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MONTHLY FOOD SECURITY AND MARKETS MONITORING REPORT

September 2021

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Highlights



The COVID-19 situation in the country continued to improve leading to the government relaxing most of the restrictive measures in early September enabling households to resume with their livelihood activities.



The National Climate Outlook Forum (NACOF) projected a high likelihood of normal to above normal rainfall for the country for the upcoming rainfall season with chances of heavy and violent storms, flash floods, high temperatures and pockets of prolonged dry spells occurring as the season progresses.



Effective rains (signalling the start of the season) for agricultural purposes are expected at the beginning of November for most of the country, while the southern part of the country is expected to receive its first rains in December. While the occurrence of tropical cyclones is a possibility during the season, a detailed forecast will be issued in November.



Annual inflation for the current month was pegged at 52%, which is a marginal increase from 50.24% recorded in August 2021; while food inflation was estimated at 54.5% up from 50.5% in August 2021. On a month-on-month basis, price increases in ZWL terms—although marginal (4.73% from 4.18%), were the highest recorded since January 2021 and higher when compared to the price increases experienced by consumers during the same period last year (September 2020).



During the month of September, the estimated number of people with insufficient food consumption increased by 100,000 from 5.6 million estimated in August 2021 to reach 5.7 million in September. The number of people employing crisis-level and above coping strategies also increased to 8.53 million people compared to 8.48 million at the end of August 2021.



Maize grain was available in a quarter of the monitored rural districts and in 6% of the monitored urban markets. Maize meal was available in 49% of rural markets and in 86% of urban markets monitored, which is a 9% increase in rural and 3% reduction in urban.



Sugar beans were available in 69% of rural markets (up from 66% in August) and in 85% of urban markets monitored, which is similar to August. Availability of vegetable oil remained high and stable with the commodity available in 99% of the rural markets and 92% of urban markets. Rice, salt and sugar were generally available in almost all monitored markets, while Kapenta was available in an average of 77% of the markets.



The average USD prices for maize grain and vegetable oil remained stable compared to August 2021, while that of rice, salt and sugar decreased by less than 5% for both rural and urban markets; the average price of maize meal price decreased by 6% and for sugar beans increased by 26%,



In ZWL terms, the price of the maize grain remained stable while that of maize meal increased marginally by 5% in rural markets and remained stable in urban markets compared to the previous month. Prices of sugar beans increased by 46% in rural markets and by 27% in urban markets; vegetable oil increased by 6% in rural markets and 13% in urban markets; rice increased 3% and 5% for rural and urban markets respectively; sugar beans by 8% for both rural and urban markets; Kapenta increased by 13% and salt by 8%.

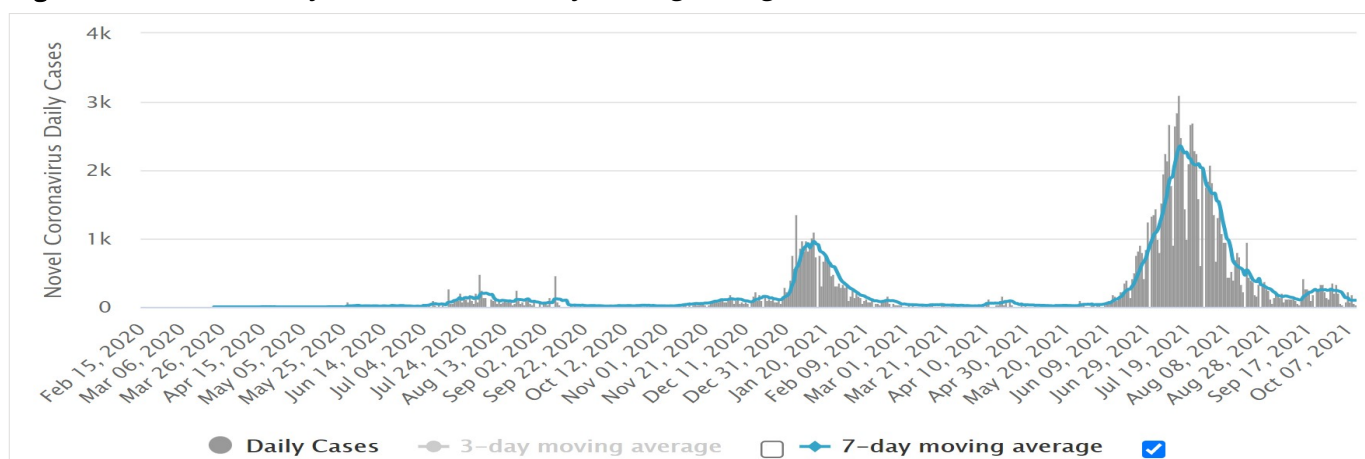
1. Update on the COVID-19 Situation

The COVID-19 situation in the country continued to improve during the reporting period. The cumulative number of confirmed cases increased to 130,820 at the end of September, up from 127,773 at the end of August 2021. The 7-day rolling average on the number of confirmed cases showed a general decrease in the number of cases from 178 cases during the first week of the month to 95 by mid October 2021 (**Figure 1**). The confirmed number of deaths during the month of September was 165, bringing the cumulative number of deaths to 4,616 by 30 September 2021 (<https://covid19.who.int/>). During the month under review, an additional 4% of the population were fully vaccinated bringing the total number of people who received both doses to 2.3 million compared to 1.7 million at the end of August 2021. The government continues with the vaccination campaign and is aiming to reach herd immunity by end of the year. An additional 943,200 doses were received from the global COVAX Facility to complement ongoing national vaccine deployment.

The government eased most COVID-19 restrictions in early September, lifting in-country travel restrictions among other things. The relaxation of the restrictive measures is likely to contribute to increased economic activities at both the household and national level.

Urban households might require more time to recover as compared to rural households who were able to continue with some of their livelihood activities during the lockdown. WFP and partners will continue to monitor and report on any potential impacts on food security and livelihoods to inform decision making and programme adjustments.

Figure 1: Confirmed daily new cases and 7 day moving average for Zimbabwe (15 Feb 2020 to 10 October 2021)



Source: WHO

2. Macro-Economic Situation Update

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Zimbabwe is projected to grow by 3.9 percent in 2021, which is a significant improvement after a two-year recession, according to the World Bank Zimbabwe Economic Update launched in June 2021. The National Monetary Policy projected a GDP growth rate for Zimbabwe of 8% in 2021 and 6% in 2022. The same report also projected annual inflation to continue decelerating to about 35% by the end of the year, and for month-on-month inflation to remain stable at around 2% until December 2021.

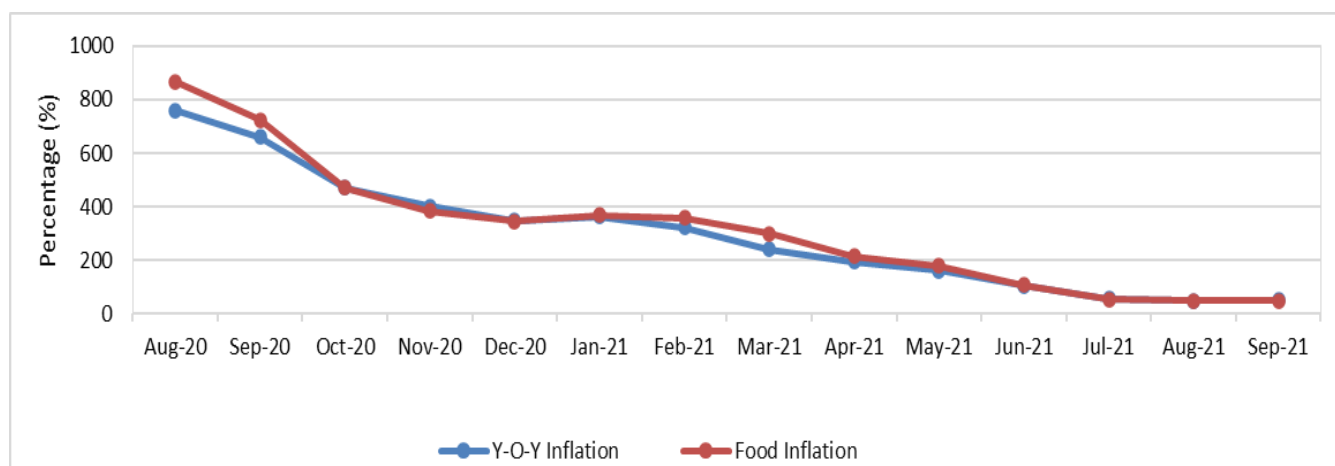
Annual inflation for September was pegged at 51.55%, which is a marginal increase from 50.24% recorded in August 2021; while food inflation was estimated at 54.5% up from 50.5% in August 2021 (**Figure 2**). On a month-on-month basis, price increases in ZWL terms—although marginal (4.73% from 4.18%), were the highest recorded since January 2021 and higher when compared to the price increases experienced by consumers during the same period last year (September 2020).

Inflationary pressures continue to have negative effects on the population especially vulnerable urban households whose income remain significantly below the poverty datum line mainly as a result of limited viable livelihood options that are unable to sustain their daily essential needs. Additionally, the urban households are still to recover from the impacts of COVID-19, which have undermined their earning potential with some reported to have been unable to go back to their usual activities due to resource constraints.

The purchasing power of these vulnerable households was eroded by the disparity between average monthly household earnings and the total consumption poverty line which was pegged at ZWL6,126 per individual in July 2021, translating to ZWL30,630 for an average household of 5 (ZIMSTAT, 2021).

Figure 2: Zimbabwe Inflation Trends (2020 – 2021)

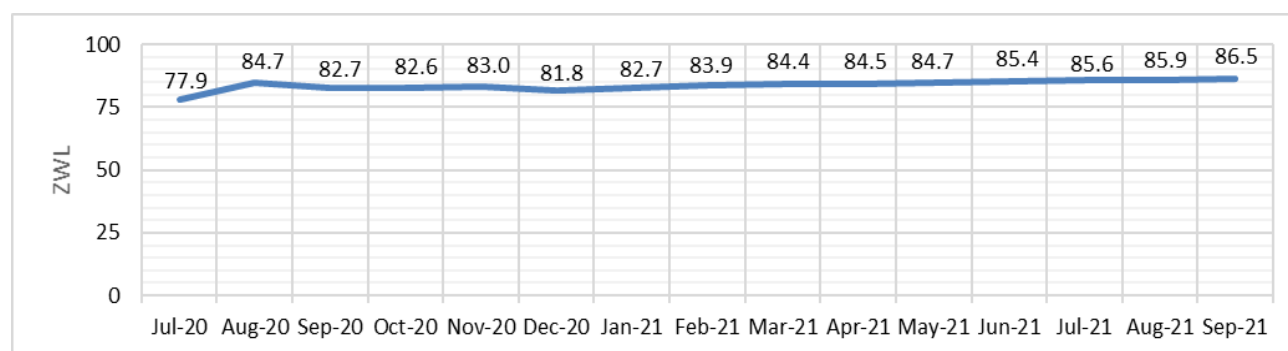
Source: RBZ, 2021



The Zimbabwean dollar weakened slightly against major currencies during the month under review, losing 0.65% against the US\$ closing at ZWL86.46/US\$ during the month of September (**Figure 3**). On the other hand, the parallel market exchange rate continued on an upward trajectory from an average of ZWL150 for every US dollar at the start of the month, to ZWL170 by the end of the month (Zimrates.com).

Macro-Economic Situation Update – Cont.

Figure 3: RBZ Exchange Rates (USD: ZWL)



Source: RBZ, 2021

The disparity in the official and parallel exchange rates could be attributed to a number of factors including but not limited to:

1. Low foreign currency reserves - the country does not generate enough foreign currency reserves to meet demand. The national auction system has been failing to meet demand resulting in the thriving of the parallel market. Furthermore, demand of foreign currency is likely to have increased due to the relaxation of lockdown measures with most businesses resuming or increasing imports for production, inputs and other business transactions. In addition, there is a general preference for the black market by households due to its higher exchange rates. As a result, forex trading has become a significant livelihood option in almost all urban settings for the unemployed.
2. The official position by the government is that businesses and the public are using this disparity as a profitable arbitrage opportunity – whereby some who are benefiting from the auction system are reselling the USD on the parallel market at higher rates.
3. The central bank increased supply of the local currency in the market by issuing a bond worth ZW\$1.55billion (approximately US\$17.9million) – thereby increasing the inflationary pressures.

The central bank is likely to continue strengthening monetary policies including addressing foreign currency supply challenges to ensure policy efficacy and to reduce the effects of the parallel exchange rate to inflation. Zimbabwe also received an allocation from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Drawing Rights (SDR) fund equivalent to US\$1 billion, which may aid in addressing pressure for foreign currency in the short to medium term. Market monitoring will continue with particular attention to exchange rates and how this impact prices and cash based programming and programmatic implications into the 2021/2022 lean season.

3. Food and Nutrition Security Situation

The World Food Programme conducts weekly data collection through its remote monitoring system (mVAM) and the findings are summarised at Provincial level on the HungerMap LIVE platform and in a monthly report (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>). According to the latest data, the food insecure population has been relatively stable over the last 2 months with marginal month-on-month increases. During the month of September, the estimated number of people with insufficient food consumption increased by 100,000 to about 5.7 million from 5.6 million estimated in August 2021. The number of people employing crisis-level and above coping strategies also increased by 500,000 to 8.53 million people compared to 8.48 million at the end of August 2021 (Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 4: Number of people with insufficient food

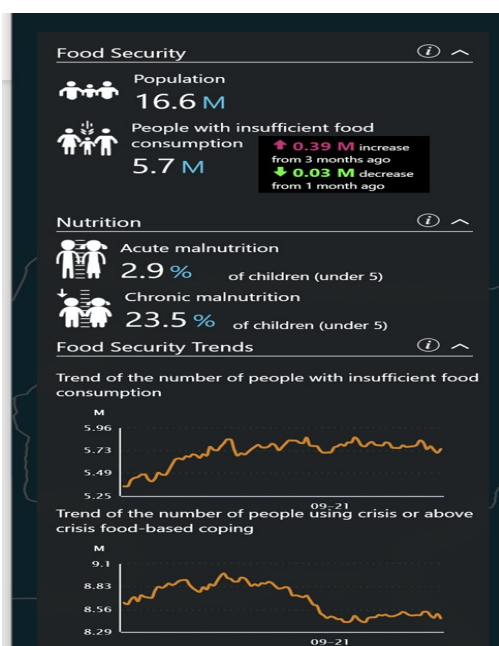
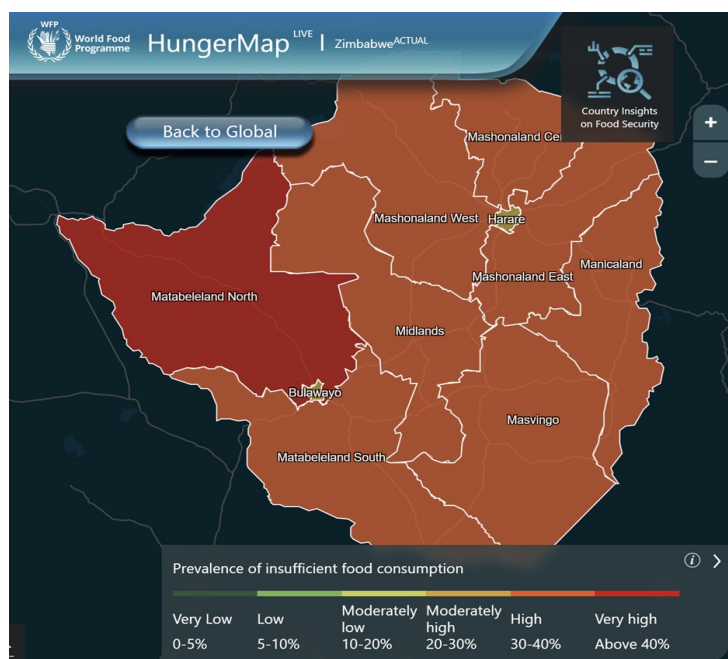


Figure 5: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption



Source: HungerMap LIVE

According to the FEWSNET Food Security Outlook for August 2021, a growing number of households in deficit-producing areas are expected to experience Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes as their food stocks are depleting, leading to an increased reliance by vulnerable households on markets for accessing basic food commodities. The same report also noted that market availability for the staple foods remains suppressed, most likely as a result of community-level sales commonly referred to as farmgate markets. Most surplus producing areas continue to experience Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes and this is expected to continue into October.

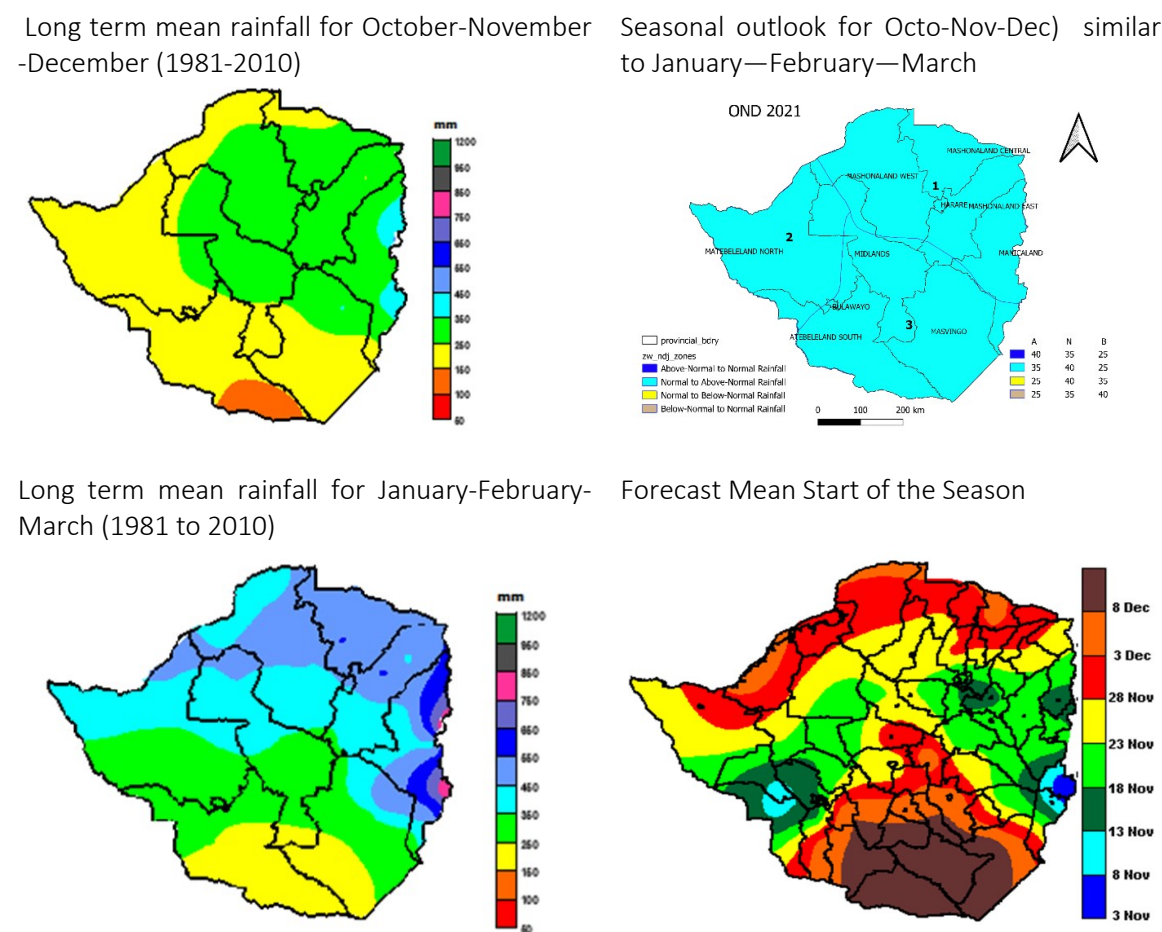
Urban areas are expected to remain in Stressed level (IPC Phase 2) with the most vulnerable households facing food access challenges due to constrained employment opportunities and limited incomes coupled with an increasing cost of living. Factors driving increasing food insecurity in urban areas are underpinned by a poor economic environment, which has consistently made it difficult for the productive population to engage in economic activities that enable adequate access to basic essential needs, and is further exacerbated by the impacts on COVID-19.

4. Agriculture Season Outlook

Following the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) that took place at the end of August, the 2021/2022 rainfall season outlook for Zimbabwe was issued through the National Climate Outlook Forum (NACOF) in mid-September. The national outlook translates the findings of the SARCOF to the national context. The NACOF forecast indicates a high likelihood of normal to above-normal rainfall for the country for the upcoming rainfall season (**Figure 6**) with a likelihood of heavy and violent storms, flash floods concentrated along river basins (**Figure 7**), high temperatures and pockets of prolonged dry spells occurring as the season progresses.

Effective rains (signalling the start of the season) for agricultural purposes are expected at the beginning of November for most of the country, while the southern part of the country is expected to receive its first rains in December. While the occurrence of tropical cyclones is a possibility during the season, a more detailed forecast will be issued in November.

Figure 6: Rainfall Forecast October 2021-March 2021



Source: Meteorology Department 2021

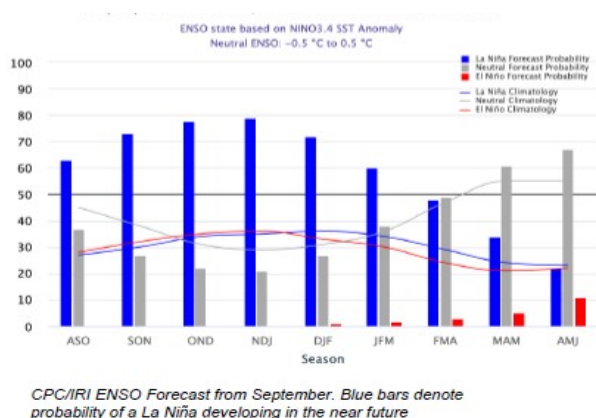
Agriculture Season Outlook – Cont.

WFP HQ conducted an internal analysis to project the likely scenario for Zimbabwe for the upcoming rainfall season. Findings showed that chances of La Niña conditions developing in the country in October are as high as 70–80% and is likely to last through the first quarter of 2022 (**Figure 7**). La Niña conditions are usually associated with higher rainfall amounts in the country. In the event of a La Niña, the level of intensity is expected be low to medium, with effects more pronounced in the southern region extending between Chiredzi-Masvingo-Gweru-Bulawayo-Plumtree.

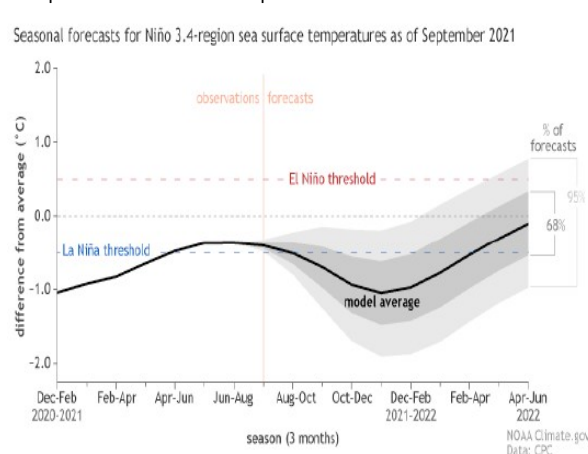
Given the expected high levels of rainfall and water, the prevalence of malaria and other water-borne diseases is more likely. Crop production in areas that are likely to received heavy rainfall are also at elevated risk of leaching and increased occurrence of livestock diseases; this beckons the need to ensure communities residing in these areas can access an adequate supply of dipping chemicals as well as other livestock medicines. Additionally, water reserves within the country are likely to be boosted by the anticipated rainfall, which will increase availability of water for agricultural irrigation and livestock.

Figure 7: Rainfall Forecast October 2021-March 2021

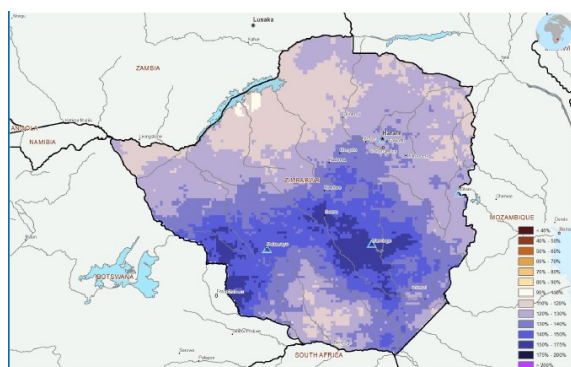
Probability of a La Niña developing in Zimbabwe



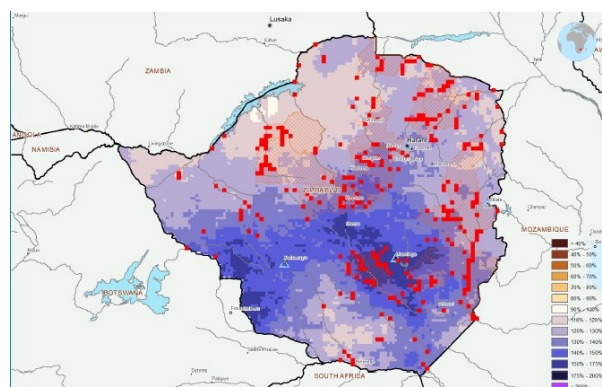
Seasonal forecasts for Niño 3.4—region sea surface temperatures as of September 2021



Rainfall anomaly - La Niña Phase in 3 months to March



Flood risk and rainfall anomaly - La Niña phase in 3 months to March





Source: WFP Climate and Earth Observation Analysis, 2021

Land preparation for the 2021/2022 agricultural season is ongoing in most parts of the country and the total area planted is likely to increase in anticipation of a good rainfall season. This is likely to improve availability of casual labour opportunities and hence increase income for the households that rely on agriculture as a livelihood source.

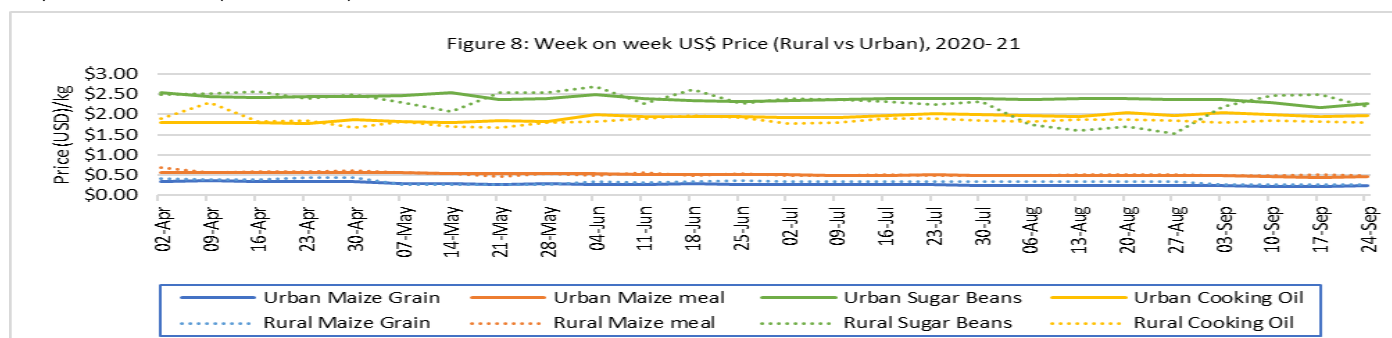
5. Market Performance Update

This section provides a summary of food commodity availability and prices for both rural and urban markets covering maize grain, maize meal, sugar beans and vegetable oil, as well as national price trends over time. The price of fuel is also noted since it influences food commodity prices. The price of **diesel** was pegged at **ZWL122.13/L or US\$1.38/L** on 05 September 2021, **an increase of 6% and 3% respectively** from ZWL115.15/L or US\$1.34/L in August, while **petrol** was pegged at **ZWL123.71/L or US\$1.40/L, which is an increase of 4% and 1%** from prices recorded in August (ZWL118.42 or US\$1.38). Prices in urban markets appear to be generally lower than in rural markets except oil mainly because of higher competition and close proximity to suppliers among other factors. The price increase in oil prices for urban markets which is higher than for rural markets needs further investigation.

Table 1: Supply and price trends for food basket commodities in rural and urban markets, September 2021

	Maize Grain	Maize meal	Sugar beans	Vegetable Oil
 Supply	Maize grain was available in a quarter of the markets monitored in rural districts and in 6% of monitored urban markets.	Maize meal was available in 49% of rural markets; and in 86% of the urban markets which is a 9% increase in rural and 3% reduction in urban	Sugar beans were available in 69% of rural markets (up from 66% in August) of and in 85% of urban markets monitored, similar to August.	Availability of vegetable oil remained high and stable with the commodity available in 99% of the rural markets and 92% of urban markets.
 Price	Maize grain prices in the rural district and urban domains that reported availability, remained stable when compared to August 2021 at an average ZWL32.17/kg for urban markets.	The price of the commodity increased marginally by 5% (from ZWL56.92/kg to ZWL59.59/kg) in rural markets and remained stable at ZWL56.51/kg in urban markets compared to the previous month.	Prices of sugar beans increased by 46% from ZWL218.55/kg to ZWL319.60 in rural markets, and in urban areas by 27% from ZWL221.18/kg to ZWL280.56/kg compared to August.	Prices of vegetable oil increased by 6% from ZWL232.49/L to ZWL242.62/L in rural markets and by 13% from ZWL225.91/L to ZWL256.24/L in urban markets.

Food Commodity Prices in Foreign Currency (US\$ terms) The average price for **maize grain** was **US\$0.24/kg** in September, which is comparable to US\$0.25/kg reported in August 2021 and 23% lower than one year ago in September 2020 (US\$0.31/kg). The price of **maize meal** (US\$0.47/kg) was **6% lower** than in August and 12% higher than the same period in September 2020 (US\$0.42/kg). **Sugar beans** was selling at an average price of **US\$2.30/kg**, which is 26% higher than US\$1.83/kg reported in August 2021 and 13% higher than US\$2.03/kg reported in September 2020 (**Figure 8**). **Vegetable oil** price remained stable at an average of **US\$1.95/L**, but 26% higher than September 2020 (US\$1.55/L).



Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Non-Food Commodities: **Laundry** and **bathing soap** were both available in **91%** of monitored markets, comparable to the previous month. Laundry soap was selling at an average price of **ZWL168.35/bar**, which marks a **7% increase** compared to August (**ZWL157.96/bar**); the USD price remained the same at **\$1.36/bar**. Bathing soap price increased from an average of ZWL72.21/250g to **ZWL86.37/250g (20% increase)** in local currency and increased from US\$0.61/250g to **US\$0.69/250g (13%)**.

Rural markets – review of availability and prices in Zimbabwe dollars

Maize Grain

Maize grain supply has remained low across all monitored rural markets only available in 2 (Mudzi and Masvingo) out of the 8 districts monitored. The low supply on the market is likely due to low demand as households continue consuming from own production and probably purchasing directly from GMB (if they can meet the minimum quantity) and farmer-to-farmer sales (i.e. farm gate purchases).

The commodity was selling at an average price of **ZWL38.89/kg**, which is a 10% drop from ZWL43.34/kg in Masvingo rural reported in August 2021 (**Figure 9**).

Unrefined Maize Meal

Unrefined maize meal was available in **49%** of the rural markets monitored, which is **9% higher** than the 40% reported in August 2021. Zvishavane and Mwenezi did not have supply of the commodity whilst Masvingo and Mudzi had the highest supply at 50%. The increase in availability could be an indication of an increase in demand for the commodity as households deplete their maize grain stocks and also an anticipation by traders of an increase in demand as the lean season progresses.

The average price of maize meal **increased by 5%** from ZWL56.92/kg recorded in August to **ZWL59.59/kg** in September (**Figure 10**). The current price is similar to the six-month average price of **ZWL59.06/kg**.

Sugar Beans

Sugar beans availability **marginally increased** from **66%** in August to **69%** in September 2021 as households continue to dispose some of the produce to access cash to cover other basic needs.

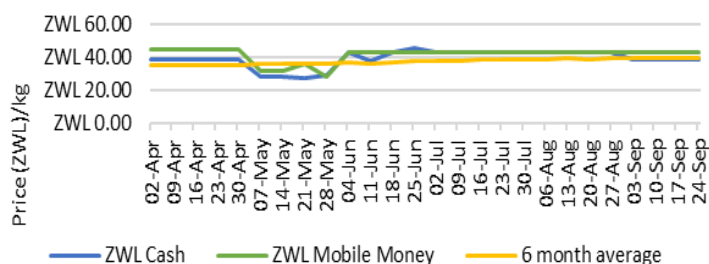
The average price for the commodity in September was **ZWL319.60/kg**, which is **46% higher** than the average price in August (ZWL218.55/kg) (**Figure 11**). The average price was highest in Zvishavane at **ZWL360/kg** and lowest in Gweru at **ZWL252.48/kg** (**annex 7**). The current price is **25% lower** than the six-month average price of **ZWL254.94/kg**.

Vegetable Oil

Vegetable oil was available in **99%** of the monitored markets **similar** August 2021.

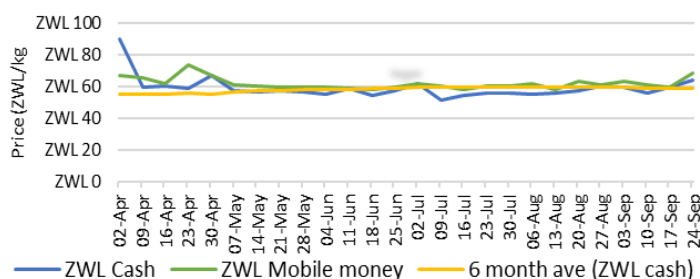
The commodity was selling at an average price of **ZWL246.62/L** which is an **6% increase** from **ZWL232.49/L** in August 2021 (**Figure 12**). For more district level information, see **annex 8**. The price is **15%** higher than the

Figure 9: Maize Grain week on week price (Rural), 2020/21



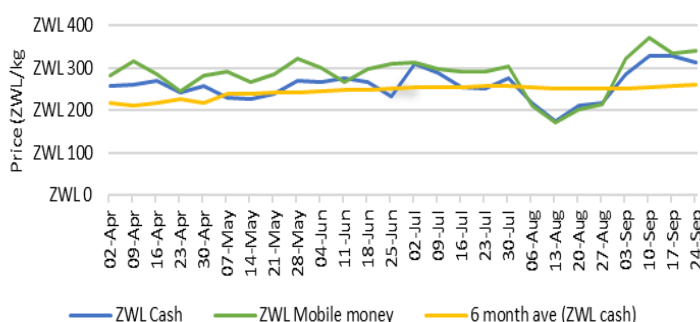
Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Figure 10: Maize meal week on week price (Rural), 2020/21



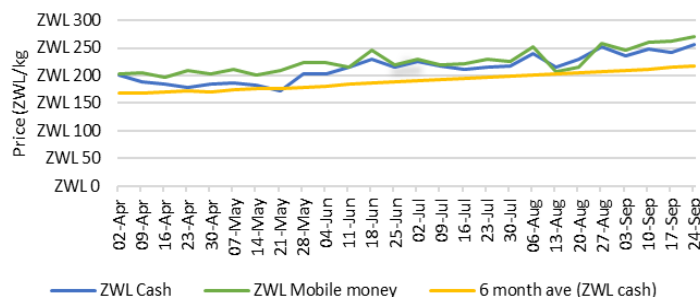
Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Figure 11: Sugar beans week on week price (Rural), 2020/21



Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Figure 12: Cooking Oil week on week price (Rural), 2020/21



Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Urban markets – review of availability and prices in Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL)

Maize Grain

Maize grain was only available in **6%** of the monitored markets, a 5% drop from last month. The urban markets generally sell maize meal instead of maize grain.

Maize grain was selling at an average price of **ZWL32.17/kg**—which is comparable to ZWL31.18/kg reported in August (**Figure 13**). Kariba urban reported the highest price at **ZWL38.89/kg** whilst Norton recorded the lowest price at **ZWL27.48/kg** (**annex 2**). The current average price for urban is comparable to the six-month average of **ZWL32.89/kg**.

Unrefined Maize Meal

Unrefined maize meal supply remained high across all monitored urban domains, reported available in **86%** of the monitored markets, which is comparable to the previous month at **83%**. See **annex 4** for more district level information.

The average price of maize meal in urban markets was **ZWL56.51/kg** in September 2021, comparable to the previous month of **ZWL55.72/kg** (**Figure 14**). The highest price was recorded in Nembudziya urban at an average of **ZWL65/kg**. The lowest price was recorded in Harare at **ZWL50.57/kg**. The current price is comparable to the six-month average of **ZWL56.90/kg**.

Sugar Beans

Sugar beans availability remained stable during the reporting period; the commodity was available across all urban districts, in an average of **85%** of the monitored markets compared to **83%** reported in August. Availability was reported to be lowest in Chimanimani (**20%**) see **annex 6**.

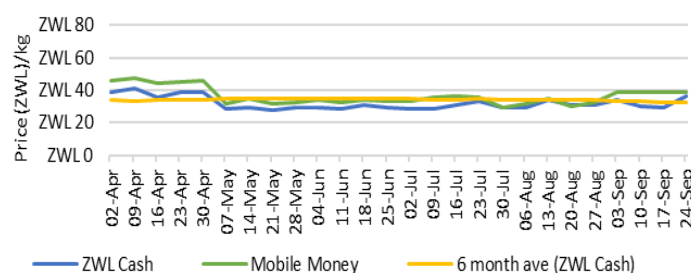
The average price for sugar beans in urban markets in September was **ZWL280.56/kg**, which is **27%** higher than **ZWL221.18/kg** reported in August (**Figure 15**). The highest price was reported in Kadoma urban at **ZWL360/kg** and lowest in Zvishavane urban at **ZWL247.20/kg**. The current price is **11%** higher than the six-month average of **ZWL253.60/kg**.

Vegetable Oil

Vegetable oil supply remained high across all urban domains and the commodity was reported available in **92%** of monitored markets which is comparable to **90%** reported in August 2021.

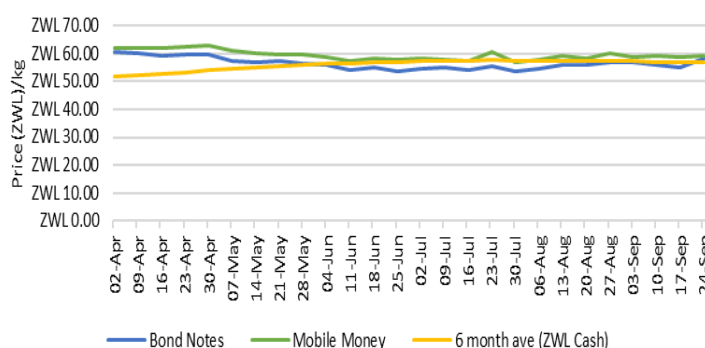
The commodity was selling at an average price of **ZWL256.24/L** which is **13%** higher than **ZWL225.91/L** recorded in August (**Figure 16**). Chimanimani Urban had the highest prices at **ZWL276.50/L**, and the lowest was Harare rural at **ZWL214.13/L** (**annex 8**). The current price is **24%** higher the six-month average of **ZWL207.34/L**.

Figure 13: Maize grain week on week price (Urban), 2020- 21



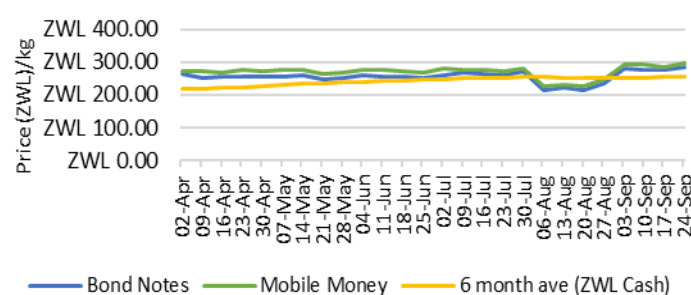
Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Figure 14: Maize Meal week on week price (Urban), 2020/21



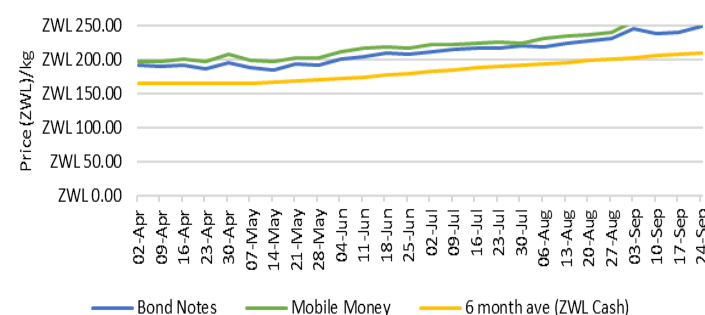
Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Figure 15: Sugar beans week on week price (Urban), 2020/21



Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Figure 16: Vegetable oil week on week price (Urban), 2020/21



Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

Other Basic Food Commodities

In addition to the four WFP food basket commodities, monitoring is also conducted for rice, salt, sugar and kapenta. Availability of the food commodities rice, salt, sugar and kapenta remained stable and high and no major shifts in availability were observed in comparison to the previous month. Kapenta availability dropped by 6 percentage points to 73% in the urban markets when compared to August 2021.

The USD prices appeared higher in the urban markets than the rural markets with significant differences in the price of local sugar (9%) and kapenta (7%). The ZWL price were on average higher in the rural markets for salt (17%).

Table 2: Availability and prices for rice, salt, sugar and kapenta

Commodity	Availability Sep	Availability Aug	Avail % change	Price Sep (\$)	Price Aug (\$)	% change \$	Price Sep (ZWL)	Price Aug (ZWL)	% change ZWL
Rice Rural	100%	100%	0%	\$0.96	\$0.97	-1%	ZWL 127.88	ZWL 123.77	3%
Rice Urban	100%	100%	0%	\$1.00	\$1.04	-4%	ZWL 122.35	ZWL 116.66	5%
Salt Rural	100%	100%	0%	\$0.58	\$0.59	-1%	ZWL 73.53	ZWL 68.22	8%
Salt Urban	100%	100%	0%	\$0.50	\$0.49	2%	ZWL 61.14	ZWL 56.42	8%
Sugar Rural	98%	100%	-2%	\$1.11	\$1.11	0%	ZWL 152.53	ZWL 140.52	9%
Sugar Urban	90%	88%	2%	\$1.21	\$1.22	-1%	ZWL 148.28	ZWL 139.34	6%
Kapenta Rural	73%	74%	-1%	\$10.59	\$10.07	5%	ZWL 1,408.31	ZWL 1,242.97	13%
Kapenta Urban	73%	79%	-6%	\$11.29	\$10.68	6%	ZWL 1,450.58	ZWL 1,282.26	13%

Source: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

The US\$ prices for **rice, salt and sugar** decreased by less than 5% in comparison to the previous month in both rural and urban markets while in ZWL terms the prices for rice increased by 3% and 5% for rural and urban markets respectively; **sugar beans** prices increased by 8% for both rural and urban markets.

The US\$ price for **kapenta rose by 5% and 6%** in rural and urban markets respectively in comparison to August 2021 (Table 2). In ZWL terms, the price increased by an average of 13% for both rural and urban markets.

The price of locally produced salt in ZWL increased by **8%** in both rural and urban markets to **ZWL73.53/kg** and **ZWL61.14/kg** respectively. The price of locally produced sugar increased in rural and urban markets by **9% and 6%** respectively.

5. Recommendations

Key recommendations emanating from the analysis above include;

- ◆ Continue to monitor the progression of the rainfall season and the associated impacts of the projected normal to above normal rains.
- ◆ Continue monitoring the food and nutrition security situation in areas with high cereal insecurity.
- ◆ Continue monitoring food security conditions using the HungerMap LIVE monitoring platform, particularly in urban areas where food insecurity has deteriorated over the past year and where the effects of the COVID-19 restrictive measures are likely to have left the biggest impact on vulnerable people's ability to access an adequate diet.
- ◆ There is need to continue:
 - monitor price fluctuations in both urban and rural markets;
 - continue assessing feasibility and best modality of assistance by geographical level;
 - conduct a comprehensive study to understand the market linkages with source markets.
- ◆ Continue monitoring the state and harvest prospects for winter and irrigated crops across the country.

5. Annexes

Annex 1: Markets Monitoring Background and Methodology

This report provides an update on the availability and prices of WFP food basket commodities. Data for this reporting period was collected between **1-30 September 2021** and is based on interviews with **790** traders, including 130 in rural districts and 660 in urban districts, across 32 districts/domains (8 rural and 24 urban); 73% of the interviews were conducted remotely whilst 27% were face-to-face. Currently, the number of rural districts monitored is only limited to those districts where WFP is implementing FFA activities. **Checking Availability at market level:** If any of the interviewed traders in a market reports having sold a commodity within the last week, the commodity is considered available in this market. Availability at country-level (district-level) is calculated as the share of markets with commodity availability across the country (across districts). Missing data indicate that none of the interviewed traders generally trades the commodity.

The harmonised weekly market monitoring is being conducted by WFP in partnership with members of the Cash Assistance Working Group (CWG), including World Vision International, CARE, Oxfam, Aquaculture Zimbabwe, Caritas Zimbabwe, Christian Aid, GOAL Zimbabwe, HOCIC, Mercy Corps, IRC, ORAP, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Action Aid, LEAD, LGDA, CAFOD, AfriCare, CTDO, ADRA, MDTC, Plan International and WeEffect.

Annex 2: Urban Districts Maize Grain Prices

District	Availability		Prices							% Price Change	
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Maize Grain Urban Districts											
Bulawayo	4.9%	0%									
Mutare Urban	0%	8%		ZWL 40.00					ZWL 27.88		
Rusape Urban	0%	0%									
Chipinga Urban	0%	0%							ZWL 28.15		
Chimanmani Urban	0%										
Marondera Urban	0%	0%							ZWL 27.22		
Goromonzi Urban	0%	0%									
Kadoma Urban	0%										
Chinhoyi Urban	0%	0%							ZWL 20.00		
Chegutu Urban	0%	0%									
Kariba Urban	14.7%	25%	ZWL 38.89	ZWL 33.34			\$0.28		ZWL 31.30	17%	
Norton	34.4%	38%	ZWL 27.48	ZWL 27.82			\$0.21		ZWL 29.77	-1%	
Victoria Falls	0%	0%									
Tsholotsho Urban	0%								ZWL 31.11		
Gweru Urban	11.5%	47%	ZWL 33.64	ZWL 35.28			\$0.26		ZWL 31.31	-5%	
Kwekwe Urban	0%	20%		ZWL 31.11					ZWL 30.56		
Redcliff	0%	0%							ZWL 31.25		
Zvishavane Urban	0%	0%							ZWL 26.67		
Gokwe South Urban	0%	0%							ZWL 43.20		
Nembudziya	0%	0%							ZWL 20.68		
Masvingo Urban	6.8%	15%	ZWL 34.59	ZWL 32.60	ZWL 38.89	12%	\$0.26		ZWL 41.63	6%	-7%
Chiredzi Urban	16.7%	17%	ZWL 33.34	ZWL 29.17	ZWL 38.89	17%	\$0.28	R 4.03	ZWL 33.21	14%	17%
Epworth	0%	0%									
Harare Rural	0%	0%									
Total	4%	8%	ZWL 33.59	ZWL 32.76	ZWL 38.89	15%	\$0.25	R4.03	ZWL 30.26	6%	5%

Annex 3: Rural Districts Maize Grain Prices

District	Availability		Prices							% Price Change	
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Maize Grain Rural Districts											
Buhera	0%	0%									
Chipinga	0%	0%									
Mudzi	8%						\$0.28		ZWL 36.11		
Zvishavane	0%	0%									
Masvingo	1%	3%	ZWL 38.89	ZWL 43.34	ZWL 43.34	0%	\$0.28	R5.56	ZWL 40.85	-10%	6%
Chirumanzu	0%										
Gweru	0%										
Mwenezi	0%	0%									
Total	1%	1%	ZWL 38.89	ZWL 43.34	ZWL 43.34	0%	\$0.28	R5.56	ZWL 38.48	-10%	6%

Annex 4: Urban Districts Maize Meal Prices

District	Availability					Prices				% Price Change	
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Maize Meal Urban Districts											
Bulawayo	93%	100%	ZWL 55.41	ZWL 52.21	ZWL 55.70	7%	\$0.50	R6.67	ZWL 49.78	6%	11%
Mutare Urban	67%	75%	ZWL 53.05	ZWL 49.46	ZWL 56.76	15%	\$0.45		ZWL 51.99	7%	2%
Rusape Urban	100%	87%	ZWL 57.44	ZWL 62.14	ZWL 59.95	4%	\$0.52		ZWL 57.43	-8%	0%
Chipinge Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 56.63	ZWL 54.73	ZWL 59.88	9%	\$0.48	R8.27	ZWL 56.20	3%	1%
Chimanimani Urban											
Marondera Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 64.45	ZWL 53.96	ZWL 57.90	7%	\$0.45		ZWL 52.98	19%	22%
Goromonzi Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 54.33	ZWL 54.41	ZWL 60.20	11%	\$0.49		ZWL 51.23	0%	6%
Kadoma Urban											
Chinhoyi Urban	100%	96%	ZWL 54.09	ZWL 53.26	ZWL 54.37	2%	\$0.50		ZWL 53.38	2%	1%
Chegutu Urban	100%	83%	ZWL 56.56	ZWL 52.69	ZWL 56.65	8%	\$0.42		ZWL 34.90	7%	62%
Kariba Urban	50%	60%	ZWL 63.29	ZWL 57.77	ZWL 66.80	16%	\$0.52	R9.58	ZWL 58.66	10%	8%
Norton	59%	55%	ZWL 57.13	ZWL 53.50	ZWL 62.86	17%	\$0.48		ZWL 50.25	7%	14%
Victoria Falls	96%	96%	ZWL 61.25	ZWL 61.48	ZWL 61.70	0%	\$0.50		ZWL 55.35	0%	11%
Tsholotsho Urban	38%							R6.85			
Gweru Urban	88%	53%	ZWL 53.31	ZWL 50.93	ZWL 58.93	16%	\$0.40	R8.35	ZWL 50.00	5%	7%
Kwekwe Urban	100%	80%	ZWL 59.72	ZWL 61.00	ZWL 65.32	7%	\$0.43	R9.87	ZWL 56.11	-2%	6%
Redcliff	100%	100%	ZWL 58.38	ZWL 52.53	ZWL 64.05	22%	\$0.47		ZWL 56.79	11%	3%
Zvishavane Urban	75%	88%	ZWL 51.25	ZWL 48.29			\$0.46		ZWL 48.84	6%	5%
Gokwe South Urban	89%	93%	ZWL 56.72	ZWL 53.53	ZWL 56.89	6%	\$0.51		ZWL 50.50	6%	12%
Nembudziya	57%	57%	ZWL 65.00	ZWL 61.75	ZWL 72.65	18%	\$0.55		ZWL 57.59	5%	13%
Masvingo Urban	93%	85%	ZWL 53.95	ZWL 52.66	ZWL 56.26	7%	\$0.46		ZWL 51.36	2%	5%
Chiredzi Urban	83%	83%	ZWL 53.92	ZWL 51.75	ZWL 53.92	4%	\$0.47	R6.92	ZWL 51.08	4%	6%
Epworth	83%	100%	ZWL 50.71	ZWL 60.57	ZWL 65.93	9%	\$0.41		ZWL 48.76	-16%	4%
Harare Rural	83%	86%	ZWL 50.57	ZWL 51.50	ZWL 57.44	12%	\$0.38		ZWL 45.73	-2%	11%
Total	84%	85%	ZWL 56.53	ZWL 54.77	ZWL 60.21	9%	\$0.52	R8.94	ZWL 51.85	3%	10%

Annex 5: Rural Districts Maize Meal Prices

District	Availability					Prices				% Price Change	
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Maize Meal Rural Districts											
Buhera	100%	100%					\$0.58		ZWL 48.84		
Chipinge	100%	40%	ZWL 70.00	ZWL 45.00	ZWL 75.20	<div></div> 67%	\$0.64	R11.20	ZWL 46.84	<div></div> 67%	<div></div> -4%
Mudzi	50%	100%	ZWL 62.67	ZWL 67.00	ZWL 59.17	<div></div> -12%	\$0.45		ZWL 53.10	<div></div> -12%	<div></div> 11%
Zvishavane	0%	9%		ZWL 66.00							
Masvingo	50%	42%	ZWL 58.12	ZWL 57.06	ZWL 62.35	<div></div> 9%	\$0.49	R8.47		<div></div> 9%	
Chirumanzu	100%		ZWL 49.24				\$0.62				
Gweru	100%				ZWL 50.79		\$0.41		ZWL 53.60		
Mwenezi	0%	0%		ZWL 55.76					ZWL 47.66		<div></div> 17%
Total	63%	48%	ZWL 60.01	ZWL 58.16	ZWL 61.88	22%	\$0.53	R9.84	ZWL 50.01	22%	8%

Annex 6: Urban Districts Sugar Beans Prices

District	Availability		Prices						% Price Change		
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Sugar Beans Urban Districts											
Bulawayo	95%	95%	ZWL 297.41	ZWL 207.46	ZWL 303.42	46%	\$2.64	R39.23	ZWL 214.82	43%	38%
Mutare Urban	33%	58%	ZWL 264.99	ZWL 191.66	ZWL 277.49	45%	\$2.56		ZWL 212.13	38%	25%
Rusape Urban	80%	80%	ZWL 289.63	ZWL 175.92	ZWL 299.88	70%	\$2.65	R24.32	ZWL 238.30	65%	22%
Chipinge Urban	93%	96%	ZWL 274.88	ZWL 209.29	ZWL 296.28	42%	\$2.38	R41.38	ZWL 226.13	31%	22%
Chimanimani Urban	20%		ZWL 280.00				\$2.00		ZWL 220.00		
Marondera Urban	94%	82%	ZWL 283.53	ZWL 220.80	ZWL 290.22	31%	\$2.03		ZWL 213.12	28%	33%
Goromonzi Urban	58%	48%	ZWL 267.42	ZWL 210.76	ZWL 273.17	30%	\$2.08		ZWL 236.03	27%	13%
Kadoma Urban	100%		ZWL 364.00		ZWL 416.00		\$3.00		ZWL 158.33		
Chinhoyi Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 270.11	ZWL 191.40	ZWL 274.83	44%	\$2.41		ZWL 229.47	41%	18%
Chegutu Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 281.85	ZWL 255.99	ZWL 281.85	10%	\$2.05		ZWL 252.20	10%	12%
Kariba Urban	68%	65%	ZWL 336.68	ZWL 176.77	ZWL 364.11	106%	\$2.83	R50.73	ZWL 217.46	90%	55%
Norton	61%	51%	ZWL 268.16	ZWL 210.66	ZWL 293.28	39%	\$2.22		ZWL 209.50	27%	28%
Victoria Falls	100%	99%	ZWL 280.89	ZWL 246.50	ZWL 286.97	16%	\$2.12		ZWL 248.06	14%	13%
Tsholotsho Urban	75%							R29.33	ZWL 238.89		
Gweru Urban	96%	93%	ZWL 272.32	ZWL 254.83	ZWL 302.06	19%	\$2.06	R41.02	ZWL 161.71	7%	68%
Kwekwe Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 272.60	ZWL 233.42	ZWL 306.40		\$2.30	R44.39	ZWL 222.84	17%	22%
Redcliff	100%	100%	ZWL 247.50	ZWL 183.75	ZWL 276.50		\$1.97		ZWL 222.20	35%	11%
Zvishavane Urban	88%	100%	ZWL 247.20	ZWL 202.13			\$2.15		ZWL 227.53	22%	9%
Gokwe South Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 284.70	ZWL 216.52	ZWL 283.59	31%	\$2.56		ZWL 228.69	31%	24%
Nembudziya	100%	100%	ZWL 318.86	ZWL 256.57	ZWL 338.57	32%	\$2.31		ZWL 248.51	24%	28%
Masvingo Urban	93%	83%	ZWL 276.11	ZWL 198.52	ZWL 295.34	49%	\$2.38		ZWL 234.77	39%	18%
Chiredzi Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 281.90	ZWL 218.52	ZWL 292.16	34%	\$2.41	R35.95	ZWL 219.83	29%	28%
Epworth	58%	29%	ZWL 291.43	ZWL 250.00	ZWL 390.00	56%	\$2.31		ZWL 219.39	17%	33%
Harare Rural	58%	43%	ZWL 301.71	ZWL 240.00	ZWL 320.00	33%	\$2.34		ZWL 221.95	26%	36%
Total	82%	82%	ZWL 284.95	ZWL 216.74	ZWL 307.72	41%	\$2.34	R38.30	ZWL 221.75	32%	26%

Annex 7: Rural Districts Sugar Beans Prices

District	Availability		Prices						% Price Change		
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Sugar Beans Rural Districts											
Buhera	100%	90%					\$2.22		ZWL 219.33		
Chipinge	100%	20%	ZWL 329.98	ZWL 160.00	ZWL 329.98	0%	\$3.28	R57.80		106%	
Mudzi	79%	100%	ZWL 289.68	ZWL 336.00	ZWL 294.74	2%	\$2.05	R60.00		-14%	
Zvishavane	86%	87%	ZWL 360.00	ZWL 208.80			\$3.00			72%	
Masvingo	67%	61%	ZWL 324.04	ZWL 196.00	ZWL 357.46	10%	\$2.48	R42.74	ZWL 240.43	65%	35%
Chirumanzu	100%						\$3.04				
Gweru	100%		ZWL 252.48		ZWL 256.53	2%	\$2.09				
Mwenezi	0%										
Total	79%	72%	ZWL 311.24	ZWL 225.20	ZWL 309.68	3%	\$2.59	R53.51	ZWL 229.88	58%	35%

Annex 8: Urban Districts Vegetable Oil Prices

District	Availability			Prices					% Price Change		
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Cooking Oil Urban Districts											
Bulawayo	95%	100%	ZWL 244.76	ZWL 225.35	ZWL 264.58	17%	\$2.22	R32.01	ZWL 168.29	9%	45%
Mutare Urban	100%	92%	ZWL 235.29	ZWL 221.25	ZWL 250.94	13%	\$2.01		ZWL 171.67	6%	37%
Rusape Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 250.81	ZWL 225.07	ZWL 257.69	14%	\$2.23	R36.50	ZWL 184.98	11%	36%
Chipinge Urban	100%	96%	ZWL 253.49	ZWL 227.32	ZWL 273.18	20%	\$2.10	R36.76	ZWL 183.62	12%	38%
Chimanimani Urban	100%		ZWL 276.50				\$2.00		ZWL 241.67		
Marondera Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 261.09	ZWL 225.06	ZWL 262.42	17%	\$1.89		ZWL 164.99	16%	58%
Goromonzi Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 216.75	ZWL 194.61	ZWL 228.75	18%	\$1.77		ZWL 166.05	11%	31%
Kadoma Urban	100%		ZWL 252.00		ZWL 270.00		\$1.80		ZWL 126.93		
Chinhoyi Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 259.38	ZWL 235.58	ZWL 259.38	10%	\$2.29		ZWL 192.65	10%	35%
Chegutu Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 261.31	ZWL 225.00	ZWL 261.31	16%	\$1.83		ZWL 188.95	16%	38%
Kariba Urban	85%	75%	ZWL 241.29	ZWL 219.30	ZWL 257.59	17%	\$1.92	R33.45	ZWL 166.30	10%	45%
Norton	61%	59%	ZWL 235.37	ZWL 211.34	ZWL 258.98	23%	\$2.01		ZWL 160.17	11%	47%
Victoria Falls	97%	98%	ZWL 258.44	ZWL 238.55	ZWL 261.77	10%	\$2.01		ZWL 182.43	8%	42%
Tsholotsho Urban	88%							R33.33	ZWL 187.29		
Gweru Urban	88%	53%	ZWL 231.36	ZWL 207.16	ZWL 249.89	21%	\$1.73	R34.99	ZWL 155.17	12%	49%
Kwekwe Urban	100%	80%	ZWL 248.96	ZWL 242.97	ZWL 272.71		\$2.06	R43.53	ZWL 168.95	2%	47%
Redcliff	100%	100%	ZWL 215.00	ZWL 218.88	ZWL 248.13		\$2.12		ZWL 168.92	-2%	27%
Zvishavane Urban	100%	88%	ZWL 228.06	ZWL 216.07			\$1.94		ZWL 183.15	6%	25%
Gokwe South Urban	100%	100%	ZWL 250.02	ZWL 243.08	ZWL 250.02	3%	\$2.25		ZWL 171.76	3%	46%
Nembudziya	100%	100%	ZWL 257.43	ZWL 237.57	ZWL 269.21	13%	\$1.83		ZWL 179.18	8%	44%
Masvingo Urban	93%	85%	ZWL 243.81	ZWL 222.55	ZWL 254.32	14%	\$2.03		ZWL 173.05	10%	41%
Chiredzi Urban	83%	83%	ZWL 256.78	ZWL 236.72	ZWL 256.78	8%	\$2.19	R33.25	ZWL 167.38	8%	53%
Epworth	100%	100%	ZWL 206.13	ZWL 208.57	ZWL 263.38	26%	\$1.66		ZWL 169.29	-1%	22%
Harare Rural	100%	100%	ZWL 214.13	ZWL 201.43	ZWL 246.56	22%	\$1.64		ZWL 163.38	6%	31%
Total	95%	91%	ZWL 243.40	ZWL 223.02	ZWL 257.98	16%	\$1.98	R35.48	ZWL 174.43	8%	40%

Annex 9: Rural Districts Vegetable Oil Prices

District	Availability			Prices					% Price Change		
	Monthly current availability (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous availability (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-31 August 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-30 September 2021)	Mobile Money Premium (%)	Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-30 September 2021)	Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-30 September 2021)	6M ZWL Cash Average (April 2021-September 2021)	ZWL change (%) from previous period (August 2021-September 2021)	6M % Change
Cooking Oil Rural Districts											
Buhera	80%	100%					\$1.91		ZWL 161.42		
Chipinge	100%	100%	ZWL 279.99	ZWL 219.00	ZWL 279.99	0%	\$2.89	R45.75	ZWL 163.93	28%	34%
Mudzi	100%	100%	ZWL 246.81	ZWL 252.00	ZWL 280.31	14%	\$1.74	R45.75	ZWL 153.70	11%	64%
Zvishavane	100%	96%	ZWL 247.71	ZWL 230.30			\$1.97		ZWL 184.81		25%
Masvingo	100%	100%	ZWL 245.45	ZWL 233.64	ZWL 255.51	4%	\$1.82	R28.04	ZWL 187.86	9%	24%
Chirumanzu	100%						\$2.89				
Gweru	100%		ZWL 232.90		ZWL 218.30		\$1.91		ZWL 140.80		
Mwenezi	100%	100%		ZWL 210.30			\$2.07	R30.31	ZWL 164.46		28%
Total	98%	99%	ZWL 250.58	ZWL 229.05	ZWL 258.53	6%	\$2.15	R37.46	ZWL 165.28	16%	35%

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