FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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AGRA's Food Security Monitor provides 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.

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Contents

Summary

Our monthly Food Security Monitor is one way that AGRA makes data available to key stakeholders to underpin evidence-based decision-making. Highlights from the May Food Security Monitor are summarized below.

Food Security Outlook. In May 2021, East Africa continued to experience a predominantly crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security situation, sustained by ongoing conflicts, the impact of COVID-19 and macroeconomic factors.

The food security outcomes varied across different countries in West Africa, although the region experienced a predominately minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security situation across most parts.

Meanwhile, the increased food supplies from the ongoing harvests and eased COVID-19 restrictions contributed to improved food security outcomes for the Southern Africa region.

Food Trade. The Women Traders in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA, launched the **eTrade Hubs portal** to provide small businesses with information related to the AfCFTA.

In East Africa, trade relations between Kenya and Tanzania and Uganda continued to improve. Presidents Samia Hassan and Uhuru Kenyatta instructed their governments to waive work permits and clear maize imports.

There were no major regional trade updates across West and Southern Africa in May.

Commodity Prices. In East Africa, maize prices in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda remained far lower than their levels in the last 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. On the contrary, maize prices generally increased in Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan over the same period.

On the other hand, maize prices have risen over the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months in almost all focus markets in the West Africa region, except for Korhogo and Gao.

Compared to their previous one-month levels, maize prices generally declined in selected Southern Africa markets.

Climatic conditions. The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) forecasts for June to September in East Africa predict a wetter than usual season in parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda.

Parts of the coastal region of West African countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin are projected to experience above-normal rainfall.

Meanwhile, below-average rainfall is projected for most parts of the Southern Africa region. The region is entering the winter season. Harvesting is coming to an end for the main cropping-season crops.

Desert Locust Outbreak. The FAO desert locust situation update for May shows an increasing number of instar hopper bands (young desert locusts) in eastern Ethiopia and northwest Somalia. The increasing numbers, and new breeding, indicate the potential threat of increases in locust numbers in the region.

Introduction

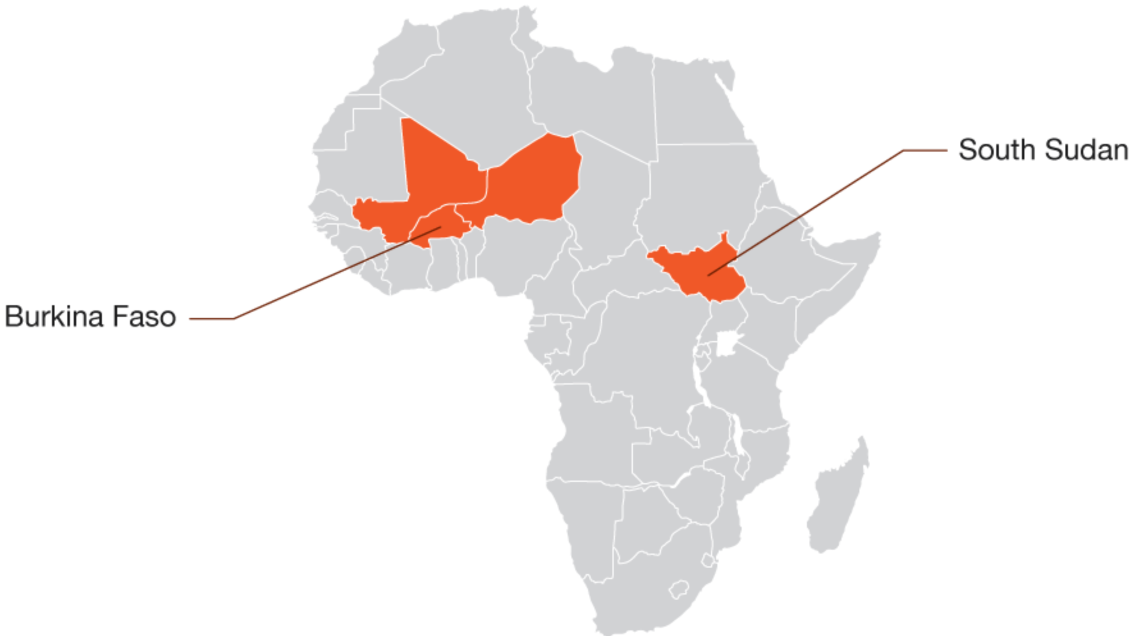
The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade, and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia,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

Food Security Outlook

Food Insecurity Hotspots

The total number of Food Insecurity Hotspots, defined as countries where more than 50% of the total population has insufficient food for consumption, decreased from four to two in May 2021. The two countries where there was a decrease in the number of people with insufficient food are Mali and Niger. The proportion of the total population that is food insecure in these countries dropped to 48% and 42%, respectively. The two remaining hunger hotspots are Burkina Faso and South Sudan, where the proportion of the total population with insufficient food for consumption remained high at 59% and 62%, respectively[1].

Figure 1: Early warning analysis of acute food insecurity hotspots, May 2021



Source: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2021)[2]

[1] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 31 May 2021
[2] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 31 May 2021

East Africa Outlook

The East Africa region continued to experience a predominantly IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food security situation during May (Figure 2) sustained by ongoing conflicts, the impact of COVID-19 and macroeconomic factors. Eastern Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia experienced delayed and below-average rainfall, which is expected to result in below-average yields.

In **Kenya**, rainfall recorded across most of the Northern and Eastern parts of the country was 55 - 70 percent lower than normal; this is expected to lead to poor crop yields and below-average livestock body conditions in the near term[3]. The conflict situation in the **Tigray region of Ethiopia** continues to drive food insecurity in the area. Planting activities have also been disrupted as farmers cannot access their fields to plant their crops, which will likely affect harvest and food availability in the region. The situation in **Rwanda** was generally stable with improvements in food availability in rural areas from the Season B green bean and Irish potato harvest, which have also helped stabilise food prices in the country, contributing to minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security outcomes[4]. In **Uganda**, lower than normal rainfall, which resulted in dry conditions, is expected to result in below-average first season harvests until July[5]. In **South Sudan,** conflicts continue to drive high levels of food insecurity, leading to loss of livelihoods and access to humanitarian assistance in affected areas.

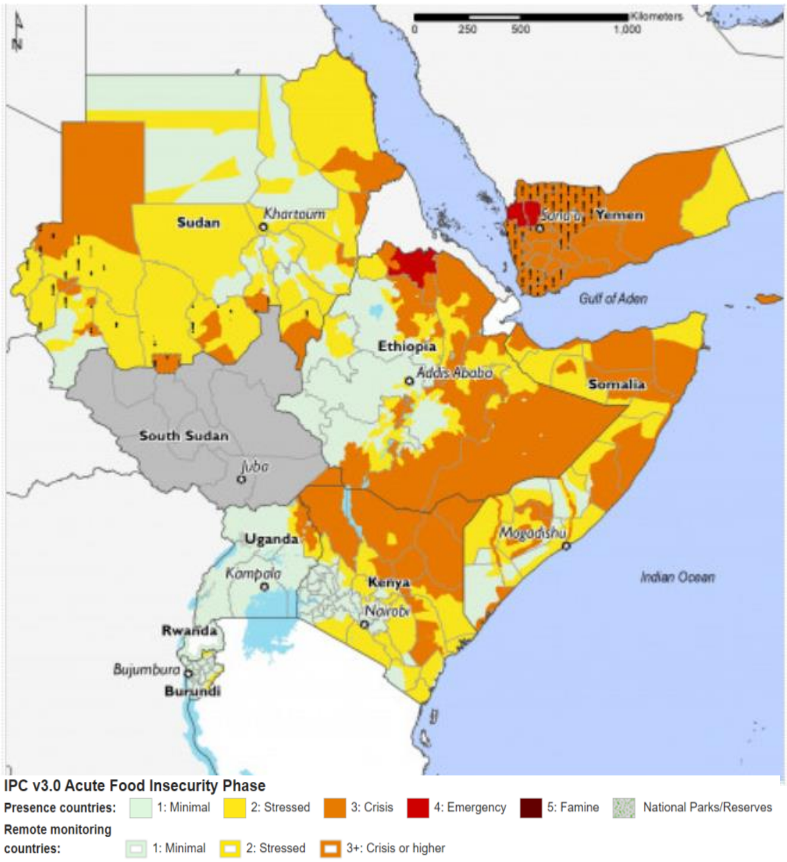


Figure 2: East Africa Current Acute Food Insecurity Classification, May 2021[1]

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in East Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across selected focus countries in East Africa stood at 50.6 million in May 2021. This is an 18.5 percent decrease from April 2021, indicating that the food security situation improved across the region (*Table 1*). All the countries recorded a decrease in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption during the month except for Rwanda, where the situation remained stable.

[3] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-below-average-harvest-anticipated-following-poor-march-may-long-rains
[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-integrated-food-security-analysis-season-b-green-harvest-stabilizes-food
[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-erratic-rainfall-reduces-crop-production-prospects-several

Table 1: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (May 2021)[6]

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)		Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5 (%)
Ethiopia	109.20	22.40	15.60	14.29%	-30.36%	↓	7.20%	36.80%
Kenya	51.40	9.50	5.80	11.28%	-38.95%	↓	4.20%	26.20%
Rwanda	12.30	2.50	2.50	20.33%	0.00%	●	2.30%	38.30%
South Sudan	11.00	6.90	6.80	61.82%	-1.45%	↓	22.70%	31.30%
Tanzania	56.30	5.40	5.30	9.41%	-1.85%	↓	3.50%	31.80%
Uganda	42.70	15.40	14.60	34.19%	-5.19%	↓	3.50%	28.90%

*● = no change; ↓ = decrease, ↑ = increase, *Previous month and ** Current month*

Southern Africa Outlook

The ongoing harvests across the Southern Africa region continued to drive the widespread minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security outcomes being experienced across most countries in the region. The increased food supplies from the harvests leading to price decreases, coupled with eased COVID-19 restrictions, also contribute to improved food security outcomes for the region.

Malawi experienced a minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security outcome sustained by the ongoing harvests, which are expected to continue until the end of June. The gradual easing of COVID-19 restrictions is improving access to income-generating activities among urban populations and contributing to improved food security outcomes[7]. In **Mozambique**, ongoing harvests are contributing to improved security outcomes across most parts of the country, where IPC Phase 1 (minimal) and IPC Phase 2 (stressed) outcomes were experienced during the previous month/s. The continued conflicts in the Cabo Delgado region continue to drive emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes[8]. **Zambia** also experienced a minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security outcome during May sustained by the ongoing harvests, which have increased food availability.

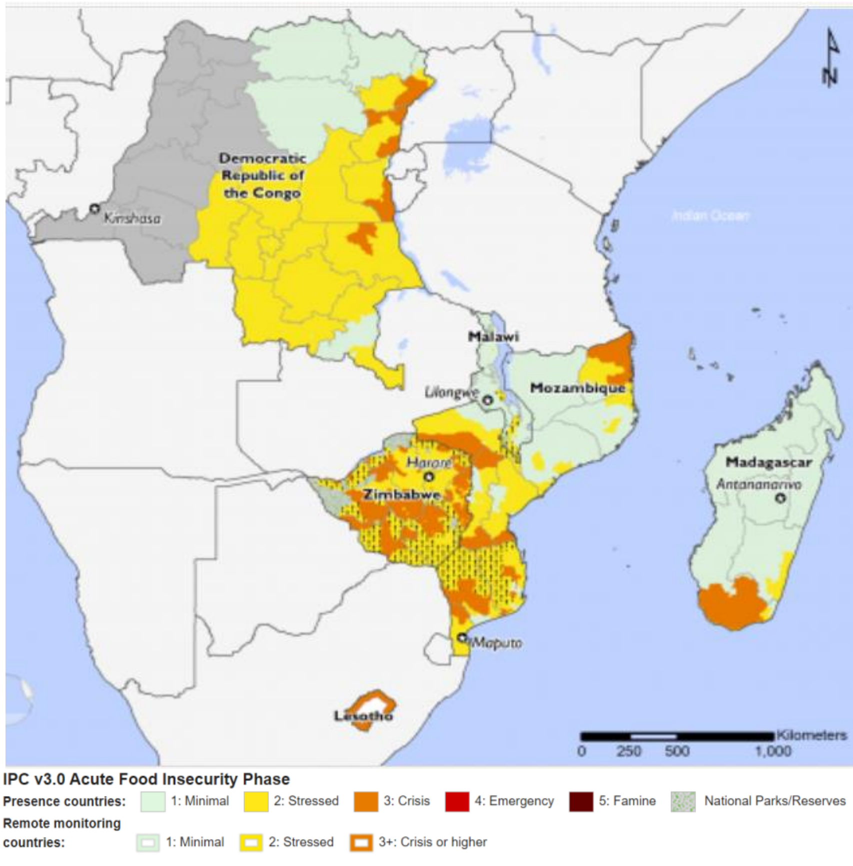


Figure 3: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, February-May 2021

Zimbabwe experienced minimal (IPC Phase 1) and stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes sustained by the above-average harvests recorded this year. Maize grain prices have also been

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6 https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 31 May 2021.
7 https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
8 https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-increasing-number-idps-are-facing-crisis-ipc-phase-3-outcomes-cabo

reported to have decreased by 15 per cent[9] across selected markets due to increased supplies from the harvest, further contributing to improved food security outcomes.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in Southern Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across selected focus countries in Southern Africa stood at 18.4 million in May 2021. This is a 7.1 percent decrease from April, indicating that the region's food security situation is improving. According to the data presented in Table 2, Malawi and Zimbabwe recorded a decrease in the number of people with insufficient food consumption during May, while Mozambique and Zambia recorded an increase.

Table 2: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (May 2021)[10]

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)		Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5 (%)
Malawi	18.10	3.80	2.90	16.02%	-23.68%	↓	1.30%	39.00%
Mozambique	29.50	8.20	8.30	28.14%	1.22%	↑	4.40%	42.30%
Zambia	17.40	2.50	2.80	16.09%	12.00%	↑	4.20%	34.60%
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.30	4.40	30.56%	-16.98%	↓	2.90%	23.50%

● = *no change;* ↓ = *decrease,* ↑ = *increase, *Previous month and ** Current month*

West Africa Outlook

Food security outcomes varied across different countries in West Africa in May, but the region experienced a predominately minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security situation (Figure 4).

Conflicts continue to contribute to the deteriorating food security situation in **Burkina Faso**. Commodity prices for grains also remain high, trading at 20-35% higher than the previous year[11], further worsening the food security situation in the country. **Mali** experienced a Crisis Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 3) outcome during May. Food supplies to markets generally remained normal and sufficient despite disruptions in conflict areas. Commodity prices also remained generally stable[12].

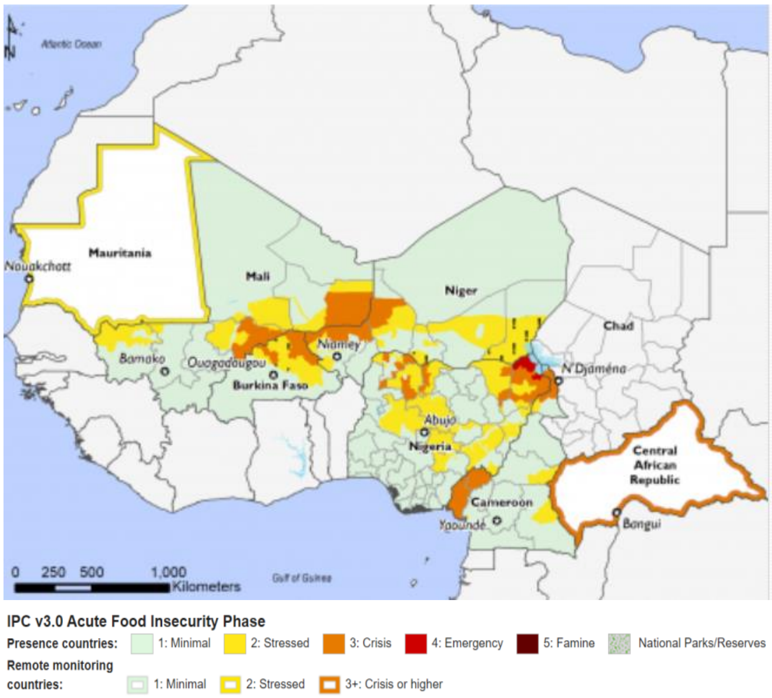

Figure 4: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, May 2021

[9] https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-key-message-update-above-average-production-expected-drive-improved-income
[10] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 31 May 2021.
[11] https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso
[12] https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/mali-key-message-update-ins-curit-alimentaire-de-crise-phase-3-de-l-ipc-part-endroits-au

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in West Africa

The number of people with insufficient food consumption across the focus countries in West Africa[13] stood at 93.9 million for May 2021. This is a 4.1 percent decrease from the previous month, suggesting that the region's food security situation improved over the past month. The situation varied across the different focus countries. Nigeria recorded an increase in the number of people with insufficient food consumption. Ghana, Mali, Niger and Cote d'Ivoire recorded decreases, while in Burkina Faso and Togo, the number remained stable (***Table 3***).

Table 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries, May 2021[14]

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)		Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5 (%)
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.60	11.60	58.59%	0.00%	●	8.40%	24.90%
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	4.30	3.80	15.14%	-11.63%	↓	6.10%	21.60%
Ghana	29.80	6.00	5.90	19.80%	-1.67%	↓	6.80%	17.50%
Mali	19.10	10.80	9.20	48.17%	-14.81%	↓	9.00%	26.90%
Niger	22.40	11.50	9.40	41.96%	-18.26%	↓	14.10%	48.50%
Nigeria	202.80	51.40	51.70	25.49%	0.58%	↑	6.80%	36.80%
Togo	7.90	2.30	2.30	29.11%	0.00%	●	5.70%	23.80%

● *= no change;* ↓ *= decrease,* ↑ *= increase, *Previous month and ** Current month*

[13] Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo
[14] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed 31 May 2021

Food Trade Updates

AfCFTA updates

The Women Traders in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), a partnership formed by ICC, TRALAC, UPS, and West Blue Consulting, launched the **eTrade Hubs portal** to mobilise women small business owners in the AfCFTA. The portal provides small businesses with information related to AfCFTA, including documents, licenses, permits, certificates, fees to be paid, and estimated processing times. This portal is expected to improve trade efficiencies under the AfCFTA by reducing the time and cost of doing business for small businesses operating under AfCFTA[15].

East Africa

Trade relations between Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda continue to improve with Presidents Samia Hassan and Uhuru Kenyatta instructing their governments to waive work permits and clear maize imports in a move that demonstrated the countries' commitment to resolving the long-standing trade disputes[16]. Despite these improvements in trade relations, trade volumes are still slow and below average due to shortages of aflatoxin testing kits. As a result, there have been reports of lorries being held up at the Holili-Taveta border post where traders have complained that these delays increase their costs of doing business as parking fees cost them Ksh4,500 (about Sh90,000) per day for each lorry[17]. The lifting of the maize trade ban by Kenya has also seen maize trade activities with Uganda resume with more than 100 trucks carrying 1 200 tonnes of maize from Busia, Uganda reported having crossed into Kenya following the announcement that the ban had been lifted on the 7th of May[18].

The Agribusiness Confederation of East Africa (ACEA) launched the CEA Buyer-Seller Platform, an online agribusiness market to help sellers in the region find markets for their green produce. The platform will help connect agribusiness players from the East African Community (EAC), thus improving the trade efficiencies and costs of doing business[19]. The EAC continues to demonstrate its commitment to work with the private sector to promote regional integration. The EAC Secretary General again mentioned this during the Private Sector Dinner Roundtable held in Kigali, Rwanda, on the 8th of May. He mentioned that the regional body would ensure the private sector plays its rightful role in the integration process[20]. The EAC also called for harmonization of business standards in East Africa following calls by traders in Kenya and Tanzania to harmonise taxes and charges, reduce weighbridge costs, and punitive fines at various border posts, which are slowing down trade activities across the region[21].

Figure 5: provides an update of the various events and activities recorded across different countries in East Africa over the past month impacting food trade in the region.

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[15] https://iccwbo.org/media-wall/news-speeches/launch-of-etradehubs-to-simplify-trade-processes-for-woman-small-business-owners-in-afcfta/

[16] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/cross-border-at-namanga-3403182

[17] https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/-cross-border-maize-trade-held-up-again-amid-fresh-problems-3417098

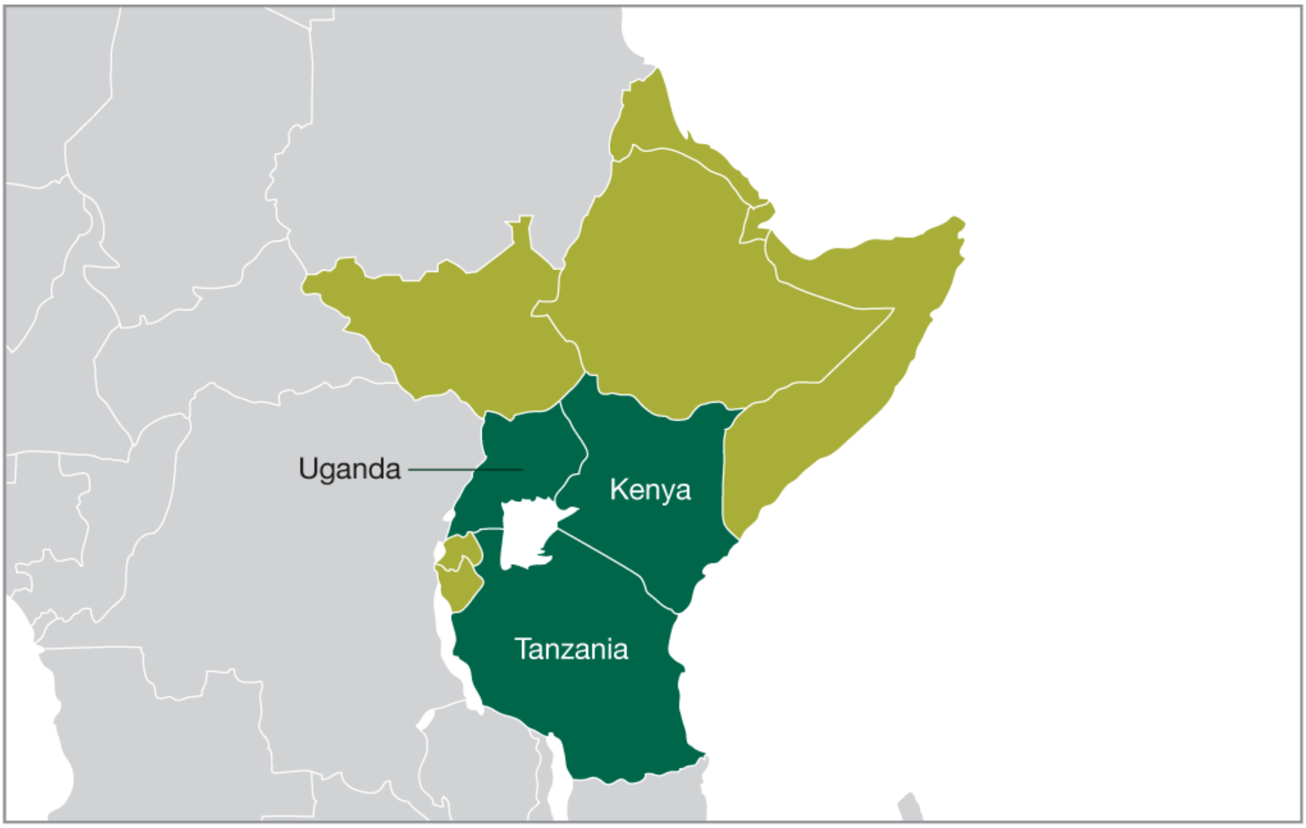
[18] https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/-cross-border-maize-trade-held-up-again-amid-fresh-problems-3417098

[19] https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/business/news/article/2001413518/new-online-market-to-boost-small-holder-farmers-in-eac

[20] https://www.eac.int/press-releases/1999-eac-secretary-general-pledges-to-work-closely-with-the-private-sector-in-east-africa

[21] https://www.kbc.co.ke/eac-sec-gen-calls-for-harmonization-of-business-standards-in-east-africa/

Figure 5: East Africa Cross border trade updates April 2021[22]



TANZANIA

- Tanzania pledged to strengthen trade ties with Nigeria using digital technology that will benefit the youth.
- The government is engaging stakeholders as part of its regulatory reform exercise, where it seeks to review 22 laws under the Ministry of Trade.
- The country is finalising ratification of the AfCFTA agreement.

UGANDA

- Uganda has signed a USD46.2 million deal with a Chinese firm to revamp the Malaba and Kampala railway line to create seamless travel from the Mombasa port.
- The 260-kilometre Kampala line will be linked to the standard gauge railway (SGR) track through the Naivasha to Malaba old railway, which Kenya is upgrading.

KENYA

- Failure by local banks to embrace trade financing is reportedly hindering the growth of Kenya's exports.
- Kenya has scrapped work visa and permit requirements for Tanzanian nationals to boost trade and tourism between the two countries, fast-tracking the implementation of the East African Common Market Protocol that allows workers to move freely in the region.
- The Kenya Regulatory Authority behind the Tanzania maize import ban was stripped off its powers and replaced with the Agriculture and Food Authority.

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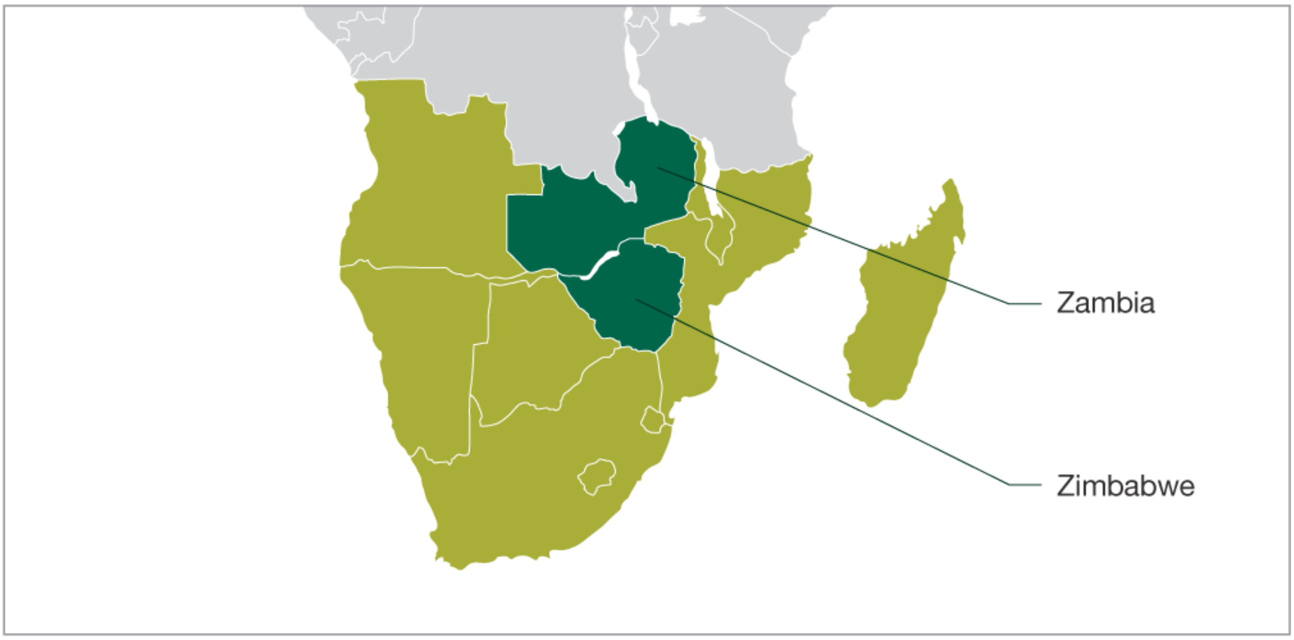
[22] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/trucks-namanga-maize-exports-3358772
https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/tanzania-secures-huge-soya-beans-market-china
https://www.press.et/english/?p=33497#

Southern Africa

There were no major regional trade updates across Southern Africa over the past month except for the opening of the Kazungula Bridge and the One-stop Border Post on the 10th of May 2021. The Zimbabwean government announced that, together with the Zimborders consortium, it is implementing a US $300m Beitbridge Border Post modernisation project expected to boost trading activities through the border post[23]. The country has also announced that it will be suspending maize imports citing a bumper harvest this year. The Central Bank Governor announced that the suspension would save the country US$ 300 million in maize imports[24]. The Zambian Government has begun relaxing maize export controls on the back of this year's bumper harvest and excess carryover stocks from the previous season estimated at around 90 000MT. Discussions between AGRA and the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture revealed that during May, the country exported 20 000MT of maize, and an additional 30 000MT is expected to be exported in June. The government also indicated that they would be relaxing soybean exports, with 40 000 MT of soybeans expected to be exported in June.

Figure 6: summarises some of the key activities and events recorded across Southern Africa that impact food trade activities.

Figure 6: Southern Africa Food Trade Updates in May 2021[25]



ZIMBABWE

- The Zimbabwean government has suspended maize imports following above average maize harvests.

ZAMBIA

- The Zambian Government has relaxed export controls for maize and soybeans, but export permits are still very controlled and issued to a few businesses.

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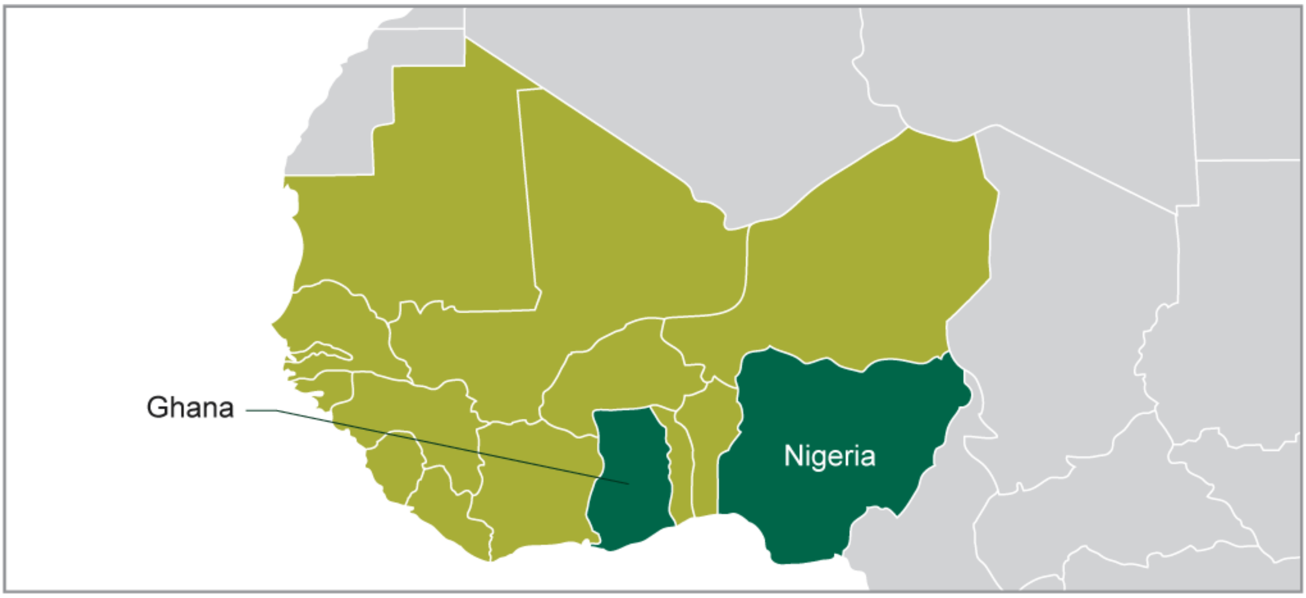
23 https://constructionreviewonline.com/news/zimbabwe/us-300m-beitbridge-border-post-modernisation-project-in-zimbabwe-underway/
24 https://www.herald.co.zw/suspension-of-maize-imports-saves-us300m/
25 https://www.businessmalawi.com/fresh-push-for-export-reforms/
https://www.herald.co.zw/zimtrade-extends-market-survey-to-tanzania-drc/

West Africa

Figure 7: provides an update of issues and events reported in selected West African countries that impact food trade and food security in the region.

Figure 7: West Africa Cross border Trade Updates May 2021[26]



GHANA

- The Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) will be collaborating with the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) on the GEPA's Impact Hub initiative, intended to provide relevant trade information to the Ghanaian export community to boost the country's export trade.
- The GEPA Impact Hub will be located at the African Trade House, Headquarters of the AfCFTA in Accra, and will provide exporters with trade information through online platforms and printed publications.

NIGERIA

- The Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (FMITI) has listed the requirements for Nigeria to fully benefit from the AfCFTA agreement.
- The Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) is working with the Ghanaian Shippers Authority (GSA) to further protect shippers and promote trade in Africa. Collaboration between the two will ensure efficient service delivery and allow the two countries to export their goods and earn foreign exchange without hindrance.

[26] https://www.nationalaccordnewspaper.com/nigeria-partners-ghanaians-shippers-to-promote-trade-in-africa/
[26] https://tribuneonlineng.com/fmiti-lists-requirements-for-full-afcfta-benefits/
[26] https://www.myjoyonline.com/fda-collaborates-with-gepa-impact-hub-to-boost-export-trade/

Agricultural Commodities Price Monitoring

East Africa

The maize prices in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda are far lower compared to their levels in the last 1, 3, 6 and 12 months, which in most cases has dropped well beyond 15% (Table 4). On the contrary, maize prices generally increased in Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan over the same period. However, there are views that Kenya maize prices dropped due to the resumption of cross-border trade between Kenya and Tanzania.[27] In Ethiopia, multiple factors such as conflicts, seasonal deficits in food supply due to below-average rainfall, and worsening macroeconomic conditions account for food inflation.[28] In Tanzania, prices are expected to continue declining over the next 3-6 months, whereas in Rwanda, prices are expected to rise, exceeding 15% in most cases.

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries[29]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	1,231	3.71	10.10	0.45	26.37		
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	1,360	5.43	0.00	2.56	26.81		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/KG	27	8.73	11.61	13.98	-16.70		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/KG**	36	0.08	8.54	8.38	14.53		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/KG	29	3.95	6.29	0.49	-23.54		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	199	-2.45	-49.15	-33.61	-11.48	29.00	55.46
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	250	-25.00	-41.25	-36.64	-27.01	-0.01	21.04
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	192	-0.86	-41.92	-36.11	-14.18	23.16	47.87
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	195	1.96	-37.76	-34.86	-23.36	29.05	40.67
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	215	0.40	1.48	-31.54	48.52		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	415	1.83	-1.29	11.63	126.56		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	436	18.58	24.49	9.56	98.83		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	229	0.00	14.29	23.08	56.86		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	286	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.22		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	43,438	-6.25	-19.19	-15.65	-28.67	-19.09	-30.18
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	36,857	-25.21	-36.54	-40.60	-33.29	-28.01	-28.25
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	40,975	-13.08	-25.20	-31.28	-21.20	-8.14	-0.50
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	47,328	-15.99	-23.04	-15.85	-21.77	-21.54	-12.61
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	55,000	-7.82	-16.03	-9.84	-5.38	0.37	-7.77
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kabale, Wholesale, USh/KG	543	-27.60	-9.26	-22.74	-55.22		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG	557	1.25	-16.28	-22.00	-52.62		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG	490	-5.84	-16.65	-24.77	-57.43		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, USh/KG	506	-3.20	-2.75	-19.13	-53.62		

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

Except in Dodoma (Tanzania), Kampala and Lira (Uganda), beans prices in selected markets have mostly declined, over the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months, particularly in Rwanda where this has exceeded 15% in the past 6-12 months (Table 5). Above normal household stocks due to favourable harvests

[27] https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/news/article/2001413367/maize-prices-drop-as-border-trade-booms
[28] FEWSNET. Accesses on 25th May 2021 at: fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia
[29] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)

during the 2020/21 seasons and reduced markets sales due to COVID-19 restrictions accounted for the lower prices.[30] Forecasts for the next 3-6 months show that prices will rise in Kigeme, Mugera, and Dodoma, while prices are expected to drop in Kabuga, Morogoro, and Moshi.

Table 5: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries[31]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	388	-4.51	-16.79	-38.68	-16.64	-6.14	-24.68
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	500	0.00	-4.25	-34.85	-20.95	0.86	16.43
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	425	-18.73	-13.27	-51.58	-15.00	11.87	35.00
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	445	-21.14	-7.16	-46.03	-33.21	-0.55	11.38
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	146,563	-7.76	-16.73	-10.36	-8.68	1.29	-1.56
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	220,417	9.90	5.34	1.39	9.12	8.61	16.74
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	154,688	2.10	-0.91	-24.54	-27.80	-7.57	4.17
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	192,500	-10.12	-9.77	6.21	-1.28	-7.88	-4.09
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	197,500	-1.52	-3.66	-17.53	-1.25	-7.55	-9.86
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG	2,667	4.06	5.76	8.98	-23.00		
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG	2,422	0.34	28.53	1.03	-19.30		

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

Except for Addis Ababa and Kubuga markets, sorghum prices have dropped compared to the past 1 and 3 months (Table 6). On the other hand, the current price levels are higher than in the past 6 months in Addis Ababa, Mugera, Aweil, and Juba. Compared to the last 12 months, sorghum prices have generally been higher in all markets, mostly exceeding 15%, except in Mugera, where sorghum price have moderately decreased. Again, the situation in Ethiopia is attributed to conflicts, seasonal changes, and worsening macroeconomic conditions.

Table 6: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries[32]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Ethiopia	Sorghum (red)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	1,607	1.45	17.26	15.16	56.66		
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	2,314	0.83	2.77	-6.57	33.35		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	475	7.55	5.56	-0.35	2.89	-17.87	3.40
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG**	350	-24.73	-27.08	25.00	-10.26	7.01	-3.63
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	251	-5.59	-3.83	58.09	75.10		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	412	-0.41	-1.57	10.09	124.11		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	286	-9.09	-1.28	-11.11	70.07		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	343	-3.54	0.00	-5.88	104.77		

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

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[30] FEWSNET. Accesses on 25th May 2021 at: fews.net/east-africa/rwanda
[31] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).
[32] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).

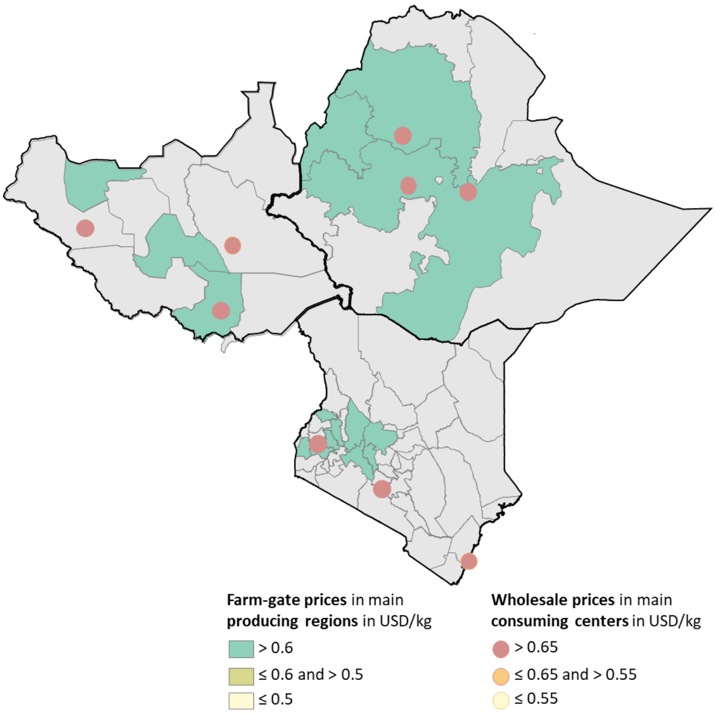

Figure 8: Summary of groundnut prices (shell groundnut median prices) in selected producer and consumption areas in Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan[33]

Ethiopia: Despite the "average" harvest season, groundnut prices (country average - USD1.08/kg) remained strong in Ethiopia due to supply constraints. May prices showed an average increase of 27% on prior month prices across all producer and consumer regions. The price increase was largely supply-driven as the security issues in northern Ethiopia (mainly Humera, Metekel, Pawi Provinces) have significantly impacted the groundnut market. For instance, because of the current northern Ethiopia unrest, 21 villages in the Matekel to Pawe areas, the main groundnut production region, have not harvested and produced crops for sale. Supply limitations have driven up median wholesale prices, which have increased from USD0.97/kg (April) to USD1.16/kg (May).

Kenya: In Kenya, prices in groundnut producing regions experienced slightly downward price trends or remained steady, in comparison with prior months, at a country median average of USD1.39/kg (April & May). This is because groundnuts are perceived as a "semi luxurious" food commodity in most parts of the country. When faced with tough economic times, most households would forgo the commodity for other staples leading to reduced demand and lower prices. However, with the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions in the country and the regular flow of commodities from neighbouring Uganda (including groundnuts) and harvesting approaching in Nyanza and Western Provinces, prices are likely to deepen further.

South Sudan: Farm gate prices of groundnuts dropped compared to last month while others remained fixed, USD 0.81/kg to USD 0.79/kg in the Lakes States, USD 1.13/kg to USD 1.08/kg in Central Equatoria state. Northern Bahr el Ghazal remained fixed at USD 1.13/kg. Retail prices reduced from USD 1.45 to USD 1.37/kg in Juba, USD 1.29/kg to USD 1.26/kg in Bor and USD 1.16/kg to USD 1.13/kg in Wau. Without stocks and the lean period approaching, prices of these stable food items are likely to go up.

Southern Africa

Compared to their previous one-month levels, maize prices have generally declined in the selected Southern Africa markets (Table 7). For example, in Malawi, prices have generally been on a downward trend for the past 1, 3, 6 and 12 months, except for Lilongwe, Mzimba, and Mzuzu, which have increased higher than their past 6-month levels. These trends generally reflect improved

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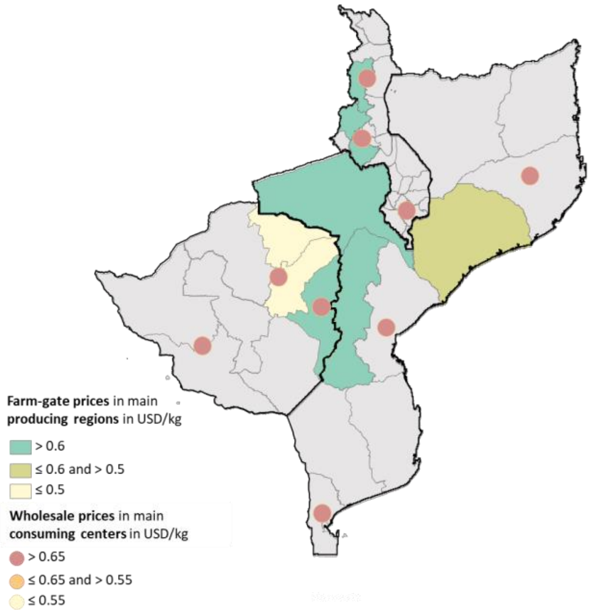
[33] **Ethiopia: Producer regions:** *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Jawi Amhara, Pawe, East Harerge. **Consumption regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices:* Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Dire Dawa
Kenya: Producer Regions: *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Nyanza, Western, Eastern. **Consumption Regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices:* Siaya, Nairobi, Mombassa
South Sudan: Producer Regions: *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Lakes District, Northern Bahr El Gazal, Central Equatoria. **Consumption Regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices*: Juba, Bor, Wau



supplies due to good harvests in the region, which started in mid-March. In Malawi, the release of old stocks in anticipation of good new harvests and the easing of COVID-19 restrictions have further enhanced price drops.[34] In Angonia, Chibombo, Chipata, and Mipka, maize prices have remained the same as their previous one-month levels. However, maize prices have been rising for the past 3 and 6 months in almost all focus markets in Mozambique and Zambia. Compared with their one-year levels, maize prices have gone down in almost all selected markets. Forecasts for the next 3-6 months predict a downward price trend in Mozambique and Zambia, with a few markets experiencing price increases. In Mozambique, the start of the main annual harvests has improved access, while conflicts in parts of Mozambique still impact food inflation.

Figure 9: Summary of groundnut prices (shell groundnut median prices) in selected producer and consumption areas in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe[35]

Table 7: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries[36]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Malawi	Maize (white)	Lilongwe, Retail, MWK/KG***	180	-7.69	-10.00	20.00	-51.35		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzimba, Retail, MWK/KG	156	-5.17	-16.49	4.00	-1.89		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	170	-5.56	-5.56	13.33	-19.14		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	176	-3.31	-14.56	-9.44	-0.99		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	173	-1.98	-25.56	-18.47	13.07		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG****	17	0.00	7.13	21.56	-26.85	-17.74	-21.65
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG****	32	13.34	25.94	20.37	13.34	-2.16	-16.83
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG****	30	10.35	33.33	39.18	-23.80	-6.46	-14.99
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Pemba, Retail, MZN/KG****	27	-11.57	-8.15	43.25	-4.48	13.37	5.83
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chibombo, Retail, ZMW/KG****	4	0.00	26.73	90.09	-4.95	10.90	-14.93
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chipata, Retail, ZMW/KG****	4	0.00	27.12	36.49	-2.75	-3.86	-19.79
Zambia	Maize (white)	Livingstone, Retail, ZMW/KG****	4	13.74	31.86	31.86	-12.39	-10.54	-32.65
Zambia	Maize (white)	Lusaka, Retail, ZMW/KG****	5	12.10	26.11	36.34	16.71	-4.19	-8.37
Zambia	Maize (white)	Mpika, Retail, ZMW/KG****	3	0.00	24.72	24.72	-45.50	19.22	-21.32

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

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[34] FEWSNET. Accesses on 25th May 2021 at: www.fews.net/east-africa/malawi

[35] **Malawi: Producer regions:** *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Mchinji, Kasungu, Chitipa. **Consumption regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices:* Lilongwe, Blantyre, Tanzania
Mozambique: Producer Regions: *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Zambezia, Manica, Tete. **Consumption Regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices:* Maputo, Inhambane, Nampula
Zimbabwe: Producer Regions: *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Buhera, Makoni, Guruve. **Consumption Regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices*: Harare, Gweru, Masvingo

[36] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).

Malawi: Traders buy and move most of the groundnut to urban centres, mostly Lilongwe, the Capital City. This is where informal traders prepare the crop for exports into East Africa and Zimbabwe. Formal exports target South Africa and Kenya. The wholesale price for informal exports is now at USD 1128/t EXW Lilongwe, mainly from Mgona Market. In Chitipa, exports to Tanzania via Isongole border are at USD 1,128/t. As of the end of May 2021, the groundnut harvest has started in earnest, and home drying and shelling are ongoing. Retail prices in production areas are negligible as practically everyone has grown their groundnuts in the area, and consumption is normally below 5 kgs a month. However, the export market demand is strong at over 100,000 tonnes, subject to aflatoxin compliance of the product.

Mozambique: In the consuming regions of Maputo and Nampula, the price of peanuts registered an increase compared to the same period of analysis in April, wherefrom a price point of USD 2.24 and USD 1.90/ kg went to USD 2.28 and USD 2.07/ kg at the retailer level in the city of Maputo while in Nampula Province, peanuts went from USD 1.3 and USD 1.22/ kg to USD 2.17 and USD 2.02/ kg at the wholesalers and from USD 1.62 and USD 1.51/ kg to USD 2.47 and USD 2.42/ kg. This increase is because of the crop's limited availability in the markets, resulting from the abandonment of some production areas due to attacks by insurgents in the northern areas of the country, which are major suppliers of this cereal to Maputo and Nampula.

Zimbabwe: The prices of groundnuts at the farmgate level have not significantly changed from last month's figures as the market continues to be bearish. In the producer regions, the farmgate prices currently range between USD 0.5-0.7/kg. In the consumption regions, wholesale prices range from USD 0.83 - 1.33/kg, and retail prices range from USD 1.27-1.38/kg. There are no price distortions for this value chain as the retail prices are higher than the wholesale prices in consumption areas. This is because the price of peanut butter is much higher than that of groundnuts. The bearish market will also encourage farmers to take their produce to GMB collection points as the government price is not very different from the open market price. However, the wholesale prices of groundnuts have gone up in the consumption regions, indicating increased demand. This may be due to the manufacturers of peanut butter and other groundnut products buying their annual supplies in bulk while the prices are still low and farmers in producer regions holding onto their produce until prices have increased.

West Africa

Generally, maize prices have risen over the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months in almost all focus markets in the West Africa region, except for Korhogo and Gao (Table 8). Notably, there has been a high increment (>15%) in maize prices compared to 3, 6, and 12 months ago. Conflicts, currency depreciation, inflation, low production, and COVID mitigation measures continue to account for the worsening food price inflation in the region.[37] Only a few markets, i.e. the Ivorian, Accra, Badalabougou, and Faladie markets, are projected to have maize price decreases in the next 3-6 months.

[37] FEWSNET. Accesses on 25th May 2021 at: fews.net/west-africa

Table 8: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries[38]

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	238	8.57	-5.00	-1.73	-0.21	-10.30	-14.28
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	225	2.86	12.50	5.88	-0.11	-0.66	-18.29
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	264	15.48	13.33	48.75	52.56	-4.62	-4.84
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	149	0.00	-4.90	7.53	46.70	9.71	18.14
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	297	4.49	2.70	63.41	40.74	38.62	23.46
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	185	9.47	20.13	71.79	71.53	32.68	-20.46
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	203	1.50	-7.73	1.50	1.50	2.41	3.55
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	215	7.50	30.30	16.22	22.86	-4.23	-1.12
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	14.29	14.29	14.29	33.33	-4.86	-0.04
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	1.46
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00	25.00	6.38	25.00	1.78	11.82
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	195	11.43	11.43	11.43	18.18	1.68	3.99
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	220	0.00	32.53	18.03	98.20		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	203	2.69	33.57	15.79	113.32		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	186	2.85	15.42	8.32	85.59		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	211	7.01	31.09	7.22	86.22		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	189	-0.53	26.00	3.85	101.49		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	200	14.29	42.86	33.33	42.86		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	175	1.16	9.38	25.00	34.62		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	190	5.56	42.86	26.67	40.74		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	231	15.50	20.31	44.38	50.98		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	192	0.00	37.14	37.14	42.22		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	231	8.96	20.31	21.58	50.00		

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

Apart from markets in Mali, all selected West African markets have been experiencing millet price surges over the past 1, 3, 6 and 12 months (Table 9). For the past 3 and 12 months, these markets have experienced high price surges (>15%). However, compared with six months ago, markets such as Faramana, Ouagadougou, all focus markets in Niger, Lagos, and Maiduguri, have seen price decreases. Millet prices are generally expected to rise in Ghana and Mali but decrease in the Ivorian markets for the next 3-6 months.

[38] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).

Table 9: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries[39]

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	268	7.20	21.27	6.77	43.32	0.37	4.69
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	250	23.76	39.66	20.19	55.28	12.65	19.02
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	264	-1.86	5.60	4.35	6.88	5.54	2.14
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	167	7.74	26.52	-9.24	18.44	3.48	10.29
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	232	2.20	4.98	2.65	28.18	6.62	7.17
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	242	-0.41	-2.81	-7.28	13.08	-0.57	1.02
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	240	3.00	21.83	23.08	69.01	1.78	-11.74
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	179	5.92	10.49	11.88	28.78	2.98	1.76
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	213	-7.39	-22.55	-6.58	6.50	6.68	6.40
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	210	-6.67	-6.67	-14.29	5.00	2.02	14.38
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	205	2.50	2.50	-8.89	2.50	1.39	11.27
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.07	3.69
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	280	5.66	-3.45	-6.67	12.00	1.90	1.85
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	0.00	-6.98	-11.11	2.56	-3.78	0.19
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG***	309	5.82	29.83	-15.02	16.17	6.01	16.63
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	262	3.97	13.91	-14.38	11.97	1.93	10.02
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG*	307	0.66	57.44	-6.69	7.34	10.10	4.17
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	276	3.76	36.63	-10.10	15.00	-3.41	2.20
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	236	0.64	38.82	0.85	87.60		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	195	1.28	27.59	23.75	80.14		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	207	-1.57	25.58	24.11	80.73		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	224	4.80	11.00	-0.36	61.85		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	782	22.25	12.41	-11.01	37.94		

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

Again, selected Malian markets have experienced, in most cases, stable to moderate decreases (0-15%) in sorghum prices over the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months, apart from the Faladie market (Table 10). Average to above-average availability of food supplies accounts for these favourable price trends in Mali. Compared with price levels 3 and 12 months ago, except Anie, sorghum prices have increased in all selected markets in Niger, Nigeria, and Togo. The Anie market has experienced a stable to moderate decline in sorghum prices for the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months. Also, current price levels compared to 6 months ago have also experienced low (0-5%) to moderate (5-15%) decreases in the Nigerien and Nigerian markets. Generally, sorghum prices are expected to worsen in the Malian and Nigerien markets in the next 3-6 months.

[39] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)

Table 10: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries[40]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Mali	Sorghum	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	200	-11.11	-20.00	-12.28	0.00	8.61	5.11
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	192	-3.97	-1.51	-6.32	-3.97	0.56	-100.00
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	207	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	1.42	-100.00
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	244	-2.45	-2.45	-2.45	-2.45	-2.48	-100.00
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.00	7.45	13.60
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	172	-4.85	-1.59	-13.89	-9.36	2.39	-100.00
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG***	295	6.12	7.66	-8.67	67.61	11.95	15.69
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	258	2.38	2.79	-7.86	6.17	-0.65	8.84
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	268	0.75	43.32	-9.76	10.74	6.00	7.53
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	255	2.41	40.11	-9.57	6.25	-3.92	13.58
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	220	0.00	7.84	-14.06	93.66		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	187	1.64	34.23	-2.96	86.17		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	202	7.45	23.56	-11.16	94.94		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	212	2.44	1.83	-10.57	66.61		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	188	3.72	18.99	3.30	135.00		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	210	0.00	0.00	-14.29	0.00		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	210	0.00	32.91	55.56	57.89		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	280	3.70	16.67	5.66	14.29		
Togo	Sorghum	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	210	0.00	13.51	61.54	36.36		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	296	-0.34	10.45	-1.33	20.82		

*Note: Last price is for April 2021, *May, **March, ***February, ****January and ***** December*

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

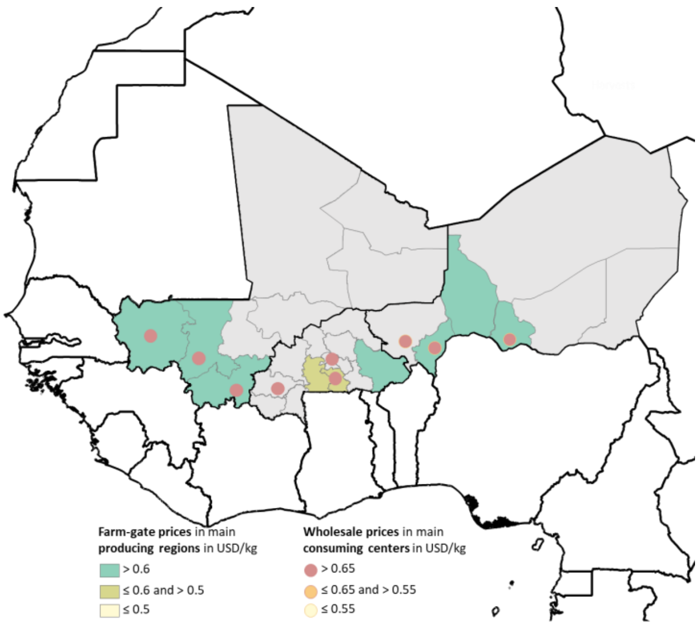

Figure 10: Summary of groundnut prices (shell groundnut median prices) in selected producer and consumption areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger[41]

Burkina Faso: Groundnut prices recorded increases in May. The producer prices varied between USD 0.55 and USD 0.64/kg and to wholesalers in the production areas between USD 0.60 and USD 0.82/kg, and to semi-wholesalers in the consumption areas, groundnut prices vary between USD 0.77 and 0.96/kg, while the retail price is between USD 0.78 and 1.01/kg. The availability of supply is average, given the decrease in farmers' stocks.

Niger: The supply from producers was high compared to the demand, although there was

[40] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)

[41] **Burkina Faso: Producer regions:** *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Hauts-Bassins, Cascades, Centre-Ouest. **Consumption regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices:* Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Koudougou **Mali: Producer Regions:** *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Sikasso, Koulikoro, Kayes. **Consumption Regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices:* Sikasso, Bamako, Kayes

increased demand over prior periods in some areas such as Maradi, Zinder and Dosso. The price of a 40kg bag of groundnuts in the production zone slightly increased in the markets of Maradi, Zinder and Dosso. The retail price slightly decreased (compared to April) in all consumer markets, varying between USD 0.95/kg to USD1.39/kg.

Mali: Farm-gate and wholesale prices remain broadly stable, respectively, between USD 0.82 and 1.01/kg compared to USD 0.96 and 1.10/kg. Retail prices also remain stable and range between USD 1.19 and 1.37/kg.

Climatic Conditions and Potential Implications for Food and Nutrition Security

Similar to last month, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) forecasts for June to September in East Africa predict a wetter than usual season in parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. The expected high rainfall is essential for the upcoming June to September cropping season and the expected seasonal harvests and supplies. This helps improve the cropping conditions for the planting of main crops in the upcoming seasons. Below-average rainfall is projected for most parts of the Southern Africa region (Figure 9). The region is entering the winter season. Harvesting is coming to an end for the main cropping-season crops. Parts of the coastal region of West African countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin are projected to experience above-normal rainfall. This is important for cropping conditions for the ongoing seasonal cropping activities and expected harvests.

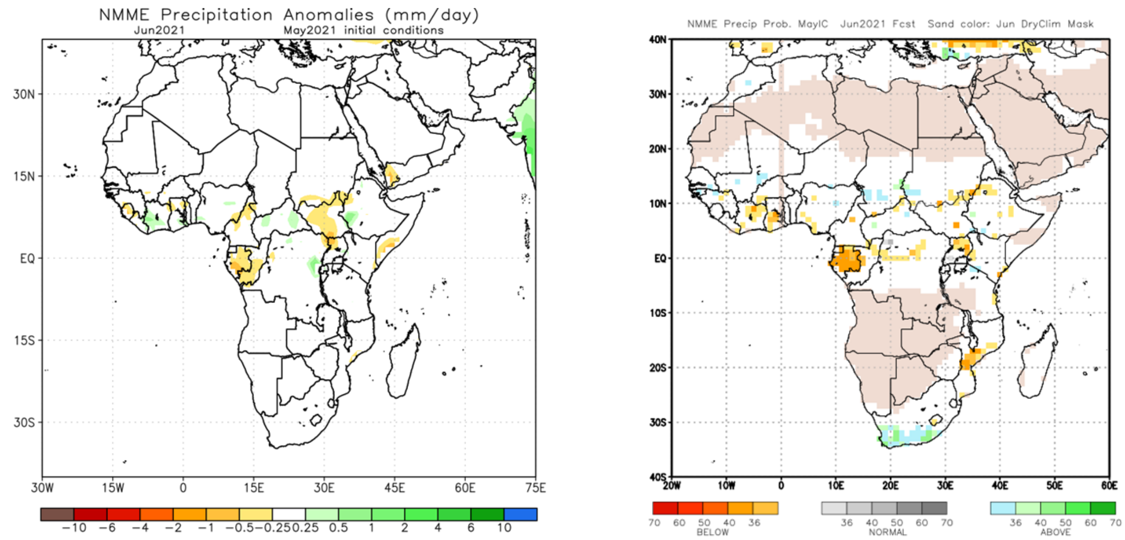

Figure 11: North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) rainfall forecast for May 2021, based on April 2021 initial conditions[42]

Niger: Producer Regions: *Farmgate and Wholesale prices:* Maradi, Dosso, Tahoua. **Consumption Regions:** *Wholesale and Retail prices*: Niamey, Dosso, Maradi

[42] The image on the left shows the probabilistic forecast and the right image shows the standardized forecast anomaly (the average across the models). The orange/red and green colours indicate the dominant category

Desert Locust Outbreak and Impacts on Food Security and Trade

The FAO desert locust situation update for May[43] shows an increasing number of instar hopper bands in eastern Ethiopia and northwest Somalia as more eggs hatch (Figure 10). The situation is expected to continue until around mid-June as mature swarms are still laying eggs in some areas. The increasing numbers and new breeding indicate the potential threat of increases in locust numbers in the region. Control and surveillance operations remain critical to ensure no widespread increases in new swarms in the Horn of Africa that might affect ongoing cropping activities.

Figure 12: Second instar hopper band, Ethiopia (27/5/21)[44]

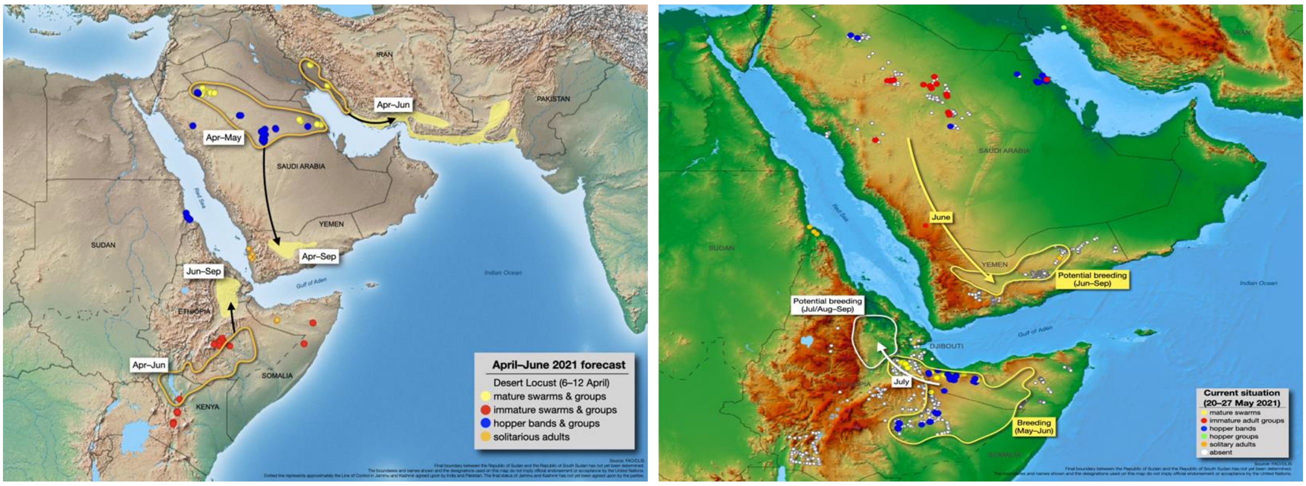

Figure 13: Situation, threat and forecast of desert locust in East Africa[45]

(below-normal or above-normal) forecast by the NMME models – colour intensity shows the corresponding probability of the forecast. White indicates where there is disagreement amongst models as the most likely tercile category. Original images are available at www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov

43 http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index.html. Accessed 28 May 2021

44 http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210527_Ethiopia_Lagahida.jpg. Accessed 28 May 2021

45 http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210413DLforecast.jpg. Accessed 29 April 2021 and http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210527DLupdate.jpg. Accessed 28 May 2021

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