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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.

The Food Security Monitor is produced with support from the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) through the Africa Food Trade & Resilience Programme. The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), its employees, partners, or its affiliates in any way. While AGRA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information entered in this report, we assume no responsibility for any errors, inaccuracies, omissions, or inconsistencies included herein. The mention of specific companies, manufacturers or their products, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply endorsement or recommendation or approval by AGRA, its employees, partners or their affiliates in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. The descriptions, charts and maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of AGRA concerning the development, legal or constitutional status of any country.

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 July Food Security Monitor are summarised below.

The COVID-19 third wave being experienced across many focus countries poses a threat to food security as governments have responded with various containment measures which have disrupted livelihoods for many low-income households.

Food Security Outlook. The number of Food Insecurity Hotspots - countries where more than 50% of the total population has insufficient food for consumption - stood at four in July 2021.

The East Africa region continues to experience a predominantly IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food security, driven by insecurity, population displacements, COVID-19, flooding, diseases and pests, amongst other factors.

In Southern Africa, most countries face threats to their food security due to various COVID-19 containment measures in response to the disease's third wave currently being experienced in the region.

On the other hand, in July, food security outcomes varied across different countries in West Africa, with the region experiencing a predominately minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security situation.

Food Trade. Recent reports from East Africa's Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority show that the volume of cargo transiting along the Northern Corridor dropped by 4 per cent due to the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

In Southern Africa, Zimbabwe became the first country to exempt all SADC Member States from visa requirements as part of the accelerated efforts to operationalise the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

In West Africa, regional trade was disrupted after the government of the Republic of Benin closed its borders to Nigeria-bound trucks from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo.

Commodity Prices. Maize prices in the selected markets in East Africa have generally been trending downward, particularly in Rwanda and Tanzania, as a result of the ongoing harvests.

In the Southern Africa countries of Malawi and Mozambique, maize prices have generally declined compared to the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months

Meanwhile, in almost all selected markets, commodity prices in West Africa have not improved as maize prices continue to rise well above their levels in 1, 3, 6, and 12 months ago.

Climatic conditions. The rainfall forecasts for East Africa indicate continued wetter than usual rainfall conditions over parts of Burundi, Uganda, western Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, much of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Sudan.

The Southern Africa region is still off-season, and no rainfall is expected in most parts of the region, while most parts of the West African region are projected to experience above-normal rainfall.

Desert Locust Outbreak. The July desert locust situation update from FAO highlights cases of maturing swarms in north-eastern Ethiopia.

Introduction

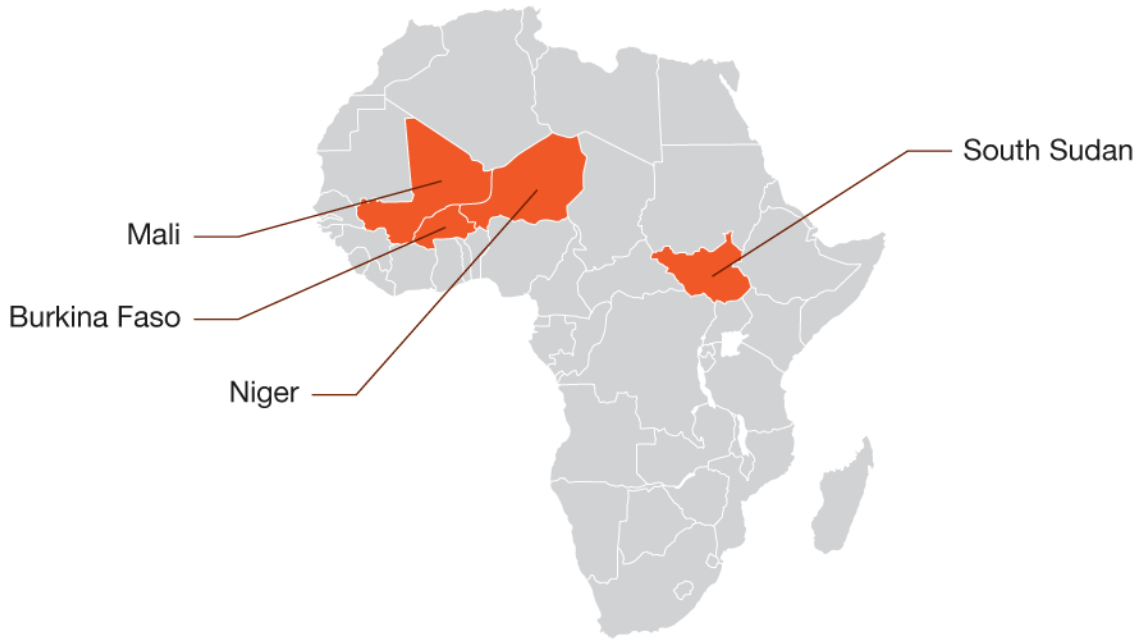
The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia,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

Food Security Outlook

Food Insecurity Hotspots

Food Insecurity Hotspots, defined as countries where more than 50% of the total population has insufficient food for consumption, stood at four in July 2021. These countries include South Sudan (55%), Burkina Faso (51%), Niger (50%) and Mali (58%)[1].

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



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

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

East Africa Outlook

The East Africa region continues to experience a predominantly IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food security. The high levels of food insecurity are driven by insecurity, population displacements, the economic crisis, the effects of COVID-19, flooding, declined crop production, diseases and pests, limited access to basic services, and prolonged depletion of assets and livelihoods.

The humanitarian crisis in the Tigray region of **Ethiopia** continues to drive acute food security outcomes in the area as food aid efforts continue to be disrupted. Recent reports by the IPC indicate that more than 4.4 million people or 74 percent of the six million people analysed in northern Ethiopia are likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2021[3].

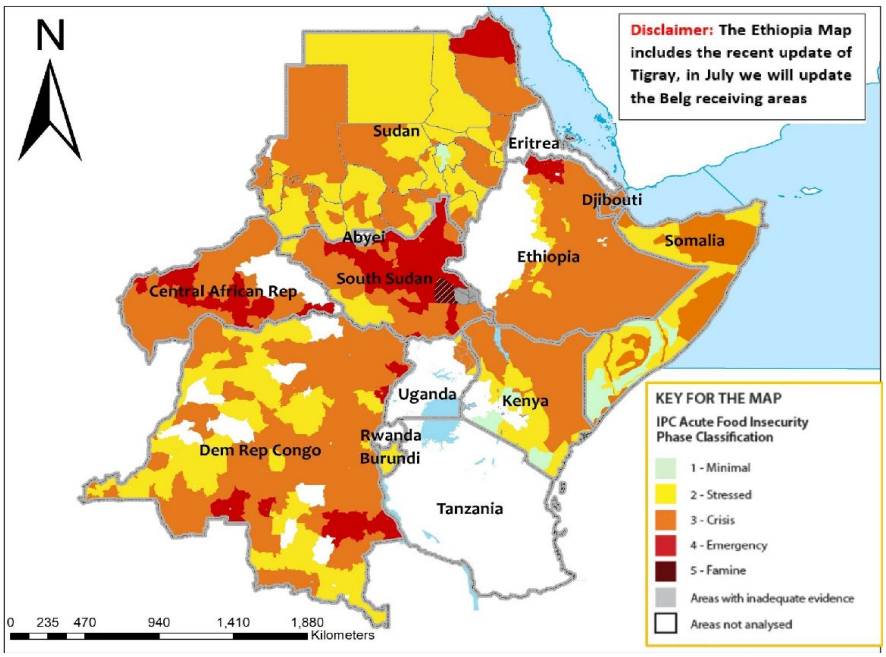


Figure2: East Africa IPC Regional Map July 2021

In **Kenya**, below average March-May long rains have been projected to lead to below-average harvests, which, together with declining livestock sale values, are expected to result in lower household income, reduced household purchasing power and market access to food that will drive Stressed (IPC Phase 2), and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes.

The average Season B harvests of maize, beans, and Irish potatoes have maintained food availability across most rural areas in **Rwanda**, helping to maintain the country's minimum IPC Phase 1 food security situation. However, the reinstatement of COVID-19 restrictions following the recent surge in COVID-19 cases has reduced incomes for low-income urban households[4].

The resurgence of COVID-19 in **Uganda** and the resultant restrictions and curfew have significantly disrupted livelihoods for most of the country's low-income households leading to stressed food security outcomes.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in East Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across selected focus countries in East Africa was 54 million in July 2021. This is a 1.9 percent increase from June 2021, indicating that the food security situation deteriorated across the region (***Table 1***). Countries that recorded an increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption include Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Rwanda and South Sudan recorded a decrease during the month.

[3] FSNWG July 2021

[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-key-message-update-reinstated-covid-19-restrictions-reducing-incomes-poor-urban Accessed 01 August 2021.

Table 1: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (July 2021)[5]

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	16.40	16.90	15.48%	3.05% ↑	7.20%	36.80%
Kenya	51.40	7.00	8.00	15.56%	14.29% ↑	4.20%	26.20%
Rwanda	12.30	2.60	2.50	20.33%	-3.85% ↓	2.30%	38.30%
South Sudan	11.00	6.60	6.00	54.55%	-9.09% ↓	22.70%	31.30%
Tanzania	56.30	5.50	5.60	9.95%	1.82% ↑	3.50%	31.80%
Uganda	42.70	14.90	15.00	35.13%	0.67% ↑	3.50%	28.90%

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

Southern Africa Outlook

The COVID-19 third wave being experienced across most countries in Southern Africa poses a threat to food security in the region as countries have responded with various containment measures which have disrupted livelihoods for most low-income households. This is despite the favourable above-average harvests recorded across most countries in the region.

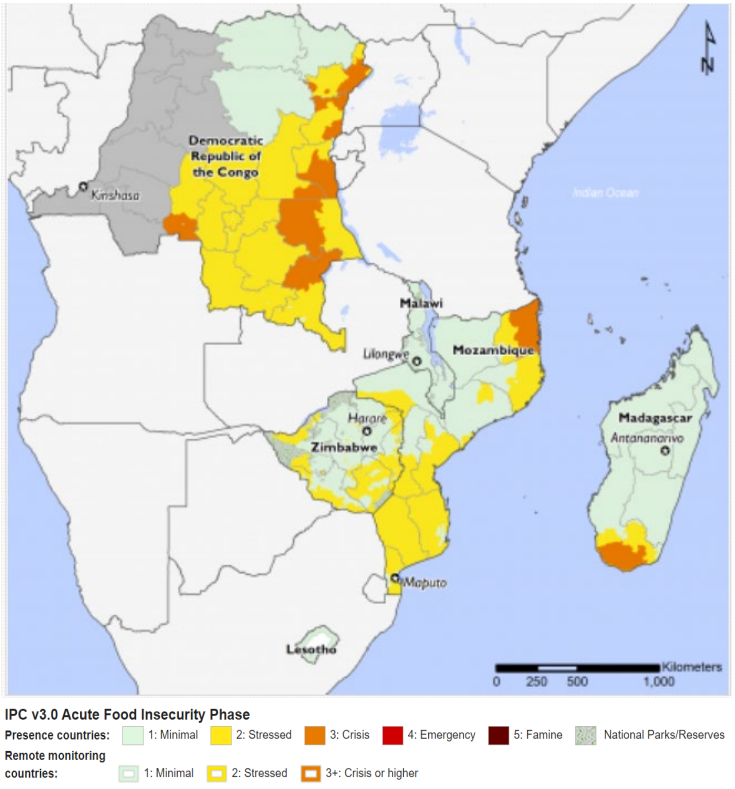


Figure 3: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, June-September 2021

Malawi continued to experience an IPC Phase 1 (minimal) food security situation attributed to this year's good harvests. The third COVID-19 wave that the country has been experiencing has disrupted several economic activities, including cross-border trading activities.

In **Mozambique**, IPC Phase 3 outcomes are expected to persist across the conflict-affected areas in the Cabo Delgado region. In other parts of the country, the ongoing second agricultural season, typically used for growing vegetables from residual moisture, is helping provide vegetables for household consumption and sale, leading to stabilised IPC Phase 2 outcomes[6].

Zimbabwe continued to experience IPC Phase 1 and IPC Phase 2 food security situations which are expected to persist until September as the consumption from the recent harvests continues to stabilise the food security situation. Low-income urban households continue to be affected by the COVID-19 containment measures, disrupting several livelihood activities, leading to stressed food outcomes.

[5] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 01 August 2021.

[6] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-key-message-update-humanitarian-food-assistance-pipeline-reductions Accessed 01 August 2021

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in Southern Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across selected focus countries in Southern Africa was 22.4 million in July 2021. This was a 13.1 per cent increase from May, indicating that the region's food security situation deteriorated over the past month. Zimbabwe and Mozambique recorded an increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption, while in Malawi and Zambia, the number decreased.

Table 2: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (July 2021)[7]

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	2.90	2.20	12.15%	-24.14% ↓	1.30%	39.00%
Mozambique	29.50	9.50	12.20	41.36%	28.42% ↑	4.40%	42.30%
Zambia	17.40	2.80	2.20	12.64%	-21.43% ↓	4.20%	34.60%
Zimbabwe	14.40	4.60	5.80	40.28%	26.09% ↑	2.90%	23.50%

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

West Africa Outlook

In July, food security outcomes varied across different countries in West Africa, with the region experiencing a predominately minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security situation (Figure 4). **Burkina Faso** continued to experienced an IPC Phase 1 food security situation across most parts of the country. Conflicts in the Sahel and Eastern regions of the country remained affected by disruptions in agricultural activities driving IPC Phase 3 food security outcomes. Food security situations are still projected to improve from October as the harvesting season kicks in, improving food availability[8].

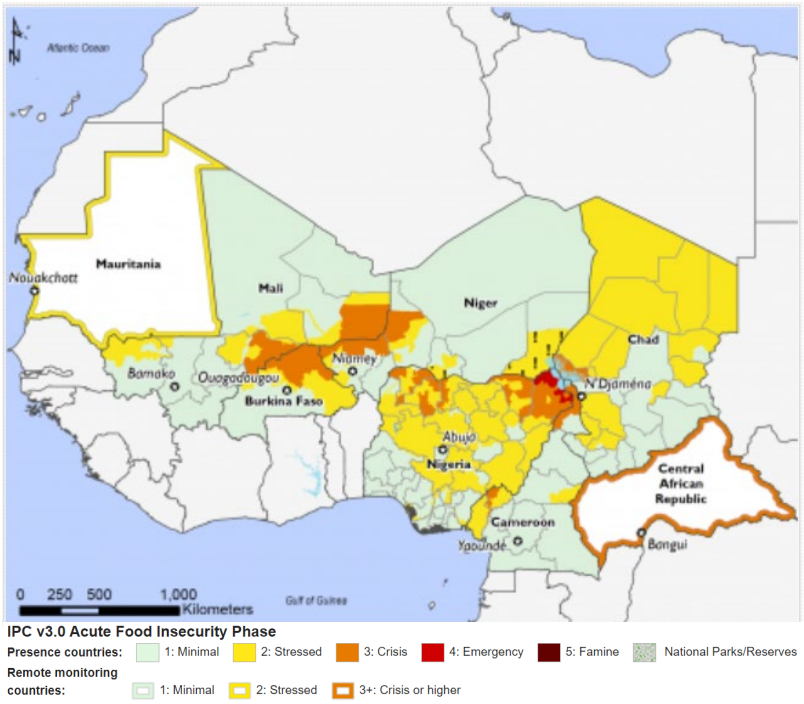


Figure 4: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, June-September 2021

In **Mali**, the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and the insecurity situation continues to disrupt household incomes among vulnerable households leading to stressed food security situations in affected areas. The beginning of the country's agricultural season with forecasts of above-average rainfalls is projected to lead to above-average harvests, improving food security outcomes[9].

Nigeria continued to experience stressed IPC Phase 2 food security situations sustained by widespread conflicts and poor economic performance, resulting in decreased household incomes and high food prices.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in West Africa

[7] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 01 August 2021.
[8] https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso Accessed on 31 July 2021
[9] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali Accessed on 31 July 2021

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the focus countries in West Africa was 99.3 million in July 2021. This was a 0.3 per cent increase from the previous month, suggesting that the region's food security situation deteriorated over the past month. All the focus countries except Burkina Faso and Mali, which recorded a decrease, had an increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption during the month. (*Table 3*).

Table 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries, July 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 (%)
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.70	10.00	50.51%	-14.53%	↓	8.40%	24.90%
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	3.80	4.20	16.73%	10.53%	↑	6.10%	21.60%
Ghana	29.80	5.70	5.90	19.80%	3.51%	↑	6.80%	17.50%
Mali	19.10	11.00	10.10	52.88%	-8.18%	↓	9.00%	26.90%
Niger	22.40	10.60	11.30	50.45%	6.60%	↑	14.10%	48.50%
Nigeria	202.80	53.80	55.30	27.27%	2.79%	↑	6.80%	36.80%
Togo	7.90	2.40	2.50	31.65%	4.17%	↑	5.70%	23.80%

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

[10] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 01 August 2021

Food Trade Updates

AfCFTA Updates

- The AfCFTA is looking to establish a platform for an adjusted Pan-African payment system for instant transactions, which will help reduce the cost of currency conversion. In addition, the initiative is expected to promote continental integration through these reduced currency conversion costs[11].
- The AfCFTA Secretariat held its second quarterly press briefing on Friday, July 9, where the Secretary General announced that as of July 2021, 40 nations had ratified the continental trade agreement. He also mentioned that efforts are being made to enlist Tanzania, given its strategic positioning in driving trade within the East Africa region. Other countries that are expected to ratify the agreement by September include Seychelles, DRC, and Burundi[12].

East Africa

COVID-19 continues to disrupt trade activities across the region. Recent reports from the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority show that the volume of cargo transiting along the Northern Corridor in the East African Community bloc has reportedly dropped by 4 percent owing to the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic[13]. The shortage of containers has also disrupted trade activities in the region. Approximately 100 000 tonnes of soybean and pulses set to be exported to India have got held up in East Africa due to the lack of containers. Sources report that soybeans account for 70 000 tonnes of the consignment that is stuck[14]. Despite these challenges, efforts to restore trade activities and economic performance continue.

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. July 2021 [15]

[11] https://www.angop.ao/en/noticias/economia/zona-de-comercio-africana-tera-sistema-de-pagamento-ajustado/ Accessed 01 August 2021
[12] https://www.proshareng.com/news/TRADE%20INVESTMENT/AfCFTA-Holds-2nd-Quarterly-Press-Briefing-2021/58101# Accessed 01 August 2021
[13] https://taarifa.rw/eac-northern-corridor-cargo-traffic-drops-by-4/ Accessed 01 August 2021
[14] https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/markets/commodities/soyabean-pulses-shipments-stuck-in-e-africa/article35107450.ece Accessed 01 August 2021
[15] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/tanzania-snags-south-sudan-as-market-for-maize-cereals-3488106 Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.comesa.int/countries-implementing-the-simplified-trade-regime-set-to-rise/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/news/counties/kra-links-to-23-clearance-points-at-mombasa-port-3464588 Accessed 01 August 2021
https://newsghana.com.gh/kenya-mulls-promotion-of-horticultural-produce-in-non-traditional-markets/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/rwanda-host-continental-e-trad-platform Accessed 01 August 2021
http://www.china.org.cn/world/Off_the_Wire/2021-07/08/content_77614864.htm Accessed 01 August 2021

Figure 5: East Africa Cross border trade updates July 2021

TANZANIA

- Tanzania Revenue Authority has waived the 15 percent import duty on industrial sugar for use in industries.
- The United Republic of Tanzania has launched its Trade information Portal which is expected to boost intra-regional trade in East Africa as well as the region's share of international trade.
- The Cereals and Other Produce Board of Tanzania (CPB) will start exporting maize and other cereals to South Sudan after securing market in the country.

ETHIOPIA

- Ethiopia is set to start implementing the COMESA Simplified Trade Regime (STR) and other related trade facilitation instruments, which are critical in strengthening cross-border and COMESA intra-regional trade especially during this time of the COVID-19 pandemic.

RWANDA

- Rwanda has been chosen by the African Union, through its department of Economic Development, Trade and Mining, as the continental headquarters for the African e-trade Group.
- This is expected to facilitate the group's ambition of supporting 600,000 SMEs in Africa over the next five years.

UGANDA

- Uganda has reopened the Central Corridor to transport cargoes across Lake Victoria from the Tanzanian town of Mwanza to the Ugandan capital Kampala.
- Uganda has asked Kenya and Tanzania to remove prohibitive levies placed on its dairy products saying it could jeopardise trade relations and the East African Community spirit.

KENYA

- KRA links to 23 clearance points at Mombasa port. Cargo checkpoints at the Port of Mombasa have been linked to the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) in a move expected to reduce goods clearance time and enhance transparency.
- Kenya has embarked on the promotion of its horticultural products in non-traditional markets to boost foreign exchange earnings and cushion the sector from pandemic shocks. The markets being explored include Russia, Asia, Uganda, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

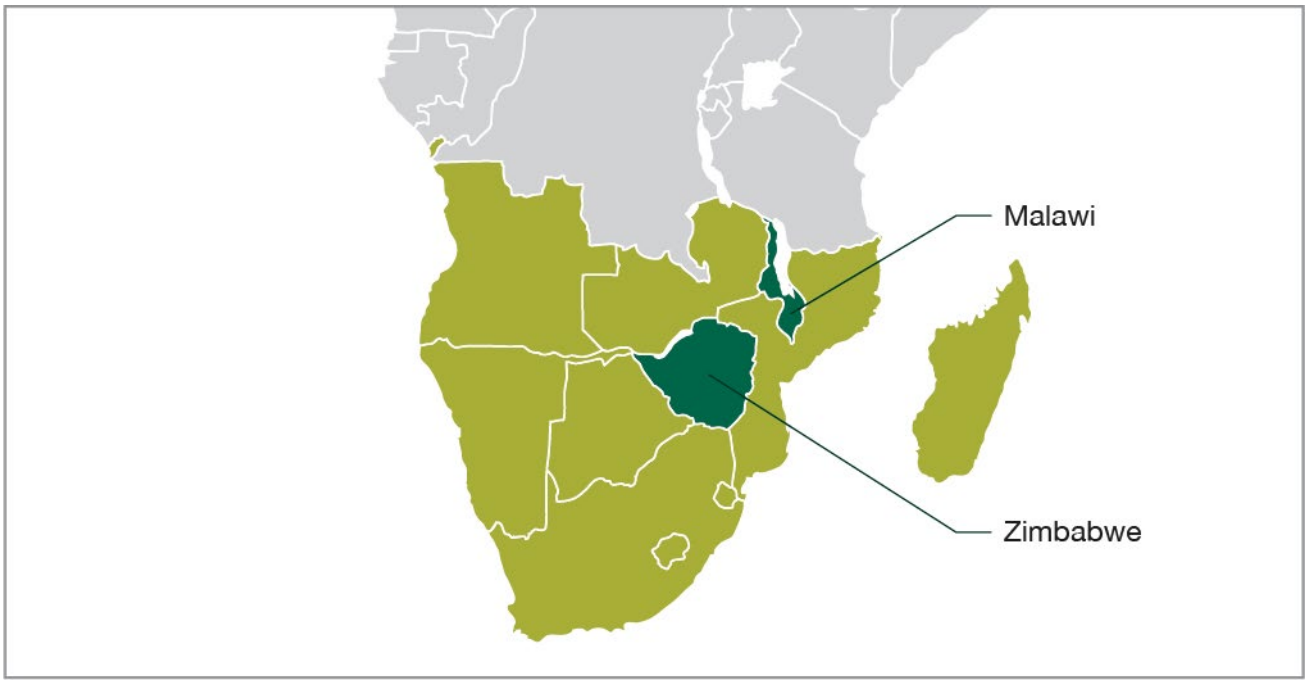
SOUTH SUDAN

- The President is appealing for help to support the country with its efforts to harmonise its internal laws to conform to the East African Community integration as the country reportedly has lacks both human capital and technical capacity to do so.

Southern Africa

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 July 2021[16]



ZIMBABWE

- Zimbabwe has become the first country to exempt all SADC Member States from visa requirements, taking the lead in the region as part of accelerated efforts to operationalise the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

MALAWI

- Malawi and Zimbabwe sign bilateral trade agreement.
- The Malawi government is calling for more Malawians namely women and youth to participate in cross-border trade following the country's signing of a bilateral trade agreement with Zimbabwe.
- Malawi's largest development partner, the UK Government, has announced that they are geared to opening up the Agro-business trade and investment for its former protectorate, Malawi as a way to get more Malawian products on the British retail shelves.

[16] https://www.herald.co.zw/zim-removes-sadc-visa-requirement/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.nyasatimes.com/malawi-zimbabwe-sign-bilateral-trade-agreement/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.nyasatimes.com/uk-opens-up-market-for-malawis-agro-business-sector/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://malawi24.com/2021/07/13/govt-wants-more-malawians-to-venture-into-cross-border-trade/ Accessed 01 August 2021

West Africa

Regional trade activities in West Africa were disrupted by recent developments by the government of the Republic of Benin, which has closed its borders to Nigeria-bound trucks from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo in a move that is reported as retaliation to Nigeria's border closures of 2019. This development has reportedly left over 3,700 Nigeria-bound trucks loaded with transit goods trapped between Ilakoji, a border between Ghana, Togo and Benin[17].

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 July 2021[18]

GHANA

- The Ghanaian government has asked Nigeria to consider a review of the prohibition list banning the importation of specific goods and commodities from other countries.
- The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the African Shippers Council to facilitate trading process in Ghana.
- Ghana's Speaker of Parliament, Alban Bagbin, has announced a review of the GIPC Act 2013, Act 865 that will exempt the capital requirement for Nigerian retailers to trade in Ghana.

NIGERIA

- The newly constructed 1.5km, two-lane bridge on the border between Nigeria and Cameroon in Ekot-Mfum, Etung Local Government Area of Cross River is expected to facilitate free trade.
- The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has boasted of having a resilient payment system that is more than ready for the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) as part of its plans to become the hub for payments in Africa.

TOGO

- Togo's Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Local Consumption, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), is organizing a series of workshops for women traders and entrepreneurs to develop their capacity to participate in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

NIGER

- Key players in Niger's economy are reviewing their country's National Strategy for implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) with the support of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the European Union Commission and the government of Niger.

[17] https://www.sunnewsonline.com/border-closure-retaliation-over-3700-nigeria-bound-trucks-trapped-at-benin-border/ Accessed 01 August 2021

[18] https://www.uneca.org/stories/niger%27s-key-economic-players-review-their-country%27s-afcfta-strategy Accessed 01 August 2021
https://thewillnigeria.com/news/ghana-lobbies-nigeria-on-import-prohibitions/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/AfCFTA-Secretariat-signs-MoU-with-African-Shippers-Council-1307362 Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Ghana-Nigeria-trade-impasse-Speaker-Alban-Bagbin-announces-review-of-GIPC-Act-1307788 Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.uneca.org/stories/women-traders-and-entrepreneurs-in-togo-receive-training-on-afcfta-issues Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/07/nigeria-cameroon-border-bridge-will-facilitate-free-trade-fashola/ Accessed 01 August 2021
https://www.sunnewsonline.com/nigerias-payment-system-ready-for-afcfta-cbn/ Accessed 01 August 2021

Agricultural Commodities Price Monitoring

East Africa

Maize prices in the selected markets in East Africa have generally trended down, particularly in Rwanda and Tanzania (Table 4). This is due to new harvests that are currently taking place in these countries. Nonetheless, current prices in Uganda have seen high increases (>15%) over the past 1, 3, and 6 months, except that these prices were still below their levels a year ago. Reinstated COVID-19 movement restrictions from June and persistently poor rainfall through the end of March to May, resulting in below-normal harvests, are the key drivers of these higher prices in Uganda[19]. Similarly, Ethiopia's current maize prices are higher than their levels in 1-12 months ago. Conflicts, high government spending, the withdrawal of some international economic support, and hard currency shortages are causes of these price surges[20]. In South Sudan, although current prices were generally lower over the past 1 - 6 months in selected markets, these prices remain well above the 12-month levels, ranging from 16-65%. Forecasts for the next 3-6 months show that prices will increase in Rwanda by well over 15%, while prices in Tanzania will generally decrease.

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries[21]

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****	12	3.71	10.02	0.41	26.28		
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG****	14	5.43	0.00	2.56	26.87		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/KG	27	0.59	7.66	7.88	-22.27		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/KG	33	0.21	-8.68	-0.88	-1.44		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/KG	28	-7.56	0.51	3.27	-25.05		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	190	1.18	-6.94	-47.22	-32.14	19.47	29.48
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	250	0.00	-25.00	-41.18	-16.67	15.77	23.81
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	193	-2.80	0.00	-43.42	-18.31	29.17	36.47
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG**	275	2.34	7.14	-33.33	0.00	26.09	37.45
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	189	-12.35	-8.97	-15.49	16.40		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	376	-9.24	-9.18	-8.55	65.12		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	343	-15.31	20.00	-20.00	61.07		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	229	0.00	4.85	14.29	45.45		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	286	0.00	0.00	-18.90	64.47		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	45,750	5.32	-13.27	-16.50	-18.20	-23.18	-33.70
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	37,750	2.42	-29.77	-36.20	-25.04	-29.72	-29.95
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	39,313	-4.06	-20.18	-34.23	-22.59	-4.25	3.70
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	45,578	-3.70	-10.93	-21.16	-16.76	-18.52	-9.26
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	846	38.30	12.80	8.61	-18.01		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG	836	21.78	52.03	11.32	-7.25		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG	769	27.48	47.82	16.24	-16.21		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, USh/KG	766	25.05	46.56	20.53	-19.51		

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

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

[19] FEWSNET, https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda. Accessed 30 July 2021
[20] FEWSNET, https://fews.net/east-africa. Accessed 30 July 2021
[21] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)

Seasonal harvests in the East African region are driving beans prices lower than their levels in the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months. Except for a few markets, beans prices have seen low to high decreases (between 1.25% - 62.16%) than their past levels (Table 5). The prices are, however, expected to rise in the next 3 - 6 months.

Table 5: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries[22]

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	323	6.91	-20.49	-42.43	-52.10	-5.88	-26.36
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	450	-3.57	-10.00	-21.74	-26.03	11.11	10.12
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	343	8.04	-34.34	-22.70	-40.46	30.53	31.00
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG**	496	-27.75	-26.89	-62.16	-46.39	37.65	54.17
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	151,000	3.03	-14.78	-14.73	-7.48	-1.69	-4.45
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	210,050	-4.70	3.22	-5.38	7.44	13.97	22.51
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	136,250	-11.92	-13.15	-36.09	-29.87	4.94	18.26
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	189,167	-1.73	-12.02	-6.58	-2.99	-6.26	-2.40
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	197,500	-1.52	-3.66	-8.28	-1.25	-7.55	-9.86
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG**	2,425	-7.47	4.69	-0.94	-24.73		
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG	1,406	-35.59	-41.77	-14.79	-35.78		

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

● = *no change;* ▲ = *low increase (0-5%),* ↑ = *moderate increase (5-15%),* ⊗ = *high increase (>15%),* ↘ = *low decrease (0-5%),* ↓ *=moderate decrease (5-15%),* ↓ = *high decrease (>15%)*

Sorghum prices show similar trends as maize prices discussed above. In South Sudan, current prices are lower than the past 1, 3, and 6 months but higher than the 12 months levels (between 35% and 104%). Except for a few markets, selected Rwandan markets generally show lower sorghum prices compared to the levels 1-12 months ago. In Ethiopia, prices of sorghum have generally increased. The same factors driving maize prices are responsible for sorghum price surges in Ethiopia.

Table 6: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries[23]

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****	16	1.39	17.23	15.13	56.68		
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG****	23	0.83	2.75	-6.58	33.37		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG**	491	-6.05	0.09	-10.75	19.00	-12.58	10.06
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG**	337	2.78	-7.50	-32.73	-2.63	1.22	-8.84
Rwanda	Sorghum	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG***	326	-2.86	-29.17	-12.82	-18.07	2.19	-3.99
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	225	-9.85	-7.08	6.78	35.93		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	386	-6.39	-5.93	-8.11	75.88		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	343	-11.11	7.82	14.29	104.08		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	329	-4.17	-4.17	-12.15	86.99		

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

● = *no change;* ▲ = *low increase (0-5%),* ↑ = *moderate increase (5-15%),* ⊗ = *high increase (>15%),* ↘ = *low decrease (0-5%),* ↓ *=moderate decrease (5-15%),* ↓ = *high decrease (>15%)*

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

Southern Africa

Except for a few markets, the latest maize prices in Malawi and Mozambique have generally declined compared to the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months. This is typically a reflection of the harvest season from April to June in these countries. On the other hand, Zambia has experienced price surges in May 2021 compared to 1-12 months ago. Food inflation, driven by macroeconomic factors and an upsurge in COVID-19 related impacts, is the key driver of these price surges. According to Bloomberg,[24] consumer prices increased by 24.6% in June, while food prices grew at a record high of 31.2% in May. Nonetheless, maize prices are expected to decline drastically, exceeding 18% in the next 3-6 months in Zambia.

Table 7: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries[25]

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	115	-5.18	-30.40	-29.10	-20.49		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	150	23.20	-16.67	-11.76	4.90		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	133	5.13	-26.58	-33.54	-23.53		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	155	10.48	-12.37	-27.56	-22.67		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG**	14	-2.03	-18.32	-10.88	18.54	5.29	-0.43
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG**	28	-3.95	-15.42	2.77	9.65	-4.43	-6.03
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG**	18	-1.10	-38.04	-32.88	-15.84	1.17	19.55
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Pemba, Retail, MZN/KG**	28	-14.42	-23.43	-24.23	-3.01	-6.75	-7.76
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chibombo, Retail, ZMW/KG**	4	4.74	4.74	14.81	48.32	5.88	-18.78
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chipata, Retail, ZMW/KG**	5	21.34	19.19	41.74	50.32	-20.76	-33.90
Zambia	Maize (white)	Livingstone, Retail, ZMW/KG**	5	26.56	23.22	46.39	67.99	-25.48	-43.90
Zambia	Maize (white)	Lusaka, Retail, ZMW/KG**	6	33.65	26.50	49.87	35.24	-23.42	-26.76
Zambia	Maize (white)	Mpika, Retail, ZMW/KG**	5	59.46	59.46	83.74	112.40	-25.24	-50.66

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

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

West Africa

Overall, commodity prices in West Africa have not improved. In almost all selected markets, maize prices continue to rise well above their levels in 1, 3, 6, and 12 months ago. Maize prices have doubled or almost doubled from their one-year level in all selected markets in Ghana and Anie in Togo. The local news confirmed the situation in Ghana, citing the rise in maize prices from Ghc160/100kg bag in July 2020 to Ghc375 in July 2021, representing an increase of more than 134%.[26] Two major factors account for this. First, due to limited rainfalls, crop failures during the minor season in 2020 and the major season in 2021 in the Southern regions of Ghana have greatly affected the available stocks in the country. Second, more farmers in the northern part of Ghana are turning to cash crop farming, particularly cashew nuts, instead of maize/grains. Inflationary pressures due to currency depreciation also partly contributed to the situation in Ghana.[27] The weather-related impacts are likely the same in

[24] Bloomberg: https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-06-24/zambian-inflation-nears-two-decade-high-on-food-prices. Accessed 30 July 2021
[25] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).
[26] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJxYA4RypP0. Accessed 1 August 2021
[27] FAO, 2021. Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Bulletin No. 6.

Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria. Insecurity and conflicts continue to affect production and trade in the region, resulting in higher commodity prices. Generally, maize prices are expected to improve in the next 3-6 months in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali.

Table 8: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries[28]

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	-29.63	8.57	18.75	-1.08	-13.75	-15.81
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	313	4.17	42.86	56.25	25.00	-29.29	-38.07
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	320	22.03	39.74	87.01	82.27	-11.38	-16.33
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	217	18.65	45.86	23.58	113.67	2.14	2.25
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	386	29.82	35.65	100.00	98.07	2.16	-14.06
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	231	11.22	36.69	30.51	112.90	-35.58	-34.76
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	223	-0.89	9.85	1.36	11.50	-2.94	-14.27
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	230	2.22	6.98	39.39	24.32	-0.93	-11.76
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	205	2.50	2.50	17.14	36.67	1.11	-10.38
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-5.96	-7.89
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	-11.02	-13.36
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	2.56	14.29	14.29	-8.40	-9.39
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	223	1.36	1.36	46.47	71.54		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	190	-7.07	-4.09	32.85	68.65		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	188	2.98	4.15	28.66	67.83		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	219	2.70	11.04	49.83	55.80		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	195	1.30	2.63	31.09	65.25		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250	8.70	42.86	85.19	78.57		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	262	4.80	51.45	51.45	101.54		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250	0.00	31.58	87.97	85.19		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	240	-9.43	20.00	25.00	45.45		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	240	4.35	25.00	77.78	77.78		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	280	3.70	32.08	45.83	56.42		

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

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

Millet prices have declined, remained stable or had minor increases in selected markets of West Africa compared to a month ago. Except for most markets in Mali, current millet prices are well above their comparable levels in 3, 6, and 12 months ago in most focus markets in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria. Declines in supplies due to seasonal trends, restrictions in the flow of trade related to insecurity, and COVID-19 are the key drivers of the region's more than average rise in millet prices. Prices are expected to decline or marginally increase over the next 3-6 months.

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

Table 9: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries[29]

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	315	7.88	26.00	24.51	43.18	-14.60	-10.93
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	239	-4.40	18.32	28.49	18.91	17.83	24.49
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	278	0.00	3.35	11.20	9.88	0.23	-3.01
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	156	-1.89	0.65	13.87	7.59	10.78	18.07
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	225	-3.02	-0.88	10.29	19.05	9.93	10.51
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	247	2.07	1.65	0.41	11.76	-2.58	-1.02
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	236	-2.88	1.29	2.16	54.25	3.50	-10.25
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	184	3.37	8.88	23.49	44.88	0.18	-1.01
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	230	2.22	7.98	-16.36	-2.13	-8.78	-8.43
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	205	2.50	-2.38	-8.89	2.50	2.73	2.67
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	-2.44	0.00	0.00	1.98	1.94
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-4.75	-6.79
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	275	-8.33	-1.79	-5.17	7.42	-1.23	-2.80
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	-6.98	5.26	0.44	0.61
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG**	335	0.60	8.41	40.76	15.52	-2.22	7.58
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	294	6.91	16.67	27.27	25.64	-9.17	-1.96
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	294	-9.82	-3.61	29.52	7.69	14.97	8.78
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	294	6.91	10.53	25.64	15.29	-9.32	-4.06
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	236	0.00	0.64	38.82	62.76		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	197	-1.79	2.46	41.70	42.45		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	203	-1.55	-3.38	32.60	65.70		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	249	0.10	16.61	22.18	43.41		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	200	-2.44	5.96	33.33	35.14		

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

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

In Mali, sorghum prices have remained mostly stable over the past 1-12 months. This is due to adequate market supplies through regular imports and government intervention programs.[30] Also, sorghum prices have declined in most selected markets in Niger, Nigeria, and Togo over the past month. Over the past 3-12 months, however, prices have seen low to high increases. For the next 3-6 months, forecasts for Mali will see further price dipping, whereas Niger will see a moderate price surge. Insecurity and armed conflicts remained a significant driver of prices in the region.

[29] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)
[30] FAO, 2021. Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Bulletin No. 6.

Table 10: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries[31]

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	0.00	0.00	-20.00	-11.11	6.64	5.97
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	-0.76	-1.02
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.07	-3.80
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.45	-6.03
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00	0.00	-1.19	1.63	-4.96	-6.50
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	4.99	14.29	8.11	-7.04	-6.89
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG**	321	1.58	8.81	17.15	22.52	2.88	6.32
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	257	0.00	1.98	7.98	5.76	-0.26	9.26
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	252	-8.36	-5.26	33.33	4.13	12.73	14.35
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	258	0.00	3.61	10.26	7.50	-5.03	12.26
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	223	1.36	1.36	-14.23	65.19		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	185	-3.23	0.53	37.60	67.78		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	200	0.88	6.23	30.52	75.49		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	225	4.28	9.05	1.01	54.07		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	175	-1.41	-3.45	-33.54	56.25		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	300	7.14	42.86	42.86	23.97		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250	0.00	19.05	58.23	85.19		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	310	5.08	14.81	26.53	26.53		
Togo	Sorghum	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250	0.00	19.05	32.98	85.19		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	315	5.00	6.06	5.70	12.50		

*Note: Last price is for June 2021, *July, **May, ***April, ****March and *****February*

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

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

Climatic Conditions and Potential Implications for Food and Nutrition Security

The rainfall forecasts for East Africa indicate continued wetter than usual rainfall conditions over parts of Burundi, Uganda, western Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, much of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Sudan (Figure 9). Predictions also indicate usual conditions over few areas in north-western South Sudan, coastal Kenya and western Ethiopia[32]. However, dry conditions are expected in south-eastern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya and south-western Somalia. The wetter conditions provide conducive production conditions for development for the main-season cereal crops, currently underway in the northern part of the region. The persistent dry conditions in parts of Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia threaten potential harvests in affected areas, especially in the region's southern parts. The Southern Africa region is still off-season, and no rainfall is expected in most parts of the region. Similar to last month, most parts of the West African region are projected to experience above-normal rainfall. The favourable conditions continue to provide conducive conditions for crop development and potential good harvests for the main season cereals. However, dry conditions in some areas, and ongoing conflicts continue to strike agricultural activities, adversely impacting potential harvests and food supplies in the affected areas.

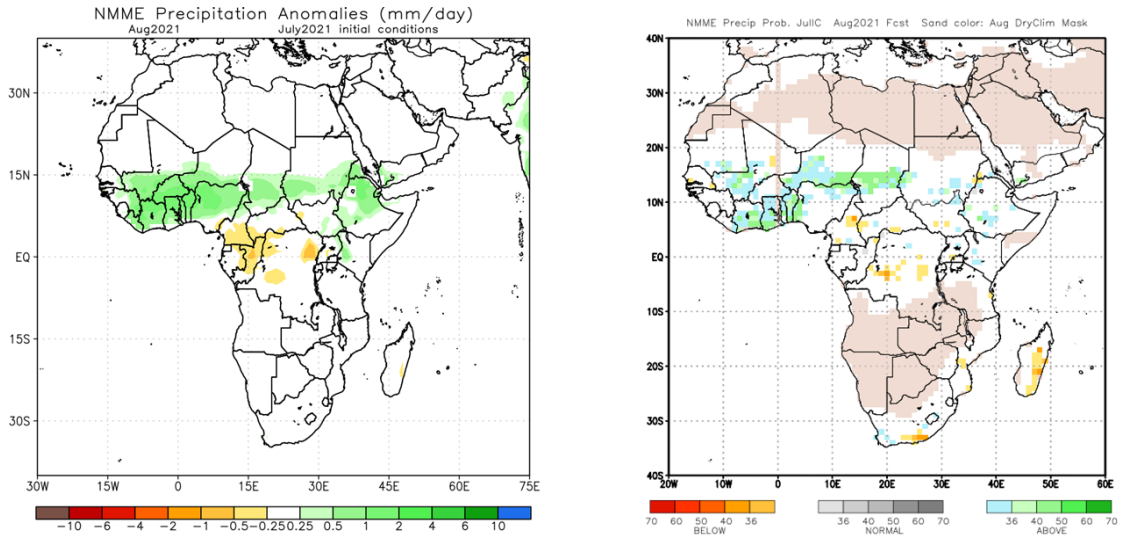


Figure 11: North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) rainfall forecast for August 2021, based on July 2021 initial conditions[33]

[32] https://www.icpac.net/monthly-forecast/august-2021/?region=1&resource_type=4. Accessed 2 August 2021

[33] 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 (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

Desert Locust Outbreak and Impacts on Food Security and Trade

The July desert locust situation update from FAO[34] highlights cases of maturing swarms in north-eastern Ethiopia. The Desert Locust continues to threaten livelihoods in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The wetter than usual conditions predicted for northeast Ethiopia in July and August are likely to contribute to another generation of Desert Locust breeding (Figure 13). Continued control operations remain critical to avert further threats of the Desert Locust to crop farmers, pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the affected areas.

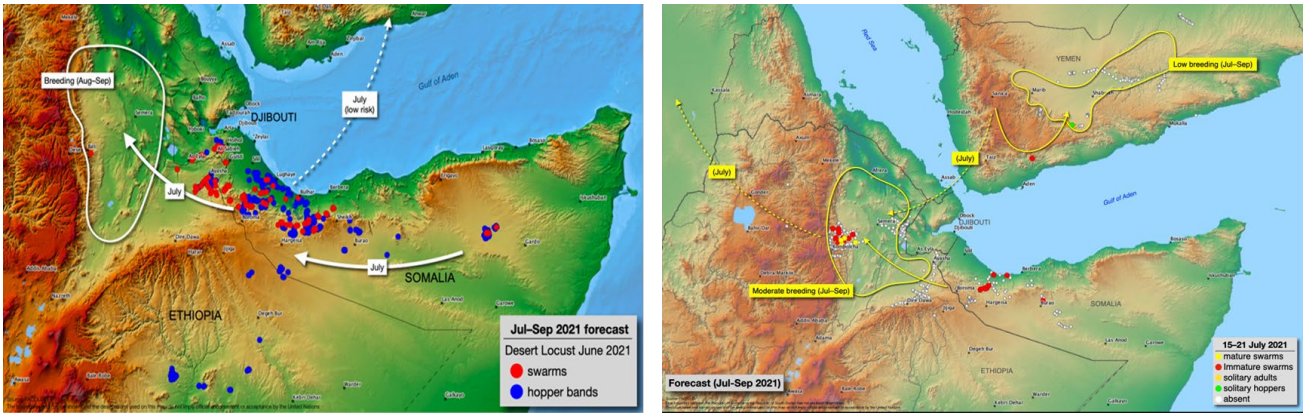


Figure 12: Situation, threat and forecast of desert locust in East Africa[35]

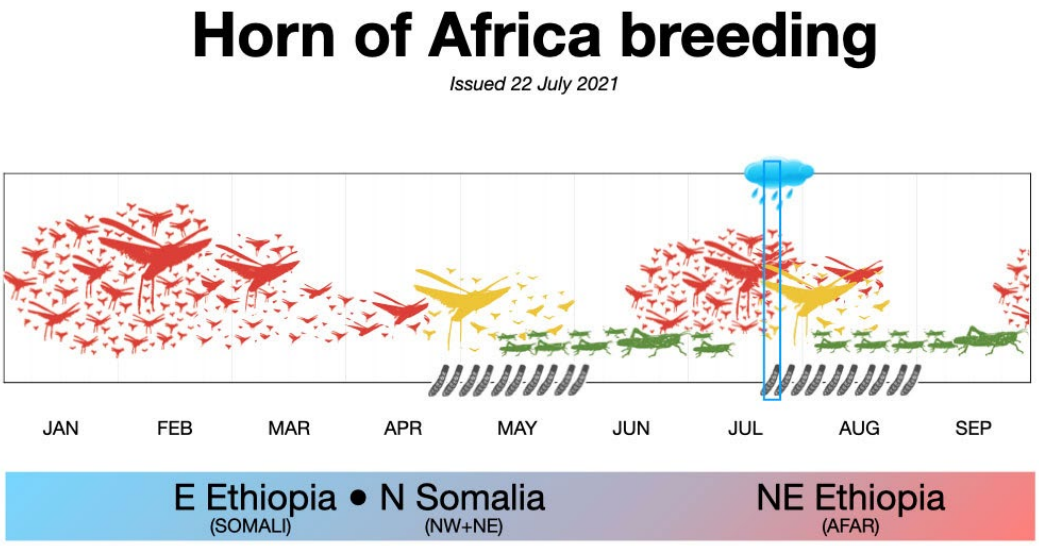


Figure 12: Horn of Africa desert locust breeding[36]

[34] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/562/en/210722DLupdateE.pdf. Accessed 28 July 2021
[35] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/DL513map_pg1e.jpg. Accessed 4 July 2021 and http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210722update.jpg. Accessed 28 July 2021
[36] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210722timeline.jpg. Accessed 28 July 2021

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