



Crop Prospects and Food Situation

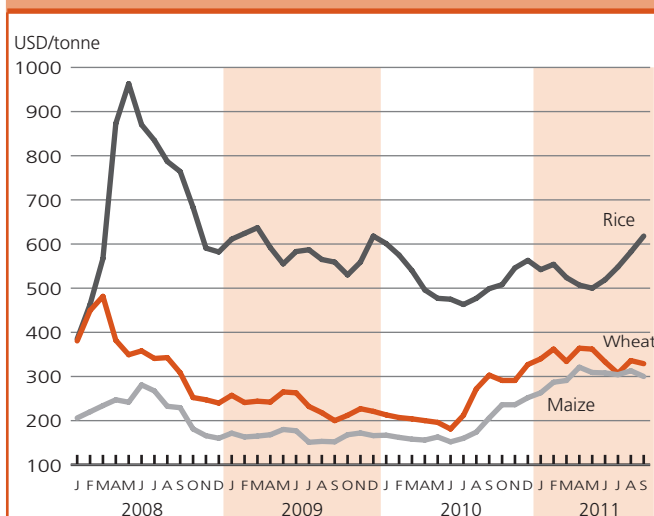
HIGHLIGHTS

- **Prospects for global cereal production in 2011 have improved since September**, following better expectations for rice and wheat. At the expected record level of 2 310 million tonnes, world cereal production would be 3 percent, or 68 million tonnes, above the reduced 2010 level.
- **In September, international prices of all cereals with the exception of rice fell sharply**, triggered by global economic slowdown and the strengthening of the US dollar as well as large export supplies from the Black Sea region. The expected slower recovery in the world economy will bring more uncertainty to the food security situation.
- **The aggregate cereal imports of LIFDCs in the 2011/12 are estimated to increase** after declining for the previous two years.
- **In Eastern Africa, the drought-induced humanitarian crisis, especially in famine ravaged southern Somalia, continues to claim lives and decimate livestock.** Furthermore, the outlook in the drought affected pastoralist areas remains grim as the lean season progresses. However, the forecast for improved October to December rains in most of the eastern Horn and ongoing relief interventions are expected to ameliorate the situation later in the year.
- **In West Africa, several areas of the Sahelian belt have been affected by irregular rains during the 2011 cropping season.** An early cessation of rains will lead to significant drop in production and increased food insecurity in these regions.
- **In Far East Asia, record 2011 cereal harvest is anticipated**, however, severe localized monsoon floods in several countries - **Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Thailand** and the **Philippines** may dampen the final outcome. Flooding in Sindh province of Pakistan particularly, has resulted in severe devastation affecting over 8 million people, destroying some 880 000 hectares of standing crops and causing death of large numbers of livestock.
- **In Central American countries, excluding Mexico, harvest of the 2011 main season maize crop recovered from last year's reduced level** due to favourable weather during the season and production support programmes.
- **In South America, the 2011 maize production is estimated at near record level** mainly as a result of an increase in plantings. By contrast, this year's wheat output is forecast to decline from the good level of 2010 mainly due to adverse weather in parts of the region.
- **FAO's latest estimates indicate that 32 countries around the world are in need of external assistance** as a result of crop failures, conflict or insecurity, natural disasters, and high domestic food prices. The food and nutrition situation remains critical in parts of East Africa.

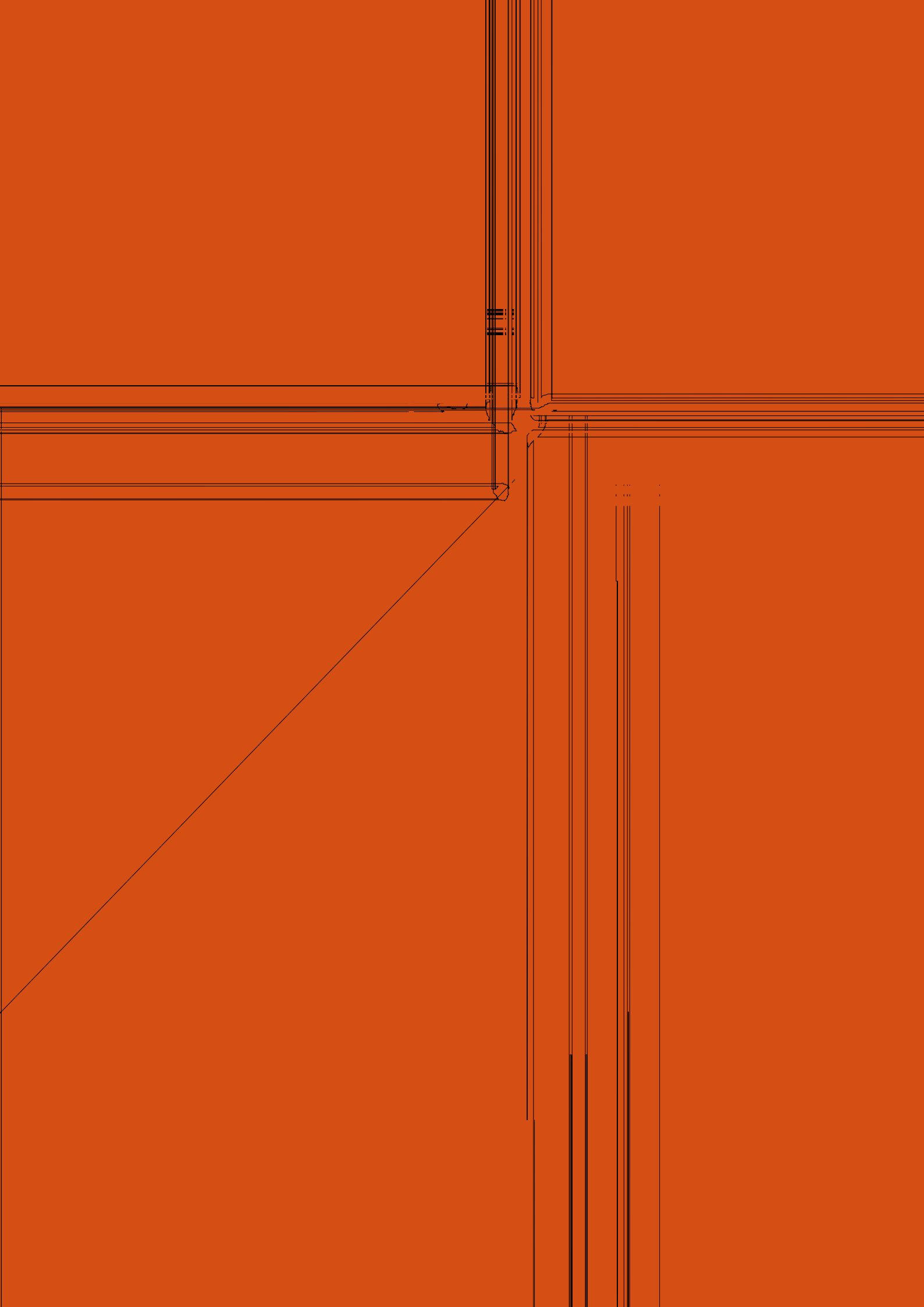
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Selected international cereal prices



Note: Prices refer to monthly average. See Table 3 for details



Guinea

Access to food is negatively affected by high food prices and general inflation

Kenya

An estimated 3.75 million people (plus about 560 000 refugees) are food insecure, due to late and erratic 2011 long-rains in northern, eastern and north-eastern pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas and in south-eastern and coastal cropping lowlands

Madagascar

Localized flooding and the passing of Cyclone Bingiza in early 2011 caused damage to infrastructure and crops in eastern and southern parts of the country

Malawi

Localized flooding and a dry-spell have caused crop losses, affecting the northern district of Karonga and some southern areas. However, prevailing low prices and good national maize supplies have helped to stabilise food security conditions

Mozambique

Flooding and dry conditions in central and southern provinces result in localized production losses but good national cereal harvest boosts supplies

South Sudan

About 1.5 million people are estimated to be food insecure due to a combination of factors, including civil insecurity, trade restrictions along the border areas with Sudan, high food prices and increasing demand by IDPs and returnees

Sudan

About 4 million people are in need of food assistance (including about 2 million IDPs in Darfur), due to a combination of factors, including civil insecurity (mainly in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur) and high food prices

Uganda

High food prices affecting urban households. About 600 000 people are estimated to be moderately food insecure, mainly in Karamoja and Acholi regions

ASIA (7 countries)**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies****Iraq**

Severe civil insecurity

Widespread lack of access**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Economic constraints and lack of agricultural inputs leading to inadequate food production of the main season aggravated food insecurity. Earlier severe winter conditions reduced wheat harvest and damaged stored seed potatoes; recent floods may reduce the main harvest

Mongolia

Lingering effects of *Dzud* in 2009/10 winter resulted in the death of nearly 6 million heads of livestock and affected livelihoods of some 500 000 people

Yemen

Severe food insecurity persists as a result of recent socio-political unrest, high food prices, internally displaced persons (about 300 000 people still in camps) and refugees (about 170 000 people)

Severe localized food insecurity**Afghanistan**

Drought, conflict, insecurity and high food prices. Moderately food insecure areas are in the centre and north-east of the country. Poor 2011 wheat harvest exacerbated food insecurity

Kyrgyzstan

Lingering effects of socio-political conflict since June 2010 in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken Oblasts; and high prices of staple food after their sharp rise since July 2010

Pakistan

Severe monsoon flooding in Sindh province affecting over 8 million people, destroying some 840 000 hectares of standing crops and causing death of large numbers of livestock

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (1 country)**Severe localized food insecurity****Haiti**

Households affected by recent hurricanes; lingering effects of devastating earthquake of January 2010

Countries with unfavourable prospects for current crops²**AFRICA (3 countries)****Kenya**

Delayed and insufficient 2011 long rains affecting crops, being harvested in southern and coastal marginal agricultural areas

South Sudan

Erratic rainfall in some producing areas

Sudan

High likelihood of reduced cereal output in main producing areas due to late onset of the rainy season followed by long dry spells in June and July

ASIA (1 country)**Dem. People's Rep. of Korea**

Unfavourable weather - localized floods

Key - Changes since last report (June 2011)

No change ■ Improving ▲ Deteriorating ▼ New Entry +

Terminology

¹ **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.

² **Countries facing unfavourable prospects for current crops** are countries where prospects point to a shortfall in production of current crops as a result of a reduction of the area planted and/or yields due to adverse weather conditions, plant pests, diseases and other calamities.

Global overview

GLOBAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND SUMMARY

Despite improved production prospects, world cereal markets are likely to remain tight

The outlook for the global cereal supply in the 2011/12 marketing season has improved following upward revisions to production prospects. FAO's latest forecast for world cereal **production** has been raised since the previous update in September, by about 3 million tonnes, largely on improved expectations for wheat and rice crops. At the expected level of 2 310 million tonnes, world cereal production would be 3 percent, or 68 million tonnes, higher than the 2010/11 outturn. The overall increase comprises a 4.6 percent (30 million tonnes) rise in wheat production, a 3 percent (14 million tonnes) growth expected in the global rice harvest and a 2.1 percent (24 million tonnes) rise for coarse grains. A return to normal weather in North Africa, CIS Asia and eastern parts of Europe, after drought last year is behind most of the increase for wheat and coarse grains, while the main paddy producing countries in Far East Asia account for the bulk of the growth expected in rice output.

Despite this positive production outlook, the impact on global food security remains uncertain given the current international economic slowdown. The worsening recovery prospects for the global economy and increased risk of recession may result in higher unemployment and reduced incomes particularly for the poor and vulnerable in developing countries.

World cereal **trade** in 2011/12 is forecast at 283 million tonnes, up marginally from the years before.

Increasing import demand is expected to boost wheat trade to 130 million tonnes, unchanged from the previous forecast of September, but 4 million tonnes more than in 2010/11. This expansion is expected to compensate for a 3 million tonne contraction for coarse grains to 119 million tonnes. Rice trade is forecast to be little changed, at 33.5 million tonnes.

Total cereal **utilization** in 2011/12 is forecast to reach 2 302 million tonnes, 1.3 percent up from 2010/11. Food consumption is forecast to keep pace with population growth, with only marginal increases foreseen at the per caput level, as rising domestic prices

are tempering consumer demand. High cereal prices and slow livestock production growth are expected to constrain the expansion of cereal usage for feed. However, a relative price-induced shift is likely to boost wheat feed utilization by 4.7 percent to close to 129 million tonnes, mainly at the expense of maize. A slowdown in demand for ethanol is mainly behind an expected sharp deceleration of growth in other uses of cereals to 2 percent in 2011/12, much lower than the annual increase of 5 percent recorded in 2010/11 and of almost 15 percent in 2007/08.

Global cereal **inventories** by the close of seasons in 2012 are currently forecast at 494 million tonnes, 7 million tonnes up from their opening level. The increase would principally stem from a 10 million tonne build-up of world rice inventories, as wheat stocks are

Table 1. Basic facts of world cereal situation

(million tonnes)

	2009/10	2010/11 estimate	2011/12 forecast	Change: 2011/12 over 2010/11 (%)
PRODUCTION¹				
World	2 263.1	2 242.0	2 310.3	3.0
Developing countries	1 240.0	1 304.7	1 330.1	1.9
Developed countries	1 023.1	937.3	980.2	4.6
TRADE²				
World	277.5	281.9	282.6	0.2
Developing countries	76.4	91.6	89.4	-2.4
Developed countries	201.1	190.4	193.2	1.5
UTILIZATION				
World	2 231.4	2 273.7	2 302.3	1.3
Developing countries	1 370.3	1 415.7	1 450.0	2.4
Developed countries	861.1	857.9	852.3	-0.7
Per caput cereal food use (kg per year)	151.5	152.5	153.9	0.9
STOCKS³				
World	526.2	487.5	494.4	1.4
Developing countries	340.4	353.2	363.1	2.8
Developed countries	185.8	134.2	131.3	-2.2
WORLD STOCK-TO-USE RATIO%	23.1	21.2	21.1	-0.5

Note: totals computed from unrounded data.

¹ Data refer to calendar year of the first year shown and include rice in milled terms.

² 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.

³ 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.

anticipated to grow only marginally and, in the case of coarse grains, to contract by 4 million tonnes to 161 million tonnes, the lowest level since 2007. Overall, the stock-to-use ratio for cereals is expected to remain low at around 21 percent.

INTERNATIONAL PRICE ROUNDUP

The benchmark US wheat price (No. 2 Hard Red Winter) averaged USD 329 in September, 2 percent down from USD 336 in August. The tendency for wheat export prices to slide intensified over the month, as large supplies from the Black Sea put downward pressure on prices from other origins. A stronger US dollar further contributed to the price decline. Likewise, the US maize price (yellow, No 2. f.o.b) dropped by 4 percent in September to USD 300 per tonne, losing all the ground gained in August, amid prospects of good crops in the southern hemisphere countries and larger old crop supplies (i.e. carryovers from 2010/11 season) in the United States. By contrast, international rice prices have resumed an upward trend since June 2011, influenced by the announcement of Thailand's high procurement price policy to be implemented in October. As a result, the benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white, 100% B) rose by 6.2 percent in September to USD 618 per tonne. The price strength, however, was less apparent in other origins, dampened by India's decision to relax restrictions on non-basmati rice sales to world markets.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION ROUNDUP

Prospects for world wheat crop in 2011 improved in past few months

FAO's latest forecast for global wheat production in 2011 has been revised upward for the second month in succession and now stands at 682.5 million tonnes, 4.6 percent above last

Figure 1. World cereal production and utilization

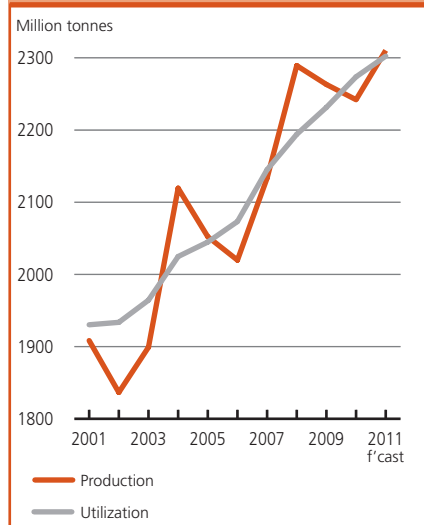


Figure 2. Ratio of world cereal stocks to utilization¹

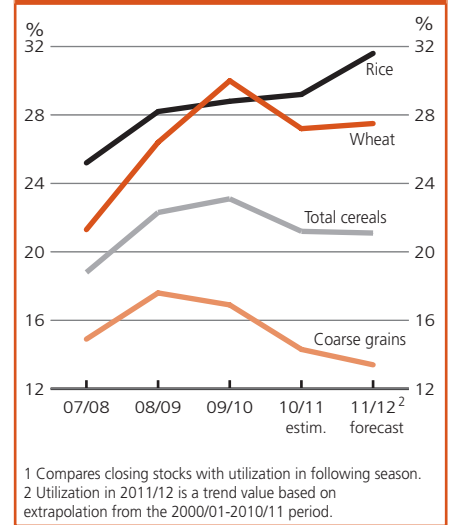


Table 2. Cereal export prices*

(USD/tonne)

	2010			2011			Sept*
	Sept	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
United States							
Wheat ¹	372	364	362	333	307	336	329
Maize ²	206	321	309	308	304	313	300
Sorghum ²	215	302	277	285	279	304	285
Argentina³							
Wheat	299	352	351	341	310	292	300
Maize	229	314	303	306	300	312	295
Thailand⁴							
Rice, white ⁵	499	507	500	519	548	582	618
Rice, broken ⁶	414	423	419	421	445	471	497

*Prices refer to the monthly average.

¹ No.2 Hard Red Winter (Ordinary Protein) f.o.b. Gulf.

² No.2 Yellow, Gulf.

³ Up river, f.o.b.

⁴ Indicative traded prices.

⁵ 100% second grade, f.o.b. Bangkok.

⁶ A1 super, f.o.b. Bangkok.

year's level, and only 2.6 million tonnes below the 2009 record. The revision of the past months mostly concerns some major wheat producing countries in Europe and Asia.

In Europe, the sharp recovery in production in the CIS countries from the drought-reduced level of 2010 that was already predicted early in the season has turned out even larger than expected, while particularly favourable conditions

in some eastern EU countries, particularly Romania and Hungary, have also led to unexpectedly good outputs, partially offsetting significant yield reduction this year in France, due to drought. Thus, the region's overall wheat output is currently forecast to increase by 9.7 percent compared to last year's reduced level. In Asia, after concern over exceptionally dry conditions in some parts early in the season, the 2011 wheat harvest in China

looks set to reach a new record, 1.4 percent up from the previous high last year. In the CIS group in Asia, production in Kazakhstan recovered sharply after drought last year. Elsewhere in the northern hemisphere, the bulk of the harvest in the United States was already completed several weeks ago and after some delays the spring wheat harvest is also nearing completion. Latest figures confirm the country's aggregate wheat output is down by about 6 percent on the previous year. Aggregate output in North Africa recovered significantly from last year's drought-reduced level following production recoveries in the main producing countries.

In the southern hemisphere, the bulk of the major 2011 wheat crops are to be harvested between now and the end of the year. In South America, prospects in Argentina remain satisfactory but more rains would benefit crops in most areas. On current indications yields will decline from last year's records and given a similar area planted, the country's wheat crop is forecast to drop by almost 5 percent from last year's relatively good level. In Brazil, a sharp drop in output is forecast this year from last year's bumper level but production will remain above the average of the past five years. In Oceania, prospects for the wheat crop in some eastern parts of Australia have deteriorated a little over the past two months but conditions in Western Australia still favour a sharp recovery after last year's drought in that region. The country's aggregate wheat output is forecast to remain close to last year's good level.

Wheat planting for 2012

In many parts of the northern hemisphere the winter wheat crops for harvest in 2012 are already being planted or are due to be sown in the next few weeks. Planting conditions are reported to be generally favourable in most of the concerned areas, with the exception of the United States, where prolonged dryness in southern parts

Table 3. World cereal production¹
(million tonnes)

	2009	2010 estimate	2011 forecast	Change: 2011 over 2010 (%)
Asia	987.2	1 010.1	1 042.5	3.2
Far East	885.3	915.6	942.0	2.9
Near East	66.7	69.1	69.1	0.0
CIS in Asia	35.0	25.3	31.3	23.7
Africa	154.6	161.3	158.0	-2.0
North Africa	39.6	33.4	37.6	12.6
Western Africa	49.6	55.2	53.3	-3.4
Central Africa	3.5	3.6	3.5	-2.8
Eastern Africa	32.7	37.3	33.7	-9.7
Southern Africa	29.1	31.8	29.9	-6.0
Central America and Caribbean	37.7	40.5	39.6	-2.2
South America	118.4	142.4	143.4	0.7
North America	466.1	443.8	437.0	-1.5
Europe	463.6	403.3	449.3	11.4
EU	296.4	279.3	283.7	1.6
CIS in Europe	150.8	107.5	149.7	39.3
Oceania	35.5	40.8	40.4	-1.0
World	2 263.1	2 242.0	2 310.3	3.0
Developing countries	1 240.0	1 304.7	1 330.1	1.9
Developed countries	1 023.1	937.3	980.2	4.6
- wheat	685.1	652.4	682.5	4.6
- coarse grains	1 122.4	1 123.2	1 147.3	2.1
- rice (milled)	455.6	466.4	480.5	3.0

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.

¹ Includes rice in milled terms.

is hampering fieldwork and Ukraine, where conditions are also adversely dry. With current wheat prices similar to their levels a year ago and utilization expected to outstrip supply in 2011/12, the crop should remain an attractive option for producers who are expected to at least maintain similar areas of wheat as in the previous year or in some cases increase it. In the United States, early indications point to a considerable increase in wheat plantings for the 2012 harvest after relatively small areas in the past two years. In Europe, plantings may also increase in the CIS countries, where farmers will be keen to continue benefitting from strong prices and strong demand in the region after the huge production shortfall in 2010. In the EU, however, with other crops competing strongly for land, the wheat area is expected to remain relatively unchanged. Elsewhere, in

Asia, planting of the winter wheat for harvest in 2012 is already underway or due to start in October in the main producing countries. Persisting dryness in parts of China and severe floods in the Sindh province of Pakistan could impact on the sown area in the affected regions. However, with favourable prospects in India, and overall good incentive for producers to plant wheat given the continuing relatively high prices, the aggregate wheat area is expected to remain near normal.

Growth in global coarse grains output less than anticipated

FAO's latest forecast for world production of coarse grains in 2011 stands at 1 147 million tonnes, about 14 million tonnes down since July, but still 2.1 percent above the previous year's level and virtually matching the record 2008 crop. The decrease over the past two months

is all attributed to a reduced forecast for the maize crop in the United States, which more than offset raised expectations in most other major producing countries. In the United States, the condition of the maize crop has deteriorated due to extreme temperatures and dry conditions and below average yields are now expected. The latest official forecast puts output at 317 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from last year despite a significant increase in plantings. In Europe, as for wheat, production of small coarse grains has recovered this year in countries that were affected by drought in 2010. In addition, weather conditions have been particularly favourable in some key maize growing areas, and the region's aggregate output of maize is forecast to reach a record high level. In Asia, this year's coarse grains crop is also forecast to reach a new record high, 3 percent up from the previous high last year. The bulk of the increase is expected in China, by far the biggest producer in the region.

In the southern hemisphere, the main 2011 maize crops were already gathered earlier in the year. In South America, output remained close to the previous year's relatively good level. Planting of the 2012 crop is already underway in some parts. In Argentina and Brazil, farmers are expected to expand plantings sharply in response to strong demand and price prospects. Maize planting is also starting in

southern Africa where plantings are expected to increase after some reduction for the 2011 crop.

World rice production heading to a record on favourable growing conditions

The outlook for global rice production in 2011 has improved over the past two months and the latest FAO forecast has been raised by 1.6 million tonnes to 480.5 million tonnes (milled rice basis), 3 percent up from 2010 and a new record. Much of the improvement reflects better crop prospects in China and Egypt, but also in Argentina, Cambodia, Mozambique, the Russian Federation and the United States. By contrast, prospects deteriorated for Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Madagascar and Pakistan.

Production in Asia is anticipated to expand by 2.9 percent, driven by generally favourable growing conditions and attractive prices. The increase is foreseen in all the major rice producing countries, particularly Bangladesh, China, India and Indonesia. Moreover, production is expected to rise in Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Output in Pakistan is set to recover from last year's reduced level due to disastrous inundations, despite recurrence of floods in Sindh province since mid-August, and seasonal monsoon floods in several other countries.

In Africa, rice production in 2011 may hover around 17 million tonnes,

2.5 percent more than in 2010. Much of the increase would be on account of Egypt, where producers are reported to have planted much more than last year, despite government limits on irrigation water usage. In Western Africa, favourable growing conditions and initiatives to boost the rice sector point to an expansion of production this season in virtually all of the subregion, particularly in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The late arrival of the rains may well result in a 10 percent decline in output in Madagascar.

Much improved weather conditions are behind a 12 percent recovery of rice production in Latin America and the Caribbean to 19.8 million tonnes. With the exception of Peru and Ecuador, where drought conditions had prevailed early in the season, all countries situated in the southern cone harvested larger crops, with particularly sizeable gains in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, but also in Colombia and Venezuela.

In North America, production in the United States is likely to experience a 20 percent contraction because of reduced plantings. In Australia, the area under rice expanded with improved water availability this year and output is estimated to be four-fold of the previous year. In Europe, the Russian Federation is expected to harvest its largest crop in the decade, but only a small increase is foreseen in the EU, triggered by yield improvements.

Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries food situation overview¹

Cereal production of LIFDCs forecast to increase modestly in 2011 but mixed performance in individual countries

The revised FAO 2011 cereal production forecast for 70 LIFDC countries indicates a modest growth of 1.8 percent over the good harvest of 2010. However, excluding India, the largest country in this group accounting for about 40 percent of the output, aggregate cereal output of the remaining LIFDCs is expected to remain stagnant in 2011. Production increases are expected in the subregions of **Central America, North Africa, Southern Africa** and the **Far East**, although the full impact of the ongoing monsoon flooding situation in many countries of Asia remains to be quantified. Cereal production, on the other hand, is forecast to decline in 2011 as compared to 2010 in the rest of the subregions. A major decrease of about 17 percent, is foreseen in the **Near East** attributed to a precipitation deficit during the early months of the agricultural season and warmer than usual temperatures during the later part. Similarly, in **Eastern Africa** the output is forecast to decrease by 9.5 percent compared to the previous year's record level reflecting devastating impact of one of the worst droughts currently ongoing in southern **Ethiopia**, north-

eastern **Kenya**, southern and central **Somalia** and **Djibouti**.

Elsewhere in **Africa**, relatively good cereal harvests were gathered, particularly in **Southern** and **North Africa**, although poor outcomes were obtained in some individual countries, notably **Lesotho** and **Madagascar**. In **Western** and **Central Africa**, where the harvest of the 2011 main season has started or is about to start, the aggregate outputs are projected below the high levels of 2010. Below-normal precipitation during autumn and shortages of irrigation water have damped crop yields, in some countries of **CIS**, reducing the cereal output from last year's marginal levels, particularly in **Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan** and **Tajikistan**. In **Georgia**, production recovered from the reduced level of the previous year with output increasing by 64 percent. In **Moldova**, the only LIFDC

in **Europe**, unfavourable weather has reduced the 2011 cereal output.

The 2010 cereal production of LIFDCs, as a group, has been revised slightly upwards to 545.5 million tonnes from the 543 million tonnes estimate reported in the June issue of this publication.

Cereal imports of LIFDCs for 2011/12 expected to rise after declining for the previous two years

The total cereal import requirements of LIFDCs in the 2011/12 marketing year are forecast to increase by about 4 million tonnes, representing a 5 percent rise over the previous year (Table 6). This is consistent with the situation of the stagnant cereal production of LIFDCs, excluding India, in 2011 and some anticipated stock building during the marketing year. Among the subregions, only the Far East and North Africa are expected to require lower cereal imports, mainly due to the improved domestic food availability in their major countries. In Southern Africa, in spite of the overall increase in aggregate production recorded in the subregion, import requirements are estimated to increase mainly due to

Table 4. Basic facts of the Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs)¹ cereal situation (million tonnes, rice in milled basis)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Change: 2011/12 over 2010/11 (%)
Cereal production²	518.7	545.5	555.1	1.8
<i>excluding India</i>	315.0	329.3	329.4	0.0
Utilization	581.5	602.3	615.3	2.2
Food use	467.1	480.8	491.5	2.2
<i>excluding India</i>	284.7	293.6	301.4	2.7
Per caput cereal food use (kg per year)	156.3	158.0	159.2	0.8
<i>excluding India</i>	159.0	160.6	162.4	1.1
Feed	53.6	56.7	58.7	3.5
<i>excluding India</i>	43.5	46.1	47.3	2.6
End of season stocks³	104.1	107.7	109.9	2.0
<i>excluding India</i>	63.9	67.7	67.1	-0.9

¹ The Low-Income Food-Deficit (LIFDC) group of countries includes net food deficit countries with annual per caput income below the World Bank's IDA assistance criteria; for full details see <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp>. The 2011 list of LIFDCs includes 70 countries as opposed to 77 on the 2010 list. Countries graduated from the list are Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Equatorial Guinea, Morocco and Swaziland.

¹ The Low-Income Food-Deficit (LIFDC) group of countries 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 1 855 in 2008); for full details see <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp>.

² Data refer to calendar year of the first year shown.

³ May not equal the difference between supply and utilization because of differences in individual country marketing years.

the poor production in Madagascar and Lesotho.

Among different commodities, the aggregate LIFDC wheat imports are the most important, and are forecast at about 50 million tonnes in 2011/12. They represent more than double the level of rice and coarse grains imports combined, each around 17 million tonnes. These commodity imports are forecast to increase in 2011/12 by 7, 6 and 5 percent for coarse grains, rice and wheat, respectively, over their corresponding levels during the year before.

As shown in Figure 3, more than half (some 36) of the LIFDCs have a very high cereal import dependency as measured by the import share of the past five years, averaging at 30 percent or higher

Table 5. Cereal production¹ of LIFDCs
(million tonnes)

	2009	2010 estimate	2011 forecast	Change: 2011 over 2010 (%)
Africa (39 countries)	119.8	130.5	126.9	-2.8
North Africa	20.4	19.6	21.1	7.7
Eastern Africa	32.7	37.3	33.7	-9.7
Southern Africa	13.6	14.8	15.4	4.1
Western Africa	49.6	55.2	53.3	-3.4
Central Africa	3.5	3.6	3.4	-5.6
Asia (22 countries)	394.7	410.6	423.6	3.2
CIS in Asia	11.7	11.4	11.0	-3.5
Far East	369.1	384.3	400.1	4.1
- India	203.7	216.2	225.7	4.4
Near East	13.9	15.0	12.5	-16.7
Central America (3 countries)	2.0	2.0	2.2	10.0
Oceania (5 countries)	-	-	-	-
Europe (1 country)	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.0
LIFDC (70 countries)	518.7	545.5	555.1	1.8

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.

¹ Includes rice in milled terms. '-' means nil or negligible.

Table 6. Cereal import position of LIFDCs
(thousand tonnes)

	2009/10 or 2010	2010/11 or 2011				2011/12 or 2012	
		Requirements ¹		Import position ²		Requirements ¹	
		Actual imports	Total imports:	of which food aid	Total imports:	of which food aid pledges	Total imports:
Africa (39 countries)	41 001	37 689	1 860	25 838	1 075	40 344	2 709
North Africa	15 652	15 671	0	15 671	0	15 671	0
Eastern Africa	8 558	5 786	1 151	3 186	624	7 822	2 066
Southern Africa	2 174	1 715	225	1 725	187	1 870	203
Western Africa	12 878	12 617	369	4 551	208	13 072	296
Central Africa	1 738	1 900	115	704	57	1 909	145
Asia (22 countries)	39 440	38 920	1 430	36 767	552	40 348	1 046
CIS in Asia	3 841	3 620	51	3 599	53	3 829	42
Far East	19 730	22 931	1 213	21 299	378	21 827	834
Near East	15 868	12 369	166	11 869	122	14 692	170
Central America (3 countries)	1 669	1 732	130	1 733	128	1 696	183
Oceania (5 countries)	436	455	0	96	0	464	0
Europe (1 country)	75	70	0	70	0	86	0
Total (70 countries)	82 620	78 866	3 420	64 503	1 755	82 938	3 938

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.

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

² Estimates based on information available as of early September 2011.

in the total domestic utilization. The weighted average of the cereal import share of LIFDCs, excluding India, is about 20 percent. Currently the number of LIFDCs with high dependence has been revised down from 39 in June 2011. Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Ghana have reduced their five-year average of the share of cereal imports in their total domestic utilization below 30 percent. Of these 36, the bulk of the countries are in Africa (19) and the rest in Asia (9) and elsewhere (8). These countries are highly vulnerable to food insecurity caused by high international food prices and thus require constant monitoring. The sharp increase in international prices of the main traded cereals (wheat, rice and maize) during 2010/11 has had a detrimental impact on the cereal import bills of these import dependent countries.

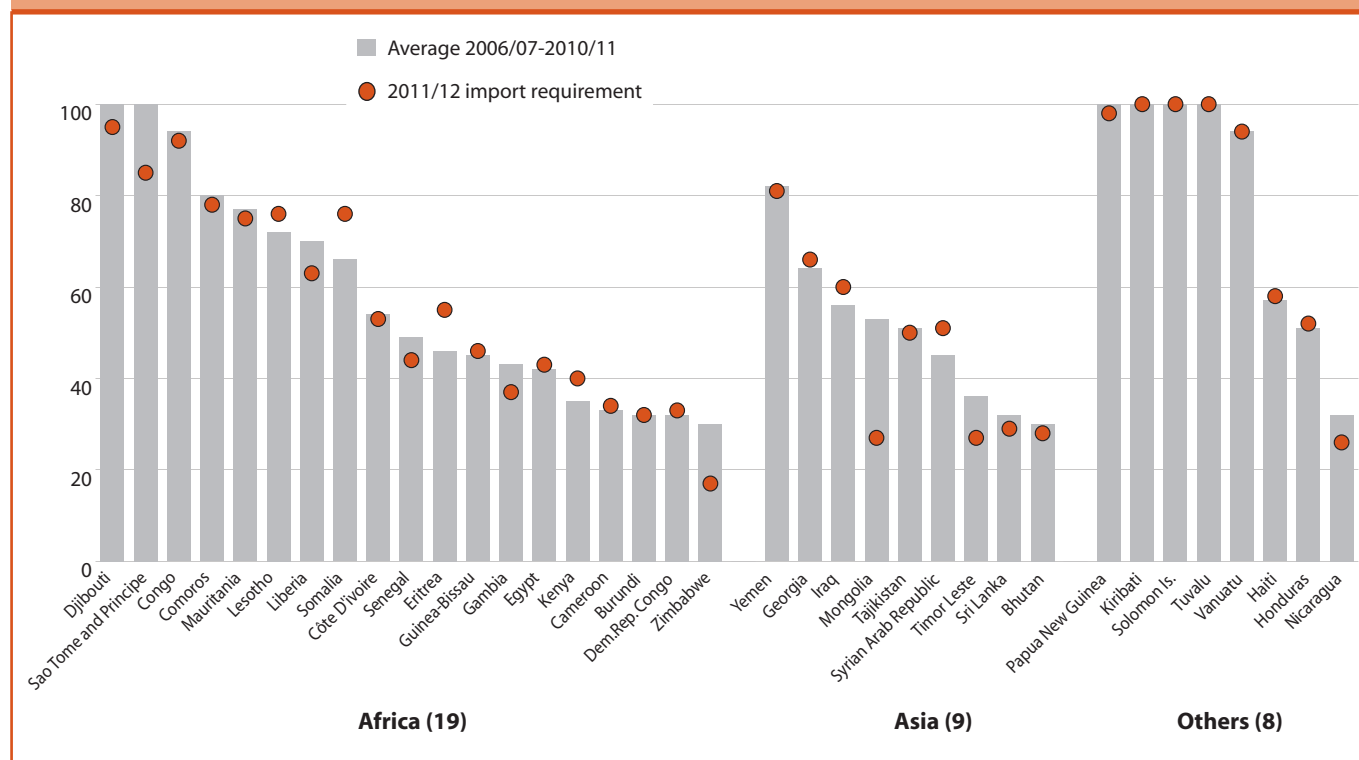
In 2010/11, the cereal import requirements of the LIFDCs as a whole are revised to 79.1 million tonnes, some 4.5 percent lower than the previous year's actual imports. LIFDCs gathered a record harvest in 2010, an increase of about 25

million tonnes, over the generally poor harvest of 2009. Consistent with the record domestic production of cereals in 2010, imports are estimated to decline in Asia and in Africa but increase slightly elsewhere.

Table 7. Cereal import bill in LIFDCs by region and type
(July/June, USD million)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 estimate	2011/12 f'cast
LIFDC	20 734	32 533	26 537	24 633	31 828	32 438
Africa	9 221	16 103	13 015	12 034	15 119	15 837
Asia	11 025	15 527	12 953	11 995	15 919	15 812
Latin America and Caribbean	378	605	410	442	585	585
Oceania	99	175	124	136	173	171
Europe	10	123	35	26	33	34
Wheat	12 344	19 426	17 522	14 295	18 392	18 654
Coarse grains	2 562	3 461	3 529	3 152	4 784	5 612
Rice	5 828	9 647	5 485	7 187	8 653	8 171

Figure 3. Share of imports in total domestic utilization of cereals (where average share is 30 percent or more)





estimated at about 3.1 percent in July. The measures adopted by the countries to combat inflation include subsidizing commodity prices and/or reducing import taxes on some food items. By contrast, **Algeria's** food inflation rate has been increasing steadily since December 2010. In July, the increase in the year-on-year inflation was about 8 percent. In **Egypt**, the rate of inflation was estimated at 10 percent in July 2011, down from the previous month following a peak of 22 percent in April 2011.

Humanitarian assistance needs persist following large movements of refugees and returnees from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The civil strife in **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** has resulted in high levels of population displacements, both internally and externally. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as of end-August, more than 1.5 million people have been displaced. Currently, about 190 000 Libyan refugees are in Egypt and Tunisia. Within Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are also reported to be in need of food assistance and the affected areas have now increased to include western parts of the country. According to a recent assessment by FAO and WFP, food stocks are rapidly being depleted in Libya and together with the deteriorating exchange rate, there is a growing concern of serious food shortages. However, the resumption of oil and natural gas and exports is expected to have a positive impact on Libya's capacity to replenish national food stocks and to pay salaries.

In response to the humanitarian situation, an Emergency Operation was initiated in March 2011 to distribute food to about 1.5 million people in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt and has now been extended until February 2012 to cover a total of almost 1.6 million beneficiaries.

Western Africa

Overall crop prospects remain uncertain in West Africa

In the **Sahel region**, most countries witnessed a late start of the rainy season as well as prolonged dry spells through late July that resulted in replantings in several areas. Precipitation improved significantly since beginning of August over the main producing areas, thus replenishing water reserves, providing relief to stressed crops and improving crop prospects in several countries. Nevertheless, in the areas affected by earlier dry conditions, potential yield will be reduced. Extended rains (until October) will be required to cover their entire growing cycle for late planted crops. The most affected areas include western **Mali**, western and northern **Senegal**, southern **Mauritania**, western **Niger** as well as the Sahelian zone of **Chad**. Similarly, in the coastal countries of the Gulf of Guinea, precipitation has been irregular in several areas, including parts of **Nigeria**, the

largest producer in the subregion, whose agricultural sector can strongly affect the food supply position of its neighbouring Sahel nations.

Coarse grain prices remain relatively low in most countries while prices of imported commodities, such as rice and wheat, are increasing

Reflecting the good harvests from late last year, markets have been generally well supplied. Although coarse grain prices increased in recent months in most countries, following seasonal patterns, they remained generally below their levels of the corresponding months of the previous year. For instance, millet prices in markets in **Niger** (Niamey), **Mali** (Bamako) and **Burkina Faso** (Ouagadougou) in September 2011, were 15, 16 and 9 percent, respectively, lower than in September 2010. In **Chad** (N'djamena), millet prices in July 2011 were about 8 percent below their level of a year earlier despite the significant increase in the past few months. They declined by 49 percent in the year to July 2011 in Abéché, a food-deficit area located in the eastern part of the country and home to thousands of Sudanese refugees.

By contrast, prices of imported commodities have exhibited significant pass-through from the international market. For example, in **Mauritania** (Nouakchott), the average wheat price increased by 50 percent in July 2011 over July 2010. Similarly, domestic rice prices have been following an upward trend in recent months in several countries; about 20 percent higher in **Niger** and **Burkina Faso** in August 2011 than a year earlier.

Figure 4. Millet prices in selected Western African markets

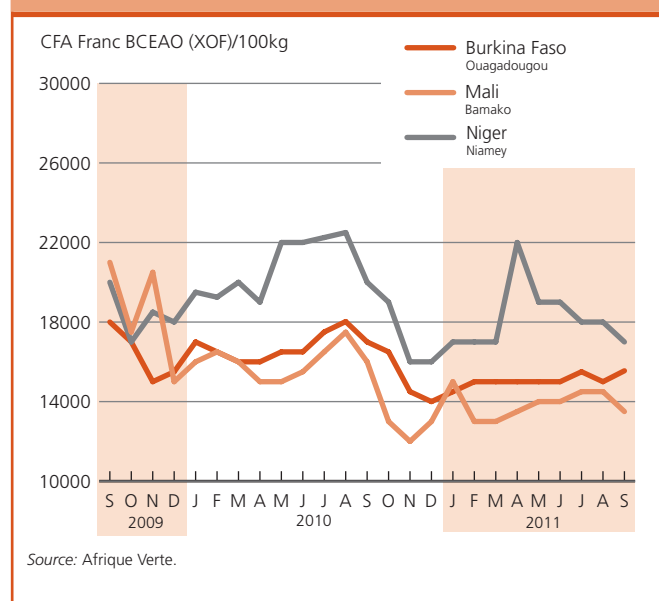


Table 9. Western Africa cereal production
(million tonnes)

	Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals ¹			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
Western Africa	42.3	47.2	45.0	11.5	12.5	12.9	53.9	59.7	58.0	-2.8
Burkina Faso	3.4	4.3	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.6	4.6	4.1	-10.9
Chad	1.4	3.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	3.3	2.7	-18.2
Ghana	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	-3.4
Mali	4.4	4.1	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	-3.1
Niger	3.4	5.2	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	5.3	4.9	-7.5
Nigeria	21.3	22.3	22.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	25.7	26.5	26.4	-0.4

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

¹ Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

Increased transport costs have contributed to higher price of imported commodities. This effect has been exacerbated in **Liberia** by the impact of the recent political crisis in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire which has adversely affected trade flows and led to the influx of thousands of refugees. In spite of the various measures (such as the suspension of the import tariff on rice and sale of rice at subsidised price) taken by the Liberian Government, the price of imported rice in Monrovia in July 2011 was still 28 percent higher than in July 2010. Depreciation of local currencies against the US Dollar is also fuelling food price increases in several cereal import dependent countries such as **Guinea, Sierra Leone** and the **Gambia**.

Food security affected by civil insecurity

The situation in Libya Arab Jamahiriya is having a serious impact on food security in neighbouring countries, notably Niger and Chad where rising numbers of returning migrant workers and refugees place increasing demand on food. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), about 88 000 and 79 000 persons arrived in Niger and Chad respectively as of early August. This has practically eliminated the remittances and has negatively affected the food security of the local communities.

The recent post-election crisis in **Côte d'Ivoire** forced over 180 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia while thousands others were internally displaced. Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation but, as of late August, about 172 970 Ivorian refugees were still living in Liberia. Access to food is constrained for many households by the disruption of their livelihoods. The Emergency Humanitarian

Action Plan (EHAP) launched in April 2011 for Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries (including Liberia) has been revised in July 2011, requesting USD 166.6 million in support of humanitarian efforts to cover the most urgent needs of refugees, displaced people and host population. As of 31 August, 47 percent of the EHAP has been funded.

Central Africa

Prospects for the 2011 cereal crops are mixed

In **Cameroon** and the **Central African Republic**, harvesting of the 2011 first maize crop in the southern parts is underway, while in the **Republic of Congo** planting is underway. Erratic rains have caused some crop damage in **Cameroon**, while above average rainfall has benefited crops in the **Central African Republic** and the **Republic of Congo**. The late maturing maize crop, for harvest from December, in northern parts of Cameroon and the Central African Republic are developing satisfactorily. The FAO provisional forecast indicates about 5 percent drop in cereal production in 2011 compared to the year before.

Increasing food prices

In **Cameroon**, despite the good 2010 harvest, maize prices have been increasing since February 2011 across the country. The highest increase was recorded in Bameda, where maize prices in June, at 287 CFA Franc/kg, were 40 percent higher than one year earlier. However, in Yaoundé, at 329 CFA Franc/kg, prices were only 4 percent higher. In **Gabon**, higher international cereal prices have resulted in increased domestic prices, due to the country's high dependence on cereal imports. The annual food inflation rate was estimated at 5.6 percent in July. In the **Central African Republic**, relatively good overall food production during 2010 pushed annual inflation rate down to 1.5 percent from the 3.5 percent the previous year.

Table 10. Central Africa cereal production
(million tonnes)

	Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals ¹			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
Central Africa	3.2	3.3	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	-5.3
Cameroon	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	-10.5
Central Africa Rep.	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

¹ Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

Civil insecurity still a major cause of food insecurity

Persistent civil insecurity continues to hinder agricultural recovery and humanitarian efforts in the region. Civil conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the end of 2009 led to a large influx of refugees from the Equateur Province into the **Republic of Congo**. The estimated 120 000 refugees, 82 percent of them women and children, are still living in precarious conditions in Likouala province (a structurally food-deficit region), in the far north of Congo. Likouala is the poorest and currently the most food insecure province in Congo. The sharp increase in population (by 89 percent in the affected areas) puts pressure on natural resources, major source of livelihood for the local population. Trading routes between DRC and Congo have been disrupted, further affecting food availability. A similar situation is reported in eastern and northern parts of the **Central African Republic**, where civil conflict has exacerbated the already poor food security situation. Some 192 000 IDPs and 21 000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and Sudan continue to require food assistance.

Eastern Africa

Continued humanitarian crisis in Somalia

Eastern parts of the Horn of Africa are experiencing the worst drought in several decades. In the last twelve months the estimated number of people requiring emergency assistance has significantly increased. The drought started in late 2010, with the failure of the October-December rainy season in southern Ethiopia, north-eastern Kenya, southern and central Somalia and Djibouti, and it resulted in failed crop production, depletion of grazing resources and significant livestock mortality. In addition, the 2011 April-June rains began late and performed erratically in many parts of the region, preventing recovery of pastures and affecting yields of the main season crops.

In Somalia, indicators of acute malnutrition, crude mortality and food access have progressively deteriorated, surpassing famine thresholds in several southern areas including Bay Region, Lower Shabelle Region, areas of Bakool Region, areas of Balcad and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle Region and among IDPs in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor. The food insecurity situation is expected to deteriorate until the next *deyr* harvest at the beginning of next year and famine may extend into regions of Gedo, Juba, Middle Shabelle and Hiran. About 750 000 people are currently estimated to have a high mortality risk during the next four months if the humanitarian response is not properly scaled-up. Massive displacement of people has also occurred both within Somalia and into neighbouring countries with more than 1.4 million IDPs and about 917 000 Somali refugees being currently hosted in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen.

In western parts of the Horn of Africa, despite being spared from the current severe drought, food security conditions remain difficult in Northern Uganda (especially in Karamoja and Acholi regions), in Sudan (especially Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile) and in South Sudan, especially along the northern border due to disruption of trade activities and the extra burden of internally displaced persons and returnees following referendum in January 2011. In the main crop producing areas of central and northern Ethiopia, western Kenya and central Sudan, rainfall are expected to be average to above-average until December (with already some floods reported in Kenya and Uganda) and food security conditions are likely to improve by the end of the year with the arrival on markets of the newly harvested crops.

In the whole subregion, 18.6 million people, including 4.6 million in Ethiopia, 4 million each in Somalia and Sudan, 3.75 million in Kenya, 600 000 in Uganda and 147 000 in Djibouti require emergency assistance. The overall situation is also exacerbated by extremely high food and fuel prices that limit access to food for most vulnerable households.

Decimated cereal production in the eastern Horn of Africa while average crop levels expected in western and northern parts of the subregion

Harvesting of the 2011 main season cereal crops has just been concluded in Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and eastern Kenya; it is underway in western Kenya and Uganda and is expected to start from late October in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Production estimates of 2011 *gu* season crops in Somalia point to 36 000 tonnes of maize and sorghum, the lowest level since 1995 and only about a quarter of post-war average output. Well below average cereal production is also estimated for 2011 "long rains" crops in eastern Kenya and 2011 "masika" crops in bimodal rainfall areas of the Republic of Tanzania. A reduced cereal crop output is also expected in the main producing areas of Sudan and some parts of South Sudan due to late onset of the rainy season followed by long dry spells in June and July. Conversely, average production is foreseen in main cropping areas of Ethiopia, western Kenya and the green belt of South Sudan following favourable rainfall.

At subregional level, the overall 2011 cereal production is forecast at 34.4 million tonnes, about 9.5 percent below previous year record level, but similar to the last five years average.

Cereal prices remain at record high levels

Although cereal prices have shown a dip in their upward trend in several countries of eastern Africa, they still remain at high or record high levels. In Somalia, despite a recent decline in prices, due to the arrival on markets of the recently harvested *gu* season

Somalia: Famine conditions likely to spread in coming months¹

Southern regions facing famine

Between October and December, the food security situation is projected to deteriorate to famine in agropastoral areas of Gedo, Juba, Hiran and Middle Shabelle, riverine areas of Gedo and Juba and pastoral areas of Bakool. The projection is based on current global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels exceeding 30 percent, mortality rates exceeding 1 in 10 000 per day, and an expectation of further deterioration in food access. Worsening food access is considered likely due to the absence of cereal stocks at the household level, limited income options, weakening purchasing power as a result of anticipated surge in cereal prices and continuing constraints to humanitarian efforts.

Local cereal prices, which have shown some decline following the inflow of the *gu* harvest to markets, are likely to start escalating again from October as the limited supply from the recent harvest is soon exhausted. These prices particularly for red sorghum are likely to reach levels even higher than during the recent May-June 2011 peak. Therefore, the purchasing power and the standard of living of the population in rural and urban areas will continue to fall across most parts of the country through to the end of the year.

Based on the current climate outlook, a normal start of the 2011 *deyr* rainy season is expected across the country. The rains will encourage cultivation in southern regions although in the main sorghum-producing region of Bay planting, plantings are projected to be below normal. This is mainly attributable to large population outflow from Bay region towards refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia and feeding centres in Mogadishu. As the out-migrated populations mostly comprise poor households who lack food and income, the chances of them returning to their region for *deyr* season cultivation are low, particularly for those who went across the border to Ethiopia and Kenya. Therefore, cultivation among the poor households, who normally contribute about 27 percent of the total cultivated land in the region, will be considerably reduced.

Some improvement may occur in pastoral areas of Gedo and Juba assuming pasture and water conditions improve

with the onset of the *deyr* season in October, which may also prompt the return of camel herds. Conversely, the onset of the rainy season is expected to increase the mortality risk related to malaria and other diseases.

Central and Northern Regions in crisis

The livelihood zones of central and northern areas are expected to remain in the current phase of in-crisis for several months as the recovery from the impact of the prolonged drought (e.g. high livestock off-take and indebtedness) will require several normal seasons. However, these pastoral livelihoods will benefit from improved pasture and water in the *deyr* rainy season as well as increased livestock prices during the *Hajj* period (October-November).

In the agro-pastoral areas of the North-West, the *gu-karan* harvest outlook is favourable due to on-going *karan* rains, which have partly improved crop establishment and development.

Drought response

The revised Somalia Consolidated Appeal has been completed in August and total requirements were set at about one billion US dollars. Funding received by 14 September is USD 644 million, leaving an uncovered gap of 38 percent. Food assistance interventions are 81 percent funded, while actions to support agriculture and livelihoods are only 26 percent covered.

The main activities of the FAO drought response programme are: (1) restoring crop production capacity by distributing seeds and tools; (2) distribution of fodder to small-scale herders; (3) vaccination and treatment of livestock; (4) provision of water tanks and water trucking; and (5) cash-for-work activities. FAO's short term response appeal amounts to USD 161 million, of which funds received plus in pipeline total USD 65 million as of 29 September 2011.

¹ Based on information provided by FAO/FSNAU and FEWSNET.

Table 11. Eastern Africa cereal production
(million tonnes)

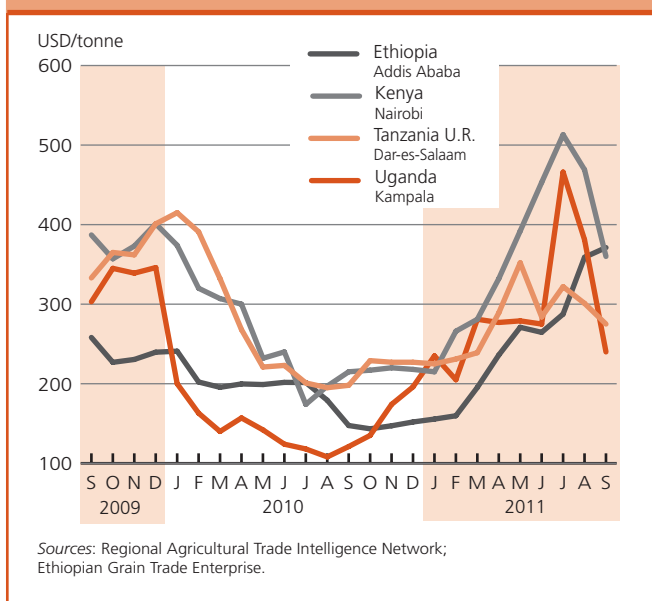
	Wheat			Coarse grains			Total cereals ¹			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
Eastern Africa	4.2	4.0	3.6	27.3	32.1	28.8	33.3	38.0	34.4	-9.5
Ethiopia	3.3	3.0	2.7	13.4	14.2	12.6	16.8	17.4	15.5	-10.9
Kenya	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.3	-5.7
Sudan ²	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	5.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.1	-12.1
Tanzania U.R.	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.7	6.2	5.7	-8.1
Uganda	-	-	-	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.2	-5.9

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

¹ Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

² Including South Sudan.

crops and the relative increase in food aid distribution, the August price of red sorghum in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Marka markets was still between USD 500 and USD 690 per tonne, about 170 and 230 percent higher than a year earlier. Similar situation is reported in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, where maize prices dropped substantially in August, but were still well above their levels of twelve months earlier. By contrast, cereal prices in main markets in Ethiopia continued their rising trend that started last February, with increases between 40 and 140 percent in the last six months registering record levels for all crops. This trend is likely to continue in the next few months until the start of the 2011 main *meher* season harvest. In Sudan, prices of sorghum increased from June to August in several markets but are still lower (between 7 and 50 percent) than a year earlier

Figure 5. Maize prices in selected Eastern African markets

due to good stock levels from the 2010 bumper harvest and reduced exports to South Sudan. Cereal prices in South Sudan are well above their levels of a year ago (an increase of between 10 and 70 percent) following the increased demand from IDPs and returnees from Sudan and the trade restrictions in bordering areas with Sudan.

Southern Africa

Good harvest in the subregion but floods and dry spell damaged crops in some countries

Harvesting of the main food crop, maize, was completed in July and latest estimates point to an aggregate crop for the subregion of approximately 23 million tonnes, lower than last year's record level. Continued input support and expansion in area planted in most countries resulted in the good crop. However, torrential rains across the Zambezi basin and southern and western parts of the subregion caused localized flooding negatively impacting crop development and reducing national cereal production in **Angola, Lesotho and Namibia**. A period of relative dryness that followed during February also caused crop wilting, notably in southern parts of Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The largest producing country of the subregion, **South Africa**, registered a 16 percent drop in maize production, primarily on account of a contraction in the area planted in response to lower maize prices in 2010 at planting. In addition, some flood damage was also experienced and unusually wet conditions in June and July delayed harvesting. **Zambia and Malawi** achieved record maize crops of 3 and 3.9 million tonnes, respectively, supported by generally favourable rainfall patterns and good availability of inputs; however, southern areas in both countries suffered localized production losses. In **Zimbabwe and Swaziland**, despite an increase in the planted area to maize, the irregular rains impacted yields, resulting in only moderate production increases. Production of maize in **Mozambique** is estimated at slightly above while the rice harvest in **Madagascar** is estimated to be below the previous season's output. Sorghum and millet production in the subregion fell relative to last year, partly attributed to a switch to maize production that is favoured for input supplies. Following the decline in wheat production in 2010, a growth in the area planted in Zambia and South Africa, which account for about 95 percent of the subregion's output, has increased production prospects for 2011. The preliminary forecast for wheat is for a level just over 2 million tonnes, 20 percent above last season's harvest. The prevailing high international prices spurred an expansion in wheat plantings in South Africa.

Table 12. Southern Africa cereal production
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
Southern Africa	2.2	1.7	2.2	23.5	26.6	24.5	5.0	5.2	4.8	30.7	33.5	31.5	-6.0
- excl. South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.3	12.7	12.8	5.0	5.2	4.8	16.6	18.2	17.9	-1.6
Madagascar	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.7	-9.6
Malawi	-	-	-	3.7	3.5	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.9	3.6	4.1	13.9
Mozambique	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.6
South Africa	2.0	1.4	1.9	12.2	13.9	11.7	-	-	-	14.1	15.3	13.6	-11.1
Zambia	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.9	3.1	-	0.1	-	2.2	3.1	3.4	9.7
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.7	6.3

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

The 2011/12 rainfall forecast indicates that the subregion is likely to experience normal to below normal rainfall during the first half of the rainy season (October-December), except for far northern portions of Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, which are expected to receive above normal rainfall. During the second period, from January to March 2012, rainfall levels are forecast to increase, with heavier rains expected in eastern areas. Many of the input programmes are shifting towards subsidized voucher schemes as opposed to direct distribution of inputs.

Import requirements remain below average for the subregion

Current estimates for the 2011/12 marketing year indicate that the subregion's aggregate cereal import requirement is expected to rise slightly to 6.2 million tonnes. Disaggregated by crop, total maize import requirements are forecast to contract marginally; however, Angola, Lesotho and Namibia are anticipated to import larger quantities following the smaller harvests gathered in 2011. Wheat

import requirements, which have been increasing over the last ten years in response to the general fall in production, are estimated to grow moderately, while the estimated trade in millet and sorghum remains comparatively unchanged. Rice imports are anticipated to increase for Madagascar and Mozambique due to a reduced harvest relative to last year's output and also South Africa.

Adequate supplies maintain comparatively low prices; seasonable increase observed

Seasonal increase in maize prices has been observed, following low levels reached in May-June in most markets across the subregion. National average retail maize grain prices in Malawi hit a seasonal low in May at USD 0.16 per kg, its lowest level since 2007. Similarly in Zambia at USD 0.20 per kg in June, the national average retail price of maize was at its lowest level since 2008. In July and August, prices increased moderately in both countries. In Mozambique, maize prices remain at comparable levels to last year while in Zimbabwe prices are at slightly elevated levels relative to the previous season. The re-introduction of import duties in Zimbabwe on maize meal products is expected to exert some upward pressure on prices, but it is too early to gauge the impact of the reinstatement. Rice prices in Madagascar increased in July and August and are at a higher level than last year by about 14 percent, in response to a lower harvest and higher transportation costs. By contrast, in Maputo, Mozambique, rice prices are below levels of last year, despite some increase in the previous two months.

In contrast to the subregion's general price movements, South Africa's monthly maize (white) price has been increasing since mid-2010 and in August 2011 reached a record level, at Rand 2 067 per tonne. The upward trend is attributed to several factors, including stronger international prices and an estimated drop in production for the 2011 harvest. Furthermore the weaker Rand and relatively low domestic prices of maize compared to the international market have supported strong export demand, applying pressure to price rises over the last year.

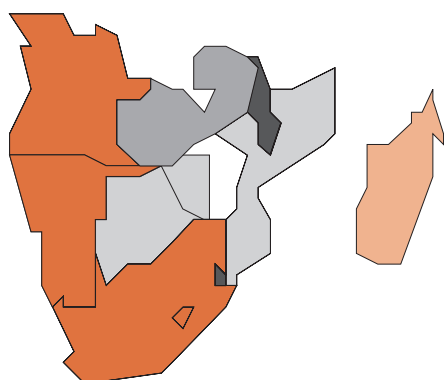
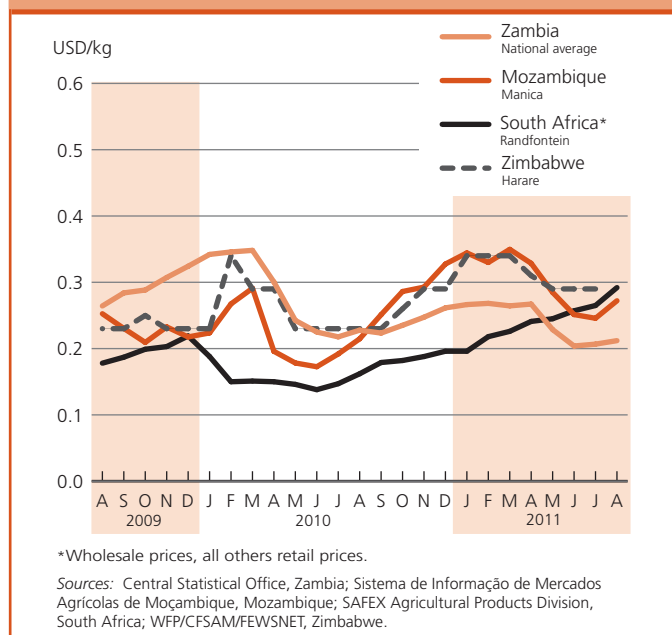


Figure 7. White maize prices in selected Southern African markets



Overall satisfactory food security conditions, but pockets of vulnerability exist due to localized production shortfalls

The favourable national harvests enabled households to replenish their stocks, while increased market supplies have contributed to lower prices, benefiting net-buying households. However, despite adequate subregional cereal supplies as well as normal flows of trade, localized food insecurity conditions exist in areas affected by erratic weather conditions in Lesotho, northern Namibia, southern and northern parts of Malawi, southern Zimbabwe and Angola, and the semi-arid regions of Mozambique. Torrential rains had a severe impact on national production levels in Angola, Lesotho and Namibia, and vulnerability assessments indicate that cereal supplies from own production for some of the affected households in Namibia are already exhausted, increasing their reliance on market supplies earlier than normal. The number of food insecure in Lesotho and Namibia more than doubled as a result of the poor harvests this year, estimated to be 514 000 and 243 474 persons respectively. Elsewhere, the generally satisfactory food security conditions that prevail across the subregion are expected to continue until the beginning of the lean season towards the end of 2011.

Great Lakes Region

Overall improved harvest, despite localized crop losses

In **Burundi** and **Rwanda**, the 2011 B season (February-July) was characterized by generally adequate rains and an increase

in area planted. The B season cereal harvest, estimated at 224 403 and 441 000 tonnes, is 6 percent and 30 percent higher in Burundi and Rwanda respectively, relative to the corresponding season in 2010. However, despite the generally favourable conditions, in eastern Burundi irregular and insufficient rains led to some crop losses, while heavy rains around the harvesting period caused damage to the bean crop. The occurrence of banana bacterial wilt in Burundi and the prevalence of cassava mosaic disease continue to impact production, with negative consequences for households' income and food stocks.

Food security conditions in Rwanda are generally stable, following improved national supplies from the B season's harvest. In Burundi, however, generally depleted stock levels, due to a poor A season harvest earlier in the year, continue to constrain households' food security conditions.

Cereal prices remain high, despite seasonal decline

Food prices remain generally higher than the previous year in Burundi and Rwanda, however, prices began to decline following the favourable B season harvests in both countries. Maize prices in Rwanda, at USD 0.36 per kg in August were more than double their levels of 2010, while bean prices, at USD 0.47 per kg were at a comparable level to last year. Similarly, in Burundi maize prices were higher by 33 percent in August 2011, but bean prices were marginally lower. The elevated prices are attributed to a combination of factors, including higher transportation costs and higher demand from regional markets, particularly for cereals, following the impact of drought in several east African countries. Given the large portion of poorer households' income allocated to food purchases, the higher prices are expected to impede food access and further aggravate the food insecurity conditions of vulnerable groups.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, maize prices exhibit mixed trends, resulting in significant variability across the country. In the southern town of Lubumbashi, continued imports from Zambia and the arrival of the 2011 harvest improved supplies and lowered prices between May to August 2011. In contrast, prices in the north-eastern town of Bunia increased significantly (by 50 percent) between May and July, partly due to the high regional demand. However, new supplies from the harvest in July/August helped lower prices, but they still remain more than 50 percent higher than in August 2010. Civil insecurity continues to constrain agricultural production and exacerbates the food insecurity of vulnerable groups, particularly in north-eastern parts of the country. Limited agricultural productive capacity and the deterioration of the mining industry have also severely affected food security in central provinces.

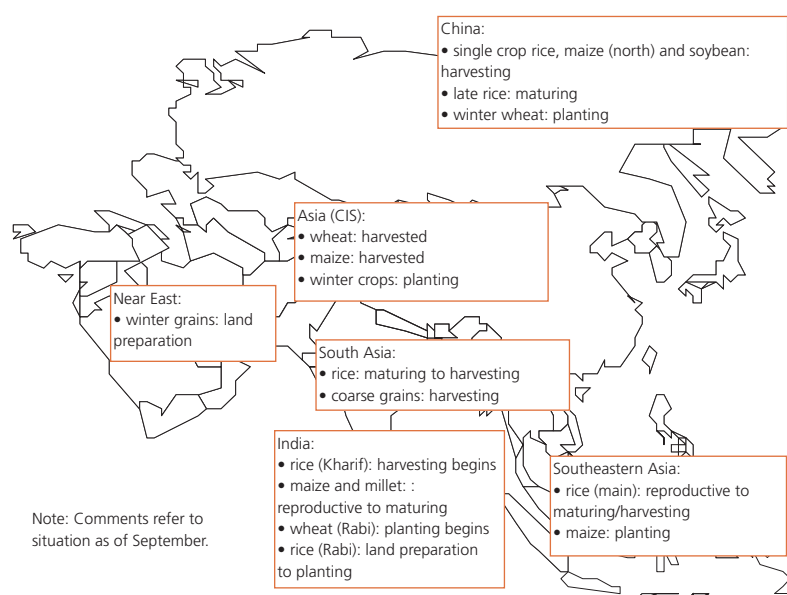
Asia

Far East

Record 2011 cereal harvest for the subregion, but monsoon floods may dampen production in some countries

Harvesting of the 2011 main season cereal crops is beginning in most countries of the subregion. FAO preliminarily estimates the aggregate cereal output (including rice in paddy terms) at 1.16 billion tonnes, about 2.8 percent above the 2010 record harvest. Significant gains in **Cambodia, India, the Philippines** and **Timor-Leste** and recovery from last year's poor harvests in **Pakistan** are anticipated. However, severe localized flooding in **Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Thailand** and the **Philippines**, may dampen the actual harvest of the current monsoon season. Particularly, the monsoon floods in Sindh province of Pakistan this year have resulted in a severe devastation affecting over 8 million people, destroying some 880 000 hectares of standing crops and causing death of nearly 92 000 heads of livestock. However, damage to the current paddy crop is moderate and is estimated by FAO and Pakistan's space agency (SUPARCO), as of 20 September, at about 252 700 tonnes, or 2.5 percent of the normal national production.

Production of paddy rice, the major staple crop in the subregion, accounting for about 56 percent of the total cereal output, is tentatively forecast at a record level of 647 million tonnes or 2.8



percent greater than the bumper harvest of 2010. Though no precise flood damage estimates are currently available, the heavy rains primarily affected the main wet season rice crop (with low lying areas particularly susceptible to seasonal flooding) and to some extent coarse grains which were at the growing stage in many countries of the subregion. In **China**, although the worst drought in 60 years has been reported in northern and eastern parts, no significant drop in output is anticipated given the corrective measures, such as the increased water outflows through the irrigation systems and provision of other resources to farmers, undertaken by the Government to mitigate the impact of the drought. However, a poor harvest was estimated in **Sri Lanka** due to severe flooding earlier

Table 13. Far East cereal production
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			Change: 2011/2010 (%)
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	
Far East	223.4	223.3	229.6	253.9	273.6	281.4	611.2	627.6	646.1	1 088.5	1 124.4	1 157.1	2.9
Bangladesh	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	48.0	50.3	51.3	49.8	52.3	53.5	2.3
Cambodia	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.9	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.5	9.0	9.7	7.8
China	115.1	115.2	116.8	173.2	186.7	191.9	196.7	197.2	200.8	485.0	499.1	509.6	2.1
India	80.7	80.8	84.3	33.9	40.1	41.4	133.6	143.0	150.0	248.2	263.9	275.6	4.4
Indonesia	-	-	-	17.6	18.4	17.9	64.4	66.5	68.1	82.0	84.8	86.0	1.4
Japan	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.6	10.6	10.3	11.5	11.7	11.3	-3.4
Korea Rep. of	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.6	5.8	5.8	7.0	6.2	6.1	-1.6
Korea DPR	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	31.0	30.8	31.0	32.5	32.4	32.6	0.6
Nepal	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.5	4.5	7.5	8.4	8.7	3.6
Pakistan	24.0	23.3	24.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	10.3	7.2	9.7	38.1	34.5	38.0	10.1
Philippines	-	-	-	7.0	6.4	7.3	15.5	16.7	17.3	22.5	23.1	24.6	6.5
Thailand	-	-	-	4.8	4.1	4.4	32.1	34.5	35.0	36.9	38.6	39.4	2.1
Viet Nam	-	-	-	4.4	4.7	4.8	38.9	40.0	41.0	43.3	44.6	45.8	2.7

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

Table 14. Far East cereal production and anticipated trade in 2011/12 ¹
(thousand tonnes)

	Avg 5-yr (2006/07 to 2010/11)	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12 over 2010/11 (%)	2011/12 over 5-yr avg (%)
Cereals - Exports	32 361	34 898	35 473	1.6	9.6
Cereals - Imports	80 851	87 052	87 390	0.4	8.1
Cereals - Production	873 195	915 554	942 046	2.9	7.9
Rice-milled - Exports	24 494	26 295	26 020	-1.0	6.2
Rice-milled - Imports	8 613	9 310	9 884	6.2	14.8
Rice-milled - Production	404 451	418 718	431 057	2.9	6.6
Wheat - Exports	2 744	3 160	4 060	28.5	48.0
Wheat - Imports	31 076	33 202	33 045	-0.5	6.3
Wheat - Production	215 405	223 259	229 590	2.8	6.6

¹ Marketing year July/June for most countries. Rice trade figures are for the second year shown.

in the season, while a powerful earthquake on 11 March 2011 and ensuing tsunami and the Fukushima nuclear plant radioactive leakage have impaired the crop in Japan this year.

Harvesting of winter crops, such as wheat and barley, was completed earlier in the year in the main wheat producing countries - **China, India and Pakistan**. The aggregate subregional wheat harvest of 2011, revised upwards from FAO's June estimate at 229.6 million tonnes, represents an improvement of 2.7 percent over the generally poor production in 2010.

Planting of the 2012 winter crops, mainly wheat, is underway in China and will begin in October and continue until mid-December in India and Pakistan. The aggregate area planted is anticipated to be near normal given the ongoing dry conditions in China but above average rainfall in the Indian subcontinent, except

Sindh province of Pakistan which has been affected by severe floods. However, for the region as whole, the relatively high prices for the commodity are expected to boost the area planted.

Rice imports and wheat exports are expected to remain strong in 2011/12

Despite the estimated overall increase in cereal production in 2011 in most countries of the subregion, the aggregate cereal imports in 2011/12 are expected to remain strong, similar to the year before.

In the case of rice, a significant increase of about 500 000 tonnes or 6.2 percent over the 2010/11 level is anticipated mostly due to the forecast increases in rice imports by Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia. The subregion is a net exporter of rice and in spite of the improvement in the aggregate production, the commodity exports are preliminarily estimated to decrease slightly in 2011/12. On the other hand, the subregion is a net importer of wheat and the import volume of this commodity is expected to remain high at about 33 million tonnes in 2011/12 similar to 2010/11. The overall trade (imports plus exports) in 2011/12 is also set to increase for the fourth year in a row.

Rice and wheat prices follow mixed trends

Domestic prices for rice in several countries of the subregion, such as China, Indonesia and Pakistan, have been rising

Figure 8. Rice retail prices in selected Far East countries

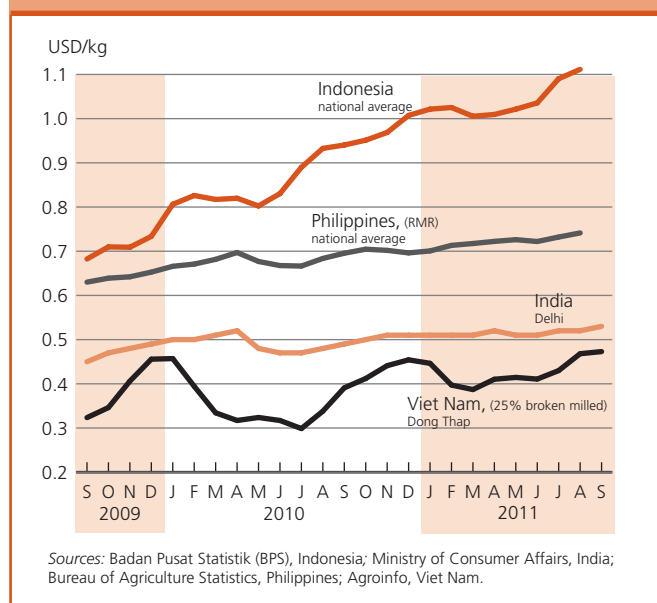
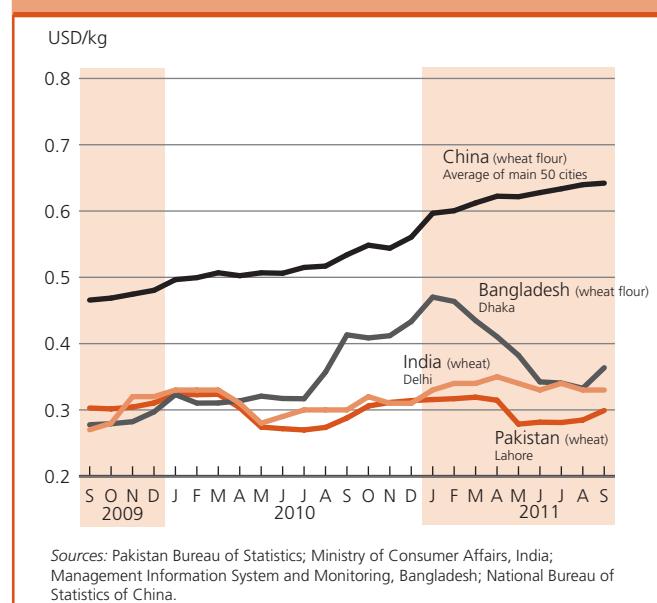


Figure 9. Wheat and wheat flour retail prices in selected Far East countries



since March-April of this year following the trend in export prices, in the main exporting countries in the region namely Thailand and Viet Nam. The prices are also considered to be high particularly in comparison with the pre-crisis period before mid-2008. In Thailand, a new Government paddy buying scheme is scheduled to be introduced in early October 2011. However, the rice export prices have firmed since the announcement of this scheme. Under this scheme, procurement prices will be set at THB 15 000/tonne (USD 502) for premium white rice and 20 000/tonne (USD 667) for fragrant rice, which are 66 and 33 percent higher than current market prices, respectively. In Viet Nam and Indonesia, rice prices moved upwards reaching record levels in September 2011, being 32 and 13 percent, respectively, above their levels of a year ago. In some other countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal and the Philippines, where domestic markets may be somewhat insulated from the price volatility, they remained virtually unchanged compared to the corresponding month last year. In China, the average retail price of rice has been stable since March 2011; however, it was 14 percent higher in September 2011 than a year ago.

Food security difficulties worsened by monsoon floods and high food prices in several countries

Overall food security conditions have improved in several countries, such as India, Nepal and the Philippines, following the good harvests, increased incomes due to employment opportunities provided by development programs and regular supply of food to the local markets. However, excessive downpour during this monsoon season has led to flash flooding in many countries of the subregion. In Pakistan, torrential rains destroyed vast areas of cotton, sugarcane, rice and vegetable crops. The adverse impact of the floods which caused significant losses of households' food stocks and livestock are worsening food security of the vulnerable population.

Near East

Mixed outturn of winter crop harvests

Harvesting of 2011 winter wheat and barley crops is complete throughout the subregion. In **Turkey**, official early estimates indicate a bumper wheat production of 21.8 million tonnes, essentially due to favourable growing conditions during the season that led to high yields in major producing areas of central Anatolian highlands, the Cukurova region and throughout the south and south-east. By contrast, in **Afghanistan, Iraq** and the **Syrian Arab Republic**, wheat production is estimated at below average levels as the season has been characterized by late and erratic rains which negatively affected crop planting and development. In the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, the 2011 wheat harvest is similar to last year's level but about one million tonnes below the average annual output achieved between 2004 and 2007.

In aggregate, the 2011 winter cereal production in the Near East subregion is forecast at 58.7 million tonnes, similar to the good output of previous year and 4 percent above the last five year average.

High food prices and civil unrest, in parts, affecting food security

In Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic, current political and social unrest is causing disruptions commodity and humanitarian aid distribution channels, with consequent localized food shortages in main markets and unusual increases in food prices. As result of recent violence in south Yemen, the total number of IDPs and refugees, predominantly Somalis, has reached a record figure of 600 000, and are in need of food assistance. Flash floods in western areas of Afghanistan, followed by dry-conditions in the northern, north-eastern and western areas of the country, have reduced households' grain harvests and worsened food security especially of the vulnerable people.

Table 15. Near East cereal production
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
Near East	45.1	45.3	45.3	19.2	21.1	21.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	68.1	70.6	70.7	0.1
Afghanistan	5.1	4.5	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.5	5.9	4.5	-23.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	13.0	13.5	13.5	3.5	4.7	5.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	18.8	20.7	21.0	1.4
Iraq	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	3.8	3.3	-13.2
Syrian Arab Republic	3.7	3.6	3.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	-	-	-	4.7	4.5	4.1	-8.9
Turkey	20.6	19.7	21.8	12.2	12.2	12.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	33.6	32.7	35.2	7.6

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

CIS in Asia²

Aggregate 2011 cereal production recovered from last year's reduced level but outputs reduced in some countries

Harvesting of cereals has been completed in the countries of this subregion except for **Kazakhstan** which is well advanced. The aggregate cereal output in the subregion is provisionally estimated at 31.5 million tonnes, 23 percent above last year's level and slightly above the five-year average. Wheat output is estimated at 25.6 million tonnes, 22 percent higher than in 2010, while production of coarse grains, at 5.2 million tonnes increased by 30 percent. This outturn mainly reflects a recovery from last year's drought-affected crop in Kazakhstan, the main producer and exporter of the subregion. Following favourable weather conditions during the cropping season, this year's output is forecast at around 17.6 million tonnes, 48 percent above the 2010 reduced harvest and 4 percent above the five-year average. Wheat production, representing over 80 percent of the total cereal output, amounted to 14.5 million tonnes, 50 percent up on the level of 2010. Elsewhere in the subregion, below-normal precipitation during autumn and shortages of irrigation water damped crop yields in some countries of Central Asia. The worst affected was **Tajikistan** where cereal production is estimated about 20 percent below last year's level. By contrast, dry weather did not have significant impact on outputs in **Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan** as cereal production there is mostly irrigated. Average harvests are estimated in these countries. In the Caucasus countries, growing conditions were satisfactory during the cropping season and cereal production has recovered in **Armenia, Azerbaijan** and **Georgia** with outputs increasing by 18, 27 and 64 percent, respectively.

Import requirements for 2011/12 marketing year (July/June) higher than in the previous year

Among eight countries of the subregion, seven are heavily dependent on imports to cover their annual cereal consumption requirements. The aggregate cereal import requirement of the subregion in 2011/12 marketing year (July/June) is estimated at

Table 16. CIS in Asia cereal production
(million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Total cereals ¹			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
CIS in Asia	28.8	20.9	25.6	5.8	4.0	5.2	35.3	25.6	31.5	23.0
Azerbaijan	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	26.3
Kazakhstan	17.1	9.6	14.5	3.3	1.9	2.8	20.7	11.9	17.6	47.9
Kyrgyzstan	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	6.7
Tajikistan	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	-18.2
Turkmenistan	1.1	1.3	1.3	-	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.0
Uzbekistan	6.6	6.7	6.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	-5.6

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

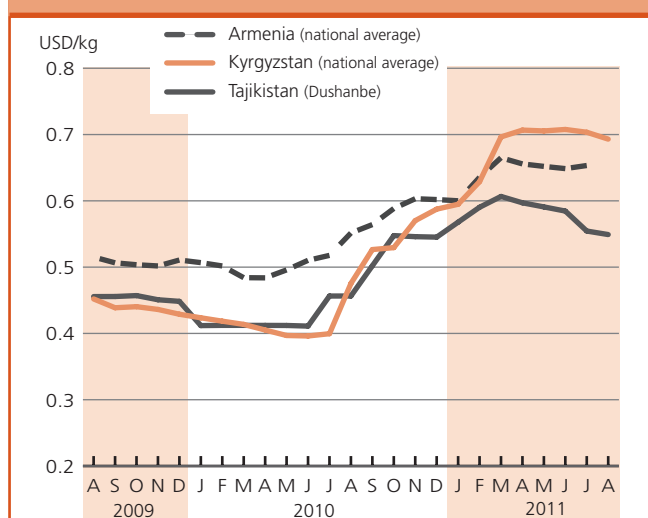
¹ Total cereals includes wheat, coarse grains and rice (paddy).

5.4 million tonnes including about 5 million tonnes of wheat. Following the significant increase of export availabilities in the subregion, mainly from Kazakhstan, wheat supplies will be sufficient to cover these requirements.

Wheat flour prices remain higher than a year earlier though have started to decrease moderately

Prices of main staple products, including wheat flour showed some declines in August mainly reflecting the advancement of the 2011 wheat harvests. It also reflects the removal of the wheat export ban in the Russian Federation and export quotas in Ukraine. Lower export prices in Kazakhstan, are also putting downward pressure on wheat prices in the importing countries.

Figure 10. Retail wheat flour prices in selected CIS in Asia countries



Sources: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia; National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic; State Committee on Statistics, Republic of Tajikistan.

² Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion in this group is maintained temporarily.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, wheat flour prices which had slightly decreased in July continued to drop in August expectation of an average wheat harvest in 2011. However, despite a recent decline in prices of wheat flour, they remained 30 to 40 percent above their levels a year ago in most markets. In **Tajikistan**, wheat and wheat flour prices eased somewhat in July and August with the progress of the 2011 harvest and the cut in export duties on fuel by the Russian Federation, the country's main supplier. However, prices in August remained 30 percent higher than a year earlier reflecting an anticipated sharp reduction in this year's wheat production.

In **Georgia** and **Armenia**, wheat flour prices have decreased in recent months. The decline reflects improved domestic supplies following the 2011 harvest and the removal of the Russian export ban. However, in Georgia, prices of wheat flour and bread in August remained 26 percent and 23 percent, respectively, higher than a year earlier. Armenia depends heavily on wheat imports to cover its consumption requirements. Despite the decline, prices of wheat flour and bread in July remained 22 and 14 percent up, respectively, on their levels a year earlier.

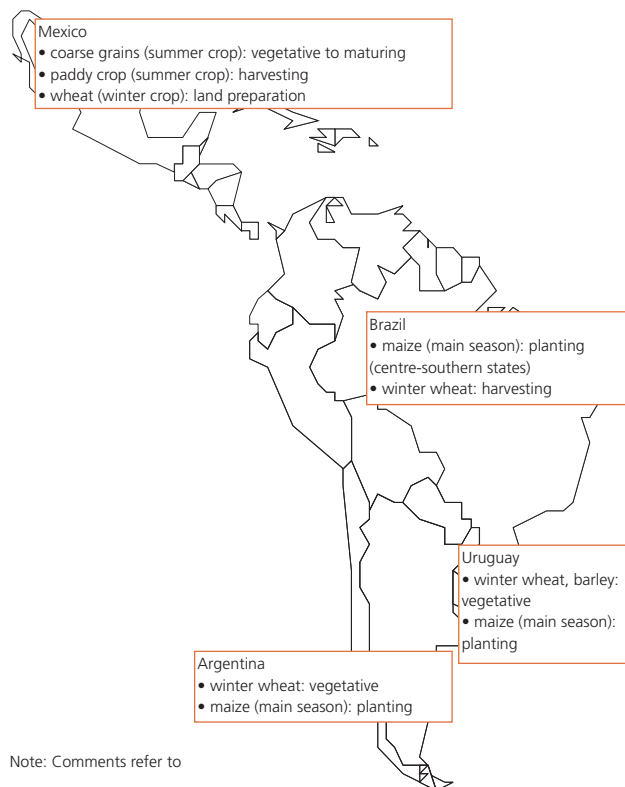


Figure 11. Wholesale white maize prices in selected countries in Central America

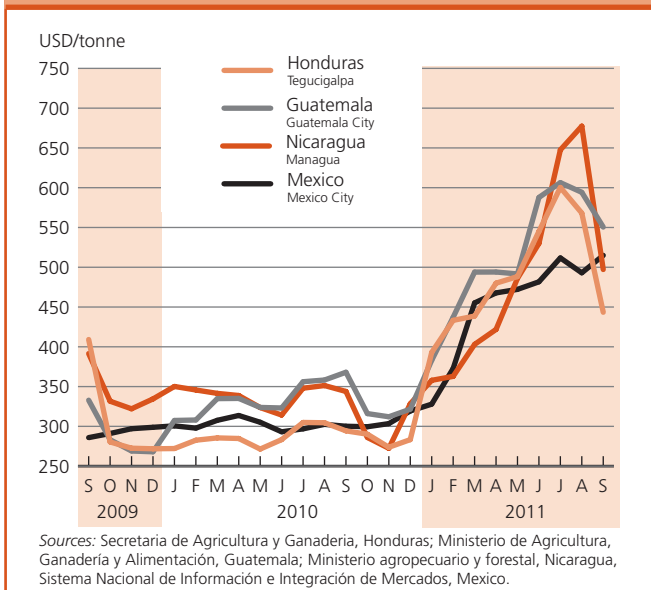
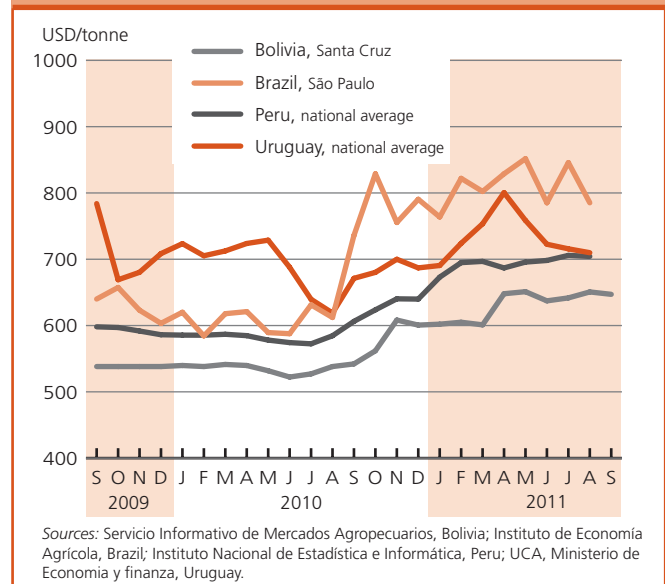


Figure 12. Wholesale wheat flour prices in selected countries in South America



anticipated to be lower than last year's output, mainly due to a delayed start of the rains.

Maize prices in August showed signs of decline with onset of harvests but still remain high

In most countries of the subregion, maize prices, which reached record levels between June and July, dropped somewhat in August with new supplies from the recently started 2011 main season harvests, which are anticipated to be good. However, prices are still at very high levels, well above those of a year earlier. In **Guatemala** and **Honduras**, prices in August were 62 and 87 percent, respectively, higher than in August 2010. In **Nicaragua**, prices strengthened further in August, pending the start of the 2011 harvest, in September, and doubled their levels of a year ago. In **El Salvador**, maize prices declined in July but remained 113 percent up on the values at the same time last year. In **Mexico**, the largest producer of the subregion, where the main harvest starts only in October/November, maize prices in August remained at record levels, 56 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices of red beans, another basic food in the subregion, generally declined in August as a result of the ongoing secondary harvests. Prices decreased sharply in Honduras and Nicaragua, although they were still 15 and 26 percent higher, respectively, than in August 2010. In El Salvador, bean prices fell by 15 percent in July from the previous month but remained 126 percent above their levels of a year earlier. In Guatemala, where black beans are the preferred variety, prices remained relatively stable in August reflecting the recent good harvest, and were only 5 percent up on their levels of a year ago. In **Haiti**, prices of the main staple

imported rice generally increased in August, reflecting higher prices in the international markets and were some 20 percent higher than a year ago. Prices of domestically produced maize decreased in August as a result of the 2011 main harvest but remained above their levels of a year earlier.

South America

2011 wheat production lower than in 2010 but above average

Harvesting of 2011 winter wheat crop has started in centre-south states of **Brazil**, while it is expected to start from November in **Argentina** and **Uruguay**. The aggregate wheat production for the subregion is forecast at 24 million tonnes, 6 percent below the levels in 2010, but still 13 percent above the average of the last five years. The year-on-year reduction mainly reflects the expected 15 percent decline in **Brazil**, as a consequence of a 3 percent reduction in the area planted and freezing temperatures in late June which affected crop yields in the key growing areas of Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo. In **Argentina**, the 2011 wheat production is forecast to decline from the high levels of last year despite a slight increase in the area planted reflecting dry weather in parts since the last decade of August. More rains are urgently needed to avoid further reduction in yields. In other wheat producing countries of the subregion, in **Chile** and **Uruguay** the 2011 wheat harvests are expected to be close to the 2010 good levels.

Harvesting of the 2011 second season maize crop is virtually completed in the subregion and the 2011 aggregate production (first and second seasons) is estimated at about 89 million tonnes,

close to the record levels of 2010 and nearly 9 percent higher than the average of the past five years. Very good outputs were obtained in **Argentina, Brazil** and **Paraguay** as a result of an increase in the planted area, in response to high international prices.

Planting of the 2012 main maize crop has started in southern countries of the subregion. In Brazil, planting operations have begun in the southern states of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. In Argentina, dry weather and low temperatures are delaying planting operations in the growing areas of Cordoba and Buenos Aires.

Wheat flour and yellow maize prices stable or declining but still high

In South American wheat importing countries, wheat flour prices in August remained stable except in **Brazil**, where they

declined moderately with the beginning of the 2011 wheat harvest. However, in all countries, prices remained well above both their levels of a year earlier and the general inflation rates. In **Brazil, Colombia, Peru** and **Bolivia**, flour prices were quoted at 17, 25, 18 and 16 percent higher, respectively, than in August 2010. The high level of prices reflects trends in the international markets.

Yellow maize prices in August also remained relatively stable in most countries of the subregion, except in **Colombia**, where after having reached record highs in June they fell for the second consecutive month, reflecting the ongoing 2011 main harvest. However, prices were still 30 percent up on the levels of a year ago. Yellow maize prices were higher than a year earlier in **Brazil** (57 percent) and in **Peru** (20 percent). By contrast, prices remained low in **Bolivia**.

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drought losses in western

The forecast for the **European Union's** aggregate cereal output in 2011 has been raised slightly since the previous report in June on tonnes, 1.6 percent up from the previous year. The increase in production this year is seen to come entirely from a 1.6 percent increase in the harvested area, and most of this is attributed to maize, which was planted on an area 1.6 percent larger as that of the bumper cereal year in 2008. The overall cereal yield for the EU is estimated to be 1.6 percent lower than in 2010. Of the total output, wheat is estimated to account for 136.2 million tonnes, less than 1.6 percent down from 2010. Earlier forecasts had pointed to a 1.6 percent drop in output because of exceptionally dry conditions in the first half of the year and early summer in some major producing areas, such as France but the impact of the drought was not as feared in some of the affected parts, while in other countries, Hungary and Romania in particular, the dry conditions led to much better harvest results than

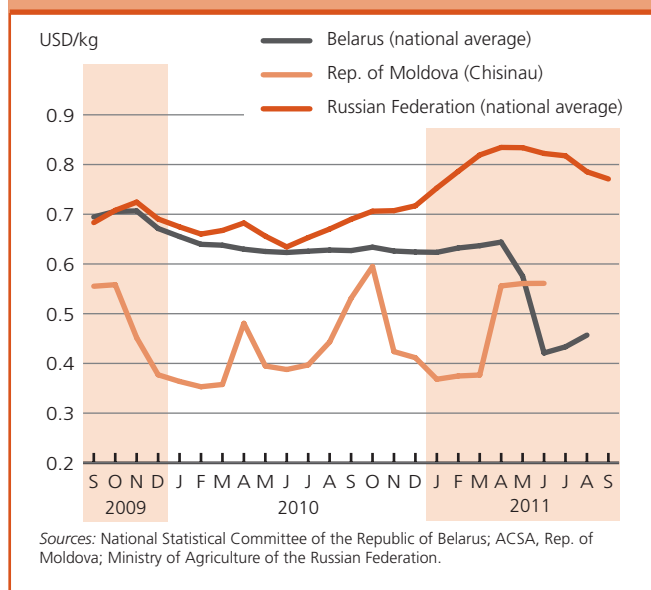
Planting of the winter wheat crop for harvest in 2012 is already underway in some countries or due to start in October. Conditions are generally favourable and with wheat prices remaining relatively high, it remains an attractive option for farmers who are expected to maintain the area similar to that in the previous year. A significant increase is unlikely due to rotational reasons and strong competition from other crops.

CIS in Europe
The 2011 aggregate cereal production recovered from last year's drought-reduced level

In the **European CIS**, growing conditions have been favourable during the 2010/11 cropping season and cereal productions have recovered from last year's drought-reduced levels in all countries of the subregion. The aggregate cereal output is estimated over 39 percent higher than in 2010 and 13 percent above the previous five-year average. In the **Russian Federation**, cereal production is estimated at 87.6 million tonnes, 46 percent above the level of last year. In **Ukraine**, the cereal output is estimated at around 51 million tonnes, compared to 38 million tonnes produced last year, well above the average level. Both the Russian Federation and Ukraine have substantial exportable surpluses of wheat and coarse grains in the 2011/12 marketing year (July/June). In **Belarus**, the 2011 cereal harvest is officially estimated at a record level of 9.2 million tonnes or 37 percent above the five-year average, mostly coarse grains. Cereal output in **Moldova** is provisionally estimated similar to last year and 12 percent above the average.

Planting of the 2011/12 winter cereals in Ukraine has started with some delays due to insufficient precipitation in August and September in some areas. By contrast, in the Russia Federation, Moldova and Belarus planting operations are underway under

Figure 13. Retail wheat flour prices in Belarus, Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova



satisfactory weather conditions. In the Russia Federation, by September, sowing is ahead compared to the same period of last year. If favourable weather conditions remain in the next weeks, a significant increase of sown area under cereals is foreseen.

Food prices of staple products remain higher than a year earlier

In the European CIS, prices of main staple products showed some declines in August mainly reflecting the advancement of the 2011 wheat and potatoes harvests. The increased regional export availabilities following the removal of the export restrictions in the Russian Federation and export quotas

Table 18. North America, Europe and Oceania cereal production (million tonnes)

	Wheat			Coarse grains			Rice (paddy)			Total cereals			
	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	2009	2010 estim.	2011 f'cast	Change: 2011/2010 (%)
North America	87.2	83.3	80.6	371.7	353.0	350.3	10.0	11.0	8.7	468.9	447.3	439.5	-1.7
Canada	26.8	23.2	24.1	22.7	22.4	21.7	-	-	-	49.5	45.6	45.7	0.2
United States	60.4	60.1	56.5	349.0	330.6	328.6	10.0	11.0	8.7	419.4	401.7	393.8	-2.0
Europe	228.2	201.8	221.3	232.8	198.7	225.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	465.3	405.0	451.1	11.4
Belarus	1.6	1.7	1.8	5.7	5.2	7.4	-	-	-	7.3	7.0	9.2	31.4
EU	138.6	136.8	136.2	155.9	140.6	145.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	297.7	280.6	285.0	1.6
Russian Federation	61.7	41.5	55.7	33.4	17.5	30.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	96.1	60.1	87.6	45.8
Serbia	2.1	1.6	1.8	6.8	7.6	6.9	-	-	-	8.9	9.2	8.7	-5.4
Ukraine	20.9	17.0	22.5	24.6	21.3	28.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	45.6	38.4	51.0	32.8
Oceania	22.2	26.6	26.5	13.3	14.0	13.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	35.6	40.9	40.7	-0.5
Australia	21.9	26.3	26.2	12.7	13.5	12.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	34.7	40.0	39.8	-0.5

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data, '-' means nil or negligible.

in Ukraine contribute to ease food prices. Potatoes prices have declined significantly reflecting this year's good harvest. However prices remain still higher than a year earlier due to general inflation.

Oceania

Favourable outlook for 2011 winter cereal crops

The prospects for the 2011 winter cereal crops in **Australia** are favourable reflecting large plantings and generally adequate precipitation for crops throughout the season. Only parts of New South Wales and south Queensland have received below-average

winter rainfall and yields in these parts could be compromised if good precipitation doesn't arrive in the coming weeks. The latest official estimate in September put the country's aggregate winter grain harvest at 41 million tonnes, 2 percent down from the large harvest last year when bumper crops were gathered in the eastern growing areas. Of the total, wheat is forecast to account for 26.2 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from last year's level. Although plantings increased in response to good moisture conditions in the autumn and strong price prospects, yields are forecast to return to closer to normal after the exceptional highs of last year.

Statistical appendix

Table A1. Global cereal supply and demand indicators

	Average 2004/05 - 2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1. Ratio of world stocks to utilization (%)						
Wheat	26.2	21.3	26.4	30.0	27.2	27.5
Coarse grains	16.9	14.9	17.6	16.9	14.3	13.4
Rice	25.2	25.2	28.2	28.8	29.2	31.6
Total cereals	21.3	18.8	22.3	23.1	21.2	21.1
2. Ratio of major grain exporters' supplies to normal market requirements (%)						
	126.3	119.9	124.3	121.0	118.7	112.8
3. Ratio of major exporters' stocks to their total disappearance (%)						
Wheat	18.5	12.3	17.7	22.0	18.7	18.6
Coarse grains	15.0	12.1	14.6	14.7	9.2	7.8
Rice	16.8	17.5	21.7	19.4	18.6	20.8
Total cereals	16.8	14.0	18.0	18.7	15.5	15.7
	Annual trend growth rate 2001-2010	2007	Change from previous year			2011
			2008	2009	2010	
4. Changes in world cereal production (%)						
	1.8	5.6	7.3	-1.1	-0.9	3.0
5. Changes in cereal production in the LIFDCs (%)						
	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.0	5.2	1.7
6. Changes in cereal production in the LIFDCs less India (%)						
	3.9	1.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Average 2004-2008	2007	Change from previous year (%)			2011*
			2008	2009	2010	
7. Selected cereal price indices:						
Wheat	148.3	49.1	31.5	-34.6	9.6	59.9
Maize	135.9	34.1	36.5	-25.5	12.0	85.3
Rice	166.9	17.3	83.7	-14.1	-9.5	14.0

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.

Major grain exporters are Argentina, Australia, Canada, the EU, and the United States; major rice exporters are India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

Normal market requirements for major grain exporters are defined as the average of domestic utilization plus exports in the three preceding seasons.

Disappearance is defined as domestic utilization plus exports for any given season.

Price indices: The wheat price index has been constructed based on the IGC wheat price index, rebased to 2002-2004=100; For maize, the U.S. maize No.2 Yellow (delivered U.S. Gulf ports) with base 2002-2004=100; For rice, the FAO Rice Price Index, 2002-2004=100, is based on 16 rice export quotations.

*January-August average.

Table A2. World cereal stocks¹
(million tonnes)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 estimate	2012 forecast
TOTAL CEREALS	422.7	413.3	497.6	526.2	487.5	494.4
Wheat	158.1	137.2	172.9	199.7	184.4	184.9
held by:						
- main exporters ²	40.0	30.2	49.3	56.6	51.3	50.0
- others	118.1	107.0	123.6	143.1	133.1	134.9
Coarse grains	159.3	164.2	198.2	193.9	165.4	161.4
held by:						
- main exporters ²	60.0	69.8	81.3	82.7	53.3	43.7
- others	99.3	94.4	116.9	111.2	112.1	117.7
Rice (milled basis)	105.2	111.9	126.5	132.6	137.7	148.1
held by:						
- main exporters ²	23.1	26.5	33.4	30.2	29.7	33.5
- others	82.1	85.4	93.1	102.4	108.0	114.6
Developed countries	128.2	121.1	169.1	185.8	134.2	131.3
Australia	6.3	5.2	7.2	7.6	8.5	8.5
Canada	10.5	8.5	13.0	13.6	10.6	9.1
European Union ³	30.0	25.8	41.9	42.5	29.5	29.2
Japan	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Russian Federation	3.6	4.6	15.1	18.6	10.0	14.5
South Africa	2.7	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2
Ukraine	4.2	4.9	8.0	6.8	6.2	9.1
United States	49.9	54.3	65.9	75.9	51.9	41.6
Developing countries	294.4	292.1	328.5	340.4	353.2	363.1
Asia	244.6	245.8	273.0	285.6	294.0	304.0
China	155.0	149.3	162.6	172.4	181.8	186.9
India	28.5	37.0	45.4	40.3	40.0	42.7
Indonesia	5.2	6.1	7.4	8.8	10.6	11.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.5	3.0	5.5	5.4	4.0	3.1
Korea, Republic of	2.2	3.0	2.9	4.1	4.1	4.4
Pakistan	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.0
Philippines	2.7	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.3
Syrian Arab Republic	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.6
Turkey	7.1	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.4
Africa	29.6	24.6	27.5	32.1	34.5	32.5
Algeria	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.6
Egypt	4.3	3.3	5.6	7.1	7.1	7.6
Ethiopia	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.2
Morocco	4.0	2.1	1.6	3.0	3.5	3.7
Nigeria	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tunisia	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
Central America	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.6	5.3	5.3
Mexico	3.0	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.4	3.5
South America	14.7	16.0	21.6	17.8	19.1	20.9
Argentina	5.3	7.7	4.2	1.6	6.1	7.2
Brazil	3.6	2.3	10.9	10.1	7.2	7.7

Note: Based on official and unofficial estimates. Totals computed from unrounded data.

¹ 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.

² The major wheat and coarse grains exporters are Argentina, Australia, Canada, the EU and the United States. The major rice exporters are India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

³ Up to 2007 25 member countries, from 2008 27 member countries.

Table A3. Selected international prices of wheat and coarse grains

(USD/tonne)

	Wheat			Maize		Sorghum
	US No.2 Hard Red Winter Ord. Prot. ¹	US Soft Red Winter No.2 ²	Argentina Trigo Pan ³	US No.2 Yellow ²	Argentina ³	US No.2 Yellow ²
Annual (July/June)						
2003/04	161	149	154	115	109	118
2004/05	154	138	123	97	90	99
2005/06	175	138	138	104	101	108
2006/07	212	176	188	150	145	155
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
Monthly						
2009 - July	232	175	234	151	164	145
2009 - August	218	161	229	153	166	154
2009 - September	200	158	208	152	163	152
2009 - October	212	175	214	168	175	174
2009 - November	227	204	214	172	175	182
2009 - December	221	207	240	166	177	182
2010 - January	213	197	236	167	177	177
2010 - February	207	192	221	162	164	169
2010 - March	204	191	211	158	160	167
2010 - April	200	187	228	156	161	160
2010 - May	196	190	243	163	170	164
2010 - June	181	183	206	152	163	156
2010 - July	212	218	212	160	171	168
2010 - August	272	257	277	174	198	185
2010 - September	303	276	299	206	229	215
2010 - October	291	266	294	236	248	231
2010 - November	291	276	295	236	246	234
2010 - December	327	310	300	252	260	251
2011 - January	340	317	317	263	272	262
2011 - February	362	336	347	287	288	276
2011 - March	334	302	348	291	288	279
2011 - April	364	318	352	321	314	302
2011 - May	362	309	351	309	303	277
2011 - June	333	282	341	308	306	285
2011 - July	307	264	310	304	300	279
2011 - August	336	280	292	313	312	304
2011 - September	329	270	300	300	295	285

Sources: International Grains Council and USDA.

¹ Delivered United States f.o.b. Gulf.² Delivered United States Gulf.³ Up River f.o.b.

Table A4a. Cereal import requirements of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries¹, 2010/11 or 2011 estimates
(thousand tonnes)

	Marketing year	2009/10 or 2010 Actual imports			2010/11 or 2011 Import position ²			
		Commercial purchases	Food aid	Total commercial and aid	Total import requirements (excl. re-exports)	Total commercial and aid	Food aid allocated, committed or shipped	Commercial purchases
AFRICA		37 571.1	3 429.6	41 000.7	37 688.9	25 837.5	1 075.4	24 762.1
North Africa		15 652.0	0.0	15 652.0	15 671.0	15 671.0	0.0	15 671.0
Egypt	July/June	15 652.0	0.0	15 652.0	15 671.0	15 671.0	0.0	15 671.0
Eastern Africa		6 191.1	2 366.9	8 558.0	5 785.9	3 186.4	623.9	2 562.5
Burundi	Jan./Dec.	103.5	31.7	135.2	135.1	50.5	27.5	23.0
Comoros	Jan./Dec.	53.2	0.0	53.2	53.0	11.3	0.0	11.3
Djibouti	Jan./Dec.	80.8	10.3	91.1	126.0	93.5	5.0	88.5
Eritrea	Jan./Dec.	322.0	0.0	322.0	337.0	23.2	0.0	23.2
Ethiopia	Jan./Dec.	262.0	1 313.3	1 575.3	531.0	238.7	237.7	1.0
Kenya	Oct./Sept.	2 401.3	169.4	2 570.7	1 458.0	567.7	100.1	467.6
Rwanda	Jan./Dec.	156.0	1.8	157.8	163.1	7.1	7.1	0.0
Somalia	Aug./July	212.3	174.9	387.2	396.0	395.7	28.3	367.4
Sudan ³	Nov./Oct.	1 711.3	612.4	2 323.7	1 680.0	1 080.0	138.8	941.2
Uganda	Jan./Dec.	148.7	38.3	187.0	265.0	77.0	55.9	21.1
United Rep. of Tanzania	June/May	740.0	14.8	754.8	641.7	641.7	23.5	618.2
Southern Africa		1 781.4	393.0	2 174.4	1 714.8	1 725.2	186.9	1 538.3
Lesotho	April/March	228.3	3.1	231.4	209.0	209.0	0.5	208.5
Madagascar	April/March	214.9	20.5	235.4	143.7	154.1	29.0	125.1
Malawi	April/March	93.9	44.8	138.7	106.6	106.6	24.4	82.2
Mozambique	April/March	814.2	137.8	952.0	859.0	859.0	89.7	769.3
Zambia	May/April	39.0	1.6	40.6	30.9	30.9	2.0	28.9
Zimbabwe	April/March	391.1	185.2	576.3	365.6	365.6	41.3	324.3
Western Africa		12 413.8	464.5	12 878.3	12 617.2	4 550.7	207.5	4 343.2
Coastal Countries		9 490.5	89.5	9 580.0	9 539.9	3 537.1	64.0	3 473.1
Benin	Jan./Dec.	80.7	12.6	93.3	162.0	62.2	1.6	60.6
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan./Dec.	1 461.4	21.3	1 482.7	1 340.0	407.0	10.6	396.4
Ghana	Jan./Dec.	739.2	1.0	740.2	780.2	204.4	16.0	188.4
Guinea	Jan./Dec.	471.9	4.1	476.0	487.0	133.8	4.0	129.8
Liberia	Jan./Dec.	316.5	27.5	344.0	345.7	58.1	28.6	29.5
Nigeria	Jan./Dec.	6 120.0	0.0	6 120.0	6 120.0	2 461.4	0.0	2 461.4
Sierra Leone	Jan./Dec.	144.8	21.2	166.0	129.0	34.2	3.2	31.0
Togo	Jan./Dec.	156.0	1.8	157.8	176.0	176.0	0.0	176.0
Sahelian Countries		2 923.3	375.0	3 298.3	3 077.3	1 013.6	143.5	870.1
Burkina faso	Nov./Oct.	339.3	35.3	374.6	330.0	44.0	5.2	38.8
Chad	Nov./Oct.	136.9	103.9	240.8	203.5	128.0	84.3	43.7
Gambia	Nov./Oct.	161.7	18.3	180.0	165.0	38.4	1.6	36.8
Guinea-Bissau	Nov./Oct.	116.5	7.3	123.8	124.0	12.1	2.8	9.3
Mali	Nov./Oct.	211.3	13.9	225.2	207.1	66.0	0.0	66.0
Mauritania	Nov./Oct.	469.1	39.1	508.2	524.0	203.0	2.0	201.0
Niger	Nov./Oct.	355.0	136.5	491.5	377.7	56.5	40.1	16.4
Senegal	Nov./Oct.	1 133.5	20.7	1 154.2	1 146.0	465.6	7.5	458.1
Central Africa		1 532.8	205.2	1 738.0	1 900.0	704.2	57.1	647.1
Cameroon	Jan./Dec.	589.5	10.0	599.5	775.0	298.1	3.8	294.3
Cent.Afr.Rep.	Jan./Dec.	53.1	8.3	61.4	63.0	26.5	8.7	17.8
Congo	Jan./Dec.	323.0	7.2	330.2	329.0	115.9	5.1	110.8
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	Jan./Dec.	552.4	176.4	728.8	715.0	258.8	39.0	219.8
Sao Tome and Principe	Jan./Dec.	14.8	3.3	18.1	18.0	4.9	0.5	4.4

Table A4b. Cereal import requirements of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries¹, 2010/11 or 2011 estimates
(thousand tonnes)

	Marketing year	2009/10 or 2010 Actual imports			2010/11 or 2011 Import position ²			
		Commercial purchases	Food aid	Total commercial and aid	Total import requirements (excl. re-exports)	Total commercial and aid	Food aid allocated, committed or shipped	Commercial purchases
ASIA		38 752.2	687.3	39 439.5	38 919.7	36 766.5	552.3	36 214.2
Cis in Asia		3 793.9	47.3	3 841.2	3 620.0	3 599.1	52.9	3 546.2
Georgia ⁴	July/June	774.9	4.0	778.9	706.0	706.4	0.4	706.0
Kyrgyzstan	July/June	351.8	13.0	364.8	442.0	420.8	44.7	376.1
Tajikistan	July/June	868.7	30.3	899.0	905.0	904.9	7.8	897.1
Turkmenistan	July/June	95.1	0.0	95.1	72.0	72.0	0.0	72.0
Uzbekistan	July/June	1 703.4	0.0	1 703.4	1 495.0	1 495.0	0.0	1 495.0
Far East		19 356.8	373.1	19 729.9	22 931.2	21 298.5	377.9	20 920.6
Bangladesh	July/June	4 146.7	56.3	4 203.0	5 503.5	5 503.5	154.6	5 348.9
Bhutan	July/June	88.7	0.0	88.7	58.5	58.5	0.0	58.5
Cambodia	Jan./Dec.	52.1	4.6	56.7	40.0	19.1	0.0	19.1
D.P.R. of Korea	Nov./Oct.	319.1	54.5	373.6	1 101.2	226.8	45.9	180.9
India	April/March	401.7	7.2	408.9	454.4	454.4	0.0	454.4
Indonesia	April/March	6 742.6	0.0	6 742.6	8 630.8	8 630.8	1.5	8 629.3
Lao, P.D.R.	Jan./Dec.	32.2	11.8	44.0	43.7	11.2	1.9	9.3
Mongolia	Oct./Sept.	187.3	0.0	187.3	143.0	66.2	0.0	66.2
Nepal	July/June	359.5	45.6	405.1	470.4	361.2	10.0	351.2
Pakistan	May/April	138.3	95.3	233.6	285.7	288.7	130.0	158.7
Philippines	July/June	5 683.3	50.3	5 733.6	4 783.7	4 783.7	11.4	4 772.3
Sri Lanka	Jan./Dec.	1 135.3	46.7	1 182.0	1 285.1	760.1	15.7	744.4
Timor-Leste	July/June	70.0	0.8	70.8	131.2	134.3	6.9	127.4
Near East		15 601.5	266.9	15 868.4	12 368.5	11 868.9	121.5	11 747.4
Afghanistan	July/June	2 281.4	199.4	2 480.8	1 134.4	1 134.4	102.3	1 032.1
Iraq	July/June	5 009.7	17.2	5 026.9	4 210.0	4 210.0	0.1	4 209.9
Syrian Arab Republic	July/June	4 836.2	30.2	4 866.4	3 964.1	3 964.2	4.1	3 960.1
Yemen	Jan./Dec.	3 474.2	20.1	3 494.3	3 060.0	2 560.3	15.0	2 545.3
CENTRAL AMERICA		1 474.5	194.0	1 668.5	1 732.0	1 733.0	127.7	1 605.3
Haiti	July/June	441.0	192.5	633.5	635.0	636.0	127.3	508.7
Honduras	July/June	699.0	1.0	700.0	762.0	762.0	0.4	761.6
Nicaragua	July/June	334.5	0.5	335.0	335.0	335.0	0.0	335.0
OCEANIA		436.2	0.0	436.2	455.0	95.5	0.0	95.5
Kiribati	Jan./Dec.	11.3	0.0	11.3	11.5	7.2	0.0	7.2
Papua New Guinea	Jan./Dec.	365.0	0.0	365.0	382.2	79.2	0.0	79.2
Solomon Islands	Jan./Dec.	41.8	0.0	41.8	42.8	8.0	0.0	8.0
Tuvalu	Jan./Dec.	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vanuatu	Jan./Dec.	17.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
EUROPE		75.0	0.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	70.0
Republic of Moldova	July/June	75.0	0.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	70.0
TOTAL		78 309.0	4 310.9	82 619.9	78 865.6	64 502.5	1 755.4	62 747.1

Source: FAO

¹ The Low-Income Food-Deficit (LIFDC) group of countries 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 1 855 in 2008); for full details see <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp>.² Estimates based on information as of early September 2011.³ Including South Sudan.⁴ Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion in this group is maintained temporarily.

Table A5. Cereal import requirements of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries¹, 2011/12 estimates
(thousand tonnes)

	2010/11				2011/12			
	Marketing year	Commercial purchases	Food aid	Total commercial and aid	Total import requirements (excl. re-exports)	Total commercial and aid	Food aid allocated, committed or shipped	Commercial purchases
AFRICA		18 205.4	211.0	18 416.4	18 779.0	583.5	57.7	525.8
Northern Africa		15 671.0	0.0	15 671.0	15 671.0	240.1	0.0	240.1
Egypt	July/June	15 671.0	0.0	15 671.0	15 671.0	240.1	0.0	240.1
Eastern Africa		985.6	51.8	1 037.4	1 238.0	11.9	11.9	0.0
Somalia	Aug./July	367.4	28.3	395.7	528.0	11.4	11.4	0.0
United Rep. of Tanzania	June/May	618.2	23.5	641.7	710.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Southern Africa		1 548.8	159.2	1 708.0	1 870.0	331.5	45.8	285.7
Lesotho	April/March	208.5	0.5	209.0	249.0	61.3	0.0	61.3
Madagascar	April/March	125.1	18.6	143.7	220.0	12.9	2.9	10.0
Malawi	April/March	82.2	24.4	106.6	122.0	32.3	26.0	6.3
Mozambique	April/March	779.8	72.4	852.2	885.0	194.0	0.0	194.0
Zambia	May/April	28.9	2.0	30.9	24.0	12.4	0.0	12.4
Zimbabwe	April/March	324.3	41.3	365.6	370.0	18.6	16.9	1.7
ASIA		32 308.9	468.0	32 776.9	34 486.6	2 090.1	272.0	1 818.1
CIS in Asia		3 546.2	52.9	3 599.1	3 829.0	66.5	22.0	65.0
Georgia ³	July/June	706.0	0.4	706.4	758.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
Kyrgyzstan	July/June	376.1	44.7	420.8	421.0	23.7	22.0	1.7
Tajikistan	July/June	897.1	7.8	904.9	974.0	2.9	0.0	2.9
Turkmenistan	July/June	72.0	0.0	72.0	104.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Uzbekistan	July/June	1 495.0	0.0	1 495.0	1 572.0	4.3	0.0	4.3
Far East		19 560.6	308.6	19 869.2	19 440.6	1 753.1	0.0	1 753.1
Bangladesh	July/June	5 110.3	154.4	5 264.7	3 950.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Bhutan	July/June	58.5	0.0	58.5	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	April/March	454.4	0.0	454.4	250.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	April/March	8 418.6	2.0	8 420.6	9 241.1	1 621.8	0.0	1 621.8
Nepal	July/June	460.4	10.0	470.4	491.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	May/April	158.7	127.0	285.7	235.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	July/June	4 772.3	11.4	4 783.7	5 140.4	31.0	0.0	31.0
Timor-Leste	July/June	127.4	3.8	131.2	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Near East		9 202.1	106.5	9 308.6	11 217.0	250.0	250.0	0.0
Afghanistan	July/June	1 032.1	102.3	1 134.4	1 747.0	250.0	250.0	0.0
Iraq	July/June	4 209.9	0.1	4 210.0	4 810.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	July/June	3 960.1	4.1	3 964.2	4 660.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CENTRAL AMERICA		1 605.3	127.7	1 733.0	1 696.0	4.9	4.9	0.0
Haiti	July/June	508.7	127.3	636.0	636.0	4.9	4.9	0.0
Honduras	July/June	761.6	0.4	762.0	725.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	July/June	335.0	0.0	335.0	335.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EUROPE		70.0	0.0	70.0	86.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Republic of Moldova	July/June	70.0	0.0	70.0	86.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
TOTAL		52 189.6	806.7	52 996.3	55 047.6	2 679.5	334.6	2 344.9

Source: FAO

¹ Includes food deficit countries with per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (i.e. USD 1 735 in 2006), which is in accordance with the guidelines and criteria agreed to by the CFA should be given priority in the allocation of food aid.

² Estimates based on information as of early September 2011.

³ Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion in this group is maintained temporarily.

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