

MALAWI Food Security Update

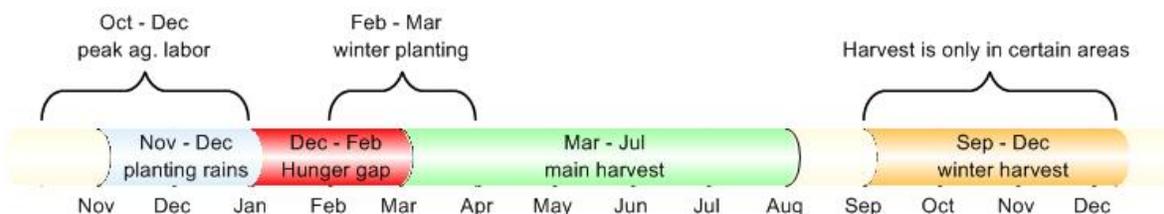
April 2007

Ongoing crop harvests have significantly improved household food security in Malawi, as households who had depleted reserves from last year now have fresh crops in store. Harvests are near complete in the south and are just underway in the north, following normal seasonal patterns. The rainfall season is essentially over, except for isolated cases of intermittent rainfall in some parts of the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security released the second round agricultural production estimates figures on 12 April 2007, indicative of another bumper harvest this season. This year's maize production, estimated at 3.2 million MT, plus carryover stocks from last season's bumper harvest, will result in yet another huge food surplus this season. However, just like the first round production estimate figures, the second round estimate figures are also preliminary and the final figures are not expected until around the end of June or early July.

While promoting food security, last season's bumper harvest last season resulted in significant drops in maize prices and limited the marketing potential, much to the disadvantage of traders, including the governmental parastatal ADMARC, as well as farmers who had surplus for sale. This was made worse by the export ban which further limited marketing opportunities for the surplus maize in the country. The government in February allowed controlled exports of up to 80,000 MT of maize. This was later followed by further relaxation of the restrictions when, at the beginning of April, the government indicated that it had a tender to supply 400,000 MT of maize to Zimbabwe through the National Food Reserve Agency. Media reports indicated that by end of April, about 5,000 MT had been exported to Zimbabwe.

Seasonal timeline



Agro-meteorological situation

Rainfall declined during the month of April, which marks the end of the 2006/07 rainfall season. The dry conditions that persisted during the period facilitated the drying of the mature maize ready for harvest. Harvesting of maize is almost complete in the southern and parts of the central region while it has just started in the northern region where the rains are just beginning to decline. Some isolated areas in the south and central regions, however, have received some rainfall, which farmers fear could rot the already dry maize.

Second round crop production estimates

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security released their first round crop production estimates figures for the 2006/07

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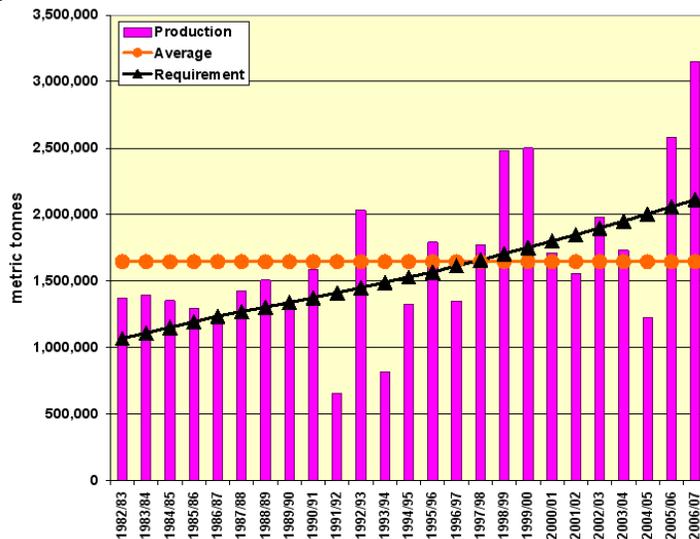
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agricultural season on 12 April 2007. The following sections give a summary of the findings.

Maize

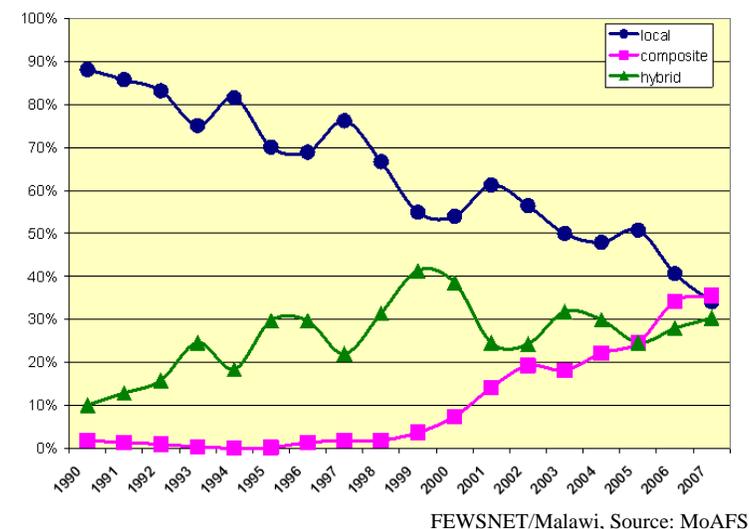
Figure 1. Comparison of maize production, average and consumption requirement trends



FEWSNET/Malawi; Source: MoAFS

Overall maize production is estimated at 3,218,850 MT, of which 3,019,146 MT and 358,015 MT are expected production by smallholder farmers during summer and winter, respectively, while the remaining 199,714 MT is expected to come from estates. The total maize production estimate for the second round represents a slight increase of 2 percent from the first estimate in January 2007 of 3,146,398 MT. This is attributed to a 2 percent increase in expected yield from an average of 1,871 kg per hectare to 1,909 kg per hectare. During the second round, crops are at an advanced stage of growth, enabling the agricultural field staff make a better judgment of the expected yields than during the first round when the farmers have not yet planted or have just planted the various crops. The second round production estimate also represents a 25 percent increase over last season's final maize production estimate of 2,576,716 MT. The increase in the current season's estimate over last season's final estimate is attributed to a 4 percent increase in area planted to maize, from 1,620,493 hectares to 1,686,442 hectares. The increases in area planted to maize and in yields are attributed to increased seed availability through various programs and projects that enabled easy access by farmers to improved maize seed (hybrids and composites). The average maize yield increased 20 percent, from 1,590 kg per hectare last year to 1,909 kg per hectare in 2006/07. The increase in maize yield is not just a result of an increase in improved seed uptake, but improved access to fertilizers and favorable weather, as well, which was much better overall than last season, when farmers in the central areas of the country, especially Kasungu and parts of the surrounding districts experienced severe drought. The improved seed and fertilizer uptake are attributed to the support by the government and various NGOs through various programs, most notably the government input subsidy program. The current maize production estimate is also the highest on record and is almost double the long term average (91 percent above average) maize production of about 1,646,170 MT over the last 25 seasons, including the current season. Figure 1 compares annual and average maize production and consumption requirement trends over the last 25 years. The maize requirement is for human consumption only and does not include other uses such as seed, animal feed, etc., as is the case in the food balance sheet analysis. The requirement is based on the National Statistical Office (NSO) population projected figures based on the 1998 census, and assumes a fixed contribution of maize at 72.8 percent to the total energy intake, as used in the food balance sheet. The figure shows that before 1989/90 season, maize production was generally stable but below average. However, the country was able to meet its maize consumption requirement. After 1990/91 season there have been significant fluctuations in maize production with seasons of maize deficits and surpluses, and below and above average maize production. The production fluctuations in the recent past have been a matter of concern to the country as they have sometimes seriously affected the food security situation and performance of the economy as a whole.

Figure 2. Percentage of maize area planted to each variety from the 1989/90 to 2006/07 agricultural seasons



Since land is limited, the potential for increased maize production as well as other crops mainly lies in the potential for increasing yields. Currently the maize yield levels are below potential. The current figures show that the average hybrid maize yields this past season ranged from 2,097 kg/ha in Shire Valley ADD to 3,050 kg/ha in Lilongwe ADD, compared to potential hybrid maize yields of up to 10,000 kg/ha. Composite maize yields ranged from 1,221 kg/ha in Shire Valley ADD to 2,473 kg/ha in Mzuzu ADD compared to potential yields for composite maize of up to 5,000 kg/ha, while local variety maize yields ranged from 782 kg/ha in Shire Valley ADD to 1,061 kg/ha in Mzuzu ADD against potential yield for local maize of up to 3,000 kg/ha. There is still a lot of potential therefore to increase production through increased yields by practicing improved farm husbandry practices and adoption of improved varieties, especially the hybrids, as shown above. Figure 2 shows the percentage of maize area planted to the different maize varieties from the 1989/90 to 2006/07 agricultural seasons.

Rice

Rice is likely the second most important staple food in Malawi. However, it is mostly consumed in towns, where it is bought from shops. In rural areas, rice consumption is significant along the lakeshore areas around Lake Chirwa in the southern region, which covers districts, such as Zomba, Phalombe and Machinga, and along lakeshore areas of Lake Malawi, such as Salima and Nkhatakota in the central region and Nkhatabay and Karonga districts in the northern region. Some of the rice produced in Karonga district in the northern region is exported to Tanzania through informal cross-border trade. Rice is one of the few agricultural commodities of which Malawi is a net exporter. The second round rice production estimate stands at 110,568 MT, up 4 percent from the first round estimate of 106,797 MT. This is attributed to a 3 percent increase in area planted, from 56,481 hectares to 58,097 hectares, and to favorable weather conditions across the country this season. The continued rains after the first round estimate favored continued planting of rice. The yield rose slightly by 1 percent, from 1,891 kg per hectare to 1,903 kg per hectare. These yield levels are very low compared to potential yields of up to 4,000 kg and 6,000 kg per hectare for rainfed and irrigated rice, respectively. There is a lot of potential therefore to increase rice production. Another way is through irrigation to increase area planted. Compared to last season, the current rice production estimate is about 20 percent higher than last year's production of 92,449 MT. Area planted with rice has increased 11 percent, from 52,313 hectares last season to 58,097 hectares this season. The yield is up 8 percent from an average of 1,767 kg/ha last season to 1,903 kg/ha this season.

Cassava

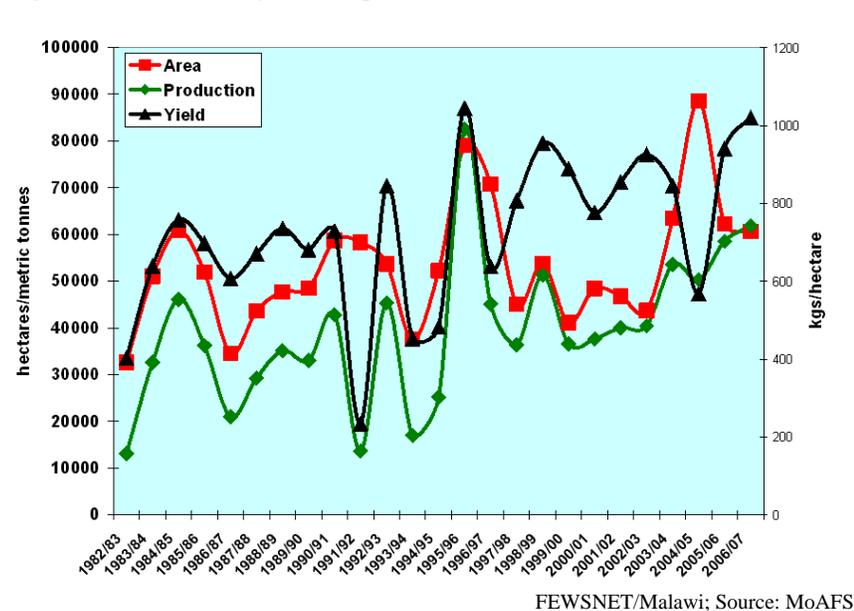
The second round cassava production estimates figures put cassava production at 3,202,398 MT fresh weight, about 4 percent

higher than the initial estimate of 3,082,997 MT. The change reflects an increase in area planted with cassava and in cassava yields. Estimated area planted increased by 3 percent between the first and second rounds, from 169,485 hectares to 174,932 hectares. Due to the continuation of rains, farmers kept planting after the first round estimates were completed. Cassava yield remains almost the same, up by just 1 percent. However, compared to last season, cassava production is up 12 percent. This is as a result of 6 percent increases in both planted area and yield of cassava since last year. The area planted increased from 165,293 hectares last season to 174,932 hectares this season, while the cassava yields increased from an average of 17,322 kg to 18,307/kg per hectare in the same period. This is attributed to favorable weather and improved availability of planting materials through various NGO and government programs.

Cassava is important both as a source of food and income. Due to its drought tolerance, many households have come to realize the importance of cassava, especially in drought years. Experience has also proved that during the drought years, the food security situation in the major cassava producing areas is not as adversely affected as is the case in the predominantly maize producing areas. The main cassava producing areas are along the central and northern lakeshore, where cassava is considered a staple food. Cassava has also become a very important cash crop as many households in the urban areas use cassava as a substitute for bread.

Cotton

Figure 3. Cotton area, yield and production trends



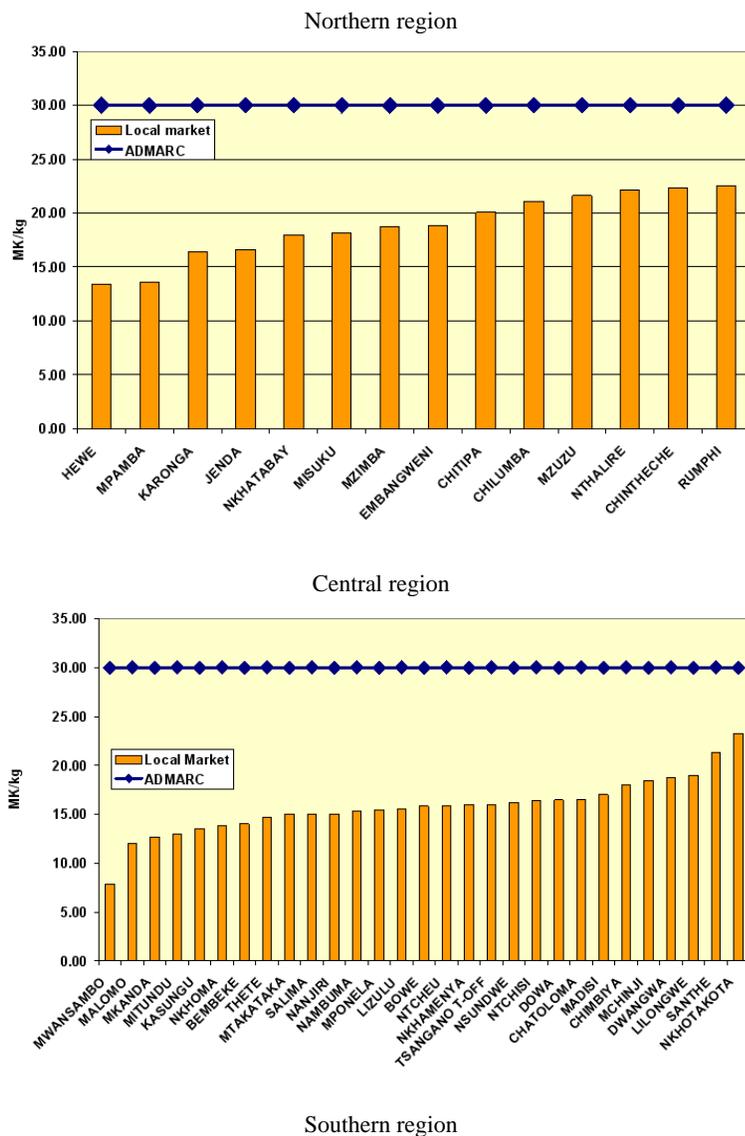
The second round figures show a 3 percent drop in area planted to cotton from 62,233 hectares last season to 60,688 hectares this season. However, production increased 6 percent, from 58,553 MT to 61,822 MT. This is due to an 8 percent increase in cotton yields, from an average of 941 kg per hectare to 1,019 kg per hectare. This is mainly attributed to favorable weather conditions. For 25 years (1982/83 to 2006/07 seasons), the average cotton yields have ranged from 234 kg per hectare to over 1,000 kg per hectare. These yields are very low, considering that cotton yields can be up 3,000 kg per hectare. The government is trying to promote cotton as a cash crop as one way of moving away from overdependence on tobacco. Although cotton has always been cultivated in Malawi, the production levels have been low. Cotton is mainly grown in the hot and dry parts of the country, such as in the Lower Shire Valley, Middle Shire (e.g. Balaka district), and parts of the central and northern lakeshores. In these areas, cotton is an important source of income, which among other things is used to buy food, and is therefore important for food security and livelihoods in general. However, cotton production has remained low, and one reason for that are the poor prices offered to cotton farmers. This is why government has been holding discussions with cotton buyers to raise the price from a minimum of MK30.00/kg last season to MK40.00/kg this season. However, media reports indicate that the buyers have not accepted the price. Although the government set the minimum price last season, this was not followed by the buyers who offered prices around MK25.00/kg to MK28.00/kg. As indicated already, cotton production has remained below 70,000 MT per season (with one exception), as shown in figure 3. The figure shows that area planted has been the major determinant of cotton production as evidenced by the similarity of the area

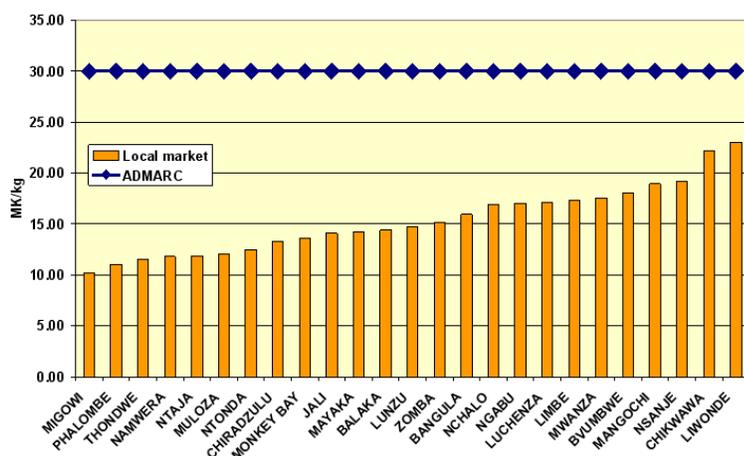
planted and production trends, with the exception of 1991/92 and 2005/06 seasons, where the production dropped despite the increase in area planted. This was due to significant drops in yields of the crops due bad weather conditions. Cotton is one of the few crops in Malawi that undergoes big seasonal fluctuations in area planted, a factor attributed to unstable cotton prices.

Tobacco

According to the second round figures, tobacco production by smallholder farmers is estimated to have dropped by 5 percent, from 121,570 MT last season to 115,765 MT this season. The drop is due to a 13 percent decrease in area planted, largely a result of farmers’ disappointment with the poor prices offered last season. The area cultivated dropped from 136,527 hectares last season to 118,669 MT this season. However, the decrease in area was more than compensated by a 10 percent increase in tobacco yields, from 890 kg per hectare last season to 976 kg per hectare this season, as a result of favorable weather and ready availability of fertilizers. Tobacco is grown by smallholder farmers and estates, and most of the tobacco is grown by estates and production estimation in the estates is done by the Tobacco Control Commission. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security only provides estimates for the tobacco grown by the smallholder farmers.

Figure 4. ADMARC and local market maize prices, by region





FEWSNET/Malawi; Source: MoAFS

Appendix 1 shows a comparison of the this season's second round production estimates to this season's first and last season's final rounds crop production estimates for most of the crops.

Implications on the food balance sheet

Apart from tobacco, production of all other crops is estimated to increase this season, a situation that is good for the country's food security. For the second season running, the country is expected to have a bumper harvest. This harvest, in addition to huge carryover stocks from last season's bumper harvest, should see the country realize another big food surplus. A detailed food balance sheet analysis will be produced after the final estimates to determine the size of food surplus.

Markets and prices

Local-market maize prices continued to drop in many markets with the onset of the harvesting period, resulting in excess maize supply relative to market demand and, consequently, falling maize prices. Out of the 66 markets for which comparative data between March and April 2007 was available, about 80 percent (53 markets) registered drops in maize prices of just under 1 percent at Chatoloma market in Kasungu district to 38 percent at Ntaja market in Machinga district. Only about 11 markets (17 percent) registered maize price increases ranging from just below 1 percent at Malomo market in Ntchisi district to 13 percent at Mponela market in Dowa district. Salima and Madisi markets in Salima and Dowa districts, respectively, registered no change in maize prices. In general the maize prices ranged from MK7.81/kg at Mwanambo market in Nkhotakota district to MK23.29/kg at Nkhotakota market, again in Nkhotakota district. ADMARC markets continue to peg their maize price at MK30.00/kg, which is higher than maize prices in all local markets, a situation that has made it difficult for ADMARC to sell their maize grain. Figure 4 compares the maize prices that prevailed in the local markets in April to the ADMARC maize price. The figure clearly shows why people who want to buy maize prefer to buy from the local markets and not ADMARC. The lifting of the export ban has come as a relief to ADMARC and other traders who were finding it difficult to find local markets for their maize. Of the first 80,000 MT authorized, it is not clear how many licenses were issued and what quantities were actually exported. In addition to the 80,000 MT exports allowed from February to April, there has been another permit to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to export 400,000 MT to Zimbabwe. According to media reports, about 5,000 MT of the 400,000 MT had been exported by end of April 2007.

The local market maize prices this season are also much lower than at the same time last season, due to the favorable food supply resulting from the bumper 2006 harvest and the 2007 harvest that is just coming in. Prices in most monitored markets show a significant decrease in April 2007 compared to the same time in 2006 as shown in table 1. Only four markets, namely Nchalo, Mwanza, Ngabu and Nsanje, have registered price increases. However, these prices are still generally low, as these markets had some of the lowest prices at the same time last season.

Cross border trade through the monitored border points shows that about 6,000 MT of maize were imported in April 2007, almost three times the 2,000 MT imported in the previous month. This is probably due to the fact that maize has matured and being harvested for consumption, storage and sale. Although the country has experienced a bumper harvest, maize imports continue to flow in, especially from Mozambique, due to a number of factors including market accessibility and price differentials. The data also shows that about 1,191 MT of maize were exported in April, out of which 300 MT were exported

to DRC by one of the companies and 840 MT by the National Food Reserve Agency to Zimbabwe. The remaining 51 MT was exported to Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique through the usual informal cross-border trade routes.

Table 1. Local market maize price comparison between April 2006 and 2007

MARKET	2006	2007	% CHANGE	MARKET	2006	2007	% CHANGE	MARKET	2006	2007	% CHANGE
MALOMO	48.96	12.00	-75%	BVUMBWE	28.75	18.00	-37%	BANGULA	17.04	15.92	-7%
KASUNGU	40.35	13.54	-66%	MANGOCHI	30.20	18.93	-37%	NSANJE	18.48	19.18	4%
NTCHISI	45.87	16.38	-64%	SALIMA	23.75	15.00	-37%	NGABU	16.33	17.00	4%
MPONELA	41.90	15.42	-63%	NTHALIRE	34.83	22.11	-37%	MWANZA	16.05	17.53	9%
NAMBUMA	39.71	15.31	-61%	LUCHENZA	26.70	17.13	-36%	NCHALO	14.44	16.94	17%
MTAKATAKA	35.00	15.00	-57%	LIZULU	24.13	15.55	-36%	BOWE		15.83	N/A
NTONDA	28.85	12.50	-57%	MITUNDU	20.00	13.00	-35%	CHATOLOMA		16.50	N/A
NKHOMA	31.16	13.83	-56%	LUNZU	22.50	14.69	-35%	CHIKWAWA		22.22	N/A
MZIMBA	41.75	18.75	-55%	KARONGA	23.86	16.40	-31%	CHILUMBA		21.10	N/A
DOWA	34.96	16.45	-53%	TSANGANO T-OFF	23.12	16.00	-31%	JALI		14.11	N/A
EMBANGWENI	40.00	18.83	-53%	MULOZA	17.00	12.06	-29%	JENDA		16.64	N/A
CHINTHECHE	45.00	22.35	-50%	NTCHEU	21.94	15.91	-27%	MADISI		17.00	N/A
DWANGWA	37.82	18.79	-50%	NKHOTAKOTA	31.55	23.29	-26%	MCHINJI		18.44	N/A
NAMWERA	23.53	11.80	-50%	THETE	19.75	14.67	-26%	MIGOWI		10.18	N/A
LILONGWE	36.00	19.00	-47%	CHITIPA	26.88	20.10	-25%	MKANDA		12.70	N/A
BEMBEKE	26.00	14.00	-46%	NANJIRI	19.85	15.04	-24%	MPAMBA		13.56	N/A
NTAJA	21.25	11.88	-44%	LIMBE	22.50	17.33	-23%	MWANSAMBO		7.81	N/A
RUMPHI	39.67	22.49	-43%	CHIMBIYA	22.33	18.00	-19%	NKHAMENYA		16.00	N/A
BALAKA	24.80	14.41	-42%	CHIRADZULU	16.49	13.33	-19%	NKHATABAY		17.97	N/A
MAYAKA	24.40	14.20	-42%	MONKEY BAY	15.32	13.58	-11%	PHALOMBE		11.03	N/A
MISUKU	30.55	18.13	-41%	HEWE	15.04	13.39	-11%	SANTHE		21.33	N/A
ZOMBA	25.00	15.13	-40%	NSUNDWE	17.39	16.21	-7%	THONDWE		11.50	N/A
MZUZU	35.53	21.61	-39%	LIWONDE	24.68	23.05	-7%				

FEWSNET/Malawi; Source: MoAFS

Appendix 1. Comparison between 2006/07 second round crop production estimates (MT) with 2006/07 first round and 2005/06 final round estimates for selected crops

TOTAL MAIZE	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	75,414	82,907	78,775	-5%	4%
MZUZU	397,943	377,098	389,545	3%	-2%
KASUNGU	523,528	738,393	776,682	5%	48%
SALIMA	111,074	117,469	119,107	1%	7%
LILONGWE	549,123	699,915	718,044	3%	31%
MACHINGA	448,643	536,082	548,262	2%	22%
BLANTYRE	393,809	485,499	485,055	0%	23%
SHIRE VALLEY	77,182	109,035	103,380	-5%	34%
NATION:	2,576,716	3,146,398	3,218,950	2%	25%

RICE	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	15,714	18,201	15,474	-15%	-2%
MZUZU	6,420	8,153	8,707	7%	36%
KASUNGU	1,604	1,744	1,833	5%	14%
SALIMA	10,991	12,143	13,923	15%	27%
LILONGWE	6,883	9,149	9,386	3%	36%
MACHINGA	32,055	33,677	35,404	5%	10%
BLANTYRE	12,437	16,417	16,657	1%	34%
SHIRE VALLEY	6,345	7,313	9,184	26%	45%
NATION:	92,449	106,797	110,568	4%	20%

GROUNDNUTS	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	5,239	5,632	5,596	-1%	7%
MZUZU	20,102	22,880	23,694	4%	18%
KASUNGU	65,878	92,110	96,342	5%	46%
SALIMA	7,233	8,489	8,929	5%	23%
LILONGWE	60,436	73,677	75,451	3%	25%
MACHINGA	22,721	25,612	26,794	5%	18%
BLANTYRE	20,675	23,756	24,383	3%	18%
SHIRE VALLEY	1,839	2,132	2,303	8%	25%
NATION:	204,123	254,188	263,492	4%	29%

COTTON	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	1,667	1,738	1,689	-3%	1%
MZUZU	142	22	29	32%	-80%
KASUNGU	2,057	1,845	1,745	-5%	-15%
SALIMA	7,984	6,893	6,692	-3%	-16%
LILONGWE	4,232	3,612	3,705	3%	-12%
MACHINGA	13,250	15,082	15,570	3%	18%
BLANTYRE	2,985	2,199	2,211	1%	-26%
SHIRE VALLEY	26,236	27,651	30,181	9%	15%
NATION:	58,553	59,042	61,822	5%	6%

SORGHUM	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	49	56	59	5%	20%
MZUZU	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
KASUNGU	58	63	65	3%	12%
SALIMA	151	163	152	-7%	1%
LILONGWE	933	998	997	0%	7%
MACHINGA	15,269	16,270	16,611	2%	9%
BLANTYRE	22,813	26,105	26,392	1%	16%
SHIRE VALLEY	15,034	17,695	18,680	6%	24%
NATION:	54,307	61,350	62,956	3%	16%

SUNFLOWER	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	140	186	186	0%	33%
MZUZU	88	62	65	5%	-26%
KASUNGU	84	74	78	5%	-7%
SALIMA	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
LILONGWE	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
MACHINGA	83	74	189	155%	128%
BLANTYRE	5,058	5,199	5,395	4%	7%
SHIRE VALLEY	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
NATION:	5,453	5,595	5,913	6%	8%

S. POTATOES	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	44,795	53,524	58,080	9%	30%
MZUZU	159,464	187,159	195,895	5%	23%
KASUNGU	283,390	332,685	380,444	14%	34%
SALIMA	45,996	47,952	50,333	5%	9%
LILONGWE	332,487	349,118	390,358	12%	17%
MACHINGA	264,469	297,357	310,002	4%	17%
BLANTYRE	597,382	686,502	703,145	2%	18%
SHIRE VALLEY	74,702	102,937	112,145	9%	50%
NATION:	1,802,685	2,057,234	2,200,402	7%	22%

CASSAVA	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	261,780	279,057	294,098	5%	12%
MZUZU	749,581	820,771	836,081	2%	12%
KASUNGU	218,032	266,427	295,022	15%	35%
SALIMA	644,585	650,464	655,878	1%	2%
LILONGWE	239,082	240,821	252,420	5%	6%
MACHINGA	296,706	309,654	320,816	4%	8%
BLANTYRE	440,957	508,297	525,079	3%	19%
SHIRE VALLEY	12,489	17,506	23,004	31%	84%
NATION:	2,863,212	3,082,997	3,202,398	4%	12%

PULSES	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	5,909	7,937	7,847	-1%	33%
MZUZU	28,010	29,554	28,350	-4%	1%
KASUNGU	58,219	77,455	76,860	-1%	32%
SALIMA	2,908	2,987	3,185	7%	10%
LILONGWE	62,798	72,826	67,179	-8%	7%
MACHINGA	54,445	59,482	60,245	1%	11%
BLANTYRE	121,128	148,180	150,617	2%	24%
SHIRE VALLEY	10,481	13,525	17,469	29%	67%
NATION:	343,898	411,946	411,752	0%	20%

TOBACCO	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	2,456	2,225	2,234	0%	-9%
MZUZU	31,105	22,899	23,536	3%	-24%
KASUNGU	36,821	44,540	45,244	2%	23%
SALIMA	2,846	2,370	2,183	-8%	-23%
LILONGWE	32,915	31,415	30,418	-3%	-8%
MACHINGA	10,181	8,247	7,858	-5%	-23%
BLANTYRE	5,246	4,468	4,292	-4%	-18%
SHIRE VALLEY	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
NATION:	121,570	116,164	115,765	0%	-5%

WHEAT	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
MZUZU	1	0	0	#DIV/0!	-100%
KASUNGU	6	5	5	0%	-17%
SALIMA	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
LILONGWE	103	118	113	-4%	10%
MACHINGA	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
BLANTYRE	1,901	2,429	2,477	2%	30%
SHIRE VALLEY	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
NATION:	2,011	2,552	2,595	2%	29%

MILLET	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	1,646	1,849	1,858	0%	13%
MZUZU	5,603	6,137	7,295	19%	30%
KASUNGU	599	794	845	6%	41%
SALIMA	19	12	16	33%	-16%
LILONGWE	7,239	7,244	7,281	1%	1%
MACHINGA	1,034	1,148	1,147	0%	11%
BLANTYRE	520	635	648	2%	25%
SHIRE VALLEY	10,635	11,631	12,644	9%	19%
NATION:	27,295	29,450	31,734	8%	16%

PAPRIKA	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	13	6	7	17%	-46%
MZUZU	627	589	545	-7%	-13%
KASUNGU	646	562	559	-1%	-13%
SALIMA	6	2	2	0%	-67%
LILONGWE	835	783	683	-13%	-18%
MACHINGA	5	45	51	13%	920%
BLANTYRE	40	10	11	10%	-73%
SHIRE VALLEY	3	5	4	-20%	33%
NATION:	2,175	2,002	1,862	-7%	-14%

E. POTATOES	2006_R4	2007_R1	2007_R2	07R2-07R1	07R2-06R4
KARONGA	846	1,125	1,178	5%	39%
MZUZU	18,215	22,380	21,514	-4%	18%
KASUNGU	96,485	135,660	134,113	-1%	39%
SALIMA	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
LILONGWE	282,930	344,943	335,783	-3%	19%
MACHINGA	6,393	7,958	8,293	4%	30%
BLANTYRE	72,668	81,003	81,303	0%	12%
SHIRE VALLEY	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
NATION:	477,537	593,069	582,184	-2%	22%

FEWSNET/Malawi; Source: MoAFS

Note for Appendix 1: 2006_R4=2005/06 round 4 (final); 2007_R1=2006/07 round 1; 2007_R2= 2006/07 round 2; 07R2-07R1=difference between 2006/07 round 2 and 2006/07 round 1; 07R2-06R4=difference between 2006/07 round 2 and 2005/06 round 4 (final round).