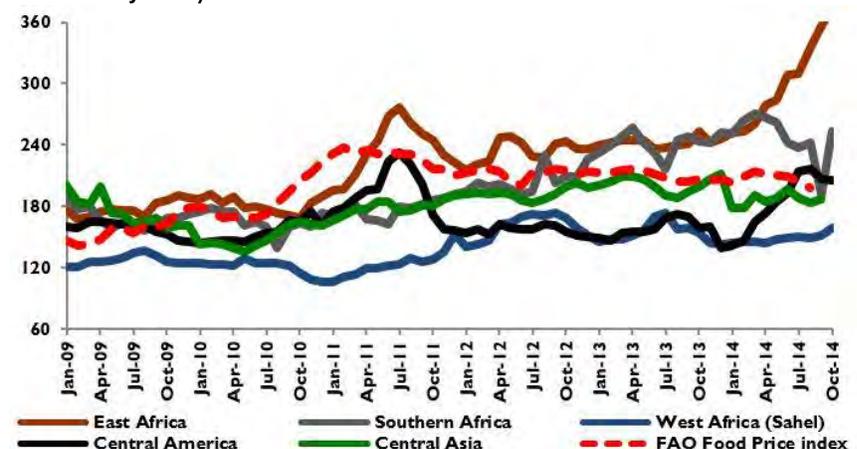


KEY MESSAGES

- In **West Africa**, staple food markets were well supplied in October 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. Staple food prices were stable at high levels in 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. Conflict, insecurity, and seasonal road condition deterioration continued to disrupt markets in parts of South Sudan, Somalia, and the Darfur and South Kordofan States in Sudan (Pages 6-11).
- In **Southern Africa**, regional staple food availability remains higher than previous years. Harvests from the 2013/14 production year were well-above average in the region’s surplus-producing countries. Maize prices remained atypically stable or continued seasonally increasing in October and were below their respective 2013 levels (Pages 11-14).
- Market supplies increased with recent *Primavera* harvests in **Haiti** (June-August) and *Primera* harvests in **Central America** (July-August). Red bean prices reached record-high prices in many areas of Central America in 2014, and began increasing again in October after stabilizing briefly in September. In Haiti, black bean prices increased due to below-average *Primavera* harvests. Maize prices followed seasonal trends in October, while local and imported rice prices remained stable throughout the region (Pages 15-16).
- In **Central Asia**, wheat availability remained good region-wide in October. Prices were stable, but above average (Pages 17-18).
- **International** rice, wheat, maize, and soybean prices were stable in October. Global production for most key commodities reached record or near record levels this year, making for very well supplied global markets. Crude oil prices declined sharply in October and reached a four-year low (Pages 2-3).

Figure 1. FEWS NET regional price indices and FAO Food Price Index, January 2009 – October 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 Programme (WFP), and others for their assistance in providing price data.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Current situation

• **International rice prices were stable in October and close to their 2013 levels (Figure 2).** The effects of a slight decrease in South East Asian stocks ahead of the upcoming harvest (which began in September) contributed to some generalized price increases between May and August ([FAO](#) and [InterRice](#)). Some exports have been delayed to countries in West Africa that have been affected by the Ebola epidemic (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone). 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](#)).

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



Sources: *FAO and World Bank.*

- **World maize prices were stable in October and remained lower (by nearly 20 percent) than 2013 price levels, with export prices near their lowest levels in four years (FAO).** These price trends were driven by favorable crop prospects in key maize producing and exporting countries, especially the United States (U.S.) and the European Union (E.U.). World maize production estimates for 2014 remain comparable to 2013 levels; utilization is on track to increase from last year ([AMIS](#)).
- **International wheat prices were stable in October.** Global production estimates are now higher than previously expected as higher than anticipated crop prospects in the E.U. are expected to offset smaller crops in Australia. Global trade decreased in recent months due to lower imports by China, Egypt, Pakistan, Russia, and South Korea ([AMIS](#) and [USDA FAS](#)). Prices were about 10 percent below their respective 2013 levels and close to four-year lows ([AMIS](#) and [FAO](#)).
- **World soybean prices were stable in October but below 2013 levels (by approximately 20 percent) due to the availability of above-average global supplies (AMIS).** Favorable growing conditions in the U.S. currently support expectations for record harvests. This is despite below-average rainfall in Brazil that caused delays in planting ([AMIS](#)).
- **International crude oil prices declined in October, reaching the lowest levels in four years (World Bank).** Global crude oil prices have steadily declined by up to 20 percent since June 2014 as result of ample global supplies from continued rapid expansion of unconventional oil production in North America and the reemergence of oil from suppliers such as Libya and Iraq. Unusual price lowering behavior from OPEC leaders, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Iran further contributed to these trends ([World Bank](#)).

Outlook

- **Global rice production projections for 2014 have been revised downwards and is now on par with, or slightly below, last year's record production due to reduced crop prospects in South Asia, especially India (AMIS and InterRice).** World stocks, demand, and trade are expected to reach record levels and prices are expected to remain stable ([InterRice](#)).
- **Global maize production is projected to be comparable to last year's record crop based on improved forecasts in the U.S. and the E.U. (AMIS).** Although global maize demand is projected to expand, large inventories in China, Argentina, Brazil, the E.U., and the U.S. indicate that world ending stocks will increase for the fourth consecutive year, reaching the highest level in 15 years ([AMIS](#), [USDA FAS](#)).
- **World wheat production is projected to reach record levels due to improved prospects in the E.U. and Ukraine (AMIS).** 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 in twelve years ([AMIS](#)).
- **The global soybean production forecast indicate record global output and trade levels in 2013/14 (AMIS).** U.S. production may reach an all-time record high, and South America is likely to have a very high production year. The large harvests will result in stock building, especially in the U.S., and global trade is expected to increase ([AMIS](#)).

- **International crude oil prices are expected to slightly decrease in November and then remain stable at the lower prices in December through the first few months of 2015 due to ample supplies.** Non-OPEC oil production is expected to continue rising, encouraged by innovative technique exploration. However, fuel prices may 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 ([U.S. Energy Information Administration](#) and [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: Regional harvests are expected to be average to above-average throughout much of the region in 2014/15, with the exception of Mauritania, Senegal, and the Gambia. 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 improved household food availability in October. 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. Rice and wheat imports from relatively stable international markets made important contributions to food availability in Senegal and Mauritania in particular.

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 maize harvests in Nigeria and Benin contributed to improving market supplies in some areas. Distributions and sale at subsidized prices also helped reduce household demand in October, 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 October, depending largely on local carryover stock levels and 2014 harvest prospects. However, prices were stable or continued decreasing in October 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 September and October and 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 September 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 over the lean season.
- **Millet and sorghum:** Millet and sorghum prices were stable or decreasing in October 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 countries such as Mauritania as well.
- **Cowpeas:** Production in Burkina Faso, an important regional producer and exports, was nearly 50 percent above the recent five-year average. Prices declined in October in many parts of the region and remain 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 agro pastoral 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.

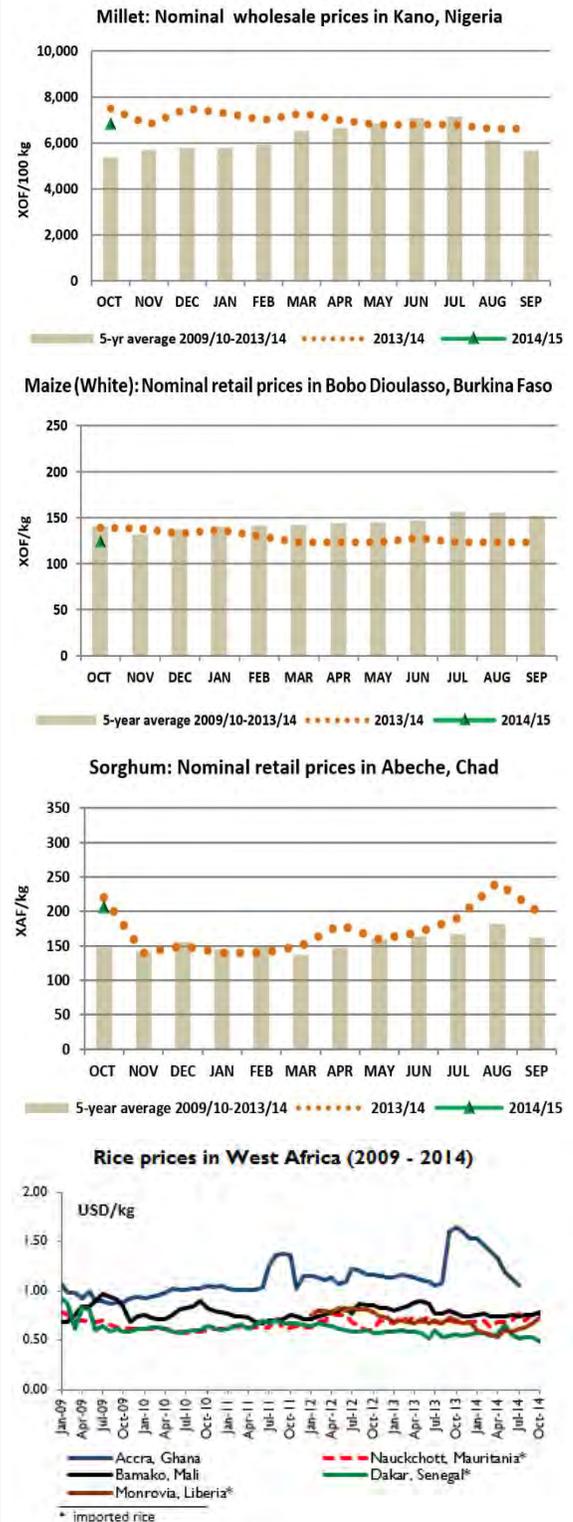
Eastern Basin (Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Benin): Markets were adequately supplied in October while household-level demand began to decline with the availability of early millet and maize harvests since July. The availability of tubers further reinforced food supplies, while food distributions and subsidized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

Nigeria: Maize, millet, and legume harvests contributed to improving household and trader-level food supplies in October as the harvest period set in. Harvests are expected to be average to above-average nationally and household and trader-level carry-over stocks are average to above average, resulting in ample food availability in most areas. Short-cycle sorghum harvests in October also reinforced household and market supplies. Grain prices (millet, sorghum, maize) were therefore stable or declined between September and October, and compared to their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. In the northeastern part of the country (Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States), prices are higher than they are elsewhere in the country. Local production in this area has been disrupted by Boko-Haram related activities. Production in 2014/15 is expected to be below average. Furthermore, marketing costs have increased as traders have shifted their key marketing corridors to avoid passing through areas of heightened insecurity.

Benin: Market were very well supplied in October 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 above average, leading households and traders to attempt to sell off their remaining stocks. Maize prices remain below their respective five-year average levels.

Niger: Markets supplies were adequate in October and largely assured through trader stocks and early harvests. Agricultural production in 2014/15 is expected to be average to above-average. 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 October with the increased availability of early maize and sorghum 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

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, World Bank.

prices in Diffa et Nguigmi remain 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. Cowpea prices declined on most markets in October as harvests set in.

Chad: Market and price trends varied by agro ecological zone in October. In the southern Soudanian zone, household and market-level supplies improved in October with early millet, maize, tuber, and groundnut harvests that are expected to be around average levels. Household and market-level supplies therefore improved considerably. Prices were generally below their respective 2013 levels in October. 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 and a late start to 2014/15 harvests. As the lean season progressed, 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 compared to previous years due to presence of large numbers of displaced pastoralists from the CAR and reduced export opportunities toward Nigeria and Libya due to insecurity along key marketing corridors. Small ruminant prices were 20 to 35 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels in N'Djamena, Abéché, and Biltine.

Central Basin (Burkina Faso and Mali): Market supplies were very good in October the harvest season set in. 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). Prices were generally stable or declining and below their respective five-year average levels.

Burkina Faso: While household and trader market demand remains relatively weak, government purchases began at average levels in October. Government stocks will supply subsidized sale programs later in the year. Cowpea prices declined in October with the onset of well above-average harvests. Staple food prices remain 17 to 26 percent above average in structurally deficit Djibo, Gorom-Gorom, and Dori.

Mali: Food access was further reinforced by the progression of harvests in surplus-producing areas (grains and legumes) and subsidized sales and distributions in deficit areas. Prices remained stable in October, except in Timbuktu where sorghum and rice prices increased by nine to 18 percent as new supplies from source markets in Mopti had not yet arrived onto markets. Prices in Mali nevertheless remain 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 October, while the availability of locally-produced grain stocks remained very low due to the lingering effects of localized below-average production in 2013/14. Harvests prospects for 2014/15 are likewise below average, and began late. This further extended the lean season for many households. Imports of millet, sorghum, and maize 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. Markets supplies of local sorghum and millet were very limited due to below-average production in both 2013/14 and 2014/15. Market demand for sorghum (seed) increased in October ahead of flood-recession planting in riverine areas. 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 decreasing sorghum prices in Adel Bagrou since July. Wheat and rice prices were largely stable. Local sorghum prices are generally above their respective five-year average levels.

Senegal: The effects of low carry-over stock levels and low and poorly-distributed rainfall prolonged the lean season for agricultural households and contributed to above-average market demand in October. Markets nevertheless remain well supplied with rice from stable and well supplied international markets. Indeed, imported rice stock levels are estimated to above average at over 100,000 MT (Market regulation authority, ARM). 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 nevertheless 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 of products typically imported from Guinea (horticultural crops in particular) are currently in Senegal 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 October.

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 November and January 2015. 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 decline sharply once harvest set in during the month of November.
- **Cowpea** prices 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 dynamics will vary throughout the region. Export demand from the Sahel (Mali and Mauritania in particular) could increase in the coming months if populations in the Ebola-affected countries continue to limit bush meat consumption, in favor of livestock (chicken, cattle, and sheep). Elsewhere, livestock prices will likely remain below their historical levels in areas directly and indirectly affected by conflict-related market disruptions.

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

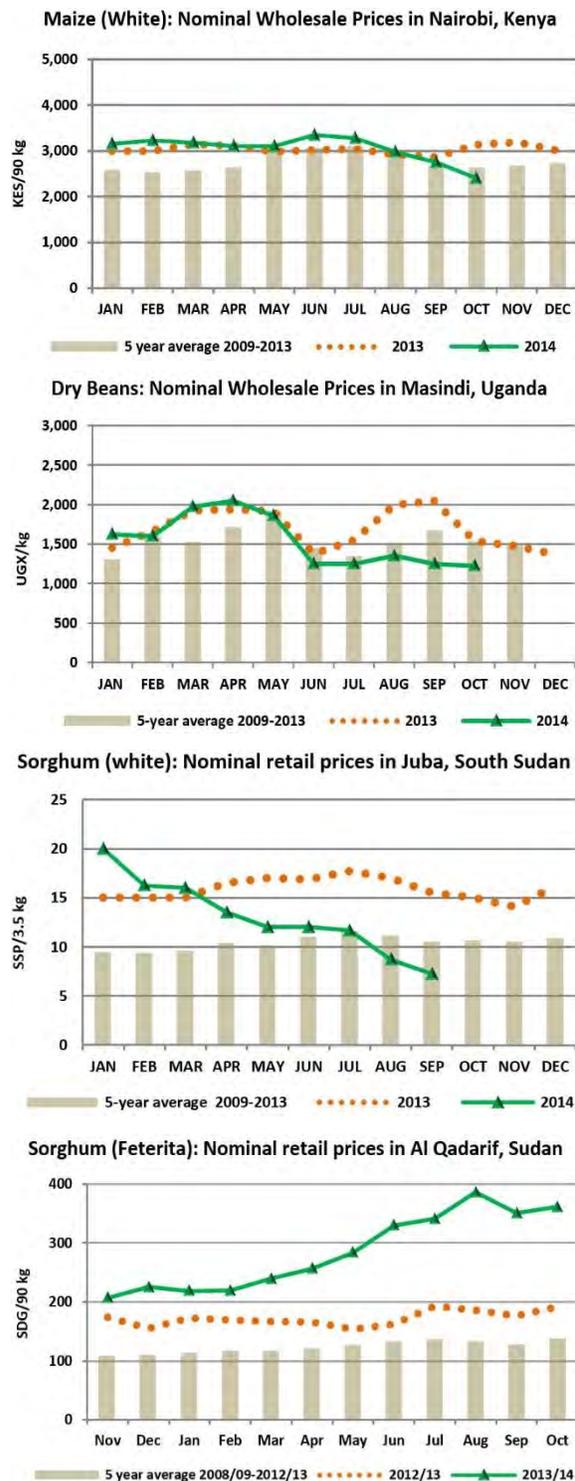
Current Situation

In East Africa, maize prices declined between September and October across most markets in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia due to increased market supplies from the June-to-August harvests, expected fresh supplies from October-to-January harvests, and regional trade flows. However, maize prices increased seasonably in Somalia and Rwanda as stocks tightened with progression of the October-to-December lean season. Sorghum prices were stable across most markets in northwestern Somalia and Sudan in anticipation of average-to-above average November-to-January harvests. Sorghum prices followed seasonal trends in southern Somalia (increased) and the Darfur States of Sudan (decreased). Markets remain heavily disrupted in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan. Staple food prices remain exceptionally high in affected areas in the eastern and northern areas of the country, but ongoing harvests and increased imports from Sudan and Ethiopia eased staple food prices in some areas. Dry bean price trends varied across most markets in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda due to varied agro-ecological conditions and trade flows. Livestock prices declined as the dry season progressed in most markets in Ethiopia, Somalia, and in some markets in Kenya due to poor seasonal animal body conditions and low seasonal demand.

Tanzania: Locally-produced staple food market supplies continued to increase in October with stocks from the above-average May-to-August harvest in both the unimodal surplus-producing southern highlands (Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Iringa, Njombe and Katavi)and the bimodal northern areas (Tanga, Manyara and Kilimanjaro). 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 than their respective five-year average levels.

- Wholesale maize prices declined between September and October by up to 20 percent across most consumption markets, at a time when they typically increase gradually.** These atypical price trends are attributed to exceptional maize supplies from the above-average June-to-August harvest across the country, that resulted in an estimated 800,000-1,000,000 MT tradable surplus. Wholesale maize prices declined by up to 15 percent in the main producing Songea market in the south with the conclusion of National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) purchases. The NFRA purchased maize this year at a price of TZS 500/kg compared to an estimated market price of TZS 200-300/Kg. Maize prices increased seasonably by eight percent in the main source market of Mbeya due to strong domestic and regional export demand and by 11 percent in the main consumption market of Dar es Salaam as local supplies tightened. Wholesale maize prices were, on average, 25 and 11 percent below 2013 and recent five-year average prices respectively.
- Wholesale rice prices increased seasonably by up to 14 percent in the main producing market of Mbeya and by up to 25 percent in the export collection market of Kigoma (in the west) and the main consumption market of Dar es Salaam.** Elsewhere, wholesale rice prices were unseasonably stable due to the lingering effects of increased supply following above average July-to-August (*Masika*) and May-to-August (*Msimu*) harvests. Wholesale rice prices were generally similar to the respective 2013 and recent five-year average prices across most reference markets.
- Dry bean prices were stable between September and October after increasing between August and September across most consumption markets, exhibiting a seasonal stepwise increasing pattern.** The prices increased seasonably but atypically sharply in the main producing markets of Songea (south) and Kigoma (west) by up to 19 percent due to increased needs for planting and regional export demand. Dry bean prices were on average 10 and 21 percent higher than the respective 2013 and recent five-year average prices.

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).

Uganda: Staple food markets were well supplied in October due to the availability of ample supplies from average to above-average June-to-August harvests, reduced export demand from conflict-affected South Sudan, the availability of substitute roots and tubers, and the imminent start of the November-to-January harvest which is expected to be average to above-average. Prices were stable or declined on most markets between September and October.

- **Dry bean prices declined by as much as 15 percent between September and October and were up to 37 percent below their respective 2013 levels in the main producing and assembly markets of Gulu and Mbarara ahead of November-to-January harvests.** Retail sorghum prices declined by as much as 11 percent in Gulu and Soroti while cassava flour and finger millet prices remained stable.
- **Wholesale maize prices in the surplus-producing area of Masindi market increased seasonably by eight percent as maize supplies moved from surplus to deficit areas.** This resulted in a six percent decrease in maize prices in Kampala. Retail cooking banana prices increased typically by up to 43 percent in Kampala due to low supply ahead of the January-to-March dry season when the crop matures and harvests begin.

Kenya: Staple food markets were well supplied in October. Ample supplies from regional markets (Uganda and Tanzania) and the availability of early October-to-January (long rains) harvests have helped to offset the effects of recent below-average harvests in Kenya.

- **Wholesale maize prices remained seasonably stable in the coastal market of Mombasa and continued to decline typically by up to 15 percent in Eldoret, Nairobi and Kisumu between September and October.** The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) has delayed setting their purchase price and buying maize in the main surplus-producing North-Rift Region. Formal and informal imports from Uganda and Kenya further contributed to national maize supplies in October.
- **Retail maize prices in the southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas remained stable for the third month in a row and declined by up to 10 percent in Kitui and Makueni due to increased supplies from the ongoing harvest and regional imports.** Retail maize prices in the pastoral areas of Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Wajir, Garissa and Mandera remained stable between September and October. These trends are attributed to increased supplies from maize producing areas and improved trade flows following reduced conflict incidences.
- **Goat prices remained seasonably stable between September and October in the northern and northeastern pastoral markets of Turkana, Marsabit and Samburu, supported by favorable body conditions.** However, livestock prices declined typically by up to 10 percent in Wajir, Garissa and Isiolo, due to the seasonal deterioration in rangeland conditions and poor livestock body conditions.

Sudan: Staple food price trends varied considerably with the onset of the harvest season because of differing crop maturation cycles. Outside of the Darfur States, harvest labor shortages, the continuation of rains later in the season, and high sesame prices have encouraged farmers to focus on sesame marketing in many areas. Sesame marketing is expected to be exceptionally remunerative this year.

- **In the Darfur States, staple food market supplies have improved in recent months, during the lead up to the October-to-January millet and sorghum harvest period.** Food aid supplies have further contributed to local availability. Millet, sorghum, and locally produced wheat prices declined between September and October on many markets in Darfur as early millet harvests set in. Both sorghum and wheat prices increased unseasonably in El Fasher by 20 and 14 percent respectively due to high demand by rapidly developing poultry and dairy farms stemming from the growth of the town and presence of a large numbers of humanitarian organizations.
- **Elsewhere in the country, sorghum prices were stable in El Gadaref, in the surplus producing area, due to the availability of early harvests.** Sorghum prices increased atypically in El Damazine by 15 percent due to high export demand from Upper Nile State of South Sudan. Sorghum and millet prices increased unseasonably by up to five and 55 percent respectively in Kadugli due to conflict-related trade disruption. The October sorghum prices were, on average 83 and 165 percent above their respective October 2014 and five-year average levels.
- **Locally-produced wheat prices increased seasonably by up to 19 percent due to seasonal reduction in supplies as stocks deplete.** Locally-produced wheat prices were stable in the main producing Dongola market and in the consumption market of Khartoum as a result of ample supplies. October locally-produced wheat prices were, on average, 60 and 170 percent above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels.

South Sudan: Tensions rose in October as violence levels increased with the onset of the dry season. Most markets in the conflict-affected Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States remained disrupted in October. In conflict-affected areas where food was available, but scarce, prices were extremely high. Although significantly below average, the ongoing October-to-January harvest offset some of the effects of the scarcity created by reduced trade flows into the Greater Upper Nile (GUN) region due to conflict and seasonally inaccessible roads. During the month of October, the effect of flooding cut off the southern part of the country from the north. Fuel shortages affected the country in recent weeks which contributed to increased commodity prices in Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States.

- **Trade resumed along some routes linking conflicted-affected Unity State and neighboring Lakes State in October.** However, the volumes traded were significantly lower than normal due to insecurity and poor road conditions. Food prices remained significantly higher than normal on most markets in Unity State despite ongoing harvest due to low supplies. Sorghum prices were three to four times higher in the southern (Mayendit) and northern (Yida and Pariang) parts of Unity State than prices outside of conflict-affected areas.
- **Markets in Jonglei State remained disrupted or destroyed in October.** The market in Bor was operating at near normal levels, while commodities remained scarce and prices unseasonably high in Twic East and Duk counties north of Bor, due to lack of pre-positioned food supplies as a result of conflict and seasonal floods that disrupted supplies from Bor. In Bor, sorghum prices were 16 percent below their respective five-year average levels due to the combined effects of reduced demand because of displacement, and increased supply from humanitarian intervention and trade.
- **The main markets in Upper Nile State remained disrupted, although some new markets have emerged in areas where the displaced have settled.** In Malakal, the new main market outside the Protection of Civilian (POC) site was supplied with goods from Renk country and traded food aid. Markets in the east also remained disrupted with smaller markets mushrooming in many places and stocked primarily with supplies from Ethiopia (Gambella).
- **Outside of the conflict-affected areas maize and sorghum prices declined seasonably by up to 20 percent across as supplies increased from the ongoing average to above-average October-to-January harvests.** October maize and sorghum prices were up to 50 percent lower than their recent five-year average levels as traders in those areas were unable to redistribute supplies from ongoing harvests into conflict-affected States as they normally would at this time of year. The availability of regional imports, and traded food aid commodities from the IDPs in Bor and Juba POC have resulted in a staple food glut on markets outside of conflict-affected States.

Somalia: The prices of maize and sorghum increased seasonably with progression of the October-to-January (Deyr) lean season and seasonally high transport costs due to poor road conditions during the Deyr rainy season. The *Deyr* rains started on time in early October across the country and has been average to above average especially in the southern agricultural regions.

- **The 2014 Gu 2014 cereal (sorghum and maize) harvest were below-average.** Maize and sorghum prices increased by 16 and six percent between September and October in the main producing southern Somalia markets of Qoryoley and Baidoa respectively. October maize and sorghum prices were 43 and 62 percent above 2013 prices, 31 and 10 percent higher than the five-year average prices respectively.
- **The October harvest in the northwest agro-pastoral region is projected to be good especially in the main producing grain basket Gebiley District due to good July-to-September (Karan) rains.** In northwestern Somalia, sorghum prices are stable between September and October with the start of harvests. Nevertheless, both maize and sorghum prices were significantly higher than the five year average due to the lingering effects of below average production in the previous *Karan* season.
- **Import prices remained stable through October in the main port towns of Mogadishu and Bosasso but increased typically in some inland markets due to seasonal disruption of roads during the Deyr rains.**
- **Livestock prices in southern Somalia increased slightly due to reduced market supplies as most households held on to livestock for fattening during the Deyr rainy season when there is abundant pasture and water.** Livestock prices declined slightly but typically in pastoral central Somalia after the peak export season in early October following the conclusion of the Hajj. Goats that were not exported to the Gulf States were off-loaded into the local markets resulting in downward pressure on prices.

Ethiopia: The October-to-December (Meher) 2014 harvest is anticipated to be higher than 2013 production. Markets in the areas that expect crop failures continue to be supplied from other surplus-producing areas. For example, the supply of maize from SNNPR stabilized prices in West Arsi where crop performance was poor. Staple food prices declined seasonably in most places between September and October.

- **Wholesale maize prices declined by up to 15 percent in Bahir Dar and Debre Markos (Amhara), 13 percent in Hawzen and Wikro (Tigray), and seven percent in Bedessa (Oromia).** Sorghum prices also declined by up to 10 percent in Shoa Robit (Amhara) and Dire Dawa. However, wheat prices increased typically by up to 20 percent in Sodo (SNNPR) and Mota (Amhara) as stocks tightened ahead of upcoming harvests.
- **Sheep and goat prices declined by up to 17 percent** in the Guji Zones in Oromia, Afar, and Somali regions due to seasonal low demand and increased sales by most households in need of cash to purchase food. Consequently, the livestock-to-cereal terms of trade decreased.

Rwanda: The prices of maize and cooking bananas increased seasonably between September and October by an average of 14 and 12 percent respectively across most reference markets with progression of the October-to-December lean season as stocks decline and most households revert to the market for food supplies. Irish potatoes and dry beans prices declined seasonably by an average of 11 and seven percent respectively across most reference markets due to increased supplies from the September-to-October (minor harvest C) harvest. Cassava price trends varied between September and October, increasing and decreasing by an average of eight percent due to continuous harvesting in some main producing agro-ecological zones and high demand in some deficit markets as substitute for maize and cooking bananas.

Djibouti: Staple grains and flour prices remained stable between September and October. However, the October prices of wheat and sorghum prices in Alisebieh and Dhikil were 80 and 30 percent above their respective 2013 levels, reflecting a steep decline in humanitarian food supplies to refugee camps in October, which also affected market supplies of trade relief commodities.

Outlook

Tanzania: Maize and rice prices are expected to uncharacteristically decline or remain stable at lower levels across most markets as traders continue to release stocks. Exports to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are expected to increase through the end of 2014. This will moderate seasonal price increases between November and January in the eastern markets of Rwanda and Burundi; and in the southwestern, southeastern and coastal markets of Kenya.

Uganda: Staple food prices are expected to continue declining through December due to ample supplies from the above-average June-to-August harvest and expected average to above average November-to-December 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. Prices are expected to start increasing gradually in January as stocks from the below average July-to-January harvest start to tighten. The February-to-March short rains harvests are expected to have minimal impacts on markets. Livestock prices are expected to start increasing from November onwards as body conditions improve with increased demand during the December holiday season. After December, livestock prices are expected to decline marginally as the short January-to-March lean season sets in.

Sudan: Sorghum and millet prices are expected to decline during the November through January local sorghum and millet harvest period. Staple food prices are expected to remain higher than their respective 2013 levels due to and the lingering effects of below average 2013 production, high production costs in 2014, and persistent high inflation. Locally produced wheat prices are expected to remain relatively high until the next wheat harvest in March/April 2015, while imported wheat prices may increase if the currency depreciates further.

South Sudan: October-to-January harvests are ongoing in conflict affected Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States. Staple food prices in these areas are expected to stabilize at their current extremely high levels. Insecurity in those areas may increase further during the January-to-May dry season. Trade flows from Lakes to the southern part of Unity State may increase through May as agreements between local community leaders to encourage trade flows are enforced.

- **In Jonglei State, road conditions will improve during the upcoming dry season and will encourage trade between Bor and Twic east and Duk.** However, increased insecurity may restrict traders' access to these areas. Traders in Nyiroi, Ayod and Uror Counties will likely rely mainly on the alternative trade route from Ethiopia through Akobo.
- **Two main supply routes will serve Upper Nile States.** The Renk-Melut-Malakal corridor will supply the central part of the state, with supplies from Sudan. Imports from Sudan will increase due to the availability of average to above-average harvests in key source markets. Trade flows from Ethiopia, via Gambella, will supply the eastern part of the state.

However, the volumes traded in places like Nasir and Ulang may be limited by the devaluation of the South Sudan pound against the Ethiopian Birr and the limited purchasing power of local populations and IDPs.

- **Prices are expected to remain low in greater Equatoria through the harvest period and start to increase with the onset of the dry season.**

Somalia: Sorghum and maize prices will likely increase through December as stocks from the *Gu* harvest decline with the progression of the October-to-December lean period. These seasonal price increases may be exacerbated by the effects of limited humanitarian food supplies. In the Northwest, cereal harvests are promising after good July-to-September (*Karan*) rains. Cereal prices will likely decline in the northwest region through December.

Ethiopia: Staple food prices are expected to decline seasonably through February as market supplies increase from the October-to-January (*Meher*) harvest, which is expected to be higher than 2013. Although demand is seasonally low, livestock prices in most southern and southeastern pastoral markets are expected to remain stable through December as livestock body conditions improve during the October-to-December (*Dyer*) rainy season.

Rwanda: Maize and cooking banana prices are expected to trend upwards with progression of the October-to December lean season. Dry bean and Irish potato prices will likely remain stable or increase between November and December.

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

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Current Situation

Southern Africa: Regional 2014 maize harvests concluded in June/July and were above average in most surplus-producing areas. Regional markets functioning and trade flows were normal in October. Legumes, cassava, and imported rice further reinforced regional food supplies. Staple food prices remained generally stable or increased seasonally between September and October. 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 in recent years.

South Africa: Maize harvests in 2013/14 were 18 percent higher in 2013/14 than their respective 2012/13 levels, and reached the highest levels 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 (June-August). White and yellow maize prices increased seasonally by nine percent between September and October, two months later than usual. These trends reflect the presence of particularly strong producer and trader supplies, despite the relatively low carryover stocks at the beginning of the marketing year. White and yellow maize prices were over 10 percent lower than their respective October 2013 levels and slightly lower than their respective five-year average levels.

Zambia: Maize grain and maize meal price trends varied between September and October. While prices in a few urban markets began increasing as is typical for October, prices in the majority of markets remained atypically stable or even declined in some areas due to the large supply of maize available on markets from this year's bumper harvest, which was estimated to be 32 percent higher compared to the previous season and 28 percent above the five-year average.

- **In the major urban markets of Kabwe, Kitwe, and Kasama, maize grain and meal prices increased seasonally** by eight, nine, and 12 percent, respectively, as a result of pressure exerted by high urban demand at a time when the lean season starts setting in. Maize prices in these urban markets were 10 to 24 percent higher than their respective 2013 levels.
- **Maize prices continued declining in Solwezi, a surplus area, due to atypically large stocks in nearby source areas.** In the country's surplus-producing areas, maize prices were similar to their respective 2013 levels.
- **Maize grain prices were, on average, 29 percent above their respective five-year average levels due 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 slightly above their respective 2013 levels and were, on average, 28 percent above five-year average prices due to relatively higher maize grain prices and higher processing and transportation costs year.

- **In October, the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) concluded purchases of an estimated 1 million MT of maize grain, which is twice the typical annual quantity purchased of 500,000 MT.** The agency intends to sell over 600,000 MT of the maize and retain over 300,000 MT for reserve stocks. The FRA’s local selling price of ZMW 1,521 per MT (ZWK 1.52/kg) is, however, slightly below the average retail price (ZMW 1.56) found in reference markets in October. **Zambian export parity prices (USD240/MT) are nearly 40 percent higher than the maize parity price for South Africa (SAFEX), the main regional exporter, and is at the high end of the Tanzanian parity price range (USD200 to USD240), which may make it difficult for Zambia to compete in regional export markets.**

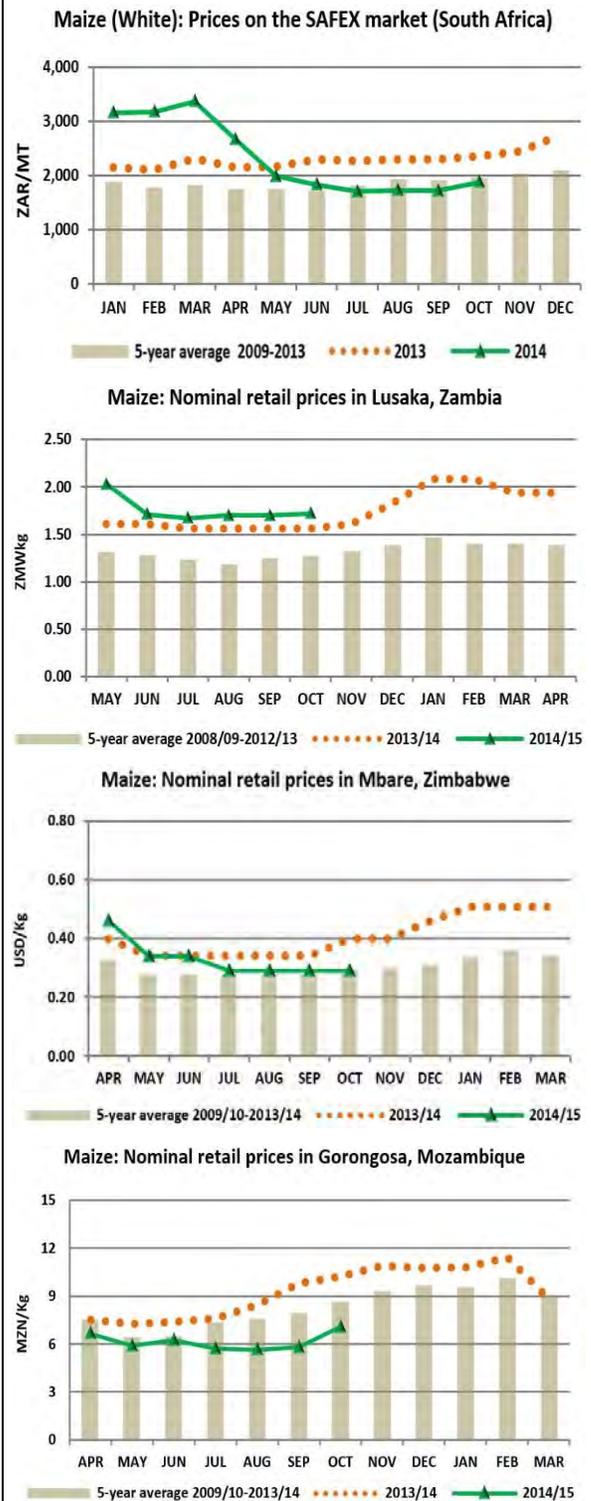
- **Informal maize exports to Tanzania destined for Kenyan markets continued to decline between September and October.** Above-average production in Tanzania has reduced typically favorable price differentials with adjacent markets, reducing incentives for exports to Tanzania, eventually destined for Kenya. Exports of maize to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continued declining seasonally in October and were well below their respective 2013 levels.

Tanzania: Markets were very well-supplied with locally-produced staple foods in October. 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 than their recent respective five-year average levels.

- **Wholesale white maize prices atypically declined in October by between six and 20 percent across most markets instead of normally increasing gradually because of above average maize supplies from the June-to-August harvest across the country.** Wholesale maize prices declined by 14 percent at Songea market in the main production area in the south following the end of limited purchases by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) at prices twice as high as the market price (TZS 500/kg compared to the market price of about TZS 200-300/kg). Two markets that were exceptions and followed seasonal trends were Mbeya, the main source market in the southern highlands near the Zambian border, where wholesale maize prices increased seasonally by eight percent due to demand from domestic and regional export markets, and Dar es Salaam, the main consumption market, where prices increased by 11 percent due to high urban demand. On average wholesale maize prices were 17 to 33 percent below their respective 2013 and lower than the five-year average due to this year’s bumper harvest.

- **Rice prices remained stable or began increasing seasonally as stock levels started to decline.** Wholesale rice prices increased the country’s major consumption markets of Mbeya, Kigoma, and Dar es Salaam by 10 to 25 percent between September and October. Export demand from

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.

Burundi, Rwanda, and the DRC also exerted pressure on prices in Kigoma. Prices were slightly above or similar to those of 2013 and the five-year average.

- **Dry bean prices increased between September and October in the main producing area of Songea by 18 percent and by 19 percent in Kigoma (in the west) due to increased domestic and regional export demand, and stable in other reference markets.** Dry bean prices were on generally above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels due to below-average carryover stocks from the January/February (*Vuli*) harvest and high export demand.

Mozambique: National grain production in 2013/14 was 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 September and October, increasing seasonally in areas where stocks began dwindling and remained atypically stable or even decreased in some surplus-producing areas. Imported rice availability and prices remained stable, reflecting international market trends.

- **Maize prices increased seasonally in Manica, Gorongosa, and Maxixe** by 10 to 22 percent as household stocks began to deplete, while remaining stable at the other markets due to sustained supplies from this year's bumper harvest. Prices were, on average, 33 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels because of above-average local maize production this year. Prices remain similar to their 2013 levels in the main urban market of Maputo, due to persistent high consumer demand.
- **Cowpea price trends varied in October**, increasing sharply in Gorongosa by 151 percent, 25 percent in Chokwe, and 19 percent in Tete, decreasing by eight percent at Nampula market, and remaining stable in other markets. Prices have fluctuated considerably this year because of erratic supplies to these markets with very few traders. Prices in October were generally similar to their respective 2013 levels, but significantly above their five-year average levels.

Malawi: Locally-produced maize supplies were higher than usual during the month of October. In addition to the presence of supplies from average-harvests, ADMARC and other institutional buyers (NFRA) were either late or at lower than usual levels in 2014. Maize price trends were atypically stable or continued decreasing in October, when they normally begin to increase with the onset of the lean season.

- **Maize prices continued decreasing in Karonga and Ngabu with the presence of ample local supplies and those from neighboring districts.** Prices were stable in Lunzu, Mchinji, and Nsanje. Maize prices increased seasonally in Muloza as stocks declined with the beginning of the lean season. October 2014 maize prices were significantly lower (by 33 percent) than their respective 2013 levels, but well above their respective five-year average levels (35 percent) due to the lingering effects of the devaluation of the Kwacha in 2012 and subsequent years of related market disruptions.

Exports typically decrease at this time of the year as the lean season approaches. However, in October 2014, informal maize exports to Tanzania, destined for Kenya, increased sharply as traders took advantage of the weakening of the Malawian currency that resulted in Malawian maize becoming cheaper. Informal maize imports from Mozambique were stable in October.

Zimbabwe: Maize prices remained atypically stable across the country in October while maize meal prices trends varied. Maize prices were, on average, 32 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels and 16 percent lower than the five-year average, including the structurally deficit areas of the country. These trends are attributed to ample markets supplies this year's bumper harvest, which was 82 percent higher compared to 2013 and 26 percent higher than the five-year average. Maize meal price trends varied between September and October. Prices increased in markets in the southern and central parts of the country while remaining stable in markets in the northern surplus-producing parts of the country. Prices increased by 20 percent at Renkini and Kombayi markets and by 18 percent at Gwanda market as demand from urban households exerted pressure on prices. Prices were similar to or lower than their respective 2013 levels, but remained above their respective two-year average levels, particularly in the southern deficit areas of the country.

Madagascar: Rice and cassava price trends varied between September and October, increasing mostly in the deficit areas in the south and remaining stable elsewhere. Rice harvests were 10 percent higher in 2014 compared to their respective 2013 levels due to favorable climate conditions in the northern rice producing areas. Maize and cassava harvests were slightly below their respective 2013 levels as markets recovered from the effects of locust damages and poor rainfall experienced in the south and western parts of the country during the 2013/14 agricultural season.

- **Rice prices rose by six to eight percent in Antsirable, Ambosary, and Ambositra in the rice deficit areas as the lean season approached.** Prices of rice were generally lower than 2013 prices in the major production areas due to increased

harvests, but similar to last year's levels in deficit areas. Imported rice prices were generally stable and similar to their respective 2013 levels.

- **Cassava prices increased by between 10 and 25 percent in the country's deficit areas, while remaining stable or decreasing elsewhere.** Prices were generally higher than 2013 prices due to the lingering effects of widespread crop losses caused by Cyclone Haruna in the major cassava producing areas of Toliara and Sakaraha in February 2013.

Outlook

Southern Africa: Grain prices are expected to remain atypically stable or continue increasing in November. Due to the availability of above average market supplies, household market dependence has been limited in many areas. Prices are expected to remain lower than their respective 2013 levels prices because of above-average production this year. Dry 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 continue increasing gradually in November before peaking in January. Prices are expected to remain below their respective 2013 level and five-year averages due to this year's above average harvests.

Zambia: Maize and maize meal prices are expected to start or continue increasing in November or December when most households are expected to begin relying on markets for food. In January and February prices are expected to reach their peak. 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..

Tanzania: Maize prices are expected to be stable or atypically decline in November due to increased off-loading of grain onto the market as concerns about stock losses from limited storage facilities heighten. Prices will remain significantly below 2013 levels and five-year averages due to increased availability from above average harvests and carry-over stocks. Rice prices will steadily continue to increase due to domestic and regional demand that will encourage increased 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 November. 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 be stable or to start increasing in November up to March, 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 remain below 2013 levels.

Madagascar: Prices of cassava and both locally produced and imported rice are expected to continue or start increasing steadily in November before peaking in February. Prices of locally produced rice will be slightly lower than the previous year's prices while imported rice prices will remain similar to 2013 levels. Cassava prices will remain significantly higher than those of 2013 and the five-year average due to poor production in the 2013/14 agricultural season.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

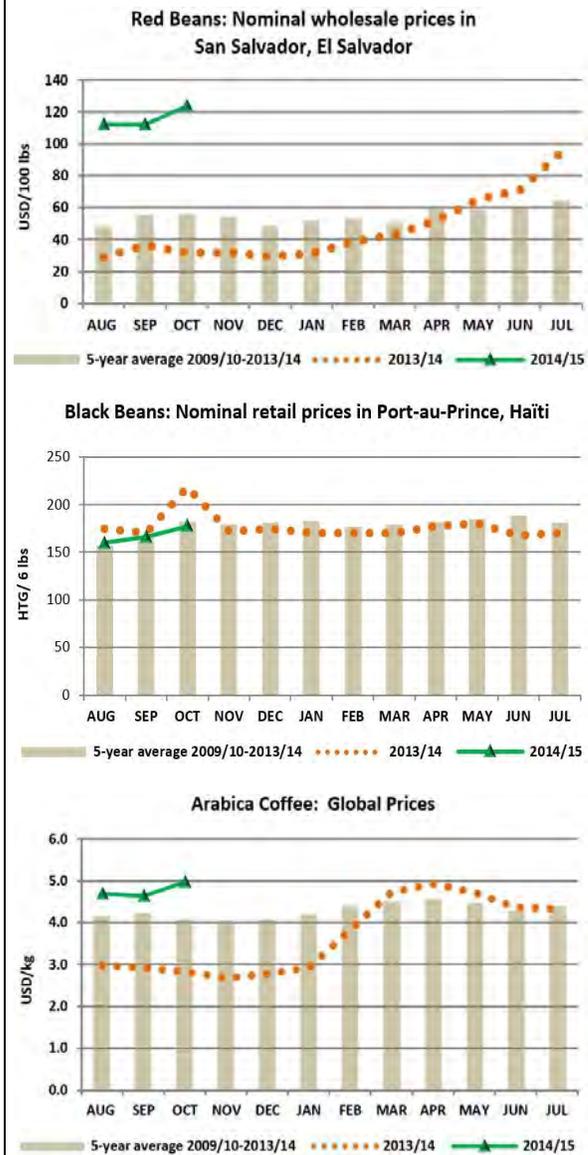
Current Situation

Staple food availability remains generally adequate to meet local needs from recent regional harvests (June-to-August *Primavera* harvest in Haiti and the July-to-August *Primera* harvest in Central America) and imports from international and regional markets. Red bean prices reached record-high prices in many areas in 2014, and began increasing again in October, after stabilizing briefly in September in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Red bean prices continued to increase in El Salvador and, after decreasing in August and September began to increase again in Honduras and Nicaragua with the depletion of supplies from the below-average *Primera* harvest. 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. 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 and October with increased supplies from the *Primera* harvest in September. Prices there remain above their respective 2013 levels. In Haiti, black bean price trends varied between September and October, decreasing in Hinche, Jacmel, and Jeremie, while increasing in Port au Price and Ouanaminthe. White maize prices remained stable in the region except in Nicaragua, where they decreased with the onset of *Primera* harvests. Imported rice availability and prices remained stable. 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 availability and prices remained stable region-wide.

Haiti: Maize flour prices remained stable from September to October in most markets. Black bean price trends last month were mixed, decreasing in some areas while increasing in others, but were below 2013 price levels and the five year averages in most markets. Rice prices remained stable.

- **The areas surrounding Les Cayes and Fonds des Negres, known as important maize-production areas, were particularly affected by rainfall deficits during the *Primavera* season.** Harvests are currently estimated at 30 to 50 percent of average annual production. Maize grain prices increased by 34 and 14 percent, respectively, between September and October. Maize flour prices have been stable or decreasing in recent months. Maize prices were below 2013 prices in all markets except Les Cayes, Fonds des Negres, and Ouanaminthe where prices were 40 to 50 percent above 2013 levels.
- **Black bean production in 2014 is currently estimated at 100,000 MT, which is 11 percent below average.** Prices atypically increased in Port au Prince and Ouanaminthe between September and October, by seven and 18 percent, respectively, because of dwindling stocks from the below-average *Primavera* harvest. Meanwhile, black bean prices decreased in Hinche, Jeremie, and Jacmel between five and 13 percent as market supplies improved following the *Primavera* harvest in these areas. Prices in most markets are below their respective October 2013 and five-year average levels.
- **Imported wheat and rice imports play an important role in overall staple food availability in Haiti.** Import volumes from international markets and prices remained stable in October.

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.

Central America (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala): Staple food price trends varied considerably by country and commodity in October. Rice and maize availability was adequate throughout the region. In October, 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 October, 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 are currently regionally competitive. The latter has helped offset production losses throughout the region during the *Primera* harvest due to rainfall shortages. White maize prices were slightly above their respective 2013 levels in October.
- **Red bean prices doubled between December 2013 and October 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 continued to increase in October, after stabilizing briefly in September, as stocks from the below-average *Primera* harvest start to deplete. Prices remain above October 2013 prices by up to 264 percent in El Salvador and the five-year average by up to 144 percent in Nicaragua.
- **In October, the availability of informal black bean exports from Mexico to Guatemala and recent supplies from the *Primera* harvest in the eastern region stabilized prices Guatemala after increasing the past few months.** Prices are up to 23 percent above their respective 2013 levels.

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 70 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 be 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, and Guatemala): During the next three months, prices will be generally stable with adequate staple food availability as markets are supplied by the *Primera* and *Postrera* (November – December) harvest and commercial 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

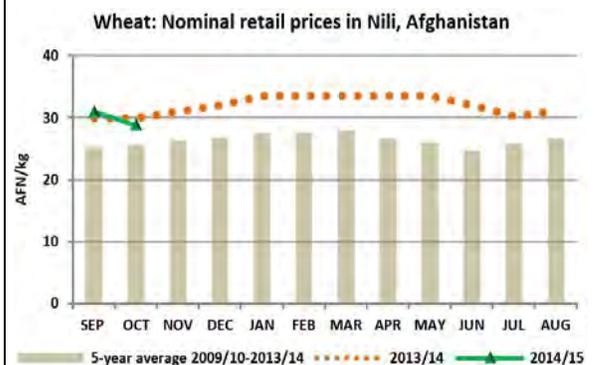
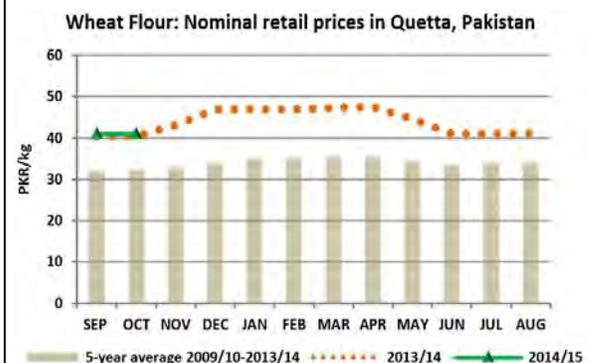
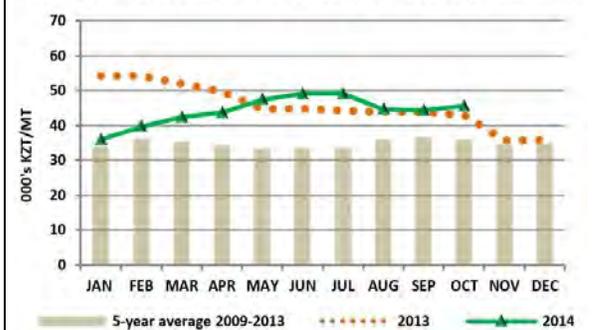
Central Asia: Regional food availability was generally good in October. Wheat grain production estimates for 2014 in Kazakhstan, the region’s largest producer and exporter, are slightly below their respective 2013 and five-year average levels (FAO). Wheat export prices there have been stable since June, ahead of harvests in mid-August. Export prices remain similar to their respective 2013 level, but above the five-year average (Figure 7). In Pakistan, an another important regional supplier, rice, wheat grain, and wheat flour prices were 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). Although household-level stockpiling ahead of winter began in October, wheat grain prices in Afghanistan remained stable in October following average to above-average local wheat harvest. In Tajikistan, both wheat grain and flour prices remained stable in October.

Afghanistan: In October, 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.

- **Average to above-average harvests in most areas reinforced food availability on markets and contributed to stable or gradually decreasing prices in most markets since June 2014.** Regional imports have picked up since the transition to the new national government.
- **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 put upward pressure on imported food prices even if regional market supplies and prices are stable.
- **Locally produced rice production was average to above average in 2014. Rice prices were stable in October 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 October, 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 October 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 increased in October 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 above their respective 2013 levels in Tajikistan, due to the lingering effects of regional potato production shortfalls last year.

Figure 7. Price trends in Central Asia
Milling Wheat: Nominal retail prices in Aktau Port, Kazakhstan



Note: the figures follow the marketing year in each country
Sources: WFP and APK Inform Agency

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, [average 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 projections 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 and increase seasonal demand for stockpiling ahead of the winter months. 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.

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.	
		One month	One year	5-year avg.		
West Africa	Cotonou	Maize*				
	Benin	XOF 165	0	-21	-24	▶ ▼ ▼
		\$0.32				
		Rice				
		XOF 530	0	0	0	▶ ▶ ▶
		\$1.02				
		Cowpea				
		XOF 545	0	-16	-16	▶ ▼ ▼
		\$1.05				
	Bohicon	Maize*				
	Benin	XOF 135	23	-10	-16	▶ ▼ ▼
		\$0.26				
	Rice					
	XOF 425	0	-20	-14	▶ ▼ ▼	
	\$0.82					
Come	Maize*					
Benin	XOF 160	14	-22	-	▶ ▼ -	
	\$0.31					
	Rice					
	XOF 530	0	0	-	▶ ▶ -	
	\$1.02					
Malanville	Wh Maize*					
Benin	XOF 115	5	-23	-24	▶ ▼ ▼	
	\$0.22					
	Cassava Flr					
	XOF 470	18	32	83	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.91					
Parakou	Maize*					
Benin	XOF 135	-4	-18	-11	▶ ▼ ▼	
	\$0.26					
	Rice					
	XOF 415	0	-16	-16	▶ ▼ ▼	
	\$0.80					
Ouagadougou	Millet*					
Burkina Faso (Sankaryare)	XOF 221	0	1	-2	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.43					
	Maize					
	XOF 143	4	-1	-11	▶ ▶ ▼	
	\$0.28					
	Sorghum					
	XOF 208	-3	-2	1	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.40					
	Veg Oil					
	XOF 950	12	-2	1	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$1.83					
West Africa	Ouagadougou	Dried Milk				
	Burkina Faso (Sankaryare)	XOF 5,750	0	10	20	▶ ▶ ▶
		\$11.10				
		Gasoline				
		XOF 732	0	0	5	▶ ▶ ▶
		\$1.41				
	Koudougou	Millet*				
	Burkina Faso	XOF 196	-2	-1	1	▶ ▶ ▶
		\$0.38				
		Maize				
		XOF 140	4	-7	-16	▶ ▼ ▼
		\$0.27				
	Sorghum					
	XOF 168	0	6	2	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.32					
Djibo	Millet*					
Burkina Faso	XOF 192	-13	0	18	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.37					
	Maize					
	XOF 179	-4	-12	-3	▶ ▼ ▶	
	\$0.35					
	Sorghum					
	XOF 183	-4	9	18	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.35					
Bobo	Millet*					
Dioullasso Burkina Faso (Nineta)	XOF 206	0	-4	1	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.40					
	Maize					
	XOF 123	0	-12	-13	▶ ▼ ▼	
	\$0.24					
	Sorghum					
	XOF 158	-4	3	6	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.30					
Pouytenga	Millet*					
Burkina Faso	XOF 210	-3	3	7	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.41					
	Maize					
	XOF 141	-3	-10	-11	▶ ▼ ▼	
	\$0.27					
	Sorghum					
	XOF 138	-13	2	5	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.27					
Solenzo	Millet*					
Burkina Faso	XOF 153	-14	-8	-4	▶ ▶ ▶	
	\$0.30					

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 October, 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.

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	Maize							
	Burkina Faso	XOF 85	-27	-	-	▼	-	-	
		\$0.16							
		Sorghum							
		XOF 107	-20	-	-	▼	-	-	
		\$0.21							
	West Africa	N'Djamena	Millet						
		Chad	XAF 306	0	2	14	▶	▶	▲
			\$0.59						
			Sorghum						
XAF 206			0	-3	3	▶	▶	▶	
		\$0.40							
		Imp Rice							
		XAF 506	0	-1	4	▶	▶	▶	
		\$0.98							
		Loc Rice							
	XAF 414	0	0	-4	▶	▶	▶		
	\$0.80								
	Maize								
	XAF 287	1	16	17	▶	▲	▲		
	\$0.55								
West Africa	Abeche	Millet							
	Chad	XAF 245	-2	-2	9	▶	▶	▲	
		\$0.47							
	Sorghum*								
	XAF 205	3	-7	27	▶	▼	▲		
	\$0.40								
West Africa	Moundou	Millet							
	Chad	XAF 240	18	-14	5	▲	▼	▲	
		\$0.46							
	Sorghum*								
	XAF 200	11	-23	14	▲	▼	▲		
	\$0.39								
West Africa	Sarh	Millet							
	Chad	XAF 250	8	-14	12	▲	▼	▲	
		\$0.48							
	Sorghum*								
	XAF 192	-4	-9	23	▶	▼	▲		
	\$0.37								
West Africa	Moussoro	Millet							
	Chad	XAF 322	-2	1	19	▶	▶	▲	
		\$0.62							
	Maize*								
	XAF 286	-5	2	18	▼	▶	▲		
	\$0.55								
	Imp Rice								
	XAF 600	0	0	2	▶	▶	▶		
	\$1.16								
West Africa	Bol	Maize*							
	Chad	XAF 200	-23	25	47	▼	▲	▲	
		\$0.39							

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	Millet						
	Chad	XAF 320	0	14	29	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.62						
	West Africa	Bo	Imported Rice*					
		Liberia	LRD 66	1	-	-	▶	-
			\$0.73					
	West Africa	Monrovia	Imported Rice*					
		Liberia (Red Light)	LRD 66	8	18	-	▲	▲
			\$0.73					
	West Africa	Saclepea	Imported Rice*					
Liberia		LRD 66	5	42	-	▲	▲	-
		\$0.72						
West Africa	Bamako	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 225	0	0	-1	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.43						
	Rice							
	XOF 375	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶	
	\$0.72							
West Africa	Ségou	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 186	2	-7	2	▶	▼	▶
		\$0.36						
	Rice							
	XOF 338	4	4	1	▶	▶	▶	
	\$0.65							
West Africa	Kayes	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 250	0	0	-4	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.48						
West Africa	Koulikoro	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 200	0	-11	-8	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.39						
West Africa	Sikasso	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 225	6	-2	1	▲	▶	▶
		\$0.43						
West Africa	Mopti	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 200	0	0	1	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.39						
West Africa	Timbuktu	Rice*						
	Mali	XOF 300	9	-6	-7	▲	▼	▼
		\$0.58						
West Africa	Gao	Millet*						
	Mali	XOF 200	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.39						
West Africa	Nouakchott	Sorghum*						
	Mauritania	MRO 360	0	20	41	▶	▲	▲
		\$1.25						
	Wheat*							
	MRO 150	0	0	14	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.52							
	Maize							
	MRO 250	0	0	24	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.87							

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.	
Nouakchott Mauritania	Imp Rice	MRO 280	0	0	21	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.97						
	Loc Rice	MRO 220	0	-	-	▶	-	-
		\$0.77						
	Veg Oil	MRO 480	0	20	20	▶	▲	▲
		\$1.67						
	Gas Oil	MRO 385	0	0	22	▶	▶	▲
		\$1.34						
	Gasoline	MRO 436	0	0	18	▶	▶	▲
		\$1.52						
Adel Bagrou Mauritania	Sorghum*	MRO 120	0	-5	-19	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.42						
	Wheat*	MRO 198	-1	34	44	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.69						
	Imp Rice	MRO 280	4	9	21	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.97						
Aoujeft Mauritania	Loc Rice	MRO 220	0	0	7	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.77						
	Veg Oil	MRO 500	0	2	16	▶	▶	▲
		\$1.74						
	Sugar	MRO 252	0	1	-6	▶	▶	▼
		\$0.88						
Boghé Mauritania	Sorghum*	MRO 400	28	0	4	▲	▶	▶
		\$1.39						
	Wheat*	MRO 140	4	-5	2	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.49							
Boghé Mauritania	Sorghum*	MRO 242	7	24	18	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.84						
	Wheat*	MRO 137	-3	10	17	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.48						
	Imp Rice	MRO 200	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.70							
Loc Rice	MRO 181	0	-1	4	▶	▶	▶	
	\$0.63							

West 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.	One month	One year	5-year avg.	
Boghé Mauritania	Veg Oil	MRO 408	2	15	4	▶	▲	▶
		\$1.42						
	Sugar	MRO 205	2	-10	-14	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.71						
Magta-Lahjar Mauritania	Sorghum*	MRO 300	4	41	22	▶	▲	▲
		\$1.04						
	Wheat*	MRO 150	0	0	12	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.52						
Niamey Niger	Imp Rice	MRO 242	1	-6	-1	▶	▼	▶
		\$0.84						
	Loc Rice	MRO 212	3	1	7	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.74						
Niamey Niger	Veg Oil	MRO 500	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
		\$1.74						
	Sugar	MRO 228	14	-6	-10	▲	▼	▼
		\$0.79						
	Millet*	XOF 240	-3	-9	6	▶	▼	▲
		\$0.46						
	Maize	XOF 195	0	-3	-6	▶	▶	▼
		\$0.38						
	Rice	XOF 400	0	-6	-6	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.77						
Niamey Niger	Sorghum	XOF 244	0	-1	5	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.47						
	Dried Milk	XOF 3,900	3	15	27	▶	▲	▲
		\$7.53						
	Veg Oil	XOF 775	-9	-14	-11	▼	▼	▼
		\$1.50						
	Bread	XOF 161	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.31						
	Gas Oil	XOF 540	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
		\$1.04						
Gasoline	XOF 538	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶	
	\$1.04							

West 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.	
Maradi Niger	Millet*				
	XOF 156	-11	-27	-5	▼ ▼ ▼
	\$0.30				
	Sorghum				
	XOF 181	-2	-20	1	▶ ▼ ▶
	\$0.35				
	Maize				
	XOF 195	0	-9	-3	▶ ▼ ▶
	\$0.38				
Dried Milk	XOF 3,200	0	-3	8	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$6.18				
	Veg Oil				
XOF 775	0	11	-1	▶ ▲ ▶	
\$1.50					
Tahoua Niger	Millet*				
	XOF 232	-7	-10	2	▼ ▼ ▶
	\$0.45				
Sorghum	XOF 203	-7	-24	-5	▼ ▼ ▼
	\$0.39				
	Diffa Niger	Millet*			
XOF 239		-13	-20	9	▼ ▼ ▲
\$0.46					
Sorghum	XOF 226	-4	-14	3	▶ ▼ ▶
	\$0.44				
	Cowpea	XOF 409	-13	2	9
\$0.79					
Dried Milk		XOF 3,750	-6	-1	19
	\$7.24				
	Veg Oil	XOF 950	6	-5	2
\$1.83					
Agadez Niger		Millet*			
	XOF 314	-11	2	42	▼ ▶ ▲
	\$0.61				
Rice	XOF 500	0	0	6	▶ ▶ ▲
	\$0.97				
	Dried Milk	XOF 3,750	1	1	22
\$7.24					
Veg Oil		XOF 925	3	6	6
	\$1.79				
	Gaya Niger	Maize*			
XOF 158		-1	-10	-7	▶ ▼ ▼
	\$0.30				

West 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.	
Bakin Birji Niger	Millet*				
	XOF 161	-24	-30	6	▼ ▼ ▲
	\$0.31				
	Cowpea	XOF 232	-44	-26	-15
\$0.45					
Ouallam Niger		Millet*			
	XOF 285	0	-	-	▶ - -
	\$0.55				
Sabon Machi Niger	Cowpea (W)				
	XOF 247	-35	4	8	▼ ▶ ▲
	\$0.48				
Tillabery Niger	Sorghum*				
	XOF 223	-3	20	12	▶ ▲ ▲
	\$0.43				
Millet	XOF 237	-9	16	19	▼ ▲ ▲
	\$0.43				
	Tounfafi Niger	Cowpea			
XOF 311		-11	26	-	▼ ▲ -
\$0.60					
Kano Nigeria (Dawanu)	Maize (W)				
	NGN 60	0	20	20	▶ ▲ ▲
	\$0.37				
Sorghum (W)	NGN 69	0	15	33	▶ ▲ ▲
	\$0.42				
	Millet (W)	NGN 68	2	-9	27
\$0.42					
Grdnut Oil		NGN 172	-17	23	-9
	\$1.05				
	Gasoline	NGN 120	0	24	21
\$0.74					
Diesel		NGN 160	0	-3	19
	\$0.98				
	Kaura Nigeria	Maize			
NGN 51		0	-20	-3	▶ ▼ ▶
\$0.32					
Sorghum*	NGN 55	2	-40	-12	▶ ▼ ▼
	\$0.34				
	Maize	NGN 45	-5	-29	-20
\$0.28					
Ibadan Nigeria (Bodiga)		Sorghum*			
	NGN 69	0	-28	-7	▶ ▼ ▼
	\$0.42				

West 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.			
Ibadan Nigeria (Bodiga)	Bread						
	NGN 250	0	67	87	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.53						
	Palm Oil						
	NGN 267	-4	0	15	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.63						
	Gasoline						
	NGN 97	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.59						
Diesel							
NGN 155	0	-6	9	▶	▼	▲	
\$0.95							
Dandume Nigeria	Rice						
	NGN 107	-17	-18	-22	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.66						
	Millet						
	NGN 51	-2	-33	-9	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.31						
Sorghum*							
NGN 50	11	-17	-1	▲	▼	▶	
\$0.31							
Giwa Nigeria	Maize						
	NGN 37	1	-57	-39	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.23						
Sorghum*							
NGN 50	-17	-9	1	▼	▼	▶	
\$0.31							
Saminaka Nigeria	Maize						
	NGN 34	-9	-30	-23	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.21						
Sorghum*							
NGN 56	1	-40	-13	▶	▼	▼	
\$0.35							
Lagos Nigeria	Yams*						
	NGN 110	-20	-56	-	▼	▼	-
\$0.68							
Dakar Senegal (Tilene)	Millet*						
	XOF 269	8	-3	17	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.52						
Rice							
XOF 256	-6	-4	-10	▼	▶	▼	
\$0.49							
Kaoliak Senegal	Millet*						
	XOF 203	1	0	22	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.39						
Rice							
XOF 271	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶	
\$0.52							
Saint-Louis Senegal	Millet*						
	XOF 239	1	-4	7	▶	▶	▲
\$0.46							

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.			
Saint-Louis Senegal	Rice						
	XOF 275	-7	6	-6	▼	▲	▼
\$0.53							
Tambacounda Senegal	Millet*						
	XOF 250	-3	14	25	▶	▲	▲
\$0.48							
Ziguichor Senegal	Maize*						
	XOF 250	0	-11	-16	▶	▼	▼
\$0.48							
Rice							
XOF 290	0	1	5	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.56							

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.
Bujumbura Burundi	Beans*						
	BIF 1,090	0	9	18	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.71						
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 500	-1	8	-7	▶	▲	▼
	\$0.33						
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 1,042	2	6	4	▶	▲	▶
	\$0.68						
	Banana						
	BIF 522	4	-7	7	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.34						
	Sorghum						
	BIF 952	3	-10	30	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.62						
Maize							
BIF 968	2	0	42	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.63							
Rice							
BIF 1,631	0	2	9	▶	▶	▲	
\$1.06							
Ngozi Burundi	Beans*						
	BIF 788	10	-18	-2	▲	▼	▶
	\$0.51						
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 213	-4	16	18	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.14						
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 738	1	23	43	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.48						
	Banana						
	BIF 339	9	31	36	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.22						
	Sorghum						
	BIF 724	4	23	24	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.47						
Rice							
BIF 1,220	0	7	38	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.79							
Kirundo Burundi	Beans*						
	BIF 743	6	-15	4	▲	▼	▶
	\$0.48						
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 332	3	9	45	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.22						
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 723	-3	8	36	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.47						
	Banana						
	BIF 341	-2	-3	8	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.22						

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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.	
Kirundo Burundi	Sorghum							
	BIF 679	-1	13	32	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.44							
	Maize							
	BIF 807	3	16	-	▶	▲	-	
	\$0.52							
	Rice							
	BIF 1,333	2	6	13	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.87							
	Muyinga Burundi	Beans*						
		BIF 736	3	-17	9	▶	▼	▲
		\$0.48						
		Swt Potato						
		BIF 279	-5	-1	15	▼	▶	▲
		\$0.18						
Cassava Flr								
BIF 744		1	22	33	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.48								
Banana								
BIF 444		-2	6	23	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.29								
Sorghum								
BIF 700		4	20	30	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.46								
Maize								
BIF 793	3	26	41	▶	▲	▲		
\$0.52								
Rice								
BIF 1,361	1	6	14	▶	▲	▲		
\$0.88								
Gitega Burundi	Beans*							
	BIF 850	0	-11	7	▶	▼	▲	
	\$0.55							
	Swt Potato							
	BIF 220	0	-8	7	▶	▼	▲	
	\$0.14							
	Cassava Flr							
	BIF 742	-1	2	42	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.48							
	Banana							
	BIF 346	3	-10	-1	▶	▼	▶	
	\$0.22							
	Sorghum							
	BIF 760	0	-9	19	▶	▼	▲	
	\$0.49							
Maize								
BIF 741	0	-1	47	▶	▶	▲		
\$0.48								
Rice								
BIF 1,564	-2	22	29	▶	▲	▲		
\$1.02								

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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.
Ruyigi Burundi	Beans*						
	BIF 784	3	-17	-2	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.51						
	Swt Potato						
	BIF 329	2	44	57	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.21						
	Cassava Flr						
	BIF 730	1	23	45	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.47						
	Banana						
	BIF 353	-2	52	45	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.23						
Sorghum							
BIF 751	4	-1	26	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.49							
Maize							
BIF 765	5	7	46	▲	▲	▲	
\$0.50							
Rice							
BIF 1,339	-1	2	14	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.87							
Dikhil Djibouti	Rice Belem						
	DJF 130	0	-2	-6	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.73						
	Wheat Flr*						
DJF 120	0	9	8	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.68							
Sorghum Flr							
DJF 130	0	30	-7	▶	▲	▼	
\$0.73							
Tadjourah Djibouti	Rice Belem						
	DJF 123	-	-6	-11	-	▼	▼
	\$0.69						
Wheat Flr*							
DJF 120	-	20	9	-	▲	▲	
\$0.68							
Alisabieh Djibouti	Rice Belem						
	DJF 140	0	8	2	▶	▲	▶
	\$0.79						
	Wheat Flr*						
DJF 130	0	0	14	▶	▶	▲	
\$0.73							
Sorghum Flr							
DJF 180	0	80	41	▶	▲	▲	
\$1.01							
Arta Djibouti	Rice Belem						
	DJF 120	0	0	-17	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.68						
Wheat Flr*							
DJF 130	0	13	9	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.73							

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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.
Arta Djibouti	Sorghum Flr						
	DJF 200	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲
\$1.13							
Obock Djibouti	Rice Belem						
	DJF 140	0	0	-10	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.79						
Wheat Flr*							
DJF 120	0	-2	-2	▶	▶	▶	
\$0.68							
Addis Ababa Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 7.50	0	-13	14	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.38						
	Yellow Sorghum						
ETB 13.00	9	3	43	▲	▶	▲	
\$0.66							
Mixed Teff (W)							
ETB 15.00	1	-6	27	▶	▼	▲	
\$0.76							
Bahir Dar Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 4.30	-15	-44	-12	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.22						
Mixed Teff (W)							
ETB 12.16	-8	-17	15	▼	▼	▲	
\$0.61							
Dire Dawa Ethiopia	White Maize						
	ETB 8.20	5	3	43	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.41						
Yellow Sorghum							
ETB 10.00	-9	-9	16	▼	▼	▲	
\$0.50							
Wheat Grain (W)							
ETB 12.00	-	20	48	-	▲	▲	
\$0.61							
Mixed Teff (W)							
ETB 14.98	5	1	34	▲	▶	▲	
\$0.76							
Gode Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 13.00	8	63	113	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.66						
	Yellow Sorghum						
ETB 34.00	0	89	150	▶	▲	▲	
\$1.71							
Wheat Grain (W)							
ETB 11.00	-	0	-	-	▶	-	
\$0.55							
Yellow Sorghum							
ETB 11.00	-	10	-	-	▲	-	
\$0.55							
Mekele Ethiopia	White Maize* (W)						
	ETB 5.00	-7	-32	-1	▼	▼	▶
\$0.25							

East 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.
Mekele Ethiopia	Wheat Grain (W) ETB 9.35 \$0.47	3	6	27	▶	▲	▲
	Mixed Teff (W) ETB 12.33 \$0.62	1	-18	6	▶	▼	▲
Nekemte Ethiopia	White Maize* (W) ETB 4.50 \$0.23	-	-36	-	-	▼	-
	Sodo Ethiopia	White Maize* (W) ETB 5.00 \$0.25	20	-9	32	▲	▼
Wheat Grain (W) ETB 12.00 \$0.61		20	26	67	▲	▲	▲
Nairobi Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 27 \$0.30	-13	-23	-8	▼	▼	▼
	Beans (W) KES 62 \$0.71	1	-10	5	▶	▼	▲
	Potato (W) KES 33 \$0.38	5	-9	-9	▲	▼	▼
	Sorghum (W) KES 40 \$0.46	-8	5	10	▼	▲	▲
	Maize Flr KES 58 \$0.66	-4	6	20	▶	▲	▲
	Bread KES 50 \$0.57	0	4	23	▶	▶	▲
	Veg Oil KES 235 \$2.68	0	18	18	▶	▲	▲
	Milk KES 45 \$0.51	0	0	29	▶	▶	▲
	Gasoline KES 111 \$1.26	-1	-1	6	▶	▶	▲
	Diesel KES 101 \$1.15	-2	-4	4	▶	▶	▶
Kisumu Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 34 \$0.38	-6	-16	7	▼	▼	▲
	Sorghum (W) KES 38 \$0.43	0	-6	13	▶	▼	▲

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.
Kisumu Kenya	Potato (W) KES 34 \$0.39	3	-12	4	▶	▼	▶
	Beans (W) KES 75 \$0.86	0	-6	8	▶	▼	▲
Kitui Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 32 \$0.36	-6	-14	-1	▼	▼	▶
	Sorghum (W) KES 47 \$0.53	17	21	20	▲	▲	▲
Eldoret Kenya	Beans KES 73 \$0.83	0	-6	2	▶	▼	▶
	Wh Maize* (W) KES 28 \$0.32	-15	-6	7	▼	▼	▲
	Beans (W) KES 81 \$0.92	8	-7	20	▲	▼	▲
	Potato (W) KES 27 \$0.30	-5	-13	10	▼	▼	▲
Garissa Kenya	Sorghum (W) KES 64 \$0.73	-2	-14	50	▶	▼	▲
	Wh Maize* (W) KES 65 \$0.74	0	18	30	▶	▲	▲
Lodwar Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 75 \$0.86	5	5	22	▲	▲	▲
	Mandera Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 66 \$0.75	5	-4	10	▲	▶
Mombasa Kenya		Wh Maize* (W) KES 26 \$0.29	-3	-20	-7	▶	▼
	Beans (W) KES 58 \$0.66	0	-16	-3	▶	▼	▶
	Sorghum (W) KES 35 \$0.40	-10	-12	-1	▼	▼	▶
Wajir Kenya	Wh Maize* (W) KES 50 \$0.57	2	0	-15	▶	▶	▼
	Kigali Rwanda	Maize RWF 254 \$0.37	3	-35	-	▶	▼

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.
Kigali Rwanda	Beans*						
	RWF 383	-1	-33	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.56						
	Banana						
	RWF 155	-8	-23	-	▼	▼	-
	\$0.23						
	Irish Potato						
	RWF 177	-3	-38	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.26						
	Cassava flour						
RWF 264	-6	-12	-	▼	▼	-	
\$0.39							
Gasoline							
RWF 1,010	0	1	-	▶	▶	-	
\$1.48							
Musanze Rwanda	Maize						
	RWF 317	32	4	-	▲	▶	-
	\$0.47						
	Beans*						
	RWF 397	-8	-11	-	▼	▼	-
	\$0.58						
	Banana						
	RWF 173	21	9	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.25						
	Rd Rice						
SOS 13,000	8	18	-32	▲	▲	▼	
\$0.63							
Rd Sorghum*							
SOS 9,300	-7	16	42	▼	▲	▲	
\$0.45							
Wh Maize							
SOS 10,600	-6	61	62	▼	▲	▲	
\$0.51							
Cowpea							
SOS 24,500	0	53	8	▶	▲	▲	
\$1.18							
Veg Oil							
SOS 26,000	11	8	-23	▲	▲	▼	
\$1.26							
Gasoline							
SOS 22,000	0	-4	-13	▶	▶	▼	
\$1.06							
Diesel							
SOS 20,000	0	-17	-21	▶	▼	▼	
\$0.97							
Baidoa Somalia	Rd Rice						
	SOS 14,500	4	0	-23	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.70						
Rd Sorghum*							
SOS 6,600	6	62	10	▲	▲	▲	
\$0.32							

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.
Baidoa Somalia	Wh Maize						
	SOS 8,000	2	96	8	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.39						
	Veg Oil						
	SOS 28,500	10	13	-28	▲	▲	▼
	\$1.38						
	Diesel						
	SOS 24,000	0	-1	-22	▶	▶	▼
	\$1.16						
	Beled Hawa	Rd Sorghum*					
Somalia	SOS 14,000	0	27	1	▶	▲	▶
\$0.68							
Buale Somalia	Wh Maize*						
	SOS 7,700	12	133	8	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
Cowpea							
SOS 22,000	5	69	27	▲	▲	▲	
\$1.06							
Merka Somalia	Cowpea						
	SOS 22,625	41	124	21	▲	▲	▲
\$1.09							
Qorioley Somalia	Rd Rice						
	SOS 15,000	5	7	-19	▲	▲	▼
	\$0.72						
Wh Maize*							
SOS 6,100	16	30	26	▲	▲	▲	
\$0.29							
Rd Sorghum							
SOS 5,500	-27	38	-42	▼	▲	▼	
\$0.27							
Veg Oil							
SOS 24,000	-4	0	-32	▶	▶	▼	
\$1.16							
Gasoline							
SOS 28,000	2	12	-13	▶	▲	▼	
\$1.35							
Diesel							
SOS 20,000	0	-15	-28	▶	▼	▼	
\$0.97							
Lugh Somalia	Wh Maize*						
	SOS 12,000	-5	33	13	▼	▲	▲
\$0.58							
Rd Sorghum							
SOS 8,000	-15	-5	-	▼	▼	-	
\$0.39							
Beled Weyne Somalia	Rd Sorghum*						
	SOS 12,500	14	56	-	▲	▲	-
\$0.60							
Dhusamareb Somalia	Rd Rice						
	SOS 20,000	-5	-17	-27	▼	▼	▼
\$0.97							

		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.				
Dhusamareb Somalia	Rd Sorghum*							
	SOS 16,000	-29	-11	-12	▼	▼	▼	
	\$0.77							
	Veg Oil							
	SOS 55,000	-8	-8	-12	▼	▼	▼	
	\$2.66							
	Gasoline							
SOS 25,000	0	0	-9	▶	▶	▼		
\$1.21								
Diesel								
SOS 30,000	0	7	-5	▶	▲	▼		
\$1.45								
El Dhere Somalia	Cowpea							
	SOS 14,000	-8	100	-41	▼	▲	▼	
\$0.68								
Galkayo Somalia	Rd Rice							
	SOS 16,000	0	0	-25	▶	▶	▼	
	\$0.77							
Rd Sorghum*								
SOS 10,000	-29	-5	-	▼	▼	-		
\$0.48								
Cowpea								
SOS 24,000	10	26	-23	▲	▲	▼		
\$1.16								
Garowe Somalia	Rd Rice							
	SOS 15,000	-9	-6	-26	▼	▼	▼	
\$0.72								
Bossasso Somalia	Rd Rice							
	SOS 15,000	1	-2	-17	▶	▶	▼	
\$0.72								
Burao Somalia	Rd Rice							
	SLSH 5,000	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲	
	\$0.76							
	Rd Sorghum*							
	SLSH 3,000	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶	
	\$0.46							
	Wh Maize							
	SLSH 4,000	-11	-20	8	▼	▼	▲	
	\$0.61							
	Veg Oil							
SLSH 12,000	0	0	7	▶	▶	▲		
\$1.83								
Gasoline								
SLSH 7,000	-11	3	15	▼	▶	▲		
\$1.07								
Diesel								
SLSH 6,850	1	2	18	▶	▶	▲		
\$1.04								
Hargeisa Somalia	Rd Rice							
	SLSH 5,500	10	10	21	▲	▲	▲	
\$0.84								

		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.				
Togwajale Somalia	Wh Sorghum*							
	SLSH 3,500	6	4	30	▲	▶	▲	
\$0.53								
Khartoum Sudan (Om Durman)	Wh Sorghum*							
	SDG 6.00	0	109	234	▶	▲	▲	
	\$1.06							
	Wheat							
	SDG 6.30	-	58	222	-	▲	▲	
\$1.11								
Millet								
SDG 10.00	0	150	-	▶	▲	-		
\$1.77								
El Fasher Sudan	Wh Sorghum							
	SDG 4.40	20	30	134	▲	▲	▲	
	\$0.78							
	Wheat							
	SDG 6.35	14	61	-	▲	▲	-	
\$1.12								
Millet*								
SDG 5.80	4	62	146	▶	▲	▲		
\$1.02								
Damazine Sudan	Wh Sorghum*							
	SDG 5.73	15	112	246	▲	▲	▲	
	\$1.01							
	Wheat							
	SDG 7.50	19	36	-	▲	▲	-	
\$1.32								
Millet								
SDG 8.84	0	165	-	▶	▲	-		
\$1.56								
Dongola Sudan	Wh Sorghum*							
	SDG 5.53	10	121	-	▲	▲	-	
	\$0.98							
	Wheat							
	SDG 4.50	0	50	-	▶	▲	-	
\$0.79								
Millet								
SDG 6.60	0	78	-	▶	▲	-		
\$1.17								
El Obeid Sudan	Wh Sorghum							
	SDG 4.84	0	75	182	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.85							
	Wheat							
	SDG 5.62	5	38	-	▲	▲	-	
\$0.99								
Millet*								
SDG 8.28	3	118	-	▶	▲	-		
\$1.46								
Gadarif Sudan	Wh Sorghum*							
	SDG 4.01	3	89	165	▶	▲	▲	
\$0.71								

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.	
Gadarif Sudan	Wheat	SDG 6.86	6	46	-	▲	▲	-
		\$1.21						
	Millet	SDG 7.05	5	112	-	▲	▲	-
		\$1.25						
Geneina Sudan	Wh Sorghum	SDG 3.11	-35	139	153	▼	▲	▲
		\$0.55						
	Millet*	SDG 4.40	0	83	153	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.78						
Kadugli Sudan	Wh Sorghum	SDG 3.00	5	50	110	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.53						
	Wheat	SDG 4.95	10	43	-	▲	▲	-
		\$0.87						
	Millet*	SDG 7.73	55	103	184	▲	▲	▲
		\$1.37						
Nyala Sudan	Wheat	SDG 4.80	-11	14	-	▼	▲	-
		\$0.85						
	Millet*	SDG 6.44	-1	49	146	▶	▲	▲
		\$1.14						
Port Sudan Sudan	Wh Sorghum*	SDG 4.75	2	79	172	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.84						
	Millet	SDG 8.16	-2	88	-	▶	▲	-
		\$1.44						
Dar es Salaam Tanzania	Beans (W)	TZS 1,635	3	12	33	▶	▲	▲
		\$1.00						
Arusha Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 372	-3	-28	-13	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.23						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,335	-3	3	21	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.81						
	Rice (W)	TZS 1,308	1	1	1	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.80						
Dodoma Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 376	-20	-30	-17	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.23						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,419	1	3	6	▶	▶	▲
		\$0.87						

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.	
Dodoma Tanzania	Rice (W)	TZS 1,308	1	-6	-7	▶	▼	▼
		\$0.80						
Kigoma Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 442	-1	-33	-	▶	▼	-
		\$0.27						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,433	19	-4	-	▲	▶	-
		\$0.87						
Mbeya Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 395	8	-17	-9	▲	▼	▼
		\$0.24						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,227	5	22	7	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.75						
	Rice (W)	TZS 1,187	14	12	-5	▲	▲	▼
		\$0.72						
Mtwara Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 460	0	-18	2	▶	▼	▶
		\$0.28						
Mwanza Tanzania	Rice (W)	TZS 1,142	-1	3	-2	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.70						
Songea Tanzania	Wh Maize* (W)	TZS 319	-14	-17	-4	▼	▼	▶
		\$0.19						
	Beans (W)	TZS 1,119	18	20	38	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.68						
Tanga Tanzania	Rice (W)	TZS 1,213	3	-1	-2	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.74						
Kampala Uganda	Wh Maize*	UGX 935	-7	-33	-3	▼	▼	▶
		\$0.36						
	Matoke	UGX 1,055	43	10	23	▲	▲	▲
		\$0.40						
	Wh Maize* (W)	UGX 505	-6	-38	-24	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.19						
	Beans (W)	UGX 1,421	-6	-29	-17	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.54						
	Sorghum (W)	UGX 721	-6	-16	-5	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.27						
Soroti Uganda	Sorghum*	UGX 1,280	-9	52	59	▼	▲	▲
		\$0.49						

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.	
Soroti Uganda	Millet	UGX 1,600	0	10	25	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.61						
Mbarara Uganda	Matoke*	UGX 888	34	-1	42	▲	▶	▲
		\$0.34						
	Beans	UGX 1,700	-15	-38	-17	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.65						
Lira Uganda	Sorghum*	UGX 960	-4	50	32	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.36						
	Beans	UGX 1,780	2	-6	10	▶	▼	▲
		\$0.68						
Arua Uganda	Cassava Chp*	UGX 900	0	-10	-	▶	▼	-
		\$0.34						
Gulu Uganda	Sorghum*	UGX 1,060	-12	36	19	▼	▲	▲
		\$0.40						
	Beans	UGX 2,040	-15	9	32	▼	▲	▲
		\$0.78						
Masindi Uganda	Sorghum* (W)	UGX 1,042	-15	12	-	▼	▲	-
		\$0.40						
	Maize (W)	UGX 447	-2	-32	-	▶	▼	-
		\$0.17						
	Beans (W)	UGX 1,618	-20	-16	-	▼	▼	-
		\$0.62						
Sana'a Yemen (Alqa)	Wheat *	YER 125	-5	-7	-5	▼	▼	▼
		\$0.58						
	Wheat Flr*	YER 135	-4	-7	-	▶	▼	-
		\$0.63						
Aden Yemen (Al Shabat)	Wheat *	YER 115	-12	-12	-	▼	▼	-
		\$0.54						
	Wheat Flr*	YER 130	-7	0	-	▼	▶	-
		\$0.61						
Amran Yemen	Wheat *	YER 120	-8	9	-	▼	▲	-
		\$0.56						
	Wheat Flr*	YER 133	-6	-5	-	▼	▼	-
		\$0.62						

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.	
Al Hudaydah Yemen (Al Omal)	Wheat*	YER 130	0	18	-	▶	▲	-
		\$0.61						
	Wheat Flr*	YER 140	4	-3	-	▶	▶	-
		\$0.65						
Hajja Yemen	Wheat*	YER 130	2	8	-	▶	▲	-
		\$0.61						
	Wheat Flr*	YER 140	2	0	-	▶	▶	-
		\$0.65						
Sa'Dah Yemen (Al Abdain)	Wheat*	YER 140	4	27	-	▶	▲	-
		\$0.65						
	Wheat Flr*	YER 150	3	0	-	▶	▶	-
		\$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.	One month	One year	5-year avg.
Lilongwe	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 80 \$0.19	-	-43	23	-	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 426 \$1.03	-	3	65	-	▶	▲
Karonga	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 77 \$0.19	-13	-36	26	▼	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 408 \$0.99	5	9	76	▲	▲	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 82 \$0.20	-9	13	82	▼	▲	▲
Lunzu	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 76 \$0.18	-4	-41	27	▶	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 300 \$0.73	0	-24	27	▶	▼	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 72 \$0.18	1	19	45	▶	▲	▲
Mchinji	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 69 \$0.17	-4	-39	27	▶	▼	▲
Mitundu	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 70 \$0.17	-	-38	41	-	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 368 \$0.89	-	0	51	-	▶	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 95 \$0.23	-	8	67	-	▲	▲
Mzuzu	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 78 \$0.19	-	-28	48	-	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 370 \$0.90	-	0	46	-	▶	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 210 \$0.51	-	135	-	-	▲	-
Ngabu	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 80 \$0.19	-17	-32	-	▼	▼	-
	Rice						
	MWK 427 \$1.03	-7	-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.	One month	One year	5-year avg.
Ngabu	Cassava						
Malawi	MWK 130 \$0.31	1	-11	-	▶	▼	-
Nsanje	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 98 \$0.24	-5	-19	49	▼	▼	▲
Salima	Wh Maize*						
Malawi	MWK 90 \$0.22	-	-24	59	-	▼	▲
	Rice						
	MWK 350 \$0.85	-	6	57	-	▲	▲
	Cassava						
	MWK 235 \$0.57	-	138	187	-	▲	▲
Maputo	Rice						
Mozambique	MZN 25 \$0.81	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
	Mz Meal						
	MZN 30 \$0.97	1	11	20	▶	▲	▲
	Wh Maize*						
	MZN 13 \$0.42	-2	1	5	▶	▶	▲
	Beans						
	MZN 21 \$0.67	-2	3	1	▶	▶	▶
	Grd Nuts						
	MZN 43 \$1.39	-3	-9	12	▶	▼	▲
	Veg Oil						
	MZN 50 \$1.62	0	-14	-10	▶	▼	▼
	Bread						
	MZN 22 \$0.71	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
	Diesel						
	MZN 37 \$1.19	0	0	9	▶	▶	▲
	Gasoline						
	MZN 48 \$1.54	0	0	17	▶	▶	▲
Manica	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 9 \$0.28	10	-8	1	▲	▼	▶
	Rice						
	MZN 25 \$0.81	0	-21	-14	▶	▼	▼
Chokwe	Maize*						
Mozambique	MZN 7 \$0.24	-3	-31	-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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.
Chokwe Mozambique	Rice						
	MZN 30	0	-	-	▶	-	-
	\$0.97						
	Beans						
	MZN 34	25	0	12	▲	▶	▲
	\$1.09						
Gorongosa Mozambique	Maize*						
	MZN 7	22	-31	-18	▲	▼	▼
	\$0.23						
	Beans						
	MZN 37	151	3	34	▲	▶	▲
	\$1.21						
Maxixe Mozambique	Maize*						
	MZN 10	16	4	7	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.33						
	Rice						
	MZN 26	0	0	10	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.84						
	Beans						
	MZN 13	0	0	-46	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.43						
Nampula Mozambique	Maize*						
	MZN 9	2	-40	-8	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.28						
	Rice						
	MZN 25	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.81						
	Beans						
	MZN 23	-8	-8	21	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.74						
	Diesel						
	MZN 38	0	0	8	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.24						
	Gasoline						
	MZN 49	0	0	16	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.59						
	Veg Oil						
	MZN 44	-1	4	2	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.42						
Tete Mozambique	Maize*						
	MZN 7	2	-33	-13	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.23						
	Rice						
	MZN 31	0	-2	4	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.01						
	Beans						
	MZN 24	19	58	27	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.77						
Lusaka Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.72	1	10	36	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.27						

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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.
Lusaka Zambia	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.86	-1	9	28	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.30						
	Diesel						
	ZMW 10.01	0	9	36	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.59						
Chipata Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.29	-3	2	20	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.20						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.16	8	13	27	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.34						
Choma Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.11	0	-17	15	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.18						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.00	0	4	34	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.32						
Kabwe Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.44	8	2	39	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.23						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.85	-1	1	23	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.29						
Kasama Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.56	12	19	34	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.25						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.18	5	15	30	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.35						
Kitwe Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.83	10	24	39	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.29						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 1.63	-4	-5	13	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.26						
Mansa Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.33	0	1	19	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.21						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.13	-5	12	34	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.34						
Mongu Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 2.00	0	4	36	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.32						
	Mz Meal						
	ZMW 2.30	-1	8	30	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
Solwezi Zambia	Wh Maize*						
	ZMW 1.42	-10	-8	22	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.23						

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.			
Solwezi	Mz Meal						
Zambia	ZMW 2.09	5	10	30	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.33						
Harare	Wh Maize*						
Zimbabwe	USD 0.29	0	0	-8	▶	▶	▼
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.61	0	11	-	▶	▲	-
	\$0.61						
	Sugar						
	USD 0.98	0	-13	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.98						
	Cabbage						
	USD 0.50	0	4	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.50						
	Veg Oil						
	USD 1.93	-4	-4	0	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.93						
	Bread						
	USD 1.43	0	100	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.43						
	Diesel						
	USD 1.43	0	4	-	▶	▶	-
	\$1.43						
	Gasoline						
	USD 1.55	0	3	-	▶	▶	-
	\$1.55						
Gwanda	Wh Maize*						
Zimbabwe	USD 0.29	0	-49	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.65	18	18	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.65						
Masvingo	Wh Maize*						
Zimbabwe	USD 0.29	0	2	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.60	0	-1	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.60						
Bulawayo	Wh Maize*						
Zimbabwe	USD 0.29	0	-15	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.29						
	Maize Flr						
	USD 0.60	20	9	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.60						
Amboasary	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,660	8	19	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.61						
	Dried Cassava						
	MGA 800	18	113	-	▲	▲	-
	\$0.30						

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.			
Ambovomba	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,570	0	6	12	▶	▲	▲
	\$0.58						
	Dried Cassava						
	MGA 1,000	-	150	142	-	▲	▲
	\$0.37						
Antananarivo	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,340	3	1	12	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.50						
	Rice (imported)						
	MGA 1,249	0	-3	3	▶	▶	▶
	\$0.46						
Antsirabe	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,300	6	-3	12	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.48						
	Dried Cassava						
	MGA 500	14	18	54	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.19						
Fianarantsoa	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,220	-3	-9	4	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.45						
	Dried Cassava						
	MGA 500	14	-7	18	▲	▼	▲
	\$0.19						
Mahajanga	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,100	0	-21	-3	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.41						
Toliara (Tulear)	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,315	4	-4	7	▶	▶	▲
	\$0.49						
	Dried Cassava						
	MGA 550	10	22	42	▲	▲	▲
	\$0.20						
Toamasina	Rice (local, Gasy)						
Madagascar	MGA 1,350	5	4	9	▲	▶	▲
	\$0.50						
	Dried Cassava						
	MGA 1,200	0	0	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.44						

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	2	▶	▶	▶
(Croix-de-Bossales)	\$1.05						
	Maize Flr						
	HTG 23	-11	-11	-6	▼	▼	▼
	\$0.53						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 65	7	-19	-3	▲	▼	▶
	\$1.49						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 33	0	-10	10	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.76						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 86	0	0	14	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.97						
	Sugar						
	HTG 55	0	7	4	▶	▲	▶
	\$1.26						
Hinche	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 51	0	-7	0	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.18						
	Maize Flr						
	HTG 26	0	-5	1	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.59						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 64	0	-13	-6	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.47						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 29	0	-20	-6	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.67						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 86	0	-5	8	▶	▼	▲
	\$1.97						
	Sugar						
	HTG 73	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.68						
Cap Haïtien	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 49	0	-4	3	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.11						
	Maize Flr						
	HTG 33	0	-25	-17	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.76						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 92	0	4	31	▶	▶	▲
	\$2.10						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 86	-7	0	-3	▼	▶	▶
	\$1.97						
	Sugar						
	HTG 51	-3	-7	-13	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.18						

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	0	2	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.18						
	Loc Mz Flr						
	HTG 15	0	-17	-16	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.34						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 56	-13	-10	-9	▼	▼	▼
	\$1.28						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 29	0	-20	-13	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.67						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 99	0	7	17	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.27						
	Sugar						
	HTG 62	0	-15	-13	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.43						
Jacmel	Imp Rice*						
Haiti	HTG 55	0	0	5	▶	▶	▲
	\$1.26						
	Loc Mz Flr						
	HTG 28	0	-13	9	▶	▼	▲
	\$0.63						
	Blk Beans						
	HTG 73	-5	-8	1	▼	▼	▶
	\$1.68						
	Wheat Flr						
	HTG 44	0	-20	-7	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.01						
	Veg Oil						
	HTG 92	0	0	16	▶	▶	▲
	\$2.12						
	Sugar						
	HTG 59	3	-11	-14	▶	▼	▼
	\$1.35						
Guatemala City	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 3.53	-6	3	-1	▼	▶	▶
	\$0.47						
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.02	0	11	2	▶	▲	▶
	\$1.47						
	Rice						
	GTQ 8.99	-4	-9	3	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.20						
	Yw Maize						
	GTQ 3.77	-14	-2	-7	▼	▶	▼
	\$0.50						
	Diesel						
	GTQ 7.27	-5	-10	-1	▼	▼	▶
	\$0.97						

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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.
Guatemala	Gasoline						
City	GTQ 7.91	-3	-6	-2	▶	▼	▶
Guatemala	\$1.05						
Chiquimula	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 3.77	1	19	-	▶	▲	-
	\$0.50						
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.02	0	8	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.47						
	Rice						
	GTQ 11.02	-3	5	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.47						
Huehuetenago	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 2.84	-4	-7	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.38						
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.11	-2	1	-	▶	▶	-
	\$1.48						
	Rice						
	GTQ 10.60	1	1	-	▶	▶	-
	\$1.41						
Peten La Terminal	Wh Maize*						
Guatemala	GTQ 3.02	-3	40	-	▶	▲	-
	\$0.40						
	Blk Beans						
	GTQ 11.02	0	11	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.47						
	Rice						
	GTQ 10.80	2	-	-	▶	-	-
	\$1.44						
Managua	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 59.24	5	183	111	▲	▲	▲
	\$2.27						
	Wh Maize*						
	NIO 12.41	-8	-3	23	▼	▶	▲
	\$0.48						
	Rice (80/20)						
	NIO 26.90	0	18	31	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.03						
Chontales	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 64.71	4	291	147	▶	▲	▲
	\$2.48						
	Wh Maize*						
	NIO 10.23	-15	-5	8	▼	▼	▲
	\$0.39						
	Rice (90/10)						
	NIO 30.14	2	14	29	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.15						
Esteli	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 55.45	12	179	-	▲	▲	-
	\$2.12						

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.	one month	one year	5-year avg.
Esteli	Wh Maize*						
Nicaragua	NIO 10.65	-13	9	-	▼	▲	-
	\$0.41						
	Rice (90/10)						
	NIO 29.76	0	13	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.14						
León	Rd Beans						
Nicaragua	NIO 58.86	9	214	126	▲	▲	▲
	\$2.25						
	Wh Maize*						
	NIO 12.28	-7	6	34	▼	▲	▲
	\$0.47						
	Rice (80/20)						
	NIO 27.07	2	12	27	▶	▲	▲
	\$1.04						
Matalgapa	Wh Maize*						
Nicaragua	NIO 5,723.75	12	333	-	▲	▲	-
	\$219.22						
	Rice (80/20)						
	NIO 2,761.29	-9	12	-	▼	▲	-
	\$105.76						
Mexico City	Wh Maize* (W)						
Mexico	MXN 5.00	0	-5	0	▶	▼	▶
	\$0.37						
	Rice (W)						
	MXN 13.50	0	-2	2	▶	▶	▶
	\$1.00						
	Blk Beans (W)						
	MXN 12.50	0	-14	-16	▶	▼	▼
	\$0.93						
	Rd Beans (W)						
	MXN 13.00	0	-16	-	▶	▼	-
	\$0.96						
	Sugar (W)						
	MXN 9.11	0	38	-13	▶	▲	▼
	\$0.68						
	Veg Oil (W)						
	MXN 19.20	0	-10	0	▶	▼	▶
	\$1.42						
San Jose	Wh Maize (W)						
Costa Rica (Central de Abasto)	CRC 365	0	-4	-	▶	▶	-
	\$0.69						
	Rd Beans*						
	CRC 1,762	3	-	-	▶	-	-
	\$3.33						
	Blk Beans*						
	CRC 1,026	1	9	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.94						
	Sugar*						
	CRC 677	4	16	-	▶	▲	-
	\$1.28						

Central America and Caribbean

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.	
Central America and Caribbean	San Salvador	Wh Maize*						
	El Salvador	USD 0.49	-8	10	1	▼	▲	▶
		\$0.49						
		Rd Beans						
		USD 2.98	6	207	98	▲	▲	▲
		\$2.98						
		Seda Rd Bns						
		USD 3.17	6	177	91	▲	▲	▲
		\$3.17						
		Rice (90/10)						
		USD 1.12	-2	6	2	▶	▲	▶
		\$1.12						
		Sugar						
		USD 0.88	0	0	2	▶	▶	▶
		\$0.88						
	Diesel							
	USD 0.97	-5	-11	0	▼	▼	▶	
	\$0.97							
	Gasoline							
	USD 1.11	-1	6	11	▶	▲	▲	
	\$1.11							
	Ahuachapan	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.39	-5	18	10	▼	▲	▲	
	\$0.39							
	Seda Rd Bns (W)							
	USD 2.70	5	264	106	▲	▲	▲	
	\$2.70							
	La Union	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.42	-5	29	8	▼	▲	▲	
	\$0.42							
	Seda Rd Bns (W)							
	USD 2.87	3	249	120	▶	▲	▲	
	\$2.87							
	San Miguel	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.41	-2	35	20	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.41							
	Seda Rd Bns (W)							
	USD 2.71	3	242	105	▶	▲	▲	
	\$2.71							
	Santa Anna	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.42	-6	23	13	▼	▲	▲	
	\$0.42							
	Seda Rd Bns (W)							
	USD 2.74	6	266	106	▲	▲	▲	
	\$2.74							
	San Vicente	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.40	-1	25	17	▶	▲	▲	
	\$0.40							
	Seda Rd Bns (W)							
	USD 3.03	-	311	103	-	▲	▲	
	\$3.03							

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.	
Central America and Caribbean	Usulután	Wh Maize* (W)						
	El Salvador	USD 0.42	-4	34	17	▶	▲	▲
		\$0.42						
		Seda Rd Bns (W)						
		USD 2.77	-1	242	107	▶	▲	▲
		\$2.77						
		Tegucigalpa	Wh Maize*					
	Honduras	HNL 8.14	-5	12	11	▼	▲	▲
	(Zona Belén)	\$0.39						
		Rd Beans						
		HNL 45.99	15	161	103	▲	▲	▲
		\$2.21						
		Rice						
		HNL 22.05	0	11	7	▶	▲	▲
		\$1.06						
	Choluteca	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 8.24	-2	-	-	▶	-	-	
	\$0.40							
	Rd Beans (W)							
	HNL 46.44	23	-	-	▲	-	-	
	\$2.23							
	Comayagua	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 7.73	-6	-	-	▼	-	-	
	\$0.37							
	Rd Beans (W)							
	HNL 43.54	27	-	-	▲	-	-	
	\$2.09							
	Siguatepeque	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 7.76	-2	-	-	▶	-	-	
	\$0.37							
	Rd Beans (W)							
	HNL 40.92	21	-	-	▲	-	-	
	\$1.96							

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.	
Kabul Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 25 \$0.44	-4	4	12	▶	▶	▲	
	Wheat* AFN 25 \$0.43	-2	13	24	▶	▲	▲	
	Rice AFN 50 \$0.87	0	2	43	▶	▶	▲	
	Veg Oil AFN 81 \$1.41	0	-5	7	▶	▼	▲	
	Diesel AFN 58 \$1.01	-2	-9	9	▶	▼	▲	
	Jalalabad Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 25 \$0.43	-9	2	14	▼	▶	▲
		Wheat* AFN 22 \$0.38	0	10	22	▶	▲	▲
		Rice AFN 32 \$0.55	-11	-44	-22	▼	▼	▼
	Hirat Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 27 \$0.48	0	-11	14	▶	▼	▲
		Wheat* AFN 21 \$0.36	0	9	32	▶	▲	▲
Rice AFN 29 \$0.50		1	10	6	▶	▲	▲	
Veg Oil AFN 72 \$1.25		-1	-1	3	▶	▶	▶	
Diesel AFN 55 \$0.96		-2	-13	7	▶	▼	▲	
Mazar Afghanistan		Wheat Flr* AFN 24 \$0.42	-4	-14	-	▶	▼	-
	Wheat* AFN 22 \$0.37	2	8	29	▶	▲	▲	
	Rice AFN 40 \$0.70	0	-7	10	▶	▼	▲	
	Veg Oil AFN 78 \$1.36	0	-3	4	▶	▶	▶	

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.
Mazar Afghanistan	Diesel AFN 58 \$1.01	-2	-6	15	▶	▼	▲
	Faizabad Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 27 \$0.47	4	12	-	▶	▲
Wheat* AFN 22 \$0.38		4	9	16	▶	▲	▲
Rice AFN 47 \$0.82		0	-4	-4	▶	▶	▶
Maimana Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 29 \$0.50	-1	-1	29	▶	▶	▲
	Wheat* AFN 22 \$0.38	0	5	15	▶	▲	▲
	Rice AFN 40 \$0.70	0	-17	1	▶	▼	▶
Kandahar Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 25 \$0.43	-3	-8	8	▶	▼	▲
	Wheat* AFN 27 \$0.47	0	18	30	▶	▲	▲
	Rice AFN 29 \$0.50	-3	5	-8	▶	▲	▼
Nili Afghanistan	Wheat Flr* AFN 35 \$0.60	-1	1	16	▶	▶	▲
	Wheat* AFN 31 \$0.54	0	3	21	▶	▶	▲
	Rice AFN 68 \$1.18	0	1	55	▶	▶	▲
Karachi Pakistan	Wheat PKR 34 \$0.33	0	-8	16	▶	▼	▲
	Wheat Flr* PKR 43 \$0.42	-3	-6	23	▶	▼	▲
	Rice PKR 57 \$0.56	-4	0	32	▶	▶	▲
Lahore Pakistan	Wheat PKR 35 \$0.34	0	-4	29	▶	▶	▲

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 \$0.39	0	1	33	▶ ▶ ▲	
	Rice PKR 65 \$0.64	0	4	36	▶ ▶ ▲	
	Multan Pakistan	Wheat PKR 36 \$0.35	5	0	35	▲ ▶ ▲
		Wheat Flr* PKR 39 \$0.38	-1	-3	28	▶ ▶ ▲
		Rice PKR 41 \$0.40	0	-3	2	▶ ▶ ▶
	Peshawar Pakistan	Wheat PKR 37 \$0.37	1	4	26	▶ ▶ ▲
Wheat Flr* PKR 40 \$0.40		-1	-2	21	▶ ▶ ▲	
Rice PKR 49 \$0.48		0	2	8	▶ ▶ ▲	
Quetta Pakistan	Wheat Flr* PKR 41 \$0.40	0	1	28	▶ ▶ ▲	
	Rice PKR 47 \$0.46	4	-2	18	▶ ▶ ▲	

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 \$0.16	1	-18	-31	▶ ▼ ▼	
	Randfontein South Africa (SAFEX) ZAR 1.90 \$0.17	Maize (Yellow)	9	-12	-1	▲ ▼ ▶
		Maize (White) ZAR 1.88 \$0.17	9	-20	-4	▲ ▼ ▶
Up River Argentina ARS 1.44 \$0.17	Maize	3	-18	-28	▶ ▼ ▼	
	RICE					
Bangkok Thailand	Rice (100% B) THB 14.17 \$0.44	-1	-4	-19	▶ ▶ ▼	
	Rice (A1 Super) THB 11.02 \$0.34	1	-16	-22	▶ ▼ ▼	
		Hanoi Vietnam VND 8,739 \$0.44	Rice (5% broken)	-1	16	-
SORGHUM						
Gulf of Mexico United States USD 0.19 \$0.19	Sorghum (Yellow No. 2)	9	-7	-19	▲ ▼ ▼	
	SOYBEANS					
Gulf of Mexico United States USD 0.42 \$0.42	Soybeans	-2	-22	-18	▶ ▼ ▼	
	SUGAR					
Caribbean (Average)	Sugar (Raw) USD 0.37 \$0.37	5	-10	-25	▲ ▼ ▼	
	WHEAT					
Aktau Kazakhstan KZT 44.98 \$0.25	Milling Wheat	2	5	25	▶ ▲ ▲	
	Black Sea (Average) USD 9.74 \$0.24	Milling Wheat	-1	-12	-8	▶ ▼ ▼

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.	One month	One year	5-year avg.
Eastern States	Wheat (ASW)						
Australia (standard)	AUD 0.30 USD 0.26	3	-7	-2	▶	▼	▶
Gulf of Mexico	Wheat						
United States	No. 2, Hard Red USD 0.29 \$0.29	4	-13	-4	▶	▼	▶
	Wheat						
	No. 2, Soft Red USD 0.22 \$0.22	9	-23	-16	▲	▼	▼
Randfontein	Wheat Grain						
South Africa (SAFEX)	ZAR 3.61 \$0.33	-2	4	23	▶	▶	▲
Rouën	Wheat (Grade 1)						
France	EUR 0.17 \$0.22	0	-20	-20	▶	▼	▼
St. Lawrence	Wheat (CWRS)						
Canada	CAD 0.33 \$0.30	1	-8	-	▶	▼	-
Up River	Wheat (Trigo Pan)						
Argentina	ARS 2.05 \$0.24	-2	-30	-16	▶	▼	▼
CRUDE OIL							
WTI	Crude Oil*						
United States	USD 264.25 \$264.25	3	-7	-2	▶	▼	▶
Brent	Crude Oil*						
Northern Sea	USD 424.00 \$424.00	-2	-31	-18	▶	▼	▼
Dubai	Crude Oil*						
Persian Gulf	USD 835.00 \$835.00	-2	-29	-23	▶	▼	▼

*reported in \$/bbl

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.

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

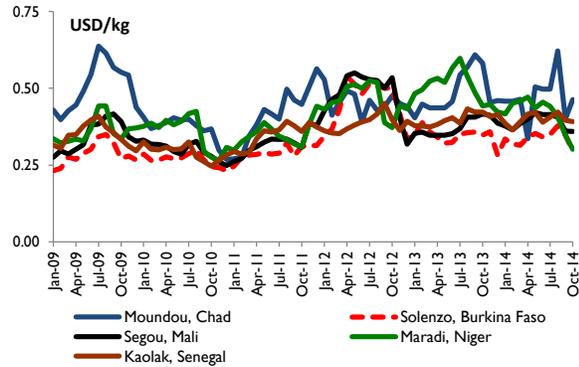
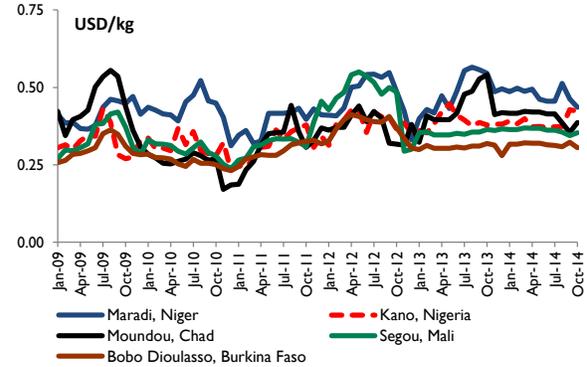


Figure 9. Sorghum prices in West Africa (2009 - 2014)



West Africa

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

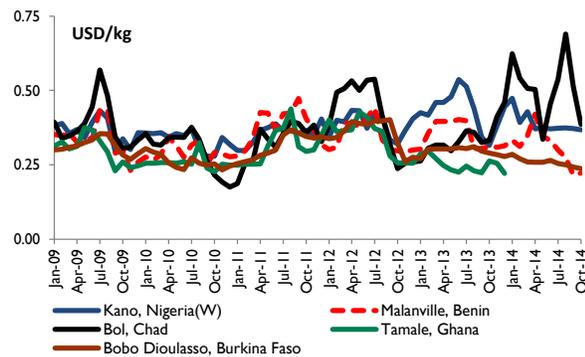
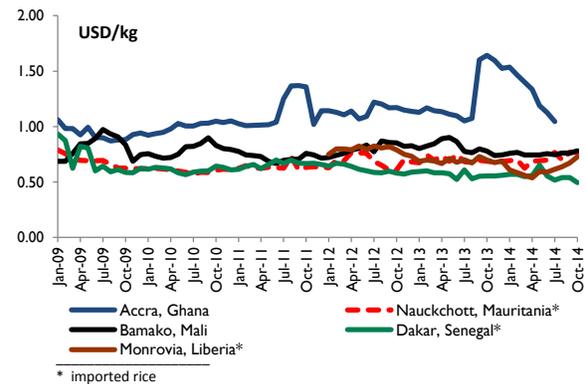


Figure 11. Rice prices in West Africa (2009 - 2014)



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)

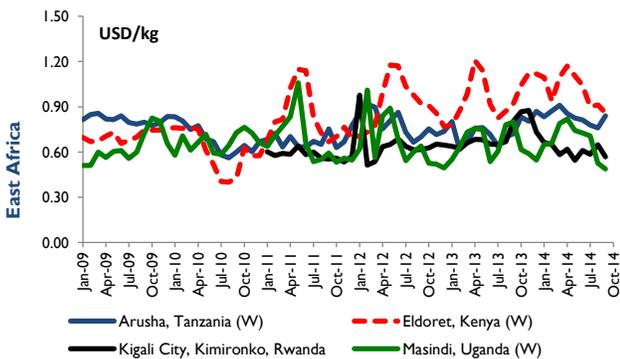
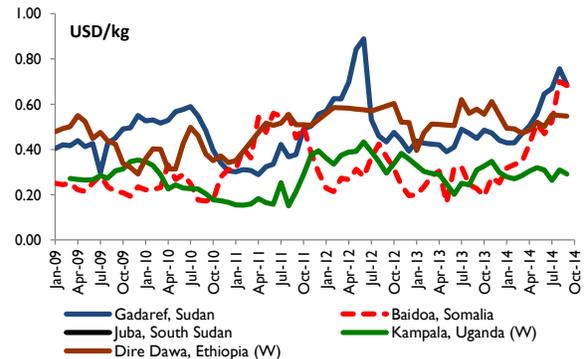


Figure 13. Sorghum prices in East Africa (2009 - 2014)



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)

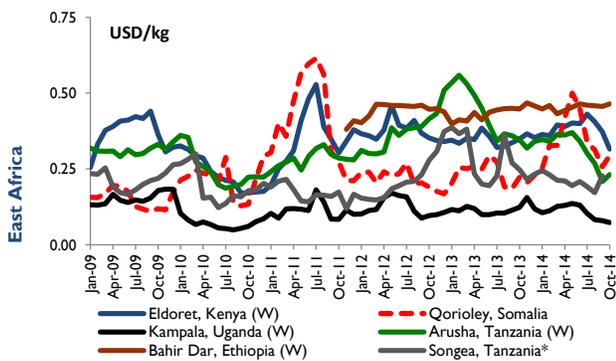
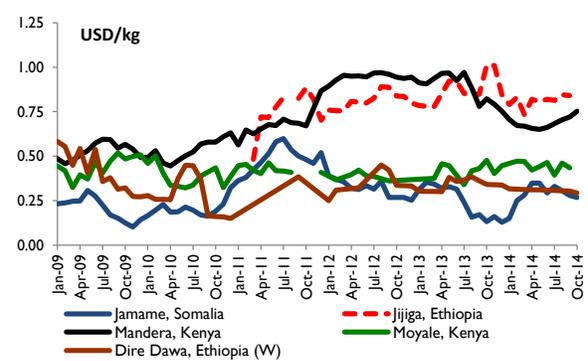


Figure 15. Maize prices in deficit areas of East Africa (2009 - 2014)



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)

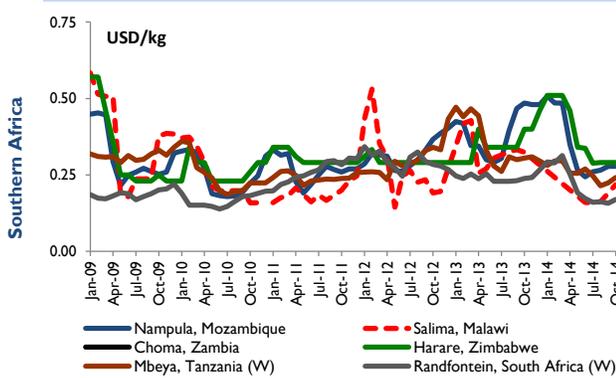
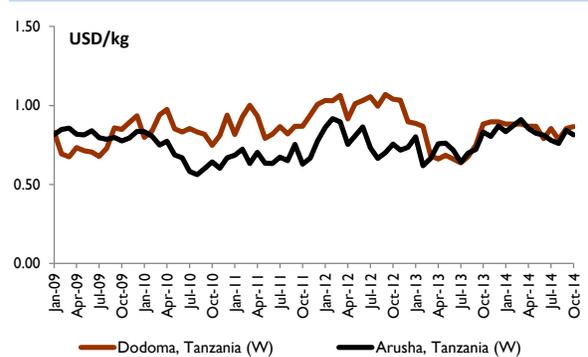


Figure 17. Dry bean prices in Southern Africa (2009 - 2014)



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)

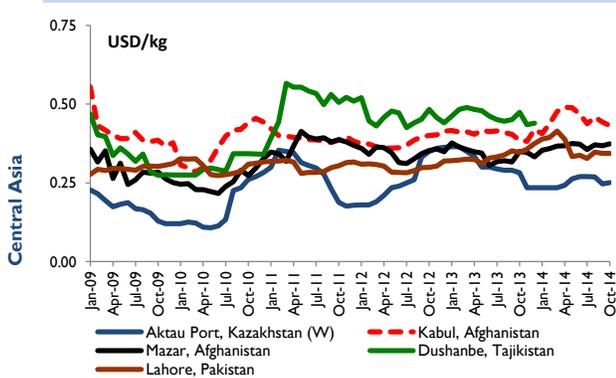
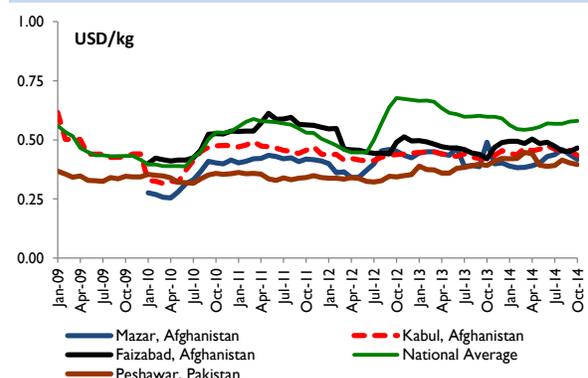


Figure 19. Wheat flour prices in Central Asia (2009 - 2014)



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)

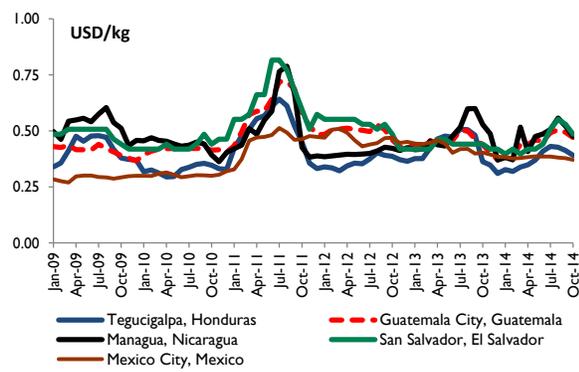


Figure 21. Dry bean prices in Central America (2009 - 2014)

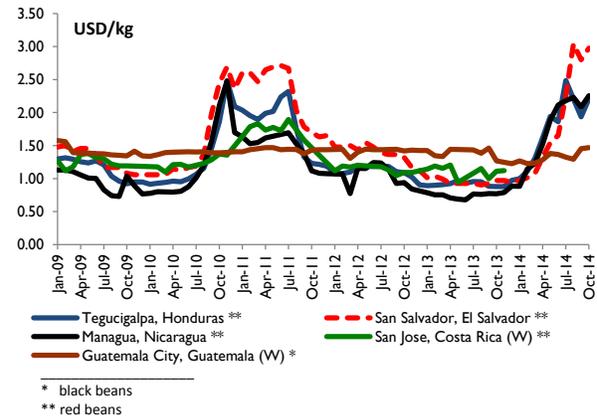


Figure 22. Imported Rice Prices in Haiti (2009-2014)

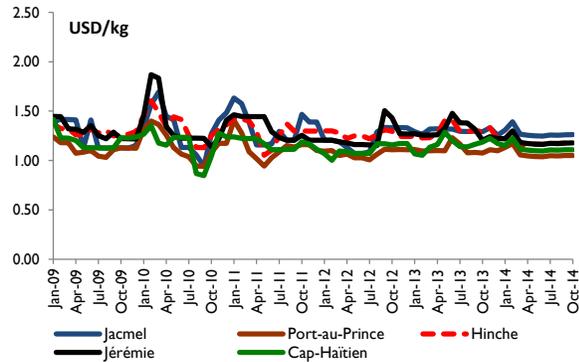
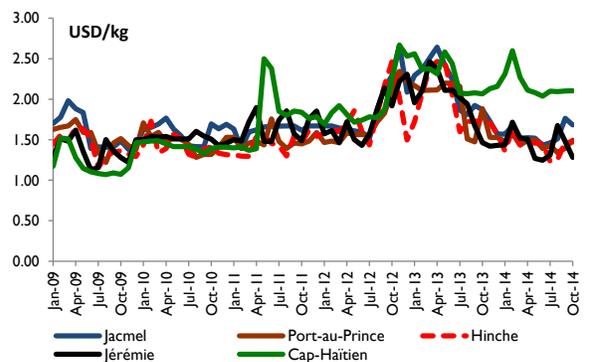


Figure 23. Black bean prices in Haiti (2009 - 2014)



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).