

## *Impacts of COVID-19 on crop and livestock production*

### Global summary

#### What are the pathways through which COVID-19 affects crop and livestock production?

COVID-19 is expected to directly reduce some households' capacity to engage in agricultural activities, as households with an infected or quarantined member will likely have a reduced pool of labor available to work and may need to prioritize purchasing health-related goods and services over buying inputs. In these cases, lower crop and livestock production is expected at the household level. However, based on available evidence, these idiosyncratic shocks are not anticipated to result in widespread losses. It is expected the **indirect impacts** of COVID-19, specifically the measures to curb its spread and the resultant global economic downturn, pose a wider, geographically covariant shock. These indirect impacts of COVID-19 on crop and livestock production at the country level are summarized below.

Restrictions to movement and gatherings have the potential to negatively affect **crop production**<sup>1</sup>. The pathways through which this could occur include border closures and other trade disruptions that slow the flow of agricultural inputs, negatively affecting market supply and putting upward pressure on input prices. Households that typically access inputs that originate in neighboring countries may also face physical access constraints due to border closures. Movement restrictions also potentially disrupt the capacity to hire agricultural laborers, which could result in lower levels of planting and/or lower capacity to harvest. Restrictions to movement and slower trade flows also undermine farmers' capacity to sell harvested crops, which in turn could lead to higher post-harvest losses and disincentivize future planting. Similarly, lower income/remittances from other sources including casual labor, may disincentivize and/or lower the capacity to plant in subsequent seasons.

COVID-19 related restrictions also have the potential to negatively affect **livestock production**. The pathways through which this could occur include domestic and cross-border movement restrictions that limit livestock grazing, as the concentration of livestock could lead to atypical depletion of pasture and water. Border closures and trade disruptions also might lead to lower supplies and/or higher prices of livestock drugs. The closure of livestock markets and/or reduced livestock demand (due to factors such as the cancelation of the Hajj) are likely to lower income earned among some pastoralists, which could in turn lower capacity to invest in livestock health and purchase fodder/water (where relevant). Lower income from other sources, including remittances, could also lower investment in livestock health, negatively affecting production.

#### What is the scale of impact expected?

The scale of the indirect impacts of COVID-19 on crop and livestock production varies by region, based on the timing of livestock movements and the cropping cycle relative to the timing of restrictions, the stringency of the restrictions, and the degree to which countries with the region rely on other countries for labor, inputs, and/or the sale of crops/livestock (and the extent and timing of the restrictions in these source countries).

<sup>1</sup> With noted exceptions, this analysis primarily considers the impacts of COVID-19 on smallholder producers and their production, rather than large-scale producers

Broadly speaking, the **indirect impacts of COVID-19 on national crop production have been minimal in many countries**, given limited effects of domestic movement restrictions on cropping labor. **Exceptions to this include Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, DRC, Mauritania, Nigeria, Guatemala and Haiti, where the impact is assessed to be moderate**, due to localized restrictions that are impacting agricultural labor movement and overall lower income among many households, including better-off households, which is negatively affecting the capacity to invest in crop production. Impacts are not anticipated to be significant in any countries assessed, though localized significant impacts are possible among some farmers. While COVID-19 is not driving widespread impacts on crop production, it is worth noting that movement restrictions have had a relatively greater negative impact in reducing income among some agricultural migrant laborers.

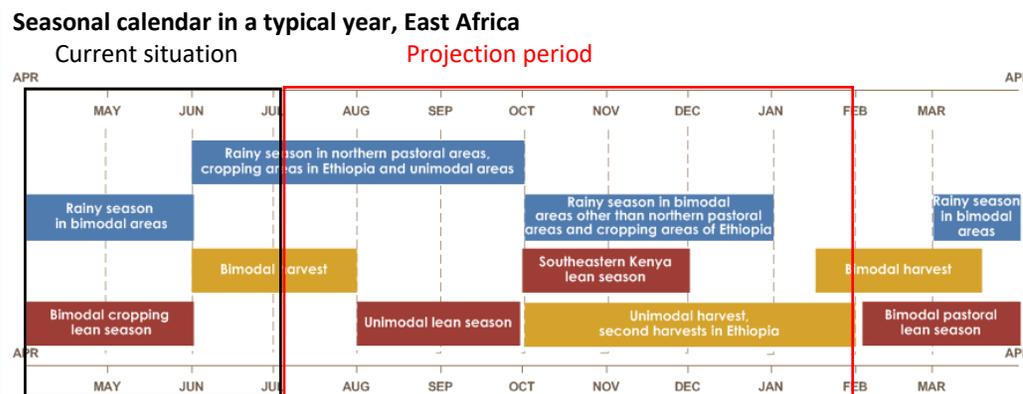
The **indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on livestock production have been minimal at the country-level** across most countries that FEWS NET covers, as there are few restrictions in place limiting access to grazing lands. Some **impacts are expected at the household level**, though, as lower income from fewer livestock sales (and/or lower income from other incomes sources, including remittances and casual labor) may negatively affect households' financial capacity to care for livestock through the purchase of fodder, herding labor, and livestock drugs. The impact of COVID-19 on livestock production is anticipated to be somewhat greater in the following geographies: **Somalia** and **Zimbabwe**, as lower income is more notably impacting the capacity to invest in livestock; **Mauritania**, where border restrictions are limiting grazing activities; and parts of **Central America**, where lower demand for milk products is disincentivizing production. Impacts are not anticipated to be significant in any countries assessed.

A more detailed description, by region, is presented below.

## East Africa

### Key Messages:

- COVID-19 related movement restrictions were implemented across much of East Africa as cultivation and harvesting for the bimodal harvest and cultivation for the main season harvest were both ongoing. Domestic movement restrictions did not limit local agricultural labor for the most part, although they did limit long-distance movements of migrant laborers within and across some countries, notably to high production areas of **Ethiopia** and **Sudan**. Overall, minimal impact to crop production attributed to COVID-19 is expected in Burundi, Somalia, and Rwanda. Moderate impacts are expected, though, in **Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda**, due either to movement restrictions for agricultural laborers, reduced access to inputs, or lower income to invest in crop production. Other drivers of current and expected below-average crop production in parts of the region include erratic March to May rainfall, desert locusts, and forecast below-average October to December rainfall.



Source: FEWS NET

- COVID-19 related border closures and movement restrictions in the region did not have a widespread impact on livestock migration. Similarly, while some disruptions to supply chains and below-average incomes are having an impact on access to veterinary drugs, the impact is not significant enough at present to in turn affect livestock production in most areas. However, anticipated lower livestock exports from **Somalia and Ethiopia** due primarily to cancelation of the Hajj is likely to result in lower annual incomes among many pastoralists, having a moderate impact on their capacity to invest in livestock health later in the year. Livestock production is anticipated to decline in the Horn of Africa towards the end of 2020 due to forecast poor rainfall.

COVID-19 related impacts on crop production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall impacts on crop production
	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other		
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Access to inputs are lower than normal across <i>belg</i> producing areas due to movement restrictions; area planted for <i>belg</i> crops is estimated to be around 80 percent of average.	<b>Minimal / Moderate</b> Engagement in <i>belg</i> and <i>meher</i> agricultural activities is somewhat below normal because movement restrictions are reducing labor migration across regional and national borders.	<b>Moderate</b> Income from remittances and labor migration has been reduced, which is limiting the capacity to hire agricultural labor.	<b>Moderate</b> Due to the decrease in income among many poor households, most have reduced ability to purchase inputs for the <i>meher</i> 2020 season.	<b>Moderate</b> Movement restrictions are reducing labor migration to large-scale commercial farms in Sudan and western Ethiopia and this is likely to lead to some production losses, including a decline in sesame production which is labor intensive. An increase in sorghum planted, in place of sesame, is likely.	<b>Moderate</b> Movement restrictions may limit transport of crops to central markets during/after the harvest, reducing income from cash crops, resulting in lower income to invest in future production.	Desert locusts; contraction of the macroeconomy; below average <i>deyr</i> forecast; civil unrest.	<b>Moderate</b> It is expected that access constraints to inputs and migratory labor, combined with other factors, will reduce production somewhat. (Poor rainfall and desert locusts also driving below average <i>belg</i> ; slightly below average <i>meher</i> expected with lower access to inputs and labor migration, as well as locusts to a small degree; <i>deyr</i> production likely to be below average due to poor rainfall and desert locusts)
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Most planting occurred prior to movement restrictions.	<b>None</b> Agricultural labor migration is not common across Kenya	<b>Moderate</b> Below-average cash-crop exports to international	<b>Moderate</b> Agricultural supply chains are expected to operate as	<b>None</b> Agricultural labor migration is not common across Kenya and	<b>Moderate</b> Harvest labor demand is likely to be below normal	Forecast below-average October-December short rains	<b>Moderate</b> Since most planting already occurred before the onset of movement restrictions, long rains

	Planting was not affected. Input supply chains are operating normally despite initial delays due to border closures.	and movement restrictions are not affecting local access to, or demand for, agricultural labor.	markets (flowers, tea) resulting in lower income for future seasons; Kenyan vegetable and fruit exporters are shipping 25-30 percent of their normal capacity, while flower exports have fallen by more than 50 percent of average.	normal. However, reduced income to purchase inputs may lead to lower planted area during the Oct-Dec short rains season.	movement restrictions are not affecting local access to or demand for agricultural labor.	for the long rains harvest in July/August due to below-average crop production, resulting from reduced access to inputs and early end of rainfall in April that reduced maize prospects. Below-average cash-crop exports to international markets likely.		<p>cereal crop production is not notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19. However, reduced access to inputs and the forecast of poor Oct.-Dec. short rains are anticipated to drive some production losses in the 2021 short rains harvest.</p> <p>Cash crop production is expected to be reduced, especially flowers, due to reduced demand and uncertainty in the market moving forward.</p>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Agricultural supply chains are operating as normal despite initial delays with border closures.	<b>None/Minimal</b> A country-wide travel restriction initially limited agricultural labor migration but was lifted in early June. This did reduce the area planted in Eastern Province, but overall agricultural production is expected to be average.	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b> Agricultural supply chains are expected to operate as normal. Households are not expected to be restricted in their access to agricultural inputs.	<b>None</b> Agricultural production is not expected to be impacted by restrictions to labor migration as travel restrictions were lifted in early June.	<b>None</b>		<b>None/Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal production is not currently or expected to be notably impacted by factors attributed to COVID-19
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Planting for the <i>gu</i> mostly occurred in March/April, with	<b>Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit	<b>Moderate</b> The contraction of the Somali economy is limiting access	<b>Moderate</b> The contraction of the Somali economy is	<b>Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in	<b>None</b>	Erratic distribution of April-June <i>gu</i> rainfall; cricket infestation	<b>Minimal</b> Overall, COVID-19 is not expected to be a primary driver of below-average 2020 <i>gu</i> and 2020 <i>deyr</i>

	minimal effects from COVID-19 on access to inputs in most cereal and cash-crop production areas in the south.	agricultural labor movements. Labor is being reduced by other factors, such as below-normal crop production due to the erratic rainfall and pests, and insecurity.	to credit, which affected the ability of poor households in the northwest to afford the cost of tractor tillage for <i>gu</i> planting. However, the reduction in planted area is also attributed to fear of desert locust damage to crops.	limiting access to credit, which is likely to restrict poor households' ability to purchase ag inputs for Oct.-Dec. <i>deyr</i> planting. Other factors that will reduce access to inputs include below-normal income from <i>gu</i> harvesting labor and crop sales.	place to limit ag labor movements. However, ag labor demand and labor wage rates are expected to be below normal due to below-average cash crop and <i>gu</i> cereal harvests. Labor demand for land preparation and planting for the <i>deyr</i> season in September/October is likely to be normal but labor demand for weeding and harvesting is likely to be low with below average <i>deyr</i> rainfall.		during the <i>gu</i> ; desert locust upsurge in the northwest; insecurity; below-average October-December short rains forecast	cereal and cash crop production, though it will likely contribute to lower access to inputs due to the COVID-19 related reductions in the availability of credit. Erratic rainfall during the <i>gu</i> , crickets, desert locusts, and the below average <i>deyr</i> forecast are anticipated to be the main drivers of production losses.  Local cash crop sales may be below normal due to a reduction in demand linked to reduced household income. Exports of sesame to Dubai are currently anticipated to be normal.
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>Moderate</b> A slowdown in input supply flows from Uganda led to atypically high seed prices, reducing poor households' ability to afford seeds. More significant effects on area planted were mitigated by humanitarian seed distributions.	<b>Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit agricultural labor movements.	<b>None</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Above-normal seed prices are likely to persist through the planting period for second season production in bimodal areas due to ongoing border closures and slowdowns in input supply flows from Uganda.	<b>Minimal</b> Movement restrictions are not expected to impact agricultural labor migration for the main season or bimodal harvests from October to December.	<b>None</b>	Conflict; seasonal floods; desert locusts; high food prices that contribute to reduced capacity to afford inputs.	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> The main effect of COVID-19 on crop production is reduced household access to agricultural inputs, particularly seeds. Conflict, seasonal floods, and desert locusts will also affect crop production prospects.

<p><b>Sudan</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> The economic impact of COVID-19 has worsened the macroeconomic crisis. Since Sudan imports most of its ag inputs and fuel for mechanized cropping, USD shortage and depreciation of the SDG contributed to limited availability and higher prices of imported inputs, though this is only partially attributable to COVID-19.</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Restrictions on population movement in response to COVID-19, as well as fuel shortages and the high cost of transportation – which has worsened in part due to COVID-19 impacts – have constrained land preparation activities.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Poor economic conditions, exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19 movement restrictions, is likely to continue to sustain high input prices. However, the government is distributing inputs to farmers and farmers are expected to prioritize planting, incentivized by above-average cereal and cash crop prices.</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> At least some labor shortages are likely to continue as a result of current border closures, and as laborers demand higher wages in response to continued local currency depreciation and rising prices of other goods and services.</p>	<p><b>None</b> Closing stocks are low this year while cereal prices are high, incentivizing traders to buy as early as they can before prices rise further. Demand is expected to be sufficient to support normal crop sales.</p>	<p>Contraction of the macroeconomy</p>	<p><b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Planted area of cereal and cash crops is likely to remain near average in the traditional and the semi-mechanized rain-fed sectors, while the rainfall forecast is favorable for crop development. Crop production is likely to be minimally to moderately affected by COVID-19.</p>
<p><b>Uganda</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> COVID-19 movement restrictions were put into place after the start of first season production activities. Available information suggests that restrictions did not reduce area planted on a large scale.</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Agricultural labor migration is not common across Uganda and COVID-19 related restrictions are not limiting access to local agricultural labor opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Declines in domestic and export demand for agricultural products after movement restrictions were enacted has led to reduced household income from crop sales, reducing the</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Poor households may have a diminished capacity to afford inputs after earning below-normal income from labor and crop sales. Disruption of supply chains between wholesalers</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Agricultural labor migration is not common across Uganda and COVID-19 related restrictions are not limiting access to local agricultural labor opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> The costs of imported inputs, such as herbicides and pesticides, are above normal, though this is less relevant for poor households.</p>	<p>Erratic rainfall</p>	<p><b>Minimal/ Moderate</b> First season bimodal crop production and unimodal crop production is minimally affected by COVID-19, but household income from labor and crop sales will be moderately affected.  Second season bimodal crop production, which will be planted in August/September, may be moderately affected by</p>

	However, some farmers reported a lack of access to quality inputs, due to movement restrictions.		cash available to hire labor.	and retailers and higher public/private transportation costs may also persist into the second season planting, making input costs more expensive.				reduced capacity to afford inputs.
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Minimal</b> COVID-19 did not notably lower access to inputs in general. However, households who typically travel to DRC or Tanzania for labor or trade had reduced income to purchase fertilizer for own production, especially in border areas.	<b>Minimal</b> Although cross-border movement restrictions affected labor income in border regions, overall agricultural labor movements were not notably impacted during season B.	<b>None</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Below-normal income due to below-average season B production – associated with floods in April – may reduce household access to agricultural inputs and agricultural production for season C and season A production.	<b>Minimal</b> Similar to the current situation, households in border regions may be affected by cross-border movement restrictions, but overall agricultural labor movements are not expected to be notably impacted.	<b>None</b>	Floods in April damaged cereal and cash crops; below-average Oct-Dec rainfall forecast; returnee flows in the post-election period	<b>Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal production is not currently nor is it expected to be notably impacted by factors attributed to COVID-19. However, floods during the season B is driving below-average production. Additionally, below-average rainfall in Oct-Dec is anticipated to drive some production losses (low latitude lands expected to be the most affected).

Livestock production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production
	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other		
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Desert locusts;	<b>Minimal</b>

	COVID-19 restrictions minimally affecting access to livestock drugs.	In Somali Region, the movement restrictions in place are not limiting access to pasture as the <i>Gu</i> was favorable, allowing for widespread pasture availability. However, in pastoral areas of Afar and agropastoral areas of Amhara, restrictions in combination with poor pasture availability have led to overgrazing in some areas.		Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are expected to affect access to livestock drugs only minimally.	Livestock production is not expected to be affected by movement restrictions as rainfall from the <i>kiremt/karan/karma</i> is expected to improve pasture in much of the country; in southern and southeastern pastoral areas, where <i>deyr</i> rainfall is expected to be below average, if movement restrictions are re-introduced, there could be moderate impacts.	Remittances are likely to decrease in line with the global economic downturn. This will likely have impacts on livestock production among households who purchase livestock feed or rent pasture with remittances.	forecast below average <i>deyr</i> ; continued drought recovery; conflict/insecurity in some pastoral areas.	COVID-19 is limiting movement of livestock with some concomitant health impacts, which may in turn affect productivity, though this is not widespread. Impacts to livestock productivity from the below average <i>deyr</i> are likely to be relatively more significant.
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None</b> There are currently no restrictions on access to grazing land (Mandera county restrictions lifted in early July).	<b>None/Minimal</b> Reduction in remittances from urban areas may reduce pastoral incomes leading to lower investment in livestock health, though the County Dept. of Livestock is likely to	<b>None</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to reduce access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	Forecast below average short rains.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19.

			distribute livestock drugs.					
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to reduce access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>		<b>None/ Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None / Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to reduce access to livestock drugs.	<b>None / Minimal</b> While some effects on livestock migration are possible due to forecast poor rains and conflict, few to no restrictions are expected due to factors attributed to COVID-19.	<b>Moderate</b> The closure of some cross-border markets and cancellation of the Hajj is likely to lead to lower livestock exports in 2020. Overall lower income among pastoralists expected to lead to reduced investments in livestock health (drugs, feed, water, herders, etc.)	Desert locusts; forecast below average <i>deyr</i>	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> While livestock production is currently normal and has not been affected by factors attributed to COVID-19, household-level impacts among those who now have fewer resources to invest in livestock health are expected, given lower income from the closure of some livestock markets and likely lower exports.
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> While there are some conflict-related restrictions on the movement of livestock, COVID-19 measures are not	<b>Minimal/ Moderate</b> Lower demand for livestock sales due to the absence of cross-border Arab traders in	<b>None</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to reduce	<b>None / Minimal</b> While some conflict-related restrictions on the movement of livestock are expected, based on current trends,	<b>Minimal/ Moderate</b> Income from livestock sales is expected to be below normal since large-scale	Desert locusts; cattle raids; conflict;	<b>Minimal</b> COVID-19 is likely to have some impact at the HH-level among those who now have fewer resources to invest in livestock health, given lower income from the closure of

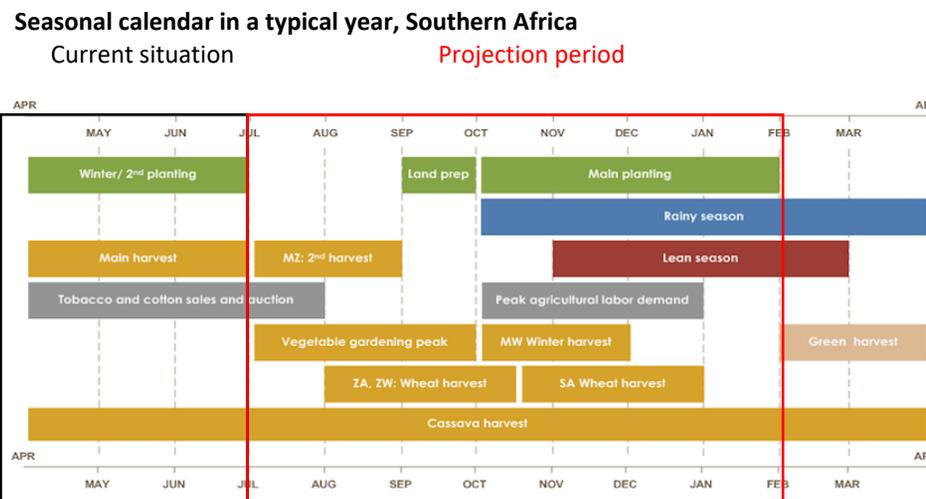
		notably disrupting movement.	northern areas is contributing to lower household income, which may reduce the capacity of some to invest in livestock health, but these impacts are not anticipated to be widespread.	access to livestock drugs.	COVID-19 measures are not likely to disrupt movement.	livestock sales at auction markets in Norther Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, and Warrap are currently suspended; this may reduce households' capacity to invest in livestock health, but these impacts are not anticipated to be widespread.		markets; widespread impact is not expected, though.
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Pastoralists typically buy livestock drugs in urban centers, which is increasingly difficult due to higher transport costs (partially attributed to COVID-19 but also broader macroeconomic decline).	<b>None/Minimal</b> Field reports indicate pastoralists have crossed the borders on their way to the north as is typical; COVID-19 restrictions are not notably reducing movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Higher transport costs (partially attributed to COVID-19 but also broader macroeconomic decline) likely to continue reducing pastoralists access to drugs to some degree.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected to pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	Economy	<b>Minimal</b> COVID-19 is likely to have some impact on livestock production for some households, through lower access to livestock drugs, though this is also driven by larger macroeconomic issues facing Sudan.
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Minimal/ Moderate</b> COVID-19 restrictions, which have	<b>None/ Minimal</b> No significant restrictions are in place to limit	<b>Minimal</b> The closure of some livestock markets has reduced	<b>Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions have slowed the trade of	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on	<b>Minimal</b> The closure of some livestock markets has reduced		<b>Minimal</b> Below-average income and some disruptions to the supply of livestock drugs, attributed to COVID-19

	slowed trade of inputs to some degree, are increasing prices and lowering access in some rural areas.	pastoral movement.	income from livestock sales (though mitigated by farm gate sales) which is expected to reduce some households' investment in livestock.	inputs to some degree, increasing prices and lowering access in some rural areas. This will likely improve somewhat as movement restrictions ease, though below average income may reduce households' ability to buy the drugs	pastoralists' movement	income from livestock sales (though mitigated by farm gate sales) which is expected to reduce some households' investment in livestock.		impacts, are likely to reduce pastoralists' capacity to care for livestock which will have negative effects on production to some degree, though impacts are not expected to be widespread.
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoral movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to reduce access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on pastoralists' movement.			<b>None/ Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19.

## Southern Africa

### Key Messages:

- In Southern Africa, planting for the 2020 main season occurred prior to the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the harvest was ongoing during the initial implementation of COVID-19 related movement restrictions in the region. Although these restrictions somewhat reduced the movement of agricultural labor – in particular when laborers were required to move through cities under lockdown or across international borders – these occasional restrictions did not have a notable impact on the 2020 agricultural production season.
- Similarly, there were some reports across the region that farmers faced difficulty selling produce and/or cash crops in city centers due to movement restrictions, trade slowdowns, and lower demand. However, this generally did not translate into lower crop yields due to unsold crops rotting in fields. The more damaging impact is assessed to be to farmers’ incomes, as many resorted to selling locally, increasing supply and lowering prices in rural areas.
- Looking forward, factors attributed to COVID-19 are not anticipated to have a significant impact on the 2021 main season cereal harvest, as the supply of inputs will remain generally normal, and it is unlikely movement restrictions will be applied to local agricultural laborers, at least domestically. However, more moderate impacts are expected in **Zimbabwe** and **DRC**, where access to inputs, agricultural labor, and income are more constrained. It is worth noting that while there are not currently substantial impacts anticipated during the 2021 season, the potential for new movement restrictions exists and this could result in greater losses.
- Livestock production is already lower than normal in many areas of the region due to two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall that have limited pasture and water resources relative to normal. However, the impacts on production attributed to COVID-19 are limited, as movement restrictions have broadly not applied to pastoral movements. The impact is somewhat higher in **Zimbabwe**, though, where border restrictions with South Africa and the economic impacts of COVID-19, layered on top of the already deteriorating economy, have further restricted access to livestock drugs.



Source: FEWS NET

Impacts of COVID-19 on crop production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall impact of COVID-19 on agricultural production
	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other		
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>None</b> Planting for the main season occurred prior to the pandemic and COVID-19 did not reduce access to inputs.	<b>None</b> Movement restrictions primarily in or through cities did not limit agricultural laborers' movement; agricultural labor supply reportedly above average with limited alternative casual labor opportunities.	<b>Minimal</b> Some reports of farmers facing difficulty selling produce in city centers during lockdowns, though this did not lead to significant crop losses in fields.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower physical access is not expected. Due to lower income from fewer casual labor activities and lower remittances, some households will face difficulty purchasing inputs.	<b>None</b> Agricultural labor will likely not be affected by the curfews and restrictions concentrated in cities; with movement restrictions expected to continue to reduce urban casual labor options, agricultural labor supply will likely continue to be above average.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower export demand for cash crops, including vanilla, remains possible, but is not expected to have a large-scale impact. Lower income among some farmers is likely to affect the capacity to hire laborers for the next season, but this was not widespread and more likely to affect wages than planting.	2020 harvest: floods in the central and northern areas, rainfall deficits and Fall Army Worm in southern areas.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal and cash crop production was not notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19; 2021 cereal and cash crop production falls outside of the projection period but based on most likely assumptions, minimal impact is anticipated.
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>None</b> Planting for the main season occurred prior to the pandemic and COVID-19 did not reduce access to inputs.	<b>None</b> No movement restrictions are in place to limit agricultural labor movement.	<b>Minimal</b> Some reports of farmers facing difficulty selling produce in city centers or engaging in tobacco and cotton sales, though this did not lead to crop losses in fields.	<b>None</b> COVID-19 is not expected to lower farmers' access to inputs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, agricultural labor is unlikely to be reduced due to COVID-1 related restrictions in the 2020/21 cultivation period.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Lower export demand for cash crops remains possible, but this is not expected to have a large-scale impact.	2020 harvest: flooding in northern areas; dry spells/erratic rain in southern areas.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal and cash crop production was not notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19; 2021 cereal and production falls outside of the projection period but based on most likely assumptions, minimal impact is anticipated

<p><b>Mozambique</b></p>	<p><b>None</b> Planting for the main season occurred prior to the pandemic and COVID-19 did not reduce access to inputs.</p>	<p><b>None/ Minimal</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit agricultural movement.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Due to lower income from fewer casual labor activities and lower remittances, some households will face difficulty purchasing inputs.</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, agricultural labor is unlikely to be reduced due to COVID-19 related restrictions in the 2020/21 cultivation period.</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> While lower income among some farmers is likely to affect the capacity to hire agricultural laborers for the next season, this was not widespread and is more likely to reduce wages rather than overall planting.</p>	<p>2020 harvest: consecutive droughts in Southern Mozambique; conflict in Cabo Delgado Province</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal production was not notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19, though drought resulted in poor production in southern and central areas; 2021 cereal and production falls outside of the projection period but based on most likely assumptions, minimal impact is anticipated.</p>
<p><b>Zimbabwe</b></p>	<p><b>None</b> Planting for the main season occurred prior to the pandemic and COVID-19 did not reduce access to inputs (though preceding poor economic conditions did)</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Lockdown measures remain in place, including the closure of borders, though these restrictions have not significantly limited local agricultural labor movement.</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> There were some reports of farmers facing difficulty selling produce in city centers or engaging in tobacco and cotton sales, though this did not lead to significant crop losses in fields.</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Access to inputs for the 2020/21 season is expected to be below-average due to high prices and low incomes/ remittances from South Africa, which are somewhat attributable to COVID-19. Market access in rural areas is also expected to be limited due to the reduction in transportation associated with the new</p>	<p><b>Minimal / Moderate</b> Movement restrictions have been somewhat more stringent in Zimbabwe and additional lockdown measures were put in place in late July. For those households who are reliant on income from migrants to South Africa, the reduction in this income source, could have impacts on households' ability to access inputs for the upcoming</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Lower income among some farmers is likely to affect the capacity to hire agricultural laborers for the next season, though this is also attributed to ongoing macroeconomic challenges. Contracts for cotton and tobacco are outside the projection period, though low demand puts these and future cash crop production at risk.</p>	<p>2020 harvest: consecutive droughts; macro economy</p>	<p><b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Overall 2020 cereal production was not notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19, though drought led to poor production; 2021 production falls outside of the projection period but based on the most likely assumptions, COVID-19 is expected to have minimal to moderate impacts. , COVID-19 related effects will exacerbate pre-existing poor economic conditions which in turn impact the capacity to invest in agricultural production.</p>

				government restrictions.	2020/21 rainy season.			
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Planting for the main season occurred prior to the pandemic and COVID-19 did not affect access to inputs, but supply chain slowdowns reduced some farmer access to inputs for winter wheat production.	<b>None/Minimal</b> While border restrictions have limited agricultural labor migration to South Africa, no significant movement restrictions domestically are in place to limit agricultural movement.	<b>Minimal</b> While lower income among some farmers likely affected capacity to hire agricultural laborers, this was not widespread and more likely reduced wages rather than overall planting.	<b>Minimal</b> Market supplies were near normal despite initial slowdowns when border closures were announced. There was a slightly delay in planting for winter wheat in areas of the country due to the disruption in access to imported seeds and fertilizers.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Border closures and South Africa’s lockdown have limited seasonal employment opportunities and remittance inflows. However, local agricultural labor is not expected to affect production.	<b>Minimal</b> While lower income among some farmers is likely to affect the capacity to hire agricultural laborers for the next season, this was not widespread and more likely reduced wages rather than overall planting.	2020 harvest: poor rainfall	<b>Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal production was not notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19, though drought led to poor production; winter wheat production is expected to be below average; 2021 cereal and production falls outside of the projection period but based on most likely assumptions, minimal impact is anticipated from COVID-19.
<b>DRC</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Border closures and trade slowdowns led to below-average supply of fertilizer and pesticides, negatively affecting Season B.	<b>Minimal</b> Domestic movement restrictions have not restricted agricultural labor movement; however, lower labor supply from neighboring countries due to border closures (e.g. Burundi to South Kivu) has had some impact.	<b>None</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Border closures will likely reduce the supply of agricultural inputs for Season A in the East-central and the NE and the main season in the southeast. Better-off households who typically hire laborers are likely to have a	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, agricultural labor movement is not expected to be affected by COVID-1 related restrictions in the for 2020/21 cultivation.	<b>Minimal</b> The export of cash crops is likely to decrease due to lower demand in Uganda and Burundi and continued border restrictions, lowering income among some farmers and resulting in lower investment in future seasons.	Season A and B harvests: flooding, conflict	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> COVID-19 restrictions are reducing access to agricultural inputs and the supply and movement of agricultural laborers from neighboring countries, likely having minimal to moderate impacts on Season B and Season A. Other shocks such as floods and conflict are also negatively affecting production.

				decrease in incomes, reducing their capacity to hire agricultural labor.				
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Impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production
	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other		
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, pastoralists' movement is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.	<b>None</b>	Drought	<b>None/Minimal</b> The drought in southern areas is affecting livestock production, though current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably reduced by factors attributed to COVID-19
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, pastoralists' movement is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.	<b>None</b>	Past poor seasons have resulted in lower herd sizes in the south	<b>None / Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19.
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not reducing access to livestock drugs.	<b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists' movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, pastoralists' movement is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.	<b>None</b>	Consecutive droughts	<b>None / Minimal</b> The drought in the south and poor rainfall in the center are impacting livestock production; livestock production is not expected to be notably impacted by factors attributed to COVID-19

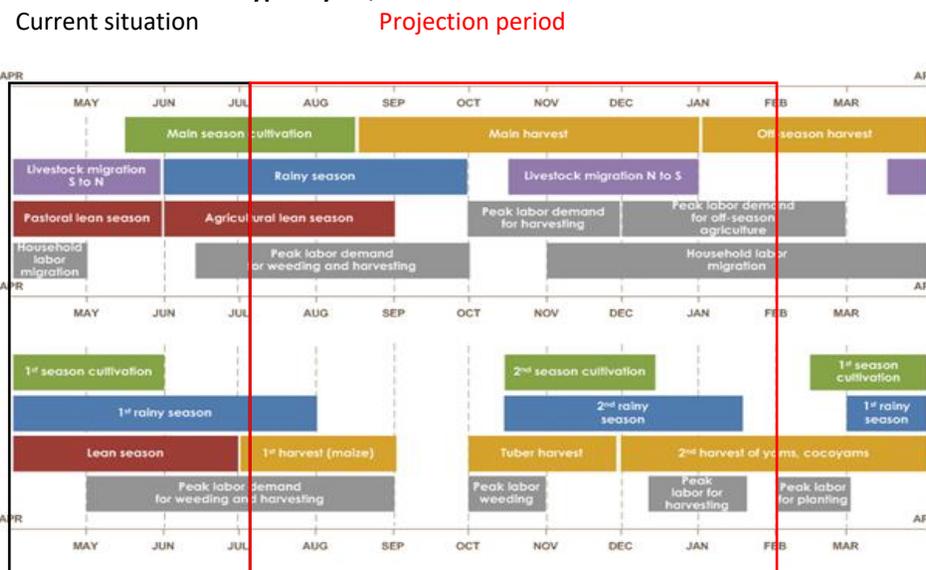
<p><b>Zimbabwe</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Access to livestock drugs is lower than normal due to macroeconomic issues – attributable in part to COVID-19 – and trade restrictions with South Africa.</p>	<p><b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists’ movement.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Access to livestock drugs is likely to remain lower than normal, due to macroeconomic issues – attributable in part to COVID-19 – and continued trade restrictions.</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, pastoralists’ movement is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p>Consecutive droughts; poor macroeconomic conditions</p>	<p><b>Minimal/Moderate</b> While the consecutive droughts have reduced livestock production, COVID-19 border restrictions are also reducing access to livestock drugs.</p>
<p><b>Lesotho</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Following the initial border closures there were reports of below-average access to livestock drugs, though supplies have since stabilized.</p>	<p><b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists’ movement.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, pastoralists’ movement is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>		<p><b>None / Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19</p>
<p><b>DRC</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Border closures are likely reducing the supply of livestock drugs, mainly from Uganda and Rwanda.</p>	<p><b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoralists’ movement.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Similar to current trends, access to livestock drugs is likely to remain lower than normal due to border closures.</p>	<p><b>None</b> Based on current trends, pastoralists’ movement is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p>Conflict</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Although COVID-19 restrictions are reducing access to veterinary drugs, conflict and disease are having a more significant impact on livestock production. Veterinarians are unable to visit areas affected by conflict.</p>

## West Africa

### Key Messages:

- In West Africa, farmers faced minor constraints selling crops from the January to March 2020 off-season harvest, as movement restrictions were implemented between March and May. These restrictions caused slowdowns in trade and resulted in increased post-harvest losses, as some crops rotted in fields, though this was not widespread.
- Cultivation for the 2020 main agricultural season was ongoing during the initial implementation of COVID-19 related movement restrictions. Although these restrictions had a moderate impact on the movement of agricultural laborers, in particular within and across Mauritania, Niger, Chad, and Nigeria, the overall impact on the harvest is expected to be relatively minimal. Restrictions most significantly affected income earned among agricultural laborers, though the overall supply of agricultural labor was still sufficient for near normal planting. Furthermore, while access to inputs was somewhat below average in the region due to lower incomes and increased input prices, government distribution of inputs helped moderate the magnitude of the impact. The exception to this is **Nigeria**, where a moderate impact on production is expected, due to factors associated with COVID-19.
- Border closures and some domestic movement restrictions across the region are limiting livestock movement across West Africa. This was most damaging in early 2020, when pasture and water resource availability was seasonally low, and restrictions forced many pastoralists to remain within their countries, leading to high concentrations of livestock and atypical pasture depletion. However, as the 2020 rainy season has progressed, pasture and water resources are regenerating and are broadly sufficient for livestock production despite the continued implementation of some movement restrictions. The exception is **Mauritania**, where continued border closures with Senegal and Mali are having an impact on livestock body conditions – and livestock production - given structural grazing deficits in the country that normally lead to seasonal transhumance to neighboring countries.

Seasonal calendar in a typical year, West Africa



Source: FEWS NET

Impacts of COVID-19 on crop production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall impact of COVID-19 on agricultural production
	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other		
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>None</b> Prices of inputs were stable, and supply was normal, with the exception of conflict-affected areas; the government also increased distributions of inputs and seeds.	<b>None/Minimal</b> The country relies primarily on domestic agricultural laborers; movement restrictions put in place from the end of March to early May did not significantly affect agricultural labor.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower income, due to reduced exportation of sesame and cashew nuts, and limited off-season harvest marketing (vegetables), is likely to result in a somewhat lower capacity to hire agricultural labor.	<b>Minimal</b> Reduced incomes from the sale of off-season produce and exported cash crops (sesame, cashew nut) are anticipated to somewhat limit the ability of some households to buy inputs for the main season.	<b>Minimal</b> Borders remain closed, preventing seasonal migration; however, this represents a small portion of the agricultural labor force. Labor supply for the harvest will likely be average with likely continued lifting of restrictions that allow IDPs in the north to engage in labor migration to production areas in the south and west.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower income, due in part to expected 10% lower price of cotton announced by government, is likely to result in somewhat lower capacity to hire agricultural labor.	Conflict, in particular in the Liptako-Gourma Region.	<b>Minimal</b> Overall average national 2020 production is anticipated since COVID-19 related impacts on cultivation have been minimal and impacts during harvesting are also expected to be minimal.
<b>CAR</b>	<b>Minimal</b> There was reduced agricultural assistance for cassava crops by technical extension services, resulting in	<b>None</b> Movement outside of urban centers has not been affected by restrictions, and there is no notable impact on agricultural labor movement.	<b>None</b> Better-off households earn income through the sales of cash crops such as rubber and coffee, and that income is used to hire agricultural labor - income	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Although this period does not coincide with high demand for inputs, supply is anticipated to be normal following the	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Based on current trends, the movement of agricultural labor is not expected to be limited by COVID-19 related restrictions.	<b>None</b> Better-off household earn income through cash crop sales to hire agricultural laborers and income from these sales is expected to	Conflict (though levels are lower in western and parts of central CAR relative to past years).	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Overall national 2020 production is anticipated to be above the five-year average (though below pre-crisis levels) as COVID-19 related impacts on cultivation have been minimal and a similar trend is expected during harvesting.

	lower access to pesticides.		from these sales is average (given lower supply from Cameroon) and is sufficient to hire agricultural labor at normal levels.	lifting of restrictions.		remain average and sufficient to hire agricultural labor at normal levels.		
<b>Chad</b>	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Households' access to inputs is somewhat restricted due to reduced supplies and higher costs due to movement restrictions, and income losses at the time when inputs would normally be purchased.	<b>Minimal</b> Transportation and mobility restrictions between provinces (seasonal migrants were stuck in large cities including N'Djamena) reduced the supply of agricultural labor to production areas of the country, resulting in slightly reduced area planted.	<b>Minimal</b> Income earned by better-off households is lower than normal and is somewhat negatively impacting the capacity to hire laborers.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Although this period does not coincide with high demand for inputs, supply is anticipated to be normal following the lifting of restrictions.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Labor supply is expected to be normal due to the lifting of some movement restrictions.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower incomes among better-off households are likely to result in their somewhat lower capacity to hire agricultural labor.	Localized conflict in Lac, Borkou and Tibesti.	<b>Minimal</b> Despite slightly below-average access to inputs, the main harvest is anticipated to be average as movement restrictions have eased and the impact on hiring labor is expected to be minimal.
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Input supply decreased, and prices increased with border closures and increased transportation costs, although the government	<b>None/Minimal</b> Although there were some initial disruptions, the lifting of movement restrictions has enabled normal movement of	<b>None/Minimal</b> Restrictions reduced agricultural activities like farm preparations, tilling, and planting, though movement restrictions have since been eased.	<b>Minimal</b> With the likely absence of restrictions, distribution of inputs is likely to be normal in the Far-North, where planting is underway. Prices for	<b>None/Minimal</b> With the likely absence of movement restrictions, normal movement of agricultural laborers is anticipated.	<b>None</b> Available information suggests there has not been a notable drop in income among better-off households who would typically hire agricultural laborers.	Conflict	<b>Minimal</b> Despite slightly below-average access to inputs, the main harvest is anticipated to be average as restrictions that affected agricultural production were lifted before the harvest began. (In the NW/SW, continued insecurity is disrupting agricultural activities and is leading to

	distributed some inputs.	agricultural labor.		inputs have stabilized.				below-average production in some areas).
<b>Mali</b>	<b>None</b> The government carried out increased distribution of inputs.	<b>Minimal</b> Movement restrictions did not notably affect agricultural labor movement for cultivation; border closures limited seasonal migration from other countries, though this makes up a small portion of total agricultural labor supply.	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Reduced incomes among better-off households, linked to reduced exports and lower remittances, is likely impacting the capacity of these households to hire labor at normal levels.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Government distribution of inputs is supporting normal access, though this period does not coincide with high demand for inputs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions to agricultural labor movement are expected for the 2020 harvest.	<b>Minimal</b> Reduced incomes among better-off households, linked to reduced exports and lower remittances, is likely to continue reducing the capacity to hire labor at normal levels. Reduced cotton prices are also leading to lower cotton production.	Conflict; localized rainfall deficits in the western Sahel; pests.	<b>Minimal</b> Despite some impacts due to better-off households' lower capacity to hire laborers, access to inputs and labor migration are normal. Overall, national cereal production is anticipated to be average (with localized areas registering below-average production due to conflict and localized rainfall deficits); cotton production may see greater reductions mainly due to the drop in the international cotton prices.
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> Input prices did not notably increase, and markets remain well-supplied. The government maintained its fertilizer and seed support and increased support for rice production.	<b>Minimal</b> Movement restrictions disrupted seasonal agricultural labor migration, though as restrictions were lifted in July, land preparation was undertaken; overall average area was planted.	<b>Moderate</b> Reduced income among households who typically hire laborers is likely to lower their capacity to hire agricultural laborers. The impact of this is somewhat higher in Mauritania relative to the rest of the region given the high reliance on salaried labor for irrigated rice production.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Input prices did not notably increase, and markets remain well-supplied, though this period does not coincide with high demand for inputs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> As of July 10, the government lifted movement restrictions between wilayas, which is anticipated to restore normal agricultural labor movements.	<b>Moderate</b> Reduced incomes among households who typically hire laborers are likely to lower their capacity to hire agricultural laborers. The impact of this is somewhat higher in Mauritania relative to the rest of the region given the high reliance on salaried labor	Localized poor rainfall forecast in some central areas.	<b>Minimal</b> Overall average national 2020 production is anticipated. Despite initial disruptions to labor movements, agricultural labor flows are now normal and lower incomes will likely lead to some localized reductions in hiring of labor. Overall, COVID-19 related impacts to cultivation have been minimal and a similar trend is expected during harvesting.

						for irrigated rice production.		
<b>Niger</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Borders closures limited trade flows of inputs and increased input prices resulting in reduction in inputs supply. Restrictions also delayed seed distributions for poor households to May/June rather than the March/April period that is typical.	<b>Moderate</b> Border movement restrictions reduced the ability of agricultural labor to migrate (lifted in May). Border closures limited ability of migrants to return to Niger for the season resulting in moderate reduction in area planted (whose workforces are in neighboring countries) and in slight decrease of land planted by large scales farmers relying on migration labor	<b>Minimal</b> Labor prices have increased, but hiring is still occurring at near normal levels.	<b>Minimal</b> Restrictions have been lifted and input flows are normal. Some households may have reduced capacity to buy with lower incomes, though this period does not coincide with high demand for inputs.	<b>Minimal</b> With further easing of movement restrictions, normal movement of agricultural laborers expected.	<b>Minimal</b> Reduced incomes among households who typically hire laborers is likely, though available information suggests it is still sufficient to hire agricultural labor at normal levels.	Conflict in the Liptako-Gourma region and the Lake Chad region.	<b>Minimal</b> Despite reduced access to inputs and a reduced supply of agricultural labor early on in the season, mainly for small farmers/poor households, crop production is anticipated to be average due to favorable rainfall and the easing of restrictions which will allow for normal movements during the harvest.
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Minimal</b> The government sold fertilizer and improved seeds at subsidized rates; however, access to	<b>Moderate</b> COVID-19 related movement restrictions and border closures are limiting migratory agricultural labor.	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> The government recently reinstated the National Agricultural Land Development Authority and recruited over	<b>Minimal</b> The government will continue to sell fertilizer at subsidized rates. Below average incomes could continue to	<b>Moderate</b> Labor movements from north to south during the off-season will be below normal due to restrictions; migratory labor	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Lower incomes among better-off households are likely to result in a somewhat lower capacity to hire	Conflict in the NE, NW, and central areas; flooding	<b>Moderate</b> Overall, somewhat below average national 2020 production is anticipated due to factors attributed to COVID-19, including a lower capacity to purchase inputs and hire agricultural labor. Conflict is also anticipated to drive below-average

	inputs was still below average due to reduced incomes at the time of purchase. Fertilizer prices at open market are higher than last year, constraining access.		77,000 farmers to engage in agricultural activities by providing them with inputs. However, better-off farmers lost income in the lockdown and below-average cultivation is likely among them.	constrain purchasing power, though planting ends in late June, and demand for inputs is low.	from neighboring countries such as Niger, Chad, and Cameroon will be below average due to border closure, though competition for labor will remain elevated due to decreased casual labor opportunities within Nigeria.	agricultural labor.		production in some areas of the northeast, northwest, and central states.
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COVID-19 impacts on livestock production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production
	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions on grazing areas	Other	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions on grazing areas	Other		
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> A national vaccination campaign for small ruminants is ongoing.	<b>Minimal</b> No official restrictions on livestock movements. Borders remain closed to transhumant migration but access to grazing land remains sufficient.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to lower the capacity to invest in livestock feed and health.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Access to veterinary drugs is anticipated to remain normal.	<b>Minimal</b> The likely continued absence of movement restrictions for livestock will allow for normal movement.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to reduce their capacity to invest in livestock fodder and health.	Conflict is reducing access to grazing lands.	<b>Minimal</b> Factors attributed to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average due to favorable rainfall, except among some households with lower income due to COVID-19 and in areas where conflict is restricting access to pasture.
<b>CAR</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Supplies of livestock drugs in	<b>None/Minimal</b> Livestock migration has been mostly	<b>None</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Trade flows from Cameroon are	<b>None/Minimal</b> The likely continued absence of movement	<b>None</b>	Conflict	<b>None/Minimal</b> Factors attributed to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable

	markets is reduced due to slowdown in flows from Cameroon.	unaffected by movement restrictions.		expected to gradually improve, increasing market supply	restrictions will allow for normal movement			impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average
<b>Chad</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Livestock migration has been mostly unaffected by movement restrictions.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to reduce their capacity to invest in livestock feed and health.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Access to veterinary drugs is anticipated to remain normal.	<b>None/Minimal</b> The likely continued absence of movement restrictions for livestock will allow for normal movement.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to lower the capacity to invest in livestock fodder and health.	Conflict; dry spells are decreasing access to vegetation in some areas.	<b>Minimal</b> Factors attributed to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average, except among some households with lower income due to COVID-19 and in areas where conflict is restricting access to pasture.
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	<b>Moderate</b> Border closures restricted transhumance between Cameroon/Chad and livestock remained concentrated in the Far North causing early pasture/water depletion and an early descent of livestock into North/Adamawa.	<b>Minimal</b> Livestock market functioning is reduced due to social distancing. Consequently, livestock is sold at below average prices, which is likely to lower the capacity of some to invest in livestock fodder and health.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Access to veterinary drugs is anticipated to remain normal.	<b>Minimal</b> Water points and pastures regenerated following the onset of rains, relieving the strain on resources, despite the border with Chad remaining closed.	<b>Moderate</b> Potential drops in livestock sales are likely, especially to regional markets due to increased border controls. This may lower income and the capacity of some to invest in livestock health.	Insecurity in the NW/SW is increasing the concentration of livestock in Adamawa	<b>Minimal</b> Despite the initial impacts on pasture due to border closures, as pastures regenerate, factors attributed to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average, except among some households with lower income due to COVID-19 and in areas where conflict is restricting access to pasture.
<b>Mali</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Humanitarian partners are reinforcing livestock	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions have not affected	<b>Minimal</b> The closure of markets in importing countries has	<b>Minimal</b> Humanitarian partners are reinforcing livestock	<b>None/Minimal</b> The likely continued absence of movement restrictions for	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some	Conflict that limits access to certain pastures;	<b>Minimal</b> Despite the initial impacts on pasture due to border closures, as pastures regenerate, factors attributed

	vaccination campaigns, but they will be at reduced levels because of reduced household incomes especially amongst those dependent on cash transfers.	transhumant migration.	reduced the flow of livestock and thereby reduced the incomes of pastoralists in Mali; this is likely to slightly reduce access to livestock drugs/capacity to care for livestock health.	vaccination campaigns in northern areas. As part of the strategy to reduce non-food expenditures, especially in cash transfer areas, households have reduced the vaccination and treatment of livestock.	livestock will allow for normal movement.	pastoralists, which is likely to lower the capacity of these households to invest in livestock fodder and health.	Loss of livestock due to looting in insecure areas.	to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average, except among some households with lower income due to COVID-19 and in areas where conflict is restricting access to pasture.
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>None</b> The government is selling livestock feed at subsidized prices and distributing livestock drugs.	<b>Significant</b> The closure of the Senegalese and Malian borders has led to a concentration of livestock from transhumant migration in the south. Pasture and water depletion are negatively affecting livestock body conditions.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to lower the capacity of these households to invest in livestock feed and health.	<b>None</b> The government is selling livestock feed at subsidized prices and distributing livestock drugs.	<b>Minimal</b> The start of rains should relieve pressure by increasing pasture and water availability. The lifting of movement restrictions will allow pastoralists to return to their places of origin, following pasture availability.	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to lower the capacity of these households to invest in livestock fodder and health.	N/A	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Despite favorable rainfall conditions, the closure of the Senegalese and Malian borders will continue to limit transhumance, which is vital for pastoralists in a country with structural grazing deficits. This is likely to have a moderate impact on livestock production.
<b>Niger</b>	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Border closures have limited the import of animal feed/inputs. The lower availability	<b>Moderate</b> Movement restrictions within the country limited access to pastures and led to the early depletion of pasture and water resources, negatively	<b>Minimal</b> Lower livestock sales are expected among some pastoralists, which is likely to lower the capacity of these	<b>Minimal</b> The normal availability of pasture and water will improve pastoral conditions including livestock body	<b>Minimal</b> Easing restrictions on gatherings will likely restore the ability of herders to gather at water and pasture points, improving livestock body conditions,	<b>None</b> Improved livestock sales are expected among almost pastoralists, which is likely to improve the capacity of these	Conflict is limiting access to pasture in some areas.	<b>Minimal</b> Factors attributed to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average, except among some households with lower income due to COVID-19 and

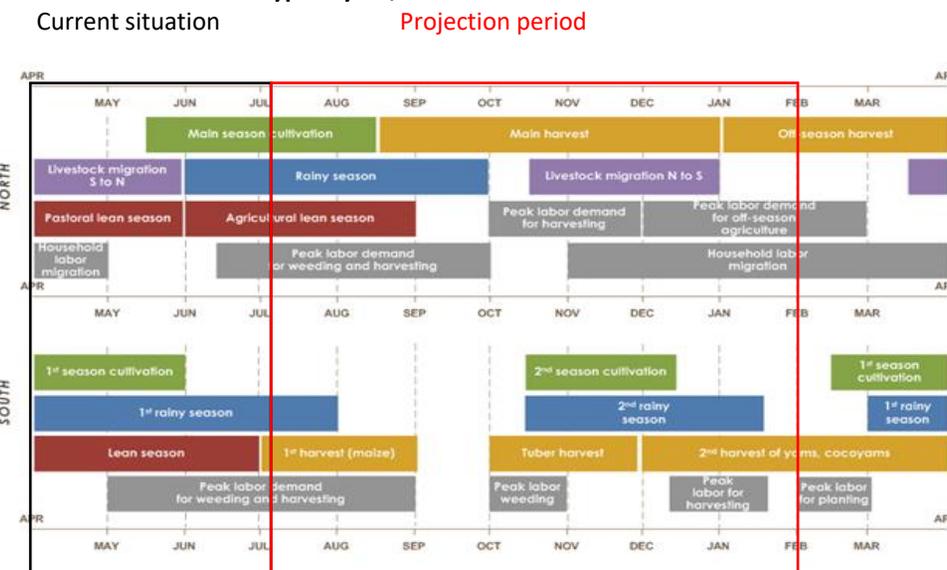
	caused price increases and limited access.	affecting livestock body conditions. Restrictions also constraint access to markets mainly those located in urban centers where prices are higher.	households to invest in livestock feed and health.	conditions, production and prices.	production, and prices.	households to invest in livestock fodder and health.		in areas where conflict is restricting access to pasture.
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>None</b> Manufactured products including veterinary drugs are more expensive than average, though restricted livestock import from neighboring countries has led to increased livestock prices, particularly around the Tabaski, increasing income and access to veterinary drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Livestock migration has been mostly unaffected by movement restrictions; pastoralists are moving from southern to northern areas as usual.	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b> Manufactured products including veterinary drugs are more expensive than average, though restricted livestock imports from neighboring countries have led to increased livestock prices, particularly around the Tabaski, increasing income and access to veterinary drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Movement restrictions are not expected to limit livestock movement from southern areas and areas affected by conflict.	<b>None</b>	Conflict is limiting access to pasture in some areas.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Factors attributed to COVID-19 have not had, and are not anticipated to have, a notable impact on livestock production. Overall production is expected to be average with the exception of in conflict-affected areas.

## Central America and the Caribbean

### Key Messages

- Planting for the first season was ongoing as COVID-19 measures were being implemented. Overall agricultural labor movement and access to inputs were minimally to moderately disrupted in Central America. Overall crop production is not anticipated to be significantly affected by factors attributed to COVID-19 in Central America. However, moderate impacts on crop production are expected in **Haiti** due to greater limitations to accessing inputs.
- In parts of Central America, the lower demand for milk is disincentivizing cattle farmers to provide milk on markets at normal levels.

Seasonal calendar in a typical year, Central America and the Caribbean



Source: FEWS NET

COVID-19 impacts on crop production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impact of COVID-19 on agricultural production
	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other		
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>Moderate</b> Restrictions on public transportation	<b>Minimal</b> Restrictions on transportation and	<b>Moderate</b> The border closure with the Dominican	<b>Minimal</b> With the likelihood that movement	<b>Minimal</b> Restrictions on public transportation and	<b>Moderate</b> The border with the Dominican	Drought	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Reduced capacity to finance the spring season is likely to lead to below average

	and gatherings reduced ability of farmers to travel to urban centers and the Dominican Republic to buy inputs.	gatherings have increased the cost of transportation to/from urban centers, making it more costly for workers to access agricultural labor.	Republic resulted in Haitian returnees and increased the supply of agricultural labor along the border. The economic impacts of COVID-19 on income sources among better-off households is also reducing demand for agricultural labor.	restrictions will continue to be gradually lifted, the supply of inputs will likely increase. However, reduced income will continue to constrain household access.	social gathering will most likely lead to higher transportation costs to/from urban centers, which will likely continue to make it more costly for workers to access agricultural labor opportunities.	Republic is likely to remain closed, which is likely to maintain above-normal supply of agricultural labor along the border. Though some better-off households that have lower income will hire less agricultural labor		production, though this is due only in part to factors attributed to COVID-19. It is also due to previous years of below-average production coupled with poor and irregular rainfall. The coffee harvest is expected to be below average due to multiple drivers.
<b>EI Salvador</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Farmers sowed before restrictions began and the government provided inputs. In the coffee sector, previous economic problems limited access to inputs more substantially than COVID-19 movement restrictions.	<b>None.</b> Agricultural labor demand is currently seasonally low.	<b>Moderate</b> Better-off households experienced reductions in income from multiple sources due to the economic impacts of COVID-19 and movement restrictions. This is anticipated to reduce their capacity to hire labor in the future.	<b>Minimal</b> Reduced income will likely reduce capacity to purchase inputs for the <i>Postrera</i> season. In the coffee sector, previous economic problems and COVID-19 movement restrictions will likely hinder crop management.	<b>Moderate</b> Although the easing of movement restrictions will likely permit agricultural labor migration, public transportation restrictions and testing/social distancing measures will likely lead to below-normal levels of labor migration. Migration to Honduras is also likely to be prohibited.	<b>Minimal</b> Better-off households have reduced financial capacity to hire labor. Large producers will have to adapt to lower labor availability, causing an increase in costs and lower productivity.	Rainfall is forecast to be above normal during second season - Diseases could affect bean production in the <i>Postrera</i> season	<b>Minimal</b> Overall cereal production is likely to not be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19, though cash crop production likely to be below average.

<p><b>Honduras</b></p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Farmers sowed before the lockdown began and there was little need to access further inputs. The Government of Honduras has also delivered inputs.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Agricultural labor demand is currently seasonally low.</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Better-off households experienced reductions in income from multiple sources due to the economic impacts of COVID-19 and movement restrictions, products. This is anticipated to reduce their capacity to hire labor in the future.</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> The government is likely to provide some support for the <i>Postrera</i> season and is also supporting the coffee sector. Mobilization restrictions will have a minor impact in accessing agricultural inputs.</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b> Although the easing of movement restrictions will likely permit some agricultural labor migration, public transportation restrictions social distancing will likely continue to limit labor migration and agricultural labor demand. These restrictions will likely reduce poor households' labor income from coffee and sugar cane harvesting.</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Better-off households have reduced financial capacity to hire labor. Large producers will have to adapt to have lower labor availability, causing an increase in costs and low productivity.</p>	<p>Rainfall is forecast to be above normal during second season. Diseases could affect beans in the <i>Postrera</i> season</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> Despite the restrictions to movement affecting coffee production, the <i>primera</i> and <i>postrera</i> staple cereal harvests are anticipated to be average.</p>
<p><b>Nicaragua</b></p>	<p><b>None</b> There are no movement restrictions in place.</p>	<p><b>Minimal</b> There are no movement restrictions within Nicaragua and agricultural labor demand is currently seasonally low. However, the population is voluntarily reducing their movements due to fear of COVID-19.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p><b>None</b> The government is likely to continue providing typical inputs support to the agricultural sector. Further, given that there are no official restrictions on mobility, there are no notable disruptions in access to ag. inputs.</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Given no movement restrictions within Nicaragua, labor migration is unlikely to be affected. However, international border closures and internal movement restrictions in neighboring countries (Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador) will likely prevent or reduce access to cross-border harvesting labor opportunities during the peak season for</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>	<p>Rainfall is forecast to be above normal during second season - Diseases could affect beans in the <i>Postrera</i> season</p>	<p><b>None/Minimal</b> Agricultural production is expected to be average despite voluntary reductions in movement by the population and the socioeconomic problems already occurring since the political crisis of 2018.  The harvest of coffee and other agriculture products is also anticipated to be average.</p>

					coffee and other cash crops beginning in September.			
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Minimal.</b> Small farmers had limited income to buy agricultural inputs, which will lead to below-average harvests. However, national production is estimated to be average since access to inputs for commercial farmers has been stable.	<b>Moderate.</b> Movement restrictions have limited agricultural labor movement within the country and to neighboring countries.	<b>Moderate.</b> Better-off households experienced reductions in income from multiple sources due to the economic impacts of COVID-19 and movement restrictions, products. This is anticipated to reduce their capacity to hire labor in the future.	<b>Minimal.</b> Because of reduced <i>primera</i> harvests and income from labor, small farmers will have limited access to inputs for the <i>postrera</i> sowings. However, national <i>postrera</i> sowings and production are expected to be average.	<b>Minimal/Moderate.</b> While coffee production as well as sugar cane and other industrial crops are expected to be normal, health and social distancing measures may affect labor supply. Border crossing restrictions and controls will prevent the usual flow of laborers to Mexico and Honduras during the coffee harvest period of peak migration.	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> For small and medium coffee growers, the reduction in international demand for various products may also lead to less labor demand.	Rainfall is forecast to be above normal during second season - Diseases could affect beans in the <i>postrera</i> season	<b>Minimal.</b> The <i>primera</i> and <i>postrera</i> national harvests are anticipated to be average. Some households who were unable to invest in inputs will experience localized below-average production.

Livestock production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production
	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other		
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to grazing lands.	<b>None</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected to livestock movement.	<b>None</b>	Consecutive droughts	<b>None / Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19

<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to grazing lands.	<b>Moderate</b> Due to low prices for milk producers, cattle farmers have been disincentivized from production.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on livestock movement.	<b>Moderate</b> Due to low milk prices, cattle farmers are likely to be disincentivized from production.	Consecutive droughts	<b>Moderate</b> Low milk demand is likely to have a moderate impact on production.
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to grazing lands.	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Reduced milk sold in markets. The government implemented actions to offset the drop in the demand and control the prices. The marketing of milk in the neighboring countries was suspended initially but has been restored.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on livestock movement.	<b>Moderate</b> Due to low prices for milk producers, cattle farmers are likely to be disincentivized from production.	Consecutive droughts	<b>Minimal/Moderate</b> Low milk demand is likely to have a moderate impact to production.
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>None</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to grazing lands.	<b>Moderate</b> Due to low prices for milk producers, cattle farmers have been disincentivized from production.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to livestock drugs.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on livestock movement.	<b>Moderate</b> Due to low prices for milk producers, cattle farmers are likely to be disincentivized from production.	Consecutive droughts	<b>Moderate</b> Low milk demand is likely to have a moderate impact to production.
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b>	<b>None/Minimal</b>	<b>None</b>	Consecutive droughts	<b>None / Minimal</b>

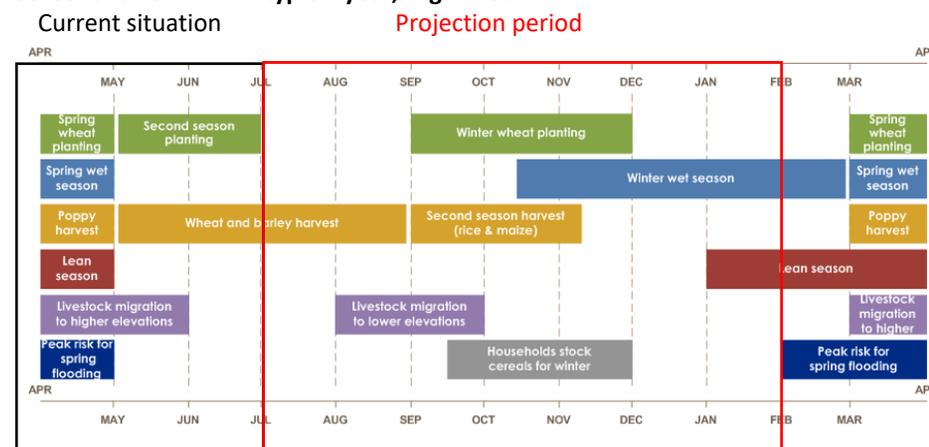
	COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs.	COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to grazing lands.		Based on current trends, COVID-19 restrictions are not expected to notably affect access to drugs.	Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected on livestock movement.			Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19.
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## Afghanistan

### Key Messages:

- In Afghanistan, COVID-19 and associated restrictions have to date had minimal impact on agricultural and livestock production. Planting for the wheat and barley harvest occurred prior to the implementation of restrictions and agricultural labor during the ongoing harvest has not been restricted. While some impacts are expected at the household level among those who have lower income due to declines in remittances and reduced casual labor, the impacts are not expected to be widespread, as field information indicates hiring and harvesting are occurring at normal levels. Similarly, no significant impacts on livestock production attributed to COVID-19 are currently occurring or are anticipated in the projection period.

### Seasonal calendar in a typical year, Afghanistan



Source: FEWS NET

Impacts of COVID-19 on crop production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impact of COVID-19 on agricultural production
	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions on agricultural labor	Other		

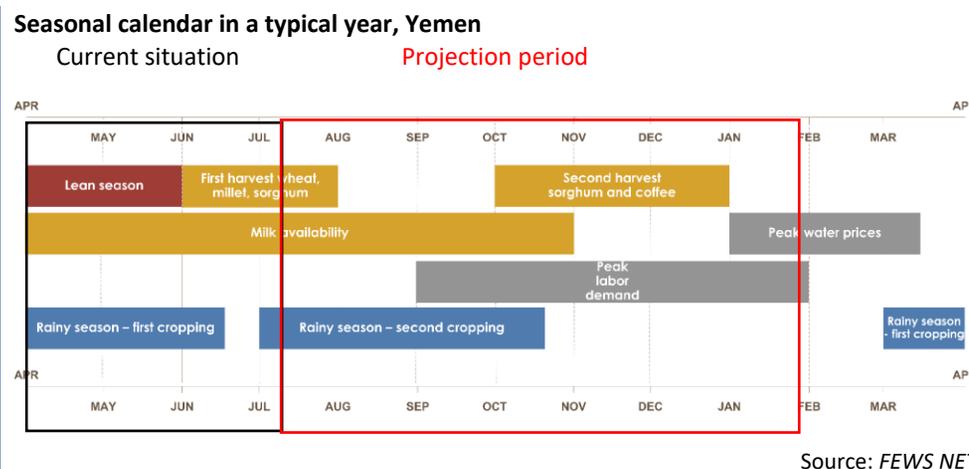
<b>Afghani- stan</b>	<b>None</b> Most farmers rely on own seeds and had already accessed inputs and begun planting prior COVID-19 related restrictions.	<b>None/Minimal</b> While there were some restrictions to movement, they were largely applied only in urban centers, and agricultural laborers could move within respective areas.	<b>None</b> Relatively high demand for domestic fruits and vegetables, given trade slowdowns with Pakistan, is positively affecting farmers in Afghanistan.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Most farmers rely on own seeds, and trade flows are expected to remain near normal for those who rely purchasing certified seeds.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected to agricultural labor movement for 2020/21 cultivation.	<b>None</b> Available field information indicates better-off households continue to hire labor at normal rates.	2019/20 harvest: conflict  2020/21 harvest: conflict and forecast for below-average precipitation	<b>None/Minimal</b> Minimal impacts to harvesting of 2020 wheat, horticulture, and poppy harvest are expected. Based on current trends of no movement restrictions for agricultural laborers, minimal to no impacts attributed to COVID-19 are expected on 2021 production.
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Impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production
	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other		
<b>Afghani- stan</b>	<b>None/ Minimal</b> COVID-19 restrictions are not affecting access to livestock drugs, though available field information indicates that drug prices increased for a short period of time.	<b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoral movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Most livestock drugs are sourced through Pakistan, and based on current trends, supply chains likely to remain near normal.	<b>None</b> No significant movement restrictions are in place to limit pastoral movement.	<b>None</b>		<b>None/Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably impacted by factors attributed to COVID-19.

## Yemen

### Key Message:

- Overall, COVID-19 and associated restrictions have had minimal impacts on agricultural and livestock production in Yemen. This is due in part to the fact that restrictions on movement have been few and localized, and existing restrictions have been limited and difficult to enforce. While lower remittances and some reductions in labor demand are likely decreasing the resources available for investment in agriculture and livestock to some degree, persisting conflict and long-term macroeconomic decline continue to have more significant impacts.



Agricultural production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impact of COVID-19 on agricultural production
	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions to agricultural labor	Other	Lower access to inputs	Movement restrictions to agricultural labor	Other		
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>None</b> Planting for the first season occurred prior to the pandemic and COVID-19 did not reduce access to inputs.	<b>Minimal</b> There were some reports of reduced supply of agricultural labor due to COVID-19 infection or movement restrictions, though impacts have been limited, as movement restrictions have been localized	<b>None/Minimal</b> Ag. labor demand has reportedly decreased in some areas, though overall payment is anticipated at normal levels; available field information suggests that there have	<b>Minimal</b> Prices have increased, primarily attributed to broader economic decline but also partly attributed to COVID-19 according to key informants,	<b>None/Minimal</b> Based on current trends, few to no restrictions are expected to agricultural labor movement for second season cultivation and harvesting.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Demand for agricultural labor is expected to be impacted by reduced purchasing power among those who hire labor.	Economy	<b>None/Minimal</b> Overall 2020 cereal production was not notably impacted by factors attributed to COVID-19.

		(mostly affecting urban areas), and compliance and enforcement of existing restrictions have been limited.	been no disruptions to the harvesting process more broadly.	likely lowering access for some households.				
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Impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production								
Country	Current impacts of COVID-19, April - June			Anticipated impacts of COVID-19, July-Jan			Other drivers	Overall current and anticipated impacts of COVID-19 on livestock production
	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other	Lower access to veterinary drugs	Movement restrictions to grazing areas	Other		
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Livestock drugs are reportedly limited, and prices are high in some localized areas, though this is largely not attributable to COVID-19.	<b>None/Minimal</b> Cross-border movement restrictions have been applied to pastoralists, and restricted movement is limiting access to pasture and water somewhat, though prolonged conflict also contributed to already restricted movement.	<b>None</b>	<b>Minimal</b> Livestock drugs are expected to remain limited and prices high in some localized areas.	<b>None/ Minimal</b> Cross border movement restrictions have been applied to pastoralists, and restricted movement is limiting access to pasture and water somewhat, though prolonged conflict also contributed to already restricted movement.	<b>None</b>	Conflict, which limits movement and has driven lower herd sizes	<b>None/Minimal</b> Current and future livestock production is not expected to be notably affected by factors attributed to COVID-19.