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THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA
(Prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization)

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The increase in agricultural production in Africa, after lagging in 1959/60, is estimated to have moved ahead of population growth again in 1960/61, the latest season for which reasonably full data are available. The increase in the volume of the continent's agricultural exports, on the other hand, was smaller in 1960 than in most recent years. Export prices as a whole showed little change, but world prices of manufactured goods rose further, so that the "terms of trade" of agricultural exports again deteriorated and there was a slight fall in their "real" earnings in 1960 in spite of the small rise in the volume of shipments. During the first nine months of 1961 most agricultural export prices have drifted downward.

Before beginning a more detailed account of these trends it is necessary to emphasize the inadequacy of the basic data on which any review of the food and agricultural situation in Africa must be based. Statistics of the staple foodstuffs and of livestock production are particularly incomplete and unreliable. A large proportion of food production is not marketed, mixed cropping is widespread, and for crops such as cassava, which can be stored in the ground and harvested if and when required, there may be a big difference between potential and actual production. Trade data and statistics of crops that are wholly or partly exported are generally more reliable, but here too considerable quantities are unrecorded as a result of smuggling and transit trade.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

After an expansion of only about 1 percent in 1959/60, agricultural production is estimated to have increased by some 3 percent in 1960/61 (Table 1).

TABLE 1

Indices of the Volume of Agricultural Production in Relation to
Population Growth in Africa

	Average 1948/49-1952/53	Average 1953/54-1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	.....Indices, 1952/53-1956/57 = 100..... (Preliminary)				
TOTAL PRODUCTION					
All agricultural products	89	102	110	111	115
Food products	89	102	107	108	111
Non-food products ^{1/}	87	102	127	131	135
PER CAPUT PRODUCTION					
All agricultural products	96	100	101	99	100
Food products	97	100	98	96	97

^{1/} Coffee, tea, tobacco, inedible oilseeds, animal and vegetable fibres, and rubber.

In both 1959/60 and 1960/61 the rise in the continent's total agricultural production was to a large extent the result of record crops of cocoa and coffee (see Annex Table). Cocoa production, which had hitherto shown little increase over prewar levels, climbed by about 90,000 tons in 1959/60 and by a further 200,000 tons, or 30 percent, in 1960/61. This spectacular advance was due chiefly to improved control of pests and diseases and to the new plantings made during the earlier period of scarcity and high prices. Coffee production has risen substantially in almost every postwar year, and there were further increases of about 5 percent in 1959/60 and 10 percent in 1960/61.

In 1960/61 there was also a record output of olive oil, for which large and small harvests tend to occur in alternate years. Grain production is estimated to have risen by about 4 percent over the low level of the year before, though it was still only slightly more than in 1956/57, the

the previous peak year. Groundnut production also recovered sharply, though remaining well below the 1957/58 record. Most other commodities, however, showed little or no increase in production, while there were quite large declines in 1960/61 for sugar, wine cotton and tobacco.

Pattern of Production

Food production and the much smaller production of non-food commodities are estimated to have increased at approximately the same rate in 1960/61. However, a good part of the increase in food production came from the big expansions already noted in cocoa, of which almost all is exported outside the region, and in olive oil, of which too a large part is for export.

Over a longer period, the expansion of non-food production appears to have considerably outstripped food production. There is little doubt, in spite of the statistical deficiencies, that this is what has actually occurred. During the past decade non-food production rose by more than 50 percent; food production is estimated to have increased less than half as fast, and it is unlikely that so large a difference is entirely explained by under-estimation of the growth of food production.

The bulk of the output of non-food products is exported. Thus it seems that production for export has tended to increase more rapidly than production for domestic consumption in Africa. This is to be expected, in that assistance to producers, especially in the shape of research, extension and marketing organization, has in many countries been concentrated on the crops which are mainly for export by governments anxious to increase foreign exchange earnings.

Concerning other important aspects of the pattern of agricultural production, little can be said until the basic data are greatly improved. According to the FAO price-weighted index of agricultural production, livestock products account for only about 30 percent of the total agricultural output of Africa, but the available statistics are quite inadequate to determine whether or not production is becoming

more diversified through a rise in this proportion. Livestock numbers are believed to be increasing in most countries, especially with improvements in disease control. Productivity remains low, however, and the annual cattle slaughter rate is probably between 7 and 12 percent of the total population, as compared with rates of 20-28 percent in Europe and North America.^{1/}

In most of tropical Africa well over half of total agricultural production is for the subsistence of the producers themselves and their families.^{2/} It is not yet possible to estimate the rate of increase in the proportion of output that is marketed.

Food and Population

Not only has food production been increasing less rapidly than non-food production, but it may even have lagged slightly behind the growth of population in recent years. The available information suggests that per caput food production has slowly declined since 1957/58 (though there was a slight recovery in 1960/61) and has been a little below the prewar level in each of the last four seasons. The prewar data, however, are not fully comparable with those for more recent years. Moreover, the statistics of population are as unreliable as those of food production, though it seems certain that rates of population growth have been accelerating in recent years.

To obtain some idea of the trend in per caput food supplies available for consumption, account must of course be taken of imports and exports as well as domestic production. As is discussed later, Africa's food imports have risen substantially (especially in 1959) and the net export of food products has declined. Although these imports represent only a small fraction of total supplies, they must to some extent have

^{1/} Livestock and Meat Marketing in Africa, FAO, Rome, March 1961, p. 11.

^{2/} See K.C. Abercrombie, "The Transition from Subsistence to Market Agriculture in Africa South of the Sahara", Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 2, FAO, Rome February 1961

mitigated the effects of lower per caput production. There has therefore probably been little change in per caput food supplies, though there may have been some decline from peak levels reached in the mid-1950s.

Individual Countries

FAO indices of the volume of agricultural production are available only for the six African countries shown in Table 2. Furthermore, 1959/60 is the latest season for which they have so far been published. For 1960/61, however, some indication of the agricultural production situation in individual countries may be obtained from statistics of the main crops. While such recent data are only rarely available for the staple food crops, information is fairly complete for the export sector, which in most countries of Africa is dominated by a very narrow range of agricultural products.

TABLE 2

Indices of the Volume of Agricultural Production in
Individual Countries

	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 (Preliminary)	1959/60
.....	Indices, 1952/53-1956/57 average = 100.....							
Algeria	90	98	107	95	109	97	95	99
Ethiopia	99	100	100	100	100	97	97	99
Morocco ^{1/}	91	103	110	95	102	81	108	101
South Africa	89	98	100	103	110	106	110	111
Tunisia	95	110	103	80	113	99	130	111
United Arab Republic	86	93	103	106	112	116	112	117

Note: These indices may differ from national indices produced by the countries themselves because of differences in coverage, weights and methods of calculation.

^{1/} Former French zone only, except for 1959/60.

In north-west African grain harvests were generally higher in 1960/61 than in 1959/60, especially in Algeria, where wheat production was up by more than one third. Barley production in Morocco, however, remained well below the level of earlier years. Tunisia's olive oil production was well over twice as large as the year before. Orange production in Algeria was rather lower than in 1959/60, and wine production also declined in both Algeria and Morocco.

The production of cotton, which dominates the exports of both Sudan and the United Arab Republic, was somewhat larger in both these countries in 1960/61 than the previous year. Wheat, maize and sugar production also increased in the United Arab Republic, but rice, onions and oranges were lower. In Ethiopia, the production of coffee, the main export, fell by about 10 percent.

In Kenya drought sharply reduced the maize crop, causing famine conditions in some areas, towards the relief of which surplus maize was donated by the United States. In the rest of east Africa the effects of the drought were less severe, but some food products were in short supply in Uganda and there were crop failures in parts of Tanganyika. Coffee and sisal production increased substantially in Kenya, reflecting the progress of African production under the Swynnerton Plan. In Uganda coffee production was a record, but the output of cotton, the other main export, fell slightly. Tanganyika's output of coffee increased, but sisal and cotton showed little change.

In Mauritius the sugar crop, on which the island's economy depends almost completely, was reduced to about 44 percent of the 1953-57 average as a result of cyclone damage. In Réunion, on the other hand, there was a further rise in sugar production. Madagascar's rice production was again large, and coffee output increased.

South Africa's maize crop was an all-time record of 4.6 million tons in 1960/61. Wheat production increased, but remained less than the large harvests of 1955/56-1957/58. Production of sugar and of wine was lower than in 1959/60, but orange production rose by 30 percent and groundnut production by 37 percent, while the output of wool, the major agricultural export, was also large. There was a further substantial rise in Southern Rhodesia's tobacco crop, and tea production in Nyasaland also increased. In Angola coffee production again increased by more than one fifth. There was some increase in sisal production in both Angola and Mozambique, though Mozambique's cotton output was slightly lower than the year before.

There were large increases in cocoa and coffee production in Cameroon. For Congo (Leopoldville), few recent production statistics are available. The disorganization resulting from political disturbances reduced the flow of export crops and also, for a short time in late 1960 and early 1961, caused famine conditions in certain areas. In Chad the production of cotton, the principal export, rose in 1960/61 to more than double the low level of the previous year.

Groundnut production increase by about 5 percent in Senegal, where it accounts for the bulk of export earnings, and by as much as 30 percent in Nigeria. The agricultural situation in Nigeria, however, was dominated by a record cocoa crop of 193,000 tons, or about 20 percent more than ever before. In Ghana too there was a record cocoa crop in 1960/61, which at 435,000 tons surpassed the previous year's level by more than one-third. In Ivory Coast also, agricultural production was at an unprecedented level, the cocoa crop rising by 56 percent and coffee by 32 percent. The production of rubber in Liberia and of palm kernels in Sierra Leone was at about the same level as the year before.

Agricultural Production in 1961/62

At the time of writing (October 1961) only fragmentary information

is available on the probable level of agricultural production in the current season. Reports of unfavourable weather or pest infestation seem particularly numerous, but it is still too early to judge their final impact on production.

Wheat and barley harvests in north-west Africa have been affected by severe spring drought. Morocco's grain production may be reduced by as much as 50 percent from the already low level of 1960/61, and in Algeria the decline may be even greater. Droughts have continued for the second successive year in Kenya, where the maize crop has also been damaged by pest infestation, and in parts of Tanganyika, where in addition to local food shortages, necessitating relief shipments from the United States, sisal output is expected to be reduced by about 10 percent. In the United Arab Republic the wheat crop has been affected by hot and dry weather in May and rice acreage and production by the low level of the Nile, while the cotton crop has suffered severe damage from pest infestation. In Ghana drought is reported to have caused local food shortages in Ashanti and is likely to reduce the 1961/62 cocoa crop considerably below the very high level of the previous year. In Congo (Leopoldville) the production of most export crops is likely to be lower. In Mauritius the sugar crop has suffered from drought, but will nevertheless show a substantial recovery over the very low level caused by the cyclone in 1960.

The effects of these developments should not be exaggerated, however, since the early reports always inevitably concentrate on the extreme and thus more quickly perceptible events. Reports of more normal situations generally come in more slowly.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In the 1960 calendar year there was some slackening in the increase in the volume of Africa's agricultural exports (Table 3), which rose slightly less than agricultural production. Over the past decade, however, exports have grown by as much as 50 percent, in contrast to the estimated increase of only about 30 percent in output, a further indication that

production for export has tended to rise faster than production for domestic consumption.

TABLE 3

Indices of the Agricultural Exports of Africa

	Average 1948-52	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960 (Preliminary)
....Indices, 1952-56 average = 100.....					
Volume of exports	84	106	115	124	126
Average price (Unit value)	102	97	96	87	87
"Terms of trade" ^{1/}	105	97	91	83	80
Total earnings	86	103	110	108	109
Total "real" earnings ^{1/}	88	102	105	102	101

^{1/} Price and earnings deflated by United Nations index of average unit value of manufactured goods in world trade.

World prices for Africa's agricultural exports as a whole averaged about the same in 1960 as the year before, though there was a downward trend during the course of the year. World prices of manufactured goods rose by a further 3 percent, however, so that the "terms of trade" of the continent's agricultural exports again declined, to reach a level nearly 25 percent lower than in 1948-52. While the increase in the volume of shipments brought a slight rise in total earnings at current prices, the "real" earnings from agricultural exports, or their capacity to pay for imports of manufactured goods, were therefore fractionally lower in 1960 than the year before. Over the last decade, the 50 percent rise in shipments has brought only about 15 percent more in "real" earnings.

Agricultural Exports

The effects of these developments on individual countries naturally depended on the composition of their exports. Generally speaking, in 1960 exporters of vegetable oils and oilseeds fared the worst and exporters of

agricultural raw materials the best in terms of export earnings (Table 4).

The volume of exports of edible vegetable oils and oilseeds dropped by no less than 14 percent in 1960, mainly because of smaller shipments of groundnuts from both Nigeria and Senegal and of olive oil from Tunisia. Only olive oil prices showed much increase, so that in general the reduction in volume was reflected in sharply reduced export earnings.

TABLE 4
Indices of the Agricultural Exports of Africa,
by Main Commodity Groups

	Average 1948-52	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960 (Preliminary)
....Indices, 1952-56 average = 100.....					
VOLUME OF GROSS EXPORTS					
All agricultural products	84	106	115	124	126
Grains	89	110	148	74	110
Vegetable oils and oilseeds(edible)	80	106	123	126	109
Beverages and tobacco	81	108	113	129	141
Agricultural raw materials	90	101	104	127	119
AVERAGE PRICE(UNIT VALUE) ^{1/}					
All agricultural products	102	97	96	87	87
Grains	102	93	76	82	79
Vegetable oils and oilseeds(edible)	103	98	89	92	95
Beverages and tobacco	90	97	108	88	80
Agricultural raw materials	119	97	86	80	89
TOTAL EARNINGS ^{1/}					
All agricultural products	86	103	110	108	109
Grains	91	102	112	61	87
Vegetable oils and oilseeds(edible)	82	104	110	116	104
Beverages and tobacco	73	105	122	114	113
Agricultural raw materials	107	98	89	101	106

^{1/} At current prices.

For agricultural raw materials (fibers, rubber, inedible oils and oilseeds), on the other hand, export earnings were about 5 percent more in 1960 than in 1959. A substantial decline in export volumes was more than compensated by higher prices. The volume of exports was lower for all the fibers except sisal, and also for rubber. Cotton exports from Sudan were sharply reduced, but in the United Arab Republic there was a further increase.

The volume of exports of grains recovered to 50 percent more than in 1959, but still remained considerably below the 1958 level. Exports of wheat and flour from Morocco and Tunisia and of rice from the United Arab Republic recovered sharply, but north-west Africa's barley exports declined. Although prices of wheat and rice fell quite sharply, grain prices as a whole were only slightly lower in 1960 than the year before, and most of the rise in volume was therefore reflected in increased earnings.

Africa's exports of sugar were smaller in 1960 than the year before, mainly because of reduced shipments from Mauritius following the cyclone. Exports of oranges from Morocco and South Africa expanded sharply.

Shipments of cocoa increased by nearly 20 percent in 1960, and for the beverages and tobacco group as a whole the rise in volume was about 10 percent. Average prices for the group fell by some 10 percent, however, so that total earnings were approximately the same as in 1959. Cocoa prices on world markets fell almost continuously throughout 1959 and 1960, and averaged nearly 20 percent less in the latter than in the former year. In early 1961 producer prices were consequently reduced by about one-third in Nigeria, bringing them down to the same level as in Ghana. A draft international agreement for cocoa is under discussion by the FAO Cocoa Study Group. For coffee, world prices for African exports averaged about 15 percent less in 1960 than the year before. This was a sharper price fall than occurred for Latin American coffees, since the African countries, until October 1960, were not members of the International

Coffee Agreement, which provides for the regulation of exports by means of quotas. For the first time since the war, stocks of Robusta coffee have begun to accumulate in the African producing countries, which in December 1960 established the Inter-African Coffee Organization with the objective of obtaining more stable prices for Robusta coffee by means of a co-ordinated marketing policy, involving the regular spacing of shipments and possibly the setting of flexible price differentials between various Robusta coffees and between Robustas and Arabicas.

Among commodities not included in the indices shown in Tables 3 and 4, exports of cloves from Zanzibar, where they account for more than 80 percent of export earnings, rose by about one-third in 1960. Stocks remain large, however, in spite of the increase in demand.

Export Prices in 1961

During the first nine months of 1961, world prices of agricultural exports as a whole have continued to decline slightly. As prices of manufactured goods in world trade have increased, there has been a further deterioration in the "terms of trade" of agricultural exports.

Agricultural raw materials have been the main exceptions to the general decline in prices. For the group as a whole prices rose in the first and second quarters of 1961 but fell again in the third quarter. Increasing consumption and forward buying caused prices of cotton and wool to rise steeply up to February and May respectively, though in more recent months prices have levelled off or declined again. Sisal prices have fallen steadily since the beginning of the year, mainly because of the accumulation of large stocks in consuming countries in the latter part of 1960, when it was feared that supplies might be short.

Prices of the beverages and tobacco group have continued to decline in 1961. Cocoa prices fell further in the early months of the year. Coffee prices, although low, have remained fairly stable as a result of export regulation under the International Coffee Agreement.

Grain prices have generally been rather stable, though the seasonal rise in rice prices has been quite steep. There was also some increase in the free market price of sugar in April and May, mainly due to the Cuban situation, but the price has subsequently fallen again. Prices of most vegetable oils except coconut and palm kernel oil rose rather steeply in the first four months of the year, but prices have since receded again as traders reacted to the high prices and to the prospect of a very large soybean crop in the United States.

Agricultural Imports and the Net Trade Position

Africa's imports of agricultural products still amount to only about 30 percent (by value) of its agricultural exports. In the last few years imports have increased more rapidly than exports, so that the net export of agricultural products has grown more slowly than the gross export (Table 5).

Wheat and flour, rice and dairy products represent a large part of the continent's agricultural imports. In 1959 grain imports rose by more than half; wheat and flour imports into north-west Africa increased sharply because of the poor harvests, and most countries also increased their rice imports. As a result the continent's net export of foodstuffs was reduced by 40 percent. In 1960 grain imports fell slightly, and the net export of food was maintained at about the same level as in 1959.

TABLE 5
Indices of the Agricultural Imports and Net
Agricultural Trade of Africa

	Average 1948-52	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960 (Preliminary)
.....Indices, 1952-56 average = 100...					
VOLUME OF GROSS IMPORTS					
All agricultural products	85	105	122	139	141
Grains	101	106	142	218	207
VOLUME OF NET EXPORTS					
All agricultural products	84	106	113	119	121
Food products	78	108	126	75	74

ANNEX TABLE

Production of Major Crops, Africa Continent and
Principal Producing Countries

	Average 1948/49-1952/53	Average 1953/54-1957/58	1958/59	1959/60 (Preliminary)	1960/61 (Preliminary)
.....thousand metric tons.....					
<u>Wheat</u>	<u>4,670</u>	<u>5,610</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,160</u>	<u>5,660</u>
United Arab Republic	1,113	1,548	1,412	1,443	1,499
Algeria	996	1,339	1,129	1,105	1,495
Morocco	786	1,082	1,281	956	1,006
South Africa	558	715	657	740	766
Tunisia	452	515	536	525	454 *
<u>Barley</u>	<u>3,390</u>	<u>3,480</u>	<u>3,530</u>	<u>2,810</u>	<u>2,920</u>
Morocco	1,481	1,697	1,590	1,119	1,053
Algeria	808	798	780	642	823
Ethiopia	625	588	519	552	...
Tunisia	218	154	282	236	250
<u>Maize</u>	<u>8,510</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>11,110</u>	<u>10,890</u>	<u>11,760</u>
South Africa	2,453	3,519	3,659	3,801	4,572
United Arab Republic	1,378	1,657	1,758	1,500	1,692*
Morocco	302	278	369	398	288
Congo (Leopoldville)	324	324	320	333	...
<u>Rice (paddy)</u>	<u>3,360</u>	<u>4,040</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>4,490</u>
United Arab Republic	971	1,272	1,082	1,535	1,486*
Madagascar	829	1,023	1,100	1,247*	1,247*
Sierra Leone	...	233	264	264	...
Congo (Leopoldville)	152	184	173	165	...
<u>Total grains^{1/}</u>	<u>31,540</u>	<u>37,110</u>	<u>38,220</u>	<u>37,730</u>	<u>39,130</u>
<u>Sugar (raw value)</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>2,650</u>	<u>2,410</u>
South Africa	555	742	1,023	946	902
Mauritius	443	536	526	580	236*
United Arab Republic	196	301	329*	336*	364*
Réunion	116	185	165	200	218*
Mozambique	86	121	153	165*	165*
<u>Wine</u>	<u>1,720</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>2,590</u>	<u>2,250</u>
Algeria	1,350	1,717	1,383	1,860	1,584
South Africa	228	287	286	285	280
Morocco ^{2/}	64	185	210	275	210
Tunisia	74	115	156	166	170
<u>Oranges</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>1,490</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,600</u>
Morocco	170	251	385	476*	...
South Africa	199	280	299	293	381
Algeria	239	340	340	376	335
United Arab Republic	263	299	303	248	210

(ii)

	Average 1948/49-1952/53	Average 1953/54-1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 (Preliminary)
.....thousand metric tons.....					
<u>Bananas</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>685</u>
Madagascar	157 ^{3/}	181 ^{4/}	...	...	...
South Africa	305 [/]	118 ^{4/}	...	...	...
Cameroon	119	115 ^{5/}	...	...	...
Somali Republic	36	63	83	...	...
<u>Olive oil</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>187</u>
Tunisia	53	66	135	59	137
Algeria	18	21	17	20*	23*
Morocco	13	20	27	20*	23*
<u>Palm kernels</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>830</u>
Nigeria 6/	373	446	468	434*	429*
Congo (Leopoldville) 7/	117	129	144	162	150*
Sierra Leone 8/	74	62	55	58	57*
<u>Palm oil</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>940</u>
Nigeria 6/	348	432	457	433	423
Congo (Leopoldville) 7/	202	205	225	245	240*
<u>Groundnuts (in shell)</u>	<u>2,390</u>	<u>3,240</u>	<u>3,590</u>	<u>3,450</u>	<u>3,770</u>
Nigeria	690*	949*	1,025*	900*	1,150*
Senegal	558	607	765	832	870
South Africa	105	188	195	214	291*
Congo (Leopoldville)	155	180	169	174	...
Niger	61	162 ^{9/}	168	104	110* ^{10/}
Uganda	153*	169* ^{5/}	163*	152*	163*
Sudan	20	84	138*	171*	152*
Mali	88	1264/ ^{10/}	86* ^{10/}	57* ^{10/}	83* ^{10/}
<u>Copra</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Mozambique 11/	46	50*	54*	42*	...
Zanzibar 6/	15	13	16	11	9
<u>Coffee</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>770</u>
Ivory Coast 10/	49	101	159*	140*	185*
Uganda	36	64	84	109	114
Angola	53	72	88*	108*	132*
Congo (Leopoldville)	32	36	54	61	...
Ethiopia	27	50	57*	57*	51*
Madagascar	30	46	46*	46*	52*
Cameroon	9	17	30*	28*	38*
Ruanda-Urundi	11	16	21	29	24
Tanganyika	16	20	23	23	27
Kenya	10	20	24	24	34
<u>Cocoa beans</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>860</u>
Ghana	253	235	260	311	435
Nigeria	109	105	142	159	193
Cameroon	49	58	60	67	74
Ivory Coast	53	62	56	62	97
Spanish Guinea	16	22	21	28	25
São Tomé and Príncipe	8	8	8	7	9
Togo	4	55/ [/]	8	9	11

(iii)

	Average 1948/49-1952/53	Average 1953/54-1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 (Preliminary)
..... thousand metric tons					
<u>Tea</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>48</u>
Kenya	6	8	11	13	14
Nyasaland	7	8	11	11	12
<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>200</u>
Southern Rhodesia	44	63	82	96	110*
South Africa	24	19	34	38*	27*
Algeria	19	18	12	16	14
Nyasaland	14	15	17	14	...
<u>Cotton (lint)</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>900</u>
United Arab Republic	396	346	446	457	488
Sudan	74	90	128	122	130
Uganda	66	66	73	65	61*
Congo (Leopoldville)	46	48	49	60	...
Mozambique	29*	29*	43*	42*	39*
Tanganyika	10	21	31	36	35
Nigeria <u>12/</u>	14	31	30	30	...
Chad	17	25 <u>2/</u>	24	14	34
<u>Sisal</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>380</u>
Tanganyika	137	182	200	209	208*
Kenya	38	39	47	56	64*
Angola <u>8/</u>	21	37	53*	54*	58
Mozambique	19	27	33*	28*	29*
<u>Rubber (natural) <u>13/</u></u>	<u>60</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>150</u>
Nigeria <u>8/</u>	14	51	42	54	64
Liberia <u>8/</u>	31	38	43	43	42
Congo (Leopoldville) <u>8/</u>	10	27	35	40	36

- 1/ Including also millets and sorghums and oats. Rice is included in milled equivalent.
- 2/ Former French zone only.
- 3/ Average of 3 years.
- 4/ 1957/58 only.
- 5/ Average of 4 years.
- 6/ Purchases for export.
- 7/ Plantation production and production from fruits delivered by African growers.
- 8/ Exports.
- 9/ Average of 2 years.
- 10/ Marketed production.
- 11/ Exports of copra and coconut oil in copra equivalent.
- 12/ Purchases by Marketing Board.
- 13/ Data prepared in cooperation with the International Rubber Study Group.
- ... Data not available.
- * Unofficial data.