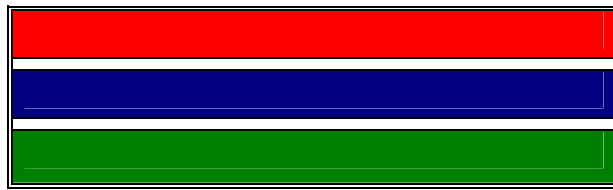


THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SITUATION IN THE GAMBIA

AGRICULTURAL CROPPING SEASON 2009/2010

BAMAKO/MALI SEPTEMBER, 2009

INTRODUCTION

The Gambia is a small West Africa state surrounded by the Republic of Senegal on all sides except along the Atlantic Ocean. The width of the country varies from 24 to 28 kilometers. It has a total land surface area of 10,689 square kilometers of which 4300 square kilometers are regarded as arable agricultural land and related activities.

Traditionally, agriculture in the Gambia is, characterized by subsistence food crop cultivation, livestock rearing and semi-commercial cash crop production. Farmers in the Gambia are both Male and Female, each responsible for their own crops and for different stages of production for the crops they usually produce together the dominant cash crops include groundnuts and cotton whilst the coarse grains (Millet, sorghum & maize), swamp and upland rice are the major field crops cultivated. With rudimentary technology and therefore labour intensive, agriculture in the Gambia, is largely and essentially rain fed, although small areas of irrigation exist for rice and horticultural crops.

Administratively, the Gambia is divided into five divisions, one city council and one municipal council, namely: Western Region (WR), Lower River (LRR), North Bank Region (NBR) Central River Region (CRR), and Upper River Region (URR), Banjul City Council (BCC) and Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC).

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

RAINFALL SITUATION

This dekad has recorded rainfall similar to that of the previous dekad, in terms of frequency and intensities with significant daily heavy down pours particularly in Kerewan in the Western Third of the country. Daily intensities varying from 0.5mm (Janjanbureh) to 131.0 (Kerewan) were recorded, with the frequency (number of rainy days) varying between 4 and 9 days across the country. Total rainfall during the dekad ranged from 84.3mm at Kaur in the Middle Third to 351.6mm at Kerewan in the Western Third of the country (figure 1a).

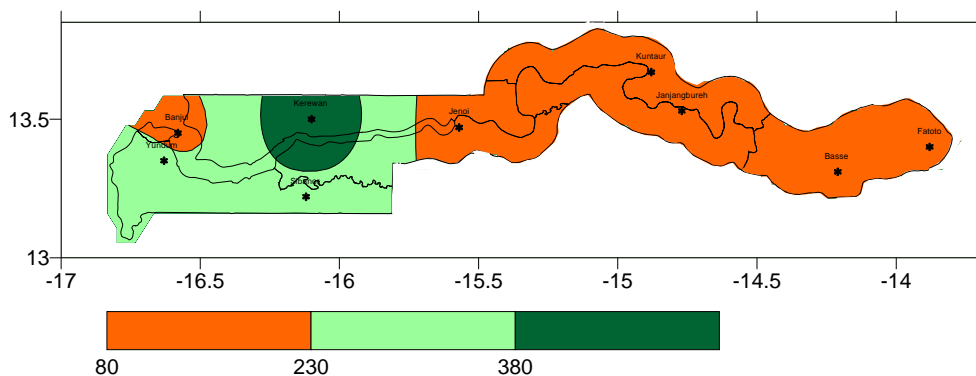


Figure 1a: Rainfall intensity during August 21 - 31, 2009

So far from May 1 to August 31, 2009 the seasonal total rainfall amounts in the country ranged from 328.7mm at Janjanbureh in the Middle Third to 1549.4mm at Kerewan in the Western Third of the country (figure 1b).

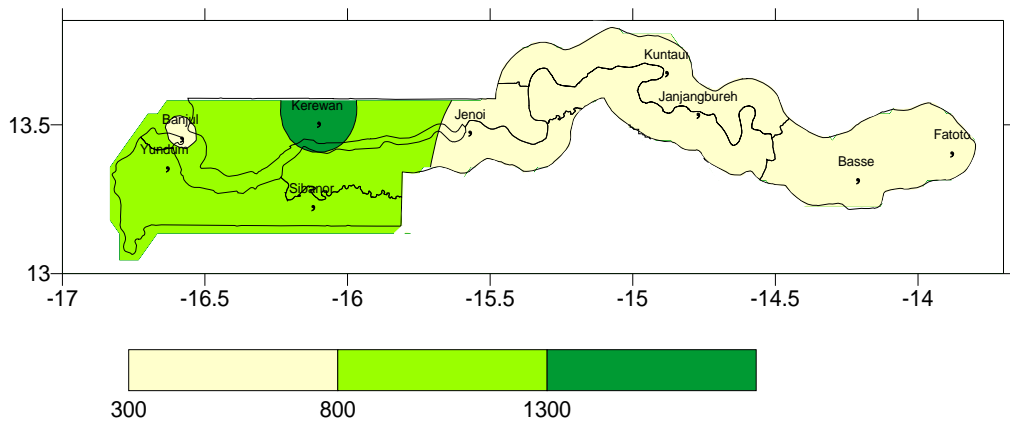


Figure 1b: Seasonal total from May 1 to August 20, 2009

Compared to the same period last year, only Kerewan, Kaur and Mankamang recorded surpluses, all the others recorded deficits ranging from 10.7mm at Banjul to 278.7 at Janjanbureh.

The country average as at August 31, 2009 stood at 745.5mm, compared to 569.0mm and 535.8mm recorded during the same period last year and the long-term mean respectively (figure 2).

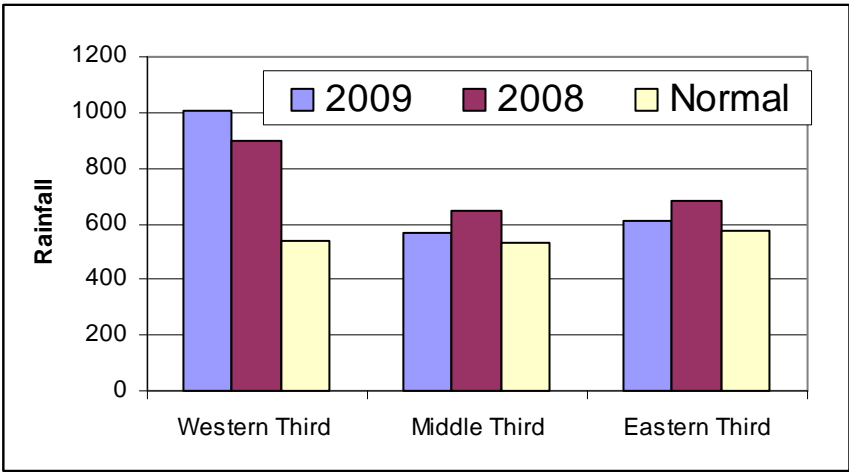


Figure 2: Comparison of this year's total against last year and long term mean (normal)

Extreme rainfall areas: The two points of concern are Janjanbureh which recorded the lowest rainfall total (328.7mm, 85% below last year's and 55% below the long term average) and Kerewan which recorded the highest (1549.4mm, 132% above last year's) (highest since rainfall records started there). The consequences are 1: for janjanbureh, despite the total amount recorded, if intervals between rainfalls is not long (more than 5 days), upland crops may prosper, but there is a likelihood that swamp rice may face difficulties, as transplanting requires certain level of water in the plots. 2: On the other hand Kerewan with one third of its annual rainfall recorded in one day (5/08/2009), followed by other heavy down pours of above 100mm suffered floods and destruction

of houses and properties. The impact on agricultural activities may be submergence of rice fields, erosion of top soils resulting to destruction of field crops.

NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In the drive to ensure Food Security in the short-term and Food Self- Sufficiency in the long-term and alleviate poverty in the country, the President initiates a program to expand rice production from its present stage to 250,000 ha by 2015. The program would be attained through the employment of appropriate, sustainable and environmentally friendly water management techniques and cultivation practices. To ensure this, specific strategies would be employed:

- 1 To consolidate and or develop 2,500 ha. of Pump Irrigated perimeters in the Central and Upper River Regions for double cropping of rice under surface irrigation.
- 2 To develop and crop 6,000 ha of flood plains for rice production through tidal irrigation
- 3 To expand rice production in seasonally Saline Tidal Swamps and flood plains. (65,600 ha. Could be developed)
- 4 To increase production and productivity of rice in the back swamps natural depression (Wulumbangos) and transition zones between the lowlands and uplands (Bantafaros) (about 157,900 ha. would be developed).
- 5 To increase production and productivity in the upland
- 6 To establish Rice Land Mechanization Services for land preparation and planting operation
- 7 To organize and set up Rice Growers into District regional cooperative societies

The above program has kicked off in earnest with the cultivation of over 8,000 ha of NERICA across the country. Fertilizer and rice seeds were provided by the Taiwanese government.

FAO has also provided the following to farmers through the government:

- 5 power tillers,
- 30 mt of NERICA seeds,
- 50 mt in a new home at a globe of Urea,
- 150 mt of N P K

This was provided under a project called Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP). Other Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) also provide seeds and other input to farmer associations.

The efforts of various interventions (donor funded rice development projects and the Chinese Mission) may have contributed to this increase. With the introduction of NERICA rice and the initial positive response of farmers. A

Given the fact that rice is the country's staple food, most of these projects mainly target rice production. One such project is the Multi-National NERICA Seed Dissemination Project (MNSDP). One of the main objectives of MNSDP project is to ensure a wide distribution of these rice varieties, which bear all the required traits for high productivity under sub-optimal climatic conditions like those of The Gambia.

RAINFALL SITUATION

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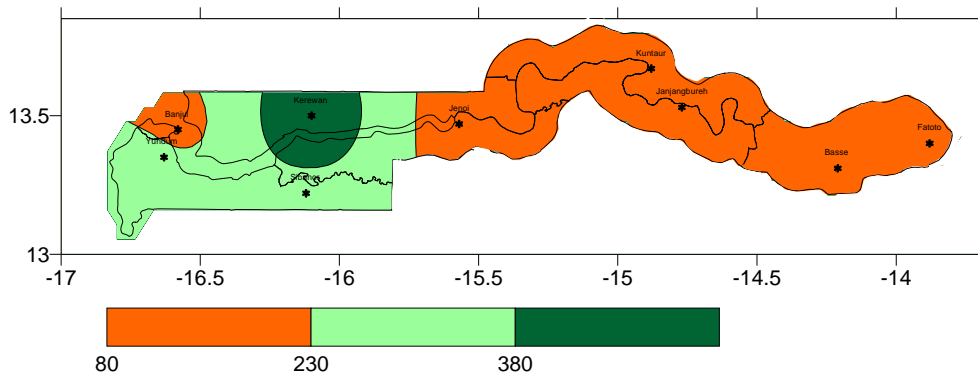


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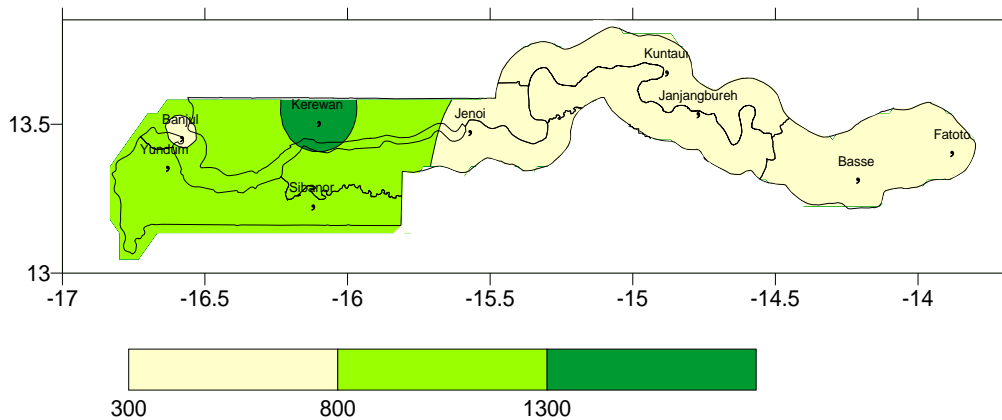


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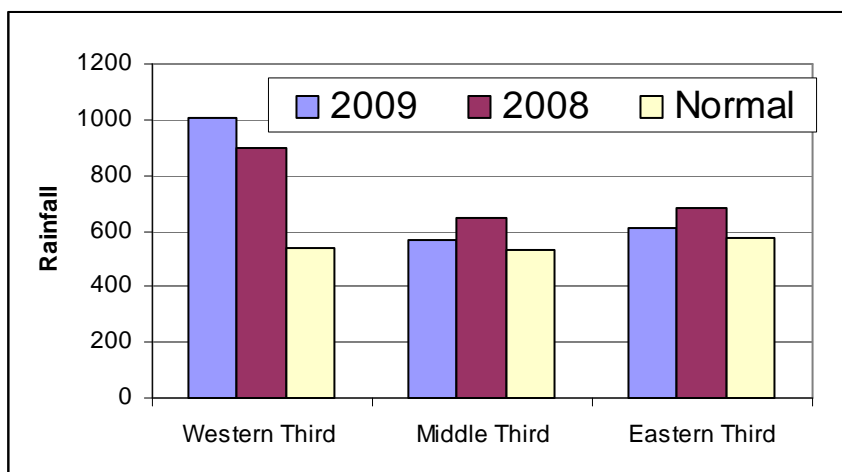


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Rainfall situation as at August 31, 2009

STATIONS	DAILY AND DEKADAL RAINFALL															2009	COMPARI	
	Rainfall of this dekad (and totals)														2008			D99-03
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	SUMD	SUMS	NRD				
WESTERN THIRD																		
Banjul	35.7			37.1	14.8		4.5	37.2			14	143.0	703.6	34	-10.7			
Serekunda	47.3	20.2	60.7		27.4	16.5	11.3	8.6	TR		###	223.7	862.5	31	-211.5			
Yundum	64.8	19.4	TR	56.0	11.5		57.4	42.3		3.4	###	294.9	1035.2	46	-79.8			
Jambanjelly																		
Pirang																		
Bakendick																		
Kerewan	45.3	41.2		102.6	31.4		86.5	93.6	TR		###	531.6	1549.4	47	881.6			
Sibanor	27.8	85.0	28.6	6.5	18.6	83.4		60.0	7.4	TR	6.7	324.0	878.4	46	-46.0			
Karantaba																		
Kwinella																		
MIDDLE THIRD																		
Yallal																		
Kaur	63.4	TR	3.6	4.6	TR		6.6		TR	3.4	2.7	84.3	722.5	36	138.1			
N'jau	82.2			70.0	3.5		11.0				2.5	169.2	552.1	26	-55.2			
Kuntaur																		
Jenoi		13.9	14.1		7.7	19.4	3.4	4.0	2.5	39.3	###	116.2	625.5	38	-37.7			
Dankunku																		
Sapu	60.2	2.1	13.1	72.1	4.1		27.1	5.0	4.6		1.8	190.1	605.8	33	-166.4			

Janjangbureh	23.7	3.0	0.5	63.0	3.1		15.0	1.3			0.5	110.1	328.7	37	-278.7
EASTERN THIRD															
Naudeh															
Bansang															
Sare Soffie															
Mankamang	45.0	26.0		53.0	5.0		61.0	3.0			4.0	197.0	604.6	34	23.8
Basse	16.2	7.5	7.6	56.0	TR		42.5	19.6		12.7	###	172.7	528.2	43	-162.3
Giroba															
Fatoto		5.9	30.0	21.2	28.9	5.4	41.3	20.5	18.9			172.1	698.4	40	-77.9
Sutukoba															

CROP PERFORMANCE

The heavy down pour of rains witness in the last decade of August, and early September have cause serious damage to crops in some parts of the country. The extend of the damage is being access by the Disaster Relief Agency with assistance from the Gambia Red Cross, Concern Universal, Department of Agriculture and other relevant government departments. However, this rather unfortunate calamity, dose not adversely affect the general performance of the crops across the country.

Groundnuts across the country is very impressive. However, Groundnut production this year is expected to the higher than last yea's.

Cereals mainly Early millet, Late millet, Maize, Sorghum and Upland rice are performing very well across the country. The crop development also depends on the on the distribution of the rains and from Region to Region across the country. The inundation of the rice seedlings in parts of the Lower River Central River and the North Bank Regions of the country may affect seedling and thus result in a drop in Swamp Rice production.

Sesame crop promoted by National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is now gaining momentum as a major cash crop.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION

Livestock production represents an important activity in the country's economy and livelihood of the population. Cattle, sheep, goats, swine and different species of poultry are raised to generate income, supplement diet of rural families and for socio – cultural reasons. In this context, the importance of livestock in the balance of seasonal fluctuation in the food availability and as a safeguard against risk for the rural families should not be under estimated.

PASTURES

Given the high livestock population density and the encroachment on the range land for crop cultivation, availability of feed and water constitutes a major constraint to the livestock production in the country. The shortage of feed is the exacerbated by frequent occurrence of bush fires during the dry season (January to April).

During the first part of the year (2009) January to June there was acute shortage of fodder and water for livestock. Most of the grasses on the range land in all the administrative Regions were destroyed by bush fires during the dry season. Consequently, severe weight losses and frequent out breaks of diseases were registered in the herds across the country before the beginning of the rainy season.

However, with the commencement of the rainy season in June, the condition of the Range lands improved gradually. Hence feed become increasingly available to livestock as the growth of various fodder species was enhanced by the increase in rainfall.

A LIVESTOCK WATERING POINTS

During the rainy season, there is no difficulty in this area, as water was obtained from temporary ponds and natural water catchments areas (ponds, old quarries and shallow wells in the low lands), which were filled up to capacity during the rainy season for livestock use and are easily accessible, by majority of animals.

DISEASE CONTROL

During the period under review, there were no outbreaks. However, disease control measures through vaccination against major diseases and the monitoring of animal movements both internal and around border areas have been on going during the rainy season. De-worming and treatment of draught animals for wounds is carried on request by Livestock Assistants.

Table 1: Livestock Population (in 000).

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chicken
1975	300	99	93	7	280
1976	310	102	94	7	300
1977	290	95	92	9	260
1978	275	90	90	9	250
1979	280	95	92	9	260
1980	321	158	170	10	275
1981	333	165	177	11	285
1982	350	175	185	11	300
1983	300	185	194	12	Na
1984	280	175	185	12	Na
1985	290	175	194	12	345
1986	295	180	197	12	380
1987	305	180	204	13	418
1988	312	185	207	13	460
1989	327	190	250	14	506
1990	355	206	214	14	557
1991	340	167	191	14	612
1992	343	159	185	14	673
1993	346	151	180	14	740
1994	348	144	174	16	Na
1995	350	136	169	16	Na
1996	353	130	164	16	521
1997	356	123	159	16	539

1998	359	117	154	16	513
1999	361	111	150	14	582
2000	364	106	145	14	630
2001	323	129	228	14	586
2002	327	146	262	16	591
2003	396	203	297	16	599
2004	408	209	287	16	682
2005	410	215	296	16	652,417
2006	413	221	305	16	650
2007	415	183	371	24	718
2008	420	200	374	25	720

Source: National Agricultural Sample Survey (PS/MoA)

RISK ZONES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Parts of the Gambia experienced a severe heavy down pour of rains and wind storm this year, 2009/2010 cropping year which may resulted in low output for Early millet and Lowland rice. The most affected Regions are Central River Region. North bank Region, Upper River Region Western Region and Parts of Kanifing Municipality and Banjul. As at September 10, 12,183 in households were affected and a significant lost to crops, Livestock, food items and clothing was reported. The extend of the damage are being access by the National Disaster Management Agency, Red Cross, CRS and other development partners..

The Gambia government has responded swiftly in providing assistance to the victims. The Red Cross, The NGO community, companies and some private individuals has given donation. Remittance from relatives outside the country was very helpful. Livestock and other valuable assets are being sold as a Any woman in the coping strategy.

CROP FORECAST

The crop forecast for 2009 is higher than that of the 2008 for all crops.This is because of the intervention of the MOA through projects such as the Nerica Project, Farmer Managed Rice Irrigation Project, Chinese Technical Mission and PIWAMP. These projects are expected to intervene in the production of rice through various Strategies.

In addition to the above, national strategies such as the President's BACK TO THE LAND clarion call, the provision of tractors by the Head of state and the Head of state himself actively involve in farming, couple with the high price of rice witness last year signals higher crop forecast for the period under review. This performance in coarse grain production viewed in isolation and compared with the coarse grain performs from during the last 5 years is favourable.

Crop report 2008, provisional 2009 and the 5 year average (in Tons)

Table 2 : Crop report 2008, provisional 2009 and the 5 year average (in Tons)

Crops	2008	2009	Range		Ave.
			Worst	Best	
Early Millet					
Production	108,404	137,142	130,947	139,573	102,573.60
Late Millet					
Production	17,220	20,647	18,000	22,600	15,760.40
Sorghum					
Production	25,624	30,441	25,000	31,019	24,260.20
Maize					
Production	44,894	56,275	47,500	56,776	32,471.80
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS					
<i>Production</i>	196,142	244,505	221,447	249,968	175,066
Upland Rice					
Production	22,800	47,500	45,000	60,000	18,200.60
Swamp Rice					
Production	10,500	21,500	19,250	23,000	10,300
TOTAL PADDY					
Production	33,300	69,000	64,250	83,000	28,501
TOTAL CEREALS					
Groundnuts					
Production	109,641	140,234	120,000	146,000	108,062

Source: NASS

Table 3 : Forecast of the crops for the 2009 compared to 2008 cropping season

Crops	2,008	2,009	% Change
Early Millet			
Area Planted (Ha)	113,640	130,686	15.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	954	1,049	10.0
Total Production (MT)	108,404	137,142	26.5
Late Millet			
Area Planted (Ha)	21,000	22,890	9.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	820	902	10.0
Total Production (MT)	17,220	20,647	19.9
Sorghum			
Area Planted (Ha)	26,281	28,909	10.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	975	1,053	8.0
Total Production (MT)	25,624	30,441	18.8
Maize			
Area Planted (Ha)	43,460	49,979	15.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	1,033	1,126	9.0
Total Production (MT)	44,894	56,275	25.4
Total Coarse Grains			
Area Planted (Ha)	204,381	232,464	13.7
Total Production (MT)	196,142	244,505	24.7
Upland Rice			
Area Planted (Ha)	24,000	50,000	108.3
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	950	950	-
Total Production (MT)	22,800	47,500	108.3
Swamp Rice			
Area Planted (Ha)	10,000	20,000	100.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	1,050	1,050	-
Total Production (MT)	10,500	21,000	100.0
Irrigated Rice			
Area Planted (ha)	2,000		
Average Yield (kg/ha)	2,500		

Total Production (mt)	5,000		
Total Paddy			
Area Planted (Ha)	34,000	70,000	105.9
Total Production (MT)	38,300	68,500	78.9
Total Cereals			
Area Planted (Ha)	238,381	302,464	26.9
Total Production (MT)	234,442	313,005	33.5
Groundnuts New Variety (73/33)			
Area Planted (Ha)	62,860	70,403	12.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	775	885	14.2
Total Production (MT)	48,717	62,307	27.9
Groundnuts Old Variety (28/206)			
Area Planted (Ha)	70,843	77,927	10.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	860	1,000	16.3
Total Production (MT)	60,925	77,927	27.9
Total Groundnuts			
Area Planted (Ha)	133,703	148,331	10.9
Total Production (MT)	109,641	140,234	27.9

The last year was below 40% of total production from the normal year this fact was also considered
The above are also based on multiple regression with other variables.
Total Paddy exclude irrigated rice

FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The food production in 2009 is expected to cater for over 50% of the domestic food needs of the rural farmers. Even with the worst scenario, the prospects for food supplies will be greater than last year. It could be noted that over 50,000mt of rice has been imported by the commercial sector alone during the first half of the year. It also observe that stock piles of cereal especially rice are evidence in the main markets and in the LUMO markets across the country. See the Tables for details

MARKETS

The country experienced sharp increases in prices in beginning of the season but with the intervention of the head of State in importing adequate stocks of rice at an affordable price and above all waive most of the tariff paid to government and Gambia Ports Authority in particular. The intervention of farms in to Butchery, could not prevent the price of meat from increasing in the beginning of the RAMADAN month (August) as seen in the table below.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING

The steady decline in the numbers of animals slaughtered during the beginning of the season is still continuing resulting to the gradual increase for cattle and small ruminants and increased of beef prices, particularly in the urban areas.

Cattle Prices at the Weekly Markets (Lumos)

3 years	=	D4000	to	D5000
4 years	=	D6000	to	D7000
5 years	=	D8000	to	D10000
6 years (above)	=	D10000	to	D12000

Prices for small ruminant in the Weekly Market (Lumos)

Sheep

Male	=	D1500	to	D3000
Female	=	D1300	to	D2000

Goats

Male	=	D1200	to	D1600
Female	=	D1400	to	D2000

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES 2008 BY MONTH (prices in Dalasi/kg)

commodity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEM	AVG 08
Creal													
maize	10.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.66	18.66	19.50	19.50	14.26	10.50	7.14	14.44
millet	10.00	12.25	13.00	13.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.05	20.05	14.30	10.50	7.14	14.52
sorghum	10.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	16.66	18.88	18.88	14.00	8.00	5.71	13.72
local rice	10.25	12.25	15.25	17.50	18.50	18.50	19.50	19.50	21.00	20.66	22.95	22.95	18.23
Broken Rice	12.00	14.00	15.00	16.50	18.25	18.50	19.00	20.00	20.00	22.22	22.74	20.00	18.18
Long Grain	12.00	14.00	14.75	15.75	16.90	18.00	18.00	19.20	19.00	20.25	21.45	21.25	17.55
Findo	35.00	40.00	45.00	55.00	58.50	86.30	88.88	90.00	90.00	90.00	85.50	75.00	69.93
G/nut	20.00	20.00	24.00	32.00	32.00	35.00	35.50	37.00	35.00	30.00	21.42	14.44	28.03
Beans	15.00	15.50	16.66	16.66	18.00	18.00	27.00	27.00	25.00	23.33	25.00	22.00	20.76

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES 2008 BY MONTH (prices in Dalasi/kg)

commodity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEM	AVG 08
Friuts													
orange	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.20	20.00	21.00	20.00	22.22	26.66	27.75	25.00	15.00	21.49
mangoe	NA	NA	12.50	12.50	18.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.00
Banana	25.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	28.85	25.00	30.00	30.00	28.85	25.00	21.06	26.15
Cashew	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
pawpaw	NA	NA	10.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	NA	17.11
Lime	19.50	20.00	17.75	17.75	18.85	18.85	20.00	20.06	22.66	28.38	25.00	23.87	21.06

commodity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEM	AVG 08
Vegetables													
Cabbage	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	22.15	30.00	32.22	40.00	50.00	33.57	35.39	28.78
Tomato Small	15.00	17.17	18.88	18.88	20.00	20.00	20.11	20.11	22.00	28.27	NA	28.33	20.80
Tomato Big	16.00	22.00	22.00	22.22	22.95	24.00	26.19	26.19	25.00	25.25	24.70	24.70	23.43
Garden Egg	12.00	12.20	12.20	12.20	14.40	18.99	20.89	20.89	22.66	22.66	20.00	22.92	17.67
Lettue	25.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	30.10	22.22	18.88	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.77
Okra	10.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	48.80	48.80	50.00	50.50	50.50	52.22	50.00	43.53	38.28
Paper sweet	38.89	40.00	40.00	44.44	60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	75.75	80.00	55.00	37.77	55.99
paper Hot	60.00	75.00	75.00	80.00	85.50	95.00	95.50	100.00	100.10	100.10	96.29	96.29	88.23
Onion Exotic	16.00	17.75	18.00	20.00	20.00	21.10	25.00	25.00	20.00	21.50	20.00	20.00	20.36
Onion Leaf	5.00	8.50	8.50	10.00	10.00	11.11	12.50	12.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.47
Bitter Tomato	20.00	20.20	25.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	42.00	38.60	20.00	22.22	27.75

commodity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEM	AVG 08
Tubers													
Cassava	10.00	14.40	14.40	15.08	20.00	20.20	20.66	23.25	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.66	19.22
Sweet potato	15.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	20.00	23.25	30.00	24.44	28.71	25.00	19.71	21.68
Irish potato	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.50	20.00	21.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	28.33	20.00	21.24
carrot	35.00	35.00	35.00	38.80	35.55	40.44	50.00	55.55	60.00	60.00	NA	NA	44.53

commodity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEM	AVG 08
Livestock product													
Meat &Born	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Beef steak	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Mutton	#####	110.00	110.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Milk	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
yoghurt	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	25.00

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES 2009 BY MONTH (prices in Dalasi/kg)

Cereals	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
Maize	12.03	11.92	11.97	12.54	13.37	14.56	15.55	16.28
millet	12.66	12.31	12.49	12.41	13.24	15.27	15.83	16.48
Sorghum	13.12	12.98	13.05	11.35	11.65	12.97	13.44	13.93
local Rice	20.16	19.96	20.06	18.46	18.24	18.68	18.59	19.36
Broken Rice	19.19	18.67	18.93	16.34	18.29	15.95	16.20	16.83
Long grain	20.19	18.89	19.54	17.1	17.78	16.82	16.83	16.59
Beans	24.17	25.5	24.84	26.05	25.25	25.75	29.365	29.37
Findo	58.73	56.22	57.48	47.63	54.38	48.03	51.88	54.98
G/Nut	25.96	25.60	25.78	23.93	23.98	24.84	25.95	29.21
Cereals	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
Vegetables								
Cabbage	27.2	31.58	29.39	23.52	24.17	23.52	23.69	24.77
Tomato Small	28.14	22.83	25.49	17.89	21.77	11.93	15.68	16.95
Tomato Big	28.42	24.48	26.45	19.58	27.45	14.89	16.92	19.54
Garden Egg	23.84	23.52	23.68	19.42	20.56	19.40	19.66	21.59
Lettue	18.88	19.19	19.04	19.24	20.20	20.50		
Okra	41.51	44.65	43.08	43.47	48.25	42.81	39.67	37.36
Paper sweet	52.03	54.96	53.49	68.78	74.51	69.24	63.08	76.32
paper Hot	72.18	74.35	73.26	78.39	85.95	78.39	72.51	73.57
Onion Exotic	20.21	20.09	20.15	19.26	19.27	19.23	24.90	20.18
Onion Leaf	17.22	17.90	17.56	15.09	15.67	15.10	15.39	15.44
Bitter Tomato	26.78	26.88	26.83	25.33	27.61	25.33	25.33	25.25
carrot	35.8	36.92	36.36	37.4	38.70	39.39	34.00	47.90
sweet potato	20	19.61	19.81	18.33	20.14	18.41	20.41	21.64
Irish potato	20.4	20.23	20.31	20	18.89	20.00	21.42	21.90
Cassava	16.88	19.45	18.16	16.92	17.13	16.97	17.14	17.14
Cereals	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
Fruits								
orange	17.31	17.30	17.31	36.89	38.18	40.15	Na	16.92
mangoe	Na	Na	Na	11.93	14.05	11.93	13.81	19.06
Banana	24.41	26.68	25.54	25.18	26.41	25.18	30.31	33.72
Cashew	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
pawpaw	30	25.00	27.5	16.22	16.52	18.61	24.05	20.07
Lime	24.28	26.33	25.31	29.33	28.40	29.33	30.54	34.70
Cereals	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
Livestock product								
Meat &Born	60.00	60.00	60	60	60.00	60.00	61.41	62.19
Beef steak	80.00	80.00	80	80	80.00	80	81.56	83.06
Mutton	70.67	70.67	70.67	73.53	72.87	72.00	90	100.00
Milk	31	33.33	32.17	24.4	24.40	24.40	23.70	18.02
yoghurt	28.75	29.65	29.20	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	28.15

RECCOMENDATIONS

In order to achieve food sovereignty for the country including self-sufficiency in our staple food, rice, the following recommendations are made:

1. Increase production and productivity for all key crops for self-sufficiency and commercialization.
2. Adequate access to and ownership of appropriate and cost effective farming technologies and farming inputs.
3. Establishment of agricultural financing institutions for peasant farmers to access credit.
4. Appropriate land tenure systems
5. Adequate institutional support (Research and Extension).
6. Improve soil fertility
7. Irrigation facilities to offset dependence on short rainy seasons.
8. Reduce pests and diseases incidence.
9. Adequate markets and marketing facilities
10. Infrastructural development (roads, storage facilities etc.)
11. Improve livestock production.
12. Combined and concerted efforts by all stakeholders to achieve food security and sovereignty.