



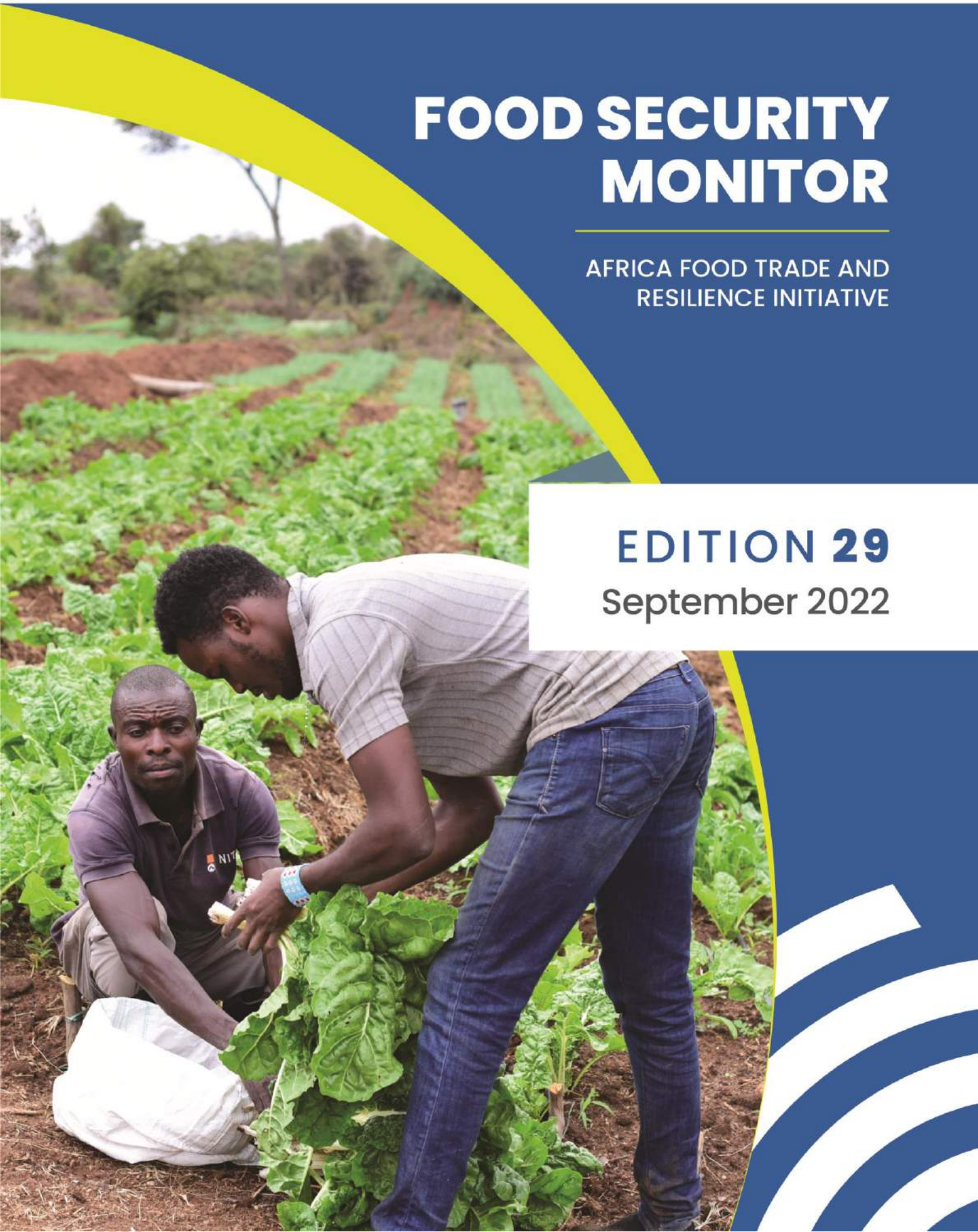
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FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND
RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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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 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 September Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Global Food Security update

The partial reopening of grain exports from Ukraine's Black Sea ports eased pressure on global food markets. However, the situation is beginning to regress due to a range of factors, including low stock-to-use ratios for some commodities, high energy and fertilizer costs, poor weather in several key producing countries.

Food Security Outlook

In East Africa, above-average food prices, driven by increased demand following consecutive below-average production seasons, continue to constrain household purchasing power and food access in urban and rural areas.

In Southern Africa, declining food stocks and high food prices among households that depend on market purchases for food are driving high levels of food insecurity amidst the ongoing lean season.

In West Africa, food prices remain above average despite improved supplies from ongoing harvests across the region.

Food Trade

In East Africa, millers and animal feed manufacturers in Kenya have reported that Tanzania has frozen the issuance of new maize export permits to Kenyan traders. These claims have been dismissed by the Tanzanian government, which has urged Kenyan millers to follow crop export procedures including securing crop export permits, which are issued free of charge.

In Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) announced that it will be launching its electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) as part of the ongoing efforts for a seamless flow of intra-regional trade, and support for regional industrialisation and acceleration of regional economic development.

In West Africa, the recently published ECOWAS e-Trade ready report, notes that most member states have placed digitalization at the centre of their efforts towards economic growth, and for this, have adopted and are implementing strategies and policies to convert this ambition into results.

Commodity Prices

In East Africa, prolonged conflicts, dry spells, and flooding, as well as sustained high food inflation in the region due to the global food and energy crisis, affected food supplies and raised food prices.

In Southern Africa, a high demand amidst increasing global food and fuel prices continue to drive up inflation and the depreciation of the local currencies in the Southern region resulting in high food prices and cost of living.

In West Africa, ongoing harvests across most parts of the region have resulted in lower prices, but prices remain above their five-year average levels.



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).

Food Security Dashboard

The Food Security Dashboard provides a quick overview of the changes in the number of people that are food insecure and changes in average food prices over the past 6 and 12 months.

Table 1: Changes in Food Security Situation and Commodities¹ Price Changes²

Country	Prevalence of insecurity since January		Prevalence of insecurity in the last 1 year		Commodity Prices in the last 6 months		Commodity Prices in the last 1 year	
Burkina Faso	6.09	↑	6.09	↑	38.75	↑	75.03	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	-9.26	↓	-3.92	↓	24.62	↑	-2.09	↓
Ethiopia	22.29	↑	37.14	↑	20.72	↑	26.27	↑
Ghana	24.07	↑	21.82	↑	31.83	↑	13.02	↑
Kenya	58.82	↑	35.00	↑				
Malawi	56.52	↑	56.52	↑	72.24	↑	128.06	↑
Mali	10.92	↑	12.82	↑	31.15	↑	46.80	↑
Mozambique	14.93	↑	-23.76	↓	-7.41	↓	38.06	↑
Niger	31.30	↑	56.36	↑	14.88	↑	17.78	↑
Nigeria	-2.31	↓	-12.28	↓	-1.87	↓	-8.29	↓
Rwanda	12.00	↑	12.00	↑	82.91	↑	115.58	↑
South Sudan	4.55	↑	1.47	↑	117.41	↑	152.74	↑
Tanzania	44.19	↑	34.78	↑	50.49	↑	96.51	↑
Togo	19.05	↑	19.05	↑	-5.03	↓	1.21	↑
Uganda	9.22	↑	3.36	↑	16.78	↑	95.24	↑
Zambia	-16.67	↓	-28.57	↓	-0.97	↓	21.79	↑
Zimbabwe	1.96	↑	-10.34	↓				

Key: ○ No Change ↑ = increase ↓ = decrease

As shown in table 1 above, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption³ is still rising in many countries except Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Zambia where we observed a decline compared to January 2022.

¹ Maize is the main commodity *except* Burkina Faso and Niger where millet is being tracked

² It should be noted that the price changes present here are average price changes over a number of selected markets, which implies that in certain markets prices may actually be higher or lower

³ **People with insufficient food consumption refers to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS).** The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food security that measures the diversity of household diets, and how frequently food is consumed. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight food groups by a household during the 7 days before the survey using standardized weights for each of the food groups reflecting its respective nutrient density, and then classifies households as having 'poor', 'borderline' or 'acceptable' food consumption. **Poor food consumption:** Typically refers to households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy (FCS of less than 28). **Borderline food consumption:** Typically refers to households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week (FCS of less than 42). **Acceptable food consumption:** Typically refers to households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy (FCS greater than 42).

Similarly, compared to last year, a decline is seen only in Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Nigeria, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In terms of commodity price changes, most countries' prices remain above their levels 6 and 12 months ago, except for countries such as Mozambique, Nigeria, Togo, and Zambia.

Global Food Security Update

Global Food Prices

According to data from the International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI), global food prices show marginal upward movements for most commodities between August and September, although the overall GOI and soybean indices show a decline of 1% and 3.1%, respectively. This trend is also confirmed by the World Bank commodities price data which depicts a rise in the prices of most commodities between August and September. On year-on-year basis, the GOI shows a rise of 9.7%, while all other crops indices remain above their one-year level by 7-13%.

Table 2: Global Commodity Prices, August/September 2022

IGC commodity price indices						International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) and GOI sub-Indices				
		GOI	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Soybeans		Sep 2022 Average*	Change	
									M/M	Y/Y
2021	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	GOI	306.4	-1.0%	+9.7%
	February	315.4	295.4	310.4	167.8	323.0	Wheat	299.9	+2.4%	+9.1%
	March	353.4	353.6	369.7	169.6	344.0	Maize	307.4	+0.2%	+12.8%
	April	349.6	354.8	358.9	171.6	336.0	Rice	179.5	+3.1%	+7.9%
	May	352.6	375.3	347.9	177.3	334.3	Soybeans	303.3	-3.1%	+10.1%
	June	343.3	353.8	335.7	177.0	334.1				
	July	308.2	302.5	299.7	174.3	306.3				
	August	309.4	292.8	306.7	174.1	313.0				
	September	306.4	299.9	307.4	179.5	303.3				

(..... January 2000 = 100)

*Jan 2000=100, derived from daily export quotations

World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink Sheet)

4-Oct-2022

Commodity	Unit	Annual Averages			Quarterly Averages			Monthly Averages				
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep
		2019	2020	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Maize	\$/mt b/	170.1	165.5	259.5	256.9	251.0	301.6	342.9	308.4	323.0	289.8	312.5
Rice, Thailand 5%	\$/mt b/	418.0	496.8	458.3	405.7	400.3	425.3	446.3	429.3	418.0	431.0	439.0
Rice, Thailand 25%	\$/mt	410.4	481.8	448.3	396.7	394.0	420.0	442.7	420.3	412.0	421.0	428.0
Rice, Thailand A1	\$/mt	393.5	474.6	436.1	386.4	380.7	405.4	426.5	413.9	405.7	412.6	423.6
Rice, Vietnam 5%	\$/mt	351.9	428.0	446.3	402.6	406.2	390.6	406.9	399.6	411.1	395.8	391.8
Sorghum	\$/mt	161.5	171.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat, U.S., HRW **	\$/mt b/	201.7	231.6	315.2	318.8	370.3	417.0	492.4	394.4	382.5	382.9	417.9
Wheat, U.S., SRW **	\$/mt	211.3	227.7	280.0	264.8	308.2	370.4	415.2	316.7	316.7	...	...

Global Fertilizer Prices

Global fertilizer prices show a decline. For instance, according to DTN data⁵, over the past one month, the price of DAP declined from \$982/MT in August to \$950/MT in September, while Potash declined from \$881/MT to \$875/MT, and Urea from \$812/MT to \$811/MT over the same period. However, World Bank data shows that the

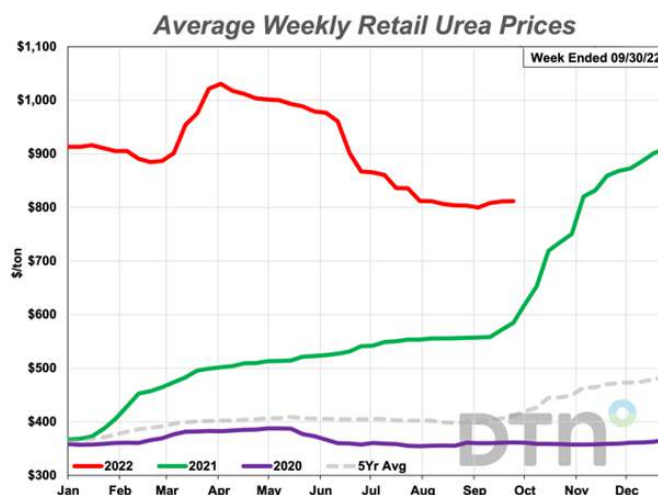
⁴ AMIS. Accessed at <http://www.amis-outlook.org/indicators/prices/en/> on 4th September 2022

⁵ <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2022/09/28/fertilizer-prices-remain-evenly-usda>

prices of DAP, TSP, and Urea increased, with Urea prices rising from \$591.3/MT in August to \$678/MT in September.

Table 3: Global Fertilizer Prices, August/September 2022

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
Sep 6-10 2021	699	757	575	558
Oct 4-8 2021	736	829	675	653
Nov 1-5 2021	814	900	750	820
Nov 29-Dec 3 2021	836	918	777	873
Dec 27-31 2021	864	931	809	911
Jan 24-28 2022	877	936	814	910
Feb 21-25 2022	874	934	815	885
Mar 21-25 2022	1014	1018	850	976
Apr 18-22 2022	1050	1079	879	1012
May 16-20 2022	1059	1083	878	993
Jun 13-17 2022	1046	1074	879	961
Jul 11-15 2022	100	1052	885	861
Aug 8-12 2022	982	1032	881	812
Sep 5-9 2022	952	1009	878	800
Sep 19-23 2012	950	1009	875	811



Source: DTN

World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink Sheet)

4-Oct-2022

Commodity	Unit	Annual Averages			Quarterly Averages					Monthly Averages		
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep
		2019	2020	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
DAP	\$/mt	306.4	312.4	601.0	620.0	714.9	794.9	860.1	761.8	784.0	749.4	752.0
Phosphate rock	\$/mt b/	88.0	76.1	123.2	136.5	159.1	174.8	264.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0
Potassium chloride	\$/mt b/	255.5	217.8	210.2	214.8	221.0	391.8	562.5	562.5	562.5	562.5	562.5
TSP	\$/mt b/	294.5	265.0	538.2	561.3	656.6	718.8	810.0	715.9	736.0	703.8	708.0
Urea, E. Europe **	\$/mt b/	245.3	229.1	483.2	435.7	828.5	821.0	774.2	623.4	601.0	591.3	678.0

Fertilizer Prices in Selected African Countries

According to data from AfricaFertilizer.org and national prices collected by AGRA, most fertilizer prices in selected African countries show stability or declines over the past 1-3 months. Nonetheless, the prices of CAN and NPK in Kenya, phosphate fertilizer in Tanzania, as well as urea in Togo remain higher than they were a month ago. Similarly, the prices of NPK in Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Nigeria show higher trends than 3 months ago.

Table 4: Changes in fertilizer prices in selected African Countries⁶

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months
Kenya	CAN	National, KES/kg	121.00	5.22 ↑	
Kenya	DAP	National, KES/kg	134.00	-1.95 ↘	
Kenya	NPK 17 17 17	National, KES/kg	125.00	19.05 ⊗	
Rwanda	DAP	National, RWF/KG*	824.00	0.00 ●	-0.96 ↘
Rwanda	NPK 17:17:17	National, RWF/KG*	882.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Rwanda	UREA	National, RWF/KG*	754.00	0.00 ●	-1.82 ↘
Tanzania	Nitrate fertilizer	National, TZS/KG	601.00	-6.89 ↓	-14.99 ↓
Tanzania	Phosphate fertilizer	National, TZS/KG	784.00	0.01 ▲	-6.94 ↓
Uganda	DAP	National, UGX/50KG*	225,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Uganda	UREA	National, UGX/50KG*	220,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Mozambique	NPK	National, MZN/50kg*	3,200.00	0.00 ●	4.07 ▲
Mozambique	UREA	National, MZN/50kg*	3,500.00	0.00 ●	-4.11 ↘
Burkina Faso	NPK 14 23 14	National, USD per ton*	650.00	-7.14 ↓	13.04 ↑
Burkina Faso	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton*	650.00	-7.14 ↓	13.04 ↑
Burkina Faso	UREA	National, USD per ton*	4,500.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton*	1,042.00	-0.76 ↘	17.47 ⊗
Cote d'Ivoire	PK 0 23 19 + 6.5S + 5MgO + 10CaO	National, USD per ton*	926.00	-0.75 ↘	14.89 ↑
Cote d'Ivoire	UREA	National, USD per ton*	1,038.00	-0.76 ↘	1.17 ▲
Ghana	NPK 23 10 5	National, USD per ton*	870.00	-9.75 ↓	-17.77 ↓
Ghana	UREA	National, USD per ton*	958.00	-16.19 ↓	-21.28 ↓
Mali	DAP	National, USD per ton	1,308.00	-0.76 ↘	
Mali	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton	1,003.00	-0.79 ↘	-4.02 ↘
Mali	UREA	National, USD per ton	1,042.00	-0.67 ↘	-3.43 ↘
Nigeria	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton	1,221.00	-1.29 ↘	0.08 ▲
Nigeria	NPK 20 10 10	National, USD per ton	1,116.00	-1.06 ↘	0.36 ▲
Nigeria	UREA	National, USD per ton	1,009.00	7.34 ↑	9.44 ↑
Togo	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton	556.00	-0.71 ↘	
Togo	UREA	National, USD per ton	556.00	-0.71 ↘	

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

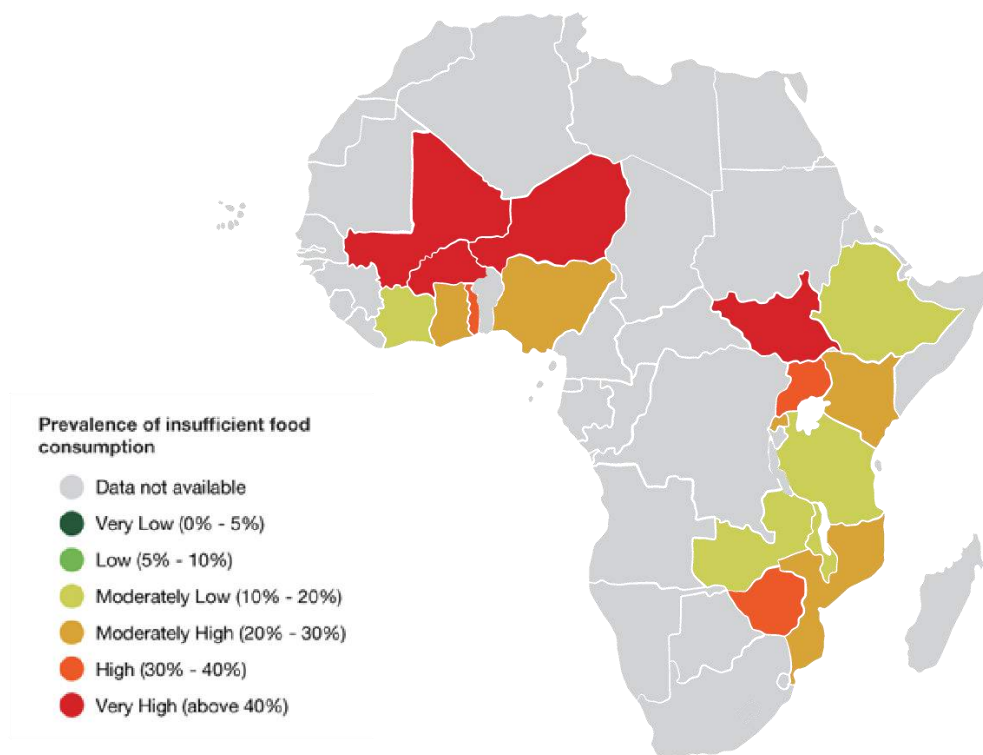
● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

⁶ Author's construction based on data from AfricaFertilizer.org and national prices collected by AGRA



Food Insecurity and Hunger Hotspots Snapshot

Figure 3 provides a status update of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption⁷ across 17 selected East, Southern and West African countries during the month of September. During the month, the number of Food Insecurity Hotspots, defined as countries where more than 50 percent of the total population has insufficient food for consumption, remained at four. These were: South Sudan (62.7%), Burkina Faso (61.6%), Mali (69.1%) and Niger (76.8%).



Source: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2022)⁸

Figure 3: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption, September 2022

⁷ **People with insufficient food consumption** refers to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the **Food Consumption Score (FCS)**. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food security that measures the diversity of household diets, and how frequently food is consumed. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight food groups by a household during the 7 days before the survey using standardized weights for each of the food groups reflecting its respective nutrient density, and then classifies households as having 'poor', 'borderline' or 'acceptable' food consumption. **Poor food consumption:** Typically refers to households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy (FCS of less than 28). **Borderline food consumption:** Typically refers to households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week (FCS of less than 42). **Acceptable food consumption:** Typically refers to households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy (FCS greater than 42).

⁸ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/>.

East Africa Food Security Update

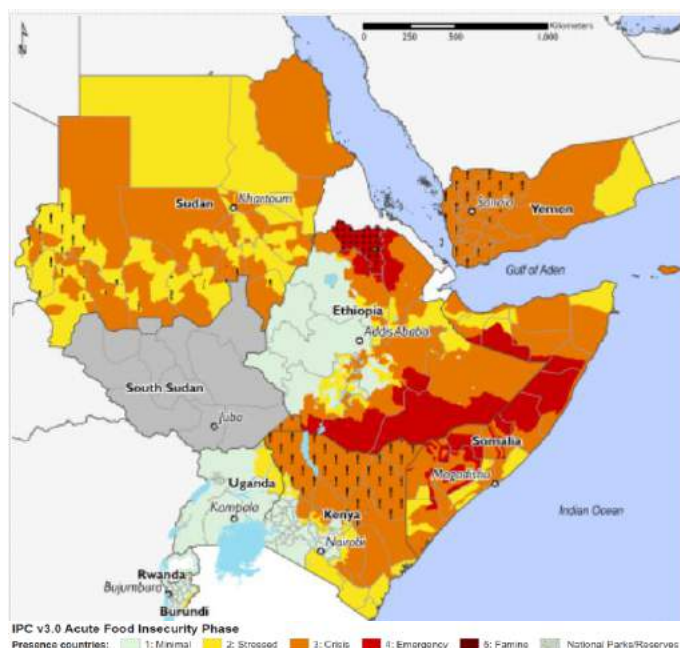


Figure 4: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Jun-Sep 2022

Above-average food prices, driven by increased demand following consecutive below-average crop production seasons, continue to constrain household purchasing power and food access in urban and rural areas across the region.

Kenya: The impacts of drought on multiple below-average crop and livestock production seasons and high inflation continue to drive acute food insecurity across the country. Access to food remains constrained among poor households given stagnant wages in urban areas and shrinking income-earning opportunities in rural areas⁹.

Rwanda: IPC Phase 1 outcomes continue to persist, driven by the above average Season C harvest in the Southern Province, coupled with carryover food stocks from previous harvests and interseason crops (bananas, cassava, and sweet potatoes). High food prices have, however, been constraining households' access to food in other rural parts of the country leading to IPC Phase 2 outcomes. These outcomes are expected to remain in place as the country enters its lean season from October during which most rural households

deplete their own-produced food stocks and will primarily purchase their food¹⁰.

South Sudan: IPC Phase 4 outcomes continue to spread amidst funding shortfalls and humanitarian assistance delivery constraints due to prolonged conflict and recurrent flooding. Acute food insecurity outcomes are expected to persist between October and January despite the harvest¹¹.

Uganda: Despite recent harvests, which have improved household access to food and income, many poor households are likely to be unable to meet all their food and essential non-food needs due to poor first season crop production, atypically high food prices, and below-average income earning. As a result, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected to persist through at least the start of the second season harvest in November/December. IPC Phase 1 outcomes are expected across the bimodal areas with poor households facing IPC Phase 2 outcomes due to poor crop production¹².

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30 September 2022, 61.3 million people across six selected East African countries did not have sufficient food for consumption. This represents a 2.0% increase from August 2022, indicating that the food security situation deteriorated across these focus countries over the past month. In January 2022 and September 2021, this number stood at 50 million and 50.8 million people, respectively. This indicates that the food security situation across these selected countries has worsened both since the beginning of the year and compared to the same period last year. Table below provides updates of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected East African countries during the month.

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-food-security-outlook-update-august-2022>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-key-message-update-season-c-harvests-increase-food-availability-staple-food-prices-remain-high-september-2022>

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-food-security-outlook-update-august-2022>

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-food-security-outlook-update-despite-increased-food-and-nutrition-assistance-karamoja-population-need-exceeds-reach-august-2022>

Table 5: *Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (Sep 2022)*¹³




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 (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Sep 2021
Ethiopia	109.20	20.50	19.20	17.58	-6.34 ↓	22.29 ↗	37.14 ↑
Kenya	51.40	9.40	10.80	21.01	14.89 ↗	58.82 ↑	35.00 ↑
Rwanda	12.30	2.80	2.80	22.76	0.00 ●	12.00 ↗	12.00 ↗
South Sudan	11.00	6.90	6.90	62.73	0.00 ●	4.55 ↑	1.47 ↑
Tanzania	56.30	5.10	6.20	11.01	21.57 ↗	44.19 ↑	34.78 ↑
Uganda	42.70	14.90	15.40	36.07	3.36 ↑	9.22 ↑	3.36 ↑

*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%)

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of commodity prices in EA¹⁴

	Climatic Shocks	Poor rains and flooding in many parts of the East African region resulted in low production and a driving force behind price movements.
	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity, particularly in Ethiopia and South Sudan, as well as the knock-on effects of the war in Ukraine continue to drive up food prices through the disruption of farming and trading activities.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	Sustained surges in food inflation and interest rates, and depreciation of local currencies in most of East African countries continue to drive up food inflation in the region.

Overall, maize prices remain higher than they were 1-12 months ago in almost all selected markets of the East African region (table 6). Compared to the past 3-12 months, maize prices have increased in all selected markets ranging from 6% to 348%, with Aweil, in South Sudan, registering the highest rise of 348% compared to a year ago. On the other hand, September maize prices in Rumbek (South Sudan) were lower by 36.4% compared to their levels three months ago. Typically, prolonged conflicts, dry spells, and flooding, as well as sustained high food inflation in the region due to the global food and energy crisis affected food supplies and raised food prices. Some improvements have been observed over the past one month with price drops seen in Kenya (national average), Aweil (South Sudan), Arusha and Dodoma (Tanzania), and in Lira (Uganda).

¹³ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/>

¹⁴ The East African Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) 1st September 2022 report; The East and Central Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) report for August 2022. WFP, September 2022, Eastern Africa Seasonal Monitor; WFP August 2022 - Regional Food Security and Nutrition Update East Africa; and FEWSNET - <https://fews.net/east-africa>.

Table 6: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries¹⁵

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*	2,818.00		17.42	⊗	18.20	⊗	14.44	↑	
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG**	2,900.00	12.62	↑	14.33	↑	23.23	⊗	38.10	⊗
Kenya	Maize (white)	National, Retail, KES/KG	75.23	-11.60	↓	35.56	⊗				
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	533.33	0.79	▲	16.66	⊗	139.70	⊗	88.23	⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	572.69	6.40	↑	41.67	⊗	90.90	⊗	129.07	⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	500.00	21.29	⊗	30.15	⊗	51.52	⊗	98.68	⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	509.07	15.78	⊗	27.57	⊗	49.53	⊗	146.32	⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	384.67	-3.24	↔	17.67	⊗	61.08	⊗	348.33	⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	641.21	31.65	⊗	56.67	⊗	61.76	⊗	70.62	⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	643.50	25.00	⊗	-36.40	↓	132.68	⊗	37.78	⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	457.60	1.59	▲	6.67	↑	128.57	⊗	128.57	⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	707.85	8.32	↑	78.96	⊗	202.94	⊗	178.40	⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	95,042.00	-2.23	↔	18.72	⊗	55.81	⊗	103.55	⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	88,591.00	-5.66	↓	17.52	⊗	44.48	⊗	88.49	⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	97,300.00	6.34	↑	49.06	⊗	60.83	⊗	122.88	⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	87,416.00	3.51	▲	33.79	⊗	46.96	⊗	121.57	⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	83,750.00	17.96	⊗	38.01	⊗	44.40	⊗	46.08	⊗
Uganda	Maize	Kabale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg****	1,354,957.00	6.08	↑	24.14	⊗	21.03	⊗	121.41	⊗
Uganda	Maize	Kampala, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg****	1,226,636.00	3.92	▲	30.75	⊗	11.65	↑	78.60	⊗
Uganda	Maize	Lira, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg****	1,157,743.00	-0.29	↔	32.91	⊗	17.10	⊗	91.92	⊗
Uganda	Maize	Masindi, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg****	1,157,743.00	1.83	▲	36.37	⊗	17.35	⊗	89.04	⊗

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

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

Similarly, the prices of beans in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda are well above what they were 1-12 months ago, except in Kabuga where the prices are lower compared to a month ago and 12 months ago, respectively (table 7). In Rwanda, the prices recorded in September show an increase of between 38% and 139.7% over the past 3-12 months, whereas in Tanzania and Uganda, it ranges between 10% and 68%; and 11% and 74%, respectively.

¹⁵ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

Table 7: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries¹⁶

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*	683.33	-7.08 ↓	50.46 ⓧ	139.77 ⓧ	93.21 ⓧ		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	795.37	5.00 ▲	47.08 ⓧ	132.79 ⓧ	70.44 ⓧ		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	760.00	23.02 ⓧ	74.77 ⓧ	135.05 ⓧ	106.93 ⓧ		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	727.78	4.60 ▲	62.94 ⓧ	104.83 ⓧ	38.62 ⓧ		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	193,333.00	3.57 ▲	13.73 ↑	7.95 ↑	28.07 ⓧ		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	220,000.00	5.17 ↑	10.25 ↑	19.12 ⓧ	23.68 ⓧ		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	210,000.00	16.67 ⓧ	26.00 ⓧ	68.00 ⓧ	54.00 ⓧ		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	223,000.00	9.51 ↑	15.10 ⓧ	18.50 ⓧ	22.53 ⓧ		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	190,000.00	2.43 ▲	2.70 ▲	5.07 ↑	-4.54 ↓		
Uganda	Beans	Kampala, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg****	2,694,747.00	15.26 ⓧ	49.49 ⓧ	73.58 ⓧ	11.14 ↑		
Uganda	Beans	Lira, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/kg****	2,497,141.00	15.29 ⓧ	73.92 ⓧ	66.19 ⓧ	14.44 ↑		

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

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

Also, sorghum prices show upward movements, particularly compared to the past 3-12 months. In Ethiopia, red sorghum prices declined marginally by 0.8% but remained 3 - 26.8% above the levels seen 3-12 months ago. In Rwanda, over the past one month, sorghum prices have declined or remained stable in most selected markets except in Kabuga and Kigeme (Camp) where the prices are up by 7.46% and 30%, respectively. Seasonal harvests and carryover stocks have helped dampen sorghum prices, at least over the past one month. In South Sudan, current sorghum prices are extremely high - 68% to 458% - compared to their levels a year ago. The rate of increase has, however, slowed down in the past one month, with a drop in prices recorded, for example in Aweil by 25.35%.

Table 8: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries¹⁷

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*	3,075.00	-0.81 ↓	9.72 ↑	16.77 ⓧ	24.87 ⓧ		
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG*	3,875.00	2.79 ▲	26.84 ⓧ	22.53 ⓧ	3.20 ▲		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	600.00	7.46 ↑	38.46 ⓧ	15.02 ⓧ	38.73 ⓧ		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	650.00	30.00 ⓧ	30.00 ⓧ	30.00 ⓧ	30.00 ⓧ		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	425.00	-10.53 ↓	8.97 ↑	9.91 ↑	21.43 ⓧ		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	450.00	0.00 ●	12.50 ↑	50.00 ⓧ			
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	407.55	-25.35 ↓	39.43 ⓧ	108.03 ⓧ	458.82		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG	637.78	30.95 ⓧ	55.40 ⓧ	60.09 ⓧ	68.81 ⓧ		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	495.64	1.94 ▲	57.55 ⓧ	147.57 ⓧ	147.57 ⓧ		
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	715.00	4.17 ▲	68.58 ⓧ	170.86 ⓧ	197.62 ⓧ		

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

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

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

¹⁶ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

¹⁷ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

The start of the June to September seasonal rains was uneven across most parts of East Africa, with atypically below-average rainfall, which was 25-30 percent below normal levels across most parts of the region¹⁸. In **Ethiopia**, the June to September (*Kiremt*) rains are fully established across central, northeast, west, and northern Ethiopia, following an erratic onset. Meanwhile, *Meher* season cereals are in the vegetative to reproductive stages, with harvests set to begin. The harvesting of *Belg* season maize crops was finalized under poor conditions as crops were affected by severe rainfall deficits, hot temperatures, and conflict in the north¹⁹. In **Kenya**, livestock productivity in the pastoral areas is minimal due to the drought, resulting in very low household food and income²⁰. Crop failures are expected along the coastal strip areas of Kwale, Kilifi, and Lamu, which have recorded persistent rainfall since late May 2022²¹. In **Rwanda**, there has been a positive start to the short rains raising prospects of a good Season A 2023 harvest. In **South Sudan**, rainfall has been generally below-average in most areas with atypical flooding expected from October leading to a fourth consecutive year of flooding resulting in crop and livestock losses²². In **Uganda**, cumulative rainfall during the dry period in July and August remains below average overall across most of the country and following poor rainfall in the first rainy season (from March to June), ground water resources remain stressed. Meanwhile, September to November 2022 second rainy season forecasts indicate that cumulative rainfall will most likely be near average. However, below-average rainfall is still possible, and this could result in a fourth consecutive below-average crop production season²³.

Southern Africa Food Security Update

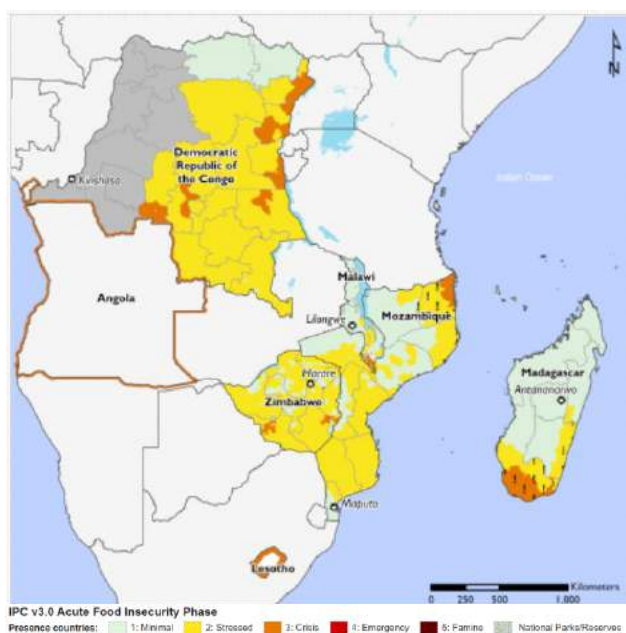


Figure 5: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Jun - Sep 2022

Declining food stocks and high food prices among households that depend on market purchases for food is driving up levels of food insecurity amidst the ongoing lean season in the region.

Malawi: IPC Phase 3 outcomes continue to persist in Southern parts of the country among low-income households with limited income, reduced coping capacity, and marginal household food stocks. These outcomes are expected to persist between October and January during the lean season. High food prices also continue to limit access to food among these low-income households²⁴.

Mozambique: Attacks in the Northern parts of the country continue to displace people leading to IPC Phase 3 outcomes. Meanwhile, drought affected areas of southern Mozambique, and flood- and tropical storm-impacted areas of Nampula due to low food reserves and limited access to income. The central parts of the country have been experiencing IPC Phase 2 outcomes sustained by the impact of cyclones, floods, irregular rainfall (droughts), and the COVID-19 pandemic²⁵.

¹⁸ Fewsnet: East Africa Seasonal Monitor (August 2022)

¹⁹ Fewsnet: East Africa Seasonal Monitor (August 2022)

²⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-food-security-outlook-update-august-2022>

²¹ Fewsnet: East Africa Seasonal Monitor (August 2022)

²² <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-food-security-outlook-update-august-2022>

²³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-food-security-outlook-update-despite-increased-food-and-nutrition-assistance-karamoja-population-need-exceeds-reach-august-2022>

²⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-key-message-update-southern-malawi-severely-limited-financial-access-food-intensifying-atypically-high-food-gaps-september-2022>

²⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-key-message-update-attacks-northern-mozambique-continue-displace-households-rainy-season-nears-september-2022>

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30 September 2022, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across four selected countries in Southern Africa stood at 20.4 million. This represents a 6.8 percent increase from August 2022, indicating that the region's food security situation deteriorated over the reporting period. In January, this year and July last year, these numbers stood at 16.5 million people and 21.1 million people, respectively. This shows that while the food security situation across these selected countries has worsened since the beginning of the year, it has slightly improved compared to the same period last year. Table 9 below provides an update of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected Southern Africa countries during the month.

Table 9: *Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (Sep 2022)*²⁶




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 (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Sep 2021
Malawi	18.10	3.80	3.60	19.89	-5.26 ↓	56.52 ↑	56.52 ↑
Mozambique	29.50	8.60	7.70	26.10	-10.47 ↓	14.93 ↗	-23.76 ↓
Zambia	17.40	2.40	2.00	11.49	-16.67 ↓	-16.67 ↓	-28.57 ↓
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.60	5.20	36.11	-7.14 ↓	1.96 ↑	-10.34 ↓

*Previous month and ** Current month

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-10%), ▲ = moderate increase (10-30%), ⊗ = high increase (>30%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↘ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of maize prices in the Southern Africa region²⁷

	Climatic Shocks	The compounding impacts of poor rains and tropical cyclones in the Southern Africa sub-region have led to poor harvests, especially in Malawi, which is driving up food prices.
	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity in Mozambique continue to disrupt agriculture and trading activities affecting the supply of food.
	Macroeconomic	High demands amidst high global food and fuel prices continue to drive up inflation and the depreciation of the local currencies in the Southern region resulting in high food prices and cost of living.

Maize prices in Malawi remain elevated, although the rate of increase has slowed down over the past one month. Current prices show an increase of 2.6% to 12.9% across most selected markets over the past one month, except in Lilongwe, where there is a decrease of 11%. Compared to 3-12 months ago, the current prices have risen by 11%-170%. In Mozambique, maize prices have marginally increased in Maputo over the past 1-12 months, while in Massingao the prices are lower than they were 3-6 months ago but higher than a year. The national average price of maize in Zambia is lower than it was 3-6 months ago but higher than in August 2022 and September 2021.

²⁶ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/>

²⁷ FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fews.net/southern-africa>. Accessed 7th October 2022

Table 10: *Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries*²⁸

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**	222.50	-11.00 ↓	11.25 ↑	28.37 ⊗	85.42 ⊗		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzimba, Retail, MWK/KG	260.00	5.26 ↑	47.17 ⊗	94.03 ⊗	136.36 ⊗		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	350.00	12.90 ↑	90.91 ⊗	102.31 ⊗	170.63 ⊗		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	322.00	3.87 ▲	57.84 ⊗	71.28 ⊗	127.56 ⊗		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	347.00	2.66 ▲	57.73 ⊗	65.24 ⊗	120.32 ⊗		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG**	26.30	0.66 ▲	8.29 ↑	1.56 ▲	2.31 ▲		
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG**	26.82	1.35 ▲	-14.68 ↓	-16.38 ↓	73.80 ⊗		
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	3.64	5.61 ↑	-8.77 ↓	-0.97 ↘	21.79 ⊗		

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

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

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

In **Malawi**, a delay in the start 2022/23 rainfall season is expected in the northern region, with below-average rainfall projected throughout the season. Meanwhile, in the south, a timely onset with average to above average rains are expected throughout the season. Overall, a positive start to Malawi's 2022/23 agricultural season is expected with a possible increased risk of weather shocks namely cyclones²⁹. In **Mozambique**, the 2022/23 season in central and southern parts of the country is likely to be above normal following a normal start based on forecast models and forecast climate modes. The rural households in these regions have already started land preparation for the upcoming season, which is expected to start on time. However, the northern parts of the country are projected to have a slow start with below-average rainfall. Cyclone strikes are also forecasted between December 2022 and March 2023³⁰. In **Zambia**, the planting of the 2023 cereal crops is expected to begin in November, and weather forecasts point to a higher-than-normal likelihood of above-average rainfall amounts between November 2022 and March 2023³¹.

²⁸ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

²⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-key-message-update-southern-malawi-severely-limited-financial-access-food-intensifying-atypically-high-food-gaps-september-2022>

³⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-key-message-update-attacks-northern-mozambique-continue-displace-households-rainy-season-nears-september-2022>

³¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/gIEWS-country-brief-zambia-30-september-2022>

West Africa Food Security Update

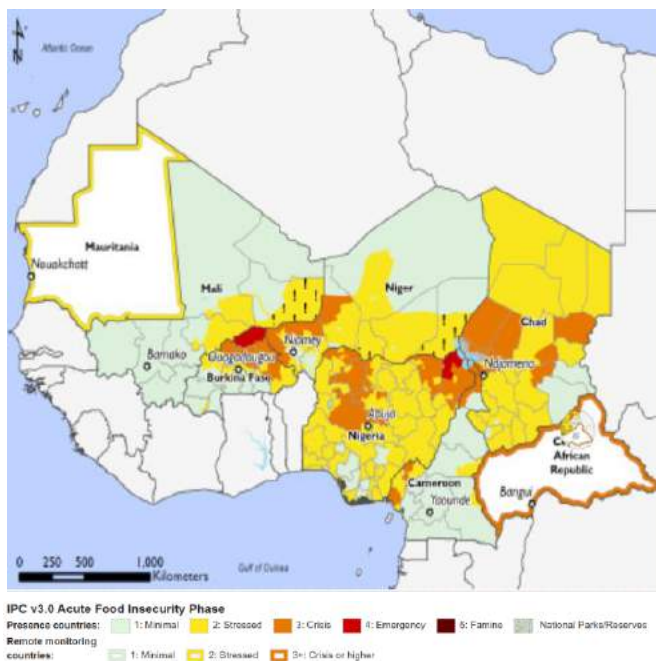


Figure 6: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Jun-Sep 2022

Food prices remain above average despite improved supplies from ongoing harvests across several parts of the region.

Burkina Faso: Households in blockaded areas continue to experience high levels of food insecurity due to liquidation and destruction of productive assets (livestock). Market supply disruptions and high food prices have also been driving high levels of food insecurity exposing households to IPC Phase 4 outcomes³².

Mali: The availability of green crops including maize and legumes, as well as milk and dairy products owing to good breeding conditions for pastoral households have been easing the lean season across most agricultural areas. However, persistent insecurity in the northern and central regions continues to lead to a decline in opportunities for agricultural and non-agricultural labour, and the displacement of populations in the centre and north of the country. Current IPC Phase 3 outcomes in the Iptako Gourma area, and in parts of the north of the country, as well as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the Western Sahel are expected to improve from October

due to the availability of crops, free food distribution or cash from the government and humanitarian agencies³³.

Niger: IPC Phase 2 outcomes are being experienced among low-income households across the country due to high food prices. In addition, persistent insecurity has been limiting access to humanitarian aid among households in need of assistance; except in the regions of Diffa and South Maradi, where the reinforced presence of the security forces allows access. However, the supply of cereals on the markets is beginning to improve compared to previous months due to the gradual availability of new crops, particularly millet and cowpea, and the sale of larger quantities of foodstuffs by traders encouraged by the good pace of the agricultural season. Despite these improvements, market prices have not yet improved as they remain above their one and five-year average levels³⁴.

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected countries in West Africa was 111.7 million as of 30 September 2022. This was a 2.4 percent decrease from the previous month, suggesting that the food security situation across the selected countries improved from the previous month. In January 2022 and August 2021, this number stood at 89.8 million and 109.6 million people, respectively. This shows that the food security situation has worsened since the beginning of the year and compared to the same period last year. Table 8 provides an update of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected West African countries during the month.

³² <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-mise-jour-sur-la-securite-alimentaire-liquidation-et-destruction-des-biens-productifs-dans-les-zones-sous-blocus-engendrant-linsecurite-alimentaire-durgence-phase-4-de-lipc-septembre-2022>

³³ <https://fews.net/west-africa/mali>

³⁴ <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

Table 11: *Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (Sep 2022)*³⁵

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 (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Sep 2021
Burkina Faso	19.80	12.40	12.20	61.62	-1.61 ↓	6.09 ↓	6.09 ↑
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	5.00	4.90	19.52	-2.00 ↓	-9.26 ↓	-3.92 ↓
Ghana	29.80	7.00	6.70	22.48	-4.29 ↓	24.07 ↗	21.82 ↗
Mali	19.10	12.40	13.20	69.11	6.45 ↑	10.92 ↗	12.82 ↗
Niger	22.40	17.40	17.20	76.79	-1.15 ↓	31.30 ↑	56.36 ↑
Nigeria	202.80	57.70	55.00	27.12	-4.68 ↓	-2.31 ↓	-12.28 ↓
Togo	7.90	2.50	2.50	31.65	0.00 ●	19.05 ↗	19.05 ↗

*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%)

Commodity prices

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include³⁶:

	Insecurity & Armed Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurities in Burkina Faso and parts of Nigeria continue to have effects on food distribution and farming activities lowering food supply and affecting food prices in some regions of these countries.
	Economic Shocks	Strong export demands, high fuel and transport prices, and local currency depreciation are being experienced in most economies of the West African region, driving up food inflation.
	Seasonal Harvests	Most countries in the West African region have begun harvesting from the long rain season, which is positively influencing lower food prices.

Maize prices were generally stable or declined or were moderately higher in most selected markets of the West African region. Particularly, maize prices were generally lower in most markets of Nigeria and Togo compared to the past 1-12 months, and in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana they are also lower compared to the past 1-3 months. These downwards trends are driven largely by increased supplies from new harvests.³⁷ In Mali, although current (August) prices are mostly stable over the past month, the current price remains well above what it was 3-12 months ago. For instance, compared to six months ago, the price of maize in Niarela, Kayes Centre, and Faladie were up by 50%, 38%, and 30% respectively. Compared to a year, the markets of Gao, Niarela, and Ansongo recorded the most increases at a rate of 77%, 56%, and 40% respectively. Mali, however, is expected to experience lower maize prices in the coming 3-6 months due to new harvests. The current prices of maize in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana remain well above their levels in 6-12 months ago for most selected markets. The high prices continue to be driven by low stocks, domestic flow restrictions due to persistent insecurity, strong export demand, and a sharp rise in transaction costs linked to high fuel prices and currency depreciation.³⁸

³⁵ <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/> Accessed 30 May 2022

³⁶ FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at <https://fews.net/west-africa> on 7th October 2022.

³⁷ FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at <https://fews.net/west-africa> on 7th October 2022.

³⁸ FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at <https://fews.net/west-africa> on 7th October 2022.

Table 12: *Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries*³⁹

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	267.75	-21.64 ↓	-4.52 ↘	14.07 ↑	25.82 ⊗	-6.40 ↓	
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	281.06	0.00 ●	20.17 ⊗	35.17 ⊗	-30.00 ↓	-17.67 ↓	
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	422.22	-13.64 ↓	-13.64 ↓	34.75 ⊗	31.94 ⊗		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	339.00	-0.02 ↘	-0.02 ↘	37.83 ⊗	29.64 ⊗		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	395.91	-22.58 ↓	-22.58 ↓	16.13 ⊗	-12.07 ↓		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	307.69	-1.38 ↘	-6.19 ↓	38.60 ⊗	2.56 ▲		
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	350.00	0.00 ●	7.69 ↑	24.56 ⊗	40.00 ⊗	-14.67 ↓	-5.46 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	320.00	-8.57 ↓	0.00 ●	21.67 ⊗	28.00 ⊗		
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	325.00	0.00 ●	-5.80 ↓	30.00 ⊗	35.42 ⊗	-20.36 ↓	-11.26 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	14.29 ↑	14.29 ↑	21.95 ⊗	77.78 ⊗		
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	430.00	0.00 ●	7.50 ↑	38.71 ⊗	43.33 ⊗	-23.94 ↓	-15.07 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	375.00	0.00 ●	11.94 ↑	50.00 ⊗	56.25 ⊗	-28.11 ↓	-21.01 ↓
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	252.00	0.00 ●	0.60 ▲	4.35 ▲	-6.15 ↓		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	216.43	-4.04 ↘	-6.38 ↓	-10.67 ↓	-14.12 ↓		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	216.43	-4.04 ↘	-6.38 ↓	-10.67 ↓	-14.12 ↓		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	255.25	0.89 ▲	-2.30 ↘	10.98 ↑	-4.85 ↘		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	217.50	6.62 ↑	9.85 ↑	-3.33 ↘	-2.25 ↘		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	275.00	-5.17 ↓	-9.84 ↓	-8.33 ↓	10.00 ↑		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	235.00	-2.08 ↘	-11.32 ↓	-7.11 ↓	-7.11 ↓		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	0.00 ●	-1.89 ↘	1.96 ▲	1.96 ▲		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	265.00	-5.36 ↓	-1.85 ↘	-1.49 ↘	-0.38 ↘		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korborgou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	290.00	0.00 ●	-6.45 ↓	-17.14 ↓	-3.33 ↘		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	0.00 ●	-3.70 ↘	1.96 ▲	6.12 ↑		

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

● = 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 seem to be more affected by the factors discussed above, as in most selected markets, the current prices are generally higher than the comparable periods of 1, 3, 6, and 12 months. Few markets, however, registered lower prices. For instance, compared to a month ago, Batie, Dori, Ansongo, Kayes Centre, Abalak, and Gouré recorded price declines. Similarly, Batie, Badalabougou, Ibadan, and Lagos had lower prices than three months ago. Some markets have registered significant increases in prices over the past year. For example, most markets in Burkina Faso recorded between 52% and 142%, while in Mali, this was between 60% and 113%. In Nigeria, however, three markets - Ibadan, Kaura Namoda, and Lagos - registered lower prices than a year ago.

³⁹ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

Table 13: *Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries*⁴⁰

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	322.00	-4.73 ↓	-11.54 ↓	22.43 ×	8.78 ↑		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	354.00	2.02 ▲	3.81 ▲	25.98 ×	52.59 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	443.00	-0.23 ↓	6.75 ↑	30.29 ×	59.35 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	314.00	3.63 ▲	2.28 ▲	34.19 ×	105.23 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	409.00	0.00 ●	2.51 ▲	36.33 ×	84.23 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	468.00	7.34 ↑	13.87 ↑	30.73 ×	87.95 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	394.00	4.79 ▲	29.18 ×	50.96 ×	60.16 ×		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	496.00	16.98 ×	23.69 ×	79.06 ×	141.95 ×		
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	385.00	-0.77 ↓	4.05 ▲	18.46 ×	60.42 ×		
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	425.00	0.00 ●	-1.16 ↓	38.89 ×	93.18 ×		
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	402.00	0.50 ▲	0.50 ▲	34.00 ×	91.43 ×		
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	443.00	10.75 ↑	4.24 ▲	26.57 ×	67.17 ×		
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	430.00	-9.47 ↓	7.50 ↑	27.22 ×	45.27 ×		
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	425.00	6.25 ↑	6.25 ↑	41.67 ×	112.50 ×		
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	395.00	-2.71 ↓	0.38 ▲	6.47 ↑	12.86 ↑	2.96 ▲	11.75 ↑
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	382.00	8.22 ↑	15.76 ×	23.23 ×	26.91 ×		
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	377.00	-1.57 ↓	11.54 ↑	5.60 ↑	4.72 ▲		
Niger	Millet	Katalo, Retail, XOF/KG	390.00	8.33 ↑	15.73 ×	24.20 ×	26.62 ×	-11.41 ↓	-5.62 ↓
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	264.00	0.00 ●	-5.71 ↓	5.60 ↑	-12.00 ↓		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	272.78	5.92 ↑	9.32 ↑	14.07 ↑	11.21 ↑		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	244.45	7.61 ↑	2.80 ▲	2.45 ▲	-5.27 ↓		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	273.50	2.05 ▲	-0.55 ↓	5.91 ↑	-5.12 ↓		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	255.00	4.51 ▲	7.37 ↑	10.87 ↑	15.25 ×		

Note: Last price is for August 2022, *September, **July, ***June, and ****May

● = 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 changes in the prices of sorghum in the West African region are rather mixed. In Mali, the prices are mostly higher than they were 1-12 months ago except Gao and Kayes Centre where some stability or decline was observed. In Niger, Abalak has registered a price decline compared to the past 1-12 months, whereas almost all other markets have experienced price surges. In Nigeria, prices have generally increased by less than 3% over the past month, while compared to 3-12 months ago, the prices have either declined or increased by less than 10%. The selected markets of Togo generally experienced lower prices over the past 1-3 months, although prices are still higher in most markets compared to 6-12 months ago.

⁴⁰ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

Table 14: *Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries*⁴¹

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	500.00	33.33	42.86	100.00	122.22	-49.47	-47.87
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	420.00	10.24	10.53	40.00	110.00		
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	4.99	2.56	33.33	100.00		
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	-36.11	-34.19
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	-0.74	0.00	25.00	57.48		
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	420.00	8.25	12.00	40.00	110.00		
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	320.00	-2.88	-7.38	-6.98	-3.90		
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	326.00	4.82	4.49	13.19	15.19	-10.70	-5.44
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	362.00	6.16	25.69	4.93	13.84		
Niger	Sorghum	Katoko, Retail, XOF/KG	323.00	0.00	0.94	9.86	0.94	-3.48	4.56
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	283.00	-0.35	-0.18	9.48	-0.70		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	242.25	2.59	8.95	6.64	1.36		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	237.10	2.25	-3.77	-7.09	-12.05		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	266.00	0.53	-0.37	3.30	-3.62		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	207.50	2.52	-5.68	-4.60	3.75		
Togo	Sorghum	Anié, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	295.00	5.36	1.72	0.00	-3.28		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	290.00	-3.33	-6.45	18.37	26.09		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	310.00	-6.06	-1.59	12.73	-3.13		
Togo	Sorghum	Kor bongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	310.00	0.00	3.33	25.51	34.78		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	320.00	0.00	-1.54	0.00	10.34		

Note: Last price is for July 2022, *August, **June, ***May, ****April, and *****March

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

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

The region recorded good rainfall in September, which was above average and was well distributed. This, together with a delayed end of the season, will allow planted crops to reach full maturity in the Sahel, increasing the hopes of a good season outcome. In **Burkina Faso**, green harvests are forecast to become widespread from mid-September and these will help reduce household dependence on markets following the early or timely onset of the rainy season⁴². In **Niger**, heavy rains were recorded between August and September leading to flooding, which resulted in the death of nearly 686 heads of cattle, loss of 281 hectares of crops, 210 grain stores and 14,475 tons of grain according to the General Directorate of Civil Protection⁴³. In **Nigeria**, the 2022 rainy season started on time with the onset of the rains in March in the southern states, and in June in north-western, and northcentral states, which supported planting activities and crop establishment.

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

⁴² <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-mise-jour-sur-la-securite-alimentaire-liquidation-et-destruction-des-biens-productifs-dans-les-zones-sous-blocus-engendrant-linsecurite-alimentaire-durgence-phase-4-de-lipc-septembre-2022>

⁴³ <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

East Africa Food Trade Updates

The following are some of the major events and activities that occurred during the month with implications on regional food trade within and with the East African region:

- The Suez Canal transit tolls have increased by 15 percent beginning January 2023 in a move that will impact exports from East Africa to Europe. The Shippers Council of Eastern Africa's (SCEA's) chief executive reported that this increase may prompt a change in export destinations⁴⁴.

Figure 7 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

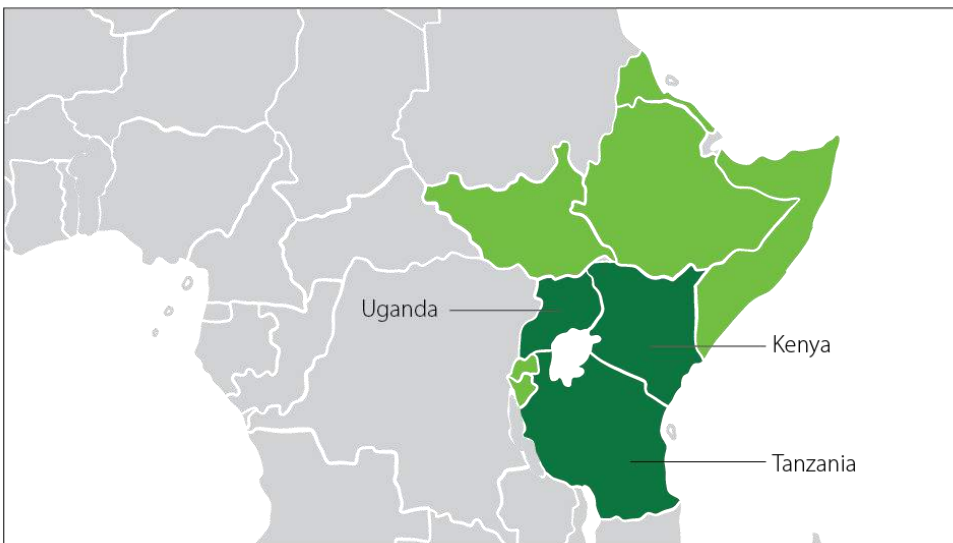


Figure 7: East Africa Cross border trade updates September 2022

KENYA

- Millers and animal feed manufacturers in Kenya have reported that Tanzania has frozen the issuance of new maize export permits for Kenyan traders in what could worsen the shortage of the product, driving the prices of flour to historic highs.
- The Kenya Bureau of Standards reported that it is on course to complete negotiations with Zambia in a move that will see Kenya resume milk exports to the southern Africa country.
- Latest statistics from the Central Bank of Kenya show that the country's exports to Tanzania grew the highest among all East Africa Community markets in the six months to June, outshining the country's performance in its top trading destination, Uganda.
- Latest data from the Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade) Business Intelligence Tool shows that Kenya's export value increased by 17 percent in 2021 to hit KSh 666.7 billion (US\$ 5.5 billion) compared to KSh 567.4 billion (US\$ 4.7 billion) in 2020. The increase was influenced by earnings from top agricultural products (tea and horticultural products).
- Data from the Central Bank of Kenya shows that horticultural exports declined 10.7 percent in the year to July, driven by limited access to the Chinese market by avocado farmers due to stringent entry conditions.
- The animal feed producers who imported yellow maize in bulk last month are staring at losses after the price of local white maize fell below that of their imported stock, leaving them struggling to find buyers without taking a price hit.

TANZANIA

- The Minister of Agriculture has dismissed claims by Kenyan traders that it has frozen the issuance of new maize export permits, urging them to follow crop export procedures including securing crop export permits that are issued free of charge.
- The Minister further mentioned that Kenyan grain traders seeking to import maize from Tanzania will now be required to register their companies in Dar es Salaam as the country imposes stricter rules to protect its commodities and jobs from shifting abroad.

UGANDA

- Ugandan farmers and millers are seeking a ban on the export of maize so as to retain husks used for the manufacture of animal feeds.
- This follows disruption of grain supplies from Ukraine that has led to competing needs between maize for consumption and for animal feed.

⁴⁴ <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/east-africa-exporters-brace-for-impact-as-suez-canal-tolls-rise-3957464>

Southern Africa Food Trade Updates

The following are some of the major events and activities that occurred during the month, with implications on regional food trade within the Southern African region:

- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) announced that it will be launching its electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) in Blantyre, Republic of Malawi, on 7th September 2022 under the theme 'Enhancing trade facilitation through the SADC Electronic Certificate of Origin'⁴⁵.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) launched the inaugural SADC Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS), a platform to generate agricultural data for evidence-based decision-making for the region. The SADC AIMS is an integrated and multilingual system providing policymakers with access to reliable and timely data on which to base policies, resource allocations, and emergency interventions. This web-based application will provide SADC Member States with standardized instruments necessary to produce and disseminate comparable statistical information to inform SADC policies⁴⁶.

Figure 8 summarises some of the key activities and events recorded across Southern Africa that impact food trade activities.

Figure 8: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for September 2022



ZAMBIA

- There is a misunderstanding between state and non-state actors on the planned revision of the 2002-Genetically Modified Organisations (GMOs) policy in Zambia with the latter insisting on the retention of the 'traditional agroecology' to avert insecurity and protect Zambia's food sovereignty.

ZIMBABWE

- Zimbabwe projects a growth in exports to Malawi following the recently ended Malawi outward mission, which ran from September 20-022, 2022, in Malawi's capital, Blantyre facilitated by Zimtrade, the national trade development, and promotion body.

MALAWI

- According to a recent study published by Brookings Institution Africa Growth, titled *Significance of Intra-Africa Trade: Getting the Narrative Right*, trade exchange between Malawi and other countries in the African region has improved over the years, with statistics showing that Malawi now accounts for 32% of intra-Africa trade.

⁴⁵ <https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/sadc-electronic-certificate-origin-be-launched-7th-september-2022>

⁴⁶ <https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/fao-and-sadc-launch-regional-agricultural-information-management-system>

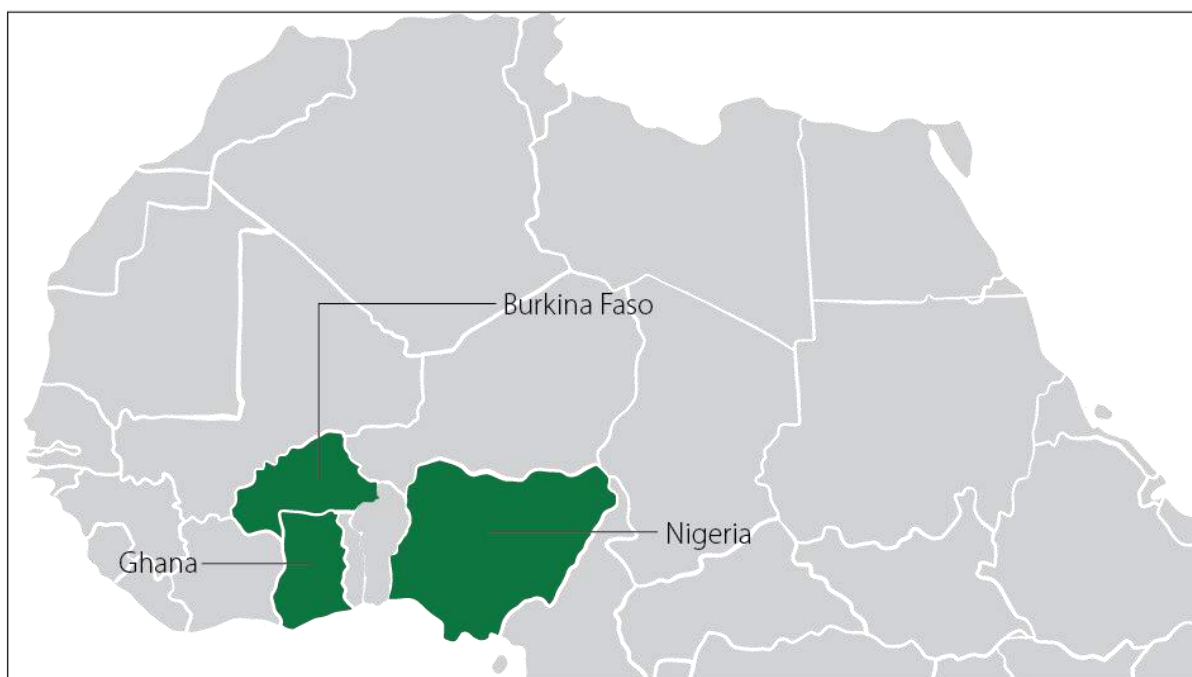
West Africa Food Trade Updates

The following are some of the major events and activities that occurred during the month with implications on regional food trade within the West African region:

- According to the ECOWAS e-Trade ready report, which assesses the readiness of Member States of ECOWAS and highlights the prerequisites for the growth and development of e-commerce within and between member states, most member states have placed digitalization at the center of their efforts towards economic growth, and for this, have adopted and are implementing strategies and policies to convert this ambition into results. The report highlights the need to:
 - Strengthen Trade ministries in ECOWAS Member States on e-commerce development,
 - Enhance trust within the e-commerce ecosystem within and between Member states,
 - Improve monitoring of the e-commerce market, and
 - Foster inclusion⁴⁷.

Figure 9 provides an update of issues and events reported in selected West African countries, which have implications on food trade and food security in the West African region.

Figure 9: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates September 2022



NIGERIA

- Stakeholders in the agri-business sector have expressed concerns that the lack of a standardisation policy for the country may deny Nigeria the much-expected benefits of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement whose implementation had already commenced.

GHANA

- The peasant Farmers Association of Ghana has described the ban on the exportation of selected grains in the country as counterproductive. The government had announced an extension of the ban on produce such as maize, rice, soybeans, and other grains. The ban, which took effect in September 2021, was due to expire at the end of March.

BURKINA FASO

- Fruit exports have been increasing driven by increased production of dried mangoes which increased from seven hundred tons in 2014 to 3,800 tons in 2020, leading to a 50% increase in export revenue in that period.

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