

**CAMEROON - GAMBIA - GHANA - KENYA -
MALI - MAURITANIA - MOROCCO - NIGER -
RHODESIA - SENEGAL - TOGO - UPPER VOLTA**

Drought FY 1971

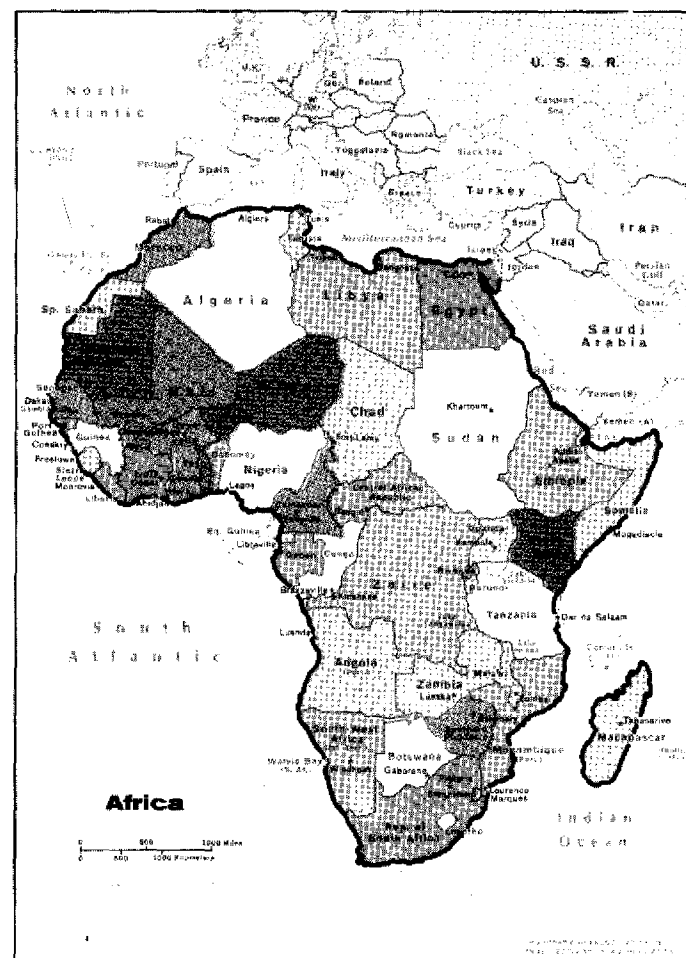
... creates food emergencies in 12 countries. Over 1.5 million are affected. To counter the annual African food shortage problem, the USG institutes a four-country experimental grain stabilization program in addition to regular P. L. 480 food grants.

Value of USG Food Assistance\$13 million.

DETAILS

Many African countries are plagued by droughts year after year. When severe, outside assistance is sought. During the last three years, 17 African countries declared drought emergencies, some more than once. During FY 1971, food crises were reported in 12 countries; all but Rhodesia asked for and received USG food under its Food for Peace Program.

	Number of People Receiving USG Food Aid
Cameroon	400,000
Gambia	150,000
Ghana	12,000
Kenya	150,000
Mali	52,000*
Mauritania	505,000
Morocco	137,000
Niger	*
Senegal	5,000*
Togo	150,000
Upper Volta	*
	<hr/> 1,561,000



*Information not available on the number of people benefiting from grain stabilization food grants. Where number of victims is shown under countries where grain stabilization program is in effect, they are those people receiving food aid through World Food Program (WFP).

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF MALI, GAMBIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, UPPER VOLTA, CAMEROON, GHANA, KENYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO AND TOGO:

After declaring emergencies, all governments asked for outside assistance. Requests for food were made to other governments and the World Food Program. A special arrangement to tie food grants to the regional Grain Stabilization Program to alleviate food deficits in the future was made between the United States and the Governments of Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Senegal. Details are described below. Information is available only for self-help in two countries—Kenya \$700,000 and Mauritania \$218,000 for silo and warehouse repairs.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

As previously indicated, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Senegal received P. L. 480 food grants under a special arrangement whereby they could sell the commodities in food deficit areas. Local currency proceeds, above the costs of distribution, were to be deposited in special accounts to be used eventually for financing regional programs in food grain production, marketing and stabilization.

Since provisions of Manual Order 15713 normally prohibit sales of Title II commodities, approval of the AID Administrator was obtained for this program. Justification for this exception follows: *The U.S. Government has consistently provided costly food assistance to needy populations in this part of Africa when drought conditions have curtailed food production. While this type of assistance satisfies an immediate need, it does not contribute toward solving the problems which make food donations essential. The concept of the proposed Grain Stabilization Program is to provide food grain to certain countries during the next five years to alleviate food deficits while simultaneously using the proceeds from sales of the grain to improve their ability and capacity to produce, store, transport and market food crops*

The remaining seven governments were provided P. L. 480 food either through Title II government to government grants or through the World Food Program. Following are the amounts and values of P. L. 480 food commodities donated for drought relief in Africa for Fiscal Year 1971.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

Kenya

CARE—20,000 cartons of milk substitute to feed 5,000 school children for 60 days, valued at	\$50,000
Cash donation for purchase of local food as described under MCC below	2,000
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	\$52,000
Church World Service—cash through the World Council of Churches, in the amount of	5,000
Mennonite Central Committee—578,000 vitamin tablets and cash for purchase of starving cattle for slaughter with meat being provided to feeding centers, in the amount of	5,000
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Total for Kenya	\$62,000

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

World Food Program—Received requests from many of the above governments and in turn submitted requests to the U. S. Government for P. L. 480 commodities for distribution to drought victims.

Cameroon

WFP—purchased 2,000 metric tons of sorghum, estimated value	\$112,000
France—5,000 MT maize, est. value	275,000
Canada—2,400 MT maize, est. value	132,000
USSR—unspecified quantity maize	—
Italy—2,000 MT rice, est. value	264,000
	<u>\$783,000</u>

Kenya

Tanzania (Zanzibar REVCO)—1 million shillings	\$142,000
1,000 MT rice, est. value	\$132,000
	<u>\$274,000</u>
Swiss Mennonites—8,800 pounds milk powder	2,600
OXFAM—Made contributions but details not available	
	<u>\$276,600</u>
Total Other Nations	\$1,059,600

Country	Commodities	Title II Grants (Metric Tons)				Value	Est Freight Costs	Total Dollar Value
		Govt.	Grain Stab. Program	Thru Volags	Thru WFP			
Mali	Sorghum NFDN & Veg. Oil		25,000		105	\$1,454,000	\$2,018,500	\$ 3,472,500
Niger	Sorghum		2,000			112,000	170,000	282,000
Senegal	Sorghum NFDN & Veg. Oil		25,000		450 45	1,447,000	920,000	2,367,000
Upper Volta	Sorghum		25,000			1,400,000	2,010,000	3,410,000
Gambia	Sorghum				1,800	104,000	70,000	174,000
Cameroon	Sorghum	2,000			3,000	307,000	180,000	487,000
Ghana	Corn, NFDN & Veg. Oil				756	83,000	33,000	116,000
Morocco	Flour & Veg Oil			746		78,042		78,042
Kenya	Veg Oil				754	294,000	55,000	349,000
Mauritania	Wheat, Flour, Corn & Sorghum				17,420	1,082,000	635,000	1,717,000
Togo	Sorghum, NFDN, Veg Oil				2,960	429,000	135,000	564,000
		2,000	77,000	746	27,290	\$6,790,042	\$6,226,500	\$13,016,542

NFDN—nonfat dry milk.

