FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

EDITION #18

September 2021

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.

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 September Food Security Monitor are summarised below.

Food Security Outlook. In September 2021, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, and Mali were the three Food Insecurity Hotspots - countries where more than 50% of the total population has insufficient food.

Though the situation improved from August, East Africa continued to experience predominantly IPC Phase 3 (crisis) food security outcomes, mainly driven by conflict and weather shocks.

This was as most countries in Southern Africa continued to experience IPC Phase 1 (minimal/none) and IPC Phase 2 (stressed) food security outcomes, as stocks from this year’s favourable harvests sustain most households.

Meanwhile, the majority of the West Africa region had minimal food insecurity during the month.

Food Trade. The trade dispute between Kenya and Uganda over an export quota imposed on sugar imports from Uganda into Kenya continued as trade relations between the two East African countries remained stressed.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is proposing the SADC Regional Development Fund as a self-financing and revolving mechanism for funding the region’s development agenda.

Meanwhile, in West Africa, the ECOWAS Commission, in collaboration with the International Trade Centre (ITC), organized the second virtual regional workshop on the African Trade Observatory (ATO) to review the status of the development of the Observatory. The ATO informs business and policy decisions and monitors the implementation process of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and its impact.

Commodity Prices. Poor seasonal and erratic rainfalls, floods, and desert locusts affecting crop and animal production in East Africa adversely affected price movements in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

In Southern Africa, Malawi’s maize prices have seen some low to moderate deterioration compared to the past 1-3 months, while Mozambique maintained largely lower maize prices over the past 1-12 months. This is as Zambia continues to face higher maize prices than their levels in the last 1-12 months.

Maize prices are still very high in the selected West African markets, although the rate of increase has slowed due to the start of new harvests.

Climatic conditions. The seasonal predictions for October to December indicate a drier than usual forecast for East Africa, while most of the southern Africa region is projected to experience normal to above normal rainfall. In East Africa, seasonal harvests and supplies would be adversely affected, impacting food prices and food and nutrition security, while good harvests are expected in Southern Africa.

Desert Locust Outbreak. The latest update from FAO on the desert locust outbreak indicates that the situation remains serious in the Horn of Africa. The ongoing insecurity is affecting control operations and the extent of the breeding, and the scale of future outbreaks remains unknown.

Introduction

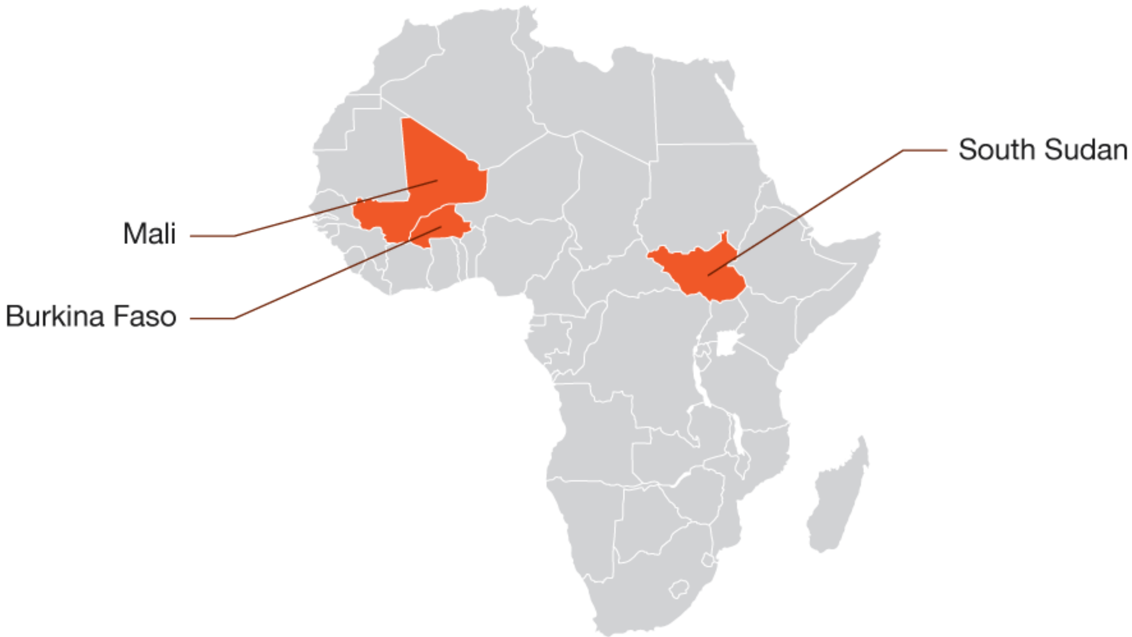
The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia, 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

The number of Food Insecurity Hotspots, defined as countries where more than 50% of the total population has insufficient food for consumption, decreased to three in September 2021. These countries were South Sudan (62%), Burkina Faso (58%), and Mali (61%)[1].

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



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

[1] https://hungermap.wfp.org/. Accessed 02 October 2021
[2] https://hungermap.wfp.org/. Accessed 02 October 2021

East Africa Outlook

In September, the East Africa region continued to experience predominantly IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food security outcomes, mainly driven by conflict and weather shocks[3]. A recent report by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported huge food price hikes due to shortages in the Tigray region of **Ethiopia**[4]. This was reflected in the Tigray region's Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes as conflicts persisted, disrupting livelihoods and food distribution efforts. COVID-19, conflict, increasing inflation, drought and desert locusts are some of the significant drivers of acute food insecurity being experienced in Ethiopia[5]. In **Kenya**, an estimated 2.1 million people in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity due to two consecutive poor performances of seasonal rainfall.[6] Household food stocks across marginal agricultural areas are also reportedly low. Reports suggest that most households have stocks expected to last until October compared to previous years, which would last until November/December[7]. **Rwanda** experienced a predominately IPC Phase 1 (minimal) food security outcome as ongoing harvests from Season C have contributed to marginal increases in food availability and access in rural areas. Across the rest of the country, food stocks from the previous harvests are being depleted, with households increasingly depending on purchases for supplies leading to increased food prices[8]. **Uganda** experienced IPC Phase 1 and Phase 2 outcomes during September. The easing of COVID-19 restrictions at the end of July has helped improve household incomes in most urban areas as households resumed their livelihood activities[9].

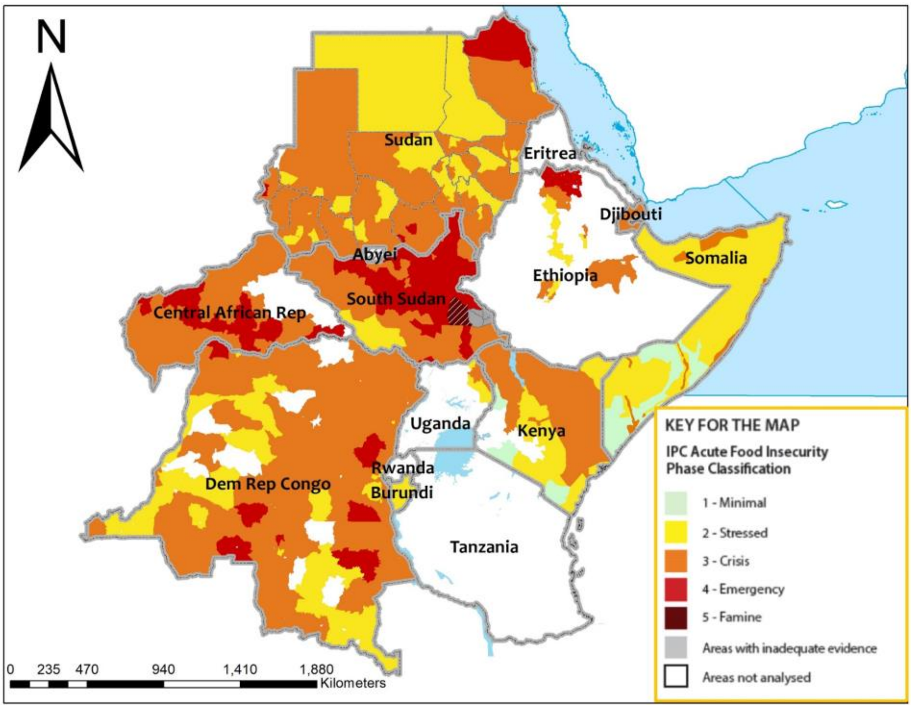


Figure 2: IPC GSU for East and Central Africa, June-September 2021

Source: Food Security and Nutrition Working Group

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in East Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the selected focus countries in East Africa was 5.8 million in September 2021. This represents a 17.8 percent decrease from August 2021, indicating that the food security situation improved across the region (*Table 1*). Kenya and South Sudan recorded an increase in the number of people with insufficient food, while Ethiopia and Tanzania recorded decreases. In Rwanda and Uganda, the situation did not change from August.

[3] https://fews.net/east-africa Accessed 28 September 2021
[4] https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia Accessed 28 September 2021
[5] Food Security and Nutrition Working Group: IPC East and Central Africa Region Update, September 2021
[6] http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155144/ 28 September 2021
[7] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-consecutive-below-average-agricultural-seasons-increase 28 September 2021
[8] https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda Accessed 28 September 2021
[9] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda Accessed 28 September 2021

Table 1: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (September 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 (%)
Ethiopia	109.20	24.90	14.00	12.82%	-43.78%	↓	7.20%	36.80%
Kenya	51.40	7.80	8.00	15.56%	2.56%	↑	4.20%	26.20%
Rwanda	12.30	2.50	2.50	20.33%	0.00%	●	2.30%	38.30%
South Sudan	11.00	6.60	6.80	61.82%	3.03%	↑	22.70%	31.30%
Tanzania	56.30	5.10	4.60	8.17%	-9.80%	↓	3.50%	31.80%
Uganda	42.70	14.90	14.90	34.89%	0.00%	●	3.50%	28.90%

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

Southern Africa Outlook

Most countries in the region continued to experience IPC Phase 1 and IPC Phase 2 food security outcomes as stocks from this year's favourable harvests continued to sustain most households. However, these food stocks are projected to decline from October in some parts of Malawi and Zimbabwe, leading to crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes being experienced in the affected areas[11]. The situation in the Cabo Delgado region of **Mozambique** has been improving as displaced households were able to return to their place of origin following the offensive by the Mozambican government with support from regional troops[12]. The region, however, continues to experience IPC Phase 3 outcomes as displaced households are yet to resume their livelihood activities. In **Malawi**, the continued consumption of food from this year's harvests and supplements from market purchases contributed to IPC Phase 1 outcomes during the month[13]. In Zimbabwe, most households in predominately food deficit areas experienced an IPC Phase 3 outcome during the month as food stocks from this year's harvest had been depleted. Increases in exchange rates between the local currency and the United States Dollar (USD) contributed to increases in prices for basic food commodities, leading to stressed food outcomes among households that depend on market purchases for food[14].

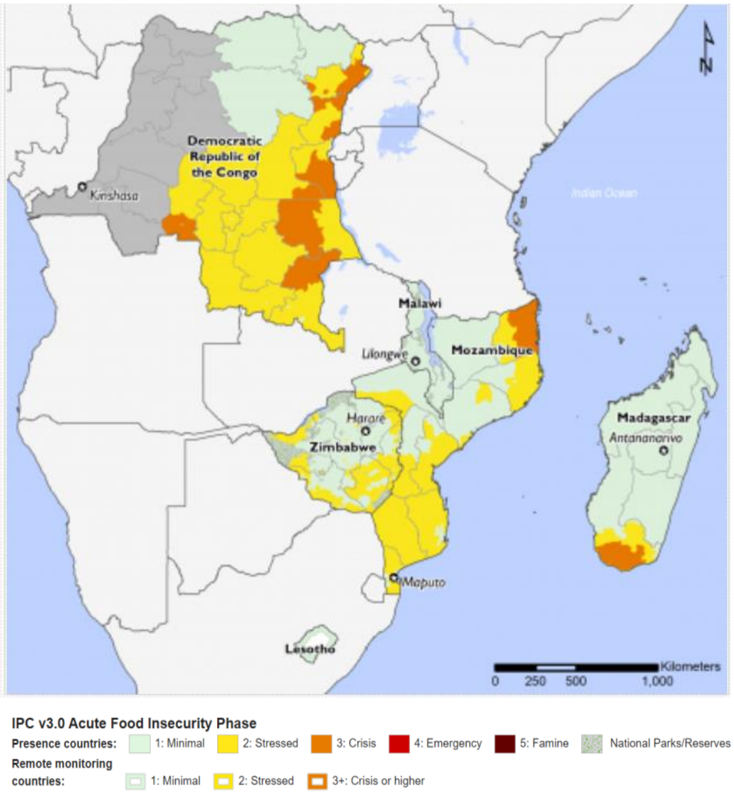


Figure 3: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, June-September 2021

[10] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 02 October 2021
[11] https://fews.net/southern-africa Accessed 28 September 2021
[12] https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique Accessed 28 September 2021
[13] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-key-message-update-rural-households-still-consuming-food-own-production 30 September 2021
[14] https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe Accessed 30 September 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 21 million in September 2021. This was a 0.5 percent decrease from August, indicating that the region's food security situation marginally improved over the past month. Zambia recorded an increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption, as Mozambique recorded a decrease, while no change was reported in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Table 2: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (September 2021)[15]

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	2.30	2.30	12.71%	0.00%	●	1.30%	39.00%
Mozambique	29.50	10.80	10.10	34.24%	-6.48%	↓	4.40%	42.30%
Zambia	17.40	2.20	2.80	16.09%	27.27%	↑	4.20%	34.60%
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.80	5.80	40.28%	0.00%	●	2.90%	23.50%

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

West Africa Outlook

The majority of the West African Region experienced minimal food insecurity (IPC Phase 1) during the month. In **Mali**, households' access to food improved due to the ongoing first harvest, leading the country to experience minimal food insecurity in September[16]. **Niger** also saw minimal food insecurity during the month, as pastures and watering conditions improved since mid-July, contributing to the increased availability of food at most markets[17]. In Nigeria, crisis food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) levels were experienced in conflict-affected areas, where ongoing harvests are expected to be disrupted among displaced households. High staple food prices are also reportedly contributing to high levels of food insecurity in the affected areas[18].

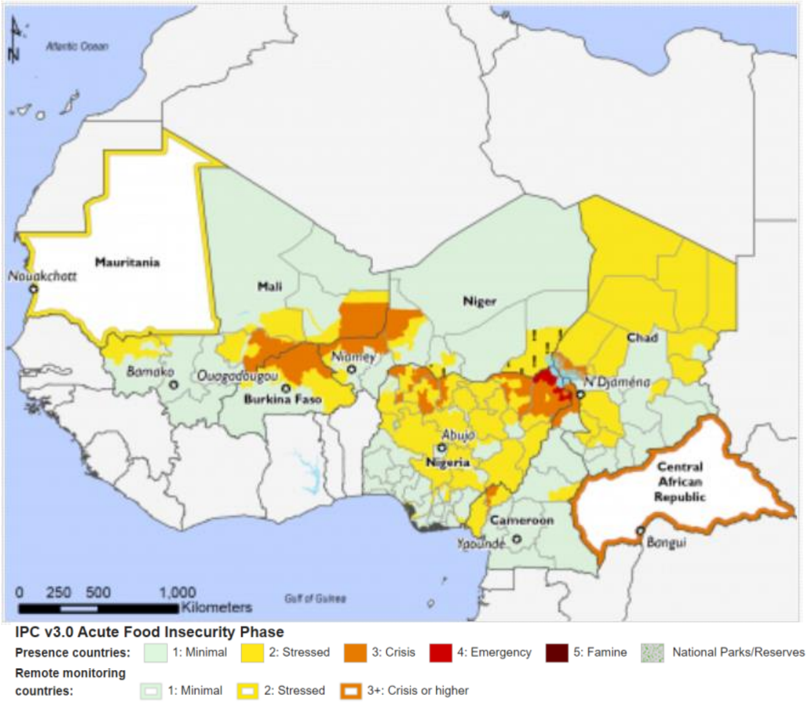


Figure 4: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, June-September 2021

[15] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 02 October 2021.
[16] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali Accessed 30 September 2021
[17] https://fews.net/west-africa/niger Accessed 30 September 2021
[18] https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-key-message-update-crisis-ipc-phase-3-or-worse-outcomes-anticipated-harvest Accessed 30 September 2021

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in West Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the focus countries in West Africa was 109.6 million in August 2021. This was a 0.9 percent increase from August, suggesting that the region's food security situation marginally deteriorated over the past month. Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria recorded an increase in people with insufficient food for consumption. Togo recorded a decrease, while the situation did not change in Ghana (***Table 3***).

Table 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries, September 2021[19]

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	11.30	11.50	58.08%	1.77%	↑	8.40%	24.90%
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	4.50	5.10	20.32%	13.33%	↑	6.10%	21.60%
Ghana	29.80	5.50	5.50	18.46%	0.00%	●	6.80%	17.50%
Mali	19.10	10.70	11.70	61.26%	9.35%	↑	9.00%	26.90%
Niger	22.40	12.40	11.00	49.11%	-11.29%	↓	14.10%	48.50%
Nigeria	202.80	62.00	62.70	30.92%	1.13%	↑	6.80%	36.80%
Togo	7.90	2.20	2.10	26.58%	-4.55%	↓	5.70%	23.80%

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

Food Trade Updates

AfCFTA Updates

- The African Export and Import Bank (Afreximbank) has rolled out various tools and infrastructure for both governments and the private sector to increase intra-continent trade under the AfCFTA. One of the products is the Pan African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), a centralised payment system aimed at limiting the costs and lengthy correspondence involved in banking relations and settlements[20].
- The AfCFTA Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)with the United Kingdom (UK) government to formalise the shared commitment to the success of the agreement[21]
- TradeMark East Africa signed a deal with the AfCFTA to collaborate on customs, transit and trade facilitation, harmonisation, and mutual recognition of standards[22]

East Africa

The trade dispute between Kenya and Uganda over an export quota imposed on sugar imports from Uganda into Kenya continued, as trade relations between the two East African countries remained stressed. The Kenyan government, through the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, has disputed reports that it has cut Uganda's export quota by 79% from 90,000 metric tons to 18,923 metric tons, asserting that Uganda's export quota to Kenya has increased from 55,000 metric tons to

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[19] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 02 October 2021
[20] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/afreximbank-rolls-out-tools-to-spur-trade-3549566 Accessed 29 September 2021
[21] https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/AfCFTA-secretariat-signs-landmark-agreement-with-UK-government-1360912 Accessed 29 September 2021
[22] https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/rwanda-seeks-increase-private-sector-capacity-trade Accessed 29 September 2021

90,0000 metric tons[23]. On the other hand, Uganda insists that the export quota is in place and has protested against this 79% cut on its exports to Kenya[24]. In addition, dairy products from Uganda are reportedly still restricted from freely accessing the Kenyan market, with reports indicating that the number of import permits issued by the Kenya Dairy Board in 2020 and 2021 declined to 8% and 10%, respectively of the number of permits issued in 2019. This is resulting in significant losses for the Ugandan dairy sector, with the government calling for the urgent removal of these restrictions[25]. Despite these stressed trade relations, trade between the two countries in other sectors seem to be registering an increase, with recent statistics from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Economic Survey 2021 showing that Uganda was the largest export destination for Kenyan goods, accounting for 29.3 percent of the country's total exports to Africa[26]. The survey further reports that Kenya's earnings from exports to Uganda jumped more than half after last April's deal, which cleared tax hurdles for goods such as pharmaceuticals, confectionery, juices and spirits[27].

Figure 5 below 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 in August 2021.

Figure 5: East Africa Cross border trade updates September 2021[28]

[23] https://chimpreports.com/kenya-has-not-cut-ugandas-sugar-export-quota-trade-ministry/ Accessed 30 September 2021
[24] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/kenya-uganda-sugar-trade-row-3536150 Accessed 30 September 2021
[25] https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/business/markets/government-unhappy-with-kenya-s-unfair-trade-restrictions--3542764 Accessed 30 September 2021
[26] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/kenyan-exports-to-bloc-rise-but-uganda-remain-tops-3556720 Accessed 30 September 2021
[27] https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/business/markets/kenya-export-earnings-from-uganda-up-57-on-tax-deal-3560986 Accessed 30 September 2021
[28] https://www.the-star.co.ke/business/kenya/2021-08-31-kenya-pakistan-end-tariff-wars-draft-mous-for-more-trade/ Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/corporate/shipping-logistics/importers-raise-concern-rising-insecurity-heated-politics-3532964 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://nation.africa/kenya/news/africa/kenyan-truck-drivers-call-off-south-sudan-boycott--3541594 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/govt-bans-export-of-raw-materials-3539528 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/govt-eu-partner-to-improve-ugandan-exports-3564286 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/tanzania-ratifies-africa-free-trade-area-treaty-3544986 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.pulse.ng/apo/dar-scales-up-trade-with-east-african-community-eac-southern-african-development/vfx7g71 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/markets/commodities/maize-imports-26pc-on-restricted-tanzania-uganda-shipments-3558020 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://thefintechtimes.com/new-channel-between-thunes-and-m-pesa-is-opening-out-africas-cross-border-payment-capabilities/ Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/rwanda-zim-sign-five-pacts-boost-trade Accessed 30 September 2021
https://nation.africa/kenya/news/kenya-ethiopia-ink-cross-border-trade-deal-3559100 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/rwanda-seeks-increase-private-sector-capacity-trade Accessed 30 September 2021

SOUTH SUDAN

- South Sudan has asked the Uganda Revenue Authority to start implementing the Electronic Cargo Traffic Note Certificates (ECTN). This is likely to lead to reduced trading activities as it has increased regulation costs which will be borne by importers and transporters, increasing the cost of using the Northern Corridor.
- The governments of Sudan and South Sudan announced that trade activities between the two countries will resume early October with both countries cooperating on security and transport.

UGANDA

- The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives has banned the export of raw materials starting this financial year. The Minister announced that over 69% of the country's raw materials are exported, leading to revenue loss.
- The Ugandan government is looking to introduce a programme called "farming for exports" through which farmers are provided with information on how to produce quality products that meet European Union (EU) standards.

RWANDA

- Rwanda is looking to put in place instruments that remove barriers to trade and investment through increased collaboration with the private sector. The announcement was made by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry during a panel discussion on manufacturing and infrastructure development at the ongoing Concordia Summit.
- Rwanda and Zimbabwe signed five cooperation agreements in ICT and e-governance, environment and climate change, agriculture and livestock, tourism and business events.

ETHIOPIA

- Ethiopia and Kenya have finally sealed a deal for a free trade area projected to make cross-border business dealings easier.
- The deal seeks to encourage small-scale traders by developing a simplified framework to facilitate their business activities at the Moyale One Stop Border Post

TANZANIA

- Tanzania ratified the AfCFTA on the 9th of September in a move that is expected to boost regional trade.
- The Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) said there has been an increase in trade between Tanzania and the countries in the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. This has been attributed to the friendly environment created by the government with the private sector.
- Maize exports to Kenya have reportedly gone down by 26% in the seven months to July as a result of an earlier ban imposed by Kenya on maize from Tanzania and Uganda over aflatoxin concerns.
- Thunes, a cross border payments company announced the launch of a new service corridor for users of M-Pesa Tanzania, enabling Tanzanians to efficiently move money from their M-Pesa mobile wallets directly to any bank account in Kenya and Rwanda

KENYA

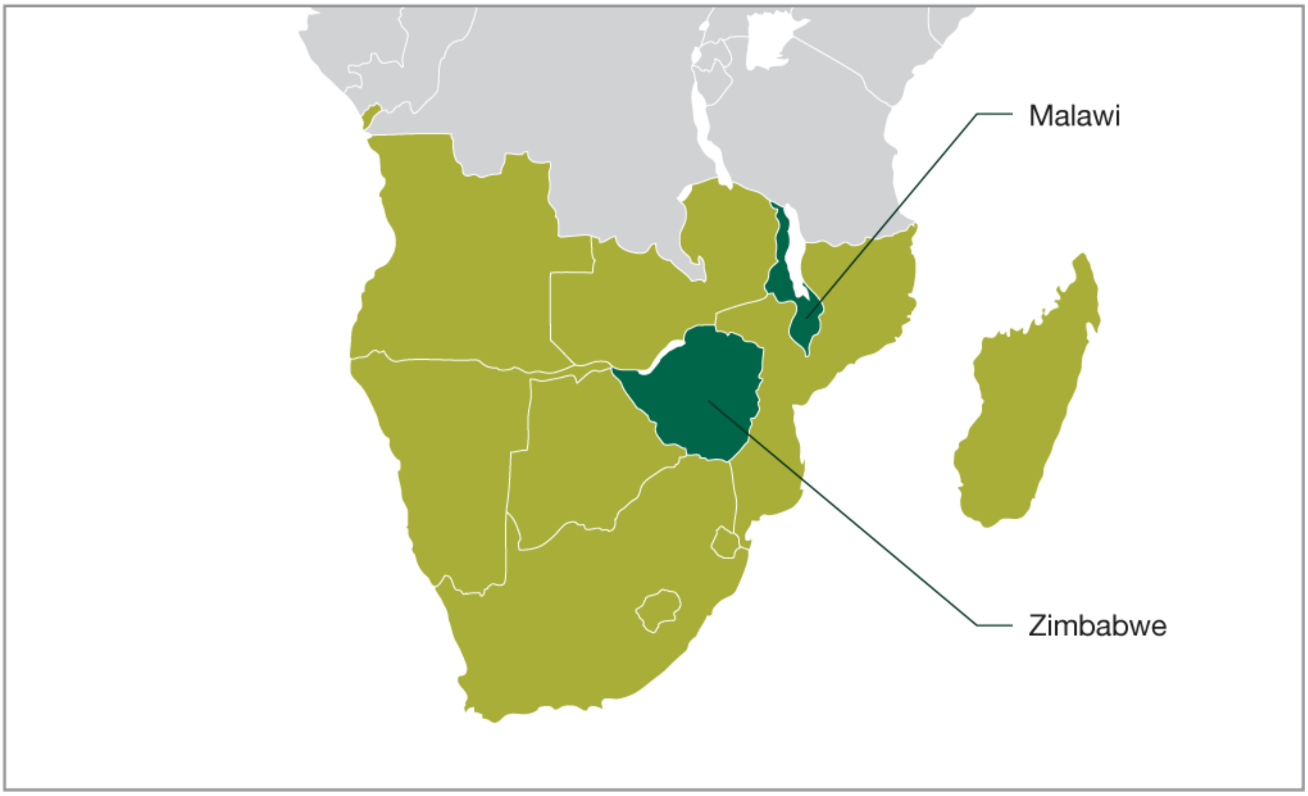
- Kenya and Pakistan have ended a long-standing tariff war that hurt trade between the two countries, mainly Kenyan tea exports.
- Kenyan cross-border traders have expressed concern and fears that increasing insecurity along Northern Corridor and rising political temperatures ahead of next year general election might heavily hurt Mombasa port business.
- Kenyan truck drivers have announced that they are ready to resume operations to South Sudan after a two-week boycott over security concerns on the country's highways.

Southern Africa

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is proposing the SADC Regional Development Fund as a self-financing and revolving mechanism for funding the region's development agenda. The proposed fund, which had been previously proposed over a decade ago, is expected to end reliance on external funding and offer a funding window for financing economic development and sustainable growth through supporting regional infrastructure development, industrial development, integration and economic adjustment, and social development at concessionary rates[29].

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 September 2021[30]



ZIMBABWE

- Zimbabwe plans to remove import duties on fertiliser raw materials as the country seeks to boost local production and reduce food imports. The waiver will be extended to companies that supply state assisted farming programmes.
- Recent statistics by the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority show that South Africa remains the country's largest trading partner with imports from South Africa reaching a record 47.1% in the previous year.

MALAWI

- There are growing calls for the government to institute an export ban on maize as fears of scarcity of maize grow despite the country registering a bumper harvest this year.

[29] https://southerntimesafrica.com/the-case-for-a-sadc-fund/ Accessed 30 September 2021

[30] https://www.nyasatimes.com/ban-all-maize-exports-parliamentary-committee-tells-government/ Accessed 30 September 2021

https://www.newzimbabwe.com/sa-remains-zims-major-trading-partner-as-imports-hit-471/ Accessed 30 September 2021

https://www.herald.co.zw/import-duty-relief-for-fertilizer-firms/ Accessed 30 September 2021

West Africa

The ECOWAS Commission, in collaboration with the International Trade Centre (ITC), organized the second virtual regional workshop on the African Trade Observatory (ATO) on September 8 to review the status of the development of the Observatory. The ATO is one of five[31] AfCFTA operational instruments that the African Union launched. The Observatory seeks to support the operationalisation of the AfCFTA by providing real-time and reliable data and equipping African businesses with trade intelligence on trends, opportunities, and market access conditions. The ATO has four main features: Automatic Data Transfer System; the Monitor Module; the Business Intelligence Dashboard, and the Trade Analysis Unit[32].

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 September 2021[33]

GHANA

- Ghanaian cross border traders have appealed to the government to take measures to address the challenges they face at various borders with neighbouring countries including human rights violations and the impact of the closure of land borders, others accused customs officers of extorting various sums of money from them at the borders before allowing them to bring their goods into the country.
- The Ghana Union of Traders Association (GUTA) has appealed to the Committee on Foreign Retail Trade to close down shops operated by undocumented foreign retailers in a retaliating move following the Nigerian Union of Traders Association in Ghana (NUTAG) rejection of a special dispensation granted by the Ghanaian government.

NIGERIA

- Recent statistics released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) show that Nigeria's exports to Africa fell by 25% in H1 2021 year on year, despite the AfCFTA which was expected to spur growth in the country's exports.
- Nigeria has joined the World Logistics Passport (WLP) as a Hub, with the Council for the Regulation of Freight Forwarding in Nigeria (CRFFN) as the coordinating partner. The WLP is expected to lead to economic growth and create jobs by boosting trade.

[31] The other instruments include the rules of origin; the online negotiating forum; the monitoring and elimination of non-tariff barriers; and the digital payment system

[32] https://www.ecowas.int/ecowas-member-states-meet-to-review-development-of-the-african-trade-observatory/ Accessed 30 September 2021

[33] https://www.classfmonline.com/business/Trade-feud-GUTA-calls-for-resumption-of-closure-of-Nigerian-owned-retail-shops-27105 Accessed 30 September 2021
https://www.proshareng.com/news/TRADE%20INVESTMENT/Nigeria-s-Exports-to-Africa-drops-by-25Percent-in-H1-2021--Despite-AfCFTA-Aspirations/58938 Accessed 30 September 2021
http://www.tradearabia.com/news/IND_387448.html Accessed 30 September 2021

Agricultural Commodities Price Monitoring

East Africa

Maize prices in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda remain on an upward trend. Rwanda and South Sudan prices show mixed results, while selected markets in Tanzania show favourable maize prices. Poor seasonal and erratic rainfalls, floods, and desert locusts affected crop and animal production in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, and adversely affected price movements.[34] Conflicts and insecurity in certain parts of the region and COVID-19 related restrictions have impacted trade flows, driving up food prices.[35] The forecast for Rwanda looks bleak, while Tanzania is expected to maintain improvement in prices in certain markets but deterioration in others.

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries[36]

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**	20	32.57	54.05	83.51	76.40		
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	21	47.89	51.08	62.79	100.00		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/KG*	29	-0.03	6.93	15.13	0.42		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/KG	34	1.01	3.45	-5.65	2.98		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/KG*	30	0.23	7.67	8.22	4.44		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	214	6.03	14.17	-28.04	0.88	5.88	14.76
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	315	-3.22	0.00	-25.00	-28.71	18.22	26.00
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	263	4.48	20.69	20.69	-12.50	10.57	12.84
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	201	0.47	0.47	7.65	-25.11	25.49	36.80
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	176	-15.50	-6.66	-15.03	-39.49		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	376	15.16	-0.15	-9.32	81.49		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	1,001	96.41	191.67	250.00	244.15		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	207	3.57	-5.84	-4.98	23.30		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	286	-2.44	0.00	0.00	-22.48		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	45,545	-0.45	-1.70	-13.15	-20.71	-22.34	-20.02
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	51,909	37.51	5.34	-8.84	7.46		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	36,667	-6.73	-22.22	-33.26	-34.52	9.72	10.19
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	45,415	-0.36	-7.79	-20.44	-19.81	-12.96	3.59
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*	1,096	14.68	29.39	46.02	56.61		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG*	947	7.32	13.21	72.20	27.78		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG*	886	2.55	15.21	70.39	36.16		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, USh/KG*	881	12.82	14.95	68.55	40.15		

*Note: Last price is for August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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%)

Beans prices are generally lower in most markets of the East African countries of Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda than in the past 1-12 months. Current prices are notably lower than their past 6-12 month

[34] FAO, 2021. Crop Prospects and Food Situation #3, September 2021
[35] FEWSNET, 2021. Access at: https://fews.net/east-africa, on 4th October 2021
[36] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)

levels. However, selected markets in Uganda and Kabuga and Kigeme in Rwanda have shown a bean price surge over the last 1-3 months.

Table 5: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries[37]

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	335	1.77	10.77	-23.28	-42.24	-9.18	-28.93
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	494	5.45	7.41	-3.33	-34.98	3.13	2.28
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	450	-18.03	4.86	-31.16	-53.80	24.65	25.04
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	432	-4.07	34.20	-1.89	-29.04	2.57	14.88
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	152,955	1.29	-3.73	-17.07	-11.76	-8.30	-1.81
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	206,409	-1.73	2.92	-7.59	17.54	-2.73	9.28
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	118,889	-12.74	-21.53	-30.58	-34.86	13.94	42.09
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	187,500	-0.88	-7.98	-10.98	-1.32	-7.66	5.58
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*	2,001	8.70	32.47	-21.92	-31.66		
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG*	1,744	9.87	24.05	-27.73	-36.44		

*Note: Last price is for August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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%)

Apart from Ethiopia, sorghum prices have shown low (0-5%) to high (>15%) decreases in the Rwandan and South Sudanese markets compared to the past 1-6 months. However, most of these prices remain well above their 12-month levels. Similar to maize prices, conflicts, floods, and desert locust attacks have affected Ethiopia's crop outputs. Although an economic downturn, civil insecurity, lingering impact of floods and prolonged conflict have affected the cropping and food security of South Sudan, humanitarian assistance has sustained cereal prices.[38]

Table 6: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries[39]

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**	20	18.35	17.85	45.15	52.43		
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	33	35.82	42.47	52.53	34.78		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	433	-1.56	-3.08	-2.99	4.85	-9.80	13.56
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	350	-2.78	-5.41	-12.50	25.00	7.01	-3.63
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	102	-26.50	-54.89	-58.09	-73.00		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	375	13.79	-2.74	-8.51	82.73		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	215	-40.00	-44.44	-25.96	11.11		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	280	-1.61	-13.35	-18.33	-41.63		

*Note: Last price is for August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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%)

[37] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).
[38] FAO, 2021. Crop Prospects and Food Situation #3, September 2021
[39] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).

Southern Africa

Malawi's maize prices have seen some low to moderate increases compared to the past 1-3 months, although these price surges remain well below their 6–12 month levels. The observed price increases are seasonal and a result of increased demand mainly due to government purchases through ADMARC.[40] Mozambique also maintains largely lower maize prices over the past 1-12 months except in Massinga. Insecurity and erratic rainfalls affected crop output in Mozambique and hence higher prices in certain markets. On the other hand, Zambia continues to face higher maize prices than their levels in 1-12 months. Localized shortfalls in crop outputs remain a threat to food prices in Zambia, although this is expected to improve significantly in the next 3-6 months due to improvement in trade after the national election and relaxing of COVID-19 restrictions

Table 7: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries[41]

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	110	6.80	-8.90	-32.93	-21.88		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	129	-7.36	6.23	-28.15	-13.55		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	142	8.35	11.64	-24.33	-19.14		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	158	4.58	12.50	-22.32	-21.01		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG***	13	-7.50	-14.46	-24.45	-6.57	13.82	7.64
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG***	27	-3.72	-10.40	-5.01	3.63	-0.74	-2.39
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG***	28	54.30	18.39	0.00	38.10	-34.43	-22.52
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Pemba, Retail, MZN/KG***	17	-38.15	-51.62	-44.46	0.00	50.76	49.12
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 August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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

Maize prices are still very high in the West African selected markets, although the rate of increase has slowed down due to the start of new harvests. Except for the Gao market in Mali, where prices remained constant, and the Korhogo market in Cote d'Ivoire, where prices have decreased, most markets have sustained higher increases (>15%) in maize prices over the past 1-12 months. Conflicts, insecurity in the region and the spiralling impact of COVID-19 continue to impact cereal production and trade in the region adversely.[42] Apart from conflicts and insecurity in Nigeria, poor macroeconomic performances, weather shocks, and farmers' inability to participate in the agriculture season due to conflicts and insecurity led to lower crop outputs and higher staple prices.[43] In the next 3-6 months, however, selected markets in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Mali will experience moderate to high decreases in prices (5->15%) due mainly to new harvests.[44]

[40] FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi, on 4th October 2021
[41] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021).
[42] FAO, 2021. Crop Prospects and Food Situation #3, September 2021
[43] FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria, on 4th October 2021
[44] FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/west-africa, on 4th October 2021

Table 8: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries[45]

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	213	-8.11	-37.04	-10.53	-8.60	-3.60	-5.90
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	500	66.67	66.67	150.00	143.90	-55.81	-61.30
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	320	0.00	22.03	75.61	89.47	-11.38	-16.33
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG**	238	10.09	60.57	39.44	39.44	-7.22	-7.12
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	450	11.14	51.49	45.40	132.64	-12.45	-26.35
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	300	14.71	44.45	95.00	160.01	-50.40	-49.77
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	250	1.21	11.11	25.00	25.00	-13.42	-23.53
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	250	11.11	11.11	25.00	47.93	-8.86	-18.82
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	240	9.59	20.00	37.14	32.60	-13.64	-23.45
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	300	20.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	-25.85	-27.80
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	240	9.59	20.00	37.14	37.14	-23.67	-24.50
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	269	12.63	22.05	36.82	42.52		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	252	6.04	23.26	38.58	63.66		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	255	6.35	39.38	46.76	46.47		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	268	11.12	25.94	46.38	45.63		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	223	1.69	15.58	25.35	33.23		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250	2.04	8.70	66.67	55.28		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	253	-0.78	1.20	64.29	80.71		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	255	0.00	2.00	41.67	66.67		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	266	-0.75	0.38	42.25	38.54		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	245	6.52	6.52	57.05	63.33		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	300	7.14	11.11	56.25	52.28		

*Note: Last price is for August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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 generally increased in the selected West African markets for the past 1-6 months except for Faramana and Gourcy markets in Mali, where prices have declined between 0-5%, and in Gao and Niarela in Niger, where millet prices remained stable. Civil insecurity and conflicts, which has disrupted production and trade, are the main drivers of food insecurity and the high prices in these countries. In Nigeria, millet prices were relatively high for the past 1-12 months due to weather shocks that caused flooding in certain areas, further contributing to lower crop outputs and attendant food inflation. However, the situation is expected to improve in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger in the next three to six months as new produce becomes available from the harvest season.

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

Table 9: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries[46]

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	296	-6.33	1.37	30.97	48.00	6.97	-4.58
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	232	4.04	-7.20	29.61	29.61	7.03	-4.51
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	278	1.09	0.00	11.20	-4.79	-3.89	-14.34
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	153	-2.55	-3.77	5.52	-7.83	10.91	-2.53
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	222	-2.63	-4.31	-3.48	7.77	3.81	-1.48
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	249	0.40	2.89	0.00	-4.60	0.96	-3.44
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	246	6.03	1.23	21.18	33.70	-17.84	-18.96
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	205	0.49	15.17	24.24	31.41	-4.84	-17.20
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	240	20.00	6.67	4.35	-5.51	-12.58	-12.25
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	220	3.29	10.00	-2.22	6.80	-4.28	-4.33
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	210	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.94	-2.87	-2.91
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.21	-4.75	-6.79
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	296	8.42	-1.33	11.70	8.03	-8.23	-9.70
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11.11	0.44	0.61
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	350	4.17	4.48	13.27	-3.74	-6.41	2.97
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	301	2.38	2.38	19.44	-4.75	-11.28	-4.24
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	360	2.56	22.45	18.03	2.27	-6.11	-11.17
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	308	4.76	4.76	15.79	0.33	-13.44	-8.42
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	300	22.95	27.12	48.88	42.86		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	245	3.22	22.12	34.20	36.60		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	258	6.23	25.18	36.68	47.76		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	288	11.72	15.76	40.27	39.93		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	221	4.86	7.93	24.65	26.43		

*Note: Last price is for August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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%)

Except for the Kayes Centre, sorghum prices remained stable in selected markets in Mali due to available harvests, improvement of the terms of trade for livestock/cereals, and government and humanitarian agencies' interventions.[47] However, most selected markets in Niger, Nigeria, and Togo exhibited higher prices than they had over the past 1-12 months due to the general insecurity, conflicts, and weather shocks in certain parts of the region. There are, however, few exceptions in Lome, where prices dropped compared to their levels in the past 1-12 months. Other markets such as Bonkaney and Goure in Mali and Cinkasse and Korbongou in Togo saw sorghum price decline against previous one-month and 3-month price levels, respectively. Forecasts for Mali and Niger look bright as prices are expected to drop in the next 3-6 months.

[46] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2021) and FAO (2021)
[47] FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/west-africa/mali, on 4th October 2021

Table 10: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries[48]

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	225	0.00	12.50	0.00	-4.26	-5.21	-5.80
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.50	-0.76	-1.02
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.91	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	254	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	-6.45	-7.97
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	10.50	0.00	-7.04	-6.89
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	333	3.42	3.74	12.88	3.10	-0.83	2.49
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	283	-1.74	10.12	12.30	1.00	-9.43	-0.77
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	318	-0.93	26.19	19.55	3.58	-10.67	-9.38
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	320	7.74	24.03	28.51	13.48	-23.43	-9.49
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	285	15.11	29.55	40.74	42.50		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	239	-0.56	24.95	41.34	56.05		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	270	8.90	36.33	50.19	49.61		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	276	12.10	27.78	33.66	41.68		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	200	4.17	12.68	12.68	45.35		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	305	1.67	8.93	45.24	26.03		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	230	1.77	-8.00	29.21	59.72		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	320	3.23	8.47	22.14	23.08		
Togo	Sorghum	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	230	0.00	-8.00	15.00	70.37		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	290	-7.94	-3.33	-2.36	-3.33		

*Note: Last price is for August 2021, *September, **July, ***June, ****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%)

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

Climatic Conditions and Potential Implications for Food and Nutrition Security

The seasonal predictions for October to December indicate a drier than usual forecast for much of East Africa, covering Burundi, eastern Kenya, north-western and southern areas of Somalia and much of Tanzania (Figure 10). Parts of the region are already experiencing drought conditions. The dry seasonal forecast has significant implications for the new cropping season. Seasonal harvests and supplies would be adversely affected, impacting food prices and food and nutrition security. On the contrary, much of the southern Africa region is projected to experience normal to above normal rainfall (Figure 8). However, normal to below-normal rainfall is projected over the north-western part of Angola, the bulk of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, western and southern Madagascar, northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, the western fringes of Namibia and South Africa, south-western United Republic of Tanzania and north-eastern Zambia (SADC, 2021)[50]. The normal to above-normal rainfall presents favourable cropping conditions for the upcoming main cropping season. This points to potential good seasonal harvests and food supplies for much of the region. However, too much rainfall and/ or extreme rainfall might reverse the potential good seasonal harvests.

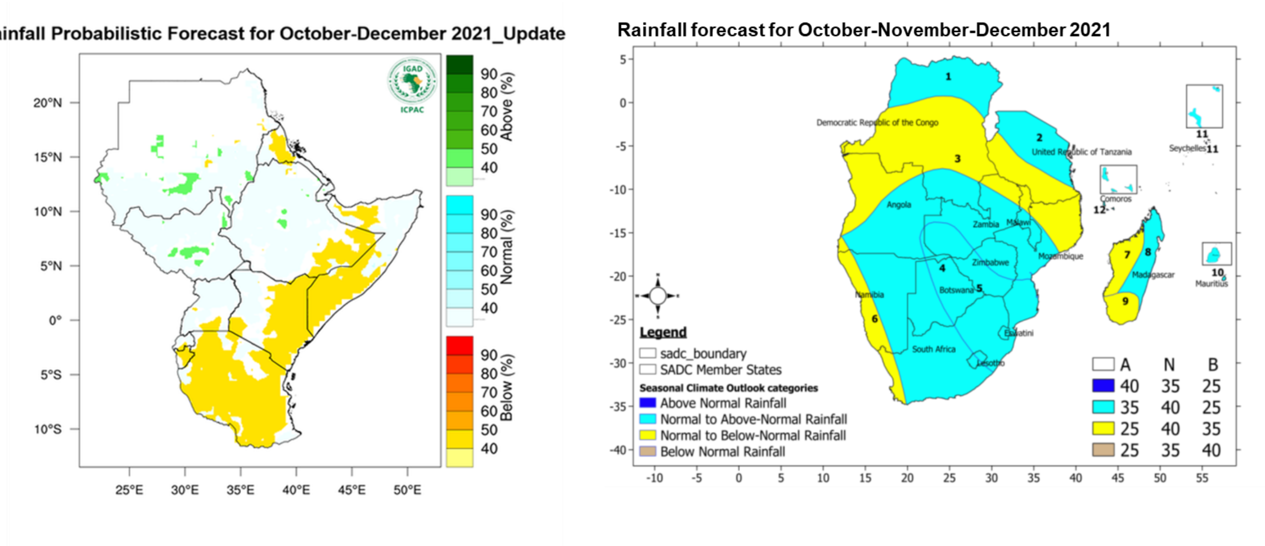


Figure 8: Rainfall forecast for East Africa, October 2021[49] and Seasonal rainfall forecast for the SADC region (October – December 2021)[50]

[49] ICPAC. 2021. Rainfall Forecast for October 2021. IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), Nairobi, Kenya

[50] SADC. 2021. Statement from the Twenty-Fifth Annual Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-25) held virtually from 30 to 31 August 2021. Gaborone, Botswana

Desert Locust Outbreak and Impacts on Food Security and Trade

The latest desert locust update from FAO indicates that the situation remains serious in the Horn of Africa[51]. New immature swarms and hopper bands were reported in the summer breeding areas of northeast Ethiopia and adjacent areas of the northern highlands, respectively (Figure 9[52]). The ongoing insecurity affected control operations, and the extent of the breeding remain unknown. The October rains, projected in the Somali region of eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia, are expected to allow the summer-bred swarms and remaining spring-bred swarms to mature and lay eggs, increasing hatching and hopper band formation from early November.

Figure 9: Newly formed immature swarm (Chifra district, Afar, NE Ethiopia)

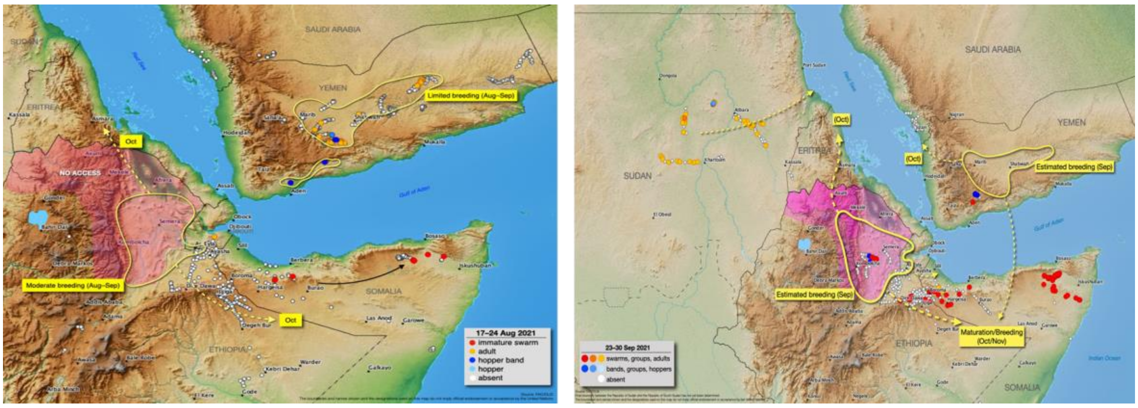
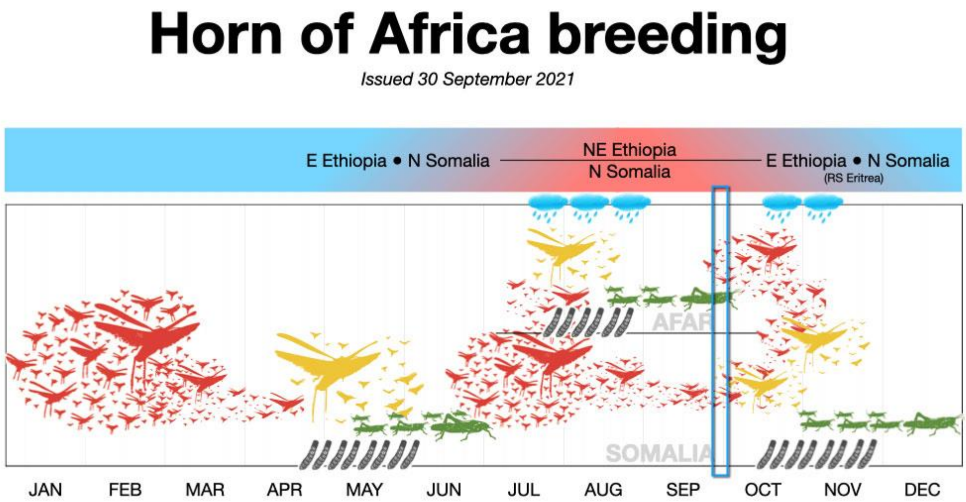


Figure 10: Situation, threat and forecast of desert locust in East Africa[53]



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[51] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index.html. Accessed 04 October 2021
[52] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210922_ETH_Afar_Chifra1.jpg. Accessed 29 September 2021
[53] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210825update.jpg. Accessed 27 August 2021 and http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/211001update.jpg. Accessed 04 October 2021

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