FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

PRICE WATCH December 2014 Prices January 31, 2015

KEY MESSAGES

- In **West Africa,** markets were well supplied with staple foods in December as regional harvests progressed. Staple food prices were stable or declining, except in areas directly and indirectly affected by the conflict in northeastern Nigeria. The Ebola outbreak has led to both official and voluntary restrictions on the movement of goods and people in affected Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, resulting in atypical market trends in some areas (Pages 3-6).

- In **East Africa**, maize prices continued to decline in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and surplus-producing areas of Ethiopia as harvests and regional trade flows improved market supplies. Sorghum prices declined in Somalia and Sudan, with the progression of average to above-average harvests. Staple food prices were high and variable in the Greater Upper Niles States of South Sudan. 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 6-10).

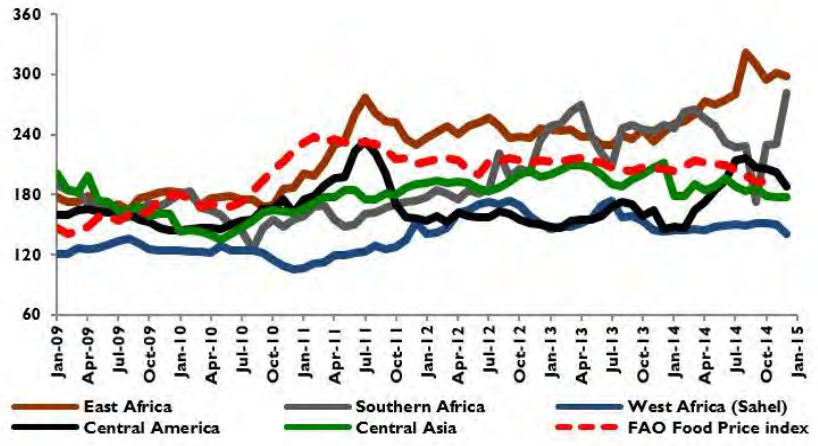
- In **Southern Africa**, regional staple food stocks tightened in December, but availability remains higher than previous years. Harvests from the 2013/14 production year were well-above average in the region's surplus-producing countries. Maize price trends varied throughout the region in December but were below their respective 2013 levels (Pages 10-13).

- Market supplies increased with the recent *Otoño* harvests in **Haiti** and *Postrera* harvests in **Central America** between October and December. Red bean prices reached record-high prices in many areas of Central America in 2014, but began decreasing in November. Maize prices followed seasonal trends and declined in December, while local and imported rice prices remained stable throughout the region (Pages 14-15).

- In **Central Asia**, wheat availability remained good in Afghanistan and Pakistan, while prices increased in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan over the last quarter of 2014 (Pages 16-17).

- **International** rice and maize prices were stable in December while wheat and soybean prices declined slightly. Global production for most key commodities reached record or near record levels in 2014, making for very well supplied global markets. Crude oil prices declined again in December and reached a six-year low (Pages 2-3).

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

FEWS NET
fewsnetmt@fews.net
www.fews.net

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INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Current situation

- **International rice prices were stable in December and close to their 2013 levels.** World production for 2014 was comparable to the previous year's output; harvests in China, Philippines, Myanmar, and the United States (U.S.), offset lower production in India due to late rainfall. Global trade increased slightly between 2013 and 2014, driven mostly by growth in African import demand (InterRice and IGC).
- **World maize prices were stable in December and remained lower (by nearly 15 percent) than 2013 price levels** (IGC). These price trends were driven by favorable crop prospects in key maize producing and exporting countries, especially the U.S., the European Union (E.U.), China, and Mexico (World Bank). World maize production estimates for 2014/15 remain comparable to 2013/14 levels (AMIS and IGC).

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

Sources: FAO and World Bank.

- **International wheat prices declined slightly in December.** Global production estimates are now higher than previously expected and global trade increased due to larger import volumes in the EU and Iran (USDA FAS). However, the Russian Government announced a new wheat export duty will be enforced February 1 until June 30 in an attempt to slow the country's exports as a result of recent depreciation and resulting sharp domestic price spikes. Global prices were eight percent below their respective 2013 levels (IGC).
- **World soybean prices declined in December and were below 2013 levels (by approximately 20 percent) due to the availability of above-average global supplies**. U.S. stocks are more than four times greater than their 2013 levels, production in Southern America is expected to break record levels (IGC).
- **International crude oil prices declined again in December, falling to the lowest price since 2009 and contributing to a 26 percent drop in prices for over the last quarter of 2014** (World Bank). Global crude oil prices declined steadily 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, weakening global demand, and the fading of geopolitical tensions. The decision of OPEC to allow markets determine the price instead of using supply management to do so largely contributed to these trends (World Bank).

Outlook

- **Global rice production projections for 2014/2015 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 also expected to remain similar to last year's levels and prices are expected to remain stable (InterRice).
- **Global maize production is projected to be comparable to last year's record crop although U.S. production was revised downward (**IGC and USDA). 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).
- **World wheat production is projected to reach record levels due to upward revisions for the E.U. and Canada (**IGC and USDA). Global trade is expected to be on par with the record volumes of 2013, despite the expected cut in Russia's exports. Global stocks ending in 2015 are projected to reach their highest level in twelve years (AMIS and IGC).
- **The global soybean production forecast indicates record global output and trade levels in 2014/15, with a 10 percent increase from 2013/14 output** (IGC). U.S. production may reach an all-time record high, and South America is likely to have a very high production year. The large harvests will result in stock building, especially in the U.S., and global trade is expected

to increase (AMIS). Consumption is expected to rise with the growth of the feed and food sector demand, and world trade is projected to reach a new record level (IGC).

- **International crude oil prices are expected to continue declining in January and the 2015 average price is projected to be 45 percent lower than that of 2014.** 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

In **West Africa** markets are generally well-supplied with the arrival of 2014/15 harvests of regionally produced cereals (maize, sorghum, and millet) onto markets and the availability of stable imports of rice and wheat from international markets. Carryover stocks from the 2013/14 marketing year and 2014/15 production were generally above average in the region's surplus-producing countries (Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, the Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, and Burkina Faso), resulting in above average levels of exportable surpluses. Trade flows within the region are generally taking place without any major disruptions, with the exception of the Ebola affected countries (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone) and those areas directly and indirectly affected by the violence and conflict in emanating from north Eastern Nigeria and the Central African Republic. However, market activities and price trends vary considerably by commodity and by marketing basin.

- Regional **maize** production was over 10 percent above average, resulting in ample market supplies in the region's main production zones (the central and eastern marketing basins). Prices were stable or declined between November and December, during the post-harvest period, and were generally average to below average.
- Regional **millet** production continued on a downward trend in 2014, as producers shifted towards relatively more profitable maize and sesame. Regional millet prices were generally stable between November and December. **Sorghum** production was average, although prices increased in November and December in some of the region's structurally deficit areas where production was also below average this year (Mauritania and parts of Niger).
- The region is particularly well supplied with locally-produced and imported **rice**. Regional rice production has expanded in recent years, and was over 20 percent above average in 2014. Rice imports have recently been most intense in major consuming countries such as Nigeria and Senegal. Indeed, in Senegal, the availability of ample imported rice supplies at stable international prices have helped to offset the effects on staple food markets of subsequent years of below-average production.
- **Sesame** production also expanded considerably throughout West Africa in 2014, driven largely by favorable production and marketing conditions. Although prices for both sesame and **cowpeas** declined during the post-harvest November to December period, prices are generally above their respective five-year average levels.
- Below-average pasture availability in some of region's most important pastoral and agro-pastoral areas has negatively affected ruminant **livestock** production conditions in many areas. Furthermore, the conflicts in northeastern Nigeria and in the Central African Republic (CAR) have disrupted livestock movement and trade flows in affected areas. Sheep prices in Chad, where livestock trade is affected by both conflicts, continued to decline in most markets in December.

In the **eastern marketing basin (Benin, Chad, Niger, Nigeria)**, markets are well supplied, particularly in areas of Niger bordering Burkina Faso and Mali, in Benin, and in much of Chad and Nigeria. However, market activities have been heavily affected by the conflict and violence in north eastern Nigeria, resulting in pervasive market closures in the worst-affected areas, and disrupted trade flows towards south eastern Niger. Trade flows between Chad and the CAR have been affected by local conflict in CAR as well.

Nigeria: Sorghum production was average in 2014. However production was heavily affected by the Boko Haram conflict in some of the most productive sorghum-producing areas of the north east. Although markets are generally well supplied in maize, sorghum, millet, rice and cowpeas and prices are generally stable or decreasing during the post-harvest period in the central and northern parts of the country, many markets have been destroyed or are not operational in the north eastern states of Yobe, Adamawa, and Borno. Relatively low local production, coupled with high marketing and transport costs have

led staple food prices in areas like Maiduguri to be among the highest in the country in 2014. Although the official exchange rate depreciated by nearly 15 percent between December and January, there have not yet been any widespread impacts of the prices of imported commodities.

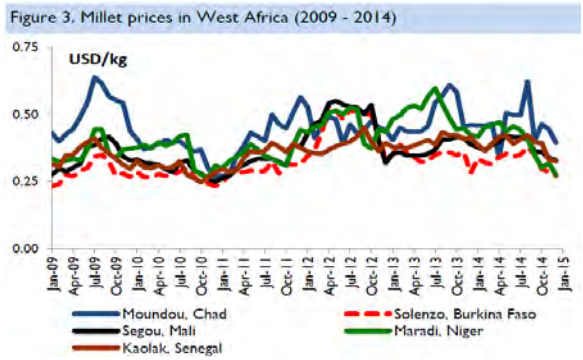
Benin: Carry-over stocks of maize are above average following multiple years of good production and reduced demand from central Niger (that has relied increasingly on supplies from Burkina Faso). Maize production in 2014 is estimated at 10 percent above average, leading households and traders to attempt to sell off their remaining stocks. Maize prices remain below their respective five-year average levels. The above-average marketable surplus, for maize in particular, will contribute to stabilizing supply and prices in neighboring parts of Niger and southwestern Nigeria over the remainder of the marketing year.

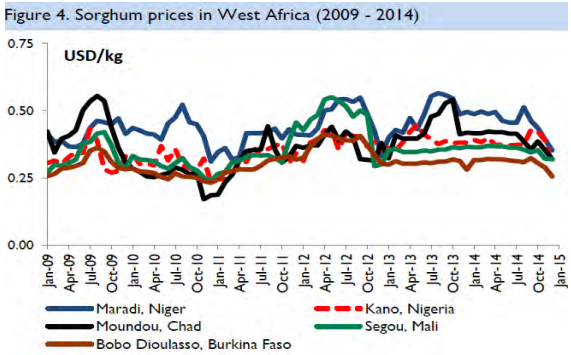
Niger: Markets supplies were adequate in December and largely assured through recent grain harvest. Agricultural production in 2014/15 was above average. Staple food prices declined persistently in most areas over the last quarter of 2014 (October to December). Millet prices in Nguigmi remain above their 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 as traders identify new secure trade routes. Cowpea prices declined on most markets between October and December as the harvests concluded and marketing activities increased.

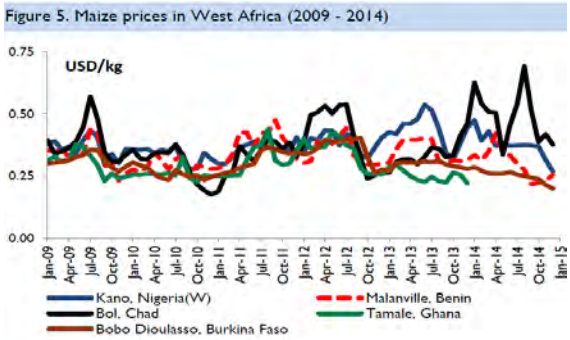
Chad: Agricultural production was above average in 2014, and markets are well supplied with maize, sorghum, and millet across both the Sahelian and Soudanian zones of the country. Although market demand, particularly in urban areas, increased in December with the end of year festivities, prices were stable or declining in most areas during the post-harvest period. Livestock market supply was atypically high in December, as pastoralists and agro pastoralists were not able to move their herds to areas in the CAR, north eastern Nigeria, and northern CAR due to insecurity in those areas. Export demand from those same areas was atypically low. Livestock prices continued to decline during the last quarter of 2014 (October to December) and were up to 44 percent below their respective 2013 prices in Mao.

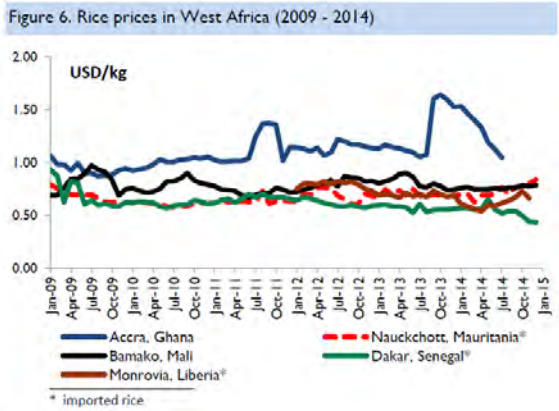
In the region's **central marketing basin (Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana, and Cote D'Ivoire)**, market supplies were generally above average in December following subsequent years of above average production. Maize production in particular continued to expand during the 2014/15 production and marketing year, reaching above average or record-high levels. Exports of maize from the Cote D'Ivoire and Ghana toward the Sahel progressed without any major disruptions. Prices were stable or declined over the post-harvest October to December period in most places as supplies from recent harvests arrived onto markets. Exportable surpluses of other commodities (millet and sorghum) have helped to maintain relatively stable market supplies and prices in border areas of eastern Senegal, southeastern Mauritania, and southwestern Niger. Staple food prices in the central marketing basin were generally at average to below-average levels.

Figures 3-6. Price trends in selected markets in West Africa









Sources: Information System on agricultural markets (SIMA) Niger, Agricultural Market Observatory (OMA) Mali, Burkina Faso SONAGESS, Information System market (SIM) in Senegal, the World Food Programme (WFP), and FEWSNET.

In the **western marketing basin (Senegal and Mauritania),** grain production was 10 percent below average, overall. However, production of millet and sorghum, two important local grains, was over 40 percent below average. Markets supplies in the western marketing basin have remained adequate due to the availability of imported rice and wheat from stable international markets and imports of regionally produced grains (particularly in areas bordering Mali). These trade flows continued in December 2014, despite Mauritania's official border closure with Mali.

Mauritania: Local sorghum production was well below average over 2014/15 production season. Markets were nevertheless well supplied with imported wheat and rice from international markets. Border areas with Mali (such as Adel Bagrou) were supplied with sorghum by markets in neighboring Mali, and at the lowest nation-wide. Indeed, prices in Adel Bagrou were among the only prices to decline with the onset of the harvest period. Pastoral grazing conditions are below-normal and pastoralists are relying more on wheat as livestock feed, which has put additional upward pressure on staple food prices. Staple food prices are above-average in all markets, except in markets bordering neighboring Mali.

Senegal: Staple food availability improved in December with the arrival of new harvests onto markets. This is despite the well below average production this year (over 30 percent below average). Regional imports (millet, sorghum, and maize) and record high Imports from international (rice) were adequate to meet local needs and keep prices from increasing drastically in recent months. Rice importers in Senegal have been effective in assuring adequate market supplies. The effects of subsequent years of below-average production has largely been offset on markets by the presence of these imports and staple foods prices in Senegal have remained stable in recent months. The exception to this general trends is in the border areas with Guinea, where there border was closed through the last week of January 2015 due to concerns over the Ebola outbreak. This disrupted market activities and trade flows in areas such as Kédougou, Kolda, and Ziguinchor and put upward pressure on the prices of commodities typically imported from Guinea (palm oil and fruit, among others).

Markets in the countries most affected by the **Ebola outbreak (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone)** experienced significant disruptions (and outright closures) in many areas over the second half of 2014. By late December, many markets and borders reopened, after closures due to concerns over the spread of the disease (Guinea-Bissau/Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire/Guinea, and Guinea/Sierra Leone). The Liberia/Sierra Leone and Liberia/Guinea borders remains closed, while the Senegal/Mali border officially reopened during the last week of January 2015. Despite these opportunities for the improved movement of goods, many actual border crossing points remained closed, making trade more difficult and costly. Harvests and marketing of dry season rice and tubers and garden vegetables (tomato, carrots, cabbage, and lettuce) progressed, albeit at reduced levels compared to a normal year.

- Prices of local rice, an important staple foods in **Guinea**, were below their respective 2013 levels in December. This is attributed to difficulties marketing over long distances that has resulted in excess supply in many places. Imported rice prices were stable.
- Staple food prices declined in **Sierra Leone** between October and November, during the post-harvest period. Local and imported commodity prices were similar to or above their respective 2013 levels due the effects of the Ebola-related markets disruptions.
- In **Liberia**, Imported rice prices were generally stable from October to November in most markets due to the availability of supplies from the ongoing harvest. However, compared to last year's levels, imported rice prices were 11 (Monrovia) to 36 (Pleebo) percent above their respective 2013 levels due to the combined effects of disruptions along domestic marketing corridors and the lagged effect of the depreciation of the Liberian dollar. Cassava prices declined on most markets between October and November.

Outlook

Market supplies are expected to increase in the coming months in both rural and urban areas as well as trade flows between surplus and deficit areas progress in January and February 2015. Market demand will likewise decline as agricultural household food availability improves following recent grain and tuber harvests. Institutional purchases are expected to be average and not have any major impacts on market activities. Staple food prices are expected to stabilize in the coming months as the marketing season progresses. Trade opportunities in north eastern Nigeria and in border areas of neighboring countries will vary with the outbreaks of violence and conflict. Many markets in the directly affected areas will likely remain closed or destroyed. Trade flows within and between the Ebola affected countries will likely improve in many places, now that many borders have reopened and the disease caseload and stabilized. Trade flows between Mali and

neighboring Mauritania and Senegal will progress over the 2014/15 marketing year, and will continue to stabilize supplies and prices in border areas. Prices are generally expected to follow season trends, although seasonal price increases may be limited as the lean season sets in, due to the ample availability of regional supplies.

EAST AFRICA

Current Situation

In **East Africa**, maize prices were stable or declined seasonally November and December across most markets in Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. These trends are attributed to recent harvest conditions and regional trade flows. Regional exports into Kenya were exceptionally high in 2014 (Tanzania and Uganda in particular), thereby offsetting the effects of below-average local production. Sorghum prices likewise decreased in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, and South Sudan. However, sorghum prices remained above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels in Sudan due to the lingering effects of below-average 2013/14 production, the depreciation of the local currency, and the partial removal of the local fuel price subsidy. In South Sudan, prices declined across most markets due to increased supplies from the ongoing harvests (albeit below average) and increasing imports from Sudan and Uganda. Staple food prices nevertheless remained exceptionally high in the Greater Upper Nile, where conflict continues to disrupt market activities.Dry bean prices declined seasonally in Uganda and northern Tanzania as supplies increased from the ongoing average-to-above average January-to-February harvests. Staple food availability and prices were stable in Djibouti. Livestock prices declined seasonably in southeastern pastoral areas of Ethiopia and Somalia due to decreased demand following the end of the Hajj period and increased pastoralist sales. Livestock prices remained stable in Kenya, supported by adequate pasture conditions.

Tanzania: Staple food production was above average in 2014 due to favorable agro climatic conditions, resulting in above-average exportable-surpluses. Over 2014, informal exports to Kenya were estimated at 500,000 MT, 21 percent above their respective 2013 levels.

- Wholesale maize prices remained atypically stable in the main-producing southern unimodal (Mbeya and Songea) and northern bimodal (Arusha) areas in December due to abundant availability from the above-average May-to-August (*Msimu*) harvests in the south and July-to-September (*Masika*) harvests in the north. December wholesale prices in the most productive areas were 20 to 40 percent below their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. However, in Dar es Salaam, prices increased by 10 percent between November and

Figure 7-10. Price trends in selected markets in East Africa

Figure 7. Dry bean prices in East Africa (2009 - 2014)

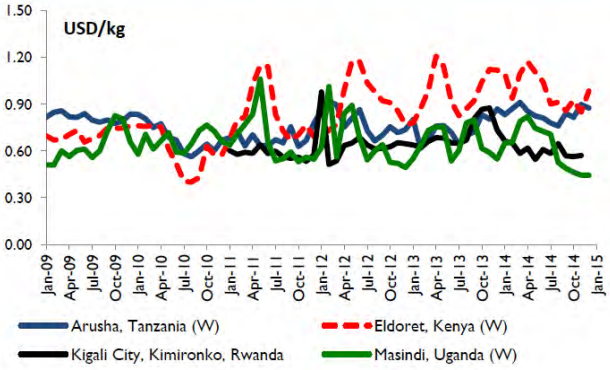


Figure 8. Sorghum prices in East Africa (2009 - 2014)

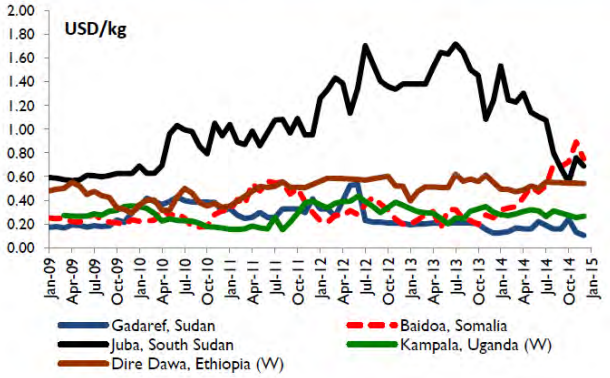


Figure 9. Maize prices in surplus areas of East Africa (2009 - 2014)

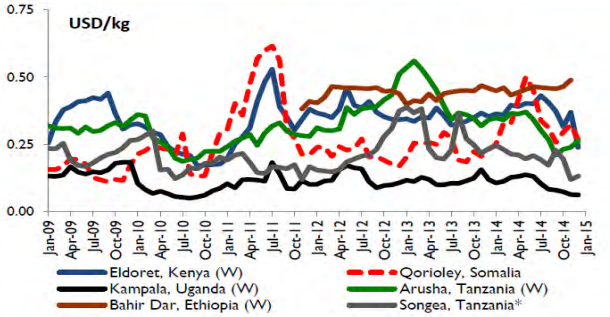
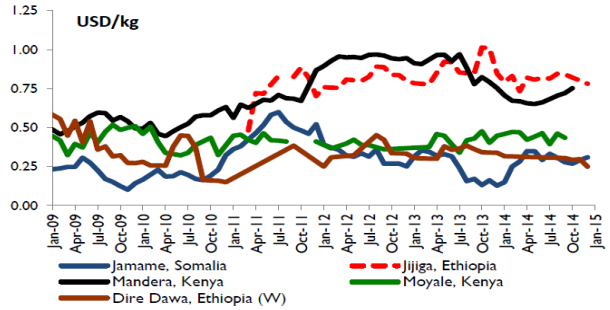


Figure 10. Maize prices in deficit areas of East Africa (2009 - 2014)



Sources: 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.

December as local stocks tightened and markets were increasingly supplied from more distant markets (Songea and Mbeya, in the south).

- Wholesale dry bean prices were typically stable or declined marginally between November and December across most markets in the northern bimodal areas (Arusha) and in the main consumption market of Dar es Salaam, as fresh supplies arrived onto markets with the start of the -to-February harvest. Bean prices were lowest in the southern producing regions, but began to increase as supplies tightened ahead of upcoming harvests in May. Bean prices were, on average, 10 to 20 percent above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels.
- Wholesale rice prices continued to increase gradually but seasonably across most reference markets as supplies tightened. The prices increased by seven to 27 percent in Mbeya, Lindi, Mwanza and Dodoma and were up to 28 percent higher than their respective 2013 and five-year average levels.

Uganda: Staple grain, roots and tuber prices declined or remained stable at low levels across most reference markets in December as a result of increased supply from the above-average November-to-January harvests and high carryover stocks from the previous season.

- Cooking banana prices declined seasonably by up to seven percent between November and December in the main producing and consuming markets of Mbarara and Kampala respectively, while cassava chip prices were seasonably stable or declined marginally in the northern markets of Arua and Soroti respectively.
- Maize prices remained typically stable at lower levels in Masindi, Arua and Kampala. The December prices were five to 18 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels, due to increased market supply from above-average 2014 harvests and reduced exports to South Sudan. Sorghum and millet prices also declined seasonally by up to 11 percent in Lira and Soroti in the north and were six to 20 percent lower than the respective 2013 levels
- Dry bean prices increased seasonably by 10 percent in the main producing Mbarara markets due to high demand from other consuming domestic and regional markets, but were typically stable at lower levels in Lira and Gulu. Dry bean prices were five to 18 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels.

Kenya: The effects of below-average agricultural production in 2014 were offset by above average imports from well-supplied regional markets. Over 2014, maize imports from Tanzania and Uganda were estimated at over 800,000 MT, well above 2013 levels. Although imports from Tanzania decreased slightly between the third and fourth quarters of 2014, monthly maize imports were still at above-average levels (20 to 40,000 MT a month) due abundant supplies and relatively lower prices in Tanzania source markets. These imports contributed to staple food availability and prices in December. This is despite the short-lived (November-January) purchases by the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) of 100,000 MT in the main producing areas, at approximately 20 percent above market prices.

- Wholesale maize prices were stable or declined in Nairobi, Eldoret, Mombasa, and Kisumu due to the availability of early supplies from the October-to-January (long rains) harvest and the availability of regional imports. December wholesale maize prices in Nairobi, Mombasa and Eldoret were up to 20 percent below their respective five-year average levels.
- Retail maize prices remained typically stable between November and December in the southeastern and coastal markets due to steady supplies from other parts of the country and Tanzania, in addition to increased availability of green harvests and early maturing drought resistant crops (cowpeas and green grams), especially in the coastal region.
- Retail maize prices in the pastoral areas of Garissa and Isiolo also remained stable between November and December due to steady inflow from other parts of the country. However, in Turkana and West Pokot, retail maize prices increased by up to 10 percent because of market disruptions related to tensions between the two communities. Retail maize prices in Turkana, Garissa, and Isiolo were 10-30 percent above their respective five-year average levels in December.
- Livestock prices remained stable between November and December in Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, and Garissa, due to adequate pasture availability, despite poor rainfall in some areas. Livestock prices increased atypically by up to 12 percent in West Pokot and Isiolo due high end of year demand. Livestock prices in other pastoral markets were six to 25 percent above their respective five-year average levels, except in Mandera, Garissa and Isiolo.

Sudan: Sorghum and millet prices declined seasonably between November and December by five to 25 percent across all reference markets due to increased supply from the ongoing above average November-to-January harvest and the availability of relief sorghum in Darfur and South Kordofan States.

- Prices declined most rapidly (between 19 and 22 percent) in the grain producing regions (Darfur States and eastern regions, respectively). Nevertheless, sorghum and millet prices remained 30-37 and 102-120 percent above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels as markets continue to recover from the effects of well-below average

production of 2013/14 (that led to record high prices in many markets and reduced carryover stocks), increased agricultural inputs costs (labor in particular), higher marketing costs driven by changes the fuel price policy in 2013, and the effects of other macroeconomic factors (depreciation of the local currency).

- Sorghum exports from the main producing eastern regions of Sudan including Gaderif, Sennar, Blue Nile and White Nile to South Sudan's Upper Nile State increased more rapidly than usual between the third and fourth quarters of 2014. Fourth quarter exports were also much higher than their respective three year average levels as conflict-related disruptions abated and some trade routes in Upper Nile State opened up, supported by high demand and prices.
- Favorable sorghum and millet price trends have limited the seasonal increase in substitute locally-produced wheat prices. Wheat prices normally increase in December through February as stocks deplete ahead of the new harvest. Wheat prices stabilized in major production and consumption markets of Dongola and Khartoum respectively, and decreased by up to 10 percent elsewhere. The December 2014 local wheat prices were, on average 38 and 138 percent above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. December 2014 imports of wheat from international markets were average, but slightly above 2013 levels. The majority of wheat imports in 2014 were carried out by the Strategic Reserve Corporation (SCR) because of its ability of access foreign currency. This is unlike previous years when private milling companies played a more important role.

South Sudan: Trade routes that were previously closed due to seasonal flooding started to reopen in December with the onset of the dry season. This contributed to increasing supplies to previously isolated areas. Imports of millet and sorghum from Sudan and maize from Uganda increased during the fourth quarter of 2014, albeit at below-average levels. Prices declined between November and December, but remained above their respective 2013 levels in many areas. Fuel shortages in December are believed to have increased marketing costs.

- Staple food market supplies in the Greater Upper Nile (GUN) States of Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei have increased in recent months, although market activities remain low compared to their historical levels. Prices therefore declined in many areas between November and December. Sorghum prices in Malakal (Upper Nile) and surrounding areas, declined faster than usual, by 39 percent between November and December due to reduced incidences of clashes and improved road access along trade routes linked to Renk and Melut (surplus-producing counties). Sorghum prices declined in Bor (Jonglei State) by 13 percent between November and December as domestic and cross-border trade flows increased along the Juba-Bor corridor as road conditions improved. Sorghum prices in Unity State also declined between November and December, but prices remained high Prices were highest in the southern Counties of Koch and Mayendit (SSP 7-10.29) and lowest in Abiemnhom and Parieng (SSP 2-5.43) because of relative stability with respect to conflict and the availability of food aid.
- Prices of staple food commodities continued to follow downward seasonal trend outside of the GUN States. Sorghum declined by nine percent between November and December in Juba and Rumbek markets and were over 30 percent lower than their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. This was attributed to increased supplies from the ongoing October to January harvest, improvements in trade routes linking production areas to urban consumption areas, imports from neighboring countries, and low pre-stocking of commodities in GUN States.

Somalia: Maize and red sorghum prices declined typically by 13 and 17 percent between November and December in the main maize and sorghum producing areas of Qoryoley (Lower Shebelle) and Baidao (Bay) respectively, ahead of the January-to-February (*Deyr*) harvest which is expected to be average. Maize and sorghum prices were 18 and 27 percent higher than their respective five year average levels due to low carryover stocks from the below-average April-June (Deyr) 2014 harvest.

- Maize and sorghum prices were slightly higher than their September-to-November levels in Belet Xaawa and Luuq (Gedo) region, similar to the neighboring source markets in the Mandera triangle areas of Kenya and Ethiopia. Markets in central Somalia are not well-integrated with main producing areas of southern Somalia due to structural and conflict-related issues, and typically rely on imports from Ethiopia. Sorghum exports from Ethiopia to Somalia increased typically by 12 percent between the third and fourth quarters with the beginning of the October-to-January *Meher* harvest in Ethiopia, and were above their respective three year average levels. However, these exports were not sufficient to put downward pressure on prices in central Somalia due to low carryover stocks and high demand as a result of below average harvest in the previous September-to-October harvest.
- Sorghum prices stabilized between November and December in most markets in northwestern Somalia as result of early supplies from the average November-to-December (*Karan)* harvests.

- Imported rice, wheat flour, pasta, and vegetable oil prices declined in southern Somalia, reflecting global food and fuel price trends. However, internationally imported commodity prices increased in northwestern Somalia in December due to a slight depreciation of the Somaliland shilling between October and December.
- Small ruminant prices continued to decline seasonably between November and December due to increased market supply of both local and export quality goats after the end Hajj export peak period. Prices were lower than their respective 2013 levels but above the recent five-year average.

Ethiopia: Sorghum and maize prices declined typically between November and December across the central, southern and western producing areas as market supplies increased from the ongoing average to slightly above average October-to-January (*Meher*) harvest. Maize prices declined by nine to 36 percent in Abomsa (Oromia), Alamata (Tigray), Shoa Robit (Amhara), and Karati (SNNPR) but were above their respective five-year average levels. Sorghum prices increased by up to 13 percent between November and December in the main consumption markets, including Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa Debre Birhan, Alamata, and Gode as sorghum threshing is still in progress and ample stocks had not yet reached these markets in December. Local harvests in these areas are expected to below-average. Maize prices declined seasonably by up to 11 percent in Jigjiga, Shinle, and Fik due to slight improvement in supply from adjacent producing areas. Small ruminant prices in the pastoral southeastern Somali region declined by 14 to 46 and were well below their respective 2013 levels due to increased livestock sales to purchase relatively more expensive grain prices.

Rwanda: The effects on markets of consecutive below-average harvests in Rwanda have been slightly offset by regional imports. Maize imports from Uganda to Rwanda increased typically between the third and fourth quarters of 2014 with progression of the October-to December main lean season. Informal maize imports to Rwanda were 88 percent higher in the fourth quarter when compared to the respective three year average volumes. Maize grain imports from Tanzania declined atypically by 35 percent between the third and fourth quarters of 2014 due to the availability of more competitive Ugandan maize. Imports from Tanzania were nevertheless above average. These regional dynamics contributed to moderating price increases in the north-western and eastern areas of Rwanda.

Djibouti: Wheat flour, sorghum, and rice prices remained stable between November and December.

Outlook:

Tanzania: Maize, dry bean and rice prices in the northern markets are expected to decline briefly as supplies from the ongoing below-average January-to February harvests arrive onto markets. In the southern markets, rice and dry bean market supplies are expected to tighten ahead the harvests in May, while maize supply and prices are expected to atypically remain stable due to abundant availability from the previous above-average May-to-August harvest. While the September to December rainfall have led to increased bean supply mainly in the western bimodal areas of Kagera, northern Kigoma and parts of Geita and Mwanza, below normal harvests are underway northeastern areas of Tanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, and Manyara.

Uganda: The prices of staple grains, pulses, roots and tubers are expected to remain stable at low levels or decline further with increased supply from the November-to-January harvest supported by dry conditions that are favorable for marketing. Seasonal institutional demand in January is not expected to influence market or price dynamics.

Kenya: Maize prices are expected to decline seasonally between January and March in most urban markets, due to increasing supply from the October-to-January (long rains) harvest. Maize prices in the main urban market are expected to trend downwards. Maize prices are expected to increase slightly in the southeastern and coastal markets starting in February as the effects of a second consecutive below average February-to-March (short rains) harvest are offset by regional imports. Livestock prices are expected to decline in the same period, due to oversupply in the markets to raise money for school fees, compounded by the effects of deteriorating pasture on livestock body conditions.

Sudan: Sorghum and millet prices are expected to continue declining through March 2015 in line with seasonal trends as supplies increase from the ongoing above-average November-to-January harvest. Local wheat prices may increase as supplies tighten ahead of March/April harvests. Staple food prices are expected to remain above their respective five-year average levels.

South Sudan: Prices are expected to decrease in the stable areas of the GUN States due to continuous improvement in road conditions, which will allow market supplies to increase. Prices are nevertheless expected to remain significantly above two year average prices due to conflict-related trade constraints. Outside of the GUN States, staple food prices are expected to

decline seasonally with increased supply from the ongoing October-to-January harvest. However, the effects of the currency depreciation and recent fuel scarcity may increase marketing costs and discourage imports.

Somalia: Sorghum and maize prices are expected to decline typically between January and March with increasing supplies from the average January-February harvest. Livestock prices in the central and northern pastoral areas are expected to be typically stable or decline slightly over through February due to reduced export demand. In addition, with the recent good *Deyr* rains, small ruminant production and market supply will be above average. However, livestock prices will increase gradually from March through May as traders start restocking for sales during Ramadan in June and July.

Ethiopia: Sorghum and maize prices are expected to decline seasonably between January and February with increased supplies from the ongoing October-to-January (*Meher*) harvest in the main western producing regions. Sorghum and maize prices are expected to increase from March onwards particularly in the *Belg* dependent areas where the main lean season runs from April to June. Livestock prices are expected to decline typically in the southern pastoral areas with the progression of the January-to-March lean season.

Rwanda: Imports into Rwanda are expected to decline with seasonal increase in staple food supplies from the local January-to-February harvests.

Djibouti: Staple food prices may increase from January onward as the recent increase in the Value Added Tax (VAT) from seven to 10 percent is passed on from traders to consumers.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Current Situation

Southern Africa: Staple food prices (including maize grain, maize meal, rice, cassava and cowpeas) continued to increase or remained stable due to the surplus production in the 2013/14 agricultural season. . Regional markets functioning and trade flows were normal between November and December. Maize grain prices were generally lower than December 2013 prices but similar to their respective five-year average levels. Maize stocks began to decline seasonally but remain above average.

South Africa: Maize production was 18 percent higher in 2013/14 compared to the previous season, reaching the highest levels produced in the past 33 years. Between November and December, prices of white and yellow maize continued to seasonally rise gradually marking increases of seven and six percent respectively. White and yellow maize prices were on average 23 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels but similar to their respective five-year average levels. Formal maize grain exports to regional structurally grain deficit countries continued uninterrupted between November and December.

Zambia: Maize grain prices began seasonally increasing in December as stock levels were starting to decline across most markets, while maize meal prices remained stable in most reference markets. Prices normally start rising between August and September but, owing to this year's maize harvest which was estimated to be 32 percent higher compared to the previous season and 28 percent above the five-year average, price increases were three months later than usual. Formal maize export volumes increased marginally between November and December.

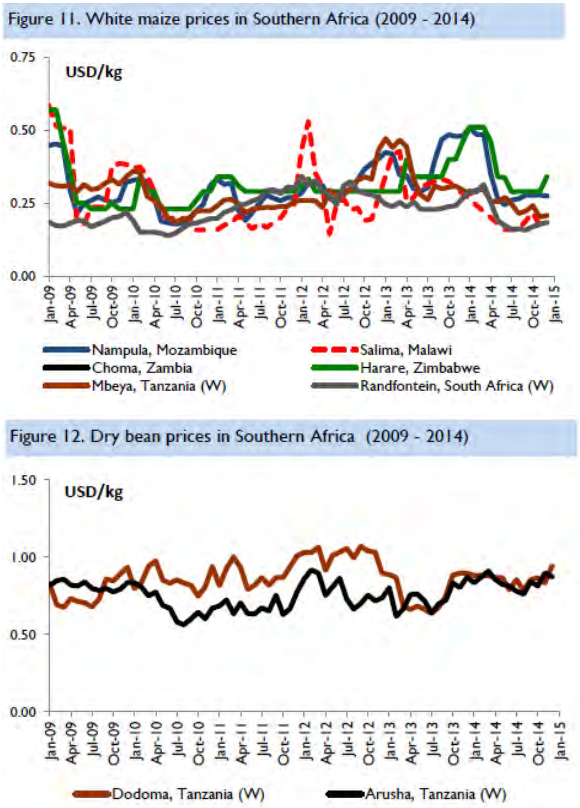
- **Prices increased by between five and 15 percent last month in all reference markets except for the surplus areas of Chipata and Choma where prices remained stable.** The rise in prices is attributed to the seasonal increase in demand as poor households resort to market purchases as own produced stocks run down.
- **High consumption areas of Kitwe, Kabwe, and Mansa had maize prices 18, 42 and 15 percent higher than last year's prices, respectively.** In the rest of the country, maize grain prices in December were generally at previous year's levels or lower, especially in the surplus area of Choma (29 percent lower than last year). However, prices continued to be above the five-year average by between 10 and 31 percent, with the exceptions of Choma and Chipata once again. These above average prices have been 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).

- **In December, the FRA was estimated to have maize stocks of 1,031,303 MT and intentions of selling about 650,000 MT.** Formal maize exports went up marginally by seven percent between November and December. Of the 3,855 MT that was traded, 2,704 MT were exported to Zimbabwe and the remainder to DRC, Mozambique, and Malawi.

- **Maize meal prices remained stable in most markets except for the urban area of Kitwe, which recorded a price increase of eight percent**. Stable prices were attributed to the steady supply of maize grain as millers continued to buy maize from traders at relatively lower prices from surplus areas of Chipata, Choma, and Kabwe. Maize meal prices were similar to December 2013 prices but continued to be above the five year average by between 13 and 26 percent due to the lingering effects of high maize grain prices during the 2013/14 marketing season and higher processing and transportation costs in 2014.

- Informal maize exports to DRC via Kasumbalesa remained stable, while exports to Tanzania increased by 35 percent as expected between November and December but remained quite small (volumes traded declined from 523 MT in August to only 14 MT in December). Maize inflow from Mozambique continued to decline, going down by 39 percent as is typical during this period when stock levels decline and physical access to some source areas is limited because of the rains. Informal maize exports have been significantly below average.

Figure 11-12. Price trends in selected markets in Southern Africa



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

Tanzania: Markets were very well-supplied with locally-produced grains and cereal substitutes such as cassava, potatoes, and bananas in December due to the above average June-to-August harvest across the country. Tradable surplus is estimated at 1,000,000 MT. Maize, rice, and pulse stocks began to decline in December, though at a slower rate than usual as a result of a 10 percent increase in the 2013/14 harvest compared to the previous year, and 24 to 37 percent higher than their respective five-year average levels.

- **Wholesale white maize prices exhibited mixed trends between November and December.** Prices of maize rose seasonally at Songea and Kigoma markets, and sharply (by 27 percent) in the deficit area of Dodoma, with the start of the lean season and diminishing stocks. Prices also continued increasing at Dar es Salaam market due to increased costs of transporting grain to the market from the distant highland areas of Iringa, Mbeya, and Njombe since nearby supply sources of Tanga and Kilimanjaro have exhausted.

- **Wholesale prices of white maize however remained atypically stable at Mtwara, Mbeya, Lindi and Iringa markets due to the above average June-to-August harvest across the country**. These above average stocks sustained prices at significantly lower levels than their respective 2013 and five-year average levels by between 13 and 39 percent.

- **Rice prices continued to increase in some markets while remaining stable in others.** At Dodoma, Mwanza, Lindi, and Mbeya markets, prices rose seasonally by between seven and 27 percent as stock levels declined. Prices were stable at Arusha, Dar es Salaam, and Kigoma markets. The level of prices was between 12 and 36 percent higher compared to last year and also generally above the five-year average.

- **Dry bean prices were also stable or increasing between November and December.** Prices increased seasonally at Dodoma market by 13 percent and by seven percent at Kigoma market as supplies declined. Traders were reported to be buying beans at Kigoma market to resell in Burundi. At the other markets, prices remained stable. Prices were generally above 2013 levels and the five-year average due to below normal carryover stocks from the January/February (*Vuli*) harvest and high export demand.

Mozambique: Maize grain and cowpea price trends varied between November and December, increasing seasonally in areas where stocks began dwindling and remaining stable in the main producer areas. Imported rice availability and prices remained stable, reflecting international market trends.

- **Maize price trends were mixed between November and December.** Prices rose seasonally at Chokwe, Gorongosa, and Maxixe markets, increasing by between 9 and 12 percent, as household stocks began to dwindle, while remaining stable at the other markets. With the exception of Maxixe market, prices were on average 18 percent lower than last year's prices and similar or lower than their respective five-year averages. These below average prices are a result of above-average production in the southern region.
- **Cowpea price trends varied in December, increasing seasonally at Gorongosa, Maxixe, and Nampula markets by 43, 13, and 25 percent, respectively, while remaining stable in other markets.** Prices in December were generally similar or lower than their respective 2013 and five year averages.
- Imported and locally-produced rice prices remained stable from last month and at the same level as the five-year average and December 2013 prices.

Malawi: After remaining stable for an extended period, maize grain prices rose significantly between November and December as supplies to the markets tightened. The increase in the number of households relying on markets for their cereal purchases increased as stocks ran out with the approach of the peak of the lean season.

- **Maize prices increased as stocks declined across most markets by between nine and 47 percent, with sharp increases in the southern region which had production shortfalls.** Salima market was an exception with prices remaining stable because households still had stocks from own production. Prices were between 14 and 43 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels due to an increase of eight percent in maize production during the 2013/14 agricultural season from last year. However, prices were well above their respective five-year average levels due to the lingering effects of the devaluation of the Kwacha in 2012 and subsequent years of related market disruptions.
- **Locally produced rice price trends were mixed.** Prices rose seasonally by 11 and 7 percent at Karonga and Mzuzu markets while remaining stable at other markets. Cassava price trends were also mixed, with significant seasonal increases of 88, 51 and 11 at Mitundu, Lilongwe, and Lunzu markets while on other markets prices remained stable.
- **Informal cross boarder imports of maize, mostly from Mozambique into southern Malawi, increased by about 56 percent between November and December, reinforcing local supplies that were diminishing.** Exports to Tanzania declined significantly by 77 percent as the main supply markets in Chitipa district were now supplying markets in Karonga district which experienced severe production shortfalls.

Zimbabwe: Maize grain prices seasonally increased or remained atypically stable as household stocks began to dwindle between November and December. Maize prices were on average 29 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels and 11 percent lower than the two-year average, including the structurally deficit areas of the country.

- **Prices of maize grain rose significantly at the main urban markets of Mbare, Renkini and Kombayi by 17, 38 and 26 percent as a result of increased demand by urban households and some rural households as they began to supplement their food stocks with market purchases.** The atypical stability of maize prices at the other markets has been sustained by above average availability from this year's maize harvest, which was 82 percent higher compared to 2013 and 26 percent higher than the five-year average. Local supplies were also support by a significant increase in formal maize imports from Zambia, from 569 MT in November to 2,704 MT in December, due to the favorable price differential with the Zambia export parity price at 240.00 USD per MT compared to than the Government maize producer price of USD 390.00 per MT
- **Maize meal prices also increased at Renkini, Kombayi, and Sakubva markets by 17, 13 and eight percent.** Prices were similar to or lower than their respective 2013 levels but generally higher than their respective two-year averages in the major urban markets.

Madagascar: Rice and cassava price were generally stable between November and December, as supplies to the markets remained stable. Stability of cassava was typical while that of rice was atypical, being sustained by increased rice harvests, which were 10 percent higher this year in comparison to last year due to favorable climate conditions in the northern rice producing areas. Harvests of maize and cassava were four and six percent below those of last year, respectively, due to locust damage and poor rainfall experienced in the south and western parts of the country during the 2013/14 agricultural season.

- **Locally produced rice (riz gasy) prices stabilized in December in most reference markets, including those in the deficit areas of the south that had experienced gradual increases in the past few months.** However, prices continued to rise at Antisiranana market, increasing marginally by six percent, and at Mahajanga market by nine percent after remaining stable since August. Prices dropped unexpectedly at Ihosy market by 18 percent. Prices of riz gasy were generally lower than 2013 prices at markets in the major production areas due to increased harvests while prices were similar to last year's levels at markets in deficit areas.
- **Imported rice prices were generally stable between November and December and similar or less than their respective 2013 levels.** Cassava prices were also generally stable except for Ihosy and Mahajanga markets. At Ihosy the price of cassava rose by 33 percent while at Mahajanga it dropped by 18 percent. Prices were generally higher than 2013 prices due to the lingering effects of widespread crop losses that occurred in the major cassava producing areas of Toliara and Sakaraha, which were hit by Cyclone Haruna in February 2013.

Outlook

Southern Africa: Prices of staple foods, including maize grain and maize meal, cassava, rice and cowpeas, are expected to continue or start increasing across all countries. One exception will be northern Tanzania where prices will likely remain stable owing to ongoing *Vuli* harvests. Households with inadequate staple food stocks will increase dependence on the markets between January and February. Green harvests in March are likely to ease pressure on staple food prices in areas that have received normal rains so far. Prices will trend close to their respective 2014 and five-year average levels.

South Africa: Maize prices are expected to continue increasing and reach their peak in January. Prices are however expected to trend lower than their respective 2013 level and remain similar to their respective five-year averages due to above average harvests in 2014.

Zambia: **Maize grain prices are expected to continue increasing in January, peaking in February, a period when most households depend on the market for staple foods requirements.** Maize meal prices are expected to start increasing in January as millers start buying maize from the National Food Reserve Agency (FRA) at a price seven percent higher than the trader price. As a result, some millers in Lusaka have announced an increase in maize meal prices. Maize and maize meal prices are likely to be similar to 2014 levels but maintain at above five-year average levels given the elevated prices sustained throughout 2013/14 marketing season and increases in the cost of fuel and electricity tariffs in mid-2014.

Tanzania: Maize, dry bean, and rice prices in the northern markets are expected to decline typically with increasing supplies from the *Vuli* harvests (January to February) but this is expected to be short lived and below average. In the southern markets, rice and dry bean prices are expected to increase seasonally before May due to tightening supplies, while maize prices are expected to atypically remain stable or increase marginally due to abundant availability from the 2014 above average May-to-August harvest.

Mozambique: Maize grain and cowpea prices will continue or begin to rise in January as household stocks start to dwindle. Prices are expected to peak in February but maintain levels similar to their respective 2014 and five-year averages levels due to above average production this year. Rice prices will remain stable.

Malawi: Maize prices are expected to continue increasing in January and peak in March, with the parts of northern and southern Malawi that suffered production shortfalls due to inadequate rainfall potentially facing significant price increases. However, prices in most areas will likely remain lower than 2014 levels because of increased maize harvests during the 2013/14 production year, but will be sustained above the five-year average as effects of the depreciation of local currency lingers.

Zimbabwe: Prices of both maize grain and maize meal are likely to continue or start to increase in January as the peak lean season approaches. These prices will be lower than 2014 levels and two-year averages.

Madagascar: Prices of cassava and both locally produced and imported rice are expected to increase steadily in January 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 be maintained at significantly higher levels than those of 2013 and the five-year average due to poor production in the 2013/14 agricultural season.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Current Situation

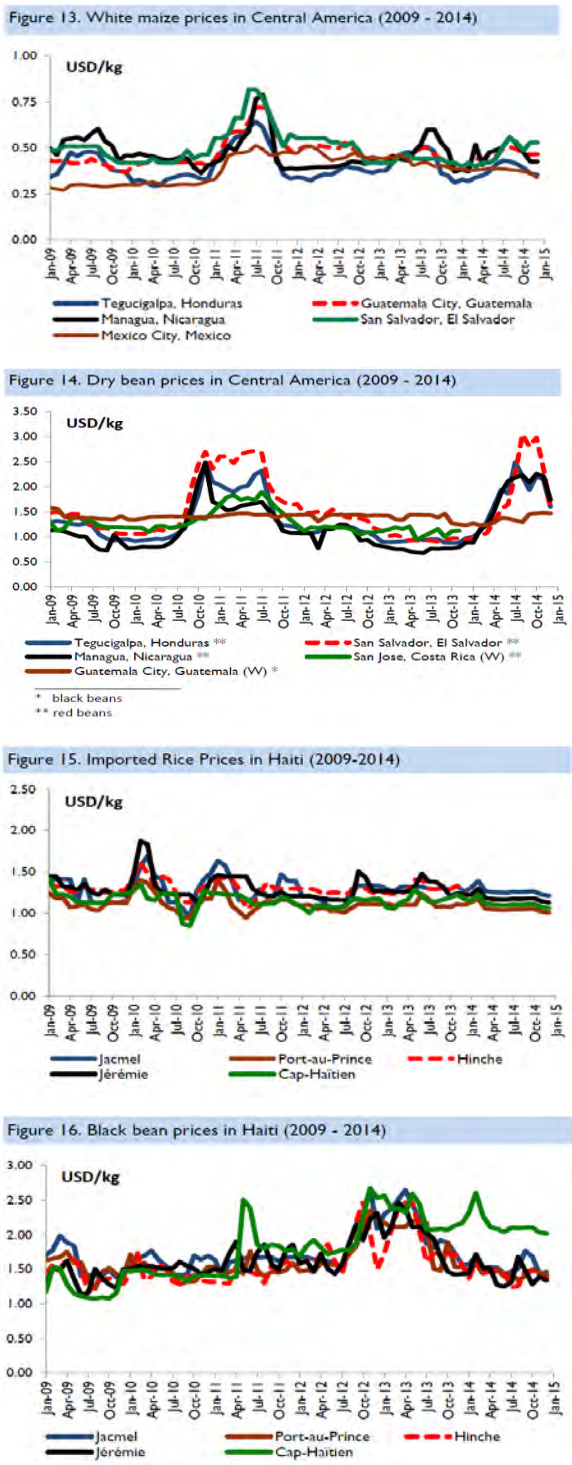
Staple food availability remained generally adequate to meet local needs from recent regional harvests (the October to December Otoño harvest in Haiti and the October-to-December *Postrera* harvest in Central America) and imports from international and regional markets. After reaching record-high prices in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras in 2014, red bean prices began to follow seasonal decreasing trends in November and December, but remained well above the five-year average. Black bean prices were stable in Guatemala and Haiti with increased supplies from the recent local harvests in December. Black bean prices remain above their respective 2013 levels in Guatemala, but below last year's prices in Haiti. White maize prices remained stable or declined in Central America as markets supplies increased from local production and imports from Mexico. Imported rice availability and prices remained stable region-wide.

Haiti: The Otoño harvest came to an end in December and, despite being significantly below average, produced enough supplies to stabilize locally produced staple food prices between November to December. Maize flour prices remained stable in most markets during December due to adequate supply and the recent harvest of other important commodities, including pigeon peas and sorghum. Black bean prices seasonally stabilized between November and December as market supplies improved following the *Otoño* harvests in the area. Black bean and maize flour prices were below their 2013 levels, while rice prices remained stable. Rice imports volumes and prices remained stable in December and similar to both 2013 and five-year average levels.

Central America (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala): Staple food price trends followed seasonal trends in December and declined slightly or stabilized in response to new supplies from the recent average *Postrera* harvest (October to December). Rice, maize, black bean, and, especially red bean supplies increased slightly and were adequate to alleviate the effects of the staple food deficit that lingered from the below average *Primera* harvest (July-August).

- **White maize supplies were adequate and prices were generally stable in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala while declining slightly in Nicaragua where the *Postrera* harvest contributes to a greater portion the annual national staple food production.** Informal imports from Mexico (which had a surplus production this year and where prices are currently regionally competitive), helped to offset the effects of production losses throughout the region during the *Primera* harvest due to rainfall shortages and stabilize prices. White maize prices were stable between November and December and slightly above their respective 2013 levels and five-year average levels.

Figure 13-16. Price trends in selected markets in Central America and Caribbean



Sources : Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire (CNSA) and FEWS NET, MAL, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria (DGECA), Sistema de Información de Mercados Productos Agrícolas de Honduras (SIMPAH), Secretaria de Economia de Mexico, and Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Alimentacion de Guatemala (MAGA).

- **Increased red bean availability from the *Postrera* harvest caused prices to decrease in December after increasing significantly over the past year (from December 2013 to October 2014) in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras.** The *Postrera* harvest contributes to the majority of total national annual bean production in both El Salvador and Honduras (85 and 60 percent, respectively). Although red bean prices decreased by 10 to 24 percent between November and December as new supplies reached markets, prices remained up to 84 percent (El Salvador) above December 2013 prices and 114 percent (Nicaragua) above five-year average levels. The drivers behind this atypical price increase through 2014 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 form China) leading to above-average trade flow within the region, and (5) speculation by traders who anticipated even higher prices in 2014.
- **Black bean prices in Guatemala were stable between November and December with the availability of recent supplies from the *Postrera* harvest after increasing the past few months**. Prices are up to 25 percent above their respective 2013 levels due to below-average annual production this year, but are 12 percent below five-year average price.

Since February 2014, FEWS NET has reported on the effects of recent coffee rust outbreaks and lower global export prices on farmer and casual labor revenues in Central America. After increasing significantly over the past year, international coffee prices declined by seven percent in December 2014, reflecting sufficient rains in the main production areas of Brazil (the world's largest exporter). However, international Arabica coffee prices remain above December 2013 prices by 46 percent as a result of lingering effects of the drought in Brazil last year. 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 insufficient due to the below-average Otoño harvest (October to December), but may be compensated for with imports. Black bean prices and maize flour prices are expected to increase from January to March as a result of the reduced supply and the high demand for seeds during that time. Furthermore, the Government has implemented a policy increasing gasoline prices for the 2015 fiscal year, which may exacerbate the price increases, especially in the north, Artibonite, and in the south. Gasoline prices were originally expected to increase by 15 HTG per gallon, but now that international prices are decreasing the Government has not yet declared the official price will be. 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 may be offset by imports.

Central America (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala): **During the next three months, prices are expected to rise starting in January as a result of inadequate staple food availability due to the lingering effects of the below-average *Primera* harvest (July-August)**. Although there was a recent supply from the *Postrera* harvest (October –December), it was not enough to compensate for the crop losses during the *Primera* harvest, the main maize harvest, earlier this year. 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: Wheat grain production in varied throughout the region in 2014. Production was below average in Kazakhstan (regional exporter) and Tajikistan (regional importer) and above average in Pakistan (regional exporter) and Afghanistan (regional importer). Supply and price trends therefore varied considerably by country. Wheat flour export prices in **Kazakhstan**, the region's largest producer and exporter, were stable between November and December, but approximately 20 percent above their respective 2013 and five-year average levels. Production from 2014 was 18 percent below average and 14 percent below 2013 levels. As a result of adequate carry-over stocks from 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan has estimated national grain reserves at nearly seven million metric tons. To date, these reserves have been adequate to date to satisfy regional demand, albeit at slightly higher prices. Wheat flour prices rose considerably over the second half of 2014 in **Tajikistan** due to the effects of below-average production in 2014 coupled with the effects of higher export prices from Kazakhstan. By December 2014, the average national wheat flour price reached near record levels. Conversely, in **Pakistan**, another regional exporter, both wheat grain, flour, and rice prices were stable across most markets due to adequate supply from 2014 production and international imports. In **Afghanistan** wheat flour prices were stable throughout much of 2014 due to the effects of above-average local production and ample imports from neighboring Pakistan. The price of wheat flour declined in Kabul by eight percent between November and December, and was similar to the average.

Afghanistan: Wheat flour prices were stable between November and December 2014 and were similar to their respective 2013 levels due to the effects of above-average local production in 2014 and stable imported wheat flour prices from Pakistan. Prices nine to 28 percent above average. Wheat grain supply typically tightens during the winter months and households depend increasingly on imported wheat flour to meet food needs. Locally produced rice prices were generally below their respective 2013 levels in December, as above-average harvests continued to arrive onto markets. The most pronounced decrease was in Jalalabad (Nangarhar Province) where December 2014 rice prices declined by forty percent since the previous year due to the effects of increased local production after a local canal was rehabilitated, providing irrigated water to four districts in this province. Local supplies were bolstered by imported rice from neighboring Pakistan (Peshawar).

Tajikistan: Wheat flour prices increased persistently over the second half of 2014 in Tajikistan due to the effects of a slightly below-average local harvest coupled with the effects of higher import prices from Kazakhstan. The effects of the depreciation of the local currency (by 10 percent in 2014) put additional upward pressure on imported food and fuel prices. December 2014 prices in Khatlon Oblast were 25 percent above their respective five-year average levels. Other factors, such as increased domestic marketing costs as well as seasonal demand for winter stocks also contributed to the observed price trends. Prices for potatoes, another staple food, also increased considerably during the second half of 2014 across Tajikistan. In Sughd Oblad, prices were 47 percent above their respective 2013 levels and 89 percent above average.

Figures 17-18. Price trends in Central Asia

Figure 17. Wheat grain prices in Central Asia (2009 - 2014)

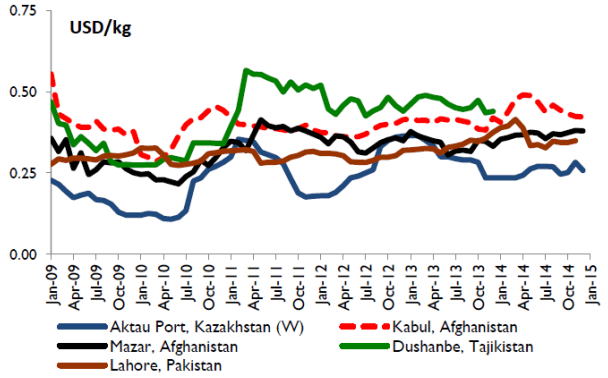
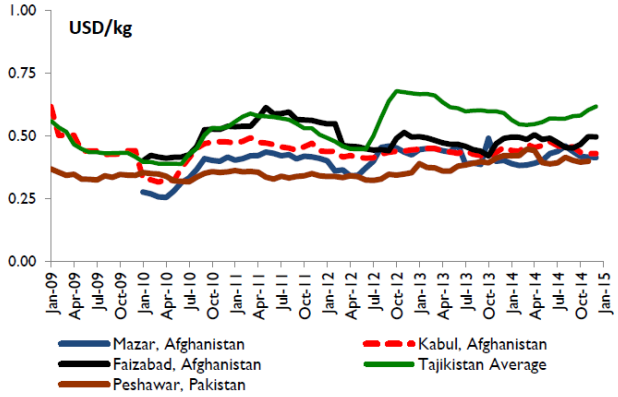


Figure 18. Wheat flour prices in Central Asia (2009 - 2014)



Sources: World Food Programme and APK Inform Agency, Kazakhstan

Outlook:

Central Asia: The current grain export restrictions by Russia are expected to lead to an increase in demand for Kazakh grain in Central Asia (USDA) in 2015. Though Russian and Kazakhstan have separate marketing channels, reduced Russian export supply may result in increased demand from non-traditional Kazakh wheat importers (Middle East and African). Although the

Kazakh Ministry of Agricultural claims that grain reserves are adequate, a substantial increase in export demand may increase export prices, resulting in higher wheat flour prices in Tajikistan in particular, but potentially Afghanistan as well.

In Pakistan, staple food (wheat grain and flour) supply and prices will be supported by the national strategic reserve. Due to relatively lower international prices, Pakistan imported nearly 727,600 metric tons of wheat from Russia and Ukraine between July and November 2014, nearly double 2013 levels. Although there are various prices support measures in place (20 percent import tariff recently imposed and a producer support price to encourage wheat cultivation), there is currently no strong evidence that indicates wheat grain or flour prices will increase considerably or atypically in the coming months. Area under potato cultivation in Pakistan increased by 10 percent between 2013 and 2014. Favorable weather conditions are expected to result in a 10 percent increase in local production, to approximately six million metric tons. Given local consumption patterns, this is equivalent to a three million metric ton exportable surplus. The Pakistani government recently removed export duties on potatoes to encourage regional trade. December potato prices in Pakistan were 18 to 44 percent lower than those observed in Tajikistan, which may encourage trade flows between the two countries.

Wheat flour prices are expected to continue increasing in Tajikistan, in tandem with Kazakh wheat export prices. However, the extent to which prices increase will depend on the more general international wheat price trends and trade opportunities outside of Central Asia. Potato imports from Pakistan may alleviate some of the pressure on local potato supply and prices in 2015.

Wheat flour prices will be stable in Afghanistan due to the continued effects of above-average local production and the availability of stable imports from Pakistan (and to a lesser extent, Kazakhstan).

FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

PRICE WATCH ANNEX 1 December 2014 Prices

January 31, 2015

Food and Fuel Price Trends

West Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Cotonou Benin	Maize* XOF 190 $0.36	15	-10	-12	▲	▼	▼
	Rice XOF 530 $1.00	0	0	2	►	►	►
	Cowpea XOF 545 $1.02	0	-16	-7	►	▼	▼
Bohicon Benin	Maize* XOF 135 $0.25	0	-23	-18	►	▼	▼
	Rice XOF 425 $0.80	-6	-20	-14	▼	▼	▼
Come Benin	Maize* XOF 175 $0.33	0	-17	-	►	▼	-
	Rice XOF 530 $1.00	0	0	-	►	►	-
Malanville Benin	Wh Maize* XOF 135 $0.25	13	-10	-4	▲	▼	►
	Cassava Flr XOF 375 $0.71	-6	0	43	▼	►	▲
Parakou Benin	Maize* XOF 150 $0.28	7	3	-6	▲	►	▼
	Rice XOF 405 $0.76	-2	-18	-19	►	▼	▼
Ouagadougou Burkina Faso (Sankaryare)	Millet* XOF 212 $0.40	-2	-3	-6	►	►	▼
	Maize XOF 125 $0.24	-13	-18	-23	▼	▼	▼
	Sorghum XOF 202 $0.38	-9	4	2	▼	►	►
	Veg Oil XOF 900 $1.69	0	-5	-4	►	▼	►

Food and Fuel Price Trends

West Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Ouagadougou Burkina Faso (Sankaryare)	Dried Milk XOF 5,750 $10.81	0	5	16	►	▲	▲
	Gasoline XOF 732 $1.38	0	0	5	►	►	▲
Koudougou Burkina Faso	Millet* XOF 202 $0.38	5	24	18	▲	▲	▲
	Maize XOF 143 $0.27	1	1	-3	►	►	►
	Sorghum XOF 184 $0.35	10	27	22	▲	▲	▲
Djibo Burkina Faso	Millet* XOF 182 $0.34	-1	9	11	►	▲	▲
	Maize XOF 167 $0.31	-3	-9	-10	►	▼	▼
	Sorghum XOF 163 $0.31	-5	12	13	▼	▲	▲
Bobo Dioulasso Burkina Faso (Nineta)	Millet* XOF 182 $0.34	-7	-3	-4	▼	►	►
	Maize XOF 106 $0.20	-5	-20	-23	▼	▼	▼
	Sorghum XOF 136 $0.26	-11	1	0	▼	►	►
Pouytenga Burkina Faso	Millet* XOF 185 $0.35	-6	4	4	▼	►	►
	Maize XOF 141 $0.27	4	-8	-10	►	▼	▼
	Sorghum XOF 138 $0.26	11	-1	-1	▲	►	►
Solenzo Burkina Faso	Millet* XOF 144 $0.27	-4	7	5	►	▲	▲

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food prices in countries vulnerable to food insecurity. The Price Watch Annex 1 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 December, 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.

FEWS NET
fewsnetmt@fews.net
www.fews.net

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USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Food and Fuel Price Trends

West Africa

Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Solenzo		Maize						
Burkina Faso		XOF 84	8	-19	-22	▲	▼	▼
		$0.16						
		Sorghum						
		XOF 104	11	2	-2	▲	▶	▶
		$0.20						
N'Djamena		Millet						
Chad		XAF 286	0	2	18	▶	▶	▲
		$0.54						
		Sorghum						
		XAF 206	0	16	10	▶	▲	▲
		$0.39						
		Imp Rice						
		XAF 506	0	1	8	▶	▶	▲
		$0.95						
		Loc Rice						
		XAF 416	0	1	1	▶	▶	▶
		$0.78						
		Maize						
		XAF 266	0	11	16	▶	▲	▲
		$0.50						
Abeche		Millet						
Chad		XAF 210	-5	-9	-1	▼	▼	▶
		$0.39						
		Sorghum*						
		XAF 190	-5	27	22	▼	▲	▲
		$0.36						
Moundou		Millet						
Chad		XAF 210	-10	-5	1	▼	▼	▶
		$0.39						
		Sorghum*						
		XAF 170	-9	-15	7	▼	▼	▲
		$0.32						
Sarh		Millet						
Chad		XAF 240	0	19	28	▶	▲	▲
		$0.45						
		Sorghum*						
		XAF 179	20	11	22	▲	▲	▲
		$0.34						
Moussoro		Millet						
Chad		XAF 276	-8	-14	6	▼	▼	▲
		$0.52						
		Maize*						
		XAF 250	-5	-11	2	▼	▼	▶
		$0.47						
		Imp Rice						
		XAF 600	0	0	-6	▶	▶	▼
		$1.13						
Bol		Maize*						
Chad		XAF 200	-9	-9	35	▼	▼	▲
		$0.38						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

West Africa

Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Mongo		Millet						
Chad		XAF 300	7	15	33	▲	▲	▲
		$0.56						
Bamako		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 225	0	0	1	▶	▶	▶
		$0.42						
		Rice						
		XOF 375	7	0	1	▲	▶	▶
		$0.71						
Ségou		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 175	-2	-5	10	▶	▼	▲
		$0.33						
		Rice						
		XOF 300	-5	-3	-7	▼	▶	▼
		$0.56						
Kayes		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 250	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
		$0.47						
Koulikoro		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 200	0	16	2	▶	▲	▶
		$0.38						
Sikasso		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 200	-2	-11	-10	▶	▼	▼
		$0.38						
Mopti		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 200	0	-2	9	▶	▶	▲
		$0.38						
Timbuktu		Rice*						
Mali		XOF 250	-14	-17	-	▼	▼	-
		$0.47						
Gao		Millet*						
Mali		XOF 200	0	-11	-8	▶	▼	▼
		$0.38						
Nouakchott		Sorghum*						
Mauritania		MRO 300	-14	0	15	▼	▶	▲
		$1.05						
		Wheat*						
		MRO 140	-13	-7	3	▼	▼	▶
		$0.49						
		Maize						
		MRO 220	-15	-	-	▼	-	-
		$0.77						
		Imp Rice						
		MRO 280	4	2	19	▶	▶	▲
		$0.98						
		Loc Rice						
		MRO 240	4	-	-	▶	-	-
		$0.84						
		Veg Oil						
		MRO 480	7	0	17	▲	▶	▲
		$1.68						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
West Africa	**Nouakchott**	Gas Oil						
	Mauritania	MRO 385	0	0	21	▶	▶	▲
		$1.34						
		Gasoline						
		MRO 436	0	0	17	▶	▶	▲
		$1.52						
	Adel Bagrou	Sorghum*						
	Mauritania	MRO 122	2	-17	-13	▶	▼	▼
		$0.43						
		Wheat*						
		MRO 196	-2	31	42	▶	▲	▲
		$0.68						
		Imp Rice						
		MRO 280	2	12	23	▶	▲	▲
		$0.98						
		Loc Rice						
		MRO 220	0	7	11	▶	▲	▲
		$0.77						
		Veg Oil						
		MRO 500	0	6	13	▶	▲	▲
		$1.75						
		Sugar						
		MRO 252	0	2	-5	▶	▶	▼
		$0.88						
	Aoujeft	Sorghum*						
	Mauritania	MRO 450	9	13	17	▲	▲	▲
		$1.57						
		Wheat*						
		MRO 122	-6	-6	-10	▼	▼	▼
		$0.43						
	Boghé	Sorghum*						
	Mauritania	MRO 295	18	48	36	▲	▲	▲
		$1.03						
		Wheat*						
		MRO 133	-3	2	7	▶	▶	▲
		$0.46						
		Imp Rice						
		MRO 200	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
		$0.70						
		Loc Rice						
		MRO 173	-5	-4	1	▼	▶	▶
		$0.60						
		Veg Oil						
		MRO 370	-7	6	-5	▼	▲	▼
		$1.29						
		Sugar						
		MRO 197	-2	-11	-17	▶	▼	▼
		$0.69						
	Magta-Lahjar	Sorghum*						
	Mauritania	MRO 296	8	28	21	▲	▲	▲
		$1.03						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
West Africa	**Magta-Lahjar**	Wheat*						
	Mauritania	MRO 150	0	0	12	▶	▶	▲
		$0.52						
		Imp Rice						
		MRO 240	2	-8	4	▶	▼	▶
		$0.84						
		Loc Rice						
		MRO 200	0	-11	5	▶	▼	▲
		$0.70						
		Veg Oil						
		MRO 500	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
		$1.75						
		Sugar						
		MRO 208	4	-16	-18	▶	▼	▼
		$0.73						
	Niamey	Millet*						
	Niger	XOF 235	-1	-13	-1	▶	▼	▶
		$0.44						
		Maize						
		XOF 193	-1	-2	-4	▶	▶	▶
		$0.36						
		Rice						
		XOF 400	0	-6	-8	▶	▼	▼
		$0.75						
		Sorghum						
		XOF 238	-2	-2	4	▶	▶	▶
		$0.45						
		Dried Milk						
		XOF 3,900	0	-3	23	▶	▶	▲
		$7.33						
		Veg Oil						
		XOF 800	0	-18	-8	▶	▼	▼
		$1.50						
		Bread						
		XOF 161	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
		$0.30						
		Gas Oil						
		XOF 540	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
		$1.02						
		Gasoline						
		XOF 538	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
		$1.01						
	Maradi	Millet*						
	Niger	XOF 146	-12	-28	-23	▼	▼	▼
		$0.27						
		Sorghum						
		XOF 158	-12	-22	-7	▼	▼	▼
		$0.30						
		Maize						
		XOF 173	-9	-16	-14	▼	▼	▼
		$0.33						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
West Africa	**Maradi** Niger	Dried Milk XOF 3,200 $6.02	0	-6	9	▶	▼	▲
		Veg Oil XOF 775 $1.46	0	11	0	▶	▲	▶
	Tahoua Niger	Millet* XOF 231 $0.43	3	-19	-9	▶	▼	▼
		Sorghum XOF 213 $0.40	-1	-20	-9	▶	▼	▼
	Diffa Niger	Millet* XOF 217 $0.41	-8	-22	-1	▼	▼	▶
		Sorghum XOF 188 $0.35	-9	-21	0	▼	▼	▶
		Dried Milk XOF 3,750 $7.05	0	-6	15	▶	▼	▲
		Veg Oil XOF 950 $1.79	0	-5	1	▶	▼	▶
	Agadez Niger	Millet* XOF 268 $0.50	2	-10	12	▶	▼	▲
		Rice XOF 500 $0.94	0	0	4	▶	▶	▶
		Dried Milk XOF 3,750 $7.05	0	-4	20	▶	▶	▲
		Veg Oil XOF 900 $1.69	0	13	5	▶	▲	▲
	Gaya Niger	Maize* XOF 147 $0.28	2	-11	-16	▶	▼	▼
	Bakin Birji Niger	Millet* XOF 148 $0.28	-1	-37	-17	▶	▼	▼
	Ouallam Niger	Millet* XOF 285 $0.54	0	0	8	▶	▶	▲
	Tillabery Niger	Sorghum* XOF 215 $0.40	1	8	10	▶	▲	▲
		Millet XOF 213 $0.40	-1	-2	2	▶	▶	▶

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
West Africa	**Kano** Nigeria (Dawanu)	Maize (W) NGN 48 $0.27	-9	-31	-19	▼	▼	▼
		Sorghum (W) NGN 54 $0.30	-18	-11	6	▼	▼	▲
		Millet (W) NGN 58 $0.32	-4	-23	-1	▶	▼	▶
		Grdnut Oil NGN 153 $0.85	-6	-10	-19	▼	▼	▼
		Gasoline NGN 120 $0.66	0	24	8	▶	▲	▲
		Diesel NGN 160 $0.89	0	-3	10	▶	▶	▲
	Kaura Nigeria	Maize NGN 50 $0.27	-4	-45	-18	▶	▼	▼
		Sorghum* NGN 41 $0.23	-22	-45	-27	▼	▼	▼
	Ibadan Nigeria (Bodiga)	Maize NGN 51 $0.28	2	-24	-19	▶	▼	▼
		Sorghum* NGN 65 $0.36	-5	-30	-14	▼	▼	▼
		Bread NGN 250 $1.39	0	67	67	▶	▲	▲
		Palm Oil NGN 267 $1.48	0	60	17	▶	▲	▲
		Gasoline NGN 97 $0.54	0	0	-8	▶	▶	▼
		Diesel NGN 155 $0.86	0	-6	2	▶	▼	▶
	Dandume Nigeria	Rice NGN 99 $0.55	-1	-43	-37	▶	▼	▼
		Millet NGN 58 $0.32	-1	-11	2	▶	▼	▶
		Sorghum* NGN 38 $0.21	-18	-41	-28	▼	▼	▼

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
West Africa	**Giwa**	Maize						
	Nigeria	NGN 43	-5	-39	-27	▼	▼	▼
		$0.24						
		Sorghum*						
		NGN 44	0	-32	-14	▶	▼	▼
		$0.25						
	Saminaka	Maize						
	Nigeria	NGN 36	-8	-34	-25	▼	▼	▼
		$0.20						
		Sorghum*						
		NGN 43	-17	-40	-18	▼	▼	▼
		$0.24						
	Illela	Millet* (W)						
	Nigeria	XOF 124	-	-35	-32	-	▼	▼
		$0.23						
		Sorghum (W)						
		XOF 116	-	-29	-32	-	▼	▼
		$0.22						
	Maidua	Mille*t (W)						
	Nigeria	XOF 143	-	-31	-20	-	▼	▼
		$0.27						
		Sorghum (W)						
		XOF 122	-	-28	-24	-	▼	▼
		$0.23						
	Lagos	Yams*						
	Nigeria	NGN 110	0	-56	-	▶	▼	-
		$0.61						
	Dakar	Millet*						
	Senegal	XOF 200	-11	-25	-13	▼	▼	▼
	(Tilene)	$0.38						
		Rice						
		XOF 230	0	-14	-21	▶	▼	▼
		$0.43						
	Kaolak	Millet*						
	Senegal	XOF 173	-1	-13	2	▶	▼	▶
		$0.33						
		Rice						
		XOF 270	0	-1	-4	▶	▶	▶
		$0.51						
	Saint-Louis	Millet*						
	Senegal	XOF 235	-2	-22	3	▶	▼	▶
		$0.44						
		Rice						
		XOF 250	-1	-17	-19	▶	▼	▼
		$0.47						
	Tambacounda	Millet*						
	Senegal	XOF 213	0	13	16	▶	▲	▲
		$0.40						
	Ziguichor	Maize*						
	Senegal	XOF 250	0	-13	-16	▶	▼	▼
		$0.47						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
West Africa	**Ziguichor**	Rice						
	Senegal	XOF 290	0	4	16	▶	▶	▲
		$0.55						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
East Africa	**Bujumbura**	Burundi	Beans* BIF 1,056 $0.69	-7	-5	6	▼	▼	▲
			Swt Potato BIF 497 $0.32	-6	26	-5	▼	▲	▼
			Cassava Flr BIF 1,051 $0.68	1	5	4	▶	▲	▶
			Banana BIF 531 $0.35	2	-13	-1	▶	▼	▶
			Sorghum BIF 1,021 $0.66	4	2	27	▶	▶	▲
			Maize BIF 950 $0.62	0	-7	27	▶	▼	▲
	Ngozi	Burundi	Beans* BIF 749 $0.49	-9	-34	-17	▼	▼	▼
			Swt Potato BIF 234 $0.15	16	-25	-1	▲	▼	▶
			Cassava Flr BIF 719 $0.47	-4	11	29	▶	▲	▲
			Banana BIF 412 $0.27	5	39	55	▲	▲	▲
			Sorghum BIF 883 $0.57	11	42	42	▲	▲	▲
	Kirundo	Burundi	Beans* BIF 614 $0.40	-24	-27	-17	▼	▼	▼
			Swt Potato BIF 258 $0.17	-24	-25	-4	▼	▼	▶
			Cassava Flr BIF 677 $0.44	-7	8	29	▼	▲	▲
			Banana BIF 389 $0.25	16	17	28	▲	▲	▲
			Sorghum BIF 866 $0.56	3	42	52	▶	▲	▲
			Maize BIF 763 $0.50	-5	8	27	▼	▲	▲

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
East Africa	**Muyinga**	Burundi	Beans* BIF 741 $0.48	-4	-25	-8	▶	▼	▼
			Swt Potato BIF 336 $0.22	16	8	28	▲	▲	▲
			Cassava Flr BIF 738 $0.48	2	23	37	▶	▲	▲
			Banana BIF 304 $0.20	-23	-24	-14	▼	▼	▼
			Sorghum BIF 870 $0.57	-1	35	50	▶	▲	▲
			Maize BIF 662 $0.43	-16	-5	-3	▼	▼	▶
	Gitega	Burundi	Beans* BIF 923 $0.60	3	-10	4	▶	▼	▶
			Swt Potato BIF 230 $0.15	9	9	14	▲	▲	▲
			Cassava Flr BIF 750 $0.49	-1	7	36	▶	▲	▲
			Banana BIF 320 $0.21	-11	-15	-10	▼	▼	▼
			Sorghum BIF 852 $0.55	5	3	29	▲	▶	▲
			Maize BIF 657 $0.43	-12	-13	14	▼	▼	▲
	Ruyigi	Burundi	Beans* BIF 803 $0.52	-3	-29	-12	▶	▼	▼
			Swt Potato BIF 282 $0.18	-8	1	22	▼	▶	▲
			Cassava Flr BIF 656 $0.43	-6	5	23	▼	▲	▲
			Banana BIF 292 $0.19	-20	-25	-19	▼	▼	▼
			Sorghum BIF 785 $0.51	-2	16	21	▶	▲	▲

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Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Ruyigi	Maize						
Burundi	BIF 626	-17	-12	11	▼	▼	▲
	$0.41						
Djibouti City	Rice Belem						
Djibouti	DJF 140	0	-7	-8	▶	▼	▼
	$0.79						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 120	0	0	3	▶	▶	▶
	$0.68						
Dikhil	Rice Belem						
Djibouti	DJF 124	-5	-5	-	▼	▼	-
	$0.70						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 120	0	9	14	▶	▲	▲
	$0.68						
	Sorghum Flr						
	DJF 128	-2	28	-	▶	▲	-
	$0.72						
Tadjourah	Rice Belem						
Djibouti	DJF 130	3	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
	$0.73						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 116	-4	16	9	▶	▲	▲
	$0.65						
Alisabieh	Rice Belem						
Djibouti	DJF 140	0	8	4	▶	▲	▶
	$0.79						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 130	0	8	16	▶	▲	▲
	$0.73						
	Sorghum Flr						
	DJF 180	0	80	45	▶	▲	▲
	$1.02						
Arta	Rice Belem						
Djibouti	DJF 120	0	0	-11	▶	▶	▼
	$0.68						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 130	0	30	8	▶	▲	▲
	$0.73						
	Sorghum Flr						
	DJF 200	0	0	-6	▶	▶	▼
	$1.13						
Obock	Rice Belem						
Djibouti	DJF 140	0	0	-12	▶	▶	▼
	$0.79						
	Wheat Flr*						
	DJF 120	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
	$0.68						
Addis Ababa	White Maize* (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 7.16	-7	-2	21	▼	▶	▲
	$0.36						

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Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Addis Ababa	Yellow Sorghum						
Ethiopia	ETB 11.25	13	-16	22	▲	▼	▲
	$0.56						
	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 9.50	-5	27	28	▼	▲	▲
	$0.48						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 14.25	-4	-6	29	▶	▼	▲
	$0.71						
Bahir Dar	White Maize* (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 4.10	-9	-32	-1	▼	▼	▶
	$0.21						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 12.49	-1	-7	26	▶	▼	▲
	$0.62						
Bure	Wheat Grain (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 8.60	-8	33	-	▼	▲	-
	$0.43						
Dire Dawa	White Maize						
Ethiopia	ETB 7.00	-7	-	-	▼	-	-
	$0.35						
	Yellow Sorghum						
	ETB 8.50	0	-	-	▶	-	-
	$0.43						
	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 12.00	4	-	-	▶	-	-
	$0.60						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 14.16	1	1	31	▶	▶	▲
	$0.71						
Gode	White Maize* (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 12.00	-8	33	93	▼	▲	▲
	$0.60						
	Yellow Sorghum						
	ETB 40.00	18	43	145	▲	▲	▲
	$2.00						
Jijiga	White Maize* (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 18.00	-10	0	46	▼	▶	▲
	$0.90						
	Wheat Grain (W)						
	ETB 9.00	-18	-	-	▼	-	-
	$0.45						
	Yellow Sorghum						
	ETB 10.00	-9	-9	54	▼	▼	▲
	$0.50						
Mekele	White Maize* (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 4.80	-4	-9	9	▶	▼	▲
	$0.24						
	Yellow Sorghum						
	ETB 6.00	-27	-27	-2	▼	▼	▶
	$0.30						

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Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Mekele	Wheat Grain (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 9.25	1	24	38	▶	▲	▲
	$0.46						
	Mixed Teff (W)						
	ETB 15.50	37	12	39	▲	▲	▲
	$0.78						
Nekemte	White Maize* (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 4.00	-7	-1	-	▼	▶	-
	$0.20						
Yabelo	Wheat Grain (W)						
Ethiopia	ETB 9.50	-5	27	-	▼	▲	-
	$0.48						
Nairobi	Wh Maize* (W)						
Kenya	KES 27	-13	-21	-13	▼	▼	▼
	$0.30						
	Beans (W)						
	KES 65	6	-2	11	▲	▶	▲
	$0.73						
	Potato (W)						
	KES 35	19	-15	-2	▲	▼	▶
	$0.39						
Kisumu	Wh Maize* (W)						
Kenya	KES 36	0	0	11	▶	▶	▲
	$0.40						
	Sorghum (W)						
	KES 38	0	-6	10	▶	▼	▲
	$0.42						
	Potato (W)						
	KES 33	0	-2	-14	▶	▶	▼
	$0.37						
	Beans (W)						
	KES 76	0	-1	15	▶	▶	▲
	$0.85						
Eldoret	Wh Maize* (W)						
Kenya	KES 21	-35	-29	-17	▼	▼	▼
	$0.24						
	Beans (W)						
	KES 88	17	-8	37	▲	▼	▲
	$0.98						
	Potato (W)						
	KES 24	-6	-31	-13	▼	▼	▼
	$0.27						
	Sorghum (W)						
	KES 56	-14	-30	25	▼	▼	▲
	$0.62						
Mombasa	Wh Maize* (W)						
Kenya	KES 24	-7	-25	-16	▼	▼	▼
	$0.27						
	Beans (W)						
	KES 55	-5	-4	8	▼	▶	▲
	$0.62						

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East Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Mombasa	Sorghum (W)						
Kenya	KES 40	3	34	15	▶	▲	▲
	$0.45						
Mogadishu	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 13,000	-7	0	-34	▼	▶	▼
(Bakara)	$0.61						
	Rd Sorghum*						
	SOS 9,300	-7	75	40	▼	▲	▲
	$0.44						
	Wh Maize						
	SOS 8,500	0	29	28	▶	▲	▲
	$0.40						
	Cowpea						
	SOS 22,600	-11	88	24	▼	▲	▲
	$1.06						
	Veg Oil						
	SOS 24,000	0	0	-34	▶	▶	▼
	$1.12						
	Gasoline						
	SOS 22,000	0	-4	-12	▶	▶	▼
	$1.03						
	Diesel						
	SOS 20,000	0	-9	-22	▶	▼	▼
	$0.94						
Baidoa	Rd Rice						
Somalia	SOS 15,000	0	0	-20	▶	▶	▼
	$0.70						
	Rd Sorghum*						
	SOS 5,960	-13	26	-3	▼	▲	▶
	$0.28						
	Wh Maize						
	SOS 7,580	-5	43	10	▼	▲	▲
	$0.36						
	Veg Oil						
	SOS 26,000	-7	-4	-32	▼	▶	▼
	$1.22						
	Gasoline						
	SOS 24,600	-4	5	-8	▶	▲	▼
	$1.15						
	Diesel						
	SOS 23,400	-3	-4	-18	▶	▶	▼
	$1.10						
Beled Hawa	Rd Sorghum*						
Somalia	SOS 12,600	-3	15	1	▶	▲	▶
	$0.59						
Buale	Wh Maize*						
Somalia	SOS 8,000	3	71	-2	▶	▲	▶
	$0.37						
	Cowpea						
	SOS 23,000	-15	28	-5	▼	▲	▼
	$1.08						

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East Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Merka	Cowpea				
Somalia	SOS 24,000	-5	210	36	▼ ▲ ▲
	$1.12				
Qorioley	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SOS 14,000	-7	0	-20	▼ ▶ ▼
	$0.66				
	Wh Maize*				
	SOS 5,700	-17	18	0	▼ ▲ ▶
	$0.27				
	Rd Sorghum				
	SOS 7,500	-24	15	-8	▼ ▲ ▼
	$0.35				
	Veg Oil				
	SOS 24,000	-4	-4	-33	▶ ▶ ▼
	$1.12				
	Gasoline				
	SOS 27,000	-4	8	-7	▶ ▲ ▼
	$1.27				
	Diesel				
	SOS 20,000	-9	-17	-23	▼ ▼ ▼
	$0.94				
Lugh	Wh Maize*				
Somalia	SOS 11,000	-8	-2	-2	▼ ▶ ▶
	$0.52				
	Rd Sorghum				
	SOS 6,200	-31	-31	-34	▼ ▼ ▼
	$0.29				
Beled Weyne	Rd Sorghum*				
Somalia	SOS 10,400	12	24	-	▲ ▲ -
	$0.49				
Dhusamareb	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SOS 20,000	0	0	-21	▶ ▶ ▼
	$0.94				
	Rd Sorghum*				
	SOS 14,000	-7	-13	-17	▼ ▼ ▼
	$0.66				
	Veg Oil				
	SOS 60,000	0	9	-2	▶ ▲ ▶
	$2.81				
	Gasoline				
	SOS 23,200	-7	16	-14	▼ ▲ ▼
	$1.09				
	Diesel				
	SOS 30,000	0	15	-4	▶ ▲ ▶
	$1.41				
El Dhere	Cowpea				
Somalia	SOS 10,000	-29	43	-55	▼ ▲ ▼
	$0.47				
Galkayo	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SOS 16,000	0	0	-22	▶ ▶ ▼
	$0.75				

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East Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Galkayo	Rd Sorghum*				
Somalia	SOS 10,000	0	-14	-8	▶ ▼ ▼
	$0.47				
	Cowpea				
	SOS 23,200	-3	18	-32	▶ ▲ ▼
	$1.09				
Garowe	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SOS 14,200	-4	-21	-27	▶ ▼ ▼
	$0.67				
Bossasso	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SOS 14,000	-3	-4	-20	▶ ▶ ▼
	$0.66				
Burao	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SLSH 5,000	0	0	9	▶ ▶ ▲
	$0.72				
	Rd Sorghum*				
	SLSH 3,000	0	0	17	▶ ▶ ▲
	$0.43				
	Wh Maize				
	SLSH 5,000	11	0	43	▲ ▶ ▲
	$0.72				
	Veg Oil				
	SLSH 12,000	0	0	7	▶ ▶ ▲
	$1.72				
	Gasoline				
	SLSH 7,050	-3	-12	24	▶ ▼ ▲
	$1.01				
	Diesel				
	SLSH 6,580	-4	-5	26	▶ ▼ ▲
	$0.94				
Hargeisa	Rd Rice				
Somalia	SLSH 5,000	-9	0	-5	▼ ▶ ▼
	$0.72				
Togwajale	Wh Sorghum*				
Somalia	SLSH 3,740	7	25	30	▲ ▲ ▲
	$0.54				
Juba	Sorghum*				
South Sudan	SSP 2.14	-9	-54	-31	▼ ▼ ▼
	$0.69				
	Maize				
	SSP 3.14	17	10	26	▲ ▲ ▲
	$1.01				
	Wheat Flr				
	SSP 7.00	-1	-18	-2	▶ ▼ ▶
	$2.26				
Aweil	Sorghum*				
South Sudan	SSP 3.86	10	35	56	▲ ▲ ▲
	$1.25				
	Maize				
	SSP 3.51	-2	75	110	▶ ▲ ▲
	$1.13				

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East Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Aweil South Sudan	Grd Nuts SSP 6.00 $1.94	0	-14	-28	▶ ▼ ▼
Bor South Sudan	Sorghum* SSP 4.29 $1.38	-13	-25	18	▼ ▼ ▲
Malakal South Sudan	Sorghum* SSP 4.36 $1.41	-39	20	-	▼ ▲ -
	Wheat Flr SSP 14.00 $4.52	17	0	56	▲ ▶ ▲
Wau South Sudan	Sorghum* SSP 15.23 $4.91	-10	-2	20	▼ ▶ ▲
	Wheat Flr SSP 8.50 $2.74	0	6	37	▶ ▲ ▲
	Grd Nuts SSP 8.50 $2.74	-2	-15	-33	▶ ▼ ▼
Khartoum Sudan (Om Durman)	Wh Sorghum* SDG 5.00 $0.88	-5	77	175	▼ ▲ ▲
	Wheat SDG 7.00 $1.24	0	250	415	▶ ▲ ▲
	Millet SDG 8.00 $1.41	-6	170	345	▼ ▲ ▲
El Fasher Sudan	Wh Sorghum SDG 3.84 $0.68	2	-15	39	▶ ▼ ▲
	Wheat SDG 6.60 $1.17	-4	101	-	▶ ▲ -
	Millet* SDG 5.46 $0.96	-3	118	-	▶ ▲ -
Damazine Sudan	Wh Sorghum* SDG 3.33 $0.59	-19	-15	18	▼ ▼ ▲
	Wheat SDG 7.00 $1.24	-8	56	-	▼ ▲ -
	Millet SDG 6.12 $1.08	-17	84	224	▼ ▲ ▲
Dongola Sudan	Wh Sorghum* SDG 5.00 $0.88	3	92	170	▶ ▲ ▲

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East Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Dongola Sudan	Wheat SDG 5.00 $0.88	0	100	225	▶ ▲ ▲
	Millet SDG 6.60 $1.17	0	61	-	▶ ▲ -
El Obeid Sudan	Wh Sorghum SDG 3.63 $0.64	-18	1	86	▼ ▶ ▲
	Wheat SDG 5.81 $1.03	-10	57	-	▼ ▲ -
	Millet* SDG 5.65 $1.00	-23	32	-	▼ ▲ -
Gadarif Sudan	Wh Sorghum* SDG 2.56 $0.45	-22	-38	-	▼ ▼ -
	Wheat SDG 6.96 $1.23	-9	39	-	▼ ▲ -
	Millet SDG 4.98 $0.88	-19	7	-	▼ ▲ -
Geneina Sudan	Wh Sorghum SDG 3.11 $0.55	-17	5	75	▼ ▲ ▲
	Millet* SDG 3.60 $0.64	-5	1	70	▼ ▶ ▲
Kadugli Sudan	Wh Sorghum SDG 2.60 $0.46	-22	-43	-	▼ ▼ -
	Wheat SDG 6.60 $1.17	-1	67	181	▶ ▲ ▲
	Millet* SDG 6.07 $1.07	-21	41	-	▼ ▲ -
Nyala Sudan	Wh Sorghum SDG 2.61 $0.46	-12	-30	-	▼ ▼ -
	Wheat* SDG 4.77 $0.84	-11	53	164	▼ ▲ ▲
	Millet* SDG 4.86 $0.86	-18	0	81	▼ ▶ ▲
Port Sudan Sudan	Wh Sorghum* SDG 3.27 $0.58	-9	-35	-	▼ ▼ -

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	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
East Africa	**Port Sudan**	Millet						
	Sudan	SDG 6.83	-11	207	338	▼	▲	▲
		$1.21						
	Dar es	Beans (W)						
	Salaam	TZS 1,630	-6	8	21	▼	▲	▲
	Tanzania	$0.96						
	Arusha	Wh Maize* (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 356	1	-31	-24	▶	▼	▼
		$0.21						
		Beans (W)						
		TZS 1,483	-3	9	28	▶	▲	▲
		$0.87						
		Rice (W)						
		TZS 1,440	3	13	7	▶	▲	▲
		$0.85						
	Dodoma	Wh Maize* (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 446	27	-21	-16	▲	▼	▼
		$0.26						
		Beans (W)						
		TZS 1,595	13	14	14	▲	▲	▲
		$0.94						
		Rice (W)						
		TZS 1,675	27	24	13	▲	▲	▲
		$0.99						
	Kigoma	Wh Maize* (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 432	9	-28	-	▲	▼	-
		$0.25						
		Beans (W)						
		TZS 1,510	7	25	-	▲	▲	-
		$0.89						
	Mbeya	Wh Maize* (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 352	2	-24	-24	▶	▼	▼
		$0.21						
		Beans (W)						
		TZS 1,245	1	-3	-2	▶	▶	▶
		$0.73						
		Rice (W)						
		TZS 1,372	7	27	0	▲	▲	▶
		$0.81						
	Mtwara	Wh Maize* (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 440	1	-24	-14	▶	▼	▼
		$0.26						
	Mwanza	Rice (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 1,360	12	21	9	▲	▲	▲
		$0.80						
	Songea	Wh Maize* (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 222	10	-39	-40	▲	▼	▼
		$0.13						
		Beans (W)						
		TZS 1,225	4	9	25	▶	▲	▲
		$0.72						

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	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
East Africa	**Tanga**	Rice (W)						
	Tanzania	TZS 1,338	2	11	-1	▶	▲	▶
		$0.79						
	Kampala	Wh Maize*						
	Uganda	UGX 908	-2	-29	-6	▶	▼	▼
		$0.34						
		Matoke						
		UGX 810	1	-7	-6	▶	▼	▼
		$0.30						
		Wh Maize* (W)						
		UGX 449	-3	-44	-39	▶	▼	▼
		$0.17						
		Beans (W)						
		UGX 1,389	15	-13	-11	▲	▼	▼
		$0.51						
		Sorghum (W)						
		UGX 716	4	-11	-16	▶	▼	▼
		$0.27						
	Soroti	Sorghum*						
	Uganda	UGX 1,000	-9	-6	18	▼	▼	▲
		$0.37						
		Millet						
		UGX 1,367	-12	-15	2	▼	▼	▶
		$0.51						
	Mbarara	Matoke*						
	Uganda	UGX 739	-6	-5	11	▼	▼	▲
		$0.27						
		Beans						
		UGX 1,800	11	-18	9	▲	▼	▲
		$0.67						
	Lira	Sorghum*						
	Uganda	UGX 933	4	-13	6	▶	▼	▲
		$0.35						
		Beans						
		UGX 1,733	5	-4	15	▲	▶	▲
		$0.64						
	Arua	Cassava Chp*						
	Uganda	UGX 900	0	-4	29	▶	▶	▲
		$0.33						
	Gulu	Sorghum*						
	Uganda	UGX 900	0	-21	5	▶	▼	▲
		$0.33						
		Beans						
		UGX 1,700	3	11	24	▶	▲	▲
		$0.63						
	Masindi	Sorghum* (W)						
	Uganda	UGX 986	-2	9	-	▶	▲	-
		$0.37						
		Maize (W)						
		UGX 395	-6	-46	-	▼	▼	-
		$0.15						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

East Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Masindi	Beans (W)				
Uganda	UGX 1,584	5	1	-	▲ ▶ -
	$0.59				

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Southern Africa

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Lilongwe	Wh Maize*				
Malawi	MWK 80	14	-43	18	▲ ▼ ▲
	$0.17				
	Rice				
	MWK 430	0	-8	47	▶ ▼ ▲
	$0.92				
	Cassava				
	MWK 160	51	-	-	▲ - -
	$0.34				
Karonga	Wh Maize*				
Malawi	MWK 85	22	-	-	▲ - -
	$0.18				
	Rice				
	MWK 423	24	-	-	▲ - -
	$0.90				
	Cassava				
	MWK 165	-2	-	-	▶ - -
	$0.35				
Lunzu	Wh Maize*				
Malawi	MWK 98	23	-39	33	▲ ▼ ▲
	$0.21				
	Rice				
	MWK 430	43	14	71	▲ ▲ ▲
	$0.92				
	Cassava				
	MWK 80	11	-	-	▲ - -
	$0.17				
Mitundu	Wh Maize*				
Malawi	MWK 87	9	-24	-	▲ ▼ -
	$0.19				
	Rice				
	MWK 430	11	16	-	▲ ▲ -
	$0.92				
	Cassava				
	MWK 190	88	121	-	▲ ▲ -
	$0.40				
Mzuzu	Wh Maize*				
Malawi	MWK 90	14	-14	48	▲ ▼ ▲
	$0.19				
	Rice				
	MWK 393	-4	-11	36	▶ ▼ ▲
	$0.84				
	Cassava				
	MWK 272	-5	116	-	▼ ▲ -
	$0.58				
Ngabu	Wh Maize*				
Malawi	MWK 101	11	-	-	▲ - -
	$0.22				
	Rice				
	MWK 410	5	-	-	▲ - -
	$0.87				

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Southern Africa	**Lilongwe**	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 80	14	-43	18	▲	▼	▲
			$0.17						
		Rice							
			MWK 430	0	-8	47	▶	▼	▲
			$0.92						
		Cassava							
			MWK 160	51	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.34						
	Karonga	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 85	22	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.18						
		Rice							
			MWK 423	24	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.90						
		Cassava							
			MWK 165	-2	-	-	▶	-	-
			$0.35						
	Lunzu	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 98	23	-39	33	▲	▼	▲
			$0.21						
		Rice							
			MWK 430	43	14	71	▲	▲	▲
			$0.92						
		Cassava							
			MWK 80	11	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.17						
	Mitundu	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 87	9	-24	-	▲	▼	-
			$0.19						
		Rice							
			MWK 430	11	16	-	▲	▲	-
			$0.92						
		Cassava							
			MWK 190	88	121	-	▲	▲	-
			$0.40						
	Mzuzu	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 90	14	-14	48	▲	▼	▲
			$0.19						
		Rice							
			MWK 393	-4	-11	36	▶	▼	▲
			$0.84						
		Cassava							
			MWK 272	-5	116	-	▼	▲	-
			$0.58						
	Ngabu	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 101	11	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.22						
		Rice							
			MWK 410	5	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.87						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Southern Africa	**Ngabu**	Cassava							
	Malawi		MWK 152	3	-	-	▶	-	-
			$0.32						
	Nsanje	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 103	47	-32	-	▲	▼	-
			$0.22						
	Salima	Wh Maize*							
	Malawi		MWK 84	5	-	-	▲	-	-
			$0.18						
		Rice							
			MWK 354	-17	-	-	▼	-	-
			$0.75						
	Maputo	Rice							
	Mozambique		MZN 25	0	-2	-2	▶	▶	▶
			$0.76						
		Mz Meal							
			MZN 30	0	11	16	▶	▲	▲
			$0.92						
		Wh Maize*							
			MZN 13	-4	-4	2	▶	▶	▶
			$0.39						
		Beans							
			MZN 21	-3	-2	-3	▶	▶	▶
			$0.63						
		Grd Nuts							
			MZN 43	-2	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
			$1.32						
		Veg Oil							
			MZN 50	0	-13	-13	▶	▼	▼
			$1.53						
		Bread							
			MZN 22	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
			$0.67						
		Diesel							
			MZN 37	0	0	9	▶	▶	▲
			$1.12						
		Gasoline							
			MZN 48	0	0	15	▶	▶	▲
			$1.45						
	Manica	Maize*							
	Mozambique		MZN 10	1	-14	2	▶	▼	▶
			$0.30						
		Rice							
			MZN 26	5	-13	-6	▲	▼	▼
			$0.80						
	Chokwe	Maize*							
	Mozambique		MZN 10	9	5	1	▲	▲	▶
			$0.30						
		Rice							
			MZN 30	0	0	3	▶	▶	▶
			$0.92						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Southern Africa	**Chokwe**	Beans							
	Mozambique		MZN 34	0	0	10	▶	▶	▲
			$1.02						
	Gorongosa	Maize*							
	Mozambique		MZN 9	10	-19	-9	▲	▼	▼
			$0.27						
		Beans							
			MZN 45	43	-9	47	▲	▼	▲
			$1.38						
	Maxixe	Maize*							
	Mozambique		MZN 12	12	20	21	▲	▲	▲
			$0.37						
		Rice							
			MZN 26	2	0	7	▶	▶	▲
			$0.80						
		Beans							
			MZN 15	13	13	-57	▲	▲	▼
			$0.46						
	Nampula	Maize*							
	Mozambique		MZN 9	5	-37	-15	▲	▼	▼
			$0.27						
		Rice							
			MZN 25	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
			$0.76						
		Beans							
			MZN 25	25	-13	6	▲	▼	▲
			$0.76						
		Diesel							
			MZN 38	0	0	8	▶	▶	▲
			$1.17						
		Gasoline							
			MZN 49	0	0	12	▶	▶	▲
			$1.50						
		Veg Oil							
			MZN 43	-2	8	3	▶	▲	▶
			$1.31						
	Tete	Maize*							
	Mozambique		MZN 7	5	-39	-17	▲	▼	▼
			$0.23						
		Rice							
			MZN 30	0	0	-3	▶	▶	▶
			$0.92						
		Beans							
			MZN 25	0	8	-2	▶	▲	▶
			$0.76						
	Lusaka	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.92	15	5	39	▲	▲	▲
			$0.30						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 1.92	3	-2	19	▶	▶	▲
			$0.30						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets		Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Southern Africa	**Lusaka**	Diesel							
	Zambia		ZMW 9.72	-3	6	32	▶	▲	▲
			$1.54						
	Chipata	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.29	0	-7	5	▶	▼	▲
			$0.20						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 2.04	-2	-12	15	▶	▼	▲
			$0.32						
	Choma	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.11	0	-29	0	▶	▼	▶
			$0.18						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 2.00	0	-7	23	▶	▼	▲
			$0.32						
	Kabwe	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.67	15	0	44	▲	▶	▲
			$0.27						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 1.87	-1	-9	16	▶	▼	▲
			$0.30						
	Kasama	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.67	11	-8	4	▲	▼	▶
			$0.27						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 2.08	3	-5	21	▶	▼	▲
			$0.33						
	Kitwe	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.75	5	18	26	▲	▲	▲
			$0.28						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 1.83	7	-6	13	▲	▼	▲
			$0.29						
	Mansa	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.75	12	15	31	▲	▲	▲
			$0.28						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 2.08	3	0	16	▶	▶	▲
			$0.33						
	Mongu	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 2.22	11	0	41	▲	▶	▲
			$0.35						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 2.28	-3	4	23	▶	▶	▲
			$0.36						
	Solwezi	Wh Maize*							
	Zambia		ZMW 1.44	8	-12	10	▲	▼	▲
			$0.23						
		Mz Meal							
			ZMW 2.16	3	0	26	▶	▶	▲
			$0.34						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Southern Africa	**Harare** Zimbabwe	Wh Maize* USD 0.34 $0.34	17	17	-13	▲	▲	▼
		Maize Flr USD 0.58 $0.58	-5	12	10	▼	▲	▲
		Sugar USD 0.98 $0.98	0	-13	3	▶	▼	▶
		Cabbage USD 0.50 $0.50	0	0	15	▶	▶	▲
		Veg Oil USD 1.93 $1.93	0	-4	8	▶	▶	▲
		Bread USD 1.43 $1.43	0	100	-	▶	▲	-
		Diesel USD 1.38 $1.38	-3	3	-	▶	▶	-
		Gasoline USD 1.50 $1.50	-3	2	-	▶	▶	-
	Gwanda Zimbabwe	Wh Maize* USD 0.29 $0.29	0	-37	-	▶	▼	-
		Maize Flr USD 0.55 $0.55	-15	-8	-	▼	▼	-
	Masvingo Zimbabwe	Wh Maize* USD 0.29 $0.29	0	-28	-	▶	▼	-
		Maize Flr USD 0.60 $0.60	0	-2	-	▶	▶	-
	Bulawayo Zimbabwe	Wh Maize* USD 0.40 $0.40	38	17	-	▲	▲	-
		Maize Flr USD 0.70 $0.70	17	17	-	▲	▲	-
	Amboasary Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,640 $0.64	-3	8	-	▶	▲	-
		Dried Cassava MGA 900 $0.35	20	80	-	▲	▲	-
	Ambovomba Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,570 $0.61	0	-10	9	▶	▼	▲

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Southern Africa	**Ambovomba** Madagascar	Dried Cassava MGA 1,000 $0.39	0	67	116	▶	▲	▲
	Antananarivo Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,331 $0.52	0	-3	4	▶	▶	▶
		Rice (imported) MGA 1,275 $0.50	2	-3	0	▶	▶	▶
	Antsirabe Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,277 $0.50	1	-7	2	▶	▼	▶
		Dried Cassava MGA 517 $0.20	-2	7	39	▶	▲	▲
	Fianarantsoa Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,230 $0.48	0	-14	1	▶	▼	▶
		Dried Cassava MGA 500 $0.20	0	-17	4	▶	▼	▶
	Mahajanga Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,200 $0.47	9	-16	-2	▲	▼	▶
	Toliara (Tulear) Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,330 $0.52	1	0	3	▶	▶	▶
		Dried Cassava MGA 600 $0.23	0	33	48	▶	▲	▲
	Toamasina Madagascar	Rice (local, Gasy) MGA 1,400 $0.55	0	8	9	▶	▲	▲
		Dried Cassava MGA 1,200 $0.47	0	0	-	▶	▶	-

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Central America and Caribbean

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Port-au-Prince	Imp Rice*				
Haiti	HTG 46	0	-1	2	► ► ►
(Croix-de-	$1.01				
Bossales)	Maize Flr				
	HTG 22	0	0	-8	► ► ▼
	$0.48				
	Blk Beans				
	HTG 64	-2	0	-3	► ► ►
	$1.41				
	Wheat Flr				
	HTG 33	0	-10	11	► ▼ ▲
	$0.73				
	Veg Oil				
	HTG 79	-8	-8	3	▼ ▼ ►
	$1.74				
	Sugar				
	HTG 55	0	7	2	► ▲ ►
	$1.21				
Hinche	Imp Rice*				
Haiti	HTG 51	0	0	0	► ► ►
	$1.13				
	Maize Flr				
	HTG 26	0	-5	1	► ▼ ►
	$0.56				
	Blk Beans				
	HTG 62	1	-6	7	► ▼ ▲
	$1.37				
	Wheat Flr				
	HTG 29	0	-20	-9	► ▼ ▼
	$0.64				
	Veg Oil				
	HTG 79	-8	-8	1	▼ ▼ ►
	$1.74				
	Sugar				
	HTG 73	0	0	0	► ► ►
	$1.61				
Cap Haïtien	Imp Rice*				
Haiti	HTG 49	0	-2	1	► ► ►
	$1.06				
	Maize Flr				
	HTG 33	0	-17	-14	► ▼ ▼
	$0.73				
	Blk Beans				
	HTG 92	1	1	21	► ► ▲
	$2.02				
	Veg Oil				
	HTG 81	-6	-6	-4	▼ ▼ ►
	$1.77				
	Sugar				
	HTG 54	6	-1	-10	▲ ► ▼
	$1.19				

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Central America and Caribbean

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
Jérémie	Imp Rice*				
Haiti	HTG 51	0	0	1	► ► ►
	$1.13				
	Loc Mz Flr				
	HTG 22	48	48	18	▲ ▲ ▲
	$0.48				
	Blk Beans				
	HTG 61	-2	1	-12	► ► ▼
	$1.34				
	Wheat Flr				
	HTG 33	0	13	-6	► ▲ ▼
	$0.73				
	Veg Oil				
	HTG 84	-14	-10	-1	▼ ▼ ►
	$1.84				
	Sugar				
	HTG 59	-6	-20	-23	▼ ▼ ▼
	$1.29				
Jacmel	Imp Rice*				
Haiti	HTG 55	0	4	3	► ► ►
	$1.21				
	Loc Mz Flr				
	HTG 28	0	0	6	► ► ▲
	$0.60				
	Blk Beans				
	HTG 67	3	1	-2	► ► ►
	$1.46				
	Wheat Flr				
	HTG 44	0	0	-1	► ► ►
	$0.97				
	Veg Oil				
	HTG 79	-14	-14	1	▼ ▼ ►
	$1.74				
	Sugar				
	HTG 59	0	-11	-12	► ▼ ▼
	$1.29				
Guatemala	Wh Maize*				
City	GTQ 3.48	1	22	9	► ▲ ▲
Guatemala	$0.46				
	Blk Beans				
	GTQ 11.02	0	16	3	► ▲ ►
	$1.47				
	Rice				
	GTQ 8.82	0	-11	1	► ▼ ►
	$1.18				
	Yw Maize				
	GTQ 3.75	3	0	0	► ► ►
	$0.50				
	Diesel				
	GTQ 5.96	-11	-19	-20	▼ ▼ ▼
	$0.79				

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month,	one year,	and 5-year avg.
Central America and Caribbean	**Guatemala City** Guatemala	Gasoline GTQ 6.32 $0.84	-11	-21	-20	▼	▼	▼
	Huehuetenago Guatemala	Wh Maize* GTQ 2.87 $0.38	4	13	-	▶	▲	-
		Blk Beans GTQ 12.68 $1.69	2	15	-	▶	▲	-
		Rice GTQ 11.02 $1.47	2	0	-	▶	▶	-
	Peten La Terminal Guatemala	Wh Maize* GTQ 2.20 $0.29	-12	0	-	▼	▶	-
		Blk Beans GTQ 11.02 $1.47	0	25	-	▶	▲	-
		Rice GTQ 11.02 $1.47	3	11	-	▶	▲	-
	Managua Nicaragua	Rd Beans NIO 46.32 $1.77	-23	110	84	▼	▲	▲
		Wh Maize* NIO 11.11 $0.43	0	21	21	▶	▲	▲
		Rice (80/20) NIO 26.54 $1.02	-1	13	28	▶	▲	▲
	Chontales Nicaragua	Rd Beans NIO 49.80 $1.91	-24	201	113	▼	▲	▲
		Wh Maize* NIO 11.24 $0.43	17	5	22	▲	▲	▲
		Rice (90/10) NIO 30.67 $1.17	3	16	31	▶	▲	▲
	Esteli Nicaragua	Rd Beans NIO 37.26 $1.43	-29	69	-	▼	▲	-
		Wh Maize* NIO 10.30 $0.39	15	30	-	▲	▲	-
		Rice (90/10) NIO 29.76 $1.14	0	8	-	▶	▲	-
	León Nicaragua	Rd Beans NIO 45.35 $1.74	-22	106	-	▼	▲	-

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month,	one year,	and 5-year avg.
Central America and Caribbean	**León** Nicaragua	Wh Maize* NIO 10.91 $0.42	0	24	-	▶	▲	-
		Rice (80/20) NIO 27.56 $1.06	0	14	-	▶	▲	-
	Matalgapa Nicaragua	Wh Maize* NIO 3,538.99 $135.51	-30	129	-	▼	▲	-
		Rice (80/20) NIO 2,755.78 $105.52	0	12	-	▶	▲	-
	Mexico City Mexico	Wh Maize* (W) MXN 4.90 $0.34	0	-2	-	▶	▶	-
		Rice (W) MXN 13.50 $0.93	0	0	-	▶	▶	-
		Blk Beans (W) MXN 12.50 $0.86	-2	-7	-	▶	▼	-
		Rd Beans (W) MXN 15.25 $1.05	17	-2	-	▲	▶	-
		Sugar (W) MXN 8.59 $0.59	-6	7	-	▼	▲	-
		Veg Oil (W) MXN 19.52 $1.35	2	-7	-	▶	▼	-
	San Jose Costa Rica (Central de	Wh Maize (W) CRC 368 $0.70	-	-5	-	-	▼	-
		Blk Beans* CRC 1,079 $2.05	-	17	-	-	▲	-
		Sugar* CRC 658 $1.25	-	13	-	-	▲	-
	San Salvador El Salvador	Wh Maize* USD 0.53 $0.53	0	26	15	▶	▲	▲
		Rd Beans USD 1.57 $1.57	-34	65	10	▼	▲	▲
		Seda Rd Bns USD 1.81 $1.81	-30	64	13	▼	▲	▲
		Rice (90/10) USD 1.10 $1.10	0	6	1	▶	▲	▶

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Central America and Caribbean

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
San Salvador	Sugar						
El Salvador	USD 0.88	0	0	3	▶	▶	▶
	$0.88						
Ahuachapan	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.40	1	47	29	▶	▲	▲
	$0.40						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 1.38	-2	92	18	▶	▲	▲
	$1.38						
La Union	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.42	-1	34	18	▶	▲	▲
	$0.42						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 1.66	-17	107	31	▼	▲	▲
	$1.66						
San Miguel	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.38	-3	31	15	▶	▲	▲
	$0.38						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 1.38	-18	78	12	▼	▲	▲
	$1.38						
Santa Anna	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.43	2	47	28	▶	▲	▲
	$0.43						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 1.42	4	95	23	▶	▲	▲
	$1.42						
San Vincente	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.39	0	49	29	▶	▲	▲
	$0.39						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 1.51	-	99	23	-	▲	▲
	$1.51						
Usultan	Wh Maize* (W)						
El Salvador	USD 0.40	1	35	22	▶	▲	▲
	$0.40						
	Seda Rd Bns (W)						
	USD 1.38	-20	76	10	▼	▲	▲
	$1.38						
Tegucigalpa	Wh Maize*						
Honduras	HNL 7.33	-2	18	13	▶	▲	▲
(Zona Belén)	$0.35						
	Rd Beans						
	HNL 33.26	-25	70	44	▼	▲	▲
	$1.60						
	Rice						
	HNL 22.05	0	11	5	▶	▲	▲
	$1.06						
Choluteca	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 7.72	5	-	-	▲	-	-
	$0.37						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Central America and Caribbean

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Choluteca	Rd Beans (W)						
Honduras	HNL 27.56	-38	-	-	▼	-	-
	$1.33						
Comayagua	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 6.56	-7	-	-	▼	-	-
	$0.32						
	Rd Beans (W)						
	HNL 25.90	-41	-	-	▼	-	-
	$1.25						
Siguatepeque	Wh Maize* (W)						
Honduras	HNL 6.01	-5	-	-	▼	-	-
	$0.29						
	Rd Beans (W)						
	HNL 26.46	-45	-	-	▼	-	-
	$1.27						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Central Asia	**Kabul**	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 25	0	-4	9	▶	▶	▲
		$0.43						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 25	0	2	19	▶	▶	▲
		$0.42						
		Rice						
		AFN 50	0	0	41	▶	▶	▲
		$0.86						
		Veg Oil						
		AFN 82	0	-4	5	▶	▶	▲
		$1.41						
		Diesel						
		AFN 57	0	-11	-1	▶	▼	▶
		$0.98						
	Jalalabad	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 27	0	7	28	▶	▲	▲
		$0.46						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 22	0	5	21	▶	▲	▲
		$0.38						
		Rice						
		AFN 30	0	-40	-15	▶	▼	▼
		$0.52						
	Hirat	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 27	2	1	21	▶	▶	▲
		$0.47						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 22	1	14	33	▶	▲	▲
		$0.37						
		Rice						
		AFN 27	0	11	2	▶	▲	▶
		$0.46						
		Veg Oil						
		AFN 71	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
		$1.23						
		Diesel						
		AFN 52	0	-17	-5	▶	▼	▼
		$0.90						
	Mazar	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 24	0	4	-	▶	▶	-
		$0.41						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 22	0	16	34	▶	▲	▲
		$0.38						
		Rice						
		AFN 40	0	-7	17	▶	▼	▲
		$0.69						
		Veg Oil						
		AFN 78	0	-3	2	▶	▶	▶
		$1.35						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

	Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.		
Central Asia	**Mazar**	Diesel						
	Afghanistan	AFN 57	0	-9	6	▶	▼	▲
		$0.99						
	Faizabad	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 29	0	3	-	▶	▶	-
		$0.50						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 25	0	25	28	▶	▲	▲
		$0.43						
		Rice						
		AFN 47	1	-11	-3	▶	▼	▶
		$0.82						
	Maimana	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 28	0	4	24	▶	▶	▲
		$0.48						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 23	1	10	24	▶	▲	▲
		$0.40						
		Rice						
		AFN 40	0	-17	-3	▶	▼	▶
		$0.69						
	Kandahar	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 25	-1	-5	9	▶	▼	▲
		$0.42						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 27	0	6	27	▶	▲	▲
		$0.46						
		Rice						
		AFN 29	0	8	-3	▶	▲	▶
		$0.50						
	Nili	Wheat Flr*						
	Afghanistan	AFN 35	0	-4	10	▶	▶	▲
		$0.60						
		Wheat*						
		AFN 31	0	-3	16	▶	▶	▲
		$0.53						
		Rice						
		AFN 68	0	1	43	▶	▶	▲
		$1.17						
	Lahore	Wheat Flr*						
	Pakistan	PKR 40	0	1	32	▶	▶	▲
		$0.40						
	National	Wheat Flour						
	Average	TJS 3.18	5	13	39	▲	▲	▲
	Tajikistan	$0.62						
		Potatoes						
		TJS 3.11	2	34	81	▶	▲	▲
		$0.65						

Food and Fuel Price Trends

Central Asia

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
MAIZE					
Gulf of Mexico United States	Maize (Yellow No. 2) USD 0.18 $0.18	0	-10	-25	► ▼ ▼
Randfontein South Africa (SAFEX)	Maize (Yellow) ZAR 2.12 $0.19	6	-22	0	▲ ▼ ►
	Maize (White) ZAR 2.11 $0.18	7	-23	0	▲ ▼ ►
Up River Argentina	Maize ARS 1.69 $0.20	10	-7	-16	▲ ▼ ▼
RICE					
Bangkok Thailand	Rice (100% B) THB 14.03 $0.43	0	-7	-25	► ▼ ▼
	Rice (A1 Super) THB 10.89 $0.33	-2	-4	-27	► ► ▼
Hanoi Vietnam	Rice (5% broken) VND 7,648 $0.38	-9	-9	-	▼ ▼ -
SORGHUM					
Gulf of Mexico United States	Sorghum (Yellow No. 2) USD 0.22 $0.22	10	5	-9	▲ ▲ ▼
SOYBEANS					
Gulf of Mexico United States	Soybeans USD 0.82 $0.82	82	44	54	▲ ▲ ▲
SUGAR					
Caribbean (Average)	Sugar (Raw) USD 0.34 $0.34	-5	-7	-31	▼ ▼ ▼

Food and Fuel Price Trends

International

Major markets	Current price/kg US$ price	% Change Over One month	One year	5-year avg.	Change over one month, one year, and 5-year avg.
WHEAT					
Aktau Port Kazakhstan	Milling Wheat KZT 46.57 $0.26	-8	30	33	▼ ▲ ▲
Black Sea (Average)	Milling Wheat USD 14.52 $0.26	4	-12	-5	► ▼ ▼
Eastern States Australia (standard)	Wheat (ASW) AUD 0.32 USD 0.27	-1	0	-2	► ► ►
Gulf of Mexico United States	Wheat No. 2, Hard Red USD 0.29 $0.29	3	-4	-4	► ► ►
	Wheat No. 2, Soft Red USD 0.26 $0.26	11	-2	-4	▲ ► ►
Randfontein South Africa (SAFEX)	Wheat Grain ZAR 3.85 $0.34	5	7	31	▲ ▲ ▲
Rouën France	Wheat (Grade 1) EUR 0.20 $0.24	8	-16	-13	▲ ▼ ▼
St. Lawrence Canada	Wheat (CWRS) CAD 0.38 $0.33	9	19	-	▲ ▲ -
Up River Argentina	Wheat (Trigo Pan) ARS 2.14 $0.25	-1	-26	-14	► ▼ ▼
CRUDE OIL					
West Texas Intermediate (WTI) United States	Crude Oil* USD 59.26 $59.26	-22	-39	-34	▼ ▼ ▼
Brent Northern Sea	Crude Oil* USD 60.70 $60.70	-23	-45	-39	▼ ▼ ▼
Dubai Persian Gulf	Crude Oil* USD 60.52 $60.52	-21	-43	-38	▼ ▼ ▼

*reported in $/bbl