FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

EDITION #6

August 2020

Contents

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Summary

The goal of AGRA's Food Security Monitor is to provide an overview assessment of the food security outlook in AGRA focus countries in East, West and Southern Africa, taking into account the movement of prices of main food staples and government interventions that impact on domestic and regional food trade alongside the impact of forecast weather changes and environmental conditions on food security. The main findings from the August Food Security Monitor are summarized below.

Food security outlook improving: The number of people facing a food consumption crisis continues to decline. The relaxation of various restrictions, including the opening of markets and borders and the gradual return to normal across Sub Sahara Africa has allowed low-income households to resume their various income-generating activities. This is helping improve the food security situation in the region.

Food supply, food trade & food stocks data were largely unchanged from July. There have been no significant changes in the food supply, food trade and food stocks data from the previous month according to our sources. As such, this analysis was not included in this month's bulletin.

Cross border transit remain slowed, but relief may be in sight as tracking systems are implemented. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 through mandatory health checks and tests at various border points and trans-shipment measures continue to result in delays and increased trade costs. This has demonstrated the need for countries to implement mutually recognised testing processes to ensure efficient cross border processes which are health compliant. There is also an opportunity to enhance cross border trade facilitation through implementing tracking systems. An example is the Regional Electronic Cargo and Driver Tracking System (RECDTS) that was launched in East Africa in mid-August, which shares COVID-19 Test certificates for cross border truck drivers/crews electronically.

Introduction

The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), Southern Africa (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo).

Food Security Outlook

Figure 1 below presents the various hunger hotspots identified across the various Regional Food Trade Programme focus countries for August 2020 based on data from the World Food Programme Hunger Map[1]. For purposes of this report, a country is considered as a hunger hotspot if more than 50 per cent of the country's total population does not have sufficient food for consumption. Based on this definition, five countries, namely Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, South Sudan and Zimbabwe, were identified as hunger hotspots during the month.

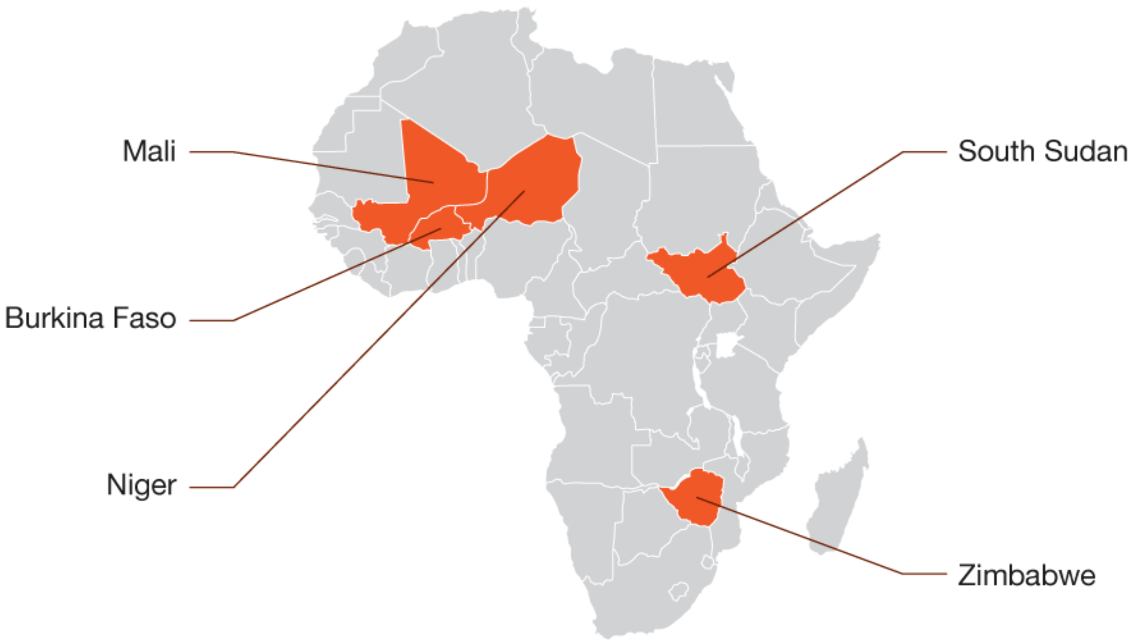

Figure 1: Early warning analysis of acute food insecurity hotspots

Source: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2020)[2]

In **South Sudan**, loss of livelihoods due to conflicts in the country -which have since eased- continues to impact on low-income households' access to income and food sources which is contributing to the food crisis in the country. Further, the macroeconomic crisis in the country has also affected market activities which constitute a significant source of income and food for most low-income households. Protracted conflicts in **Mali** and the surrounding countries which have displaced people and disrupted economic activities and livelihoods for many low-income households continue to contribute to the food

[1] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[2] FAO and WFP. 2020. FAO-WFP early warning analysis of acute food insecurity hotspots: July 2020. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0258en

crisis in these countries. Macroeconomic challenges in **Zimbabwe** persist and remain a critical factor in the food security crisis faced by the country. COVID-19 movement restrictions for small, cross border traders into South Africa, a significant source of livelihoods and food supply for those with some of the lowest incomes, are also contributing to create access to food and income challenges in the country.

East Africa

The prevalence of insufficient food consumption as measured by the proportion of the total population with insufficient food for consumption varied across selected focus countries in East Africa (Figure 2). The prevalence was very high in **South Sudan** (55 per cent) and high in **Uganda** (30 per cent). In **Ethiopia** (28 per cent) and **Rwanda** (27 per cent) the situation was moderately high while in **Kenya** (18 per cent) it was moderately low. In **Tanzania,** the situation was low (7 per cent).

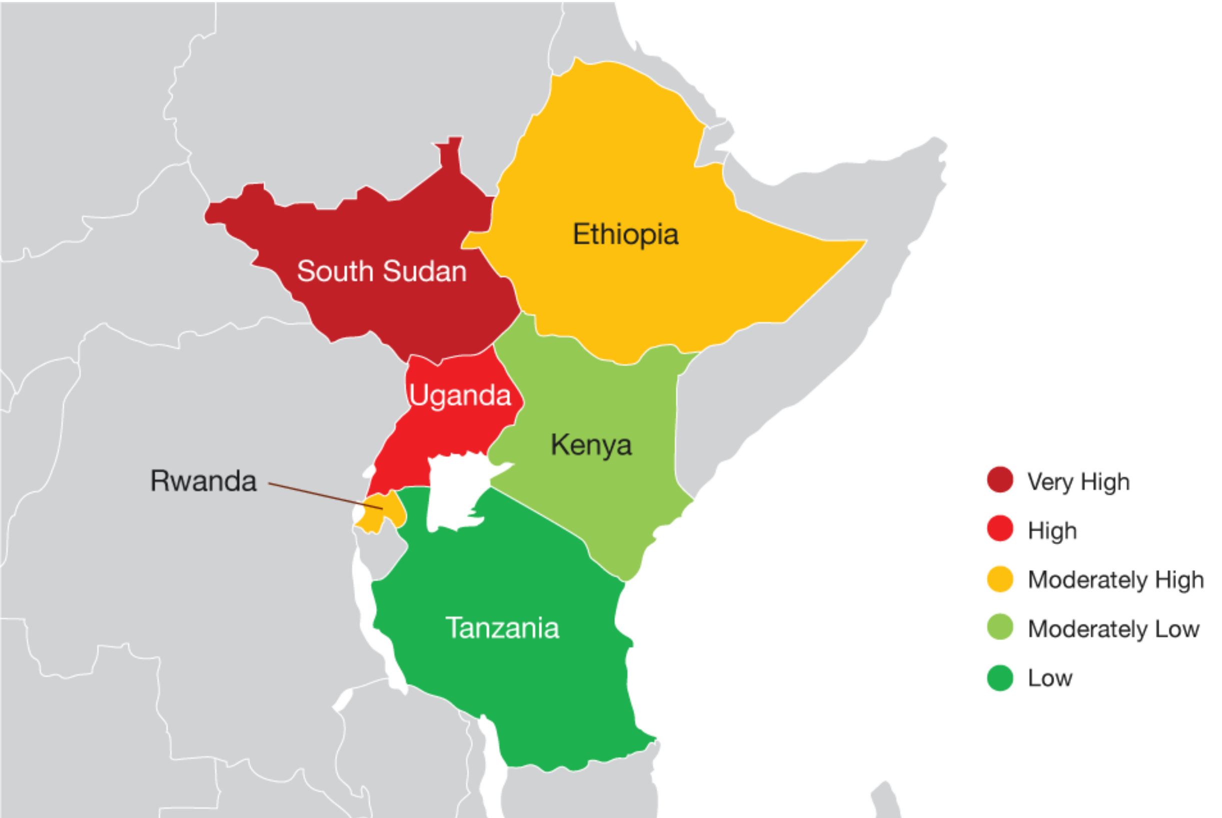

Figure 2: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected East African countries, August 2020[3]

The number of people with insufficient food decreased across all selected countries in the region except in Tanzania. In Tanzania, the number of people with insufficient food increased by 1.2 per cent over the past month. Overall, the total number of people with insufficient food for consumption across these countries stood at 66.6 million in August, a 0.6 per cent increase from the previous month. These results are presented in Table 1 below.

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[3] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 25 August 2020.

Table 1: Number of people facing food consumption crisis in selected East African Countries (August 2020)[4]

Country	Population[5]	People with insufficient food consumption	% change from 3 months ago	% change from 1 month ago	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5
Ethiopia	109.2m	31.0 (28.3%)	0.14m (0.1%) ↓	0.2m (0.18%) ↓	7.2%	36.8%
Kenya	51.4m	9.3 (18.1%)	0.81m (1.6%) ↓	0.65m (1.3%) ↓	4.2%	26.2%
Rwanda	12.3m	3.3 (26.8%)	0.09m (0.7%) ↓	0.06m (0.5%) ↓	2.0%	36.9%
South Sudan	11.0m	6.0 (54.5%)	0.1m (0.9%) ↓	0.12m (1.1%) ↓	22.7%	31.3%
Tanzania	56.3m	4.1 (7.3%)	No data	0.66m (1.2%) ↑	3.5%	31.8%
Uganda	42.7m	12.9 (30.2%)	2.17m (5.1%) ↓	0.27m (0.6%) ↓	3.5%	28.9%

Southern Africa

The prevalence of insufficient food consumption also varied across selected focus countries in Southern Africa (Figure 3). The number of people with insufficient food for consumption was very high in **Zimbabwe** (55 per cent) and moderately high in **Mozambique** (28 per cent) and **Zambia** (29 per cent). In **Malawi,** the prevalence was low, with only 8 per cent of the total population not having sufficient food for consumption during the month.

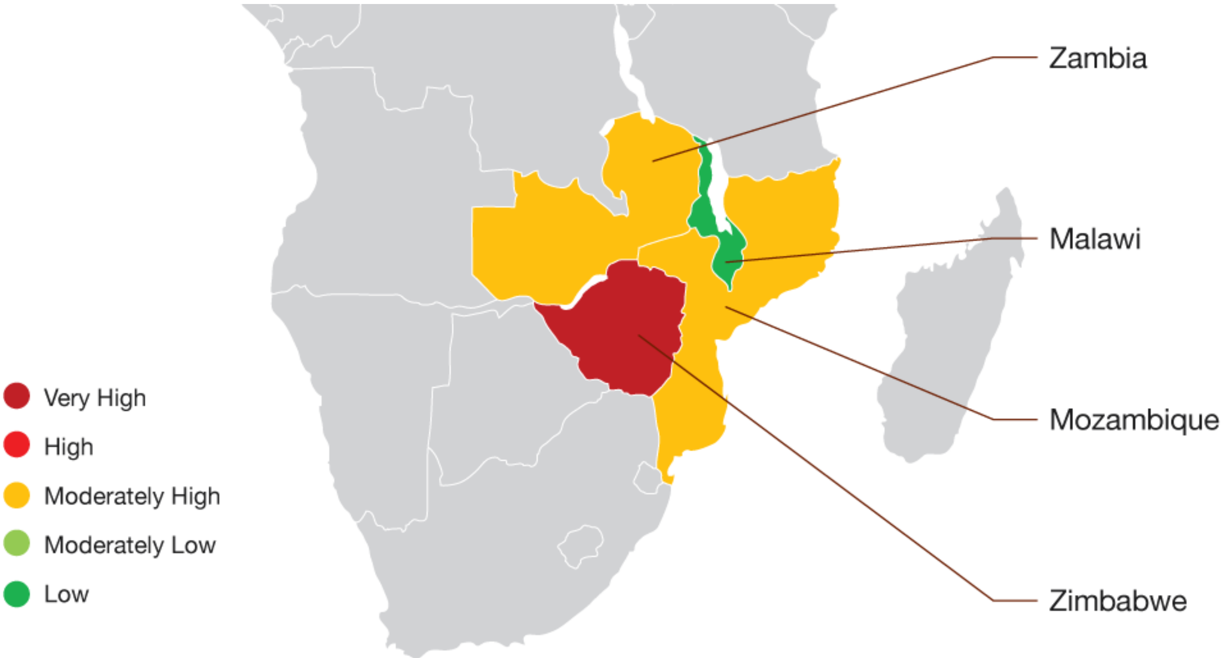

Figure 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern Africa countries, August 2020[6]

[4] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 25 August 2020.
[5] Total population counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship (the values shown are mid-year estimates) Data source: World Bank
[6] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 25 August 2020.

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption decreased across all the countries with Malawi recording the highest decrease (4.8% of the total population) among the selected countries. Overall, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the selected countries stood at 22.8 million, which is a 7.5% decrease from the previous month. These results are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Number of people facing food consumption crisis in selected Southern African Countries (August 2020)[7]

Country	Population	People with insufficient food consumption	% change from 3 months ago	% change from 1 month ago	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5
Malawi	18.1m	1.5m (8.3%)	No data	0.87m (4.8%)	1.3%	39.0%
Mozambique	29.5m	8.3m (28.1%)	3.0m (10.2%)	1.24m (4.2%)	4.4%	42.3%
Zambia	17.4m	5.1 (29.3%)	0.27m (1.6%)	0.49m (2.8%)	4.2%	34.6%
Zimbabwe	14.4m	7.9m (54.9%)	0.16m (1.1%)	0.16m (1.1%)	2.9%	23.5%

West Africa

The prevalence of the number of people with insufficient food for consumption in West Africa was generally high across selected countries in the region but varied across countries (Figure 4). The number of people without sufficient food for consumption was very high in **Burkina Faso** (60%), **Mali** (52%) and **Niger** (56%). In **Nigeria** (22%) and **Togo** (28%) the situation was moderately high while in **Cote d'Ivoire** (19 %) and **Ghana** (18%) it was moderately low.

Figure 4: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West Africa countries, August 2020[8]

[7] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 25 August 2020.
[8] https://fews.net/west-africa Accessed 04 August 2020.

The change in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across selected focus countries in West Africa varied across countries. In Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Togo, the number decreased, with Niger recording the highest decline (7%). In Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria, the number increased with Mali recording the highest increase. Overall, the number of people with insufficient food stood at 91.4 million for August, which is a 6.6% increase from the previous month. These results are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Number of people facing food consumption crisis in selected Southern African Countries (August 2020)[9]

Country	Population	People with insufficient food consumption	% change from 3 months ago	% change from 1 month ago	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5
Burkina Faso	19.8m	11.8m (59.6%)	1.03m (5.2%) ↓	0.36m (1.8%) ↓	8.4%	24.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	25.1m	4.8m (19.1%)	0.86m (3.4%) ↓	0.05m (0.19%) ↑	6.1%	21.6%
Ghana	29.8m	5.3m (17.8%)	0.42m (1.4%) ↓	0.26m (0.87%) ↓	6.8%	17.5%
Mali	19.1m	9.9m (51.8%)	0.51m (2.6%) ↓	1.05m (5.5%) ↑	9.0%	26.9%
Niger	22.4m	12.5m (55.8%)	1.55m (6.9%) ↓	1.49m (6.7%) ↓	14.1%	48.5%
Nigeria	202.8m	44.9m (22.1%)	6.9m (3.4%) ↑	6m (3.0%) ↑	6.8%	36.8%
Togo	7.9m	2.2m (27.8%)	0.64m (8.1%) ↓	0.16m (2.0%) ↓	5.7%	23.8%

Cross Border Trade Updates

East Africa

Figure 5 below provides an update on issues reported at various border points in East Africa that have an impact on food trade in the region. Analysis of these issues shows that the requirement that those people crossing various border points be tested for COVID-19 continues to result in increased trade costs and delays, which is negatively impacting efficient food trade. In addition to these COVID-19 test requirements, ongoing bilateral diplomatic and trade disputes between countries, some related to COVID-19 testing are also disrupting trade in the region. For example, disputes between Tanzania and Kenya related to the COVID-19 testing requirement for truck drivers has been affecting trade activities between the two countries.

Improvements are however beginning to emerge following the launch of the EAC Regional Electronic Cargo and Driver Tracking System (RECDTS) in collaboration with the EAC Partner States National Focal Points on Covid-19 and TradeMark East Africa (TMEA). According to the EAC Deputy Secretary General[10] the RECDTS will be launched at five border points of Rusumo (Tanzania/Rwanda), Mutukula (Uganda/Tanzania), and Malaba border (Kenya/Uganda). The RECDTS will also be launched in Namanga on the Tanzania/Kenya border as well as Kabanga/Kobero border (Tanzania and Burundi) on 31st August 2020.

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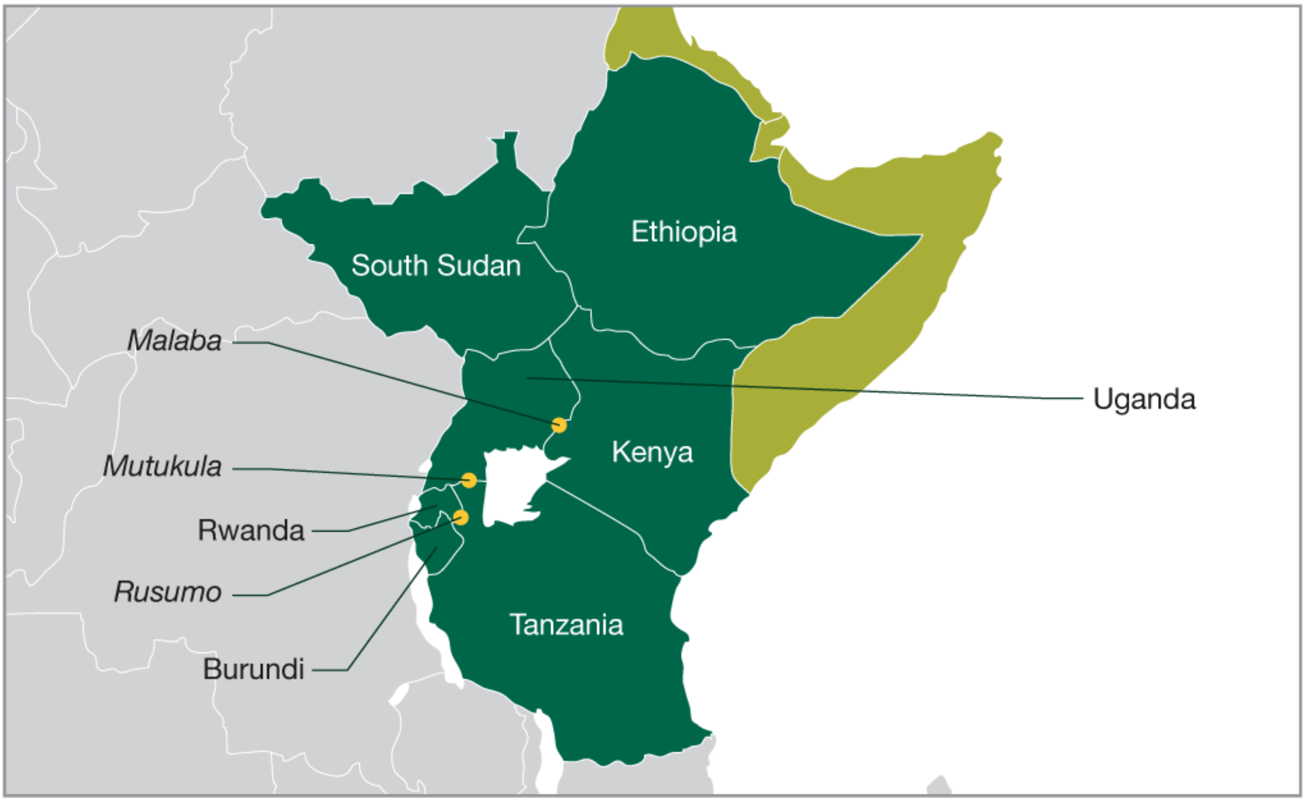
[9] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 04 August 2020
[10] https://africabusinesscommunities.com/news/eac-to-launch-regional-electronic-cargo-and-driver-tracking-system/ Accessed 29 August 2020.

Figure 5: East Africa Cross border trade updates August 2020



TANZANIA/UGANDA

- Tight controls at the Mutukula border due to mass COVID-19 testing for all truck drivers entering Uganda.

TANZANIA/RWANDA

- Rusumo border remains open but is operating at minimum capacity.
- Revised custom procedures and COVID-19 tests for drivers and their assistants leading to delays.
- Trucks transhipment and mandatory hiring of second drivers based in Rwanda contributing to delays and increased transport costs.
- However, Rwandan trucks still allowed to cross into Tanzania without transfer of goods onto Tanzania trucks.

UGANDA/KENYA

- Reports of lines of up to 12km at the Malaba and Busia border due to COVID-19 checks.
- Ban on importation of sugar, brown sugar and raw cane remains unresolved.
- Ban on import of dairy products from Uganda remain unresolved.

KENYA/TANZANIA

- Truck drivers required to provide test certificates indicating that they have tested negative for COVID-19.
- Kenya has reinstated 14-day mandatory quarantine for Tanzania drivers resulting in congestion at the border.

Southern Africa

Food trade in Southern Africa has generally continued uninterrupted during the past month as border procedures continued to operate as normal at various border points. COVID-19 testing requirements, including producing test certificates, remain in place, resulting in delays, particularly at the Beitbridge border post. Restrictions on the movement of informal cross border traders into South Africa from Zimbabwe and other countries in the region is negatively impacting on food remittances into these countries that depend on South Africa for food access. The maize export ban remained in place in Zambia despite the country recording a strong harvest, reducing trade activities in the region. Figure 6 below summarizes some of the various issues reported at selected various border points in Southern Africa over the past month.

Figure 6: Southern Africa Cross Border Trade Updates August 2020

ZAMBIA/BOTSWANA

- Complaints of no fixed procedure to calculate tolls by the Botswana Unified Revenue Servivce.
- Truck drivers required to produce COVID-19 test certificates in both countries.

ZAMBIA/TANZANIA

- Border procedures operating as normal.
- Truck drivers required to produce COVID-19 test certificates.

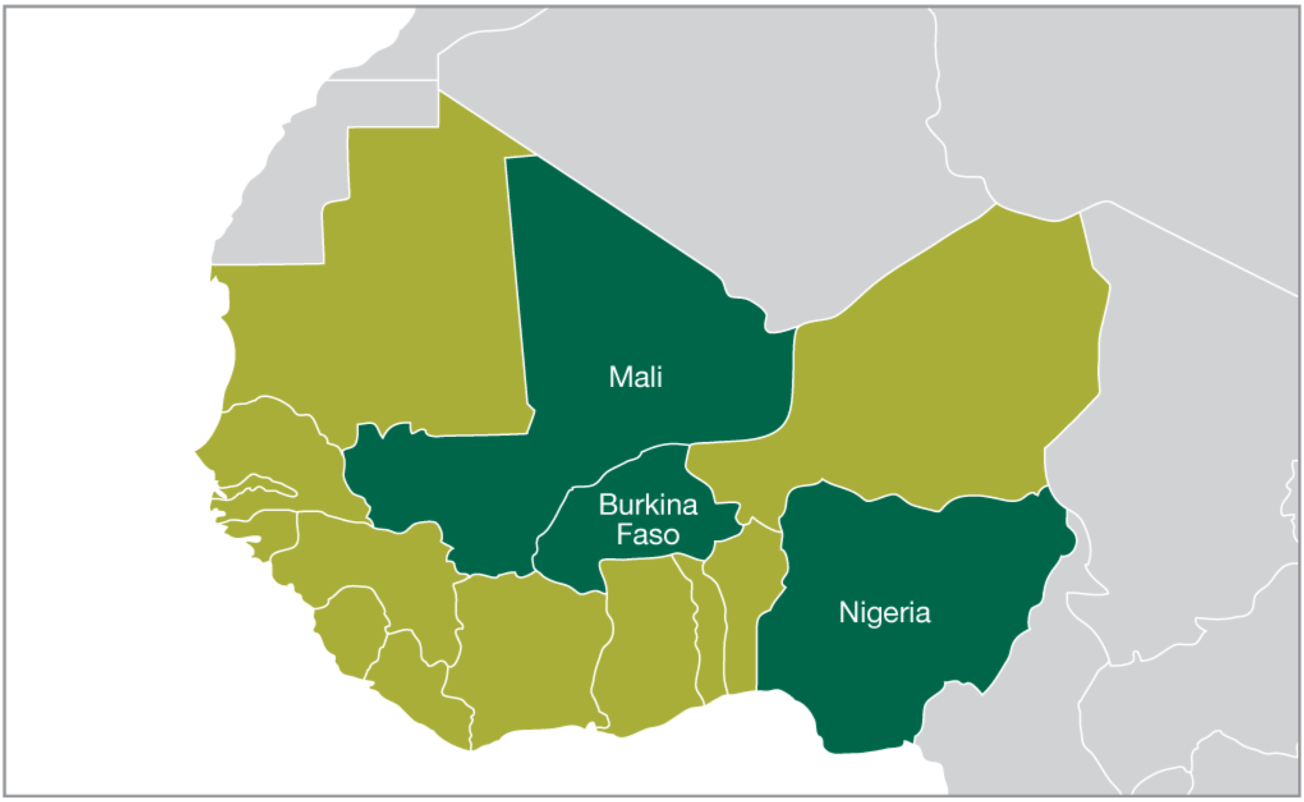
ZIMBABWE/SOUTH AFRICA

- Delays at the Beitbridge border post due to COVID-19 compliance measures.

West Africa

Trade activities in West Africa continued as normal in the region despite recent conflicts in Mali. In Nigeria, the government has put in place a maize import ban which contributed to increased local maize prices. Figure 7 provides an update of issues reported at selected border points in the region during the month.

Figure 7: West Africa Cross border Trade Updates August 2020



BURKINA/ MALI

- Trade activities have continued uninterrupted despite the recent conflict in Mali.

NIGERIA

- The government has put in place a maize import ban which has resulted in an increase in maize prices locally

COVID-19 and Government Interventions: Impacts on Food Trade and Food Security

Figure 1 shows the confirmed COVID-19 cases in selected countries in Africa. As of 26 August 2020, the continent recorded 1 211 878 cases (a 43% increase from the 26th of July 2020) and 941 794 recoveries (78% of the confirmed cases). Overall, several countries are experiencing a decline in the number of new COVID-19 cases. The increase in COVID-19 cases between 26th July and 26th August at the continental level, was 43%, indicating a significant decrease from the 136% increase between the 26th of June and 26th of July. Countries continue to open their economies removing and or lessening the restrictive measures implemented at the start of the pandemic in March. This resumption of economic activity is helping restore incomes and purchasing power for food. However, many people are still struggling to either revive their previous livelihood sources or continue income-generating activities; in some places, the current activities are below pre-COVID levels.

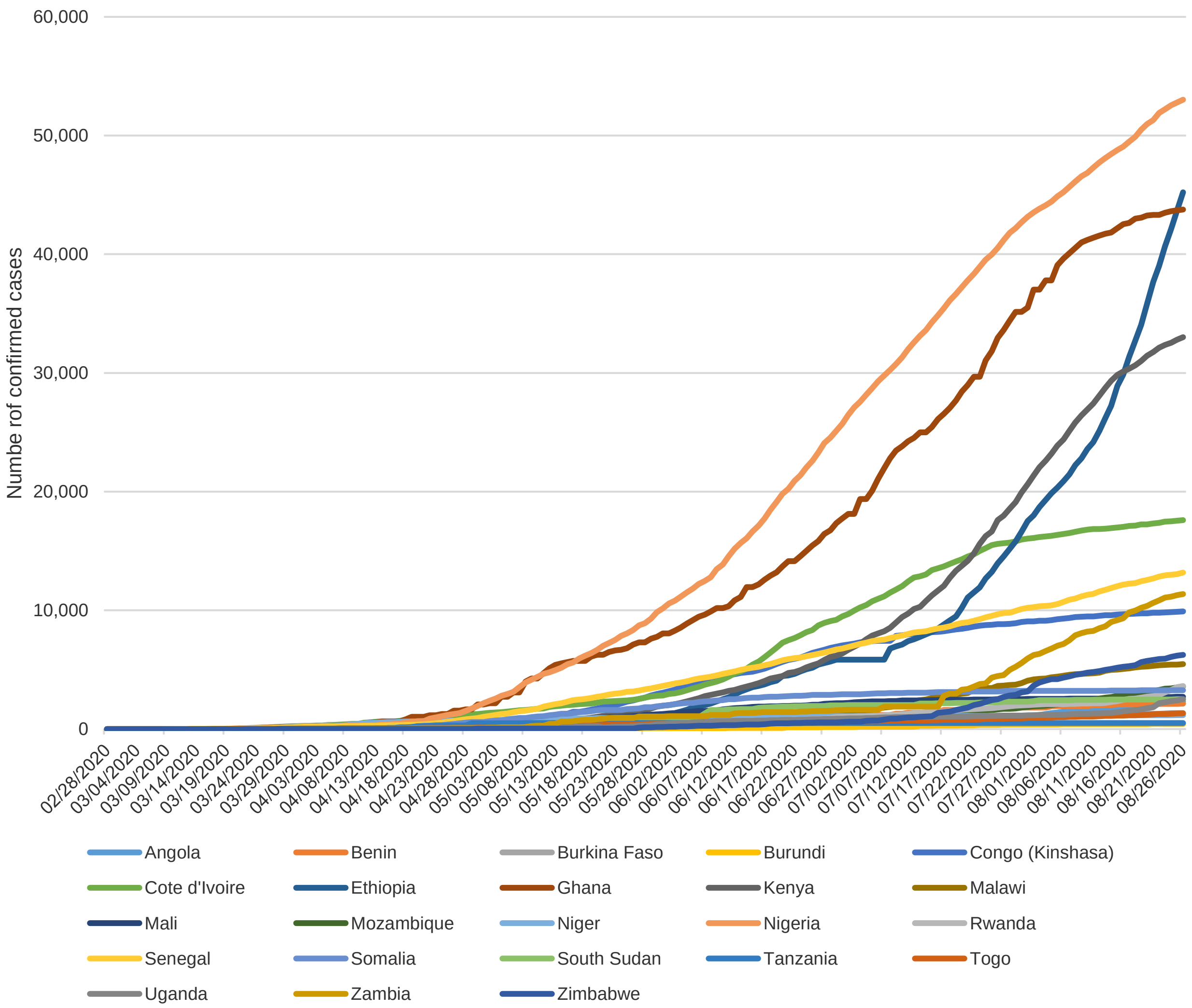


Figure 8: Summary of coronavirus (COVID-19) cases in selected African countries

Source: Own construction based on data from Johns Hopkins University[11]

[11] https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/tree/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series. Accessed 27 August 2020

Agricultural Commodities Price Monitoring

East Africa

Changes in prices of selected crops and markets in East Africa are summarised in Tables 4 and 5. Maize prices are generally declining in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda while notable increases are recorded in Tanzania and Rwanda when compared to last month's figures. For beans, we have noted a general rise in prices in major markets in Uganda, Kenya and Arusha, Tanzania, a border city next to Kenya.

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries[12]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Dire Dawa, Wholesale, ETB/100KG***	1,060	-2.48	-19.08	2.42	37.15	4.52	9.47
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,770	-11.50	10.80	-12.06	49.25		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Mombasa, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,717	-14.87	-21.16	-25.57	18.74		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,783	-17.29	-22.26	-29.63	19.58		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,789	-0.40	-0.40	-6.26	50.91		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/MT	200	-20.00	-20.00	-20.00	-41.75	35.52	34.25
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigali, Retail, RWF/MT	216	-3.36	-11.44	-28.85	-35.06	19.03	
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/MT	322	7.22	-1.02	-26.89	-8.09	-5.37	-2.09
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/MT	240	-8.86	-11.11	14.29	-20.00	9.86	12.40
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	287	7.17	43.34	8.18	-4.44	-17.25	-22.95
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	57,444	2.71	-3.89	-32.27	-11.47	-21.78	-16.71
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	48,306	-4.07	-15.32	-47.92	-15.19	-3.21	20.96
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	56,000	10.27	-12.15	-34.97	9.45	15.50	23.26
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	56,633	3.43	-6.46	-30.05	-12.75	-10.66	7.22
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	70,000	3.70	40.00	-14.44	-13.10	-10.80	-5.55
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/tonne*	782,701	-24.18	-35.48	-25.47	-35.27		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/tonne*	627,762	-31.60	-45.44	-34.07	-42.98		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, USh/tonne*	597,732	-37.18	-45.19	-37.22	-44.70		

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[12] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

Table 5: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries[13]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	9,900	4.76	22.22	22.22	13.87		
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Mombasa, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	9,000	2.86	8.76	17.34	48.51		
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	8,350	-4.79	-13.56	-3.91	32.96		
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	8,000	9.22	60.00	26.98	51.29		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	550	-2.22	22.22	20.44	38.19	23.39	3.13
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	567	-8.80	10.73	9.84	12.00	-0.74	
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	633	4.01	33.33	41.79	54.47	-19.32	-20.96
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	567	-6.37	-5.56	-5.56	27.50	33.18	-0.64
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	173,333	6.20	10.86	-3.46	17.07	-13.98	-5.68
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	175,611	-10.17	-1.49	-30.20	-3.48	-2.69	8.92
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	182,500	-6.07	-0.11	-23.96	46.00	10.09	39.72
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	190,000	-2.56	-18.20	-0.52	8.57	-6.53	5.76
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	250,000	-7.41	20.97	33.50	38.89	-13.42	-9.62
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/tonne*	2,543,615	8.21	-26.57	-4.37	-0.46		
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/tonne*	2,316,512	5.85	-22.82	22.82	-7.43		

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Southern Africa

Table 6 summarises changes in the prices of selected crops and markets in Southern Africa. There is a general increase in prices for maize in Mozambique and selected markets in Zambia (bordering Tanzania and Zimbabwe) and Malawi in the southern tip of the country bordering Mozambique when compared to the previous month.

Table 6: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries[14]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG*	143	-13.65	-58.10	-44.47	-4.67	5.69	30.65
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG*	200	21.07	-29.39	-35.48	17.86	13.02	31.10
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG**	14	17.36	-46.09	-42.25	15.50	10.82	29.22
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Chimoio, Retail, MZN/KG**	16	36.66	-26.53	-26.11	36.66	23.43	44.11
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Gorongoza, Retail, MZN/KG**	15	16.80	-20.24	-34.46	15.07	32.63	71.57
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG**	26	1.87	-8.33	-1.10	26.46	-2.52	9.97
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG**	20	-5.97	-48.78	-41.67	12.93	20.50	38.80
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Pemba, Retail, MZN/KG**	17	-40.01	-45.47	-40.01	-10.03	19.72	62.66
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chibombo, Retail, ZMW/KG**	2	-25.50	-63.55	-52.36	-21.55	5.86	18.02
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chipata, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	-9.24	-43.00	-36.53	33.80	19.30	28.07
Zambia	Maize (white)	Livingstone, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	6.12	-46.94	-38.67	-11.41	14.92	34.58
Zambia	Maize (white)	Lusaka, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	-20.71	-35.96	-33.40	-7.24	-0.60	12.01
Zambia	Maize (white)	Mpika, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	6.80	-39.86	-24.79	13.62	0.75	24.72

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[13] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)
[14] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020)

West Africa

Tables 7-10 presents changes in the prices of selected crops and markets in West Africa. Nigeria and Togo have experienced a rise in maize prices compared to last month while a notable drop is recorded in Mali and parts of Ghana. As for millet, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Niger are experiencing significant rises in prices as compared to Ghana and Mali. Sorghum prices also remained high in Nigeria compared to the rest of the countries under the study.

Table 7: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries[15]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG*	233	-2.82	-1.96	133.33	55.55	-18.87	-19.83
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG*	267	6.67	18.39	18.52	-17.95	-17.84	-19.25
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	176	0.00	7.49	2.60	9.73	0.54	-9.59
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	101	-5.32	-14.57	-6.77	-18.14	5.60	5.05
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	195	0.00	-0.65	21.34	23.19	10.03	-13.32
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	109	0.75	8.50	41.06	-17.03	-31.35	-32.45
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	-14.89	0.00	0.00	-20.00	14.92	1.60
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	185	-7.50	5.71	15.63	2.21	2.41	-8.85
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	150	-14.29	0.00	0.00	-14.29	11.78	-3.13
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	0.00	0.00	-1.96	0.00	2.88	3.63
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	158	21.15	41.89	57.50	57.50		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	132	14.90	38.44	54.52	50.85		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	133	20.67	32.24	60.70	54.97		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	157	12.12	38.91	50.48	46.28		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	129	9.57	37.26	53.73	43.06		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	150	7.14	7.14	20.00	7.14		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	135	3.85	3.85	8.00	0.00		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	141	4.44	4.44	6.82	28.18		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	169	2.42	10.46	12.67	7.64		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	146	8.15	8.15	16.80	16.80		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	180	0.56	16.88	16.88	-3.23		

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[15] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020)

Table 8: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries[16]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Burkina Faso	Millet	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG*	203	-7.73	8.56	7.98	-6.88	1.71	-8.16
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG*	268	33.33	66.46	66.46	60.48	5.55	-5.10
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG*	267	5.53	8.10	13.14	8.10	-3.37	-14.13
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG*	203	7.41	12.15	18.02	20.12	0.39	-7.67
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG*	229	3.62	7.01	7.01	3.62	1.02	-3.85
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	235	-11.32	17.50	17.50	-6.00	-11.11	-11.50
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	0.00	0.00	-9.09	0.00	1.20	1.68
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	0.00	0.00	8.11	0.00	-0.42	0.24
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.38	-3.74	-5.66
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	256	1.19	2.40	1.59	-10.80	-2.29	-2.16
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG**	292	0.69	7.75	29.20	22.18	-3.63	-9.29
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	240	2.56	2.56	2.56	31.15	6.41	-3.75
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	282	3.30	-1.40	21.03	4.44	-5.96	-20.27
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	257	0.78	7.08	18.98	77.24	4.86	-5.93
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	174	20.00	38.31	55.36	33.85		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	151	8.11	39.23	68.42	68.10		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	139	17.09	21.59	77.99	63.65		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	176	0.72	26.99	42.31	37.57		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	144	-2.54	37.43	64.29	43.75		

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[16] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

Table 9: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries[17]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	0.00	0.00	-9.09	0.00	-0.58	-2.75
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	0.00	0.00	8.11	0.00	10.20	-4.01
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.85	-3.70	-5.64
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	246	-1.60	-1.60	-2.38	-1.60	-2.63	-4.76
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG**	280	6.87	19.66	32.70	31.46	-3.41	-9.40
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	239	-1.65	-1.65	4.82	41.42	8.62	3.14
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	242	0.00	0.00	34.44	3.86	0.29	-17.63
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	240	0.00	0.00	21.21	50.94	16.94	18.32
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	164	21.11	43.93	48.64	55.71		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	133	23.62	32.16	77.99	77.13		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	132	20.52	27.08	61.61	44.40		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	149	1.19	17.32	28.89	29.28		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	114	1.11	42.19	44.44	19.74		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	242	0.00	15.24	38.29	30.81		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	123	-8.89	-7.52	-20.13	3.36		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	265	8.16	8.16	32.50	38.02		
Togo	Sorghum	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	131	-2.96	-14.94	0.77	-9.66		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	280	0.00	14.29	23.35	6.87		

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[17] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

Table 10: Changes in imported prices in selected West African countries[18]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG*	300	-20.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	21.68	17.69
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG*	358	-22.17	-22.17	-22.17	-21.15	23.63	31.54
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG*	362	-0.28	-3.21	1.12	-1.09	-7.04	3.80
Cote d'Ivoire	Rice (imported)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG*	363	3.57	2.62	-3.33	3.57	0.26	-3.45
Ghana	Rice (imported)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	263	4.29	38.60	36.21	9.72	-1.62	-13.57
Ghana	Rice (imported)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	170	-27.07	-43.68	-4.79	-38.12	7.59	5.07
Ghana	Rice (imported)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	278	-19.42	7.75	28.70	23.01	1.63	3.58
Mali	Rice (imported)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	425	2.41	6.25	6.25	6.25	-8.65	-9.40
Mali	Rice (imported)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	375	-3.35	-6.25	7.14	7.14	-3.00	-6.25
Mali	Rice (imported)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	350	-3.58	2.94	0.00	-6.67	-0.50	0.96
Niger	Rice (imported)	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG**	500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.99
Niger	Rice (imported)	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	500	0.00	11.11	11.11	2.46	1.18	2.12
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	462	3.71	3.94	9.88	67.51		
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	423	5.59	25.24	27.03	52.05		
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	539	-3.92	6.10	20.99	70.57		
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	475	1.06	15.29	7.95	50.79		
Togo	Rice (imported)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	500	0.00	-9.09	-10.71	-5.66		
Togo	Rice (imported)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	450	0.00	-1.10	0.00	1.35		
Togo	Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	469	0.00	0.86	1.96	-0.21		
Togo	Rice (imported)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	450	0.00	-1.10	0.00	0.00		
Togo	Rice (imported)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	500	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.11		
Togo	Rice (imported)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	480	0.00	6.67	20.00	20.00		

*Note: Last price is for August 2020, *July, **June, ***April and ****March*

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), =moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[18] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

Climatic Conditions and Potential Implications for Food and Nutrition Security

Figure 8 shows the Seasonal Rainfall Performance Probability (SPP) Analysis across the continent for the period 01 August 2020 – 30 September 2020[19]. Northern parts of East Africa (covering northern Ethiopia, Uganda, South Sudan and southern part of Sudan) are projected to experience normal to above normal rainfall conditions). In West Africa, the coastal parts are projected to experience below normal rainfall conditions while the forecasts indicate normal rainfall conditions for central parts of the region. The normal to above normal rainfall conditions contribute to providing conducive cropping conditions for the on-going and forth-coming agricultural seasons. Southern parts of Niger and Mali, as well as northern parts of Burkina Faso, are projected to experience normal to above normal rainfall conditions. The Southern Africa region remains in the off-season and still experiencing dry conditions.

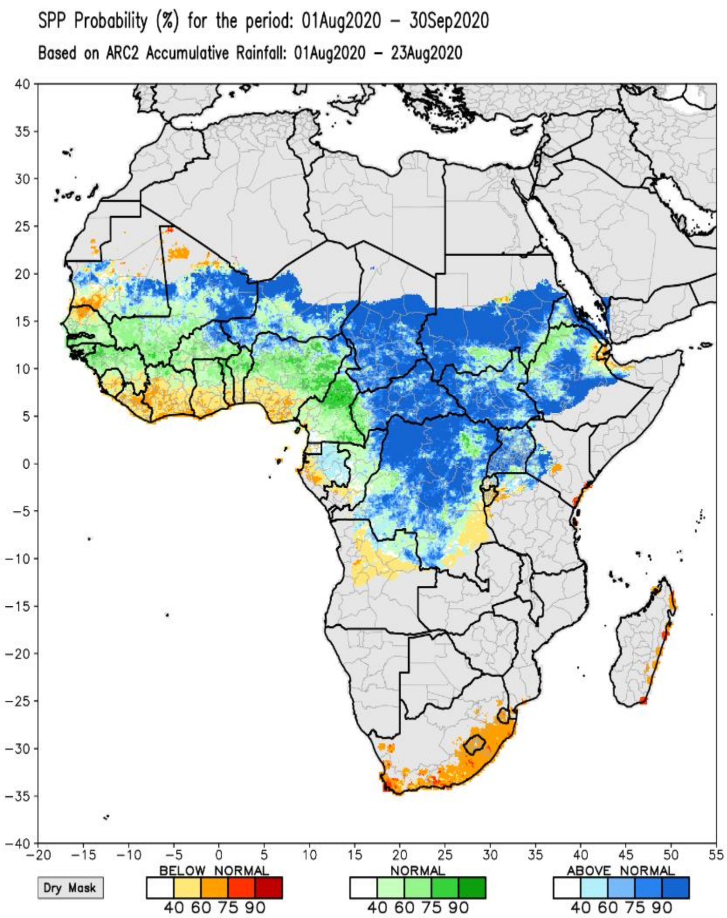


Figure 9: Seasonal Rainfall Performance Probability (SPP) Analysis 01 August 2020 – 30 September 2020

Source: https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/spp/africa_arc_spp_1ic-1proj_af_sppcomb.gif. Accessed 25 August 2020

Desert Locust Outbreak and Impacts on Food Security and Trade

Figure 10 shows the latest FAO desert locust situation update on the 24th of August 2020. The locust impacted areas based on the Gro Intelligence Desert Locust Impact model are shown in Figure 11. Similar to last month's report, there is a progressive decline in the areas under threat of the desert locust. The locust impacted area across the countries indicates gradual declines across the countries except for Uganda, which could be due to migration of the desert locust from Kenya. Despite progress in controlling the desert locust threat, prevailing swarms still require continued efforts to control further outbreaks that would threaten crop production in the upcoming production seasons.

[19] The SPP provides quantitative evaluation of the probability of precipitation finishing at predefined percent-of-normal anomaly categories that correspond to below-average (< 80% of normal), average (80%-120% of normal) and above average (> 120% of normal) conditions (Novella and Thiaw, 2016).

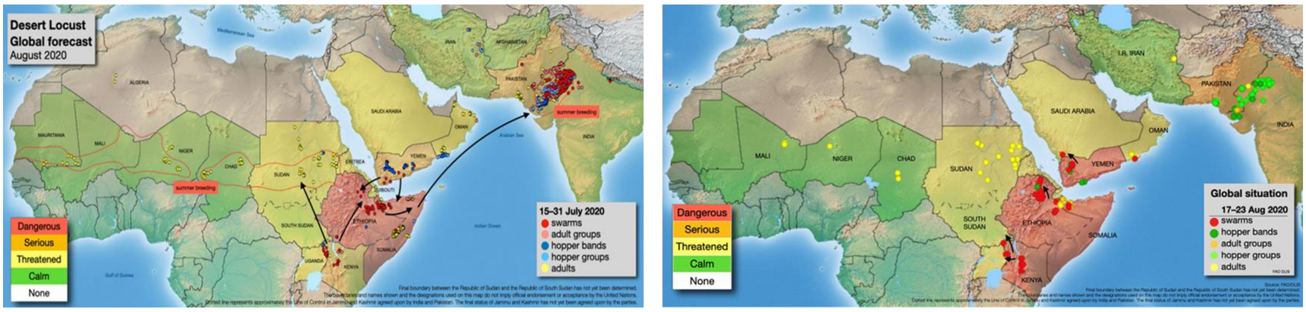


Figure 10: Situation, threat and forecast of desert locust in East Africa[20]

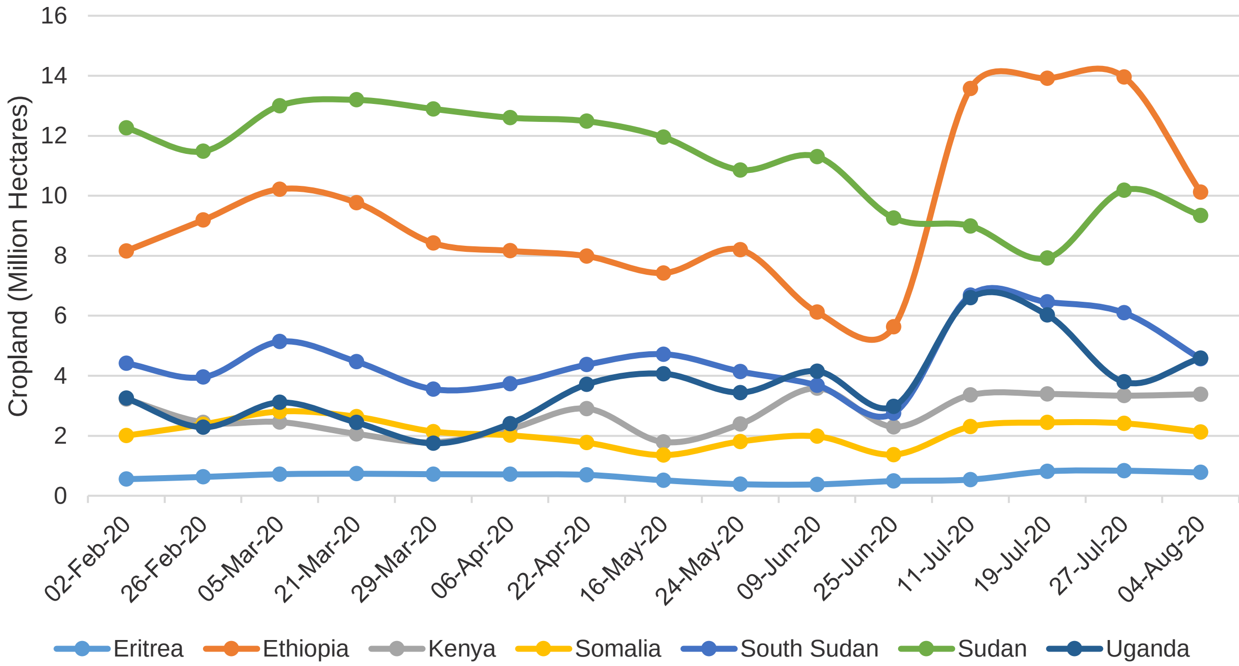


Figure 11: Locust Impacted Cropland Area (Pixel-level Analysis) in East Africa[21]

[20] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/200803forecast.jpg. Accessed 4 August 2020 and http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/200824global.jpg. Accessed 25 August 2020
[21] https://app.gro-intelligence.com/displays/WdK0QlkqK. Accessed 25 August 2020

For more information contact:

Charles Nhemachena
Programme Officer, Regional Food Trade & Resilience
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
West End Towers, 4th Floor
Muthangari Drive, off Waiyaki Way, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 (703) 033 000 | DL: +254 (703) 033 439
E-mail: CNhemachena@agra.org

AGRA
Growing Africa's Agriculture

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
West End Towers, 4th Floor
Muthangari Drive, off Waiyaki Way, Nairobi, Kenya
PO Box 66773, Westlands 00800, Nairobi, Kenya

WWW.AGRA.ORG