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AGRA's Food Security Monitor provides an overview assessment of the food security outlook in AGRA focus countries in East, West and Southern Africa, considering the movement of prices of main food staples and government interventions that impact on domestic and regional food trade alongside the impact of forecast weather changes and environmental conditions on food security.

The Food Security Monitor is produced with support from the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) through the Africa Food Trade & Resilience Programme. The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), its employees, partners, or its affiliates in any way. While AGRA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information entered in this report, we assume no responsibility for any errors, inaccuracies, omissions, or inconsistencies included herein. The mention of specific companies, manufacturers or their products, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply endorsement or recommendation or approval by AGRA, its employees, partners or their affiliates in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. The descriptions, charts and maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of AGRA concerning the development, legal or constitutional status of any country.

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Summary

Our monthly Food Security Monitor is one way that AGRA makes data available to key stakeholders to underpin evidence-based decision-making. Highlights from the April Food Security Monitor are summarised below.

Russia-Ukraine Conflict

On the 31st of March, the Board of Directors of the African Export-Import Bank approved the launch of the Ukraine Crisis Adjustment Trade Financing Programme for Africa (UKAFPA). The UKAFPA is a US\$ 4 billion programme of credit facilities that the Bank has developed to manage the impacts of the Ukraine crisis on African economies and businesses.

Food Security Outlook

The food insecurity hotspots in April 2022 were South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

Prolonged dry spells, resultant crop failures and pasture shortages, coupled with macroeconomic shocks and record high food and energy prices due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, continue to drive food insecurity across the [East African](#) region.

In [Southern Africa](#), IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) outcomes persisted among low-income households in the cereal deficit areas of the region namely southern Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho, and southern Mozambique.

The [West Africa](#) region continues to experience its worst food security crisis in years driven by conflict, drought, and the impact of the war in Ukraine on food prices and availability. Staple food prices continue to rise remaining above the five-year average due to a decrease in crop production and deteriorating security situations particularly in the Sahel region.

Food Trade

The Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office announced that it will provide up to 35 million pounds to for trade facilitation and trade policy support to the AfCFTA Secretariat.

The Alliance for Commodity Trade in East and Southern Africa (ACTESA) announced plans to establish a regional Agricultural Commodity Exchange Centre to provide a platform for buyers and sellers of agricultural products to trade through a team of brokers thus linking small-scale farmers to national, regional and international markets within the Common Market for Eastern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) tripartite framework, and later the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

In [East Africa](#), the Kenyan government has announced that it may have to lift restrictions on wheat imports from India to cover for local deficits that have seen wheat millers fail to access wheat from the Black Sea region.

In [Southern Africa](#), the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe, with support from the COMESA Secretariat, the United Nations Economic for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), are working on modalities to establish a Joint Agro Industrial Park.

In [West Africa](#), Nigeria reported that it is in the process of linking its northern states with Niger using a 284-kilometre railway running from Kano in Nigeria to Maradi in Niger. The move will strengthen trade between the two inland trade hubs, while further boosting African economic integration in the Sahel region

Commodity Prices

In East Africa, conflicts in parts of the region and the war in Ukraine, are driving food prices higher.

In Southern Africa, poor rains and dry spells resulted in lower harvests across the Southern region, which have affect grain prices.

In West Africa, persistent insecurity and armed conflicts continue to disrupt agricultural and trading activities, and are significantly reducing crop outputs, hence higher food prices

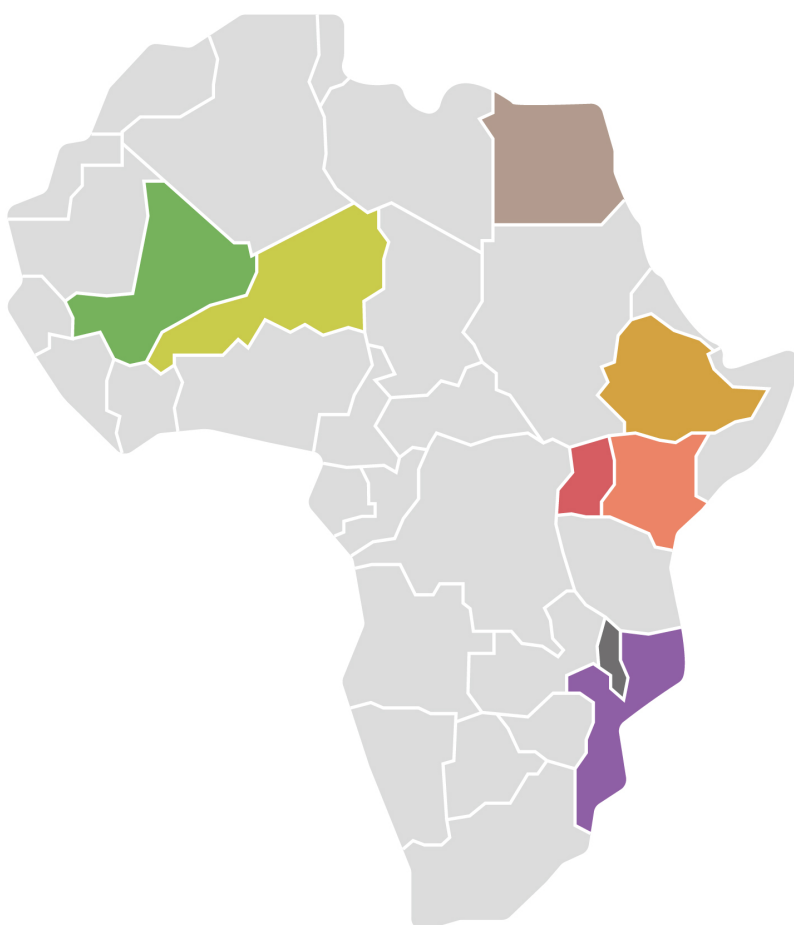
Introduction

The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented here focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), Southern Africa (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe), and West Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo).

Responses to the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

African governments and organisations have begun putting in place various measures aimed at bolstering food systems to mitigate adverse food insecurity and future shocks that may disrupt food supply chains in response to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine Conflict.

This section provides an update on some of the responses and measures that various countries and organisations in Africa have put in place to mitigate the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on their food systems and food security.



Afreximbank (Egypt)

- > Approved the launch of the US\$ 4 billion Ukraine Crisis Adjustment Trade Financing Programme for Africa to manage the impacts of the Ukraine crisis on African economies and businesses.
- > The bank reported that it plans to accelerate plans to launch an Africa Trade Exchange that will improve access to food and fertilizer at more favorable rates at a time of rising prices.

Ethiopia

- > Government has removed customs tariffs and value added taxes levied on wheat, sugar, rice, edible oils, pasta, and chicken eggs.
- > Import subsidies put in place for wheat, sugar, rice, and cooking oils using public coffers to bridge local supply gap and stabilize the domestic market.
- > Price controls on essential food items including sugar, wheat flour, and edible oils and non-food products such as petrol.
- > Government has raised the minimum reserve requirement for banks from five percent to ten percent, to reduce inflation and stabilise the market.

Kenya

- > The government through the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) released its entire stock of 200,000 bags of maize to millers in an effort to tame prices which have now hit historic high levels.

Uganda

- > Government has partnered with 40,000 farmers in northern Uganda to grow sunflowers and soybeans for the production of cooking oil.
- > Government is considering a policy to regulate the costs of some essential commodities like petroleum, to protect consumers from exploitation.

Malawi

- > Government is currently conducting a feasibility study for fertilizer production in country
- > Investing in wheat production
- > Timely importation of fertilizer

Mozambique

- > VAT exemption for seeds, insecticides, pesticides, fungicides, and organic fertilizers, exemption, part of machinery and equipment for agricultural use, and reduction in the VAT for fertilizers to 2.5%.
- > Price subsidies and financing to companies producing fertile eggs, for the national production of day-old chicks are also under effect.
- > Revitalization of IIAM seed production in the country to expand the local production of wheat through with emphasis on production in the Niassa province

Mali

- > Government agreed to a 50% reduction in its tax base in the form of subsidies for the import of certain food products, including 300,000 tons of rice and 30,000 tons of edible oil.

Burkina Faso

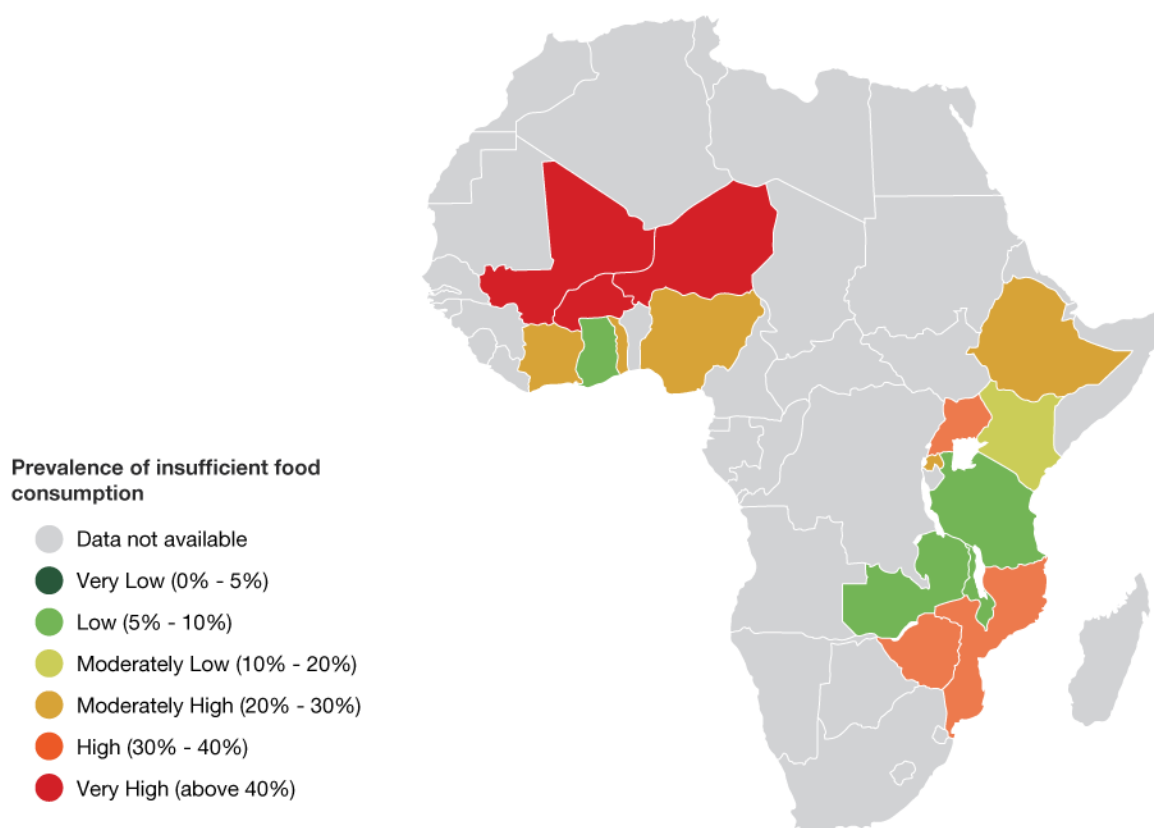
- > Banned exports of all staple crops and flour.
- > Government is also set to open 391 witness shops selling cereals at social prices to vulnerable households.

Food Security Outlook

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption and Food Insecurity Hotspots

Figure 1 provides a status update on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption across 17 selected East, Southern and West African countries in April. During the month of April, the number of Food Insecurity Hotspots, defined as countries where more than 50% of the total population has insufficient food for consumption, remained at four. These hotspot countries were: South Sudan (57%), Burkina Faso (53%), Mali (58%) and Niger (68%).

Figure 1: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption, Apr 2022¹



Source: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2022)²

East Africa

As of 30 April 2022, 63.5 million people across six selected East African countries did not have sufficient food for consumption. This represents a 3.8 percent increase from March 2022, indicating that the food security situation deteriorated across these focus countries. Table 1 provides updates on how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected East African countries during the month.

During the month, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania recorded a low increase in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption while Uganda recorded a moderate increase. The prevalence of insufficient food for consumption in South Sudan remained very high (57%) despite the country recording a low decrease in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption in April.

¹ <https://hungermap.wfp.org/> Accessed 30 April 2022

² <https://hungermap.wfp.org/> Accessed 30 April 2022

Table 1: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (Apr 2022)³

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)
Ethiopia	109.20	25.30	26.30	24.08	3.95	▲	36.80
Kenya	51.40	6.40	6.50	12.65	1.56	▲	26.20
Rwanda	12.30	2.70	2.80	22.76	3.70	▲	38.30
South Sudan	11.00	6.40	6.30	57.27	-1.56	▾	31.30
Tanzania	56.30	5.20	5.30	9.41	1.92	▲	31.80
Uganda	42.70	15.20	16.30	38.17	7.24	↑	28.90

*Previous month and ** Current month

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Southern Africa

As of 30 April 2022, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across four selected countries in Southern Africa stood at 19.8 million. This represents a 2.5 percent decrease from March 2022, indicating that the region's food security situation improved over the reporting period. Table 2 provides an update of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected Southern African countries during April.

Malawi and Zambia recorded low decreases in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption. This was as Zimbabwe recorded a moderate decrease in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption, although the prevalence levels remained high (33.2 percent). In Mozambique, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption recorded a low increase as the prevalence remained high (33.3 percent) during the month.

Table 2: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (Apr 2022)⁴

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)
Malawi	18.10	2.70	2.60	14.36	-3.70	▾	39.00
Mozambique	29.50	9.70	9.80	33.22	1.03	▲	42.30
Zambia	17.40	2.70	2.60	14.94	-3.70	▾	34.60
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.20	4.80	33.33	-7.69	▼	23.50

*Previous month and ** Current month

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

West Africa

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected countries in West Africa was 106.1 million as of 30 April 2022. This was a 4.6 percent decrease from February 2022, suggesting that the region's food security situation improved over the reporting period. Table 3 provides an update of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected West African countries during April.

Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana Mali and Niger recorded moderate increases in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption, while Burkina Faso and Nigeria recorded low increases. In Togo the situation did not change as prevalence levels of insufficient food for consumption remained moderately high (26.6 percent).

Table 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (Apr 2022)⁵

³ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/> Accessed 30 April 2022

⁴ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/> Accessed 30 April 2022

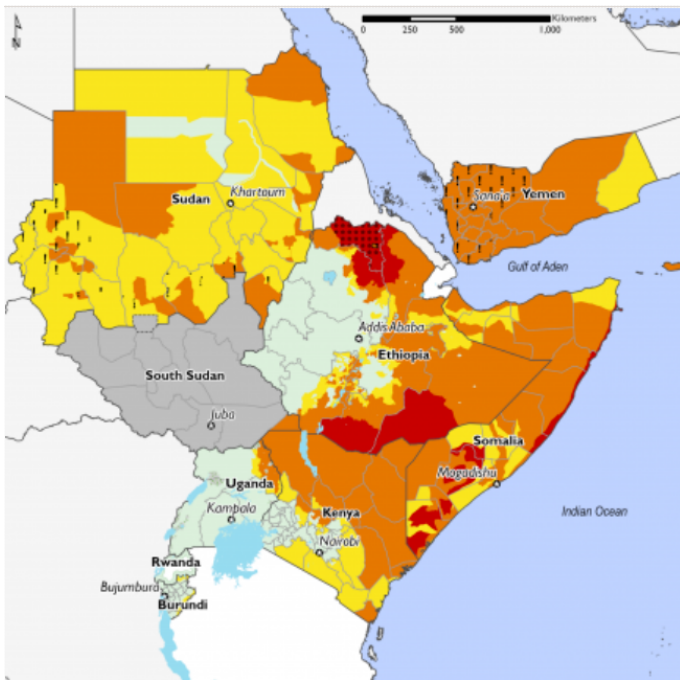
⁵ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/> Accessed 30 April 2022

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	Chronic malnutrition (of children under 5) (%)	
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.30	11.70	59.09	3.54	▲	8.40	24.90
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	5.50	5.90	23.51	7.27	▲	6.10	21.60
Ghana	29.80	5.40	5.70	19.13	5.56	▲	6.80	17.50
Mali	19.10	11.80	12.50	65.45	5.93	▲	9.00	26.90
Niger	22.40	14.80	16.80	75.00	13.51	▲	14.10	48.50
Nigeria	202.80	55.60	56.50	27.86	1.62	▲	6.80	36.80
Togo	7.90	2.10	2.10	26.58	0.00	●	5.70	23.80

*Previous month and ** Current month

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ▲ = moderate increase (5-15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▾ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

East Africa Food Security Outlook



IPC v3.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase
 Presence countries: 1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3: Crisis 4: Emergency 5: Famine National Parks/Reserves
 Remote monitoring countries: 1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3+: Crisis or higher

Figure 3: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Feb - May 2022

region between the 1st and 25th of April, with an additional 4,675 MT required to meet the daily requirements by mid-May according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). School feeding programmes in the Wag Hemra, South Wello and North Wello Oromia zones of the Amhara Region have benefited an estimated 46,000 students across 144 schools, according to the same report⁶.

Rwanda: Harvests from the recent season, and maturing Season B crops are contributing towards increased food stocks among rural households leading to widespread IPC Phase 1 (minimal) outcomes. IPC Phase 2 (stressed) outcomes are being experienced in the Eastern parts of the country driven by high prices among

Prolonged dry spells, resultant crop failures and pasture shortages, coupled with macroeconomic shocks and record high food and energy prices due to the Russia-Ukraine Conflict continue to drive food insecurity across the East African region. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development reports that an estimated 29 million people in eastern Africa are currently facing high levels of food insecurity due to prolonged drought as rains are projected to fail for a fourth consecutive season⁶.

Kenya: Staple food prices remain high driven by below average harvests across most parts of the country and shortages due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine Conflict. Farmers are also reportedly holding on to 85 percent of their maize stock in anticipation of higher prices. According to the country's National Food Balance Sheet, farmers are holding 8.5 million bags of maize stocks out of 10.1 million bags of 90Kgs, which has left millers facing a shortage of grain, and subjecting consumers to high prices of flour⁷.

Ethiopia: The humanitarian ceasefire in March saw the first humanitarian supplies delivered to the Tigray region in 100 days. A total of 3,400MT of food was brought into the conflict affected

⁶ <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/science-health/food-insecurity-as-drought-ravages-eastern-africa-3779880> Accessed 30 April 2022

⁷ <https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/markets/commodities/prices-increase-as-farmers-hoard-85pc-of-maize-3786378> Accessed 30 April 2022

⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-northern-ethiopia-humanitarian-update-situation-report-29-apr-2022> Accessed 30 April 2022

households that depend on market purchases for food supplies. This is being driven mostly by the Russia-Ukraine conflict that will likely see high food prices limiting household food access through to September⁹.

Southern Africa Food Security Outlook

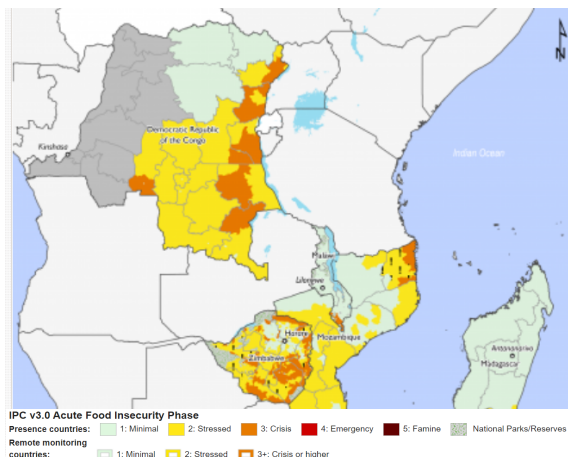


Figure 4: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, October 2021 - January 2022

IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) outcomes persisted among low-income households in the cereal deficit areas of the region namely southern Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho, and southern Mozambique. The rest of the region is, however, expected to experience IPC Phase 2 and IPC Phase 1 outcomes from April to September as food supplies increase from own production with the harvest season kicking in¹⁰.

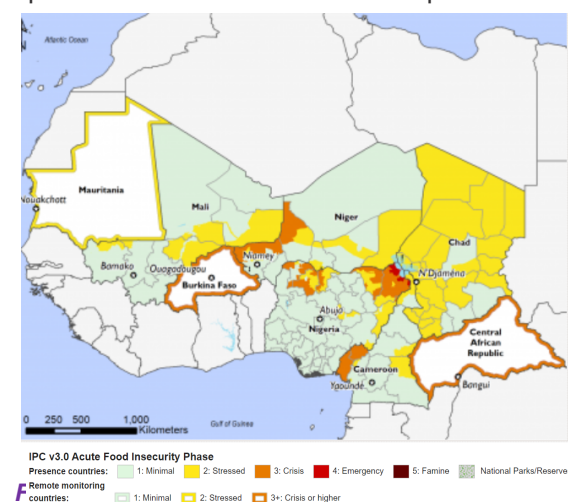
Mozambique: IPC Phase 3 and Phase 2 outcomes persisted during the month driven by multiple climatic disasters and the on-going conflict in the Cabo Delgado region. The consumption of green foods as crops are beginning to mature is helping improve food security outcomes in the northern parts of the country with households in low-lying flood affected areas take advantage of the residual moisture for vegetable production¹¹.

Zimbabwe: The long dry spells between February and March have seen affected parts start to record below-

average yields, which will likely lead to food insecurity outcomes among households that depend on harvests for their food stocks. However, the significant rains received later in the month will likely improve yields for late crops¹². Disruptions in global food and energy supply chains have contributed significantly towards an increase in food prices. Fuel prices have increased by 10 percent since February, while maize grain, maize meal, wheat flour, and bread prices have all risen by about 15 percent¹³.

West Africa Outlook

The region continues to experience its worst food security crisis in years driven by conflict, drought, and the impact of the war in Ukraine on food prices and availability. Staple food prices continue to rise, remaining above the five-year average due to a decrease in crop production and deteriorating security situations particularly in the Sahel region, the strong export demand, the depreciation of local currencies (outside the franc zone) in coastal countries and the reduction of cross-border flows in general¹⁴.



Outlook, Feb - May 2022

Burkina Faso: The continued deterioration of the security situation has intensified food restriction, increasing food prices and seen staples trading at an all time high, leading households in the provinces of Soum and Oudalan to experience IPC Phase 4 (emergency) outcomes.

Mali: Cereal supplies have declined significantly in the markets as the country has recorded a 10 percent decline in cereal production compared to the past five years. Increases in food prices, ranging from 20 to 70 percent compared to the five-year average, are limiting household access to food.

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-remote-monitoring-update-april-2022> Accessed 30 April 2022

¹⁰ <https://fews.net/southern-africa> Accessed 30 April 2022

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-outlook-update-april-2022> Accessed 30 April 2022

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-food-security-and-markets-monitoring-march-2022> Accessed 30 April 2022

¹³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-key-message-update-international-food-and-commodity-price-hikes-drive-sharp> Accessed 30 April 2022

¹⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/afrique-de-louest-perspectives-sur-la-scurit-alimentaire-mars-septembre-2022> Accessed 30 April 2022

The food security outcomes are, however, expected to improve from May to June as off-season rice harvests around the irrigated areas will improve food availability¹⁵.

Food Trade Updates

Continental Trade

The following are some of the major events and activities that occurred during the month that have implications on food trade at the continental level in Africa.

- The United Kingdom's International Trade Secretary, Anne-Marie Traveyan, announced a new UK government programme to support the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Under this programme, the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, through Trademark East Africa, will provide up to 35 million pounds for trade facilitation and trade policy support to the AfCFTA Secretariat and member states. The fund will support negotiations and agreement implementation¹⁶.
- The AfCFTA Secretariat, in partnership with the MasterCard Foundation, have packaged a private sector engagement plan to enhance private participation in African economic development. The plan will focus on four initial priority value chains namely: agro-processing, automotive, pharmaceuticals, and transportation and logistics, based on the potential for import substitution and existing production capabilities on the continent¹⁷.
- According to a recent report by the AfCFTA titled: "Assessing the Potential of Women-led MSMEs in Ghana to Take Advantage of AfCFTA", a year after its commencement, majority of women traders and women-led businesses are unaware of the AfCFTA. The report pointed out that traders and women-led firms complained of not having sufficient time to prepare for the start of the AfCFTA.

East Africa

The East Africa Business Council has reported that variations in tax policies in the region is distorting prices and affecting intra-EAC regional trade and investment. This has led some oil marketers to divert fuel supplies to Uganda, where the market was bigger, leading to shortages in Kenya at the height of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The partner countries are, however, set to harmonise their taxes including the terms of rates, origination and application by the 1st of July this year¹⁸. The upcoming elections in Kenya remain of concern to countries along the Northern Corridor, which fear that political tensions may disrupt supply chains along the corridor. The corridor is an important trade route to Kenya, Burundi, eastern DR Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda¹⁹.

Figure 6 below provides an update of the various events and activities recorded across different countries in East Africa over the past month, impacting food trade in the region.

¹⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/mali-mise-jour-sur-la-s-curit-alimentaire-prix-lev-s-des-denr-es-alimentaires-r-duisent> Accessed 30 April 2022

¹⁶ <https://newsghana.com.gh/uk-government-to-support-afcfta-with-35-million/>

¹⁷ <https://newsghana.com.gh/afcfta-adjustment-facility-sets-in-motion/>

¹⁸ <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/unharmonised-taxes-blamed-for-unfair-trade-practices-in-ea--3791480>

¹⁹ <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/northern-corridor-states-monitoring-kenya-elections-3791584>

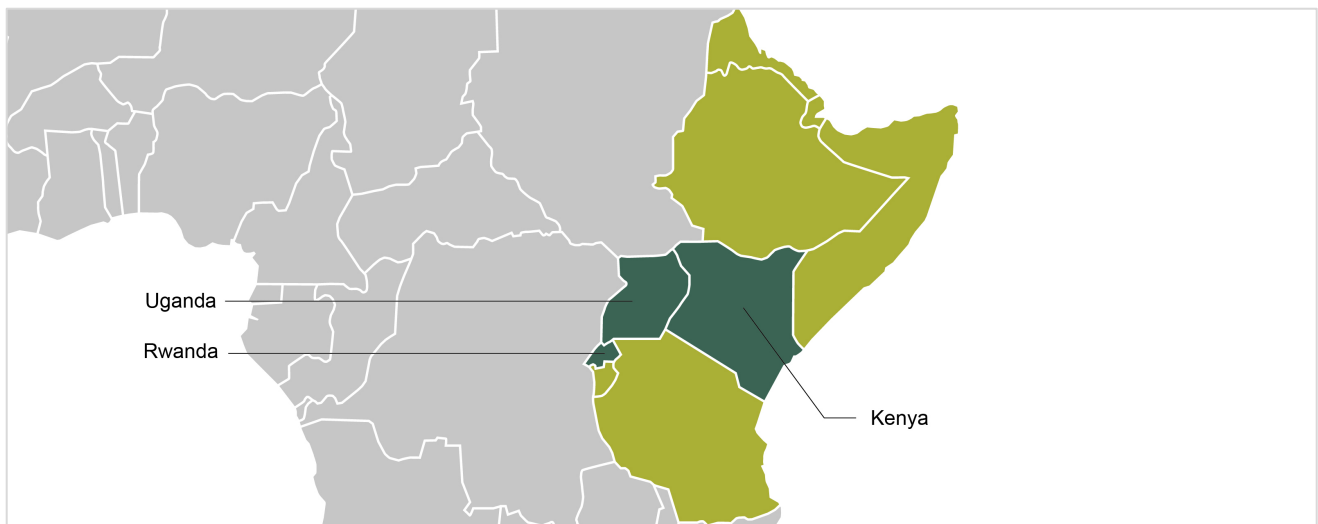


Figure 6: East Africa Cross border trade updates April 2022

KENYA

- The government has announced that it may have to lift restrictions on wheat imports from India to cover for local deficits, as wheat millers fail to access wheat stocks from the Black Sea region. Kenya had restricted imports from India due to fungal disease concerns.
- The agriculture ministry has proposed a one-month window for the importation of milk to address the current shortage that has seen the price of the commodity rise significantly. The Ministry wants processors to be allowed to import UHT and powder milk to ease the situation.
- Kenya has announced plans to import duty-free maize following a decline in supplies from Uganda. The country may have to allow the importation of four million bags of duty-free maize to bridge the deficit and check the high prices of the staple in the country in order to cushion consumers.
- The government announced last month that it had lowered the requirement on the purity of yellow maize to be imported by processors to 99.1 percent from 100 percent, meaning that imports would be allowed to have traces of genetically modified organisms (GMO). This move is expected to help lower the price of animal feeds, which processors indicate will be increasing every week due to shortages and prices of white maize on the market.

UGANDA

- Businessmen and traders in Uganda have expressed their excitement following the admission of the DRC into the EAC indicating that it presents good business opportunities.
- Uganda's main exports to DRC include cement, palm oil, rice, sugar, refined petroleum, baked goods, cosmetics and iron materials.

RWANDA

- Rwanda and Zambia signed seven cooperation agreements aimed at boosting trade between the two countries. The deals signed cover areas of investment, trade, agriculture, and migration.
- Under the Inclusive Cross Border Trade Capacity Development Project, two modern cross border markets were developed in Karongi on the border with DRC, and in Butera District, bordering Uganda. The work involved establishing a national cross-border market framework to support the implementation of Rwanda's cross-border trade strategy

Southern Africa

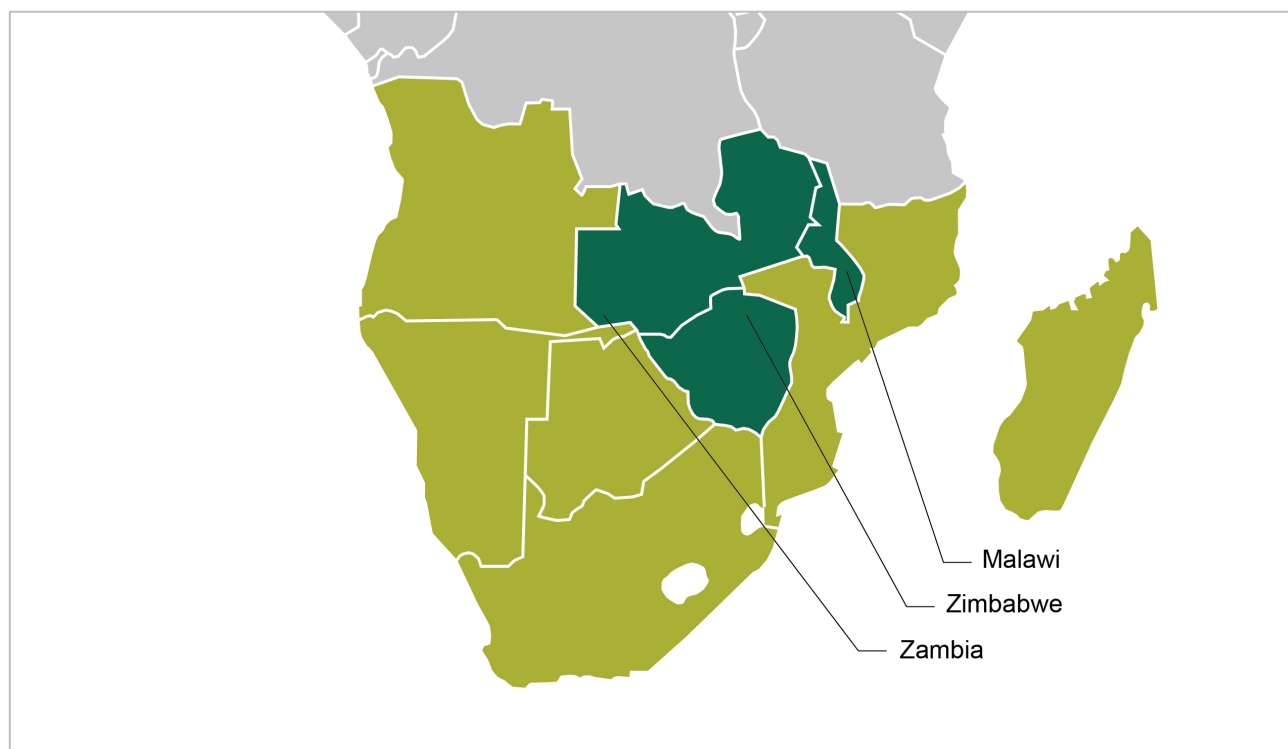
The Alliance for Commodity Trade in East and Southern Africa (ACTESA) announced plans to establish a regional Agricultural Commodity Exchange Centre as part of the implementation of the 2021 - 2031 strategy. The centre will provide a platform for buyers and sellers of agricultural products to trade through a team of brokers thus linking small-scale farmers to national, regional and international markets within the Common Market for Eastern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) tripartite framework, and later the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)²⁰. COMESA has called for the increased implementation of digital trade facilitation reforms to help increase intra-COMESA exports. The regional body reports that an increase of 10 percent in the adoption of digital trade technologies would result in a 5.5 percent increase in intra-COMESA exports. To this end, COMESA has begun scaling up the Free Trade Area (FTA) to a Digital Free Trade Area (DFTA), to empower traders to apply ICT tools particularly on cross border trade. This will, ultimately, help reduce trade costs and overcome physical

²⁰ <https://www.comesa.int/plans-to-develop-a-regional-agricultural-commodity-exchange-centre/>

barriers to trade²¹. The World Bank is scaling up its funding for COMESA programmes with the new US\$ 425 million Regional Infrastructure Finance Facility (RIFF), which seeks to promote access to long-term finance and improve the enabling environment for investment in infrastructure. The bulk of this fund is under the Trade Development Bank²².

Figure 7 summarises some of the key activities and events recorded across Southern Africa that impact food trade activities.

Figure 7: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for April 2022



ZIMBABWE

- The Zimbabwe Cross-Border Traders' Association has struck a deal with FBC Bank to issue the prepaid MasterCard to thousands of its members.
- The new switch is expected to lower cross border trade costs and risks for traders, who are normally targeted by robbers.

MALAWI

- Malawi and Mozambique have signed two important pacts aimed at unlocking and boosting trade between the two countries.
- The agreements were signed by the Agency of Promotion and Investments and the Appiex IP of Mozambique, the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre as well as the Mozambique Cereals Institute ICM and the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC).

ZAMBIA

- The governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe, with support from the COMESA Secretariat, the United Nations Economic for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) are working on modalities to establish a Joint Agro Industrial Park.
- The proposed project is expected to increase the availability of industrial goods and services for the bilateral market and expand intra- regional trade in manufacturing.

²¹ <https://www.comesa.int/building-capacity-for-digitally-enabled-trading-system/>

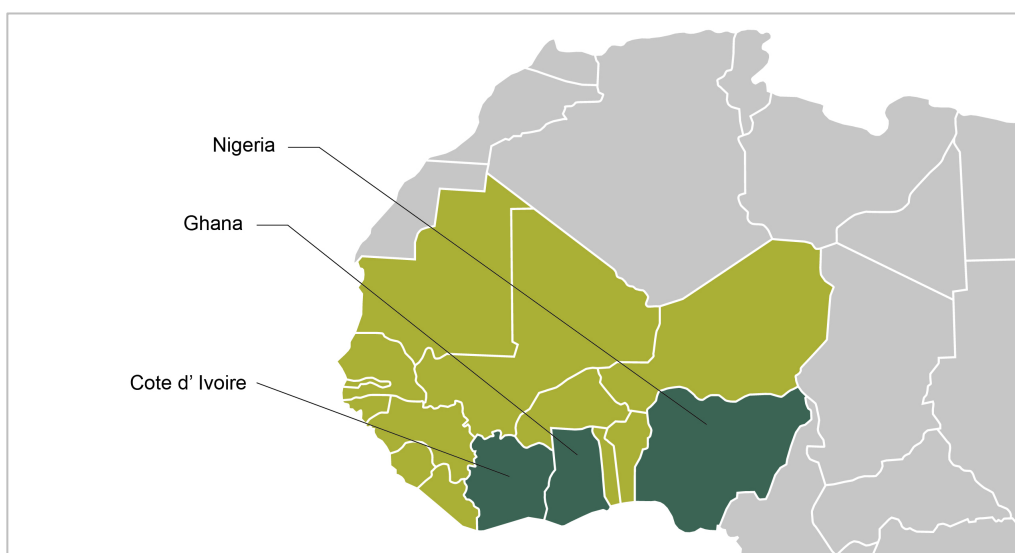
²² <https://www.comesa.int/world-bank-scales-up-funding-comesa-programmes/>

West Africa

A roundtable discussion on Cross Border Trade in the West African Sub-Region, organised by the Centre for the Promotion of Private Enterprise (CPPE) and several government officials from sub-Saharan African countries, revealed that skirmishes between government agencies in Ghana and Ivory Coast against Nigerian businessmen operating in their countries are affecting trade and growth in the sub-region²³.

Figure 8 provides an update of issues and events reported in selected West African countries that impacted food trade and food security in the region.

Figure 8: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates April 2022²⁴



NIGERIA

- The country is in the process of linking its northern states with Niger, through a 284-kilometre railway running from Kano in Nigeria to Maradi in Niger. The move will strengthen trade between the two inland trade hubs, while further boosting African economic integration in the Sahel region.
- The full opening of international land borders by the Federal government has been welcomed by members of the organised private sector (OPS), who described the move as timely and will enable them to access more markets and source raw materials.

COTE D'IVOIRE

- UN Women recently launched a digital platform, Blaatto, as part of the UN agency's *Buy From Women* initiative.
- The initiative targets women smallholder farmers and members of women-led agricultural cooperatives in the country's central region, where access to markets is relatively poor. It also offers women access to information and finance.

GHANA

- The country has noted with concern how the continued closure of land borders by Togo and Cote d'Ivoire is impacting trade between Ghana and her neighbouring countries.
- The Ghana Revenue Authority has introduced an electronic invoicing platform for businesses to reduce processing costs including printing, postage, and archiving. This is part of the organisation's massive digitisation drive.
- Cargo drivers have raised concerns over incidences of extortion and other illegal, unpleasant activities by some security officers towards cargo truckers on the transit corridor.
- A sector group and governance structure for the successful implementation of the National Export Development Strategy (NEDS) comprising of Inter-Ministerial Oversight Committee, the Steering Committee, the NEDS secretariat and the sector group has been inaugurated. The NEDS sought to diversify and grow the Non-Traditional Export (NTE) sector of the economy and employ a private-sector-driven approach.

²³ <https://thenationonline.ng/issues-in-cross-border-trade-in-west-africa/>

²⁴ <https://dailytrust.com/nigeria-eyes-2-6tr-halal-trade-with-product-certification-scheme> Accessed 01 April 2022

<https://newsghana.com.gh/gta-ready-for-africa-continental-free-trade-area/> Accessed 01 April 2022

<https://thebftonline.com/2022/03/18/nco-engages-exporters-on-trade-info-repository-under-afcfta/> Accessed 01 April 2022



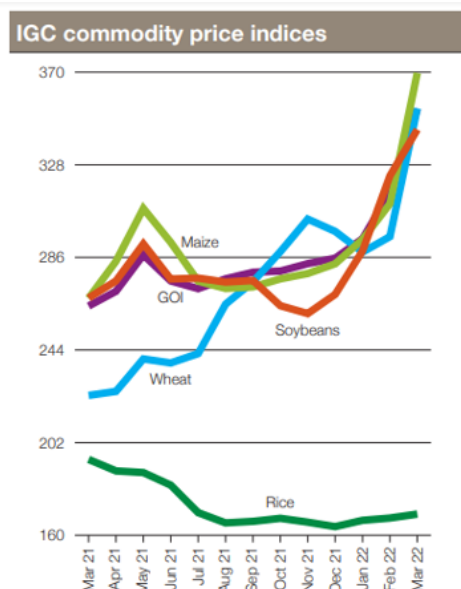
Agricultural Commodities Price Monitoring

Overview of Global Prices

International Grains Council (IGC) indices for wheat, maize, rice and soybeans had surged by March 2022.²⁵ Wheat IGC and Oilseeds Index (GOI) increased by increased by 20%, while maize increased by 19%, rice by 1% and soybean by 7%, on a month-on-month basis. The Daily quotations of export prices of wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans, on the other hand increased by 6%, 10.2%, 2.5%, and 0.5%, respectively, over a month. Decreased supply fears driven by the Russia-Ukraine war and tighter global production amidst climate-related shocks and high energy prices continue to affect international grain prices. This is further supported by the FAO Cereal Price Index, which averaged 170.1 points in March, representing a 17.1 percent increment from February, marking its highest level on record since 1990.²⁶ Similarly, the Vegetable Oil Price Index increased by 23.2 percent from February, reaching a record high.

IGC commodity price indices		GOI	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Soybeans	
2021	March	264.0	223.4	267.4	194.4	267.6	
	April	270.6	225.2	284.2	189.2	275.3	
	May	287.2	240.0	308.2	188.4	292.1	
	June	275.3	238.2	292.8	182.7	276.2	
	July	271.8	242.4	275.2	170.3	276.6	
	August	276.3	264.8	271.9	165.6	274.8	
	September	279.3	274.9	272.6	166.3	275.6	
	October	279.8	288.6	276.3	167.7	264.1	
	November	283.2	303.4	278.7	165.9	260.5	
	December	285.6	297.8	283.1	163.9	269.2	
	2022	January	294.5	288.4	294.2	166.8	288.9
		February	315.4	295.4	310.4	167.8	323.0
March		353.4	353.6	369.7	169.6	344.0	

(..... January 2000 = 100)



Daily quotations of selected export prices						
	Effective date	Quotation	Month ago	Year ago	% change M/M	% change Y/Y
USD/tonne						
Wheat (US No. 2, HRW)	31-Mar	459	433	263	+6.0%	+74.5%
Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	31-Mar	342	310	251	+10.2%	+36.4%
Rice (Thai 100% B)	31-Mar	418	408	505	+2.5%	-17.2%
Soybeans (US No. 2, Yellow)	31-Mar	653	650	553	+0.5%	+18.1%

Figure 9: Global Commodity Prices, March 2022²⁷

²⁵ AMIS Market Monitor No. 97 April 2022

²⁶ FAO, 2022. Accessed at <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/> on 3rd May 2022

²⁷ AMIS Market Monitor No. 97 April 2022

East Africa

Key drivers of commodity prices in EA²⁸



Weather Shocks

Droughts in the region are affecting planting and crop outputs. Forecasts indicate below-average rains for the March to May 2022 season



Conflicts

The War in Ukraine, and other conflicts in parts of the region are driving food prices higher.



Macroeconomic Shocks

Macroeconomic challenges, driven by high fuel prices and a sharp depreciation of local currency against major trading currencies, are causing a high food inflation.

Current maize prices (March 2022) show a general decline with few selected markets, particularly in Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda showing a rise in prices over the last 1-3 months. On the other hand, current maize prices are mostly higher than their levels 6 months and a year ago, except for some markets in South Sudan and in Nairobi, Kenya. Specifically, current maize prices have declined against their previous months levels in Diredawa, Eldoret, Nairobi, Kabuga, Kigeme (Camp), Wau, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro, and Kabale. AGRA's own food price monitoring shows that maize prices in Kenya increased by 7% over the period 1st - 22nd April 2022 while rice, wheat and beans prices declined over the same period.²⁹ Similarly, major grain prices in Tanzania increased slightly between 25th and 29th April 2022.³⁰ The knock-on effects of the wars in part of the region, and in Russia – Ukraine, as well as droughts, have affect supplies and placed upward pressure on grain prices. It is also asserted that some maize sellers are hoarding their supplies in anticipation of a higher price, further exacerbating the price climb.³¹ Available forecast figures look bleak as well.

²⁸ RATIN, 19 April 2022. Accessed at: https://ratin.net/site/news_article/11560; FEWSNET 3 May 2022. <https://fews.net/east-africa>

²⁹ AGRA, April 2022

³⁰ AGRA, 2022. Tanzania Country Commodities Price report

³¹ RATIN, 19 April 2022. Accessed at https://ratin.net/site/news_article/11557

Table 1: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries³²

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG	24	6.25 ↑	4.92 ▲	-3.05 ▾	91.88 ⊗		
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG***	24	-2.16 ▾	-3.01 ▾	12.05 ↑	82.40 ⊗		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/KG	33	-3.28 ▾	23.15 ⊗	14.29 ↑	31.12 ⊗		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/KG	25	-37.49 ↓	-23.20 ↓	-25.97 ↓	-30.38 ↓		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/KG	35	2.75 ▲		17.44 ⊗	27.05 ⊗		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	222	-15.91 ↓	-44.14 ↓	-21.47 ↓	8.98 ↑	23.56 ⊗	43.30 ⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	300	-33.33 ↓	-24.05 ↓	20.00 ⊗	-13.46 ↓		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	330	19.44 ⊗	-1.25 ▾	31.13 ⊗	68.64 ⊗		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	340	43.85 ⊗	6.39 ↑	64.73 ⊗	77.63 ⊗	-17.19 ↓	
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	245	14.40 ↑	74.74 ⊗	186.00 ⊗	14.40 ↑		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	407	2.60 ▲	12.06 ↑	10.06 ↑	-0.14 ▾		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	292	45.71 ⊗	9.32 ↑	-37.54 ↓	-20.69 ↓		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	200	0.00 ●	40.00 ⊗	0.00 ●	-12.50 ↓		
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	234	-18.30 ↓	-5.77 ↓	-8.10 ↓	-18.30 ↓		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	59,417	-2.60 ▾	-1.25 ▾	25.70 ⊗	28.24 ⊗		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	52,875	-13.77 ↓	-3.28 ▾	25.55 ⊗	7.30 ↑	8.76 ↑	-7.10 ↓
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	61,000	0.83 ▲	-1.35 ▾	31.45 ⊗	29.40 ⊗		
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	58,264	-2.05 ▾	1.84 ▲	44.79 ⊗	18.30 ⊗	4.54 ▲	-7.22 ↓
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	67,500	11.24 ↑	12.50 ↑	24.81 ⊗	13.13 ↑	-10.49 ↓	-6.32 ↓
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kabale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg	1,076	-1.41 ▾	-9.79 ↓	2.93 ▲	43.42 ⊗		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg	1,040	10.83 ↑	-11.12 ↓	6.07 ↑	89.00 ⊗		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg	950	9.09 ↑	-1.80 ▾	4.59 ▲	82.66 ⊗		
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg	1,135	33.63 ⊗	15.02 ⊗	28.29 ⊗	117.11 ⊗		

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Beans prices in the region shows a bleak picture as prices over the last 1-3 months are higher in Rwanda and Uganda. Tanzania shows a mixed picture – prices are higher in Morogoro but lower/stable in Kigoma and Moshi, over the same period. Rwandan prices are lower than they were 6 months and a year ago, while prices of beans in Tanzania and Uganda are higher 6 months ago but lower than a year ago. Forecasts available shows a much more improved prices in terms of declines. Delays to the start of the March-to-May long rains is expected to further worsen the crop outputs.

Table 2: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries³³

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	285	12.13 ↑	29.02 ⊗	-19.42 ↓	-29.92 ↓		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	342	1.23 ▲	3.45 ▲	-26.79 ↓	-31.67 ↓	0.07 ▲	14.94 ↑
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	323	17.25 ⊗	23.50 ⊗	-11.96 ↓	-39.24 ↓		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	355	17.13 ⊗	6.06 ↑	-32.32 ↓	-37.07 ↓		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	173,333	-3.22 ▾	10.64 ↑	10.73 ↑	9.09 ↑	-10.19 ↓	-12.00 ↓
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	186,917	1.21 ▲	-10.33 ↓	1.31 ▲	-6.80 ↓		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	110,000	-12.00 ↓	-7.04 ↓	-18.75 ↓	-27.39 ↓	-1.98 ▾	-16.17 ↓
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	197,917	5.17 ↑	3.49 ▲	9.68 ↑	-2.86 ▾	0.99 ▲	-7.34 ↓
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	185,000	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	20.65 ⊗	-7.76 ↓	-0.36 ▾	-3.82 ▾
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Kampala, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg	2,294	27.25 ⊗	52.62 ⊗	14.98 ↑	-10.51 ↓		
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg	1,884	31.21 ⊗	29.11 ⊗	6.82 ↑	-21.95 ↓		

³² Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

³³ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▾ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

An analysis of changes in the prices of sorghum in the East African region shows the most mixed results, but which are probably an improvement in terms of lower prices. Compared to the previous month (February) prices, the current prices for March 2022 show a decline in Kabuga, Rumbek, and Wau, no change in Kigeme (Camp), and an increase in all other selected markets. On the other hand, compared to three months ago, sorghum prices are lower in Addis Ababa and all markets of Rwanda but higher for all selected markets in South Sudan. Also, the current prices are generally higher than they were six months ago except in Addis Ababa, Kigeme (Camp), and Rumbek. Compared to one year ago, the current prices are higher than they were in Ethiopia and Rwanda but lower for South Sudan. Although Rwanda is in its lean season, household level stocks from season A and fast-maturing and interseason crops grown during the Season B rains are taming prices.³⁴

Table 3: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries³⁵

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Ethiopia	Sorghum (red)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG	27	1.36 ▲	-0.63 ▾	8.65 ↑	64.51 ⊗		
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG	32	1.10 ▲	8.88 ↑	-14.11 ▾	37.59 ⊗		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	450	-13.74 ▾	-7.79 ▾	8.43 ↑	1.89 ▲		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	500	0.00 ●	-9.09 ▾	0.00 ●	1.70 ▲		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	400	3.45 ▲	-11.11 ▾	-4.76 ▾	14.29 ↑	5.83 ↑	-1.23 ▾
Rwanda	Sorghum	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	400	33.33 ⊗	-11.11 ▾	6.67 ↑	14.29 ↑		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	197	28.54 ⊗	96.85 ⊗	170.19 ⊗	-26.00 ▼		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	411	3.16 ▲	10.28 ↑	8.78 ↑	-0.69 ▾		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	200	-36.36 ▼	7.69 ↑	0.00 ●	-36.36 ▼		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	264	-5.62 ▾	6.46 ↑	9.88 ↑	-25.80 ▼		

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▾ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Southern Africa

Key drivers of maize prices in the Southern Africa region³⁶



Weather Shocks

Poor rains and dry spells resulted in lower harvests across the Southern region, which have affect grain prices.

Generally, in Malawi, maize prices have declined in selected markets except in Lilongwe and Mzimba, where prices over the past month were up by 15% and 12%, respectively. On the other hand, current maize prices are higher than they were 3 - 6 months ago but are moderately lower than a year ago in Mzimba and Mzuzu. In Mozambique, maize prices are lower than their levels 1 - 6 months ago due to the start of harvests in these areas, but are higher than their one-year levels except in Maputo, where the price is lower. Available forecasts for Mozambique show that maize prices would decline in the next 3 - 6 months due to the start of new harvests. The national average price for maize for Zambia shows that prices have risen over the past 1-12 months. Dry spells and tropical storms across the region have in the past disrupted maize production and lowered harvests. In Malawi, due to multiple weather shocks, which have lowered harvest prospects by 35%, coupled with the

³⁴ FEWSNET, May 2022. <https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda>

³⁵ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

³⁶ FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fews.net/southern-africa>. Accessed 3rd May 2022

global macroeconomic conditions that will affect Malawi's main foreign exchange earner -t tobacco, it is predicted that maize prices would be higher in the next 3 - 6 months.³⁷

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries³⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Malawi	Maize (white)	Lilongwe, Retail, MWK/KG**	200	15.39 ⓧ	43.37 ⓧ	66.67 ⓧ	11.11 ↑		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzimba, Retail, MWK/KG	151	12.69 ↑	37.27 ⓧ	28.51 ⓧ	-8.21 ↓		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	160	-7.51 ↓	20.30 ⓧ	23.08 ⓧ	-11.11 ↓		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	185	-1.60 ↘	21.71 ⓧ	26.06 ⓧ	1.93 ▲		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	204	-2.86 ↘	20.00 ⓧ	27.50 ⓧ	15.58 ⓧ		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG	27	-1.07 ↘			77.38 ⓧ	-53.93 ↓	-65.70 ↓
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG	23	-12.60 ↓	-38.98 ↓	-8.48 ↓	-23.74 ↓		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG	30	-5.20 ↓	-5.90 ↓	-3.21 ↘	30.63 ⓧ	-8.07 ↓	
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	4	4.35 ▲	29.73 ⓧ	25.90 ⓧ	14.97 ↑		

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⓧ = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

West Africa

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include³⁹:



Insecurity & Armed Conflicts

Persistent insecurity and armed conflicts continue to disrupt agricultural and trading activities in the region and are significantly reducing crop outputs and hence higher food prices.



Economic Shocks

Several other factors, such as strong export demand, trade restrictions, the lingering effects of COVID- 19, the knock-on effects of higher world food prices, soaring transport costs, and the depreciation of currencies outside the franc zone, continue to drive higher grain prices in the region.

Overall, maize prices in the West African selected markets are well above their levels 1 - 12 months ago. This is attributed to several factors including strong export demand in coastal countries, a ban on export of grains by many countries in the region, the lingering effects of COVID- 19, the knock-on effects of higher world food and fuel prices, which have led to higher transport costs, and the depreciation of local currencies.⁴⁰ In a few markets, however, prices are either stable (e.g. Faladie, Niarela, Maiduguri, Anie, Cinkasse, and Lome), or have declined (e.g. Man, Bolga, Kumasi, Techiman, Badalabougou, Kano, Lagos, Maiduguri, and Kara) compared to specific periods. In addition, AGRA's weekly commodities price monitoring shows that, across all commodities captured in the open market, there was marginal increases in price, with maize and rice increasing by 2.64% and 2.83%, respectively. Similarly, in Ghana, reviews over 2nd April and 24th April show that prices have increased for commodities such as maize, rice, millet, and sorghum. The last month's forecasts for Cote d'Ivoire show that prices may decline in the next 3 - 6 months, whereas Mali and the rest of the region may experience higher prices over the next 3 - 6 months due to inflationary trends driven by higher demand during the lean season.

³⁷ FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi>. Accessed 3rd May 2022

³⁸ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

³⁹ FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at <https://fews.net/west-africa-on-3rd-May-2022>.

⁴⁰ Ibid; and IMF, 2022. <https://www.pulse.ng/business/international/nigeria-ghana-other-countries-in-sub-saharan-africa-could-experience-worsened-food/l7vbkq>

Table 5: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries⁴¹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	290	23.73	25.92	24.79	32.57	-10.58	
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	288	11.41	28.21	-5.98	32.50	-4.41	-2.58
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	389	24.12	21.53	31.58	69.82		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	265	7.57	2.08	-7.01	78.12		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	426	25.00	5.10	-1.83	49.81		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	289	30.28	34.53	-3.59	71.14		
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	281	2.18	8.08	12.40	40.50	6.28	17.75
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	263	-4.36	5.20	5.20	31.50		
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00	2.04	4.17	42.86	3.53	15.36
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	328	9.33	16.73	45.78	45.78		
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	310	3.33	12.73	3.33	24.00	5.50	17.81
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00	0.00	4.17	42.86	7.84	18.48
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	269	11.18	15.61	1.13	22.05		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	239	-1.24	29.36	2.18	20.78		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	250	1.98	45.89	2.42	38.03		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG***	253	10.00	23.17	-8.50	28.43		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	225	0.00	29.50	-10.45	18.42		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	300	1.01	20.97	20.00	100.00		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	253	1.20	19.34	0.00	64.29		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	255	5.37	21.43	0.00	41.67		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	261	-2.97	29.21	-1.88	39.57		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kor bongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	255	2.00	15.91	4.08	63.46		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	350	0.00	40.00	16.67	82.29		

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Millet prices in the West African region follow similar trends as for maize – thus, overall, millet prices are higher than their levels 1 - 12 months ago across all selected markets. Similarly, there are a few markets, particularly in Nigerian, where prices have either remained stable or declined compared to specific periods. Overwhelmingly, current millet prices are higher than they were a year ago in all selected markets. Again, these trends are driven by the macroeconomic conditions as well as the insecurity and conflicts in the region.

⁴¹ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

Table 6: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries⁴²

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Burkina Faso	Millet	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	297	12.93 ↑	-6.01 ↓	-16.34 ↓	18.80 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	301	7.12 ↑	13.16 ↑	29.74 ×	49.01 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	396	16.47 ×	18.92 ×	42.45 ×	47.21 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	257	9.83 ↑	29.15 ×	52.98 ×	65.81 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	311	3.67 ▲	7.24 ↑	45.33 ×	37.00 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	410	14.53 ↑	11.72 ↑	65.32 ×	68.72 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	308	18.01 ×	18.01 ×	25.20 ×	32.19 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	333	20.22 ×	29.07 ×	77.13 ×	97.04 ×		
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	325	0.00 ●	25.97 ×	35.42 ×	41.30 ×		
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	306	2.00 ▲	20.00 ×	39.09 ×	36.00 ×		
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	300	0.00 ●	25.00 ×	42.86 ×	50.00 ×		
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	350	2.04 ▲	26.81 ×	32.08 ×	32.08 ×		
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	338	12.67 ↑	11.18 ↑	14.19 ↑	27.55 ×		
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	300	9.09 ↑	17.65 ×	50.00 ×	50.00 ×		
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	371	0.00 ●	12.77 ↑	5.10 ↑	15.22 ×	9.62 ↑	18.98 ×
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	314	1.29 ▲	10.95 ↑	3.97 ▲	19.85 ×		
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	348	-2.52 ▾	17.57 ×	-0.29 ▾	13.36 ↑		
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	321	2.23 ▲	11.46 ↑	6.64 ↑	16.30 ×	7.64 ↑	14.67 ↑
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	250	0.00 ●	-10.71 ↓	-13.79 ↓	6.61 ↑		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	243	1.77 ▲	17.73 ×	6.96 ↑	26.40 ×		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	242	1.55 ▲	9.64 ↑	-3.37 ▾	15.35 ×		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	265	2.71 ▲	5.68 ↑	-10.24 ↓	24.09 ×		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	236	2.72 ▲	15.24 ×	-1.56 ▾	25.17 ×		

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), × = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

The analysis of sorghum prices in the West African region shows a more encouraging picture than maize and millet. This is because, apart from the comparative one year ago, when current sorghum price is higher, the rest of the comparison periods show much limited surges in prices. Compared to the past one month, most prices have either declined or had a low (0 - 5%) increase, with only Badalabougou, Faladie, and Niarela showing moderate-high increases at 9.09%, 17.19%, and 11.52%, respectively. Compared to the past 3 months, however, current prices showed a mixed picture of declines and low, moderate and high increments in sorghum prices. Also, compared to the past 6 months, Mali have had a sorghum price surge, except for Gao, where prices have remained stable; Niger have had experienced a mixed trend; Nigeria have largely a decline and low increase in prices; and Togo have had a price decline in Anie and Kara, but a moderate increase in Cinkasse, Korbongou, and Lome. Forecasts available for Mali and Niger show that prices will generally increase in the next 3 - 6 months. It is not clear what factors are driving the mixed price trends for sorghum but, generally, West Africa has been noted to experience its worse food crisis in a decade due to drought, floods, conflict, and the economic impacts of COVID-19.⁴³

⁴² Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

⁴³ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/5/west-africa-faces-worst-food-crisis-in-a-decade>

Table 7: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries⁴⁴

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Mali	Sorghum	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00 ●	2.88 ▲	11.11 ↑	11.11 ↑	1.07 ▲	4.26 ▲
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG**	300	9.09 ↑	20.00 ⊗	50.00 ⊗	50.00 ⊗		
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG**	300	17.19 ⊗	30.43 ⊗	50.00 ⊗	50.00 ⊗		
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG**	250	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	2.22 ▲	5.30 ↑
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG**	320	3.90 ▲	23.08 ⊗	25.98 ⊗	28.00 ⊗		
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	300	11.52 ↑	30.43 ⊗	50.00 ⊗	65.75 ⊗		
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	344	0.00 ●	8.18 ↑	2.38 ▲	11.69 ↑		
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	292	1.39 ▲	-0.68 ▾	-0.68 ▾	13.18 ↑	-0.30 ▾	5.57 ↑
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	333	-3.48 ▾	21.09 ⊗	12.88 ↑	24.25 ⊗		
Niger	Sorghum	Katakou, Retail, XOF/KG	298	1.36 ▲	4.56 ▲	0.00 ●	16.86 ⊗	4.62 ▲	13.33 ↑
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	284	9.86 ↑	1.43 ▲	1.43 ▲	29.09 ⊗		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	230	1.36 ▲	30.43 ⊗	-9.16 ↓	25.07 ⊗		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	260	2.06 ▲	4.03 ▲	1.26 ▲	38.68 ⊗		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	264	2.52 ▲	-5.38 ↓	-8.01 ↓	27.81 ⊗		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	205	-5.75 ↓	7.89 ↑	-11.83 ↓	13.10 ↑		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	295	-0.67 ▾	7.27 ↑	-3.28 ▾	40.48 ⊗		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	245	4.26 ▲	11.36 ↑	6.52 ↑	37.64 ⊗		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	275	-0.36 ▾	-1.79 ▾	-14.06 ↓	4.96 ▲		
Togo	Sorghum	Kor bongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	247	0.00 ●	7.39 ↑	7.39 ↑	23.50 ⊗		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG**	320	1.59 ▲	1.59 ▲	10.34 ↑	7.74 ↑		

Note: Last price is for March 2022, *April, **February, ***January and ****December

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

⁴⁴ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)



Climatic Conditions and Potential Implications for Food and Nutrition Security

Similar to last month, the May – June – July (MJJ) seasonal rainfall forecast indicates above-normal rainfall conditions in the cross-border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan; Rwanda and northern Uganda (Figures 10 and 11). The FSNWG ECA April Edition also indicates that normal rainfall is expected over Burundi, western Ethiopia, western and southern Kenya, most of South Sudan, northern Tanzania, and southern Uganda. Drier than normal conditions are projected over much of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, parts of southern Sudan, north-eastern Kenya, eastern Tanzania and south-eastern Uganda. The mixed conditions across the region, coupled with multiple risks such as conflicts, climate change extremes etc. continue to impact ongoing cropping activities and food supplies.

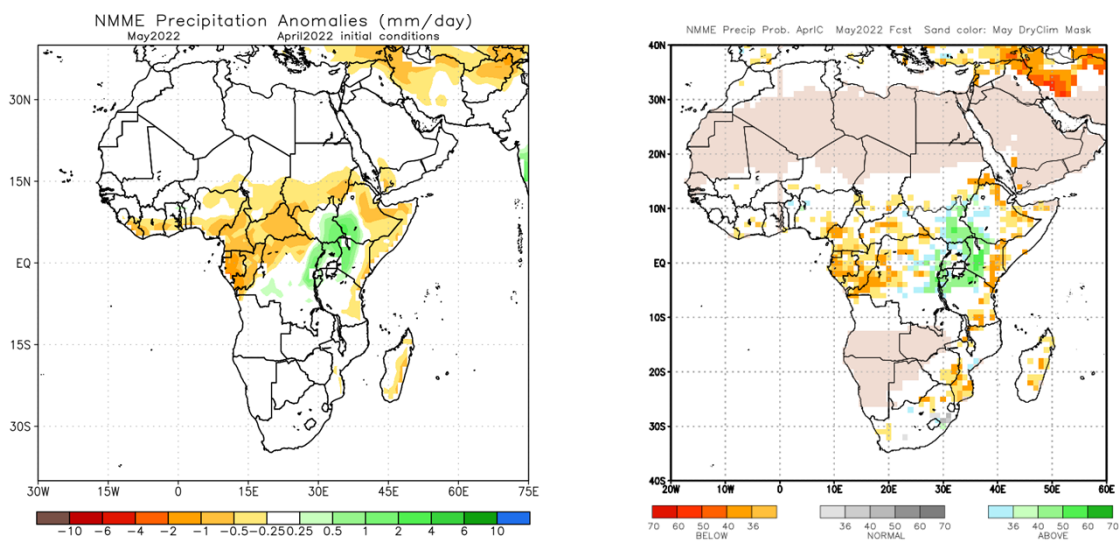


Figure 10: North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) rainfall forecast for May 2022 based on April 2022 initial conditions⁴⁵

Similar to last month, in Southern Africa, the harvesting of the main season crops continued across the region as well as land preparation for the winter cropping season in Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Tropical Storm Ana of late January, Tropical Depression Dumako in February, and Tropical Cyclone Gombe in early March caused the destruction of crop lands and infrastructure, negatively impacting expected harvests and food supplies in the affected areas, especially in southern Malawi and central Mozambique. The monthly (May) and seasonal forecasts (May, June and July) show below normal rainfall across most of the region. This might impact winter cropping activities in parts of the region.

Seasonal forecasts for West Africa indicate above-normal rainfall in the northern areas of the region while the southern region shows below-normal rainfall. The wet conditions provide favourable cropping conditions for the ongoing cropping season.

Across all regions in AGRA's, global food supply disruptions were triggered by the Ukraine-Russia conflict and other multiple risks such as climate change, conflict, socio-economic conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁴⁵ The image on the left shows the probabilistic forecast and the right image shows the standardized forecast anomaly (the average across the models). The orange/red and green colours indicate the dominant category (below-normal or above-normal) forecast by the NMME models – colour intensity shows the corresponding probability of the forecast. White indicates where there is disagreement amongst models as the most likely tercile category. Original images are available at www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov and <https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts/> Accessed 2 April 2022.

Improvements in staple grains and nutritious food flow from strategic surplus regions to demand areas remain critical to addressing food and nutrition security across the continent.

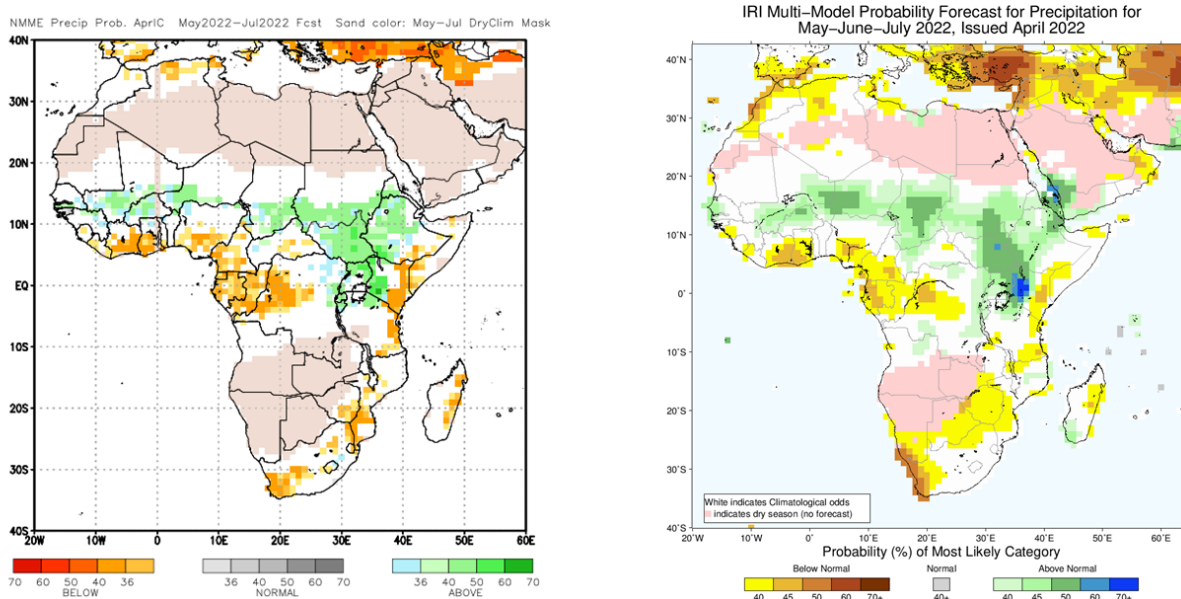


Figure 11: North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) rainfall forecast for the May-July 2022, based on April 2022 initial conditions⁴⁶

⁴⁶ The image on the left shows the probabilistic forecast and the right image shows the standardized forecast anomaly (the average across the models). The orange/red and green colours indicate the dominant category (below-normal or above-normal) forecast by the NMME models – colour intensity shows the corresponding probability of the forecast. White indicates where there is disagreement amongst models as the most likely tercile category. Original images are available at www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov and <https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts/> Accessed 2 April 2022.



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