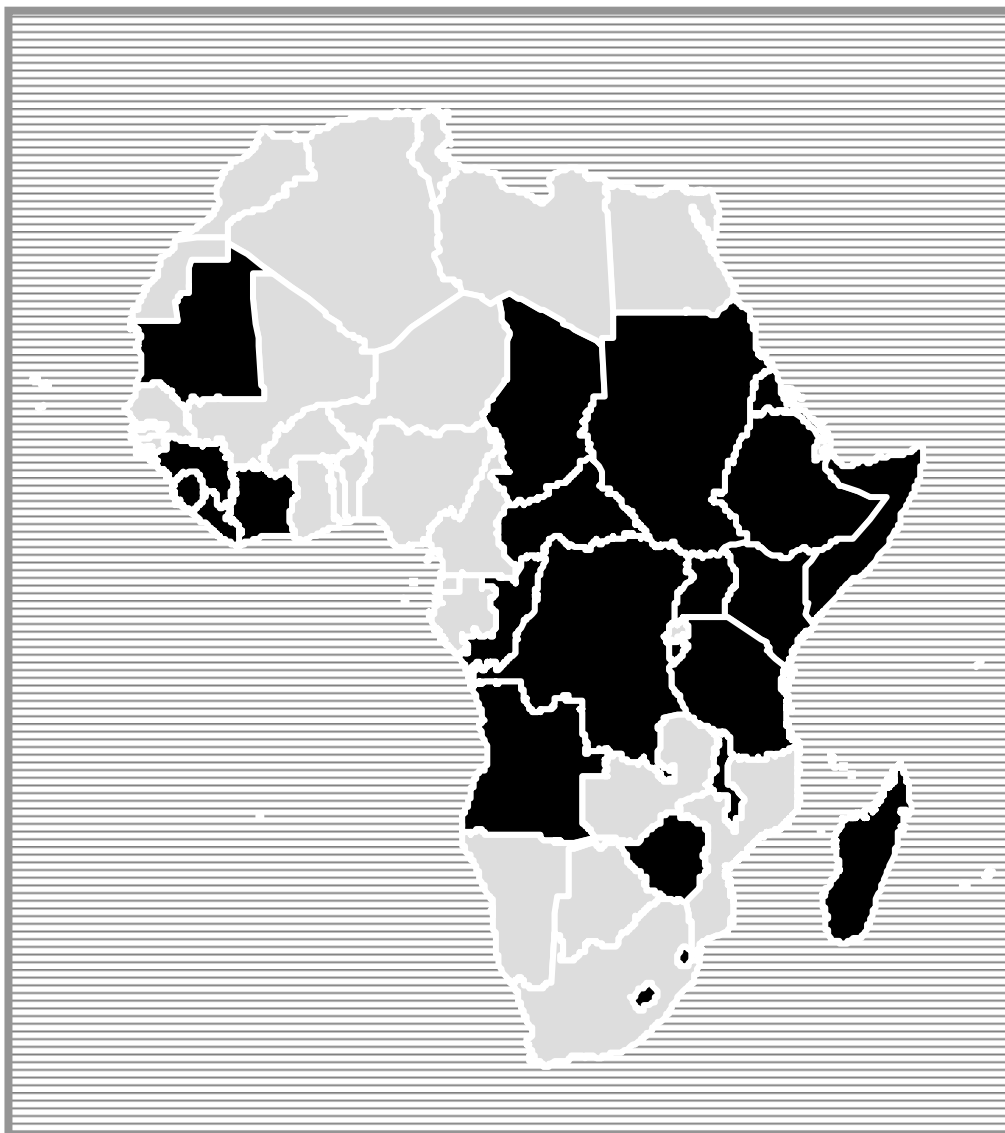


# FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION AND CROP PROSPECTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 2

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*Countries facing food emergencies:*

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



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## INTRODUCTION

This is the second issue for 2004 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 sub-region facing serious food shortages are listed with principal causes of food insecurity. This is followed by the Highlights of the report.

Part I provides a country-by-country review of the food supply situation by sub-region, as well as current crop prospects. The accompanying tables (Tables 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 end May 2004 by the World Food Programme.

Part II provides country cereal balance sheets (CCBS), highlighting cereal import and food aid requirements of individual countries, as well as other important data.

### COUNTRIES FACING FOOD EMERGENCIES (Total: 23 countries)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Reasons for emergency</u>
Angola	Returnees
Burundi	Civil strife, IDPs
Chad	Refugees
Central Afr. Rep.	Civil strife
Congo, Dem.Rep.	Civil strife, IDPs and refugees
Congo Rep. of	Civil strife, IDPs
Côte d'Ivoire	Civil strife, IDPs
Eritrea	Drought, IDPs, returnees
Ethiopia	Drought in parts, IDPs
Guinea	IDPs and refugees
Kenya	Drought in parts
Lesotho	Drought
Liberia	Civil strife, IDPs
Madagascar	Drought in southern parts, cyclones
Mauritania	Drought
Malawi	Drought in parts
Sierra Leone	IDPs
Somalia	Civil strife, drought in parts
Sudan	Civil strife, drought in parts
Swaziland	Drought in parts
Tanzania, U.R.	Drought in parts, refugees
Uganda	Civil strife, IDPs
Zimbabwe	Economic crisis, drought

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Eastern Africa

- Food supply prospects are bleak in several countries of the sub-region following poor seasonal rains.
- In Somalia, poor main season “gu” rains have aggravated the effects of earlier droughts and persistent insecurity. An alert has been issued recently by the Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) to highlight serious humanitarian concerns.
- In Eritrea, inadequate spring “azmera” rains from March to May have affected prospects for the main season crops now being planted. Low food aid pledges and deliveries have led to a reduction in rations and the number of targeted beneficiaries.
- In Ethiopia, contrary to earlier optimism, the secondary “belg” rains were generally inadequate. Food aid pledges and deliveries are reported to be far short of requirements.
- In Kenya, following erratic main season rains, there are serious food security concerns for more than a million people in various parts of the country. Aflatoxin food poisoning has caused several deaths in some districts.
- In Sudan, the grave humanitarian crisis in Greater Darfur, where over a million people have been displaced, continues unabated.
- In the United Republic of Tanzania, despite improved prospects for current crops, food shortages persist in several parts of the country.
- In Uganda, reports indicate unfavourable crop prospects due to a delayed start of seasonal rains coupled with prolonged dry spells. The civil strife in northern parts continues to inflict misery on the local population.

### Western Africa

- Desert locusts are a serious threat to agricultural production this year for several Sahelian countries.
- In Mauritania, locust damage to crops and pastures is already reported, but control operations are hampered by lack of resources.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, food assistance continues to be needed for internally displaced people and refugees.

### Central Africa

- In Central African Republic, the food situation remains precarious in many areas, due to persistent insecurity and reduced harvest in 2003.
- In the Republic of Congo, the volatile security situation continues to hamper humanitarian assistance.
- In DR Congo, renewed instability in the east gives cause for concern, while the peace process in Burundi remains very fragile.

### Southern Africa

- Aggregate 2003/04 cereal production in the sub-region is estimated at about 20 million tonnes, some 4 percent lower than last year's near normal output. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a major factor in the sub-region's food security problems.
- In South Africa, the sub-region's largest maize producer, drought reduced the maize harvest by 1.5 million tonnes or about 16 percent compared to last year.
- In Zimbabwe, similar to last year, cereal production in 2004 remained well below average levels, with anticipated food shortages for 2.3 million rural people, and at least as many in urban areas.
- In Malawi, the cereal harvest was below normal; consequently some 1.26 million people in southern and parts of central regions will require food assistance.
- In drought-hit Lesotho, the 2004 cereal harvest is estimated at less than half of last year's, necessitating emergency food assistance to large numbers of people.

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

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S CROP CALENDAR**

**Cereal Crop Calendar**

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

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

In **eastern Africa**, poor current season rains coupled with cumulative effects of past droughts and civil war have increased the likelihood of serious food shortages in several countries.

In **Eritrea**, the 2004 main cropping season has started in some central highland areas. Despite some beneficial rains in central parts, spring (azmera) rains from March to May were generally inadequate. These short rains are necessary for early land preparation and replenishment of pastures. Early planted crops in March and April following some rains in parts of the country, are reported to be wilting due to drought conditions. Early and/or unusual migration of people and livestock have been observed in parts while regular water sources have dried up in others.

The food supply situation remains tight as a result of the poor 2003 harvest and lingering effects of war with neighbouring Ethiopia. High cereal prices continue to impact on purchasing power and the food security of large numbers of people. The low response to appeals for emergency food assistance remains a major concern to both the Government and humanitarian agencies. Food aid distributions and rations have been significantly reduced due to inadequate food aid supplies. As of 10 June, confirmed pledges for 2004 for the WFP Drought Emergency project amount to about 64 000 tonnes, 54 percent of the requirement. With the lean season just beginning, more food aid pledges and faster delivery are needed to ameliorate the serious food shortages.

In **Ethiopia**, prospects for the 2004 short "belg" season crops have deteriorated despite a promising start of the season. Good rains in late March and April raised hopes of a favourable cropping season but the rest of the season was characterised by insufficient and poorly distributed rains. Normally, the belg season rains extend from February to May and the crop accounts for some 10 percent of total grain production but in some areas it provides the bulk of annual grain production. Planting of the 2004 main "meher" season crops is underway. Prospects are uncertain due to a dry spell in May that affected planting of long cycle crops.

The pastoral areas of south-central and eastern parts of the country have also had poor rains and unusual migration of livestock are reported in parts. A full assessment of the impact of rainfall in the belg dependent and pastoral areas is planned for late-June/early-July.

As the lean season sets in, relief food aid needs are approaching their highest level for 2004. The targeted population for relief food assistance is 6.9 million in June and 5.4 million in July, with corresponding food

requirements of 136 000 tonnes and 102 000 tonnes respectively. Supplementary food rations are also being provided to vulnerable populations in resettlement sites in western Ethiopia. Pre-positioning of food stocks continues in all areas that will become inaccessible during the current rainy season (mid-June to late-September).

In **Kenya**, prospects for the 2004 main "long rains" cereal crop, to be harvested from October, are unfavourable due to a long dry spell that has adversely affected crops in many areas. Rainfall that began normally in March became heavy in April in several parts of the country. However, exceptionally low rains in May have raised serious concern, particularly in areas where the April rains were also inadequate. Several areas of Coast and Eastern Provinces and the northern Maasai rangelands are among the worst affected. The poor rains coupled with an unexpected early end to the season have prompted a downward revision of the forecast long-rains maize output from 2.3 million tonnes to about 2 million tonnes.

As a result of the tightening food supply situation, maize prices rose through May and were nearly 10 percent higher than at the same time last year, but 30 to 50 percent higher than the average of the five years between 1998 to 2002. The Government has recently issued an alert, warning that about 600 000 people at the Coast are faced with a serious food situation. Taita Taveta district is singled out as the most affected. Serious food shortages are also reported in the arid northern districts of Turkana and Marsabit. Overall, serious food security concerns have been raised for an estimated 1.34 million people in the pastoral and marginal agricultural areas of the country.

Several cases of Aflatoxin food poisoning were reported in early May in two drought prone districts (Makueni and Kitui) and then extended to the marginal agricultural districts of Mbeere and Thika. The death toll is now put at 81 people out of a total of 197 reported cases. Aflatoxin is a highly toxic mould that grows on grains and legumes when they are not properly dried or are poorly stored or transported. The Government of Kenya has stepped up food distribution in the districts where contaminated stocks were destroyed.

In **Somalia**, the food situation is very alarming as the cumulative effects of recurrent droughts and the long-running civil strife have led to severe food insecurity in the country, particularly in northern parts, but also in some agricultural areas in the south. The current "gu" season has largely failed, having been characterized by early cessation, inadequate rainfall and high temperatures. Recent intensification of inter-factional fighting in southern and central Somalia has compounded the problem.

The drought situation in north-eastern Somalia is particularly worrying. Four years of below-normal rainfall decimated livestock in Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Nugaal, Mudug and Bari in northern Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) and some areas of Galgaduud in the central region. In some areas, up to 80 percent of livestock are reported to have died over the past four years.

The Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) has recently issued an alert over potentially widespread and severe food insecurity in both northern pastoral and southern agricultural lands of the country. For the 2004/05 marketing year (August/July), the cereal gap after expected commercial imports and existing food aid pipelines is estimated by FSAU at 68 000 tonnes (under the scenario of poor Gu harvests). The full early warning report can be accessed at: [www.unsomalia.net](http://www.unsomalia.net) under the FSAU web page.

In **Sudan**, a humanitarian crisis prevails in Greater Darfur, where fighting has forced more than 1.2 million people from their homes and farms, with large numbers crossing into neighbouring Chad. With the displacement of farmers, prospects for the 2004 main cropping season, which has just started, are extremely poor. First rains, which normally facilitate land preparation, arrived in late May. Reports paint a grim picture where the conflict has engulfed almost all parts of Greater Darfur, making it very difficult for agricultural activities to take place.

In southern Sudan, the March to May rains were normal to above normal, signalling a good start to the 2004 cropping season. Livestock conditions are also reported to be stable. In other developments, however, the rising number of returnees in Bahr el Ghazal and the renewed displacement in the Shilluk area of Upper Nile due to increased factional fighting are undermining the food security of local populations.

A revised Emergency Operation was jointly approved by FAO and WFP on 3 June 2004 for food assistance to 2 million people affected by the conflict in Greater Darfur, worth US\$195.3 million until the end of 2004.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, harvesting of cereal crops has begun in unimodal central and western regions, while in the grain-basket southern highlands, harvesting is expected to start in August. An improved level of production compared to last year is anticipated for most parts. In bimodal northern parts, however, below normal rains have stressed second-season Masika crops planted in March. This is causing concern as most of these areas have suffered three to four consecutive years of poor crops.

Pastures and livestock are reported to be in good condition. The terms of trade also favour pastoralists as prices of livestock are rising while those of maize are declining. However, satellite based vegetation indices show that current levels of vegetation are significantly below the long term average.

Food prices have fallen sharply in all major markets in response to the new harvest. Some exports of grains to neighbouring Kenya are reported, reversing earlier directions. Despite the overall improvement in the national food situation, there are localised crop failures and/or food shortages in several districts, including Kishapu and Meatu in Shinyanga and Igunga, Ngega and Uyui in Tabora.

In **Uganda**, harvesting of the 2004 main season grains is about to start. Two to three weeks delay in the start of the season coupled with prolonged dry spells in May and June is expected to have a negative impact on yields.

Overall food supply conditions remain stable, although wholesale maize prices have been relatively high since the beginning of 2004 compared to the same period last year. Exports of maize to neighbouring countries and purchases by WFP and other agencies have contributed to the relatively high prices. Livestock in much of the country have adequate access to drinking water and pasture. In Karamoja, household food stocks are reported to be adequate with favourable terms of trade for cattle.

Eastern and northern regions of the country remain areas of major concern due to insecurity. In the north, the conflict in Acholi and Lango sub-regions continues to cause displacements. The situation of over 1.6 million people sheltering in 104 crowded camps mostly in the four districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira gives cause for serious concern. During the period 29 May to 4 June, some 2 370 tonnes of WFP relief food reached about 208 380 persons. WFP has indicated a projected shortfall of 58 376 tonnes of food commodities till the end of 2004 for which new pledges are urgently required.

In **southern Africa**, the harvest of 2004 summer crops, mainly maize, sorghum, millets and pulses, is complete. This year FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions visited Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe,<sup>1</sup> Lesotho, Swaziland and Angola in April-May. The preliminary estimate of total 2004 cereal harvest for the sub-region points to about 20 million tonnes, a decline of about 4 percent from last year. Production of maize, the region's most important crop, at about 14 million tonnes, was the hardest hit by a drought in the eastern part of the sub-region, with a decline of about 9 percent from last year. FAO estimates a reduced 2004 harvest of cereals for Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. On the other hand, increased production in Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia is forecast. The overall reduction of maize and other summer crops this year is expected to result in a net coarse grain import requirement for the sub-region as a whole of about 2 million tonnes for the 2004/05 marketing year.

In **Angola**, according to the recent FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, the preliminary estimate of 2004 cereal output is 713 000 tonnes, about 9 percent over last year or 27 percent over the previous five year average. This was the result of abundant and well distributed rains during the season, an increase in the area planted following the return of the internally displaced and refugees to their home areas and substantial distribution of agricultural inputs. Improved harvests are forecast for the northern and southern parts of the country, but prospects are mixed in the central highlands. Other crops such as cassava and in particular sweet and Irish potatoes, have also increased from last year's levels, while groundnuts have significantly decreased because of unfavourable climatic conditions. Cereal import requirements for 2004/05 are estimated at 820 000 tonnes, of which 620 000 tonnes are expected to be in the form of commercial imports and 200 000 tonnes as emergency food aid.

Challenges to improving food production in the country include access to productive assets such as animal traction and fertilizers and provision of agriculture extension services.

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<sup>1</sup> The Mission was curtailed after 12 of the planned 19 days.

With the improvement in the security situation, large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees have returned to their areas of origin. However, according to official figures there are about 500 000 refugees still to be repatriated to Angola from the countries in the region (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Namibia, the Republic of Congo, South Africa and Botswana). Vulnerability analysis indicates 334 000 people as food insecure and 717 000 as highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Those in need are expected to be concentrated in central provinces and those border provinces that will receive large numbers of refugees returning to Angola.

In **Botswana**, cereal production typically amounts to 5 to 10 percent of the country's total needs. The 2004 cereal production, mainly sorghum, has been provisionally estimated to recover from last year's drought affected harvest to a more normal level of about 15 000 tonnes. With adequate rainfall in recent months pasture conditions have improved.

In **Lesotho**, an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in May estimated the 2004 cereal output at 49 400 tonnes, less than half of last year's production. Late and poorly distributed rainfall, reduced cultivated area and a drastic cut in the use of fertiliser and improved seed following removal of subsidies accounted for the decline in production. Cereal import requirements are estimated at 352 000 tonnes (including rice), most of it to be covered on a commercial basis. Food relief estimated at about 48 500 tonnes of cereals would be needed for the most vulnerable people affected by crop failure and by HIV/AIDS. More precise estimates are expected soon but currently WFP feeds up to 400 000 people through general and targeted distributions.

In **Madagascar**, in spite of three major cyclones which caused severe crop and property damage, an early estimate of national maize production is set at the previous five-year average of 170 000 tonnes. This would represent an increase of about 10 percent on last year's drought reduced harvest. The impact of cyclones, rising cost of oil imports, and depressed prices of its main exports such as the vanilla and shrimp have caused serious problems for the vulnerable groups. Reportedly more than 75 percent of Madagascar's 16 million people live below the poverty line of \$1 a day. Preliminary reports from the EU-funded early warning system indicate that some 2 000 tonnes of food aid will be needed to assist 74 000 people during the September 2004-April 2005 lean period. In June the European Union committed 70 million euros to its biggest ever African project to rehabilitate the main north-south road.

In **Malawi**, an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in April 2004 estimated the 2004 cereal output at 1.8 million tonnes, a decline of about 14 percent from the near-average production of last year. In addition, the mission estimated an increase of about 14 percent over the previous year in the production of roots and tubers (cassava and potatoes) to 4.2 million tonnes fresh weight or 1.2 million tonnes in cereal equivalent. Total cereal import requirement is estimated at 408 000 tonnes, which is expected to be largely met through commercial imports.

Based on the Vulnerability Analysis Committee (VAC) computations, the mission also estimated that about 1.26 million vulnerable people including those in areas that experienced crop failures and those seriously affected by HIV/AIDS would require emergency food assistance to the tune of 50 000 tonnes of cereals during the 2004/05 marketing year (April/March).

In **Mauritius**, domestic production of cereals amounts to less than 1 percent of total cereal needs; the country imports commercially virtually its entire cereal consumption requirements. Sugarcane is grown on about 90 percent of the cultivated land area and accounts for 25 percent of the country's export earnings.

In **Mozambique**, an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in April-May estimated the 2004 cereal production at 2 million tonnes, some 11 percent above the good harvest of 2003. Improved harvests were realized particularly in the southern and central provinces, while production was similar to last year's in the northern provinces.

Despite the overall satisfactory national production, there are specific areas such as the southern districts of Tete province, the northern and southern tips of Manica province and some localities in southern provinces, where harvests were reduced. Some 193 000 people will need 36 000 tonnes of relief food assistance in marketing year 2004/05 due to the impact of floods/droughts in the previous years and to cope with the HIV/AIDS problem. A part of the food assistance could be procured locally in view of a maize surplus in



northern and central areas but, because of high internal transport cost to southern parts, some amounts will need to be imported while informal exports from northern Mozambique will go to Malawi. The marked regional differences in maize production and consumption, coupled with high cost of transportation from the surplus North and Centre to deficit South, are reflected in maize prices in the South (for example in Maputo) being almost twice as much as prices in the Centre (for example in Manica province).

In **Namibia**, despite heavy rains and flooding in recent months in Caprivi and Kavango, the north-eastern provinces, the 2004 total cereal production has been estimated by the Namibia Early Warning and Food Information Unit (NEWFIU) at 131 000 tonnes, 30 percent higher than last year's above average output. At the current level of consumption, this would result in about 150 000 tonnes of cereal imports, largely on commercial basis.

Farmers who suffered crop and infrastructure damage due to flooding, as well as HIV/AIDS orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) are recognized as the most vulnerable groups requiring emergency assistance.

In **South Africa**, the fifth estimate of the 2003/04 maize harvest by the country's Crop Estimation Committee (CEC), has raised the previous estimate to a total of 8.14 million tonnes. This is still nearly 16 percent below the harvest of last year, primarily due to the worst drought in ten years in seven out of nine provinces. Maize plantings were down by about 18 percent compared to last year. Production of white maize is estimated at 5 million tonnes compared to 6.6 million tonnes last year.

Sorghum, on the other hand, seems to have performed much better, with a total harvest of 108 750 tonnes, an improvement of 14 percent over last year. The winter wheat crop harvested in December 2003 is estimated at 1.43 million tonnes, almost 38 percent below the previous year's harvest. A survey of farmers' 2004 planting intentions suggests that the area sown to winter wheat will recover to the average level.

In **Swaziland**, the maize crop affected by poor rainfall for the fourth consecutive year has been estimated by the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in April-May at 64 000 tonnes, 12 percent below last year and about 30 percent below the average of the previous five years. Consequently the cereal import requirement in the 2004/05 marketing year (May/April) is expected to reach about 132 000 tonnes of which about 100 000 tonnes are likely to be imported commercially.

The Mission recommends food aid of 32 000 tonnes targeted to the most vulnerable people numbering 142 000, primarily for mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS, and providing direct support to households unable to access available food and agricultural inputs.

In **Zambia**, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives estimates the 2004 maize production at 1.4 million tonnes, about 21 percent up on last year's above average output of 1.2 million tonnes. Rainfall has been favourable over much of the country. In general, cumulative rainfall has been above normal in the East and the North, normal in the Centre but below normal in the South (Zambian Meteorological Department). Also, the Government encouraged increased plantings and fertilizer use through its extended input subsidy programme to help boost food production. The heavy rainfall upstream of Zambezi River caused severe flooding in Western and North-western Provinces.

A joint UN/NGOs/Government flood damage assessment in May 2004 estimated that 39 277 households in six affected districts will require food assistance for a period of 2 to 4 months, starting in July and August, amounting to 9 547 tonnes of cereal. These households will also need seeds for planting the next season's crop.

In **Zimbabwe**, a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission was in the country in April 2004 for part of the planned period. Based on the mission's visits to three main provinces, observations along the travel routes and interviews with key informants at local level and satellite imagery, the mission estimated 2004 total cereal production (excluding barley) at 950 000 tonnes with a margin of error of 10 percent. This compares with last year's 1 million tonnes. The low level of production is attributed to delayed and erratic rainfall, shortages of quality seeds, the high local cost of fertilizer, shortages of draught animal power and tractors, a further decline in the utilization of large-scale commercial farms, and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic. At the beginning of the season in October very few farmers were able to plant maize due to insufficient and scattered showers. The ensuing dry spell destroyed many first plantings. Effectively, rains

started throughout much of the country in late December-early January, pushing back maize and sorghum start-of-season in many areas.

The exact level of stocks held by the government's Grain Marketing Board is unknown. Assuming relatively low levels of stocks, the country will need to import over one million tonnes of cereals. Hyper inflation combined with extremely high levels of unemployment greatly limit access to food for the most vulnerable population groups. According to the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) about 2.3 million people in rural areas alone will not be able to cover their food needs, and possibly just as many in the urban areas.

In **western Africa**, desert locusts continue to pose serious threat to agricultural production this year for several Sahelian countries. The situation is already very serious in Mauritania. Despite intensive control activities in northern Africa, which is facing widespread infestations, it is feared that swarms could move southwards to the Sahelian countries as the cropping season sets, and damage crops in Mali, Niger, Chad and Senegal, in addition to Mauritania. In spite of assistance by FAO and several donors to several affected countries in northern and western Africa, control operations continue to be hampered by insufficient resources. The overall food supply situation remains satisfactory, reflecting good harvests in 2003, but food difficulties persist in several countries due to past or current civil strife.

In **Chad**, while the overall food supply situation is satisfactory, fighting in the Darfour region of Sudan has led to an influx of nearly 200 000 refugees, most of whom are living in makeshift shelters or in the open along the Sudan-Chad border. The food stocks of the local populations are under heavy strain and cereal prices have increased significantly.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, due to persistent insecurity, conflict-induced population displacement and inadequate availability of agricultural inputs, cereal output in 2003 declined for the second consecutive year. However, the overall food supply position has recently shown signs of improvement, particularly in areas accessible to NGOs and support programmes are in place. In addition, a number of internally displaced persons have been returning to their areas of origin. WFP has recently extended the May–December 2003 Emergency Operation to December 2004. The security situation is still volatile; in the regions under rebel control, humanitarian assistance is severely constrained, according to OCHA.

In **Guinea**, despite localized floods, the 2003 growing season was generally favourable, with the cereal harvest, mostly rice, estimated at about 1 million tonnes, fractionally more than the previous year's production.

Although the restoration of peace in Sierra Leone has resulted in a decrease of the number of refugees from that country, Guinea still hosts a large number of refugees. UNHCR statistics as of mid-April indicate that 104 291 refugees live in seven refugees camps in the country. Around 70 000 other refugees are living outside the camps, according to OCHA.

In an attempt to bring down increasing food prices, the Government has recently decided to sell directly to the public 20 000 tonnes of rice at controlled prices.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, final 2003 production figures have been released by the government and are significantly lower than the estimates by the CILSS Crop Assessment Mission of October 2003. The aggregate output of cereals is now estimated at 121 455 tonnes, 20 percent below the 2002 level. Cashew nut production, the main source of income for farmers and of export earnings, also declined in 2003. Although staple food prices remain stable, close monitoring of the food supply situation in the chronically food-deficit areas along the border with Senegal is recommended.

In **Liberia**, planting of the paddy crop, virtually the only cereal grown in the country, has started. With the end of the civil war and the consequent return of many displaced farmers, rice production in 2004 is expected to recover somewhat from last year's very low level, although shortages of seeds and tools are reportedly constraining most of the farmers.

It is estimated that since October 2003, more than 50 000 Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone and Guinea have spontaneously returned home. However, since most of them have ended up in IDP camps due to insecurity, UNHCR has urged the estimated 300 000 Liberian refugees scattered across West Africa not to return home

yet. The agency plans to start organised repatriation in October once the rainy season is over. In addition, there are over 500 000 Liberian IDPs within the country.

With the improvement of the security situation, WFP has recently extended its operation to other parts of the country outside the capital, Monrovia.

In **Mauritania**, the desert locust poses an extremely serious threat to the country's food security. Considerable damage to crops is reported in oases and to pastures, but control operations continue to be hampered by lack of resources. According to official estimates, US\$6 million are needed to treat about 500 000 hectares.

Aggregate cereal production in 2003 has recently been revised upwards by CILSS to about 200 000 tonnes, some 73 percent higher than in 2002 and much higher than the average for the previous five years. This good crop comes after three consecutive drought-reduced harvests that resulted in near-famine conditions in several regions.

Mauritania is a food import-dependent country whose domestic production covers less than half of the country's cereal utilization requirement in a normal year. Food security is heavily dependent on trade and the exchange rate of the Ouguiya, the national currency. Due to the steady depreciation of the Ouguiya against the Euro and the CFA franc since the beginning of 2003, cereal prices have been rising significantly in spite of the good harvest and considerable imports from neighbouring CFA countries. This situation is seriously affecting the food security of many rural and urban households across the country.

In **Sierra Leone**, following increasing plantings by returning refugees and previously displaced farmers, as well as improved conditions for the distribution of agricultural inputs, cereal production in 2003 has been estimated at about 450 000 tonnes, some 8 percent higher than in 2002. Cereal imports in 2004, mostly rice, are forecast at some 287 000 tonnes, compared to 296 000 tonnes imported last year.

The security situation in the country remains calm. Sierra Leonean refugees are gradually returning from Guinea. In mid-March, the Government estimated that 90 percent of the Sierra Leoneans who left the country during the civil war (1991-2001) have returned home. An estimated 1 million internally displaced people have also been resettled.

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

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

In **Central African Republic**, cereal production is expected to decrease for the third consecutive year. Despite overall favourable weather conditions, persistent insecurity – notably in the north – inadequate availability of agricultural inputs and population displacements have resulted in a decrease in the area planted to food crops. Although most of the 230 000 IDPs have returned home, an estimated 41 000 refugees from the CAR are still living in Chad.

In the **Republic of Congo**, notwithstanding the peace agreement between the Government and the rebels in March 2003, the country still faces a major challenge of establishing lasting peace and reintegrating former combatants into civil society. To this end, the Government with the support of several international organizations has set up a Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme for former militiamen. The last 3 250 displaced people who were still living in camps near Brazzaville returned home in mid-April. However, the security situation remains volatile and hampers humanitarian aid.

In **Burundi**, harvesting of the 2004B (second) season foodcrops, mainly sorghum and beans, is well advanced. Preliminary results of the Government/FAO/WFP/UNICEF assessment point to a total cereal harvest of 280 000 tonnes, a slight improvement of 3 percent over the 2003 B season. However, there is a decline in the production of legumes due to an early start of the dry season, and in roots and tubers due to an outbreak of cassava mosaic virus; prices have increased by 50 to 100 percent in some markets.

On the security front, the slow-moving peace process remains very fragile. According to one estimate some 188 000 Burundian refugees have returned since 2002, but the situation has been complicated by the arrival in

May of fresh refugees from eastern DRC into north-western Burundi, numbering over 34 000. Moreover, due to recent violent clashes in the rural communes of Kabezi and Mutambu, an estimated 50 000 civilians have been displaced, according to Human Rights Watch.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, harvesting of the 2004 second season food crops, principally maize, started in the south in May and continues through July in the north. No assessments have been made but satellite based data suggest that production should be near normal. The relative improvement in the security situation in the country and assistance provided to the internally displaced persons and returning refugees have had some positive impact. However, recent violent clashes in the east of the country, particularly around the town of Bukavu, give cause for concern. Thus insecurity is still a major constraint to food production and food security. The country has received a US\$ 39 million loan by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). The nutritional situation of the population is generally very poor throughout the country.

In **Rwanda**, harvesting of 2004 second season crops (beans, maize and sorghum) is underway. Rainfall has been normal or above normal until early May. The early start of the dry season in May is expected to have a negative impact on the bean harvest. Early planted crops should yield a satisfactory harvest. FEWSNET reports increased prices of several important food commodities in April 2004 in Butare Province compared to the same time in 2003 and 2002.

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

Estimated cereal import requirements in sub-Saharan Africa in 2004 remain high but are expected to be lower than last year. GIEWS latest estimates of 2003 production and 2003/04 import and food aid requirements are summarized in Tables 1 and 3. Total food aid requirement is estimated at 2.9 million tonnes, against about 4.0 million tonnes received in 2002/03. Cereal food aid pledges for 2003/04, including those carried over from 2002/03, amount to 2.1 million tonnes of which 1.7 million tonnes have so far been delivered.

**Table 1. Cereal Import and Food Aid Requirements by sub-Region:  
2003/04 or 2004 (in '000 tonnes)**

Sub-Region	2003 Cereal Production 1/		2003/04 or 2004		
	Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Cereal import requirements 2/	Anticipated commercial imports	Food aid requirements
Eastern Africa	25 610	113	4 989	3 747	1 242
Southern Africa	21 003	101	6 950	5 985	965
Western Africa	42 171	113	9 281	8 685	596
Central Africa	2 963	101	1 036	970	66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91 747</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>22 256</b>	<b>19 387</b>	<b>2 869</b>

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.

2/ Excluding re-exports.

**Table 2. Cereal Import and Food Aid Requirements in 2004/05 for sub-Saharan Africa:  
countries which have entered the 2004/05 marketing year (in '000 tonnes)**

Sub-Region/ Country	Marketing year	2004 Cereal Production 1/		2004/05 2/		
		Total	As % of average of previous 5 years	Cereal import requirements 3/	Anticipated commercial imports	Food aid requirements
<b>Eastern Africa</b>		<b>4 063</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>80</b>
Tanzania, U.R.	June/May	4 063	106	490	410	80
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>20 082</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7 249</b>	<b>6 302</b>	<b>947</b>
Angola	April/March	713	126	820	620	200
Botswana	April/March	19	100	315	315	-
Lesotho	April/March	49	44	352	303	49
Madagascar	April/March	1 982	101	412	327	85
Malawi	April/March	1 812	84	408	358	50
Mozambique	April/March	1 946	118	785	655	130
Namibia	May/April	131	132	150	135	15
South Africa	May/April	10 831	93	2 531	2 531	-
Swaziland	May/April	64	67	132	100	32
Zambia	May/April	1 560	140	54	44	10
Zimbabwe	April/March	975	60	1 290	914	376
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24 145</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7 739</b>	<b>6 712</b>	<b>1 027</b>

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.

2/ Preliminary estimates.

3/ Excluding re-exports.

**Table 3. Cereal Import and Food Aid Requirements for sub-Saharan Africa:  
countries still in 2003/04 or 2004 marketing year (in '000 tonnes)**

Sub-Region/ Country	Marketing year	2003 Cereal production 1/		2002/03 or 2003 imports			Position for 2003/04 or 2004		
		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
<b>Eastern Africa</b>		<b>21 783</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2 409</b>	<b>4 429</b>	<b>3 297</b>	<b>1 132</b>
Burundi	Jan./Dec.	253	103	97	151	49	82	50	32
Comoros	Jan./Dec.	6	100	24	66	-	33	33	-
Djibouti	Jan./Dec.	-	-	63	91	6	63	55	8
Eritrea	Jan./Dec.	105	45	581	201	310	415	90	325
Ethiopia 3/	Jan./Dec.	9 960	118	1 948	235	1 684	232	50	182
Kenya	Oct./Sept.	2 935	101	980	69	84	1 610	1 310	300
Rwanda	Jan./Dec.	270	113	226	101	21	231	201	30
Seychelles	Jan./Dec.	-	-	13	100	-	13	13	-
Somalia	Aug./July	272	98	280	126	19	310	230	80
Sudan	Nov./Oct.	6 064	141	1 135	109	111	1 275	1 175	100
Uganda	Jan./Dec.	1 918	92	183	110	124	165	90	75
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>
Mauritius	Jan./Dec.	1	100	285	106	-	280	280	-
<b>Western Africa</b>		<b>42 171</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>9 947</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>9 281</b>	<b>8 685</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>Coastal countries</b>		<b>28 484</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7 138</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>6 831</b>	<b>6 409</b>	<b>422</b>
Benin	Jan./Dec.	1 018	108	140	113	11	133	125	8
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan./Dec.	1 122	87	1 381	124	11	1 392	1 207	185
Ghana	Jan./Dec.	1 932	113	611	122	71	506	420	86
Guinea	Jan./Dec.	808	107	442	116	33	425	385	40
Liberia	Jan./Dec.	65	52	181	101	48	187	137	50
Nigeria	Jan./Dec.	22 454	105	3 970	134	-	3 791	3 780	11
Sierra Leone	Jan./Dec.	290	158	296	131	46	287	245	42
Togo	Jan./Dec.	795	116	118	106	8	110	110	-
<b>Sahelian countries</b>		<b>13 687</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2 809</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>174</b>
Burkina Faso	Nov./Oct.	3 600	131	271	108	27	268	236	32
Cape Verde	Nov./Oct.	16	84	77	91	35	86	47	39
Chad	Nov./Oct.	1 578	135	96	116	16	97	83	14
Gambia, Rep. of	Nov./Oct.	203	140	157	116	7	144	140	4
Guinea-Bissau	Nov./Oct.	99	82	73	111	14	75	59	16
Mali	Nov./Oct.	3 082	132	274	196	7	170	160	10
Mauritania	Nov./Oct.	173	131	469	166	79	285	244	41
Niger	Nov./Oct.	3 554	124	347	74	10	398	390	8
Senegal	Nov./Oct.	1 382	165	1 046	121	15	927	917	10
<b>Central Africa</b>		<b>2 963</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>66</b>
Cameroon	Jan./Dec.	1 392	112	409	121	7	387	385	2
Cent.Afr.Rep.	Jan./Dec.	116	82	43	107	4	46	43	3
Congo, Dem. Rep of	Jan./Dec.	1 413	93	356	139	51	300	250	50
Congo, Rep. of	Jan./Dec.	5	125	190	110	6	185	175	10
Equat. Guinea	Jan./Dec.	-	-	15	100	-	16	16	-
Gabon	Jan./Dec.	35	109	94	112	-	90	90	-
Sao Tome and Principe	Jan./Dec.	2	100	11	103	1	12	11	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>66 918</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16 880</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2 915</b>	<b>15 026</b>	<b>13 232</b>	<b>1 794</b>

Note: totals computed from unrounded data

1/ Including rice in milled equivalent.

2/ Excludes re-exports.

3/ Includes refugee needs.

**Table 4. Triangular Transactions within sub-Saharan Africa in 2003/04 or 2004  
(in '000 tonnes) 1/**

Donor	Source of supply	Recipient Country	Total by donor
EC	South Africa	Zimbabwe (8.6)	8.6
Germany	South Africa	Swaziland (0.5)	0.5
United Kingdom	South Africa	Zimbabwe (14.5)	14.5
NGOs	South Africa	Swaziland (0.2)	0.2
WFP	Cameroon Kenya Tanzania, U.R. South Africa	Chad (1.0), Somalia (0.6) Zambia (0.3) Angola (19.0), Burkina Faso (0.8), Eritrea (1.4), Ethiopia (1.9) Madagascar (8.3), Mali (0.7), Mozambique (10.7), Namibia (1.0), Tanzania, U.R. (38.6), Zambia (5.1), Zimbabwe (108.7)	198.1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>221.9</b>

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of end May 2004.

**Table 5. Local Purchases within sub-Saharan Africa in 2003/04 or 2004  
(in '000 tonnes) 1/**

Donor	Recipient Country	Total by donor
Canada	Niger (0.1)	0.1
EC	Burundi (0.4), Congo, dem.Rep.of (1.1), Madagascar (1.6), Niger (0.3), Sudan (13.3)	16.7
Germany	Burundi (1.4), Malawi (1.5), Mali (2.0), Swaziland (0.3)	5.2
Italy	Niger (1.2)	1.2
Japan	Mali (0.4)	0.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Swaziland (4.0)	4.0
NGOs	Malawi (2.2), Tanzania, U.R. (0.8), Uganda (0.1)	3.1
Norway	Tanzania, U.R. (1.4)	1.4
WFP	Angola (2.8), Burkina Faso (4.7), Cameroon (0.9), Chad (6.0) Congo, dem.Rep.of (0.9), Côte d'Ivoire (0.7), Ethiopia (16.1), Kenya (28.6), Lesotho (12.3), Madagascar (1.1), Malawi (65.7), Mali (5.2), Mozambique (21.6), Niger (3.4), Rwanda (0.5), Senegal (0.5), Sudan (22.3), Swaziland (0.2), Tanzania, U.R. (20.9), Uganda (11.2), Zambia (33.7), Zimbabwe (8.9)	268.2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300.3</b>

1/ Based on information reported by WFP to GIEWS as of end May 2004.

Table 6. Cereal Food Aid Pledges and Percent Delivered for sub-Saharan African Countries in 2003/04 or 2004 (in '000 tonnes)

Donor/Recipient	China	EC	India	Japan	NGOs	U.S.A.	WFP	Food aid pledges	Percent delivered as of end May 2/
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	-	-	-	-	0.2	227.1	404.5	631.8	74
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.8	34.8	100
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	100
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	47.1	65.9	71
Ethiopia 1/	-	-	-	-	0.2	98.9	42.1	141.2	30
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	65.6	15.2	80.8	63
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	14.9	16.5	90
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	12.8	19.4	100
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	23.5	75.9	99.4	100
Tanzania, U.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109.8	109.8	100
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	50.3	62.4	77
<b>Southern Africa</b>	-	75.9	50.0	13.1	0.2	317.0	655.8	1 112.0	95
Angola	-	2.2	-	-	-	34.2	167.0	203.4	100
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	16.7	100
Madagascar	-	1.1	-	-	-	25.4	18.5	45.0	100
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	11.1	19.9	100
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	45.0	-	13.1	-	91.9	91.0	241.0	100
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	1.6	11.6	100
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	74.7	-	74.7	100
Swaziland	-	4.5	-	-	0.2	-	7.3	12.0	100
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	44.2	21.4	65.6	100
Zimbabwe	-	23.1	50.0	-	-	27.8	321.2	422.1	86
<b>Western Africa</b>	1.9	33.9	-	52.6	0.3	141.5	94.8	325.0	51
<b>Coastal countries</b>	-	-	-	-	-	61.4	70.5	131.9	54
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	6.3	8
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	100
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	42.7	6.7	49.4	14
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	100
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	36.6	38.5	95
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	10.5	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	13.0	100
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sahelian countries</b>	1.9	33.9	-	52.6	0.3	80.1	24.3	193.1	49
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	19.2	0.8	20.0	31
Cape Verde	-	17.5	-	7.0	-	23.2	0.8	48.5	52
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	12.3	64
Gambia, Rep.of	-	1.0	-	-	0.3	-	1.0	2.3	100
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	3.4	-	-	-	-	1.3	6.6	100
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	100
Mauritania	-	12.0	-	19.2	-	20.6	10.7	62.5	54
Niger	-	-	-	9.3	-	11.0	-	20.3	46
Senegal	-	-	-	17.1	-	-	2.8	19.9	14
<b>Central Africa</b>	-	0.0	-	-	-	14.0	39.9	53.9	93
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	3.0	17.0	100
Cent.Afr.Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	8
Congo, Dem.Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.5	35.5	93
Congo, Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	100
Equat. Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>699.6</b>	<b>1 195.0</b>	<b>2 122.7</b>	<b>82</b>

1/ Includes refugee needs.

2/ Percentages calculated from unrounded data.



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

**(situation as of end May 2004)**

The estimated 2004 cereal production is about 9 percent above the previous year's level reflecting both higher plantings and yields. Cereal import requirements at 820 000 tonnes are above last year as total utilization has increased. The annual per capita cereal consumption rate has been increased to reflect higher imports of wheat and rice in the past years and this season's improved maize production. Food aid requirements remain around last year's level.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	4	16	642	662
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	4	13	551	568
Previous year imports	380	185	266	831
Previous five years average imports	331	125	211	667
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>748</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	20	700	720
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	13	700	713
Possible stock drawdown	25	10	-	35
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>415</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1 568</b>
Food use	411	210	808	1 429
Non-food use	4	3	121	128
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	11	11
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>390</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>820</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	390	190	40	620
of which: received or contracted	-	7	0	7
Food aid needs	-	-	200	200
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	28	28
of which: delivered	-	-	1	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>93</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	154	127	127
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	118	152	114	123
Cereal share of total calorie intake				32
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize; plantains			
Lean season	January-April			
Population (000s)	15 299			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	710			

Following a well above-average cereal harvest in 2003, estimated at about 1 million tonnes (including paddy), cereal imports during the 2004 marketing year are forecast to be about 138 000 tonnes, mostly wheat and rice. This figure includes 5 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	66	990	1 056
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	48	914	962
Previous year imports	58	85	2	145 1/
Previous five years average imports	55	71	2	128
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 018</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	54	985	1 040
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	33	985	1 018
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>61</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1 156</b>
Food use	55	88	680	823
Non-food use	1	20	242	263
Exports or re-exports	5	-	55	60
Possible stock build up	-	-	10	10
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>138 1/</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	60	70	-	130
of which: received or contracted	-	38	-	38
Food aid needs	1	5	2	8
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	1	5	-	6
of which: delivered	-	1	-	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	113	108	108
2004 Import requirement compared to average	111	106	100	108
Cereal share of total calorie intake				36
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize			
Lean season	April-June			
Population (000s)	6 781			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	380			

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

The estimated 2004 cereal production, mainly sorghum, is increased from the year before due to improved weather. Import requirements have remained at the same level as last year. However, the country normally covers most of its consumption requirements on commercial basis.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1	-	13	14
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1	-	18	19
Previous year imports	87	17	208	312
Previous five years average imports	73	15	193	281
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	1	-	18	19
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	1	-	18	19
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>91</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>334</b>
Food use	84	17	223	324
Non-food use	-	-	2	2
Exports or re-exports	7	-	-	7
Possible stock build up	-	-	1	1
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>315</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	90	17	208	315
of which: received or contracted	7	-	20	27
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>186</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	-	100	100
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	123	113	108	112
Cereal share of total calorie intake				51
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; pulses; vegetables			
Lean season	January-March			
Population (000s)	1 746			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	3 010			

Following release of the final 2003 cereal production figures, the aggregate cereal production is estimated at 3.6 million tonnes, an increase of about 16 percent over the record crop of the previous year. More than 450 000 tonnes of cereals are available for export and possible stock build-up in the country. Cereal import requirement in the marketing year ending in October 2004 (mostly rice and wheat) is forecast at 268 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	89	3 030	3 119
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	93	2 677	2 770
Previous year imports	61	196	14	271
Previous five years average imports	64	177	19	260
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3 537</b>	<b>3 605</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	95	3 537	3 632
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	63	3 537	3 600
Possible stock drawdown	5	-	-	5
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>3 552</b>	<b>3 872</b>
Food use	59	240	2 431	2 731
Non-food use	1	20	581	602
Exports or re-exports	-	-	200	200
Possible stock build up	-	-	340	340
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>268</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	45	186	5	236
of which: received or contracted	-	2	-	2
Food aid needs	10	12	10	32
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	10	7	3	20
of which: delivered	2	4	1	6
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>222</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	103	132	131
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	86	112	79	103
Cereal share of total calorie intake				75
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; pulses; maize			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	12 308			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	250			

The 2004 cereal production is forecast at 280 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirements in 2004 are expected to be about 82 000 tonnes, including 32 000 tonnes of food aid. Already this tonnage has been received.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
[                                  thousand tonnes                                  ]				
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	9	61	203	273
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	8	59	200	267
Previous year imports	25	5	67	97
Previous five years average imports	25	4	58	87
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>260</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	9	63	208	280
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	9	42	208	259
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>342</b>
Food use	33	39	228	300
Non-food use	2	8	32	42
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>82</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	25	5	20	50
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	32	32
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	35	35
of which: delivered	-	-	35	35
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	2	2
of which: for local use	-	-	2	2
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>
[                                  percentage                                  ]				
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	125	107	104	105
2004 Import requirement compared to average	100	125	90	94
Cereal share of total calorie intake				16
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	pulses; plantains; roots; tubers; maize; sorghum			
Lean season	November-December			
Population (000s)	7 372			
GNP per capita in 2002 (US\$)	100			

Following overall favourable growing conditions, cereal production in 2003 is estimated to have increased by 10 percent to 1.4 million tonnes. Output of maize and sorghum, by far the most important cereals, both are estimated to have increased by some 10 percent to 0.7 million tonnes and 0.58 million tonnes, respectively. Cereal import requirements for 2004, mainly wheat and rice, are estimated at some 387 000 tonnes, anticipated to be covered mainly by commercial imports.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	87	1 209	1 297
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	89	1 195	1 284
Previous year imports	261	130	18	409
Previous five years average imports	231	108	14	353
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 404</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	0	92	1 330	1 422
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	0	62	1 330	1 392
Possible stock drawdown	12	-	-	12
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>242</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>1 791</b>
Food use	233	184	1 000	1 417
Non-food use	4	15	275	294
Exports or re-exports	5	-	10	15
Possible stock build up	-	5	60	65
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>230</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>387</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	230	140	15	385
of which: received or contracted	-	27	-	27
Food aid needs	-	2	-	2
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	16	1	17
of which: delivered	-	16	1	17
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	2	2
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	1	1
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>85</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	103	111	111
2004 Import requirement compared to average	100	131	107	110
Cereal share of total calorie intake				43
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season	June-August			
Population (000s)	16 760			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	550			





CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Cereal output in 2003 is expected to have decreased for the second consecutive year to an estimated 125 000 tonnes. Imports of cereals in 2004 are tentatively estimated at some 46 000 tonnes, slightly higher than last year's requirement.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	27	117	144
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	23	126	149
Previous year imports	34	5	4	43
Previous five years average imports	34	3	3	40
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>134</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	25	100	125
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	16	100	116
Possible stock drawdown	-	3	15	18
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>180</b>
Food use	36	21	104	161
Non-food use	1	3	15	19
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	37	5	1	43
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	3	3
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	1	1
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	109	79	84
2004 Import requirement compared to average	109	167	133	115
Cereal share of total calorie intake				22
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; tree nuts; coarse grains; fruit			
Lean season	May-July			
Population (000s)	3 887			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	250			

Following release of the final production estimates by the national statistical services, the aggregate 2003 cereal production is estimated at a record 1.62 million tonnes (including rice in paddy terms), some 400 000 tonnes more than both the previous year and the average for the preceding five years. The cereal import requirement for the marketing year ending in October 2004, mainly wheat, is estimated at 97 000 tonnes, including about 14 000 tonnes of food aid. This figure does not include food assistance to the Sudanese refugees in the country.

#### CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	4	135	1 074	1 212
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	4	120	1 083	1 207
Previous year imports	73	15	8	96
Previous five years average imports	60	13	14	87
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>1 578</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	3	126	1 489	1 618
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	3	86	1 489	1 578
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>77</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 676</b>
Food use	74	86	961	1 121
Non-food use	1	15	289	305
Exports or re-exports	-	-	27	27
Possible stock build up	3	-	220	223
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>97</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	60	15	8	83
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	14	-	-	14
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	6	-	6	12
of which: delivered	2	-	6	8
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	6	6
of which: for local use	-	-	6	6
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>138</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	73	105	138	134
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	124	115	57	112
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; roots; tubers; tree nuts			
Lean season	August-September			
Population (000s)	8 127			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	210			

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

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	3	4	7
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	3	4	7
Previous year imports	6	18	-	24
Previous five years average imports	6	27	1	34
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	3	4	7
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	2	4	6
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>
Food use	6	21	2	29
Non-food use	-	2	2	4
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	6	-	6
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	6	27	-	33
of which: received or contracted	-	3	-	3
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	100	100
2004 Import requirement compared to average	100	100	-	97
Cereal share of total calorie intake				44
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; bananas; coconuts			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	877			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	390			



The country produces on average 5 000 tonnes of cereals and imports commercially the bulk of its cereal requirement estimated at 185 000 tonnes in 2004.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	4	5
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	4	5
Previous year imports	150	35	5	190
Previous five years average imports	140	40	5	185
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	4	5
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	1	4	5
Possible stock drawdown	10	5	-	15
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>150</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>205</b>
Food use	145	44	7	196
Non-food use	5	2	2	9
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>140</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>185</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	140	30	5	175
of which: received or contracted	31	2	-	33
Food aid needs	-	10	-	10
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	100	100
2004 Import requirement compared to average	100	100	100	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake				30
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; fruit			
Lean season	September-November			
Population (000s)	3 281			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	610			

Cereal output in 2003 declined for the second consecutive year. Aggregate cereal production was estimated by a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission at 1.46 million tonnes, lower than both the 2002 level and the average of the previous five years. Total cereal import requirements in 2004 were estimated by the mission at about 1.4 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from last year, of which about 1.2 million tonnes would be obtained on commercial terms, leaving about 185 000 tonnes to be met through external assistance.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals	
	[	thousand tonnes			]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	976	698	1 674	
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	996	740	1 736	
Previous year imports	270	1 101	10	1 381	
Previous five years average imports	302	946	11	1 259	
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	-	<b>508</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1 137</b>	
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	847	613	1 460	
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	508	613	1 122	
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	15	15	
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>2 528</b>	
Food use	311	1 296	630	2 238	
Non-food use	5	128	153	286	
Exports or re-exports	-	-	5	5	
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-	
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>316</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1 392</b>	
Anticipated commercial imports	300	900	7	1 207	
of which: received or contracted	12	313	-	325	
Food aid needs	16	15	153	185	
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>					
Food aid pledges	-	5	2	7	
of which: delivered	-	5	2	7	
Donor-financed purchases	-	1	-	1	
of which: for local use	-	1	-	1	
for export	-	-	-	-	
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>129</b>	
	[	percentage			]
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	85	83	84	
2004 Import requirement compared to average	105	97	1 455	111	
Cereal share of total calorie intake				41	
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>					
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; fruit; rice; maize				
Lean season	April-July				
Population (000s)	17 300				
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	620				

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

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 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	40	20	3	63
Previous five years average imports	42	23	3	68
<b>2004 Domestic Availability</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	3	5	-	8
<b>2004 Utilization</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>
Food use	43	25	2	70
Non-food use	-	-	1	1
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b>2004 Import Requirement</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	35	20	-	55
of which: received or contracted	17	-	-	17
Food aid needs	5	-	3	8
<b>Current Aid Position</b>				
Food aid pledges	2	-	-	2
of which: delivered	2	-	-	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>107</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2004 Import requirement compared to average	95	87	100	93
Cereal share of total calorie intake				53
<b>Additional Information</b>				
Major foodcrops	vegetables			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	654			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	850			

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

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 2004 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	10	5	-	15
Previous five years average imports	10	6	-	16
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	-	-	-	-
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	-	<b>16</b>
Food use	10	6	-	16
Non-food use	-	-	-	-
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	-	<b>16</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	10	6	-	16
of which: received or contracted	-	5	-	5
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>	-	-	-	-
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	-	<b>32</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2004 Import requirement compared to average	100	100	-	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake				15
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	cassava; sweet potatoes; plantains			
Lean season	September-November			
Population (000s)	500			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	n.a.			



Domestic cereal availability in the 2004 marketing year (January/December) is estimated at 155 000 tonnes against total utilization requirements of 570 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 415 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 90 000 tonnes, food aid needs are estimated at 325 000 tonnes. As of end May, the amount of food aid pledged stood at 66 000 tonnes of which 47 000 have been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	3	-	52	55
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	16	-	215	231
Previous year imports	335	15	231	581
Previous five years average imports	250	10	76	336
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>155</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	3	-	102	105
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	3	-	102	105
Possible stock drawdown	50	-	-	50
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>263</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>570</b>
Food use	263	15	242	520
Non-food use	-	-	34	34
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	16	16
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>210</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>415</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	60	15	15	90
of which: received or contracted	-	-	30	30
Food aid needs	150	-	175	325
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	59	-	7	66
of which: delivered	42	-	6	47
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>142</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	19	-	47	45
2004 Import requirement compared to average	84	150	250	124
Cereal share of total calorie intake				79
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; teff; millet; maize; pulses			
Lean season	August-November			
Population (000s)	3 666			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	190			

The 2004 marketing year (January/December) domestic cereal availability is estimated at 10.46 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of about 10.69 million tonnes. Total cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 232 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 50 000 tonnes, food aid needs amount to 182 000 tonnes. As of end May, food aid pledges stood at 141 000 tonnes of which 42 000 tonnes had been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1 150	-	6 180	7 330
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1 322	-	7 152	8 474
Previous year imports	1 792	15	142	1 948
Previous five years average imports	1 016	13	72	1 101
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>10 460</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	1 900	-	8 060	9 960
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	1 900	-	8 060	9 960
Possible stock drawdown	500	-	-	500
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>2 595</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8 082</b>	<b>10 692</b>
Food use	2 405	15	7 096	9 516
Non-food use	190	-	886	1 076
Exports or re-exports	-	-	20	20
Possible stock build up	-	-	80	80
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>232</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	35	15	-	50
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	160	-	22	182
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	113	1	27	141
of which: delivered	25	-	17	42
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	16	16
of which: for local use	-	-	16	16
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>131</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	144	-	113	118
2004 Import requirement compared to average	19	115	31	21
Cereal share of total calorie intake				79
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; teff; millet; maize; pulses			
Lean season	August-November			
Population (000s)	72 438			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	100			

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 2004, mainly wheat and rice, are estimated at some 90 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	31	32
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	32	33
Previous year imports	56	35	3	94
Previous five years average imports	49	35	2	86
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	1	34	35
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	1	34	35
Possible stock drawdown	2	-	-	2
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>127</b>
Food use	53	36	27	115
Non-food use	1	-	8	9
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	2	2
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	52	35	3	90
of which: received or contracted	-	11	-	11
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>87</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	106	106
2004 Import requirement compared to average	106	100	150	105
Cereal share of total calorie intake				26
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers			
Lean season	September-November			
Population (000s)	1 326			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	3 060			



The 2003 aggregate cereal crop, estimated at about 2 million tonnes, is 12 percent higher than the average for the previous five years but about 7 percent down from the previous year. The cereal import requirement for 2004, mainly wheat and rice, is forecast at 506 000 tonnes of which about 420 000 tonnes are anticipated to be covered by commercial imports.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	280	1 875	2 155
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	241	1 563	1 804
Previous year imports	265	333	13	611
Previous five years average imports	257	241	37	535
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>1 942</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	243	1 770	2 013
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	162	1 770	1 932
Possible stock drawdown	-	10	-	10
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>266</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>2 448</b>
Food use	263	352	1 241	1 856
Non-food use	3	30	399	432
Exports or re-exports	-	10	150	160
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>266</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>506</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	210	200	10	420
of which: received or contracted	63	313	-	375
Food aid needs	56	20	10	86
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	38	6	5	49
of which: delivered	-	6	-	7
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>91</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	101	113	112
2004 Import requirement compared to average	104	91	54	95
Cereal share of total calorie intake				28
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; rice			
Lean season	April-June			
Population (000s)	20 422			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	270			

Output from the 2003 cereal harvest, mostly rice, has been estimated at an average level of about 1 million tonnes, fractionally more than last year's production. Cereal import requirements for marketing year 2004 are estimated at 425 000 tonnes. Commercial imports are projected at 385 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 40 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	798	241	1 038
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	814	229	1 043
Previous year imports	115	320	7	442
Previous five years average imports	117	269	6	392
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>808</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	843	246	1 088
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	562	246	808
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>120</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 233</b>
Food use	117	680	209	1 005
Non-food use	3	122	42	167
Exports or re-exports	-	60	-	60
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>120</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>425</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	100	285	-	385
of which: received or contracted	9	1	-	10
Food aid needs	20	15	5	40
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	7	-	1	8
of which: delivered	7	-	1	8
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>130</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	104	107	104
2004 Import requirement compared to average	103	112	83	108
Cereal share of total calorie intake				44
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; coarse grains			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	7 717			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	410			

Final 2003 production figures have been released by the government and are significantly lower than the estimates of the CILSS Crop Assessment Mission in October 2003. The aggregate output of cereals is now estimated at 121 455 tonnes, which is 19.8 percent below the 2002 level and 20 percent below the average for the previous five years. Import requirement of cereals in the marketing year ending in October 2004 is forecast at some 75 000 tonnes, including 16 000 tonnes of food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	88	64	151
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	90	61	151
Previous year imports	14	57	2	73
Previous five years average imports	13	50	2	65
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>118</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	66	55	121
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	44	55	99
Possible stock drawdown	5	8	6	19
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>193</b>
Food use	12	97	54	162
Non-food use	2	20	9	31
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	4	55	-	59
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	5	10	1	16
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	5	2	7
of which: delivered	-	5	2	7
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>129</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	74	90	80
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	67	130	65	115
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	rice; coarse grains; oils; fats; roots; tubers			
Lean season	May-August			
Population (000s)	1 253			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	130			

Domestic cereal availability in 2003/04 is estimated at 2.94 million tonnes against total utilization requirements of 4.55 million tonnes. Thus, total cereal import requirement is estimated at 1.61 million tonnes, of which commercial imports are estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 300 000 tonnes. As of end May, food aid pledges amounted to 81 000 tonnes of which 51 000 tonnes had been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (October/September)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	297	50	2 619	2 966
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	246	50	2 635	2 931
Previous year imports	438	210	332	980
Previous five years average imports	525	144	605	1 274
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>196</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2 706</b>	<b>2 935</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	196	50	2 706	2 952
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	196	33	2 706	2 935
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>796</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>4 545</b>
Food use	762	217	3 099	4 078
Non-food use	34	26	367	427
Exports or re-exports	-	-	10	10
Possible stock build up	-	-	30	30
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>600</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1 610</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	500	210	600	1 310
of which: received or contracted	186	101	27	313
Food aid needs	100	-	200	300
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	60	-	21	81
of which: delivered	36	-	15	51
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	29	29
of which: for local use	-	-	29	29
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>128</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	80	100	103	101
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	114	146	132	126
Cereal share of total calorie intake				50
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; wheat; pulses; roots; tubers			
Lean season	June-July			
Population (000s)	31 987			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	360			



The estimated 2004 cereal production is estimated at 49 000 tonnes, about half the previous year. Consequently, the country needs to import 352 000 tonnes (or 85 percent of its total requirements) of cereals to cover domestic consumption requirements, including 22 000 tonnes of food aid for vulnerable groups who experienced crop failure.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	24	-	74	98
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	19	-	93	112
Previous year imports	66	10	165	241
Previous five years average imports	62	9	163	234
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>64</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	13	-	36	49
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	13	-	36	49
Possible stock drawdown	12	-	3	15
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>416</b>
Food use	95	3	314	413
Non-food use	1	-	2	3
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>352</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	71	3	229	303
of which: received or contracted	8	-	25	33
Food aid needs	-	-	49	49
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	2	2
of which: delivered	-	-	2	2
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>182</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	68	-	39	44
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	114	33	170	150
Cereal share of total calorie intake				78
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; sorghum; vegetables			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	2 264			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	550			

2003 rice production has been estimated at some 100 000 tonnes, 11 percent lower than average, due to continuing armed conflict that has restricted access to agriculturally most productive areas and displaced large numbers of rural households. Cereal import requirements in 2004 are estimated at 187 000 tonnes, about one-quarter of which is anticipated to be covered by food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	109	-	109
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	127	-	127
Previous year imports	55	100	26	181
Previous five years average imports	68	95	20	183
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>82</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	-	100
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	65	-	65
Possible stock drawdown	3	5	9	17
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>65</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>269</b>
Food use	63	180	24	267
Non-food use	2	-	-	2
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>62</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>187</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	27	110	-	137
of which: received or contracted	-	3	-	3
Food aid needs	35	-	15	50
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	34	-	5	39
of which: delivered	32	-	5	37
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	79	-	79
2004 Import requirement compared to average	91	116	75	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake				36
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; oils			
Lean season	July-August			
Population (000s)	3 482			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	140			

The 2004 main paddy crop is estimated at 2.65 million tonnes, 5 percent below last year's level. The coarse grain crop, mainly produced in southern parts, is estimated to improve by 9 percent compared to last year's drought-affected crop. Cereal imports and food aid needs are forecast in the 2004/05 marketing year at 412 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	10	2 800	155	2 965
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	10	2 601	173	2 784
Previous year imports	106	240	24	369
Previous five years average imports	100	231	18	349
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1 997</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	10	2 650	170	2 830
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	10	1 802	170	1 982
Possible stock drawdown	-	15	-	15
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2 069</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2 409</b>
Food use	140	1 954	179	2 273
Non-food use	-	115	21	136
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>130</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>412</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	80	237	10	327
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	50	15	20	85
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	3	3	6
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>128</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	102	98	102
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	130	109	167	118
Cereal share of total calorie intake				53
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers; maize; fruit			
Lean season	February-March			
Population (000s)	17 788			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	230			

The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission estimated the 2004 cereal production at 1.84 million tonnes, 14 percent below last year's near-normal level. Imports of maize will be necessary in the 2003/04 marketing year because of the satisfactory production and unprecedented levels of maize carry-over stocks, however, some amounts of cross-border maize imports are expected. Imports of cereals are estimated at 408 000 tonnes, of which maize accounts for 358 000 tonnes for 2004/05 marketing year. Food aid of 50 000 tonnes is recommended.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	1	88	2 052	2 141
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	2	88	2 102	2 192
Previous year imports	59	2	43	104
Previous five years average imports	45	2	161	208
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>1 812</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	2	66	1 768	1 836
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	2	43	1 768	1 812
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2 118</b>	<b>2 221</b>
Food use	60	40	1 726	1 825
Non-food use	-	3	339	342
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	53	53
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>408</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	58	-	300	358
of which: received or contracted	-	-	5	5
Food aid needs	-	-	50	50
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	9	9
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>153</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	85	75	84	84
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	130	-	217	196
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; pulses; roots; tubers; rice			
Lean season	February-March			
Population (000s)	11 938			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	160			

Aggregate cereal production in 2003 has been estimated at a record 3.4 million tonnes, more than one-third higher than the below-average crop of 2002 and markedly above the average for the previous five years. Cereal import requirements have declined from last year to some 170 000 tonnes, to be mainly covered on commercial basis.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	5	710	1 817	2 532
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	7	768	1 813	2 588
Previous year imports	79	149	46	274
Previous five years average imports	60	100	14	174
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>11</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>2 414</b>	<b>3 112</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	11	967	2 414	3 392
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	11	658	2 414	3 082
Possible stock drawdown	-	30	-	30
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>71</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>3 283</b>
Food use	70	466	1 663	2 199
Non-food use	1	126	377	504
Exports or re-exports	-	200	75	275
Possible stock build up	-	-	305	305
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>170</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	60	100	-	160
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	4	6	10
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	1	1
of which: delivered	-	-	1	1
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	8	8
of which: for local use	-	-	8	8
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>197</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	158	126	133	131
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	100	104	44	98
Cereal share of total calorie intake				73
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; rice; maize			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	11 179			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	240			

Aggregate cereal production in 2003 has been recently revised by CILSS to about 200 000 tonnes, some 73 percent higher than in 2002 and sharply higher than the average for the previous five years. Mauritania is a food import-dependent country whose domestic production covers less than half of the country's cereal utilization requirement in a normal year. Food security is heavily dependent on trade and the exchange rate of Ouguiya, the national currency. Cereal import requirements for the 2003/04 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at about 315 000 tonnes, mostly wheat. This includes 30 000 tonnes of wheat for re-export.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	85	31	116
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	82	79	161
Previous year imports	413	34	42	489 <sup>1/</sup>
Previous five years average imports	279	40	12	331
<b>2003/04 Domestic Availability</b>	-	<b>58</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>175</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	85	116	201
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	56	116	173
Possible stock drawdown	-	2	-	2
<b>2003/04 Utilization</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>490</b>
Food use	218	78	80	376
Non-food use	30	13	25	67
Exports or re-exports	30	1	1	32
Possible stock build up	-	-	14	14
<b>2003/04 Import Requirement</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>315 <sup>2/</sup></b>
Anticipated commercial imports	258	15	1	274
of which: received or contracted	25	-	-	25
Food aid needs	20	19	2	41
<b>Current Aid Position</b>				
Food aid pledges	40	19	3	63
of which: delivered	22	10	1	34
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>136</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	103	147	125
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	100	85	25	95
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
<b>Additional Information</b>				
Major foodcrops	wheat; rice; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	2 776			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	280			

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 20 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 30 000 tonnes of wheat for re-exports.

The country imports commercially its entire cereal consumption requirements.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 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	70	65	285
Previous five years average imports	154	71	53	278
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	1	1
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	1	1
Possible stock drawdown	5	1	-	6
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>155</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>287</b>
Food use	109	71	3	183
Non-food use	6	-	58	64
Exports or re-exports	40	-	-	40
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>150</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>280</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	150	70	60	280
of which: received or contracted	-	12	16	28
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>91</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>152</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	100	100
2004 Import requirement compared to average	97	99	113	101
Cereal share of total calorie intake				45
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	vegetables			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	1 201			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	3 860			

The 2004 cereal production is estimated at 1.95 million tonnes, some 11 percent above last year's level. Import requirements are estimated at 785 000 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 655 000 tonnes and food aid at 130 000 tonnes. Local purchases of maize will complement the emergency food aid requirements.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	200	1 611	1 811
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	1	176	1 537	1 714
Previous year imports	332	331	206	869
Previous five years average imports	265	240	173	678
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1 854</b>	<b>1 978</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	177	1 828	2 005
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	118	1 828	1 946
Possible stock drawdown	-	6	26	32
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>320</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1 994</b>	<b>2 763</b>
Food use	315	419	1 412	2 146
Non-food use	-	30	412	442
Exports or re-exports	5	-	170	175
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>320</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>785</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	270	265	120	655
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	50	60	20	130
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	9	20	29
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>113</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	101	119	117
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	121	135	81	116
Cereal share of total calorie intake				43
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; maize			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	19 088			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	200			



An early estimate of 2004 cereal production is 131 000 tonnes, 30 percent above the improved level of 2003. Cereal import requirements are estimated to be lower than last year's and to be covered mostly on a commercial basis.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	10	-	91	101
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	7	-	92	99
Previous year imports	74	-	118	192
Previous five years average imports	65	-	89	154
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>136</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	7	-	124	131
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	7	-	124	131
Possible stock drawdown	5	-	-	5
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>286</b>
Food use	79	-	182	261
Non-food use	1	-	10	11
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	14	14
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>150</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	58	-	77	135
of which: received or contracted	1	-	2	3
Food aid needs	10	-	5	15
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	1	1
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>131</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	-	134	132
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	105	-	92	97
Cereal share of total calorie intake				64
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	millet; maize; sorghum; wheat			
Population (000s)	1 995			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	1 790			

The aggregate 2003 cereal production is estimated at a record 3.58 million tonnes, some 7 percent more than the bumper crop harvested in the previous year. Output of millet, by far the most important crop, increased by 175 000 tonnes to 2.74 million tonnes. Notwithstanding the good harvest, a total of about 398 000 tonnes of wheat, rice and maize, for which the country has a structural deficit, will need to be imported in the 2003/04 marketing year (November/October).

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	3	80	3 258	3 341
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	8	64	2 808	2 880
Previous year imports	55	125	167	347
Previous five years average imports	63	126	229	418
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>3 574</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	8	62	3 506	3 576
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	8	40	3 506	3 554
Possible stock drawdown	-	20	-	20
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>83</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>3 972</b>
Food use	82	196	2 952	3 229
Non-food use	1	7	584	593
Exports or re-exports	-	-	60	60
Possible stock build up	-	-	90	90
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>398</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	75	135	180	390
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	8	-	8
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	5	16	-	20
of which: delivered	-	9	-	9
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	5	5
of which: for local use	-	-	5	5
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>274</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	94	97	125	124
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	119	113	79	95
Cereal share of total calorie intake				69
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; pulses; roots; tubers			
Lean season	July-September			
Population (000s)	11 796			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	180			

Aggregate 2003 cereal production has been estimated at 23.9 million tonnes, fractionally higher than both in 2002 and the average for the previous five years. Cereal imports have trended upwards in recent years, due mainly to high urban population growth and changing consumption pattern. However, following a lightening of controls against illegal rice and wheat inflows, imports of cereals are forecast to decrease to some 3.79 million tonnes in 2004.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	50	3 667	19 681	23 398
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	46	3 428	19 285	22 759
Previous year imports	2 400	1 500	70	3 970
Previous five years average imports	2 038	1 258	76	3 372
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>20 398</b>	<b>22 654</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	55	3 667	20 198	23 920
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	55	2 200	20 198	22 454
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	200	200
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>20 478</b>	<b>26 445</b>
Food use	2 363	3 071	15 603	21 037
Non-food use	92	440	4 736	5 268
Exports or re-exports	-	-	140	140
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3 791</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	2 400	1 300	80	3 780
of which: received or contracted	647	134	-	781
Food aid needs	-	11	-	11
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	11	-	11
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>172</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	120	107	105	105
2004 Import requirement compared to average	118	104	105	112
Cereal share of total calorie intake				46
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; coarse grains; rice			
Lean season	April-May			
Population (000s)	122 367			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	300			

The 2004 cereal production is forecast at 266 000 tonnes. Cereal import requirements in 2004 are expected to be about 231 000 tonnes, including 30 000 tonnes of food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	6	28	245	279
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	6	17	237	260
Previous year imports	15	26	185	226
Previous five years average imports	16	26	178	220
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>261</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	6	28	232	266
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	6	19	232	257
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	4	4
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>492</b>
Food use	21	42	344	407
Non-food use	-	3	82	85
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>231</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	15	26	160	201
of which: received or contracted	-	1	2	3
Food aid needs	-	-	30	30
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	17	17
of which: delivered	-	-	15	15
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	100	165	98	102
2004 Import requirement compared to average	94	100	107	105
Cereal share of total calorie intake				17
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; pulses; plantains; sorghum; maize			
Lean season	November-December			
Population (000s)	9 747			
GNP per capita in 2002 (US\$)	230			

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The staple foodcrops are roots, plantains and tubers. Annual imports of cereals are estimated at some 12 000 tonnes. Food aid needs for 2004 are estimated at about 1 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 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	3	6	2	11
Previous five years average imports	3	6	2	11
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	2	2
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	2	2
Possible stock drawdown	-	1	-	1
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
Food use	3	7	4	14
Non-food use	-	-	-	-
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	4	6	1	11
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	1	1
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>86</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	100	100
2004 Import requirement compared to average	120	100	100	105
Cereal share of total calorie intake				33
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	bananas; breadfruit; cocoyam			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	160			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	300			

Following release of final production estimates by the national statistical services, the aggregate 2003 cereal production is estimated at a record 1.45 million tonnes, almost double the previous year's poor harvest and 57 percent higher than the average for the previous five years. In spite of this bumper crop, cereal import is not expected to decline significantly in 2003/04, due to consumers' preference for imported rice.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	184	630	814
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	214	710	924
Previous year imports	267	677	102	1 046
Previous five years average imports	253	589	56	898
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 402</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	232	1 220	1 452
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	162	1 220	1 382
Possible stock drawdown	20	-	-	20
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>279</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>2 330</b>
Food use	274	784	751	1 809
Non-food use	5	25	237	268
Exports or re-exports	-	-	120	120
Possible stock build up	-	-	133	133
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>259</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>928</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	259	640	19	917
of which: received or contracted	43	421	9	473
Food aid needs	-	7	3	10
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	17	3	20
of which: delivered	-	3	-	3
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	1	1
of which: for local use	-	-	1	1
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>171</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	108	172	157
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	102	110	39	103
Cereal share of total calorie intake				61
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	millet; sorghum; rice; maize; wheat			
Lean season	August-September			
Population (000s)	10 549			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	470			

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 cereal needs for human consumption and feed are all imported commercially. Cereal import requirements in 2004 are estimated at 13 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 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
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	-	-	-	-
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	-	-
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
Food use	2	5	1	8
Non-food use	-	-	5	5
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	2	5	6	13
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>96</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	-	-
2004 Import requirement compared to average	100	100	100	100
Cereal share of total calorie intake				34
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	coconuts; fruit; vegetables			
Lean season	January-December			
Population (000s)	84			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	6 780			

Cereal production in 2003 has been estimated at about 450 000 tonnes, some 8 percent higher than in 2002. Cereal imports in 2004, mostly rice, are forecast at some 287 000 tonnes, compared to 296 000 tonnes imported last year.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	373	44	417
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	292	35	327
Previous year imports	75	208	13	296
Previous five years average imports	63	170	9	242
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>296</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	400	50	450
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	240	50	290
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	6	6
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>70</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>583</b>
Food use	68	390	53	511
Non-food use	-	60	10	70
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	2	-	-	2
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>70</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>287</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	30	210	5	245
of which: received or contracted	-	11	-	11
Food aid needs	40	-	2	42
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	11	-	2	13
of which: delivered	11	-	2	13
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>95</b>
	[	percentage		]
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	137	144	138
2004 Import requirement compared to average	111	124	78	119
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	rice; roots; tubers			
Lean season	July-August			
Population (000s)	5 408			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	140			



The total cereal import requirement in the just ending 2003/04 marketing year (August/July) is estimated at 310 000 tonnes. Commercial imports are estimated at 230 000 tonnes, leaving a food aid requirement of 80 000 tonnes. As of end May food aid pledges amounted to 19 000 tonnes, all of which have been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (August/July)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	374	376
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	277	279
Previous year imports	100	80	100	280
Previous five years average imports	111	73	71	255
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>277</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	2	271	273
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	1	271	272
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	5	5
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>120</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>587</b>
Food use	120	71	344	535
Non-food use	-	10	42	52
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>120</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>310</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	110	80	40	230
of which: received or contracted	-	52	-	52
Food aid needs	10	-	70	80
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	19	19
of which: delivered	-	-	19	19
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	100	98	98
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	108	110	155	122
Cereal share of total calorie intake				34
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; sorghum; sesame			
Lean season	June-August			
Population (000s)	6 719			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	n.a.			

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Latest official estimates of the main maize crop in 2004 have been revised slightly upwards to 8.14 million tonnes, and those of sorghum slightly upwards to 271 000 tonnes. In aggregate, the coarse grain crop is below average, 16 percent lower than in 2002. However, export availability is reduced to about 1.2 million tonnes.

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

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	1 540	3	10 178	11 721
Previous five years average production	2 086	3	9 590	11 679
Previous year imports	1 100	780	781	2 661
Previous five years average imports	734	590	816	2 140
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9 119</b>	<b>11 321</b>
2004 Production (rice in paddy terms)	2 200	3	8 629	10 832
2004 Production (rice in milled terms)	2 200	2	8 629	10 831
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	490	490
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>3 050</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>10 050</b>	<b>13 852</b>
Food use	2 550	697	4 565	7 812
Non-food use	200	55	4 485	4 740
Exports or re-exports	200	-	1 000	1 200
Possible stock build up	100	-	-	100
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>850</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>2 531</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	850	750	931	2 531
of which: received or contracted	-	-	83	83
Food aid needs	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>56</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>173</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 production compared to average (rice paddy terms)	105	100	90	93
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	116	127	114	118
Cereal share of total calorie intake				54
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize, wheat			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	45 295			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	2 500			

Based on an estimated domestic cereal availability of 6.06 million tonnes and total utilization requirement of about 7.34 million tonnes, the total cereal import requirement in 2003/04 (November/October) is estimated at 1.27 million tonnes, mostly wheat. With commercial imports anticipated at 1.17 million tonnes, the food aid requirement amounts to 100 000 tonnes. As of end May, food aid pledges stood at 99 000 tonnes all of which have been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2003/04 MARKETING YEAR (November/October)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	330	18	3 459	3 807
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	259	12	4 042	4 313
Previous year imports	1 000	37	98	1 135
Previous five years average imports	968	32	104	1 104
<b><u>2003/04 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>400</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5 642</b>	<b>6 064</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	400	35	5 642	6 077
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	400	22	5 642	6 064
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2003/04 Utilization</u></b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5 692</b>	<b>7 339</b>
Food use	1 420	45	3 565	5 030
Non-food use	40	2	1 077	1 119
Exports or re-exports	-	-	450	450
Possible stock build up	140	-	600	740
<b><u>2003/04 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1 275</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	1 150	25	-	1 175
of which: received or contracted	372	3	-	374
Food aid needs	50	-	50	100
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	49	-	51	99
of which: delivered	49	-	51	99
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	36	36
of which: for local use	-	-	36	36
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>150</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	154	292	140	141
2003/04 Import requirement compared to average	124	78	48	115
Cereal share of total calorie intake				56
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	sorghum; millet; wheat; roots; tubers; oils			
Lean season	September-October			
Population (000s)	33 610			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	370			

An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in April 2004 estimated cereal production at 64 000 tonnes. This is 12 percent below last year's crop but about 30 percent below the average level. Domestic production can meet little more than one third of the country's total cereal requirements. Cereal import requirements have increased to 132 000 tonnes, including 32 000 tonnes of food aid.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	73	73
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	95	95
Previous year imports	46	12	66	124
Previous five years average imports	42	9	40	91
<b>2004/05 Domestic Availability</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	64	64
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	-	-	64	64
Possible stock drawdown	6	-	-	6
<b>2004/05 Utilization</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>202</b>
Food use	47	7	142	195
Non-food use	-	-	4	4
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	3	3
<b>2004/05 Import Requirement</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>132</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	41	7	52	100
of which: received or contracted	2	-	6	8
Food aid needs	-	-	32	32
<b>Current Aid Position</b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>175</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	-	-	67	68
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	96	79	211	145
Cereal share of total calorie intake				44
<b>Additional Information</b>				
Major foodcrops	maize			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	1 117			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	1 240			

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Domestic cereal availability in the just starting 2004/05 marketing year (June/May) is estimated at 4.23 million tonnes against total utilization of 4.72 million tonnes. The cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 490 000 tonnes. With commercial imports estimated at 410 000 tonnes, the food aid requirement is 80 000 tonnes.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (June/May)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	71	750	3 334	4 155
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	71	776	3 286	4 133
Previous year imports	200	170	190	560
Previous five years average imports	276	161	100	537
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>175</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>3 561</b>	<b>4 233</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	75	750	3 501	4 326
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	75	488	3 501	4 063
Possible stock drawdown	100	10	60	170
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>295</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>3 761</b>	<b>4 723</b>
Food use	268	608	3 362	4 238
Non-food use	7	60	399	466
Exports or re-exports	20	-	-	20
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>120</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>490</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	120	170	120	410
of which: received or contracted	-	-	-	-
Food aid needs	-	-	80	80
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	-	-
of which: for local use	-	-	-	-
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>112</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	106	97	107	105
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	43	106	200	91
Cereal share of total calorie intake				51
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; roots; tubers; sorghum; pulses; plantains; rice			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	37 691			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	290			



Domestic cereal availability in 2004 is estimated at 2 million tonnes against total utilization requirement of about 2.2 million tonnes. The cereal import requirement is thus estimated at 165 000 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 90 000 tonnes, there is a food aid requirement of 75 000 tonnes. As of end May, food aid pledges amounted to 62 000 tonnes, of which 48 000 tonnes had been delivered.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004 MARKETING YEAR (January/December)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	10	115	1 820	1 945
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	11	105	2 010	2 126
Previous year imports	30	50	103	183
Previous five years average imports	60	41	60	161
<b><u>2004 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>32</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1 954</b>	<b>2 063</b>
2003 Production (incl. paddy rice)	12	115	1 829	1 956
2003 Production (incl. milled rice)	12	77	1 829	1 918
Possible stock drawdown	20	-	125	145
<b><u>2004 Utilization</u></b>	<b>82</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 228</b>
Food use	81	127	1 756	1 964
Non-food use	1	-	213	214
Exports or re-exports	-	-	50	50
Possible stock build up	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>165</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	40	50	-	90
of which: received or contracted	-	5	-	5
Food aid needs	10	-	65	75
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	5	-	57	62
of which: delivered	-	-	48	48
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	11	11
of which: for local use	-	-	11	11
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>
	[ percentage ]			
2003 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	109	110	91	92
2004 Import requirement compared to average	83	122	108	102
Cereal share of total calorie intake				21
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	roots; tubers; plantains; pulses; maize; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	April-May			
Population (000s)	25 827			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	240			

Zambia's total cereal production in 2004 has been estimated at 1.56 million tonnes. This is about 15 percent higher than the above-average level of 2003. As a result, the country is expected to have exportable surplus of 250 000 tonnes of maize in the 2004/05 marketing year. Cereal import requirements are limited to reduced quantities of wheat and rice in which the country has a structural deficit but are met through commercial imports.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (May/April)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	136	11	1 214	1 360
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	93	13	1 013	1 119
Previous year imports	43	23	61	127
Previous five years average imports	45	21	192	258
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 570</b>
2004 Production (rice in paddy terms)	82	12	1 470	1 564
2004 Production (rice in milled terms)	82	8	1 470	1 560
Possible stock drawdown	10	-	-	10
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>132</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 624</b>
Food use	128	21	954	1 103
Non-food use	4	-	246	250
Exports or re-exports	-	-	250	250
Possible stock build up	-	1	20	21
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	30	14	-	44
of which: received or contracted	1	-	-	1
Food aid needs	10	-	-	10
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	-	-
of which: delivered	-	-	-	-
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	6	6
of which: for local use	-	-	6	6
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>102</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	88	92	145	140
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	89	67	-	21
Cereal share of total calorie intake				65
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; roots; tubers			
Lean season	March-May			
Population (000s)	10 832			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	340			



An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in April estimated the 2004 cereal production at 975 000 tonnes, including forecast for the winter wheat and barley crops. At this level, production is 3.5 percent below last year and well below average. Consequently, cereal import requirement for 2004/05 are increased to 1.29 million tonnes, of which maize accounts for 77 percent. Given the current tight foreign exchange position, about 910 000 tonnes are anticipated to be imported commercially.

**CEREAL SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE FOR THE 2004/05 MARKETING YEAR (April/March)**

	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production (incl. paddy rice)	90	5	917	1 011
Previous five years average production (incl. paddy rice)	230	1	1 396	1 627
Previous year imports	33	9	813	855
Previous five years average imports	109	19	479	607
<b><u>2004/05 Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>975</b>
2004 Production (incl. paddy rice)	80	3	893	976
2004 Production (incl. milled rice)	80	2	893	975
Possible stock drawdown	-	-	-	-
<b><u>2004/05 Utilization</u></b>	<b>356</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>2 265</b>
Food use	345	11	1 584	1 940
Non-food use	11	-	269	280
Exports or re-exports	-	-	-	-
Possible stock build up	-	-	45	45
<b><u>2004/05 Import Requirement</u></b>	<b>276</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>1 290</b>
Anticipated commercial imports	276	9	629	914
of which: received or contracted	10	-	50	60
Food aid needs	-	-	376	376
<b><u>Current Aid Position</u></b>				
Food aid pledges	-	-	85	85
of which: delivered	-	-	58	58
Donor-financed purchases	-	-	2	2
of which: for local use	-	-	2	2
for export	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Estimated Per Caput Consumption (kg/year)</u></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>163</b>
	[ percentage ]			
<b><u>Indexes</u></b>				
2004 Production compared to average (incl. paddy rice)	35	300	64	60
2004/05 Import requirement compared to average	253	47	210	213
Cereal share of total calorie intake				58
<b><u>Additional Information</u></b>				
Major foodcrops	maize; wheat; millet; sorghum			
Lean season	February-April			
Population (000s)	11 900			
GNI per capita in 2002 (US\$)	n.a.			

## TERMINOLOGY

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

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

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