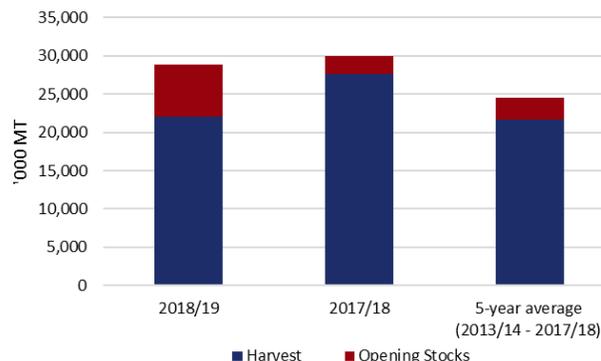


Southern Africa

KEY MESSAGES

- Regional maize supplies will remain adequate and are expected to satisfy needs for the remainder of the 2018/19 marketing year (**Figure 1 and Annex 1**). Maize surplus estimates are significantly above average in South Africa and the country will remain the main supplier to structurally deficit countries in the region.
- Maize has generally been able to move from surplus to deficit areas in the region throughout MY 2018/19 except in Zambia where export restrictions were put in place earlier in the marketing year. Intra-regional trade flows have been weaker relative to 2017/18 levels. South Africa has been exporting outside the region due to favorable marketing conditions (exportable surpluses and competitive price levels). Maize prices in the current marketing year are above previous year levels owing to a lower 2018 harvest (**Annex 2**).
- MY 2018/19 maize closing stocks are likely to be above average for the region and will be supported by large South African stocks (**Figure 2**). These stocks could potentially offset regional maize deficits from an expected below-average 2019 harvest (except Malawi and Mozambique), owing to dry conditions in southern parts of the region including surplus producing areas of South Africa and Zambia.
- Structurally grain deficit countries such as DRC (Haut Katanga), Lesotho, Madagascar and Zimbabwe could see significant import gaps in the event of particularly poor outcomes for the 2018/19 production year. Several factors, including, but not limited to government trade policies and funding levels, maize availability and prices at source markets, and the capacity of regional supply chains to leverage global commodity management facilities will support or hinder the extent to which these import gaps can be covered at the country level.

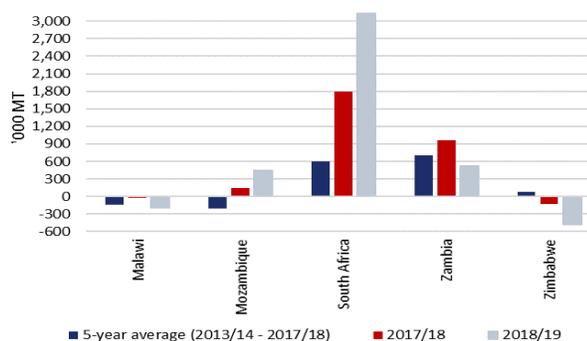
Figure 1. Regional maize supply estimates for 2017/18 and 2018/19 compared to the 5-year average ('000 MT)



Note: Figures represented in this chart include Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa (white and yellow maize), Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

Source: FEWS NET estimates (2019).

Figure 2. Net maize supply estimates for 2017/18 and 2018/19 compared to the 5-year average for selected countries ('000 MT)



Source: FEWS NET estimates (2019).

ABOUT THIS UPDATE

This report provides a summary of changes to regional maize availability estimates and markets in countries monitored by FEWS NET and WFP in southern Africa. It updates FEWS NET's [Regional Maize Supply and Market Outlook Report](#) published in August 2018. It also draws insights on staple food trade from the FEWS NET/WFP Informal Cross Border Monitoring System. To learn more about typical market conditions in Southern Africa, readers are invited to explore the [Southern Africa Regional Maize Market Fundamentals Summary](#).

CURRENT SUPPLIES, TRADE AND PRICE TRENDS FOR MARKETING YEAR 2018/19 (APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019)¹

- Southern Africa's maize supplies for MY 2018/19 remain adequate owing to strong South African and Zambia opening stocks, in addition to an above average 2018 harvest in South Africa (**Figure 1**). Maize supplies have been decreasing seasonally in recent months, with the most rapid decline occurring in countries where the 2018 maize harvest was below average, and as countries drawdown on stocks from the record level 2017 harvest (**Annex 1**). Closing stocks for MY 2018/19 will likely fall below previous year levels for the majority of structurally deficit countries while MY 2019/20 opening stocks for the region will likely remain above average mainly due to large surpluses in South Africa and Zambia (**Figure 2**).
- Maize was generally able to move from surplus to deficit areas in the region during the current marketing year, through formal and informal trade. Zambia was the exception as the government implemented maize export restrictions early in the marketing year, and these were formally announced in October 2018 to help sustain domestic supply levels following below average 2018 harvests. As of December 2018, Zambia's formal maize exports were an estimated 94 percent below those recorded for the previous marketing year. While Malawi maintained a formal ban on maize exports during the marketing year, informal maize trade flows were largely unimpeded due to its porous borders. South Africa has been the main supplier to structurally deficit countries within the region and has similarly been able to export maize internationally to Europe and Asia (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Updated net maize supply estimates for selected countries in MT (April 2018 to January 2019)

Country	Average net supply (2013/14 - 2017/18)	2018/19 net supply (without trade)	2018/19 formal trade flows	2018/19 informal trade flows	2018/19 net supply (with formal and informal trade)
South Africa	1,296,000	4,809,000	1,672,032 (exports)		3,149,625
Zambia	959,000	541,000	35,000 (exports)	1,472 (imports) 12,657 (exports)	494,815
Mozambique	-330,000	244,000	53,599 (imports)	67 (imports) 12,581 (exports)	285,085
Malawi	-137,000	-209,723		18,597 (imports) 3,645 (exports)	-194,771
Zimbabwe	-655,000	-570,000	87,000 (imports)		-483,000
Lesotho	-126,000	-150,000	37,241 (imports)		-112,759

Note: Estimates for South Africa include both white and yellow maize.

Note: Formal trade flow estimates cover the April 2018 - January 2019.

Note: Informal trade flow estimates cover the period April – December 2018 and are reported via the FEWS NET/WFP Informal Cross Border Monitoring System. These are considered a lower bound on informal trade flows, as there are many border points across the region that are not monitored by FEWS NET/WFP.

Source: Author's estimates based on figures from Zambia CSO, SAGIS, USDA and the FEWS NET/WFP Informal Cross Border Monitoring System (January 2019).

- Informal cross border trade across the region has been below previous year levels. Most notable are the significantly lower informal maize export flows from Zambia into neighboring countries largely due to the restrictive export measures that were put in place, increased competition from South Africa and Tanzania, and less competitive Zambian maize grain prices relative to other regional markets (except for the DRC and Zimbabwe where prices were much higher). Strong maize supplies in Tanzania has also supported increased informal exports into Malawi and Zambia.
- In Madagascar, rice supplies have been marginally above their MY 2017/18 levels owing to favorable weather conditions in key rice producing areas but remain below the 5-year average level. Overall 2018 rice import levels were above average and at close to 2017 levels even with satisfactory production estimates. Imported rice from Thailand, Pakistan and India

¹ The analysis in this report refers to maize grain, unless otherwise specified.

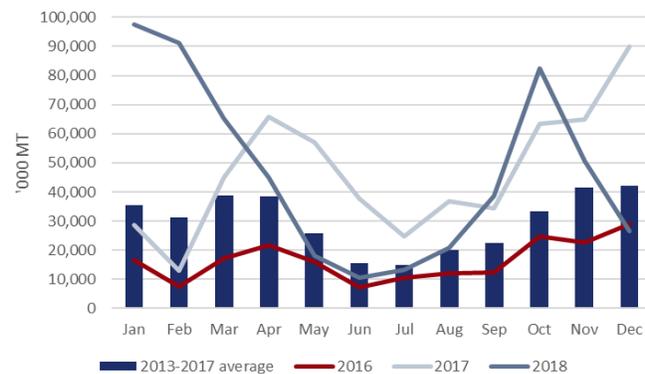
has been finding its way to the extreme south and west basins where localized deficits are relatively high. Madagascar's rice imports have largely followed typical trends by first falling at the beginning of the year immediately after the second rice harvest. Rice import levels subsequently increased significantly above their 2013-2017 average levels between September and October 2018 before dropping sharply in December 2018 (**Figure 3**).

- Maize grain prices were increasing seasonally between September and October 2018 due to market supply pressures resulting from reduced 2018 harvest. South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania have been the exception to this trend. In December 2018, regional maize grain prices were on average 50 percent above their year earlier levels. Maize grain prices in the region, however, exhibited mixed trends relative to their 5-year average levels (**Figure 4**). Prices were below average in South Africa, Tanzania, northern and central Mozambique but were significantly above average levels in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Tanzania, maize grain prices were below December 2017 levels owing to ample supplies.
- In Madagascar, December 2018 yellow maize grain prices exhibited mixed trends relative to their year earlier levels. Maize prices in both DRC – Haut Katanga and Madagascar continue to be above 5-year average levels. Local gasy rice prices in Madagascar remain significantly above 5-year average levels (**Annex 1**).
- [In Zimbabwe, the ongoing liquidity crisis and a deteriorating macroeconomic situation have contributed to maize grain prices increasing to levels that are well above average across key reference markets.](#)

UPDATED MAIZE SUPPLY AND MARKET TRENDS THROUGH MARCH 2019

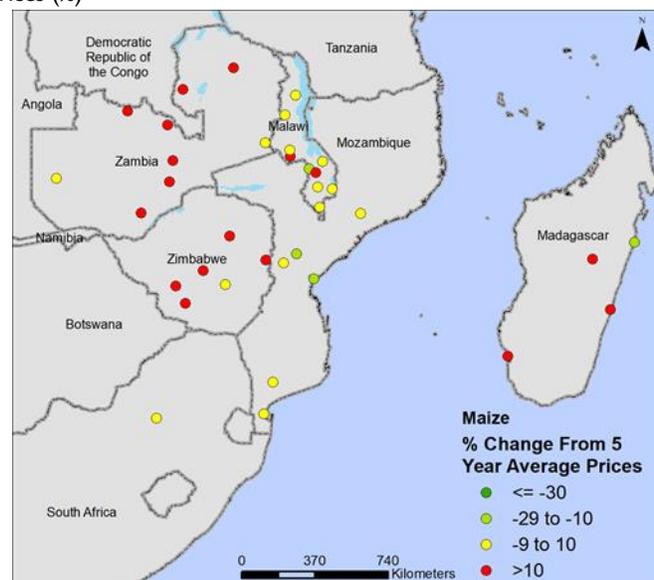
- Regional maize supplies are likely to be enough to meet regional food consumption needs for the remainder of the marketing year. Exportable maize surpluses will remain high in South Africa. In Mozambique, above average net supply levels are expected to support local demand for maize, while Malawi will continue to drawdown on existing stocks to meet maize requirements for the remainder of the marketing year. Southern semi-arid areas of Mozambique will continue to rely on cross border trade to support local demand. Structurally deficit countries such as DRC – Haut Katanga, Lesotho, Madagascar and Zimbabwe will drawdown on existing maize stocks and rely on both formal and informal imports to meet maize requirements through March 2019.
- Trade within the region may strengthen as structurally deficit countries exhaust their maize stocks in the coming months. South Africa will remain the primary maize supplier for structurally deficit countries within the region.

Figure 3: Madagascar 2016, 2017, 2018 rice imports compared to the 2013-2017 average ('000 MT)



Source: *Observatoire du Riz* (2018).

Figure 4: December 2018 maize grain prices compared 5-year average prices (%)



Note: Price changes reflect white maize grain prices across the region, except for Madagascar where prices are for yellow maize grain.

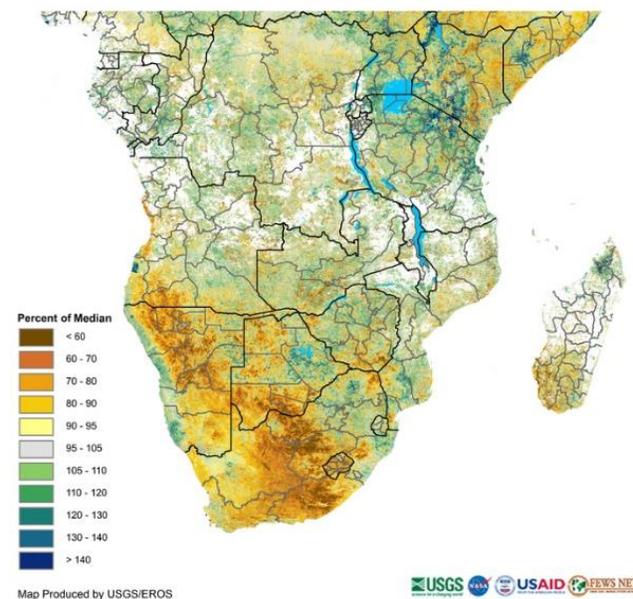
Source: FEWS NET estimates (2019).

- Maize prices are expected to continue tightening through March 2019 to above 5-year average levels but are expected to remain below levels observed during the 2015/16 El Niño induced drought for the remainder of the marketing year (**Annex 2**). Zambia and Zimbabwe are the exception in this case, as maize grain prices are already above those observed during the 2015/16 2015/16 El Niño induced drought for most reference markets in both countries. Local and imported rice prices in Madagascar are expected to remain above 5-year average levels.
- The liquidity crisis in Zimbabwe is expected to continue in the short-term with an enduring negative impact on household purchasing power as staple food (including maize) and fuel prices remain at very high levels.

PROJECTED MAIZE SUPPLY AND MARKET TRENDS BEYOND MARCH 2019 (MARKETING YEAR 2019/20)

- Maize opening stocks for MY 2019/20 will likely be above average for the region and will primarily be supported by South Africa's above average stocks. Opening stocks will likely be above average in Mozambique, Eswatini, Namibia and South Africa but will be below average in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- [A late start to the 2018/19 rainy season, along with erratic and below average precipitation could potentially delay the 2019 maize harvest in Southern Africa \(Figure 5 and Annex 3\)](#). Expectations are generally mixed for the 2019 harvest in Southern Africa; above average harvests are anticipated in Mozambique and Tanzania, while below average harvests are expected in DRC - Haut Katanga, Lesotho, Madagascar (yellow maize), South Africa (white and yellow maize), Zambia and Zimbabwe. Average maize harvests are expected for Malawi, while Madagascar's rice harvest is similarly expected to be average (**Table 2**).

Figure 5: Southern Africa eMODIS 250M Percent of Normal NDVI, (January 21 – 31 2019)



Source: USGS/EROS (February 2019).

- There is likely to be great country level variations in maize supply across Southern Africa during MY 2019/20. Of concern are expectations for below average net supply in DRC – Haut Katanga, Lesotho, Madagascar, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which could potentially lead to above average import gaps for these countries. In South Africa, preliminary estimates for the 2019 maize crop point to the possibility of a modest surplus, although this will likely depend on crop performance for the remainder of the growing season. Above average import gaps in typically surplus producing South Africa and Zambia will likely limit their ability to supply structurally deficit countries within the region, which could severely constrain both formal and informal regional trade flows. Under such a scenario, structurally deficit countries will have to rely on international markets to fill any significant import gaps.
- Evidence from historical import data for the region suggests Argentina, Brazil and Mexico would be the most likely source for maize from the international market. Current maize market fundamentals are relatively stronger for Argentina, where, MY 2018/19 closing stocks are projected to be significantly above the 5-year average. Additionally, maize yields for the current growing season are projected to be above those for 2018, with an anticipated above average March - April 2019 harvest. MY 2018/19 maize closing stocks are projected to be below average for both Brazil and Mexico.
- Maize grain prices in the Southern Africa region are projected to trend at or above their 5-year average levels through September 2019, particularly for countries where the 2019 harvest is anticipated to be below average. Prices are largely expected to remain below levels observed during the 2015/16 El Niño induced drought in Southern Africa, except for Zambia and Zimbabwe. Maize grain prices in Mozambique are projected to trend marginally below 5-year average levels

through September 2019 given expectations for an above average 2019 harvest. In Tanzania, maize grain prices are projected to trend significantly below average levels owing to ample market availability. Local rice prices in Madagascar will likely remain above 5-year average levels through September 2019 (**Annex 2**).

Table 2. Projected Supply (2019/20 Marketing year)

Country	Commodity	Average production status	Projected Opening Stocks (2019/20)	Projected 2019 Harvest	Projected Aggregate Supply (2019/20)
DRC – Haut Katanga Province	White maize	Deficit	▶	▼	▼
Lesotho	White maize	Deficit	▼	▼	▼
Madagascar (yellow maize)	Yellow maize	Deficit	▲	▼	▼
Madagascar (rice)	Rice	Deficit	▼	▶	▶
Malawi	White maize	Self-sufficient	▲	▶	▶
Mozambique	White maize	Self-sufficient	▲	▲	▲
South Africa	White maize	Surplus	▲	▼	▶
South Africa (yellow maize)	Yellow maize	Surplus	▲	▼	▼
Tanzania	White maize	Surplus	▲	▲	▲
Zambia	White maize	Surplus	▼	▼	▼
Zimbabwe	White maize	Deficit	▼	▼	▼

Note: ▶ = Average, ▼ = Below average, ▲ = Above average

Source: FEWS NET estimates (2019).

FACTORS THAT COULD HINDER OR HELP REGIONAL CAPACITY TO FILL MAIZE IMPORT GAP

- If there are significant import gaps across the region owing to anticipated below average 2019 harvests, several factors or policies may worsen the gap at the country level depending on specific country context and circumstances. These factors, which reduce the flow of trade within the region and increase spatial price differences between countries include, but are not limited to the following:
 - **Maize export restrictions** that can negatively impact private sector players who already sourced maize internally for export. These are normally implemented without prior notice, through either licensing and cumbersome paperwork as was experienced in Tanzania in 2018 or outright export bans as is the case in Zambia this season.
 - **Import restrictions** through either limiting quantities imported or by excessive taxes as was the case in Zimbabwe prior to the temporary suspension of the commodity import ban following food riots in October 2018. It could also be through non-GMO policies which are in force particularly in countries like Malawi and Zimbabwe.
 - **Requirements for import licenses for cross-border trade**, particularly in cases where licensing forms are mostly available in the capital cities at the Ministries of Trade and Commerce.

- **Price ceilings** as is currently the case in Zimbabwe where the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) supplies maize grain to millers at a subsidized price with the expectation that the processed maize grain (maize meal) will not be sold specified price ceiling. This situation that has resulted in shortages.
- **Restrictions by government parastatals** that often have maize export or import monopolies and influence the amount maize grain and maize meal that is traded (as is currently the case in Zimbabwe), as well as domestic supply, demand and prices. This can result in poorly managed grain reserve policies such as selling above market price as was the case in Malawi during the last three seasons.
- **Two-tiered pricing structure by government parastatals** as is the case in Zimbabwe where the GMB sells maize at one price to selected registered millers, and another higher price to other buyers, thus providing market advantages and arbitrage opportunities for well-connected maize milling firms.
- **Internal inter-district maize grain levies** that are sometimes implemented in Zambia and tend to worsen spatial price differences by dampening incentives for internal redistribution of grain from surplus to deficit areas.
- **Government funding** deserves special mention given the political economy of maize in Southern Africa where there are instances in which some governments may not have the capacity to fund imports but will also prefer not to create space for private sector and humanitarian actors. There are also cases where the private sector may not be willing to participate in the market given the whims of governments. In such situations, it becomes very risky to hold on to stocks as there is no guarantee that normal intra-seasonal price increase will occur due to the uncertainty surrounding government action. The worst possible scenario is that governments announce a price ceiling, state their intention to import maize to defend the ceiling price, and then are unable to do so.
- Policies that could aid in filling regional import gaps include;
 - Effectiveness of **early warning systems** which can allow early provisions for internal transfers and food imports to be made.
 - **Food assistance programs** to the food insecure that are planned, funded and implemented on time as was the case in most countries during the 2015/16 El Niño.
 - Timely implementation of **farming input subsidy programs**, which improves production and limit the extent of the import gap in the region this marketing year.
 - **Stable and enabling macro-economic environment** including fiscal and monetary policy, as well as associated confidence in the currency and foreign exchange policies within a country.
- During the record-setting 2016/17 El Niño response, the port, storage, and transportation sectors in Southern Africa demonstrated their capacity to expand and adapt to meet humanitarian needs. The World Food Program was able to transport up to 250,000 MT of commodities per month at the peak of the response efforts. The physical capacity of humanitarian supply chains was not a major limiting factor, thanks in part to leveraging global commodity management facilities. However, this required careful planning, coordination, and flexibility across stakeholders (WFP 2017).

MARKET MONITORING INDICATORS

Indicator	Justification
SGR drawdown	Purchases and sales by national SGR have the potential to affect market behavior significantly. Sale quantities and prices should be monitored closely to better understand the pace of SGR drawdown towards foods assistance.
Regional maize trade flows	Regional maize grain and maize meal export (private sector and government; formal and informal) volumes primarily from South Africa will assure needs for maize deficit countries within the region for the remainder of MY 2018/19. Favorable supply and price levels in Tanzania could potentially result in higher than normal levels of exports to Malawi and Zambia. Formal and informal trade flows should be monitored closely.
International maize grain imports	FEWS NET expects South Africa will continue exporting to international markets. Strong export demand may draw on the surplus that would otherwise cover regional deficits. Exports should be monitored closely.
Currency fluctuations	The behavior of regional currencies throughout the region vis-à-vis the USD may impact import and export parity prices. The macroeconomic context in Zimbabwe needs to be monitored closely as the cash crisis may have a negative impact on maize prices. It will be useful to also monitor maize demand for livestock feed or maize for casual labor terms of trade for a better sense of purchasing power, particularly in the Zimbabwe context.
Food Assistance	In-kind food assistance is known to typically fill cereal gaps in countries such as Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe and should be monitored.
El Niño impacts on growing conditions for 2018/19 production year	There is currently a lot of uncertainty surrounding the likely impact of El Niño conditions during the 2018/19 maize growing season across Southern Africa. In the eventuality of less than favorable growing conditions, the start of the harvest period may be delayed particularly in areas where delayed rains resulted in late planting. For Madagascar and Mozambique, there is increased likelihood of a near average number of cyclones through March 2019.
Insecurity	The status of market and trade activities (specifically food availability and access) should be monitored closely in areas where economic and political pressures persist, particularly in Zimbabwe.

Annex I. Updated country and regional level maize balance sheet for 2018/19 marketing year²**Table 3.** Updated country level maize balance sheet for the 2018/19 marketing year

Country	Item	2018/19	2017/18	FN 5-year average (2013/14 - 2017/18)	% change over one year	% change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5-year average
Botswana	Harvest	11	16	17	-31%	-36%	▼	▼
Botswana	Opening Stocks	4	1	3	300%	16%	▲	▲
Botswana	Supply	15	17	21	-12%	-27%	▼	▼
Botswana	Requirements	269	221	208	22%	29%	▲	▲
Botswana	SGR Carry over	40	40	40	0%	1%	►	►
Botswana	Net Supply	-294	-244	-227	-	-	-	-
Botswana	Self sufficiency	5%	7%	9%	-26%	-44%	▼	▼
DRC – Haut Katanga	Harvest	149	149	149	0%	0%	►	►
DRC – Haut Katanga	Opening Stocks	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
DRC – Haut Katanga	Supply	149	149	149	0%	0%	►	►
DRC – Haut Katanga	Requirements	542	571	542	-5%	0%	►	►
DRC – Haut Katanga	SGR Carry over	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
DRC – Haut Katanga	Net Supply	-393	-422	-393	-	-	-	-
DRC – Haut Katanga	Self sufficiency	27%	26%	28%	6%	0%	►	►
Lesotho	Harvest	65	200	94	-68%	-31%	▼	▼
Lesotho	Opening Stocks	49	20	26	145%	89%	▲	▲
Lesotho	Supply	114	220	120	-48%	-5%	▼	►
Lesotho	Requirements	264	245	250	8%	6%	►	►
Lesotho	SGR Carry over	0	2	2	-100%	-100%	▼	▼
Lesotho	Net Supply	-150	-27	-126	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	Self sufficiency	43%	90%	50%	-52%	-14%	▼	▼
Madagascar	Harvest	258	289	343	-11%	-25%	▼	▼
Madagascar	Opening Stocks	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	Supply	258	289	343	-11%	-25%	▼	▼
Madagascar	Requirements	300	552	523	-46%	-43%	▼	▼
Madagascar	SGR Carry over	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	Net Supply	-42	-263	-180	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	Self sufficiency	86%	52%	66%	64%	30%	▲	▲
Malawi	Harvest	2,409	3,093	3,040	-22%	-21%	▼	▼
Malawi	Opening Stocks	591	302	79	96%	649%	▲	▲
Malawi	Supply	3,000	3,396	3,119	-12%	-4%	▼	►
Malawi	Requirements	3,017	3,228	3,073	7%	-2%	►	►
Malawi	SGR Carry over	193	217	183	-11%	6%	▼	►
Malawi	Net Supply	-210	-49	-137	-	-	-	-
Malawi	Self sufficiency	93%	105%	96%	-11%	-3%	▼	►

² Data for the 2018/19 marketing year (MY 2018/19) are FEWS NET estimates as of January 31st, 2019; ► denotes less than or equal to 10 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 10 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 10 percent decrease.

Table 3 (continued). Updated country level maize balance sheet for the 2018/19 marketing year

Country	Item	2018/19	2017/18	FN 5-year average (2013/14 - 2017/18)	% change over one year	% change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5-year average
Mozambique	Harvest	2,449	2,346	1,875	4%	31%	►	▲
Mozambique	Opening Stocks	122	40	122	205%	0%	▲	►
Mozambique	Supply	2,571	2,386	1,997	8%	29%	►	▲
Mozambique	Requirements	2,319	2,330	2,319	1%	0%	►	►
Mozambique	SGR Carry over	8	10	8	-20%	0%	▼	►
Mozambique	Net Supply	244	46	-330	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	Self sufficiency	110%	102%	86%	8%	29%	►	▲
Namibia	Harvest	59	62	57	-5%	4%	►	►
Namibia	Opening Stocks	0	2	6	-100%	-100%	▼	▼
Namibia	Supply	59	64	63	-8%	-6%	►	►
Namibia	Requirements	157	163	157	-3%	0%	►	►
Namibia	SGR Carry over	10	10	10	0%	0%	►	►
Namibia	Net Supply	-108	-109	-101	-	-	-	-
Namibia	Self sufficiency	35%	39%	41%	-10%	-14%	►	▼
South Africa	Harvest	13,525	16,067	12,419	-16%	9%	▼	►
South Africa	Opening Stocks	4,299	1,095	1,530	293%	181%	▲	▲
South Africa	Supply	17,824	17,162	13,949	4%	28%	►	▲
South Africa	Requirements	11,709	11,805	11,420	-1%	3%	►	►
South Africa	SGR Carry over	1,306	1,273	1,233	3%	6%	►	►
South Africa	Net Supply	4,809	4,084	1,296	-	-	-	-
South Africa	Self sufficiency	137%	145%	113%	-6%	21%	►	▲
Eswatini	Harvest	113	98	82	15%	39%	▲	▲
Eswatini	Opening Stocks	0	0	3	-	-100%	-	▼
Eswatini	Supply	113	98	84	15%	34%	▲	▲
Eswatini	Requirements	128	135	135	-5%	-5%	►	►
Eswatini	SGR Carry over	0	3	3	-100%	-100%	▼	▼
Eswatini	Net Supply	-15	-40	-54	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	Self sufficiency	88%	73%	63%	21%	40%	▲	▲
Tanzania	Harvest	6,212	5,347	5,484	16%	13%	▲	▲
Tanzania	Opening Stocks	362	298	334	21%	9%	▲	►
Tanzania	Supply	6,574	5,645	5,818	17%	13%	▲	▲
Tanzania	Requirements	6,076	5,396	4,903	13%	24%	▲	▲
Tanzania	SGR Carry over	150	270	294	-44%	-49%	▼	▼
Tanzania	Net Supply	348	-21	621	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	Self sufficiency	106%	105%	128%	1%	-18%	►	▼

Table 3 (continued). Updated country level maize balance sheet for the 2018/19 marketing year

Country	Item	2018/19	2017/18	FN 5-year average (2013/14 - 2017/18)	% change over one year	% change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5- year average
Zambia	Harvest	2,395	3,607	2,996	-34%	-20%	▼	▼
Zambia	Opening Stocks	844	569	727	48%	16%	▲	▲
Zambia	Supply	3,239	4,176	3,723	-22%	-13%	▼	▼
Zambia	Requirements	2,198	2,497	2,364	-12%	-7%	▼	►
Zambia	SGR Carry over	500	500	500	0%	0%	►	►
Zambia	Net Supply	541	1,179	959	-	-	-	-
Zambia	Self sufficiency	120%	167%	141%	-28%	-15%	▼	▼
Zimbabwe	Harvest	1,000	2,156	1,130	-54%	-12%	▼	▼
Zimbabwe	Opening Stocks	900	236	373	282%	141%	▲	▲
Zimbabwe	Supply	1,900	2,391	1,503	-21%	26%	▼	▲
Zimbabwe	Requirements	2,470	2,615	2,007	-6%	23%	►	▲
Zimbabwe	SGR Carry over	0	0	151	-	-100%	-	▼
Zimbabwe	Net Supply	-570	-224	-655	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	Self sufficiency	77%	91%	73%	-16%	5%	▼	►

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

Table 4: Regional maize balance sheet (April 2018 – March 2019) in '000 MT

	2018/19	2017/18	FEWS NET 5-year average (2013/14 – 2017/18)	percent change over one year	percent change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5-year average
Harvest	22,026	27,645	21,711	-20.3%	1.5%	▼	►
Opening Stocks	6,809	2,266	2,869	200.5%	137.3%	▲	▲
Supply	28,835	29,910	24,580	-3.6%	17.3%	►	▲
Requirements	22,531	23,239	21,934	-3.0%	2.7%	►	►
SGR Carry over	2,057	2,055	2,029	0.1%	1.4%	►	►
Net Supply	4,247	4,616	617	-	-	-	-
Self sufficiency	117%	129%	105%	-8.9%	12.1%	►	▲

Note: This table considers data from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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

Table 5: Regional maize balance sheet, including Tanzania (April 2018 – March 2019) in '000 MT

	2018/19	2017/18	FN 5-year average (2013/14 – 2017/18)	percent change over one year	percent change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5-year average
Harvest	28,238	32,992	27,195	-14.4%	3.8%	▼	►
Opening Stocks	7,171	2,564	3,203	179.7%	123.9%	▲	▲
Supply	35,409	35,555	30,398	-0.4%	16.5%	►	▲
Requirements	28,607	28,636	26,837	-0.1%	6.6%	►	►
SGR Carry over	2,207	2,325	2,323	-5.1%	-5.0%	►	►
Net Supply	4,595	4,595	1,237	-	-	-	-
Self sufficiency	115%	124%	106%	-7.5%	8.0%	►	►

Note: This table considers data from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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

Table 6: Regional maize balance sheet, including Tanzania and DRC- Haut Katanga (April 2018 – March 2019) in '000 MT

	2018/19	2017/18	FN 5-year average (2013/14 – 2017/18)	percent change over one year	percent change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5-year average
Harvest	28,387	33,140	27,344	-14.3%	3.8%	▼	►
Opening Stocks	7,171	2,564	3,203	179.7%	123.9%	▲	▲
Supply	35,558	35,704	30,547	-0.4%	16.4%	►	▲
Requirements	29,149	29,207	27,378	-0.2%	6.5%	►	►
SGR Carry over	2,207	2,325	2,323	-5.1%	-5.0%	►	►
Net Supply	4,202	4,172	845	-	-	-	-
Self sufficiency	113%	122%	105%	-7.2%	8.1%	►	►

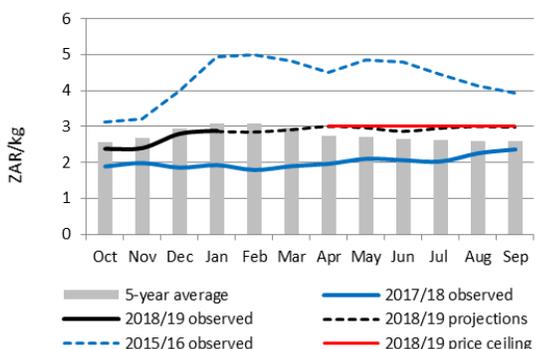
Note: This table considers data from all countries considered in table 5, in addition to DRC – Haut Katanga.

Source: FEWS NET estimates based on SAGIS, SADC and Ministry of Agriculture data.

Annex 2. Staple food price projections through September 2019

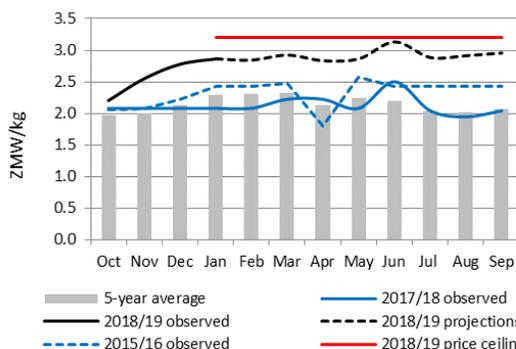
Figure 6. Maize grain price projections in selected markets through September 2019

Randfontein (South Africa), ZAR/kg



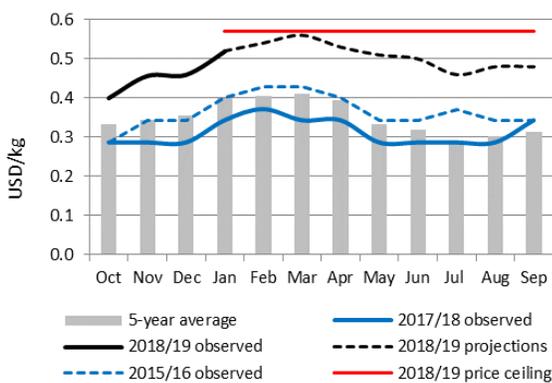
Source: SAFEX, South Africa (2019).

Lusaka (Zambia), ZMW/kg



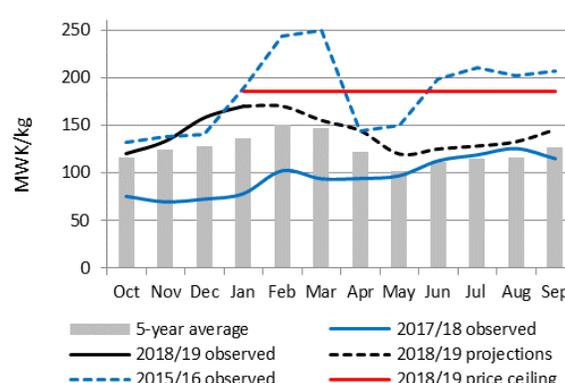
Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Zambia (2019).

Harare (Zimbabwe), USD/kg



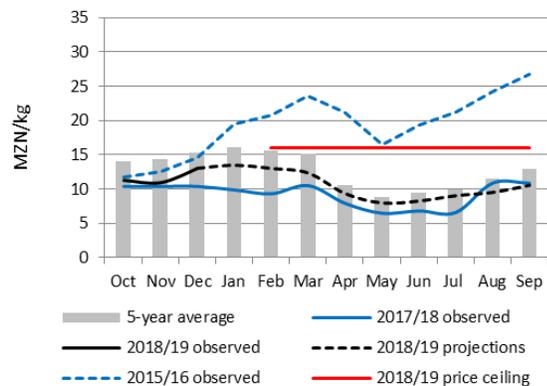
Source: FEWS NET (2019).

Mitundu (Malawi), MWK/kg



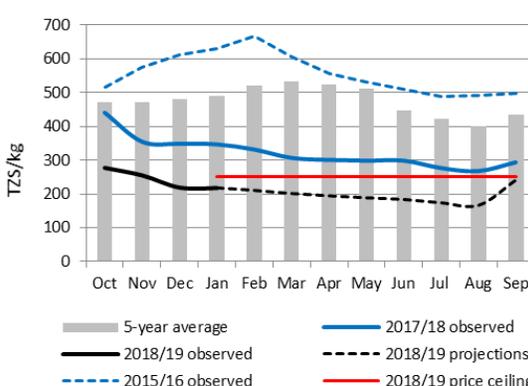
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development, Malawi (2019).

Gorongosa (Mozambique), MZN



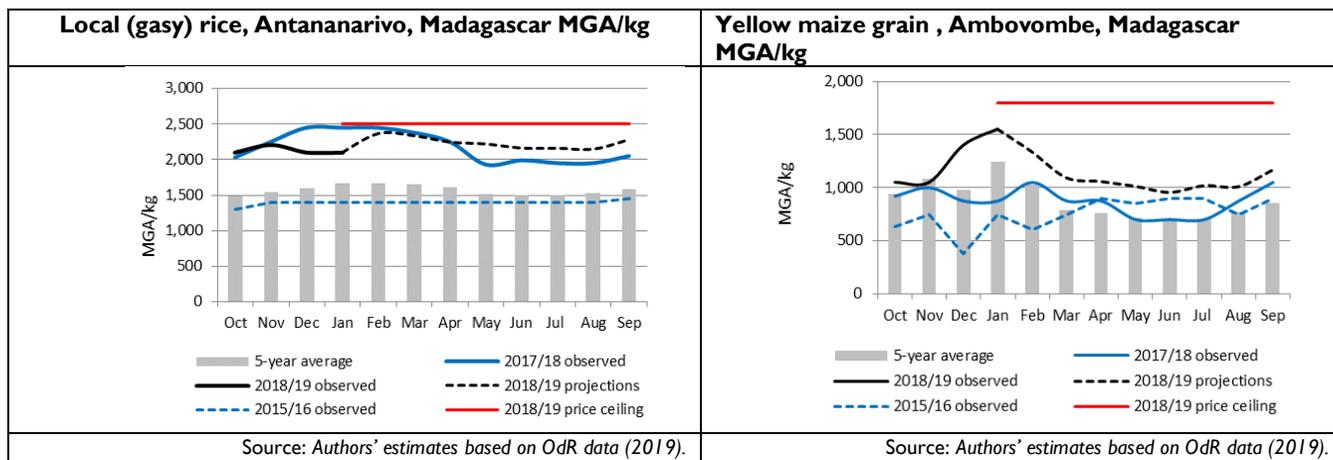
Source: MASA/SIMA, Mozambique (2019).

Mbeya (Tanzania), TZS/kg



Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing, Tanzania and RATIN (2019).

Figure 7. Local (gasy) rice and yellow maize grain price projection in Madagascar through September 2019



Annex 3. La Niña and Global Cereal Supplies

Global commodity markets remain well supplied with rice, wheat, and maize (Figure 8). These supplies are expected to remain above average in 2018/19 despite expectations for lower wheat production as heat waves reduced yields for major producers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) September 2018 to August 2019 projections for wheat, maize, and rice supply, point to these being almost identical to previous season levels ([World Bank](#)). Stock-to-use ratios are projected to remain at near record levels for rice and wheat but will be lower for maize.

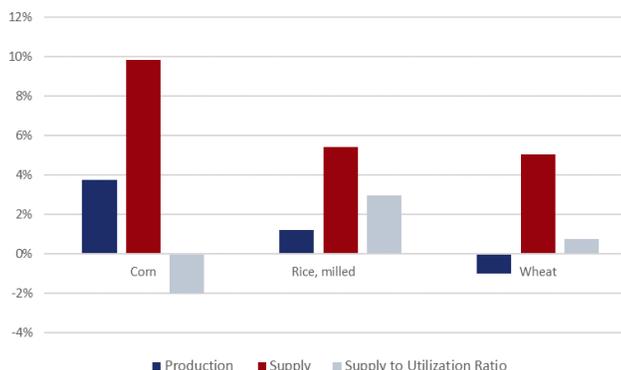
Global cereal prices tightened in the first half of 2018 but began easing by the third quarter from growing trade tensions and improved supply conditions. Prices are expected to maintain this trend through the end of year (Figure 9). A marginal increase is projected for cereal prices in 2019 ([World Bank](#)).

Key risks for the global cereal market include high energy and fertilizer prices, growing trade tensions, strengthening of the US dollar, currency depreciation in emerging and developing economies, domestic support policies, and weather patterns in major producing and exporting countries.

Weak El Niño conditions formed in January 2019 and will likely continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring (55 percent chance) ([NOAA](#)). The impact of this forecast will vary geographically (Figure 10).

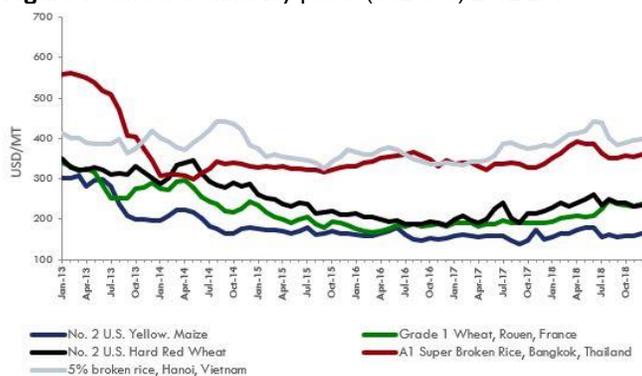
FEWS NET will continue to monitor the global commodity situation in the coming months as global 2019 commodity supply estimates by the USDA, International Grains Council (IGC), the FAO, and AMIS are updated.

Figure 8. Global Market Indicators, 2018/19 compared to 2017/18 average (%)



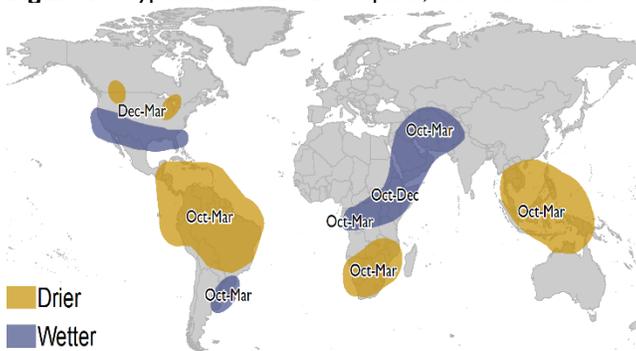
Source: FEWS NET calculations based on USDA November 2018 data (2019).

Figure 9. Global Commodity prices (USD/MT) 2012-2019



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Bank, 2019

Figure 10. Typical Global El Niño Impacts, October - March



Source: FEWSNET (2019).