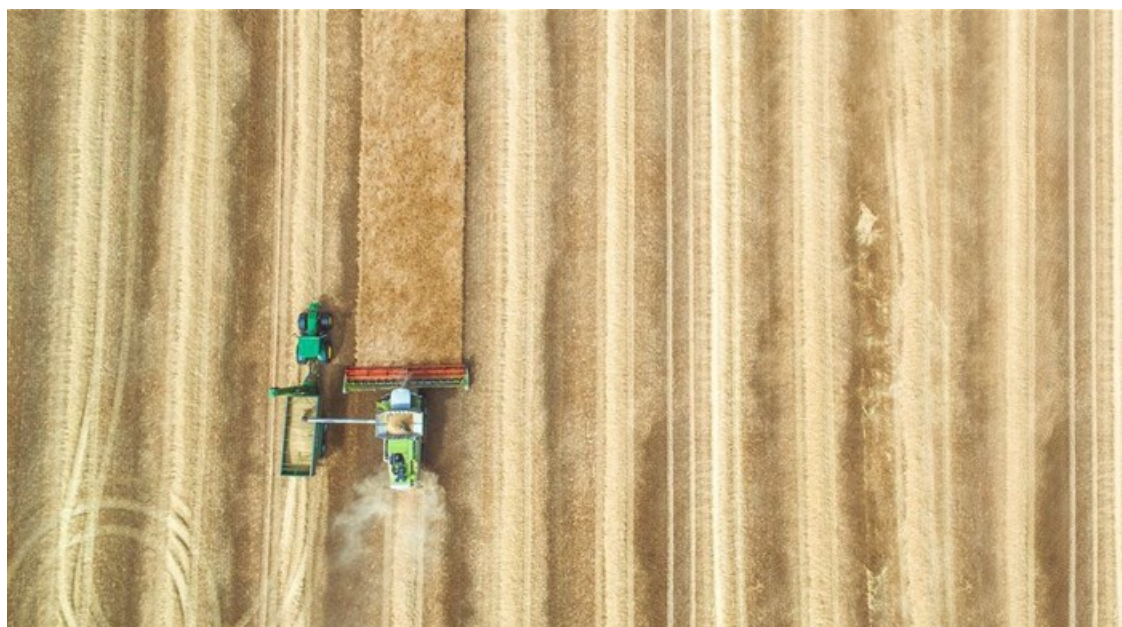


Southern Africa could face another season of poor agricultural output

By [Wandile Sihlobo](#)

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There are preliminary indications that Southern Africa could face yet another year of poor agricultural output.



CloudVisual via [Unsplash](#)

A recent report from the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative (GEOGLAM) indicates a high probability of below-normal rainfall in Southern Africa between December 2019 and February 2020 (see Figure 1).

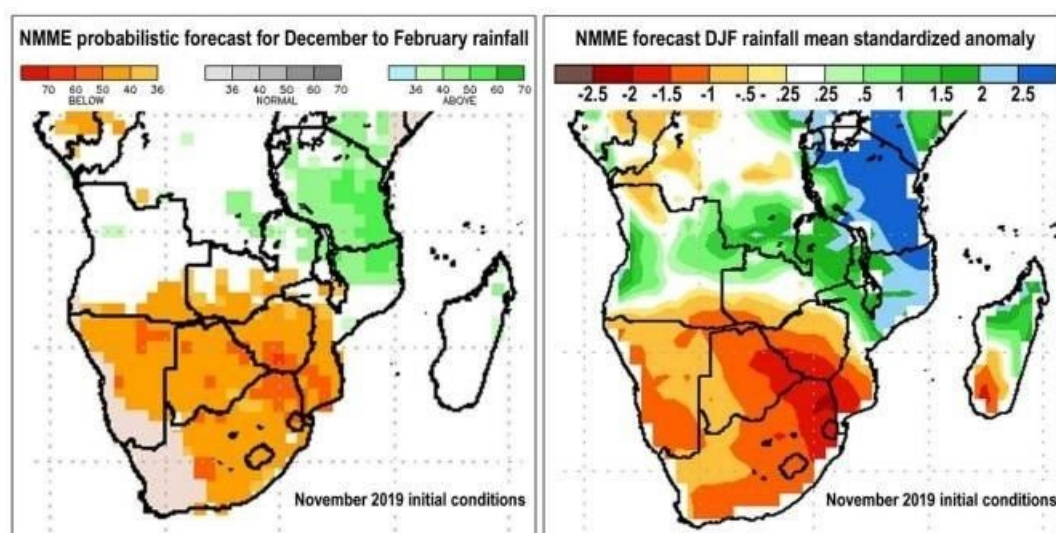


Figure 1: December to February Seasonal Rainfall Outlook

Source: GEOGLAM

There is, therefore, the potential for a poor output in agriculture across the region, and forward planning is key to mitigate the effects of food insecurity.

To this end, there is first a need to improve the timeliness and quality of agricultural conditions data across the Southern Africa region, especially for the staple crop which is maize. Unfortunately, this remains a challenge for most African

countries with the exception of Zambia and South Africa who frequently release data on agricultural conditions and expected crops harvest.

What we currently know is that the maize planting season began across the region in mid-October and some countries in November 2019, and the process has thus far disappointed because of dryness in various countries, notably; Namibia to Mozambique, and southwards from Zambia through South Africa.

These countries have already experienced a double-digit decline in maize production in 2018/19 production season, leaving Zimbabwe and Mozambique as net importers of maize and other agricultural products. As a result, the forecasts of another drought have raised fears that there might not be a recovery in general agriculture production that many had hoped for going into the 2019/20 season.

But the dearth of timely data also increases prospects of slow response from policymakers, private sector participants and various non-governmental institutions that operate within the food security subject in Southern Africa.

Although we are yet to know how crop conditions will be over the coming months and the potential size of import needs, if there is indeed a poor harvest, it is best to be warned about the impacts of below-normal rainfall rather than acting when it is too late.

This then raises two important questions for consideration:

- Where is Southern Africa going to find the white maize supplies?
- Does the Southern Africa region have the infrastructure to move potentially required maize imports efficiently?

First, Africa's maize exporters in normal rainfall seasons include South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania. But in the 2019/20 production season, these countries could experience similar weather conditions as the rest of the Southern Africa region. This means their ability to export maize is limited, then, the focus should be to countries outside the African continent.

To this end, the only country that can potentially supply white maize is Mexico but it is unclear if there are sufficient supplies there that could serve the whole Southern Africa region (depending on maize needs which will be clear early 2020). Therefore, depending on how crop conditions will be by end of January 2020, the Southern Africa region might have to encourage US farmers to increase their usually very small hectares of white maize and produce for the Southern Africa market.

The same message could be passed to the Mexican farmers. It might be too late to encourage South American farmers as they typically plant around the same time as Southern Africa.

Second, we think the infrastructure is not the main challenge, especially if the maize and other agricultural import needs are detected on time to plan to flow of imports. South Africa and other coastal countries such as Mozambique have in the

past managed to handle large volumes of agricultural imports and thus, we are not very concerned about this point as long as needs are determined on time.

Policy considerations

We will have a better a sense of crop conditions and potential size of maize imports in the coming months, but policymakers can in the near term consider the following options as ways of easing food insecurity concerns within Southern Africa:

- Encourage white maize production under irrigation where possible in various countries.
- Temporarily ease restrictions on imports of genetically modified white maize (this applies to the whole Southern Africa, with the exception of South Africa which has no restrictions).
- Capacitate local government institutions to improve the quality of information about agricultural conditions and flow of it to market players.
- Collaborate with private sector trading groups to ensure that required maize is sourced from various parts of the world timely. This collaboration should include easing regulations on imports in countries where such exists.

ABOUT WANDILE SIHLOBO

Wandile Sihlobo is an agricultural economist and head of agribusiness research at the Agricultural Business Chamber (Agbiz) in South Africa. He is a columnist for Business Day and Farmers Weekly magazine.

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