



RAPID ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FOOD SYSTEMS AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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APRA COVID-19 Synthesis Report 1
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Acknowledgements

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Two further rounds of COVID-19 research and reports are planned for late 2020 and early 2021. These will also be made available on the APRA website.

We would also like to acknowledge the support of Rachel Sabates-Wheeler for her helpful comments on this report.

Ethiopia

Assaye, A. and Alemu, D. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods: The Case of the Fogera Plain, Ethiopia. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Ghana

Hodey, L. and Dzanku, F. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods in Ghana. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Kenya

Olwande, J. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods in Kenya. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Malawi

Matita, M. and Chimombo, M. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Nigeria

Adebayo, A.B. and Muyanga, M. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods in Nigeria. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Tanzania

Boniface, G. and Magomba, C.G. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods in Tanzania. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Zimbabwe

Mutyasira, V. (2020) *Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems and Rural Livelihoods in Zimbabwe. Round 1 – September 2020*, APRA COVID-19 Country Report, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium

Recommendations

- The COVID-19 crisis has had differential, but largely negative effects on food systems and rural livelihoods for the 751 sample households surveyed for the first round of this multi-round assessment in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
- Many households reported a substantial increase in childcare and housework responsibilities in the study areas in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, with women and girls facing the greatest burden.
- Individuals drastically decreased their movements both within and outside their own villages, except for Tanzania where travel restrictions and lockdown measures were limited.
- Respondents reported a decrease in the number of buyers or traders coming to their village, apart from those in Ethiopia where marketing activities were largely unaffected.
- A sizeable proportion of respondents in Ethiopia, Kenya and Malawi received some assistance from the government to mitigate the effects of COVID-19, while over 60% of respondents in Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe reported receiving no assistance from any sources.
- Family and friends proved important sources of support for some households in Ethiopia, Malawi and Zimbabwe after COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, while assistance from religious organisations was also important in Ethiopia and Malawi, and to a lesser extent in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
- Most respondents in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania reported no changes in their participation in farming activities but did experience a decrease in participation in business or household enterprises. In Ghana, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, the majority of the respondents reported a decrease in their participation in farming activities as well as in their business activities.
- In Ghana, female-headed households had significantly lower access to off-farm work, while the reverse was true for their counterparts in Nigeria.
- Respondents in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe reported that they have been able to hire both casual and permanent workers since the start of the pandemic, while those in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi reported serious disruptions to local labour markets.
- Some 30% of respondents in all countries reported that the availability of grains and white roots, tubers and plantains had been negatively affected, with the exception of Ethiopia.
- Most Kenyan respondents reported significant reductions in availability of several important food groups, especially dark green, leafy vegetables and fruits.
- Responses by a sizeable number of households in Kenya (16%), Malawi (30.7%) and Nigeria (18%) indicate that they “*went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources*” after the COVID-19 crisis began.
- At least 42% of all respondents in all seven countries experienced some rise in the cost of living following the start of COVID-19, although significant numbers of households in several countries also found either no change (Ethiopia) or even a decrease in their living costs (Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria and Tanzania).
- Respondents in all countries perceived a lower level of control over their own lives following the outbreak of COVID-19, aside from those in Ethiopia.

1. Introduction

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, the United Nations was reporting that more than 250 million people in sub-Saharan Africa faced severe food insecurity, incomes for farmers are lower in real terms than anywhere globally and more than 30 per cent% of children are stunted, partly due to poverty and poor diets (FAO *et al.* 2020). Since then, the World Food Programme warned that COVID-19 could cause one of the worst global food crises since World War II and predicted a doubling of the number of people going hungry over the next year – more than half of them in sub-Saharan Africa (FSIN 2020; Anthem 2020).

As progress in fighting hunger stalls, the COVID-19 pandemic is intensifying the vulnerabilities and inadequacies of Africa's food systems – understood as “all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes” (HPL 2014: 12). To gain a better understanding of the impact that COVID-19 is having on food systems and rural livelihoods in the region, researchers in the Agricultural Policy Research in Africa (APRA) Programme of the Future Agricultures Consortium (FAC) are conducting a rolling series of telephone-based household surveys and key informant interviews in selected study locations across multiple countries. This report presents results from the first round of that research in seven countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe – from interviews conducted in June-July 2020.¹ APRA will monitor the situation as the pandemic unfolds through further rounds of data collection and analysis in late 2020 and early 2021.

2. Data

For this assessment, informants were recruited from the areas previously surveyed as part of the APRA Programme's panel studies and longitudinal studies of agricultural commercialisation and livelihood security during 2017-2020 in Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe (Dzanku *et al.* 2020; Isinika *et al.* 2020; Muyanga *et al.* 2020; Tozoneyi *et al.* 2020;

Alemu *et al.* 2019 ; Matita *et al.* 2018), as well as complementary studies in Kenya led by the Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development of Egerton University.²

The original APRA studies were mixed-methods analyses combining detailed household surveys with extensive qualitative research (focus group discussions, key informant interviews, life histories, etc.). While there were small differences in the exact nature of original sampling methods used in these studies, the selection of villages and local informants followed a rigorous approach using common guidelines and were meant to be representative of study areas that included highly commercialised households. Detailed rosters were available for each sample household, with the complete list of all members and their age, sex, education, occupations and other socio-economic information. We also obtained contact phone numbers for household heads, which enabled the research teams to contact them for this study.

To implement the phone surveys, we adopted a multi-stage sampling approach to ensure our sample included a reasonable proportion of female- as well as male-headed households (Appendix A). In total, 751 households were interviewed in Round 1 over June and July 2020, of which 205 (27.3%) were female-headed. The surveys in Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe built directly on previous APRA surveys, while the Kenya interviews were based on the extensive panel data set developed by the Tegemeo Institute.

Our Ethiopian study locations are spread across several communities (*kebeles*) in the Fogera plain – where rice production and marketing are of primary importance. Communities in Ghana are based in the south-western oil palm belt with a concentration of processing activities. The Kenya study locations were drawn from Tegemeo's panel and include diverse small-scale farming areas near the major urban markets of Mombasa and Nairobi. The sample communities in Malawi are in Mchinji and Ntchisi Districts where groundnuts, tobacco and maize are grown, and were selected based on their proximity to trading centres in Central Region. The Nigerian households are located in Ogun and Kaduna States in some of the wards most affected by COVID-19,

1 Implementation of the phone survey and key informant interviews in an eighth country, Zambia, was delayed due to logistical reasons. Results from that research will be reported in Round 2, along with those from the other seven countries.

2 Tegemeo Institute's sample was drawn from the Tegemeo Agricultural Policy Research and Analysis (TAPRA) household survey conducted in 2014, which had a total sample size of 7,000 households spread over 38 counties.

where both small- and medium-scale producers are producing a variety of crops, including roots and tubers, maize and rice. The sample households in Tanzania are in villages in Mngeta Division that rely on rice production and marketing. Finally, in Zimbabwe, the study locations are in Mvurwi Farming Area in Mazowe District, Mashonaland Central, where two farming models have emerged, the small-scale A1 and larger-scale A2 farms, which are producing maize and tobacco and are likely to experience disruptions to their production and marketing activities.

3. Knowledge and spread of COVID-19

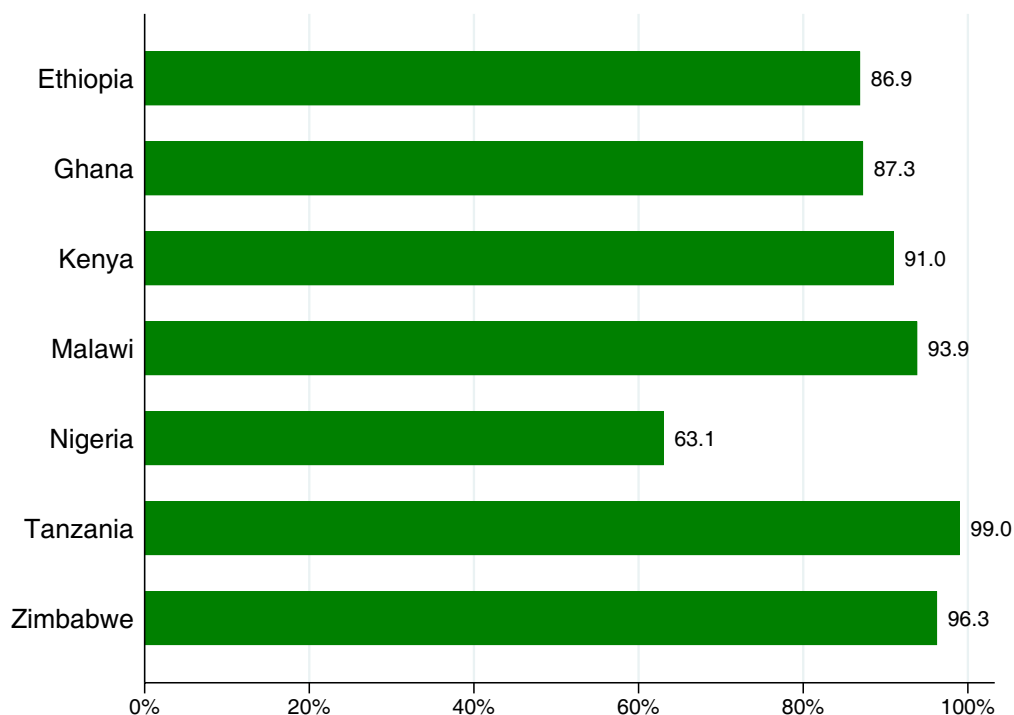
Almost all respondents reported to have followed the guidelines in place at national level, apart from 25% of the respondents in Tanzania and 15% in Nigeria. Respondents were asked about COVID-19 symptoms³ in their own household, as well as confirmed cases in either their own village or their district. There were few reported cases where at least one member had COVID-19 symptoms (**Table 1**) in households – ranging from only about 2% in Ghana and Zimbabwe

Table 1 Presence of symptoms of COVID-19 (% of respondents)

Country	Have you or anyone in your household had COVID-19 symptoms?	Has anyone else in the village that you know had COVID-19 symptoms?	Have you heard of any confirmed cases of COVID-19 in other villages in your district?
Ethiopia	10.3	8.4	15.9
Ghana	1.8	6.4	55.5
Kenya	3.0	0.0	9.0
Malawi	9.6	4.4	48.2
Nigeria	5.4	12.6	21.6
Tanzania	3.9	3.9	15.7
Zimbabwe	1.9	0.0	2.8
All countries	5.2%	5.2%	24.6%

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Figure 1 Access to healthcare – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

3 High temperature, continuous cough, loss or change to your sense of smell or taste.

to about 10% in Ethiopia and Malawi. Meanwhile, when asked about others in the village, some 12.6% of respondents in Nigeria and 8.4% in Ethiopia stated that they were aware of at least a known member of the village reporting COVID-19 symptoms. Finally, many households said they knew of confirmed cases in other villages in the district – more than half of the respondents in Ghana and Malawi and close to 22% in Nigeria and 16% in Ethiopia.

We asked the respondents about access to healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of respondents in most of the countries reported being able to use their village health clinic or elsewhere (Figure 1). The exception was Nigeria, where less than two-thirds (63.1%) of respondents said they were able to access healthcare providers during the crisis.

4. Responses to COVID-19

With COVID-19 related measures in place in June-July in most of the countries, many individuals were forced to reduce their movements both within and outside their own village (Figure 2), with the exception of Tanzania, which never implemented a harsh lockdown. Furthermore, between 36% and 77% of respondents in the study locations across the other countries reported that family members, relatives and friends who live outside of the village were prevented from visiting (Appendix Table A2). These numbers

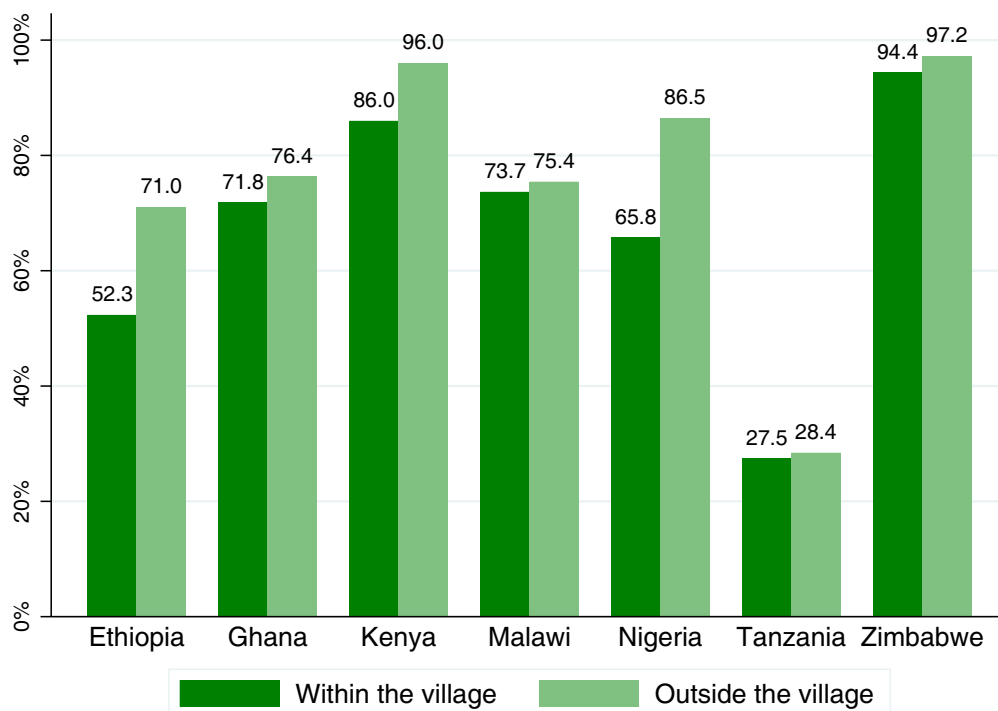
“Due to COVID-19, people have stopped giving handshakes and embraces as greetings. This is new in our culture due to COVID-19. Common colds and other easily transmitted diseases seem to have decreased due to these changing practices, and more frequent hand washing... The number of people going to local health centres due to sanitation-related illnesses has decreased.”

- Local extension officer, Libkkemkem District, Amhara Region, Ethiopia

were highest for Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, all of which continued some form of movement restrictions in this period.

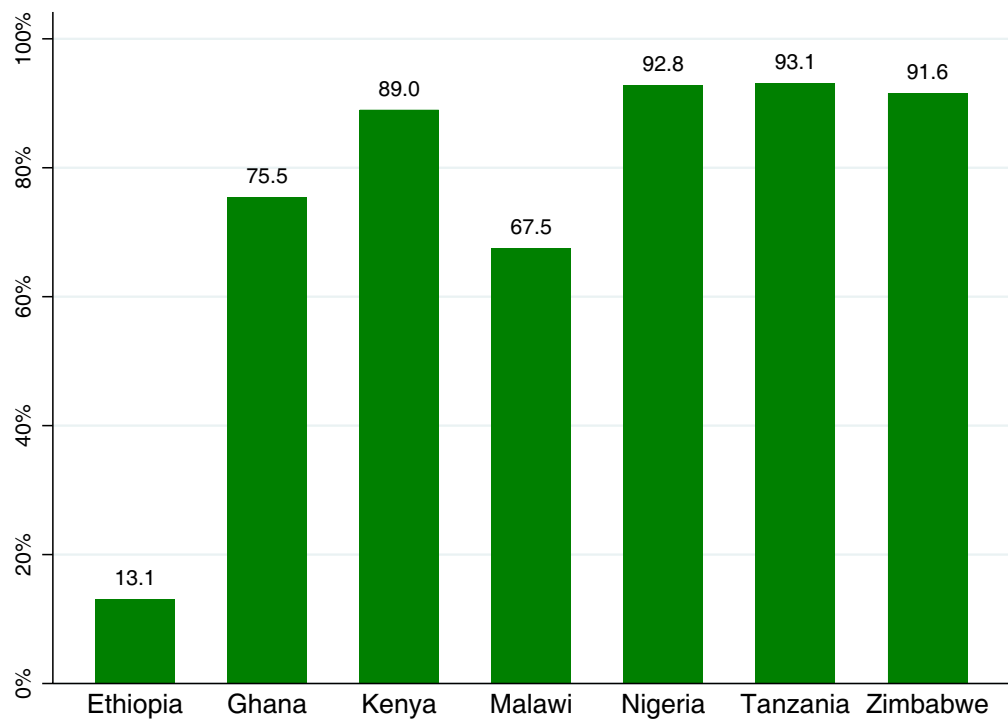
Because of some of the travel restrictions, a large proportion of the respondents reported a decrease in the number of buyers or traders coming to the village to do business (Figure 3). This includes Tanzania, where 93% of respondents reported a decrease in the number of buyers and traders coming to the village. Our study location in Ethiopia stands out as the exception, as more than 70% of the respondents reported that they had not encountered a significant

Figure 2 Reported reduction in movements – within and outside village, across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Figure 3 Reported decrease in buyers or traders coming to the village – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Table 2 Children’s activities at home if schools closed – by girls and boys and across countries (%)

Country	School work at home		More housework		More farm work		Paid work away from home		Nothing/sitting idle	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Ethiopia	39.3	39.3	60.7	9.3	46.7	62.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ghana	60.0	53.6	70.0	55.5	50.9	45.5	0.9	7.3	16.4	13.6
Kenya	59.0	65.0	67.0	62.0	55.0	62.0	3.0	4.0	11.0	7.0
Malawi	20.2	21.9	43.9	30.7	24.6	31.6	8.8	18.4	28.1	26.3
Nigeria	50.5	42.3	85.6	49.5	52.3	76.6	9.9	15.3	28.8	27.9
Tanzania ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	74.8	69.2	76.6	60.7	57.9	59.8	0.9	1.9	31.8	34.6
All countries	50.2%	48.1%	67.2%	44.4%	47.6%	56.1%	4.0%	8.2%	19.7%	18.6%

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

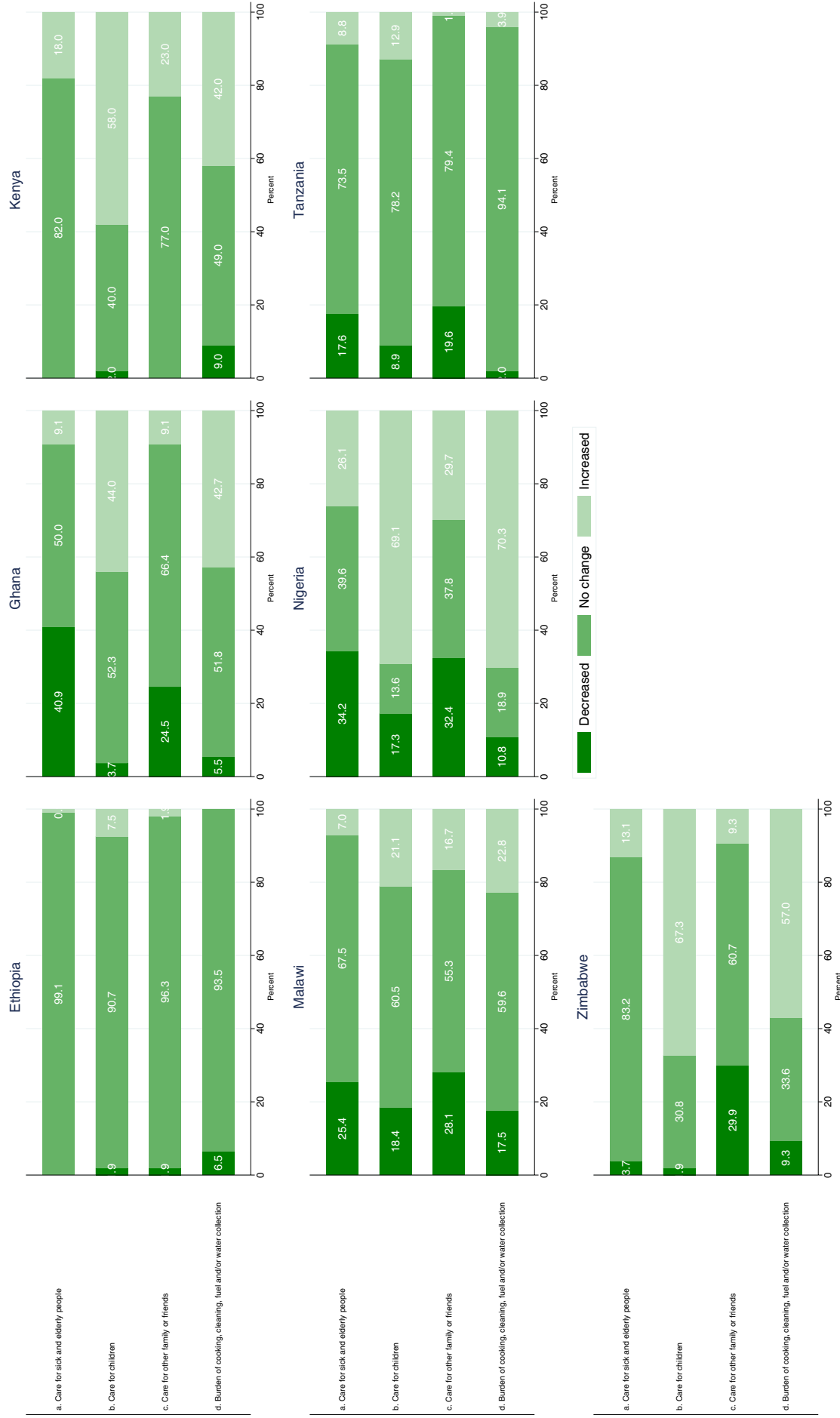
change in the number of buyers and traders coming to their villages, as government restrictions related to COVID-19 only disrupted their movement for a brief period.

Respondents reported that schools were closed in study areas across all countries, again, apart from Tanzania. Many parents faced an additional burden of childcare responsibilities as a result. We asked what activities their children were doing at home during this

period, separately for girls and boys. Results (**Table 2**) show that that the majority of children were continuing to do schoolwork at home in the study areas in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. Most girls and boys were doing more housework in all countries, with girls generally doing more and boys taking on more farm work and paid work. A particularly stark difference was observed between the activities of girls and boys in Ethiopia, which relates to their common gender roles in the study areas.

4 Schools remained open throughout the Round 1 study period in Tanzania.

Figure 4 Reported changes in daily responsibilities in the household – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Lockdown measures, school closures and job displacements are likely to have an impact on daily responsibilities within the household. However, overall, most of the respondents across the seven countries did not report significant changes in their daily responsibilities in terms of caring for sick and elderly people, children, other family or friends or having increased housework, such as cooking, cleaning, fuel and/or water collection (Figure 4). The former is especially true in Ethiopia and Tanzania. However, we did observe a significant increase in childcare and housework responsibilities in study areas in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

With an increasing number of jobs lost during the COVID-19 pandemic, public and private social assistance measures will be of primary importance to allow households to quickly absorb the shock in the short-term. We asked respondents if they received any type of assistance and its sources. Based on the responses, we find two different clusters of countries by reported access (Figure 5). First, 56% of respondents in our study areas in Ghana and Kenya, and at least 40% in Ethiopia and Malawi, reported to have received some government assistance in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Second, in Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, well over 60% reported receiving no assistance from any sources. In addition, family and

friends proved important sources of support in several countries, particularly Ethiopia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Assistance from religious organisations was also important in Ethiopia and Malawi, and to a lesser extent in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

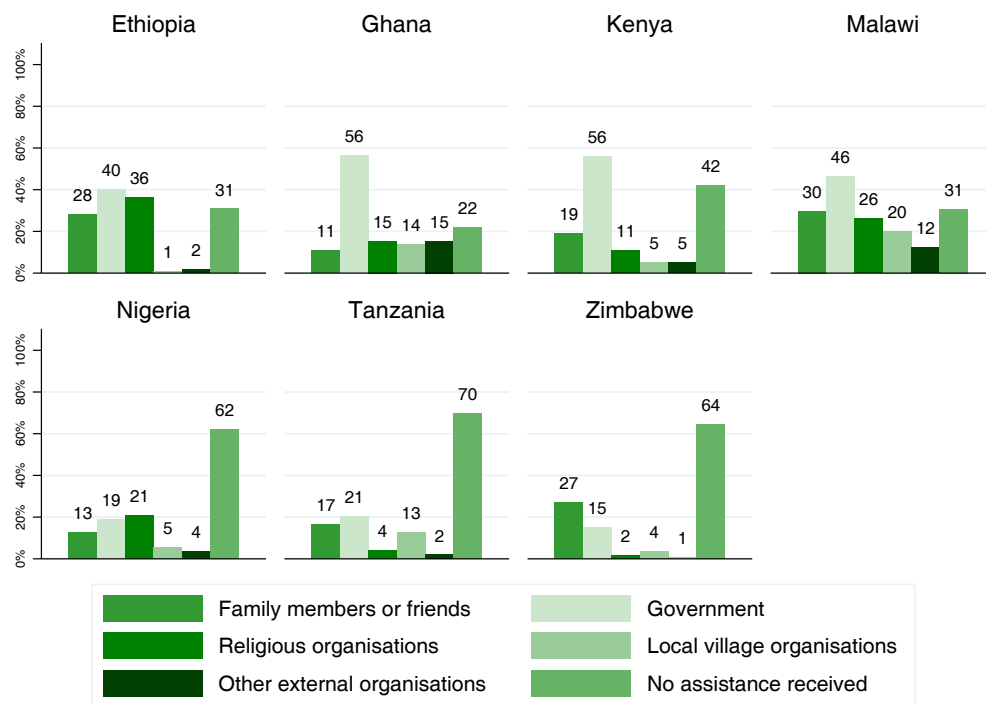
5. Farming, labour and marketing

We asked respondents about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their participation in either farming or business/household enterprise activities – for them and their spouses. Two patterns are visible across the countries (Figure 6). First, most respondents in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania reported no significant changes in participation in farming activities, while most respondents reported some decrease in their involvement in business/household enterprises, for either themselves or their spouse. Second, in Ghana, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, the majority of respondents reported a decrease in their participation in farming activities, as well as a decreased commitment to business activities for themselves or their spouse.

a. Access to off-farm work⁵

COVID-19 is likely to have affected the access to work activities outside individuals' own households.

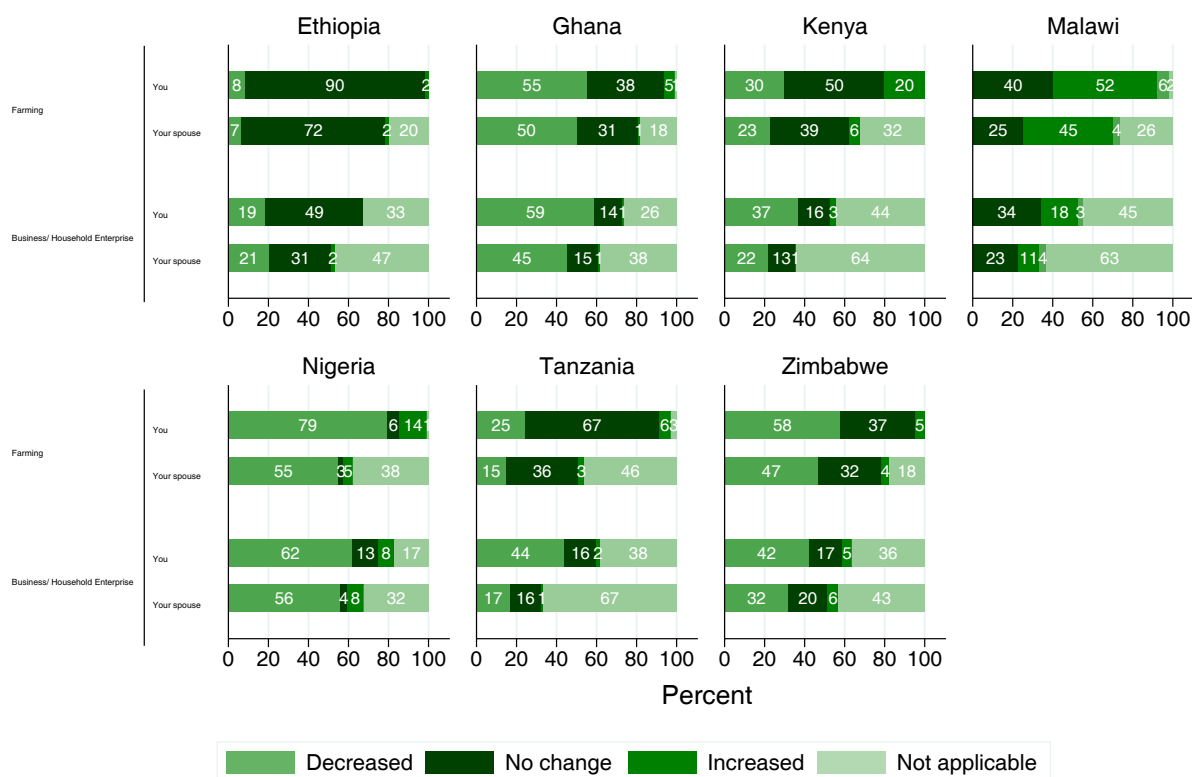
Figure 5 Reported access to assistance – by source and across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

5 Regarding “off-farm work in your village”, the percentages of respondents replying “Not Applicable” are: Ghana (3%), Kenya (23%), Nigeria (19%), Zimbabwe (30%); regarding “off-farm work outside the village”, the percentages are as follows: Ghana (4%), Kenya (26%), Nigeria (30%), Zimbabwe (30%).

Figure 6 Participation in farming and business – respondent and spouse, across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Consequently, many individuals reported being cut-off from off-farm work opportunities (Figure 7). Overall, only about 20-23% of respondents in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe reported being able to access off-farm work within their own village. Interestingly, women-headed households reported greater access in Ethiopia.

In the other countries, roughly half of the respondents reported being able to access off-farm work within their village and between 17% (Nigeria) and 33% (Ghana) outside their own village – with the exception of Tanzania, where 80% of the respondents still had access to this work activity within their village and 68% outside the village. There were some differences seen by gender of household head in these countries, with female-headed households in Ghana reporting significantly lower access to off-farm work, while the reverse was true for their counterparts in Nigeria.

b. Hired labour

The COVID-19 pandemic presents a challenge for the availability of hired labour, both for continuing farming or business activities and in terms of the increased cost of labour. We asked respondents if they have been able to hire workers for their farming or business activities following the start of the COVID crisis (Figure 8). The majority of the respondents in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe reported that they have been able to

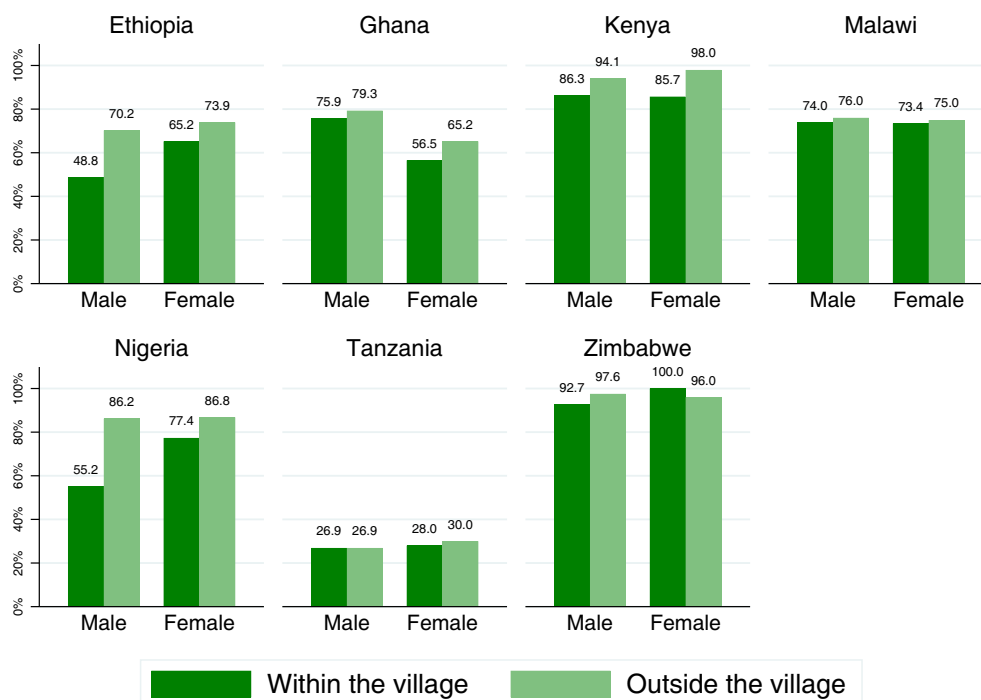
“I have access to irrigation water so I’m into horticultural production, mainly tomatoes and cabbages. Before COVID-19, I was producing about 20,000 heads of cabbages per cycle (roughly 4 months). However, I have reduced my production to only 2,500 heads per cycle because it has been difficult to find a market for my produce. I am not making anything out of the cabbages, and I can no longer afford to hire labour, which is going up in cost. I used to hire about 20 people for my production activities, but now I am just utilising family labour.”

- Medium-scale commercial farmer, Mvurwi, Mashonaland Central, Zimbabwe

hire workers. However, access to hired labour has been disrupted in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi – with close to 80% of the respondents reporting not being able to hire workers in study areas in Kenya and Malawi.

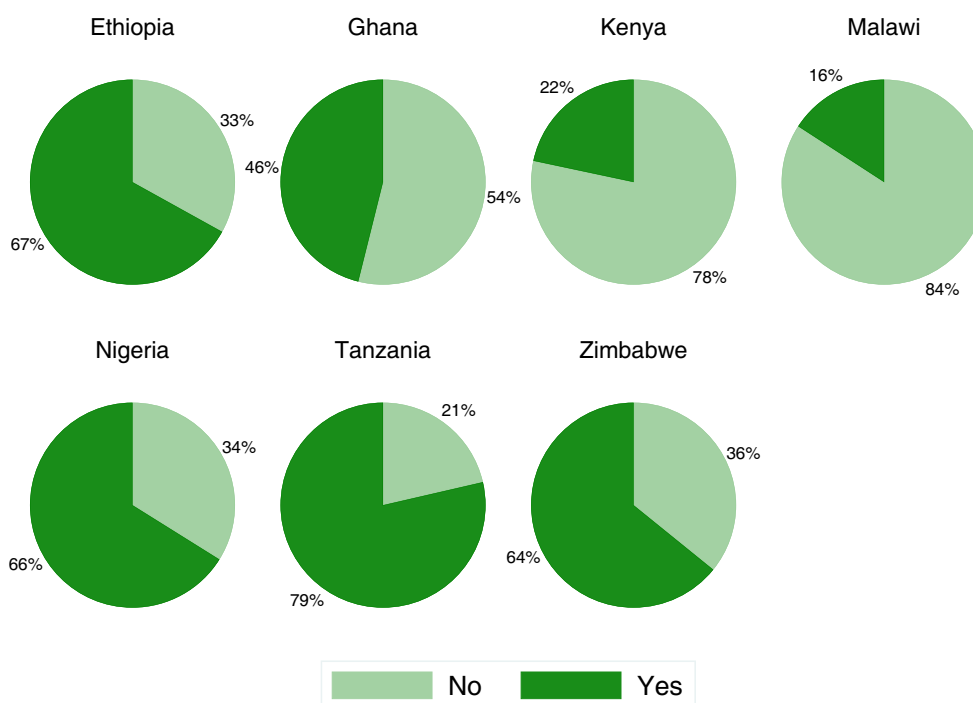
We also asked respondents about the impact of the response to COVID-19 on the cost of labour – both for day/casual labour and for seasonal/permanent labour.

Figure 7 Reported access to off-farm work since COVID-19, across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Figure 8 Access to hired labour, across countries

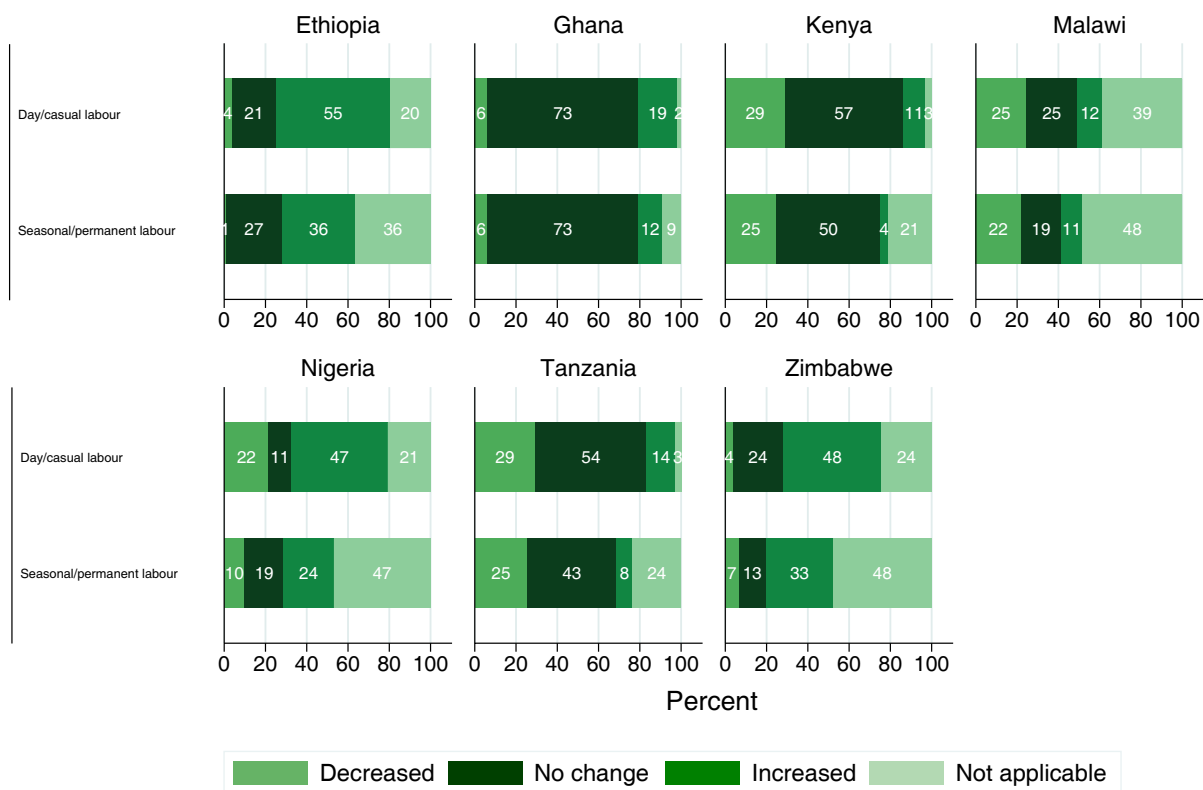


Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

The majority of respondents reported no changes in the cost of labour (**Figure 9**) in study areas in Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania. Interestingly, among those hiring labour in Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Tanzania,

a sizeable number of respondents reported lower costs, particularly for day labour, perhaps reflecting an increase in the supply of local farm workers. The opposite is true in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe,

Figure 9 Changes in cost of hired labour – by type and across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

where costs appear to have increased, particularly for day/casual labour.

c. Sales

COVID-19 has created constraints for accessing markets for buying and selling products. We asked respondents about their ability to sell at the farm gate, in local markets, in district or regional markets, as well as in national markets and across the border, where appropriate. Respondents in all countries (**Appendix Table A3**) reported significant constraints in their ability to sell their produce. Most stated that they sell primarily at the farm gate or in local, district or regional markets. The only exception is Ethiopia, where the ability to sell in local, district or regional markets has been affected because of disruptions further along the value chain, but few respondents reported negative impacts on their ability to sell at farm gate.

d. Transport

Movement restrictions have affected both the availability and the cost of transportation. We asked respondents about their ability to hire transport, and the costs and possible consequences for buyers coming to the village. We find different scenarios in the study areas (**Appendix Table A4**). Apart from those in Ghana and Tanzania, most respondents reported an increase in

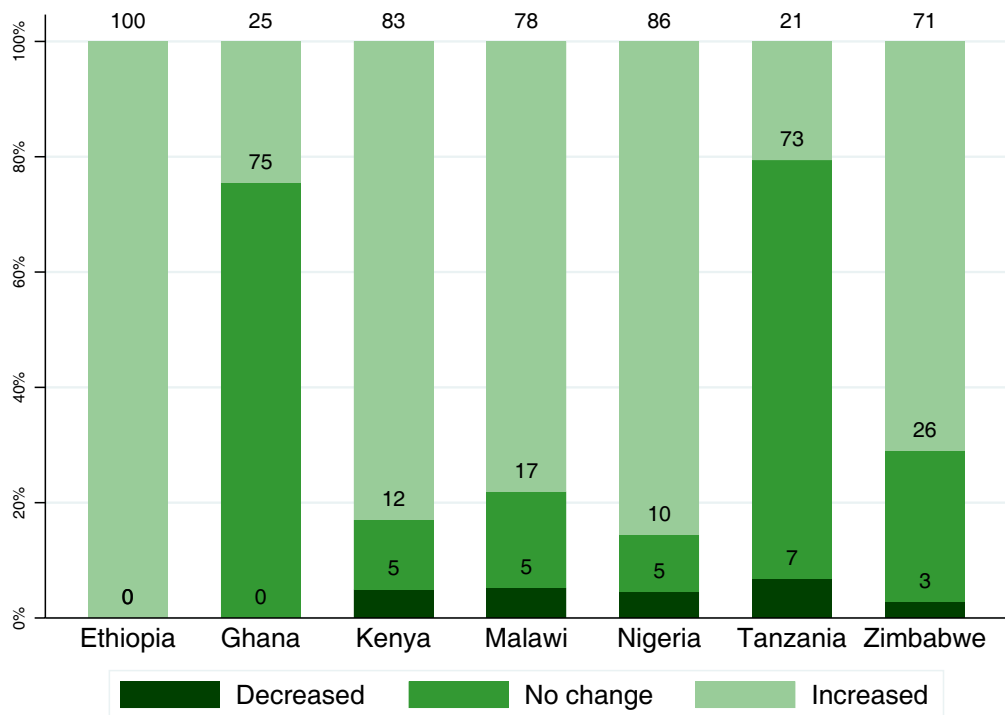
“The sale of farm produce has been adversely affected. There is a lack of buyers for our produce. Traders are afraid to come here because of the virus. Even when you take produce to the market, there are not enough buyers.”

- Village leader, Western Region, Ghana

“Transport is available, but it is limited and costly. Poultry farmers are complaining that they have accumulated eggs due to the hike in transport services, which prevented them from taking them to points of sale.... Only those with special permits or those who are conveying food items are allowed to move under strict supervision... and there is no cross-border trade.”

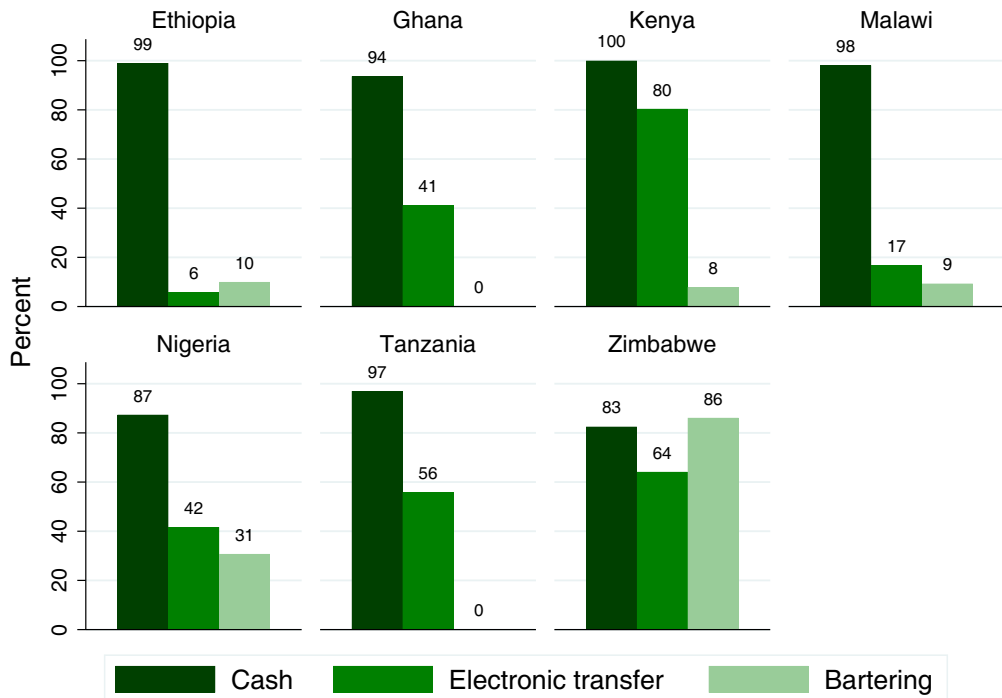
- Local agricultural advisor, Ijebu-East, Ogun State, Nigeria

Figure 10 Changes in the cost of transportation of people and goods – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Figure 11 Reported form of payment for business transactions – across countries

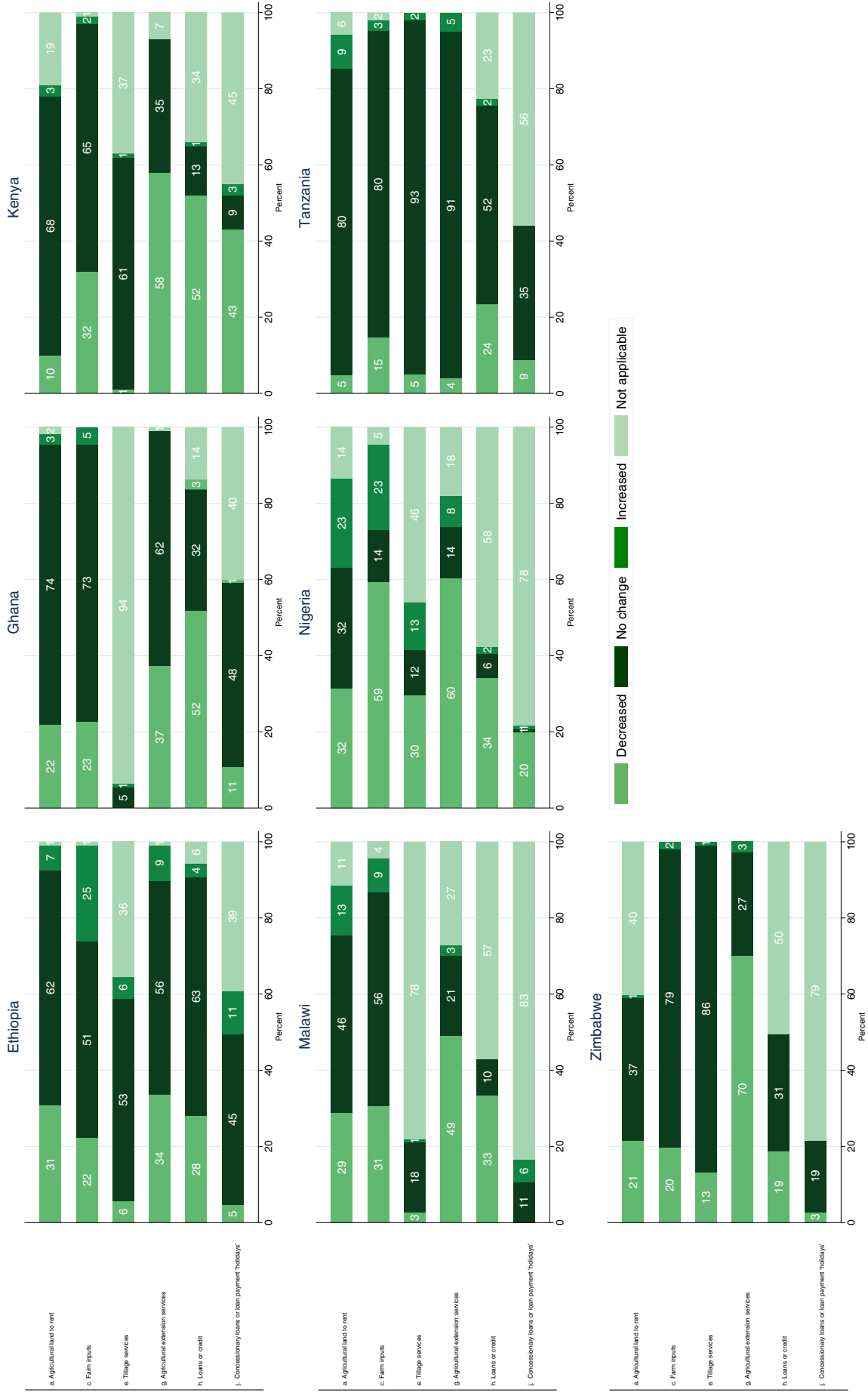


Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

transport costs (**Figure 10**) because of COVID-19. Despite these rising costs, most respondents reported still being able to hire some transport services, except for those in Kenya and Malawi. Furthermore, aside

from farming households in Ethiopia, most of our respondents reported a decrease in the number of buyers coming to their area to buy produce directly. In some cases, farmers were able to sell locally rather

Figure 12 Availability of services for agricultural production – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

than to the buyers who previously were coming from other areas.

e. Transactions

National recommendations to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus by not using cash are challenging in many countries where alternative means of payment may not be easily accessible (Figure 11). While cash represents the most common means of payment for business transactions in all countries, we observed differences in terms of the use of the other options available, electronic transfers and bartering. Ethiopia and Malawi had the lowest share of respondents accepting electronic transfers, and generally using alternative financial transactions. Electronic transactions were particularly popular in Kenya (80%), Zimbabwe (64%) and Tanzania (56%), where these were already widespread before the crisis began. The use of bartering as a means of handling some business transactions was especially common in Zimbabwe (86%) as well as Nigeria (31%) and to a lesser extent in Ethiopia, Kenya and Malawi.

f. Availability of agricultural services

We also asked respondents if the COVID-19 pandemic had already affected the availability and prices of services for agricultural production in June-July. Specifically, we asked about the availability of six types of common services for agriculture, namely: i) Agricultural land to rent ii) Farm inputs iii) Tillage services iv) Agricultural extension services v) Loans or credit vi) Concessionary loans or loan payment holidays. In all countries, most respondents using services for agricultural production stated that they have observed a change in availability (Figure 12). The only cases in which respondents had

already observed a decrease were loans or credit in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria, and concessionary loans or loan payment holidays in Kenya and Nigeria. Some agricultural extension services were also negatively disrupted in Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria.

For the cost of such services (Appendix Table A6), we find that among the most commonly used services – agricultural land rental and farm inputs – the majority of respondents in Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania reported no change in prices; while in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and to some extent in Malawi and Zimbabwe, respondents stated that they had encountered an increase in the price of agricultural services.

6. Food and nutrition security

Lack of food or lack of financial resources to purchase food are the two most common causes of increased food and nutrition insecurity, even during 'normal' periods. During a crisis, these problems can be exacerbated. To understand how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected household food and nutrition security in our study households, we began by asking the respondents if the availability of food items and their prices in local markets had been affected, direct or indirectly. We found that only a small number reported a reduction in the availability of foods, while a larger number encountered increases in food prices (Appendix Table A6).

The most common food groups that were cited where availability had declined following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic were grains; white roots, tubers, plantains; meat and poultry; and fish and seafood (Figure 13). Interestingly, at least 30% of respondents in all countries reported that availability of grains and white roots, tubers and plantains had been negatively affected in local markets – with the exception of Ethiopia, where a smaller number of respondents reported a decline.

Where the problem appeared most stark was Kenya, where nearly half of all respondents reported a decrease in availability of several food groups – especially dark green, leafy vegetables, other vegetables and other fruits. While the decrease in availability of other fruits was also observed in Malawi and Nigeria, Kenya stands out for its sizeable decrease in the availability of vegetables in local markets. This is partly the result of the limited trading and movement during the reporting period in the study areas.

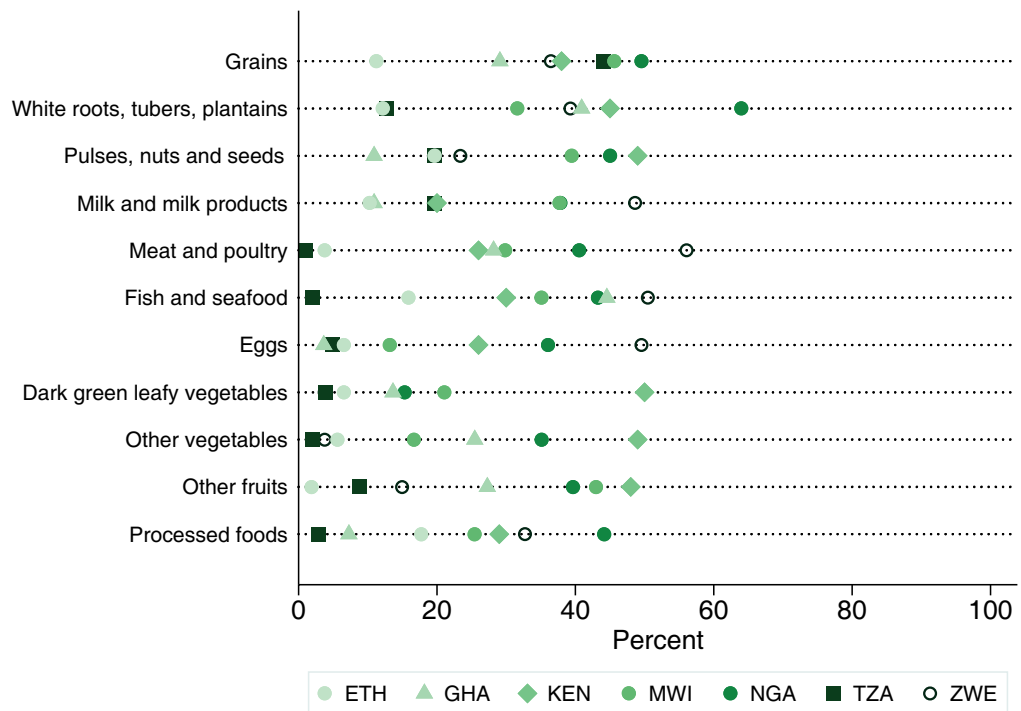
In terms of changes in food prices (Figure 14), most respondents in Ethiopia,⁶ Nigeria and Zimbabwe

“Extension workers have become very lazy due to COVID-19. Many are just staying at home, doing nothing and farmers are the victims of this... Some are reducing the number of farmers who can attend an extension meeting. This has created resentment among those who are left out. The farmers prevented from attending the meetings are feeling like there is some kind of favouritism going on and this has created tensions.”

- Extension officer, Ntchisi, Central Region,
Malawi

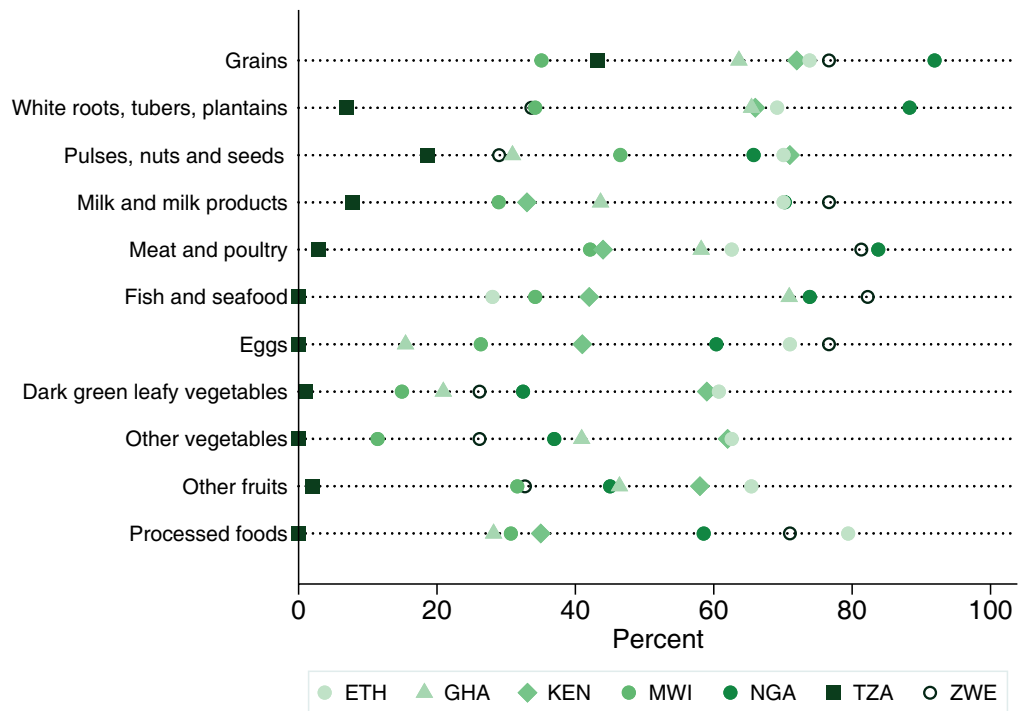
6 In contrast with findings in De Brauw; Hirvonen and Abate (2020) that find few effects on food availability or costs in Addis Ababa.

Figure 13 Reported decrease in availability of food items in local markets – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Figure 14 Reported increase prices of food items – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

reported increases across several food groups. Grain prices were most affected. An overwhelming majority of respondents in Nigeria reported price significant increases in the price of grains, white roots, tubers

and plantains and meat and poultry. In Zimbabwe, along with the other aforementioned food groups, prices of milk and milk products, fish and seafood and eggs were reported to have increased.

Table 3 Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (%)

	Ethiopia	Ghana	Kenya	Malawi	Nigeria	Tanzania	Zimbabwe	All
Worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	64.5	55.5	94.0	76.3	81.1	76.5	79.4	75.1%
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	42.1	40.0	92.0	78.1	82.0	50.0	73.8	65.4%
Ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources	30.8	58.2	90.0	78.1	81.1	51.0	82.2	67.4%
Had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food	9.3	48.2	54.0	57.0	79.3	35.3	41.1	46.6%
Ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources	24.3	52.7	66.0	70.2	79.3	33.3	62.6	55.8%
Ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources	5.6	24.5	52.0	53.5	64.9	18.6	32.7	36.2%
Were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food	4.7	24.5	47.0	48.2	63.1	18.6	21.5	32.8%
Went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	5.6	0.9	16.0	30.7	18.0	5.9	7.5	12.3%
FIES min=0; max=8	1.87	3.05	5.11	4.92	5.49	2.89	4.01	3.92

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

We also asked respondents about their access to food since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak. **Table 3** lists the eight questions drawn from the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) of FAO⁷ and the percent of households responding positively to each.⁸ Responses by a sizeable number of households in Kenya (16%), Malawi (30.7%) and Nigeria (18%) indicate that they experienced severe food insecurity since the start of COVID-19, confirming that they “went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources”. In particular, Malawi and Nigeria stand out in terms of respondents’ actual actions to reduce or stop eating.

To understand how overall food security status varies, we used the set of eight questions to create

“Farm workers are really feeling the hit of this crisis. Those who didn’t produce enough maize are finding it difficult to secure grain from the market because it is either unavailable or people are selling in U.S. dollars. The farm workers used to get maize from farmers as payment for their labour services, but people are no longer hiring lots of labour because they are reducing the scale of their operations.”

- Local councillor, Mvurwi, Mashonaland Central, Zimbabwe

7 See *The Food Insecurity Experience Scale* of FAO - <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bl354e.pdf>

8 The degree of food insecurity implied by a question increases as one moves down the list of questions. This explains why the percent of households responding positively to a question decreases as one moves down the list.

an indicator on a scale 0-8, with households scoring 0 being the most food secure and those scoring 8 the most food insecure. Households in Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria score the highest; with Ghana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe scoring close to the average across all countries.

7. Cost of living and relative poverty

We asked respondents if COVID-19 had caused any change in the overall cost of living (COL) of the household. We find slightly contradictory results. At least 42% of all respondents in all countries experienced some rise in COL, but significant numbers of households in several countries also found no change (Ethiopia) or even a decrease in their living costs (Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria and Tanzania). Kenya is the exception, as nearly all respondents (98%) reported an increase in COL.

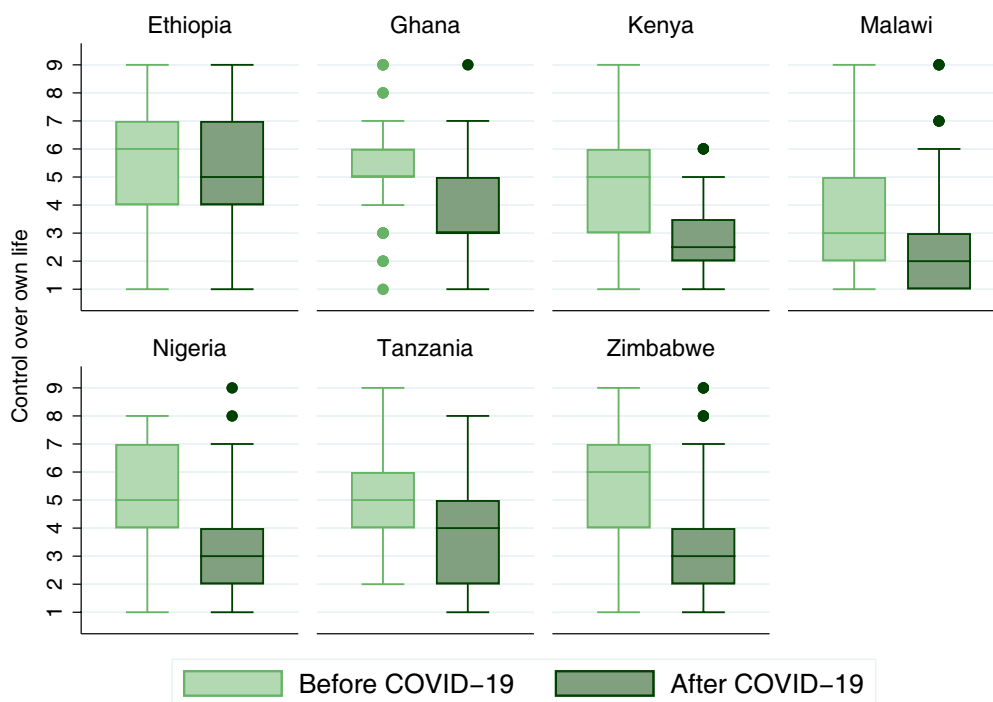
Finally, we asked if the COVID-19 pandemic had any impact on individuals' perception about their control over their own lives. We asked respondents to indicate where they stood before and after COVID-19 on a nine-step ladder, where those on Step 1, the lowest step, feel totally unable to change their life, and those on Step 9, the highest step, believe they have full control over their own life (Ravallion 2012). The results (Figure 15) suggest that respondents in all countries, aside from those in Ethiopia, perceived a lower level of control over their own lives following the outbreak of COVID-19.

"The current price of rice per kg is less compared to previous years during the same season. This season, 1kg of rice is sold for between 1,000 and 1,400 Tanzanian Shillings, but currently we are selling it for TSh600 to 1,000. Because most of the people depend on rice production to get income, so most local people's income has decreased, hence our purchasing power has been lowered, while other costs have gone up."

- Secretary, farmer organisation,
Kilombero District, Tanzania

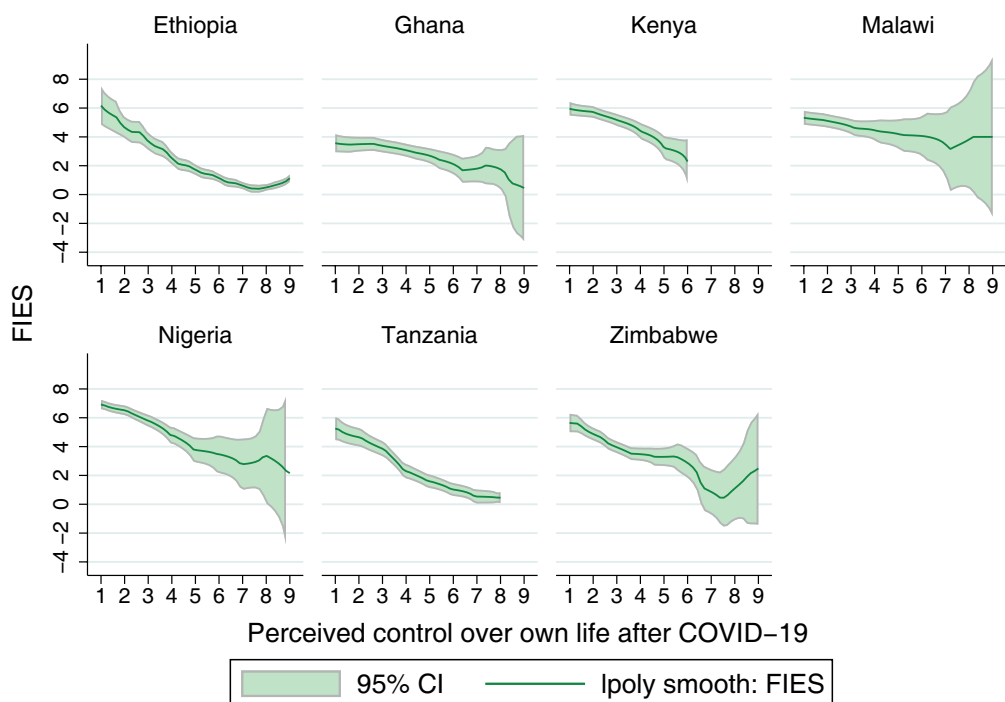
To understand how overall food security status varies across individuals' perceptions of their control over their own lives after COVID-19, we assigned a value of 1-9 depending on the respondent's confirmation of their position on the ladder. We then regressed this perceived control against the household's FIES score. As expected, the FIES score is strongly and negatively associated with a household's perceived control over one's own life (Figure 16), apart from Ethiopia and to a lesser extent Tanzania.

Figure 15 Reported perceived control over own life – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Figure 16 Household perceived control over life and FIES – across countries



Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

8. Conclusions

The APRA Programme of the FAC has drawn on its extensive research network to conduct this assessment in order to gain real-time insights into how the COVID-19 crisis is affecting food systems and livelihoods in seven countries in Africa – Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. This report presents the results from the first round of what has been designed to be a three-round, multi-country, comparative analysis. The second and third round surveys and key informant interviews are planned for the latter half of 2020, and will be reported in country-level working papers and a synthesis report.

While it is too soon to describe broader trends from the evidence gathered thus far, we can point to an initial set of findings which indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic has had an adverse impact on some rural people's ability to continue to manage their farming and marketing operations, and maintain their well-being in our study communities. However, these effects are mixed, with some respondents in our sample households experiencing more negative impacts than others. Indeed, some households have been remarkably resilient in their ability to respond to the shock of COVID-19. In many respects, these households have been coping extremely well under the circumstances, both with and without external assistance. One concern is how a prolonged COVID

crisis could undermine those coping mechanisms over the longer term.

Nevertheless, the majority of households in the majority of sample communities experienced significant hardship, from restrictions on movement to greater childcare and housework responsibilities (particularly for women and girls) and greater farm work (for boys), and from reduced participation in farming and business activities to declining availability and rising cost of transportation. Many respondents also noted COVID-19's negative effects on a reduction in their perceived control over their own lives. Food availability and consumption patterns were also adversely affected, with some respondents in several countries reporting worrying levels of food insecurity.

Although only a 'snapshot' of current conditions, these results indicate that it will be important to continue to track these households and communities over time to assess how the COVID-19 pandemic is unfolding in different parts of Sub-Saharan Africa and to analyse how local people, governments and food systems are responding.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Sampling

The sampling frames for the phone surveys in study locations in the seven countries were based on prior surveys with the same households. We followed a multi-stage sampling approach. First, a purposive selection was done for five communities in each country out of the areas in earlier survey round, based on the COVID-19 situation, to enable targeting of sites that were more or less likely to be affected, using secondary real-time information. Second, stratification of households in each community was done based on the existing proportion of male and female headed households. Finally, 20 households

were randomly selected for interviewing from each community. About 5-10 replacement households were randomly drawn to minimise the risk of attrition in further rounds. In total, 751 households were interviewed in June-July 2020.

Table A1 below reports the number of interviewed households and the main characteristics of the respondents. We interviewed a minimum of 100 respondents (Kenya) up to a maximum of 114 respondents (Malawi); respondents are, on average, 48.5 years old with the highest average age of the respondents in Ghana (53.2) and the lowest in Malawi (41.5). In almost all cases, we interviewed the head of the household and we interviewed, on average, 27.3% women-headed households.

Table A1 Basic characteristics, June-July 2020

Country	Communities	Reason for selection	N	Age	% female-headed
Ethiopia	Kohar Abo; Kohar Michael; Kideest Hana; Bura; Jigena	Importance of rice production, accessibility to mobile network and all-weather roads	107	48.2	21.5
Ghana	Hotopo; Akatanchie; Ahountemo; Trebuom; Adum-Dominase	Oil palm processing activities, reliable network connectivity and representation of female household heads	110	53.2	19.1
Kenya	Kiambu; Kilifi Kwale; Muranga	Proximity to Nairobi and Mombasa metropolis where the restrictions are likely to affect residents	100	50.7	29.0
Malawi	Mawwere; Zulu; Chikho; Chiloko; Nthondo	Proximity to trading centres	114	41.5	28.1
Nigeria	Owode Ward; Imeko Ward; Owu Ward; Rido Ward; Gami Gira Ward	Cases of COVID-19 as of May 2020	111	47.0	34.2
Tanzania	Mkusi; Chita; Njage; Makutano; Mchombe	Rice production and processing activities, accessibility by mobile phone and reported COVID-19 cases	102	46.6	43.1
Zimbabwe	Stockbury; Lucknow Estate; Chipanza; Falling Waters; Glengrey	Proximity to markets, number of smallholder farmers and extension officers	107	52.9	16.8
All			751	48.5	27.3%

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Appendix B: Detailed tables

Table A2 Reduction of movements in study areas – across countries

	As a result of COVID-19 have you reduced your movements within the village?	As a result of COVID-19 have you reduced your movements outside your village?	Have family members/ relatives/friends who live outside of the village been prevented from visiting due to COVID-19 restrictions?	Since the COVID-19 crisis began, how has the number of buyers or traders coming to the village to do business changed (compared to other similar times in other years)? ⁹		
				<	=	>
Ethiopia	52.3%	71.0%	36.4%	13.1%	73.8%	1.9%
Ghana	71.8%	76.4%	44.5%	75.5%	23.6%	0.9%
Kenya	86.0%	96.0%	77.0%	89.0%	6.0%	5.0%
Malawi	73.7%	75.4%	51.8%	67.5%	28.1%	1.8%
Nigeria	65.8%	86.5%	76.6%	92.8%	4.5%	1.8%
Tanzania	27.5%	28.4%	7.8%	93.1%	4.9%	1.0%
Zimbabwe	94.4%	97.2%	86.9%	91.6%	4.7%	3.7%
All countries	67.5%	76.0%	54.6%	74.4%	21.0%	2.3%

Note: <Decreased; =No change; >Increased.

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Table A3 Reported changed in transportation – across countries

Country	Are you still able to hire transport to take your produce to the point of sale?			How has the cost of transportation of people and goods changed as an effect of COVID-19?			What effect has COVID-19 had on buyers or brokers coming to the area to purchase produce directly from you and other farmers?			
	No	Yes	NA	<	=	>	<	=	>	NA
Ethiopia	7.5%	91.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	12.1%	74.8%	1.9%	11.2%
Ghana	9.1%	82.7%	8.2%	0.0%	75.5%	24.5%	72.7%	25.5%	1.8%	0.0%
Kenya	19.0%	22.0%	59.0%	5.0%	12.0%	83.0%	88.0%	3.0%	9.0%	0.0%
Malawi	50.9%	20.2%	28.9%	5.3%	16.7%	78.1%	54.4%	28.9%	12.3%	4.4%
Nigeria	24.3%	64.9%	10.8%	4.5%	9.9%	85.6%	82.0%	2.7%	10.8%	4.5%
Tanzania	7.8%	85.3%	6.9%	6.9%	72.5%	20.6%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Zimbabwe	19.6%	72.9%	7.5%	2.8%	26.2%	71.0%	94.4%	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%
All countries	20.1%	62.7%	17.2%	3.5%	30.2%	66.3%	70.7%	20.8%	5.6%	2.9%

Note: <Decreased; =No change; >Increased.

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

9 The sum of the shares may not add up to 100% due to a limited number of respondents replying “Not Applicable” to the question

Table A4 Reported change in selling habits – by sales modalities and across countries

Country	How has your ability to sell your produce changed as an effect of COVID-19?																								
	At the farm gate (from your own farm)					In local markets					In district or regional markets					In national markets					Across the border				
	<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA	
Ethiopia	10%	66%	5%	19%	33%	3%	64%	3%	1%	32%	53%	3%	12%	0%	3%	0%	3%	1%	96%	0%	1%	1%	1%	98%	
Ghana	66%	21%	3%	10%	55%	20%	3%	23%	3%	38%	15%	3%	45%	19%	10%	1%	70%	1%	70%	1%	2%	1%	96%		
Kenya	47%	18%	5%	30%	31%	11%	4%	54%	2%	12%	5%	2%	81%	3%	3%	0%	93%	1%	93%	0%	2%	0%	98%		
Malawi	50%	24%	4%	22%	47%	15%	6%	33%	2%	24%	9%	2%	66%	4%	1%	2%	94%	2%	94%	2%	1%	1%	97%		
Nigeria	71%	3%	15%	11%	64%	8%	16%	12%	12%	43%	5%	5%	47%	22%	1%	4%	74%	17%	74%	0%	2%	0%	81%		
Tanzania	81%	13%	3%	3%	57%	12%	3%	28%	33%	33%	13%	5%	49%	4%	5%	1%	90%	0%	90%	0%	2%	1%	97%		
Zimbabwe	87%	9%	2%	2%	87%	5%	0%	8%	81%	81%	8%	0%	11%	34%	5%	1%	61%	1%	61%	1%	0%	1%	98%		
All countries	59%	22%	5%	14%	53%	19%	5%	22%	38%	15%	3%	44%	12%	4%	2%	82%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	95%		

Note: <Decreased; =No change; >Increased.

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Table A5 Prices of services for agricultural production and contractual agreements

Country	Since the COVID-19 crisis began, how have prices changed?																			
	Agricultural land rental price					Farm input prices					Price for tillage services					Contractual arrangements for your main cash crop(s) (received support)				
	<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA		<	=	>	NA	
Ethiopia	0.0%	36.4%	62.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	24.3%	71.0%	3.7%	0.0%	40.2%	22.4%	37.4%	0.0%	33.6%	0.0%	66.4%			
Ghana	10.9%	76.4%	11.8%	0.9%	0.9%	6.4%	60.9%	32.7%	0.0%	4.5%	0.9%	94.5%	28.2%	55.5%	3.6%	12.7%				
Kenya	4.0%	70.0%	7.0%	19.0%	19.0%	2.0%	45.0%	51.0%	2.0%	47.0%	11.0%	37.0%	9.0%	12.0%	0.0%	79.0%				
Malawi	10.5%	37.7%	39.5%	12.3%	12.3%	13.2%	41.2%	36.8%	8.8%	9.6%	12.3%	74.6%	9.6%	3.5%	2.6%	84.2%				
Nigeria	9.0%	22.5%	55.9%	12.6%	12.6%	0.9%	4.5%	89.2%	5.4%	6.3%	48.6%	44.1%	22.5%	0.9%	0.0%	76.6%				
Tanzania	6.9%	76.5%	9.8%	6.9%	6.9%	2.0%	70.6%	26.5%	1.0%	86.3%	9.8%	1.0%	2.0%	27.5%	1.0%	69.6%				
Zimbabwe	0.9%	31.8%	24.3%	43.0%	43.0%	0.0%	12.1%	87.9%	0.0%	34.6%	63.6%	0.9%	8.4%	59.8%	13.1%	18.7%				
All countries	6.1%	49.7%	30.6%	13.6%	13.6%	3.7%	36.6%	56.6%	3.1%	1.9%	31.7%	24.2%	42.2%	11.6%	27.4%	2.9%	58.1%			

Note: <Decreased; =No change; >Increased.

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

Table A6 Availability and prices of food items

	Ethiopia			Ghana			Kenya			Malawi						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%					
	<	=	>	NA	<	=	>	NA	<	=	>					
Availability																
Grains (porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other foods)	11.2	85.0	3.7	0.0	29.4	57.8	12.8	0.0	38.0	61.0	0.0	1.0	45.6	43	10.5	0.9
White roots and tubers and plantains	12.1	84.1	1.9	1.9	40.4	45.0	14.7	0.0	45.0	54.0	1.0	0.0	31.6	47.4	18.4	2.6
Pulses, nuts and seeds	19.6	72.0	0.0	8.4	11.0	83.5	4.6	0.9	49.0	51.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	52.6	7	0.9
Milk and milk products	10.3	81.3	7.5	0.9	11.0	76.1	11.0	1.8	20.0	66.0	14.0	0.0	37.7	48.2	0	14
Meat and poultry	3.7	94.4	1.9	0.0	28.4	58.7	9.2	3.7	26.0	72.0	1.0	1.0	29.8	64.9	4.4	0.9
Fish and seafood	15.9	29.0	2.8	52.3	45.0	46.8	8.3	0.0	30.0	51.0	0.0	19.0	35.1	52.6	11.4	0.9
Eggs	6.5	91.6	0.9	0.9	3.7	93.6	2.8	0.0	26.0	71.0	3.0	0.0	13.2	79.8	5.3	1.8
Dark green leafy vegetables	6.5	88.8	3.7	0.9	13.8	78.0	7.3	0.9	50.0	44.0	6.0	0.0	21.1	65.8	11.4	1.8
Other vegetables	5.6	88.8	5.6	0.0	25.7	69.7	4.6	0.0	49.0	45.0	6.0	0.0	16.7	69.3	9.6	4.4
Other fruits	1.9	97.2	0.9	0.0	27.5	67.9	4.6	0.0	48.0	49.0	3.0	0.0	43	51.8	3.5	1.8
Processed foods (snacks, sweets, beverages)	17.8	74.8	6.5	0.9	7.3	86.2	4.6	1.8	29.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	66.7	6.1	1.8
Prices																
Grains (porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other foods)	1.9	24.3	73.8	0	0	34.9	63.3	1.8	2.0	25.0	72.0	1.0	31.6	30.7	35.1	2.6
White roots and tubers and plantains	0	29	69.2	1.9	1.8	30.3	65.1	2.8	3.0	31.0	66.0	0.0	13.2	49.1	34.2	3.5
Pulses, nuts and seeds	0	23.4	70.1	6.5	0.9	66.1	31.2	1.8	2.0	27.0	71.0	0.0	7.9	43	46.5	2.6
Milk and milk products	0	28	70.1	1.9	0.9	53.2	44	1.8	16.0	51.0	33.0	0.0	3.5	51.8	28.9	15.8
Meat and poultry	1.9	32.7	62.6	2.8	0.9	36.7	58.7	3.7	5.0	50.0	44.0	1.0	6.1	48.2	42.1	3.5
Fish and seafood	1.9	19.6	28	50.5	0.9	27.5	71.6	0	2.0	37.0	42.0	19.0	4.4	58.8	34.2	2.6
Eggs	0	28	71	0.9	1.8	82.6	15.6	0	8.0	51.0	41.0	0.0	2.6	68.4	26.3	2.6
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.9	36.4	60.7	1.9	4.6	73.4	21.1	0.9	5.0	36.0	59.0	0.0	8.8	74.6	14.9	1.8
Other vegetables	2.8	32.7	62.6	1.9	3.7	55	41.3	0	4.0	34.0	62.0	0.0	3.5	78.1	11.4	7
Other fruits	1.9	31.8	65.4	0.9	1.8	52.3	45.9	0	1.0	41.0	58.0	0.0	6.1	58.8	31.6	3.5
Processed foods (snacks, sweets, beverages)	0	19.6	79.4	0.9	0.9	68.8	28.4	1.8	2.0	61.0	35.0	2.0	3.5	62.3	30.7	3.5

	Nigeris			Tanzania			Zimbabwe			All countries						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%					
	<	=	>	NA	<	=	>	NA	<	=	>					
Availability																
Grains (porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other foods)	49.5	33.3	17.1	0.0	44.1	50	5.9	0	36.4	62.6	0.9	0.0	36.4	55.9	7.5	0.3
White roots and tubers and plantains	64.0	21.6	11.7	2.7	12.7	72.5	14.7	0	39.3	54.2	5.6	0.9	35.3	53.7	9.9	1.2
Pulses, nuts and seeds	45.0	41.4	6.3	7.2	19.6	74.5	3.9	2	23.4	49.5	3.7	23.4	29.6	60.6	3.7	6.1
Milk and milk products	37.8	46.8	12.6	2.7	19.6	74.5	2.9	2.9	48.6	51.4	0.0	0.0	26.6	63.2	6.8	3.3
Meat and poultry	40.5	32.4	25.2	1.8	1	94.1	4.9	0	56.1	43.0	0.9	0.0	26.8	65.2	6.9	1.1
Fish and seafood	43.2	35.1	16.2	5.4	2	70.6	26.5	1	50.5	47.7	0.9	0.9	32	47.4	9.5	11.2
Eggs	36.0	48.6	15.3	0.0	4.9	89.2	5.9	0	49.5	50.5	0.0	0.0	20	74.8	4.8	0.4
Dark green leafy vegetables	15.3	46.8	33.3	4.5	3.9	89.2	6.9	0	3.7	57.0	39.3	0.0	16.1	67.1	15.6	1.2
Other vegetables	35.1	30.6	27.9	6.3	2	88.2	6.9	2.9	3.7	66.4	28.0	1.9	19.6	65.4	12.8	2.3
Other fruits	39.6	36.9	20.7	2.7	8.8	83.3	3.9	3.9	15.0	67.3	9.3	8.4	26.4	64.6	6.7	2.4
Processed foods (snacks, sweets, beverages)	44.1	27.0	7.2	21.6	2.9	91.2	2.9	2.9	32.7	67.3	0.0	0.0	22.9	68.8	4	4.3
Prices																
Grains (porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other foods)	6.3	1.8	91.9	0	40.2	16.7	43.1	0	6.5	16.8	76.6	0	12.6	21.4	65.1	0.8
White roots and tubers and plantains	8.1	1.8	88.3	1.8	16.7	76.5	6.9	0	5.6	59.8	33.6	0.9	6.9	39.3	52.2	1.6
Pulses, nuts and seeds	9.9	19.8	65.8	4.5	6.9	73.5	18.6	1	2.8	43.9	29	24.3	4.4	42.3	47.4	5.9
Milk and milk products	7.2	19.8	70.3	2.7	3.9	85.3	7.8	2.9	2.8	20.6	76.6	0	4.8	43.9	47.5	3.7
Meat and poultry	8.1	6.3	83.8	1.8	2.9	94.1	2.9	0	0.9	17.8	81.3	0	3.7	40.3	54.1	1.9
Fish and seafood	7.2	12.6	73.9	6.3	14.7	84.3	0	1	0.9	15.9	82.2	0.9	4.5	36.4	47.8	11.3
Eggs	9	29.7	60.4	0.9	3.9	96.1	0	0	0.9	22.4	76.6	0	3.7	53.9	41.7	0.7
Dark green leafy vegetables	17.1	38.7	32.4	11.7	2.9	96.1	1	0	18.7	55.1	26.2	0	8.4	58.7	30.5	2.4
Other vegetables	15.3	32.4	36.9	15.3	2.9	96.1	0	1	8.4	63.6	26.2	1.9	5.9	56.1	34.1	4
Other fruits	15.3	27.9	45	11.7	2	92.2	2	3.9	3.7	55.1	32.7	8.4	4.7	51	40.2	4.1
Processed foods (snacks, sweets, beverages)	6.3	12.6	58.6	22.5	2	94.1	0	3.9	0.9	26.2	71	1.9	2.3	48.9	43.5	5.3

Note: <Decreased; =No change; >Increased.

Source: Own calculations from APRA COVID-19 Rapid Assessment First Round.

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