



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 02-November-2022

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Production of cereals in 2022 expected slightly above-average levels
- Above-average imports of rice and below-average imports of wheat forecast in 2022
- Prices of coarse grains above year-earlier levels in spite of seasonal declines
- About 390 000 people estimated to be acute food insecure in 2022

Production of cereals in 2022 expected slightly above-average levels

Harvesting of the 2022 main season maize crops was completed in southern areas in September. In the rest of the country, harvesting of millet, sorghum and rice crops is ongoing and is expected to be concluded by the end of November. Planting of the secondary maize crops in the south was completed in September and production prospects are overall favourable.

Adequate rainfall amounts allowed a timely start of planting activities in March in the south and in May in the north. Cumulative rainfall amounts through October were overall favourable and supported crop development across most parts of the country, resulting in average to above-average vegetation conditions (NDVI Anomaly map). The planted area to cereal crops is estimated to expand slightly compared to the above-average level in 2021, supported by the government's distribution of agricultural inputs at subsidized prices. Furthermore, to facilitate farmers' access to fields in northern areas affected by insecurity, the government has scaled up the presence of security forces.

The aggregate cereal production in 2022, including an average output of secondary crops to be harvested by January 2023, is preliminarily forecast at 1.43 million tonnes. This is slightly above the previous year's level and about 6 percent higher compared to five-year average, reflecting the increase in planted area and high yields.

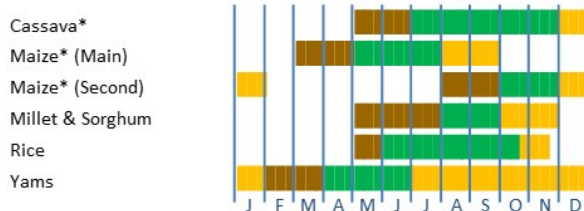
Above-average imports of rice and below-average imports of wheat forecast in 2022

The country relies on cereal imports to cover its consumption needs. In the 2022 calendar year, imports of rice are anticipated

Togo

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



Lean period (north)

Lean period (south)

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWS NET.

Togo

Cereal Production

	2017-2021	2021	2022	change
	average			forecast
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	890	910	950	4.3
Sorghum	279	278	280	0.9
Rice (paddy)	152	166	170	2.7
Others	31	32	32	-0.1
Total	1 351	1 386	1 432	3.3

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

at 320 000 tonnes, a 15 percent yearly increase and over 50 percent above the five-year average, reflecting the need to bolster supply, amid growing domestic and export demand. Imports of wheat in 2022 are forecast at 100 000 tonnes, nearly half the high level in 2021 and about 35 percent below the five-year average due to high international prices and the interruption of shipments from the ports in the Black Sea Region.

Prices of coarse grains above year-earlier levels, in spite of seasonal declines

Prices of locally produced maize and sorghum were overall stable or declined between June and September, mainly due to the commercialization of the newly harvested crops. However, in September, prices were still about 10 percent above their year-earlier levels, supported by strong domestic and export demand, and increased production costs. Prices of imported rice were generally stable in 2022 and remained near their year-earlier levels.

About 390 000 people estimated to be acute food insecure in 2022

According to the March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, about 390 000 people were estimated to face acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) between June and August 2022, nearly doubling the estimated level for the same period in 2021. Households facing acute food insecurity are mostly located in northern areas.

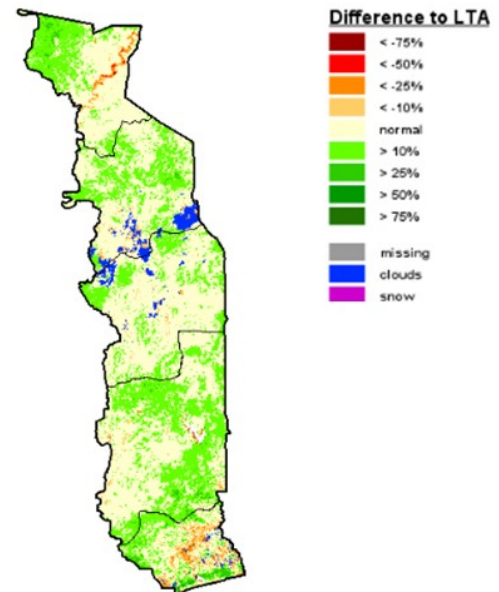
The sharp increase in acute food insecurity levels is mainly due to the high food prices that have severely constrained access to food, especially during the lean season, and the lingering negative economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on rural livelihoods. In April and May 2022, the government implemented a number of measures aiming to improve the food security conditions of the most vulnerable households, including Valued added tax (VAT) exemptions and price ceilings for imported and locally produced basic food commodities. These measures will remain in place until further notice.

The ongoing cereal harvests are expected to improve food availability during the remainder of 2022. However, the food security situation of households in northern areas bordering with Burkina Faso remains a concern. This is due to an increase in attacks by non-state armed groups, particularly between June and July 2022. The deterioration of security conditions, underpinned by a spread of the security crisis in the central Sahel, has raised the risk of displacements and disruption of agricultural livelihoods and prompted the government to declare a state of emergency between June 2022 and March 2023 in northern Savanes Region. According to the Agence Nationale de Protection Civil, as of October 2022, about 5 000 people were estimated to be internally displaced, while the country also hosted over 5 000 refugees, mainly from Burkina Faso.

New CH estimates of the number of people facing acute food insecurity in the last quarter of 2022 are expected to be released by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in late November.

Togo - NDVI anomaly

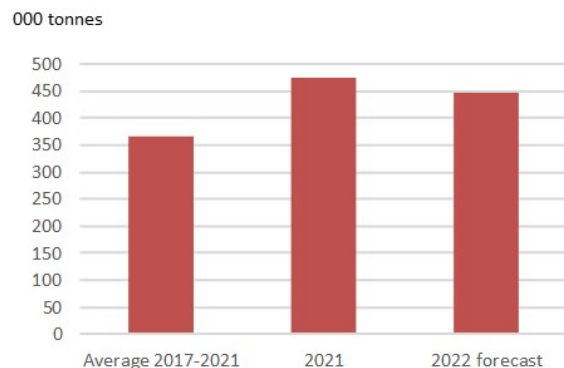
Relative difference to Long Term Average - Dekad 2, October 2022



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Togo

Cereals Imports



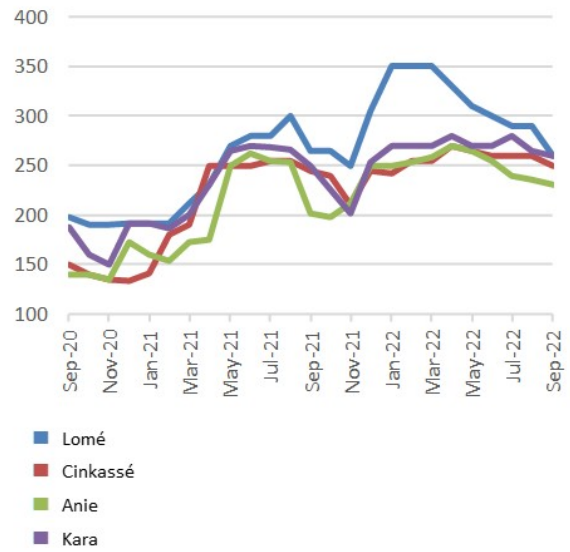
Note: Includes rice in milled terms.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Togo

Retail prices of maize

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



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Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 16-June-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cropping season 2021 proceeding under favourable moisture conditions
- Slightly above-average cereal production harvested in 2020
- Prices of coarse grains seasonally increased in recent months
- Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Cropping season 2021 proceeding under favourable moisture conditions

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains in the south, planting of the 2021 main season maize crop was completed in April and conditions of crops to be harvested in August are favourable. Planting operations for rice, millet and sorghum, to be harvested from October, are ongoing. Cumulative rainfall amounts since early March have been average to above average in most planted areas, supporting crops at different growing stages. Normal weeding activities are taking place in most cropped areas.

However, the latest weather forecast by the Forum of the Agro-Hydro-Climatic Seasonal Forecast in Sudano-Sahelian Africa (PRESASS) points to below-average rainfall amounts with prolonged dry spells between June and September 2021, likely affecting yields and availability of pasture and water for livestock. In addition, localized production shortfalls are likely to occur in some areas where above-average water flows of the Mono and Oti rivers are expected. Overall, 2021 cereal crop production is forecast at a slightly below-average level.

Seasonal rains increased water and pasture availability in June 2021, improving livestock body conditions and enhancing animal market value in most parts of the country. The domestic livestock seasonal return movement from the south to the north started in early March following the timely onset of the rains in the south. The animal health situation is generally good and stable, with just some localized outbreaks of seasonal diseases, including Trypanosomiasis and Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia.

Togo

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



lean period

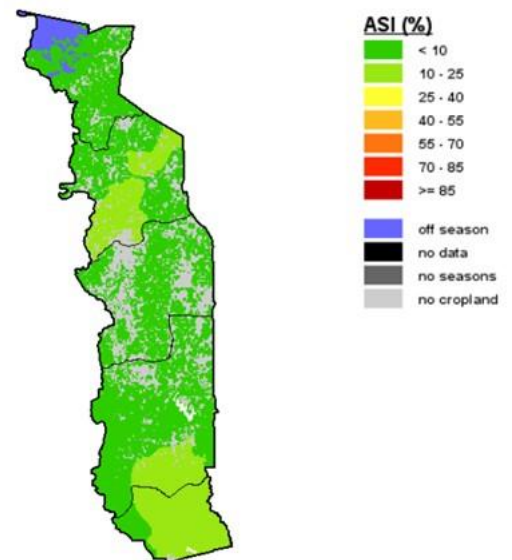
lean period

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

Togo - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, May 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Slightly above-average cereal production harvested in 2020

The 2020 national cereal production is estimated at 1.36 million tonnes, about 4 percent above the five-year average, reflecting favourable rainfall across the country and adequate supply of inputs. Major year-on-year production increases were recorded for rice (paddy). However, localized production shortfalls occurred in some areas due to flooding in August and September 2020 and Fall armyworm (FAW) infestations.

The import requirements for the 2020/21 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at an above-average level of 350 000 tonnes, as local traders are aiming to replenish their stocks to offset the slight decline in domestic cereal production.

Prices of coarse grains seasonally increased in recent months

Despite the seasonal decrease in availability, the supply of cereals in most markets remains adequate. Prices of cereals increased seasonally in most markets in May 2021 and remained well above their year-earlier levels, supported by strong domestic demand for seeds since the start of planting activities in March in southern areas and by export demand from neighbouring countries.

Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

According to the March 2021 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 204 000 people are estimated to need external food assistance between June and August 2021, well above the 3 500 food insecure people that were estimated for the same period in 2020. The increase in the number of food insecure population is mainly due to the effects of flooding on livelihoods and crop production in some areas, the high level of prices and the impacts of the COVID-19 containment measures on value chain.

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Togo

Cereal Production

	2016-2020 average	2020	2021 forecast	change 2021/2020
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	873	885	835	-5.6
Sorghum	278	279	269	-3.6
Rice (paddy)	146	160	150	-6.2
Others	30	31	40	29.0
Total	1 326	1 355	1 294	-4.5

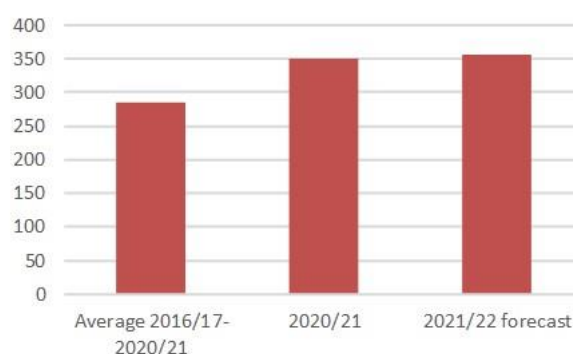
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Togo

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



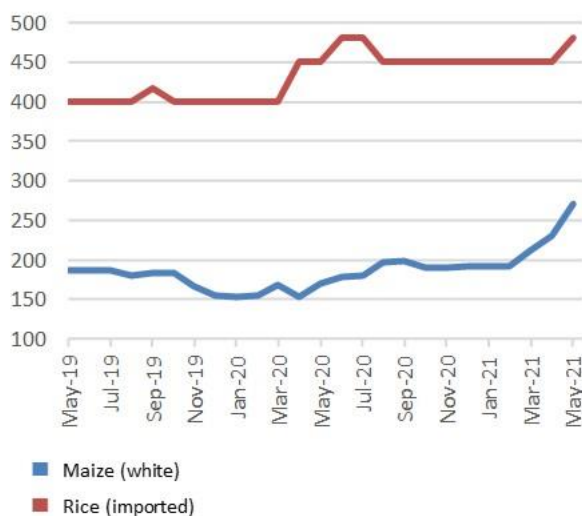
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Togo

Retail prices in Lomé

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 08-October-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

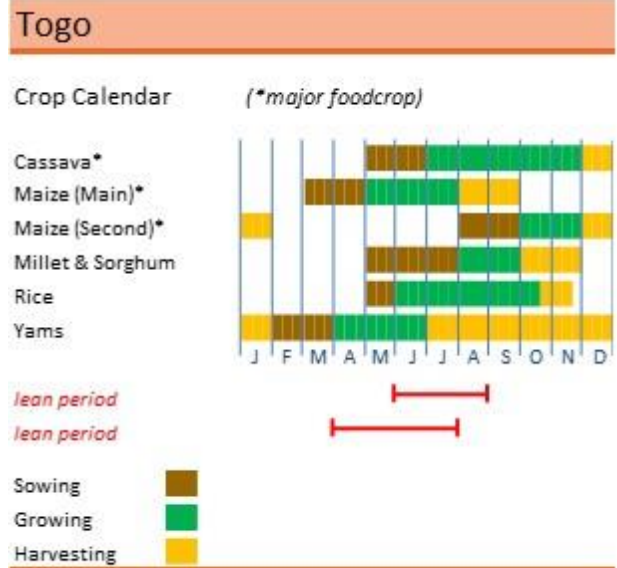
- Favourable production prospects for 2020 crops due to adequate cumulative rainfall amounts
- Above-average cereal production harvested in 2019
- Cereal prices showed mixed trends in August, but were generally higher compared to year earlier
- Food security affected by COVID-19 containment measures

Favourable production prospects for 2020 crops due to adequate cumulative rainfall amounts

Harvesting operations of the 2020 main season maize crops were completed in August in the south, while they are still underway for rice, millet, maize and sorghum crops in the rest of the country. Abundant rains allowed a timely start of planting activities in February/March in the south and in May/June in the north. Planting of the 2020 minor season maize crop, to be harvested between December 2020 and January 2021, was completed in September. Precipitation amounts were above average in most areas since March, favouring crop germination, establishment and development as well as improving vegetation conditions (see ASI image). In addition, Government supported farmers by providing improved seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary products as well as agricultural mechanization services through a zero interest credit system.

Flooding in northern districts of Dankpen, Bassar, Oti and Oti-Sud in early September, coupled with the effects of restriction measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, had a negative impact on main season crops still to be harvested and curbed production prospects. In addition, localized Fall Army Worm (FAW) attacks in several areas of the country, the necrotic wilting of maize in Zio District and the aphrophores attacks on sorghum in the districts of Tandjouaré and Tône were reported. Overall, the 2020 cereal crop production is estimated at slightly above the five-year average.

The pastoral situation has significantly improved since June and July in most pastoral areas of the country with adequate availability of pasture and water for animals. This helped improve livestock body conditions, enhancing the animal market value. The animal health situation is generally good and stable, with just some localized outbreaks of seasonal diseases, including



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

Togo

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	857	923	950	2.9
Sorghum	275	279	252	-9.5
Rice (paddy)	142	147	149	1.0
Others	32	31	57	86.3
Total	1 307	1 379	1 408	2.0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Trypanosomiasis, Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia and African Swine Fever.

Above-average cereal production harvested in 2019

Favourable rainfall across the country and adequate supply of inputs, including certified seeds by the Government and several NGOs, benefited the 2019 national cereal production, estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, about 7 percent above the five-year average. The 2019 harvest included 923 000 tonnes of maize (10 percent above average) and 279 000 tonnes of sorghum (similar to the average level).

Despite the 2019 above-average production, import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at a slightly above-average level of 280 000 tonnes as local traders are aiming to replenish their stocks.

Cereal prices showed mixed trends in August, but were generally higher compared to year earlier

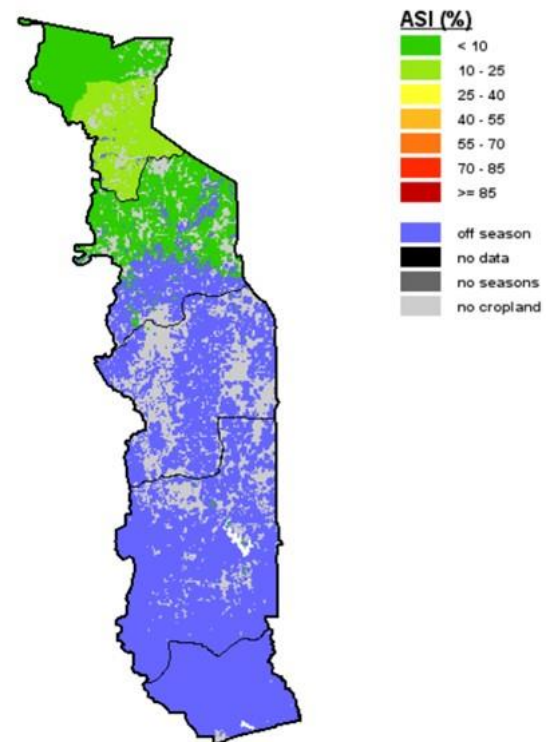
Despite the easing of the COVID-19-related restrictive measures in June, some markets are still operating at reduced level due to concerns about virus propagation. Prices of maize and local rice continued to generally increase in August following seasonal trends during the peak of the lean season, supported by a strong domestic demand and increased exports to Sahelian countries in recent months. By contrast, prices of imported rice, after being stable in June and July, showed declining trends in August due to the regular supply from the international markets.

Food security affected by COVID-19 containment measures

Food security conditions are generally favourable in the country due to adequate food availability, the regular functioning of the markets and relative price stability. However, about 300 000 people (5 percent of the population) have been estimated to need food assistance during the lean season (June-August 2020) as a consequence of the negative impact of COVID-19 containment measures on income-generating activities. Due to the worrying increase in cases of new COVID-19 infections, the Government has decided, as of 25 August 2020, to lockdown Sokodé, Tchamba and Adjengré cities, to introduce a curfew from 21:00 hours to 05:00 hours in Tchaoudjo, Tchamba and Sotouboua districts, and to extend the state of health emergency until March 2021 across the country. These measures are limiting the movement of the population, disrupting the households' seasonal livelihood activities. In addition, the traditional cross-border transhumance remains limited due to the movement restrictions in the country and the worsening security situation in neighbouring Burkina Faso.

Togo - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 2, September 2020

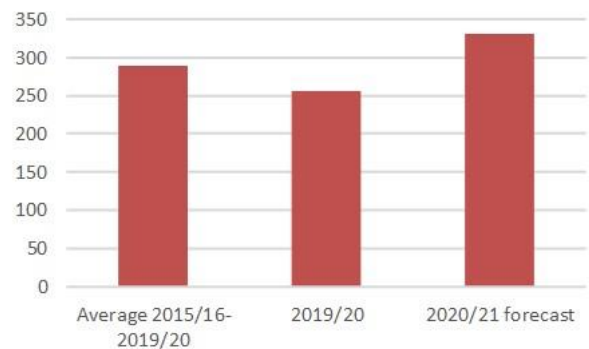


Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Togo

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



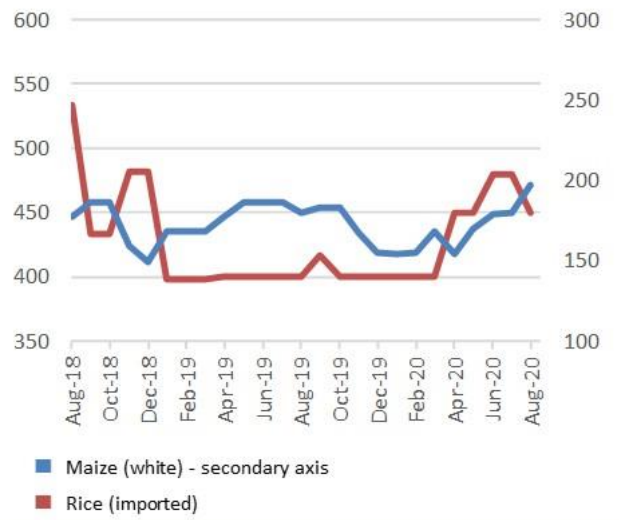
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Togo

Retail prices in Lomé

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



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Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 23-April-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of 2020 main season maize ongoing in south under normal moisture conditions
- Above-average cereal production harvested in 2019
- Prices of coarse grains overall stable
- Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Start of 2020 cropping season in south follows timely onset of rains

Following the timely onset of seasonal rains in the south, planting of yams was completed in March, while planting of the main season maize crop is ongoing and will be completed by the end of April. The harvest of yams is expected to start in July, while harvesting operations for maize will start in August. The cumulative rainfall amounts since early March have been average to above average in most planted areas and supported the development of yams and maize crops, which are at sprouting, seedling and tillering stages. Weeding activities are normally taking place in most cropped areas. In the north, seasonal dry weather conditions are still prevailing and planting operations for rice, millet and sorghum, to be harvested from October, are expected to begin in May-June with the onset of the rains.

In April, despite the ongoing pastoral lean season, forage availability was overall satisfactory in the main grazing areas of the country. The domestic livestock seasonal return movement from the south to the north started in early March due to the normal onset of the rains in the south. The animal health situation is generally good and stable, with just some localized outbreaks of seasonal diseases, including Trypanosomiasis and Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia.

Above-average cereal production harvested in 2019

Harvesting activities for the 2019 rainfed and irrigated crops was completed by end-January. Favourable rainfall across the country and adequate supply of inputs including certified seeds by the Government and several NGOs benefited the 2019 national cereal production, estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, about 7 percent above the five-year average. The 2019 harvest included 923 000 tonnes of maize (10 percent above average) and 279 000 tonnes of sorghum (similar to the average level).

Togo

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



lean period

lean period

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

Togo

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	839	887	923	4.1
Sorghum	278	277	279	0.5
Rice (paddy)	142	145	149	2.1
Others	31	30	31	3.0
Total	1 290	1 339	1 381	3.1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Despite the 2019 above-average production, import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at a slightly above-average level of 280 000 tonnes as local traders are aiming to replenish their stocks.

Prices of coarse grains overall stable

Most agricultural markets are well supplied following the commercialization of newly harvested crops and the relatively high level of carryover stocks from the previous year. Prices of maize are broadly stable and down from a year earlier on account of good domestic availabilities. Similarly, prices of imported rice are also stable due to the regular supply from the international markets.

Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Food security conditions are generally favourable due to adequate food availability, regular functioning of the markets, relative price stability and the implementation of safety net interventions by the Government. As a result, the latest “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis did not envisage people in need of food assistance during the March to May 2020 period. However, about 3 500 people are estimated to need food assistance during the lean season (June-August 2020) as a result of the localized production shortfalls in Tone District (Savanes).

COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

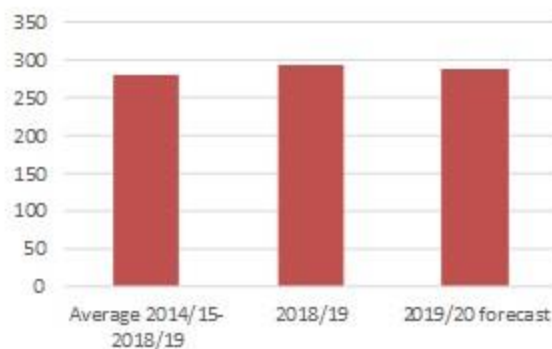
In view of the evolving COVID-19 situation, the Government has decreed a total country lockdown and a curfew, starting from 2 April 2020. The Government has also taken some sanitary, social and economic measures, including the free diagnosis and treatment of all suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19. A cash transfer programme will be launched very soon to help the households that have been most affected by the crisis. Specific support measures are also put in place to support agricultural production and ensure food self-sufficiency in the country. The Government announced the creation of a National Solidarity and Economic Recovery Fund of XOF 400 billion to finance some socio-economic measures to face the crisis. Official restrictions on population movements, combined with heightened levels of fear, have led many people to stay at their homes. Although these measures have not affected access to food, further restrictions on population movements could hamper access to land and have a negative impact on 2020 agricultural production.

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Togo

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



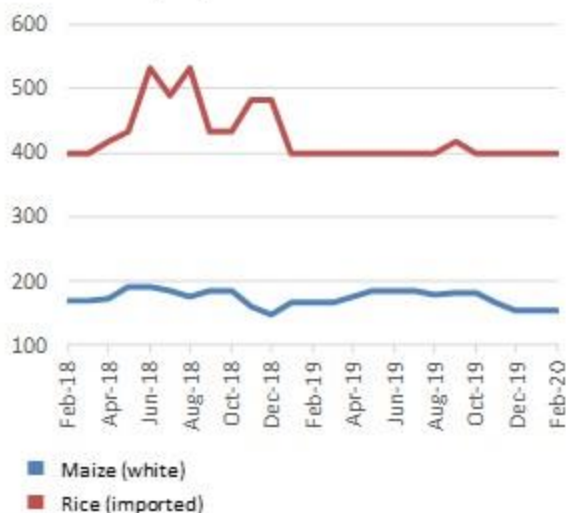
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Togo

Retail prices in Lomé

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 20-May-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cropping season in 2019 underway under favourable moisture conditions
- Above-average cereal production in 2018
- Prices of coarse grains remained overall stable
- Strong economic growth projected, declining food inflation
- No external food assistance required across the country

Cropping season in 2019 underway under favourable moisture conditions

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains, planting of maize (main season) in the south was completed in April and harvesting operations are expected to start in August. Rice, millet, sorghum crops, for harvest from October, are ongoing. The cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season in April is favourable for the development and growth of the plants already in place. Weeding activities are normally taking place in most cropping areas.

Grazing conditions and availability of water for livestock have improved in May compared to the previous months in the main natural reserves of the country. The animal health situation is generally stable, apart from some localized outbreaks of seasonal diseases.

Above-average harvest gathered in 2018

Despite localized flooding, favourable weather conditions in 2018 resulted in an above-average cereal crop production of about 1.3 million tonnes. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at about 887 000 tonnes, nearly 4 percent above the previous year's level and 11 percent above the five-year average.

Despite the 2018 above-average harvest, cereal import requirements in 2019 (October 2018/September 2019) are estimated to remain stable due to high demand for human consumption, mostly rice.

Strong economic growth projected, declining food inflation

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economic growth is forecast to remain strong at about 5.2 percent in 2019, up from an estimated 4.7 percent recorded in 2018. Growth is

Togo

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



lean period

lean period

Sowing

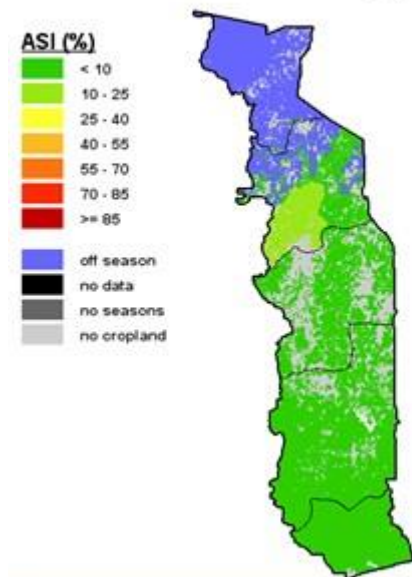
Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

Togo - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 2, April 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

supported by large public investments, improved transport networks (new roads and an expanded port and airport) and increase in agricultural output. The year-on-year inflation rate in 2019 is expected to remain low at 0.6 percent in 2019, down from the 0.9 percent recorded in 2018 due to stable domestic prices. Inflation is well below the UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) convergence rate of 3 percent.

Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Food security conditions are generally favourable due sufficient food availability, regular functioning of the markets, relative price stability and the implementation of Government interventions, including social safety nets. As a result, the latest “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis did not envisage people in need of food assistance up to June-August 2019.

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Togo

Cereal Production

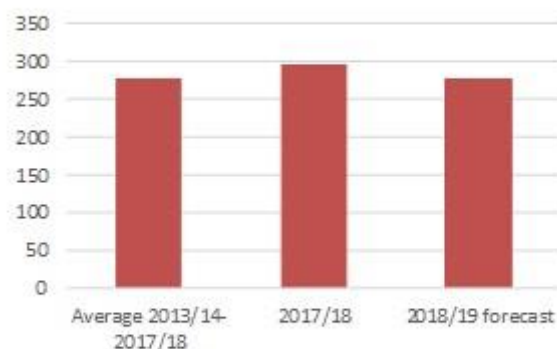
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	800	855	887	3.7
Sorghum	284	276	277	0.4
Rice (paddy)	147	141	146	3.6
Others	38	30	30	0.0
Total	1 269	1 301	1 339	2.9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Togo

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 13-March-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Timely onset of rains favours 2019 planting activities in south
- Above-average cereal production in 2018
- Prices of coarse grains remained overall stable
- Strong economic growth projected, declining food inflation
- Small pockets of chronic food insecurity persist

Timely onset of 2019 cropping season in south

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains in the south, planting of maize and yams is ongoing, while most of the northern parts of the country remains out of season. Harvesting operations are expected to start in August. Weeding activities are normally taking place in most cropping areas.

Above-average harvest gathered in 2018

Despite localized flooding, favourable weather conditions in 2018 resulted in an above-average cereal crop production of about 1.3 million tonnes. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at about 900 000 tonnes, nearly 4 percent above the previous year's level and 11 percent above the five-year average.

On average, the country imports every year about 300 000 tonnes of cereals, mostly rice for human consumption. Despite an above-average harvest, import requirements in 2019 are estimated to remain stable due to high demand for human consumption.

Stable food prices following adequate supplies

Markets are generally well supplied, supported by newly harvested crops, regular internal trade flows and imports from the international market. Prices of maize and sorghum remained stable in December 2018 on account of adequate supplies from the 2018 harvests.

Strong economic growth projected, declining food inflation

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economic growth is forecast to remain strong at about 5.3 percent in 2019, up from 2 percent recorded in 2018 due to large public investments, improved transport networks (new roads and an expanded port and airport) and growth of agricultural output. The year-on-year inflation rate in 2019 is expected to remain low at 0.5 percent due to stable domestic prices.

Togo

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



lean period

lean period

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

Togo

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
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Sorghum	284	276	277	0.4
Rice (paddy)	147	141	150	6.8
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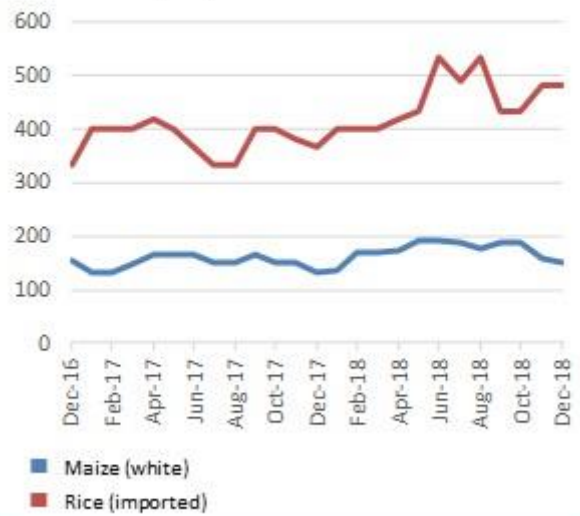
Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Despite the overall favourable food security conditions, some vulnerable households still need external food assistance. According to the November 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 4 000 people were estimated to be in need of food assistance from October to December 2018, with a decrease from 5 000 food insecure people in March-May 2018. This number is expected to increase to 6 000 during the June to August 2019, if no mitigation actions are taken.

Togo

Retail prices in Lomé

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg

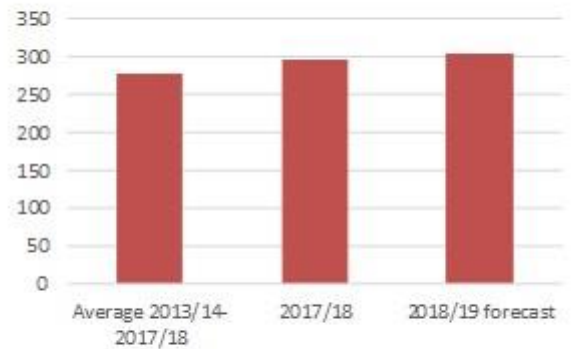


Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Togo

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

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GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 02-August-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of cereal crops ongoing under favourable weather conditions
- Cereal production in 2017 estimated at above-average level
- Humanitarian assistance needed for vulnerable population
- Small pockets of chronic food insecurity persist

Normal progress of 2018 cropping season

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains in the south, planting of maize and yams started in February/March and harvesting operations are expected to start in August. Rice, to be harvested from late October, was planted in May. Planting operations for millet and sorghum, also to be harvested from October, have just been completed. Weeding activities are normally taking place in most cropping areas.

Land preparation for the 2018 minor season maize crop is ongoing and planting activities are expected to start soon and will finalize in September. The crop will be harvested between December 2018 and January 2019.

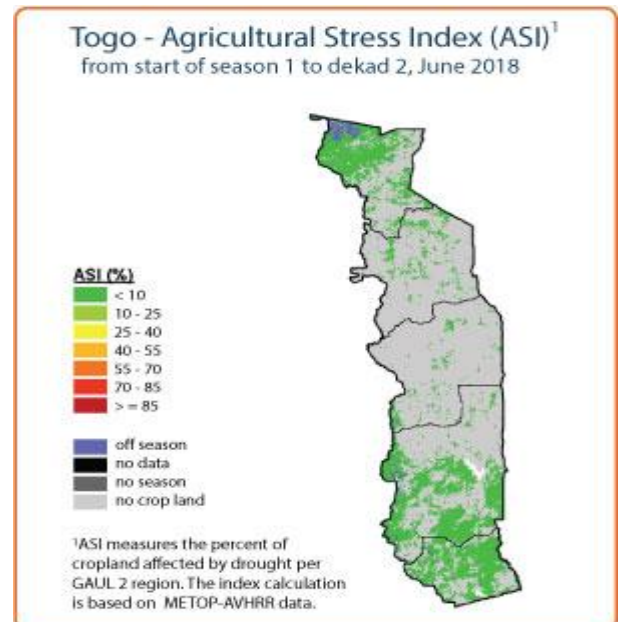
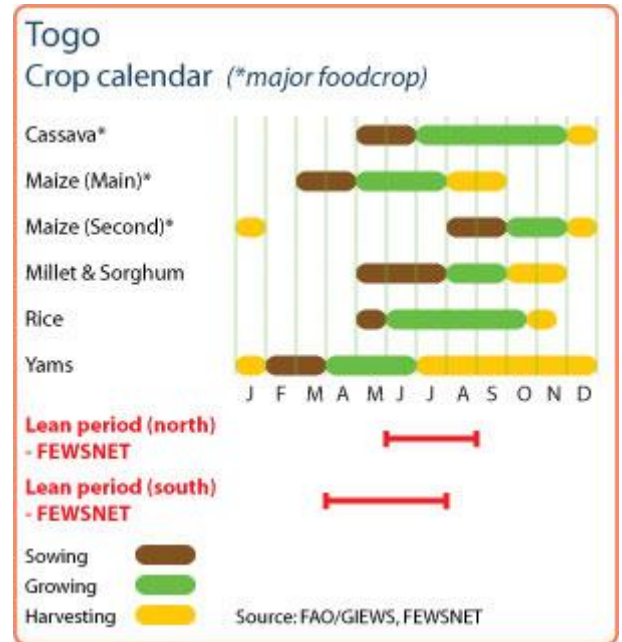
Above-average harvest gathered in 2017

Despite localized outbreaks of Fall Armyworm, timely and adequate rains in 2017 resulted in an above-average cereal crop production of 1.4 million tonnes, almost 9 percent above last year and the five-year average. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at about 925 000 tonnes, nearly 12 percent above the previous year's level and 16 percent above the five-year average. On average, maize production fully addresses the needs of the population and in 2017 it exceeds existing demands by 10 percent.

On average, the country imports every year about 300 000 tonnes of cereals, mostly rice for human consumption. Following an above-average harvest, import requirements in 2018 are estimated to decrease.

Despite abundant cereal production, pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

According to the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), the economy grew at about 4.7 percent in 2017, driven mostly by



agriculture (including agri-business as well as information and communication technology for agriculture). Although the growth is expected to slow down at 4.5 percent in 2018, it still remains strong due to large public investments, transport networks (new roads and an expanded port and airport), production of clinker and phosphate, and the sustained demand of domestic goods by neighboring Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Although the food inflation year-on-year remains low, it is expected to increase to an average of 0.5 percent in 2018 up from a deflation of 0.8 percent in 2017, due to strong economic growth and increase in global oil prices.

Despite overall favourable food security conditions, acute food insecurity persists for some households whose stocks were early depleted during the lean season. According to the March 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 5 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance from March to May 2018, with a decrease from 9 000 food insecure people in October-December 2017. This number is expected to increase to 8 500 during the June to August 2018 period if no mitigation actions are taken. This caseload only represents a minor proportion of the total population of 5.5 million. The recent land conflicts in northern Ghana (June 2018) led to about 2 000 refugees arriving from Ghana to the district of Dankpen in Togo. This influx may contribute to increase the number of food insecure people in the country.

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Togo

Cereal production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 forecast	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	814	925	814	-12
Sorghum	283	275	283	3
Rice (paddy)	147	140	148	6
Others	38	32	39	22
Total	1 282	1 372	1 284	-6

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 02-August-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of cereal crops ongoing under favourable weather conditions
- Cereal production in 2017 estimated at above average level
- Humanitarian assistance needed for vulnerable population
- Small pockets of chronic food insecurity persist

Normal progress of 2018 cropping season

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains in the south, planting of maize and yams started in February/March and harvesting operations are expected to start in August. Rice, to be harvested from late October, was planted in May. Planting operations for millet and sorghum, also to be harvested from October, have just been completed. Weeding activities are normally taking place in most cropping areas.

Land preparation for the 2018 minor season maize crop is ongoing and planting activities are expected to start soon and will finalize in September. The crop will be harvested between December 2018 and January 2019.

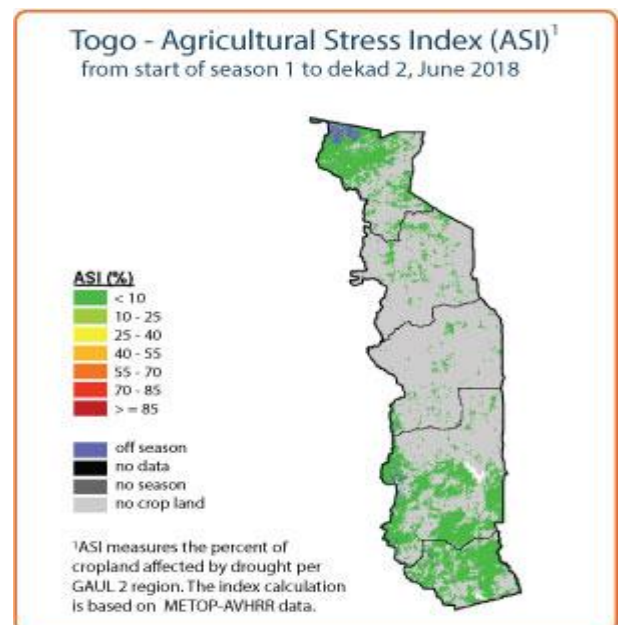
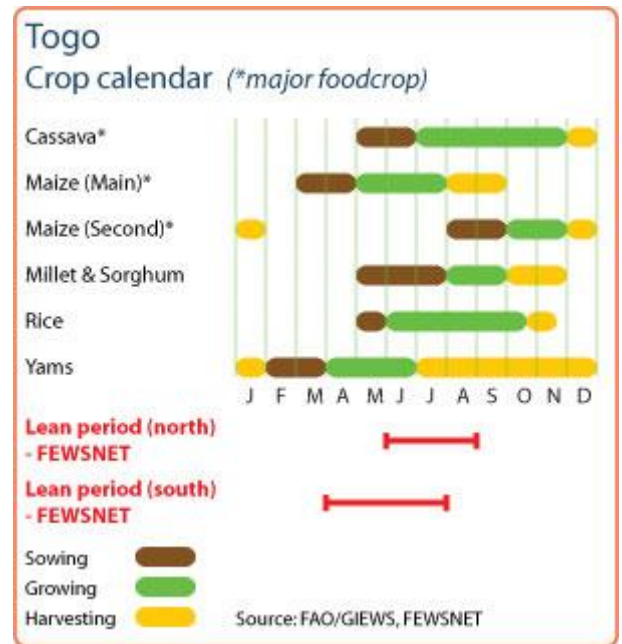
Above average harvest gathered in 2017

Despite localized outbreaks of Fall Armyworm, timely and adequate rains in 2017 resulted in an above-average cereal crop production of 1.4 million tonnes, almost 9 percent above last year and the five-year average. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at about 925 000 tonnes, nearly 12 percent above the previous year's level and 16 percent above the five-year average. On average, maize production fully addresses the needs of the population and in 2017 it exceeds existing demands by 10 percent.

On average, the country imports every year about 300 000 tonnes of cereals, mostly rice for human consumption. Following an above-average harvest, import requirements in 2018 are estimated to decrease.

Despite abundant cereal production, pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

According to the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), the economy grew at about 4.7 percent in 2017, driven mostly by



agriculture (including agri-business as well as information and communication technology for agriculture). Although the growth is expected to slow down at 4.5 percent in 2018, it still remains strong due to large public investments, transport networks (new roads and an expanded port and airport), production of clinker and phosphate, and the sustained demand of domestic goods by neighboring Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Although the food inflation year-on-year remains low, it is expected to increase to an average of 0.5 percent in 2018 up from a deflation of 0.8 percent in 2017, due to strong economic growth and increase in global oil prices.

Despite overall favourable food security conditions, acute food insecurity persists for some households whose stocks were early depleted during the lean season. According to the March 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 5 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance from March to May 2018, with a decrease from 9 000 food insecure people in October-December 2017. This number is expected to increase to 8 500 during the June to August 2018 period if no mitigation actions are taken. This caseload only represents a minor proportion of the total population of 5.5 million. The recent land conflicts in northern Ghana (June 2018) led to about 2 000 refugees arriving from Ghana to the district of Dankpen in Togo. This influx may contribute to increase the number of food insecure people in the country.

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Togo

Cereal production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 forecast	change 2018/2017
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Sorghum	283	275	283	3
Rice (paddy)	147	140	148	6
Others	38	32	39	22
Total	1 282	1 372	1 284	-6

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





GLEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 12-February-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early official estimates point to above average production for 2017 cropping season
- Pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Above average harvest gathered in 2017

Harvesting of the 2017 second season maize crop was completed in January in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November 2017. Agricultural seasons in the South as well as the single season in the North were characterized by timely and adequate rains. Despite localized outbreaks of Fall Armyworm, an above-average cereal crop production of 1.4 million tonnes, almost 10 percent above the five-year average, was harvested. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at about 925 000 tonnes, nearly 12 percent above the previous year's level of production and 16 percent above the five-year average.

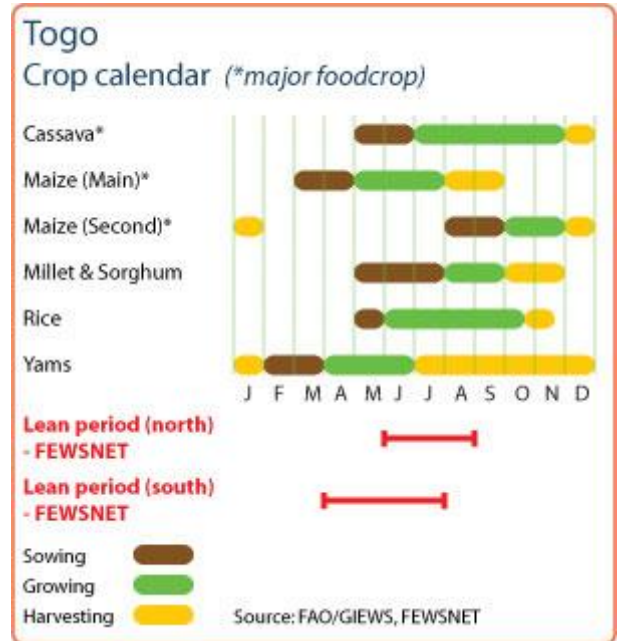
On average, the country imports every year about 300 000 tonnes of cereals, mostly rice for human consumption.

Despite abundant harvest, pockets of chronic food insecurity persist, mostly in north

Annual food inflation in 2017 remained negative, ranging from negative 10 to 2 percent, while the general inflation ranged from negative 3 to positive 1 percent. The abundant harvest is estimated to put downward pressure on cereal prices.

Good harvests due to favourable weather conditions and price stability across the markets are expected to improve the access to food. According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework), conducted in the country in November 2017, about 9 000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, down from about 25 000 people a year earlier. Nevertheless, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition affects the local population, notably in the northern part of the country.

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Togo Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 estimate	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	794	827	925	12
Sorghum	274	269	275	2
Rice (paddy)	151	137	149	9
Others	42	34	32	-6
Total	1 261	1 267	1 381	9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 23-February-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early official estimates point to above average harvest for 2016 cropping season
- Maize prices on decline, reflecting increased supplies countrywide
- Large number of people continue to face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Above average harvest gathered in 2016

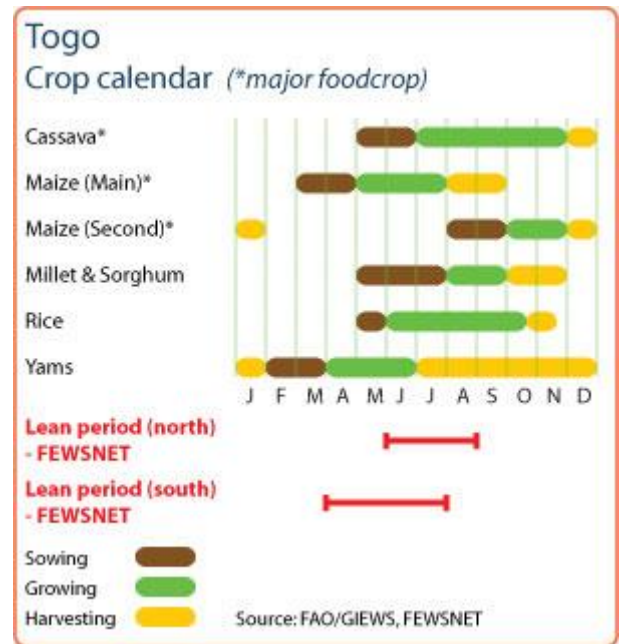
Harvesting of the 2016 second season maize crop was completed in January in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. The season was characterized by a late start of the rainy season in the South. However, precipitation improved significantly from April over the main producing areas, thus replenishing water reserves and providing relief to stressed crops. Compared to 2015, cumulative rainfall was generally better in almost all regions except the Maritime Region. In addition, the Government provided 44 197 tonnes of fertilizers at subsidized prices. According to preliminary estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics, the 2016 aggregate cereal production will be at about 1.25 million tonnes, 2 percent above the previous year's output and almost 4 percent above the five-year average. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at about 827 000 tonnes, nearly 4 percent above the previous year's level of production.

Maize prices on the decline

Harvesting of the 2016 first season maize crop has put significant downward pressure on prices. In Anie and Kara, maize prices declined by about 23 percent between September and December 2016. Prices remained well below their year-earlier levels in most markets. The good harvests should lower prices further in the coming months.

Substantial sections of population continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity

Large numbers of people continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. The north of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. About 25 000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above according to the latest analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Togo
Cereal production

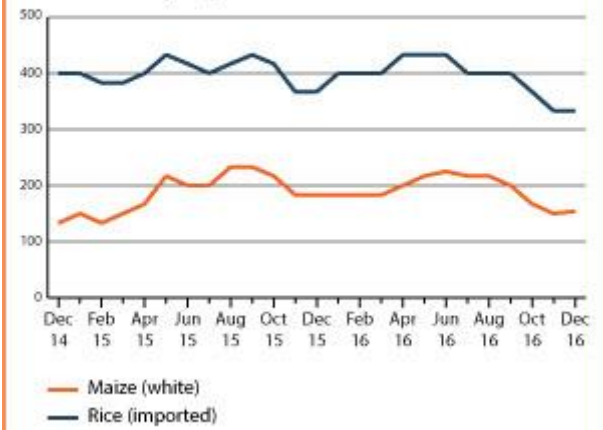
	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	759	794	827	4
Sorghum	268	270	269	0
Rice (paddy)	126	119	116	-3
Others	46	34	34	0
Total	1 200	1 217	1 246	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Togo

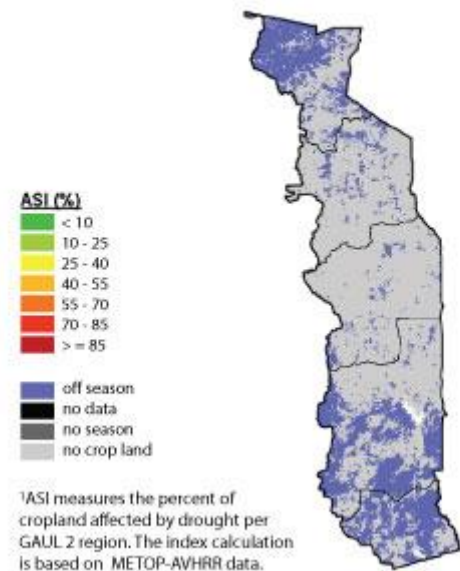
Retail prices of maize in Lomé

CFA Franc BCEAO per Kg



Source: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche

Togo - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 1, January 2017



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GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 18-November-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early official estimates point to average harvest for 2016 cropping season
- Maize prices on decline, reflecting increased supplies countrywide
- Large number of people continue to face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Average harvest expected in 2016

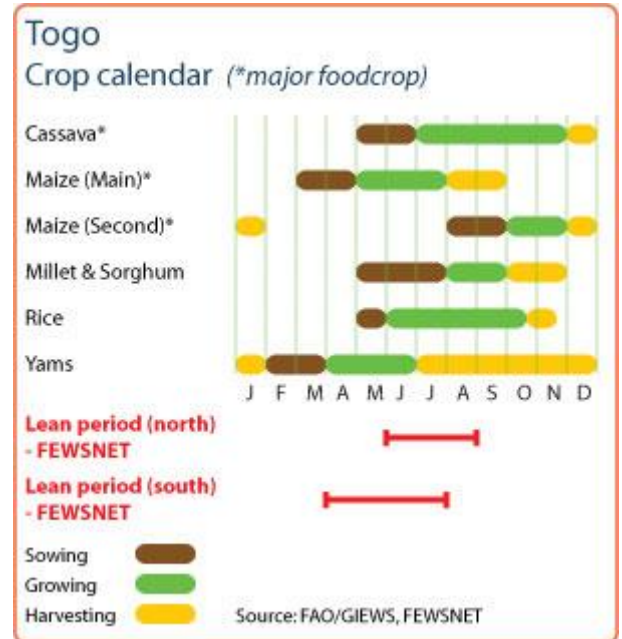
Harvesting of the 2016 second season maize crop is set to begin in December in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains is almost complete. The season was characterized by a late start of the rainy season in the South. However, precipitation improved significantly since April over the main producing areas, thus replenishing water reserves and providing relief to stressed crops. Compared to last year, cumulative rainfall was generally better in almost all regions except the Maritime Region. In addition, the Government provided 44 197 tonnes of fertilizers at subsidized prices. According to preliminary estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics, the 2016 aggregate cereal production will be at about 1.2 million tonnes, 3 percent below the previous year's output and similar to the five-year average. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at 779 000 tonnes, nearly 2 percent below last year's level of production.

Maize prices declined in most markets and below year-earlier levels

Harvesting of the 2016 first season maize crop has put significant downward pressure on prices. Maize prices in most markets declined further in October and were below year-earlier levels. The expected good harvests should lower prices further in the coming months.

Substantial sections of population continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity

Large numbers of people continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. The north of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Over 98 000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above between June and August, according to the latest analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Togo
Cereal production

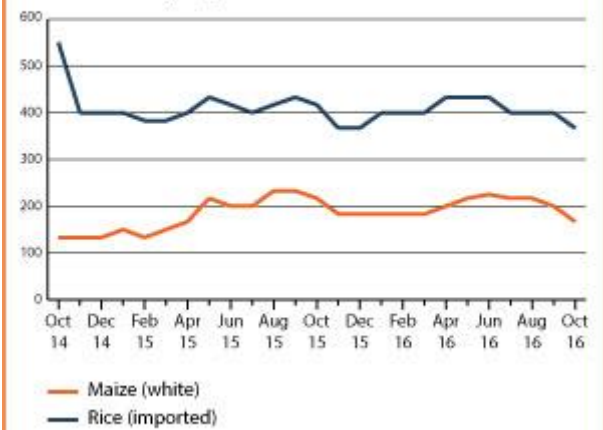
	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	759	794	779	-2
Sorghum	268	270	256	-5
Rice (paddy)	130	141	137	-3
Others	46	34	33	-3
Total	1 204	1 239	1 205	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Togo

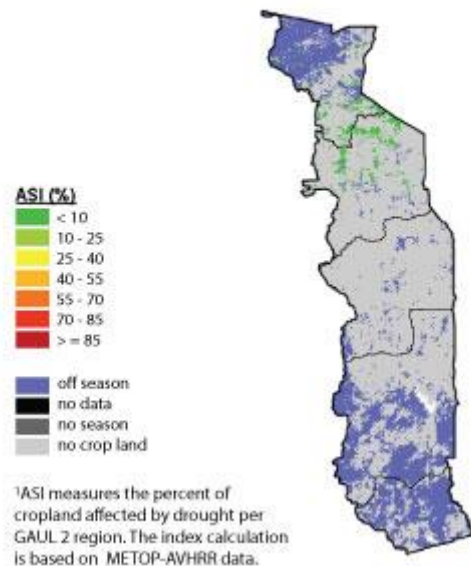
Retail prices of maize in Lomé

CFA Franc BCEAO per Kg



Source: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche

Togo - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 1 November 2016





GIEWS Country Brief Togo

Reference Date: 09-September-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable harvest prospects following adequate rainfall in most regions
- Maize prices declined in most markets in July, but still remain similar to previous year's level
- Large number of people continue to face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Good harvests expected following favourable rainfalls

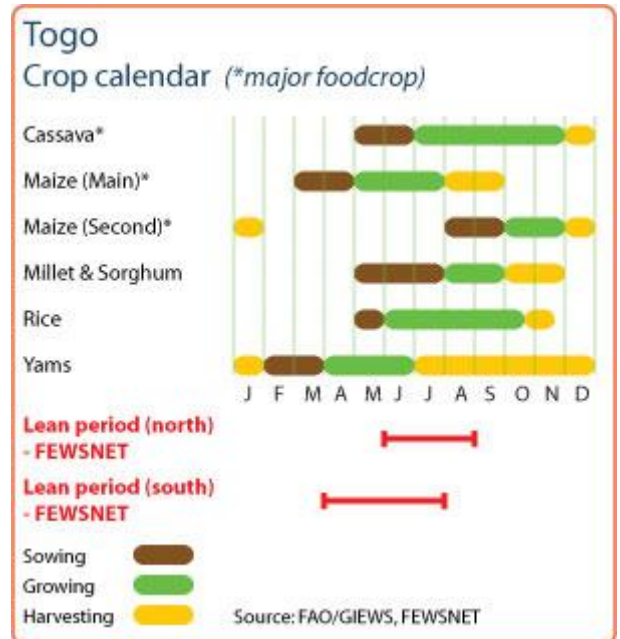
In the South, harvesting of the first season maize is almost complete, while sowing of the second season crops has just started. In the North, which only has one rainy season, the harvesting of cereals has begun. The 2016 cropping season was characterized by a late start of the rainy season. Precipitation improved significantly since April over the main producing areas, thus replenishing water reserves and providing relief to stressed crops. Overall prospects for the 2016 harvest are favourable, although potential yields may be slightly dampened in the areas affected by earlier dry conditions. Preliminary unofficial estimates point to an above average 2016 aggregate cereal production.

Maize prices declined in most markets, but remain at about year-earlier levels

Maize prices declined in most markets in July in anticipation of the harvest of the 2016 first season maize crop. Prices were generally around their year-earlier values, except in Anie market, where they dropped steeply by about 40 percent. The expected good harvests should lower prices further in the coming weeks.

Substantial sections of the population continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity

Large numbers of people continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Over 113 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, according to the latest analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Togo
Cereal production

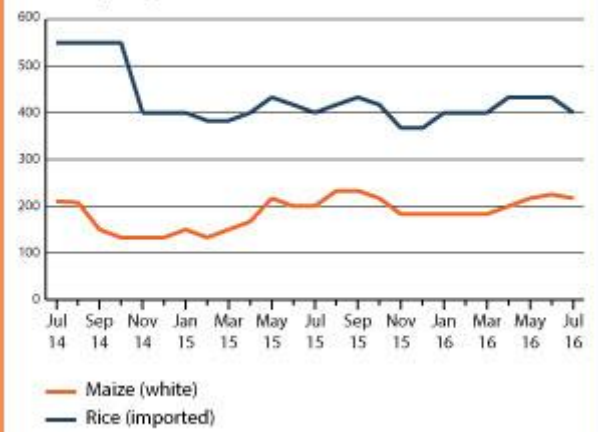
	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	759	794	854	8
Sorghum	268	270	301	11
Rice (paddy)	126	119	123	3
Others	46	34	46	35
Total	1 200	1 217	1 324	9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Togo

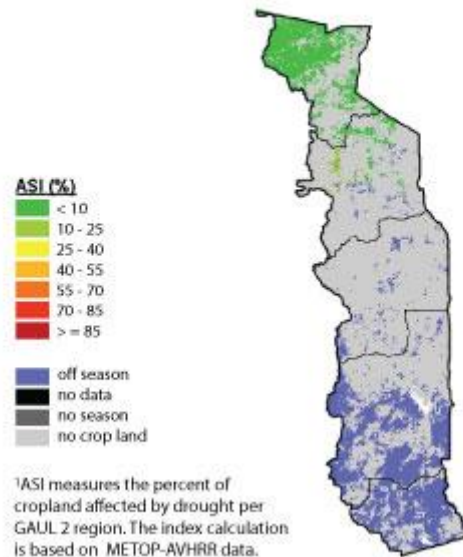
Retail prices of maize in Lomé

CFA Franc per Kg



Source: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche

Togo - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 3 August 2016



Reference Date: 10-March-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates indicate above-average cereal production in 2015, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Maize prices have been mostly stable in recent months, but still significantly above previous year's level
- Large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

An above-average harvest gathered in 2015

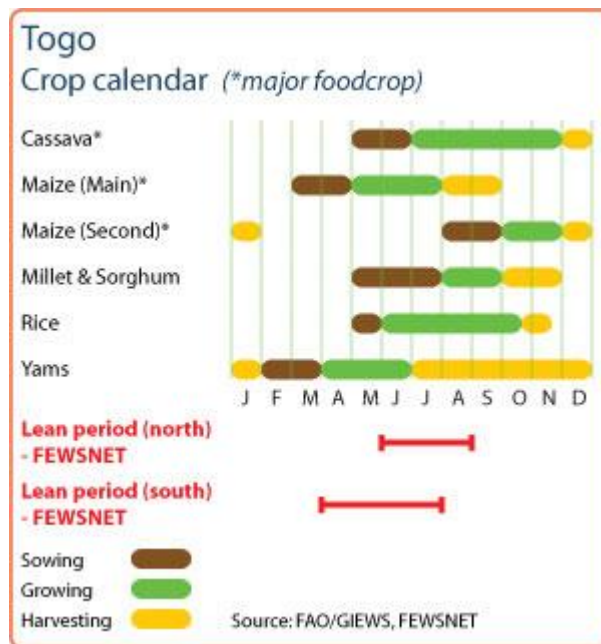
Harvesting of the 2015 second season maize crop was completed in January 2016. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. During the 2015-2016 cropping season, the Government of Togo provided 34 065 tonnes of fertilizers. In addition, the Agricultural Productivity Project in West Africa (WAAPP) distributed 536 tonnes of improved maize and rice seeds. However, the season was characterized by erratic rainfall during the period from January to July 2015, with largest rainfall deficits recorded in Ogou, Tone and Doufelgou. Preliminary estimates put the 2015 aggregate cereal production at some 1.2 million tonnes, 4 percent below the previous year's output but 7 percent above-average. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at 795 000 tonnes, nearly 5 percent below last year's record production.

Maize prices have been mostly stable in recent months, but remain above year-earlier levels

Maize prices followed an upward trend until September 2015 due to uncertain crop prospects in the southern part of the country. However, they declined significantly in October with the beginning of the new harvest and have since been mostly stable in the last few months. Overall, they remain above their year-earlier levels. In Anie market, maize prices in February 2016 were 51 percent higher than in February 2015.

Substantial sections of population exposed to chronic food insecurity

Large numbers of people continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Over 65 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, according to the last analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Togo Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	728	833	794	-5
Sorghum	263	293	270	-8
Rice (paddy)	124	125	140	12
Others	50	45	34	-24
Total	1 166	1 296	1 238	-4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 22-December-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates indicate above-average cereal production in 2015, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Maize prices declined significantly in October but remained well above their year-earlier levels
- Large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

An above-average harvest gathered in 2015

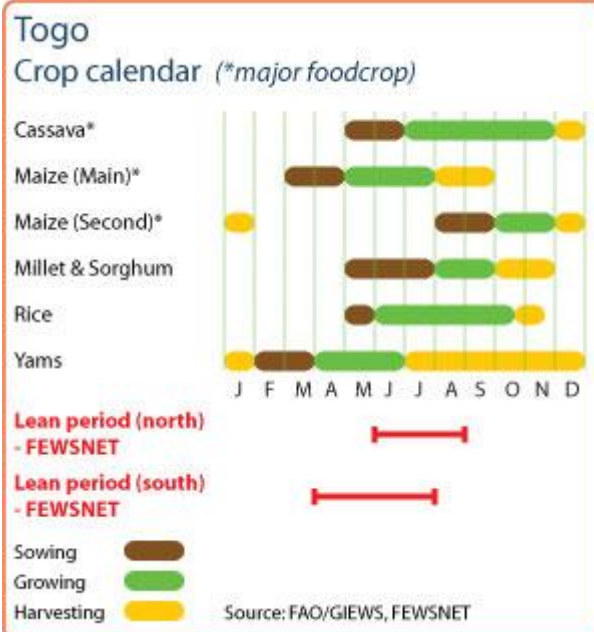
Harvesting of the 2015 second season maize crop has begun in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. During the 2015-2016 cropping season, the Government of Togo provided 34 065 tonnes of fertilizers. In addition, the Agricultural Productivity Project in West Africa (WAAPP) distributed 536 tonnes of improved maize and rice seeds. However, the season was characterized by erratic rainfall during the period from January to July 2015, with largest rainfall deficits recorded in Ogou, Tone and Doufelgou. Preliminary estimates put the 2015 aggregate cereal production at some 1.2 million tonnes, 4 percent below the previous year's output but 7 percent above-average. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at 795 000 tonnes, nearly 5 percent below last year's record production.

Maize prices dropped recently, but remain above year-earlier levels

Maize prices have followed an upward trend through September, due to uncertain crop prospects in the southern part of the country. Although they declined significantly in October with the beginning of the new harvest, prices remained well above their year-earlier levels. In Anie market, prices in October were 95 percent higher than a year earlier.

Substantial sections of population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Large numbers of people continue to be exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Over 65 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, according to the last analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



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Others	50	45	34	-24
Total	1 166	1 296	1 238	-4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 03-March-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates indicate above-average cereal production in 2014, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Markets are well supplied and cereal prices generally at low levels, following several consecutive years of good crop
- Large number of people faces chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

An above-average harvest was gathered in 2014

There is little agricultural activity in this period, except for limited cultivation of some off-season crops. Planting of main season crops are expected to begin with the start of the rainy season from March.

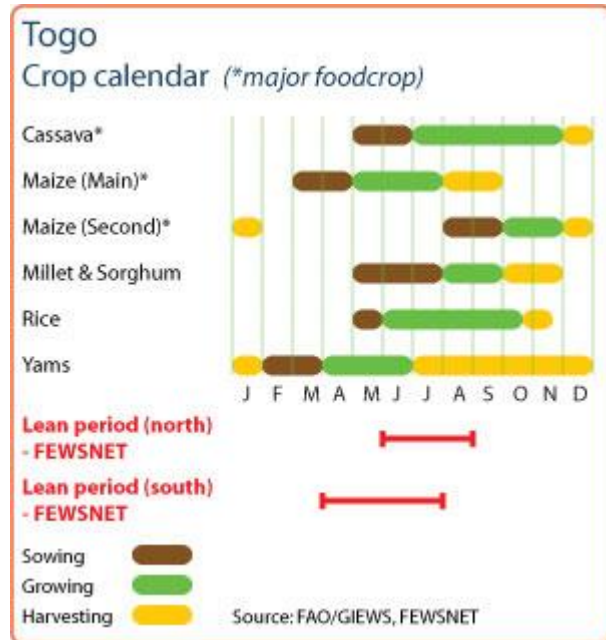
Harvesting of the 2014 second season maize crop was completed in January in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. Preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by about 11 percent in 2014 over the average of the previous five years to about 1.3 million tonnes. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, was estimated at a record 833 000 tonnes, 20 percent above the five-year average. Cereal production has been increasing steadily over the past few years, reflecting mostly stable weather conditions.

Cereal prices dropped significantly, reflecting ample supplies

Reflecting several consecutive years of good production, markets remain generally well supplied and coarse grains prices, which have remained mostly stable over the last two years, dropped significantly during the harvest period. Although maize prices recovered somewhat in recent months, they are still well below their levels at the same time last year in most markets. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, also declined in recent months, in line with trends in international markets.

Substantial sections of population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, about 50 percent of the population of Kara and Savanes regions suffers from food insecurity. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest.



Togo Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	692	693	833	20
Sorghum	251	285	293	3
Rice (paddy)	123	142	148	4
Others	52	68	45	-34
Total	1 119	1 188	1 319	11

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 10-February-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates indicate above-average cereal production in 2013, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Cereal prices exhibit mixed trends although markets remain well supplied, following several consecutive years of good crop
- Large number of people faces chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Despite erratic rains in parts, an above-average cereal crop was gathered in 2013

Harvesting of the 2013 second season maize crop is nearly complete in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country, preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by 8 percent in 2013, over the average of the previous five years to about 1.15 million tonnes. However, this level of production is 5 percent below the 2012 bumper crop. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, was estimated at about 693 000 tonnes, 16 percent lower than the previous year's record crop but similar to the five-year average.

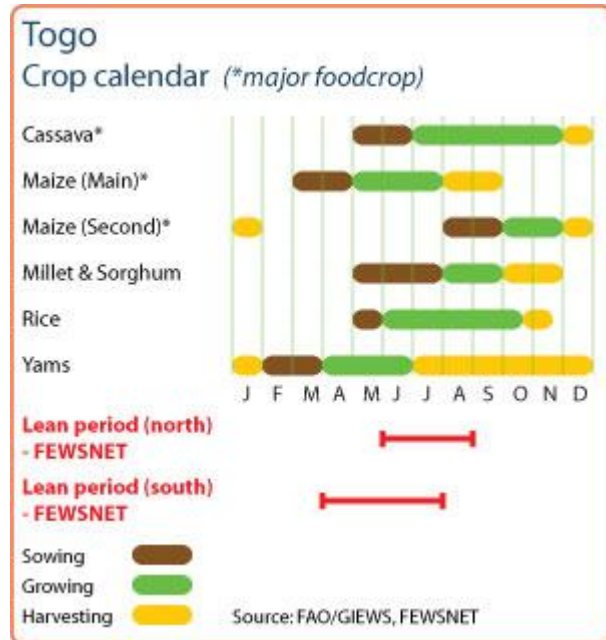
Cereal production has been increasing steadily over the past few years, reflecting mostly stable weather conditions, and a record crop was gathered in 2012. Cereal production expanded by 12 percent in 2012, over previous year's level, to about 1.2 million tonnes.

Maize prices exhibit mixed trends

Reflecting several years of good harvests, markets remain generally well supplied. However, maize prices exhibit mixed trends, dropping significantly in cereal producing regions while increasing in the capital city. For example, maize prices increased by 9 percent in Lomé between October and December 2013. In Cinkassé and Korbongou, located in the northern part of the country, prices declined by 23 percent and 24 percent, respectively, over the same period. By contrast, prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, remained stable across the country in recent months, in line with trends in international markets.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

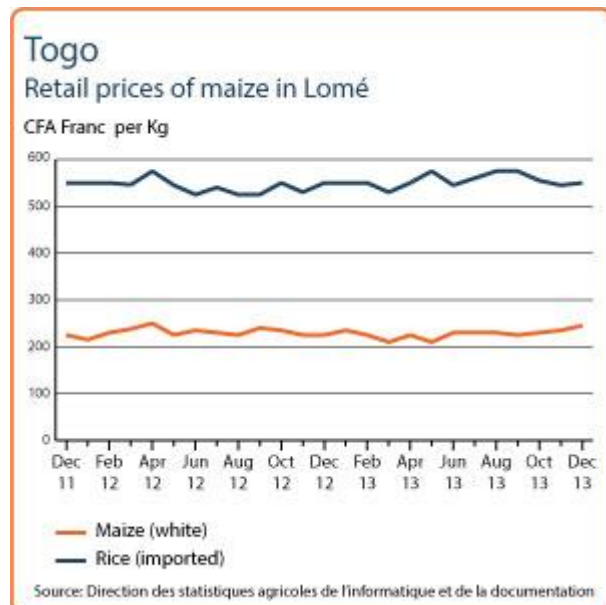
Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, about 50 percent of the population of Kara and Savanes regions suffers from food insecurity. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest.



Togo Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	671	826	693	-16
Sorghum	234	251	285	14
Rice (paddy)	106	100	107	7
Others	50	31	68	119
Total	1 062	1 208	1 153	-5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 24-October-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Harvest prospects are uncertain due to irregular rains during 2013 cropping season
- Cereal markets remain well supplied, following several consecutive years of good crop
- Nevertheless, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Harvest prospects mixed following irregular rains

Harvesting of first season maize crop has just been completed in the South. In the North, which only has one rainy season, the harvesting of cereals has begun. Harvest prospects are mixed following erratic precipitation in several parts of the country, notably in the North. Food production in 2013 is likely to be lower than last year's bumper crop.

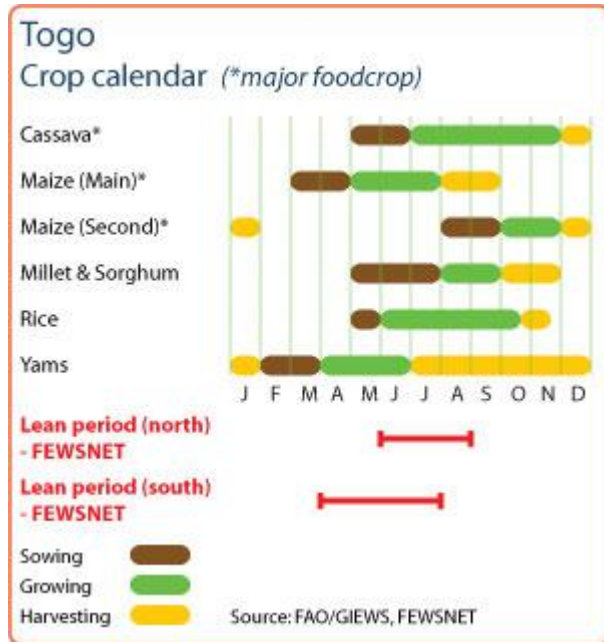
Cereal production has been increasing steadily over the past few years, reflecting mostly stable weather conditions, and a record crop was gathered in 2012. Official estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by 12 percent in 2012, over previous year's level, to about 1.19 million tonnes. This level of production was 19 percent above the average of the previous five years. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, was estimated at a record 807 000 tonnes.

Prices of coarse grains continue to follow normal seasonal patterns in general

Reflecting several years of good harvests, markets remain generally well supplied and coarse grains prices continue to follow normal seasonal patterns in most parts of the country. For example, in Lomé, maize prices remained mostly stable over last year, reflecting adequate supply. In September 2013 maize prices were similar to their levels a year earlier. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, also remained stable across the country in recent months, in line with trends in international markets.

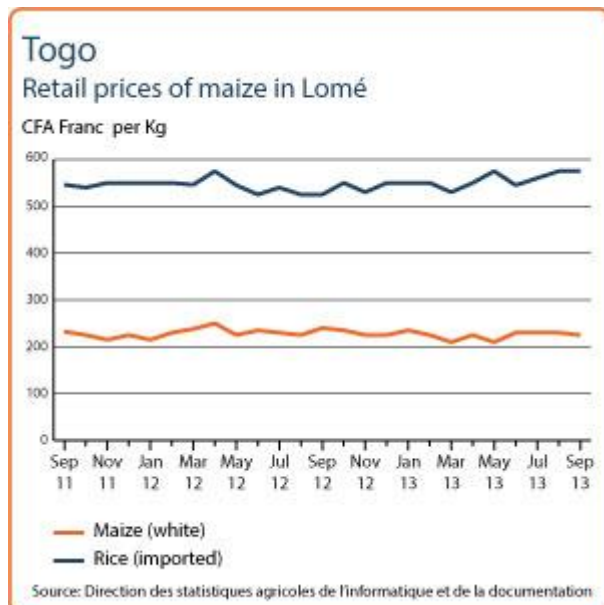
A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, notably in the northern part of the country. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, about 50 percent of the population of Kara and Savanes regions suffers from food insecurity. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest.



	2007-2011	2011	2012	change
	average		estimate	2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	615	651	807	24
Sorghum	225	243	235	-3
Rice (paddy)	102	112	124	11
Others	52	52	22	-58
Total	995	1,058	1,188	12

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 10-June-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The first maize crop is developing satisfactorily in the South
- Estimates for the 2012 harvest point to another above average cereal production
- Cereal markets remain well supplied, following several consecutive years of good crop

The 2013 maize crop is developing satisfactorily in the South

The rainy season started in April in southern parts of the country, allowing sowing of the first 2013 maize crops, for harvest from July. Planting of coarse grains will progress northwards in June following the onset of the rains. Weather conditions have been mostly favorable so far in the South and the main season maize crop is developing satisfactorily.

A good cereal crop was gathered in 2012

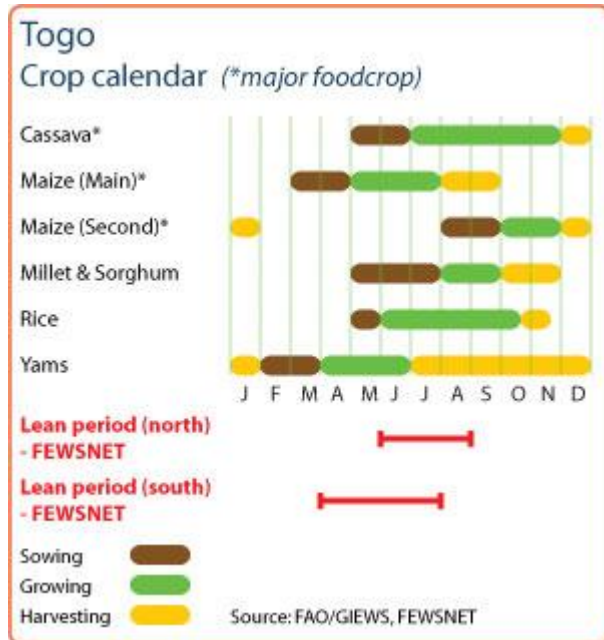
Harvesting of the 2012 cereal crop was completed last January. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country at the beginning of the cropping season, official estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by 12 percent in 2012, over previous year's level, to about 1.19 million tonnes. This level of production is 19 percent above the average of the previous five years. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at a record 807 000 tonnes.

Cereal production has been increasing steadily over the past few years, reflecting mostly stable weather conditions.

Prices of coarse grains continue to follow normal seasonal patterns in general

Reflecting last year's good harvests, markets remain generally well supplied and coarse grains prices continue to follow normal seasonal patterns in most parts of the country. For example, in Lomé, maize prices remained mostly stable over last year, reflecting adequate supply. In May 2013 maize prices were 7 percent below their levels a year earlier. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, also remained stable across the country in recent months, in line with trends in international markets.

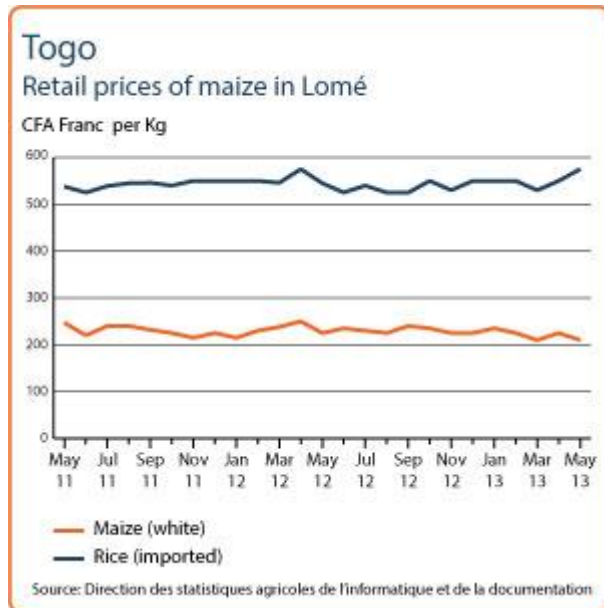
Overall, food prices are likely to continue to follow normal patterns, in view of the relatively high supply levels in neighbouring countries and the stable international cereal prices.



Togo Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	615	651	807	24
Sorghum	225	243	235	-3
Rice (paddy)	102	112	124	11
Others	52	52	22	-58
Total	995	1,058	1,188	12

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 29-April-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates for the 2012 harvest point to another above average cereal production
- Cereal markets remain well supplied, following several consecutive years of good crop

The 2013 rainy season has started in the South

The raining season has started in the southern part of the country, where planting of the first maize crop is underway. Planting will progress northwards with the onset of rains.

A good cereal crop was gathered in 2012

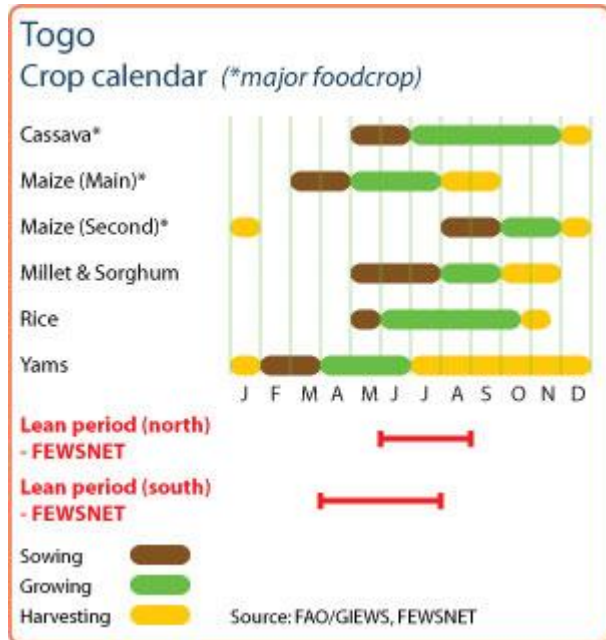
Harvesting of the 2012 cereal crop was completed last January. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country at the beginning of the cropping season, official estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by 12 percent in 2012, over previous year's level, to about 1.19 million tonnes. This level of production is 19 percent above the average of the previous five years. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated at a record 807 000 tonnes.

Cereal production has been increasing steadily over the past few years, reflecting mostly stable weather conditions.

Prices of coarse grains continue to follow normal seasonal patterns in general

Reflecting last year's good harvests, markets remain generally well supplied and coarse grains prices continue to follow normal seasonal patterns in most parts of the country. For example, in Lomé, maize prices remained mostly stable over last year, reflecting adequate supply. In March 2013 maize prices were 12 percent below their levels a year earlier. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, also remained stable across the country in recent months, in line with trends in international markets.

Overall, food prices are likely to continue to follow normal patterns, in view of the relatively high supply levels in the whole region and the stable international cereal prices.



Togo Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	615	651	807	24
Sorghum	225	243	235	-3
Rice (paddy)	102	112	124	11
Others	52	52	22	-58
Total	995	1,058	1,188	12

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 26-March-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good 2011 cereal production following adequate rainfall
- However, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Good 2011 cereal production following favourable rains

Harvesting of the 2011 second season maize crop was completed in January in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. Final official estimates indicate that cereal production in 2011 was similar to the previous year's above-average level of 1.05 million tonnes. Maize production is estimated at about 650 000 tonnes, representing a slight increase over the 2010 level.

The 2012 cropping season normally starts in April and land preparation is already underway in the South for planting of the main maize crop,

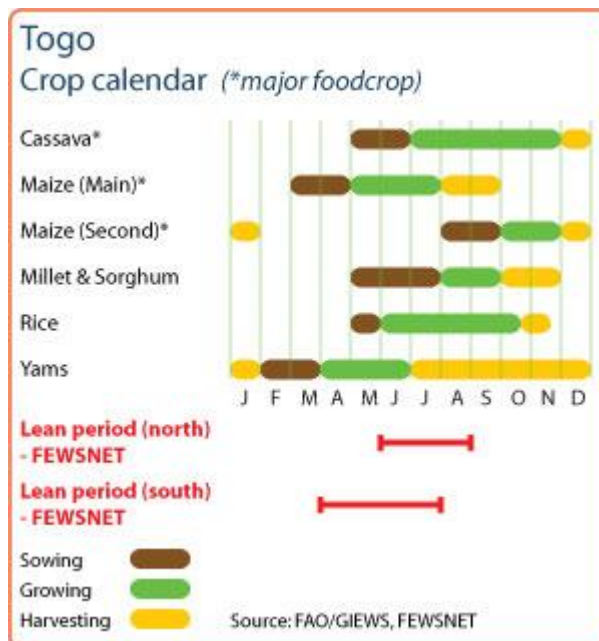
High food prices constrain access to food in parts

Prices of the main staple maize have remained stable for most of 2011 and through 2012 in the capital Lomé. In February 2012 maize prices, averaging at 230 FCFA/kg, were 16 percent below their levels in February 2011. In other monitored markets, however, prices were up to about 50 percent higher than in February 2011 despite the good crop performance, partly due to increasing fuel prices and transport costs. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, remained stable at the same levels of the same month last year in the capital Lomé.

A substantial section of the population is exposed to chronic food insecurity

Despite the satisfactory overall food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest.

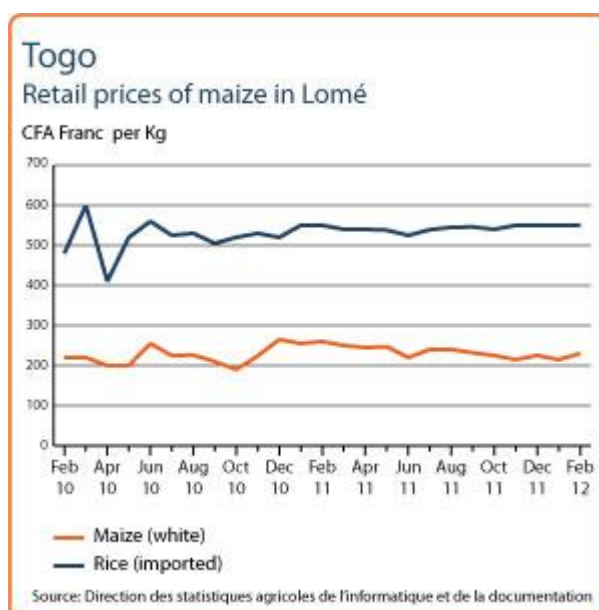
More than 50 percent of the food consumption requirements of vulnerable low income households are accessed through markets and hence their food security conditions are likely to deteriorate even further due to the higher food prices. As the lean season begins to peak from the summer months, close monitoring of the food security conditions of vulnerable groups and market conditions is warranted.



Togo Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	594	638	651	2
Sorghum	215	245	243	-1
Rice (paddy)	95	110	112	2
Others	52	53	52	-2
Total	955	1 046	1 058	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
 Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 24-January-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable harvest prospects following adequate rainfall in most regions
- However, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Good harvests are expected following favourable rainfalls

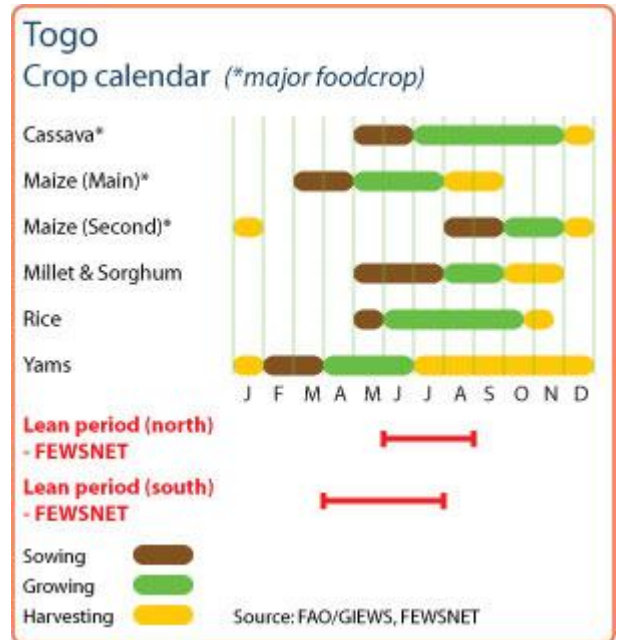
Harvesting of the 2011 second season maize crop is nearly complete in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. Official preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production was similar to the previous year's above-average level of 1.05 million tonnes. Maize production is estimated at about 650 000 tonnes, representing a slight increase over 2010 level.

High food prices make access to food difficult in parts

Prices of main staple maize have been mostly stable in the capital Lomé where in December they were 15 percent below 2010 levels. In all other monitored markets, however, prices were higher than in December 2010 despite the good crop performance, partly due to increasing fuel prices and transport costs. The highest seasonal increases (+42 percent from October to December) and highest levels compared to December 2010 (+55 percent) have been recorded in Amegnran market, located in the Maritime region, where rainfall deficits during the growing period negatively impacted yields. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, remained relatively stable in the capital Lomé, and in December they were 6 percent higher than in the same month last year.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

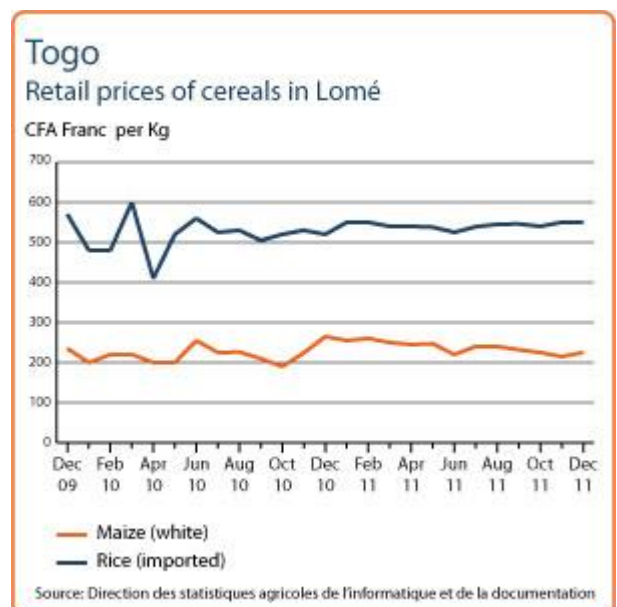
Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. The food security conditions of these vulnerable low income households are expected to deteriorate even further due to the higher food prices. The state of the vulnerable groups and market conditions require close monitoring in order to provide timely interventions.



Togo Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	594	638	651	2
Sorghum	215	245	243	-1
Rice (paddy)	95	110	112	2
Others	52	53	52	-2
Total	955	1 046	1 058	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 29-August-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable harvest prospects following adequate rainfall in most regions
- However, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Good harvests are expected following favourable rainfalls

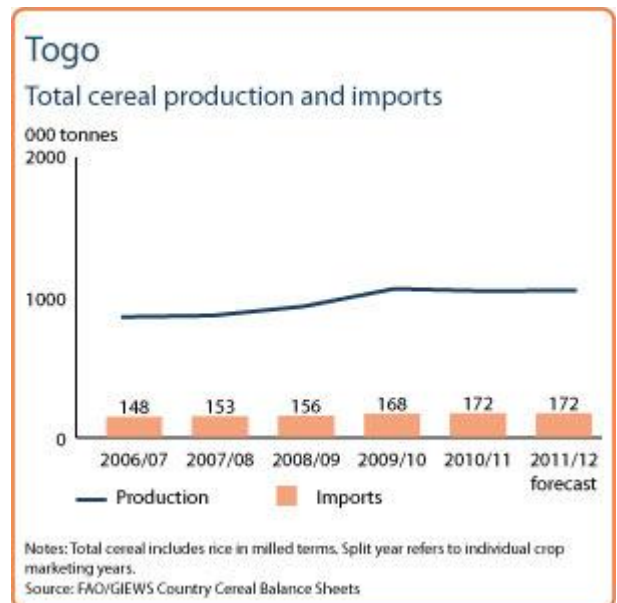
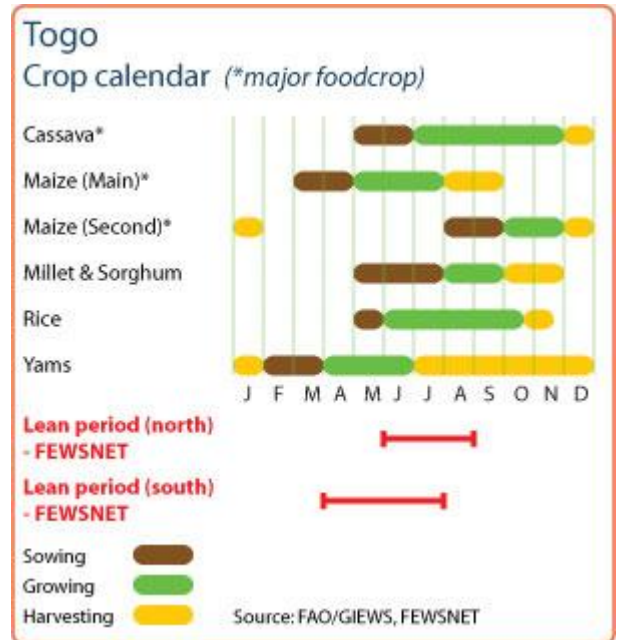
Harvesting of the main season maize crop in southern parts of the country is underway and a good crop is forecast due to generally favourable rains, except in Ogou and Haho regions. In addition, in the Northern regions, favourable rainfall conditions continued.

Overall, preliminary estimates indicate an above-average cereal production.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Food prices increased in 2011 compared to last year - the prices of the main staples maize, sorghum and rice increased by 33, 18 and 14 percent respectively.

Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. The food security conditions of these vulnerable low income households are expected to deteriorate even further due to the higher food prices. The state of the vulnerable groups and market conditions require close monitoring in order to provide timely interventions.



Reference Date: 27-May-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2011 cropping season has started in the South, while seasonably dry conditions still prevail in the north
- A good crop was gathered in 2010 for the second year in a row
- Nevertheless, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

The 2011 cropping season has started in the South

Seasonal rains commenced in April in southern parts of the country, allowing land preparation and maize planting to start. Dry conditions prevail in the North, with the rainy season is expected to begin in June.

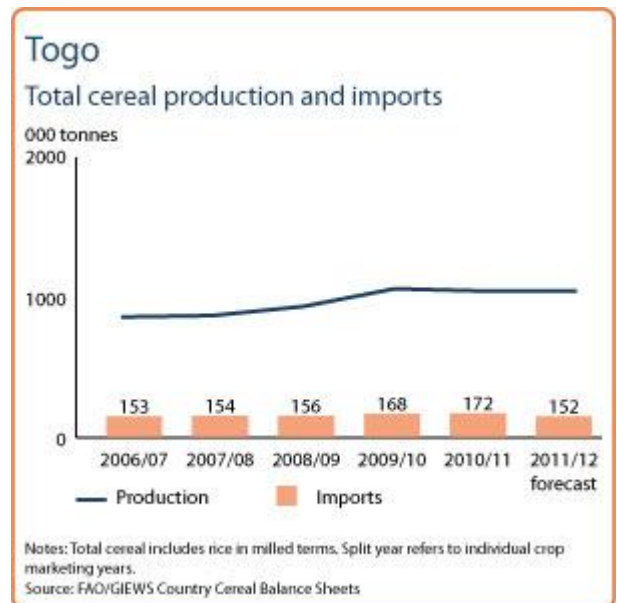
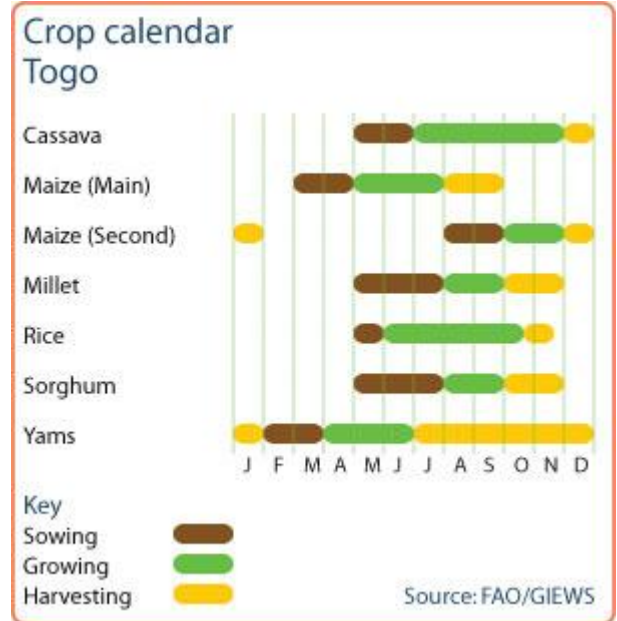
A good foodcrop harvest was gathered in 2010

Last year, in spite of below-normal rains at planting and subsequent erratic precipitation, notably in the southern part of the country, the 2010 aggregate cereal production is estimated to be similar to the previous year's good harvest. By contrast, production of root crops is estimated to have increased.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Food prices have remained relatively low through early 2011. However, a recent increase in fuel prices has pushed up food prices in urban areas.

Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Consequently, market conditions and the state of the vulnerable groups need close monitoring in order to provide timely interventions.



GIEWS Country Brief

Togo



Reference Date: 1-February-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A good crop harvest was gathered for the second year in a row
- Nevertheless, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

A good foodcrop harvest was gathered in 2010

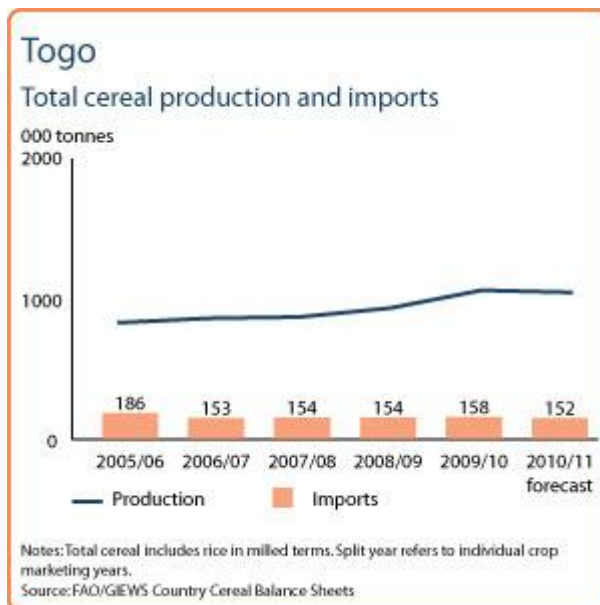
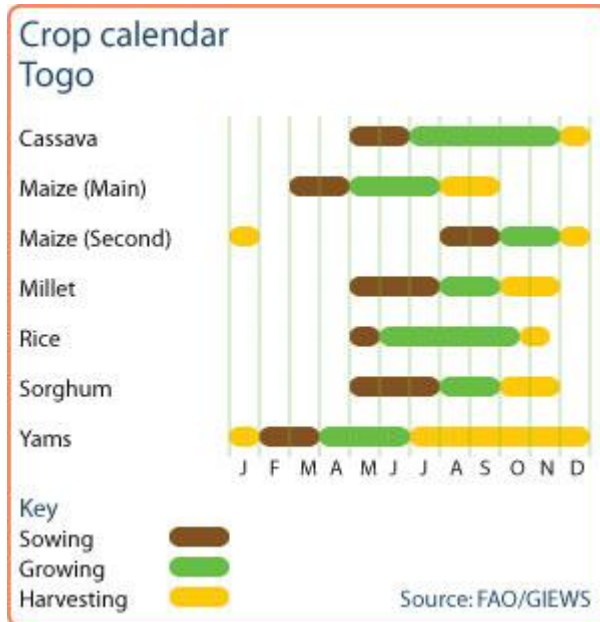
In the South, harvesting of second season maize is almost complete. In the North, which only has one rainy season, harvesting of cereals was completed in November. Government has continued last year to provide incentives to farmers through distribution of subsidized inputs.

In spite of below-normal rains at planting and subsequent erratic precipitation, notably in the southern part of the country, the 2010 aggregate cereal production – mostly maize – is estimated to be similar to previous year's good harvest. The decline in maize and rice production was partially offset by an increase in drought-resistant millet and sorghum crops which are mostly grown in the northern part of the country. By contrast, production of root crops is estimated to have increased.

Food prices have been significantly lower in 2010 compared to 2009, due mostly to previous year's good production. However, a recent increase in fuel prices has pushed up food prices in urban areas.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Consequently, market conditions and the state of the vulnerable groups need close monitoring in order to provide timely interventions.



Reference Date: 10-September-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A good crop harvest is expected for the second year in a row
- Nevertheless, large number of people face chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

A good foodcrop harvest is expected in 2010

In the South, harvesting of first season maize is underway while planting of the second season crop is about to start. In the North, which only has one rainy season, harvesting of cereals has begun. Government has continued this year to provide incentives to farmers through distribution of subsidized inputs. Nonetheless, harvest prospects were somehow dampened following below-normal rains at planting and subsequent erratic precipitation, notably in the southern part of the country.

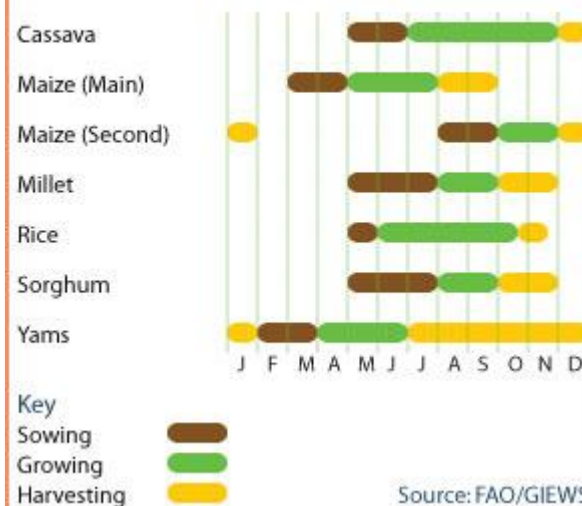
According to the preliminary results of the mid-term assessment carried out by the Government in August 2010, the 2010 aggregate cereal output – mostly maize – will be slightly lower than last year's good harvest. The decline in maize and rice production is forecast to be partially offset by an increase in drought-resistant millet and sorghum crops which are mostly grown in the northern part of the country. By contrast, production of root crops is anticipated to increase.

Food prices have been significantly lower this year compared to 2009, due mostly to last year's good production. However, a recent increase in fuel prices has pushed up food prices in urban areas.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Despite the satisfactory food supply situation, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Consequently, market conditions and the state of the vulnerable groups need close monitoring in order to provide timely interventions.

Crop calendar Togo

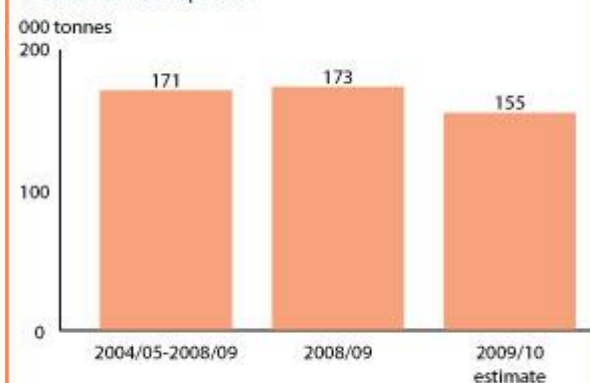


Togo Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	541	590	652	11
Sorghum	182	201	232	15
Rice (paddy)	76	86	121	41
Others	52	59	57	-3
Total	852	935	1061	13

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Togo Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 16-April-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

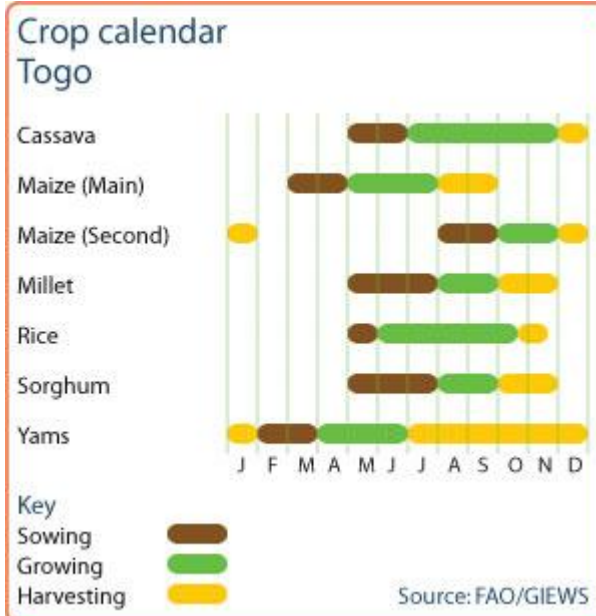
- Good rains contribute to increase in 2009 season cereal production
- Nevertheless, large segments of the population facing chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Favourable growing conditions boosted cereal production in 2009

Land preparation is underway in the South for planting of the 2010 main maize crop, which normally starts in April-May. The 2009 aggregate cereal output – mostly maize – is provisionally estimated by the Government at some 1.06 million tonnes, which is 13 percent higher than the previous year's level and well above the average of the previous five years. Production of root crops, estimated at 1.55 million tonnes, was also good. As a result, prices of maize, the main staple, have declined significantly countrywide, improving access to food by the urban and rural consumers. Prices are reported to be significantly lower compared to last year's level.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

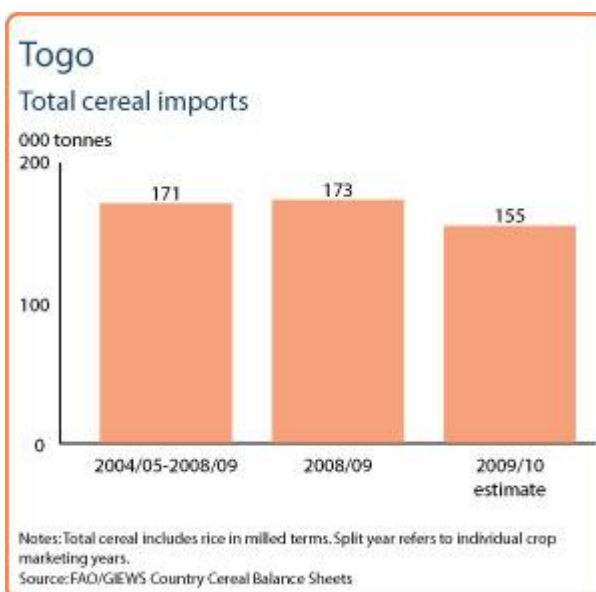
Despite the good crop, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age were 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Consequently, market conditions and the state of the vulnerable groups should be closely monitored in order to provide them with timely assistance when needed.



Togo Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	541	590	652	11
Sorghum	182	201	232	15
Rice (paddy)	76	86	121	41
Others	52	59	57	-3
Total	852	935	1061	13

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 29-January-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good rains contribute to increase in 2009 season cereal production
- Food security situation remains difficult due to persisting high food prices
- Large segments of the population facing chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Favourable growing conditions boost cereal production

Harvesting of millet and sorghum is complete in the North, while the second maize crop is being harvested in the South. The 2009 aggregate cereal output – mostly maize – is provisionally estimated by the Government at some 1.05 million tonnes, which is 13 percent higher than last year's level and well above the average of the previous five years. Production of root crops, estimated at 1.55 million tonnes, was also good.

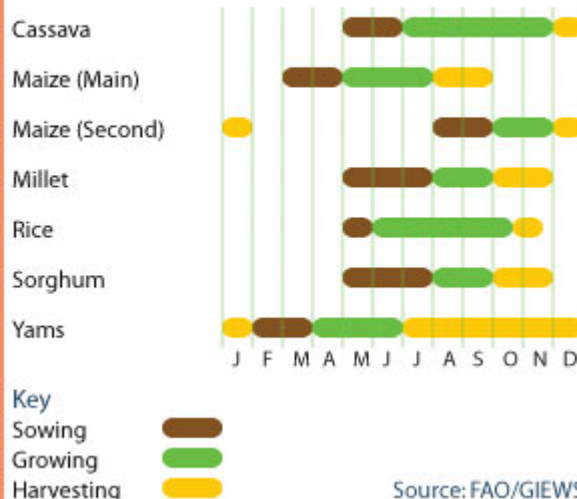
Food access is still being hampered by high prices

Yet food access remains a problem for a substantial section of the population because of persistent high food prices. Despite the price falls in comparison with the peak reached in June-July 2008, maize prices on the Lomé markets in July 2009 were almost double those recorded in July 2007. This has substantial negative implications on access to food by the urban and rural consumers. The expected good harvests should help to lower prices further.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Large numbers of people are also exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffers from food insecurity already, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age are 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Consequently, market conditions and the state of the vulnerable groups should be constantly monitored in order to provide them with whatever assistance may be needed.

Crop calendar Togo



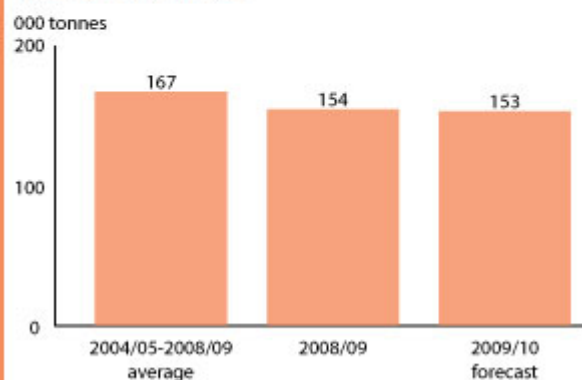
Togo

Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	541	590	656	11
Sorghum	182	201	232	15
Rice	76	86	99	15
Others	52	59	67	14
Total	852	935	1054	13

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 24-September-2009

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable harvest prospects following adequate rainfall since the beginning of the season
- Food security situation remains difficult due to persisting high food prices
- Large segments of the population facing chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Good harvests are expected following favourable rainfalls

In the South, the first season maize harvest is almost completed and sowing has begun for the second season. In the North, which only has one rainy season, the cereals harvest has now begun. Harvest prospects are good following adequate rainfall since the beginning of the season.

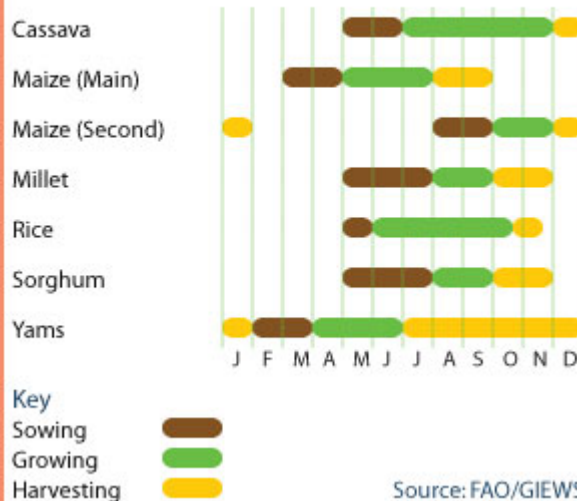
Food access is still being hampered by high prices

Cereals production in 2008 (mainly maize) was estimated at about 0.94 million tonnes, or 14 percent above the average of the previous five years due to favourable vegetation conditions. Yet food access remains a problem for a substantial section of the population because of persistent high food prices. Despite the price falls in comparison with the peak reached in June-July 2008, maize prices on the Lomé markets in May 2009 will be almost double those recorded in May 2007. This has substantial negative repercussions on access to food by the urban and rural consumers. The expected good harvests should help to lower prices further.

A substantial section of the population are exposed to chronic food insecurity

Substantial sections of the population are also exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, 47 percent of the rural population suffer from food insecurity already, and 37 percent are at risk. At the national level, acute and chronic malnutrition levels among children under five years of age are 12.3 and 23 percent, respectively. The North of Togo includes the poorest zones where malnutrition levels are the highest. Consequently, market conditions and the state of the vulnerable groups should be constantly monitored in order to provide them with whatever assistance may be needed.

Crop calendar Togo



Cereal production and imports Togo

Cereal production	2004-2008	2008	2009	change
	average		forecast	2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	541	590	595	0.8%
Sorghum	182	201	216	7.5%
Rice (milled)	56	48	51	6.3%
Other	51	58	58	0%
Total Cereals	831	897	920	2.6%

