



# CROP PROSPECTS and FOOD SITUATION

Quarterly Global Report

Countries in need of  
external assistance  
for food

44

## COUNTRIES REQUIRING EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD

FAO assesses that globally 44 countries, including 33 in Africa, nine in Asia and two in Latin America and the Caribbean, are in need of external assistance for food. Food insecurity conditions are of grave concern in parts of East Africa due to conflict and drought conditions, while in West Africa, food insecurity is foreseen to worsen to alarming levels in 2022 underpinned by shortfalls in agricultural production and persisting conflicts.

Asia	-0.1
Africa	+3.4
Central America and the Caribbean	+0.2
South America	-3.5
North America	+0.1
Europe	+4.0
Oceania	+0.1
World	+0.7

## World cereal production 2021 over 2020

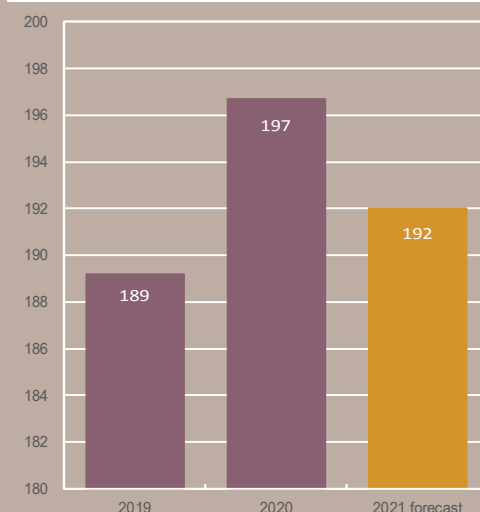
(yearly percentage change)

+0.7%

LIFDC cereal production  
2021 over 2020

-2.4%

(million tonnes)



## REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

**AFRICA** Adverse weather conditions and conflicts in East Africa and West Africa resulted in widespread crop damage, consequently, production downturns are forecast in multiple countries in 2021. Planting of the 2022 crops is underway in North Africa, where soil moisture deficits have impeded sowing progress and in Southern Africa under generally conducive weather conditions, both subregions registered bumper outputs in 2021.

**ASIA** Planting of the 2022 cereal crops has begun in Near East countries, where rainfall deficits have raised some early concerns, particularly following the low harvests in 2021. Sowing operations for the 2022 crop have also started in Far East Asia, where harvesting of the 2021 crop is yet to be finalized, with the output forecast at a bumper high. In CIS in Asia, the 2021 cereal output is estimated to be below average due to unfavourable weather conditions.

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In South America, firm grain prices are underpinning expectations of large cereal plantings for the 2022 crop, with good weather forecasts also bolstering production prospects. In Central America, the 2021 cereal production is forecast slightly below average, as rainfall deficits curbed yields of the minor season crops in several countries.

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# COUNTRIES REQUIRING EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD

Note: Situation as of November 2021  
Territories/boundaries\*\*

## AFRICA (33 countries)

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Guinea
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

## ASIA (9 countries)

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Iraq
- Lebanon
- Myanmar
- Pakistan
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Yemen

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (2 countries)

- Haiti
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

\*\* See Terminology (page 6)

Source: GIEWS, 2021. *Crop Prospects and Food Situation #4* [online]. [Cited 2 December 2021], modified to comply with the United Nations map No. 4170 Rev. 19, 2020.

*In addition to the factors listed below, the following countries have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and as a result, the impact of the pandemic is considered as a key factor that has worsened food insecurity and increased the need for humanitarian assistance in all countries, although it may not be mentioned specifically.*

## AFRICA (33 COUNTRIES)

### EXCEPTIONAL SHORTFALL IN AGGREGATE FOOD PRODUCTION/SUPPLIES

#### Central African Republic

##### Conflict

- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, the number of severely food insecure people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above is estimated at 2.1 million between September 2021 and March 2022, due to high levels of civil insecurity. A ceasefire declaration by the president in October could initiate a de-escalation of the conflict.

#### Kenya

##### Poor seasonal rains

- About 2.4 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure between November 2021 and January 2022, reflecting consecutive poor rainy seasons since late 2020 that affected crop and livestock production, mainly in northern and eastern pastoral, agropastoral and marginal agricultural areas.

#### Niger

##### Civil conflict, shortfall in cereal production

- According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, about 2.58 million people are assessed to need humanitarian food assistance between October and December 2021 due to the increase in security incidents that have disrupted agricultural and marketing activities, diminishing households' livelihood opportunities.
- An estimated 280 000 people have been displaced in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabery regions due to the civil conflicts, as of September 2021. In addition, the country hosts 250 000 refugees, mainly from Nigeria and Mali.
- In addition, domestic cereal production is forecast to fall to a below-average level in 2021, due to effects of adverse weather and the civil conflict, which is expected to further aggravate conditions. As a result, between June and August 2022, 3.64 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

#### Somalia

##### Poor seasonal rains, civil insecurity

- About 3.5 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure, IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) between October and

December 2021, mainly as a result of consecutive poor rainy seasons since late 2020, which severely affected crop and livestock production, and due to heightened conflict since early 2021.

## WIDESPREAD LACK OF ACCESS

### Burundi

*Weather extremes*

- About 1.04 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure between June and September 2021, mainly due to livelihood losses caused by the rising water level of Lake Tanganyika and the overflow of the Rusizi River, which displaced about 40 000 people in Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mairie, Rumonge and Makamba provinces.

### Chad

*Civil insecurity, shortfall in cereal production*

- According to the latest CH analysis, about 965 000 people are estimated to be in CH Phase 3 (Crisis) and above between October and December 2021 due to persisting insecurity in Lac and Tibesti regions that continues to disrupt livelihood activities and to cause population displacements.
- About 400 000 people were displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region, as of August 2021. In addition, 520 000 refugees mostly from the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan reside in the country due to conflicts.
- In addition, domestic cereal production is anticipated to fall to a below-average level in 2021, due to effects of adverse weather and the civil conflict. As a result, between June and August 2022, 1.74 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

*Persisting civil insecurity*

- According to the November 2021 IPC analysis, 27 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure between September and December 2021, about 6 million of which are experiencing critical levels of acute food insecurity, IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). This is due to persisting conflict in eastern provinces, which continues to cause displacements, coupled with the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Djibouti

*Floods*

- About 194 000 people were estimated to be severely food insecure between January and August 2021, mainly

due to livelihood losses caused by floods and landslides, and as a result of the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihoods of vulnerable households.

### Eritrea

*Macroeconomic challenges have increased the population's vulnerability to food insecurity*

### Ethiopia

*Conflict in the Tigray Region, high food prices, floods, desert locusts*

- About 7.4 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure between July and September 2021 in western and central cereal deficit areas in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. Particular concern exists for the Tigray Region where about 400 000 people are estimated to face IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) levels of food insecurity due to the impact of the conflict that started in November 2020.

### Nigeria

*Persisting conflict in northern areas*

- According to the latest CH analysis, about 12.9 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian food assistance between October and December 2021 because of the worsening conflict that is driving new population displacements, particularly in northern states, high food prices and reduced household purchasing power. Over 3 million people are estimated to be internally displaced in northern states due to civil insecurity and natural disasters. The areas inaccessible to humanitarian interventions are facing the worst food insecurity conditions.
- In the upcoming peak of the lean season, between June and August 2022, 18 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

### South Sudan

*Economic downturn, civil insecurity, lingering impact of floods, prolonged conflict*

- Despite sustained humanitarian assistance, food insecurity still affects large segments of the population, driven by insufficient food supplies, an economic downturn, high food prices and the lingering impact of widespread floods in 2020. About 7.2 million people (approximately 60 percent of the total population) were estimated to be severely food insecure between April and July 2021.
- Particular concern exists for households in Jonglei, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal and

Warrap states, and in neighbouring Pibor Administrative Area, where 60 to 85 percent of the population were estimated to be severely food insecure, with a total of 108 000 people facing IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) levels of food insecurity.

### Zimbabwe

*High food prices, economic downturn*

- An estimated 3 million people are projected to be in need of humanitarian assistance between January and March 2022, largely on account of poor food access due to prevailing high food prices and reduced incomes owing to the effects of an economic downturn. This number is, however, lower than the figure in the same period in 2021, as a substantial cereal harvest boosted households' food supplies.

## SEVERE LOCALIZED FOOD INSECURITY

### Burkina Faso

*Civil insecurity in the north, shortfall in cereal production*

- According to the latest CH analysis, 1.65 million people are estimated to be food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance between October and December 2021. In Centre-Nord and Sahel regions, insecurity continues to cause population displacements and, as of September 2021, about 1.4 million people have been displaced and require assistance. In addition, about 24 000 refugees, mostly from Mali, are residing in Sahel Region.
- In addition, domestic cereal production is forecast to fall to a below-average level in 2021, due to effects of adverse weather and the civil conflict, which is expected to further aggravate conditions. In the upcoming peak of the lean season, between June and August 2022, 2.6 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

### Cameroon

*Civil insecurity, population displacements*

- According to the October 2021 CH analysis, about 2.4 million people are projected to be severely food insecure, CH Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, between October and December 2021. This is mainly the result of conflict, socio-political unrest and COVID-19-related economic shocks.
- About 42 percent of the severely food insecure people are in Northwest



and Southwest regions, and, as of October 2021, over 1 million people were internally displaced in the country.

## Congo

### *Refugee influx, displacements*

- As of October 2021, about 28 800 refugees from the Central African Republic and 32 500 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo were residing in the country. Host communities face food shortages and limited livelihood opportunities, and refugees' food security is essentially dependent on continued humanitarian assistance.
- In addition, about 304 400 people were internally displaced as of September 2021.

## Eswatini

### *Economic downturn, reduced incomes*

- An estimated 316 000 people are assessed to be food insecure between October 2021 and March 2022, down from 347 000 between January and March 2021. The improvement reflects the positive effects of an above-average harvest in 2021, although households continue to face food access constraints, largely underpinned by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.

## Guinea

### *Reduced incomes associated to the COVID-19 pandemic*

- About 565 000 people were projected to be in need of food assistance between October and December 2021, primarily due to food access constraints on account of the effects of the pandemic. About 740 000 people are projected to face severe food insecurity in the upcoming June to August 2022 period.
- In addition, about 6 000 refugees, mostly from Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, are residing in the country.

## Lesotho

### *Economic downturn, reduced incomes*

- The number of people projected to be food insecure between January and March 2022 is estimated at 312 000, nearly half the figure estimated in 2021 for the same period. The improved outlook rests mostly on the upturn in domestic cereal production in 2021 that bolstered households' cereal supplies. However, the slow economic recovery continues to impose constraints on households' incomes, impinging on their economic capacity to access food.

## Liberia

### *High food prices, economic downturn*

- According to the latest CH analysis, about 940 000 people were estimated to be in CH Phase 3 (Crisis) and above between June and August 2021 due to high food inflation rates and the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy. The country is also hosting approximately 8 500 refugees that require assistance.

## Libya

### *Civil insecurity, economic and political instability, high food prices*

- The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview states that 1.3 million people (23 percent of the population) need humanitarian assistance, of which 0.7 million require food assistance. Half of the people in need of humanitarian assistance are internally displaced or migrants that are residing in, or transiting through, the country.

## Madagascar

### *Drought in southern areas, limited income-earning opportunities*

- An estimated 1.3 million people are food insecure in southern regions and require urgent humanitarian assistance.
- The effects of a severe drought on agricultural production in 2021 and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly the loss of incomes due to the economic slowdown, are the key drivers of food insecurity.

## Malawi

### *Economic downturn, reduced incomes*

- An estimated 1.5 million people are food insecure between October 2021 and March 2022. This number is well below the estimate for the period between January and March 2021, when 2.6 million people were assessed to be in need of humanitarian assistance.
- The improved conditions are attributed to the large 2021 cereal harvest that helped to partly mitigate the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Mali

### *Civil insecurity*

- According to the latest CH analysis, about 1.17 million people are estimated to be in CH Phase 3 (Crisis) and above between October and December 2021 as a result of the escalation of the conflict that continued to cause population displacements, combined with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and weather shocks.
- About 400 000 people have been displaced, mostly in central and northern parts of the country. In addition, the

country hosts approximately 47 000 refugees, mostly from the Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

- In addition, domestic cereal production is forecast to fall in 2021, but still remain near the five-year average, due to increased conflict and uncondusive weather conditions. Consequently, between June and August 2022, 1.84 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

## Mauritania

### *Shortfall in agricultural production, reduced incomes*

- According to the latest CH analysis, about 348 000 people are assessed to be in need of humanitarian assistance between October and December 2021 as a result of cereal and livestock production shortfalls, and reduced incomes owing to the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.
- About 75 000 refugees, mostly from Mali require humanitarian assistance.
- In addition, domestic cereal production is forecast to fall in 2021, but still remain near the five-year average due to uncondusive weather, which is likely to aggravate conditions of the most vulnerable households. In the upcoming peak of the lean season, between June and August 2022, 660 000 people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

## Mozambique

### *Localized shortfalls in staple food production, insecurity in northern areas*

- An estimated 1.7 million people required humanitarian assistance until September 2021, and this number is expected to rise moderately until the next harvest period from March 2022, as households exhaust supplies of food from their harvests.
- Populations in Cabo Delgado are experiencing the severest levels of acute food insecurity, where an estimated 363 000 people are facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above levels of food insecurity, reflecting the impacts of the conflict and rainfall deficits that adversely affected cereal production in 2021.

## Namibia

### *Economic downturn*

- Food security conditions have improved in 2021 compared to the previous year, however, the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, primarily income and job losses, continue to constrain households' access to food.

**Senegal***Localized shortfalls in cereal production, reduced incomes*

- According to the latest CH analysis, about 305 000 people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance between October and December 2021, mostly reflecting localized production shortfalls due to the effects of adverse weather events on cereal production and reduced incomes of the most vulnerable households on account of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. About 770 000 people are projected to face severe food insecurity in the June to August 2022 period, reflecting persisting food access constraints.
- An estimated 14 500 refugees, mostly from Mauritania, require humanitarian assistance.

**Sierra Leone***High food prices*

- About 1.1 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure between October and December 2021 on account of high food prices and low purchasing power, resulting in acute constraints on households' economic access to food. About 1.45 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity in the upcoming June to August 2022 period, reflecting persisting food access constraints.

**Sudan***Conflict, civil insecurity, soaring food prices*

- The number of severely food insecure people is estimated at 6 million between October 2021 and February 2022, mainly due to soaring food prices and intercommunal conflict.

**Uganda***Weather extremes*

- In Karamoja Region, about 188 000 people (16 percent of the population) are estimated to be severely food insecure between August 2021 and January 2022, mainly as a result of consecutive rainy seasons characterized by erratic rains which adversely affected crop and livestock production.
- About 1 million refugees from South Sudan and about 482 000 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo are hosted in camps and rely on humanitarian assistance.

**United Republic of Tanzania***Localized shortfalls in staple food production*

- About 500 000 people were estimated to be in need of emergency assistance

between May and September 2020, mainly in northeastern Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions and in central Dodoma and Singida regions.

**Zambia***Reduced incomes, localized shortfalls in cereal production*

- An estimated 1.58 million people are projected to need humanitarian assistance between October 2021 and March 2022, down from 2 million assessed to be food insecure in the corresponding period in 2020/21. The large agricultural output in 2021 is the main driver of the improved situation, however, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that are constraining households' economic access to food and localized shortfalls in crop production have limited a larger improvement.

**ASIA (9 COUNTRIES)****EXCEPTIONAL SHORTFALL  
IN AGGREGATE FOOD  
PRODUCTION/SUPPLIES****Syrian Arab Republic***Civil conflict, economic crisis*

- A nationwide food security assessment estimated that about 12.4 million people (60 percent of the overall population) were food insecure in 2020, 5.4 million more than at the end of 2019, mostly due to constrained livelihood opportunities and a rapidly worsening economy.
- Although some international food assistance is being provided, Syrian refugees are also pressuring host communities' resources in neighbouring countries.

**WIDESPREAD LACK OF ACCESS****Democratic People's Republic of Korea***Low food consumption levels, poor dietary diversity, economic downturn*

- A large portion of the population suffers from low levels of food consumption and very poor dietary diversity.
- The persisting economic constraints, exacerbated by restrictive measures to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, have significantly reduced imports, including critical agricultural inputs and humanitarian goods, increasing the population's vulnerability to food insecurity.

- The harvest of the 2021 main season is expected to have reached households in October/November leading to transitory improvements in food security.

**Lebanon***Economic crisis*

- In September 2021, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia estimated that, taking into account dimensions other than income, such as access to health, education and public utilities, 82 percent of the population lives in multidimensional poverty in 2021, up from 42 percent in 2019.

**Yemen***Conflict, poverty, floods, high food and fuel prices*

- The number of food insecure, IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, was projected to increase by nearly 3 million people to 16.2 million between January and June 2021. Out of these, an estimated 11 million people were in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), 5 million in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and the number of those in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) likely increased to 47 000.

**SEVERE LOCALIZED FOOD  
INSECURITY****Afghanistan***Civil conflict, population displacement, economic slowdown*

- Between September and October 2021, about 19 million people were estimated in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). The IPC analysis, estimated that between November 2021 and March 2022, the number of people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) is likely to increase to 22.8 million.

**Bangladesh***Economic constraints, refugee influx*

- Food insecurity and poverty levels have increased due to income losses caused by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- According to the latest figures from UNHCR (September 2021), about 903 000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar were sheltering in Bangladesh, mainly in Cox's Bazar District.

**Iraq***Civil conflict, economic slowdown*

- The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview identified 4.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 2.4 million have acute humanitarian needs. The number of severely food insecure people is estimated at about 435 000, while 731 000 are vulnerable to food insecurity.

**Myanmar***Conflict, political instability, economic constraints*

- The political crisis, following the military take-over on 1 February 2021, caused increased tensions and unrest throughout the country resulting in new waves of population displacement. According to the latest figures from UNHCR (September 2021) following the military take-over, an additional 176 000 people were displaced, adding to the existing 370 000 IDPs (as of December 2020). Most of the IDPs reside in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Kayin and Shan states. The current uncertain political situation may further compromise the fragile conditions of vulnerable households and the Rohingya IDPs residing in the country.
- Income losses due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have affected the food security situation of vulnerable households.

**Pakistan***Population displacements, economic constraints, high prices of the main food staple*

- The country hosts close to 1.4 million registered and approximately 0.6 million unregistered Afghan refugees. Most of these people are in need of humanitarian assistance and are straining the already limited resources of the host communities. Following the Taliban's take-over of Afghanistan, this number reportedly increased, adding additional pressure on the already difficult food insecurity conditions of the host community.
- Poverty levels have increased due to losses of income-generating opportunities owing to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.
- Prices of wheat flour, the country's main staple, were at record or near-record levels in most markets in October 2021, constraining access.

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (2 COUNTRIES)****WIDESPREAD LACK OF ACCESS****Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)***Severe economic crisis*

- The total number of refugees and migrants from the country is estimated at 5.9 million, with the largest populations located in Colombia (1.74 million), Peru (1.29 million), Ecuador (483 000) and Chile (448 000). Humanitarian needs for refugees and migrants are significant. Food insecurity situations of migrants reportedly worsened due to losses of income-generating opportunities in the host countries amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The expected slow recovery of the host countries' economies is likely to only marginally restore the livelihoods of migrants.
- According to the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), the number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants (including in-transit and temporary) in need of food assistance is estimated at 3.26 million in 2021.

**SEVERE LOCALIZED FOOD INSECURITY****Haiti***Reduced agricultural production, socio-political turmoil, exacerbated by natural disasters*

- About 4.3 million people were estimated to be facing severe acute food insecurity and are in need of urgent food assistance until at least February 2022. The high levels of food insecurity are the result of reduced cereal outputs between 2018 and 2021 and elevated food prices, exacerbated by income losses amid the COVID-19 pandemic and socio-political turmoil. Two natural disasters (a 7.2 magnitude earthquake and a tropical storm) that struck in August, destroyed productive assets and infrastructure, and caused losses of stored food, further aggravating conditions. In these areas, the number of people in acute food insecurity is estimated at 980 000 between September 2021 and February 2022, up from 932 000.

**Terminology**

**Countries requiring external assistance for food** are expected to lack the resources to deal with reported critical problems of food insecurity. Food crises are nearly always due to a combination of factors but for the purpose of response planning, it is important to establish whether the nature of food crises is **predominantly** related to lack of food availability, limited access to food, or severe but localized problems. Accordingly, the list of countries requiring external assistance is organized into three broad, not mutually exclusive, categories:

- Countries facing an **exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies** as a result of crop failure, natural disasters, interruption of imports, disruption of distribution, excessive post-harvest losses, or other supply bottlenecks.
- Countries with **widespread lack of access**, where a majority of the population is considered to be unable to procure food from local markets, due to very low incomes, exceptionally high food prices, or the inability to circulate within the country.
- Countries with **severe localized food insecurity** due to the influx of refugees, a concentration of internally displaced persons, or areas with combinations of crop failure and deep poverty.

**\* Unfavourable Production Prospects**

Countries facing unfavourable crop production prospects are countries where forecasts point to a decrease in the cereal output compared to the five-year average, as a result of a reduction of the area planted and/or yields due to adverse weather conditions, plant pests and diseases, conflicts and other negative factors. This list does not include countries where production declines are mainly driven by deliberate/predetermined economic and/or policy decisions (see Regional Reviews pages):

**page 12 (Africa)**

**\*\*** The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the **maps** do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



# GLOBAL CEREAL OVERVIEW

## Cereal Supply and Demand Overview

### Record cereal production seen keeping markets adequately supplied in 2021/22

FAO's forecast for world cereal **production** in 2021 has been lowered by 2.1 million tonnes since November and now stands at 2 791 million tonnes, still 0.7 percent (19.2 million tonnes) higher than the previous year's outturn and marking a new record.<sup>1</sup> The month-to-month downgrade is primarily the result of an anticipated marginally smaller global coarse grains outturn, reflecting reduced forecasts for barley and sorghum production, which more than offset an upward revision to global maize production on better-than-expected harvests in Ukraine and the United States of America.

Nonetheless, pegged at 1 503 million tonnes, the world coarse grains production forecast remains 1.4 percent higher on a yearly basis. As regards wheat, latest reports from Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland indicating smaller harvests compared to earlier expectations have resulted in a slightly lower global production forecast, now pegged at 769.6 million tonnes, reinforcing an expected year-on-year decline of 1 percent. As for rice, official assessments in Pakistan indicate that a record crop was harvested this season, overturning previous FAO expectations of a slight drop in output due to water constraints in some provinces. Combined with a yield-based upgrade for the United States of America, this revision compensates for somewhat less buoyant expectations for production in Thailand, owing to

**Table 1. World cereal production**  
(million tonnes)

	2019	2020 estimate	2021 forecast	Change: 2021 over 2020 (%)
<b>Asia</b>	1 199.3	1 226.9	1 225.9	-0.1
Far East	1 092.7	1 112.5	1 135.7	+2.1
Near East	73.4	78.9	58.8	-25.5
CIS in Asia	33.2	35.5	31.4	-11.6
<b>Africa</b>	191.3	202.5	209.4	+3.4
North Africa	33.7	32.7	37.9	+15.7
West Africa	65.7	67.1	68.3	+1.8
Central Africa	7.1	6.9	7.0	+0.8
East Africa	56.2	59.3	56.6	-4.5
Southern Africa	28.6	36.5	39.7	+8.7
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>	42.5	42.6	42.7	+0.2
<b>South America</b>	228.4	232.9	224.9	-3.5
<b>North America</b>	479.7	495.2	495.8	+0.1
<b>Europe</b>	542.3	521.7	542.4	+4.0
European Union <sup>1</sup>	324.1	282.3	293.2	+3.9
CIS in Europe	202.7	204.3	210.2	+2.9
<b>Oceania</b>	28.6	50.2	50.2	+0.1
<b>World</b>	2 712.1	2 772.0	2 791.3	+0.7
Developing countries	1 652.7	1 696.3	1 694.3	-0.1
Developed countries	1 059.4	1 075.7	1 097.0	+2.0
- wheat	760.2	776.5	769.6	-0.9
- coarse grains	1 448.9	1 481.8	1 503.3	+1.4
- rice (milled)	502.9	513.7	518.4	+0.9

Note: Includes rice in milled form. Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data.

<sup>1</sup> Data for the European Union from the year 2020 (including the 2020/21 marketing year) excludes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>1</sup> For further information on global food markets please see [FAO World Food Situation](#).

September/October floods, and in Bangladesh, due to a slightly lower-than-previously-envisaged main crop yields. As a result, global rice production in 2021 is still seen around 518 million tonnes (milled basis), up 0.9 percent year on year and a fresh peak.

Sowing of the 2022 winter wheat crop is nearing completion in Northern Hemisphere countries, under generally good weather conditions. In the European Union, crop conditions are good, particularly following rains in eastern countries that have alleviated earlier concerns over soil moisture deficits, and the wheat planted area is expected to remain on par with last year; however, strong competition from rapeseed could spur a small contraction. In the United States of America, the planting pace of the 2022 winter wheat crop has been close to average, and early indications point to a 5-percent increase in total wheat plantings, with firm prices underlying the foreseen expansion. In the Russian Federation and Ukraine, wheat sown areas are estimated above their respective five-year averages, though a lack of adequate soil moisture has affected plantings. In the Near East, rainfall deficits early in the season have impeded sowing in several countries, while in Far East Asia, including India, production prospects are supported by remunerative prices and government support programmes.

In Southern Hemisphere countries, planting of the 2022 coarse grain crops is underway. In South America, the maize areas in Argentina and Brazil are officially forecast at record highs, driven by strong domestic prices, while generally favourable weather outlooks are also bolstering production prospects. In South Africa, planted area to maize is expected to remain at an above-average level as farmers have been encouraged by firm prices and a positive weather outlook, nevertheless a small year-to-year cutback is foreseen.

Despite the 2-million-tonne downward revision made in December, world cereal **utilization** in 2021/22 is forecast to rise by 1.7 percent above the 2020/21 level, reaching 2 810 million tonnes. The wheat utilization forecast has been lowered by 1.8 million tonnes since November, to 779 million tonnes, mostly reflecting lower feed use expectations in the European Union where price movements are seen displacing wheat for greater use of other feed grains, including maize. Nonetheless, global wheat utilization is still expected to increase by 2 percent from the 2020/21 level on robust food consumption and feed demand. At 1 514 million tonnes, the forecast for total utilization of coarse grains is nearly unchanged from last month with

higher-than-previously-expected industrial use of maize, largely due to a faster rise in ethanol production in the United States of America, offsetting lower feed use estimates for barley owing to tighter supplies and high prices. World total utilization of coarse grains in 2021/22 is forecast to expand by 1.6 percent from the 2020/21 level, supported by higher use of maize for feed, especially in Brazil, China (mainland) and the United States of America, and for ethanol production in Brazil and the United States of America, as economic activity continues to pick up and oil prices remain firm. Abundant supplies are still expected to sustain a 1.6 percent annual expansion in global rice utilization in 2021/22 to an all-time high of 519 million tonnes.

The forecast for world cereal **stocks** by the close of seasons in 2022 stands at 822 million tonnes, up 2.9 million tonnes since November but still down 0.7 percent from opening levels. Based on the current forecasts for ending stocks and utilization, the world cereals stocks-to-use ratio in 2021/22 will likely decline slightly, from 29.4 percent in 2020/21 to 28.6 percent in 2021/22, but would still indicate a comfortable supply situation overall. Upward revisions for wheat stocks in the European Union and Turkey, stemming from lower foreseen domestic utilization, in the Russian Federation, on account of reduced export expectations, and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on higher anticipated imports, helped push up the world wheat stocks forecast by 2.6 million tonnes. However, despite this month's upward revision, world wheat inventories are still predicted to decline by 1.7 percent below their opening levels, led by anticipated drawdowns in Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States of America following reduced harvests. The global coarse grains stocks forecast remains close to 350 million tonnes, still pointing to a slight fall of 0.4 percent from opening levels, reflecting contractions in global inventories of barley, sorghum and other coarse grains. By contrast, global maize stocks are set to rise above opening levels for the first time in four seasons, mostly on expectations of higher inventories in China (mainland) and a partial recovery in the United States of America. The latest FAO forecast of rice stocks at the close of the 2021/22 marketing seasons has undergone only minor adjustments since November and is still seen hovering around a record 188 million tonnes. Continued accumulations in the five major rice exporters are expected to underpin lifting the group's aggregate level of inventories over the 50-million-tonne mark and keeping their stock-to-disappearance ratio largely stable at 26.8 percent.

FAO's forecast for global **trade** in cereals in 2021/22 has been lifted by 2.2 million tonnes since November to a record 480 million tonnes, 0.7 percent higher than in 2020/21. World wheat trade in 2021/22 (July/June) is now seen to expand from last year's level by 2.2 percent, driven by robust demand, especially from the Near East to compensate for reduced domestic harvests. On the supply side, expected larger sales by Argentina, Australia, the European Union and Ukraine, benefitting from ample exportable surpluses following good harvests, outweighed foreseen reductions in shipments from Canada, the United States of America and the

Russian Federation, where sales are likely to be limited by a rising export tariff. FAO's forecast for global trade in coarse grains still points to a likely contraction of 1.3 percent in 2021/22 (July/June) from its record level in 2020/21, underpinned by a foreseen fall in maize and barley trade, despite a 1.1-million-tonne upward revision this month. The bulk of this revision rests on higher anticipated barley purchases by Turkey incentivized by reduced production and expectations for barley to replace wheat and maize in feed rations. World rice trade in 2022 (January–December) is predicted to reach 51.4 million tonnes, up 4.9 percent from the expected level for 2021.

**Table 2. Basic facts of world cereal situation**  
(million tonnes)

	2019/20	2020/21 estimate	2021/22 forecast	Change: 2021/22 over 2020/21 (%)
<b>Production<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 712.1</b>	<b>2 772.0</b>	<b>2 791.3</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Developing countries	1 652.7	1 696.3	1 694.3	-0.1
Developed countries	1 059.4	1 075.7	1 097.0	+2.0
<b>Trade<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>439.4</b>	<b>476.7</b>	<b>480.3</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Developing countries	164.9	167.5	167.5	-0.0
Developed countries	274.5	309.2	312.8	+1.2
<b>Utilization</b>	<b>2 712.4</b>	<b>2 762.1</b>	<b>2 809.6</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
Developing countries	1 848.2	1 909.0	1 949.5	+2.1
Developed countries	864.3	853.1	860.1	+0.8
Per caput cereal food use (kg per year)	149.3	150.1	150.7	+0.4
<b>Stocks<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>826.2</b>	<b>827.5</b>	<b>822.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Developing countries	649.2	671.4	668.6	-0.4
Developed countries	176.9	156.1	153.5	-1.7
<b>World stock-to-use ratio (%)</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data.

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to calendar year of the first year shown and includes rice in milled terms.

<sup>2</sup> For wheat and coarse grains, trade refers to exports based on July/June marketing season. For rice, trade refers to exports based on the calendar year of the second year shown.

<sup>3</sup> Data are based on an aggregate of carryovers level at the end of national crop years and, therefore, do not represent world stock levels at any point in time.

# LOW-INCOME FOOD-DEFICIT COUNTRIES' FOOD SITUATION OVERVIEW

**Table 3. Basic facts of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs)**

**cereal situation**

(million tonnes, rice in milled basis)

	2019/20	2020/21 estimate	2021/22 forecast	Change: 2021/22 over 2020/21 (%)
<b>Cereal production<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Utilization</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>250.4</b>	<b>256.1</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
Food use	181.0	186.9	192.3	+2.9
Per caput cereal food use (kg per year)	156.8	158.2	159.1	+0.6
Feed	26.0	28.3	28.3	-0.1
<b>End of season stocks<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to calendar year of the first year shown.

<sup>2</sup> May not equal the difference between supply and utilization because of differences in individual country marketing years.

**Table 4. Cereal production of LIFDCs**

(million tonnes)

	5-year average	2020 estimate	2021 forecast	Change: 2021 over 2020 (%)
<b>Africa (36 countries)</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
East Africa	55.1	59.3	56.6	-4.5
Southern Africa	10.4	11.2	13.7	+22.7
West Africa	38.2	41.1	41.9	+1.7
Central Africa	7.0	6.9	6.9	+0.8
<b>Asia (9 countries)</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
CIS in Asia	10.4	10.3	9.2	-11.2
Far East	52.8	55.2	56.5	+2.3
Near East	8.9	11.6	6.2	-46.7
<b>Central America and the Caribbean (2 countries)</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>LIFDCs (47 countries)</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>

Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

## Cereal production in Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries declines in 2021, driven by output contractions in Near East Asian countries

The bulk of the 2021 cereal crops in Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs)<sup>2</sup> has been harvested and planting of the 2022 crops is already underway in several countries. The 2021 aggregate production of LIFDCs is pegged at 192 million tonnes, about 8 million tonnes more than the average, but nearly 5 million tonnes lower year on year, primarily reflecting output contractions in *Near East Asian* countries.

Among *Asian* LIFDCs, the 2021 aggregate cereal production is forecast at a below-average level of 71.8 million tonnes, 7 percent down from the previous year's output. Most of this decline is related to substantial production decreases in **Afghanistan** and **the Syrian Arab Republic**, owing to prolonged and significant rainfall deficits that reduced harvests. The challenging socio-economic situation in both countries also continued to undermine agricultural productive capacities. These low outputs, plus reduced harvests in **Uzbekistan** and **Kyrgyzstan**, offset the notable production increase in **Bangladesh**, where maize production reached a record high in 2021.

In *Africa*, aggregate cereal production among LIFDCs is estimated at 119.2 million tonnes in 2021, 8 percent above the average and marginally higher than the previous year's output. The largest production increases in 2021 were estimated in *Southern Africa*, where cereal harvests in **Malawi** and **Zimbabwe** grew steeply to well above-average levels on high yields reflecting excellent weather conditions. In *East Africa*, with the main harvest underway, prospects

<sup>2</sup> The inclusion of a country in the Low-Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) group is based on three criteria: 1) the level of the annual per capita Gross National Income (GNI); 2) the net food trade position; and 3) self-exclusion (when countries that meet the first two criteria request to be excluded from the category). The current list of LIFDCs (updated in June 2021) includes 47 countries, four less than the previous list. Three countries graduated out of the list based on income criterion - Djibouti, Solomon Islands and Viet Nam, and one country, India, graduated based on the food import criterion. For full details see: [www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc](http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc)

are mixed. Erratic rainfall is expected to result in a reduced output in **Kenya**, while the conflict in northern parts of **Ethiopia** has resulted in substantial crop losses. Significant rainfall deficits in **Somalia** have sharply curtailed harvest expectations and a well below-average output is forecast in 2021. In *West Africa*, aggregate cereal production is forecast at a near-average level in 2021 and down on a yearly basis, on account of a poor distribution of rains and persisting conflicts that are likely to have reduced crop yields. In *Central Africa*, conflicts continued to impede agricultural activities and, consequently, cereal production is virtually unchanged on a yearly basis and at a near-average level.

### Small upturn in import needs in 2021/22

The aggregate import requirement for LIFDCs is estimated to have grown slightly in the 2021/22 marketing year to 64.5 million tonnes, about 12 percent above the average of the previous five years. Most of this rise is related to increased import needs in *Asian* countries, specifically **Afghanistan** and **the Syrian Arab Republic**. Reduced or near-average outputs in several *West African* countries also resulted in small increases in import requirements. In *Southern African* countries, the bumper harvests in 2021 have cut import needs, most significantly in **Zimbabwe**, where imports are forecast at a well below-average level.

**Table 5. Cereal imports of LIFDCs**

(thousand tonnes)

	2019/20 or 2020	2020/21 or 2021	2021/22 or 2022
	Actual imports	Import estimate	Import requirement <sup>1</sup>
<b>Africa</b> (36 countries)	<b>29 221</b>	<b>31 454</b>	<b>32 612</b>
East Africa	11 816	12 377	12 547
Southern Africa	3 154	3 784	3 033
West Africa	11 660	12 488	14 183
Central Africa	2 591	2 804	2 850
<b>Asia</b> (9 countries)	<b>25 192</b>	<b>29 169</b>	<b>30 308</b>
CIS in Asia	5 524	5 784	5 691
Far East	9 699	12 953	13 564
Near East	9 969	10 432	11 054
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b> (2 countries)	<b>1 631</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 615</b>
<b>LIFDC</b> (47 countries)	<b>56 044</b>	<b>62 255</b>	<b>64 535</b>

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.

<sup>1</sup> The import requirement is the difference between utilization (food, feed, other uses, exports plus closing stocks) and domestic availability (production plus opening stocks).



# REGIONAL REVIEWS

## AFRICA

### NORTH AFRICA

Coarse grains: Harvesting  
Winter grains: Planting

Note: Situation as of November 2021

— Subregional borders  
— Territories/boundaries\*\*

### WEST AFRICA

Coastal countries  
Cereals (secondary season): Harvesting  
Sahel  
Cereals: Harvesting

### CENTRAL AFRICA

Central parts  
Cereals (main season): Harvesting  
Democratic Republic of the Congo (southern parts)  
Cereals (main season): Planting

### EAST AFRICA

Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, western Kenya  
Coarse grains (main season): Harvesting  
Somalia, coastal Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda  
Cereals (secondary season): Growing/harvesting  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Cereals (main season): Planting  
Cereals (secondary bi-modal season): Growing

### SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cereals (main summer season): Planting  
Wheat (winter season): Harvesting

#### Unfavourable 2021 production prospects\*

**Angola:** Unfavourable weather conditions

**Somalia:** Adverse weather conditions and insecurity

\*/\*\* See Terminology (page 6).

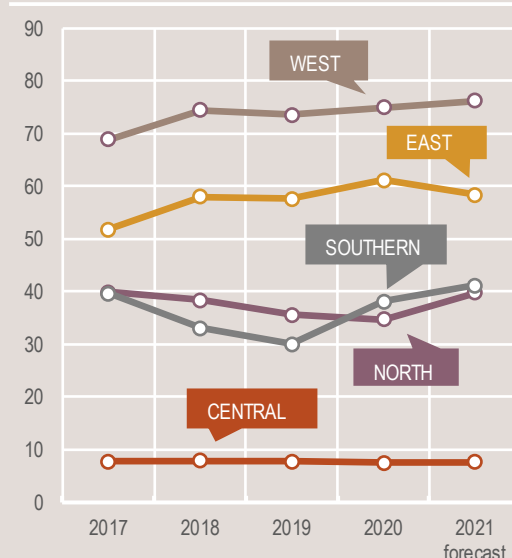
Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Source: GIEWS, 2021. *Crop Prospects and Food Situation #4* [online]. [Cited 2 December 2021], modified to comply with the United Nations map No. 4045 Rev. 8.1, 2018.

## Production Overview

The bulk of the 2021 cereal crop has been harvested and aggregate production in Africa is forecast at 223.4 million tonnes, about 7 million tonnes more than the previous year and 9 percent above the five-year average. The large output mostly rests on bumper harvests in North Africa and Southern Africa, reflecting overall favourable weather conditions that resulted in larger harvested areas and raised yields to average to above-average levels. Planting of the 2022 cereal crops is currently underway in North Africa and in Southern Africa. Dry weather conditions in East Africa are expected to drag production down in 2021, while conflicts have also resulted in substantial crop losses in northern areas of Ethiopia. Similarly, an uneven distribution of rainfall and persisting conflicts have undermined crop production in several countries in West Africa, however, the aggregate output is still foreseen at an above-average level. The protracted conflicts in several Central African countries continue to limit growth in agricultural production and this year's harvest is forecast to remain unchanged and near average.

### Cereal production (million tonnes)



## NORTH AFRICA



### More rain needed for sowing of the 2022 winter crops

Sowing of the 2022 winter wheat and coarse grains crops usually starts in late October and continues until the end of the year. As of mid-November, significant soil moisture deficits were reported in western growing areas of the subregion. In **Morocco** and **Tunisia**, cumulative rainfall amounts since September were over 50 percent below the average, while in **Algeria** total rainfall amounts were about two-thirds of the average. Weather forecasts indicate that, until February 2022, average rainfall is likely and that seasonal temperatures are likely to be warmer-than-average. However, if weather conditions improve during the rest of the season, the output of the 2022 cereal crops, planted even in January, could still be substantial.

In **Egypt** and **Libya**, the rainy season has been satisfactory since its start. In **Libya**, where cereal production is constrained by the country's geographical conditions, the ongoing conflict has affected the availability and price of agricultural inputs, curtailing production capacities. In **Egypt**, where cereal production is irrigated, sowing started on time in November.

Although in many countries of the subregion, governments subsidize some agricultural inputs to support domestic production, sharp increases of international prices of fertilizers are likely to lead to reduced application rates, which could curtail crop yields.

### Above-average cereal production in 2021

The subregion's aggregate cereal production in 2021 is estimated at 39.8 million tonnes, including 20.4 million tonnes of wheat and 4.5 million tonnes of barley. Total cereal production is almost 15 percent above the output of the previous year, and 9 percent above the average. The largest production increase was recorded in **Morocco**, where the cereal output is estimated at almost 11 million tonnes, more than 60 percent above the average and almost three times higher on a yearly basis, reflecting beneficial rainfall. By contrast, in **Algeria**, pockets of drought resulted in a below-average output of 3.5 million tonnes, down 38 percent on a yearly basis. Elsewhere in the subregion, the 2021 cereal harvests were close to average.

All countries in the subregion rely heavily on wheat imports to cover their domestic consumption needs. Reflecting the above-average 2021 output, the subregion's aggregate cereal import requirement, with wheat accounting for about 60 percent, in the 2021/22 marketing year (July/June) is estimated at a slightly above-average level of 51.2 million tonnes. Despite high international prices, the import demand by all countries remains strong as a significant part of imported wheat and rice is used to boost domestic stocks.

### Food inflation rates vary across the subregion

Despite rising international food prices, the year-on-year food inflation rates remained at low levels during the first nine months of 2021, buffered by subsidies on several basic commodities that have limited price transmission at the country level. In **Morocco**, in September 2021, the annual food inflation rate remained negative at 0.3 percent; in the last decade, food inflation never exceeded 3 percent. In **Tunisia**, despite decreasing from 8 percent in July 2021 to 7 percent in October 2021, the annual food inflation rate remained elevated. In **Egypt**, where food inflation is quite volatile due to a large share of unsubsidized products, such as vegetables, the rate gradually increased from about 1 percent in the first quarter of the year to almost 12 percent in October 2021. In **Algeria**, food prices in June 2021 decreased by about 4 percent year on year and by 7 percent compared to the previous month. Although recent official information on price inflation is not available, market data indicated that food prices continued to increase, negatively impacting households' purchasing power. In **Libya**, information on national food price inflation has not been available since June 2021. According to the 2021 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview, about 1.3 million (23 percent of the population, up from 0.9 million one year earlier) are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, including 700 000 people requiring food assistance, double the estimate in 2020.

**Table 6. North Africa cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>+14.6</b>
Algeria	3.3	3.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.6	3.5	-37.6
Egypt	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.5	6.3	6.5	6.3	23.4	24.1	23.8	-1.3
Morocco	4.8	2.6	7.5	1.7	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.5	3.4	10.5	+213.8
Tunisia	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	+19.2

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

## WEST AFRICA



### Cereal production above average in 2021

Aggregate cereal production is forecast at an above-average level in 2021. Recent updates from the subregion indicate that, in contrast to earlier expectations, production is however foreseen to decline year on year. The 2021 rainy season was characterized by a late onset and early cessation of rains, with most of the rainfall concentrated in July and August. Although the uneven temporal distribution of rains affected crops in parts, adequate cumulative rainfall amounts, coupled with the provision of subsidized agricultural inputs, supported average to above-average cereal outputs in most coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea. However, in Sahelian countries production shortfalls are expected due to unfavourable weather and the worsening conflict conditions in the Lake Chad Basin and in the Liptako Gourma Region.

In coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, harvesting of the second season crops is underway and it is expected to conclude in January 2022, while harvesting of the main season crops concluded recently. In **Nigeria**, the main producer in the subregion, production is forecast at 29.9 million tonnes, slightly above the previous year's output and the five-year

average, reflecting above-average plantings and good yields. However, violent incidents in the northeast and increased insecurity in the northcentre and northwest are expected to result in production shortfalls in these areas. In **Benin, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia** and **Togo**, cereal production is forecast at average to above-average levels, reflecting conducive seasonal rainfall amounts. Torrential rains disrupted agricultural activities in parts of **Benin, Togo, Ghana** and **Nigeria** and resulted in some localized crop losses.

In the Sahel, harvesting of the 2021 main season cereal crops concluded in November. In **Burkina Faso**, cereal production, mostly coarse grains, declined year on year and is officially estimated slightly below the five-year average as the early cessation of the rainy season in September during critical crop development stages, together with some outbreaks of pests, negatively affected yields in the main producing southern, central and western areas. In northern and eastern parts, production shortfalls are expected due to a deterioration of the insecurity situation that limited farmers' access to inputs, including labour, and forced many rural households to abandon their crops. In **Mali**, the provision of subsidized seeds by the government, resulted in an expansion in the area planted with maize, while plantings of sorghum and millet contracted as farmers switched to more profitable crops, mainly cotton, the country's main agricultural export commodity. However, production of coarse grains is estimated to be slightly below the average level in 2021, reflecting erratic rains that curbed crop yields. In addition, paddy production is expected at a reduced

level as adverse weather and increased intensity of conflicts in central and northern parts, notably in the key rice producing Mopti and Segou regions, resulted in a significant contraction of the area planted. In **the Niger**, cereal production in 2021 is estimated at a below-average level, mainly reflecting the combined effects of unfavourable weather conditions and the deterioration of the insecurity situation that resulted in a significant decline of yields and plantings. In **Chad**, unfavourable weather conditions in parts of the country and persisting insecurity, mainly in the Lac Region, have caused localized production shortfalls. Pockets of unfavourable weather curbed the area sown and affected yields in parts of **Mauritania, the Gambia** and **Senegal**, leading to expected below-average cereal outputs.

### Prices of coarse grains decreased seasonally but remained higher year on year

In coastal countries of the Gulf of Guinea, **Benin, Ghana** and **Togo**, prices of coarse grains declined in September and October, reflecting the arrival of newly harvested grains to markets, but remained still above their year-earlier values, underpinned by strong export demand and high transportation and production costs. In **Nigeria**, prices of coarse grains decreased in most markets in August and September, after reaching record or near-record levels in July, reflecting the downward pressure from the ongoing main season harvest. However, prices were still well above their year-earlier levels, supported by the effects of COVID-19 containment measures, protracted conflict in northern parts and difficult macroeconomic conditions.

**Table 7. West Africa cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals <sup>1</sup>			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
Chad	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	+4.8
Ghana	2.9	3.7	3.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.7	4.6	4.5	-3.0
Niger	5.7	5.7	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8	5.8	4.9	-14.8
Nigeria	20.9	21.0	21.1	8.1	8.2	8.8	29.1	29.2	29.9	+2.4

Note: This production data is from early November and does not include figures from the latest CILSS meeting. Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

<sup>1</sup> Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

In the Sahel, prices of locally produced coarse grains in **Mali** increased in the six months to September and levelled off or decreased seasonally in October. Prices of local rice, by contrast, continued to increase, reflecting below-average market supplies, amid unfavourable production prospects for the 2021 paddy crops and conflict-related market and trade disruptions. Overall, prices of cereals were significantly higher year on year. In **the Niger**, prices of locally produced coarse grains declined seasonally in September and October, but still remained above their year-earlier levels, particularly in remote and conflict-affected areas. Prices of rice, mostly imported, were generally stable throughout 2021 and were near their year-earlier values, reflecting overall adequate supplies. In the main cereal producing west and southern regions of **Burkina Faso**, prices of coarse grains increased in the third quarter of 2021, ahead of the start of the harvest,

and levelled off or declined in October. By contrast, in conflict-affected northern and eastern parts, prices continued to increase, where anticipated production shortfalls and strong demand by IDPs added significant upward pressure to prices. In addition, despite the export ban introduced by the country in January 2021, sustained informal exports of cereals, mostly sorghum, contributed significantly to the higher year-on-year prices. In **Senegal**, prices of coarse grains generally declined seasonally in September, reversing the upward trends during the previous months. However, in some markets in eastern and northeastern cereal deficit production areas, prices continued to increase in September reflecting below-average supplies.

### Alarming levels of food insecurity in 2021

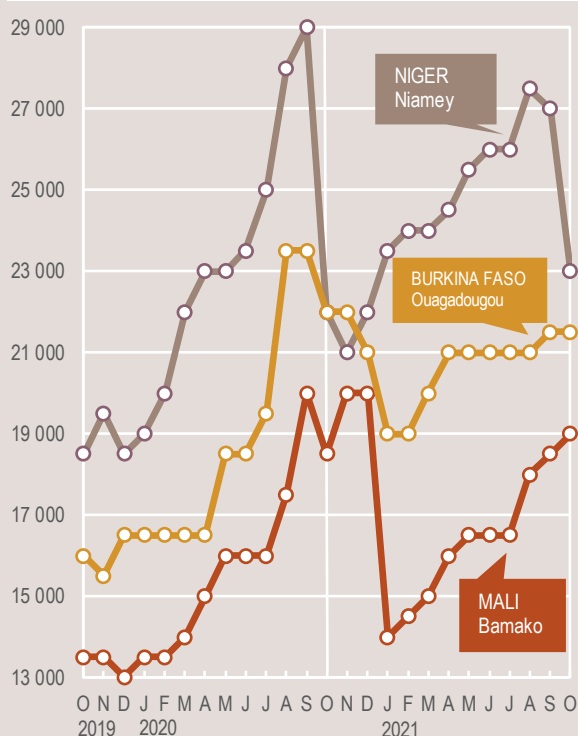
The prevalence of food insecurity in the subregion increased steadily throughout 2021. In spite of the ongoing cereal harvest, the number of people requiring assistance is estimated at an alarmingly high level in the last quarter of 2021, mainly due to an upsurge of banditry, intercommunal violence and conflicts, particularly in the Liptako-Gourma Region and the Lake Chad Basin, and high food prices. According to the latest “Cadre Harmonisé (CH)” analysis, the number of people that are facing severe food insecurity, CH Phase 3 (Crisis) and above, in the subregion is estimated at 23.7 million during October and December 2021, well above the 16.7 million estimated at the end of 2020.

The highest prevalence of food insecurity is reported in **Nigeria**,

where about 12.9 million people need urgent food assistance, followed by **the Niger** (2.58 million), **Burkina Faso** (1.65 million), **Mali** (1.17 million), **Sierra Leone** (1.1 million) and **Chad** (965 000). The deterioration of insecurity conditions has disrupted agricultural livelihoods, labour migration flows and the delivery of humanitarian food assistance, constraining availability of and access to food. Moreover, the COVID-19 containment measures continued to curb income-generating activities while the economic slowdown reduced remittances in 2021, further constraining households’ purchasing power, especially for the rural poor, IDPs and refugees. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as of August 2021, about 5.7 million people were internally displaced in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, the Niger and Nigeria, above the 4.6 million people estimated in the previous year, while nearly 1 million people sought shelter in these countries as refugees.

The food insecurity situation is expected to deteriorate in 2022, with an early onset of the lean season in the areas that experienced shortfalls in cereal production. Amid an unstable security situation, agricultural activities are also likely to be severely disrupted in 2022 and rural populations also face the high risk of being displaced. There are increasing concerns as households facing food insecurity in 2021 have already resorted to emergency and crisis coping strategies, which have eroded their resources and capacity to meet their food requirements in 2022, increasing their reliance on humanitarian assistance and their vulnerability to future shocks. In the upcoming peak of the lean season, between June and August 2022, 33.4 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity, the highest level on record and well above the 27.1 million estimated during the same period in 2021.

**Millet prices in selected West African markets**  
(CFA franc BCEAO/100 kg)



Source : Afrique Verte.

## CENTRAL AFRICA



### Conflicts, displacements and COVID-19 prevention measures continue to affect agricultural activities

In the uni-modal rainfall northern areas of **Cameroon** and **the Central African Republic**, harvesting of the 2021 millet and sorghum crops was completed in November. In Far North region of Cameroon, localized dry weather conditions at the beginning of the season in May and June delayed sowing activities, resulting in a reduction of the area planted. In central and southern areas of both countries, the 2021 secondary season maize crops were planted in October under overall favourable weather conditions and will be harvested in January 2022.

In Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions of **Cameroon** and in most provinces of **the Central African Republic**, a reduced crop production is expected due to insecurity and displacements, coupled with the measures implemented to control the COVID-19 pandemic. These factors are expected to continue to affect agricultural activities and limit farmers' access to crop growing areas and agricultural inputs.

Harvesting of the 2021 main maize crop finalized in November in the northern

provinces of **the Democratic Republic of the Congo** and production is estimated at near-average levels following overall beneficial weather conditions. In the central provinces, harvesting of the 2021 main maize crops is ongoing and is expected to finalize in January 2022. In these areas, a near-average maize production is expected, following mostly adequate and well distributed precipitation amounts during the season, except in conflict-affected areas in the east.

Harvesting of the 2021 main maize crops, planted in September, will start in mid-December in **the Republic of the Congo** and **Gabon**. Based on an analysis of satellite imagery, vegetation conditions in cropped areas are generally favourable.

### Maize and rice prices at high levels

In **Cameroon** and **the Central African Republic**, prices of locally produced maize increased between May and August 2021, and remained stable in September at values above those a year before, mainly due to the reduced domestic production. Similarly, prices of imported rice remained at high levels in recent months due to the impact of constraints related to COVID-19 on the global supply chain, which resulted in low imports. In **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, prices of maize meal and cassava flour remained overall stable between May and September 2021 amid adequate supplies from the near-average harvests.

### About 31.5 million people severely food insecure in 2021

The aggregate number of severely food insecure people in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo, Cameroon and the Central African Republic is estimated at 31.5 million, about 23 percent of the total population.

According to the latest IPC analysis, about 2.1 million people (43 percent of the total population) are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above in **the Central African Republic** between September 2021 and March 2022, mainly due to continued civil insecurity which resulted in low agricultural production and high prices. However, the IPC analysis was carried out just before the October ceasefire declaration that is hoped to have a positive impact on the overall security situation. In **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, according to the latest IPC analysis, published in November 2021, 27 million people (about 26 percent of the total population) are estimated to be severely food insecure, IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency) between September and December 2021, including about 6 million people in critical levels of acute food insecurity, IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). The persisting conflict in the eastern provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, which continues to cause displacements, and the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are the main drivers of the elevated levels of food insecurity. In **Cameroon**, according to the October 2021 CH analysis, about 2.4 million people (9 percent of the total population) are estimated to be severely food insecure (CH Phase 3 or above) between October and December 2021.

**Table 8. Central Africa cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals <sup>1</sup>			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
Cameroon	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	+0.8
Central African Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	+1.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	+1.4

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

<sup>1</sup> Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).



## EAST AFRICA



### Cereal production declines but remains above average in 2021

The subregion's 2021 aggregate cereal output, including a forecast for the second season, is preliminarily estimated at an above-average level of 58.5 million tonnes, about 4 percent below the previous year's outturn.

In central and northern parts of the subregion, harvesting of the 2021 main season cereal crops is underway. Despite generally adequate June–September “Kiremt” rains, crop prospects in **Ethiopia** are mixed as the ongoing conflict in northern areas, including Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions, has resulted in substantial crop losses. In Tigray Region, the epicentre of the conflict, crop production is expected to be about 60 percent below the already poor 2020 main harvest. In **the Sudan**, the area planted with sorghum declined slightly year on year, reflecting a price-driven

increase in cotton plantings at the expense of sorghum, but it remained close to the five-year average. Similarly, the 2021 millet acreage decreased on a yearly basis due to a delayed onset of rains and the heightened insecurity in the Darfur Region, the main producing area, but still remained 11 percent above the five-year average. Despite some localized production shortfalls expected in areas affected by dry weather conditions and/or floods, overall cereal production prospects are favourable due to abundant seasonal rains. In northern and central uni-modal rainfall areas of **South Sudan**, following rainfall shortages during the first part of the season that caused crop wilting in several areas, often necessitating replanting, above-average rains in September and October improved vegetation conditions in cropped areas. However, the heavy rainfall also increased the extent of floods that were caused by the overflow of the Nile, Sobat and Lol rivers since May 2021. Floods are mainly affecting Jonglei, Warrap, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Lakes states and are assessed as the most severe flood event on record in several areas. In **Eritrea**, crop prospects are favourable as the 2021 “Kiremt” rainy season has been characterized by a timely onset and above-average cumulative amounts. In key growing areas of the Rift Valley and Western provinces of **Kenya**, which account for the bulk of the national maize output, an erratic temporal distribution of rainfall during the “long-rains” season adversely affected

yields, and consequently the “long-rains” maize production is officially forecast to be 10-15 percent below average.

In southern parts of the subregion, harvesting of the 2021 second season cereal crops has recently started in central and southern bimodal rainfall areas of **Uganda** and southern **South Sudan**, while crops will be harvested in early 2022 in northeastern **United Republic of Tanzania** (“Vuli”), **Somalia** (“Deyr”) and marginal and coastal agricultural areas of southeastern **Kenya** (“short-rains”). As of mid-November, most key cropping areas of central and southern **Somalia** as well as coastal and marginal agricultural areas of southeastern **Kenya** had not yet received any significant rains, with delayed and reduced plantings and widespread germination failures. As a result, crop prospects are unfavourable in both areas, and in **Somalia**, according to FSNAU and FEWS NET, the 2021 “Deyr” cereal output is forecast to be 40-60 percent below the average of the previous five years. In bi-modal rainfall areas of **the United Republic of Tanzania**, the performance of the “Vuli” season has been mixed, with above-average rainfall amounts in most northern regions and significant rainfall deficits in northeastern and coastal regions. In bimodal rainfall areas of **Uganda**, seasonal rains have been generally abundant and had a favourable impact on crop establishment and development, but triggered floods and landslides in some

**Table 9. East Africa cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Total cereals <sup>1</sup>			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>East Africa</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Ethiopia	5.0	5.8	5.5	22.8	24.2	23.0	27.9	30.1	28.6	-5.0
Kenya	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.9	4.3	-12.2
Sudan	0.7	0.9	0.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.6	8.1	7.5	-6.4
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	-3.5
United Republic of Tanzania	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	10.7	12.0	12.2	+1.1

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

<sup>1</sup> Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

eastern and western districts. By contrast, below-average rains were received in some southern areas, which negatively impacted vegetation conditions in cropped areas. Despite some localized shortfalls, crop production is expected at an above-average level in 2021. In southern bi-modal rainfall areas of the Greater Equatoria region of **South Sudan**, rains were adequate except in Central Equatoria State, where below-average precipitation in some areas have weighed on yield prospects. In addition, fighting between armed groups in Tambura County in Western Equatoria State and in Yei and Lainya counties in Central Equatoria State resulted in new displacements and disrupted agricultural operations. In **Rwanda** and **Burundi**, harvesting of the "2022A" season crops has recently started and production prospects are favourable owing to above-average seasonal rains.

In pastoral and agropastoral areas of southeastern **Ethiopia**, southern, central and northeastern **Somalia** and northern and eastern **Kenya**, rangeland resources have been affected by severe dry weather conditions in October and

early November 2021 that followed two consecutive poor rainy seasons since October 2020. Widespread pasture and water shortages are resulting in the deterioration of livestock body conditions and the increase of animal deaths. The dismal animal conditions are also resulting in abortions and very low birth rates. Herders are often unable to provide adequate feed and water to their animals and are forced to cull offspring to save milk-producing females. These losses are of particular concern as herd sizes are still below average, having not fully recovered from the large number of deaths that occurred during the severe 2016/17 drought, the worst in recent years.

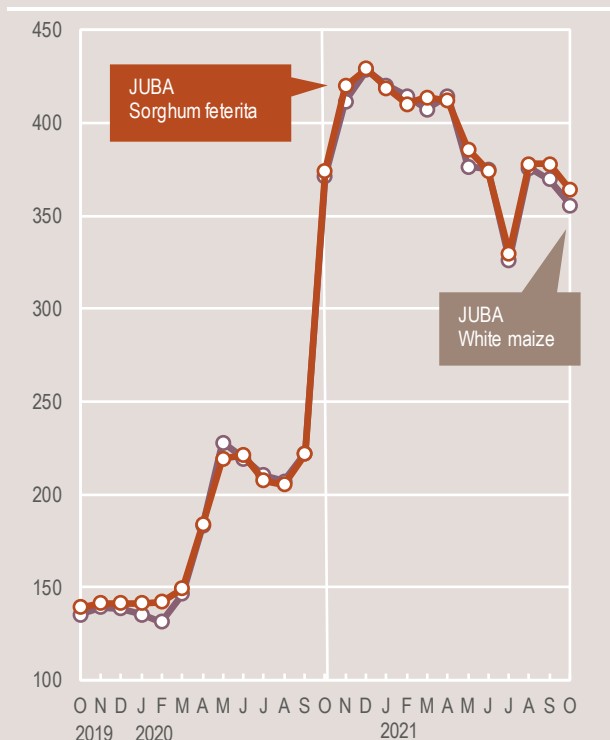
### High prices of coarse grains, especially in South Sudan and the Sudan

In **the Sudan**, prices of sorghum and millet declined by 2-12 percent or levelled off in October as traders released some of their stocks in anticipation of the ongoing 2021 main harvest. However, prices in October remained very high, about twice their already elevated year-earlier values, mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency and soaring prices

of agricultural inputs that have inflated production costs. In **South Sudan**, despite moderate declines following the first season harvest in September, prices of the main food staples, including sorghum and maize, were at exceptionally high levels in October. The continuously difficult macroeconomic situation, inadequate domestic supplies and insecurity disrupting trade flows are behind the high food prices. In **Ethiopia**, since the beginning of the year, prices of maize have continued to rise and in October 2021 prices were up to 90 percent above their year-earlier levels, due to the depreciation of the country's currency, the poor performance of the secondary season "Belg" harvest and conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas. In **Uganda**, prices of maize increased by 10-20 percent between August and October, and were about 50 percent higher year on year. The higher prices are mainly due to reduced domestic supplies following the below-average first season harvest, coupled with sustained exports to Kenya and South Sudan. Similarly, in **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum increased by 5-10 percent between July and September, despite the commercialization of the well below-average "Gu" harvest. Prices in

### Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

(South Sudanese pound/kg)

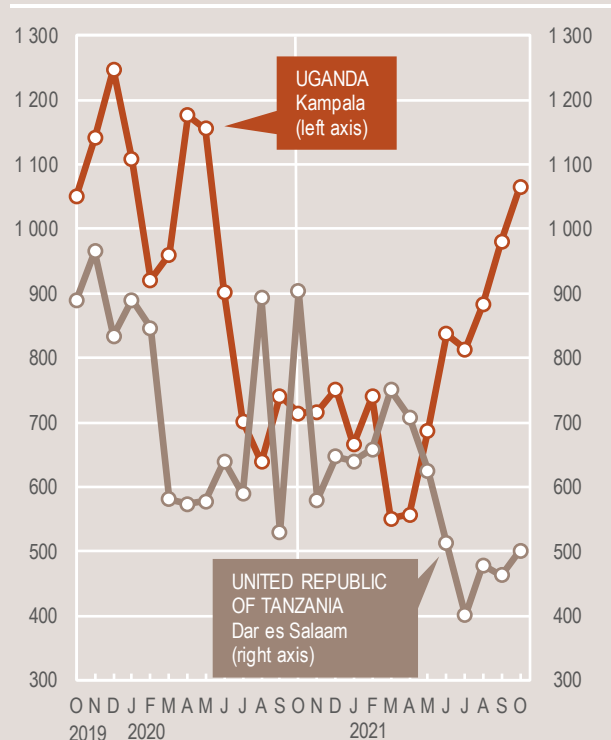


Source: Crop and Livestock Market Information System (CLIMIS).

### Maize prices in selected East African markets

(Uganda shilling/kg)

(Tanzanian shilling/kg)



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

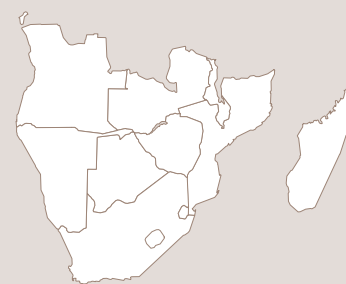
October were up to 80 percent higher than the already elevated values a year earlier due to low supplies after three consecutive below-average harvests. In **Kenya**, prices of maize in September were around their year-earlier levels as large carryover stocks from the above-average 2020 cereal production and sustained imports from **Uganda** and **the United Republic of Tanzania** compensated the below-average 2021 main season “long-rains” harvest. In the United Republic of Tanzania, prices in October were up to 45 percent below their year-earlier levels due to adequate domestic availabilities from the above-average “Msimu” and “Masika” 2021 harvests.

### Alarming food insecurity situation in several countries due to multiple shocks

More than 28 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, well above the high levels of food insecurity recorded during the 2016/17 drought. In **Kenya**, **Somalia** and southeastern **Ethiopia**, the food insecurity situation has continuously deteriorated in 2021 as prevailing dry weather conditions since late 2020 have had a negative impact on crop and livestock production, constraining food availability and access. In **Kenya**, the number of food insecure people is expected to reach 2.4 million between November 2021 and January 2022, more than 70 percent up from early 2021. A substantial increase is also expected in **Somalia**, where, in the absence of adequate humanitarian assistance, about 3.5 million people are expected to face severe food insecurity by the end of 2021. In **Ethiopia**, about 7.4 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure between July and September 2021 in western and central cereal deficit areas

in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. Particular concern exists for the Tigray Region where about 400 000 people are estimated to face IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) levels of food insecurity due to the impact of the conflict which started in November 2020. In drought-affected southeastern Somali region, according to the latest estimates, about 1.98 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure between January and June 2021. Due to the cumulative negative impact on livelihoods of a harsh dry season, after the poor 2021 March–May “Gu/Genna” rainy season and of current dry conditions, the food insecurity situation has likely deteriorated since the latest analysis. In **South Sudan**, about 7.2 million people (about 60 percent of the total population) were estimated to face severe levels of acute food insecurity between April and July 2021. The highest prevalence of food insecurity was reported in Jonglei, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal and Warrap states and in Pibor Administrative Area, where between 60 and 85 percent of the population was estimated to be severely food insecure, including about 108 000 people in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). Although there is no recent food security analysis, the situation has likely worsened in the areas affected by floods, due to large-scale displacements and livelihood losses. In **the Sudan**, 6 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure between October 2021 and February 2022, about 40 percent less than in the period from June to September, as the newly harvested 2021 crops improved food availability. However, the number of food insecure people is only about 15 percent below the high level of a year earlier, mainly due to soaring food prices and heightened inter-communal violence.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA



### Promising production prospects for 2022 cereal crops

Planting of the 2022 cereal crops, to be harvested next year, is underway and is anticipated to conclude in January. Cumulative rainfall amounts in October and November 2021 were near average in most areas, fostering favourable conditions for crop establishment. However, in parts of **Angola** and southern **Madagascar**, early seasonal rainfall amounts have been below average. These areas were also affected by prolonged drought conditions in the previous cropping season and consequently soil moisture reserves in October 2021 were already at very low levels. In **Madagascar**, weather forecasts point to a high probability of near to above-average rainfall amounts in the next months, while the outlook for **Angola** indicates a high chance of unfavourable rainfall, raising the likelihood of a second successive reduced cereal harvest in 2022. For the rest of the subregion, there is a high likelihood of above-average rainfall amounts until March 2022, underpinning good production expectations for the 2022 cereal crop. Between 8 and 12 tropical storms and cyclones are expected during the season, raising the risk of flooding and associated damage to the agriculture sector, particularly in the coastal countries of **Madagascar** and **Mozambique**.

**Table 10. Southern Africa cereal production**  
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>+8.1</b>
excl. South Africa	0.3	0.4	0.4	13.1	14.0	16.4	4.2	4.9	4.7	17.6	19.2	21.5	+11.7
Madagascar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.1	-7.0
Malawi	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.9	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	4.0	4.9	+21.6
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	-4.6
South Africa	1.8	2.1	2.1	13.9	16.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	18.9	19.7	+4.4
Zambia	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	3.7	4.0	+7.3
Zimbabwe	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	3.3	+161.4

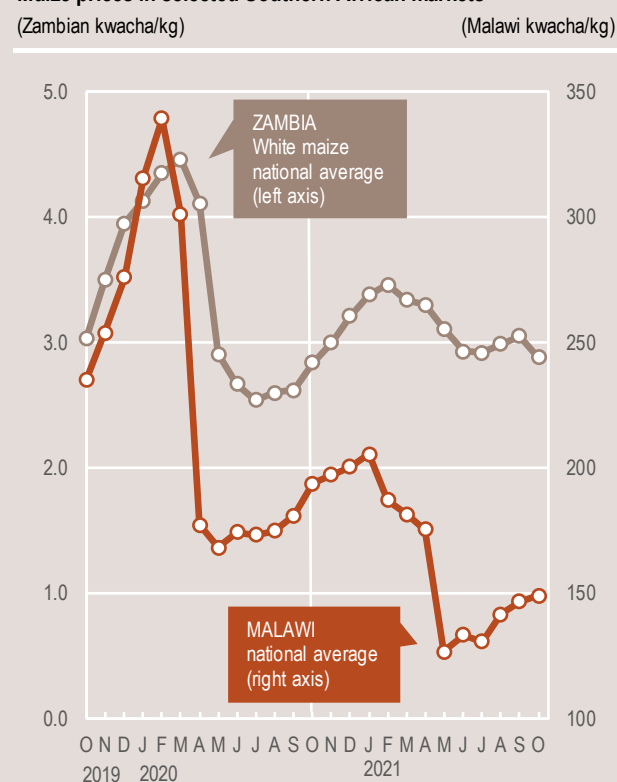
Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

Regarding the area sown, in **South Africa** early planting intentions point to an above-average cereal acreage, primarily driven by remunerative grain prices. In the remaining countries, the sown areas are expected to also remain at above-average levels. However, rising input costs, on account of increasing international prices of agrochemicals, could curtail plantings especially for commercial farmers and lead to some year-to-year cutbacks in acreages. The rising input prices are also expected to inflate costs for governments that are implementing large-scale input subsidy programmes.

### Large cereal outturn in 2021, but parts of the subregion suffered widespread crop failure

The aggregate cereal output for the subregion is estimated at 41 million tonnes in 2021, about 24 percent above the five-year average and a record high. The large outturn reflects good crop yields and acreage increases. Significant production upturns relative to the five-year averages were estimated in **Botswana, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**, while good outputs were also registered in **Eswatini, Lesotho** and **Namibia**. Production declines were estimated in **Angola** and **Madagascar**, particularly in southern regions of both countries, where widespread crop failures were caused by significant rainfall deficits.

### Maize prices in selected Southern African markets



Sources : Central Statistical Office, Zambia; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Malawi.

### Adequate domestic supplies cut import needs

The subregional cereal import requirement is estimated at a below-average level of 8.4 million tonnes in the 2021/22 marketing year (generally April/March), on account of the upturn in domestic harvests. Import requirements fell steeply in **Zimbabwe**, while they increased in **Angola** and **Madagascar**, reflecting the effects of production declines.

Export volumes, principally maize grain, are forecast to increase and remain at an above-average level in the 2021/22 marketing year. Most exports will originate from **South Africa**, the leading producer and exporter in the subregion, which has already shipped 2.1 million tonnes of maize, mostly yellow maize to Asian and European countries, since April 2021. Given the large cereal output in 2021 in **Zambia**, exports of maize are forecast to increase and in the first five months of the 2021/22 marketing year the country exported double the volume of the previous year for the same period.

### Large supplies contained price increases

In **South Africa**, wholesale prices of maize grain in October 2021 were lower year on year, reflecting downward pressure from the abundant national supplies that have also resulted in prices trading at or below export parity levels. By contrast, the average wholesale price of wheat was 12 percent higher on a yearly basis, on account of rising and high international benchmark prices, given that the country imports nearly half of the national consumption requirement. In import-dependent **Botswana, Eswatini** and **Namibia**, prices of maize meal remained generally stable, underpinned by adequate domestic supplies and low prices in South Africa, the main source of grains for the countries. Prices of wheat flour in these countries firmed up in recent months and were also moderately higher on a yearly basis, supported by upward trends in the international market. Similarly, in **Zambia**, wheat prices were higher on a yearly basis, but the national average price of maize grain was unchanged year on year and has been

mostly stable in recent months. In **Malawi**, prices of maize grain have been generally stable in the second and third quarters of 2021, as the ample grain supplies have largely contained seasonal increases that tend to start from July. In **Zimbabwe**, the monthly food inflation rate strengthened in the third quarter of 2021 and in October it reached 8 percent, the highest level since January 2021. The recent uptick is underpinned by a weakening of the official exchange rate.

### Food security improves moderately, but critical situations remain in Angola, Madagascar and Mozambique

The number of food insecure people during the peak lean period between January and March 2022 is projected at approximately 21 million, declining from the 24 million estimated in the first quarter of 2021. The improved situation is largely on account of the above-average cereal production that bolstered rural households' food availability and the generally low and stable prices of the main food staple. However, the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on households' incomes and their economic capacity to purchase food is still a significant contributory factor that has prevented a steeper reduction in humanitarian needs.

The areas with the highest prevalence and severity of food insecurity are southern regions of **Angola** and **Madagascar**, and the northern province of Cabo Delgado in **Mozambique**. In the former two countries, the effects of prolonged drought conditions and consequent crop failure in 2021 are underpinning the high levels of food insecurity. In **Madagascar**, the latest IPC analysis indicates that nearly 28 000 households are experiencing IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), with extreme lack of food and other basic needs, even after utilizing available coping strategies, and require urgent assistance to save lives and avoid a collapse of livelihoods. In **Angola**, nearly 1.6 million people are assessed to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above levels of food insecurity, approximately 58 percent of the analysed population. In the northern province of Cabo Delgado in **Mozambique**, the persisting conflict has disrupted livelihoods and agricultural activities, conditions that were further aggravated by rainfall deficits that adversely impacted 2021 cereal crops. As a result, the latest IPC analysis estimates that 363 000 people, IDPs and host families, require urgent assistance, plus 74 700 children under the age of five that are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition through January 2022.

# REGIONAL REVIEWS

## ASIA



\*/\*\* See Terminology (page 6).

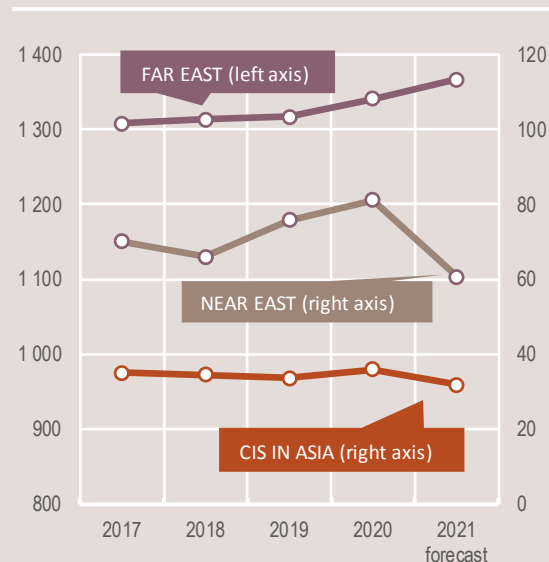
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: GIEWS, 2021. *Crop Prospects and Food Situation #4* [online]. [Cited 2 December 2021], modified to comply with the United Nations map No. 4140 Rev. 4, 2011.

### Production Overview

The aggregate 2021 cereal production is forecast at 1 459 million tonnes, only marginally higher year on year but 36.5 million tonnes above the five-year average. Substantial maize and paddy harvests are the principal drivers of this year's aggregate production growth, while conversely wheat production declined. In the Far East subregion, an all-time high paddy crop is forecast in 2021, owing to good yield prospects while a large maize output is also estimated, with several countries registering record harvests. In the Near East, dry conditions resulted in a sharply lower cereal outturn in 2021, with conflicts and insecurity continuing to undermine agricultural productive capacities in the affected areas. In CIS in Asia, the 2021 cereal production is estimated to be below average, as unfavourable weather conditions during the season resulted in a reduced wheat output in most countries.

**Cereal production**  
(million tonnes)





## FAR EAST



## Favourable planting conditions for 2022 winter crops

Planting of mostly irrigated 2022 winter wheat crop, for harvest between March and June next year, is nearing completion in most countries. Near-average precipitation amounts between September and early November across most main producing areas and ample irrigation water availability, are benefitting planting activities and crop germination. In **China (mainland)**, the area planted with wheat is estimated at an above-average level of 24.3 million hectares, prompted by high domestic prices and official programmes promoting wheat production. In **India**, planting operations are progressing at a fast pace and the area planted is forecast at a high level, driven by remunerative minimum support prices. In **Pakistan**, rains have been below average over most of the country since September 2021, raising some early concerns regarding crop

establishment, particularly in the minor rainfed farming systems of Pakistan, locally known as “Barani” areas.

The final output of the current season will depend on the performance of precipitations until April/May 2022, which is being influenced by the prevailing La Niña phenomenon. Normally, La Niña weather patterns tend to be associated with below-average rainfall in important wheat producing areas of the Korean Peninsula, centraleastern parts of China (mainland) and central and northern parts of Pakistan.

In countries located in the Southern Hemisphere and along the Equator, land preparation and planting of the 2022 main season crops, mostly rice and maize, is ongoing under generally favourable weather conditions. In these areas, La Niña is associated with above-average rainfall amounts and consequently an increased risk of flooding.

## Aggregate cereal production in 2021 forecast at a bumper level

In most Northern Hemisphere countries, harvesting of the main 2021 cereal crops is well advanced and is expected to be finalized early next year, while plantings of the secondary crops are ongoing or will soon be launched. In Southern Hemisphere countries and those along the Equator, harvesting of the 2021 secondary is almost complete, while the main season crops were harvested earlier in the year. Based on

progress of the main crops currently being harvested and prospects for secondary season crops, the subregional cereal output is forecast at an above-average level of 1 367 million tonnes (rice in paddy equivalent) in 2021.

Production of rice, the major staple in the subregion, is forecast at 691.9 million tonnes (paddy terms) in 2021, up 1.3 percent from 2020 and an all-time record. The positive production outlook is mostly due to generally favourable weather conditions, which have boosted yield prospects, while the area harvested is forecast to remain close to the 2020 level. Bumper outputs are expected in **Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, the Philippines and Nepal**. In **Viet Nam**, production of paddy is forecast at near-average levels in 2021, as increased yields are anticipated to compensate for contractions in the planted area. In **Thailand**, after favourable growing conditions between May and August, floods across several provinces in September and October negatively affected the 2021 main crops when they were almost ready to be harvested. Still, and considering that some of these losses can be recovered through the forthcoming 2021 secondary crop, total paddy production is forecast at a near-average level of 30.8 million tonnes. By contrast, paddy production is set to decrease to below-average levels in **Japan**, in response to area contractions associated with price declines, and in **Bhutan**, where farmers decided to shift some paddy land to more profitable food crops, including vegetables.

Table 11. Far East cereal production

(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 fcast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 fcast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 fcast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 fcast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>Far East</b>	<b>263.9</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>278.9</b>	<b>376.6</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>674.1</b>	<b>683.1</b>	<b>691.9</b>	<b>1 314.6</b>	<b>1 340.7</b>	<b>1 366.8</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
Bangladesh	1.2	1.0	1.3	3.3	4.0	4.7	53.9	56.1	56.5	58.4	61.1	62.5	+2.4
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.3	+3.0
China (mainland)	133.4	134.2	137.1	269.4	269.9	282.2	211.5	211.9	214.3	614.2	616.0	633.5	+2.8
India	100.4	107.9	109.5	46.4	51.2	49.0	174.0	183.4	185.9	320.8	342.4	344.5	+0.6
Japan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.7	10.5	10.2	11.8	11.6	11.4	-2.2
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	26.1	25.3	24.8	28.8	28.3	27.7	-2.1
Nepal	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	5.4	5.6	5.6	10.4	10.9	10.8	-0.7
Pakistan	25.4	25.2	27.3	7.5	8.7	8.5	11.2	12.6	13.3	44.1	46.6	49.1	+5.4
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	19.0	19.6	19.9	26.8	27.8	27.9	+0.6
Republic of Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.4	+10.2
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.1	5.1	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.4	-2.5
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	31.1	29.9	30.8	36.0	34.9	35.8	+2.6
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	43.2	42.8	43.3	48.2	47.3	47.8	+1.1

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

The output is also forecast to decline to a below-average level in **Myanmar**, reflecting both area and yield contractions.

The 2021 subregional output of maize is forecast at 367.05 million tonnes, 6 percent above the five-year average, supported by an area expansion in response to the strong demand by the local feed industry. Record or near-record maize outputs are forecast in **Bangladesh, China (mainland), India, Thailand, the Philippines** and **Pakistan**. By contrast, in **Viet Nam**, maize output is forecast at a below-average level for the second consecutive year, as farmers preferred to plant more profitable crops, including cassava and vegetables. The 2021 wheat harvest finalized in June and, based on official data, the subregion's output is estimated at record high 278.9 million tonnes.

### Trade in cereals forecast well above the five-year average in 2020/21

Aggregate cereal import requirements in the 2021/22 marketing year are forecast at 157.84 million tonnes (rice in milled terms), almost 3.4 percent below last year's record, but still well above the five-year average. Coarse grain import requirements are forecast at 103.3 million tonnes, 38 percent above the five-year average. The large import needs reflect strong demand for feed crops, particularly from China (mainland), driven by the recovery in domestic pork production after the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak in 2018 and 2019, and strong growth in poultry, dairy and starch sectors. Wheat import requirements are estimated at an

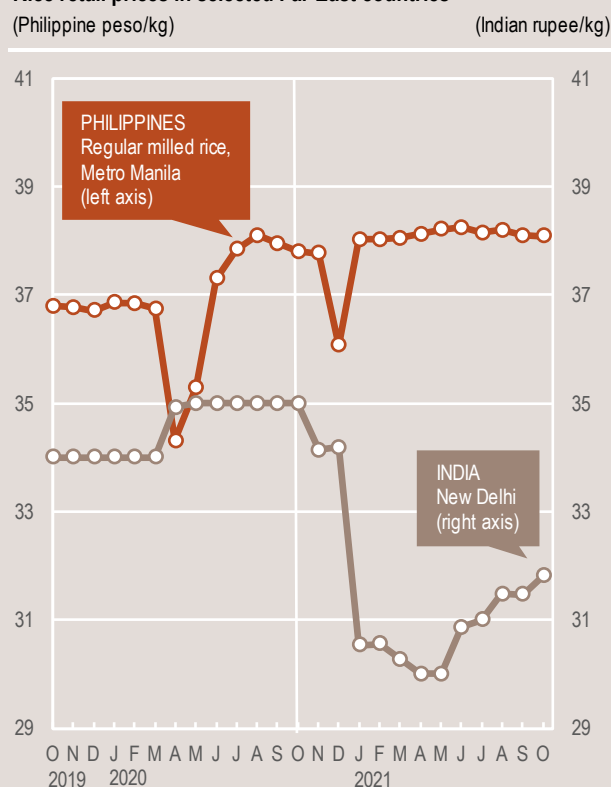
above-average level of 57.8 million tonnes. Wheat imports by **China (mainland)**, the subregion's main wheat importer, are expected to reach 9.5 million tonnes, 73.29 percent above the five-year average, as a result of the growing demand by the feed industry where wheat is used as a substitute to maize. Similarly, a substantial quantity of wheat is forecast to be imported for the second consecutive year in **Pakistan**, traditionally a wheat exporting country, as the government and traders aim to boost domestic supply amid record or near-record prices. Imports of rice in the 2021 calendar year are forecast at the regional level at 14.7 million tonnes, up from 13 million tonnes in 2020. Aggregate rice exports in the 2021 calendar year are set to reach 42.7 million tonnes, up 4.5 percent from 2020 levels.

### Domestic prices of wheat and rice increased in most countries

In **Viet Nam**, domestic rice prices increased for the second consecutive month in October but remained lower year on year. Prices also strengthened in **Thailand**, although more moderately, reflecting concerns over the impact of

the floods. However, despite the increases, rice quotations remained more than 15 percent below their year-earlier levels after steady decreases between February and September 2021. Prices increased since August in **Myanmar**, reaching near-record highs in October, as seasonal tightness was exacerbated by expectations of a reduced 2021 main crop. A steep increase in fuel prices in late September

### Rice retail prices in selected Far East countries



Sources : Ministry of Consumer Affairs, India; Bureau of Agriculture Statistics, the Philippines.

**Table 12. Far East cereal production and anticipated trade in 2021/22**

(thousand tonnes)

	5-yr Avg (2016/17 to 2020/21)	2020/21	2021/22	Change: 2021/22 over 2020/21 (%)	Change: 2021/22 over 5-yr avg (%)
<b>Coarse grains</b>					
Exports	4 109	6 157	5 557	-9.7	+35.2
Imports	74 952	109 384	103 333	-5.5	+37.9
Production	376 633	385 477	396 009	+2.7	+5.1
<b>Rice (milled)</b>					
Exports	39 130	41 378	43 008	+3.9	+9.9
Imports	14 104	15 426	13 097	-15.1	-7.1
Production	448 486	454 887	460 772	+1.3	+2.7
<b>Wheat</b>					
Exports	2 577	3 569	5 603	+57.0	+117.4
Imports	53 843	59 532	57 810	-2.9	+7.4
Production	263 854	272 156	278 886	+2.5	+5.7

Note: Marketing year July/June for most countries. Rice trade figures are for the second year shown.

contributed to the upward pressure on retail prices. Domestic rice prices were generally stable in **India**, reflecting ample market availabilities. Similarly, prices were stable in **China (mainland)**, reflecting adequate market availabilities. Prices continued their seasonal decline in **Bangladesh**, reflecting good market supplies from the above-average harvests in 2021. Additional downward pressure was exerted by increased imports in recent months and by the ongoing Open Market Sales throughout the country, which ensures access to affordable supplies of rice for the vulnerable population. By contrast, in **Sri Lanka**, domestic rice prices increased since September and reached record levels in October mainly driven by a sharp depreciation of the Sri Lankan rupee that triggered a strong rise in the general inflation rate. In October, the government decided to lift price controls on essential foods, including rice, and also announced that it would import rice which will be sold at affordable prices via government-owned outlets. Prices of wheat and wheat flour have increased in most countries, except in **India**, where they remained stable. Prices were at record or near-record levels in **Pakistan**, as market supplies still remained tight, owing to the impact of below-average outputs between 2018 and 2020. Similarly,

prices of wheat flour increased sharply to record levels in **Sri Lanka**, where the government lifted price controls on wheat, amid foreign currency problems, in an attempt to encourage traders to sell their stocks. Wheat flour prices increased for the third consecutive month in **Bangladesh** and were almost 25 percent higher year on year, supported by high international prices and reduced domestic supplies due to a slowdown in imports.

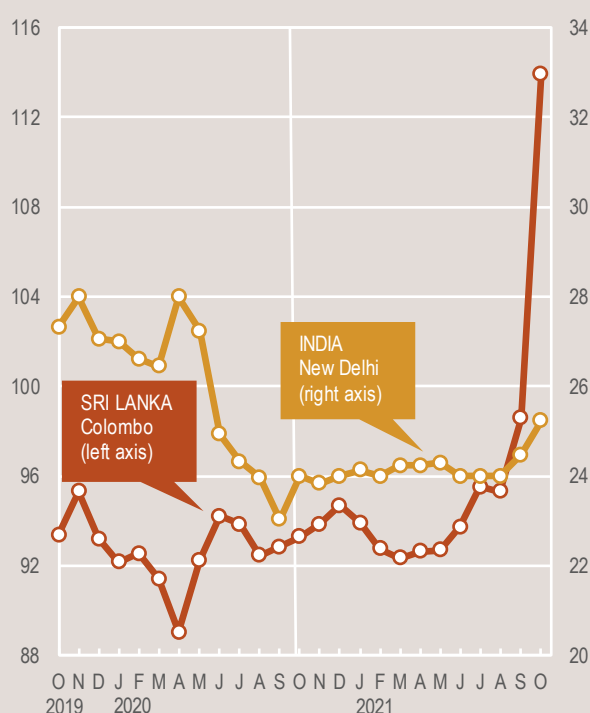
### Worsening food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Food security conditions are generally good, but the economic downturns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic continue to have a negative impact on the livelihoods of a large number of people, especially through income losses, reduction of remittances and high domestic food prices. In **Bangladesh**, the food insecurity situation of about 900 000 Rohingya refugees and the host communities has severely deteriorated compared to the pre-COVID-19 pandemic period. In northwestern parts of **Pakistan**, the number of Afghan refugees has increased considerably during recent months, adding pressure on the already difficult food insecurity conditions of local households. Of particular concern

are the record-high wheat flour prices, the country's main staple food, which are constraining access to food. Similarly, in **Sri Lanka**, the recent surge in domestic prices of staple foods, including rice, wheat flour, onions and milk powder, is a major concern for vulnerable households that have already been severely affected by an economic downturn. In **Myanmar**, the political crisis following the military takeover on 1 February 2021 continues to negatively affect the food insecurity situation of Rohingya's internally displaced persons (IDPs). Most IDPs suffer from high levels of food insecurity as the conflict limits people's movements and disrupts their livelihoods, making them highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. According to the latest figures from the UNHCR (September 2021), following the military takeover, an additional 176 000 people have been displaced, adding to the already existing 370 000 IDPs. In **the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, large numbers of people suffer from low levels of food consumption and very poor dietary diversity. Persisting economic constraints, exacerbated by restrictive measures to control the spread of COVID-19, have significantly reduced imports, including agricultural inputs and humanitarian aid.

Wheat flour retail prices in selected Far East countries

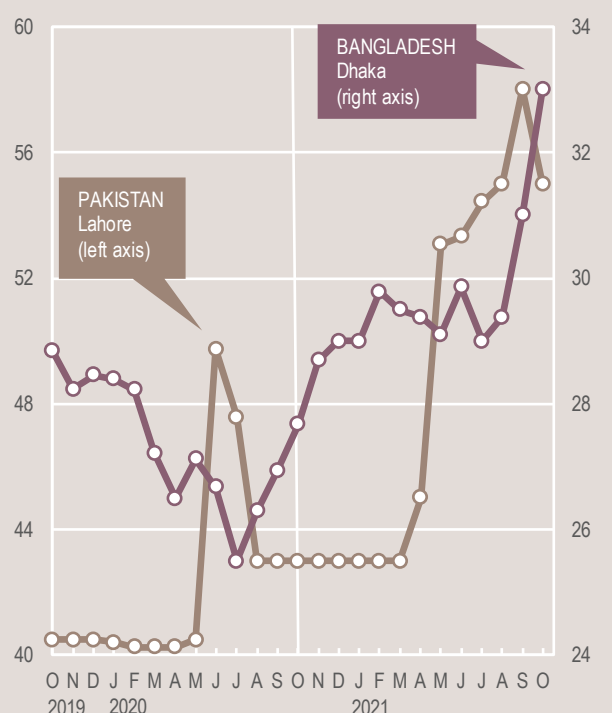
(Sri Lanka rupee/kg) (Indian rupee/kg)



Sources : Ministry of Consumer Affairs, India; Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka.

Wheat flour retail prices in selected Far East countries

(Pakistan rupee/kg) (Taka/kg)



Sources : Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan; Management Information System and Monitoring, Bangladesh.

## NEAR EAST



### Early seasonal rainfall deficits in coastal countries

Sowing of the 2022 winter wheat and coarse grains crops is currently underway and, depending on location and soil moisture conditions, will continue until next January. As of mid-November, significant rains had not yet started along the Mediterranean coast in **Lebanon**, **Jordan** and in part of **the Syrian Arab Republic**, while in **Iraq** and **the Islamic Republic of Iran**, cumulative precipitation amounts fluctuated from slightly below average to average. In **Turkey**, the leading cereal producer in the subregion, rainfall amounts were 25 percent below the average in the Anatolian Plateau, one of the main cereal-producing areas. In northern and northeastern **Afghanistan**, the first significant rainfall occurred during early November, while the rest of the country remained dry and, according to the latest seasonal weather forecast, drier-than-average conditions are likely until January 2022. Inadequate precipitation would adversely affect the development of the cereal crops and would reduce the availability of irrigation water from melted snow for the summer crops.

Sharp increases of international prices of fertilizers are likely to result in reduced application rates and could curb crop yields. Furthermore, in countries experiencing difficult socio-economic circumstances due to conflicts or economic crises, including

**Afghanistan**, **the Syrian Arab Republic**, **Yemen** and **Lebanon**, farmers' access to inputs is likely to be constrained by lack of liquidity.

### Below-average cereal production in 2021

The total cereal production in 2021 is estimated at 60.7 million tonnes, about 17 percent below the average and about 25 percent below the previous year's level. All major cereal producers experienced drought which reduced cereal harvests. In **Turkey**, the total 2021 cereal production is officially estimated at 31.7 million tonnes, about 10 percent below the average and 14 percent below the previous year's harvest. The largest production decline was reported in **the Syrian Arab Republic** where erratic rains, expensive inputs and lack of fuel to operate irrigation pumps, led to a decline in cereal output by over 50 percent compared to the average.

Subregional cereal import requirements in the 2021/22 (July/June) marketing year are forecast at 81.2 million tonnes, about 13 percent above the average. The wheat import requirement is estimated at 38.3 million tonnes, about 27 percent above the average, reflecting rising demand due to population growth and declining domestic production.

### Large number of people remain food insecure

Lingering conflicts, economic downturns and reduced livelihood opportunities continue to worsen food insecurity conditions.

In **Afghanistan**, a record 19 million people are estimated to face acute food insecurity between September and October 2021, due to the devastating combined effects of drought, conflict and an economic collapse. About 6.8 million people, mainly located

in the northern half of the country, are experiencing particularly high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Between November 2021 and March 2022, during the winter lean season, a further deterioration of the food insecurity situation is expected and the number of people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above is likely to increase to 22.8 million, about 35 percent more than during the same season in 2020/21 (16.9 million) and including 8.7 million in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).

In **Yemen**, by June 2021, despite the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the number of food insecure people was estimated to have increased from 13.5 million to 16.2 million, including 11 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), 5 million in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 47 000 people in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). In **the Syrian Arab Republic**, the latest nationwide food security assessment indicates that about 12.4 million people (60 percent of the overall population) were food insecure in 2020, 5.4 million more than at the end of 2019, mostly due to constrained livelihood opportunities and a rapidly worsening economy. In both countries, the food insecurity situation has likely deteriorated further in 2021 due to difficult macroeconomic conditions.

In **Lebanon**, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia has recently estimated that over 80 percent of the population was in a multi-dimensional poverty condition in 2021, up from 42 percent in 2019. Although no systematic IPC-type assessments are conducted in the country, according to WFP surveys, it is estimated that in 2021 food insecurity was affecting about 22 percent of the national population, 50 percent of the Syrian refugees and one-third of the refugees of other nationalities.

**Table 13. Near East cereal production**  
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>Near East</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>-25.1</b>
Afghanistan	4.5	5.2	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.4	6.3	4.6	-26.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.3	14.0	9.0	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.1	22.1	22.2	15.4	-30.5
Iraq	3.8	6.2	4.5	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.2	8.8	5.8	-34.4
Turkey	20.3	20.5	17.7	14.2	15.6	13.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	35.5	37.1	31.7	-14.3

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

## CIS IN ASIA



### Area planted with 2022 winter cereals estimated near the average

Planting of the 2022 winter cereal crops (mainly wheat), to be harvested from June next year, took place in October and November 2021. At aggregate subregional<sup>3</sup> level, early indications point to a cereal acreage similar to the five-year average.

Weather conditions have been drier than average since October 2020 in most countries, with negative effects on soil moisture levels. Increased precipitation amounts in the coming months are needed for proper crop establishment and development, and to replenish water

reservoirs for irrigation in the summer months (June-September). According to weather forecasts, however, there is a high likelihood that rainfall levels will continue to be below-average between November 2021 and February 2022. This is consistent with the typical impacts of the ongoing La Niña event ([IRI ENSO Forecast](#)). In particular, very low precipitation amounts are forecast in southern regions of **Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan**, southern and western areas of **Tajikistan**, as well as in western **Kyrgyzstan**.

### Below-average cereal production in 2021

Harvesting of the 2021 winter cereals finalized in August, while harvesting of the spring crops was completed in October. The total annual cereal output is estimated at a below-average level of 31.3 million tonnes. Production of wheat, the primary cereal crop, is estimated at 22 million tonnes in 2021, 12 percent below the average due to reduced outputs in **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyzstan**, **Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan**, following drier-than-average weather conditions during the season, and in **Azerbaijan**,

due to below-average plantings. In **Kazakhstan**, the leading cereal producer in the subregion, wheat production is estimated at 12.3 million tonnes, about 10 percent below the five-year average due to higher-than-average temperatures and insufficient rainfall amounts between April and August 2021, which negatively affected yields in the key wheat-producing northern regions. Subregional production of barley is estimated at 4.7 million tonnes, 13 percent below average due to the effects of dry weather conditions in **Kazakhstan** and **Kyrgyzstan**.

### Below-average cereal exports forecast in 2021/22

In the 2021/22 marketing year (July/June), subregional cereal exports (mainly wheat) are forecast at 8.8 million tonnes, 10 percent below the average volume. Wheat shipments are forecast at a below-average level of 7.8 million tonnes on account of an expected reduction in shipments from **Kazakhstan**, the main exporting country of the subregion, owing to the reduced harvest.

The total subregional import requirements of cereals (mainly wheat) in the 2021/22

**Table 14. CIS in Asia cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Total cereals <sup>1</sup>			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>CIS in Asia</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
Armenia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	-6.3
Azerbaijan	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	-2.0
Georgia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	-7.6
Kazakhstan	13.9	14.3	12.3	4.9	5.0	4.5	19.3	19.8	17.3	-12.5
Kyrgyzstan	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	-34.2
Tajikistan	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	+7.9
Turkmenistan	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	-23.4
Uzbekistan	6.1	6.0	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	-8.2

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

<sup>1</sup> Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

<sup>3</sup> Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion in this group is maintained for the time being.



marketing year (July/June) are forecast at an above-average level of 9.5 million tonnes mainly due to high import demand for wheat from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, reflecting reduced outputs in 2021.

Export prices of milling wheat increased sharply

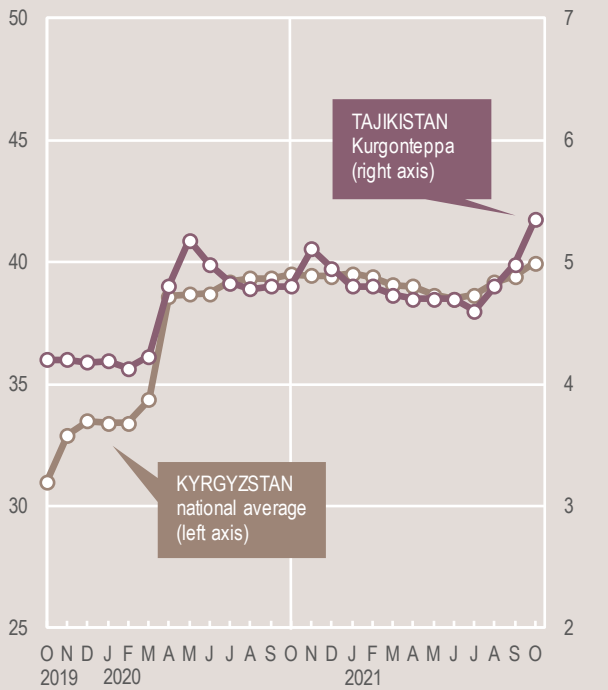
In **Kazakhstan**, export prices of milling wheat increased sharply between June and October 2021, reaching the highest levels on record since March 2013. The high

prices were supported by the expectation of a reduced domestic wheat output in 2021 and influenced by dynamics in the international market, where prices have been rising.

In the importing countries of the subregion, retail prices of wheat flour were stable between March and September 2021 (latest available data) in **Azerbaijan** amid the renewal of export duties ([FPMA Policy](#)). Prices also remained overall stable in **Armenia**

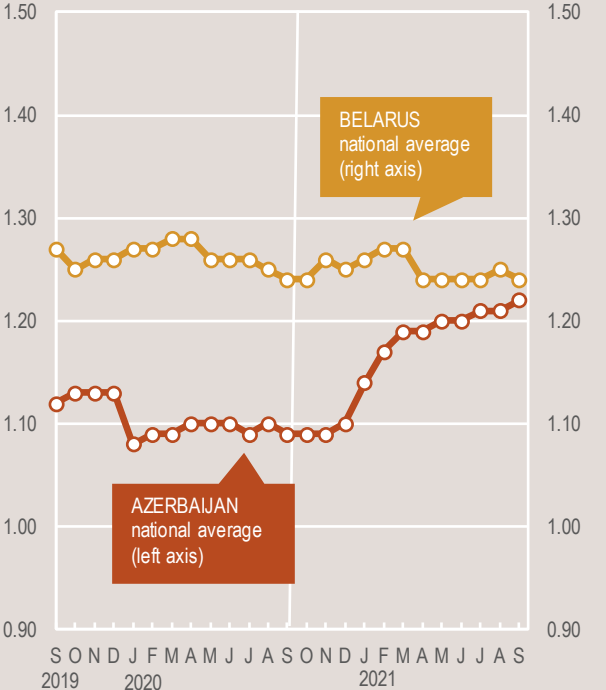
and **Kyrgyzstan** between October 2020 and October 2021. In Kyrgyzstan, the government’s decision to remove Value Added Tax (VAT) from wheat imports contributed to keeping domestic prices stable on a yearly basis, despite the lower wheat output in 2021. In **Tajikistan**, prices held overall steady between June 2020 and July 2021, and increased slightly from August onwards, mostly reflecting the sharp increases in the export prices in Kazakhstan, the main wheat supplier to the country.

Retail wheat flour prices in selected CIS in Asia countries  
(Som/kg) (Somoni/kg)



Sources: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic; Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Retail wheat flour prices in selected CIS in Asia countries  
(Azerbaijani manat/kg) (Belarusian rouble/kg)



Sources: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan; National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

# REGIONAL REVIEWS

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



\*\* See Terminology (page 6).

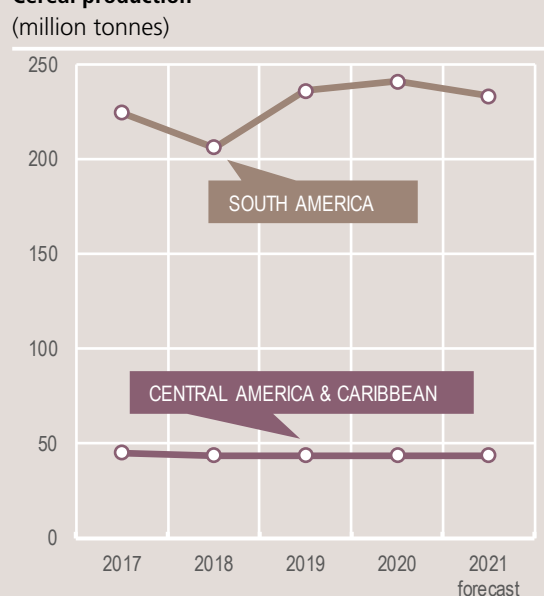
A dispute exists between the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Source: GIEWS, 2021. *Crop Prospects and Food Situation #4* [online]. [Cited 2 December 2021], modified to comply with the United Nations map No. 4170 Rev. 19, 2020.

### Production Overview

Cereal production in 2021 is forecast at an above-average level of 276.9 million tonnes, reflecting large plantings of maize and wheat in South America's main producers, Argentina and Brazil. Although the 2021 maize production is estimated at an above-average 192 million tonnes, it is more than 10 percent below the bumper harvests attained in the previous two years, reflecting drought-induced maize crop losses in Brazil. The 2021 wheat production, harvesting of which is ongoing, is forecast at a record high of 34.6 million, owing to a price-driven expansion in plantings. Planting of the 2022 coarse grains crop is underway and early indications point to a large cereal acreage. In Central America, production of cereals is expected to reach a near-average level of 43.8 million tonnes in 2021.

### Cereal production



## CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



### Wheat production forecast at an average level in 2021

Wheat production, which is almost exclusively concentrated in **Mexico**, is estimated at an average level of 3.3 million tonnes in 2021.

In **Mexico**, the harvest of the 2021 minor wheat crop, which accounts for about 5 percent of the subregional output, has recently started, in November, and above-average yields are expected due to favourable weather conditions in the key producing central areas. The aggregate 2021 output, including an average main season crop harvested in July, is expected to be near the five-year average, as good yields offset a reduction in plantings.

Planting operations of the 2022 main season wheat crop recently started in the key producing state of Sonora and, according to the official planting intention survey, sowings of the 2022 main season wheat crop are forecast at an average level. Weather forecasts point to a high probability of below-average precipitation amounts between December 2021 and February 2022, raising concerns about crop germination and early development.

### Maize production expected near the five-year average in 2021

The aggregate subregional maize output is forecast at just 32 million tonnes in 2021, close to the five-year average.

In **Mexico**, the largest maize producer in Central America, the minor season crop was harvested in the second quarter of 2021, while the main season crop is currently being harvested under favourable weather conditions. Total maize production is expected at a slightly below-average level of 27.2 million tonnes, reflecting the effects of rainfall shortages that affected the minor season crop. The rainfall deficits also impacted the sorghum crop and consequently production in 2021 is anticipated at a below-average level of 4.5 million tonnes.

Elsewhere in the subregion, harvesting of the 2021 minor season maize crop is about to start. Crop conditions have been generally favourable in **El Salvador**, while reduced precipitation amounts between September and October affected crops at vegetative and flowering stages in central **Guatemala**, eastern **Honduras** and northern **Nicaragua**. Maize production in 2021, including the main season output harvested in September, is forecast at an above-average level in **El Salvador** due to large plantings and good yields. By contrast, production is expected to be slightly below the average in Nicaragua as farmers shifted to more exportable crops, such as beans. While the 2021 maize output is anticipated at an average level in Guatemala and Honduras, localized crop losses were reported during the main season in southeastern Honduras, with negative effects on livelihoods of subsistence farmers in the affected areas.

In **Haiti**, aggregate maize production is forecast at a below-average level in 2021 due to reduced plantings, extensive crop losses and low yields. A low second season output, with crops currently being harvested, is the primary cause of the overall reduction, as low precipitation

amounts between the end of August and October reduced yields. In addition, extensive crop losses were reported in Sud-Est department, due to a tropical depression in mid-August ([GIEWS Update](#)), whilst a 7.2-magnitude earthquake damaged irrigation channels and storage facilities, further contributing to the poor harvest. The third season maize crop is being planted and will be harvested next year. Rainfall forecasts point to average amounts between December 2021 and February 2022, auguring well for crop yields, but even if the harvest is good it will have little impact on the overall aggregate output. Production of paddy in 2021 is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year due to high production costs and scarce availability of irrigation water. In the **Dominican Republic**, paddy production is anticipated at a record level of 1.1 million tonnes, mainly reflecting large plantings.

### Cereal imports forecast at high levels in 2021/22

Cereal imports have been rising steadily since 2014, with the exception of 2020, reflecting increasing demand for yellow maize by the feed industry and for wheat, reflecting increasing food consumption. Cereal import requirements are forecast to rebound in the 2021/22 marketing year (September/August) and are estimated at an above-average level of 37.5 million tonnes.

### Prices of maize well above year-earlier levels

Following sustained increases since March, prices of white maize declined in October as the output of the main season harvests boosted market supplies in **Nicaragua**, **Honduras** and **Mexico**. Similarly, prices decreased seasonally between September and October in **Guatemala**. By contrast, prices increased between August and

**Table 15. Central America and the Caribbean cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
Central America and the Caribbean	3.3	3.0	3.3	38.2	37.8	37.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	44.4	43.6	43.8	+0.3
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	+11.0
Guatemala	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	+2.2
Honduras	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	-2.0
Mexico	3.3	3.0	3.3	33.3	33.1	32.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	36.9	36.3	36.3	-0.1
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	+0.9

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

October in **El Salvador** where high production and transportation costs more than offset seasonal downward pressure. As of October 2021, prices of white maize were well above their year-earlier levels across the subregion reflecting the elevated costs of agricultural inputs, including fuel.

Prices of black beans were generally stable between August and October in **Guatemala** and **Mexico**, mainly reflecting ample market availabilities. As of October 2021, while prices were similar to their levels a year earlier in Guatemala, they were lower year on year in Mexico due to good harvests in 2020. Prices of red beans started to decline in October in **Nicaragua**, the major bean producer of the subregion, as minor season harvests increased market supplies. By contrast, in **El Salvador**, prices increased between September and October prompted by elevated fuel prices and lower year-on-year imports in the third quarter of 2021.

In **the Dominican Republic**, after sustained increases during the past few months, retail prices of rice declined seasonally in October but remained more than 10 percent higher year on year, underpinned by inflated production costs. In **Haiti**, prices of maize and black beans have generally weakened between August and September in line with seasonal trends. In the disaster-affected southern areas, food assistance contributed to weakening retail demand, adding downward pressure on prices. Prices of imported rice were steady between June and September in the capital, reflecting stable export prices in the United States of America, the country's major rice supplier.

### Food insecurity foreseen to worsen in Haiti

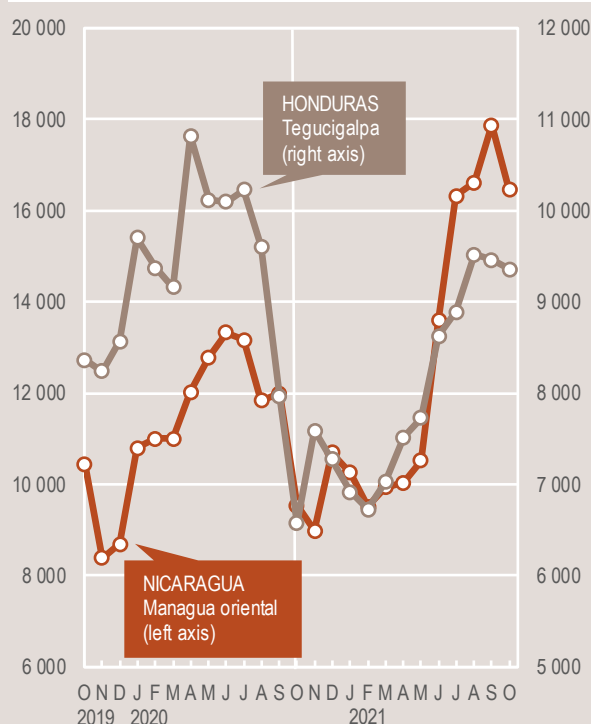
According to IPC analysis, about 7.4 million people are estimated to be food insecure and require urgent action between September 2021 and February 2022, with 4.3 million people in **Haiti**, 2.5 million in **Guatemala** and 600 000 in **El Salvador**.

During this period, food security conditions are likely to improve in Guatemala and El Salvador compared to the situation between July and August, mainly due to increased supplies of staple foods and seasonal farm labour opportunities for cash crops. After the economic slowdown in 2020 on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, the gradual recovery of the national economy in 2021, together with a rebound in inflows of remittances, is expected to have positive effects on livelihoods. By contrast, in **Haiti**, food insecurity has been worsening since 2018 and is expected to continue to deteriorate until at least February 2022. This reflects a reduced availability of domestically produced staple crops and constrained access to food for the most vulnerable households, due to high food prices and declining income-earning opportunities. The reduced mobility of people and commodities, reflecting increasing insecurity, has contributed to restricting access to food and further stressed food insecurity conditions.

### Wholesale white maize prices in selected Central America countries

(Córdoba/tonne)

(Honduran lempira/tonne)

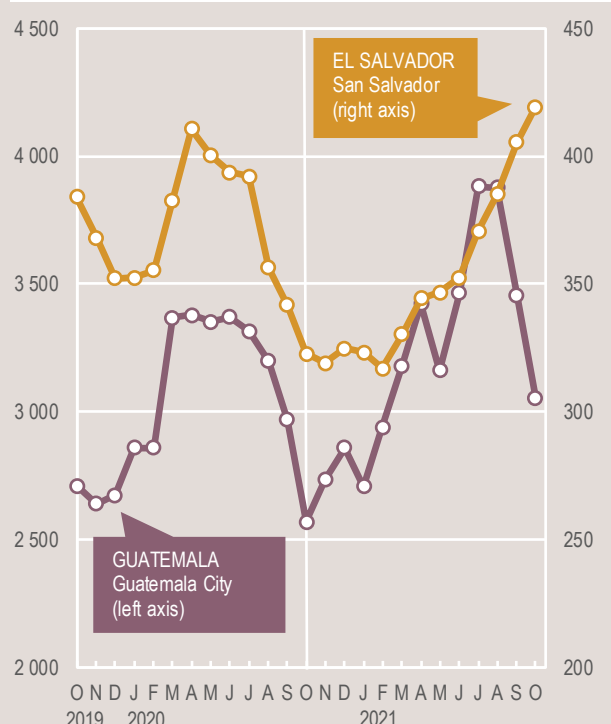


Sources : Secretaría de agricultura y ganadería, Honduras; Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Nicaragua.

### Wholesale white maize prices in selected Central America countries

(Quetzal/tonne)

(US dollar/tonne)



Sources: Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y alimentación, Guatemala; Dirección general de economía agropecuaria, El Salvador.

## SOUTH AMERICA



### Official forecasts point to a record maize acreage for 2022 crop

In South America, planting of the 2022 first season maize crop is ongoing in Argentina and Brazil and the planted area is officially forecast at record levels, driven by high domestic prices. In **Argentina**, below-average rainfall amounts forecast in December raise some concern for the early season crops in the main producing Buenos Aires and Córdoba departments. However, weather forecasts point to average precipitation from January 2021 onwards, and this is likely to have a positive impact on the late season crop varieties that are usually planted in January. In **Brazil**, overall favourable weather conditions supported germination and early development of the first season crops in the key producing southern regions. Despite concerns over the impact of high production costs on the extent of sowings, the planted area with the second main season maize crop is officially forecast at a record level of 15.8 million

hectares, supported by both the high domestic prices of maize and favourable weather forecasts.

### Above-average maize production in 2021

The aggregate subregional maize production is estimated at an above-average level of 160.4 million tonnes in 2021, reflecting large planted areas in the main producing countries. However, the 2021 output is about 6 percent lower than the bumper harvests of the previous two years, as drought-induced crop losses contributed to a below-average output in **Brazil**, the leading maize producer in the subregion. By contrast, in **Argentina**, where the harvest was completed in August, the 2021 maize production is officially estimated at record high of 60.5 million tonnes, owing to large plantings and above-average yields. Similarly, in **Uruguay**, record sowings in 2021 resulted in an above-average production of 770 000 tonnes. Elsewhere in the subregion, dry weather conditions affected the extent of sowings and crop yields in **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)** and **Paraguay**, while favourable weather conditions supported above-average maize outturns in **Colombia** and **Ecuador**. In **Chile**, maize production remained below average on account of a reduced area sown, which has been steadily declining over the past decade. In **Peru**, the maize harvest is estimated at an average level. In **Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**, harvesting

of the winter season maize and paddy crops is virtually complete and the aggregate production in 2021, including the summer crops harvested in May, is expected to be well below average. Despite generally favourable weather conditions, the decline in production is due to a significant contraction in sowings, reflecting high production costs and widespread shortages of agricultural inputs on domestic markets.

Harvesting of the 2021 wheat crop is ongoing and the subregional output is forecast at a well above-average level of 31.3 million tonnes. In **Argentina**, the major producer of the subregion, production is forecast at an above-average level of 19.8 million tonnes, underpinned by a record large wheat acreage of 6.9 million hectares, as farmers reacted positively to the elevated domestic prices. Similarly, in **Brazil** and **Uruguay**, large sowings are estimated, driven by high prices. In **Brazil**, together with near-record yields, the 2021 wheat output is officially estimated at a record level of 7.7 million tonnes. By contrast, in **Paraguay**, where cold snaps in June severely affected crops at vegetative and flowering stages that curtailed yields, a below-average harvest is estimated. In **Chile**, the harvest of the 2021 wheat crop has recently started and production is anticipated at a near-average level.

Rice harvests concluded in most countries and the aggregate 2021 paddy production is estimated at 25.6 million tonnes, about 4 percent above the five-year average. Large

**Table 16. South America cereal production**  
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>South America</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>241.0</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Argentina	18.7	17.6	19.8	56.6	65.5	69.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	76.6	84.3	90.6	+7.5
Brazil	5.6	6.2	7.7	92.1	106.3	90.7	11.3	11.2	11.8	109.0	123.7	110.1	-11.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	-1.9
Paraguay	1.1	1.3	1.1	5.5	5.9	5.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	7.6	8.4	7.4	-11.2
Peru	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	+2.4

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.



plantings in **Colombia** and above-average yields in **Brazil**, **Peru** and **Uruguay**, were the main drivers of the above-average harvests.

### Cereal exports forecast at average levels in 2021/22

Aggregate cereal exports in the 2021/22 marketing year (March/February) are forecast at a near-average level of 80.5 million tonnes. The forecast volume is about 15 percent below the levels of the last two years, reflecting the decline in maize production in Brazil, where exports are forecast at 18 million tonnes in 2021/22, 35 percent below the five-year average. By contrast, in **Argentina**, exports of cereals are forecast at a record high of 55 million tonnes due to bumper harvests of maize and wheat, coupled with weak national currencies that enhanced export competitiveness in the international market.

### Prices of wheat and yellow maize generally higher year on year

Between August and October, prices of wheat increased seasonally in wheat producing countries of **Argentina**, **Chile** and **Uruguay**. In **Brazil**, prices started to

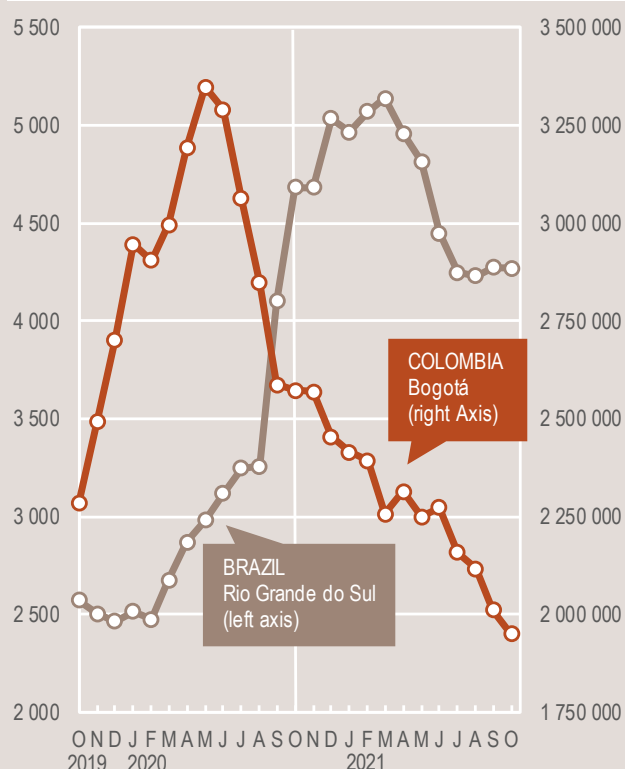
decline in October as the ongoing harvests increased market supplies. In recent months, prices also increased in importing countries of **Colombia** and **Peru**, driven by trends in the international market. Across the subregion, prices in October were generally higher year on year.

As of October 2021, prices of yellow maize were well above year-earlier levels, reflecting elevated production costs and higher year-on-year international prices. In the key maize producing countries of **Argentina** and **Brazil**, prices of yellow maize were stable or decreased in September and October due to the

### Wholesale rice prices in selected countries in South America

(Brazilian real/tonne)

(Colombian peso/tonne)

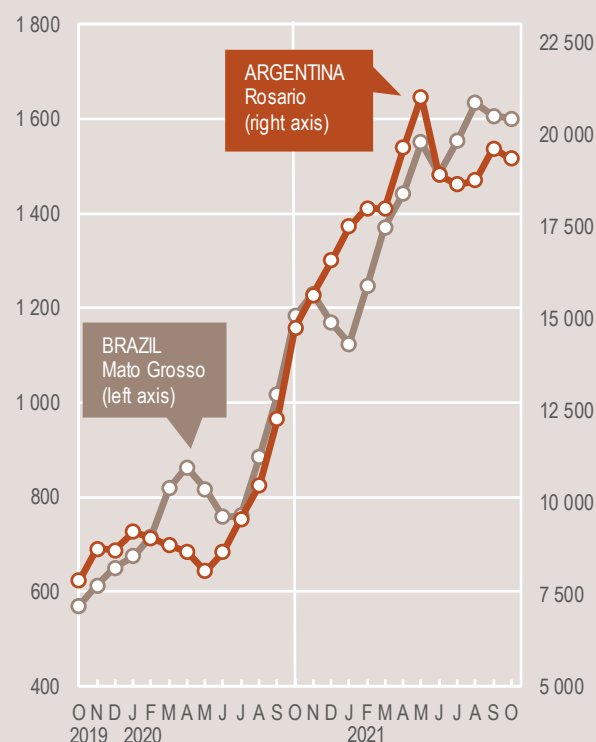


Sources : Departamento administrativo nacional de estadística (DANE), Colombia; Instituto de economía agrícola, Brazil.

### Wholesale maize prices in selected countries in South America

(Brazilian real/tonne)

(Argentine peso/tonne)

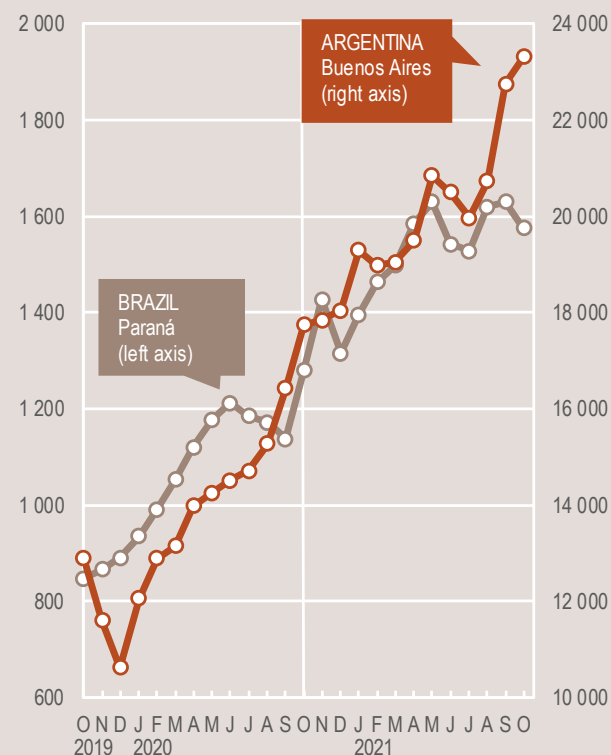


Sources : Instituto de Economía Agrícola, Brazil; Bolsa de Cereales, Argentina.

### Wholesale wheat prices in selected countries in South America

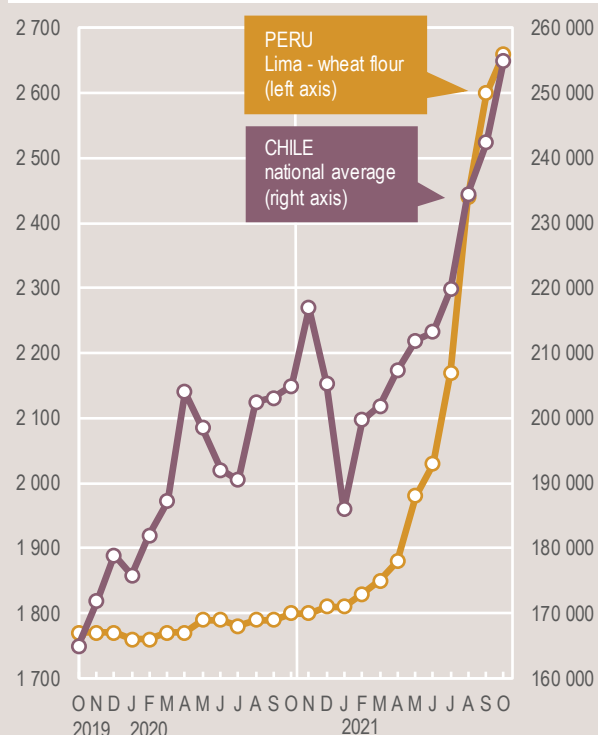
(Brazilian real/tonne)

(Argentine peso/tonne)



Sources : Instituto de Economía Agrícola, Brazil; Bolsa de Cereales, Argentina.

**Wholesale wheat prices in selected countries in South America**  
(Nuevo sol/tonne) (Chilean peso/tonne)



Sources : Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego, Peru; Cotrisa, Chile.

commercialization of the recently harvested 2021 crops. In **Colombia**, improved market supplies from the 2021 second season harvest contributed to price declines in the capital city. In **Chile** and **Peru**, prices generally increased between August and October, reflecting reduced imports during the first nine months of the year.

In recent months, prices of rice decreased in **Colombia** owing to larger market supplies following the main season harvest. Prices also fell in **Ecuador** and **Peru** due to improved market availabilities from the minor season harvest. By contrast, in **Brazil**, prices of rice were stable between August and October, while prices strengthened seasonally in **Uruguay** with the ongoing 2022 planting.

## More than 3 million Venezuelan migrants in need of food assistance

In **Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**, the economy is forecast to contract for the eighth consecutive year in 2021. As of October 2021, the total number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants were estimated at 5.91 million people (nearly 20 percent of the population) and are mostly settled in Colombia (1.74 million), Peru (1.29 million), Ecuador (483 000) and Chile (448 000). According to the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, the number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, including in-transit and temporary, in need of food assistance in 2021 is estimated at about 3.26 million people. As food insecurity is worsening among Venezuelan migrants in Colombia due to income losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the host government has issued a Temporary Protection Statute (TPS) since mid-October, granting ten-year residence permits to more than 1 million Venezuelan migrants. This measure is expected to improve livelihoods of Venezuelan migrants and enable their integration in the Colombian society.

# REGIONAL REVIEWS

## NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE AND OCEANIA

Note: Situation as of November 2021  
Territories/boundaries\*\*



\*\* See Terminology ([page 6](#))

Source: GIEWS, 2021. *Crop Prospects and Food Situation #4* [online]. [Cited 2 December 2021], modified to comply with the United Nations map No. 4170 Rev. 19, 2020.

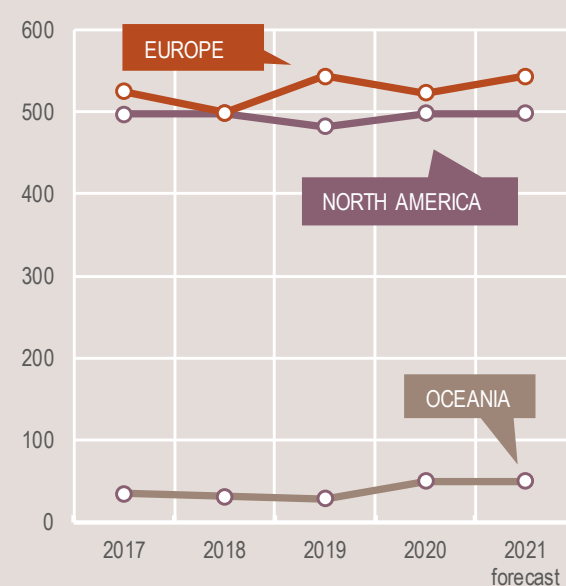
### Production Overview

In North America, total cereal production in 2021 is estimated to be virtually unchanged on a yearly basis and slightly short of the five-year average. This output reflects an increase in the cereal outturn in the United States of America, underpinned by a large maize harvest, which was offset by a drought-affected wheat harvest in Canada. Planting of the 2022 winter wheat crops is ongoing and in the United States of America the wheat acreage is expected to expand owing to solid price prospects.

Cereal production in the European Union, is estimated at a below-average level in 2021, although the output grew year on year, on account of a large wheat output. In CIS Europe, the 2021 cereal output is estimated at an above-average level due to a bumper harvest in Ukraine. By contrast, unfavourable weather conditions brought down wheat yields in the Russian Federation. Sowings of the 2022 winter wheat crop is ongoing across Europe, and while favourable weather has benefitted crop establishment in the European Union, soil moisture deficits have impeded sowings in CIS European countries.

In Oceania, a second consecutive bumper output is forecast in Australia in 2021, reflecting above-average wheat and barley harvests.

Cereal production  
(million tonnes)



## NORTH AMERICA



### Upturn in wheat acreage for the 2022 crop

In the **United States of America**, the planting pace of the 2022 winter wheat crop has been close to average levels and, as of mid-November, sowings were almost complete. Preliminary indications point to a 5 percent year-on-year increase in the wheat acreage, primarily driven by high prices. At the national level, wheat crop emergence was broadly similar to average conditions, while persisting soil moisture deficits in the Plains, where some of the large wheat-producing states are located, have hindered crop establishment.

Total cereal production in 2021 is forecast at an above-average level of 452 million tonnes, about 19 million tonnes more than the outturn in 2020. The maize harvest, which is nearly complete, underlies the good expectations and production is foreseen to reach an above-average level of 382.6 million tonnes. Wheat production is estimated at a below-average level of 44.8 million tonnes in 2021, as spring wheat crops, harvested in August and September, were affected by drought conditions and brought down the overall aggregate outturn.

Cereal production in **Canada** is forecast at 46.5 million tonnes, about 14 million tonnes lower than the average. A drought-reduced wheat output, forecast at 22 million tonnes and 33 percent below the five-year average, underpins the low national production. Maize production, however, is estimated at 14.4 million tonnes, about 6 percent above the near-average outturn in 2021, owing to higher yields.

## EUROPE



### EUROPEAN UNION

#### Favourable conditions for 2022 winter crops

In the **European Union**, sowing of the 2022 winter wheat crop was completed in November in northern countries, while it is progressing well in southern states, under generally beneficial weather conditions. Recent favourable rains in eastern countries, notably **Bulgaria** and **Romania**, have alleviated earlier concerns regarding soil moisture deficits in these areas and wheat crops are reportedly in good condition across the European Union. The 2022 wheat acreage is expected to be close to the below-average level of the previous year and the strong competition from the rapeseed sector could result in a small contraction.

The 2021 aggregate cereal production is estimated at 294.3 million tonnes, about 3 percent below the average, but 4 percent higher on a yearly basis. The bulk of the year-to-year increase is associated with a large wheat output, forecast at 139 million tonnes, about 11 percent higher than the poor outturn in 2020, owing to an expansion in plantings and good yields. Similarly, production of maize is expected to grow by 4 percent compared to the previous year and reach an above-average level of 68 million tonnes, underpinned by large plantings.

In the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, with planting of the 2022 winter wheat crop almost complete, the total wheat acreage is seen to increase moderately on a yearly basis on account of remunerative prices and favourable weather conditions at planting time.

### CIS IN EUROPE

#### Area planted with 2022 winter cereals estimated slightly above average

Planting of the 2022 winter cereal crops, mainly wheat, to be harvested from July 2022, was mostly finished by late November. The area sown at subregional level is preliminarily estimated to be slightly above average, underpinned by high international wheat prices and strong demand for wheat from importing countries. However, low soil moisture levels in the main wheat-producing Volga and Central federal districts of the **Russian Federation** and in

**Table 17. North America, Europe and Oceania cereal production**

(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	5-yr Avg.	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	Change: 2021/2020 (%)
<b>North America</b>	85.3	84.9	66.5	407.4	403.0	423.1	9.4	10.3	8.8	502.1	498.3	498.4	+0.0
Canada	32.5	35.2	21.7	27.6	29.8	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	64.9	46.5	-28.4
United States of America	52.8	49.8	44.8	379.8	373.3	398.3	9.4	10.3	8.8	442.0	433.3	451.9	+4.3
<b>Europe</b>	257.2	253.6	268.0	259.2	265.5	272.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	520.5	523.2	543.9	+3.9
Belarus	2.4	2.8	2.4	4.8	5.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	8.4	7.7	-7.7
European Union <sup>1</sup>	143.1	125.3	138.7	157.4	155.2	152.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	303.4	283.4	294.3	+3.8
Russian Federation	78.4	85.9	75.0	41.9	43.1	40.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	121.4	130.2	117.0	-10.1
Serbia	2.7	2.9	3.2	7.3	8.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	11.4	11.7	+2.3
Ukraine	26.0	24.9	31.5	40.9	39.7	50.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	67.0	64.6	81.8	+26.6
<b>Oceania</b>	24.1	33.8	33.1	14.8	16.3	16.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	39.2	50.2	50.4	+0.3
Australia	23.6	33.3	32.6	14.2	15.7	16.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	38.2	49.1	49.3	+0.4

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data. The five-year average refers to the 2016-2020 period.

<sup>1</sup> Data for the European Union from the year 2020 (including the 2020/21 marketing year) excludes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

some southern areas of **Ukraine** delayed sowing operations. In these two countries, as of mid-November, winter crop plantings were estimated at 18.3 million hectares and 7.3 million hectares, respectively, above the five-year average levels, but below the official targets of 19.5 million hectares and 7.8 million hectares, respectively. Increased precipitation amounts are needed in the coming months to improve soil moisture levels and snowpack accumulation is necessary to prevent crops from freezing between December and March. In **Belarus** and **the Republic of Moldova**, planting of winter cereals took place under overall favourable weather conditions and the areas sown are estimated at near-average levels.

### Ukraine harvest drives up subregional cereal production to an above-average level in 2021

Harvesting of the 2021 winter cereals was finalized in August, while the spring crop harvest was completed in November. The aggregate subregional cereal outturn is estimated at 210.6 million tonnes in 2021, 6 percent above the five-year average level, underpinned by a bumper output in **Ukraine**. Wheat production is estimated at a slightly above-average level of 110.5 million tonnes, as a record large output in **Ukraine** more than offset a reduced harvest in **the Russian Federation**. The 2021 production of maize is estimated at 57.8 million tonnes, 23 percent above the average due to large plantings and overall conducive weather conditions during the season. Barley production is estimated at a near-average level of 28.8 million tonnes, reflecting a well above-average harvest in

**Ukraine** and reduced outputs in **the Russian Federation** and **Belarus**.

### Above-average cereal exports forecast in 2021/22 due to record shipments from Ukraine

Total subregional cereal exports in the 2021/22 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at about 106 million tonnes, 14 percent above the average volume, underpinned by record high export quantities of maize and wheat from

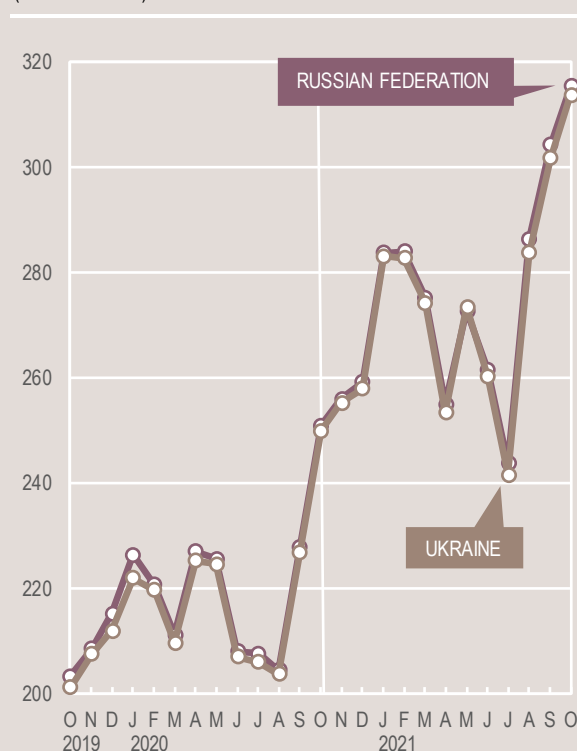
**Ukraine**, following the bumper harvest in 2021. By contrast, in **the Russian Federation**, wheat shipments (accounting for almost 80 percent of the total cereal exports from the country) are forecast at 34 million tonnes, slightly below the average volume due to the reduced 2021 domestic output.

### Export and domestic prices of wheat increased sharply

In **the Russian Federation** and **Ukraine**, the main wheat exporting countries of the subregion, export prices of milling quality wheat increased sharply between July and October 2021, reaching the highest levels on record since March 2013. The rise is driven by prevailing trends in the

international market, owing to strong buying interest from importing countries and limited supplies of high-quality milling wheat at the global level. Concerns about the impact of low soil moisture levels on the 2022 crops in parts of North America and the Black Sea region provided further upward pressure on prices. Domestic prices of wheat also increased sharply since July 2021 in both countries and in October prices were about 10 percent higher year on year.

Wheat export prices in the Russian Federation and Ukraine (US dollar/tonne)



Source: International Grains Council.



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## OCEANIA



### **Australia set to harvest second consecutive bumper crop in 2021**

In **Australia**, total cereal production in 2021 is forecast at an above-average level of 49.3 million tonnes, on par with the previous year's outturn. The bumper output reflects above-average wheat and barley harvests, the two main cereals grown in the country, largely due to high yields.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

**Table A1. Global cereal supply and demand indicators**

	Average 2016/17 - 2020/21	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Ratio of world stocks to utilization (%)</b>						
Wheat	37.0	38.5	36.4	36.7	37.3	36.2
Coarse grains	25.5	27.3	25.7	24.2	23.2	22.3
Rice	35.9	35.3	37.1	36.4	36.0	35.8
Total cereals	30.6	31.9	30.8	29.9	29.5	28.6
<b>Ratio of major cereal exporters' supplies to market requirements (%)<sup>1</sup></b>						
	119.5	122.8	116.8	118.6	115.4	112.8
<b>Ratio of major exporters' stocks to their total disappearance (%)<sup>2</sup></b>						
Wheat	18.0	21.0	18.1	15.5	15.3	13.0
Coarse grains	14.4	15.5	15.7	14.5	11.6	11.7
Rice	22.4	18.1	22.5	25.8	26.9	26.8
Total cereals	18.3	18.2	18.8	18.6	17.9	17.2
	Annual trend growth rate 2011-2020	2017	Change from previous year			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Changes in world cereal production (%)</b>	1.8	1.1	-1.8	2.4	2.2	0.7
<b>Changes in cereal production in the LIFDCs (%)</b>	3.2	1.6	4.3	2.9	4.0	-2.4
		2018	2019	2020	2021*	Change 2021* over 2020*
<b>Selected cereal price indices<sup>3</sup></b>						
Wheat		99.0	95.3	100.7	130.1	30.5%
Maize		99.1	94.6	100.8	144.4	44.8%
Rice		106.3	101.5	110.2	106.5	-3.3%

Source: FAO

Notes: Utilization is defined as the sum of food use, feed and other uses. Cereals refer to wheat, coarse grains and rice; grains refer to wheat and coarse grains (barley, maize, millet, sorghum and cereals NES).

<sup>1</sup> Major wheat exporters are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America. Major coarse grains exporters are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America. Major rice exporters are: India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam.<sup>2</sup> Disappearance is defined as domestic utilization plus exports for any given season.<sup>3</sup> Price indices: The wheat price index is constructed based on the IGC wheat price index, rebased to 2014-2016 = 100; The coarse grains price index is constructed based on the IGC price indices for maize and barley and one sorghum export quotation, rebased to 2014-2016 = 100. For rice, data refers to the FAO All Rice Price Index, 2014-2016 = 100, which is based on 21 rice export quotations.

\*January-November average.

Table A2. World cereal stocks

(million tonnes)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 estimate	2022 forecast
<b>TOTAL CEREALS</b>	<b>825.1</b>	<b>859.2</b>	<b>834.5</b>	<b>826.2</b>	<b>827.5</b>	<b>822.1</b>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>279.8</b>	<b>289.5</b>	<b>284.7</b>
held by:						
- main exporters <sup>1</sup>	80.0	84.5	71.2	63.1	60.5	51.2
- others	185.9	204.6	202.7	216.7	229.0	233.5
<b>Coarse grains</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>374.4</b>	<b>360.6</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>349.7</b>
held by:						
- main exporters <sup>1</sup>	118.7	128.8	129.0	124.3	100.9	101.7
- others	266.8	264.4	245.4	236.3	250.1	248.0
<b>Rice (milled basis)</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>176.9</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>187.7</b>
held by:						
- main exporters <sup>1</sup>	33.2	32.3	39.5	45.3	49.2	50.6
- others	140.5	144.6	146.7	140.5	137.8	137.1
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>176.9</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>153.5</b>
Australia	9.5	7.3	6.9	5.7	7.2	8.9
Canada	12.5	11.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	6.6
European Union <sup>2</sup>	33.2	42.8	41.9	43.6	34.3	34.0
Japan	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.3
Russian Federation	21.0	23.7	15.3	13.8	17.6	12.9
South Africa	1.8	5.1	3.6	2.6	3.9	4.8
Ukraine	8.5	8.3	7.7	5.6	5.9	6.6
United States of America	95.8	88.8	91.3	80.7	58.5	57.5
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>628.9</b>	<b>661.7</b>	<b>645.7</b>	<b>649.2</b>	<b>671.4</b>	<b>668.6</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>534.1</b>	<b>546.8</b>	<b>533.3</b>	<b>542.5</b>	<b>566.2</b>	<b>565.2</b>
China (mainland)	393.0	401.0	385.6	382.7	391.0	396.3
India	36.3	44.1	51.7	61.5	67.0	67.0
Indonesia	9.2	10.2	11.5	9.0	7.9	7.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11.6	10.6	9.1	9.8	11.3	10.5
Korea, Republic of	4.5	4.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.4
Pakistan	6.0	5.4	3.5	2.0	4.2	6.0
Philippines	3.7	4.1	5.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.2	4.1	1.7
Turkey	6.0	7.1	6.6	10.1	10.5	9.0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>58.7</b>
Algeria	5.6	5.3	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Egypt	7.4	6.9	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.2
Ethiopia	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.2	7.4	6.5
Morocco	5.9	6.7	7.3	5.8	3.6	5.7
Nigeria	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Tunisia	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Mexico	6.5	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.2
<b>South America</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Argentina	7.4	12.3	12.6	12.7	11.4	10.4
Brazil	12.7	20.2	16.9	15.9	16.7	16.8

Source: FAO

Note: Based on official and unofficial estimates. Totals computed from unrounded data. Stocks data are based on an aggregate of carryovers at the end of national crop years and do not represent world stock levels at any point in time.

<sup>1</sup> Major wheat exporters are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America; major coarse grains exporters are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America; major rice exporters are: India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam.<sup>2</sup> Data for the European Union from the year 2020 (including the 2020/21 marketing year) excludes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Table A3. Selected international prices of wheat and coarse grains**  
(USD/tonne)

	Wheat			Maize		Sorghum
	US No.2 Hard Red Winter Ord. Protein <sup>1</sup>	US Soft Red Winter No.2 <sup>2</sup>	Argentina Trigo Pan <sup>3</sup>	US No.2 Yellow <sup>2</sup>	Argentina <sup>3</sup>	US No.2 Yellow <sup>2</sup>
<b>Annual (July/June)</b>						
2007/08	361	311	318	200	192	206
2008/09	270	201	234	188	180	170
2009/10	209	185	224	160	168	165
2010/11	316	289	311	254	260	248
2011/12	300	256	264	281	269	264
2012/13	348	310	336	311	278	281
2013/14	318	265	335	217	219	218
2014/15	266	221	246	173	177	210
2015/16	211	194	208	166	170	174
2016/17	197	170	190	156	172	151
2017/18	230	188	203	159	165	174
2018/19	232	210	233	166	166	163
2019/20	220	219	231	163	163	163
2020/21	269	254	263	220	225	264
<b>Monthly</b>						
2019 - November	220	225	198	167	167	162
2019 - December	225	238	203	168	173	165
2020 - January	237	249	226	172	185	167
2020 - February	230	240	240	170	180	165
2020 - March	227	230	243	162	170	165
2020 - April	232	222	244	145	155	165
2020 - May	223	211	239	144	146	176
2020 - June	216	200	241	149	149	173
2020 - July	220	210	244	151	153	180
2020 - August	221	207	240	148	163	195
2020 - September	246	220	246	166	185	217
2020 - October	273	245	257	187	217	236
2020 - November	275	250	259	193	226	247
2020 - December	267	249	269	199	232	253
2021 - January	291	280	282	233	257	286
2021 - February	291	278	272	246	248	300
2021 - March	274	274	267	246	236	314
2021 - April	281	278	267	266	253	310
2021 - May	298	294	280	304	272	323
2021 - June	285	263	274	295	251	309
2021 - July	291	251	276	279	235	293
2021 - August	324	272	285	254	237	282
2021 - September	337	270	291	235	240	262
2021 - October	353	302	302	238	246	
2021 - November	378	330	314	249	252	

Sources: International Grains Council and USDA.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered United States f.o.b. Gulf.<sup>2</sup> Delivered United States Gulf.<sup>3</sup> Up River f.o.b.

Table A4a. Estimated cereal import requirements of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries in 2020/2021 or 2021

(thousand tonnes)

	Marketing year	2019/20 or 2020			2020/21 or 2021
		Commercial purchases	Food aid	Total imports (commercial and aid)	Total imports (excl. re-exports)
<b>AFRICA</b>		<b>28 044.4</b>	<b>1 176.6</b>	<b>29 221.0</b>	<b>31 453.6</b>
<b>East Africa</b>		<b>11 003.4</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>11 816.4</b>	<b>12 377.0</b>
Burundi	Jan/Dec	166.3	15.0	181.3	184.0
Comoros	Jan/Dec	63.3	0.0	63.3	66.0
Eritrea	Jan/Dec	458.5	0.0	458.5	459.0
Ethiopia	Jan/Dec	1 885.0	50.0	1 935.0	2 140.0
Kenya	Oct/Sept	3 583.0	80.0	3 663.0	3 679.0
Rwanda	Jan/Dec	222.3	0.0	222.3	225.0
Somalia	Aug/Jul	695.0	210.0	905.0	1 005.0
South Sudan	Nov/Oct	630.0	95.0	725.0	715.0
Sudan	Nov/Oct	1 865.0	330.0	2 195.0	2 366.0
Uganda	Jan/Dec	525.0	23.0	548.0	573.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Jun/May	910.0	10.0	920.0	965.0
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>3 138.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3 153.9</b>	<b>3 784.3</b>
Lesotho	Apr/Mar	153.7	0.6	154.3	198.4
Madagascar	Apr/Mar	726.2	8.0	734.2	737.4
Malawi	Apr/Mar	141.2	3.0	144.2	214.5
Mozambique	Apr/Mar	1 550.9	1.0	1 551.9	1 804.9
Zimbabwe	Apr/Mar	566.2	3.1	569.3	829.1
<b>West Africa</b>		<b>11 468.3</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>11 660.2</b>	<b>12 488.3</b>
<b>Coastal Countries</b>		<b>6 055.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>6 112.1</b>	<b>6 901.6</b>
Benin	Jan/Dec	181.0	6.0	187.0	438.0
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan/Dec	1 974.5	5.5	1 980.0	2 479.1
Ghana	Jan/Dec	1 571.9	5.0	1 576.9	1 610.0
Guinea	Jan/Dec	1 020.0	5.5	1 025.5	1 100.5
Liberia	Jan/Dec	467.2	13.0	480.2	386.5
Sierra Leone	Jan/Dec	501.0	21.0	522.0	472.0
Togo	Jan/Dec	340.0	0.5	340.5	415.5
<b>Sahelian Countries</b>		<b>5 412.7</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>5 548.1</b>	<b>5 586.7</b>
Burkina Faso	Nov/Oct	735.6	9.0	744.6	755.0
Chad	Nov/Oct	163.0	41.6	204.6	199.6
Gambia	Nov/Oct	352.5	6.5	359.0	322.0
Guinea-Bissau	Nov/Oct	178.0	6.3	184.3	169.3
Mali	Nov/Oct	589.0	5.0	594.0	576.0
Mauritania	Nov/Oct	703.0	21.0	724.0	566.8
Niger	Nov/Oct	472.0	40.0	512.0	547.0
Senegal	Nov/Oct	2 219.6	6.0	2 225.6	2 451.0
<b>Central Africa</b>		<b>2 434.5</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>2 590.5</b>	<b>2 804.0</b>
Cameroon	Jan/Dec	1 323.9	10.0	1 333.9	1 481.0
Congo	Jan/Dec	337.0	2.0	339.0	325.0
Central African Republic	Jan/Dec	72.4	23.0	95.4	96.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jan/Dec	680.0	120.0	800.0	880.0
Sao Tome and Principe	Jan/Dec	21.2	1.0	22.2	22.0

Source: FAO

Note: The Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) group includes net food deficit countries with annual per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (i.e. USD 1 945 in 2019); for full details see <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc>



**Table A4b. Estimated cereal import requirements of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries in 2020/2021 or 2021**

(thousand tonnes)

	Marketing year	2019/20 or 2020			2020/21 or 2021
		Commercial purchases	Food aid	Total imports (commercial and aid)	Total imports (excl. re-exports)
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>24 290.1</b>	<b>902.0</b>	<b>25 192.1</b>	<b>29 169.4</b>
<b>Cis in Asia</b>		<b>5 524.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5 524.1</b>	<b>5 784.2</b>
Kyrgyzstan	Jul/Jun	631.4	0.0	631.4	635.9
Tajikistan	Jul/Jun	1 184.3	0.0	1 184.3	1 144.0
Uzbekistan	Jul/Jun	3 708.4	0.0	3 708.4	4 004.3
<b>Far East</b>		<b>9 607.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>9 699.0</b>	<b>12 953.2</b>
Bangladesh	Jul/Jun	8 138.2	90.0	8 228.2	10 284.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Nov/Oct	— *	— *	— *	1 063.0
Nepal	Jul/Jun	1 468.8	2.0	1 470.8	1 605.8
<b>Near East</b>		<b>9 159.0</b>	<b>810.0</b>	<b>9 969.0</b>	<b>10 432.0</b>
Afghanistan	Jul/Jun	2 212.0	100.0	2 312.0	2 732.0
Syrian Arab Republic	Jul/Jun	2 442.0	285.0	2 727.0	2 470.0
Yemen	Jan/Dec	4 505.0	425.0	4 930.0	5 230.0
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>		<b>1 605.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>1 630.5</b>	<b>1 632.1</b>
Haiti	Jul/Jun	848.2	25.1	873.3	729.9
Nicaragua	Jul/Jun	757.2	0.0	757.2	902.2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>53 939.9</b>	<b>2 103.7</b>	<b>56 043.6</b>	<b>62 255.1</b>

Source: FAO

Note: The Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) group includes net food deficit countries with annual per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (i.e. USD 1 945 in 2019); for full details see <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc>

\* Estimates not available.

**Table A5. Estimated cereal import requirements of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries in 2021/2022**

(thousand tonnes)

	Marketing year	2020/21			2021/22
		Commercial purchases	Food aid	Total imports (commercial and aid)	Total import requirements (excl. re-exports)
<b>AFRICA</b>		<b>5 512.6</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>5 753.3</b>	<b>4 986.7</b>
<b>East Africa</b>		<b>1 750.0</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>1 970.0</b>	<b>1 955.0</b>
Somalia	Aug/Jul	795.0	210.0	1 005.0	1 020.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Jun/May	955.0	10.0	965.0	935.0
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>3 762.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>3 783.3</b>	<b>3 031.7</b>
Lesotho	Apr/Mar	197.8	0.6	198.4	174.1
Madagascar	Apr/Mar	729.4	8.0	737.4	931.0
Malawi	Apr/Mar	209.5	5.0	214.5	179.5
Mozambique	Apr/Mar	1 802.9	1.0	1 803.9	1 560.0
Zimbabwe	Apr/Mar	823.0	6.1	829.1	187.1
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>22 457.4</b>	<b>418.1</b>	<b>22 875.5</b>	<b>24 825.4</b>
<b>CIS in Asia</b>		<b>5 772.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5 783.3</b>	<b>5 690.6</b>
Kyrgyzstan	Jul/Jun	623.9	11.1	635.0	839.6
Tajikistan	Jul/Jun	1 144.0	0.0	1 144.0	1 179.0
Uzbekistan	Jul/Jun	4 004.3	0.0	4 004.3	3 672.0
<b>Far East</b>		<b>11 888.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>11 890.2</b>	<b>12 810.8</b>
Bangladesh	Jul/Jun	10 284.4	0.0	10 284.4	11 070.0
Nepal	Jul/Jun	1 603.8	2.0	1 605.8	1 740.8
<b>Near East</b>		<b>4 797.0</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>5 202.0</b>	<b>6 324.0</b>
Afghanistan	Jul/Jun	2 632.0	100.0	2 732.0	3 564.0
Syrian Arab Republic	Jul/Jun	2 165.0	305.0	2 470.0	2 760.0
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>		<b>1 484.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1 499.5</b>	<b>1 560.1</b>
Haiti	Jul/Jun	714.8	15.1	729.9	780.1
Nicaragua	Jul/Jun	769.6	0.0	769.6	780.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29 454.4</b>	<b>673.9</b>	<b>30 128.3</b>	<b>31 372.2</b>

Source: FAO

Note: Countries included in this table are only those that have entered the new marketing year. The Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) group includes net food deficit countries with annual per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (i.e. USD 1 945 in 2019); for full details see <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc>

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This report is based on information available as of **November 2021**.

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