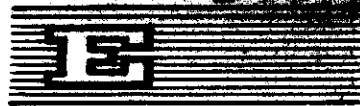




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THE FOOD SITUATION IN AFRICA  
AND RECENT MEASURES TO PROVIDE FOOD SECURITY IN THE REGION

The World Food Conference and its aftermath

The discussions during the World Food Conference dramatically publicized the critical balance between world food supplies and the food needs of about a third of world's population. The Conference, which was held in Rome between 5 to 16 November 1974, was made aware that some 460 million people were at or below starvation level, while world food reserves were so low that a serious shortage in a major producing country could lead to widespread famine. The Conference, which was attended by representatives of 130 countries and numerous non-governmental organizations, reaffirmed that famine and hunger, and the food problem in general, required urgent concentrated world-wide action for its solution, and recommended a number of measures for international action.

One of the main recommendations was a request to the General Assembly to establish a World Food Council. The Council, as subsequently established by the General Assembly, is a high-level body whose main aim is to co-ordinate the activities of all United Nations agencies in the field of food. The Council, which consists of representatives of 36 nations, including 9 from Africa, is to provide overall integrated and continuing attention to international and national efforts to tackle the world food problem. The subject coverage includes production, nutrition, trade, aid and food security. The first session of the World Food Council was held in Rome from 23 to 27 June 1975. Although it had wide-ranging agenda items, the discussions were centred on arguments concerning its rules of procedure.

The Conference also recommended the creation of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, to channel additional investment for the improvement of agriculture in the developing world, with voluntary contributions from the traditional aid donor countries and the oil-exporting countries. In addition, a Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment is to foster the flow of additional resources for food production in developing countries and to improve the efficiency of their utilization. Initial reaction to the creation of these institutions has been favourable, and both are expected to be formally established soon.

The Conference endorsed the International Undertaking on World Food Security based on a co-ordinated system of nationally held grain reserves supported by a world-wide food information and food shortage detection service. Up to May 1975, some 46 Governments had adopted the objectives, policies and guidelines of the Undertaking; four other Governments have refused to accept it on grounds of economic and national security interests. Implementation of the Undertaking requires co-operative Government action on each of its four main elements. Firstly, appropriate national stock policies have to be adopted in accordance with agreed guidelines; secondly, the adequacy of stocks is to be based on intergovernmental consultation; thirdly, assistance is to be provided to developing countries effectively to implement their stock and production programmes; and, fourthly, participation in the FAO Food Information and Early Warning System is required.

The Conference also recommended that donor countries should accept the concept of forward planning in food aid and commit commodities and funds for food aid to a minimum level of 10 million tons of cereals annually for a period of three years in addition to certain other food commodities. According to FAO information, total food aid availability for the 1974/1975 season would be about 8.6 million tons, of which about 5.0 million tons was committed up to April 1975 to meet the requirements of the MSA (most seriously affected) countries. Although information on food aid availability in 1975/1976 is still incomplete, supplies are expected to total about 8.9 million tons of grain from traditional donor countries, including some members of the OPEC group. However, recently reported poor crops in the USSR and its large grain purchases from the traditional exporting and donor countries may result in aggravating the world stockpile situation as well as the amount of grain available for food aid.

#### Current food production in Africa

However, the final solution to the world food problem has been widely recognized to be a more rapid rate of increased production in the developing countries. The current food situation is one of the major problems facing Africa, which has one of the lowest food reserves and very low per capita food production. The serious impact of the 1972/1973 drought on the economies of various countries has been described in papers prepared for previous meetings of the Executive Committee. Apart from the devastating effect upon livestock and crops, the drought resulted in considerable loss of human life.

The provisional production estimate for 1974 indicates that food production made some recovery in many countries from the sharp drop of the previous year (see table 1). Most of the recovery occurred in export rather than staple food crops, and performance varied widely from country to country. Food production is estimated to have declined in four Eastern African countries and three North African countries. Per capita food production fell in all the Eastern African countries and in four countries in North Africa, namely Algeria, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia.

Eastern and North Africa generally had a poor year while West Africa showed an improvement as the drought, which had severely affected the Sahelian zone of West Africa in previous years, moved into North and Eastern Africa with very damaging results, particularly for the latter subregion. Despite much improved weather conditions and increased food output in the Sahelian zone, the food situation is

likely to remain difficult for several more years. Notwithstanding the high recovery in 1974 from the sharp fall of the previous year, production in the Sahelian countries still remained far below 1971 levels.

In Somalia, worsening drought conditions had been reported to have resulted in considerable loss of life, and relief camps have been established for some 220,000 people while another half million received food supplies in their villages. In the United Republic of Tanzania, food production fell sharply because of drought which resulted in food shortages and imports of large quantities of food to feed the population. The recently accelerated reorganization of the production structure may also have contributed to the situation there. A severe drought in Kenya's North-eastern Province was reported to have seriously affected the human population of the province caused the loss of large numbers of livestock.

In Ethiopia, drought persisted in the East and South-eastern regions, producing serious food shortages for about a quarter of a million people. It was reported that the western part of the Sudan, particularly Darfur Province, was most seriously affected by drought. In Mozambique, flooding of the Limpopo River was reported to have destroyed about 80 per cent of the local crops, while in Beira Province and the Northern region of Cabo Delgado, some 80,000 people were said to be living in famine conditions. Drought and damaging rains affected food production in Burundi and Rwanda.

In Niger, although the 1974 harvest showed a large gain of 17 per cent over the previous year, the country had to rely on foreign food relief again in 1975, as the country's main staple crops of millet and rice were hit by floods in certain regions and attacked by predatory birds and insects. In Mali, although production made a marked recovery of some 20 per cent over the worst drought year of 1973, production was much lower than expected because of insect infestation in the Sahelian region of the country, and food output in 1974 was still some 24 per cent below the 1971 level. In Senegal, production rose by more than 14 per cent in 1974 but was still some 18 per cent below the 1971 level.

#### Outlook for 1975

Preliminary indications for 1975 food production did not show much improvement. With favourable rains and mild temperature, grain crop conditions in North Africa were likely to be better than earlier anticipated, though harvests in a number of countries may still well be below the previous year's levels. In the Sahel countries, although July rains were above normal, a dry spell during the first two weeks of August could affect the grain crop harvest. Improved weather conditions in Eastern Africa have improved the crop outlook in several countries including Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. However, a grain deficit is forecast for Ethiopia due to the continuation of emergency feeding, and shortfalls are feared in certain areas as a result of the reorganization of production systems following the radical land reform proclamation. The forecast for the continent's wheat import requirement for 1975/1976 was expected to reach 9.2 million tons, or almost 7 per cent above the level of the preliminary estimate for 1974/1975. However, Africa's rice and coarse grain requirement forecast for 1975/1976 was expected to decline slightly from the peak level of the previous year.

### Major food production policy initiatives

Many countries continue to face problems due to serious food shortages which have led to rising levels of imports of foodstuffs. The need to promote the rapid expansion of food production has become of paramount importance in the region. Both the constraints and opportunities for a food strategy in the continent were analysed in "The food situation in Africa and a programme of action" (E/CN.14/637), which was submitted to the Executive Committee at its twelfth meeting. Many countries continue to give increasing emphasis to food production in their development plans and programmes and are beginning, at last, to take concrete measures to tackle the food problem, as opposed to earlier mere declarations of intent.

In the Cape Verde Islands, a major well-drilling and reforestation programme has been launched, as a first step towards repairing the damage to agriculture caused by several years of drought. A rapid increase was expected in domestic production of staple foods like maize and beans, which currently are almost all imported. In Cameroon, the Government was giving particular emphasis to the need to develop food crops, and was reported to have launched a "green revolution" for the development of food crops with the two-fold purpose of eliminating food imports and creating employment opportunities. In co-operation with the Government of Cameroon, a multinational company was reported to be planning to establish an agro-industrial wheat complex with an annual processing capacity of 125,000 tons and to bring under wheat cultivation an area of 50,000 hectares. During the first, three-year phase some 10,000 hectares would be brought under cultivation with a production target of some 25,000 tons of wheat. Wheat imports, which currently amount to 40,000 tons annually, are expected to be eliminated by 1983, when domestic production should cover requirements.

Under the five-year development plan guidelines in Ghana, self-sufficiency in food production is one of the six major aims, while a three-year investment programme in the Congo lays special emphasis on increasing the production of cassava. In Nigeria, under the new Five-Year Development Plan for 1975/1980, food production has been given priority by the Government and a "National Accelerated Food Production Project" has been launched involving maize, rice, cassava and other basic foods. In order to promote peasant farmers' production two national companies were to be set up to control production and marketing, one for grain crops and the other for root crops. Under the current five-year development plan for 1974/75-1978/79, in Sierra Leone, more than a quarter of total public investment has been earmarked for agriculture. The most important agricultural objective is self-sufficiency in rice, the country's staple food, and about a third of total public investment in agriculture has been allocated to it.

### Food processing

The Ivory Coast company, SODEFEL, was reported to have drawn up a five-year programme for 1975-1980 for the development of market gardening crops such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The production target for 1980 was to be 20,000 tons annually and investment was forecast at about 3,000 million CFA francs. <sup>1/</sup> It was also planned to develop the processing of some of the products for the domestic market.

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<sup>1/</sup> \$US 1 = 230 CFA francs (CFAF).

In Nigeria, the Federal Institute for Industrial Research developed a new baby food product, called Soy Ogi, from a combination of soya beans and maize meal. Its high protein and vitamin content was aimed at easing the problem of protein deficiency in the national diet, which is believed to have been responsible for the high incidence of infant mortality. The new product was also expected to reduce the current \$US 9 million of annual imports of baby foods.

At a conference of nine African millet- and sorghum-producing countries, namely Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Upper Volta, in Niamey in January 1975, it was agreed to establish an African Company for the Development of Food Industries based on millet and sorghum (SADIAMIL). The company was to assist the countries concerned and participation was open to other producing countries, both within and outside Africa. It was to concentrate on manufacturing millet and sorghum flour and other finished food products from local produce, and to assist the countries to reduce their increasing dependence on imported crops and products.

#### Water resources development

Following the dramatic exposure of the vulnerability of food production to the vagaries of weather conditions in recent years, there has been increasing emphasis on promotion of food production under irrigation. An Egyptian-Sudanese joint company for drilling and irrigation was to complete the Jangli Canal Scheme involving the reclamation of an initial area of 150,000 feddans. <sup>2/</sup> In the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan, wheat acreage under irrigation expanded from about 150,000 acres in 1973/1974 to 450,000 acres in 1974/1975, and was planned to reach some 600,000 acres by the end of 1975 and 750,000 acres in 1976.

Several countries were undertaking an assessment of land potential. In the Sudan, a satellite imagery survey was reported to have revealed the existence of some 200 to 350 million acres of virgin soil suitable for agriculture, total land currently under the plough does not exceed 17 million acres. In Zambia, compared to only 2.5 million acres currently under constant cultivation, there were a further 80 million acres of potential arable land as yet unexploited.

In Mauritania, the Government has inaugurated the Gorgol base development project which, when completed by 1982 will open up 7,000 hectares of new farming land along the Gorgol River, a tributary of the Senegal. The project, when completed, is expected to produce some 25,000 tons of cereals such as sorghum, maize, wheat and rice to meet domestic requirements, as well as sugar cane which will substantially reduce the country's sugar imports. The project cost, estimated at CFAF 12,000 million was to be provided by the European Development Fund, IBRD and UNDP, as well as the Mauritanian Government.

The Organization of Senegal River States was reported to have finalized plans for the Manatali Dam which, in addition to providing hydro-electric power, would also irrigate an area of 428,000 hectares to grow two crops a year. In Senegal, a pilot scheme was launched in 1974 by the Company for the Reclamation and Exploitation of Delta Lands (SAED) to intensify and diversify agricultural production and to cultivate

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<sup>2/</sup> 1 feddan = 1.038 acres = 0.42 hectares.

rice, wheat, sorghum, maize and tomatoes. In addition to digging new water wells, particularly in the north of the country which was worst hit by the drought, the Senegalese Government was seeking bilateral and international assistance to further harness the River Senegal for irrigation and power purposes. With aid provided by the European Development Fund of £ 3 million, <sup>3/</sup> initial work on the Nianga hydro-agricultural project has been completed.

In Mali, the Second Five-Year Development Plan was designed to reduce the economy's vulnerability to climatic factors and achieve self-sufficiency in food by developing irrigation through dams like Manantali on the River Senegal and Selingue on the River Niger. An "Operation Water-well" had also been launched nation-wide, and it was hoped that large-scale losses of livestock would be avoided in the future. Similarly, the National Development Council in Niger had ordered digging of wells throughout the country and the construction of reservoirs and pipelines.

In Chad, irrigation development schemes underway included a \$US 22 million IBRD project to grow wheat and cotton in rotation in Lake Chad's Nguini Polder, a \$US 3.7 million UNDP/FAO project on Lake Chad and the development of the Sategui-Deressia rice fields on the Lagone River, financed by USAID and ADB. In Algeria, work has begun on an extensive irrigation scheme to irrigate a fertile valley south-west of Algiers. In Ghana, work on the ₵ 17.5 million <sup>4/</sup> Tono Irrigation Project near Navrongo has been inaugurated. Unlike previous irrigation projects, fish and land development around the dam would not await the completion of the dam construction project, but would be commenced after one year's work.

The Government of Zambia has announced a massive irrigated wheat-growing exercise involving commercial farmers, the Rural Development Corporation and the Government's project division. In Kenya the Government has allocated KSh 297.2 million <sup>5/</sup> for the Tana River Development Authority and other water development activities.

Nigeria has allocated ₦ 100 million <sup>6/</sup> for the Lake Chad Basin to develop some 96,000 square kilometres of land for agriculture, forestry and livestock. The construction of the first phase of Bakolori Dam and the irrigation project for the North-west State has been started. It was also reported that the Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources has decided to give priority to the systematic development of water resources to help agriculture, and would establish four more river basin development projects for the River Niger Basin, the Benue, the Ogun-Oshun and the Hadejia-Jama'are. Under the new plan, it was envisaged to put under irrigation in Nigeria close to a half a million hectares of additional land mostly for food crop production.

It was reported that Mozambique will shortly build a dam costing Esc 500 million <sup>7/</sup> on the Ombaluzi River, bordering Swaziland, at Pequenos Limbamos, which would provide irrigation water for the neighbouring cultivated area, particularly during the dry season.

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<sup>3/</sup> £ 1 = \$US 2.10.

<sup>4/</sup> 1 cedi = \$US 0.87.

<sup>5/</sup> \$US 1 = KSh 7.14.

<sup>6/</sup> ₦ 1 = \$US 1.62.

<sup>7/</sup> \$US 1 = ESC 25.

Producers' price incentives and improved supplies of inputs

A number of countries have adopted measures to improve the supplies of fertilizers, pesticides, tractor hire services and other agricultural inputs to help promote increased food and agriculture production. Several more countries have also raised the producers' price of foodstuff as an incentive to raise domestic production.

In Kenya, following the doubling and even tripling of production costs for maize and wheat, the Government is reported to have announced short-term KSh 88 million agricultural credit programme for wheat and maize farmers so as to increase production for both domestic needs and for exports. Some KSh 40 million was to be allocated for wheat production credit and KSh 44 million for hybrid maize production. It should be recalled that the spectacular development of hybrid maize in Kenya, which has more than 800,000 acres under high-yielding hybrid maize, was in danger of collapse from the spiralling cost of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers. Producer prices as well as consumer prices of all essential food, including wheat and maize, have been raised four different times during the last two years in Kenya, in order to encourage farmers to grow more food.

In Madagascar, the 1975 prices for paddy rice have been fixed at between FMG 30 and FMG 35 8/ per kilogramme, according to the variety, compared to the 1974 figure of FMG 22 for ordinary quality and FMG 33 for de luxe. It was forecast that the country would be self-sufficient in rice, its basic foodstuff, this year. Producer prices of rice were also increased in Sierra Leone by more than 56 per cent from Le 3.20 9/ per bushel. This, together with the targeted area under rice for 1974/1975 of 100,000 acres, compared with 51,000 acres ploughed in 1973/1974, was expected to bring Sierra Leone nearer to self-sufficiency in rice than ever before.

In the United Republic of Tanzania the prices of foodstuffs were raised twice during 1974. In October 1974 producer and consumer prices were substantially increased in an effort to increase domestic production and help pay for the high cost of grain imports. The rise in producer prices ranged from 12 per cent on cassava to 50 per cent on maize; increases have also been made for most other food crops including rice, wheat, millet and beans. Consumer prices increased substantially from TSh 2 10/ to TSh 5 for rice, from TSh 1.40 to TSh 2 for maize meal, wheat flour from TSh 2.44 to TSh 4.55, etc. However, even at these higher prices the Government still had to subsidize food imports as world market prices were even higher, although consumers were thus made to share a greater burden of the cost of food imports. For 1975, grain imports were estimated to cost TSh 441 million, about 12 per cent of total imports and some 23 per cent of total export earnings of the country. In Zambia the producer prices of wheat were raised for 1975 by 32 per cent from K12 to K16 11/ per bag in an effort to encourage increased production.

Under Nigeria's Third National Development Plan for 1975-1980, agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are to be provided to farmers at heavily subsidized prices. Tractor hire services, marketing and credit facilities and land development schemes will also be greatly expanded. The five-year development plan for 1974/75-1978/79 in Sierra Leone provides for an expansion of credit facilities and seed distribution to farmers as well as improved workshop and service facilities for farm machinery.

8/ \$US 1 = FMG 230.

9/ Le 1 = \$US 1.2.

10/ \$US 1 = TSh 7.1.

11/ K1 = \$US 1.56.

Other food security measures

During the term of the current Nigerian Third National Development Plan, it is planned to establish grain reserves of 250,000 tons to be located at strategic points in the country. Egypt has obtained a soft loan of \$US 43.3 million from the United States to finance the construction of two grain silos in Cairo and Alexandria and the modernization of Alexandria's grain handling facilities.

It is reported that the Government of Upper Volta is no longer seeking food aid for relief but has requested external financial assistance to build up stocks of 20,000 tons of food as a hedge against another emergency. In Mauritania, as part of the long-term anti-drought programme, a new permanent institution was established following the end of the state of emergency.

It was reported that Senegal was to set up a climatological Early Warning System to help in the long-term fight against the Sahelian drought and the encroaching desert. A twelve-nation global tropical atmosphere experiment station based at Dakar sea and air ports was officially inaugurated on 23 July 1974.

Recent regional measures to increase food production

FAO, which bears primary responsibility within the United Nations system for food and agricultural development, has taken much action to increase agriculture and food production in Africa. ECA and FAO, through the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division presented to the Executive Committee at its eleventh meeting in June 1974 a paper entitled "World food situation: toward an African food development plan" (E/CN.14/618). Again at the twelfth meeting of the Committee, held in November 1974, the paper mentioned above on "The food situation in Africa and a programme of action" was presented and a proposal was made that OAU should establish an African Food Council.

At its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in February 1975, the OAU Council of Ministers endorsed the proposal to establish the African Food Council, renamed the Ministerial Committee on Food, and requested a working party composed of Government representatives from each of the African subregions, assisted by ECA and other interested international organizations, to work out the terms of reference of the new Committee. The meeting of the working party was held in Addis Ababa at OAU headquarters in June 1975 and was attended by representatives of twelve African States and OAU, ECA, FAO and UNDP.

It was agreed that the Ministerial Committee on Food should be established under the aegis of OAU and that the OAU secretariat should be its administrative and liaison organ, while ECA, FAO and other relevant agencies would provide technical assistance to the Committee. It was recommended that the Committee should set up three sub-committees of experts on Food Security and Programming, Economic Matters and Finance. The Committee is expected to act as a regional arm of the World Food Council. Its primary objective is to facilitate the formulation and adoption of an integrated policy on food and to appraise the region's food policies for follow-up action within and outside the United Nations system.

In recognition of the importance attached to the food problem in Africa, the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division has also reorganized its work programme with special emphasis on the food problem. An African Livestock Development Study, covering



seven countries in Southern and Central Africa, made recommendations on policy changes required to promote livestock production. It also made several specific project proposals for external financing. A study undertaken by the Division on grain production and marketing in three countries of Central Africa - Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad - proposed several national and multinational projects to improve the situation.

The Division is currently completing a report on the oil palm industry in Africa, as a contribution by ECA to follow-up work on the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. This report will suggest ways and means of co-ordinating the oil palm research services, identify specific investment projects and make proposals for the establishment and expansion of industrial processing of palm kernel oil into table oil and margarine. It will also investigate the possibility of establishing a "producers' alliance" for palm oil.

A three-member dairy development team from the Division visited five West African countries to appraise Government programmes for dairy industry development, to identify areas surrounding major urban communities where dairy industries would be beneficial both to the urban population and to the small farmers, and to make recommendations on how existing milk production schemes may be improved. The Division also participated with the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) in an appraisal of the possibilities for WARDA member countries to attain self-sufficiency in rice production. It was expected that this appraisal would lead to improving the effectiveness of the national rice policies of the thirteen West Africa countries.

The Division, together with FAO and IBRD, is also engaged in an agro-economic appraisal of the prospects for meat exports from the Eastern African subregion in response to increasing demand in the Near East. This is expected to result in the identification and formulation of specific projects and programmes for livestock and meat production development in the subregion.

The Division is sponsoring a seminar on "Policies for Improving and Expanding Maize Production in Africa" to be held in Addis Ababa between 24 and 28 November 1975 in co-operation with 16 major maize-producing countries and 17 institutions connected with and involved in the improvement and expansion of maize production.

As a part of its continuing programme of work, the Division will review the food and agriculture situation in Africa, co-operate with FAO in the preparation of SOFA and in the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, as well as in the identification of the import needs and export prospects of the most seriously affected countries of the region. In implementing the work programme of the Division approved at the twelfth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (third meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers), the secretariat has taken initial steps to undertake a study on the production system and the nutritional development aspects of root crops with special emphasis on yams, cassava and plantains. The Division has submitted a number of inter-country project proposals for UNDP financing with ECA as the executing agency in the field of food and agriculture, in the context of the UNDP Second Inter-Country Programme for Africa. In this connexion, mention may be made of the projects on the "Regional Reserve Stocks of Grain for Eastern Africa: A Feasibility Study", which is a revival of the OAU Council of Ministers 1967 proposal,

on the "Crop Forecasting" system which would help individual countries improve early estimates and short-term forecasts of production, availability and requirements of food and agricultural crops, and on the "Expansion of Food Production and Improvement of Food Marketing in Thirteen Least Developed and Land-locked Countries in Africa". It is expected that these three projects will contribute to the promotion of food production as well as to improving the food security situation in Africa.

Table 1: Indices of food production, total and per capita, by countries: 1961-65 average = 100

	TOTAL										PER CAPITA	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (preliminary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (preliminary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
<b>AFRICA</b>												
<b>North Africa</b>												
Algeria	108	106	125	106	100	- 6	83	84	95	78	71	- 9
Egypt	123	127	130	131	134	+ 3	102	102	102	99	99	0
Libyan Arab Rep.	124	111	182	164	174	+ 6	101	87	139	121	124	+ 2
Mauritania	113	110	101	78	78	0	97	93	83	62	61	- 2
Morocco	142	146	148	130	164	+26	115	114	111	95	115	+22
Sudan	150	153	157	155	155	0	121	121	120	114	111	- 3
Tunisia	117	138	126	143	137	- 4	95	109	97	106	98	- 7
<b>West Africa</b>												
Dahomey	128	126	119	128	138	+ 8	108	104	95	99	104	+ 5
Gambia	107	116	108	110	133	+21	94	100	991	91	107	+18
Ghana	126	137	133	139	142	+ 2	103	108	102	102	101	- 1
Guinea	120	122	119	116	123	+ 6	103	102	98	93	96	+ 3
Ivory Coast	130	144	142	146	152	+ 4	111	120	115	116	118	+ 1
Liberia	104	108	110	108	110	+ 2	92	94	94	90	90	0
Mali	106	117	85	74	89	+20	90	98	69	58	69	+17
Niger	113	103	90	70	82	+17	93	82	70	53	60	+14
Nigeria	107	108	109	98	108	+10	90	89	87	76	82	+ 7
Senegal	82	109	66	78	89	+14	70	91	53	61	68	+12
Sierra Leone	124	130	129	128	134	+ 4	107	109	106	103	105	+ 2
Togo	135	135	123	109	111	+ 2	114	111	103	85	84	0
Upper Volta	116	111	108	99	103	+ 4	101	94	90	81	82	+ 2

Table 1: Indices of food production, total and per capita, by countries: 1961-65 average = 100 (Continued)

	TOTAL										PER CAPITA	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (preliminary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (preliminary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
<b>AFRICA</b>												
<b>Central Africa</b>												
Angola	120	125	123	123	128	+ 3	105	107	103	101	102	+ 1
Cameroon	137	140	145	138	147	+ 6	119	120	121	113	117	+ 4
Central A. Rep.	108	113	113	115	116	+ 1	94	95	94	93	91	- 2
Chad	97	97	72	70	78	+10	83	81	59	56	60	+ 8
Congo	84	87	87	88	91	+ 3	73	73	71	71	71	+ 1
Gabon	126	128	131	133	136	+ 2	120	121	122	123	125	+ 1
Zaire	138	131	140	139	141	+ 2	119	110	115	111	110	- 1
<b>East Africa</b>												
Botswana	110	124	126	132	147	+11	94	103	104	107	115	+ 8
Burundi	150	169	209	124	216	+ 1	129	141	170	171	168	- 2
Ethiopia	119	118	127	127	124	- 2	104	101	106	103	99	- 4
Kenya	131	130	134	130	134	+ 3	106	102	102	96	96	0
Lesotho	101	103	79	95	100	+ 5	89	89	67	79	82	+ 3
Madagascar	118	117	118	121	123	+ 2	98	95	93	92	91	- 1
Malawi	129	142	148	154	154	0	108	117	120	121	117	- 3
Mauritius	101	110	120	124	119	- 5	87	94	101	104	98	- 6
Mozambique	118	122	127	134	139	+ 4	103	104	106	109	111	+ 1
Rhodesia	107	127	140	114	149	+31	85	97	104	81	103	+27
Rwanda	144	148	145	150	152	+ 1	118	118	112	113	111	- 2
Somalia	119	120	125	119	121	+ 2	102	100	102	95	94	- 1
Swaziland	175	183	200	187	139	+ 5	114	143	155	141	143	+ 2
Tanzania	132	134	134	138	134	- 3	111	109	107	107	101	- 6
Uganda	128	124	126	130	123	- 4	108	101	100	100	94	- 6
Zambia	121	123	129	122	123	+ 1	99	97	99	91	89	- 2

Source: FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Volume 24, April 1975.