170**	**450**
Anticipated commercial imports	196	74	125	395
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	10	-	45	55
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	2	39	41
of which: delivered	-	-	3	3
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**20**	**10**	**51**	**80**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	0	100	73	73
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	109	104	195	130
Cereal share of total calorie intake				34
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; sorghum; sesame			
Lean season	June-August			
Population (000s)	6 980			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	n.a.			

SOUTH AFRICA

The final official estimate of the main maize crop in 2005 has been revised upwards to a record level of 12.4 million tonnes, and those of sorghum to 297 000 tonnes. Consequently, export availability of maize is significantly improved.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	1 680	3	10 316	11 999
Previous five years average production	2 077	3	9 987	12 067
Previous year imports	1 200	750	355	2 305
Previous five years average imports	828	639	648	2 115
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**2 034**	**2**	**13 048**	**15 084**
2005 Production (rice in paddy terms)	2 034	3	13 048	15 085
2005 Production (rice in milled terms)	2 034	2	13 048	15 084
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**3 084**	**752**	**13 279**	**17 115**
Food use	2 685	697	4 712	8 094
Non-food use	149	55	5 322	5 526
Exports or re-exports	150	-	2 546	2 696
Possible stock build up	100	-	699	799
2005/06 Import Requirement	**1 050**	**750**	**231**	**2 031**
Anticipated commercial imports	1 050	750	231	2 031
of which: received or contracted	187	68	-	255
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	40	40
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	40	40
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**59**	**15**	**103**	**178**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 production compared to average (rice paddy terms)	98	100	131	125
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	127	117	36	96
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize, wheat			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	45 565			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	2 780			

Based on an estimated domestic cereal availability of 4.46 million tonnes and total utilization requirement of about 6.05 million tonnes, the total cereal import requirement in 2004/05 (November/October) is estimated at 1.60 million tonnes, mostly wheat. With commercial imports anticipated at 1.11 million tonnes, the food aid requirement amounts to 486 000 tonnes. As of mid-August, food aid pledges stood at 561 000 tonnes of which 476 000 tonnes have been delivered.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	398	1	5 550	5 949
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	305	11	4 052	4 368
Previous year imports	1 124	30	141	1 295
Previous five years average imports	1 045	37	107	1 189
2004/05 Domestic Availability	**467**	**1**	**3 988**	**4 456**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	467	1	3 388	3 856
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	467	1	3 388	3 856
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	600	600
2004/05 Utilization	**1 778**	**40**	**4 234**	**6 052**
Food use	1 381	39	3 561	4 981
Non-food use	47	1	573	621
Exports or re-exports	-	-	100	100
Possible stock build up	350	-	-	350
2004/05 Import Requirement	**1 311**	**39**	**246**	**1 596**
Anticipated commercial imports	1 000	39	71	1 110
of which: received or contracted	738	49	69	856
Food aid needs	311	-	175	486
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	311	-	250	561
of which: delivered	311	-	165	476
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	53	53
of which: for local use	-	-	53	53
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**40**	**1**	**104**	**145**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	153	9	84	88
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	125	105	230	134
Cereal share of total calorie intake				56
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; millet; wheat; roots; tubers; oils			
Lean season	September-October			
Population (000s)	34 360			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	460			

SWAZILAND

The FAO estimated 2005 cereal production of 83 000 tonnes is 28 percent above last year's crop but about 4 percent below the average level. Domestic production normally meets the 75 percent of the country's total cereal requirements. Cereal import requirements for 2005/06 marketing year have increased to 111 000 tonnes, including 41 000 tonnes of food aid.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	65	65
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	87	87
Previous year imports	44	17	78	139
Previous five years average imports	42	15	51	108
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**7**	**-**	**83**	**90**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	83	83
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	83	83
Possible stock drawdown	7	-	-	7
2005/06 Utilization	**46**	**7**	**147**	**201**
Food use	46	7	141	194
Non-food use	-	-	5	5
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	2	2
2005/06 Import Requirement	**40**	**7**	**64**	**111**
Anticipated commercial imports	40	7	23	70
of which: received or contracted	8	-	13	20
Food aid needs	-	-	41	41
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	3	3
of which: delivered	-	-	3	3
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**42**	**6**	**128**	**176**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	96	96
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	95	45	126	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake				44
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	1 105			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	1 350			

Domestic cereal availability in 2005/06 marketing year (June/May) is estimated at 4.86 million tonnes against total utilization of 5.38 million tonnes. The cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 520 000 tonnes. With commercial imports estimated at 495 000 tonnes, the food aid requirement is 25 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (June/May)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	85	740	4 315	5 140
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	82	711	3 670	4 463
Previous year imports	470	132	66	668
Previous five years average imports	311	148	113	572
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**171**	**423**	**4 266**	**4 859**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	71	650	4 266	4 987
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	71	423	4 266	4 759
Possible stock drawdown	100	-	-	100
2005/06 Utilization	**471**	**583**	**4 326**	**5 379**
Food use	444	528	3 499	4 471
Non-food use	7	50	487	544
Exports or re-exports	20	5	300	325
Possible stock build up	-	-	40	40
2005/06 Import Requirement	**300**	**160**	**60**	**520**
Anticipated commercial imports	300	160	35	495
of which: received or contracted	-	3	-	3
Food aid needs	-	-	25	25
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	13	13
of which: delivered	-	-	13	13
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	8	8
of which: for local use	-	-	8	8
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**12**	**14**	**91**	**116**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	87	91	116	112
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	96	108	53	91
Cereal share of total calorie intake				51
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; roots; tubers; sorghum; pulses; plantains; rice			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	38 420			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	290			

TOGO

Aggregate cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at a record 879 700 tonnes, some 18 percent above average. As a consequence, imports of cereals in the marketing year 2005 are forecast to decline to about 165 000 tonnes, including re-exports.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	62	753	815
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	70	677	747
Previous year imports	80	91	-	171 1/
Previous five years average imports	73	88	-	161
2005 Domestic Availability	**-**	**53**	**847**	**900**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	78	802	880
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	53	802	855
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	45	45
2005 Utilization	**80**	**138**	**847**	**1 065**
Food use	58	71	478	607
Non-food use	2	7	259	268
Exports or re-exports	20	60	110	190
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**80**	**85**	**-**	**165 1/**
Anticipated commercial imports	80	85	-	165
of which: received or contracted	35	65	-	100
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**11**	**14**	**91**	**115**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	111	118	118
2005 Import requirement compared to average	110	97	-	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake				47
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season	April-July			
Population (000s)	5 261			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	310			

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

UGANDA

Domestic cereal availability in the 2005 marketing year (January/December) is estimated at 2.40 million tonnes against total utilization requirement of about 2.69 million tonnes. The cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 281 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 130 000 tonnes, there is a food aid requirement of 151 000 tonnes. As of mid-August, food aid pledges amounted to 146 000 tonnes, of which 66 000 tonnes had been delivered.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	12	115	2 290	2 417
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	12	111	2 154	2 277
Previous year imports	50	50	119	219
Previous five years average imports	54	43	73	170
2005 Domestic Availability	**12**	**73**	**2 320**	**2 405**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	12	110	2 320	2 442
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	12	73	2 320	2 405
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**102**	**123**	**2 461**	**2 686**
Food use	81	123	1 816	2 020
Non-food use	1	-	245	246
Exports or re-exports	-	1	380	381
Possible stock build up	20	-	20	40
2005 Import Requirement	**90**	**50**	**141**	**281**
Anticipated commercial imports	70	50	10	130
of which: received or contracted	1	26	-	27
Food aid needs	20	-	131	151
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	62	3	80	146
of which: delivered	-	3	63	66
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	54	54
of which: for local use	-	-	54	54
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**5**	**68**	**76**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	99	108	107
2005 Import requirement compared to average	167	116	193	165
Cereal share of total calorie intake				21
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; plantains; pulses; maize; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	April-May			
Population (000s)	26 677			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	240			

ZAMBIA

Zambia's total cereal production in 2005 has been estimated at 0.99 million tonnes. This is 32 percent below last year's production and 18 percent below the average of the last five years. Total cereal import requirements are increased to 271 000 tonnes mainly of maize, wheat and rice.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	83	12	1 364	1 458
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	92	12	1 102	1 206
Previous year imports	56	22	47	125
Previous five years average imports	48	22	162	232
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**100**	**8**	**974**	**1 082**
2005 Production (rice in paddy terms)	100	12	879	991
2005 Production (rice in milled terms)	100	8	879	987
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	95	95
2005/06 Utilization	**149**	**33**	**1 171**	**1 353**
Food use	145	33	1 013	1 191
Non-food use	4	-	148	152
Exports or re-exports	-	-	10	10
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**49**	**25**	**197**	**271**
Anticipated commercial imports	49	25	150	224
of which: received or contracted	10	-	1	11
Food aid needs	-	-	47	47
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	2	-	6	8
of which: delivered	2	-	6	8
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	16	16
of which: for local use	-	-	16	16
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**13**	**3**	**91**	**108**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	109	100	80	82
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	102	114	122	117
Cereal share of total calorie intake				65
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; roots; tubers			
Lean season	March-May			
Population (000s)	11 082			
GNI per capita in 2003 (US$)	380			

Zimbabwe's total cereal production is estimated at 809 000 tonnes, including forecast for the winter wheat and barley crops. At this level, production is 43 percent below the average of the last five years. Consequently, cereal import requirement for 2005/06 are increased to 1.07 million tonnes, of which maize accounts for 84 percent. Commercial imports are severely hampered due to the current tight foreign exchange position.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	80	3	893	976
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	181	2	1 236	1 419
Previous year imports	138	20	662	820
Previous five years average imports	116	17	513	646
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**80**	**1**	**742**	**823**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	80	2	727	809
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	80	1	727	808
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	15	15
2005/06 Utilization	**230**	**21**	**1 642**	**1 893**
Food use	216	21	1 435	1 672
Non-food use	14	-	207	221
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**150**	**20**	**900**	**1 070**
Anticipated commercial imports	100	20	600	720
of which: received or contracted	1	-	334	336
Food aid needs	50	-	300	350
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	11	-	31	42
of which: delivered	-	-	17	17
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**17**	**2**	**111**	**129**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	44	100	59	57
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	129	118	175	166
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	maize; wheat; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	12 963			
GNI per capita in 2001 (US$)	480			

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 food 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.