Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture

FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION AND CROP PROSPECTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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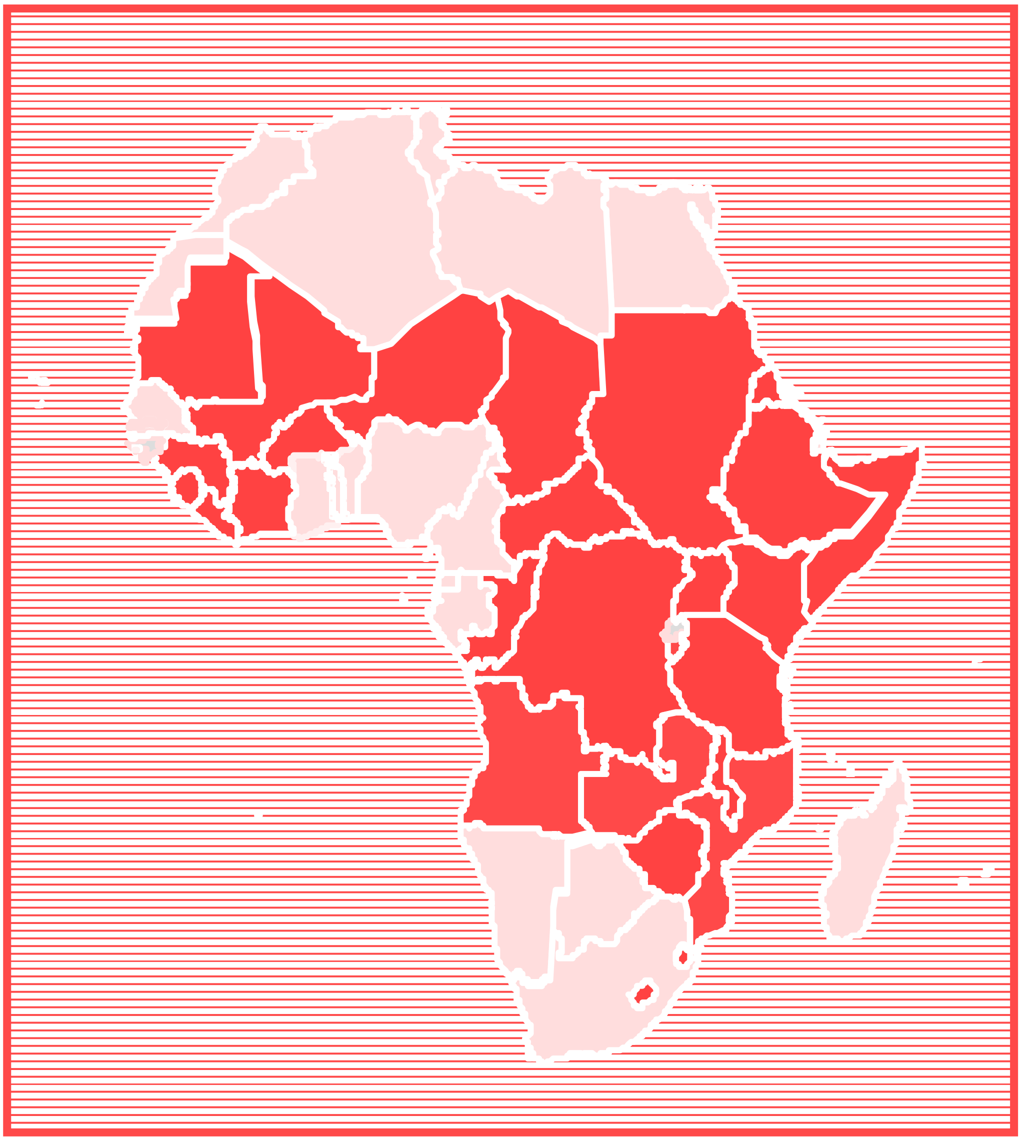

Countries requiring urgent external assistance:
Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Central Afr. Rep., Congo Dem. Rep. of, Congo Rep. of, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania,Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania U. R., Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This is the third and final 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 overall food shortages or other causes of food insecurity (e.g. generalized lack of access, severe localized food insecurity) are listed. 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-November 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 REQUIRING URGENT EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE (Total: 27 countries)

Nature of Food Insecurity	Main Reasons
• Overall food shortages	
Burundi	Civil strife, IDPs and returnees
Eritrea	Drought, IDPs, returnees, high food prices
Ethiopia	Drought, IDPs, high food prices
Lesotho	Drought in parts
Malawi	Drought in parts, high food prices
Somalia	Civil strife, drought in parts
Swaziland	Drought in parts
Zimbabwe	Economic Crisis
• Generalized lack of access	
Liberia	Recent civil strife, IDPs
Mauritania	After effects of 2004 drought and locusts
Niger	After effects of 2004 drought and locusts
Sierra Leone	Returnees, refugees
• Severe localized food insecurity	
Angola	Resettlement of returnees
Burkina Faso	After effects of 2004 drought and locusts
Chad	Refugees
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
Guinea	IDPs, refugees
Kenya	Drought in parts
Mali	After effects of 2004 drought and locusts
Mozambique	Drought in parts
Sudan	Civil strife, returnees, drought in parts
Tanzania, U.R.	Drought in parts
Uganda	Civil strife, IDPs
Zambia	Drought in parts

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

- Harvesting of the 2005 main season cereal crops is underway in northern parts of the subregion while it has been completed in southern parts.
- A generally better 2005 harvest compared to 2004 is expected to improve food availability in most countries of the subregion.
- The overall food situation, however, remains precarious with high malnutrition rates reported in several countries arising from effects of war, displacement and past droughts.
- In Somalia, below average 2005 main "gu" season harvest in the south and an upsurge in civil strife have exacerbated the already precarious food situation. Nearly one million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.
- The food situation in Sudan is also alarming due to continued conflict and population displacement that have resulted in serious food insecurity, especially in Darfur and southern Sudan.

Southern Africa

- There are delays in planting of main season crops due to inadequate rainfall so far in most countries in the subregion.
- Food insecurity is worsening during this lean period and nearly 12 million people, mainly in Zimbabwe and Malawi, are in need of emergency food assistance.
- Shortages of key farm inputs such as seed, fertilizer and draft power are reported in Zimbabwe. High inflation coupled with fuel and transport problems are exacerbating food insecurity.
- In Malawi, markets continue experiencing escalating prices of maize, the main staple food. So far, commercial imports and food aid deliveries have been meagre in spite of the significant amounts pledged by international donors.
- South Africa's record maize harvest of 12.4 million tonnes is estimated to result in a potential exportable surplus of about 4.66 million tonnes, more than enough to cover the subregion's import requirements.

Western Africa

- Good harvests are expected in the Sahel, following generally favourable weather conditions throughout the growing season.
- However, the severe food crisis that hit the subregion in 2004/05 had serious income, livelihoods and nutrition effects and resulted in depletion of household assets including animals, as well as high levels of indebtedness, notably in Niger and parts of Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania.
- In spite of the improved food supply situation in these countries, assistance is still needed for income generating and asset reconstitution activities in order to strengthen access to food for vulnerable households.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, insecurity 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

- Crop prospects and food security outlook are unfavourable in several countries due mainly to civil strife and insecurity.
- Overall crop prospects are favourable in Cameroon, but food insecurity persists in Chari and Logone Division of the Extreme North which experienced a severe food crisis in 2005.
- The National Early Warning System in Burundi has warned of serious food insecurity beginning December 2005 due to a prolonged dry spell. A similar weather pattern is expected to affect the 2006 A season crops.

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PART I: POSITION BY SUBREGION

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S CROP CALENDAR

Planting of main season crops in southern Africa is underway. Crops in eastern Africa are maturing or being harvested, while in western Africa harvesting is ending in the Sahel but still underway in the coastal 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 underway in northern parts of the sub-region while it has been completed in southern parts. The 2005 aggregate sub-regional cereal output is anticipated to increase over the level of last year. However, a poor harvest in southern Somalia coupled with increased insecurity is a cause for serious concern.

In **Eritrea,** harvesting of the 2005 main season ("Kremti") crops has started and the outlook is generally favourable, following good distribution of rainfall. Preliminary estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture indicate a cereal production 2 to 3 times higher than the 2004 harvest of 85 000 tonnes. However, even in good years, Eritrea produces only a fraction of its total cereal consumption requirement of about 500 000 to 600 000 tonnes 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 affecting commercial import capacity of the country. High cereal prices continue to impact on purchasing power and food security of large numbers of people. For instance, in July market prices for white sorghum, the main staple crop, were double or more than double in Barentu and Keren compared to the same time last year. In September, white sorghum prices in Asmara were twice the average of 1998-2004 prices. Although the current harvest has started arriving on the markets, soaring fuel prices have contributed to an increase in the prices of all commodities and may counteract the impact of the good harvest on food prices. The price of petrol increased during August from 32 Nakfa per litre to 38 Nakfa per litre and the price of diesel from 12 to 16 Nakfa per litre.

About 2 million people, many of whom already chronically undernourished, are facing varying degrees of food shortages with some 1.3–1.4 million estimated to be in need of food assistance. However, since September 2005 general food distribution to drought/war affected beneficiaries has been suspended by the government, due to its concern over increased food aid dependency, proposing instead to shift to more food-for-work interventions. Consequently, only some 72 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are currently receiving general rations compared to some 1.3 million in August 2005.

In **Ethiopia**, prospects for the 2005 main season “meher” crops are favourable in the main producing regions in western and central parts. The secondary “belg” season crops, harvested earlier in the year, were generally better than last year but 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 output.

Household food availability is poor and high malnutrition rates, particularly for children, are of serious concern in some areas. 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. A subsequent inter-agency assessment of belg-dependent and pastoral areas in July identified additional requirements for the months of August to December. The relief food requirement in 2005 increased from an initial estimate of 387 000 tonnes to about 464 000 tonnes in April and 600 000 tonnes in July (not including supplementary food requirements). A Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) was initiated in 2005 to address the needs of more than 5 million chronically food-insecure people with cash and food transfers. Implementation of the programme was delayed in the first half of the year causing some problems, but exceptional measures introduced in June accelerated the process and resulted in reaching the bulk of the intended beneficiaries. The PSNP has now supported about 4.8 million chronically food-insecure people through community “public” works and free “direct” transfers. Overall, the national level of food aid in the pipeline is expected to cover the estimated requirements for the remainder of 2005 and early 2006.

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

In **Kenya**, harvesting of the 2005 long-rains season maize is almost over in most parts of the country and prospects 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. Most northwestern pastoral areas also received above average rains in April and May. Currently, the forecast by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development of this year’s “long rains” maize crop stands at 2.5 million tonnes, nearly 20 percent higher than the average of the previous five years.

Despite the favourable crop prospects, however, serious food problems remain in the southeastern lowlands and the northeastern 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. 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 2005/06 secondary “deyr” cropping season is underway. Poor and unevenly distributed rainfall was reported at the beginning of the season in October and early November and may affect production. The 2005 main "*gu*" season cereal crop, harvested last August/September, is put at about 115 000 tonnes (including off-season crops), nearly 37 percent less than average. The decline is due to the poor rainfall performance in the main crop producing areas of southern Somalia. By contrast, the gu rains in central and northern Somalia were generally good and the estimated cereal harvest in these parts is above average. The “gu” cereal crop normally accounts for some 70 to 80 percent of annual production.

The above average gu rains in central and northern Somalia have markedly improved pasture and livestock conditions. Although this signals 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 droughts on livelihoods, including large livestock losses and high levels of indebtedness.

The overall food security situation in Somalia continues to be of concern 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. Recent hijackings of ships by pirates off Somalia's coast are also slowing the delivery of food aid and threaten the well-being of the vulnerable people.

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 are favourable in major producing areas owing to improved rainfall. 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 northeastern Darfur. Heavy rainfall was recorded in late July-early August in areas of West Darfur which should have benefited crops and improved water and pasture conditions.

In southern Sudan, the optimism that followed the peace deal signed in January 2005 to end the war 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.

An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) has completed field work in southern Sudan and is currently in northern Sudan assessing this year's overall crop production and food supply prospects for the 2005/06 marketing year.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, planting of the 2005/06 short "vuli" season crops in the bi-modal rainfall northern areas is complete despite poor precipitation. Preliminary forecast of the 2005 maize crop indicates a 2 percent increase over 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 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 2005 wholesale maize prices in Dar-es-Salaam were still 18 percent higher compared to the same time last year. 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.

A vulnerability assessment carried out by the Food Security Information Team (FSIT) identified 34 districts, in the above-mentioned regions, that are going face food shortages during the lean season from November 2005 to January 2006. About 600 000 people were estimated to be food insecure requiring some intervention (subsidized maize prices) and the Government plans to distribute 10 000 tonnes of maize from the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR).

In **Uganda**, prospects for the current second season food crops have improved with recent rains. Harvesting of the 2005 main season crops is complete and an average crop is forecast. Already wholesale maize prices have started to decline in most of the markets. However, increased demand in northern Uganda and exports to Kenya 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 national food situation is stable. However, insecurity remains a serious problem in the northern region (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 and denying displaced people access to their fields. Food distributions continue to reach 1.4 million displaced persons and nearly 200 000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. WFP faces a shortfall of over 100 000 tonnes of food commodities, with a funding gap of about US$ 50 million required to maintain the food pipeline through mid-2006.

In **southern Africa**, a delay of seasonal rains has disrupted sowing of the main season crops in most countries. Food insecurity in the region is of serious concern as the lean period has commenced and is affecting nearly 12 million people who are in need of emergency food assistance in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia. Food shortages are generally reflected in rising staple food prices (especially in Zimbabwe and Malawi). Of the total maize import requirement of 2.7 million tonnes for the subregion (excluding South Africa) for the current marketing year, so far an estimated 1.6 million tonnes have been received (1.1 million tonnes as commercial imports and 515 000 tonnes as food aid). In Zimbabwe, serious farm input problems (availability as well as affordability) are widespread. 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 unfavourable in that country, regardless of rainfall conditions. In Malawi, fertilizer distribution is underway under the Government's subsidy programme. Although food aid pledges of a significant amount have been made (around 200 000 tonnes), the bulk of this food is yet to arrive in the country. On a brighter note, due to a bumper maize harvest in South Africa, there is an exportable surplus of this staple grain estimated at a record level of 4.66 million tonnes. Also, a budget revision in WFP's regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for 2005/07 has been approved for appeal for additional US$ 211 million dollars (equivalent to 446 000 tonnes of food), bringing the total to US$ 622 million.

In **Angola,** the normal rains received during late October and early November should help start the planting of main season crops. Final area planted, however, will depend on the much needed farm inputs such as seeds, tools and draught power in the vast and remote areas of the country. With the improvement in the security situation, large numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees have returned to their former areas.

The 2005 maize harvest, at a record level of 768 000 tonnes, represents self-sufficiency in the staple and a major improvement in food production. However, the country still needs to import about 739 000 tonnes of cereals for 2005/06, mainly wheat and rice. By mid-November about 167 000 tonnes of cereals (mostly wheat) had been imported commercially since April. In spite of the favourable national harvest, pockets of food insecurity exist in the central highlands of Planalto region and in the vast south-eastern province of Kuando Kubango. Food security problems have been compounded by poor road conditions and underdeveloped marketing systems. So far international donors have pledged food aid of 34 000 tonnes of which only 22 000 tonnes have been received. WFP feeds about 500 000 of the most vulnerable people.

In **Botswana,** no significant precipitation has been received for the planting of the 2005/06 main season cereals, maize, sorghum and millet grown mostly in the eastern half of the country. Livestock raising dominates in the rest of the country. Much of the country has experienced drought during 2005 and consequently the cereal harvest was only 19 000 tonnes representing over 50 percent drop from last year. This raised the cereal import requirement (mostly maize) to 337 000 tonnes or 94 percent of total utilization needs during 2005/06 marketing year compared to some 88 percent last year. Most of the needs are met through commercial imports.

In **Lesotho**, rainfall so far has been above normal in northern areas but below normal in the southern part of the country. Planting of the main season crops is underway especially in the highlands. FAO in partnership with Catholic Relief Services and funding from DFID has provided inputs mainly through organized seed fairs to some 5 650 farmers. With the arrival of 200 tractors from India there is no shortage of draught power. However, the cost of ploughing is said to be prohibitive for many farmers who lack working capital and access to credit.

Prospects for the secondary winter crop to be harvested in November-December are unfavourable due to the prolonged dry conditions. This has exacerbated the already tight food supply situation in the country following a below average 2005 main season cereal harvest. By mid-November commercial imports have been recorded at 110 000 tonnes (amounting to half of estimated imports for the marketing year until March 2006). Food assistance requirements for 2005/06 marketing year were estimated at about 80 000 tonnes of cereals; so far (mid-November) only 8 000 tonnes have been pledged. Currently WFP assists about 250 000 to 300 000 most food insecure people out of an estimated 548 000 vulnerable population.

In **Madagascar**, rainfall this year has been below normal throughout the country except for a narrow strip along the east coast of the island. Consequently planting of the main season crops, paddy and maize, is delayed. The potato crop, usually planted in September, is likely to have bee adversely affected. Relatively high rice prices in the country at present (which stabilized at around 5 000 FMG/kg in October and early November) are expected to have a positive impact on area planted to paddy.

The 2005 paddy harvest was estimated at a record level of about 3.4 million tonnes and total cereal import requirement for 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) at 174 000 tonnes or about 7 percent of the country's total utilization requirement. So far only 40 000 tonnes have been imported commercially. About 17 000 tonnes, or half of the estimated food aid need, have been pledged so far during this marketing year. Madagascar's entry into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in August is expected to improve trade and boost economic prospects for the country.

The price of vanilla has fallen from about US$ 180/kg in 2004 to US$ 50 in early 2005 adversely affecting incomes of farmers in the northern part of the island. Reportedly, more than 70 percent of Madagascar's 17 million people live below the poverty line of US$1/day. An increase in child malnutrition has been reported by a recent survey in the south-eastern parts of the country.

In **Malawi,** field preparation and input procurement are underway for planting of main season crops in November-December. So far some rainfall has been received, especially in the south, but not enough to prompt planting of maize. To date the Government has distributed coupons worth 147 000 tonnes of fertilizer. This will allow the selected small farmers to purchase 100 kg of fertilizer at subsidized prices. Actual fertilizer buying is in progress throughout the country.

Total maize import requirements for the 2005/06 marketing year (April/March) were estimated at 767 000 tonnes, of which about 300 000 tonnes were expected to be covered commercially. So far, about 90 000 tonnes of cereal imports, including about 60 000 tonnes through informal cross-border trade, have been recorded. Another 60 000 tonnes are reportedly on the way from South Africa under the Ministry of Finance's futures contracts. Confirmed food aid pledges as of the mid-November were at around 200 000 tonnes, although the bulk of this food is yet to arrive in the country. Reportedly, donors and the Government of Malawi have mobilized 214 000 tonnes of maize and 18 000 tonnes of pulses in addition to 3.25 billion kwacha to feed over 4 million food insecure people. ADMARC is selling limited quantities of maize at a subsidised price of 17 kwacha/kg against the most common market price of about 30 kwacha in southern markets.

Food insecurity throughout the country is worsening as maize prices continue to rise due to short supplies in various markets. For example, average prices of maize in October in Liwonde (South), Dowa (Centre) and Mzuzu (North) were 31.20, 26.03, and 27.75 kwacha/kg, respectively, up by 40, 27, and 31 percent from just the month before. The main reasons for higher prices this year compared to last year are shortage of domestic supplies owing to a 26 percent decline in national harvest compared to last year's poor harvest, relatively inactive private sector in reaction to uncertainty over Government import plans and subsidized maize distributions, and increased transportation costs. A recent survey by UNICEF showed an increase in admissions to the Nutritional Rehabilitation Units by 22 percent in October in the drought affected southern districts of the country.

In **Mozambique,** planting of the main season crops has been disrupted by erratic and insufficient rains in October and early November. However, forecast for 2005/06 season is normal to above normal rainfall. Problems with availability of quality seeds are reported especially in the south. Government's seed fairs targeted to some 50 000 small holders are seen as inadequate.

Despite the above average national production in 2005, certain areas in central and southern provinces were affected by drought. Total cereal import requirements, including rice and wheat, were forecast at 869 000 tonnes, about 10 percent higher than last year. To date the country has received about 363 000 tonnes of commercial imports and 44 000 tonnes of food aid pledges.

Reflecting the poor harvest in the south and high export demand in the north from neighbouring food deficit Malawi, maize prices have risen since April in most markets in the country and are higher than last year especially in the food deficit south. An average price in the second week of November was 6 857 Mts/kg in Maputo, up from about 4 619 Mts the same period last year. The average maize price at harvest time (April) in Maputo was 5 129 Mts/kg. Rising maize prices have exacerbated food insecurity for the vulnerable population, currently revised upwards by the country's Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) to about 800 000 people in 62 districts. WFP is distributing food aid to only a quarter of these, mostly in the drought-affected areas.

Over much of **Namibia** there has been little rain as of mid-November. As a result, planting of the main season cereals, maize, sorghum and millet, which takes place typically only in the northern strip of the country, is delayed. Production of winter wheat is estimated at 10 500 tonnes, down by 1 000 tonnes from the previous year. Most of the national cereal deficit for 2005/06 marketing year (May/April), estimated at 145 000 tonnes, is expected to be met through commercial imports. So far only 27 000 tonnes of cereal imports, mostly from neighbouring South Africa, have been recorded.

In spite of the high per capita income (per capita GDP at the Purchasing Power Parity for 2003 was US$ 6 180 as per the UNDP's Human Development Report 2005), extreme poverty and food insecurity exist in the country.

In **South Africa**, the fourth estimate of the 2005/06 production of winter wheat shows a 9 percent increase, to 1.83 million tonnes, over the drought affected 2004 output. An anticipated increase in yields should compensate for the estimated 4 percent drop in area planted to this crop. This level of production, however, is much below the normal level of about 2 million tonnes per year.

A farmer survey of maize planting intentions for the 2005/06 agricultural season shows an alarming decline of 53 percent to a new level of 1.37 million hectares. This seems to be a result of the farmer complaints about the low unprofitable maize prices and the fact that South Africa has a projected closing stock of maize for the 2005/06 marketing year (May/April) at a record level of 4.66 million tonnes. The survey also shows a switch from maize and sorghum to relatively more lucrative crops such as soybeans and groundnuts.

The SAFEX price of white maize has steadily risen since July and currently (as of mid-November) is R950/tonne. As the lean season approaches in the subregion, the demand for South African white maize is picking up further encouraged by the weak Rand. This price is still well below the import parity price of maize of about R1 200. Earlier the price had plummeted from about R900 in January 2005 to under R600 beginning of March in response to substantial domestic stocks, improved crop production prospects locally and internationally, and a substantial drop in the international price.

In **Swaziland,** the sowing of main-season crops is currently underway as above average rainfall was received during the first dekad of November over most parts of the country. The food security situation throughout the country is serious following the below average harvest of 2005, declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, high levels of unemployment, and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livelihoods of households. With a self-sufficiency rate for cereals of only about a third, the Swazi population is mostly dependent on food imports. So far, less than half of its annual cereal imports have been acquired. As of mid-November commercial imports and food aid receipts were recorded at 42 000 and 4 000 tonnes, respectively, against the estimated total cereal import requirements of 111 000 tonnes for 2005/06 marketing year.

In **Zambia,** while the northern part of the country received normal to above normal rainfall during the first half of November 2005 and sowing of the main season crops is underway, southern and central parts received well below-average precipitation delaying normal sowing. Land preparation in general is considered adequate with farmers putting more emphasis on potholing (conservation pits) to capture rainwater. A recent input needs assessment carried out by FAO indicates that key inputs are not easily available for purchase in many rural areas. The government's program of 50 percent subsidy on fertilizer again this year is expected to help small farmers who can afford to pay the remaining 50 percent in cash upfront. This program of input subsidy during the 2005/06 agricultural season is targeted to 125 000 small-scale farmers with 50 000 tonnes of fertilizer and 2 600 tonnes of maize seed. In addition, for the 2005/06 season FAO will provide, with AUSAID funding, cowpeas and soybean seeds and cassava cuttings to some 33 000 households not covered by the Government programme.

The 2005 cereal output was estimated at about 1 million tonnes, 30 percent down from last year's bumper harvest and 16 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. Plans to import 250 000 tonnes of white maize by millers are progressing rather slowly due to fuel, transportation and other difficulties. So far only 28 000 tonnes have been pledged as food aid. As an innovative alternative to food aid, in November, Oxfam with funding from DFID was distributing cash (90 000 kwacha, equivalent to US$ 23 per household) to more than 14 000 households in 2 districts in Western province.

The average price of white maize on 25 November, 2005, according to CHC Commodities Ltd., rose to 53 000 ZMK/50 kg bag, up from about 36 000 the same time last year, due to delays in imports and low levels of stocks. Import parity price of white maize has stabilized at around US$ 300/tonne. The average maize price at harvest time (April-May) in the Central Province was near the floor price of 36 000 ZMK/50 kg bag offered by the National Food Reserve Agency. White maize price in Lusaka has steadily increased from about ZMK 35 000/50 kg bag in January to 57 000 in November 2005. In an acknowledgement of the worsening food security situation for about 1.7 million people (up from the previous estimate of 1.2 million) in the country, the Government, on 21 November 2005, declared a state of food disaster and appealed for international assistance. The new food assistance requirement is set at 135 000 tonnes for the period up to February 2006.

In **Zimbabwe**, although some light rains during October and first half of November were received especially in the northern part of the country, the bulk of planting is not expected to start until later. Similar to the past few years farmers are expected to face seed, fertilizer, fuel, and spare parts shortages. With sharply declining numbers of draught animals, very few working tractors and continuing diesel shortages, much land cultivation is likely to be dependent on manual labour and hand tools.

Normally Zimbabwe requires about 50 000 tonnes of maize seed. Indications are that only half of this quantity is currently available locally. Imports of the remainder are being planned. Even when the seed is available, its affordability by many small farmers is in question at the current price of Z$ 30 000/kg which represents an increase of 270 percent over last year's price. Due to lack of foreign currency to import raw materials, domestic production of fertilizer is very limited. Fertilizer companies estimate that this year about 75 percent of last year's much reduced amount may be available, that too at much higher prices.

Food security in general remains of serious concern due to insufficient grain supplies on the market. Against the overall cereal import requirement of 1.2 million tonnes, the country has contracted to import (based on the export-by-destination data mostly from South Africa), as of mid-November 2005, about 660 000 tonnes since last April. Access to food in many areas is severely hampered by continuous price increases. Between June and October this year the average maize price increased from about Z$ 2 000 to about 8 000/kg. In Harare maize prices in early October were double the average price of September and about 800 percent higher than the same period in 2004. The annual inflation in October surged to 411 percent, 51.2 percentage points up from the September rate due to rises in fuel and food prices, and depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar. WFP plans to distribute a monthly ration of cereal and pulses to an estimated 3 million people until the harvest in April. So far this year WFP has received pledges of about US$ 120 million, equivalent to about 205 000 tonnes of food.

In **western Africa**, a record crop is expected in the Sahel following generally favourable weather conditions since the beginning of the growing season. In October/November 2005, joint CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Missions in the nine CILSS member countries provisionally estimated aggregate cereal production in the Sahel at some 15 million tonnes, about 34 percent above last year's desert locust and drought-affected output and some 31 percent above the average for the last five years. This together with good harvest prospects in most coastal countries including Nigeria, Benin and Côte d'Ivoire, point to a satisfactory food supply situation in the region during marketing year 2005/06. However, the severe food crisis that struck the region in 2004/05 has had serious income and livelihoods effects and resulted in depletion of household assets, high levels of indebtedness and nutritional deterioration for large segments of the population notably in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania. In these countries, implementation of income generating and asset reconstitution activities is recommended to protect the livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people.

In **Benin**, harvesting of the first maize crop is complete in the South, while harvesting of millet and sorghum is underway in the North. Overall crop prospects are favourable. However, 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 year. This is due to higher-than-normal exports to neighbouring countries, caused by a drop in production in the Sahel and low food supplies and high food prices in several coastal countries. But the situation has been improving, with the new harvests: food prices have fallen, though they remain higher than the five-year average for this time of the season.

In **Burkina Faso**, favourable weather conditions since May resulted in a record cereal crop this year. The pest situation has been on the whole calm and pasture conditions are good. A recent CILSS/Government mission provisionally estimated this year’s cereal production at 4 million tonnes, an increase of 40 percent over the drought and desert locust-affected crop of 2004. This, in addition to favourable crop prospects in neighbouring countries, should result in improved household access to food in 2005/06. However, this year’s severe food crisis resulted in depletion of household assets including high livestock mortalities and indebtedness, notably in the northern part of the country. Income generating and asset reconstitution interventions are recommended to support livelihoods in the affected communities.

In **Cape Verde,** due to a late start of the rainy season which delayed plantings, and subsequent erratic precipitation, the condition of the maize crop (the only cereal grown) and pastures has been poor in most islands. A joint CILSS/Government mission recently estimated the maize crop, to be harvested until December, at some 3 600 tonnes, mostly produced on Santiago Island (68 percent). This level of production is only one fourth of the average for the previous five years and is similar to the poor crops harvested in 1997 and 1998. Although the country imports the bulk of its consumption requirement even in a good year, the rural population, particularly in the semi-arid zones, could be severely affected.

In **Chad,** where weather conditions have been exceptionally favourable this year, cereal production has increased by some 62 percent compared to 2004 and 56 percent compared to the average for the previous five years. Aggregate cereal output in 2005, mostly sorghum and millet, was estimated by a CILSS/Government Mission in October at a record 1.96 million tonnes, some 750 000 tonnes more than last year. Pastures are abundant and availability of water is adequate. The food supply situation has improved significantly.

However, 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 45 000. Chad is also home to more than 200 000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, harvesting of the first maize crop and sowing of the second crop have been completed. Harvesting of the other cereals, mostly rice, millet and sorghum, is underway and will continue until December. The results of a crop assessment organized by the Government jointly with FAO and WFP in September 2005 indicate mixed harvest prospects, due to localised dry spells and conflict-induced problems, especially labour shortages arising from population displacements, 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. While overall crop prospects are favourable in the South (under Government control), agriculture has been hampered by lack of fertilisers and extension service in the North, and by insecurity in the West. Moreover, precipitation was well below average in Korogho region, where a reduction in rice and other cereal production is forecast. In the North, smallholder cotton producers are experiencing a significant loss of income due to the disruption of marketing services.

In **The Gambia**, timely and adequate precipitation allowed normal development of crops. A joint CILSS/Government Mission in late October provisionally estimated cereal production this year at a record 256 000 tonnes, an increase of about 15 percent over last year’s good crop and well above the average of the previous five years. Groundnut production, the main source of cash income for rural households, was estimated at some 130 420 tonnes, 11 percent above last year’s above average harvest. An improved food security situation is, therefore, expected in 2006. However, the country imports nearly half of its cereal consumption requirements (mostly rice and wheat) in a normal year and cereal prices are strongly affected by the exchange rate of the Dalassi, the national currency. Moreover, in districts affected by floods, a number of households may experience food difficulties during the year.

In **Ghana**, harvesting of the first maize crop is complete. Overall crop prospects are mixed, due to delayed plantings following a late start of the rainy season and subsequent dry spells, notably in the south. The start of rains was delayed by between 4-6 weeks in the south and about 2-3 weeks in some locations in the north. About 80 percent of fields were planted later than usual according to estimates of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA).

Like other countries in the region, Ghana experienced very high prices of basic food items this year. Compared to 2004, maize prices more than doubled, while rice prices were four times higher. Local sources attribute the maize price hike to a combination of factors including poor weather in 2004, 50 percent increase in fuel prices in February 2005, increased exports to Burkina Faso and Niger, and stoppage of re-exports from Burkina Faso to Ghana.

In **Guinea**, despite localized floods, precipitation has generally been favourable and a good harvest is anticipated.

Although the restoration of peace in Sierra Leone and the improved situation in Liberia have resulted in a relative decrease of the number of refugees in Guinea, the country still hosts a large refugee population. In June 2005, according to UNHCR statistics, there were around 60 000 refugees living in different camps, in addition to some 80 000 IDPs and over 100 000 returnees from Côte d'Ivoire in 2002.

In **Liberia,** harvesting of the 2005 paddy crop, virtually the only cereal grown in the country, is underway. Production is anticipated (no survey has been done to assess production) to show a slight increase in view of improved security. However, supplies of seeds and implements were limited and farmers were unable to procure seeds from their own resources due to the unaffordable prices. Secondly, the late return of IDPs and returnees did not give them the opportunity to prepare enough land for planting. Many of the agencies involved in the distribution of seeds and implements were unable to reach the remote farmers due to bad road conditions. The lack of agricultural agents in rural areas has also hindered the delivery of inputs. Besides FAO and WFP, there are many NGOs which were involved in the distribution of seeds and implements. In total, 3 203 tonnes of rice seeds have been distributed in 2005. Due to input constraints, production levels remain insufficient to meet household food needs, unless supplemented with WFP food assistance, especially during the critical lean months. WFP will continue to provide assistance to households through various modalities, until the resettled population becomes self-reliant. It is projected that about 171 096 farmers will need seeds and implements in 2006.

The repatriation of refugees and resettlement of IDPs started in October and November 2004 respectively. As of mid-October 2005, 270 780 persons had been repatriated and resettled. This includes 42 108 Liberian returnees and 228 672 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 and the opening of roads, the resettlement programme can be accelerated to resettle the majority of the returnees before the next agricultural season. Their early resettlement supplemented with the timely distribution of seeds and implements can be expected to improve production levels in 2006.

In **Mali,** the food supply position in 2006 is anticipated to improve reflecting a good cereal harvest in the country and across the region. Aggregate production has been estimated by a joint FAO/Government mission at 3.1 million tonnes, some 14 percent above the five years average. Output of millet, the most important cereal crop, is estimated to have increase by some 30 percent to 1.1 million tonnes. However, production would have been much higher if fertiliser use had not been reduced this year due to its high price and limited availability, notably on rice in Office du Niger, San and Tombouctou.

Like several other Sahelian countries, Mali faced a severe food crisis characterised by unusually high food prices in 2005. The crisis that was triggered by cereal and pasture shortages across the sub-region resulted in depletion of household assets including livestock and high level of indebtedness, particularly among pastoral and agro-pastoral groups. In spite of the good harvest at national level, income generating and asset reconstitution activities are recommended to support livelihoods in the affected communities.

In **Mauritania**, cereal production is expected to increase in 2005 after several years of poor harvests which have gradually eroded the rural population's coping strategies and led to a very difficult food situation this year. A recent CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Mission provisionally estimated 2005 cereal production at 203 000 tonnes, some 77 percent above last year's desert locust ravaged crop and about 43 percent more than the average of the previous five years. Pastures are abundant.

However, Mauritania is a food–deficit country whose domestic cereal production covers about half of the country's utilisation needs in a normal year and food prices are strongly influenced by the exchange rate of the Ouguiya. Moreover, several consecutive years of crop failure and the very high food prices observed across the Sahel this year have had severe negative impact on household incomes and assets for large sections of the population. Therefore, vulnerable groups need to be continuously monitored and assisted as necessary, particularly during next lean season.

In **Niger**, the food supply situation is anticipated to improve in marketing year 2005/06, after a significant drop in cereal and pasture production in 2004 led to reduced food supply and unusually high food prices, with serious effects on household assets, income and nutritional status in 2005. Favourable growing conditions this year resulted in an increase in cereal harvest of some 36 percent compared to 2004 according to official sources. A joint FAO/WFP/CILSS/FEWS Food Security Assessment Mission that visited the country from 14 October to 4 November observed that pastures were abundant countrywide, reflecting ample rains in the pastoral zones. The good crop, together with the good harvest prospects in neighbouring countries which usually export cereals to Niger, notably Nigeria, Benin, Mali and Burkina Faso, presages a satisfactory food supply situation and reasonable prices during marketing year 2005/06. Consumer prices of millet have dropped by over 50 percent compared to the highest levels reached in July/August.

However, the severe food crisis that hit the country in 2004/05 has uprooted large segments of the rural population, had serious income, livelihoods and nutritional effects and resulted in depletion of household assets, including loss of animals, and high levels of indebtedness. Therefore, the mission recommended urgent implementation of activities enabling people to:

- produce more food and generate income during the off-season (December-February),
- enrol in food-for-work schemes to ‘stretch’ their own supplies,
- have access to herd reconstitution schemes, especially women who normally own and manage small ruminants,
- continue to have access to therapeutic and feeding centres, and -- for children -- to school lunch programmes,
- replenish depleted cereal bank stocks, and
- have access to micro-finance to implement income generating activities.

In **Senegal**, a recent CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Mission estimated the 2005 aggregate cereal production at some 1.6 million tonnes, which is 42 percent above last year’s desert locust and drought-affected crop and 44 percent higher than the average for the previous five years. Maize production continues to grow, reaching 435 000 tonnes in 2005 compared to only 80 000 tonnes in 2002. This is mainly due to a significant expansion of cultivated area, driven by government programmes with the assistance of FAO. Pastures are good countrywide. An improved food security situation is, therefore, expected in 2006.

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 has started.

Elsewhere in western Africa, the food supply situation is satisfactory.

In **central Africa**, crop prospects and food security outlook are unfavourable in several countries due mainly to civil strife and insecurity.

In **Cameroon**, rains have been adequate countrywide, and overall crop prospects are favourable. Harvesting of the first maize crop is complete 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. For one month, WFP provided an emergency ration of cereals to 237 700 people in the Far North province of Cameroon, the poorest part of the country.

The severe food crisis that struck the Chari and Logone Divisions of the extreme north in 2005 has eroded household coping mechanisms, with reports of sales of immature crops. FAO, WFP and the Government are planning to field a joint mission to the northern part of the country to analyse the situation.

In **Central African Republic,** the first maize crop has been harvested in the South. Although rainfall has been widespread in general since the beginning of the growing season in March, a strong agricultural recovery is not expected this year due to persistent insecurity.

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 45 000.

In the **Great Lakes region,** although overall food production improved in 2005, serious food insecurity is anticipated from December 2005 due to the potential failure of 2006A secondary season crops in Burundi and Rwanda caused by a two-month dry spell or below normal rainfall. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), security related problems were reported especially in the eastern part of the country. Food prices in most markets have continued their seasonal rise adversely affecting poor households.

In **Burundi**, the 2006A secondary season crops, maize, sorghum and beans, planted in September, have been under severe stress due to a prolonged dry spell or generally below normal precipitation for almost two months. The country's Early Warning System has issued a warning that a serious food crisis is looming in the northern and eastern provinces due to the unfavourable prospects for the 2006A season harvest which normally accounts for 40 percent of the annual output of cereals. Total food import requirement for 2005 in cereal equivalent was estimated at 444 000 tonnes. Food aid deliveries amount to about half of the annual cereal import requirement of 85 000 tonnes.

According to the Early Warning System, prices in Bujumbura market in October 2005 were higher for sweet potatoes (81 percent) and cassava flour (28 percent) compared to the same month a year ago reflecting reduction in supplies. On the other hand maize prices were recorded at about the same level as a result of better harvest this year. The cost of a "food basket" has increased by 17 percent compared to the same time last year. Currently WFP is supporting about 162 000 beneficiaries through its various food aid programs amounting to an average of 6 000 tonnes per month.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),** planting of main season maize was carried out in September-October under above average rainfall conditions. Harvesting of the 2005 second season food crops, principally maize, sorghum and millets, has been completed. No estimates are yet available but satellite based data suggest that production should be normal to above normal. The total cereal import requirement for 2005 were estimated at 480 000 tonnes of which so far only 238 000 tonnes (mostly wheat) of commercial imports and 53 000 tonnes of food aid have been recorded. Maize retail prices at about US$ 0.30/kg in northern DRC are among the highest in southern Africa region (FEWSNet/WFP). Maize prices have been increasing since April 2005. Although the general security situation has improved over the last two years, localized disturbances continue to be reported.

In **Rwanda,** generally below normal rainfall during the two critical months of October and November is likely to have adverse effect on the growth of the 2006 A season crops, mainly maize, sorghum, beans and roots and tubers planted in September. Thus the early prospects for this harvest which normally accounts for about 40 percent of total annual cereal production are unfavourable. This follows a record cereal harvest of 287 855 tonnes for 2005B season, some 44 percent above 2004B harvest. Consequently, the food price index for main staples declined since late March 2005. However, more recently in Kigali, wholesale maize prices were US$ 214/tonne in October, up from US$ 207 in September (RATIN), and bean prices were US$ 303/tonne up from US$ 299 the month before. The country faces a deficit in cereals and requires over 200 000 tonnes of imports, of which food aid needs have been estimated at some 30 000 tonnes for 110 000 vulnerable people during the lean months of April-May and October-December in the eastern part of the country.

UPDATE ON FOOD AID PLEDGES AND DELIVERIES

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 3.3 million tonnes similar to 2003/04. Cereal food aid pledges for 2004/05, including those carried over from 2003/04, amount to 3.1 million tonnes of which 2.65 million tonnes have so far been delivered.

Table 1. Cereal import and food aid requirements by subregion: 2004/05 or 2005 marketing year (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	24 713	105	6 369	4 126	2 243
Southern Africa	21 456	102	6 561	6 180	381
Western Africa	32 394	87	10 267	9 692	575
Central Africa	3 212	105	1 529	1 444	85
TOTAL	**81 775**	**96**	**24 726**	**21 442**	**3 284**

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		**12 716**	**106**	**3 986**	**3 483**	**503**
Kenya	Oct./Sept.	2 984	105	1 800	1 500	300
Somalia	Aug./July	223	72	476	411	65
Sudan	Nov./Oct.	4 522	100	1 200	1 100	100
Tanzania, U.R.	June/May	4 987	116	510	472	38
Southern Africa		**23 618**	**111**	**6 927**	**5 775**	**1 152**
Angola	April/March	915	151	739	659	80
Botswana	April/March	19	61	337	337	-
Lesotho	April/March	119	84	303	223	80
Madagascar	April/March	2 492	123	174	139	35
Malawi	April/March	1 336	67	852	380	472
Mozambique	April/March	1 863	110	869	824	45
Namibia	May/April	108	100	145	143	2
South Africa	May/April	14 862	123	2 056	2 056	-
Swaziland	May/April	83	95	111	70	41
Zambia	May/April	1 013	86	271	224	47
Zimbabwe	April/March	808	57	1 070	720	350
Western Africa		**14 598**	**132**	**2 615**	**2 393**	**222**
Sahelian countries		***14 598***	***132***	***2 615***	***2 393***	***222***
Burkina Faso	Nov./Oct.	4 028	136	241	229	12
Cape Verde	Nov./Oct.	4	27	107	84	23
Chad	Nov./Oct.	1 917	157	104	51	53
Gambia, Rep. of	Nov./Oct.	247	137	147	137	10
Guinea-Bissau	Nov./Oct.	180	142	82	72	10
Mali	Nov./Oct.	2 846	113	272	242	30
Mauritania	Nov./Oct.	171	146	318	277	41
Niger	Nov./Oct.	3 717	126	323	291	32
Senegal	Nov./Oct.	1 488	149	1 021	1 010	11
TOTAL		**50 932**	**115**	**13 528**	**11 651**	**1 877**

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		**13 267**	**112**	**1 773**	**89**	**1 034**	**1 831**	**554**	**1 277**
Burundi	Jan./Dec.	259	104	96	125	56	85	43	42
Comoros	Jan./Dec.	15	100	34	97	-	38	38	-
Djibouti	Jan./Dec.	-	-	82	122	12	71	60	11
Eritrea	Jan./Dec.	85	52	402	122	267	431	91	340
Ethiopia	Jan./Dec.	10 191	114	703	64	538	761	56	705
Rwanda	Jan./Dec.	292	114	224	102	21	205	173	32
Seychelles	Jan./Dec.	-	-	13	100	-	13	13	-
Uganda	Jan./Dec.	2 425	108	219	136	140	227	80	147
Southern Africa		**1**	**100**	**291**	**105**	**-**	**290**	**290**	**-**
Mauritius	Jan./Dec.	1	100	291	105	-	290	290	-
Western Africa		**21 509**	**83**	**7 184**	**115**	**247**	**7 450**	**7 165**	**286**
Coastal countries		***21 509***	***83***	***7 184***	***115***	***247***	***7 450***	***7 165***	***286***
Benin	Jan./Dec.	1 084	113	168	136	13	177	158	19
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan./Dec.	1 214	88	1 135	90	35	1 155	1 108	47
Ghana	Jan./Dec.	1 858	106	774	145	67	755	680	75
Guinea	Jan./Dec.	812	105	361	92	17	375	335	40
Liberia	Jan./Dec.	104	93	224	122	72	225	160	65
Nigeria	Jan./Dec.	15 283	76	4 134	122	11	4 370	4 370	-
Sierra Leone	Jan./Dec.	377	156	277	115	32	288	249	40
Togo	Jan./Dec.	777	107	111	105	-	105	105	-
Central Africa		**3 212**	**105**	**1 539**	**160**	**111**	**1 529**	**1 444**	**85**
Cameroon	Jan./Dec.	1 509	111	553	161	30	519	507	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		**37 989**	**93**	**10 787**	**114**	**1 391**	**11 100**	**9 453**	**1 647**

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	Cameroon Malawi South Africa Zambia	Chad (0.5) Zimbabwe (0.1) Swaziland (1.2) Zimbabwe (2.5)	4.3
WFP	Cameroon Ethiopia Kenya South Africa Zambia	Cent.Afr.Rep. (1.4), Chad (1.0) Madagascar (2.7) Somalia (0.1) Angola (7.5), Benin (2.4), Cameroon (0.9), Cape Verde (0.1), Congo, dem.Rep. of (0.2), Côte d'Ivoire (0.2), Eritrea (2.8), Ghana (1.1), Kenya (11.0), Lesotho (1.9), Liberia (0.6), Niger (6.9), Madagascar (0.9), Mali (2.2), Sao Tomé (0.3), Somalia (3.1), Sudan (29.1), Swaziland (0.8), Tanzania, U.R. (3.5), Zimbabwe (14.0) Zimbabwe (23.0)	117.7
TOTAL			**124.9**

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

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

Donor	Recipient country	Total by donor
Belgium	Niger (1.0)	1.0
Canada	Niger (0.1)	0.1
EC	Burundi (0.4), Congo, dem.Rep.of (2.2), Ethiopia (53.0), Mauritania (14.3), Madagascar (3.4), Sudan (5.0), Zambia (5.6)	83.9
Germany	Kenya (0.4), Lesotho (0.4), Malawi (0.5), Senegal (0.7), Tanzania (0.4), Zambia (3.5), Zimbabwe (3.3)	9.2
Spain	Sudan (0.3)	0.3
NGOs	Chad (1.1), Congo, dem. Rep. of (3.8), Eritrea (0.2), Ethiopia (0.5), Malawi (3.3), Mali (0.4), Niger (1.1), Sudan (0.1), Swaziland (0.4), Tanzania, U.R.(0.4)	11.3
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 (5.6), Côte d'Ivoire (1.1), Ethiopia (103.7), Ghana (1.4), Kenya (81.1), Lesotho (40.1), Liberia (0.8), Malawi (50.0), Mali (6.3), Mozambique (4.8), Namibia (4.0), Niger (5.0), Rwanda (4.4), Senegal (6.6), Sudan (47.1), Swaziland (3.3), Tanzania, U.R. (28.5), Uganda (111.7), Zambia (30.5), Zimbabwe (8.0)	552.3
TOTAL		**658.2**

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of mid-November 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	Canada	China	EC	Japan	NGOs	Others	U.S.A.	WFP	Food aid pledges	Percent delivered as of mid-Nov. 1/
Eastern Africa	**5.0**	**-**	**0.4**	**16.2**	**5.4**	**-**	**660.1**	**1389.8**	**2 071.9**	**86**
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.4	41.4	100
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	3.6	8.7	100
Eritrea	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	73.7	82.8	159.4	88
Ethiopia	5.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	299.8	410.8	715.9	91
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.5	108.2	168.7	83
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	13.7	18.7	88
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	52.8	34.8	88.0	60
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.9	606.8	646.7	95
Tanzania, U.R.	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	-	25.5	38.8	100
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.4	62.2	190.6	47
Southern Africa	**-**	**-**	**13.4**	**21.7**	**5.7**	**-**	**170.2**	**239.1**	**450.1**	**85**
Angola	-	-	1.4	8.7	-	-	20.6	41.2	71.9	83
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	100
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.8	16.4	36.2	92
Malawi	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.4	28.0	32.3	94
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
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	-	-	1.6	2.8	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**	**13.7**	**58.7**	**2.8**	**10.6**	**169.4**	**239.0**	**499.2**	**84**
Coastal countries	***-***	***-***	***-***	***16.0***	***0.6***	***1.0***	***74.5***	***87.7***	***179.8***	***71***
Benin	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	5.7	2.5	14.0	57
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	100
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.1	3.3	46.4	45
Guinea	-	-	-	10.2	-	1.0 a/	6.5	13.1	30.8	48
Liberia	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	3.7	48.3	52.6	99
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	12.1	27.6	89
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahelian countries	***-***	***5.0***	***13.7***	***42.7***	***2.2***	***9.6***	***94.9***	***151.3***	**319.4**	**91**
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	6.1	0.1	-	18.0	0.1	24.3	100
Cape Verde	-	-	8.7	3.6	-	-	18.7	1.3	32.3	87
Chad	-	-	-	-	0.5	5.0 b/	4.7	52.8	63.0	100
Gambia, Rep.of	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	1.4	2.7	9.0	100
Guinea-Bissau	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.3	9.8	95
Mali	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	8.6	14.6	100
Mauritania	-	-	5.0	8.1	-	-	32.0	28.2	73.3	70
Niger	-	-	-	7.2	1.6	4.6 c/	15.2	50.4	79.0	96
Senegal	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	4.4	2.9	14.1	100
Central Africa	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.3**	**-**	**-**	**15.0**	**54.7**	**73.0**	**79**
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	0.9	11.9	8
Cent.Afr.Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	100
Congo, Dem.Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	49.0	53.0	92
Congo, Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	100
Equat. Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	0.6	3.9	100
TOTAL	**5.0**	**5.0**	**27.5**	**99.9**	**13.9**	**10.6**	**1014.7**	**1 922.6**	**3 099.2**	**86**

1/ Percentages calculated from unrounded data.
a/ 1.0 from India.
b/ 5.0 from India.
c/ 0.2 from Egypt, 3.4 from Nigeria and 1.0 from Switzerland.

PART II: CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND SITUATION IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

(Situation as of mid-November 2005)

ANGOLA

The estimated 2005 cereal production is about 27 percent above the previous year's level, as a result cereal import requirements at 739 000 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	**-**	**10**	**905**	**915**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	15	905	920
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	10	905	915
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**460**	**205**	**989**	**1 654**
Food use	456	202	825	1 483
Non-food use	4	3	109	116
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	55	55
2005/06 Import Requirement	**460**	**195**	**84**	**739**
Anticipated commercial imports	460	185	14	659
of which: received or contracted	103	49	16	167
Food aid needs	-	10	70	80
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	34	34
of which: delivered	-	-	22	22
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**29**	**13**	**53**	**95**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	93	153	150
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	126	141	41	104
Cereal share of total calorie intake				32
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize; plantains			
Lean season	January-April			
Population (000s)	15 567			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	1 030			

BENIN

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**	**217**	**1 098**	**1 376**
Food use	55	130	621	806
Non-food use	1	6	257	265
Exports or re-exports	5	60	220	285
Possible stock build up	-	20	-	20
2005 Import Requirement	**61**	**178**	**3**	**242 2/**
Anticipated commercial imports	60	163	-	223
of which: received or contracted	22	163	-	185
Food aid needs	1	15	3	19
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	11	3	14
of which: delivered	-	5	3	8
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**8**	**19**	**89**	**116**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	120	113	113
2005 Import requirement compared to average	113	209	150	172
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 2004 (US$)	530			

1/ Includes 5 000 tonnes of wheat and 30 000 tonnes of rice for re-exports.
2/ Includes 5 000 tonnes of wheat and 60 000 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	47	-	118	165
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	-	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 2004 (US$)	4 340			

Aggregate 2005/06 cereal production is provisionally estimated at a record 4 million tonnes, an increase of 40 percent over the drought and desert locust-affected crop of 2004. This, in addition to favourable crop prospects in neighbouring countries should result in moderate price increase and improved access to food in 2005/06. Per caput cereal consumption which dropped to about 209 kg in 2004/05 is expected to recover significantly this commercial year.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	73	2 829	2 902
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	90	2 902	2 992
Previous year imports	45	322	12	379
Previous five years average imports	55	210	15	280
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**-**	**72**	**3 956**	**4 028**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	108	3 956	4 065
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	72	3 956	4 028
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**45**	**262**	**3 962**	**4 269**
Food use	44	251	2 765	3 061
Non-food use	1	10	622	633
Exports or re-exports	-	-	200	201
Possible stock build up	-	-	375	375
2005/06 Import Requirement	**45**	**190**	**6**	**241**
Anticipated commercial imports	45	178	6	229
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	12	-	12
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	12	-	12
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**18**	**195**	**215**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	121	136	136
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	82	91	41	86
Cereal share of total calorie intake				75
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; pulses; maize			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	14 212			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	360			

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	39	41
of which: delivered	-	2	39	41
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 2004 (US$)	90			

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)	0	81	1 453	1 535
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	0	55	1 453	1 509
Possible stock drawdown	-	10	-	10
2005 Utilization	**240**	**324**	**1 473**	**2 038**
Food use	231	309	1 163	1 703
Non-food use	4	15	276	295
Exports or re-exports	5	-	15	20
Possible stock build up	-	-	20	20
2005 Import Requirement	**240**	**259**	**20**	**519**
Anticipated commercial imports	240	248	19	507
of which: received or contracted	236	260	8	504
Food aid needs	-	11	1	12
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	11	1	12
of which: delivered	-	-	1	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	3	3
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	3	3
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	100	102	133	102
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 2004 (US$)	800			

Maize production in 2005 has been estimated at some 3 600 tonnes, which is 75 percent below the five year average. The drop in production is not expect to have any big impact on food supply since the country imports the bulk of its consumption requirement also in a year of normal production.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	10	10
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	15	15
Previous year imports	21	30	22	72
Previous five years average imports	19	30	31	80
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**-**	**1**	**4**	**4**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	4	4
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	4	4
Possible stock drawdown	-	1	-	1
2005/06 Utilization	**20**	**31**	**61**	**111**
Food use	20	31	60	111
Non-food use	-	-	1	1
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**20**	**30**	**57**	**107**
Anticipated commercial imports	13	25	46	84
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	7	5	11	23
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	8	3	11
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**41**	**62**	**123**	**226**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	24	24
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	105	100	185	134
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)	490			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	1 770			

Cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at some 203 000 tonnes and cereal import requirement in 2005 at about 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	10	-	-	10
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 2004 (US$)	310

Aggregate cereal output in 2005 was estimated by a CILSS/Government Mission in October at a record 1.96 million tonnes, some 62 percent above last year. As a result, per caput cereal consumption which has been negatively affected by low cereal supply and high prices in 2004/05 is expected to recover significantly this commercial year.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	91	1 122	1 213
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	3	111	1 142	1 256
Previous year imports	60	20	43	123
Previous five years average imports	66	19	23	108
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**4**	**100**	**1 814**	**1 917**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	4	146	1 814	1 963
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	4	100	1 814	1 917
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**53**	**112**	**1 857**	**2 022**
Food use	52	95	1 190	1 337
Non-food use	1	17	334	352
Exports or re-exports	-	-	125	125
Possible stock build up	-	-	208	208
2005/06 Import Requirement	**49**	**12**	**43**	**104**
Anticipated commercial imports	35	8	8	51
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	14	4	35	53
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	10	-	7	17
of which: delivered	6	-	1	7
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**6**	**10**	**127**	**142**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	120	131	159	156
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	74	65	187	97
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; roots; tubers; tree nuts			
Lean season	August-September			
Population (000s)	9 391			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	260			

COMOROS

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	3	9	-	11
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 2004 (US$)	530

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	217	11	11	238
Food aid needs	-	10	50	60
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	6	47	53
of which: delivered	-	6	43	49
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	12	12
of which: for local use	-	-	12	12
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 2004 (US$)	120			

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

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	58	45	-	102
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 2004 (US$)	770			

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 (mainly rice and wheat), virtually unchanged from previous year, of which about 1.1 million tonnes would be obtained on commercial terms. About 602 000 tonnes of rice have been imported from major exporting countries as of late October 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)	-	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	163	602	15	780
Food aid needs	15	22	10	47
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	5	4	8
of which: delivered	-	5	4	8
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 2004 (US$)	770			

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	32	7	-	39
Food aid needs	8	-	3	11
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	8	-	1	9
of which: delivered	8	-	1	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 2004 (US$)	1 030			

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	9	5	-	14
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 2004 (US$)	n.a.			

Domestic cereal availability in the 2005 marketing year (January/December) is estimated at 140 000 tonnes against total utilization requirements of 571 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 431 000 tonnes. With commercial imports estimated at 91 000 tonnes, food aid needs are estimated at 340 000 tonnes. As of mid-November, the amount of food aid pledged stood at 159 000 tonnes of which 140 000 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	326	11	65	402
Previous five years average imports	294	10	54	358
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**	**250**	**571**
Food use	310	11	189	510
Non-food use	-	-	33	33
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	28	28
2005 Import Requirement	**250**	**11**	**170**	**431**
Anticipated commercial imports	40	11	40	91
of which: received or contracted	36	-	28	64
Food aid needs	210	-	130	340
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	91	-	69	159
of which: delivered	76	-	64	140
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	315	120
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 2004 (US$)	180			

ETHIOPIA

In the 2005 marketing year (January/December) domestic cereal availability is estimated at 10.19 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of about 10.95 million tonnes. Total cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 761 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 56 000 tonnes, food aid needs amount to 705 000 tonnes. As of mid-November, food aid pledges stood at 716 000 tonnes of which 648 000 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	603	16	85	703
Previous five years average imports	995	16	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	**2 480**	**16**	**8 456**	**10 952**
Food use	2 202	16	7 514	9 732
Non-food use	178	-	882	1 060
Exports or re-exports	-	-	20	20
Possible stock build up	100	-	40	140
2005 Import Requirement	**700**	**16**	**45**	**761**
Anticipated commercial imports	40	16	-	56
of which: received or contracted	2	-	-	2
Food aid needs	660	-	45	705
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	663	1	52	716
of which: delivered	608	1	39	648
Donor-financed purchases	35	-	122	157
of which: for local use	35	-	122	157
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	70	100	53	69
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 2004 (US$)	110			

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	46	26	-	73
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 2004 (US$)	3 940			

Cereal production in 2005 was estimated at a record 256 000 tonnes, an increase of about 15 percent over last year's good crop and well above the average of the previous five years. Cereal import requirements for 2005/06 are forecast at about 147 000 tonnes, to be mainly covered on commercial basis.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	33	191	223
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	29	160	189
Previous year imports	24	104	1	129
Previous five years average imports	45	105	1	151
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**5**	**16**	**231**	**252**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	25	231	256
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	16	231	247
Possible stock drawdown	5	-	-	5
2005/06 Utilization	**32**	**136**	**231**	**399**
Food use	26	94	126	247
Non-food use	1	3	47	51
Exports or re-exports	5	33	40	78
Possible stock build up	-	5	18	23
2005/06 Import Requirement	**27**	**119**	**1**	**147**
Anticipated commercial imports	27	110	-	137
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	9	1	10
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	5	-	5
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**17**	**61**	**82**	**161**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	87	144	135
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	60	113	50	97
Cereal share of total calorie intake				55
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	rice; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	1 539			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	290			

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	220	277	63	560
Food aid needs	56	5	14	75
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	32	1	14	46
of which: delivered	6	1	14	21
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
2005 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 2004 (US$)	380

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.

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	56	102	-	158
Food aid needs	20	15	5	40
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	14	12	5	31
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 2004 (US$)	460

The 2004 aggregate cereal production has been estimated at a record 213 000 tonnes, 24 percent above last year's level. Rice, the main crop, is expected to increase by 10 percent to 98 000 tonnes. The cereal import requirement for 2005, mainly wheat and rice, is forecast at some 82 000 tonnes of which 72 000 tonnes are anticipated to be covered by commercial imports

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	89	82	171
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	88	68	156
Previous year imports	14	50	-	64
Previous five years average imports	15	47	1	63
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**-**	**66**	**114**	**180**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	98	114	213
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	66	114	180
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**16**	**130**	**115**	**262**
Food use	16	110	66	192
Non-food use	-	13	17	30
Exports or re-exports	-	2	-	2
Possible stock build up	-	5	32	37
2005/06 Import Requirement	**16**	**65**	**1**	**82**
Anticipated commercial imports	12	60	-	72
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	4	5	1	10
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	1	-	1
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**10**	**68**	**40**	**118**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	112	168	136
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	109	137	100	130
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	rice; coarse grains; oils; fats; roots; tubers
Lean season	May-August
Population (000s)	1 630
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	160

Domestic cereal availability in the just starting marketing year 2005/06 (October/September) is estimated at 3.0 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of 4.8 million tonnes. Thus, total cereal import requirement is estimated at 1.8 million tonnes, of which commercial imports are estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 300 000 tonnes. As of mid-November, food aid pledges amounted to 36 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (October/September)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	197	70	2 214	2 481
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	229	51	2 588	2 868
Previous year imports	450	225	996	1 671
Previous five years average imports	499	181	711	1 391
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**227**	**67**	**2 708**	**3 002**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	227	75	2 708	3 010
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	227	49	2 708	2 984
Possible stock drawdown	-	18	-	18
2005/06 Utilization	**827**	**267**	**3 708**	**4 802**
Food use	724	255	3 162	4 141
Non-food use	33	12	366	411
Exports or re-exports	-	-	30	30
Possible stock build up	70	-	150	220
2005/06 Import Requirement	**600**	**200**	**1 000**	**1 800**
Anticipated commercial imports	500	200	800	1 500
of which: received or contracted	10	1	40	51
Food aid needs	100	-	200	300
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	34	-	2	36
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**22**	**8**	**96**	**126**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	99	147	105	105
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	120	110	141	129
Cereal share of total calorie intake				50

Additional Information	
Major foodcrops	maize; wheat; pulses; roots; tubers
Lean season	June-July
Population (000s)	32 900
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	460

LESOTHO

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	40	16	54	110
Food aid needs	-	-	80	80
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	8	8
of which: delivered	-	-	5	5
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	15	15
of which: for local use	-	-	15	15
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**42**	**4**	**139**	**185**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	43	-	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 2004 (US$)	740			

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	63	150	11	224
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	56	220	15	291
Non-food use	2	24	-	26
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	2	10	-	12
2005 Import Requirement	**60**	**150**	**15**	**225**
Anticipated commercial imports	10	150	-	160
of which: received or contracted	9	121	-	130
Food aid needs	50	-	15	65
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	47	-	6	53
of which: delivered	47	-	6	52
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**16**	**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 2004 (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	4	36	-	40
Food aid needs	14	15	6	35
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	3	10	4	17
of which: delivered	-	9	4	13
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 2004 (US$)	300			

The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission estimated the 2005 cereal production at 1.35 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 42 percent is 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	50	1 768	1 819
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	2	79	1 943	2 024
Previous year imports	58	20	184	262
Previous five years average imports	48	5	186	239
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**2**	**27**	**1 334**	**1 363**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	2	41	1 307	1 351
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	2	27	1 307	1 336
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	27	27
2005/06 Utilization	**62**	**47**	**2 107**	**2 215**
Food use	62	44	1 835	1 941
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	88	90
Food aid needs	-	-	472	472
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	200	200
of which: delivered	-	-	19	19
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	20	20
of which: for local use	-	-	20	20
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**5**	**4**	**149**	**157**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	90	52	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 2004 (US$)	170

MALI

Aggregate 2005 cereal production has been estimated at about 3.1 million tonnes, some 14 percent above the five years average. As a result, per caput cereal consumption which has been negatively affected by low cereal supply, increased exports to neighbouring countries and high prices in 2004/05, is expected to recover this commercial year.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	9	718	2 118	2 845
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	7	810	1 933	2 750
Previous year imports	101	138	18	257
Previous five years average imports	76	128	19	223
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**5**	**617**	**2 225**	**2 846**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	5	907	2 225	3 137
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	5	617	2 225	2 846
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**114**	**763**	**2 241**	**3 118**
Food use	111	625	1 837	2 574
Non-food use	1	118	348	467
Exports or re-exports	2	20	45	67
Possible stock build up	-	-	10	10
2005/06 Import Requirement	**110**	**146**	**16**	**272**
Anticipated commercial imports	102	131	9	242
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	8	16	7	30
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	16	5	21
of which: delivered	-	6	2	8
Donor-financed purchases	1	-	-	1
of which: for local use	1	-	-	1
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**8**	**44**	**129**	**180**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	69	112	115	114
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	144	114	85	122
Cereal share of total calorie intake				73

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; rice; maize
Lean season	July-September
Population (000s)	14 262
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	360

A recent CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Mission provisionally estimated 2005 cereal production at 203 000 tonnes, some 77 percent above last year desert locust ravaged crop and about 43 percent more than the average of the previous five years. Total imports of cereal in the marketing year ending in October 2006 are forecast to be around 358 000 tonnes, including re-exports of wheat. Commercial cereal imports are estimated at about 317 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1	86	29	115
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	77	65	142
Previous year imports	403	63	16	482 1/
Previous five years average imports	328	40	15	383
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**25**	**69**	**107**	**201**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	96	107	203
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	64	107	171
Possible stock drawdown	25	5	-	30
2005/06 Utilization	**344**	**105**	**110**	**559**
Food use	254	94	88	435
Non-food use	50	10	17	76
Exports or re-exports	40	2	1	43
Possible stock build up	-	-	4	4
2005/06 Import Requirement	**319**	**36**	**2**	**358 2/**
Anticipated commercial imports	294	22	-	317
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	25	14	2	41
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	24	14	3	41
of which: delivered	3	-	1	4
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**80**	**30**	**28**	**138**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	124	165	143
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	97	91	15	93
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	wheat; rice; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	3 161			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	420			

1/ Includes 75 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.
2/ Includes 40 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.

MAURITIUS

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	51	29	51	131
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 2004 (US$)	4 640			

MOZAMBIQUE

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.

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	177	1 817	1 995
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1	173	1 573	1 747
Previous year imports	377	338	53	768
Previous five years average imports	286	274	154	714
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	186	106	71	363
Food aid needs	-	-	45	45
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	25	4	15	44
of which: delivered	-	4	15	19
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	8	8
of which: for local use	-	-	8	8
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**18**	**22**	**74**	**114**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	100	111	110
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	123	125	114	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 2004 (US$)	250			

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	-	114	182
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	11	-	16	27
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	-	67	79
Cereal share of total calorie intake				64
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	millet; maize; sorghum; wheat			
Population (000s)	2 080			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	2 370			

NIGER

The 2005 cereal production has been estimated at 3.7 million tonnes, an increase of some 36 percent compared to 2004. This, in addition to favourable crop prospects in neighbouring countries should result in moderate price increase and improved access to food in 2005/06. Per caput cereal consumption is estimated to have dropped to about 209 kg in 2004/05, due to decrease in domestic production combined with limited supply in and reduced imports from neighbouring countries, and subsequent high food prices.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	9	78	2 660	2 747
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	7	68	2 901	2 976
Previous year imports	21	344	65	431
Previous five years average imports	45	163	78	286
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**9**	**39**	**3 668**	**3 717**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	9	60	3 668	3 738
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	9	39	3 668	3 717
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**36**	**238**	**3 765**	**4 040**
Food use	35	231	2 926	3 192
Non-food use	1	7	726	735
Exports or re-exports	-	-	27	27
Possible stock build up	-	-	86	86
2005/06 Import Requirement	**27**	**199**	**97**	**323**
Anticipated commercial imports	21	180	90	291
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	6	19	7	32
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	5	19	4	28
of which: delivered	-	6	-	6
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**17**	**219**	**239**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	129	89	126	126
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	60	122	124	113
Cereal share of total calorie intake				69

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; pulses; roots; tubers
Lean season	July-September
Population (000s)	13 348
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	230

NIGERIA

Aggregate cereal production in 2004 has been recently revised downward by national statistics services to about 16.27 million tonnes, a decrease of about 23 percent compared to 2003. Millet production is estimated to have decreased by 33 percent, while output of sorghum dropped by 36 percent, reflecting the impact of the dry spells that affected the northern part of the country (major sorghum and millet producing region) last year. In spite of increased imports of rice and wheat, per caput cereal consumption is estimated to have decreased significantly in 2005 reflecting the limited tradability of millet and sorghum, their low availability in neighbouring countries and the subsequent unusually high cereal prices observed across the region this 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)	61	3 531	17 724	21 316
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	73	3 210	18 124	21 407
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	**70**	**2 187**	**14 426**	**16 683**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	70	2 479	13 726	16 275
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	70	1 487	13 726	15 283
Possible stock drawdown	-	700	700	1 400
2005 Utilization	**3 070**	**3 487**	**14 496**	**21 053**
Food use	2 978	3 190	11 087	17 254
Non-food use	92	297	3 299	3 689
Exports or re-exports	-	-	110	110
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005 Import Requirement	**3 000**	**1 300**	**70**	**4 370**
Anticipated commercial imports	3 000	1 300	70	4 370
of which: received or contracted	2 903	784	69	3 756
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**	**26**	**89**	**138**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	96	77	76	76
2005 Import requirement compared to average	131	89	71	114
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 2004 (US$)	390			

With a record harvest of 2005 B (Main) season, the total cereal production is forecast to increase significantly by about 30 percent over last year. Still, cereal import requirements are estimated to be about 205 000 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	46	256	319
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	11	24	255	290
Previous year imports	15	24	185	224
Previous five years average imports	15	23	178	216
2005 Domestic Availability	**22**	**41**	**331**	**394**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	22	62	331	415
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	22	41	331	394
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005 Utilization	**37**	**51**	**511**	**599**
Food use	34	47	391	472
Non-food use	-	3	86	89
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	3	1	34	38
2005 Import Requirement	**15**	**10**	**180**	**205**
Anticipated commercial imports	13	10	150	173
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	-	16	17
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	4	4
of which: for local use	-	-	4	4
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**5**	**39**	**47**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	200	259	130	143
2005 Import requirement compared to average	100	43	101	95
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 2004 (US$)	220

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

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	-	3	1	4
of which: delivered	-	3	1	4
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 2004 (US$)	370

A CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Mission recently estimated the 2005 aggregate cereal production at some 1.6 million tonnes, which is 42 percent above last year desert locust and drought-affected crop and 44 percent higher than the average for the previous five years. Maize production continues to grow, reaching 435 000 tonnes in 2005 compared to only 80 000 tonnes in 2002. Commercial imports of cereal are projected at about 1 million tonnes, about two-thirds of which are rice and one-third is wheat.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	258	858	1 116
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	237	861	1 098
Previous year imports	282	655	18	955
Previous five years average imports	271	668	58	997
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**-**	**225**	**1 263**	**1 488**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	321	1 263	1 584
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	225	1 263	1 488
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Utilization	**292**	**935**	**1 281**	**2 509**
Food use	287	903	819	2 010
Non-food use	5	32	292	329
Exports or re-exports	-	-	125	125
Possible stock build up	-	-	45	45
2005/06 Import Requirement	**292**	**711**	**18**	**1 021**
Anticipated commercial imports	292	700	18	1 010
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	11	-	11
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	8	-	8
of which: delivered	-	1	-	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**27**	**83**	**76**	**185**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	135	147	144
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	108	106	31	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake				61

Additional Information

Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; rice; maize; wheat
Lean season	August-September
Population (000s)	10 841
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	670

SEYCHELLES

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 2004 (US$)	8 090			

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	9	65	-	74
Food aid needs	30	7	3	40
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	20	7	1	28
of which: delivered	17	7	1	25
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 2004 (US$)	200			

The total cereal import requirement in the new 2005/06 marketing year (August/July) is estimated at 476 000 tonnes. Commercial imports are estimated at 411 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 65 000 tonnes. As of mid-November food aid pledges amounted to 41 000 tonnes, of which 5 000 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	130	97	447
Previous five years average imports	189	87	85	361
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**15**	**6**	**229**	**250**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	222	224
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	1	222	223
Possible stock drawdown	15	5	7	27
2005/06 Utilization	**221**	**106**	**399**	**726**
Food use	121	100	364	585
Non-food use	100	6	35	141
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**206**	**100**	**170**	**476**
Anticipated commercial imports	196	90	125	411
of which: received or contracted	2	-	-	2
Food aid needs	10	10	45	65
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	2	39	41
of which: delivered	-	2	3	5
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**17**	**14**	**52**	**84**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	73	73
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	109	115	200	132
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 2004 (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	367	2 317
Previous five years average imports	828	639	650	2 117
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**1 860**	**2**	**13 025**	**14 887**
2005 Production (rice in paddy terms)	1 835	3	13 025	14 863
2005 Production (rice in milled terms)	1 835	2	13 025	14 862
Possible stock drawdown	25	-	-	25
2005/06 Utilization	**2 910**	**752**	**13 281**	**16 943**
Food use	2 685	697	4 712	8 094
Non-food use	75	55	5 428	5 558
Exports or re-exports	150	-	2 446	2 596
Possible stock build up	-	-	695	695
2005/06 Import Requirement	**1 050**	**750**	**256**	**2 056**
Anticipated commercial imports	1 050	750	256	2 056
of which: received or contracted	487	387	1	875
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	76	76
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	76	76
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**59**	**15**	**103**	**178**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 production compared to average (rice paddy terms)	88	100	130	123
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	127	117	39	97
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 2004 (US$)	3 630			

Based on an estimated domestic cereal availability of 4.66 million tonnes and total utilization requirement of about 5.86 million tonnes, the total cereal import requirement in 2005/06 (November/October) is estimated at 1.2 million tonnes, mostly wheat. With commercial imports anticipated at 1.1 million tonnes, the food aid requirement amounts to 100 000 tonnes. As of mid-November, food aid pledges stood at 36 000 tonnes.

CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2005/06 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	467	20	3 388	3 875
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	355	18	4 143	4 516
Previous year imports	1 414	60	334	1 808
Previous five years average imports	1 099	44	158	1 301
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**440**	**22**	**4 202**	**4 664**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	380	32	4 122	4 534
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	380	20	4 122	4 522
Possible stock drawdown	60	1	80	141
2005/06 Utilization	**1 540**	**72**	**4 252**	**5 864**
Food use	1 502	71	3 586	5 159
Non-food use	38	1	596	635
Exports or re-exports	-	-	70	70
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
2005/06 Import Requirement	**1 100**	**50**	**50**	**1 200**
Anticipated commercial imports	1 050	50	-	1 100
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	50	-	50	100
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	36	36
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**43**	**2**	**102**	**147**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	107	178	99	100
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	100	114	32	92
Cereal share of total calorie intake				56
Additional Information				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; millet;wheat; roots; tubers; oils			
Lean season	September-October			
Population (000s)	35 127			
GNI per capita in 2004 (US$)	530			

The FAO estimated 2005 cereal production of 83 000 tonnes is 15 percent above last year's crop but about 1 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 been estimated at 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)	-	-	71	72
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	84	84
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	16	-	26	42
Food aid needs	-	-	41	41
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	-	-	4	4
of which: delivered	-	-	4	4
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	3	3
of which: for local use	-	-	3	3
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**42**	**6**	**128**	**176**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	99	99
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 2004 (US$)	1 660			

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Domestic cereal availability in 2005/06 marketing year (June/May) is estimated at 5.1 million tonnes against total utilization of 5.6 million tonnes. The cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 510 000 tonnes. With commercial imports estimated at 472 000 tonnes, the food aid requirement is 38 000 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	902	4 315	5 302
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	82	858	3 670	4 610
Previous year imports	470	182	66	718
Previous five years average imports	311	158	113	582
2005/06 Domestic Availability	**151**	**650**	**4 266**	**5 067**
2005 Production (incl. paddy rice)	71	1 000	4 266	5 337
2005 Production (incl. milled rice)	71	650	4 266	4 987
Possible stock drawdown	80	-	-	80
2005/06 Utilization	**451**	**800**	**4 326**	**5 577**
Food use	424	709	3 499	4 632
Non-food use	7	90	487	584
Exports or re-exports	20	1	300	321
Possible stock build up	-	-	40	40
2005/06 Import Requirement	**300**	**150**	**60**	**510**
Anticipated commercial imports	300	137	35	472
of which: received or contracted	-	3	2	5
Food aid needs	-	13	25	38
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)	**11**	**19**	**91**	**121**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	87	117	116	116
2005/06 Import requirement compared to average	96	95	53	88
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 2004 (US$)	330

TOGO

Aggregate cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at about 799 000 tonnes, some 7 percent above average. This average harvest combined with higher-than-normal exports to neighbouring countries (caused by a drop in production in Sahelian countries), and lower food supplies in several other coastal countries, led to high food prices and a tight food situation this 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)	-	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	**-**	**47**	**801**	**847**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	69	731	799
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	47	731	777
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	70	70
2005 Utilization	**80**	**132**	**801**	**1 012**
Food use	58	65	450	573
Non-food use	2	7	240	249
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	63	70	-	133
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**	**12**	**86**	**109**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	98	108	107
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 2004 (US$)	380			

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

UGANDA

Domestic cereal availability in the 2005 marketing year (January/December) is estimated at 2.44 million tonnes against total utilization requirement of about 2.66 million tonnes. The cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 227 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 80 000 tonnes, there is a food aid requirement of 147 000 tonnes. As of mid-November, food aid pledges amounted to 191 000 tonnes, of which 90 000 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	109	2 290	2 411
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	12	109	2 154	2 275
Previous year imports	50	50	119	219
Previous five years average imports	54	43	73	170
2005 Domestic Availability	**22**	**93**	**2 320**	**2 435**
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	12	140	2 320	2 472
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	12	93	2 320	2 425
Possible stock drawdown	10	-	-	10
2005 Utilization	**72**	**133**	**2 457**	**2 662**
Food use	71	133	1 812	2 016
Non-food use	1	-	245	246
Exports or re-exports	-	1	380	381
Possible stock build up	-	-	20	20
2005 Import Requirement	**50**	**40**	**137**	**227**
Anticipated commercial imports	30	40	10	80
of which: received or contracted	1	27	-	28
Food aid needs	20	-	127	147
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	107	3	81	191
of which: delivered	14	3	73	90
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	112	112
of which: for local use	-	-	112	112
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**3**	**5**	**68**	**76**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	128	108	109
2005 Import requirement compared to average	93	93	188	134
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 2004 (US$)	270

Zambia's total cereal production in 2005 has been estimated at 1.0 million tonnes. This is 30 percent below last year's production and 16 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	**90**	**9**	**1 009**	**1 108**
2005 Production (rice in paddy terms)	90	13	914	1 018
2005 Production (rice in milled terms)	90	9	914	1 013
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	95	95
2005/06 Utilization	**139**	**34**	**1 206**	**1 379**
Food use	135	34	1 048	1 217
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	18	1	9	27
Food aid needs	-	-	47	47
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	12	-	15	28
of which: delivered	10	-	11	20
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	44	44
of which: for local use	-	-	44	44
for export	-	-	-	-
Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)	**12**	**3**	**95**	**110**
Indexes	[	percentage		]
2005 production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	98	112	83	84
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 2004 (US$)	450			

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	549	682
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	3	-	658	661
Food aid needs	50	-	300	350
Current Aid Position				
Food aid pledges	11	-	205	216
of which: delivered	-	-	23	23
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	164	157
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

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"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 requiring urgent external assistance**" are expected to lack the resources to deal with the food insecurity problem on their own, and to require international assistance. They fall into three main categories:

- Countries facing an **exceptional shortfall in aggregate food supplies** as a result of crop failure, natural disasters, interruption of imports, disruption of distribution, excessive post-harvest losses or other supply bottlenecks.

- In countries with **generalized lack of access**, a substantial share of the population is considered to be unable to procure food from local markets, due to very low incomes, exceptionally high food prices, or the inability to circulate within the country.

- Cases of **severe localized food insecurity** can be due to the influx of refugees, a concentration of internally displaced persons, or localized combinations of crop failure and deep poverty.