mibia and South Africa require food aid. Some 217,000 tons of cereals may have to be imported in 1984-85, compared with only 68,000 tons a year earlier. Estimated emergency needs: 85,000 tons.

Botswana: The cereal harvest this year was only 8,000 tons, compared with 60,000 tons normally. Estimated emergency needs: 43,000 tons.

ab3Burkina Faso: If current forecasts hold true, less than half of the expected 1.15 million-ton cereal crop will be harvested this year. The rest has withered away. Estimated emergency needs: 110,000 tons.

Burundi: The production of cereals and vegetables fell by 30% between September 1983 and June 1984. Currently, food stocks are "abnormally low." Pressing needs include drugs and at least 67,000 tons in emergency food relief.

Cape Verde: Although it rained heavily in September, summer rains were insufficient and irregular. Estimated emergency needs: 61,500 tons.

Chad: The 10-year civil war and drought throughout the country have displaced at least 500,000 people. The entire population of the Kanem region moved to a relief center in Kanolek at the end of November. At least 100,000 people have died of hunger and 200,000 are "directly threatened" with death. By the end of November, reserves of cereal supplies were down to 500 tons. Estimated emergency needs: 225,000 tons.

Ethiopia: Up to seven million people are affected by drought and one million are threatened by death. Currently, Ethiopia is the focus of international relief operations. Estimated emergency needs: 1.2 million tons.

Guinea: The food situation has been termed "precarious" and is likely to get even worse with the steady return of exiles (100,000 expected by end of 1984 and one million in 1985). Estimated emergency needs: 64,000 tons.

Kenya: Poor harvests have been reported for most crops. Corn is down by 37%, wheat by 30%, millet and sorghum by 40%, and vegetables by 60%. More than 1.5 million people are directly affected. Estimated emergency needs: 310,000 tons.

Lesotho: This year's cereal production fell from 216,000 tons to only 140,000 tons. During the next six months, 70,000 tons of food aid will be needed.

Morocco: Rains have failed for the second year in a row. Five million people in 22 of the 41 provinces are seriously affected by the drought. Cereal production in 1984 is 20% lower than the normal 4.1 million tons. Seed reserves have been exhausted. Estimated emergency needs: 120,000 tons.

Mozambique: Emergency food relief is "running out fast" in Tete Province, where 75% of the total population faces starvation. More than 50,000 people have fled to Zimbabwe in search of food. At least 200,000 people have died of hunger during the past two years and more than 100,000 people are "dying of starvation" in Inhambane Province, according to reports from Maputo. Some 14,000 people are endangered in Manica Province. The outbreak of human and animal diseases further complicates the famine crisis. Estimated emergency needs: 575,000 tons.

Niger: Experts report a "very considerable" food deficit of some 477,000 tons, following two years of drought. The latest harvest was the worst in more than 60 years, and food stocks of 200,000 tons have been depleted. Estimated emergency needs: 350,000 tons

Senegal: The 1984 yield may be better than last year's, which was 40% below normal. In the west, however, 80% of the crop may be lost. Pasture is recovering slowly, but many animals go without adequate feed. Emergency food needs have not been specified.

Tanzania: Food production this year has been higher than last year in many regions, but some northern and central districts had poor harvests. Estimated emergency needs: 256,000 tons.

Rwanda: The July harvest, 146,000 tons, was 50% below normal. Seriously affected are three million people, including 4,500 refugee families from Uganda. Estimated emergency needs: 69,000 tons.

Somalia: Food production, usually good in the south and poor in the north, dropped further by nearly 10% this year. Of the needed 260,000 tons of food aid, 185,000 tons have been delivered.

Zimbabwe: Corn production this year may be 1.4 million tons, still 25% below normal levels. The anticipated harvest of 800,000 tons of wheat is half the normal volume. Estimated emergency needs: 140,000 tons.

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U.S./AFRICA

SEEKING A BIPARTISAN APPROACH ON RELIEF AID

[AN] *Late last month seven members of Congress made a five-day tour of Ethiopia to view its relief camps and assess its aid needs. The bipartisan delegation was led by Rep. Mickey Leland (D-TX), a member of the Congressional Black Caucus and chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger.* Africa News *recently talked to Leland about his impressions of the visit.*

AN: *What has been the impact of your trip and how do you feel about the news media's response?*

Leland: The media—local, national and international—have all given this issue the kind of play that is necessary to make a great impression on people everywhere, which causes politicians to respond. That's what I think is most necessary, and I'm gratified that the media has done that.

AN: *Do you think that your trip has made an impact on U.S. policy?*

Leland: No question about it. I think to a great extent our trip has brought back the message that we've got to do more, even though we've already done more than anybody else. We've got to do a lot more ... because we can.

AN: *Specifically, what steps should the U.S. be taking?*

Leland: We need to raise about a billion dollars from the Congress to do what's necessary, to help not only Ethiopia, but the other drought-stricken nations, and to provide as much medical and food aid as we can—pure and simple. Beyond that we need to provide the long-term development assistance necessary to keep these countries from suffering from the same kinds of problems in the future.

AN: *What will be your next step?*

Leland: We will offer a bill in Congress to get more aid. We're also going to try to get the private sector involved. We've already gotten some commitments from the pharmaceutical companies and pharmaceutical manufacturers association to do some things—to provide drugs for the young kids in particular who are suffering from diseases that are preventable and curable like measles. And we are trying to get antibiotics and things like that for the rest of the population, so that at least the complication of illnesses won't kill the people. You know the people are so weak from starvation, they can't sustain these illnesses; they have to be vaccinated and treated with medicines. We're doing some other things to try to solve some of the political problems between our governments so that we can make it easier for us to involve ourselves not only on a short-term humanitarian basis but also on a long-term basis.

AN: *When will your bill be introduced?*

Leland: As soon as Congress is in session.

AN: *Did you form an impression of how the political situation in Ethiopia is perhaps hindering relief efforts?*

Leland: There are some problems in the north, in Tigre Province and Eritrea where they are having a civil war, and those problems are very serious because as a result somewhere around two million people are cut off from any real aid. But at the same time, the stories about grain being stacked up in the ports is just not true. We went to the port of Assab and we found that in fact all of that food had been moved out of the port and delivered to the people who were in need.

AN: *Could the situation in Tigre and Eritrea be improved?*

Leland: Certainly. As a matter of fact the House Democratic Caucus voted unanimously for a resolution to ask the Soviet Union to join hands with the United States and the Ethiopian government to call for peace, a truce if you will, so that food *can* be delivered to areas of need.

AN: *Why did you choose to visit Ethiopia of all the countries facing serious drought and famine?*

Leland: I was in Ethiopia a year ago, in August of