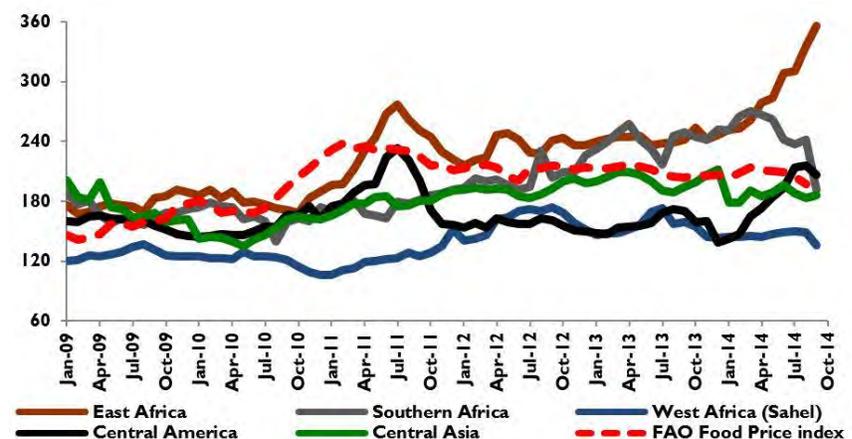


KEY MESSAGES

- In **West Africa**, staple food markets were well-supplied in September with carryover stocks and early grain, tuber, and legume harvests. Staple food prices were stable or declining, except in deficit areas of Niger, Chad, and Mauritania and conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria. The Ebola outbreak has led to both official and voluntary restrictions on the movement of goods and people in affected countries, resulting in atypical market trends in some areas (Pages 3-6).
- In **East Africa**, maize prices continued to decline in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and surplus-producing areas of Ethiopia and Somalia as supplies from harvests and regional trade flows improved market availability. Sorghum prices remained stable in eastern Ethiopia and conflict-affected areas of eastern and northern South Sudan ahead of upcoming harvests, but declined parts of Somalia and Sudan where early grain harvests were underway. Civil conflict, insecurity and seasonal road condition deterioration continued to disrupt markets in parts of South Sudan, Somalia, Darfur and South Kordofan States in Sudan. Livestock prices increased in Ethiopia and Somalia ahead of the Hajj (Pages 6-10).
- In **Southern Africa**, regional staple food availability remains higher than in previous years. Harvests from the 2013/14 production year were well-above average in the region’s surplus-producing countries. Staple food prices remained stable or began increasing in September. Maize prices were generally below their respective 2013 levels (Pages 11-13).
- In **Central America** staple food prices followed seasonal trends in September, remaining stable or decreasing with the conclusion of recent harvests. After increasing atypically between December and August, red bean prices declined in Central America in September. Imports helped to offset production losses from the prolonged drought that occurred throughout the region from June to August. Imported rice prices remained stable throughout the region (Pages 14-16).
- In **Central Asia**, wheat availability remained good region-wide in September. Prices were stable, but above average (Pages 16-17).
- **International** rice and wheat prices were stable in September while global maize and soybean prices decreased. Global production for most key commodities reached record or near record levels this year. Global markets were well-supplied. Crude oil prices decreased between July and September (Pages 2-3).

Figure 1. FEWS NET regional price indices and FAO Food Price Index, January 2009 – September 2014



Sources: FAO and FEWS NET

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food prices in countries at risk of food insecurity. The Price Watch provides an update on market and price trends in selected reference markets. Specific trends for key reference markets and commodities are available in the Price Watch Annexes 1 and 2. FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges partner organizations, ministries of agriculture, national market information systems, the Regional Agricultural Intelligence Network, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), and others for their assistance in providing price data.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Current situation

- **International rice prices were stable between August and September and close to their 2013 prices** ([FAO](#) and [InterRice](#)). The effects of a slight decrease in stocks in South East Asia ahead of the upcoming harvest (which began in September) contributed to some generalized price increases between May and August. Global rice production is still expected to remain above-average in 2014, and global rice stocks and trade are projected to reach record high levels ([InterRice](#)).

- **International maize prices decreased slightly in September and remained lower (by approximately 20 percent) than 2013 price levels, with export prices reaching their lowest levels in four years** ([FAO](#) and [IGC](#)).

These price trends were driven by favorable crop prospects that continued to improve in key maize producing and exporting countries. World maize production estimates for 2014 remain on par with or above last year's record levels, however utilization is also on track to increase from last year ([IGC](#) and [USDA FAS](#)).

- **International wheat prices were stable in September** as prospects of record global production with larger than expected harvests in the E.U., Pakistan, and Ukraine offset concerns over harvest quality in some countries, including Canada. World carryover stocks are at a four-year high ([FAO](#) and [IGC](#)). Prices were about 10 percent below their respective 2013 levels ([AMIS](#) and [FAO](#)).

- **International soybean prices decreased in September and were below 2013 levels (by nearly 20 percent) due to the availability of above-average global supplies** ([AMIS](#)). The season has begun in Brazil where planting projections are high, while current conditions for the harvest in the U.S. (September) are exceptional, supporting expectations for a record harvest that is significantly above the previous record ([AMIS](#)).

- **International crude oil prices were stable in September, but have decreased by almost 10 percent over the third quarter of 2014.** This gradual decline reflects ample global supplies, with continued rapid expansion of unconventional oil production in North America and the reemergence of oil from suppliers such as Libya and Iraq, and unusual price lowering behavior from OPEC leaders, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Iran ([World Bank](#)).

Outlook

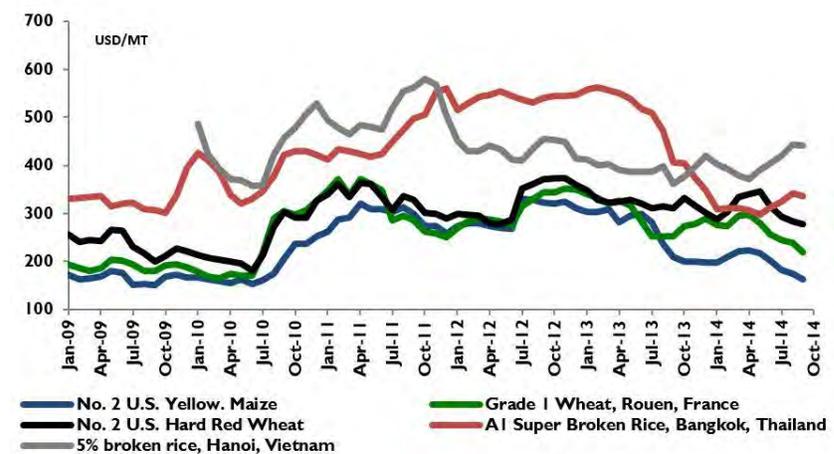
- **Global rice production projections for 2014 have been revised downwards and is now on par with last year's production due to reduced crop prospects in China, India, Pakistan, and the U.S.** ([AMIS](#) and [USDA FAS](#)). World stocks, demand, and trade are still expected to reach record levels ([InterRice](#) and [IGC](#)). Prices are expected to remain relatively stable and then decline in the last quarter of the year based on good prospects for the upcoming harvest in Asia ([InterRice](#)).

- **Global maize production is projected reach near the record levels achieved in 2013 based on larger crop forecasts in the U.S., the E.U., and Brazil** ([IGC](#)). Although global maize demand is projected to expand, large inventories in China, Argentina, Brazil, the E.U., and especially the U.S. indicate that world ending stocks will increase for the fourth consecutive year, reaching the highest level in 15 years ([AMIS](#), [IGC](#), [USDA FAS](#)).

- **World wheat production is projected to reach record levels due to improved prospects in the E.U., China, and Russia** ([AMIS](#) and [IGC](#)). Global trade is expected to be below the record volumes of 2013 due to lower import demand, especially China and Brazil. Global stocks ending in 2015 are projected to reach their highest level since 2010 ([AMIS](#)).

- **The global soybean production forecast still indicates record global output and trade levels in 2013/14** ([AMIS](#) and [IGC](#)). U.S. production may reach an all-time record high, and South America is likely to have a very high production year. The large

Figure 2. Food commodity prices in selected international markets, January 2009 – September 2014



Sources: [FAO](#) and [World Bank](#).

harvests will result in stock building, especially in the U.S. and Brazil. Global trade is expected to increase due to higher import demand from China ([IGC](#)).

- **International crude oil prices are expected to remain stable for the rest of 2014 and unchanged from average 2013 prices, but may decline slightly in 2015 due to ample supplies, waning demand, and the strengthening of the US dollar.** Non-OPEC oil production is expected to continue to rise, encouraged by high prices and innovative technique exploration. However, fuel prices will increase in some importing countries due to the depreciation of the local currency vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and changing local fuel price policies ([World Bank](#)).

Staple food price trends across the FEWS NET countries will vary considerably in the coming months in response to local and regional market conditions; international market trends will play a more limited role in most countries (**Figure 1**). Fuel price trends in FEWS NET countries will depend on both international market conditions, the evolution of local exchange rates in relation to the U.S. Dollar, and the design and implementation of local fuel import and price policies

WEST AFRICA

Current Situation

West Africa: The rainy season progressed across much of the region in September. This continued to encourage sales of household and trader carry-over stocks, thereby enabling regular market supplies. The presence of early grain harvests, tubers, and legumes have improved household food availability. Regional trade flows were generally normal within and between countries. Trade flows were nevertheless below-average between Nigeria and Niger (Diffa) and between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR), where conflict continues to disrupt domestic and cross-border flows. Imports of rice and wheat in international markets continue to ensure the availability of rice in the various countries of the sub region, particularly in Senegal and Mauritania, and in urban centers.

Market supplies remain particularly good in the region's central basin, which continued to supply deficit areas, particularly in western Niger and areas of Mauritania and Senegal bordering Mali. Grain exports from Mali to Mauritania and Senegal have increased in recent months. Senegalese traders have likewise increased regional and international imports to supply deficit areas as household and trader stocks of local cereals depleted during the lean season and the below-average progression of the agricultural season in some areas. In the eastern basin, the availability of early harvests in Nigeria and Benin in particular, contributed to improving market supplies in some areas. Distributions and sale at subsidized prices also helped reduce household demand in September, especially in the region's structurally deficit areas.

In the three countries most affected by the Ebola outbreak (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), official and voluntary restrictions on the movements of populations have had varied impacts on staple food market and price trends.

Staple food price trends varied considerably across the region's marketing basins in September, depending largely on local carryover stock levels and the progression of the 2014 rainy season. However, prices were stable or began decreasing in August in many areas as food availability improved with early maize and millet harvests, as well as the availability of tubers from coastal countries.

- **Maize:** Maize prices were stable or declined between August and September and were below their respective five-year average levels in the central marketing basin given above-average carryover stock levels and the favorable progression of the rainy season, particularly in surplus-producing areas. In the eastern basin, prices were stable compared to August in most markets, but higher compared to the average in eastern Niger and Chad (Bol and Moussoro) due to below-average production and availability, coupled with rising demand.
- **Millet and sorghum:** Millet and sorghum prices were stable in September and similar to their respective five-year average levels in the central marketing basin. However, prices continued to increase in deficit areas of the eastern and western marketing basins and generally remained above-average in those areas as well.
- **Cowpeas:** Prices are comparable to their respective 2013 levels, but below the recent five-year average.
- **Livestock:** Livestock grazing conditions continued to improve in September as rains resumed in pastoral and agropastoral areas. Pasture availability was generally adequate with the exception of Mauritania and Senegal, and localized areas of Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad (PREGEC, 2014). Livestock prices remained below their respective 2013 levels in Chad as market supplies increased with the presence of displaced pastoralists from the CAR and because of reduced exports towards Libya and Nigeria. Livestock prices increased in Mauritania due to good livestock body conditions and persistent demand.

Eastern Basin (Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Benin): Markets were adequately supplied in September while household-level demand began to decline with the availability of early millet and maize harvests since July. The availability of tubers further reinforced food supplies, while food distributions and subsidized sales improved food access for poor and very poor households in parts of Niger and Chad. Price were therefore stable or declined on many markets in August. Trade flows progressed normally, but were below-average in areas that were directly or indirectly affected by ongoing conflicts in Nigeria and CAR.

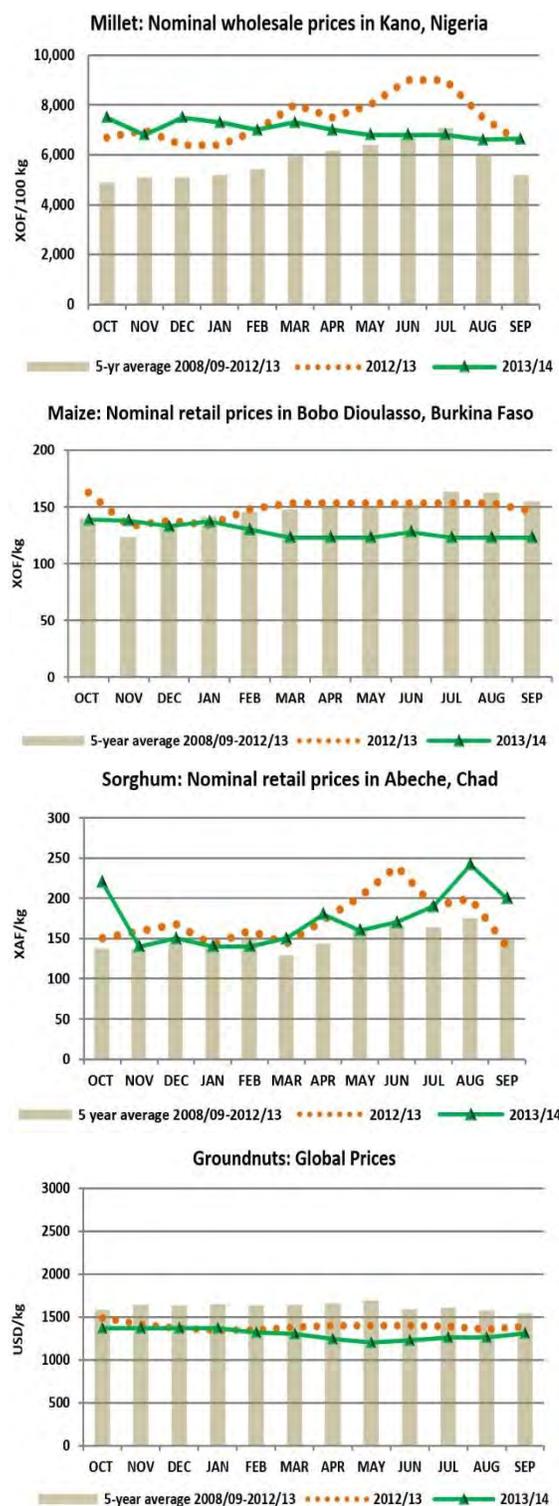
Nigeria: Early green maize, millet, and legume harvests contributed to improving household and trader-level food supplies in September as the rainy season progressed. Harvests are expected to be average and household and trader-level carry-over stocks are average to above average, resulting in ample food availability in most areas. Grain prices (millet, sorghum, maize) were therefore stable or declined between July and August, and compared to their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. In the north-eastern part of the country, prices are higher than they are elsewhere largely due to increased transportation and marketing costs (including shifting marketing corridors) associated with Boko Haram-related activities.

Benin: Market were very well supplied in September throughout Benin. Carry-over stocks of maize are above average following multiple years of good production and reduced demand from central Niger (which has relied increasingly on supplies from Burkina Faso). Maize production in 2014 is expected to be good, leading households and traders to attempt to sell off their remaining stocks. In Malanville, an important market for trade in Benin, but for the region more generally, maize prices declined by 18 percent between August and September and were 28 percent below the five-year average.

Niger: Markets supplies were adequate in September and largely assured through trader stocks and early harvests. Market food supplies were further reinforced by early millet and cowpea harvests in some areas as well as imports from regional markets (Burkina Faso, Benin, and Nigeria). Household-level market demand declined further in September with the increased availability of early harvests among agricultural households and subsidized sales and distributions in some areas. This resulted in stable or declining food prices in many areas compared the previous month, the previous year, and the five-year average. Contrary to these general trends, prices have increased recently in some of the more isolated and deficit areas of the country. Millet prices in Diffa et Nguigmi are above their respective five-year average levels due to persistent trade flow disruptions linked to the conflicts in neighboring areas of Nigeria which has led to increased transportation and transaction costs and traders identify new secure trade routes. In the more isolated Agadez and Ingall, market supplies were generally weak in September at a time when pastoral demand was atypically high.

Chad: Market and price trends varied by agro ecological zone in September. In the southern Soudanian zone, household and market-level supplies improved in September with early millet,

Figure 3. Price trends in selected markets in West Africa



Note: the figures follow the marketing year in each country.

Sources: FEWS NET, OMA, ONASA, and the World Bank.

maize, and tuber harvests that are expected to be around average levels. Household and market-level supplies therefore improved considerably. In the Sahelian zones, market supplies remained below-average to average due to the lingering effects of below-average production (by 25 percent) during the 2013/14 production season. As the lean season progresses, household market demand increased at a time of tight local supplies. Maize prices in Bol were over 60 percent higher than their respective 2013 levels, while sorghum prices in Abéché were over 40 percent higher than their respective 2013 levels. Livestock market supplies have been high in recent months when compared to previous years due to presence of large numbers of displaced pastoralists from the CAR and due to reduced export opportunities toward Nigeria and Libya due to insecurity along key marketing corridors. Small ruminant prices were 15 to 27 percent lower than their 2013 levels in N'Djamena, Abéché, and Biltine.

Central Basin (Burkina Faso and Mali): Market supplies were good in September. Agricultural households and traders continued to sell off stocks as the growing season progressed favorably. Trade flows were generally normal, but were above-average between Mali and neighboring Senegal (maize) and Mauritania (millet and sorghum). Grain and tuber trade flows also continued as they normally do at this time of year between Ghana and Burkina Faso and between Burkina Faso and western Niger (sorghum, millet, and maize). Food access was further reinforced by early harvests in surplus-producing areas (grains and legumes) and subsidized sales and distributions in deficit areas (northern Burkina Faso, as well as the northern and Kayes regions of Mali). Therefore, despite the ongoing lean season, prices were stable between August and September. In Burkina Faso, sorghum and millet prices are comparable to their respective five-year average levels, while maize prices are eight to 14 percent lower. In Mali, rice prices increased slightly by six to 11 percent between August and September in Timbuktu, Mopti, and Ségou as some producers and traders in those areas focused on selling perishable seasonal crops like squash, cowpeas, and melons. Prices in Mali are nevertheless generally at or below their respective 2013 and five-year average levels.

Western Basin (Mauritania, Senegal): Markets were well-supplied with imports from international markets (rice and wheat in particular) in September, while the availability of locally-produced grain stocks remained very low due to the lingering effects of localized below-average production in 2013/14. Imports from Mali further reinforced food availability in border areas of Mauritania and Senegal. Official and unofficial restrictions placed on the movement of people and goods in the face of the Ebola virus update disrupted trade flows between Guinea and southern Senegal.

Mauritania: Markets were well-supplied by traders with above-average levels of imported rice and wheat from international markets. However, despite the progression of the lean season in September, market demand was strongest for manufactured goods and horticultural crops ahead of the Tabaski holiday. As the growing season progressed in Mali, traders sold off remaining stocks, which created opportunities for border areas of Mauritania to import millet and sorghum. This contributed to a decrease in sorghum prices of over 20 percent between July and September in Adel Bagrou. Wheat and rice prices were largely stable. Livestock prices increased due to increased demand ahead of Tabaski and decent animal body conditions. The exception to this general trend was in the more isolated Magta-Lahjar, where sheep prices decreased between August and September.

Senegal: The effects of low carry-over stock levels and low and poorly-distributed rainfall prolonged the lean season for agricultural households in September and contributed to above-average market demand. Markets nevertheless remain well supplied with rice from stable and well supplied international markets. Indeed, imported rice stock levels are estimated to be above-average at over 60,000 MT (Market regulation authority). Maize imports from neighboring Mali also contributed to food availability in border areas of Senegal in September, including the Tambacounda area. Local cereal prices in Tambacounda are above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. The border closure with between Senegal and Guinea has resulted in reduced trade activities on the Senegalese side of the border in Kédougou, Kolda, and Ziguinchor. People have greatly reduced their participation in weekly markets in these areas due to reduced availability on markets and fears of contracting the Ebola. The availability on Senegalese markets on products typically imported from Guinea (horticultural crops in particular) are scarce and prices have increased sharply in some areas.

In the three countries most affected by the Ebola outbreak (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), official and voluntary restrictions on the movements of populations have had varied impacts on staple food market and price trends. With the exception of the Mali-Guinea border, all cross-border entry points between the three Ebola-affected countries, and with neighboring countries remain closed. Recent reports suggest there has been an increase in the use of preventative measures in regional ports, and to date there have been no major disruptions to port functioning in Conakry, Freetown, and Monrovia. Some larger weekly markets in Sierra Leone and Liberia have closed, while smaller daily markets generally continue to operate. Prices trends for rice, an important staple food in all three countries, have varied considerably in recent months.

Imported rice prices have remained stable in Guinea, but increased sharply in some areas of Liberia and Sierra Leone. Prices for other local commodities varied too, despite the progression of the harvest season in September.

Outlook :

Market supplies are expected to increase in the coming months in both rural and urban areas as harvests as well as trade flows between surplus and deficit areas progress between October and December. Market demand will likewise decline as agricultural household food availability improves with grain and tuber harvests. Staple food prices are expected to decline considerably and reach the lowest levels of the 2014/15 marketing years between October and December. Incomes from cash crop sales (cowpeas and sesame in particular) will further contribute to household food access.

- **Maize and Millet** prices will decline in each marketing basin between October and December. Prices will be below their respective five-year average levels in many parts of the central and eastern marketing basins, but above average in the western basin.
- **Sorghum** prices will likely remain stable through October and decline thereafter once harvests are underway starting in November.
- **Cowpea** are expected to begin or continue declining as harvests progress. Prices will remain near average, but below their respective 2013 and 2012 levels.
- **Livestock** market will be very active in the September and early October as demand increases in both the Sahel and coastal countries in the lead up to the Tabaski holiday. Livestock trade flows and prices will remain low in pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the region (eastern basin in particular) that are directly and indirectly affected by conflict and insecurity.

In the areas of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone most affected by the Ebola outbreak, market activities are expected to remain disrupted in the coming months. FEWS NET will monitor the situation closely.

To learn more about FEWS NET's most recent analysis regarding the food security impacts of the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, please visit <http://www.fews.net/west-africa>

EAST AFRICA

Current Situation

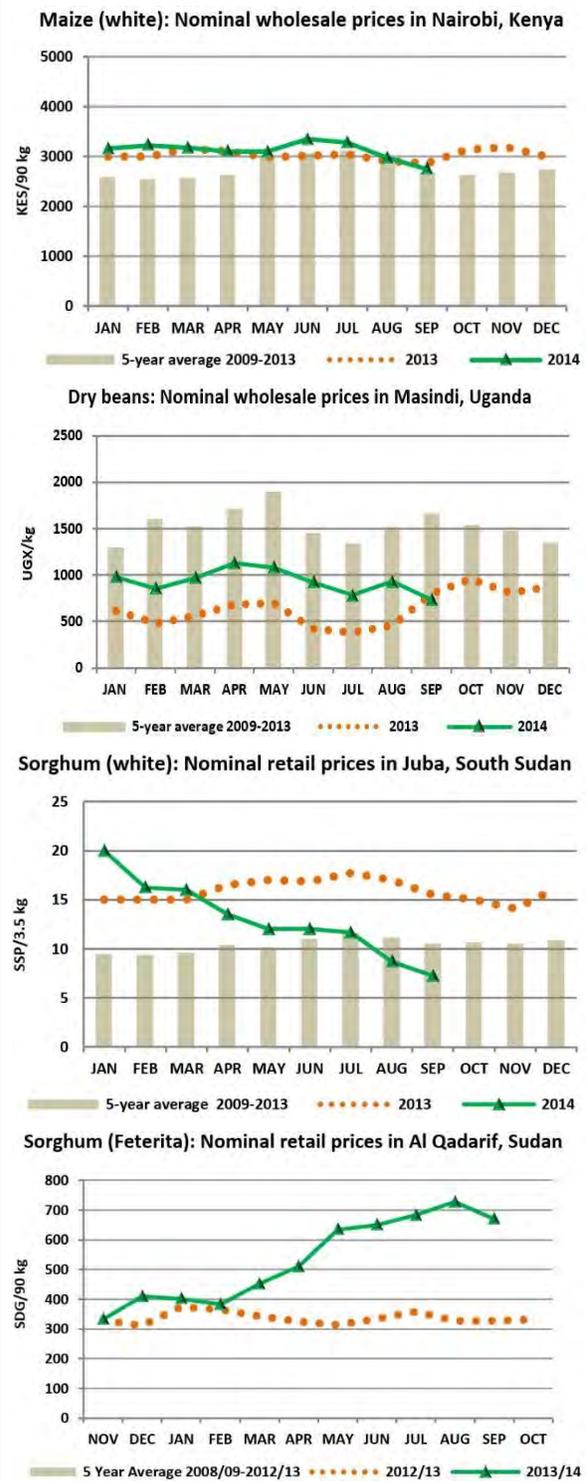
In East Africa, maize availability increased between August and September across most markets in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, western surplus-producing parts of Ethiopia and Somalia because of increased market supplies from the June-to-August harvests, regional trade flows, and reduced local market demand from the ongoing green harvests. Maize prices declined in most markets in these countries. In Rwanda, maize supplies tightened earlier than normal due to below-average June-to-July (season B) harvests, resulting in earlier than usual price increases in September rather than October. Ongoing millet harvests improved market supply while reducing household grain demand in the Darfur States of Sudan, resulting in a seasonal decline in local sorghum and millet prices. Prices were generally stable elsewhere in Sudan in anticipation of average-to-above average November-to-January harvests. Staple food prices remained high in Sudan when compared to their respective five-year average levels due to the lingering effects of well-below average production in 2013/14, the depreciation of the local currency, and increased fuel prices. Conflict-related trade disruptions continued to affect markets in the Darfur and South Kordofan States. In South Sudan, staple food prices remained exceptionally high in the conflict-affected areas located in the eastern and northern parts of the country. However, the start of green harvests in September and increasing imports from Sudan and Ethiopia eased staple food prices in some areas. Sorghum prices continued to decline seasonably throughout Somalia with increased market supplies from the June-to-August harvest. Dry bean price trends varied across most markets in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda due to varied agro-ecological production and trade flows. Livestock prices increased in Ethiopia and Somalia due to increased demand before the Hajj, which ended in early October. Livestock body conditions remained poor in Kenya with the progression of the dry season. This combined with low seasonal demand contributed to declining prices in September in northeastern and eastern parts of the country.

Tanzania: Markets were very well-supplied with locally-produced grains and pulses in September. Staple food market supplies continued to increase in September following from the conclusion of the May-to-August harvest in both the unimodal surplus-producing southern highlands and the bimodal northern areas. The 2013/2014 maize, rice, and pulse harvests are estimated to be up to 10 percent higher than their respective 2012/2013 harvests (which were above-average), and 24 to 37 percent higher their recent respective five-year average levels.

- Wholesale white maize prices continued to decline seasonably between August and September by up to 22 percent across most of the country’s northern consumption markets due to increased supply from the May-to-August harvest. However, maize prices increased seasonably by up to 32 percent in the southern surplus-producing areas surrounding of Mbeya and Songea due to a combination of factors including: (1) seasonal purchases by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) of around 100,000 MT countrywide and (2) above-average seasonal exports to Kenya and Rwanda. Despite the observed price increases between August and September, prices in Songea and Mbeya remain among the lowest in Tanzania. Between January and September, about 220,000 MT of maize were exported formally and informally from Tanzania to Kenya (Market Analysis Sub-group of the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, MAS/FSN WG). Maize exports during the third quarter (July to September) were almost 130 percent above their respective 2014 second quarter (April to June) levels and exceptionally higher than the three-year average levels. Wholesale maize prices were generally below their respective five-year average levels across Tanzania.
- Wholesale rice prices were seasonably stable at low levels between August and September in the surplus-producing areas of Mbeya and Tanga. Wholesale rice prices increased by up to 37 percent in the main consumption markets due to increased domestic demand, and well above-average seasonal exports to Uganda, Rwanda, and Kenya. Wholesale rice prices were nevertheless 17 to 43 percent lower than their respective five-year average levels across most reference markets due to abundant supplies from both the July-to-August (*Masika*) and May-to-August (*Msimu*) harvests.
- Dry bean prices increased seasonably by 11 to 31 percent between August and September. Below-average carryover stock from the previous January-to-February (*Vuli*) harvest and above-average seasonal exports to Kenya, reinforced these price trends.

Uganda: Wholesale dry beans, white maize, cooking banana, and white sorghum prices declined seasonably across most reference markets due to increased supply from the June-to-

Figure 4. Price trends in selected markets in East Africa



Note: the figures follow the marketing year in each country.

Sources: FAMIS, Tanzania Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, WFP, MIS/Farmgain Africa Ltd and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS).

August harvests. Although 2014 harvests are average, they are higher than their respective 2013 levels. Retail cassava chip prices have remained stable at higher levels in 2014 for the last three months (Soroti) and increased in some markets (Arua) due to low market supply attributed to poor drying conditions as a result of the early start of the October-to-December rains. Informal maize exports to Kenya in the third quarter of 2014 were estimated at 120,000 MT (MAS/FSNWG), four times higher than their respective three-year average levels. These exports were competitive in western Kenya and as far as Nairobi, but they were not competitive in southeastern and coastal areas of Kenya because of the presence of lower priced Tanzania imports in those areas. Dry bean exports from Uganda to Kenya were atypically low because of the availability of ample supplies in both Kenya and Uganda from harvests that took place between June and September in both countries.

Kenya: Maize production in 2014 is expected to be 20 to 30 percent below average. However, wholesale maize prices declined seasonably across most markets in Kenya due to increased supplies from the ongoing July-to-September harvest. Market supplies were further reinforced by continuing above average imports from Uganda and Tanzania described above.

- Wholesale maize prices declined by up to 20 percent between August and September in the main urban markets, while retail maize prices declined by up to eight percent in the eastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas as well as the northern and northwestern pastoral markets. Retail maize markets in the northeastern and eastern pastoral markets remained stable, as supplies from ongoing harvest elsewhere in the country were yet to reach these markets. Maize prices remained up to 34 percent higher than their respective five-year average levels.
- Dry bean prices were stable between August and September and below their respective 2013 levels.
- Goat prices declined typically between August and September by up to eight percent in the northeastern and eastern pastoral markets of Wajir and Mandera, due to poor animal body conditions with progression of the dry season. Price increased by up to nine percent in Turkana as a result of improve rangeland and animal body conditions. Goat prices were up to 60 percent higher than the respective five-year average levels.

Sudan: Rainfall during the June-to-October agricultural season has been above-average and well distributed. Green harvests started in September and prospects of average-to-above average November-to-January harvests started exerting downward pressure on prices in many places.

- Sorghum, millet and locally-produced wheat prices declined seasonably by up to 16 percent in the Darfur markets of Geneina, El Fasher and Nyala as market demand declined with the imminent start of early maturing millet in October, reduced demand for sorghum to feed animals in the rural areas as a result of abundant pasture availability.
- Sorghum prices increased unseasonably by up to 24 percent in Kadugli due to conflict-related trade disruption. In El Damazine, sorghum prices increased atypically due to high demand including supplies to Upper Nile State of South Sudan from the Blue Nile State. Grain prices continued to increase in the deficit areas of Dongola and Khartoum as early harvests had not yet been transported to these areas from elsewhere in the country. The September sorghum prices were, on average, 87 and 170 percent above their respective September 2013 and five-year average levels.
- Informal sorghum exports to South Sudan increased between the second and third quarters of 2014(MAS/FSNWG). This is attributed to high demand in the northern States of South Sudan (especially Upper Nile State) and the easing of cross-border trade by the Sudanese government. Sorghum prices in South Sudan remain well-above those observed in Sudan.
- Between August and September, locally-produced wheat and millet prices in other reference markets were generally stable, but well above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels.

South Sudan: Market activities remained disrupted in September in the conflict-affected Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States as a result of the ongoing conflict, as well as seasonally inaccessible roads, and fuel scarcity. The availability of local early harvests has started to offset some of the effects of below-average supplies from neighbouring countries in the Greater Upper Nile area. Food prices are believed to have stabilized at very high levels. However, this trends is expected to be short-lived due to the effects of anticipated below-average local harvests. Imports from Ethiopia (through Matar) supplied Nasir, Ulang (Upper Nile) and Akobo (Jonglei) Counties in early September. However, heavy rains and flooding restricted trade flows between Gambella (Ethiopia) and Matar later in the month, resulting in reduced food availability along that marketing corridor. The security situation has improved in and around Bor (Jonglei State). However, markets in Bor continued to function at below-normal levels as many residents and business owners had not yet returned to the area. Furthermore, seasonal poor road conditions from heavy rains restricted trade flows between Juba to Bor. Insecurity and poor road conditions also continued to disrupt trade flow and market functioning in Unity State. Outside of the conflict-affected areas of South Sudan, staple food prices have been stable or declined in recent months.

Somalia: Maize and sorghum prices declined seasonably between July and September across much of southern Somalia as the July-to-August (*Gu*) harvest arrived into markets. Food aid distributions in various parts in the south and central regions also reinforced these price trends.

- In Bay region, red sorghum prices decreased by seven percent between August and September in the main producing Baidoa market. Similarly, white maize prices declined by 16 percent in Qoryoley, at the heart of the maize producing Lower Shabelle region. September sorghum and maize prices were nevertheless 98 and 48 percent higher than their respective 2013 levels and comparable to the recent five-year average levels. Below-average *Gu* cereal (sorghum and maize) production and high demand in Mogadishu contributed to these price trends.
- In the northwestern parts of Somalia, white sorghum prices were seasonably stable at high levels towards the peak of the July-to-October (*Karan*) lean season. Both maize and sorghum prices were higher than their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. Local cereal prices also remained stable in most markets in central and northeastern parts of the country while imported food prices were typically stable in most markets in the country due to ample supply from international markets.
- Export quality goat prices increased seasonably by up to 12 percent across most reference markets in September due to heightened domestic and export demand during the Hajj season.

Ethiopia: Maize prices declined between August and September due to ample availability of carryover stocks in surplus producing areas and the availability of these early harvests. These general trends were observed even in localized areas where production is expected to be well-below average. Maize prices were seasonably stable or declined by up to 19 percent in Sodo (SNNPR), Bati (Amhara) and Abomsa (Oromia) between August and September. The decline in maize prices was attributed to start of green harvests in the maize-growing areas of the country, the imminent start of the October-to-January (*Meher*) harvest in the western surplus producing areas which is expected to be average, and availability of maize harvested in June-to-August (*Belg*) in areas that receive February-to-June rains. Despite the anticipated poor maize production in West Arsi Zone due to the below average *Belg* seasonal rains and delay on the onset of Kiremt rains, maize prices declined in Shashemene (West Arsi Zone) due to an increase in supply from neighboring areas of SNNPR and other parts of Oromia Region. Teff prices also declined typically in some northeastern markets including Mekele (Tigray) due to the availability of the short-maturing variety from the *Meher* harvest. On the other hand, wheat prices continued to increase typically between August and September in most reference markets and by up to 18 percent in Addis Ababa, Kersa (Eastern Oromia) and Robe (Central Oromia) as result of tightening supplies from the 2013 *Meher* harvest. Wheat is usually harvested later in the year. Sorghum prices remained stable or declined between August and September due to improved supply from stocks related to the anticipated average *Meher* harvest. Sorghum prices are much higher than respective prices two year and five-year average price levels. Livestock prices (particularly slaughter and export quality goats and sheep) increased seasonably by 21 to 37 percent across most southeastern pastoral markets between August and September due to typical heightened domestic and export demand related to the Hajj.

Rwanda: Staple food prices typically increase between October and December with progression of the main lean season as stocks decline and most households revert to the market for food supplies. However, dry bean, cassava flour, cooking banana, Irish potato and white maize prices increased earlier than normal between August and September by up to 15 percent in most consumption markets due to below average June-to-July (season B) harvests (30-to-40 below-average for dry beans and 40-to-60 percent for maize). Price trends varied by agro-ecological zones. For example Irish potato prices declined seasonably by up to 10 percent in the main producing northwestern parts of the country. Informal maize imports from Tanzania between July and September were 88 percent higher than the April-to-June quarter and exceptionally higher than the respective recent three year average levels moderating price increases in eastern border areas.

Djibouti: The prices of staple grains and flours remained stable between August and September across most markets.

Outlook

Tanzania: The NFRA is expected to continue purchasing through October or early November. This increased market demand will put upward pressure on prices areas where purchases are ongoing such as Tanga (Handeni /Kilindi), Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya and Sumbawanga. Large Tanzanian surplus stocks held by the private sector and regionally competitive prices are expected to result in over 300 000 MT of formal and informal maize exports (and large quantities of rice as well) to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) by the end of 2014. This will moderate seasonal price increases between October and December in the eastern markets of Rwanda and Burundi; and in the southwestern, southeastern and coastal markets of Kenya.

Uganda: Grain and dry bean prices are expected to continue declining typically through October with increased supplies from the June-to-August harvest.

Kenya: Maize prices are expected to decline seasonably through December with increased supply from the ongoing July-to-January harvest and increased regional imports. The prices are however expected to remain above the recent five year average levels. Livestock prices are expected to start improving significantly from November onwards, in response to favorable body conditions from improved rangeland resources. High livestock demand is expected in December with the holiday season.

Sudan: Sorghum and millet prices are expected to decline in October with the start of harvest of early maturing crops. The downward trend in prices is expected to intensify with progression of harvests through January. Locally-produced wheat prices is expected to remain relatively high until the next wheat harvest in March/April 2015.

South Sudan: Staple food commodity prices are expected to stabilize with the start of the October-to-January harvests but remain high high levels owing to reduced supplies and significantly low production in the conflict affected areas. Food commodity prices are expected to decline seasonably elsewhere in the country. The onset of the dry season marks the start of increased flow of food commodities from surplus areas of the greenbelt to adjacent State. However, the dry season is also likely to trigger another wave of violence further limiting trade flow and disrupting the markets that are slowly starting to function with the likelihood that households will be forced to move for long distance to obtain food in cash or barter with livestock.

Somalia: Sorghum and maize prices will likely increase in October as stocks from the *Gu* harvest decline and farmers typically retain some stocks for own consumption during the October-to-December lean period. The increase in cereal prices may be heightened by below average *Gu* harvest and not much humanitarian supplies. In the Northwest, cereal harvests are promising after good July-to-September (Karan) rains that improved crop establishment thus reversing earlier poor estimates. Consequently, cereal prices may decline in the northwest region from November through December.

Ethiopia: Staple grain prices are expected to decline seasonably through February as supply increase from the October-to-January (*Meher*) harvest which is expected to be average. Despite reduced demand following the end of the Hajj season, livestock prices in most southern and southeastern pastoral markets are expected to remain stable through December due to anticipated improvement in livestock body conditions during the October-to-December (*Dyer*) rainy season.

Rwanda: Deans, maize and Irish potato prices are expected to increase seasonably but atypically rapidly between October and December due to below average season 2014 B production. Beans prices are particularly subject to sharp price rise as they are consumed across livelihoods and wealth groups. The prices of other staple foods are also expected to increase because of higher than normal demand until next December-to-January (Season A) harvests.

Djibouti: Staple food prices are expected to remain stable through December.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Current Situation

Southern Africa: The 2014 harvest ended in June/July and was above-average in most surplus-producing areas of the region. Regional markets functioning and trade flows were normal in September. Staple food prices (including maize grain, maize meal, rice, beans, cassava, and cowpeas) remained stable or were increasing between August and September, with the exception of a few areas that experienced surplus production this year. Maize grain prices were generally lower than their respective 2013 levels, but similar or higher than recent five-year average levels due to the lingering effects of low production and market disruptions during the previous two seasons. Legumes, cassava, and imported rice further reinforced regional food supplies.

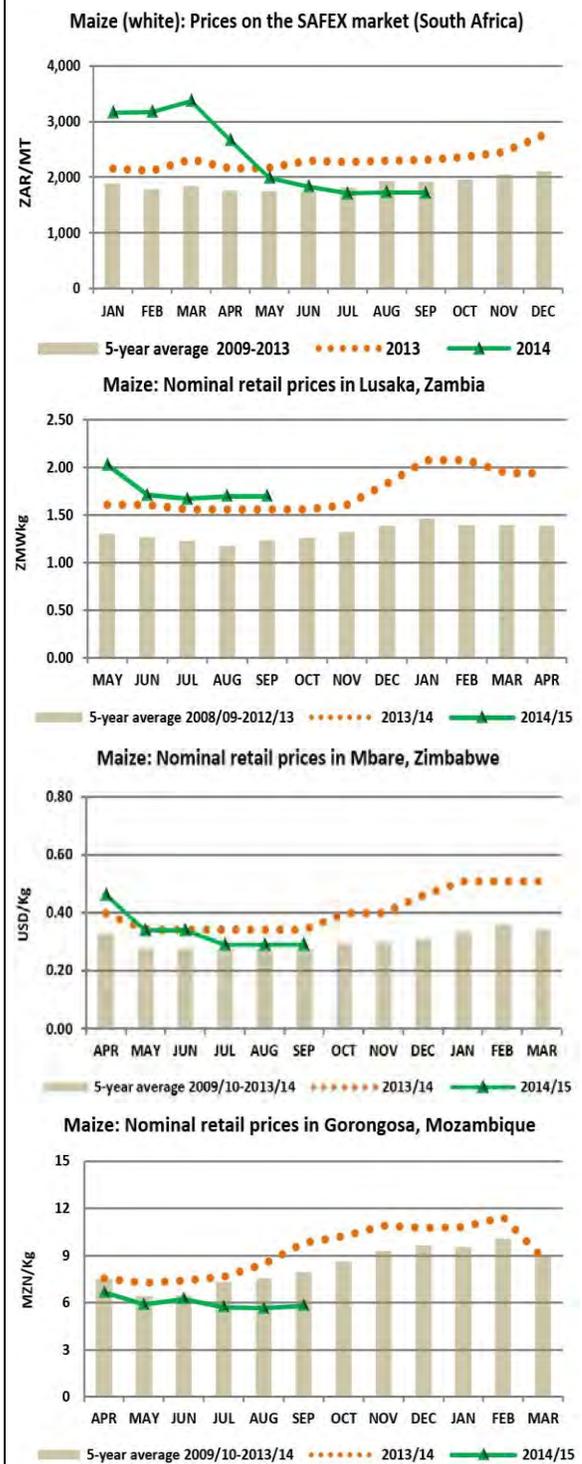
South Africa: Maize production was 18 percent higher in 2013/14 than the previous 2012/13 production year, and reached the highest levels produced in the past 33 years. Maize prices fell sharply between March and May as newly harvested grain reached markets and then continued to decline at a slower rate during the first few months of the marketing year before stabilizing between July and September. The stability in prices was atypical and reflects the particularly strong producer and trader supplies from this year's above average-harvest, as prices normally start increasing in August. White and yellow maize prices were 18 to 25 percent lower than their respective September 2013 levels and slightly lower than their respective five-year average levels.

Zambia: After increasing atypically in August, maize prices were seasonally stable in both surplus and deficit producing areas during the month of September. The stability was an indication of adequate supplies on the market from this year’s maize harvest which is estimated to be 32 percent higher compared to the previous season and 28 percent above the five-year average.

- Maize grain purchases by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) continued in September at above market prices (1.40 ZMW per kg compared to 1.10 to 1.38 ZMW per kg). Now estimated at 957,000 MT this year, FRA maize purchases are nearly twice the typical annual quantity purchased of 500,000 MT. However, due to the large surplus production this year, these large FRA purchases have not depleted market availability.
- Despite this year’s expanded production, September maize prices were generally above their respective 2013 levels with the exception of Choma and Kabwe markets located in surplus producing areas. Prices were also, on average, 30 percent above the five-year average. These relatively higher prices are attributed to a combination of factors, including an increase in the FRA maize purchase price this year (by 40 percent) from the previous price that was in place for several years, increased production costs (increased price of fertilizer due to reduced subsidy through the FISP for 2013/2014), and increased marketing costs (recent increases in fuel prices).
- Maize meal prices remained generally stable, although prices decreased by nine and seven percent at Chipata and Solwezi markets, respectively, between August and September. Demand for maize meal was stable as households continued accessing own stocks of maize grain. However, prices remained slightly above their respective 2013 levels and were, on average, 29 percent above five-year average prices due to the lingering effects of high maize grain prices during the 2013/14 marketing season and higher processing and transportation costs this year.
- Informal maize exports to Tanzania destined for Kenyan markets declined between August and September, when trade exports to Tanzania are normally stable. Above average production in Tanzania has reduced typically favorable price differentials with adjacent markets, reducing incentives for cross-border exports to Tanzania for re-export to Kenya. Exports of maize and maize meal to Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which were lower compared to levels at the same time last year, declined seasonally by 20 percent in September.

Tanzania: Markets were very well-supplied with locally-produced grains and pulses in September. Staple food market supplies continued to increase in September following from the conclusion of the May-to-August harvest in both the unimodal surplus-producing southern highlands and the bimodal northern areas. The 2013/2014 maize, rice, and pulse harvests are estimated to be up to 10 percent higher than their respective 2012/2013 harvests (which were above-average), and 24 to 37 percent higher their recent respective five-year average levels.

Figure 5. Price trends in selected markets in Southern Africa



Note: the figures follow the marketing year in each country.

Sources: Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development (MITM), Zambia Central Statistics Office, and SAFEX.

- Wholesale white maize prices continued to decline seasonably between August and September by up to 22 percent across most of the country's northern consumption markets due to increased supply from the May-to-August harvest. However, maize prices increased seasonably by up to 32 percent in the southern surplus-producing areas surrounding Mbeya and Songea due to a combination of factors including: (1) seasonal purchases by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) of around 100,000 MT countrywide and (2) above-average seasonal exports. Despite the observed price increases between August and September, prices in Songea and Mbeya remain among the lowest in Tanzania. Maize exports during the third quarter (July to September) were almost 130 percent above their respective 2014 second quarter (April to June) levels and exceptionally higher than the three-year average levels. Wholesale maize prices were generally below their respective five-year average levels across Tanzania.
- Wholesale rice prices were seasonably stable at low levels between August and September in the surplus-producing areas of Mbeya and Tanga. Wholesale rice prices increased by up to 37 percent in the main consumption markets due to increased domestic demand, and well above-average seasonal exports. Wholesale rice prices were nevertheless 17 to 43 percent lower than their respective five-year average levels across most reference markets due to abundant supplies from both the July-to-August (*Masika*) and May-to-August (*Msimu*) harvests.
- Dry bean prices increased seasonably by 11 to 31 percent between August and September. Below-average carryover stock from the previous January-to-February (*Vuli*) harvest and above-average seasonal exports to Kenya, reinforced these price trends.

Mozambique: Cereal production in 2013/14 was overall 14 percent above last year's production, with above-average production in the southern region and average production in the northern and central regions. Maize grain and cowpea price trends varied between August and September, increasing seasonally in areas where stocks began dwindling and remaining stable or decreasing in the main producer areas where harvests were above average. Imported rice availability and prices remained stable, reflecting international market trends.

- Maize grain prices increased by up to 19 percent, marking the beginning of seasonal price increases as household stocks begin to dwindle. However, prices declined in Maxixe by 11 percent, recovering from last month's steep price hike of 20 percent as the market was still being boosted by above-average maize availability from completed harvests. Generally, maize grain prices remained significantly below their respective 2013 levels and similar or slightly below their five-year average as a result of above-average maize production.
- Cowpea price trends varied in September, decreasing in markets that are still receiving supplies from late harvests (Gorongosa and Chokwe), increasing in markets where stocks were already starting to dwindle (Tete), and remaining stable in others. Prices in September were significantly lower than their respective 2013 levels and five year averages.
- Imported and locally-produced rice prices remained stable, as is expected for this time of the year, and at the same level as the five-year average and September 2013 prices.

Malawi: Maize price trends were atypically stable in September, when they normally begin to increase, due to the availability of adequate maize stocks. Behind this atypically high level of grain availability is the ongoing delay of significant maize purchases by institutional buyers, including ADMARC and NFRA, which usually purchase soon after harvests from June to August.

- September 2014 maize prices were significantly lower (by 34 percent) than their respective 2013 levels due to this year's higher maize harvest compared to last year. However, prices were well above their respective five-year average levels (40 percent) due to the effects of inflation since 2012, when the local currency was devalued.
- Informal maize exports to Tanzania, destined for Kenya, also decreased seasonally in September. This year the trade flows have dropped quickly because of the high production and low prices of maize in Tanzania. Similarly, maize imports from Mozambique declined seasonally but sharply, by 49 percent, from 1,835 MT in August to only 932 MT in September due to Malawi's relatively low domestic prices.

Zimbabwe: Maize prices generally remained stable across the country in September and were lower than their respective 2013 levels (by 15 to 43 percent), including the structurally deficit areas of the country. The national maize harvest this year 82 percent higher compared to 2013 and 26 percent higher than the five-year average.

- Maize prices decreased, however, by 49 percent last month in Gwanda, a remote and structurally grain deficit area that relies on maize from very distant markets, after supplies from May/June harvests in source markets finally reached Gwanda in September, bringing prices down to levels observed in the rest of the country. Prices also decreased in

Kombayi (by 21 percent), which borders the surplus-producing areas of Gokwe South district, reflecting the ongoing supplies from above average harvests there.

- Maize meal price trends varied between August and September. Prices declined by 23 and 15 percent at Renkini and Gwanda markets, respectively, both located in the structurally deficit southern part of the country. In contrast, at Mucheke market, in the southern part of the country, and Sakubva market, in the eastern highlands, maize meal prices increased by 20 percent as households resorted to markets due to depletion of own produced grains. Prices were similar to 2013 levels in the surplus areas but were seven to 23 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels in the structurally deficit areas. Maize meal prices are similar or slightly below their respective two-year averages with the exception of Mbare market where they were 17 percent higher due to high demand from the urban population.

Madagascar: Prices of locally produced rice (riz Gasy) increased seasonally while imported rice and cassava prices were generally stable between August and September in most markets. Rice harvests were 10 percent higher this year in comparison to last year due to favorable climate conditions in the northern rice producing areas, but nine percent below the five-year average. Harvests of maize and cassava were four and six percent, respectively, below those of last year due to locust damage and poor rainfall experienced in the south and western parts of the country during the 2013/14 agricultural season. Imported rice prices were generally stable with the exception of a few markets in which prices increased by five to 12 percent. Prices were similar or less than their respective 2013 levels, and similar or slightly higher than the five-year average. Cassava prices at Antsirable, Ambositra, and Ambosary increased between August and September. Cassava prices were 11 to 62 percent higher than 2013 prices and also 13 to 99 percent above the five-year average due to the lingering effects of widespread crop losses that occurred in the major cassava producing areas of Toliara and Sakaraha, which were hit by Cyclone Haruna in February 2013.

Outlook

Southern Africa: Grain prices are expected to be atypically stable or increasing in October. Due to above average harvests, households will start depending on the markets a little later than usual. Prices are expected to be lower or similar to their respective five-year averages but will generally be lower than 2013 prices because of above-average production this year. Bean prices will start increasing in the coming months and remain higher than their respective 2013 and five-year average levels.

South Africa: Maize prices are expected to remain stable between September and October due to above-average production this year. Steady increases in prices are expected from November until December. Prices are however expected to trend lower than their respective 2013 level and five-year averages.

Zambia: Maize and maize meal prices are expected to remain stable in the short term as farmers without adequate storage facilities offload their grain stocks before the rainy season starts to avoid losses. Price increases will be delayed until December, when most households are expected to begin relying on markets for food. Maize and maize meal prices will continue to be above the five-year average, given the high price levels maintained throughout 2013/14 marketing season and the recent increases in cost of fuel and electricity tariffs. The country has adequate food stocks for the 2014/15 marketing season with the FRA reporting that they have stocks of 323,441 MT in addition to 957,000 MT they have purchased.

Tanzania: Maize prices are expected to be stable between October and November as the government increases purchases for the national reserves and exports to Kenya. Prices will remain significantly below their 2013 levels and five-year averages due to increased availability from above average harvests and large carry-over stocks. Rice prices will steadily continue to increase because of increasing domestic and regional demand that will encourage increased formal and informal exports to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Mozambique: Maize grain and cowpea prices will be stable in surplus producing areas but continue to increase in areas where stocks start to dwindle in October. Prices are expected to peak in February, maintaining levels similar to five-year averages but lower than 2013 levels due to above average production this year. Rice prices will remain stable.

Malawi: Maize prices are expected to seasonally increase from October until March 2015, with parts of northern and southern Malawi that suffered production shortfalls due to inadequate rainfall potentially facing significant price increases. However, prices will likely remain lower than last year because of the improved maize production level this year, but above the five-year average as effects of the depreciation of local currency lingers.

Zimbabwe: There is likely to be a delayed increase in maize and maize meal prices due to above average availability this year. Prices are expected to start increasing steadily from November when households become more market dependent, but will be lower than 2013 levels.

Madagascar: Prices of locally produced rice (riz Gasy) are expected to continue steadily increasing in November before peaking in February. Prices will be slightly lower than the previous year's prices and similar of slightly higher than the five year averages. Imported rice and cassava prices are likely to start steadily increasing in November and maintain steady increases until February. Cassava prices will be maintained at significantly higher levels than those of 2013 and the five-year average due to poor production in the 2013/14 agricultural season.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Current Situation

Staple food availability remains generally adequate to meet local needs from recent regional harvests (June-to-August *Primavera* harvest and the July-to-August *Primera* harvest in Central America) and imports from regional markets. Red bean prices increased persistently between December 2013 and August 2014, reaching record or near record levels in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. The drivers behind these atypical price trends included the substitution of area planted with red beans for black beans in Nicaragua, production losses in Honduras last year (2013 Nov/Dec *Postrera* harvest), and commercial speculation in the region. In Honduras and Nicaragua, red bean prices decreased slightly between August and September due to supplies from last month's *Primera* harvest. In El Salvador, red bean supplies are not adequate to meet local demand and prices continued to increase in September. The main bean harvest in El Salvador (approximately 85 percent) comes from the *Postrera* harvest, which typically does not begin until November.

After increasing in August, black bean prices were stable in Guatemala in September with increased supplies from the *Primera* harvest in September. Prices there remain above their respective 2013 levels. In Haiti, black bean prices were stable in September, with the exception of Hinche and Jacmel where prices increased by up to 17 percent, and remain above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. White maize price remained stable or declined throughout the region with the start of the harvest and the arrival of white maize imports from Mexico. Imported rice prices remained stable region-wide.

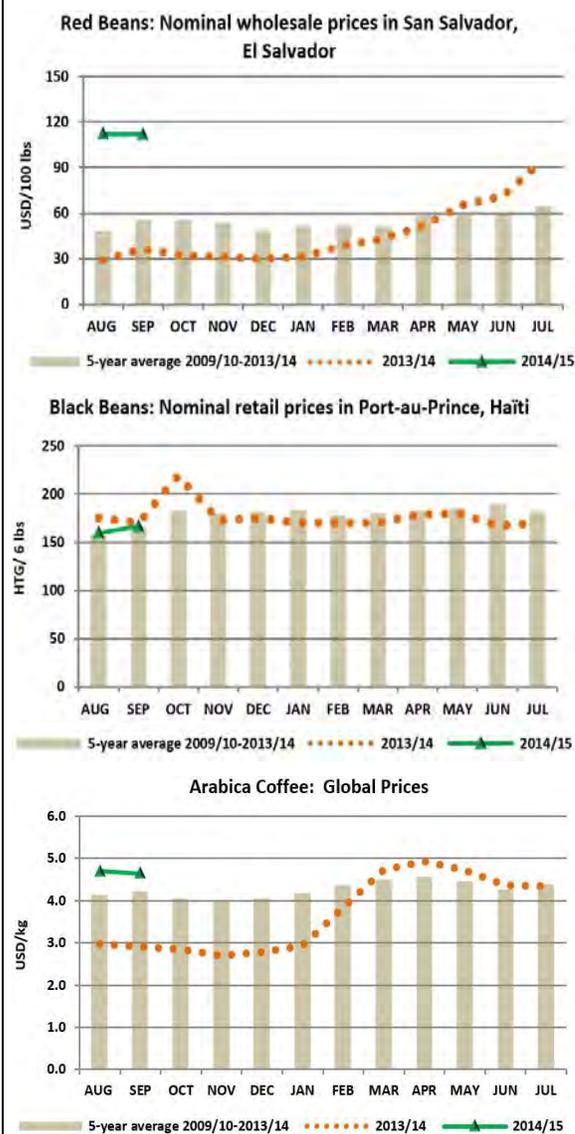
Haiti: Maize, rice, and wheat flour prices remained stable between August to September. The recent June-to-August *Primavera* harvest was below-average, and black bean prices increased in Hinche and Jacmel. Overall, prices of all three commodities were below September 2013 prices and the five-year average.

- Black bean prices in Hinche and Jacmel increased atypically between August and September as a result of below-average local production during recent harvests. After increasing over the last few months, prices in Jeremie declined by 12 percent in September with the *Primavera* harvest, which was delayed due to late planting.
- White maize and maize flour prices remained seasonally stable between August and September across most of the country and household and trader stocks are generally good from the recent *Primavera* harvest. Two exceptions are in Les Cayes and Fonds des Nègres where maize prices increased by 12 and seven percent, respectively, due to low market supplies and stock levels from well-below average (30 to 50 percent) *Primavera* harvest (June – August). Both areas are known as important maize production areas and were affected by well-below average rainfall. Maize prices remained below their respective 2013 levels.
- Imported rice prices were stable and below their respective 2013 and five-year average levels in September.

Central America (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala): Staple food price trends varied considerably by country and commodity in September. Rice and maize availability was adequate throughout the region in September improved availability from the recent *Primera* harvest (July – August) and imports from international markets. Regional red bean supplies remain well-below average.

- White maize prices were stable in Honduras and Nicaragua in September, at a time when they would decline following the *Primera* harvest. In El Salvador and Guatemala, maize prices decreased with increased supplies from the *Primera* harvest and increased informal flows of grain from Mexico, which had a surplus production this year and where prices were regionally competitive this year. The latter has helped offset production losses throughout the region during the *Primera* harvest due to rainfall shortages. White maize prices were stable compared to their respective 2013 levels in September.
- Red bean prices doubled between December 2013 and September 2014 in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. The drivers behind these atypical price trends include: (1) below-average 2013 *Primera* harvest in Honduras, (2) below-average *Postrera* harvests in December 2013 in Honduras, (3) reduction in the area of red beans planted in Nicaragua in favor of black beans, (4) high regional demand (especially from Costa Rica, which recently stopped purchasing from China) leading to above-average trade flow within the region, and (5) speculation by traders who anticipated even higher prices in 2014. Prices declined in Honduras and Nicaragua between August and September with improved availability from the *Primera* harvest and imports, but remain above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. The exception is El Salvador, where, despite government efforts to encourage imports from regional markets (Nicaragua in particular), prices increased by an additional 17 percent between August and September.
- In September, the availability of informal black bean exports from Mexico to Guatemala and recent supplies from the *Primera* harvest in the eastern region caused prices to stabilize in Guatemala after increasing the past few months. Prices are up to 24 percent above their respective 2013 levels.

Figure 6. Price trends in selected markets in Central America and Caribbean



Note: the figures follow the marketing year in each country. Sources: FEWS NET/ CNSA Haiti and the World Bank.

In February 2014, FEWS NET reported on the effects of recent coffee rust outbreaks and lower global export prices on farmer and casual labor revenues in Central America. International Arabica coffee prices increased by over 60 percent since December 2013 largely due to a drought in Brazil (the world's largest exporter). With the current start of the 2014/15 harvest, it is estimated that some producers will benefit from these high international reference prices, despite the persistent impacts of the coffee rust outbreak. Coffee production throughout the region is nevertheless expected to be less than the 2011/12 season.

Outlook

Haiti: Staple food availability is expected to be adequate with a continued steady flow of supply from the *Primavera* harvest (July – August), *Otoño* harvest (December – March), and imports. However, bean prices will increase more rapidly and earlier than during a typical year due to increased seed demand and below average rains. The *Primavera* bean harvest, which contributes 60 percent of the national production, is expected to be below average due to the recent drought that

affected the harvest. Rice and wheat imports, mostly from the United States and the Dominican Republic, are expected to remain at average levels. The effects of any staple food deficits will offset by imports. A recent change in the national fuel price policy may exert upward pressure on market prices in 2014/15, especially in deficit areas.

Central America (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, y Guatemala)

During the next three months, prices will be generally stable with adequate staple food availability as markets are supplied by the *Primera* harvest production and government imports. However, prices will be higher than their respective 2013 and the five-year average levels because of below-average production in 2014. Red bean supplies will remain constrained region-wide due to very low regional supplies and difficulties associated with importing red beans from global markets. Informal flows of black beans and white maize from Mexico could help reduce prices.

The price and availability of imported rice and wheat flour in both Central American and Haiti will depend heavily on local market conditions and exchange rate regimes as international reference prices. Additionally, FEWS NET will continue to monitor the coffee rust and export price situation in the coming months.

CENTRAL ASIA

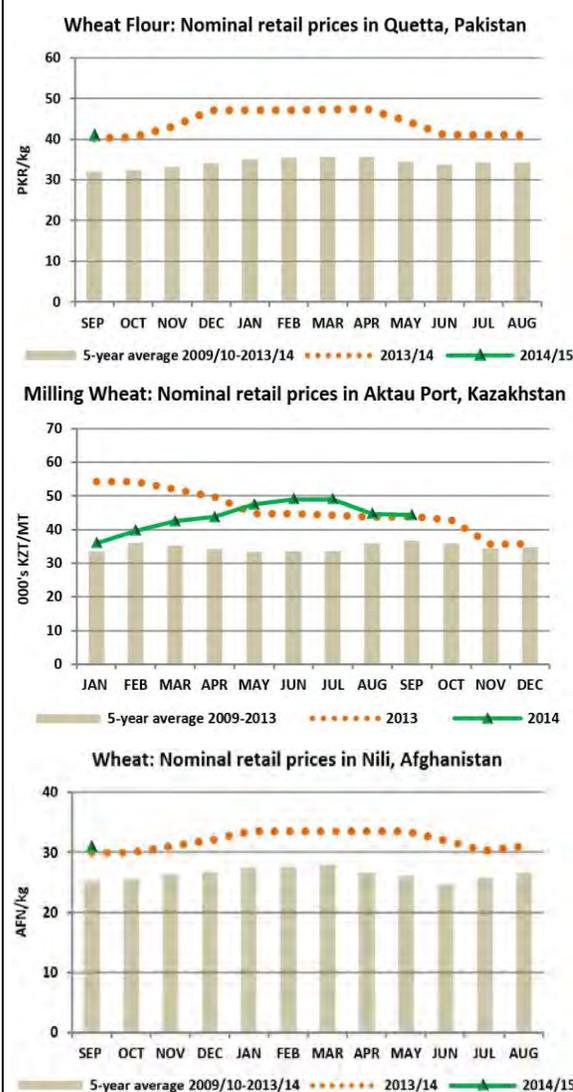
Current Situation

Central Asia: Regional food availability was generally good in September. Wheat grain production estimates for 2014 in Kazakhstan, the region’s largest producer and exporter, are slightly below their respective 2013 and five-year average levels (FAO). Wheat export prices there have been stable since June, ahead of harvests in mid-August. Export prices remain lower than their respective 2013 levels, and are similar to five-year average. In Pakistan, an another important regional supplier, rice as well as wheat grain and flour prices were general stable across major markets and remain comparable to their respective 2013 levels due to adequate market supplies during the post-harvest period. Rice and wheat flour harvest estimates for 2014 are now slightly above their respective five-year average levels (FAO). Wheat grain prices in Afghanistan were generally stable between August and September following average to above-average local wheat harvest. In Tajikistan, both wheat grain and flour prices remained stable in September.

Afghanistan: In September, local and regionally imported staple food availability was sufficient to meet local needs. Locally produced wheat grain prices were stable or declined, while other staple food prices were generally stable.

- **Wheat harvests have concluded in most areas. Average to above-average production and contributed to stable or gradually decreasing prices in most markets since June 2014.** Those ongoing wheat harvests further reinforced food availability on markets and at the household level. Despite consecutive years of average to above-average wheat harvests in Afghanistan, both wheat grain and flour prices are slightly above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. This is because Afghanistan relies on regional imports to meet domestic food needs, even during years of very good production. The gradually depreciating value of the Afghani compared to the U.S. over the past two years has continue to put upward pressure on imported food prices even if regional market supplies are stable.

Figure 7. Price trends in Central Asia



Note: the figures follow the marketing year in each country
Sources: WFP.

- **Locally produced and imported rice prices were stable in September and comparable to or below their respective 2013 and five-year average levels in most places.** Vegetable oil and livestock (sheep) prices followed similar trends.
- **Casual labor daily wage rates remain well-below their respective 2013 levels in Maimana and Mazar due to a reduction in construction labor demand in those areas.**

Tajikistan: In September, wheat harvests were complete in the country's lowlands and higher-elevation areas. Harvests estimates are currently slightly lower than their respective 2013 levels. Imported wheat flour prices (mostly from Kazakhstan) were stable in September and comparable to their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. This is despite the gradual depreciation of the Somoni since the beginning of 2014. Potato prices were stable in September after declining drastically between May and July due to increased availability from recent and ongoing local harvests, as well as those in other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Prices are 13 percent higher respective 2013 and five-year average levels in Tajikistan, due to the lingering effects of regional potato production shortfalls last year.

Outlook:

The current FAO wheat harvest outlook is Kazakhstan is [estimated at just over 13.5 million metric tons \(MMT\) for the 2014/2015 marketing year](#). Despite some concerns about rainfall levels and distribution earlier in the production season, [normal wheat harvests are expected in the northern major wheat-producing areas](#). Export volumes estimates for the 2014/15 marketing year have been revised downwards due to slightly below average production and high export volumes during the previous marketing year. Indeed, export projects are now 15 percent lower than their respective near-average 2013 levels ([FAO](#)). Although regional food availability is expected to be adequate, wheat grain and flour prices are expected to increase in structurally-deficit Afghanistan and Tajikistan due to increased regional export prices. The persistent depreciation of local currencies will put upward pressure on imported food and fuel prices. FEWS NET will continue to monitor regional wheat and rice market dynamics and their potential impacts on imported food availability in Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

Major markets		Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
			One month	One year	5-year avg.	One month	One year	5-year avg.
West Africa	Cotonou	Maize*						
	Benin	XOF 165 \$0.33	-6	-21	-26	▼	▼	▼
		Rice						
		XOF 530 \$1.04	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
		Cowpea						
		XOF 545 \$1.07	0	-16	-20	▶	▼	▼
	Bohicon	Maize*						
	Benin	XOF 110 \$0.22	0	-27	-29	▶	▼	▼
		Rice						
		XOF 425 \$0.84	-6	-20	-13	▼	▼	▼
Come	Maize*							
Benin	XOF 140 \$0.28	17	-32	-	▲	▼	-	
	Rice							
	XOF 530 \$1.04	0	0	-	▶	▶	-	
Malanville	Wh Maize*							
Benin	XOF 110 \$0.22	-19	-27	-29	▼	▼	▼	
	Cassava Flr							
	XOF 400 \$0.79	-8	13	56	▼	▲	▲	
Parakou	Maize*							
Benin	XOF 140 \$0.28	-7	8	-7	▼	▲	▼	
	Rice							
	XOF 415 \$0.82	-3	-27	-16	▶	▼	▼	
Ouagadougou	Miller*							
Burkina Faso (Sankaryare)	XOF 221 \$0.44	-1	1	-4	▶	▶	▶	
	Maize							
	XOF 138 \$0.27	-11	-10	-19	▼	▼	▼	
	Sorghum							
	XOF 215 \$0.42	-1	-2	1	▶	▶	▶	
	Veg Oil							
	XOF 850 \$1.67	0	-15	-10	▶	▼	▼	

Major markets		Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
			One month	One year	5-year avg.	One month	One year	5-year avg.
West Africa	Ouagadougou	Dried Milk						
	Burkina Faso (Sankaryare)	XOF 5,750 \$11.33	0	5	19	▶	▲	▲
		Gasoline						
		XOF 732 \$1.44	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲
	Koudougou	Miller*						
	Burkina Faso	XOF 200 \$0.39	3	0	0	▶	▶	▶
		Maize						
		XOF 135 \$0.27	0	-12	-20	▶	▼	▼
		Sorghum						
		XOF 168 \$0.33	0	4	1	▶	▶	▶
Djibo	Miller*							
Burkina Faso	XOF 221 \$0.44	2	6	13	▶	▲	▲	
	Maize							
	XOF 187 \$0.37	-6	-7	-4	▼	▼	▶	
	Sorghum							
	XOF 191 \$0.38	-1	7	11	▶	▲	▲	
Bobo	Miller*							
Dioulasso	XOF 206 \$0.41	0	-6	-2	▶	▼	▶	
Burkina Faso (Nineta)	Maize							
	XOF 123 \$0.24	0	-16	-21	▶	▼	▼	
	Sorghum							
	XOF 164 \$0.32	8	7	4	▲	▲	▶	
Pouytenga	Miller*							
Burkina Faso	XOF 217 \$0.43	2	-2	2	▶	▶	▶	
	Maize							
	XOF 146 \$0.29	5	-13	-13	▲	▼	▼	
	Sorghum							
	XOF 159 \$0.31	3	2	1	▶	▶	▶	
Solenzo	Miller*							
Burkina Faso	XOF 177 \$0.35	-5	1	6	▼	▶	▲	

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food prices in countries vulnerable to food insecurity. The Price Watch Annex I provides prices and price changes for key markets and staple foods monitored across FEWS NET countries and regions. The prices listed are final monthly average prices for September, 2014. The commodities with an asterisk (*) are the staples most often consumed by the poor in the indicated market. Additional commodities provided are important commodities consumed in the same areas or fuel prices that affect food prices. Final monthly average prices are used. The symbols (▶▶▶) depict the direction of price changes: the red upward-facing arrow denotes an increase of five percent or greater, the blue horizontal arrow denotes no change or changes that are smaller than 5 percent, and the green downward-facing arrow denotes price decreases that are five percent or greater. The three arrows respectively correspond to the percent change in prices this month compared to last month, last year, and the five-year average. The "-" symbol indicates that data are not available. The commodities with a reference (W) are wholesale prices. Otherwise, all reported prices are retail

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	one month	one year	5-year avg.	
West Africa	Solenzo Burkina Faso	Maize						
		XOF 117	-1	-5	-13	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.23						
		Sorghum						
		XOF 134	1	5	1	▶	▲	▶
		\$0.26						
	N'Djamena Chad	Millet						
		XAF 306	0	2	12	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.60						
		Sorghum						
XAF 206		3	1	2	▶	▶	▶	
	\$0.41							
	Imp Rice							
	XAF 506	0	-15	0	▶	▼	▶	
	\$1.00							
	Loc Rice							
	XAF 415	0	-6	-5	▶	▼	▼	
	\$0.82							
	Maize							
	XAF 285	2	0	6	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.56							
Abeche Chad	Millet							
	XAF 250	-11	-4	8	▼	▶	▲	
	\$0.49							
	Sorghum*							
	XAF 200	-17	0	25	▼	▶	▲	
	\$0.39							
Moundou Chad	Millet							
	XAF 203	-34	-32	-13	▼	▼	▼	
	\$0.40							
	Sorghum*							
	XAF 180	-5	-31	-6	▼	▼	▼	
	\$0.35							
Sarh Chad	Millet							
	XAF 232	-4	-16	2	▶	▼	▶	
	\$0.46							
	Sorghum*							
	XAF 200	25	-15	8	▲	▼	▲	
	\$0.39							
Moussoro Chad	Millet							
	XAF 330	0	3	12	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.65							
	Maize*							
	XAF 300	-1	7	23	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.59							
	Imp Rice							
	XAF 600	0	0	2	▶	▶	▶	
	\$1.18							
Bol Chad	Maize*							
	XAF 260	-24	63	66	▼	▲	▲	
	\$0.51							

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	one month	one year	5-year avg.	
West Africa	Mongo Chad	Millet						
		XAF 320	7	19	25	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.63						
	Bo Liberia	Imported Rice*						
		LRD 3,263	-9	15	-	▼	▲	-
		\$0.01						
	Red Light Liberia	Imported Rice*						
		LRD 3,050	5	7	-	▲	▲	-
		\$0.01						
	Bamako Mali	Millet*						
XOF 225		0	-10	-4	▶	▼	▶	
	\$0.44							
	Rice							
	XOF 375	0	0	-2	▶	▶	▶	
	\$0.74							
Ségou Mali	Millet*							
	XOF 183	-9	-9	-1	▼	▼	▶	
	\$0.36							
	Rice							
	XOF 325	7	0	-5	▲	▶	▼	
	\$0.64							
Kayes Mali	Millet*							
	XOF 250	0	0	-5	▶	▶	▼	
	\$0.49							
Koulikoro Mali	Millet*							
	XOF 200	-5	-11	-6	▼	▼	▼	
	\$0.39							
Sikasso Mali	Millet*							
	XOF 212	3	-6	-5	▶	▼	▼	
	\$0.42							
Mopti Mali	Millet*							
	XOF 200	-5	-11	-4	▼	▼	▶	
	\$0.39							
Timbuktu Mali	Rice*							
	XOF 275	6	-2	-14	▲	▶	▼	
	\$0.54							
Gao Mali	Millet*							
	XOF 200	-7	-20	-11	▼	▼	▼	
	\$0.39							
Nouakchott Mauritania	Sorghum*							
	MRO 360	3	20	38	▶	▲	▲	
	\$1.26							
	Maize							
	MRO 250	0	0	28	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.87							
	Imp Rice							
	MRO 280	8	0	23	▲	▶	▲	
	\$0.98							
	Loc Rice							
	MRO 220	10	10	26	▲	▲	▲	
	\$0.77							

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Nouakchott Mauritania	Veg Oil						
	MRO 480	0	20	20	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.68						
	Gas Oil						
	MRO 385	0	0	23	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.34						
	Gasoline						
	MRO 436	0	0	19	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.52						
Adel Bagrou Mauritania	Sorghum*						
	MRO 120	-9	-13	-23	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.42						
	Wheat*						
	MRO 200	0	40	50	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.70						
	Imp Rice						
	MRO 269	4	8	20	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.94						
	Loc Rice						
	MRO 220	0	0	12	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.77						
Veg Oil							
MRO 500	0	2	12	▶	▶	▲	
\$1.75							
Sugar							
MRO 253	1	1	-5	▶	▶	▼	
\$0.88							
Aoujeft Mauritania	Sorghum*						
	MRO 313	-4	-29	-17	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.09						
Wheat*							
MRO 135	-4	-16	-1	▶	▼	▶	
\$0.47							
Boghé Mauritania	Sorghum*						
	MRO 200	-6	14	8	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.70						
	Wheat*						
	MRO 141	-6	12	27	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.49						
	Imp Rice						
	MRO 213	6	6	13	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.74						
	Loc Rice						
MRO 141	-22	-21	-17	▼	▼	▼	
\$0.49							
Veg Oil							
MRO 399	0	13	5	▶	▲	▲	
\$1.39							
Sugar							
MRO 202	1	-13	-13	▶	▼	▼	
\$0.70							

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Magta-Lahjar Mauritania	Sorghum*						
	MRO 288	15	44	18	▲	▲	▲
	\$1.00						
	Wheat*						
	MRO 150	0	0	17	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.52						
	Imp Rice						
	MRO 240	-4	-7	8	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.84						
	Loc Rice						
	MRO 205	-7	-5	9	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.72						
	Veg Oil						
	MRO 500	0	0	7	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.75						
Niamey Niger	Sugar						
	MRO 200	-14	-18	-22	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.70						
	Miller*						
	XOF 246	-4	-10	-3	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.49						
	Maize						
	XOF 195	-1	-11	-15	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.38						
	Rice						
	XOF 400	0	-6	-8	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.79						
	Sorghum						
	XOF 245	2	0	2	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.48						
Dried Milk							
XOF 3,800	0	31	26	▶	▲	▲	
\$7.49							
Veg Oil							
XOF 850	0	0	-1	▶	▶	▶	
\$1.67							
Bread							
XOF 161	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶	
\$0.32							
Gas Oil							
XOF 540	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶	
\$1.06							
Gasoline							
XOF 538	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶	
\$1.06							
Maradi Niger	Miller*						
	XOF 176	-12	-26	0	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.35						
	Sorghum						
XOF 184	-1	-22	-4	▶	▼	▶	
\$0.36							

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Maradi Niger	Maize						
	XOF 195	-3	-8	-10	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.38						
	Dried Milk						
	XOF 3,200	0	-3	1	▶	▶	▶
	\$6.30						
	Veg Oil						
	XOF 775	0	11	-1	▶	▲	▶
	\$1.53						
Tahoua Niger	Millet*						
	XOF 248	-12	-25	-5	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.49						
	Sorghum						
	XOF 219	-19	-22	-8	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.43						
Diffa Niger	Millet*						
	XOF 275	-10	-16	11	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.54						
	Sorghum						
	XOF 235	-7	-14	0	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.46						
	Dried Milk						
	XOF 4,000	0	14	28	▶	▲	▲
	\$7.88						
	Veg Oil						
	XOF 900	0	-10	-3	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.77						
Agadez Niger	Millet*						
	XOF 352	6	-1	33	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.69						
	Rice						
	XOF 500	0	0	8	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.99						
	Dried Milk						
	XOF 3,700	0	9	23	▶	▲	▲
	\$7.29						
	Veg Oil						
	XOF 900	0	-5	1	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.77						
Gaya Niger	Maize*						
	XOF 159	-1	-30	-28	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.31						
Bakin Birji Niger	Millet*						
	XOF 211	-8	-16	11	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.41						
Ouallam Niger	Millet*						
	XOF 285	-3	-	-	▶	-	-
	\$0.56						
Tillabery Niger	Sorghum*						
	XOF 229	2	-2	6	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.45						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Tillabery Niger	Millet						
	XOF 259	-1	-1	-1	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.45						
Kano Nigeria (Dawanu)	Maize (W)						
	NGN 60	0	9	20	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
	Millet (W)						
	NGN 66	1	2	28	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.41						
	Diesel						
	NGN 160	0	-3	8	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.99						
Ibadan Nigeria (Bodiga)	Maize						
	NGN 48	-16	-15	-18	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.30						
	Bread						
	NGN 250	0	67	74	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.55						
	Palm Oil						
	NGN 277	16	4	15	▲	▶	▲
	\$1.72						
	Diesel						
	NGN 155	0	0	10	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.96						
Dandume Nigeria	Rice						
	NGN 129	-10	-19	-10	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.80						
Giwa Nigeria	Maize						
	NGN 37	-23	-61	-40	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.23						
Saminaka Nigeria	Maize						
	NGN 37	-13	-7	-14	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.23						
Lagos Nigeria	Yams*						
	NGN 137	-14	-45	-	▼	▼	-
	\$0.85						
Dakar Senegal (Tilene)	Millet*						
	XOF 250	0	5	8	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.49						
	Rice						
	XOF 273	3	1	-6	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.54						
Kaolak Senegal	Millet*						
	XOF 201	-3	-3	12	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.40						
	Rice						
	XOF 271	0	0	-2	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.53						
Saint-Louis Senegal	Millet*						
	XOF 237	-4	-14	-6	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.47						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	one month,	one year, and	5-year avg.
Saint-Louis							
	Rice						
Senegal	XOF 296 \$0.58	-1	14	-1	▶	▲	▶
Tambacounda							
	Miller*						
Senegal	XOF 259 \$0.51	12	15	28	▲	▲	▲
Ziguichor							
	Maize*						
Senegal	XOF 250 \$0.49	-8	-9	-7	▼	▼	▼
	Rice						
	XOF 275 \$0.54	0	1	-7	▶	▶	▼

West Africa

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	one month,	one year, and	5-year avg.
Bujumbura							
	Beans*						
Burundi	BIF 1,094 \$0.71	20	7	21	▲	▲	▲
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 507 \$0.33	20	23	-2	▲	▲	▶
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 1,026 \$0.67	6	3	3	▲	▶	▶
	Banana						
	BIF 500 \$0.33	-9	-5	5	▼	▼	▲
	Sorghum						
	BIF 928 \$0.60	6	-14	29	▲	▼	▲
	Maize						
	BIF 949 \$0.62	13	-5	41	▲	▼	▲
	Rice						
	BIF 1,624 \$1.06	1	1	10	▶	▶	▲
Ngozi							
	Beans*						
Burundi	BIF 719 \$0.47	7	-26	-9	▲	▼	▼
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 222 \$0.14	4	13	20	▶	▲	▲
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 730 \$0.47	0	18	39	▶	▲	▲
	Banana						
	BIF 312 \$0.20	5	9	16	▲	▲	▲
	Sorghum						
	BIF 697 \$0.45	10	9	17	▲	▲	▲
	Rice						
	BIF 1,222 \$0.79	-1	9	15	▶	▲	▲
Kirundo							
	Beans*						
Burundi	BIF 700 \$0.46	3	-14	5	▶	▼	▲
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 323 \$0.21	9	-1	40	▲	▶	▲
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 749 \$0.49	5	13	37	▲	▲	▲
	Banana						
	BIF 347 \$0.23	5	-4	20	▲	▶	▲

East Africa

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			
		One month	One year	5-year avg.				
Kirundo Burundi	Sorghum							
	BIF 688	11	24	42	▲	▲	▲	
	\$0.45							
	Maize							
	BIF 783	9	17	-	▲	▲	-	
	\$0.51							
Rice	BIF 1,308	0	1	12	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.85							
	Muyinga Burundi	Beans*						
		BIF 712	7	-14	17	▲	▼	▲
		\$0.46						
		Swt Potato						
BIF 294		10	-2	22	▲	▶	▲	
\$0.19								
Cassava Flr	BIF 738	-1	37	37	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.48							
	Banana							
	BIF 452	4	-3	24	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.29							
	Sorghum							
BIF 674	-1	23	30	▶	▲	▲		
\$0.44								
Maize	BIF 772	2	29	38	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.50							
	Rice							
	BIF 1,349	1	3	13	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.88							
	Gitega Burundi	Beans*						
BIF 850		-1	-6	14	▶	▼	▲	
\$0.55								
Swt Potato								
BIF 221		-3	0	18	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.14								
Cassava Flr	BIF 750	0	4	40	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.49							
	Banana							
	BIF 335	3	-16	-3	▶	▼	▶	
	\$0.22							
	Sorghum							
BIF 763	3	-7	19	▶	▼	▲		
\$0.50								
Maize	BIF 743	2	13	51	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.48							
	Rice							
	BIF 1,596	-1	24	36	▶	▲	▲	
	\$1.04							

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Ruyigi Burundi	Beans*						
	BIF 761	5	-6	4	▲	▼	▶
	\$0.49						
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 324	-8	72	70	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.21						
Cassava Flr	BIF 721	-1	14	40	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.47						
	Banana						
	BIF 362	-5	68	72	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.24						
	Sorghum						
BIF 722	3	-11	20	▶	▼	▲	
\$0.47							
Maize	BIF 731	2	13	47	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.48						
	Rice						
	BIF 1,351	1	10	17	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.88						
	Rice Belem						
DJF 140	0	-7	-8	▶	▼	▼	
\$0.79							
Wheat Flr*	DJF 120	0	0	3	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.68						
	Rice Belem						
	DJF 130	0	-7	-7	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.73						
	Wheat Flr*						
DJF 120	0	5	5	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.68							
Sorghum Flr	DJF 130	0	30	-7	▶	▲	▼
	\$0.73						
	Rice Belem						
	DJF 140	0	8	-1	▶	▲	▶
	\$0.79						
	Wheat Flr*						
DJF 130	0	0	15	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.73							
Sorghum Flr	DJF 180	0	29	28	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.02						
	Rice Belem						
	DJF 120	0	0	-15	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.68						
	Wheat Flr*						
DJF 130	0	8	8	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.73							

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Arta Djibouti	Sorghum Flr						
	DJF 200	0	-	-	▶	-	-
	\$1.13						
Obock Djibouti	Rice Belem						
	DJF 140	0	0	-7	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.79						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 120	0	-8	-5	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.68						
Addis Ababa Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 7.49	5	-10	22	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.38						
	Yellow Sorghum (W)						
	ETB 11.97	0	-3	32	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.61						
	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 10.00	0	11	41	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.51						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 14.83	2	-4	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.75						
Bahir Dar Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 5.05	-3	-31	2	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.26						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 13.16	4	-11	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.67						
Bure Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 4.70	-2	-32	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.24						
	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 8.95	5	16	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.45						
Dire Dawa Ethiopia	White Maize						
	ETB 7.80	0	-3	27	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.39						
	Yellow Sorghum						
	ETB 11.00	0	1	24	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.56						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 14.33	-2	-10	24	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.73						
Gode Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 12.00	9	50	100	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.61						
	Yellow Sorghum (W)						
	ETB 34.00	6	113	150	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.72						
Mekele Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 5.40	-4	-31	4	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.27						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Mekele Ethiopia	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 9.05	1	0	21	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.46						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 12.16	-13	-19	9	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.62						
Sodo Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 5.00	-17	-9	5	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.25						
	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 10.00	-17	5	38	▼	▶	▶
	\$0.51						
Yabelo Ethiopia	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 10.00	0	11	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.51						
Nairobi Kenya	Wh Maize* (W)						
	KES 31	-7	-4	3	▼	▶	▶
	\$0.35						
	Beans (W)						
	KES 62	4	0	4	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.70						
	Potato (W)						
	KES 32	2	-17	-10	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.36						
	Sorghum (W)						
	KES 44	1	18	21	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.50						
	Maize Flr						
	KES 60	-4	9	22	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.69						
	Bread						
	KES 50	0	2	24	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.57						
	Veg Oil						
	KES 235	0	18	20	▶	▶	▶
	\$2.69						
	Milk						
	KES 45	0	-17	27	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.51						
	Gasoline						
	KES 112	-4	-2	8	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.28						
	Diesel						
	KES 102	-1	-3	8	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.17						
Kisumu Kenya	Wh Maize* (W)						
	KES 36	-6	-8	14	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.41						
	Sorghum (W)						
	KES 38	-1	-5	7	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.43						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			
		One month	One year	5-year avg.				
Kisumu Kenya	Potato (W) KES 33 \$0.38	-10	-14	-7	▼	▼	▼	
	Beans (W) KES 76 \$0.86	-2	-3	9	▶	▶	▲	
	Kitui Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 34 \$0.39	-6	0	6	▼	▶	▲
	Sorghum (W) KES 40 \$0.46	0	-	-	▶	-	-	
	Potato (W) KES 43 \$0.49	13	-	-	▲	-	-	
	Beans KES 73 \$0.83	-3	-7	4	▶	▼	▶	
Eldoret Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 33 \$0.37	-7	13	18	▼	▲	▲	
	Beans (W) KES 75 \$0.86	-5	-5	22	▼	▼	▲	
	Potato (W) KES 28 \$0.32	11	15	45	▲	▲	▲	
	Sorghum (W) KES 65 \$0.74	2	30	49	▶	▲	▲	
	Garissa Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 65 \$0.74	0	30	34	▶	▲	▲
	Lodwar Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 72 \$0.82	-11	-3	18	▼	▶	▲
Mandera Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 63 \$0.72	3	-6	6	▶	▼	▲	
Marsabit Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 49 \$0.56	-8	12	6	▼	▲	▲	
Mombasa Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 26 \$0.30	-21	-12	-1	▼	▼	▶	
	Beans (W) KES 58 \$0.66	2	-19	-5	▶	▼	▼	
	Sorghum (W) KES 39 \$0.45	-3	-13	-64	▶	▼	▼	

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Moyale Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 38 \$0.43	-5	3	-	▼	▶	-
	Wajir Kenya	Wh Maize* KES 49 \$0.56	2	-2	-14	▶	▶
Kigali Rwanda	Maize RWF 248 \$0.36	-10	-26	-	▼	▼	-
	Beans* RWF 386 \$0.57	-12	-26	-	▼	▼	-
	Banana RWF 169 \$0.25	12	9	-	▲	▲	-
	Irish Potato RWF 182 \$0.27	-1	-37	-	▶	▼	-
	Cassava flour RWF 280 \$0.41	-5	-9	-	▼	▼	-
	Gasoline RWF 1,010 \$1.48	0	1	-	▶	▶	-
Musanze Rwanda	Maize RWF 240 \$0.35	-4	-2	-	▶	▶	-
	Beans* RWF 431 \$0.63	5	-3	-	▲	▶	-
	Banana RWF 144 \$0.21	-4	9	-	▶	▲	-
Mogadishu Somalia (Bakara)	Rd Rice SOS 12,000 \$0.59	-8	0	-42	▼	▶	▼
	Rd Sorghum* SOS 10,000 \$0.49	8	89	36	▲	▲	▲
	Wh Maize SOS 11,300 \$0.55	7	71	51	▲	▲	▲
	Cowpea SOS 24,500 \$1.20	2	131	17	▶	▲	▲
	Veg Oil SOS 23,400 \$1.14	-3	-3	-35	▶	▶	▼
	Gasoline SOS 22,000 \$1.07	5	-4	-24	▲	▶	▼

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Mogadishu	Diesel						
Somalia (Bakara)	SOS 20,000 \$0.98	-13	-17	-30	▼	▼	▼
Baidoa	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 14,000 \$0.68	-7	2	-27	▼	►	▼
	Rd Sorghum*						
	SOS 6,200 \$0.30	-12	98	-1	▼	▲	►
	Wh Maize						
	SOS 7,840 \$0.38	-24	78	2	▼	▲	►
	Veg Oil						
	SOS 25,800 \$1.26	-7	5	-35	▼	▲	▼
	Diesel						
	SOS 24,000 \$1.17	0	2	-23	►	►	▼
Beled Hawa	Rd Sorghum*						
Somalia	SOS 14,000 \$0.68	0	27	3	►	▲	►
Buale	Wh Maize*						
Somalia	SOS 6,875 \$0.34	-19	76	-13	▼	▲	▼
	Cowpea						
	SOS 21,000 \$1.02	-9	62	20	▼	▲	▲
Merka	Cowpea						
Somalia	SOS 16,000 \$0.78	-16	72	-16	▼	▲	▼
Qorioley	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 14,250 \$0.70	-2	2	-26	►	►	▼
	Wh Maize*						
	SOS 5,275 \$0.26	-16	48	6	▼	▲	▲
	Rd Sorghum						
	SOS 7,500 \$0.37	0	88	-1	►	▲	►
	Veg Oil						
	SOS 25,000 \$1.22	-4	9	-30	►	▲	▼
	Gasoline						
	SOS 27,500 \$1.34	13	10	-9	▲	▲	▼
	Diesel						
	SOS 20,000 \$0.98	-2	-13	-30	►	▼	▼
Lugh	Wh Maize*						
Somalia	SOS 12,600 \$0.61	5	24	14	▲	▲	▲

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Lugh	Rd Sorghum						
Somalia	SOS 9,400 \$0.46	4	12	0	►	▲	►
Beled Weyne	Rd Sorghum*						
Somalia	SOS 11,000 \$0.54	-6	38	-	▼	▲	-
Dhusamareb	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 21,000 \$1.02	0	-13	-23	►	▼	▼
	Rd Sorghum*						
	SOS 22,500 \$1.10	10	25	20	▲	▲	▲
	Veg Oil						
	SOS 60,000 \$2.93	0	0	-5	►	►	▼
	Gasoline						
	SOS 25,000 \$1.22	0	0	-10	►	►	▼
	Diesel						
	SOS 30,000 \$1.46	0	7	-7	►	▲	▼
El Dhere	Cowpea						
Somalia	SOS 15,250 \$0.74	0	91	-36	►	▲	▼
Galkayo	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 16,000 \$0.78	0	0	19	►	►	▲
	Rd Sorghum*						
	SOS 14,000 \$0.68	17	40	39	▲	▲	▲
	Cowpea						
	SOS 21,800 \$1.06	-16	9	-30	▼	▲	▼
Garowe	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 16,400 \$0.80	3	-4	-25	►	►	▼
Bossasso	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 14,800 \$0.72	-6	-4	-19	▼	►	▼
Burao	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SLSH 5,000 \$0.74	0	0	0	►	►	►
	Rd Sorghum*						
	SLSH 3,000 \$0.44	0	0	5	►	►	▲
	Wh Maize						
	SLSH 4,500 \$0.66	13	16	22	▲	▲	▲
	Veg Oil						
	SLSH 12,000 \$1.76	0	0	5	►	►	▲

Food and Fuel Price Trends						Food and Fuel Price Trends														
Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.							
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	One month	One year	5-year avg.			One month	One year	5-year avg.	One month	One year	5-year avg.					
East Africa	Burao	Gasoline																		
	Somalia	SLSH 7,875 \$1.16	13	18	26	▲	▲	▲	El Fasher	Wheat										
		Diesel							Sudan	SDG 5.55 \$0.98	-11	48	-	▼	▲	-				
		SLSH 6,800 \$1.00	-1	2	11	▶	▶	▲		Millet*										
									Sudan	SDG 5.60 \$0.99	-10	76	150	▼	▲	▲				
	Hargeisa	Rd Rice							Damazine	Wh Sorghum*										
	Somalia	SLSH 5,000 \$0.74	0	0	-4	▶	▶	▶	Sudan	SDG 5.00 \$0.88	15	109	204	▲	▲	▲				
	Togwajale	Wh Sorghum*								Wheat										
	Somalia	SLSH 3,300 \$0.49	11	11	29	▲	▲	▲	Sudan	SDG 6.30 \$1.11	0	27	-	▶	▲	-				
	Juba	Sorghum*								Millet										
	South Sudan	SSP 7.25 \$2.34	-17	-53	-31	▼	▼	▼	Sudan	SDG 8.84 \$1.56	0	165	-	▶	▲	-				
		Maize							Dongola	Wh Sorghum*										
		SSP 10.00 \$3.23	-11	-15	26	▼	▼	▲	Sudan	SDG 5.05 \$0.89	7	102	-	▲	▲	-				
		Wheat Flr								Wheat										
		SSP 6.00 \$1.94	0	0	21	▶	▶	▲	Sudan	SDG 4.50 \$0.79	0	72	-	▶	▲	-				
	Aweil	Sorghum*								Millet										
	South Sudan	SSP 11.75 \$3.79	-29	-2	7	▼	▶	▲	Sudan	SDG 6.60 \$1.16	0	78	-	▶	▲	-				
		Maize							El Obeid	Wh Sorghum										
		SSP 11.00 \$3.55	-2	91	53	▶	▲	▲	Sudan	SDG 4.84 \$0.85	0	97	199	▶	▲	▲				
		Grd Nuts								Wheat										
	SSP 6.25 \$2.02	-5	14	-41	▼	▲	▼	Sudan	SDG 5.37 \$0.95	3	54	-	▶	▲	-					
Bor	Sorghum*								Millet*											
South Sudan	SSP 15.25 \$4.92	-1	-31	4	▶	▼	▶	Sudan	SDG 8.06 \$1.42	0	145	231	▶	▲	▲					
Wau	Sorghum*							Gadarif	Wh Sorghum*											
South Sudan	SSP 14.85 \$4.79	-2	8	3	▶	▲	▶	Sudan	SDG 3.89 \$0.69	-9	98	176	▼	▲	▲					
	Wheat Flr								Wheat											
	SSP 6.00 \$1.94	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶	Sudan	SDG 6.44 \$1.14	6	62	-	▲	▲	-					
	Grd Nuts								Millet											
	SSP 6.00 \$1.94	-17	0	-56	▼	▶	▼	Sudan	SDG 6.70 \$1.18	-8	105	-	▼	▲	-					
Khartoum	Wh Sorghum*							Geneina	Wh Sorghum											
Sudan	SDG 6.00 \$1.06	20	120	237	▲	▲	▲	Sudan	SDG 7.20 \$1.27	36	437	525	▲	▲	▲					
(Om Durman)	Millet								Millet*											
	SDG 10.00 \$1.76	0	150	-	▶	▲	-	Sudan	SDG 4.40 \$0.78	-16	83	155	▼	▲	▲					
El Fasher	Wh Sorghum							Kadugli	Wh Sorghum											
Sudan	SDG 3.67 \$0.65	-15	29	107	▼	▲	▲	Sudan	SDG 2.85 \$0.50	24	43	102	▲	▲	▲					

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			
		One month	One year	5-year avg.				
Kadugli Sudan	Wheat	SDG 4.50	0	39	-	▶	▲	-
		\$0.79						
	Miller*	SDG 5.00	0	25	79	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.88						
Nyala Sudan	Wh Sorghum	SDG 4.89	12	118	186	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.86						
	Wheat	SDG 5.36	-11	37	-	▼	▲	-
		\$0.95						
	Miller*	SDG 6.48	-16	73	152	▼	▲	▲
		\$1.14						
Port Sudan Sudan	Wh Sorghum*	SDG 4.66	-5	100	175	▼	▲	▲
		\$0.82						
	Miller	SDG 8.33	-1	108	-	▶	▲	-
		\$1.47						
Dar es Salaam Tanzania	Wh Maize*	TZS 650	0	-7	-14	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.40						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,594	9	7	28	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.97						
	Rice	TZS 1,400	0	8	3	▶	▲	▶
		\$0.85						
Iringa Tanzania	Wh Maize*	TZS 350	-13	-22	-31	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.21						
	Rice	TZS 1,250	0	4	2	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.76						
Arusha Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 386	-5	-25	-10	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.24						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,379	11	20	29	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.84						
	Rice (W)	TZS 1,288	2	-1	2	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.79						
Dodoma Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 468	-2	-22	0	▶	▼	▶
		\$0.29						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,400	9	18	7	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.85						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.			
		One month	One year	5-year avg.				
Dodoma Tanzania	Rice (W)	TZS 1,300	10	-13	-8	▲	▼	▼
		\$0.79						
	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 447	8	-32	-	▲	▼	-
		\$0.27						
Kigoma Tanzania	Beans (W)	TZS 1,200	-7	-2	-	▼	▶	-
		\$0.73						
	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 366	4	-23	-11	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.22						
Mbeya Tanzania	Beans (W)	TZS 1,165	2	6	5	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.71						
	Rice (W)	TZS 1,044	-3	5	-9	▶	▲	▼
		\$0.64						
Mtwara Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 460	2	-19	4	▶	▼	▶
		\$0.28						
	Rice (W)	TZS 1,150	7	-5	-	▲	▼	-
		\$0.70						
Mwanza Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 373	32	-13	20	▲	▼	▲
		\$0.23						
	Beans (W)	TZS 948	-5	8	23	▼	▲	▲
		\$0.58						
Tanga Tanzania	Rice (W)	TZS 1,173	-2	-6	0	▶	▼	▶
		\$0.72						
	Wh Maize*	UGX 1,000	-15	-30	-2	▼	▼	▶
		\$0.39						
Kampala Uganda	Matoke	UGX 736	-21	-8	9	▼	▼	▲
		\$0.29						
	Wh Maize* (W)	UGX 523	-4	-30	-13	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.20						
	Beans (W)	UGX 1,477	-12	-35	-20	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.58						
Soroti Uganda	Sorghum (W)	UGX 749	-6	-6	10	▼	▼	▲
		\$0.29						
	Sorghum*	UGX 1,400	27	100	83	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.55						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Soroti	Millet						
Uganda	UGX 1,600 \$0.62	0	7	26	▶	▲	▲
Mbarara	Matoke*						
Uganda	UGX 663 \$0.26	-13	2	28	▼	▶	▲
	Beans						
	UGX 2,000 \$0.78	3	-21	-2	▶	▼	▶
Lira	Sorghum*						
Uganda	UGX 1,000 \$0.39	0	67	29	▶	▲	▲
	Beans						
	UGX 1,750 \$0.68	-5	-27	3	▼	▼	▶
Arua	Cassava Chp*						
Uganda	UGX 900 \$0.35	13	-10	-	▲	▼	-
Gulu	Sorghum*						
Uganda	UGX 1,200 \$0.47	9	50	47	▲	▲	▲
	Beans						
	UGX 2,400 \$0.94	17	-4	33	▲	▶	▲
Masindi	Sorghum* (W)						
Uganda	UGX 1,190 \$0.46	0	31	-	▶	▲	-
	Maize (W)						
	UGX 446 \$0.17	-15	-49	-	▼	▼	-
	Beans (W)						
	UGX 1,969 \$0.77	15	-24	-	▲	▼	-
Sana'a	Wheat *						
Yemen (Alqa)	YER 132 \$0.62	-2	2	2	▶	▶	▶
	Wheat Flr*						
	YER 141 \$0.66	-3	-3	-	▶	▶	-
Aden	Wheat *						
Yemen (Al Shabat)	YER 130 \$0.61	-4	4	-	▶	▶	-
	Wheat Flr*						
	YER 140 \$0.65	-3	-3	-	▶	▶	-
Amran	Wheat *						
Yemen	YER 130 \$0.61	-4	30	-	▶	▲	-
	Wheat Flr*						
	YER 142 \$0.66	-5	15	-	▼	▲	-

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Al Hudaydah	Wheat*						
Yemen (Al Omal)	YER 130 \$0.61	0	18	-	▶	▲	-
	Wheat Flr*						
	YER 135 \$0.63	-4	4	-	▶	▶	-
Hajja	Wheat*						
Yemen	YER 128 \$0.60	-2	16	-	▶	▲	-
	Wheat Flr*						
	YER 137 \$0.64	-6	-9	-	▼	▼	-
Sa'Dah	Wheat*						
Yemen (Al Abdain)	YER 135 \$0.63	-4	13	-	▶	▲	-
	Wheat Flr*						
	YER 145 \$0.68	-3	-3	-	▶	▶	-

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Karonga	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 89 \$0.23	11	-26	50	▲	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 390 \$1.00	11	2	76	▲	▶	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 90 \$0.23	25	82	-	▲	▲	-
Lunzu	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 80 \$0.20	3	-39	34	▶	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 300 \$0.77	0	-23	32	▶	▼	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 71 \$0.18	16	25	58	▲	▲	▲
Mchinji	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 72 \$0.19	-16	-31	43	▼	▼	▲
Ngabu	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 96 \$0.25	-20	-	-	▼	-	-
	Rice						
	MWK 460 \$1.18	-6	-	-	▼	-	-
	Cassava						
	MWK 129 \$0.33	-8	-	-	▼	-	-
Nsanje	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 103 \$0.26	2	-14	-	▶	▼	-
Maputo	Rice						
Mozambique	MZN 25 \$0.82	0	0	2	▶	▶	▶
	Mz Meal						
	MZN 30 \$0.98	-1	10	20	▶	▲	▲
	Wh Maize*						
	MZN 13 \$0.44	2	4	12	▶	▶	▲
	Beans						
	MZN 21 \$0.70	4	5	5	▶	▲	▲
	Grd Nuts						
	MZN 44 \$1.46	5	-2	18	▲	▶	▲
	Veg Oil						
	MZN 50 \$1.65	0	-17	-10	▶	▼	▼

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Maputo	Bread						
Mozambique	MZN 22 \$0.73	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
	Diesel						
	MZN 37 \$1.21	0	0	9	▶	▶	▲
	Gasoline						
	MZN 48 \$1.57	0	0	17	▶	▶	▲
Manica	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 8 \$0.26	0	-22	-5	▶	▼	▼
	Rice						
	MZN 25 \$0.82	0	-19	-13	▶	▼	▼
Chokwe	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 8 \$0.25	19	-17	-17	▲	▼	▼
	Rice						
	MZN 30 \$0.99	0	0	6	▶	▶	▲
	Beans						
	MZN 27 \$0.88	-16	-20	-24	▼	▼	▼
Gorongosa	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 6 \$0.19	3	-41	-27	▶	▼	▼
	Beans						
	MZN 15 \$0.49	-42	-56	-38	▼	▼	▼
Maxixe	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 9 \$0.29	-11	-14	-5	▼	▼	▼
	Rice						
	MZN 26 \$0.86	0	0	7	▶	▶	▲
	Beans						
	MZN 13 \$0.44	0	-18	-52	▶	▼	▼
Nampula	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 8 \$0.28	5	-39	-5	▲	▼	▼
	Rice						
	MZN 25 \$0.82	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
	Beans						
	MZN 25 \$0.82	5	25	51	▲	▲	▲
	Diesel						
	MZN 38 \$1.27	0	0	8	▶	▶	▲

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Nampula Mozambique	Gasoline						
	MZN 49	0	0	16	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.62						
	Veg Oil						
	MZN 44	11	7	5	▲	▲	▲
	\$1.46						
Tete Mozambique	Maize*						
	MZN 7	3	-38	-18	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.23						
	Rice						
	MZN 31	4	4	5	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.03						
	Beans						
	MZN 20	14	14	2	▲	▲	▶
	\$0.66						
Lusaka Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.70	0	9	37	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.28						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.88	-4	6	30	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.31						
	Diesel						
	ZMW 10.01	0	9	35	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.64						
Chipata Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.33	-4	20	21	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.22						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.00	-9	6	19	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.33						
Choma Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.11	0	-17	17	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.18						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.00	0	4	34	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.33						
Kabwe Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.33	13	-11	33	▲	▼	▲
	\$0.22						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.87	-3	4	27	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.31						
Kasama Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.39	-1	5	25	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.23						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.08	4	11	27	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.34						
Kitwe Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.67	0	13	31	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.27						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Kitwe Zambia	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.69	-5	-2	21	▼	▶	▲
	\$0.28						
Mansa Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.33	-8	1	15	▼	▶	▲
	\$0.22						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.24	-3	19	45	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
Mongu Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 2.00	0	11	40	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.33						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.32	1	12	33	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.38						
Solwezi Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.57	-5	9	42	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.26						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.99	-7	6	28	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.33						
Harare Zimbabwe	Wh Maize*						
	USD 0.29	0	0	-6	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.61	0	17	-	▶	▲	-
	\$0.61						
	Sugar						
	USD 0.98	0	-20	6	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.98						
	Cabbage						
	USD 0.50	0	-19	-29	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.50						
	Veg Oil						
	USD 2.00	0	11	-4	▶	▲	▶
	\$2.00						
	Bread						
	USD 1.43	0	100	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.43						
	Diesel						
	USD 1.43	4	1	-	▶	▶	-
	\$1.43						
	Gasoline						
	USD 1.55	3	1	-	▶	▶	-
	\$1.55						
Gwanda Zimbabwe	Wh Maize*						
	USD 0.29	-49	-49	-	▼	▼	-
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.55	-15	0	-	▼	▶	-
	\$0.55						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Masvingo	Wh Maize*						
Zimbabwe	USD 0.29	0	-8	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.60	20	5	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.60						
Bulawayo	Wh Maize*						
Zimbabwe	USD 0.29	0	-15	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.50	-23	-9	-	▼	▼	-
	\$0.50						
Amboasary	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,536	15	10	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.60						
	Dried Cassava (Manioc)						
	MGA 680	46	62	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.27						
Ambovomba	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,570	10	7	19	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.61						
Antananarivo	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,305	7	1	15	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.51						
	Rice (imported)						
	MGA 1,250	5	-2	6	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.49						
Antsirabe	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,230	5	-9	8	▲	▼	▲
	\$0.48						
	Dried Cassava (Manioc)						
	MGA 440	15	0	9	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.17						
Fianarantsoa	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,252	3	-8	12	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.49						
	Dried Cassava (Manioc)						
	MGA 440	-12	-20	0	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.17						
Mahajanga	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,100	0	-21	0	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.43						
Toliara (Tulear)	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,260	6	-7	7	▲	▼	▲
	\$0.49						
	Dried Cassava (Manioc)						
	MGA 500	0	11	56	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.20						
Toamasina	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,280	16	-2	6	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.50						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Toamasina	Dried Cassava (Manioc)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,200	0	0	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.47						

Southern Africa

Southern Africa

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Port-au-Prince	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 46	0	0	6	▶	▶	▲
(Croix-de-Bossales)	\$1.05						
	Maize Flr						
	HTG 26	17	-4	6	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.59						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 61	4	-2	0	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.39						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 33	-5	-10	7	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.76						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 86	0	0	14	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.96						
	Sugar						
	HTG 55	0	7	6	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.26						
Hinche	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 51	0	-7	1	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.18						
	Maize Flr						
	HTG 26	0	-6	-1	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.59						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 64	17	-13	-3	▲	▼	▶
	\$1.47						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 29	0	-20	-1	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.67						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 86	0	-7	6	▶	▼	▲
	\$1.96						
	Sugar						
	HTG 73	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.68						
Cap Haïtien	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 49	0	-2	11	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.11						
	Maize Flr						
	HTG 33	0	-25	-17	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.76						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 92	0	4	38	▶	▶	▲
	\$2.10						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 92	0	8	6	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.11						
	Sugar						
	HTG 53	-4	-4	-10	▶	▶	▼
	\$1.21						

Central America and Caribbean

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Jérémie	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 51	0	-8	-3	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.18						
	Loc Mz Flr						
	HTG 15	0	-17	-14	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.34						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 65	-12	-9	-4	▼	▼	▶
	\$1.48						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 29	0	-20	-17	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.67						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 99	0	7	19	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.27						
	Sugar						
	HTG 62	0	-15	-9	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.43						
Jacmel	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 55	0	0	15	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.26						
	Loc Mz Flr						
	HTG 28	2	9	15	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.63						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 77	17	-5	11	▲	▼	▲
	\$1.76						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 44	0	-20	1	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.01						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 92	0	0	14	▶	▶	▲
	\$2.11						
	Sugar						
	HTG 57	4	-13	-13	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.31						
Guatemala City	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 3.75	-5	4	-4	▼	▶	▶
	\$0.49						
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.02	-2	-3	0	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.45						
	Rice						
	GTQ 9.37	13	-6	6	▲	▼	▲
	\$1.23						
	Yw Maize						
	GTQ 4.39	-7	1	-1	▼	▶	▶
	\$0.58						
	Diesel						
	GTQ 7.66	-12	-8	4	▼	▼	▶
	\$1.01						

Central America and Caribbean

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Guatemala City	Gasoline						
Guatemala	GTQ 8.16 \$1.08	-15	-7	0	▼	▼	▶
Chiquimula	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 3.75 \$0.49	6	4	0	▲	▶	▶
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.02 \$1.45	0	11	6	▶	▲	▲
	Rice						
	GTQ 11.31 \$1.49	-21	12	11	▼	▲	▲
Huehuetenago	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 2.98 \$0.39	-12	-15	-12	▼	▼	▼
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.35 \$1.50	-9	3	-1	▼	▶	▶
	Rice						
	GTQ 10.54 \$1.39	18	2	14	▲	▶	▲
Peten La Terminal	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 3.11 \$0.41	2	-1	-8	▶	▶	▼
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.02 \$1.45	0	4	-4	▶	▶	▶
	Rice						
	GTQ 10.60 \$1.40	1	7	5	▶	▲	▲
Managua	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 56.50 \$2.19	-7	175	129	▼	▲	▲
	Wh Maize*						
	NIO 13.45 \$0.52	-6	-8	13	▼	▼	▲
	Rice (80/20)						
	NIO 26.87 \$1.04	0	19	30	▶	▲	▲
Chontales	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 62.19 \$2.41	-4	253	166	▶	▲	▲
	Wh Maize*						
	NIO 12.02 \$0.47	-3	-9	-	▶	▼	-
	Rice (90/10)						
	NIO 29.45 \$1.14	1	11	-	▶	▲	-
Esteli	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 49.56 \$1.92	-7	133	-	▼	▲	-

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Esteli	Wh Maize*						
Nicaragua	NIO 12.24 \$0.47	-1	-11	-	▶	▼	-
	Rice (90/10)						
	NIO 29.76 \$1.15	-1	13	-	▶	▲	-
León	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 53.79 \$2.08	-6	187	126	▼	▲	▲
	Wh Maize*						
	NIO 13.23 \$0.51	-5	-8	13	▼	▼	▲
	Rice (80/20)						
	NIO 26.46 \$1.02	2	9	24	▶	▲	▲
Matalgapa	Wh Maize*						
Nicaragua	NIO 5,088.03 \$197.11	-2	285	-	▶	▲	-
	Rice (80/20)						
	NIO 3,022.65 \$117.10	8	22	-	▲	▲	-
Mexico City	Wh Maize* (W)						
Mexico	MXN 5.00 \$0.38	0	-4	0	▶	▶	▶
	Rice (W)						
	MXN 13.50 \$1.02	0	-2	4	▶	▶	▶
	Blk Beans (W)						
	MXN 12.50 \$0.95	0	-14	-19	▶	▼	▼
	Rd Beans (W)						
	MXN 13.00 \$0.98	0	-16	-	▶	▼	-
	Sugar (W)						
	MXN 9.11 \$0.69	4	31	-13	▶	▲	▼
	Veg Oil (W)						
	MXN 19.20 \$1.45	0	-10	0	▶	▼	▶
San Jose	Wh Maize (W)						
Costa Rica (Central de Abasto)	CRC 365 \$0.69	-3	-4	-	▶	▶	-
	Rd Beans*						
	CRC 1,704 \$3.22	19	-	-	▲	-	-
	Blk Beans*						
	CRC 1,021 \$1.93	5	12	-	▲	▲	-
	Sugar*						
	CRC 651 \$1.23	-11	13	-	▼	▲	-

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
San Salvador	Wh Maize*						
El Salvador	USD 0.53	-4	20	2	▶	▲	▶
	\$0.53						
	Rd Beans						
	USD 2.80	-8	202	94	▼	▲	▲
	\$2.80						
	Seda Rd Bns						
	USD 3.00	-1	189	93	▶	▲	▲
	\$3.00						
	Rice (90/10)						
	USD 1.15	-2	11	2	▶	▲	▶
	\$1.15						
	Sugar						
	USD 0.88	0	0	2	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.88						
	Diesel						
	USD 1.02	-1	-8	5	▶	▼	▲
	\$1.02						
	Gasoline						
	USD 1.12	-2	-1	10	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.12						
Ahuachapan	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.41	-5	17	1	▼	▲	▶
	\$0.41						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 2.56	6	308	114	▲	▲	▲
	\$2.56						
La Union	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.45	-10	23	5	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.45						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 2.78	-2	273	119	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.78						
San Miguel	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.41	-7	24	9	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.41						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 2.64	-2	287	116	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.64						
Santa Anna	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.44	-10	22	4	▼	▲	▶
	\$0.44						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 2.58	7	325	104	▲	▲	▲
	\$2.58						
San Vicente	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.41	-6	16	5	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.41						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 2.70	-	323	96	-	▲	▲
	\$2.70						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Usulután	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.43	-8	19	10	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.43						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 2.80	2	310	127	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.80						
Tegucigalpa	Wh Maize*						
Honduras	HNL 8.53	-3	-11	4	▶	▼	▶
(Zona Belén)	\$0.41						
	Rd Beans						
	HNL 40.03	-12	127	85	▼	▲	▲
	\$1.93						
	Rice						
	HNL 22.05	0	11	-1	▶	▲	▶
	\$1.07						
Choluteca	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 8.43	-4	-15	-1	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.41						
	Rd Beans (W)						
	HNL 37.89	0	150	105	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.83						
Comayagua	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 8.21	3	-6	9	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.40						
	Rd Beans (W)						
	HNL 34.17	-6	148	99	▼	▲	▲
	\$1.65						
Siguatepeque	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 7.94	-1	-9	13	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.38						
	Rd Beans (W)						
	HNL 33.90	-3	137	114	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.64						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Kabul Afghanistan	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 26	2	9	18	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.46						
	Wheat*						
	AFN 25	-3	10	27	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.44						
Jalalabad Afghanistan	Rice						
	AFN 50	0	0	43	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.88						
	Veg Oil						
	AFN 81	0	-7	5	▶	▼	▲
	\$1.42						
Hirat Afghanistan	Diesel						
	AFN 59	-4	-6	16	▶	▼	▲
	\$1.04						
	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 27	7	17	27	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.47						
Mazar Afghanistan	Wheat*						
	AFN 22	5	10	21	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.39						
	Rice						
	AFN 36	-11	-37	-11	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.62						
Mazar Afghanistan	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 27	-1	4	20	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.48						
	Wheat*						
	AFN 21	-4	25	41	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.36						
Mazar Afghanistan	Rice						
	AFN 29	-1	6	5	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.50						
	Veg Oil						
	AFN 73	-2	1	4	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.27						
Mazar Afghanistan	Diesel						
	AFN 56	-3	-13	12	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.98						
	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 25	-4	14	-	▶	▲	-
	\$0.44						
Mazar Afghanistan	Wheat*						
	AFN 21	0	17	30	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
	Rice						
	AFN 40	0	-7	12	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.70						
Mazar Afghanistan	Veg Oil						
	AFN 78	0	-1	6	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.37						

Central Asia

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
		One month	One year	5-year avg.			
Mazar Afghanistan	Diesel						
	AFN 59	0	-6	15	▶	▼	▲
	\$1.03						
Faizabad Afghanistan	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 26	0	3	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.45						
	Wheat*						
	AFN 21	-3	11	14	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
Maimana Afghanistan	Rice						
	AFN 47	-3	-4	-6	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.82						
	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 29	0	12	32	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.51						
Kandahar Afghanistan	Wheat*						
	AFN 22	0	10	19	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.39						
	Rice						
	AFN 40	0	-17	2	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.70						
Nili Afghanistan	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 25	0	4	16	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.44						
	Wheat*						
	AFN 27	-5	0	27	▼	▶	▲
	\$0.47						
Karachi Pakistan	Rice						
	AFN 30	13	-1	-3	▲	▶	▶
	\$0.52						
	Wheat Flr*						
	AFN 35	0	9	21	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.61						
Lahore Pakistan	Wheat*						
	AFN 31	0	3	22	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.54						
	Rice						
	AFN 68	0	1	55	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.19						
Lahore Pakistan	Wheat						
	PKR 34	0	-8	20	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.33						
	Wheat Flr*						
	PKR 44	0	-2	31	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.44						
Lahore Pakistan	Rice						
	PKR 59	-4	4	36	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.58						
	Wheat						
	PKR 35	1	-5	32	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.34						

Central Asia

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	
Lahore Pakistan	Wheat Flr*				
	PKR 40	0	1	36	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.39				
Multan Pakistan	Rice				
	PKR 65	3	6	37	▶ ▲ ▲
	\$0.64				
Peshawar Pakistan	Wheat				
	PKR 34	-4	-4	33	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.33				
	Wheat Flr*				
	PKR 39	1	0	36	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.39				
Quetta Pakistan	Rice				
	PKR 41	0	-5	0	▶ ▼ ▶
	\$0.40				
	Wheat				
	PKR 37	-3	4	29	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.36				
Quetta Pakistan	Wheat Flr*				
	PKR 41	0	-1	28	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.40				
	Rice				
	PKR 49	0	2	7	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.48				
Quetta Pakistan	Wheat Flr*				
	PKR 41	0	2	34	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.40				
Quetta Pakistan	Rice				
	PKR 45	0	-6	12	▶ ▼ ▲
	\$0.44				

Central Asia

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	
MAIZE					
Gulf of Mexico United States	Maize (Yellow No. 2)				
	USD 0.16	-7	-22	-31	▼ ▼ ▼
	\$0.16				
Randfontein South Africa (SAFEX)	Maize (Yellow)				
	ZAR 1.75	-3	-18	-7	▶ ▼ ▼
	\$0.16				
Up River Argentina	Maize (White)				
	ZAR 1.72	0	-25	-10	▶ ▼ ▼
	\$0.16				
Up River Argentina	Maize				
	ARS 1.39	-8	-24	-30	▼ ▼ ▼
	\$0.17				
RICE					
Bangkok Thailand	Rice (100% B)				
	THB 14.25	-3	-4	-19	▶ ▶ ▼
	\$0.44				
Bangkok Thailand	Rice (AI Super)				
	THB 10.80	-2	-17	-23	▶ ▼ ▼
	\$0.34				
Hanoi Vietnam	Rice (5% broken)				
	VND 8,841	0	22	-	▶ ▲ -
	\$0.44				
SORGHUM					
Gulf of Mexico United States	Sorghum (Yellow No. 2)				
	USD 0.17	-5	-20	-24	▼ ▼ ▼
	\$0.17				
SUGAR					
Caribbean (Average)	Sugar (Raw)				
	USD 0.35	-7	-8	-27	▼ ▼ ▼
	\$0.35				

International

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Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	
WHEAT					
Aktau Kazakhstan	Milling Wheat KZT 44.30 \$0.25	-9	1	21	▼ ► ▲
Black Sea (Average)	Milling Wheat USD 9.17 \$0.24	-1	-3	-6	► ► ▼
Eastern States Australia (standard)	Wheat (ASW) AUD 0.28 USD 0.26	0	-12	-7	► ▼ ▼
Gulf of Mexico United States	Wheat No. 2, Hard Red USD 0.28 \$0.28	-2	-11	-8	► ▼ ▼
	Wheat No. 2, Soft Red Winter USD 0.20 \$0.20	-7	-21	-22	▼ ▼ ▼
Randfontein South Africa (SAFEX)	Wheat Grain ZAR 3.70 \$0.34	0	10	26	► ▲ ▲
Rouën France	Wheat (Grade 1) EUR 0.17 \$0.22	-8	-13	-20	▼ ▼ ▼
St. Lawrence Canada	Wheat (CWRS) CAD 0.32 \$0.30	0	-8	-	► ▼ -
Up River Argentina	Wheat (Trigo Pan) ARS 2.08 \$0.25	-8	-17	-14	▼ ▼ ▼

International

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Major markets	Current price/kg US\$ price	% Change Over			Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
		One month	One year	5-year avg.	
0					

Figure 8. Millet prices in West Africa (2009 - 2014)

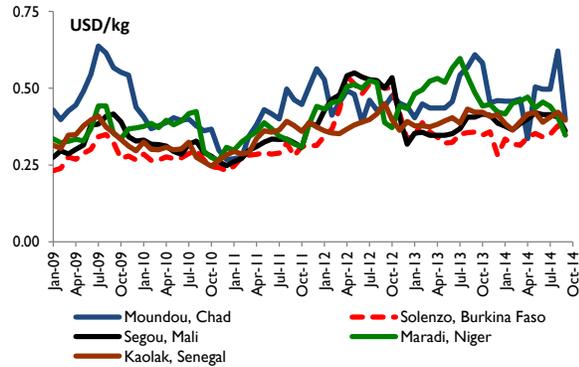


Figure 9. Sorghum prices in West Africa (2009 - 2014)

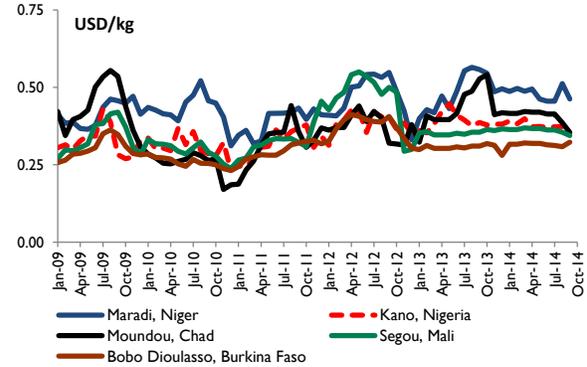


Figure 10. Maize prices in West Africa (2009 - 2014)

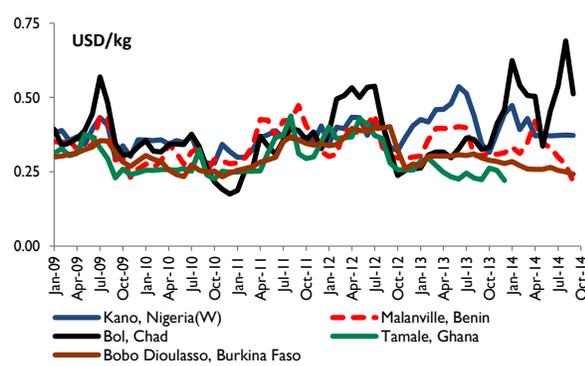
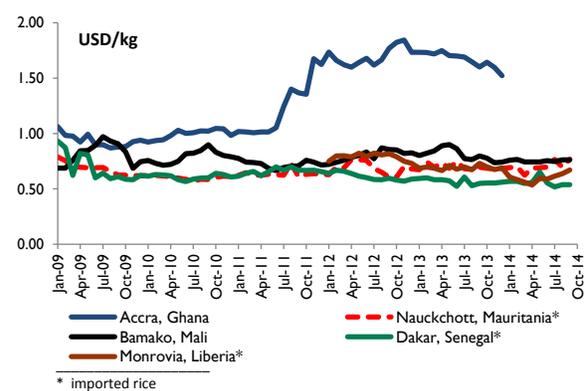


Figure 11. Rice prices in West Africa (2009 - 2014)



* imported rice

Sources of prices in West Africa: Information System on agricultural markets (SIMA) Niger, Agricultural Market Observatory (OMA) Mali, Burkina Faso SONAGESS, Information System market (SIM) in Senegal and FEWS NET.

Figure 12. Dry bean prices in East Africa (2009 - 2014)

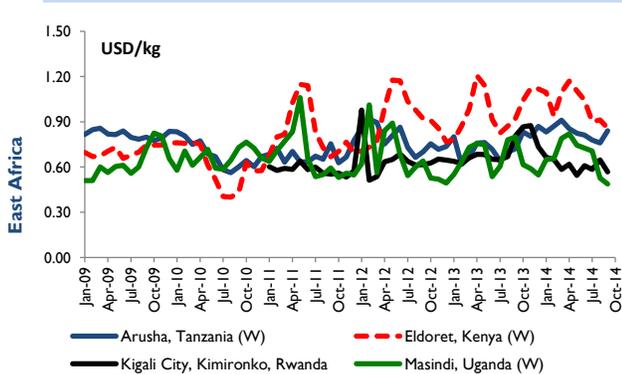
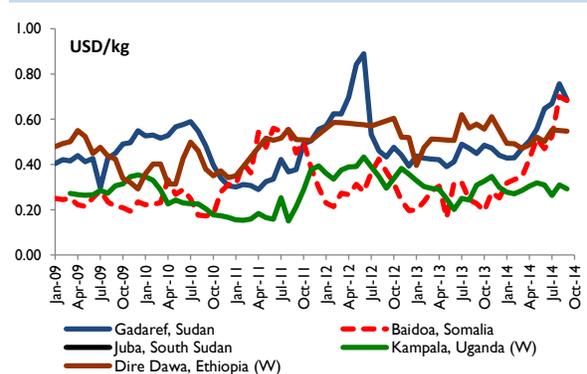


Figure 13. Sorghum prices in East Africa (2009 - 2014)



The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food prices in countries vulnerable to food insecurity. The Price Watch Annex 2 provides price trends for key markets and staple foods monitored across FEWS NET countries and regions. The commodities with a reference (W) are wholesale prices. Otherwise, all reported prices are retail.

Figure 14. Maize prices in surplus areas of East Africa (2009 - 2014)

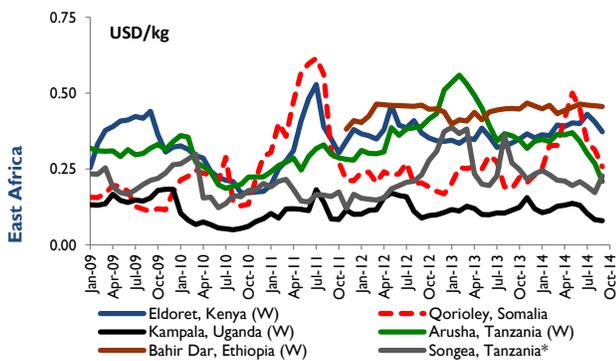
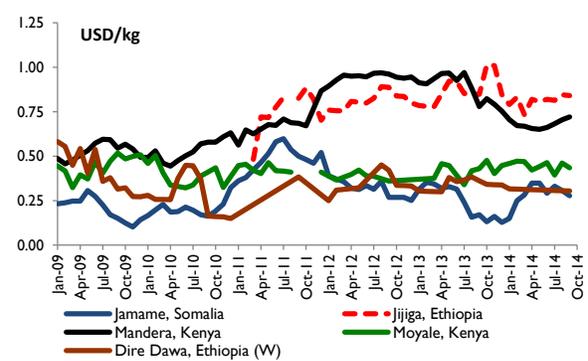


Figure 15. Maize prices in deficit areas of East Africa (2009 - 2014)



Sources of prices in East Africa: Food and Agriculture Market Information System (FAMIS) FSTS/FEWS NET in Somalia, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Farmgain, Tanzania Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing (MITM), Ethiopia Grain Trade Enterprise (EGTE), Ministry of Agriculture of Kenya, Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), SIFSIA, WFP VAM and Save the Children.

Figure 16. White maize prices in Southern Africa (2009 - 2014)

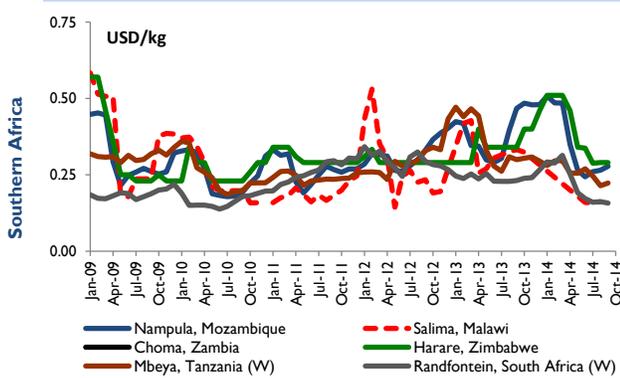
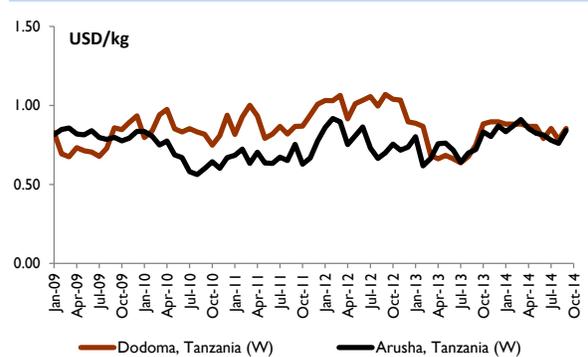


Figure 17. Dry bean prices in Southern Africa (2009 - 2014)



Sources of prices in Southern Africa: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development of Malawi, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing (MITM) of Tanzania, Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique, Central Statistics Office of Zambia, SAFEX, WFP and FEWS NET.

Figure 18. Wheat grain prices in Central Asia (2009 - 2014)

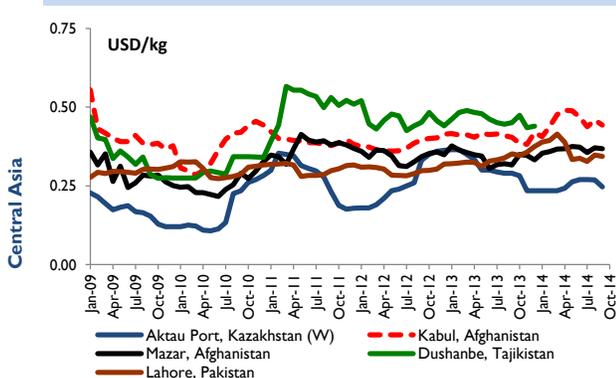
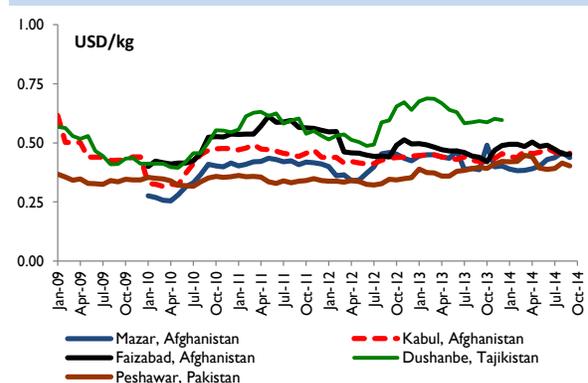


Figure 19. Wheat flour prices in Central Asia (2009 - 2014)



Sources of prices in Central Asia: Afghanistan, WFP and FEWS NET.

Central America and Caribbean

Figure 20. White maize prices in Central America (2009 - 2014)

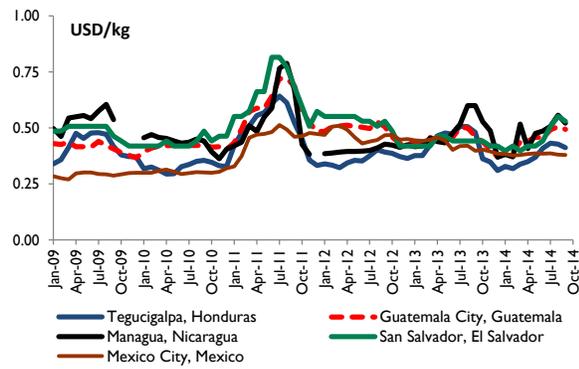


Figure 21. Dry bean prices in Central America (2009 - 2014)

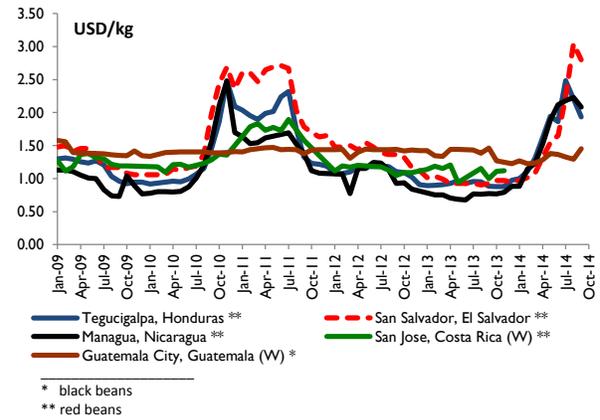


Figure 22. Imported Rice Prices in Haiti (2009-2014)

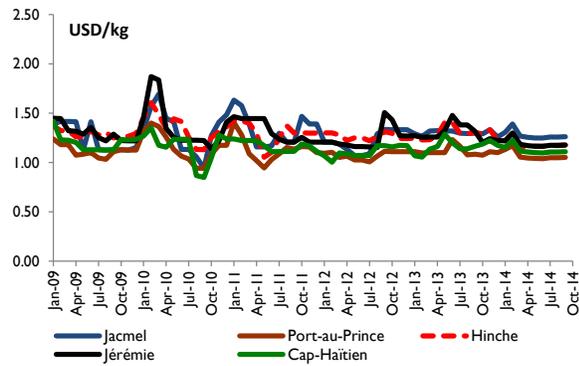
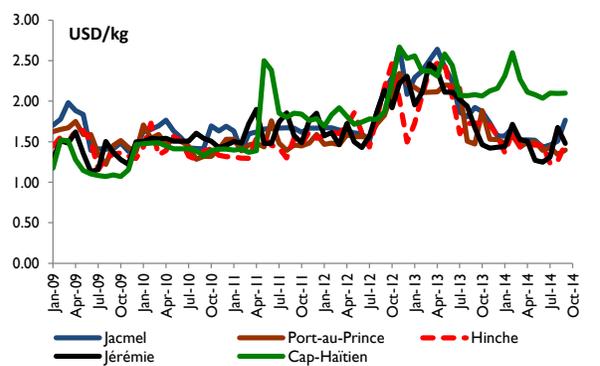


Figure 23. Black bean prices in Haiti (2009 - 2014)



Sources of prices in Central America and Caribbean: Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire (CNSA) and FEWS NET, MAL, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria (DGEA), Sistema de Información de Mercados Productos Agrícolas de Honduras (SIMPAH), Secretaría de Economía de Mexico, and Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación de Guatemala (MAGA).