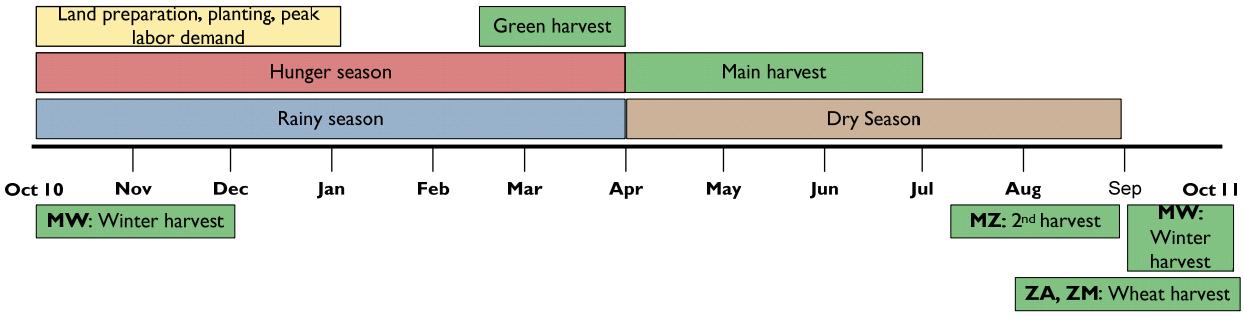
SOUTHERN AFRICA Food Security Outlook January to June 2010

- Currently, most of the region remains generally food secure. Nonetheless, as the hunger season peaks, access is becoming a problem, especially for poorer households many of whom have depleted on-farm stocks and have turned to markets. The situation is more worrisome in low-producing areas currently facing moderate levels of food insecurity. The rise in demand is putting upward pressure on local market prices, a trend that is expected to continue until the next harvest.

- Although most of the region received normal rainfall during the first half of the season, southern and central Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, and southern Madagascar have had below-average rains and above-average temperatures. Crops are reported to have wilted permanently in some areas. Although some farmers replanted with the January rains, crop performance will largely depend on rainfall between February and April. With the prevailing El Niño conditions, rainfall is likely to be below normal in these areas.

- Before the main harvest, food security will deteriorate, particularly where food assistance programs are under-resourced and insufficient. But where appropriate interventions are ongoing, conditions will improve and stabilize as the green harvest becomes available. The poor rainfall thus far in many areas, and the increasing prospects of a mid-season drought, will extend the hunger season and reduce income earning opportunities, resulting in deepening levels of food insecurity. Parts of southern and central Mozambique and southern Zimbabwe need to be closely monitored and mitigatory measures taken.

Seasonal calendar and critical events timeline



Source: *FEWS NET*

Current food security conditions

The food security situation has remained relatively stable across most of the region, with the majority of staple food commodities readily available on local markets, despite this being the peak hunger season. This is attributable to the good harvests by the majority of rural households in SADC member states in the last cropping cycle. A significant number of rural households had more stocks on hand, which enabled them to consume own produced food a little longer than normal. Nonetheless, across many rural areas, an increasing number of households are now purchasing food from markets, as many have almost depleted their own produced food stocks through consumption and/or sales. Adequate on-farm and market supplies have thus far contributed to relatively stable food prices, but rising demand is putting upward pressure on prices (especially since the start of the hunger season in November/December).

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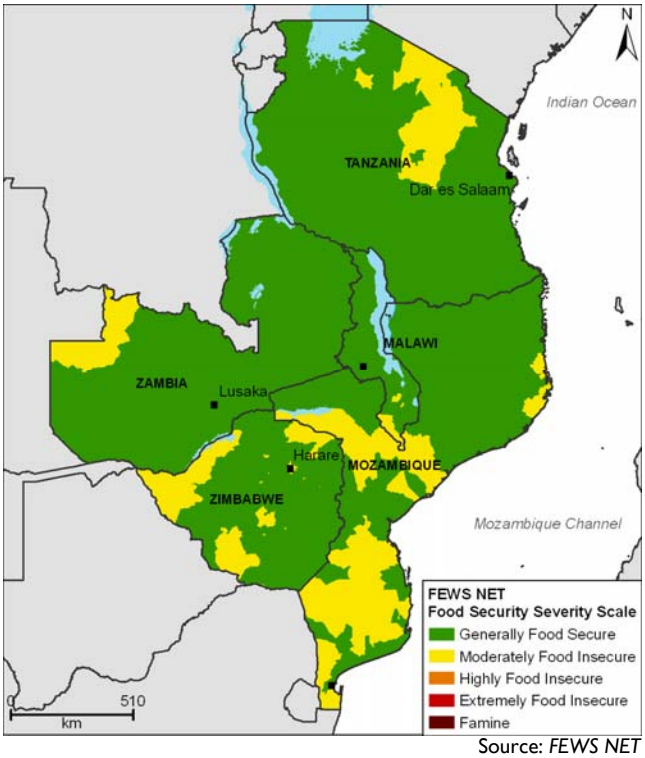
Across the region, isolated pockets of food insecurity exist in areas that experienced adverse agro-climatic conditions, which led to poor yields and sometimes complete crop failure last season. Most affected households are struggling to access food on local markets due to the high prices (compared to previous seasons) and limited income-earning opportunities from normal sources. For example, in the Lower Shire Valley in southern Malawi, which was affected by a mid-season drought last cropping season, the food insecure population at the peak hunger period was revised to 275,168 from the 147,492 initially identified by the Malawi VAC in July 2009. However, most recent field reports indicate an improving situation as a result of intensified irrigated crop production and the current food distribution program, which started in December 2009 and will last until March 2010. Similarly, the latest update from Tanzania indicates that food security conditions for the 1.5 million people identified as requiring assistance in September 2009 have improved as a result of ongoing food distributions as well as the impact of the *vuli* and *musimu* rains on pasture regeneration, livestock recovery, and labor opportunities.

Figure 1. Current food security conditions in FEWS NET countries in southern Africa



Source: *FEWS NET*

However, in central and southern Mozambique, 281,000 food insecure people have not yet received adequate food assistance due to an under-resourcing of the World Food Program PRRO that assists vulnerable groups. The WFP program still lacks sufficient resources, with pipeline breaks since January 2010. To date, the agency has only been able to assist 137,000 people. In addition, results from the most recent crop and food security assessment by FEWS NET and its partners in selected districts point to an imminent crop failure this season due to erratic rains, especially in the south and central regions of the country. This will prolong the hunger season beyond April 2010, when the new harvests normally occur. Preparedness measures need to be put in place now in case the season becomes a total failure. In Zimbabwe, a greater part of the country is becoming moderately food insecure and many more people are now dependent on food assistance. The ZimVac revised the number of food insecure people at the peak of the hunger season (January – March 2010) in both rural and urban areas from 1.74 million to 2.17 million.

At the national level, most major maize-producing countries (Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia) still have adequate maize stocks. Zambia's National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) is still holding about 200,000 MT, of which 98,000 MT were purchases from the current season, and the rest are carryover stocks from previous marketing seasons. The Malawi NFRA has a Strategic Grain Reserve facility with 140,000 MT against a set maximum of 60,000MT, while in December; the Grain Traders Association of Malawi declared a maize stock of 74,375 MT in their possession. South Africa projects a maize carryover stock of 1,701 million MT at the end of April 2010. To date,

Table 1. 2009/10 Regional MAIZE balance compared to 2008/09 marketing year ('000 MT)

	Current: 2009/10 Year			Last: 2008/09 Year		
MAIZE	South Africa	Other SADC*	Total SADC	South Africa	Other SADC*	Total SADC
Opening stocks	1,585	597	2,182	1,070	915	1,985
Gross production	12,567	13,655	26,222	13,164	10,547	23,711
Availability	**14,152**	**14,253**	**28,405**	**14,234**	**11,612**	**25,846**
Gross requirements	10,295	13,867	24,162	9,758	12,731	22,489
Desired stock req's	1,107	452	1,559	1,047	419	1,466
Demand	**11,402**	**14,319**	**25,721**	**10,805**	**13,150**	**23,955**
Deficit/Surplus	2,750	-66	2,684	3,429	-1,538	1,891
Deficit/Surplus**	3,857	386	4,243	4,476	-1,119	3,357

Excludes DRC and Madagascar. * Excluding South Africa. ** Deficit/ surplus without stock replenishment

Source: *SADC National Early Warning Units, and FEWS NET*

South African maize exports for the current season amount to 1,284 million MT; based on deliveries so far, total exports of approximately 2,010 million MT are possible for the 2009/10 marketing season. National level availability in structurally deficit countries (especially Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland) has also been reported satisfactory due to adequate import deliveries (especially of maize from South Africa). Households with adequate resources have accessed sufficient food from local markets, where prices remain generally stable. Food inflation rates in these countries remain low, and have not risen since January 2009. The overall maize balance for the region (see Table 1) shows a positive demand/supply balance (with and without stock replenishment). Nonetheless, as shown in Table 2, maize-deficit SADC countries have a combined maize import requirement/import plans totaling 1.22 million MT. Of this amount, only 686,000 MT (or 56 per cent) had been delivered by mid-January. With just two months until the end of the marketing year, outstanding import commitments need to be fast-tracked to provision local markets with the needed supplies.

Table 2. SADC cereal imports and exports progress ('000MT)
Balance sheets updated 22 Jan 2010

	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Sorg/Mill	TOTAL
Deficit/Surplus	2,684	-2,081	-1,021	-532	-945
Planned Imports	1,228	1,958	812	46	4,043
Planned exports	2,486	234	19	49	2,788
Uncovered Gap/Surplus	**1,431**	**-357**	**-228**	**-536**	**310**
Imports Received	686	710	43	39	1,477
Exports shipped	1,425	76	19	40	1,559
Imports Progress (in %)	**56**	**36**	**5**	**85**	**37**
Exports Progress (in %)	**57**	**32**	**100**	**80**	**56**

Excludes DRC and Madagascar. *Source: National Early Warning Units and FEWS NET*

Food commodity prices have remained relatively stable in many of the monitored markets, including those in food-insecure areas, albeit at higher price levels than the past five-year average. Price stability is a good indicator of food availability and reliable market supplies. The reason why food prices remain higher than the five-year average, despite the downturn in global food prices, could be attributed to higher agricultural input prices last cropping season and increasing transport and fuel prices. Prices will likely rise steadily (as depicted in the price annex) until the next harvest in April/May. However, in areas facing dry spells and yield reductions in the current season, price increases may be sustained much longer due to delayed and reduced green harvests, which normally augment food supplies toward the end of the hunger period in February/March. Where food shortages exist due to last year's poor harvests, prices are much higher (and are rising faster) compared to where production was good. However, food aid interventions (as in southern Malawi) have helped mitigate against steep spikes, and through ongoing interventions, food price increases should be contained, thus facilitating better access even for poorer households.

Table 3 shows that most WFP Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in the region face pipeline shortfalls for all commodities between February and July 2010. Mozambique's pipeline is the most under-resourced, with shortfalls above 90 percent of requirements. Targeted beneficiary groups will likely face severe difficulties as the hunger season peaks and they may have to apply negative coping strategies if additional resources are not secured. Although vulnerable group feeding needs are expected to decline as the main harvest begins in March/April, poor rainfall performance to date in many of the areas currently facing food insecurity may result in an extended hunger period. In Zimbabwe, additional donor contributions have significantly improved the pipeline, which now reflects a shortfall of 37 percent over the next six months. However, additional food resources are available through the USAID-funded C-SAFE parallel food aid pipeline. Information from USAID/FFP, suggests that the combined pipelines will have adequate commodities through the end of June 2010.

Table 3. Cereal pipeline requirements for Feb – Jul 2010 for WFP Southern Africa PRROs (MT)

	Cereals		All commodities	
	Requirements	Shortfall	Requirements	Shortfall
Lesotho	4,140	-2,519	6,354	-3,595
Madagascar	4,009	-623	7,887	-966
Malawi	3,234	-257	7,502	-2,004
Mozambique	23,236	-22,068	33,615	-32,683
Namibia	402	-	658	-16
Swaziland	2,665	-1,557	9,884	-2,574
Zambia	2,280	-	1,386	-
Zimbabwe	53,420	-23,069	67,029	-25,201
TOTAL	93,386	-50,093	134,315	-67,039

Source: *World Food Program (OMJ)*

Seasonal progress

The performance of the first half of the season (between October December 2009) was mixed; some areas reported an early to timely onset of the rains and above-normal rains as early as October 2009, while others experienced dry conditions and a late start of season. For some areas, the result was a late-2009 planting season due to either too much rain or too little rain for planting. The erratic rainfall performance has presented a major challenge to most rural farmers, all of whom are dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Areas that experienced dry conditions or a delayed onset of rains include southern Malawi, southern and central Mozambique, southern Zambia, and southern Zimbabwe.

Figure 2: Percentage of average rainfall for Oct 1, 2009 to Jan 20, 2010

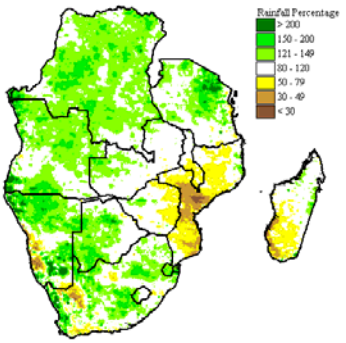


Figure 3: Percentage of average rainfall for Dec 11, 2009 to Jan 20, 2010

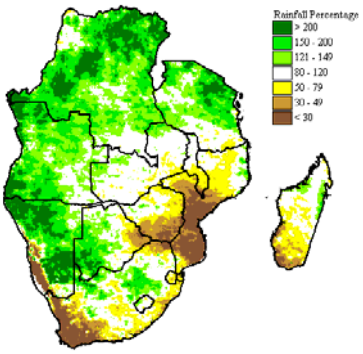
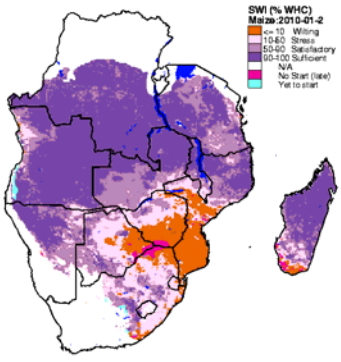
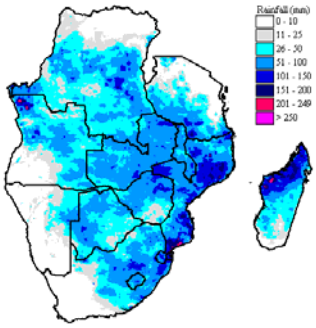


Figure 4: Soil water index as of Jan 20, 2010



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

Figure 5: Total rainfall for Jan 21-31, 2010



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

In November, there was significant improvement in both spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall, as well as total rainfall amounts across the region except for a few isolated areas in southern Mozambique and southern Zimbabwe. These rains positively impacted agricultural production, boosting activities such as planting, weeding, and fertilizer application where early planting was possible. However, December became generally dry, particularly in the southeastern part of the region, where the dryness continued until mid-January (Figure 3).

Many parts of southern and central Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, and southern Madagascar received less than half their normal rainfall expected between 11 December 2009 and 20 January 2010. This is shown in brown in Figure 3. Areas severely affected by these moisture deficits include parts of southern and central Mozambique, and southern Zimbabwe, where ground reports suggest crops wilting permanently. Soil moisture estimates in this period (based on the soil water balance modeling (Figure 4) suggest that apart from the affected areas in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, northern South Africa and eastern Botswana also suffered moisture deficits that may have led to wilting (brown colors, Figure 4). However, a change in weather patterns in the last dekad of January resulted in heavy rains across most of the areas hit by the dry spell (Figure 5). Although this generally brought respite in several areas, many crops had already permanently wilted. Forecasts indicate that this wet spell is not likely to continue in the affected areas.

Tanzania, on the other hand, has been receiving above-normal rains, particularly in the bimodal areas. This was originally a welcome respite after several years of failed rains in the Tanzanian bimodal areas, but excessive rains led to flooding, with consequent displacement of several thousands of people, and waterlogging that caused crop loss. Similarly, the central parts of South Africa received good rainfall through the analysis period. The heavy rains have, however, led to some flooding along the Orange River in central/western South Africa. Above-normal rains received in Angola, Namibia, and parts of Botswana, have raised concerns of flooding in some of these areas, which are being closely monitored by the respective national hydrological authorities.

Crop and livestock conditions

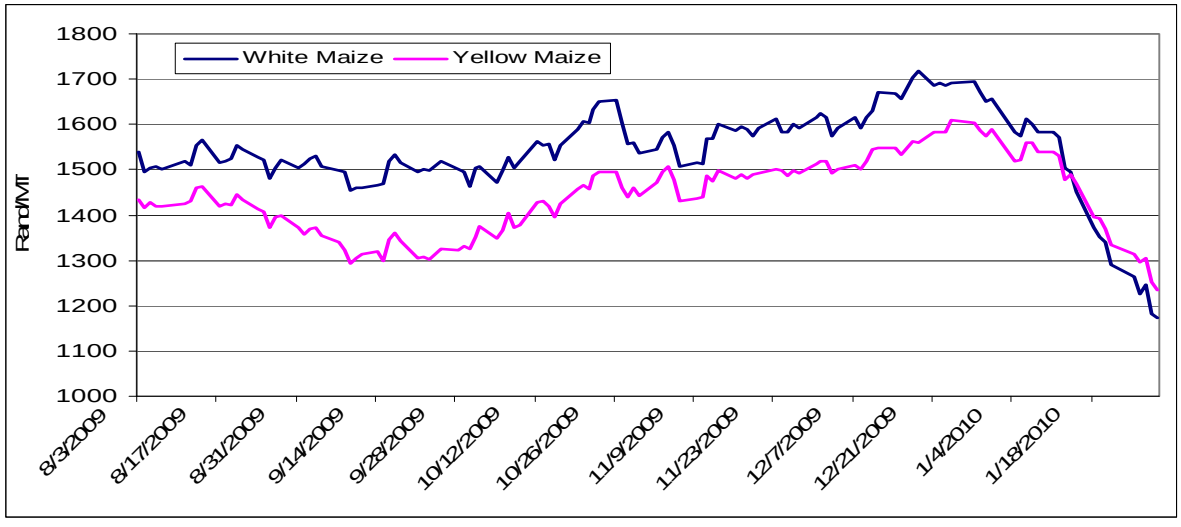
Crop conditions vary across the region, ranging from germination of the re-plantings to maturing for the early planted crops. This mixed situation will require continued follow-up rains until the end of season to ensure good yields. Crops are reported to be doing very well and their stages range from vegetative to flowering in northern Mozambique, South Africa, central and northern areas of Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland, and Lesotho; prospects for good crop yields are high in these regions if rains continue to the end of the season. In Tanzania, crops are also reported to be in good condition, and at growth stages ranging from vegetative to grain filling. However, in some parts of Arusha, Kilimanjaro, and Tanga regions, the start of *vuli* rains was delayed and some households chose to reduce area planted or not to plant at all to minimize risk following consecutive failure of the *vuli* rains since 2007. In parts of north-eastern, the central zone, and the southern highlands of Tanzania, heavy rains have destroyed crops in low-lying areas (through waterlogging and leaching); but are reported to have benefited rice production.

However as indicated above, in southern and central Mozambique, and in southern Zimbabwe, poor rainfall distribution and cumulative moisture deficits, combined with abnormally high temperatures, have dampened prospects for the main maize harvest. Though some farmers (especially in southern Mozambique) replanted with the January rains, the performance of this late crop largely depends on the rainfall performance over the February – April period. Forecasts from the DMC for January-March call for greater chances of below-normal rainfall in southern Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and the northern half of South Africa. Although it is still too early to give accurate predictions for overall crop harvest prospects for the 2009/10 agricultural production season, constant monitoring throughout the remainder of the season will be necessary.

Grazing and pasture is reported to be good in all areas, even those that have been hit by prolonged dry spells. No major disease outbreaks have been reported so far. Livestock condition is generally good across the region. In Tanzania, the condition of pasture and rangelands have significantly improved after the start of *vuli* rains in November/December in the northern and north-eastern areas that were drier than normal from rainfall deficits and overgrazing.

Maize production prospects in South Africa

Figure 6. March 2010 Futures Contract on the South Africa Futures Exchange (RAND per MT)



Source: *South African Grain Information Service (SAGIS) and SAFEX*

Rainfall performance in South Africa, especially the central parts which include the highly productive Maize Triangle area, has been quite favorable. These areas received good rainfall through the analysis period, which have facilitated planting and crop development with good prospects for potentially good agricultural crop yields. Preliminary estimates released on January 21, 2010 indicate an increase of about 11 percent in area planted in white maize among commercial farmers, and four percent for yellow maize. These increases are largely explained by the favorable crop growing conditions that have prevailed so far this season. If average maize yields are assumed, the commercial harvest is likely to marginally exceed last

year's harvest of 12,567 million MT. Although the climate outlooks produced by the SADC DMC and the South Africa Weather Service suggest enhanced chances of normal to below-normal rainfall, the predicted below-normal rainfall has not occurred, with most parts of the country continuing to receive favorable rains. Current predictions by some climate scientists in the country indicate that the forecasted dry conditions may actually not occur this season, or if they occur, they will not have an adverse effect on crops as the latter will already have reached maturing stages.

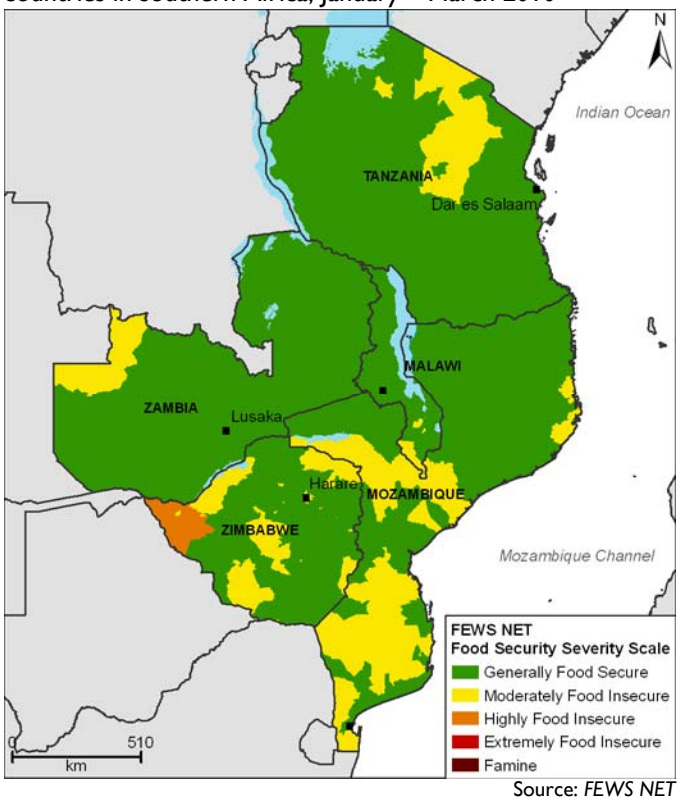
The favorable weather conditions and the estimated increase in area planted have caused local domestic prices for maize (SAFEX spot prices) to drop considerably. The spot price for white maize dropped from an average of R1540/MT in December to R1448/MT in January. The March 2010 futures contract (which is the most traded) dropped from R1719/MT on December 18, 2009, to R1267/MT on January 22, 2010 (see Figure 6).

Most likely food security scenario, January to June 2010

In southern Africa, most households rely on rain-fed agriculture as a source of both food and income. The majority of households grow maize as the main staple food and keep a few livestock to supplement both food and income, but only when unexpected needs occur. Therefore, rainfall performance plays a critical role in determining the food security outlook of the region for any given period. According to the SADC Drought Monitoring responsible for seasonal climate predictions, in the January to March period, normal to above-normal rains are expected across the northern half of the region, with a high chance of floods affecting Madagascar and Mauritius. Elsewhere, below-normal to normal rains are expected, with higher chances of prolonged dry spells.

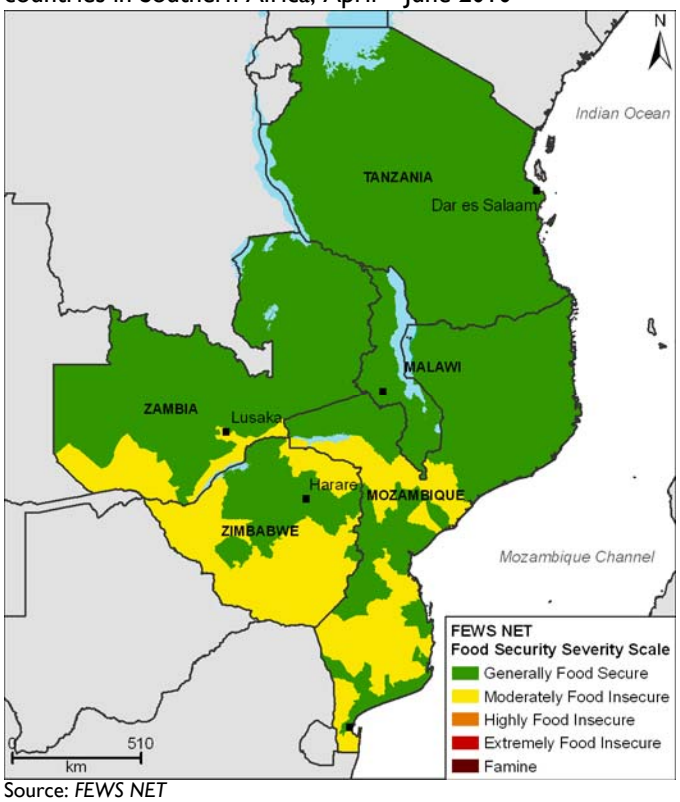
Between January and March, food security conditions over most of the region are likely to deteriorate as the hunger season peaks, and before the green harvest becomes available to augment depleting household cereal stocks. However, for a majority of households where adequate food was harvested in 2009, conditions will remain generally stable, but could be negatively impacted by rising food prices on local markets as many more households begin to depend on purchases. In such areas, it is the poorer households, with fewer income-earning opportunities and lower purchasing power, that will be most affected. However, these conditions could be

Figure 7. Most likely food security conditions in FEWS NET countries in southern Africa, January – March 2010



Source: *FEWS NET*

Figure 8. Most likely food security conditions in FEWS NET countries in Southern Africa, April – June 2010



Source: *FEWS NET*

mitigated as early as February, when crops such as pumpkins and other leafy foods become available. Deliveries of planned commercial imports of staple foods (especially maize from South Africa) will continue to act as a buffer to rising prices and depleting on-farm stocks. This phenomenon will be more significant in traditionally grain-deficit Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland, where national food requirements are always augmented by commercial imports. Elsewhere, where food insecurity already exists, conditions are likely to worsen; more people will slip into moderate food insecurity while others become highly food insecure particularly where food assistance programs are insufficient to meet the needs of these vulnerable populations (see food security summary above). But where appropriate interventions are ongoing, conditions will improve and begin to stabilize as the green harvest becomes available. Nonetheless, as already noted, the poor rainfall performance in many areas of the region thus far, and the increasing prospects of a mid-season drought, will extend the hunger season and reduce income-earning opportunities further, resulting in deepening levels of food insecurity in affected areas.

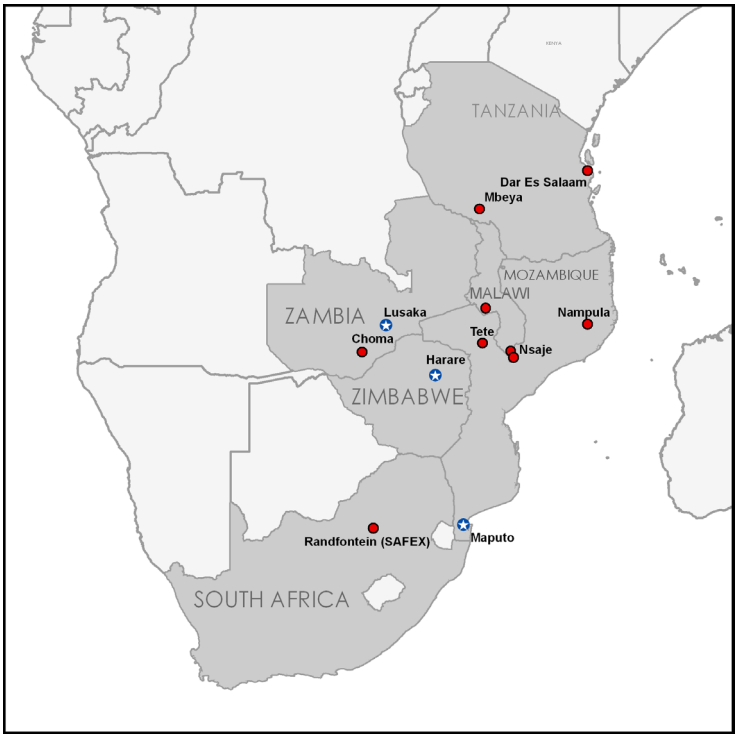
From April to June — which includes the main season harvest period — conditions are expected to be generally stable and satisfactory in areas that have so far received normal to above-normal rains, and where the current rainfall outlook is positive. In these areas, crop and livestock conditions are already reported to be satisfactory, with good crop yield prospects (see crop condition section above). In areas where rainfall performance has been erratic, and is expected to remain poor throughout the season, conditions will be comparatively poorer, but will not be critical, as most households will at least have access to whatever little they will have harvested. Where complete crop failure occurs, conditions could deteriorate rapidly, especially in areas where the previous season's crops also failed. In such areas, urgent mitigation measures will have to be put in place to avert possible famine. Figures 7 and 8 indicate these conditions in the five countries where FEWS NET has country representatives. The table below also provides a summary of events that could occur in the next six months that could change the most likely scenario.

Table 4. Events which could change the most likely food security scenario

Geographic Focus Area	Possible events that would change the most likely scenario in this area	Impacts on food security conditions	Likelihood of occurrence*	Key variables to monitor
Southeastern and central parts of the region for which the outlook is for normal to below normal rains	Excessive rains resulting in serious flooding	Conditions will deteriorate as crops are washed away and yields reduced due to leaching. Replanting will delay green harvest and hunger season will be extended	Highly unlikely	Rainfall, food prices
Northern half of the region for which the outlook is for normal to above normal rains	Prolonged dry spell resulting in agricultural drought condition	Food security conditions will deteriorate, the hunger season will be extended due to poor green harvest, and food access will be hampered	Unlikely	Rainfall, food prices
Central Zone of Tanzania	Poor performance of main season rains (musimu)	The food security conditions in these areas will deteriorate	Unlikely	Rainfall, food prices
Northern and coastal areas in bi-modal areas of Tanzania	Poor performance of main season (Masika) rains	Current improvements in food security conditions will be reversed	Unlikely	Rainfall, food prices, market supplies
Across the region where rainfall performance is currently normal to above normal	Low labor opportunities due to drought and unfavorable crop growing conditions	Reduced volumes of informal cross border trade limits supplies in southern Malawi and further increases local prices.	Unlikely	Rainfall, labor demand, labor wages

Northern half of the region in riverine areas where second season planting is practiced	Reduced off-season planting due to inadequate moisture	Reduced food availability could increase the number of poorer households requiring assistance	Unlikely	Off-season crop conditions
Across all parts of the region	Abnormally high cereal and other food prices	Steep increases in food prices result in limited food access with adverse impact on food security conditions	Highly Unlikely	Maize, maize meal, and other basic food prices
Across all parts of the region	Uncontrolled outbreaks of locusts and other pests and diseases	Reduced income from livestock sales will reduce market access and livestock terms of trade	Unlikely	Pest outbreaks
South Africa	Sudden spiking of South African maize prices	Food import bills for import-reliant countries will increase limiting amounts imported and raising local prices in affected countries.	Highly unlikely	Maize prices on SAFEX
Tanzania (Lake Victoria Zone, Mara, and Mwanza regions)	Infestation and spread of cassava mosaic and brown streak diseases slows down	Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity due to increased cassava production – a staple in Mara and Mwanza and a buffer in the Lake Victoria zone	Unlikely	Rate of spread of cassava mosaic and brown streak diseases

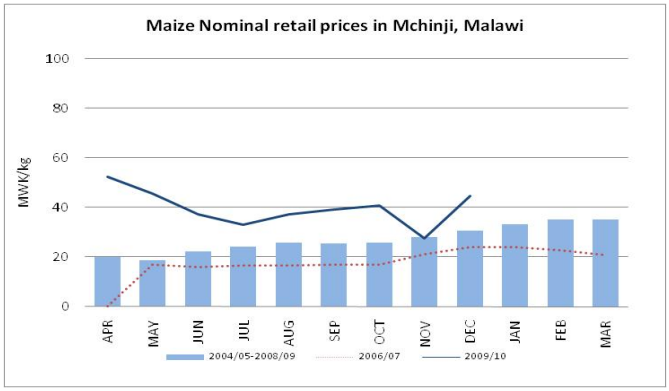
The Southern Africa Food Security Update draws from the FEWS NET monthly food security reports, with additional contributions from network partners including FEWS NET/USGS, the SADC Regional Remote Sensing Unit, SADC Regional Early Warning Program – Gaborone and the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee comprised of SADC FANR, FAO, WFP, FEWS NET, SC (UK), and OCHA. Additional information is drawn from the national early warning units and meteorology services in SADC member states.

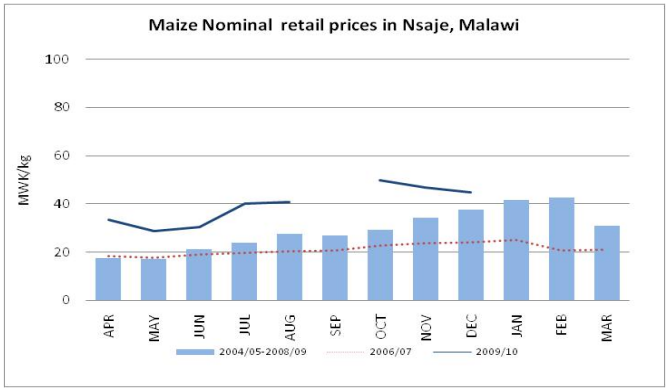


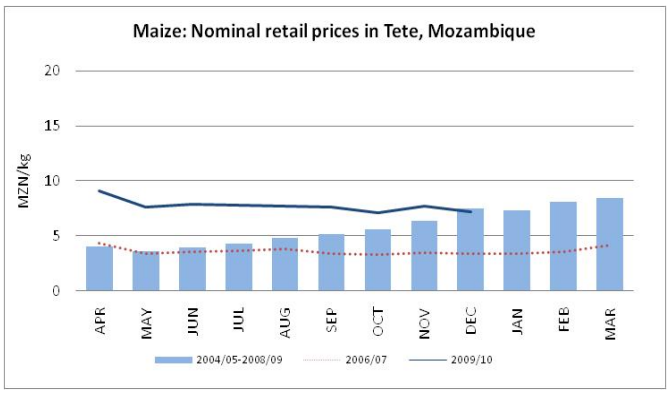
Monthly prices are supplied by FEWS NET enumerators, local government agencies, market information systems, UN agencies, NGOs, and other network and private sector partners.

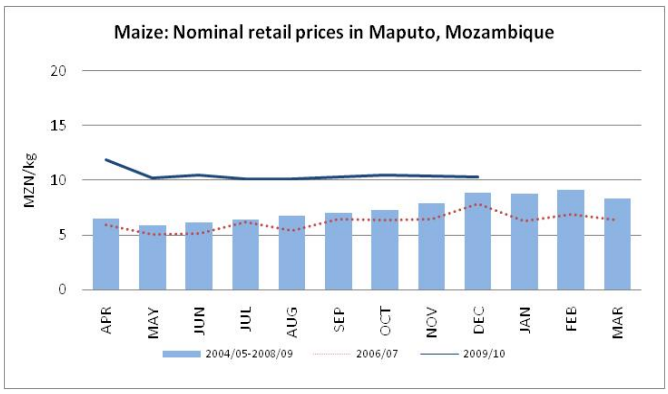
Most households in Southern Africa depend on maize as their main source of food and energy, given the high volumes and ease with which it is produced. Alternative food crops that are consumed as substitutes include rice, wheat, sorghum, millet, and tubers such as cassava and potatoes. Consumption of these substitutes occurs mainly when maize is not available or among those households in areas where such substitutes are more easily available (for example, cassava in northern Mozambique). The majority of rural households do grow the other cereals — especially sorghum and millet, which are more drought resilient — in relatively small quantities as a buffer in bad production years for maize. Furthermore, wealthier households (especially in urban areas) with access to a variety of costlier cereals (such as rice and wheat) do consume them to diversify their diets. While wheat is widely consumed in the form of bread, it is produced in relatively small quantities in the region. South Africa is the only country that produces substantial amounts, but still in quantities insufficient to meet domestic requirements. South Africa is also the region's major producer of maize and acts as a major supplier and exporter. In years of relative maize surplus, sizable amounts of both formal and informal cross border trade occurs between neighboring countries.

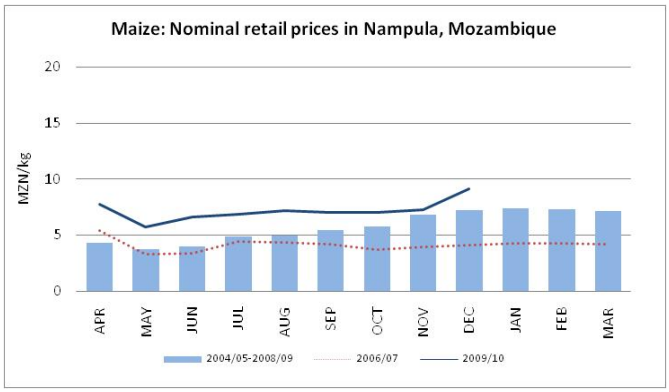
MAIZE: The markets below represent the major markets — both production and consumption— within each country in the region in addition to the SAFEX spot market prices in South Africa.

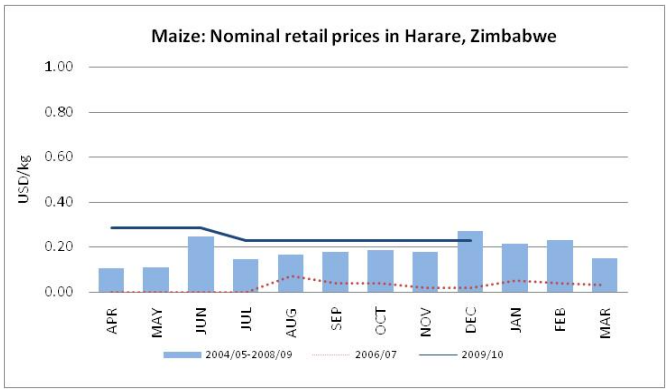


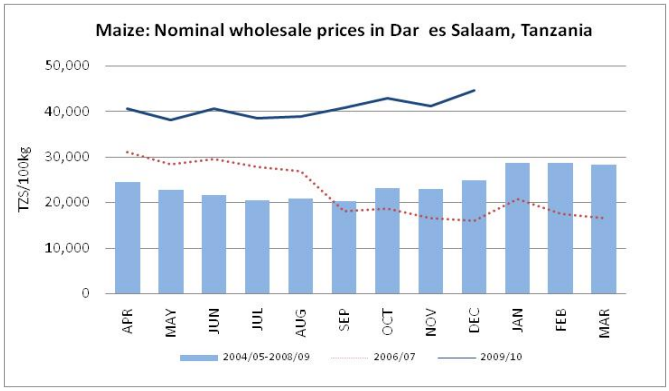


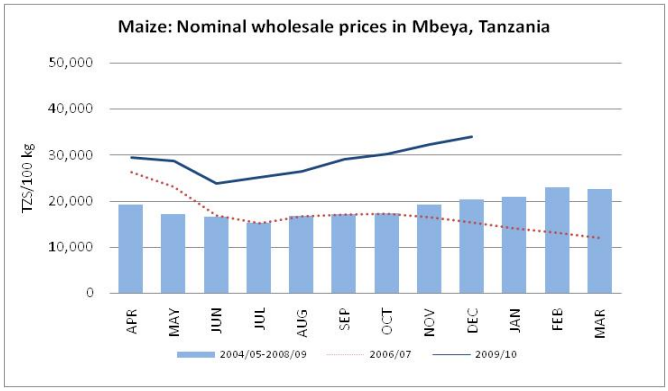

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Tete, Mozambique
MZN/kg
20
15
10
5
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

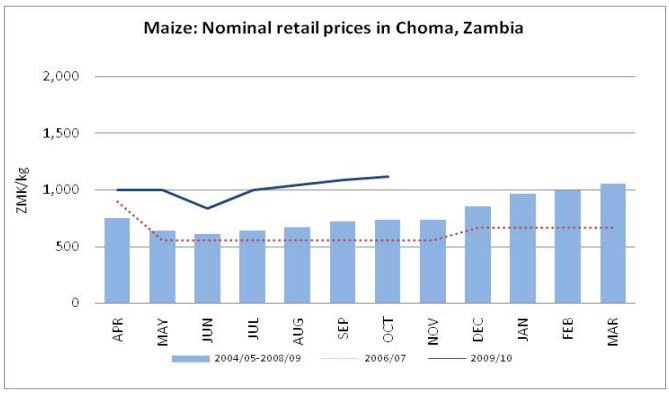

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Maputo, Mozambique
MZN/kg
20
15
10
5
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

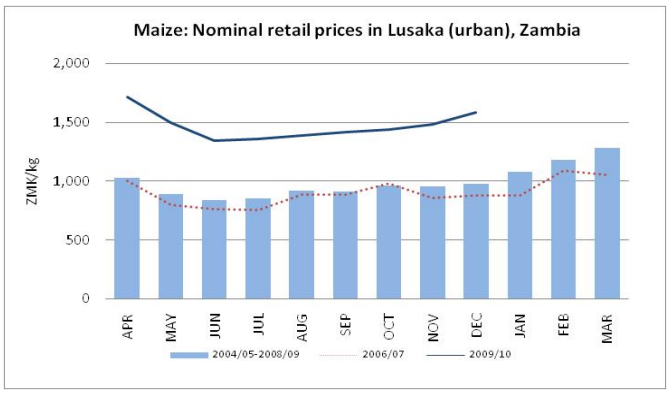

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Nampula, Mozambique
MZN/kg
20
15
10
5
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

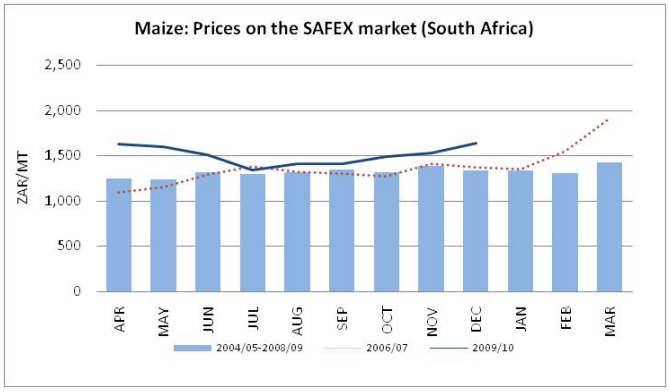

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Harare, Zimbabwe
USD/kg
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10


Maize: Nominal wholesale prices in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
TZS/100kg
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

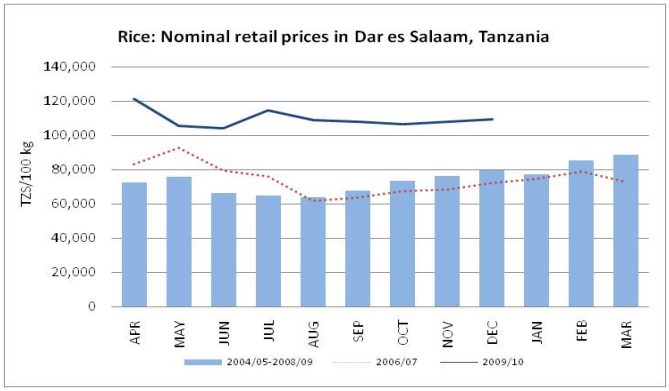

Maize: Nominal wholesale prices in Mbeya, Tanzania
TZS/100 kg
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

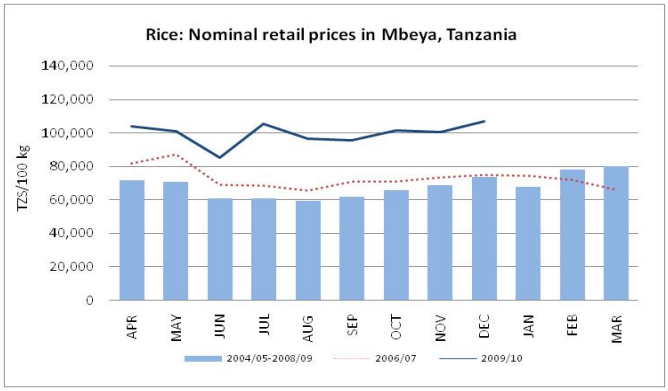

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Choma, Zambia
ZMK/kg
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

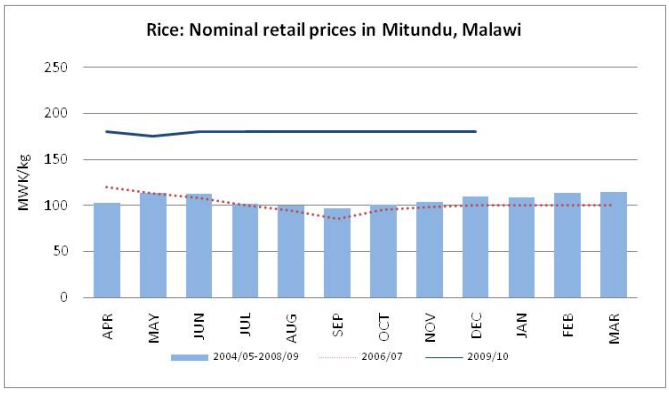

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Lusaka (urban), Zambia
ZMK/kg
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

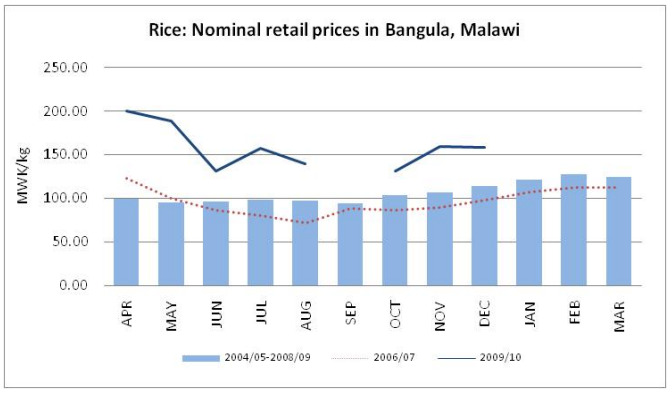


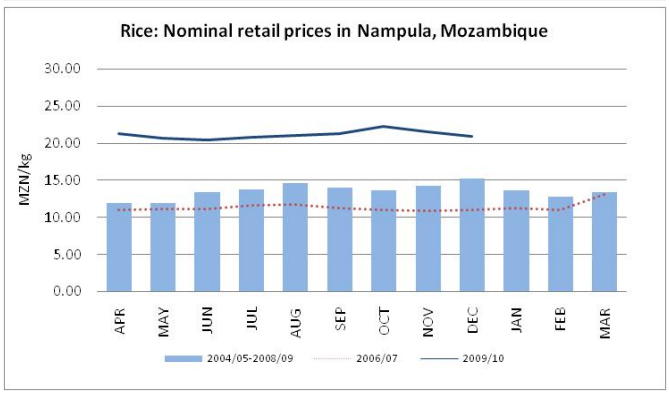
RICE: The markets below represent the major markets — both production and consumption— within each country in the region.

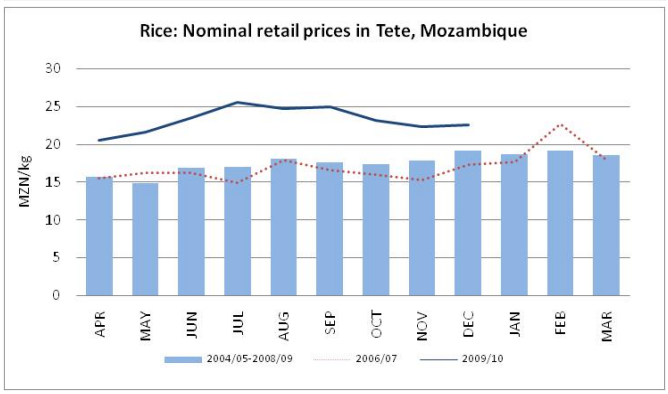


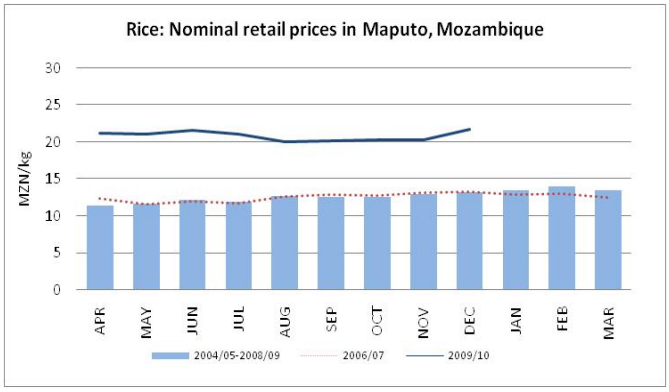












WHEAT GRAIN: Wheat prices in South Africa indicate trends in domestic, regional, and international wheat prices. Wheat grain prices on SAFEX are indicative of prices that countries face as they import these commodities. These prices are comparable with those faced by neighboring countries including Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland.