FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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October 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 October Food Security Monitor are summarised below.

Food Security Outlook. In October 2021, the Food Insecurity Hotspots were South Sudan, Burkina Faso and Mali.

In East Africa, food security outcomes varied considerably, from IPC Phase 4 (emergency) in the Tigray regions of Ethiopia to IPC Phase 1 (minimal) in the Western and Central regions of Uganda.

In Southern Africa, the start of the lean season and depletion of food stocks from own production and harvests among low-income rural households is driving IPC phase 3 (crisis) outcomes in Southern parts of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the ongoing harvests in West Africa across most parts are driving improved food security outcomes that have seen the region experience a predominately IPC Phase 1 food security outcome.

Food Trade. The African Development Bank has reported that it will support trade valued at USD 7 billion under the AfCFTA over the next five years.

In East Africa, a COMESA study found that increasing informal trade among COMESA member states due to increasing non-tariff barriers has resulted in an 11% decline in intra-COMESA total exports.

Meanwhile, in West Africa, a study by the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry revealed that small-scale cross border trade across the region is being affected by increasing cases of harassment, human rights violations, and extortion by customs officials operating across borders in the sub-region.

Commodity Prices. Key drivers of commodity prices in East Africa include new harvests, conflicts and Insecurity, weather shocks, economic shocks, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The key drivers of maize prices in the Southern Africa region include the start of the lean season, government purchases in Malawi, and conflicts in Mozambique.

In West Africa, the key drivers of the price movements include high demand, armed conflicts and insecurity, weather shocks, and macroeconomic conditions.

Climatic conditions. The rainfall forecasts for November indicate similar observations from October. Drought conditions persist in East Africa, particularly the eastern parts of the region.

In Southern Africa, forecasts of above-normal rainfall remain for some parts in November and the seasonal forecasts from November 2021 to January 2022.

Desert Locust Outbreak. The poor rainfall experienced and forecasted in East Africa would likely restrict desert locust activities in eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Field operations are expected to continue in Ethiopia and Somalia.

Introduction

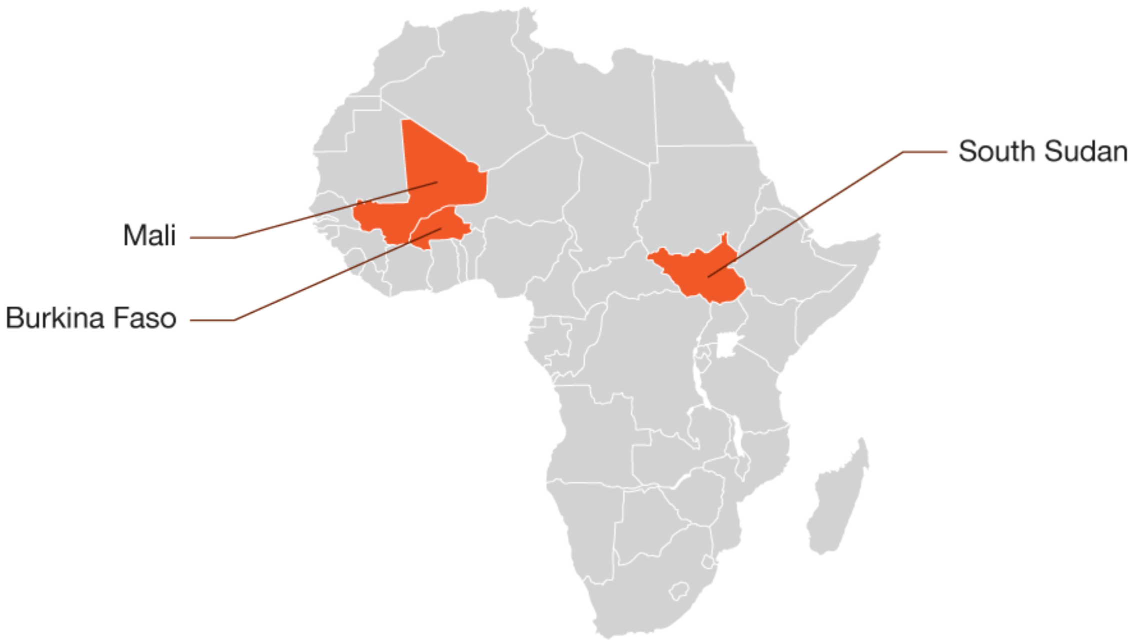
The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia, 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, remained at three in October 2021. These countries were South Sudan (63%), Burkina Faso (57%), and Mali (58%)[1].

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



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

[1] https://hungermap.wfp.org/. Accessed 29 October 2021
[2] https://hungermap.wfp.org/. Accessed 29 October 2021

East Africa Outlook

During October, food security outcomes varied considerably across the East Africa region; from IPC Phase 4 levels (emergency) outcomes in the Tigray regions of Ethiopia, to IPC Phase 1 (minimal) outcomes in the Western and Central regions of Uganda. Overall, the region continues to experience high levels of food insecurity driven by conflict, population displacement, economic collapse, COVID-19 and low rainfall. Recent reports by the FSNWG indicate that approximately 26 million people in the IGAD region are currently in crisis and emergency situations, and urgently need humanitarian assistance. Droughts in the pastoral parts of Kenya and Ethiopia are driving high levels of household food insecurity. The persistent drought conditions have reduced production and productivity, and caused high livestock deaths, reducing household assets and livestock for consumption. The East African region is projected to face its third consecutive below-average rainfall, intensifying drought conditions and worsening food security.

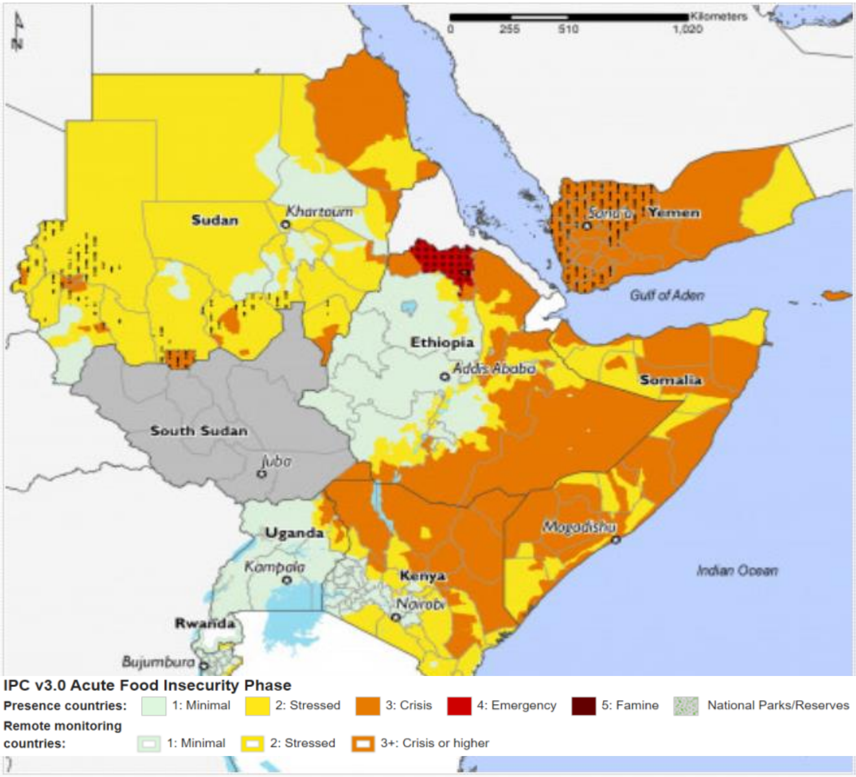


Figure 3: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, October 2021-January 2022

Ethiopia: Limited assistance due to ongoing conflicts is driving IPC Phase 4 and Phase 5 outcomes in the Tigray region as the area remains cut from economic and agricultural activities.

Kenya: Below-average rainfall during the 2021 long rains season resulted in poor harvests, worsening the country's food security situation. The situation is expected to become even more challenging as a result of the ongoing October rains that have disrupted harvesting activities in the country's breadbasket counties of Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu. These prevailing wet conditions from the October rains are expected to cause maize to rot in the fields and high post-harvest losses[3]. The country's food security situation is expected to deteriorate over the coming months. An estimated 2.4 million people are projected to be food insecure between November 2021 and January 2022 due to the below-average October-December short rains[4].

Rwanda: The start of the Irish potato harvests in the Northern region increased the availability of food from the B and C harvest seasons. Also, improved food supplies from cross border trade following the easing of border restrictions with DRC continue to contribute to the favourable food security outcomes experienced across the country[5]. Businesses have been reopening following the gradual easing of COVID-19 measures leading to improving income-earning opportunities and improved food security outcomes across the country.

[3] https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/markets/commodities/ministry-warns-lower-maize-rains-disrupt-harvesting-3597054 Accessed 29 October 2021
[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/giews-country-brief-kenya-19-october-2021 Accessed 30 October 2021
[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-remote-monitoring-update-october-2021 Accessed 29 October 2021

Uganda: The loss of livestock from raids and unfavourable trade terms are significantly impacting food security among low-income households, which continue to experience IPC phase 3 outcomes that are projected to persist until May 2022[6].

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in East Africa

The major drivers of food insecurity across the region, leading to high prevalence levels of insufficient food for consumption, include COVID-19, difficult market access, conflict and climate change. The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the selected focus countries in East Africa was 50.9 million in October 2021. This represents a 0.2% increase from September 2021, indicating that the food security situation marginally deteriorated across the region over the past month (***Table 1***). Kenya (7.5%) experienced a moderate increase in the prevalence levels of insufficient food for consumption. On the other hand, South Sudan (1.47%) and Tanzania (2.17%) recorded low increases in the number of people with insufficient food, while Ethiopia (-5%) recorded a moderate decrease. In Rwanda and Uganda, the situation did not change from September.

Table 1: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (October 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 (%)
Ethiopia	109.20	14.00	13.30	12.18	-5.00	7.20	36.80
Kenya	51.40	8.00	8.60	16.73	7.50	4.20	26.20
Rwanda	12.30	2.50	2.50	20.33	0.00	2.30	38.30
South Sudan	11.00	6.80	6.90	62.73	1.47	22.70	31.30
Tanzania	56.30	4.60	4.70	8.35	2.17	3.50	31.80
Uganda	42.70	14.90	14.90	34.89	0.00	3.50	28.90

**Previous month and ** Current month*

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

[6] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda Accessed 30 October 2021
[7] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 02 October 2021

Southern Africa Outlook

The start of the lean season and depletion of food stocks from own production and harvests among low-income rural households is driving IPC phase 3 (crisis) outcomes in Southern parts of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique[8]. **Malawi** experienced a predominately IPC Phase 1 outcome as most rural households continued to consume food from own production and market purchases. However, southern parts of the country are already in the lean season and have been experiencing IPC Phase 2 and IPC Phase 3 outcomes[9]. Weather forecasts indicate that the country would receive average to above-average rainfall providing favourable cropping conditions that are expected to contribute to above-average harvests in 2022. These would significantly improve food supplies and food security outcomes[10].

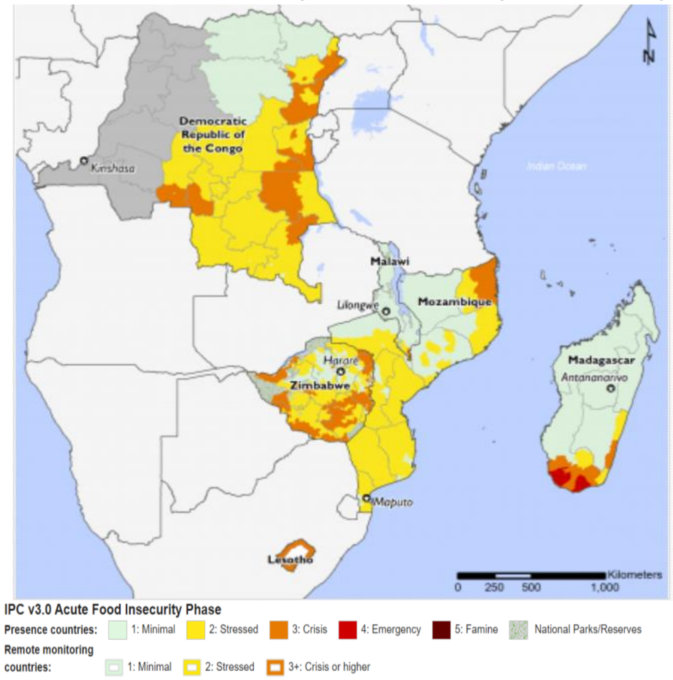


Figure 3: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, October 2021- January 2022

Mozambique: The lean season is starting in most parts of the country, driving IPC phase 3 outcomes expected to persist until January 2022. As a result of the ongoing conflict in northern parts of the country, the affected areas continue to experience IPC Phase 3 outcomes due to the disruption of livelihoods and marketing activities. The IPC Phase 3 food insecurity outcomes are expected to persist until May 2022[11]. Average to above-average rainfall is projected for most parts of the country for the 2021/22 production season, contributing to favourable cropping and livestock conditions and expected good harvests.

Zimbabwe: Macroeconomic challenges and COVID-19 related income losses continue to drive stressed food security outcomes across most parts of the country. Depleting food stocks in producing areas as the lean season starts is driving IPC Phase 3 outcomes, with the situation projected to persist until March 2022[12]. To help minimise the severity of the food insecurity in affected areas, the WFP has commenced the Lean Season Assistance programme in close collaboration and alignment with the Government of Zimbabwe's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy[13].

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 20.8 million in October 2021. This was a 0.1% decrease from September, indicating that the region's food security situation marginally improved over the past month. Mozambique (5.94%) recorded a moderate increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption. On the contrary, Malawi (13.04%) and Zambia (17.86%) recorded moderate and high decreases, respectively. No change was reported in Zimbabwe.

[8] https://fews.net/southern-africa Accessed 29 October 2021
[9] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi Accessed 30 October 2021
[10] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/giews-country-brief-malawi-25-october-2021
[11] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-outlook-october-2021-may-2022 Accessed 30 October 2021
[12] https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe Accessed 30 October 2021
[13] https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/world-food-programme-zimbabwe-country-strategic-plan-csp-update-51-27-october-2021 Accessed 30 October 2021

Table 2: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (October 2021)[14]

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5 (%)
Malawi	18.10	2.30	2.00	11.05	-13.04	1.30	39.00
Mozambique	29.50	10.10	10.70	36.27	5.94	4.40	42.30
Zambia	17.40	2.80	2.30	13.22	-17.86	4.20	34.60
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.80	5.80	40.28	0.00	2.90	23.50

**Previous month and ** Current month*

= 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 Outlook

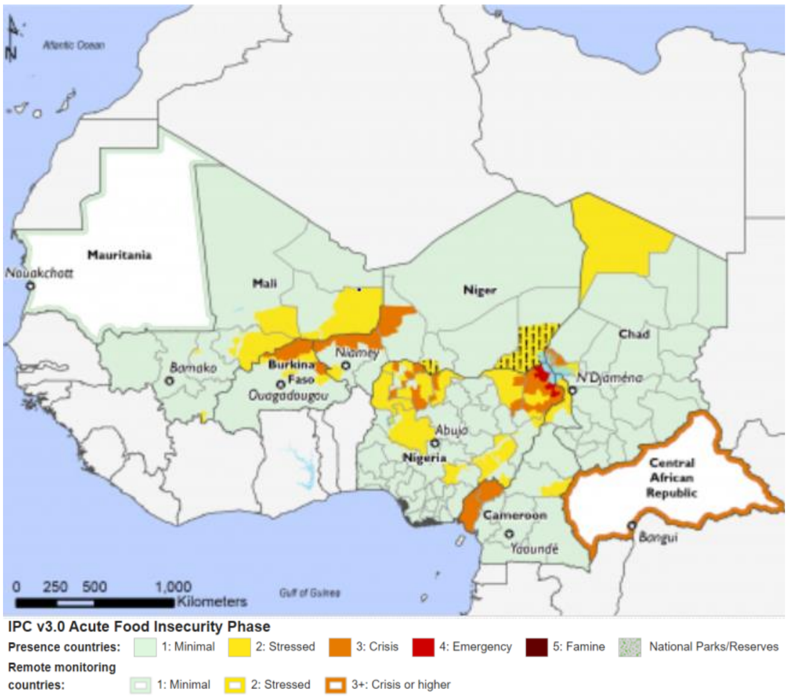


Figure 4: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, October 2021-Jauary 2022

The ongoing harvests across most parts of the region are driving improved food security outcomes that have seen the region experience a predominately IPC Phase 1 food security outcome in October. Despite the harvests and increasing supplies, food prices remain above average, although they have been steadily declining, helping improve access. Conflicts continue to drive population displacement and affect food access in parts of the region, namely Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

Burkina Faso: IPC Phase 4 outcomes were recorded among low-income households in the northern parts of the country due to loss of income sources and food. These outcomes are projected to persist until May 2022. The security situation in the northern and eastern parts of the country continues to deteriorate, resulting in population displacement, loss of livestock, and disruption of agricultural activities[15].

Niger: Climatic and security shocks are contributing to agricultural production deficits. Minimal food insecurity outcomes are expected across most parts of the country as cereal, and cash crop harvests kick in, increasing the purchasing power of farming households. However, the below-average harvests, which would see food stocks decline from around February 2022, will see the country begin to experience stressed food security outcomes[16].

Nigeria: The start of the harvest season in October has seen some households experiencing improved food security outcomes while emergency food security outcomes were experienced in

[14] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 29 October 2021.
[15] https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-perspectives-sur-la-s-curit-alimentaire-octobre-2021-mai-2022 Accessed 30 October 2021
[16] https://fews.net/west-africa/niger Accessed 30 October 2021

conflict-affected areas. Staple food prices remain high, affecting access among households that depend on market purchases for food[17].

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in West Africa

The major drivers of food insecurity across the region, leading to high prevalence levels of insufficient food for consumption, include COVID-19, difficult market access, conflict, and climate change. The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the focus countries in West Africa was 111 million in October 2021. This was a 1.2 percent increase from September, suggesting that the region's food security situation marginally deteriorated over the past month. Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria recorded an increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption. Burkina Faso (2.61%), Mali (9%) and Niger (14.10%) recorded low and moderate decreases, respectively, while Togo's situation did not change (***Table 3***).

Table 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries, Oct 2021[18]

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	11.50	11.20	56.57	-2.61	8.40	24.90
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	5.10	5.20	20.72	1.96	6.10	21.60
Ghana	29.80	5.50	5.90	19.80	7.27	6.80	17.50
Mali	19.10	11.70	11.00	57.59	-5.98	9.00	26.90
Niger	22.40	11.00	10.40	46.43	-5.45	14.10	48.50
Nigeria	202.80	62.70	65.20	32.15	3.99	6.80	36.80
Togo	7.90	2.10	2.10	26.58	0.00	5.70	23.80

**Previous month and ** Current month*

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

[17] https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria Accessed 30 October 2021
[18] https://hungermap.wfp.org/ Accessed on 29 October 2021

Food Trade Updates

AfCFTA Updates

The African Development Bank has reported that it will support trade valued at USD 7 billion under the AfCFTA over the next five years by providing a guarantee on loans givens to companies that sell their products across the continent. In addition, the African Export-Import Bank, or Afreximbank, announced that it would be providing USD 40 billion in funding over the next five years to support the continental trade agreement, while Africa Finance Corp also committed to supporting the agreement[19].

East Africa

A recent study by COMESA has found that increasing informal trade among COMESA member states due to increasing non-tariff barriers has resulted in an 11% decline in intra-COMESA total exports. The study shows that the total value of exports has declined from USD 10.9 billion in 2019 to USD 9.7 billion in 2021[20].

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 October 2021.

[19] https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-10-07/world-s-biggest-free-trade-area-set-to-get-7-billion-in-support Accessed 28 October 2021
[20] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/comesa-worry-as-ntbs-boost-low-value-trade-3598018 Accessed 29 October 2021

Figure 5: East Africa Cross border trade updates October 2021[21]

RWANDA

- Rwanda and Mozambique have signed an agreement that will boost their economic development through trade and investment activities.
- The agreement includes agriculture and agro-processing, infrastructure, energy, and tourism, among others as areas of interest.

UGANDA

- Uganda has invited Kenya's Agriculture and Trade ministerial teams to Kampala for dialogue in an overture to clear the trade dispute over Ugandan milk imports to Kenya.
- Recent statistics show that Uganda's trade position with the EAC and the Rest of Africa improved from deficits of $64.93 million and $63.61 million to surpluses of $25.32 million and $45.96 million, respectively.
- These statistics show that there has been an increase in trade volumes between Uganda and the East Africa region.

TANZANIA

- The COMESA Secretariat and the government of Tanzania have signed an agreement that sub-delegates the implementation of coordinated border management activities and construction of a border market at the Tunduma Tanzania - Zambia Border Post.
- The European Union has committed EUR 2.7 million to supporting this initiative under the COMESA Small-Scale Cross Border Trade Initiative (SSCBTI) and Trade Facilitation Programme.
- Through the sub-delegation agreement, the United Republic of Tanzania would receive support to develop improved and harmonized regulatory frameworks and procedures at its border crossing with Zambia. These would facilitate trade and increase formal small scale trade flows between the two countries.

KENYA

- Horticulture has overtaken tea as the largest export commodity, with recent figures showing that earnings from horticulture recorded the biggest growth over the past eight months. This has been due to increasing demand in destination countries following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.
- Kenya and Uganda have agreed to establish a 3rd border post at Muluanda in Samia, Busia County, to boost cross border trade and ease the movement of goods and persons between the two countries.
- Kenya has signed a private sector agreement with the USA to expand trade and investments between the two countries. The agreement provides a framework for Kenyan and American businesses, especially the small and medium enterprises (SMEs), to partner through information sharing, training, logistics, and financing.
- The Kenya National Bureau of Standards has announced its plans to scale up tests for horticulture products to boost export volumes to Europe. More testing equipment would be required to meet the growing compliance requirements in Europe.
- Kenya and Malawi have renewed bilateral relations that would promote trade between the two countries and reduce trading through uncharted routes for commodities like legumes.
- Kenyan fish exporters blocked the border point at Busia in protest after the Uganda Fisheries Protection Unit (FPU) seized five of their trucks carrying fish worth KShs50m (about Shs1.5b). This disrupted the flow of trucks between Uganda and Kenya.

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[21] https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/markets/commodities/horticulture-lifts-kenya-s-crops-export-earnings-3568474 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/news/kenya-uganda-third-border-post-to-boost-trade-3569568 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/national/article/2001425971/kenya-us-sign-private-sector-trade-agreement Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/markets/market-news/kebs-to-scale-horticulture-export-tests-3581146 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.mbc.mw/component/k2/item/10472-malawi-kenya-revive-bilateral-agreements-ahead-of-chakwera-s-visit Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/kenyan-traders-protest-over-uganda-s-seizure-of-their-fish-3589484 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/-lorries-crisis-talks-ongoing-minister-3573204 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.comesa.int/comesa-tanzania-signs-e2-7-million-sub-delegation-agreement-to-upgrade-tunduma-border-post/ Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/rwanda-mozambique-ink-trade-investment-pact Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/uganda-invites-kenya-team-to-dialogue-on-milk-exports-impasse-3578910 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/uganda-registers-trade-surplus-of-25-32-million-with-eac-in-august-finance-3589200 Accessed 29 October 2021

West Africa

A recent study by the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GNCCI) revealed that small-scale cross border trade across the region is being affected by increasing cases of harassment, human rights violations, and extortion by customs officials and other security agencies operating across borders in the sub-region. The report ascribes this to lack of information on the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS) which stipulates that traders can trade duty-free and quota-free across borders within the sub-region without any harassment[22].

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 October 2021[23]

GHANA

- The Ministry of Trade has established a joint task force composed of Ghana Union of Traders' Associations (GUTA) and the Nigeria Union of Traders Association, Ghana (NUTAG), to resolve the Ghana-Nigeria retail trade impasse. The taskforce will implement the provisions of a new framework of engagement for the participation of Nigerian nationals in retail in Ghana.
- The Ghana National Chamber of Commerce (GNCCI) says trade associations need financial management, product standardisation, sales coaching, packaging, prospecting, and market research, as well as transportation to optimize operations.

NIGERIA

- Recent statistics released by the Nigerian Government show that the within a two-year period covering January 2019 to December 2020, the Federal Government through the Nigerian Customs Services granted the sum of N992.9bn as waivers on imported goods.
- The Central Bank of Nigeria has asserted that the country's digital currency, the e-Naira, will enhance tax efficiency as well as improve cross-border trade amidst the implementation of the African continental free trade area (AfCFTA) amongst other incentives for increasing financial inclusion.
- The Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM) has announced its plans to support the export business of SMEs with N36 billion in 36 states of the country.
- The government has encouraged local manufacturers and non-oil exporters to take advantage of the devalued currency to increase exports under the AfCFTA.

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[22] https://www.graphic.com.gh/business/business-news/cross-border-trade-challenges-still-prevalent.amp.html Accessed 30 October 2021

[23] https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Trade-Ministry-establishes-joint-taskforce-to-resolve-Ghana-Nigeria-retail-trade-impasse-1370011 Accessed 29 October 2021
https://newsghana.com.gh/trade-associations-need-financial-management-product-standardisation-capacity/ Accessed 29 October 2021
https://economicconfidential.com/2021/10/nigeria-grants-import-waivers/ Accessed 29 October 2021
https://leadership.ng/e-naira-to-increase-cross-border-trade-tax-efficiency/ Accessed 29 October 2021
https://guardian.ng/business-services/industry/how-nigerian-manufacturers-exporters-can-exploit-weak-currency/ Accessed 29 October 2021.

Agricultural Commodities Price Monitoring

East Africa

Key drivers of commodity prices in Eastern Africa include[24]:

New Harvests	Generally, the harvesting of new crops kicked in from September in most parts of the East African region, causing the rate of commodity price increases to slow down and, in some cases, causing prices to fall below their previous levels.
Conflicts and Insecurity	Conflicts and insecurity in parts of Ethiopia and South Sudan have disrupted agricultural production and trading activities, causing the shortfall of commodities.
Weather shocks	Erratic rains, flooding, and dry conditions in parts of the East African region have affected crop outputs and led to price surges in most markets.
Economic shocks	Macroeconomic factors related to local currency depreciation, inflation, and high import and fuel costs in Ethiopia and South Sudan have driven high staple food prices. In South Sudan, humanitarian and government interventions have sustained maize and sorghum prices below previous price levels.
The COVID-19 pandemic	The aftermath of COVID-19 -related measures, which led to reductions in economic activities and higher public transportation costs, continue to affect food commodity prices in East African countries.

Most selected markets in Tanzania and South Sudan reported relatively lower maize prices than their previous levels in the past 1-12 months (see Table 4). Tanzania's maize prices have been dropping for several months due to bumper harvests and COVID induced export restrictions.[25] Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda, on the other hand, continue to experience maize price surges compared to the past 1-12 months. In Rwanda, prices were below their 12-month levels, while in South Sudan, except for Wau, the current prices were well above their 12-month-levels. Prices are generally expected to fall in Rwanda and Tanzania for the next 3-6 months.

[24] GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning, 2021; and FEWSNET, 2021 FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/east-africa, on 31st October
[25] allAfrica, 2021. Accessed at: https://allafrica.com/stories/202107260562.html on 30th October 2021

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries[26]

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**	22	15.38	65.19	88.45	82.45		
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	22	4.62	51.52	70.31	91.04		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/KG	29	-0.38	6.56	14.73	0.07		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/KG**	34	0.77	1.73	-5.87	2.73		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/KG	30	0.20	7.64	8.18	4.40		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	307	8.23	37.31	53.97	2.22	-4.78	-35.38
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	317	26.67	25.00	23.58	-18.57	2.59	-15.99
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	238	-5.43	31.01	24.41	-20.67	-2.55	-30.35
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	227	9.68	13.33	15.99	-20.00	3.07	-26.59
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	370	-1.52	-1.30	-9.13	66.54		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG**	467	-8.36	36.08	63.30	60.57		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	200	-13.58	-3.45	-12.50	16.67		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	255	-10.80	-12.98	-10.80	-42.23		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	45,545	-0.45	-1.70	-13.15	-20.71	-14.33	-17.43
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	51,909	37.51	5.34	-8.84	7.46	-38.30	-35.58
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	36,667	-6.73	-22.22	-33.26	-34.52	2.73	19.78
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	45,415	-0.36	-7.79	-20.44	-19.81	-14.55	-8.90
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG******	55,000	-7.95	-17.53	-15.38	-5.38	0.07	-7.73
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kabale, Wholesale, USh/KG*	1,051	0.57	24.46	94.40	49.53		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG*	1,066	8.69	31.03	91.37	49.21		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG*	950	4.60	25.70	94.31	45.96		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, USh/KG*	952	7.63	26.80	86.74	52.16		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

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

Generally, bean prices in selected markets in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda have declined compared to their levels in the past 1-12 months (see Table 5). This trend is expected to continue for the next 3-6 months. New harvests in these countries have led to the increased availability of stocks and favourable price movements. There are, however, few markets that have prices higher than their previous levels. These include Mugera and Arusha compared to the previous 1 month; Kigeme, Dodoma, and Lira compared to the previous 3 months; and Dodoma compared to the previous 12 months.

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

Table 5: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries[27]

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*	250	-29.31	-28.57	-35.62	-60.53	-12.68	-4.39
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	467	0.00	1.82	-6.67	-38.40	-12.74	-10.22
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	368	0.20	-16.36	-14.53	-57.74	-29.00	-19.39
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	393	-25.08	-12.59	-11.66	-50.05	-14.48	-4.39
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	152,955	1.29	-3.73	-17.07	-11.76	-10.02	-9.67
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	206,409	-1.73	2.92	-7.59	17.54	-1.28	-2.06
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	118,889	-12.74	-21.53	-30.58	-34.86	19.22	37.89
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	187,500	-0.88	-7.98	-10.98	-1.32	-2.08	1.21
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG******	197,500	-1.54	-13.66	-2.07	-1.25	-6.67	-9.90
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/KG*	1,819	-8.85	-2.13	-30.60	-25.70		
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/KG*	1,701	-3.53	7.91	-28.43	-29.02		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

= 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 have declined, mostly exceeding 15% over the past 1-12 months in Aweil, Rumbek, and Wau in South Sudan. Similarly, sorghum prices have declined in Kabuga (Rwanda) but below 15% over the past 1-12 months. On the other hand, sorghum prices in selected markets in Ethiopia and Mugera (Rwanda) remained well above 15% compared to 1-12 months levels. In Nyabiheke (Rwanda) and Juba (South Sudan), prices increased above their previous levels in 1, 3, and 12 months but were lower than their level 6 months ago.

Table 6: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries[28]

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**	24	20.72	40.18	50.44	80.12		
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	40	28.28	64.65	72.72	49.30		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	415	-4.05	-4.16	-6.04	-5.68	10.33	2.47
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	420	20.00	16.67	20.00	50.00	26.37	-0.46
Rwanda	Sorghum	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG***	303	2.19	2.94	-27.08	16.67	-4.53	7.49
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	67	-34.36	-63.19	-74.97	-77.75		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	380	1.30	1.53	-8.16	71.26		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	200	-6.67	-44.00	-36.36	-34.88		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	241	-13.98	-16.86	-32.23	-46.20		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

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

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

Southern Africa

Key drivers of maize prices in the Southern region include:

Start of the lean season

The start of the lean season in the Southern region has resulted in shortfalls in maize availability and is driving prices up.

Government purchases in Malawi

Coupled with the lean season, Government purchases through ADMARC continue to drive the observed price surges in Malawi.

Conflicts in Mozambique

Conflicts and insecurity in parts of Mozambique remain a threat to agriculture activities and affected maize prices.

Maize prices in Malawi remain well below their 6 and12 months levels, but prices have begun increasing over the past 1-3 months. However, in Mozambique, maize prices remained well below their levels in most markets compared to the past 1-12 months except in Massinga. In Zambia, although the national average price shows some increment of 1.70% and 3.76% over the past 1 and 3 months, respectively, these increments were relatively lower compared to the price surges observed in September. Forecasts for Mozambique show a rising trend in the next 3-6 months.

***Table 7: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries*[29]**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzimba, Retail, MWK/KG	118	6.82	2.62	-28.57	-18.54		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	130	0.52	-13.33	-27.78	-13.33		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	147	3.71	10.13	-19.15	-18.92		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	160	1.59	3.45	-9.35	-18.78		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG****	13	-7.50	-14.46	-24.45	-6.55	13.34	48.23
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG	25	-7.48	-7.00	-16.67	-3.99	17.68	28.72
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG	31	18.19	13.99	34.95	34.72	-11.02	6.84
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Pemba, Retail, MZN/KG****	17	-38.15	-51.62	-44.46	-0.02	22.62	64.23
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	4	1.70	3.76	-8.88	16.18		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

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

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

West Africa

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include:

High demand

Although the new harvests from September would improve prices in certain selected markets, the region's demand for most staples remains high and puts upward pressure on prices.[30]

Armed conflicts and insecurity

In parts of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria, conflicts and insecurity continue to hamper agricultural activities and the trading of staples across the region.

Weather shocks

Longer dry periods and flooding in parts of the West African region have led to crop loss and reduced crop outputs. For instance, in Ghana, the Minister of Agriculture attributed surges in food prices to droughts experienced in 2020.[31]

Macroeconomic conditions

Poor macroeconomic conditions in Nigeria continue to drive up prices. Although food inflation was reported to be declining, the local currency depreciation continues to put pressure on fuel, transportation, and markets affecting staple prices.[32]

Observed movements in maize prices in selected West African markets show modest improvements over the past month (see Tables 8). Prices have remained stable or declined in most markets but have increased between 3-14% in Bolga, Faladie, Kayes Centre, Niarela, Lagos, and Maiduguri. Compared to prices 3 months ago, maize prices have declined in Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, and Accra (Ghana), while they surged in all remaining markets. Similarly, except Korhogo and Gao, maize prices reported high increases (>15%) in all selected West African markets over the past 6-12 months. However, maize prices are expected to generally decline in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Mali in the next 3-6 months due to new harvests.

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[30] FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/west-africa, on 31 October 2021
[31] Joy Online, 2021. Accessed at: https://www.myjoyonline.com/bashiru-musah-how-do-we-build-on-the-gains-made-so-far-to-eradicate-hunger/?param= on 31 October 2021
[32] FEWSNET, 2021. Accessed at: https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria, on 31 October 2021

Table 8: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries[33]

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	-8.56	-9.12	-10.53	-12.82	-3.41	17.59
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG*	275	-10.37	-8.33	22.22	31.02	-2.03	21.30
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	296	-7.64	-7.64	29.07	84.73	-5.98	2.50
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	285	13.54	31.32	91.54	91.26	-5.94	-2.29
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	434	-3.59	12.50	52.60	176.09	-8.62	-2.84
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	300	0.00	29.87	77.51	215.79	-5.51	7.08
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00	12.11	23.15	25.00	-6.19	-6.53
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00	8.70	16.28	35.14	-11.07	-5.69
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	250	4.17	21.95	25.00	42.86	-12.21	-10.56
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.24	-6.87
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	316	5.33	26.40	26.40	34.47	-10.16	-7.00
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	250	4.17	25.00	28.21	42.86	-14.43	-11.47
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	266	-1.12	19.06	20.68	33.42		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	234	-7.08	23.25	18.21	24.81		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	244	-4.39	29.39	34.76	30.50		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	277	3.08	26.40	40.36	39.65		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	251	12.92	28.85	32.24	38.62		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	230	-8.00	-8.00	31.43	45.57		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	201	-20.55	-23.28	16.18	43.57		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	245	-3.92	-2.00	28.95	63.33		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250	-6.02	-7.41	25.00	32.98		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	210	-14.29	-12.50	9.38	40.00		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	265	-11.67	-5.36	25.00	33.84		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

= 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 in selected West Africa markets have generally remained stable, declined or had a moderate increase over the past one month (see Table 9). Except for Nigeria, where millet prices were higher than prices in the previous 3, 6, and 12 months, there are mixed price movements for the other markets. In Burkina Faso, millet prices increased in most markets except Bousse, Dori, and Gourcy for the past 3 months, whereas compared to 6 months ago, most markets have had price surges. Compared to 12 months ago, prices surged in most markets in Burkina Faso except in Faramana, Gourcy, and Ouagadougou. In Mali, millet prices remained stable in Gao and Niarella, while they increased in all other selected markets over the past 3-6 months. Also, prices were lower than their levels 12 months ago in all markets except Ansongo. In Niger, current prices are higher in all markets for the past 3-6 months, whereas compared to the past 12 months, prices dropped moderately in Bonkaney and Katako but increased in Abalak and Goure. However, for the next 3-6 months, all selected markets in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger are expected to experience a decline in prices.

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

Table 9: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries[34]

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	355	19.93	12.70	42.00	63.59	-5.09	-8.87
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	232	0.00	-2.93	14.85	29.61	-15.91	-4.40
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	278	0.00	0.00	3.35	3.35	-15.62	-3.76
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	168	9.80	7.69	8.39	-5.62	-16.34	-11.95
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	214	-3.60	-4.89	-5.73	-6.96	-9.91	-5.43
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	248	-0.40	0.40	2.06	-6.42	-8.47	-8.83
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	246	0.00	4.24	5.58	23.62	-0.43	-1.00
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	188	-8.29	2.17	11.24	10.59	-19.77	-3.40
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	240	0.00	4.35	12.68	5.26	-3.65	-6.26
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	225	2.27	9.76	7.14	-8.16	-8.22	-8.38
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	225	7.14	12.50	9.76	0.00	-9.22	-8.62
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.06	-5.82
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	293	-1.01	6.55	4.64	-2.33	-0.78	-5.15
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11.11	-6.88	-5.85
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	353	0.86	5.06	9.97	4.75	-10.48	-7.98
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	302	0.33	2.72	15.27	-1.31	-8.09	-8.03
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	349	-3.06	9.40	13.68	6.08	-16.63	-4.50
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	301	-2.27	2.38	9.06	-1.95	-11.21	-3.67
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	290	-3.33	22.88	23.67	38.10		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	228	-7.24	15.35	18.18	26.72		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	251	-2.83	23.55	19.38	25.97		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	296	2.52	18.56	38.25	25.21		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	240	8.47	20.00	27.15	35.21		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

= 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 remained generally stable, declined, or had a low to moderate increase over the past month across the selected West African markets. In Mali, prices have generally remained stable except in Ansongo and Kayes Centre, where prices were higher compared to the past 1-12 months. Prices were higher in Nigeria (ranging from 25-38%) and in Niger (ranging from 4-17%), compared to their levels in the past 3-12 months. In Togo, except Lome, low (0-5%) to high (>15%) price increases were observed in all markets over the past 6-12 months. Compared to the past 1-3 months, Cinkasse and Korbongou reported price declines, but Kara's sorghum prices increased. Sorghum prices are expected to decline moderately for the next 3-6 months in Mali and Niger.

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

Table 10: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries[35]

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	233	3.56	16.50	16.50	2.19	-5.14	-2.26
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.44	-8.04	-7.22
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.92	-6.42
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.58	-4.90
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	263	3.54	5.20	5.20	5.20	-4.53	-4.56
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	200	0.00	0.00	4.99	0.00	-12.57	-6.83
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	336	0.90	4.67	9.98	13.13	-7.89	-6.79
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	294	3.89	14.40	13.95	5.00	-5.82	-8.57
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	295	-7.23	17.06	10.07	-0.67	-19.00	-7.32
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	298	-6.88	15.50	16.86	5.67	-8.66	-6.59
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	280	-1.75	25.56	27.27	33.33		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	254	6.07	36.95	37.68	36.66		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	257	-4.60	28.92	36.95	25.74		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	287	3.99	27.41	38.94	23.57		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	233	16.25	32.86	28.28	30.99		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	305	0.00	1.67	45.24	24.49		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	220	-4.35	-12.00	4.76	51.72		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	325	1.56	4.84	20.37	25.00		
Togo	Sorghum	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	220	-4.35	-12.00	4.76	57.14		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	285	-1.72	-9.52	-4.04	-10.94		

*Note: Last price is for September 2021, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, *****May, and ******April*

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

[35] 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 November indicate similar observations from October. Drought conditions persist in East Africa, particularly the eastern parts of the region. These conditions are already affecting agricultural cropping activities and harvests. Kenya, for example, declared disaster emergencies in the affected areas as drought conditions significantly affect food production and supplies. Food trade and humanitarian efforts remain critical to ensuring the availability and accessibility of nutritious food to affected areas. The FSNWG reported that the two consecutive poor rainy seasons experienced in East Africa, particularly in eastern Kenya, southern Somalia and some Belg receiving areas of Ethiopia, have contributed to below-average crop production, poor rangeland conditions. The impacts of these drought conditions are impacting food supplies and putting pressure on prices, especially rising cereal prices in the affected areas.

In Southern Africa, forecasts of above-normal rainfall remain for some parts in November and the seasonal forecasts from November 2021 to January 2022 (Figure 8). The main season is starting across Southern Africa, and the rainfall forecasts point to favourable cropping conditions, good seasonal harvests and food supplies. Similar to last month, forecasts for November and the season show below-normal rainfall over parts of the region, including northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, the western fringes of Namibia and South Africa, and north-eastern Zambia. The forecasts for West Africa indicate below-average rainfall in most parts of the region.

Food and nutrition security in the areas already experiencing drought conditions and further expected to have below-normal rainfall would worsen if there is no immediate action. The FSNWG, for instance, calls for governments and partners to implement immediate anticipatory programmes that include safety nets to protect vulnerable households from food and nutrition insecurity triggered by the ongoing climate risks.

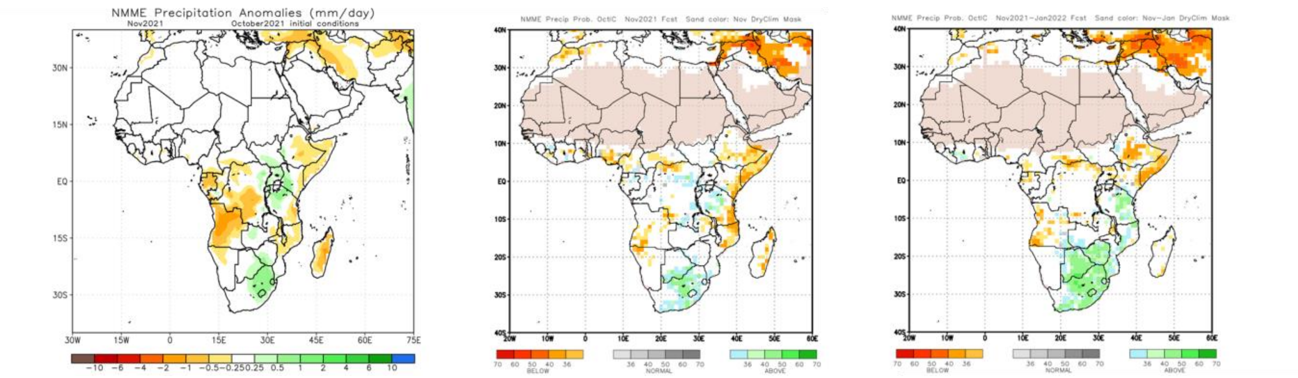

Figure 8: North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) rainfall forecast for November 2021 and the season (November 2021 – January 2022), based on October 2021 initial conditions[36]

[36] 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

Similar to the previous month, insecurity affects desert locust field operations in parts of northern Ethiopia[37]. The current update indicates no locusts in the parts of central Afar and the Somali region of Ethiopia in Djibouti and Eritrea. In Somalia, few remnant swarms matured in the northeast and were reported to be copulating. The poor rainfall experienced and forecasted in the East Africa region would likely restrict desert locust activities in eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Field operations to continue in Ethiopia and Somalia.

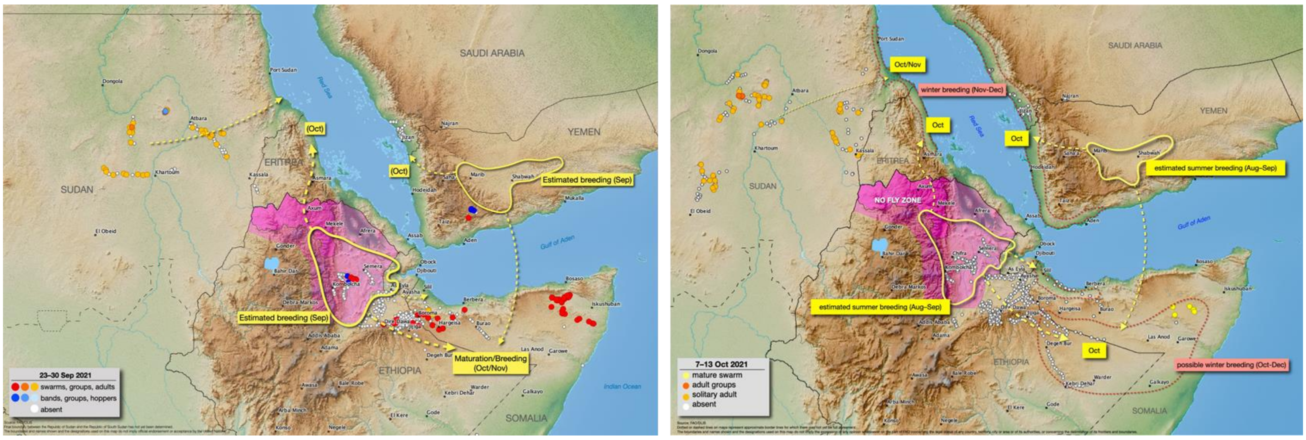

Figure 9: Situation, threat and forecast of desert locust in East Africa[38]

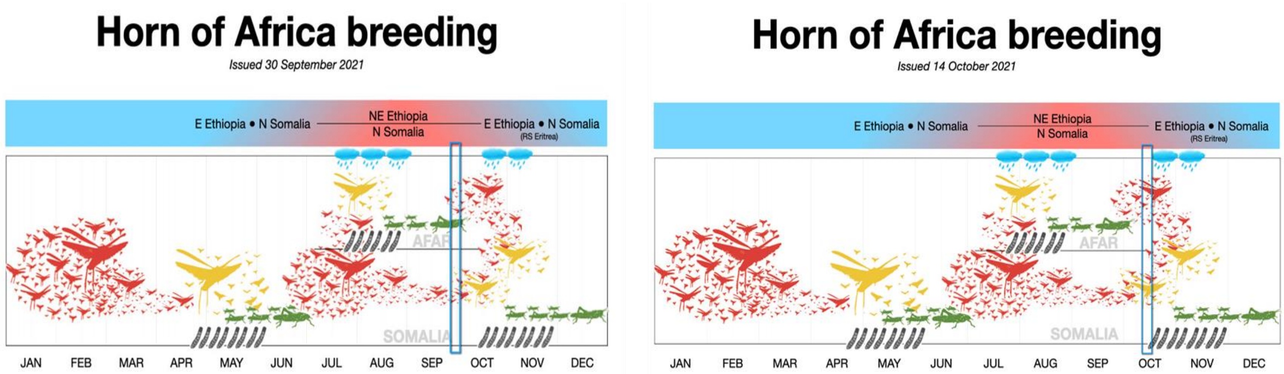

Figure 10: Horn of Africa desert locust breeding timeline[39]

[37] https://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index.html. Accessed 30 October 2021
[38] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/211001update.jpg. Accessed 04 October 2021 and https://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/211014update.jpg. Accessed 30 October 2021
[39] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/210923timeline.jpg. Accessed 29 September 2021 and https://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/211014timeline.jpg Accessed 30 October 2021

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