

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

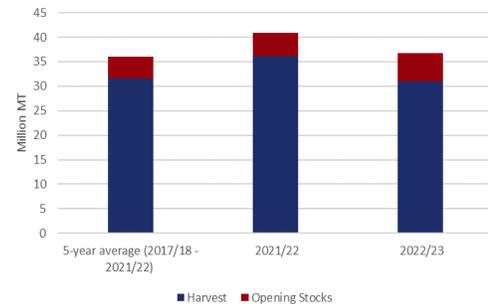
### Regional Maize Supply and Market Outlook

August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022

#### KEY MESSAGES

- Maize supplies in Southern Africa for Marketing Year (MY) 2022/23<sup>1</sup> are estimated to be close to the five-year average, but 10 percent below MY 2021/22. Production in the 2021/22 agricultural year was negatively impacted by the delayed onset of rains, low cumulative rainfall, and uneven temporal distribution of rainfall in many countries. The largest annual reductions in harvest came from the region's main producers and exporters including Zambia (-25%), Malawi (-19%), South Africa (-10%), and Tanzania (-9%). Above average (30%) opening stocks for MY 2022/23 helped offset the reduction in harvest.
- While the region is expected to be self-sufficient in maize this MY with South Africa exports to international markets, the region's self-sufficiency ratio is below average (Annex II). South Africa and Zambia have large exportable maize surpluses in MY 2022/23, while Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique will have the most modest surpluses (**Figure 2**). Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini (BLNE), and southern DRC are typically maize deficit countries that will continue to source maize from regional markets. While crop assessment figures are still pending, Madagascar and Mozambique are expected to harvest near average rice production but continue facing a rice deficit.
- Prices in South Africa are expected to track international prices and as a result high prices will be transmitted to import dependent BLNE countries. Even though July 2022 maize prices decreased seasonally with the completion of harvest, prices remain above July 2021 and five-year average levels. Local prices are expected to increase atypically as the lean season approaches due to reduced stocks relative to strong export demand. In countries served by South Africa, prices may be volatile, reflecting international reference market trends, while prices will likely remain elevated in those countries served by Zambia and Tanzania.

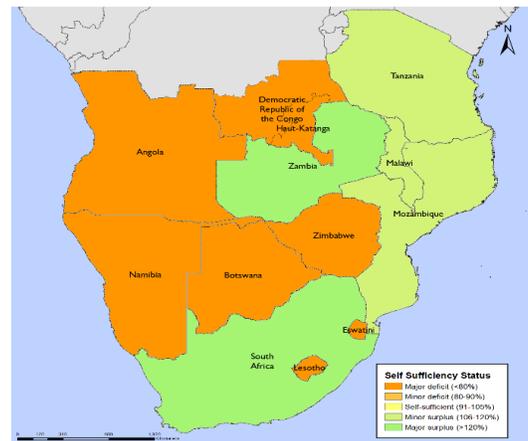
**Figure 1.** Regional maize supply estimates (Million MT) for 2022/23 MY



**Note:** Figures presented in this chart include Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Source: FEWS NET, IAPRI, WFP estimates (2022).

**Figure 2.** Maize self-sufficiency status 2021/22 production season



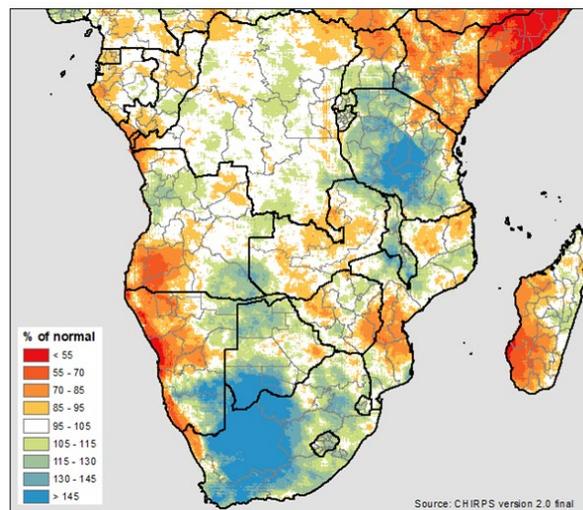
Source: FEWS NET, IAPRI, WFP estimates (2022).

FEWS NET monitors trends in staple food supply and price trends in countries at risk of food insecurity. The Regional Supply and Market Outlook report provides a summary of regional staple food availability, surpluses and deficits during the current marketing year, projected price behavior, implications for local and regional commodity procurement, and essential market monitoring indicators. FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges partner organizations, national ministries of agriculture, national market information systems, regional organizations, and others for their assistance in providing the harvest estimates, commodity balance sheets, as well as trade and price data used in this report.

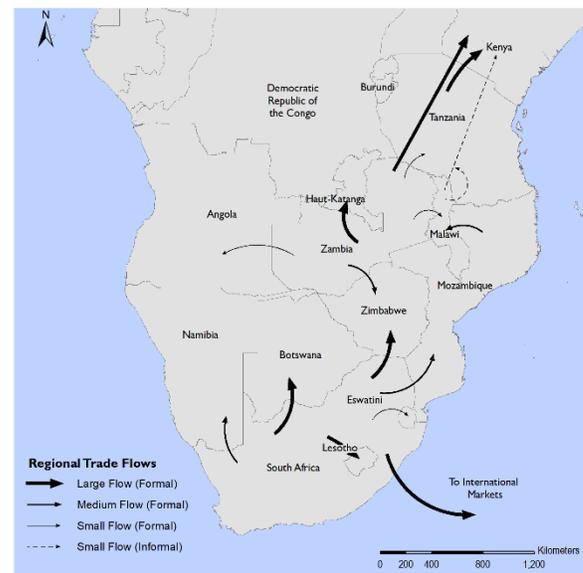
<sup>1</sup> The marketing year (MY) begins May 1, 2022 and ends April 30, 2023.

**CURRENT MAIZE SUPPLY SITUATION 2022/23 MY<sup>2</sup>**

- Regional carry-over stocks from the start of 2022/2023 MY stood at 5.7 million tons, which is 31 percent above average, and 21 percent above the previous year's levels. Zambia and Tanzania had substantial carry-over stocks at the beginning of 2022/23 MY (**Annex II**) because import demand within the region was weaker than usual in 2021/22 MY as member states had registered above average net supply in the 2020/21 production season.
- Regional maize harvests in 2022 are two percent below average and 14 percent below the previous year's levels due to delayed onset of rains, low cumulative rainfall, and uneven temporal distribution of rainfall during the 2021/22 production year (**Figure 3**). Surplus-producing countries including South Africa, Zambia, and Tanzania had below-average white maize harvests (**Annex II**). Production in South Africa was two percent below average and 10 percent below the previous year's levels. Zambia's maize harvest in the 2021/22 production season was 10 percent below average while Tanzania's maize harvest was also 3.6 percent below average. Despite this, above average carryover stocks at the beginning of 2022/23 MY helped to offset the reduction in harvest and keep regional supplies near average.
- Trade in 2022/23 MY started at a quicker pace due to strong export demand within and outside the region. Formal and informal trade are moving surpluses around the region without major restrictions that were experienced in the past (**Figure 4**). Zambia and Tanzania have kept borders open to exports to meet the rising need for supplies in importing countries. Current trade routes in 2022/23MY are South Africa to Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe; Zambia to DRC, Malawi, Tanzania, Angola, and Zimbabwe; Mozambique to Malawi; and Malawi to Tanzania. South Africa continues to export maize to international markets where prices are currently elevated. Starting from May 1, 2022, up to the end of July 2022, South Africa had already exported a total of 1,220,017 MT of maize, 84 percent of which was yellow maize which is a slightly aggressive pace of exports compared to last season when only 982,502 MT had been exported over the same period. Kenya, which traditionally imports maize from Uganda and Tanzania has shifted its sourcing to Zambia, South Africa, and Malawi because of poor production in eastern Africa. Relatively high prices in Kenya continue to orient exports from Zambia and Malawi towards East Africa (**Figure 4**).
- Monthly maize prices increased from June to July in several markets in the region when prices typically decline as the harvest is concluded (**Figure 5**). This trend reflects an early onset of the lean season partly because of reduced market supplies as well as high transport costs. Nevertheless, the normal seasonal decline in maize monthly prices was observed in South Africa and Goma in eastern DRC. Although there were mixed monthly trends, maize grain prices in July were above 2021 levels across the region, even in Zambia where supplies are above average.

**Figure 3:** Seasonal rainfall accumulation percent of normal by pentad 2021-2022 season Oct-May

Source: USGS/EROS

**Figure 4:** Estimated 2022/23 regional maize trade flows

Source: FEWS NET, IAPRI, WFP estimates (2022).

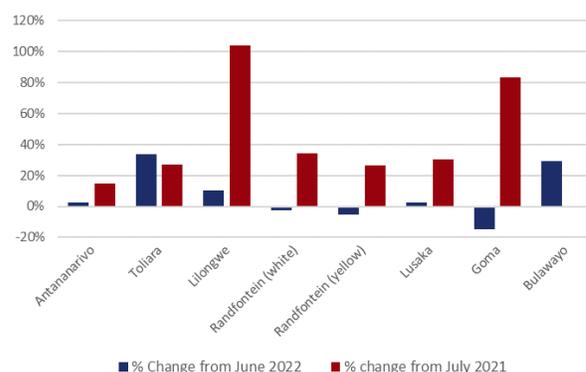
<sup>2</sup> The analysis in this report refers to total white and yellow maize grain unless otherwise specified.

- Maize grain parity price levels (expressed in USD/kg) across the region were comparatively low (near \$0.25/kg) in Malawi and South Africa where net surplus stocks were available (Figure 6). For Zambia, despite the Kwacha appreciating 38 percent since August 2021, prices were comparatively low due to above-average opening stocks. Prices were comparatively higher in the traditional deficit-producing Madagascar and deficit markets of Maputo in Mozambique and Goma in eastern DRC.

#### MAIZE RESERVE REQUIREMENTS THROUGH MY 2022/23

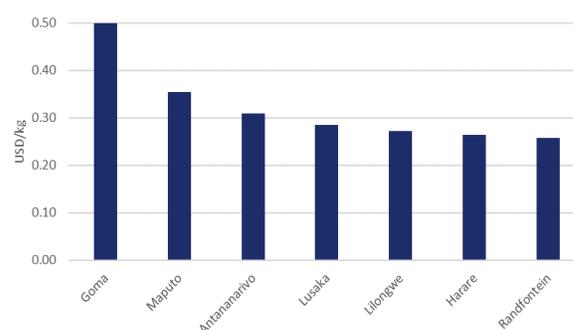
- State agencies in several countries of southern Africa remain active participants in maize trading directly competing with the private sector. However, at the onset of 2022/23 MY, procurement plans for regional reserve requirements were lower than in previous seasons because maize stocks held in storage were higher than normal.
- In Malawi, the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) and National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) have targeted 60,000 MT of purchases each this MY (Table 1). The minimum producer price set by the government for maize this year is 220 MWK/kg (up from 150 MWK/kg in the previous season) and near prevailing producer prices in surplus regions. As of April 2022, ADMARC had 162,714MT while NFRA has 69,056MT of stock.
- In Zambia, the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) has started purchases of maize for the Strategic Grain Reserve. FRA's target is the typical 500,000MT of maize at 3.6ZMK/kg, up from 3.0 ZMK/kg the previous season and above prevailing producer prices. FRA currently has 1.1million MT of stock. Export permits are being issued for both maize grain and flour mostly destined for the DRC market, but export permit issuance for animal feed remains suspended.

**Figure 5:** July 2022 maize grain prices compared to June 2022 and July 2021.



Source: FEWS NET, 2022

**Figure 6:** July 2022 maize prices (USD/kg) in selected markets across Southern Africa.



Source: FEWS NET estimates (2022).

**Table 1:** Maize market highlights for government institutions in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

| Institution | Opening Stock (MT) 1 <sup>st</sup> May 2022 | Volume of Planned purchase (MT) | Local Currency | Producer Price/MT | Selling price/MT | Prevailing price/MT <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| GMB         | 450,000                                     | 550,000                         | USD            | 277.5             | 287.5            | 375                              |
| FRA         | 1,100,000                                   | 500,000                         | ZMK            | 3,600             | 4,000            | 4,705                            |
| ADMARC      | 162,714                                     | 60,000                          | MWK            | 220,000           | 300,000          | 245,000                          |
| NFRA - ML   | 69,056                                      | 60,000                          | MWK            | 220,000           | 300,000          | 245,000                          |
| NFRA -TZ    | 190,366                                     | 100,000                         | TZS            | 500,000           |                  | 788,000                          |

Source: FEWSNET Estimates, 2022

- In Zimbabwe, the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) plans to purchase 550,000MT in 2022/23MY. As of May 1, 2022, the GMB held stocks of 450,000MT. Farmers are offered 75,000ZWL/MT plus a 90 USD/MT incentive for early deliveries. This incentive scheme has not worked well in previous years. Through Statutory Instrument (SI) 145 of 2019, GMB will purchase all uncontracted maize from farmers and movement restrictions of maize will remain in force throughout 2022/23 MY. The government has opened borders to allow traders and industrial millers to import grain. In Tanzania,

<sup>3</sup> Prevailing average retail price in July 2022 for key reference markets

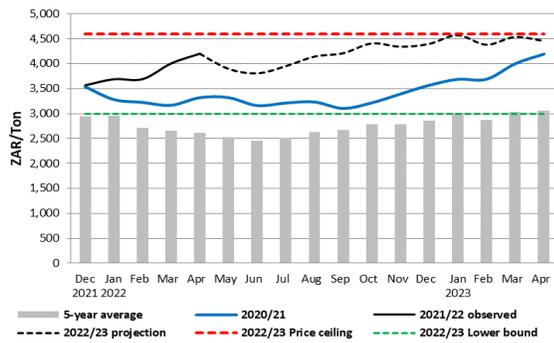
the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) plans to purchase 100,000MT this MY, and as of June 1, 2022, had 141,576 MT in stock after trading 48,790 in May 2022.

### PROJECTED MARKET TRENDS FOR 2022/23

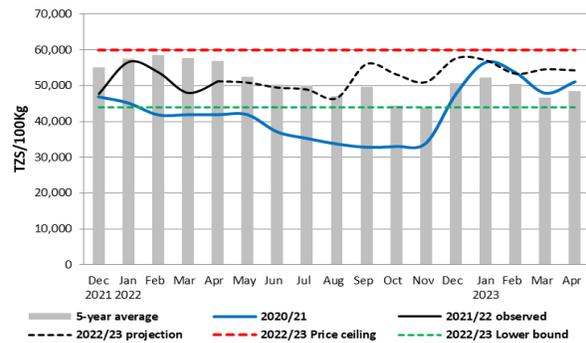
- Despite double-digit harvest declines in 2022 for all the major maize exporters in the region, a shortage in regional supply is not expected as marketable maize surpluses in South Africa, Zambia, and Tanzania are expected to minimize national deficits within the region as per the norm. While Tanzania's role in regional markets is likely to be limited by reduced harvests, Zambia will benefit from the markets that prefer to import non-GMO maize. South Africa is likely to continue exporting to international markets and to maize deficit countries in the regions.
- Trade during the remainder of 2022/23 MY within and outside the region and is forecasted to expand from last year's levels due to stronger export demand. The pace of South Africa's exports of maize to the international markets may cool off with the resumption of Ukraine exports from the Black Sea ports. Informal flows are expected to continue during the remainder of the season as domestic availability in destination markets is below average.
- Maize prices are expected to rise typically during the upcoming lean season as domestic supplies decline across the region. Prices are expected to remain above 2021/22 MY and five-year average levels for the remainder of the marketing year in Lusaka, Randfontein, Antananarivo, and Lilongwe (**Figure 7**) as strong export demand draws on surpluses from the region and puts upward pressure on prices across the region. For surplus-producing Iringa market in Tanzania, maize prices are projected to be above year-earlier levels but near average. Maputo maize prices are projected to be below 2021 levels but near average. In the Uvira market in eastern DRC, maize prices are projected to be above 2021 levels but near average. In Maseru, Lesotho, maize meal prices are projected to track 2021 levels but trend above average despite South Africa prices remaining above 2021 levels and the Lesotho Loti being pegged to the Rand.
- Although global food and fuel prices have decreased since the price spike in February, domestic commodity prices are expected to remain elevated. Most domestic currencies in the region have weakened vis-à-vis the USD and are expected to continue this trend in 2022/23MY, and this will raise import parity prices for imported food and fuel. The high cost of food, fuel, and energy services will keep upward pressure on inflation levels across the region. The continued increase in inflation rates is expected to constrain disposable income and personal consumption of low-income households across the region. Central banks in the region are likely to raise the policy rate further to contain the surge in inflation.

**Figure 7: Maize price projections for selected regional markets: May 2022 - April 2023**

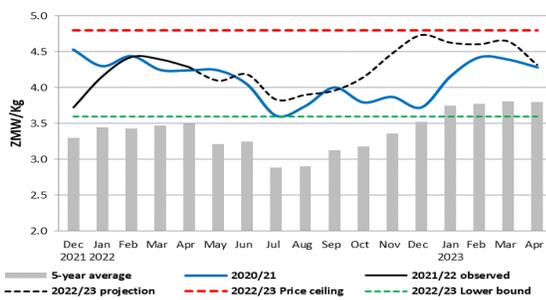
**Randfontein (South Africa) White Maize**



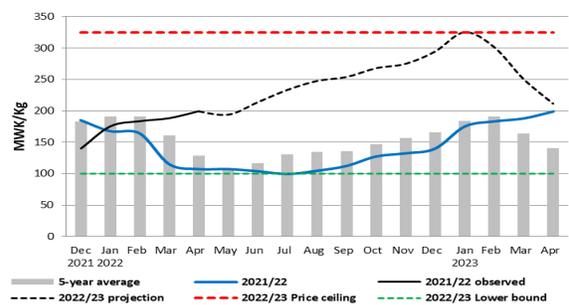
**Iringa (Tanzania) White Maize**



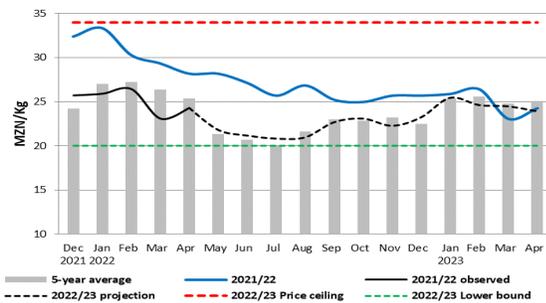
**Lusaka (Zambia) White Maize**



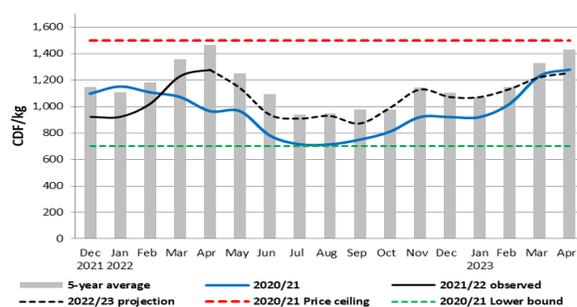
**Mitundu (Malawi) White Maize**



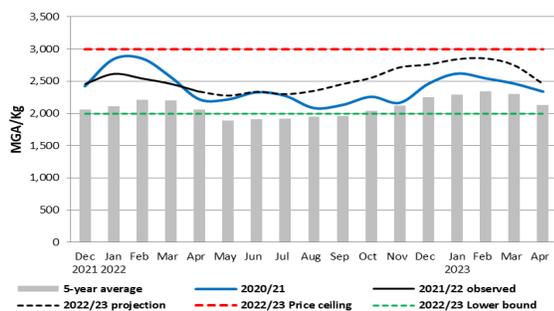
**Maputo (Mozambique) White maize**



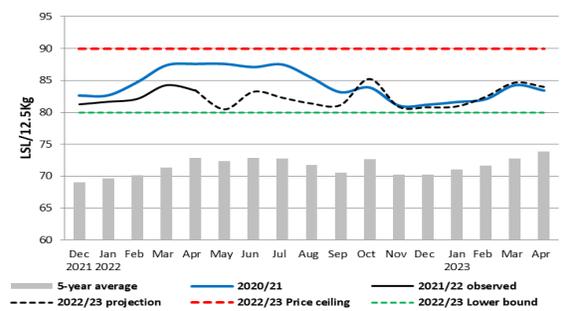
**Uvira (DRC) Maize Meal**



**Antananarivo (Madagascar) Local Rice**



**Maseru (Lesotho) White Maize Meal**



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on national market information system data 2022

**MARKET MONITORING INDICATORS**

| Indicators                                           | Justification                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| International maize prices and trade                 | SAFEX prices should be monitored closely to assess whether they draw closer to import parity prices as the marketing year progresses. Despite the resumption of Ukrainian exports ongoing and supply disruptions and further price spikes are possible due to the war in Ukraine. Global maize, wheat, and edible oil prices must be monitored.                                                                                       |
| Regional maize trade flows                           | Formal and informal trade flows to markets outside the region (Kenya, South Sudan, etc.) should be monitored closely. Export parity prices and export volumes from South Africa and Zambia should also be monitored closely.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Weather conditions for the 2022/23 production season | The projection is for La Niña conditions from November 2022 to January 2023, which is associated with above-average rainfall conditions, across much of Southern Africa, but ENSO neutral conditions are most likely later in the season. The onset of rains, dry spells, cyclones, and flooding will be monitored.                                                                                                                   |
| SGR and Private Purchases                            | Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania are expected to aggressively procure maize through their marketing boards to accumulate strategic stocks because of poor production. Private traders, millers, and stock feeders are also expected to move to procure early because of generally elevated prices.                                                                                                                              |
| Domestic currencies                                  | Most domestic currencies in the region have weakened vis-à-vis the USD, and this affects import parity prices. Low-income households are grappling with broad-based increases in living costs, reduced purchasing power, and rising interest rates. Exchange rates will be monitored as they will have an impact on imported food prices.                                                                                             |
| Rising inflation and interest rates                  | Inflation in Southern African countries is expected to continue at high levels. Central Banks across the region are forecast to hike interest rates during upcoming policy meetings. Such actions could risk an economic downturn.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| High cost of fertilizer products                     | Given that fertilizer prices have not u-turned the way grain prices have, there are serious concerns that the high price of fertilizer for the 2022/23 production season will constrain farmers' access to inputs, reducing the application of fertilizers or planting intention, with consequent negative impacts on production in 2023. The availability and affordability of fertilizer in the 2022/23 season should be monitored. |

## Annex I. Regional maize balance sheet, including Tanzania and DRC- Haut Katanga (April – March) in '000 MT

| Item             | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 5-year average<br>(2017/18 - 2021/22) | % Change over one year | % change over five years | Change one year | Change 5-year average |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Harvest          | 36,198  | 31,107  | 31,614                                | -14.1%                 | -1.6%                    | ▼               | ►                     |
| Opening Stocks   | 4,718   | 5,696   | 4,364                                 | 20.7%                  | 30.5%                    | ▲               | ▲                     |
| Supply           | 40,916  | 36,801  | 35,977                                | -10.1%                 | 2.3%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Requirements     | 29,229  | 30,991  | 28,653                                | 6.0%                   | 8.2%                     | ▲               | ▲                     |
| SGR Carryover    | 4,268   | 2,544   | 2,534                                 | -40.4%                 | 0.4%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Net Supply       | 7,420   | 3,266   | 4,790                                 | -56.0%                 | -31.8%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Self-sufficiency | 122%    | 110%    | 115%                                  | -10.2%                 | -4.9%                    | ▼               | ►                     |

Note: This table considers data from Botswana, DRC (Haut-Katanga), Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Self-sufficiency is defined as supply divided by the sum of requirements and the SGR carryover. ► denotes less than 5 percent and greater than 10 percent decrease; ▲ denotes greater than or equal to 10 percent increase; ▼ denotes less than or equal to 10 percent decrease.

Source: FEWS NET, IAPRI, WFP Estimates based on SAGIS, SADC, FAO/GIEWS, and Ministry of Agriculture data.

## Annex II. Maize balance sheets by country (in '000 MT)

| Country          | Item             | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 5-year average<br>(2017/18<br>-<br>2021/22) | % Change<br>over one<br>year | % change<br>over five<br>years | Change<br>one year | Change 5-<br>year<br>average |
|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Angola           | Harvest          | 2,970   | 2,778   | 2,778                                       | -6.5%                        | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Angola           | Opening Stocks   | 586     | 248     | 248                                         | -57.7%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Angola           | Supply           | 3,557   | 3,026   | 3,026                                       | -14.9%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Angola           | Requirements     | 4,258   | 4,000   | 4,000                                       | -6.1%                        | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Angola           | SGR Carryover    | 586     | 119     | 119                                         | -79.7%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Angola           | Net Supply       | -1,288  | -1,093  | -1,093                                      | -15.1%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Angola           | Self-sufficiency | 73%     | 73%     | 73%                                         | 0.1%                         | 0.0%                           | ►                  | ►                            |
| Botswana         | Harvest          | 67      | 44      | 22                                          | -34.1%                       | 104.7%                         | ▼                  | ▲                            |
| Botswana         | Opening Stocks   | 30      | 0       | 8                                           | -98.9%                       | -95.6%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Botswana         | Supply           | 97      | 45      | 30                                          | -54.1%                       | 51.7%                          | ▼                  | ▲                            |
| Botswana         | Requirements     | 269     | 150     | 231                                         | -44.2%                       | -35.1%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Botswana         | SGR Carryover    | 8.5     | 5       | 18                                          | -41.2%                       | -71.7%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Botswana         | Net Supply       | -180    | -110    | -203                                        | -38.8%                       | -45.7%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Botswana         | Self-sufficiency | 35%     | 29%     | 13%                                         | -17.7%                       | 126.1%                         | ▼                  | ▲                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | Harvest          | 237     | 182     | 182                                         | -23.2%                       | -0.2%                          | ▼                  | ►                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | Opening Stocks   | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | -                            | -                              | -                  | -                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | Supply           | 237     | 182     | 182                                         | -23.2%                       | -0.2%                          | ▼                  | ►                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | Requirements     | 879     | 815     | 815                                         | -7.3%                        | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | SGR Carryover    | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | -                            | -                              | -                  | -                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | Net Supply       | -642    | -633    | -633                                        | -1.4%                        | 0.0%                           | ►                  | ►                            |
| DRC – H. Katanga | Self-sufficiency | 27%     | 22%     | 22%                                         | -17.2%                       | -0.2%                          | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Eswatini         | Harvest          | 107     | 129     | 100                                         | 20.4%                        | 29.0%                          | ▲                  | ▲                            |
| Eswatini         | Opening Stocks   | 7       | 2       | 2                                           | -70.3%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Eswatini         | Supply           | 114     | 131     | 102                                         | 14.8%                        | 28.4%                          | ▲                  | ▲                            |
| Eswatini         | Requirements     | 179     | 184     | 142                                         | 2.9%                         | 30.0%                          | ►                  | ▲                            |
| Eswatini         | SGR Carryover    | 30      | 7       | 7                                           | -75.1%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Eswatini         | Net Supply       | -95     | -60     | -47                                         | -36.3%                       | 28.7%                          | ▼                  | ▲                            |
| Eswatini         | Self-sufficiency | 55%     | 68%     | 69%                                         | 25.3%                        | -0.1%                          | ▲                  | ►                            |
| Lesotho          | Harvest          | 34      | 28      | 78                                          | -17.7%                       | -64.2%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Lesotho          | Opening Stocks   | 30      | 25      | 32                                          | -16.7%                       | -21.2%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Lesotho          | Supply           | 64      | 53      | 110                                         | -17.2%                       | -51.8%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Lesotho          | Requirements     | 258     | 269     | 259                                         | 4.4%                         | 4.2%                           | ►                  | ►                            |
| Lesotho          | SGR Carryover    | 1       | 1       | 1                                           | -40.0%                       | 0.0%                           | ▼                  | ►                            |
| Lesotho          | Net Supply       | -195    | -217    | -149                                        | 11.3%                        | 45.2%                          | ▲                  | ▲                            |
| Lesotho          | Self-sufficiency | 25%     | 20%     | 42%                                         | -20.6%                       | -53.7%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Madagascar       | Harvest          | 215     | 225     | 255                                         | 4.7%                         | -11.8%                         | ►                  | ▼                            |
| Madagascar       | Opening Stocks   | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | -                            | -                              | -                  | -                            |
| Madagascar       | Supply           | 215     | 225     | 255                                         | 4.7%                         | -11.8%                         | ►                  | ▼                            |
| Madagascar       | Requirements     | 315     | 252     | 404                                         | -20.0%                       | -37.6%                         | ▼                  | ▼                            |
| Madagascar       | SGR Carryover    | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | -                            | -                              | -                  | -                            |

| Country      | Item             | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 5-year average (2017/18 - 2021/22) | % Change over one year | % change over five years | Change one year | Change 5-year average |
|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Madagascar   | Net Supply       | -100    | -27     | -149                               | -73.0%                 | -81.9%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Madagascar   | Self-sufficiency | 68%     | 89%     | 63%                                | 30.8%                  | 41.4%                    | ▲               | ▲                     |
| Malawi       | Harvest          | 4,582   | 3,716   | 3,380                              | -18.9%                 | 10.0%                    | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Malawi       | Opening Stocks   | 420     | 139     | 348                                | -66.9%                 | -60.0%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Malawi       | Supply           | 5,002   | 3,855   | 3,727                              | -22.9%                 | 3.4%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Malawi       | Requirements     | 3,521   | 3,467   | 3,323                              | -1.5%                  | 4.3%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Malawi       | SGR Carryover    | 42      | 25      | 59                                 | -40.5%                 | -57.3%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Malawi       | Net Supply       | 1,439   | 363     | 345                                | -74.7%                 | 5.2%                     | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Malawi       | Self-sufficiency | 140%    | 110%    | 110%                               | -21.3%                 | 0.2%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | Harvest          | 2,250   | 2,229   | 2,229                              | -0.9%                  | 0.0%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | Opening Stocks   | 300     | 293     | 293                                | -2.3%                  | 0.0%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | Supply           | 2,550   | 2,522   | 2,522                              | -1.1%                  | 0.0%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | Requirements     | 2,302   | 2,311   | 2,311                              | 0.4%                   | 0.0%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | SGR Carryover    | 10      | 9       | 9                                  | -9.6%                  | 0.0%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | Net Supply       | 238     | 202     | 202                                | -15.1%                 | 0.0%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Mozambique   | Self-sufficiency | 110%    | 109%    | 109%                               | -1.4%                  | 0.0%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Namibia      | Harvest          | 86      | 82      | 65                                 | -4.4%                  | 27.5%                    | ►               | ▲                     |
| Namibia      | Opening Stocks   | 75      | 7       | 37                                 | -91.1%                 | -81.9%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Namibia      | Supply           | 161     | 89      | 102                                | -44.7%                 | -12.3%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Namibia      | Requirements     | 198     | 198     | 189                                | -0.1%                  | 4.7%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Namibia      | SGR Carryover    | 10      | 10      | 10                                 | 0.0%                   | 0.0%                     | ►               | ►                     |
| Namibia      | Net Supply       | -37     | -99     | -87                                | 167.8%                 | -                        | ▲               | -                     |
| Namibia      | Self-sufficiency | 77%     | 45%     | 51%                                | -41.9%                 | -11.8%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| South Africa | Harvest          | 16,234  | 14,713  | 14,969                             | -9.4%                  | -1.7%                    | ▼               | ►                     |
| South Africa | Opening Stocks   | 2,117   | 2,127   | 2,231                              | 0.5%                   | -4.7%                    | ►               | ►                     |
| South Africa | Supply           | 18,351  | 16,840  | 17,200                             | -8.2%                  | -2.1%                    | ▼               | ►                     |
| South Africa | Requirements     | 11,469  | 13,386  | 11,681                             | 16.7%                  | 14.6%                    | ▲               | ▲                     |
| South Africa | SGR Carryover    | 2,398   | 1,303   | 1,429                              | -45.7%                 | -8.8%                    | ▼               | ▼                     |
| South Africa | Net Supply       | 4,484   | 2,151   | 4,089                              | -52.0%                 | -47.4%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| South Africa | Self-sufficiency | 132%    | 115%    | 131%                               | -13.4%                 | -12.6%                   | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Tanzania     | Harvest          | 6,500   | 5,900   | 6,117                              | -9.2%                  | -3.6%                    | ▼               | ►                     |
| Tanzania     | Opening Stocks   | 898     | 1,100   | 466                                | 22.5%                  | 136.1%                   | ▲               | ▲                     |
| Tanzania     | Supply           | 7,398   | 7,000   | 6,583                              | -5.4%                  | 6.3%                     | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Tanzania     | Requirements     | 6,400   | 6,320   | 5,876                              | -1.3%                  | 7.5%                     | ►               | ▲                     |
| Tanzania     | SGR Carryover    | 268     | 241     | 241                                | -10.1%                 | -0.1%                    | ▼               | ►                     |
| Tanzania     | Net Supply       | 730     | 439     | 466                                | -39.9%                 | -5.7%                    | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Tanzania     | Self-sufficiency | 111%    | 107%    | 108%                               | -3.8%                  | -0.9%                    | ►               | ►                     |
| Zambia       | Harvest          | 3,620   | 2,706   | 3,003                              | -25.3%                 | -9.9%                    | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Zambia       | Opening Stocks   | 841     | 1,503   | 582                                | 78.7%                  | 158.4%                   | ▲               | ▲                     |
| Zambia       | Supply           | 4,461   | 4,209   | 3,584                              | -5.7%                  | 17.4%                    | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Zambia       | Requirements     | 2,432   | 2,505   | 2,303                              | 3.0%                   | 8.8%                     | ►               | ▲                     |

| Country  | Item             | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 5-year average (2017/18 - 2021/22) | % Change over one year | % change over five years | Change one year | Change 5-year average |
|----------|------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Zambia   | SGR Carryover    | 500     | 500     | 560                                | 0.0%                   | -10.7%                   | ►               | ▼                     |
| Zambia   | Net Supply       | 1,529   | 1,204   | 722                                | -21.3%                 | 66.8%                    | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Zambia   | Self-sufficiency | 152%    | 140%    | 125%                               | -7.9%                  | 11.9%                    | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Zimbabwe | Harvest          | 2,717   | 1,558   | 1,651                              | -42.7%                 | -5.7%                    | ▼               | ▼                     |
| Zimbabwe | Opening Stocks   | 0       | 500     | 365                                | -                      | 36.8%                    | -               | ▲                     |
| Zimbabwe | Supply           | 2,717   | 2,058   | 2,017                              | -24.3%                 | 2.0%                     | ▼               | ►                     |
| Zimbabwe | Requirements     | 2,200   | 2,200   | 2,338                              | 0.0%                   | -5.9%                    | ►               | ►                     |
| Zimbabwe | SGR Carryover    | 1,000   | 450     | 200                                | -55.0%                 | 125.0%                   | ▼               | ▲                     |
| Zimbabwe | Net Supply       | -483    | -592    | -521                               | 22.6%                  | 13.6%                    | ▲               | ▲                     |
| Zimbabwe | Self-sufficiency | 85%     | 78%     | 79%                                | -8.5%                  | -2.3%                    | ▼               | ►                     |

Source: FEWS NET, IAPRI, WFP Estimates based on SAGIS, SADC, FAO/GIEWS, and Ministry of Agriculture data.