SOUTHERN AFRICA Food Security Update — November 2009

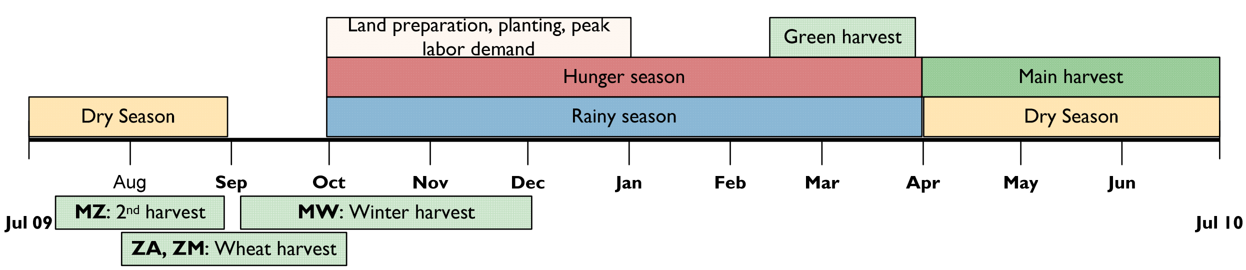
- As the hunger season sets in, food security conditions remain generally stable over most of the region. This is in line with the improved regional food availability over the 2009/10 consumption period on account of better food crop production in most SADC countries. Adequate on-farm and market food availability has contributed to relatively stable food prices. Price stability has facilitated adequate access by market-dependent households. The generally stable conditions (especially in surplus-producing countries) are expected to last until the next harvest, and the food shortages normally associated with the hunger period will be less pronounced.

- Despite the stable food security situation, cases of food insecurity exist in many countries of the region, including those with above-average harvests. The June 2009 VAC food security and vulnerability assessments confirmed that many households in areas where crop production was adversely affected by poor growing conditions would face food shortages over this consumption period, some of them as early as July 2009. The assessments also revealed populations that are chronically food insecure and require ongoing assistance. Many households that were moderately food insecure in the July – September period have slipped into highly food insecure status as their limited stocks from own production have run out. They will remain highly food insecure until the next harvest unless adequate mitigatory measures are put in place.

- The rainfall season is currently being established in southern Africa, and significant rainfall has been received in most areas that normally have an early onset (from September) was received mainly in the northern and the southern parts of the sub-region, with the central parts receiving little to no rainfall. Many farmers have taken advantage of the early rains and started field activities, mainly land preparation. It is critical that adequate inputs be made available to all farmers, and especially vulnerable households, so they can take advantage of the rainfall thus far, given that this season could be adversely influenced by El Niño.

- Most rural and urban markets are still adequately stocked, as available staple foods continue to find their way to local markets. This has contributed to stable food prices since the main harvests in May/June. With above-average production, food prices have come down considerably from the levels seen last season, although they still remain well above the five-year average. The decline in international food commodity prices has also contributed to this stability. This is expected to continue through the 2009/10 marketing season on the back of the improved outlook of global grain supplies.

Seasonal calendar and critical events timeline



Source: *FEWS NET*

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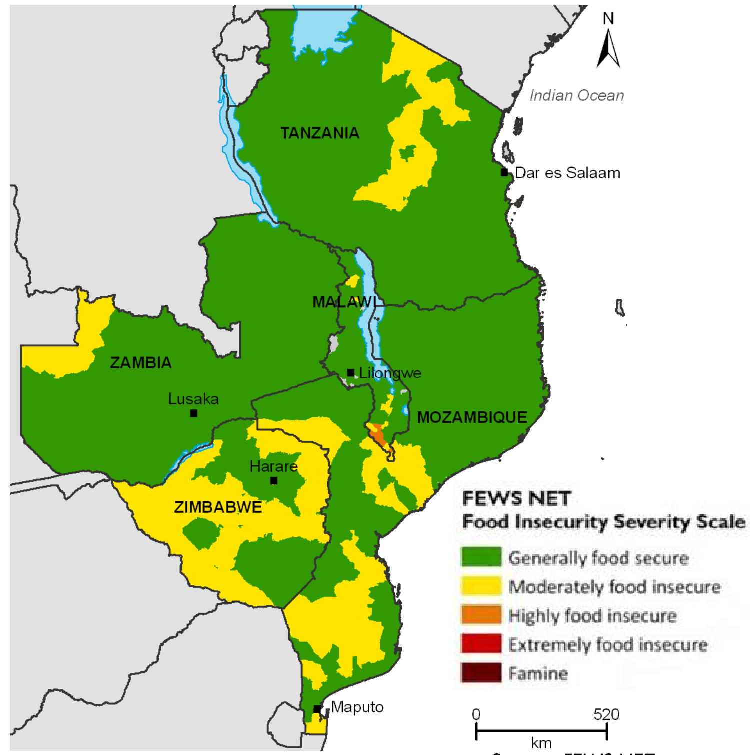
Food security overview

As the October to March hunger season sets in, food security conditions remain generally stable over most of the region. This is in line with the improved food availability over the 2009/10 consumption period on account of better food crop production for the region as a whole. Adequate on-farm and market food availability has contributed to relatively stable nominal food prices which, although rising seasonably, remain on average, below last year's levels, though higher than the five-year average. Stable prices have facilitated access to adequate amounts of staple foods for most market-dependent households. In addition, the early rains received in some parts have been beneficial to pasture and water availability, thus improving livestock conditions. The generally stable conditions (especially in surplus-producing countries) are expected to last until the next harvest in April/May 2010, and the food shortages normally associated with the hunger period will be less pronounced. Typically, during the hunger period, household food stocks get depleted and purchases become constrained by rising food prices as local market supplies become tighter.

Figure 1. Most likely food security conditions in FEWS NET countries in Southern Africa, October - December 2009



Source: *FEWS NET*

Despite the overall satisfactory conditions, pockets of chronic and transitory food insecurity exist in many countries, including those which recorded above-average harvests. The June 2009 VAC food security and vulnerability assessments confirmed that many households in areas where crop production was adversely affected by poor growing conditions (including flooding and dry spells) will face food shortages over this consumption period, some of them as early as July 2009. For example, despite average to above-average harvests in Mozambique, Zambia, and Malawi, localized areas are food insecure and require assistance. Also, in parts of Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, VAC assessments indicated that many of the poorer households were food insecure as a result of reduced harvests (from weather-related shocks) and because of chronic vulnerability due to the progressive erosion of livelihoods, resulting in increased poverty levels and chronic vulnerability.

Recent monitoring indicates that most of the households identified in these assessments have already exhausted their meager food reserves and some are now employing negative coping strategies. As the hunger season has set in, food needs have increased, with more people requiring assistance. National governments and partner humanitarian agencies are responding through targeted food (and non-food) assistance programs. In Malawi, Zambia, and Tanzania, where national reserves are adequate to meet assessed needs, governments are providing food either through free distribution programs (as in Malawi) or by subsidizing prices (as in Tanzania). In other countries, these needs have to be met through external assistance, most of which is provided through WFP. Table 1 provides WFP individual country Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (PRROs) cereals and all commodity pipelines for December 2009 to April 2010. In southern Africa, WFP is covering the needs of food insecure populations through the

Table 1. Cereal pipeline requirements for Dec 2009 – Apr 2010 for WFP Southern Africa PRROs (MT)

	Cereals		All commodities	
	Requirements	Shortfall	Requirements	Shortfall
Lesotho	3,450	-2,320	5,430	-2,552
Madagascar	4,655	-3,181	9,705	-3,539
Malawi	2,695	-	8,060	-580
Mozambique	23,519	-21,523	33,660	-25,765
Namibia	390	-336	548	-491
Swaziland	2,490	623	7,481	-1,108
Zambia	2,485	2,485	2,485	-2,485
Zimbabwe	91,075	-44,121	112,755	-49,532
TOTAL	130,759	-68,373	180,124	-86,052

Source: *World Food Program (OMJ)*

PRROs. Table 1 shows that all country PRROs face shortfalls in all commodities (except cereals in Malawi) in the next five months, before the new harvest comes in. Many countries already face pipeline breaks, with Mozambique and Zambia reporting little or no availability of cereals in the pipeline. The situation is particularly worrisome in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, where food aid needs are the greatest, and as it shows huge shortfalls — especially for cereals — throughout the critical months of the hunger period. However, in Zimbabwe, where C-SAFE runs a parallel food aid pipeline, information from USAID/FFP, which includes both C-SAFE and WFP pipeline data, suggests that the combined pipelines will have adequate commodities through the end of February 2010, leaving a shortfall of 18,827 MT for March 2010, and 8,395 MT in April.

In all countries, WFP is actively seeking additional donor resources to ensure that these food aid pipelines fully resourced and that emergency needs are met as planned. It is expected that further pledges will be made by donors in response to the ongoing appeals both by WFP and other humanitarian agencies. In the meantime, WFP has had to reduce rations and borrow from other country programs to mitigate the most critical needs.

Seasonal progress

Rainfall performance

Analysis of satellite-derived rainfall estimates (RFE) for October (Figures 2 and 3) indicates that above-normal rains fell over most parts of the SADC region, particularly Angola, Botswana, D.R. Congo, Lesotho, central Madagascar, eastern Namibia, northern Tanzania, central and western South Africa, and Swaziland. In contrast, below-normal rains fell in most parts of southern Mozambique, southern Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Most other areas received near-normal rains. As noted in last month's update, the effective start of rains generally occurs between November and December in most crop-growing areas. However, this excludes central and northern Angola, D.R. Congo, Lesotho, parts of eastern South Africa, and northern Tanzania, where the rainfall season can start as early as September or October. In these areas, the season is generally performing well, with good rains from the start of the season. In the first ten days of November, significant rains fell over central and northern Angola, D.R. Congo, Tanzania, northern Malawi, Zambia, western Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, and central and western parts of South Africa. This is generally indicative of a good start of rains in most areas, though the next few dekads will confirm if the good rains continue. In places like Lesotho, rains have been consistent, and field reports from the national monitoring authorities indicate that the current rains are being used by farmers for land preparation and planting. However, some water logging has occurred in Lesotho due to the consistently high rains. Reports from Tanzania indicate that crops in the northern bimodal areas of the country were ranging from emergence to vegetative stage. Heavy torrential rains, however, caused landslides in northeastern Tanzania, resulting in loss of life and property.

Figure 2: Total Rainfall for 1-31 October, 2009

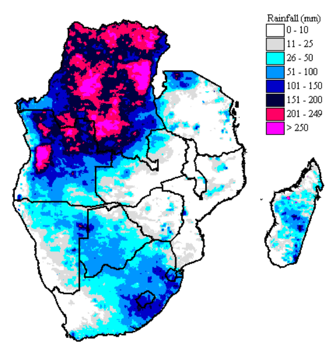


Figure 3: Difference from average Rainfall for 1-31 October, 2009

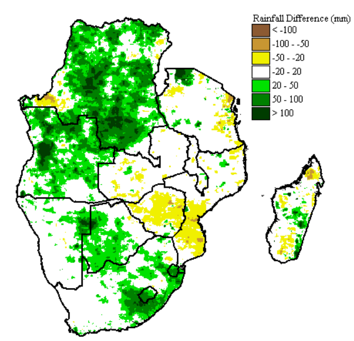
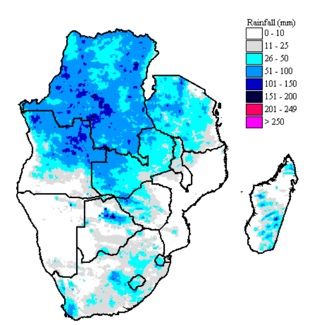
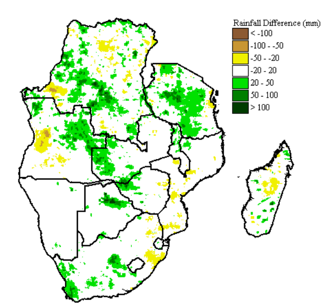


Figure 4: Total Rainfall for 1-10 November, 2009



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

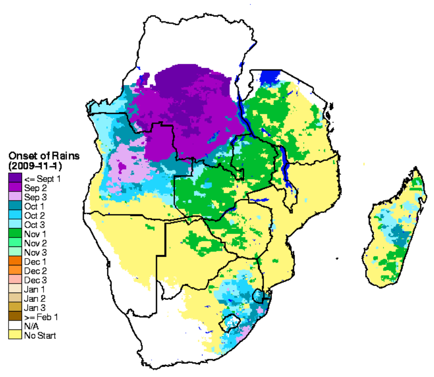
Figure 5: Difference from average Rainfall for 1-10 November, 2009



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

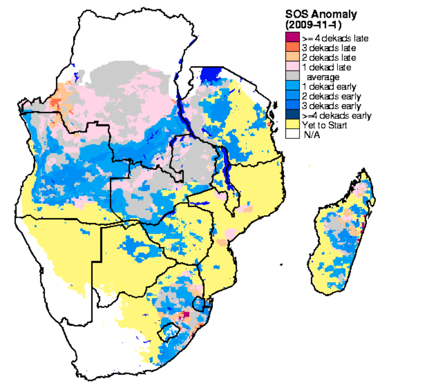
Monitoring of rainfall patterns for the effective start of the rains is currently underway. FEWS NET monitoring considers an effective start of rains as having occurred when at least 25mm of rain falls in one dekad, followed by a minimum of 20mm over the next 2 dekads. This (Figures 6 and 7) indicates that the rainfall season has been well established in Lesotho, Swaziland, central Angola, much of Angola, and DRC, as well as central Madagascar. In most of these areas, long-term analysis indicates that the rains started on time or a little early (grey and light blue colors, respectively, in Figure 7). The analysis also suggests that the season has been delayed in a few areas in central South Africa. In areas depicted in green in Figure 6, rainfall analysis suggests that there was enough rainfall in the first 10 days of November, but this will be confirmed over the next few dekads, depending on the consistency of the rainfall in these areas.

Figure 6: Onset of Rains – 2009/10 season



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

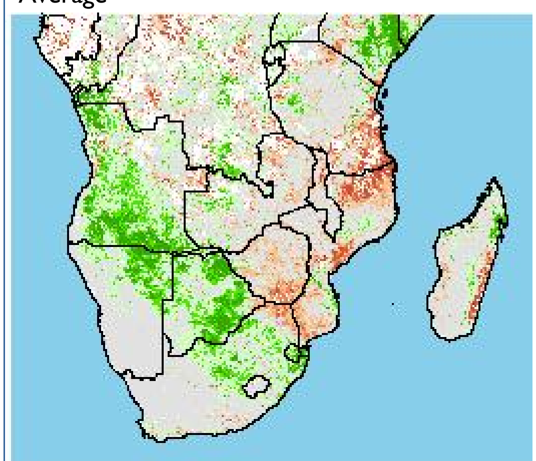
Figure 7: 2009/10 Onset of Rains compared to average conditions



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

Meanwhile, analysis of satellite-based vegetation indices indicates that above-average vegetation conditions currently exist in many parts of Angola, Botswana, northern Namibia, central South Africa, and Swaziland (green colors, Figure 8). This is a good indication for pasture, suggesting improving conditions for livestock, particularly for high-intensity livestock areas such as Botswana and Namibia. In contrast, below-average conditions are observed in most parts of Mozambique, northern South Africa, Tanzania, eastern Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This is expected to change over the next few dekads if the rainfall season starts on time. There have been reports of livestock deaths due to poor pasture and water availability in the northeastern highlands of Tanzania.

Figure 8: Vegetation Index compared to Average



Source: *USGS/FEWSNET*

Preparations for the season

Farmers across the region have taken advantage of early rains to prepare their fields and in areas where an effective start has established, farmers have begun early planting. However, in most crop-growing areas, the effective planting rains begins around mid-November to late December. Field reports indicate that across the region, farmers are currently engaged in land preparations, agricultural input acquisitions, dry planting, and other related agricultural activities. In South Africa, information obtained in October shows that commercial farmers intend to increase area planted in maize by about 10 percent over last year. The reasons given are that less area will be planted with sunflower seed (for which prices have been lower) and that fallow wheat lands will also be planted with maize. However, the final outcome can still be influenced by access to production credit, and the probability of below-normal rains.

Input availability is reported generally satisfactory, with farmers having easy access to government and private-sector outlets. Even in Zimbabwe, where input availability has been inadequate recently, hybrid seeds and fertilizers are reported available at most outlets. Nonetheless, high input prices (especially of seeds and fertilizers) are reportedly constraining the amounts that poor farmers can access across the whole region. This could reduce next year's harvests due to lower crop yields and reduced area planted. In mitigation, and to improve access to agricultural inputs, most governments and their developmental partners are implementing input support programs, including the distribution of free (and subsidized) seed packs and fertilizer, to targeted farming households. However, there are fears in some countries — for example, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — that delays in implementation may see the process running until late into the planting period, potentially reducing area planted and yields. Most assistance programs are directed at staple food crops, with very little assistance provided for cash crops such as cotton, and tobacco – two cash crops that provide a major source of income for both farming and non-farming households. In Malawi, for example, where cotton production is an important source of income for many households, the government plans to provide cotton inputs only on loan – a situation that is likely to cause a marked reduction in cotton production in 2009/2010.

FAO continues to provide production recovery and rehabilitation assistance through its input trade fairs, where targeted farmers are provided with vouchers to exchange for requisite inputs. FAO's largest intervention is in Zimbabwe, where in conjunction with several NGOs it is distributing maize, sorghum, cowpeas, groundnut seeds, and some fertilizers for up to about 710,000 smallholder households. The program is expected to provide at least 7,000MT of maize seeds, which represent about 20 percent of maize seed Zimbabwe used to plant in the late 1990s. An additional 90,000 smallholder households will receive support with conservation farming, and this comes with some seeds and fertilizers. In addition, the government of Zimbabwe, in partnership with the private sector, has set a USD 210,000 loan facility to be disbursed through commercial banks under financially prudent conditions. However, the application of these conditions has rendered many smallholders and newly resettled commercial farmers illegible for the loans. USAID has advanced USD 20 million to local banks for onward lending to viable farmers in the 2009/10 summer season.

Markets and trade

Following the improved crop harvests realized across the region, many countries have adequate staple foods to meet their national consumption requirements. At the regional level, the 2009/10 supply/demand balance for maize (the most important staple food for the region) shows an overall surplus (after covering import requirements of deficit countries). Total regional maize availability (production and opening stocks) is estimated at 28.10 million MT against a total requirement (including pipeline requirement) of 25.67 million MT. South Africa; the largest maize producer in the region — projects an availability of 13.84 million MT, and an exportable surplus of 2.44 million for the 2009/10 marketing year.

Despite the positive regional maize balance, shortfalls still exist at national and sub-national levels in some countries. These include the marginal crop growing parts of the region and/or where harvests were reduced mainly through weather-related shocks. Countries with surplus maize include South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Angola; the rest are facing shortfalls. The deficit countries will, however, be able to access all their import requirements from South Africa and other neighboring countries with exportable surpluses. As the hunger season sets in, many households in these deficit countries have disposed of much of last season's harvest through sales or consumption, and are already resorting to markets to access maize. This means that even at national levels, available domestic stocks are getting depleted, limiting market supplies and necessitating the acceleration of planned import programs. However, food availability and access remains generally stable in surplus-producing countries where national supplies (strategic grain reserves) and on-farm stocks are sufficient to meet needs until the next harvest.

Although planned maize import programs (commercial and food aid) of deficit countries may be adequate to cover projected shortfalls, import delivery rates have so far been low, underlining the need for their acceleration to ensure that the projected deficits are filled as planned. This is particularly true for those countries that have significant food deficits, especially Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, where the VAC food security and vulnerability analyses indicated the existence of food insecure populations, some of whom require emergency assistance.

Table 2 shows import and export plans/expectations, and the progress that has been made to meet import requirements. This indicates that eight months into the marketing year, on average, only 48 percent of planned maize imports (commercial and humanitarian) have been delivered. Although this data is not complete, and reflects deliveries with several weeks' time lag, it does indicate that countries with import plans need to step up deliveries in order to avert critical shortages during the peak of the hunger season, in January/February.

Table 2. MAIZE imports and exports progress[1] – Selected SADC countries
Balance sheets updated 20 November 2009 – ('000 MT)

	Ang[3]	Bot	Les	Mal	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim
Deficit/Surplus	258	-161	-178	1,045	123	-92	2,446	-41	-742	203	-396
Planned/ anticipated Imports[2]	-	160	147	46	220	107	0	40	7	25	466
Planned/ anticipated exports[2]	-	0	0	100	233	0	2,060	0	130	100	0
Uncovered Gap/Surplus	**-**	**-1**	**-32**	**995**	**110**	**15**	**386**	**-1**	**-866**	**128**	**71**
Imports Received	-	88	89	46	93	37	0	7	9	25	192
Exports shipped	-	0	0	4	49	0	1,017	0	32	16	0
Imports Progress (in %)	**-**	**55**	**61**	**100**	**42**	**34**	**0**	**17**	**136**	**100**	**41**
Exports Progress (in %)	**-**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**21**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**24**	**16**	**0**

1. Imports include commercial and external food aid based on available data
2. Anticipated and received imports and exports include formal and informal cross border trade
3. Trade data from Angola not available

Source: National Early Warning Units and SADC FANR

Of particular concern are potential food gaps in Zimbabwe, where only 41 percent of imports have so far been received against the gap. By mid-November, Zimbabwe had only commercially imported a total of about 67,000 MT from South Africa (SAGIS) and a further 10,000 MT through informal cross-border trade out of the anticipated 330,000 MT of commercial imports. However, both formal and informal imports are likely to be much greater than this figure, due to policy changes earlier in the year that have opened up trade in food commodities. Close monitoring is still important to ensure that shortages are averted. On the humanitarian side, WFP Zimbabwe continues to flag the urgency to get additional funds to ensure the food aid pipeline, which is currently under-resourced.

In Tanzania, although a huge maize shortfall is projected, no formal imports are anticipated as the maize gap is expected to be covered through cross-substitution with other non-cereal food commodities for which the country has registered a surplus. Instead, a large amount of exports (130,000 MT) is anticipated to be exported informally to neighboring East African countries, despite the existing export ban.

Cereal deficits in the structurally grain-deficit countries of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland are being filled mainly through commercial imports. However, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland continue to receive some food aid through the ongoing WFP PRROs, to support households assessed as food insecure over the 2009/10 consumption period.

Informal cross-border food trade continues to help mitigate food insecurity by improving both access (proximity to markets and generation of income) and availability (increased supplies) where such trade takes place. In particular, maize flows continue to be important in the southern districts of Malawi, where significant amounts are informally sourced from across Mozambique. Although this season the flows are less than normal due to the generally ample food supplies, the production shortfalls experienced in parts of the Lower Shire Valley livelihood zone provide a strong incentive for traders on both sides of the border.

Information from the South Africa Grain Information Service (SAGIS) indicates that South Africa's maize export program remains on track. By mid-November, of the planned exports of 2.06 million MT, a total of 1.02 million MT (or 49 percent) had been shipped to destinations within and outside the region. This year, the single major export destination has been Kenya, which faces critical food shortages because of drought conditions. By mid-November, a total of 625,436 MT had been shipped to Kenya, compared to the combined shipment of 464,415 MT to SADC countries. As many countries step up their import programs, South African exports should also pick up considerably. Nonetheless, the current export program of 2.06 million MT represents about 85 percent of the country's available exportable surplus of 2.45 million MT. A carryover stock (including pipeline requirement) of about 1.47 million MT is projected for April 2010. Table 3 shows the amount of maize South Africa has exported to SADC states since April 2009.

Table 3. Maize imports by SADC member states, April to November 2009 (MT)

	Ang	Bot	DRC	Les	Moz	Mal	Mau	Nam	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	TOTAL
From SA (White Maize)	-	87,528	68	64,077	92,157	-	-	36,840	6,708	5,000	18,986	67,140	378,504
From SA (Yellow Maize)	-	16,409	-	933	16,353	-	86	15,243	28,966	-	-	7,921	85,911
Informal Cross Border	-	-	5,506	-	926	46,116	-	-	-	3,835	6,151	9,941	72,477
Total	-	103,937	5,574	65,010	109,436	46,116	86	52,083	35,674	8,835	25,137	85,002	536,892

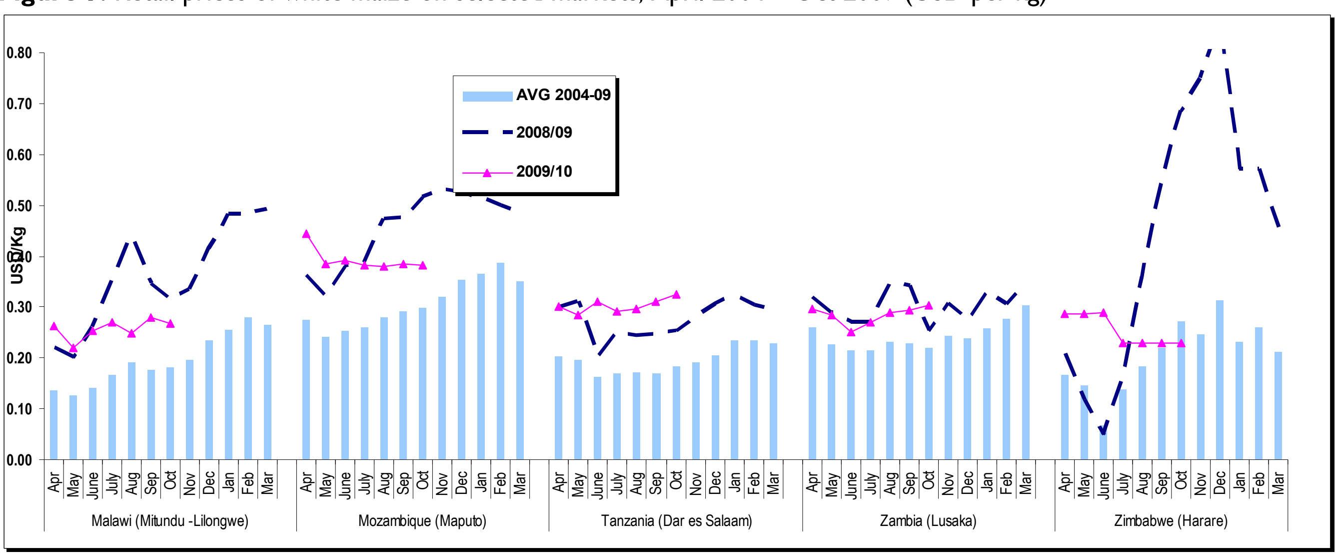
Source: *South African Grain Information Service (SAGIS) – November 24, 2009 and Southern Africa Informal Cross Border Monitoring System – October 2009*

Nominal retail prices on regional local markets

Most markets (rural and urban) are reported to be still adequately stocked with staple foods. This has contributed to stable food prices since the main harvests in May/June. Although prices are largely following normal seasonal trends, in all monitored markets (see annex), nominal staple food prices are well above the five-year average and reference year prices. It is worth noting that the reference year, 2006/07, represents a consumption year in which food availability was generally adequate at both national and sub-national levels. With above-average production, food prices have come down considerably from the high levels seen last season, although they remain well above the five-year average. The decline in international food commodity prices has also contributed to the stability of local and regional food prices. This is expected to continue through the 2009/10 marketing season on the back of the improved outlook of global grain supplies.

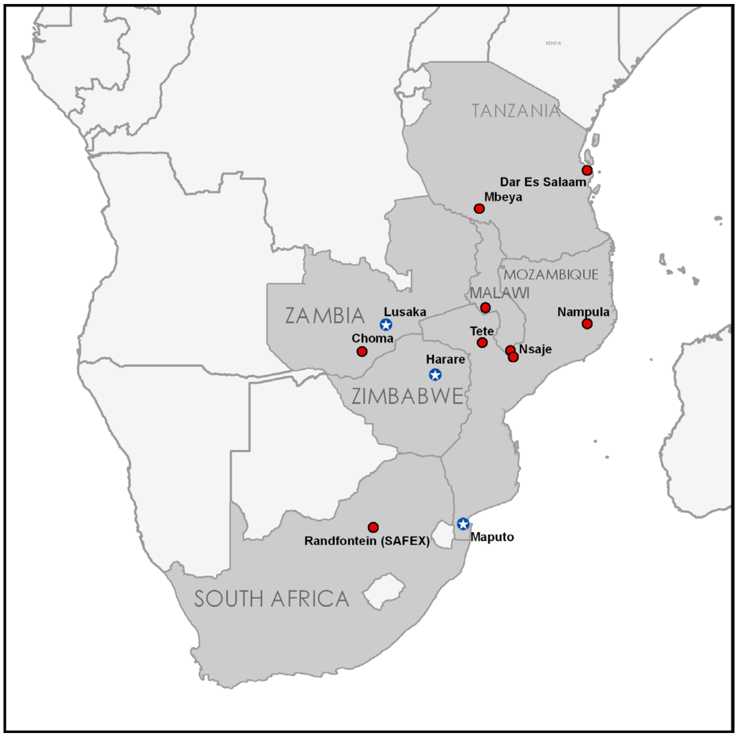
Figure 9 – which gives nominal prices in USD equivalents – shows that maize prices in Malawi (Lilongwe), Mozambique (Maputo), and Zimbabwe (Harare) are currently stable and below last year's levels, while in Tanzania (Dar es Salaam) and Zambia (Lusaka), prices are rising sharply and well above last October levels. Tanzania is the only country, however, where 2009 prices have been consistently above last year's levels. This is because food supplies are considerably tighter than last year, and demand is higher not only from within, but also from neighboring Kenya, which faces a major food deficit. The higher food prices are also partly explained by the increased transport costs occasioned by increases in fuel prices. As the hunger season sets in, prices of staple foods are expected to start rising, reaching a peak in January/February (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Retail prices of white maize on selected markets, April 2004 – Oct 2009 (USD per kg)



Source: *FEWS NET Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe*

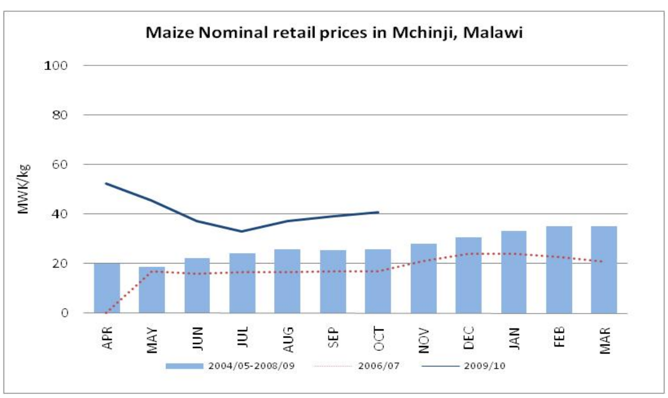
The Southern Africa Food Security Brief draws from the FEWS NET monthly food security reports, with additional contributions from network partners including FEWS NET/USGS, the SADC Regional Remote Sensing Unit, SADC Regional Early Warning Program – Gaborone and the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment 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.

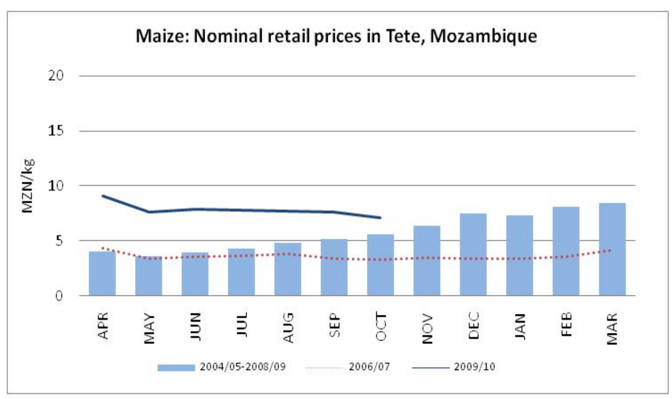


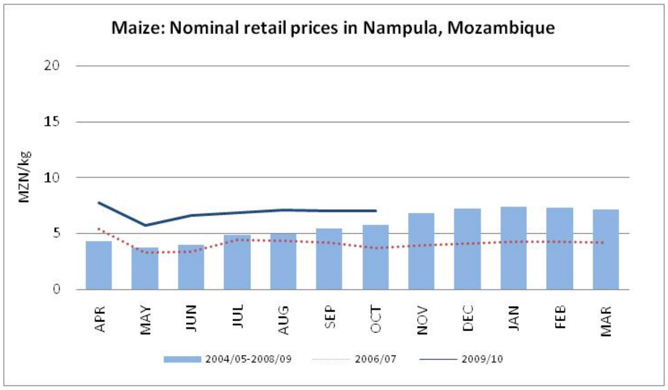
Monthly prices are supplied by FEWS NET enumerators, local government agencies, market information systems, UN agencies, NGOs, and other network and private sector partners.

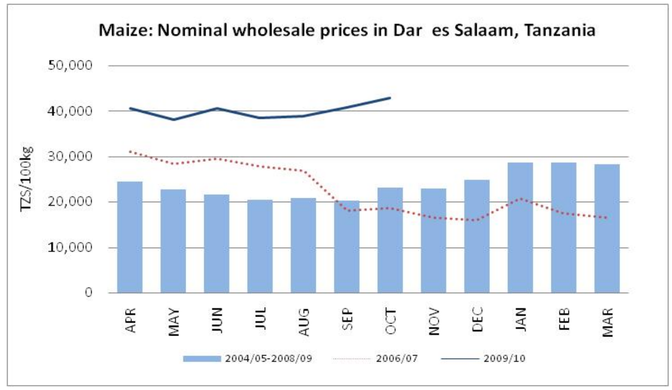
Most households in Southern Africa depend on maize as their main source of food and energy, given the high volumes and ease with which it is produced. Alternative food crops that are consumed as substitutes include rice, wheat, sorghum, millet, and tubers such as cassava and potatoes. Consumption of 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 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 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
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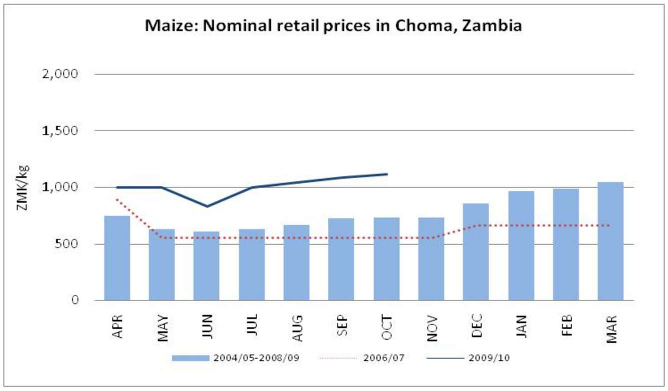
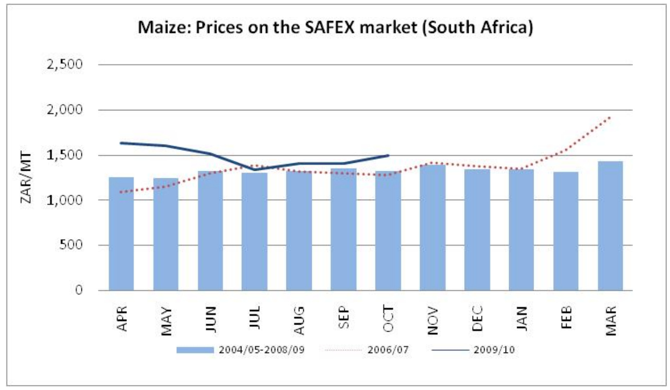
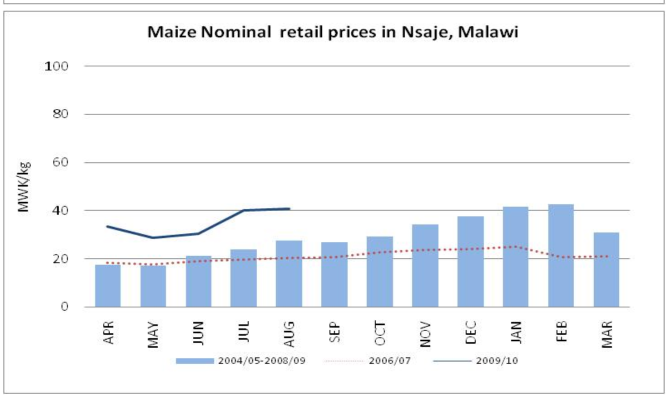
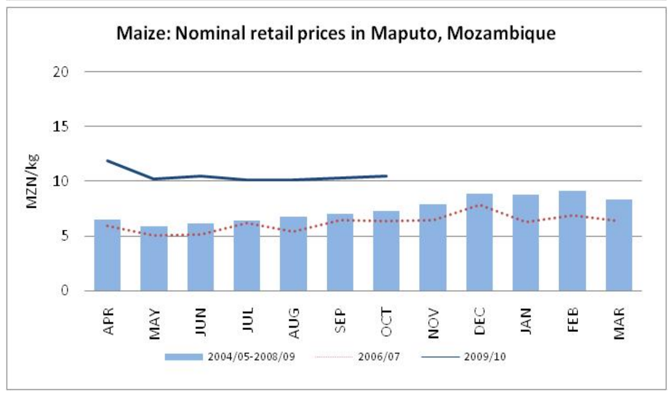
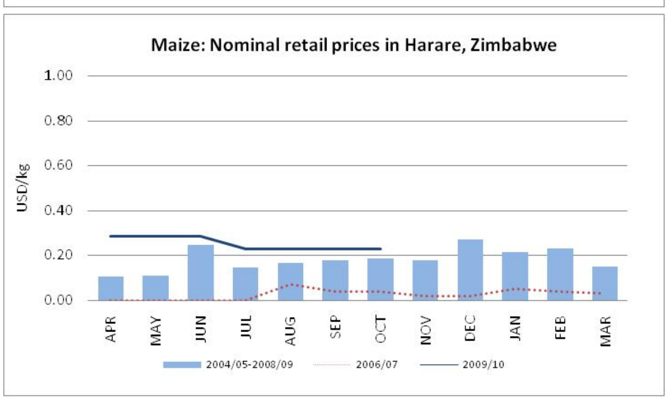
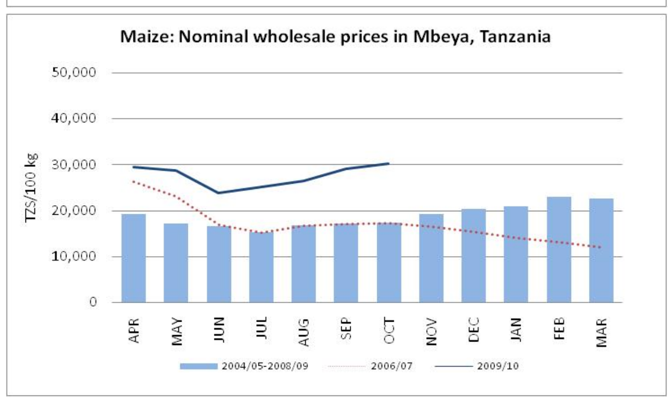

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Choma, Zambia
ZMK/kg
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

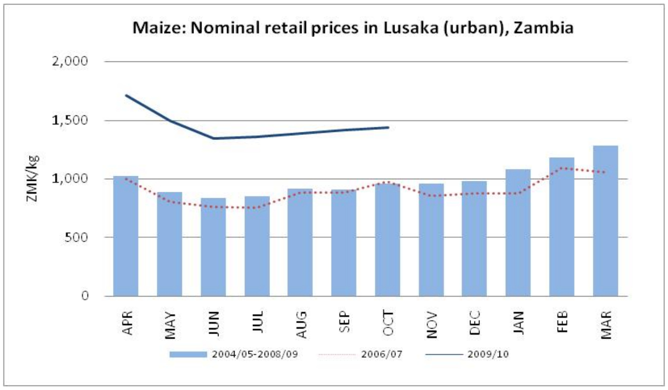

Maize: Prices on the SAFEX market (South Africa)
ZAR/MT
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10


Maize Nominal retail prices in Nsaje, Malawi
MWK/kg
100
80
60
40
20
0
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

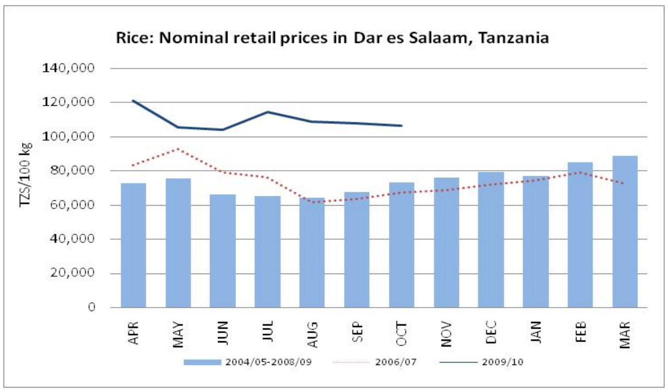

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Maputo, Mozambique
MZN/kg
20
15
10
5
0
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

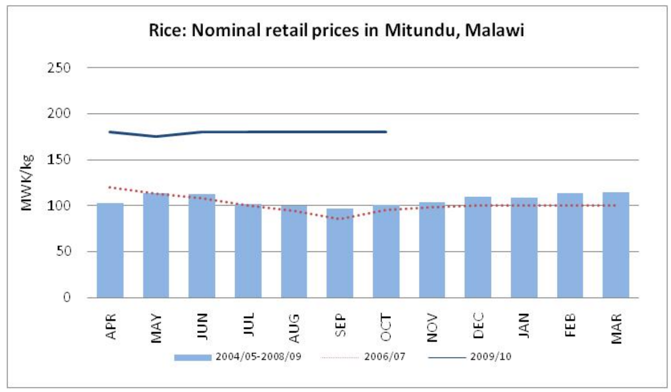

Maize: Nominal retail prices in Harare, Zimbabwe
USD/kg
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

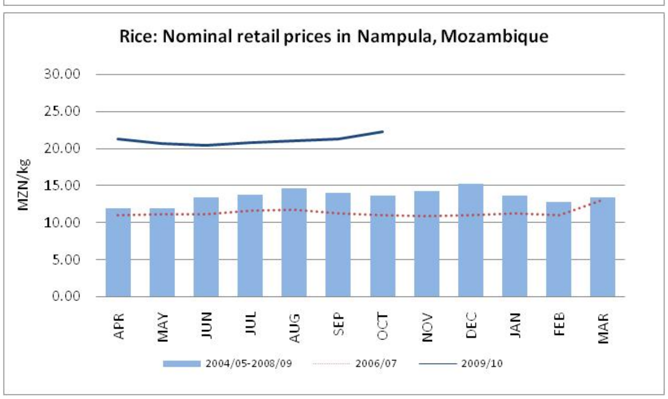

Maize: Nominal wholesale prices in Mbeya, Tanzania
TZS/100 kg
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2004/05-2008/09
2006/07
2009/10

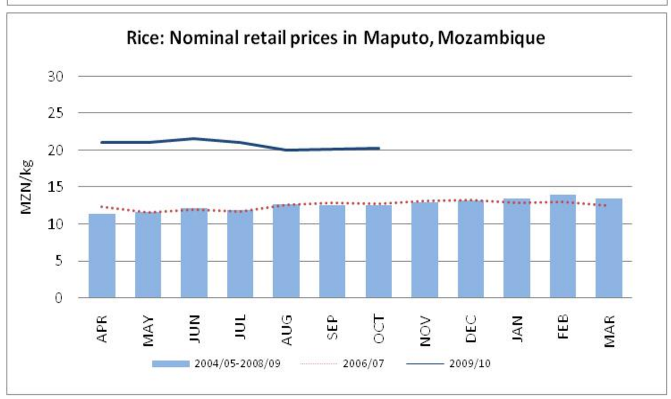


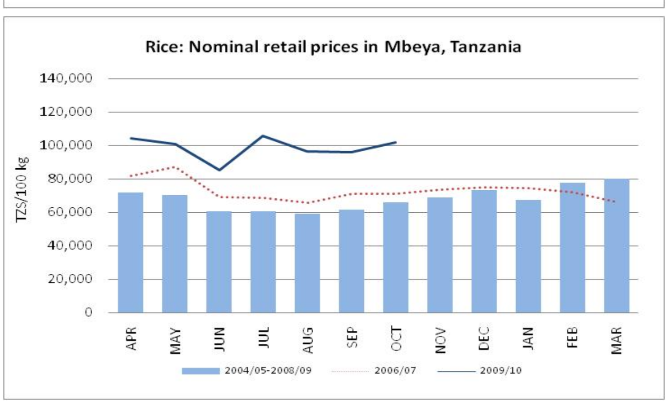
RICE: The markets below represent the major markets — both production and consumption— within each country in the region.

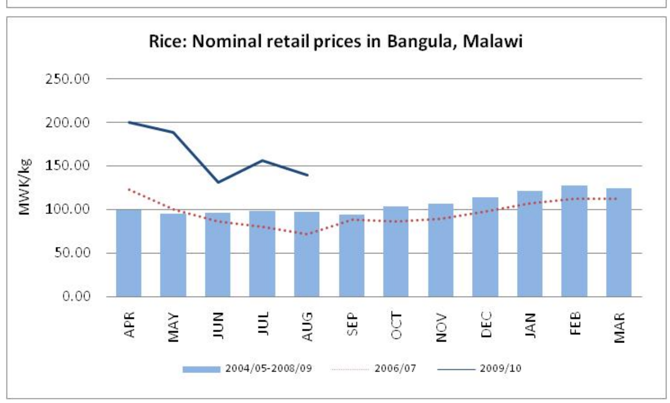


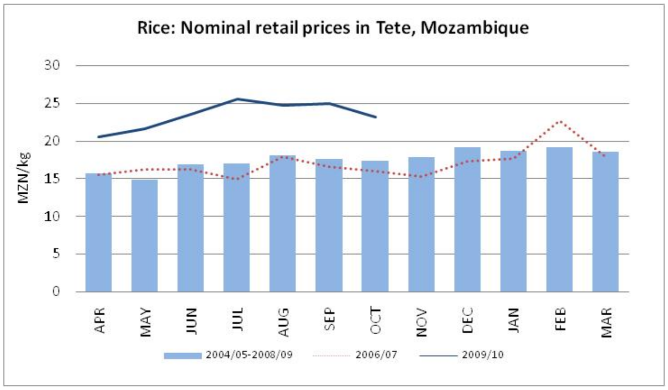












WHEAT GRAIN: Wheat prices in South Africa indicate trends in domestic, regional, and international wheat prices. Wheat grain prices on SAFEX are indicative of prices that countries face as they import these commodities. These prices are comparable with those faced by neighboring countries including Lesotho,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