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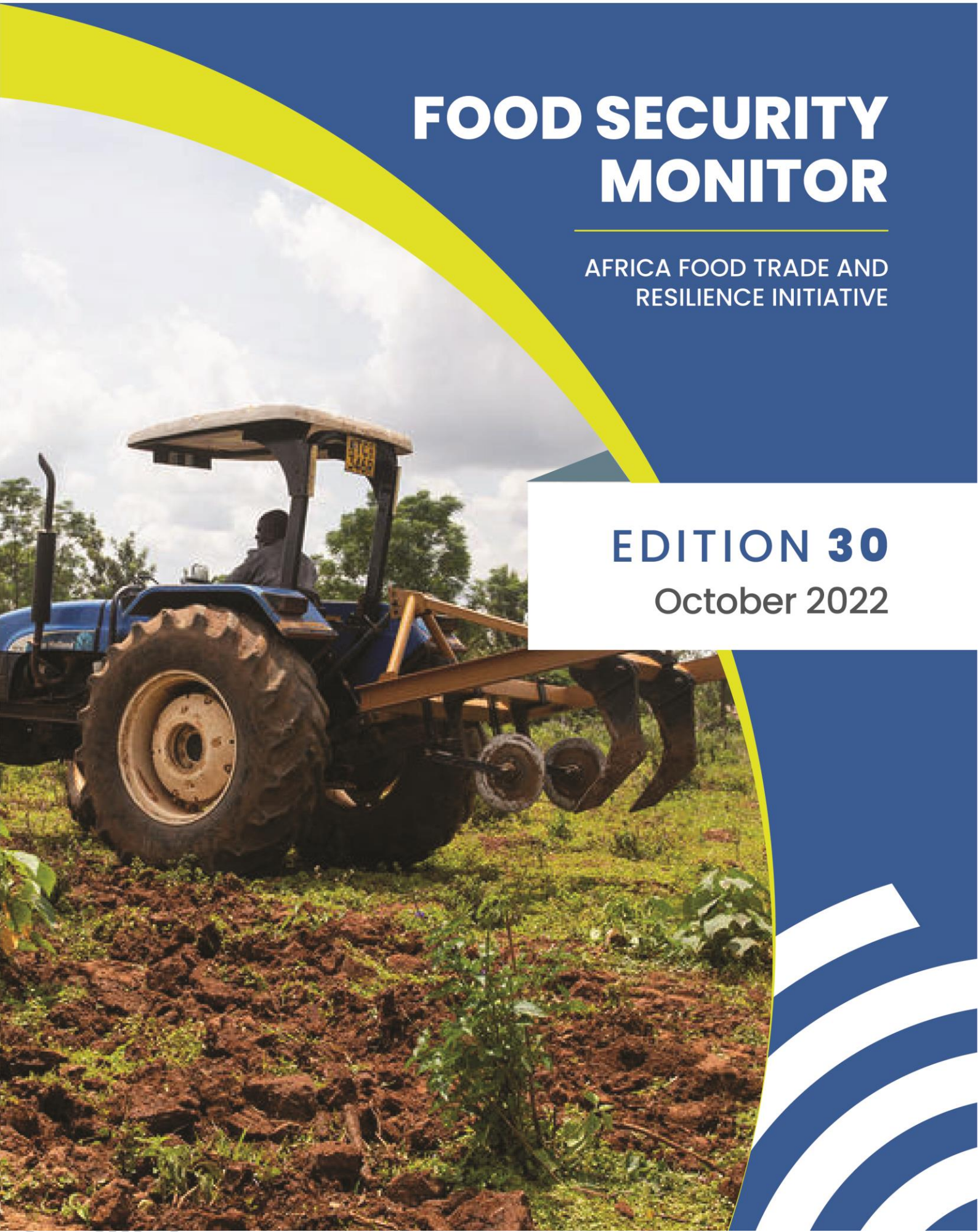


# FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

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.*

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## Summary

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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 October Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

### Global Food Security update

Russia has suspended the Black Sea Grain Initiative in a move that is threatening a global food crisis through increased global grain prices. Wheat prices have gone up 6% following the suspension.

### Food Security Outlook

A majority of the East Africa region continues to experience high levels of food insecurity driven by abnormally high food costs due to deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, and food shortages as a result of the global food and energy crises.

In Southern Africa, food prices continue to trade above their five-year average as the lean season progresses across most parts of the region.

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

### Food Trade

Afreximbank announced the commercial launch of Afreximbank Trade Payment Services (AfPAY), an intervention designed to facilitate the settlement of international trade on open account terms for identified African financial institutions and their clients.

In East Africa, trucks carrying goods to Kenya from Tanzania, that had been stuck at the Namanga border over reported noncompliance on export permits, were cleared following a visit by the Kenyan president to Tanzania.

In Southern Africa, Eswatini, Malawi, and Zambia have launched the pilot phase of a southern African e-certificate of origin designed to boost intra-regional trade.

In West Africa, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Swiss bank BIC-BRED (Suisse) and Swiss commodity trading group Agro Companies International (ACI) have partnered to help finance the importation of grain into Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana and other African countries.

### Commodity Prices

In East Africa, food commodity prices remain well above their levels in the past 2-12 months, driven by climatic shocks, conflicts, and poor macroeconomic conditions.

In Southern Africa, maize prices in Malawi remain above their levels 3-12 months ago, while in Mozambique and Zambia the prices generally show declines compared to the past 6-12 months.

In West Africa, maize, and to some extent sorghum, prices are on an overall decline due to increased supplies from new harvests across most parts of the region. Millet prices, on the hand, still are increasing.



# 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<sup>1</sup> prices over the past 6 and 12 months. Overall, Nigeria has seen a drop in both the number of people with insufficient food for consumption<sup>2</sup> as well as a drop in the prices of maize over the period. Also, Cote d'Ivoire, South Sudan, and Zambia have had a reduction in number of people with insufficient food consumption since January 2022, and compared to a year ago. Similarly, Mozambique, Togo, and Zambia have had prices drop on average compared to the past six months. Apart from these, most countries, on average, show an increase in the number of people with insufficient food consumption and increases in food prices over the period.

**Table 1: Changes in Food Security Situation and Commodities<sup>3</sup> Price Changes<sup>4</sup>**

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	2.61	↑	5.36	↑	10.53	↑	31.35	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	-12.96	↓	-9.62	↓	16.69	↑	27.62	↑
Ethiopia	25.48	↑	48.12	↑	20.68	↑	22.93	↑
Ghana	27.78	↑	16.95	↑	2.53	↑	6.33	↑
Kenya	75.00	↑	38.37	↑				
Malawi	43.48	↑	65.00	↑	76.22	↑	122.15	↑
Mali	12.61	↑	21.82	↑	17.85	↑	40.73	↑
Mozambique	47.76	↑	-7.48	↓	-21.64	↓	-16.90	↓
Niger	28.24	↑	61.54	↑	7.26	↑	7.26	↑
Nigeria	-0.53	↓	-14.11	↓	-12.39	↓	-15.06	↓
Rwanda	20.00	↑	20.00	↑	60.92	↑	101.13	↑
South Sudan	0.00	↓	-4.35	↓	63.87	↑	77.74	↑
Tanzania	62.79	↑	48.94	↑	66.29	↑	110.40	↑
Togo	23.81	↑	23.81	↑	-8.84	↓	7.53	↑
Uganda	5.67	↑	0.00	↓	16.78	↑	95.24	↑
Zambia	-20.83	↓	-17.39	↓	-6.35	↓	18.15	↑
Zimbabwe	15.69	↑	1.72	↑				

Key: ○ No Change    ↑ = increase    ↓ = decrease

<sup>1</sup> Maize is the main commodity except Niger where millet is being tracked. It should be noted that the price changes presented here are average price changes over a number of selected markets, which implies that in certain markets prices may actually be higher or lower.

<sup>2</sup> **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).

# Global Food Security Update

Russia suspended the Black Sea Grain Initiative after it accused Ukraine of a drone attack on the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol in Crimea. This move comes a couple of months after the signing of the deal, which had as of October 12 led to the export of over 7 million tons of grain from Ukraine. Global grain prices have begun responding to the suspension of the deal, with wheat prices rising by 6% since the suspension<sup>5</sup>. Despite the looming food crisis, the Ukraine Foreign Minister, during a tour of Senegal, promised that Ukraine will do all it can to send more grain to Africa and the rest of the world<sup>6</sup>.

## Global Food Prices

According to the International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) data, except soybean, global grain prices, show marginal upward movements between September and October (see table 2). The wheat and maize sub-indices increased by 3.1% and 4.3%, respectively. This trend is also corroborated by the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), which shows a 1.5% rise in the cereal price sub-index. On a year-on-year basis, the GOI is up by 10.6%, whereas the maize and soybean sub-indices went up by 16.1% and 13.7%, respectively.

**Table 2: Global Commodity Prices, August/September 2022<sup>7</sup>**

International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) and GOI Sub-Indices			
	Oct 2022 Average	Change	
		M/M	Y/Y
GOI	309.6	1.0%	10.6%
Wheat	309.2	3.1%	7.1%
Maize	320.7	4.3%	16.1%
Soybean	300.2	-1.0%	13.7%
Rice	179.9	0.2%	7.3%

## Global Fertilizer Prices

The global retail prices of most fertilizers monitored by DTN decreased between September and early October 2022, except for urea, whose price rose by 3.3% (table 3). The prices of DAP, MAP and Potash dropped by 1.9%, 1.2%, and 1%, respectively. Compared to prices at the beginning of the year, the prices of DAP, MAP and Potash had climbed up by 6.5% - 6.8%, while the price of urea declined by 9.2% from \$910/ton in January to \$826/ton in October.

**Table 3: Global Fertilizer Prices, August/September 2022**

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
Aug 9-13 2021	695	755	563	555
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

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/10/31/wheat-prices-rise-6percent-after-russia-withdraws-from-grain-export-deal.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>

<sup>7</sup> AMIS. Accessed at <http://www.amis-outlook.org/indicators/prices/en/> on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2022



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	1030	1052	885	861
Aug 8-12 2022	982	1032	881	812
Sep 5-9 2022	952	1009	878	800
Sep 19-23 2022	950	1009	875	811
Oct 3-7 2022	934	997	869	826
<b>% Change 5 Sept. -7 Oct.</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>% Change Jan-Oct 2022</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-9.2</b>

Source: DTN

## Fertilizer Prices in Selected African Countries

Except for CAN and NPK in Kenya, nitrate and phosphate in Malawi, and urea in Nigeria, prices of all fertilizer types have declined or remained stable in all the other countries over the past one month. CAN and NPK prices increased in Kenya by 5.22% and 19.05%, respectively, while in Malawi both nitrate and phosphate prices increased by approximately 6%, as the urea price went up by 7.34% in Nigeria. Compared to six months ago, NPK prices have surged in Burkina Faso, while all types of fertilizer prices have increased in Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria (see table 4). In the remaining countries - Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, and Mali – the prices have either declined or remained stable.

**Table 4: Changes in fertilizer prices in selected African Countries<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>8</sup> Author's construction based on data from AfricaFertilizer.org and national prices collected by AGRA



Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months
Kenya	CAN	National, USD per ton**	121.00	5.22 ↑		
Kenya	DAP	National, USD per ton**	134.00	-1.95 ↘		
Kenya	NPK 17 17 17	National, USD per ton**	125.00	19.05 ⊗		
Rwanda	DAP	National, RWF/KG*	824.00	0.00 ●	-0.96 ↘	-0.96 ↘
Rwanda	NPK 17:17:17	National, RWF/KG*	882.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Rwanda	UREA	National, RWF/KG*	754.00	0.00 ●	-1.82 ↘	-1.82 ↘
Tanzania	Nitrate fertilizer	National, TZS/KG	596.13	-0.81 ↘	-13.61 ↓	
Tanzania	Phosphate fertilizer	National, TZS/KG	766.69	-2.21 ↘	-2.18 ↘	
Uganda	DAP	National, UGX/50KG	225,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	
Uganda	UREA	National, UGX/50KG	220,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	
Malawi	Nitrate fertilizer	National Average, Retail, MWK/50KG	69,500.00	6.11 ↑		
Malawi	Phosphate fertilizer	National Average, Retail, MWK/50KG	68,000.00	6.25 ↑		
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	1,280.00	-2.14 ↘	-6.30 ↓	
Mali	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton	982.00	-2.09 ↘	-6.30 ↓	-6.30 ↓
Mali	UREA	National, USD per ton	1,020.00	-2.11 ↘	-6.25 ↓	-5.90 ↓
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 September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*July, \*\*\*\*June, and \*\*\*\*\*May

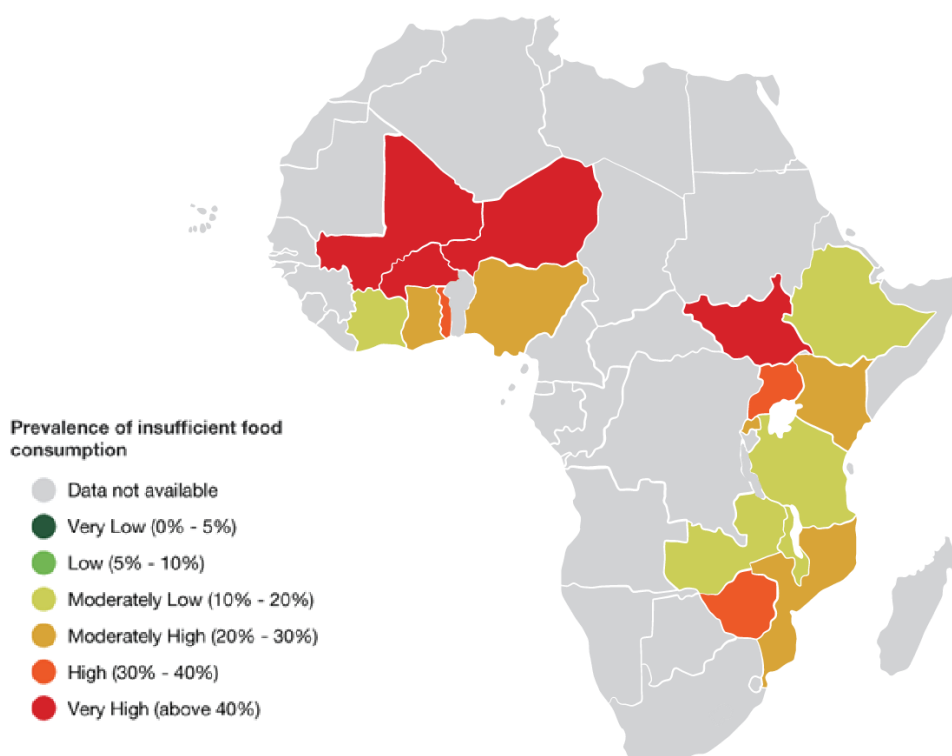
● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)





# Food Insecurity and Hunger Hotspots Snapshot

Figure 3 provides a status update of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption<sup>9</sup> 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 (60.0%), Burkina Faso (59.6%), Mali (70.2%) and Niger (75.0%).



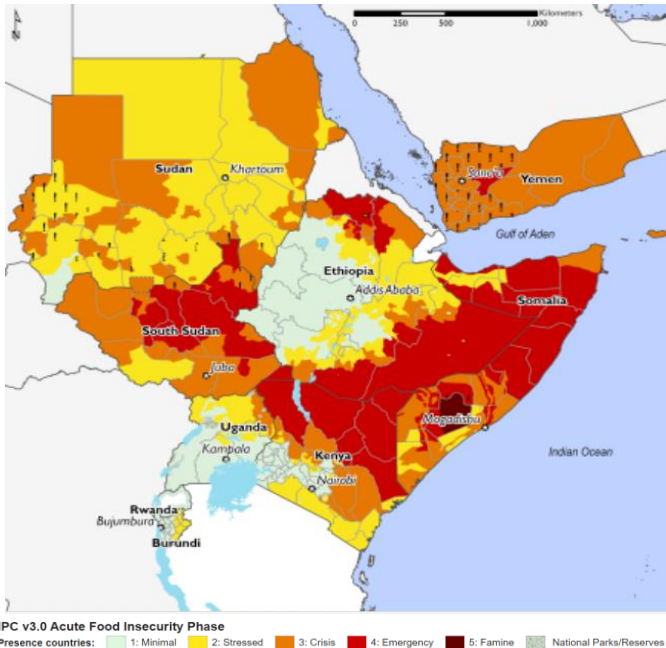
Source: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2022)<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 3: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption, October 2022**

<sup>9</sup> **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).

<sup>10</sup> <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/>

# East Africa Food Security Update



**Figure 4: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022-Jan 2023**

The majority of the region continues to experience high levels of food insecurity driven by abnormally high food costs due to deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, and food shortages as a result of the global food and energy crises.

**Ethiopia:** High food prices are driving acute food insecurity situations among low-income households in the conflict-affected northern parts of the country, and the drought-affected parts of the south. The ongoing *meher* harvest is helping improve food security among households in the western and central parts of the country<sup>11</sup>.

**Kenya:** The low-income households that rely on market purchases for food are experiencing acute food insecurity as staple food prices remain above average. IPC Phase 2 outcomes are being experienced across most marginal areas of the country while in other parts, including Meru (Meru North), Kitui, Makueni and Tharaka Nithi, most households are experiencing IPC Phase 3 outcomes<sup>12</sup>.

**Rwanda:** IPC Phase 2 outcomes are projected across the western parts of the country as the country enters its lean season in October. The lean season will run until January. The rural areas are expected to continue experiencing IPC Phase 1 outcomes sustained by sufficient access to interseason crops, livestock and milk sales, and income from weeding labour. Similar IPC Phase 1 outcomes are being experienced in Kigali despite food prices remaining high due to high production and transportation costs<sup>13</sup>.

**South Sudan:** IPC Phase 3 outcomes, with an emerging increase in the number of IPC Phase 4 cases, are being experienced across most parts of the country driven by conflict, drought and macroeconomic challenges. The first-season harvests in the bimodal areas, and green harvests in parts of the unimodal Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions, are helping to offset severe food insecurity in these areas<sup>14</sup>.

**Uganda:** Below-average harvests, coupled with high food prices, continue to restrict food access among low-income households resulting in widespread IPC Phase 2 outcomes. Meagre harvests and humanitarian food and nutrition assistance interventions are helping improve food availability among low-income households in Karamoja<sup>15</sup>.

## Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30 October 2022, 63.1 million people across six selected East African countries did not have sufficient food for consumption. This represents a 2.9% increase from September 2022, indicating that the food security situation deteriorated across these focus countries over the past month. All the monitored countries contributed to this upward trend during the month except for South Sudan and Uganda, which recorded decreases. When compared to the beginning of the current year (50 million people) and the same period last year (52.9 million), the number of food insecure people in the region has increased over both periods. **Table 5** below provides

<sup>11</sup> <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

<sup>12</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-declining-livestock-body-conditions-and-high-maize-prices-continue-reduce-household-purchasing-power-september-2022>

<sup>13</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/gIEWS-country-brief-rwanda-25-october-2022>

<sup>14</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-key-message-update-conflict-and-flooding-continue-drive-crisis-ipc-phase-3-or-worse-outcomes-september-2022>

<sup>15</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-rising-prices-continue-constrain-food-access-recent-rainfall-deficits-threaten-crop-progress>

updates of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected East African countries during the month.

**Table 5: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (Oct 2022)<sup>16</sup>**

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions) <sup>*</sup>	People with insufficient food consumption (millions) <sup>**</sup>	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 Oct 2021
Ethiopia	109.20	19.20	19.70	18.04	2.60	25.48	48.12
Kenya	51.40	10.80	11.90	23.15	10.19	75.00	38.37
Rwanda	12.30	2.80	3.00	24.39	7.14	20.00	20.00
South Sudan	11.00	6.90	6.60	60.00	-4.35	0.00	-4.35
Tanzania	56.30	6.20	7.00	12.43	12.90	62.79	48.94
Uganda	42.70	15.40	14.90	34.89	-3.25	5.67	0.00

<sup>\*</sup>Previous month and <sup>\*\*</sup> 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 EA<sup>17</sup>

	<b>Climatic Shocks</b>	Extreme weather conditions, including droughts and flooding, in many parts of the East African region continue to drive low production and are the driving force behind price movements.
	<b>Conflicts</b>	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.
	<b>Macroeconomic Shocks</b>	Poor macroeconomic conditions, sustained high food inflation reinforced by high demand and high fuel and transportation costs in most of East African countries, continue to drive up food prices in the region.

Overall, maize prices remain well above their 3-12 months levels in almost all selected East African markets. For instance, maize prices in Ethiopia are up between 16% and 27%, Rwanda between 12% and 108%, and Uganda between 11% and 121% over the past 3-12 months. Overall, the key drivers of price movements include low local availability due to successive failed rains and below-average harvests, high demand, high inflation rates, high fuel and transportation costs, humanitarian food and nutrition assistance, ongoing insecurity, etc. Generally, price surges slowed down for the past immediate terms, with South Sudan experiencing price declines in all monitored markets ranging from 4% to 25%. The key drivers of price movements in South Sudan include availability and consumption of the first-season harvests, food assistance, conflict and insecurity, high import costs and depreciation of local currency, and rising fuel prices.<sup>18</sup> Nonetheless, some specific markets such as Diredawa (Ethiopia), Kigeme (Rwanda), Kigoma, Morogoro and Moshi in Tanzania, as well as Kabale

<sup>16</sup> <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

<sup>17</sup> The East African Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSN WG) 2<sup>nd</sup> October; The East and Central Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSN WG) report for October 2022. WFP, September 2022; Reliefweb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-declining-livestock-body-conditions-and-high-maize-prices-continue-reduce-household-purchasing-power-september-2022>.

<sup>18</sup> FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fewsn.net/east-africa/south-sudan>

(Uganda) have had moderate (5% - 15%) to high (>15%) price increases in the immediate term. In Rwanda, average Season C harvests in the Southern Province, coupled with carryover food stocks from previous harvests and interseason crops (bananas, cassava, and sweet potatoes), as well as humanitarian food assistance continue to maintain adequate food supplies against the challenge of high fuel and transportation prices.<sup>19</sup>

**Table 6: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries<sup>20</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG*	2,795.00	-0.29 ↘	19.50 ⊗	17.63 ⊗	19.42 ⊗
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG	2,990.00	9.22 ↑	16.12 ⊗	23.72 ⊗	26.43 ⊗
Kenya	Maize (white)	National, Retail, KES/KG	73.33	-2.53 ↘	11.96 ↑		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	600.00	2.82 ▲	12.50 ↑	87.95 ⊗	95.92 ⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	684.06	20.10 ⊗	37.02 ⊗	73.80 ⊗	108.34 ⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	508.89	-2.29 ↘	33.04 ⊗	35.01 ⊗	98.27 ⊗
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	568.96	0.41 ▲	35.98 ⊗	46.92 ⊗	102.00 ⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	285.71	-24.09 ↓	-32.36 ↓	16.57 ⊗	0.00 ●
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	657.80	-4.17 ↘	35.06 ⊗	61.74 ⊗	85.04 ⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	572.00	-11.11 ↓	53.85 ⊗	93.24 ⊗	22.47 ⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Torit, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	343.20	-25.00 ↓	-33.33 ↓	20.00 ⊗	140.00 ⊗
South Sudan	Maize (white)	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	586.30	-17.17 ↓	22.98 ⊗	127.78 ⊗	141.18 ⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	99,731.00	4.93 ▲	5.92 ↑	67.85 ⊗	110.99 ⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	92,385.00	4.28 ▲	11.88 ↑	74.72 ⊗	119.36 ⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	106,050.00	8.99 ↑	28.14 ⊗	73.85 ⊗	128.52 ⊗
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	99,420.00	13.73 ↑	24.86 ⊗	70.64 ⊗	147.06 ⊗
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 September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*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%)

In general, beans prices have been increasing for the past 1-12 months in almost all monitored markets in the East African region. In Rwanda, the price increased between 4% and 179%, while in Uganda this increase ranged between 11% and 73%. In Tanzania, Dodoma, Kigoma, and Morogoro have recorded between 11% and 114% price rises, while Arusha and Moshi have had low to moderate increases over the past 1-6 months, as well as a decline of 4.5% below the one-year level. A strong demand, high fuel and transportation costs, and the impacts of failed rains continue to sustain high prices in the region.

<sup>19</sup> FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda>

<sup>20</sup> Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

**Table 7: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries<sup>21</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	783.33	8.57 ↑	31.65 ×	131.44 ×	179.48 ×
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	985.51	21.79 ×	34.54 ×	122.17 ×	124.19 ×
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	846.30	4.77 ▲	36.78 ×	107.97 ×	164.47 ×
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	942.03	18.21 ×	51.95 ×	129.03 ×	161.67 ×
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG*****	190,000.00	2.43 ▲	2.70 ▲	5.07 ↑	-4.54 ↘
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	268,231.00	21.92 ×	30.48 ×	43.50 ×	45.38 ×
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	235,000.00	11.90 ↑	50.16 ×	113.64 ×	73.58 ×
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	265,000.00	18.83 ×	39.93 ×	33.89 ×	46.85 ×
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 September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*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%)

In general, sorghum prices are well above their levels 3-12 months ago, showing increments of between 2.4% and 275.19% in almost all monitored markets, except for Aweil, which registered a 36.09% decrease. Compared to the past month, sorghum prices in Ethiopia went up by 2-8%, while Rwandan markets Kabuga and Kigeme registered a 2.08% and 7.69% decline, respectively, as Mugera and Nyabiheke (Camp) recorded price surges of 29.41% and 55.56%, respectively. Sorghum prices in South Sudan, however, declined against their levels in September due to the harvesting of short-maturing sorghum in certain areas, although it is reported that floods have destroyed or submerged crops in several areas.

**Table 8: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries<sup>22</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Ethiopia	Sorghum (red)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG*	3,200.00	2.81 ▲	2.40 ▲	17.43 ×	36.73 ×
Ethiopia	Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Birr/KG*	4,175.00	7.74 ↑	13.92 ↑	35.11 ×	10.30 ↑
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	587.50	-2.08 ↘	21.89 ×	30.56 ×	41.57 ×
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	600.00	-7.69 ↙	9.09 ↑	20.00 ×	20.00 ×
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	550.00	29.41 ×	37.50 ×	37.50 ×	30.95 ×
Rwanda	Sorghum	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	700.00	55.56 ×	75.00 ×	75.00 ×	
South Sudan	Sorghum	Aweil, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	289.72	-28.16 ▼	-36.09 ▼	39.53 ×	275.19 ×
South Sudan	Sorghum	Juba, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	768.20	-8.51 ↙	57.72 ×	80.88 ×	111.16 ×
South Sudan	Sorghum	Rumbek, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	572.00	-33.33 ▼	13.19 ↑	116.22 ×	185.71 ×
South Sudan	Sorghum	Wau, Retail, South Sudanese Pound/KG*	715.00	0.00 ●	47.06 ×	152.02 ×	200.12 ×

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

<sup>21</sup> Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

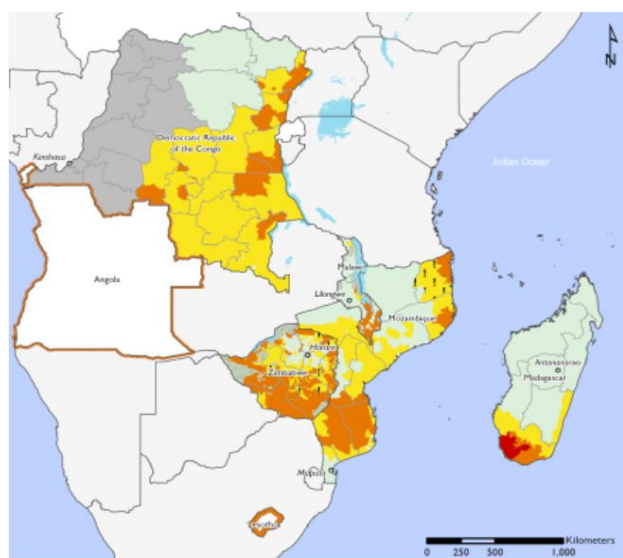
<sup>22</sup> Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

● = 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 **Kenya**, below-average rainfall is predicted for the October to December short rains in the northern and eastern parts of the country. Meanwhile in the marginal agricultural areas, land preparation for these short rains is yet to begin<sup>23</sup>. In **Rwanda**, abundant rains received during the September-November short rain season have had a positive impact on the 2023A season, set for harvest in December. Despite, the favourable start to the season, rains for the remainder of the season are expected to be below average. This, coupled with low application of fertilizers due to high prices, will have a negative impact on yields and food security<sup>24</sup>. In **South Sudan**, farmers in the Greater Equatoria and some unimodal areas in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal, particularly in the Lakes and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, are currently harvesting their first-season maize and groundnuts crops. Planting for the second season crops has been completed in planting in the Yambio, Ezo, Maridi, Ibba, and Nzara counties of Western Equatoria; Torit and Magwi counties of Eastern Equatoria; and parts of Yei, Morobo, and Lainya counties of Central Equatoria. In **Uganda**, rainfall in the bimodal areas has been below average and this has caused moisture stress for early germinating crops, forcing some farmers to delay planting<sup>25</sup>.

## Southern Africa Food Security Update



**Figure 5: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022-Jan 2023**

depletion of food stocks.

Food prices remain above their five-year average as the lean season progresses across most parts of the region. Most households that rely on market purchases for food supply during this lean period are engaging in off-season income generating activities to access income for food purchase.

**Malawi:** IPC Phase 3 continue to be experienced across the southern parts of the country as the lean season continues. Food prices remain high and continue to restrict food access among low-income households.

**Mozambique:** IPC Phase 3 outcomes persist in the conflict affected northern parts of Cabo del Gado, and the drought-affected parts of the south amidst the ongoing lean season.

**Zimbabwe:** Despite improvements in the macroeconomic environment over the past month, food prices remain atypically high leading to widespread IPC Phase 3 outcomes. As the lean season progresses more people in the deficit-producing regions of the country are going to be in need of food assistance as dependence on market supplies increases following the

<sup>23</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-declining-livestock-body-conditions-and-high-maize-prices-continue-reduce-household-purchasing-power-september-2022>

<sup>24</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/gIEWS-country-brief-rwanda-25-october-2022>

<sup>25</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-rising-prices-continue-constrain-food-access-recent-rainfall-deficits-threaten-crop-progress>

## Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of October 30, 2022, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across four selected countries in Southern Africa was 21.0 million. This represents a 2.9 percent increase from September 2022, indicating that the region's food security situation deteriorated over the reporting period. All monitored countries in the region, except Zambia, contributed to this upward trend during the month (**Table 9**). When compared to the beginning of this year (16.5 million people) and the same period last year (20.8 million people), the number of food insecure people in the region has increased over both periods.

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




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 Oct 2021
Malawi	18.10	3.60	3.30	18.23	-8.33 ↘	43.48 ↑	65.00 ↑
Mozambique	29.50	7.70	9.90	33.56	28.57 ↑	47.76 ↑	-7.48 ↘
Zambia	17.40	2.00	1.90	10.92	-5.00 ↘	-20.83 ↓	-17.39 ↓
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.20	5.90	40.97	13.46 ↑	15.69 ↑	1.72

\*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 region<sup>27</sup>

	<b>Climatic Shocks</b>	The spill-over effects of cyclones, floods, and irregular rainfall in the Southern Africa sub-region, which led to poor harvests, especially in Malawi, are contributing to food price surges.
	<b>Conflicts</b>	Conflicts and insecurity in Mozambique continue to disrupt agriculture and trading activities affecting the supply of food.
	<b>Macroeconomic</b>	Deterioration in macroeconomic conditions amidst off-season high demands and high global fuel prices are exacerbating food prices and the cost of living in the Southern Africa region.

In general, maize prices remain high in the Southern African region driven by the aftermath of COVID-19, cyclones, floods, irregular rainfall, high fuel/transport prices linked to high global prices, conflicts, high off-season consumer demand, and poor macroeconomic conditions.<sup>28</sup> Maize prices in Malawi are generally higher than they were 1-12 months ago, although the rate of increase has slowed down over the past one-month, with markets such as Mzuzu and the national average showing declines. Compared to the past 6-12 months, prices have been up 25% - 143%. Prices in Mozambique have generally been lower than they were 6-12 months ago, although they have begun to climb up recently. The Zambian national average retail price depicts a decline against the past 1 and 6 months but was higher than the levels of 3 and 12 months ago.

<sup>26</sup> <https://hungersmap.wfp.org/>

<sup>27</sup> FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fews.net/southern-africa>. Accessed 2nd November 2022

<sup>28</sup> FEWSNET, 2022. <https://fews.net/southern-africa>. Accessed 2nd November 2022

Table 10: *Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries*<sup>29</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Malawi	Maize (white)	Lilongwe, Retail, MWK/KG**	250.00	2.04 ▲	0.00 ●	25.00 ✖	108.33 ✖
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzimba, Retail, MWK/KG	266.00	2.31 ▲	8.57 ↑	76.16 ✖	126.38 ✖
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	317.00	-9.43 ▼	32.08 ✖	98.13 ✖	143.85 ✖
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	326.00	1.24 ▲	27.84 ✖	76.22 ✖	122.15 ✖
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	346.00	-0.29 ▾	31.56 ✖	69.61 ✖	116.25 ✖
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angonia, Retail, MZN/KG	15.57	6.35 ↑	36.22 ✖	-42.02 ▼	
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG	22.86	1.06 ▲	-1.04 ▾	-1.04 ▾	-9.43 ▼
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG	23.81	2.74 ▲	9.67 ↑	-21.87 ▼	-24.38 ▼
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	3.60	-1.18 ▾	0.95 ▲	-6.35 ▼	18.15 ✖

Note: Last price is for September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*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

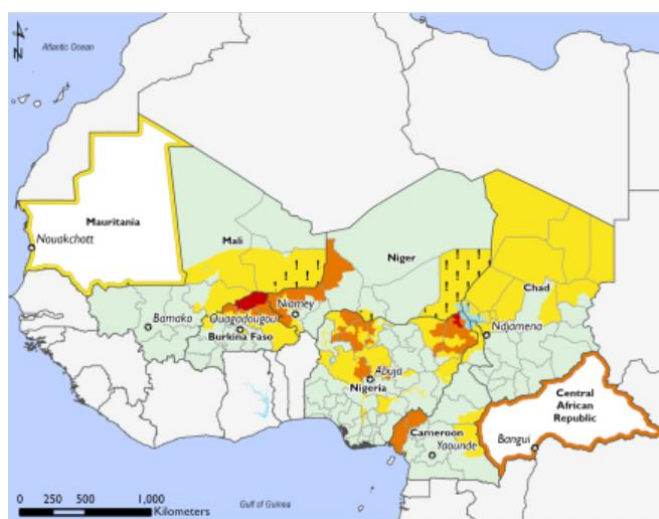
The central and southern parts **Mozambique are** expected to have an above-normal rainy season while the northern parts are projected to experience a slow start to the season, and receive below-average rainfall. Land preparation by rural households in the central and southern regions has begun with the upcoming season expected to start on time<sup>30</sup>. In **Zimbabwe**, favourable rains are expected for the 2022/23 season, and this is will lead to a demand in seasonal agricultural labour. However, high costs of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizer, may possibly delay the start of the season and will likely compromise yields.

<sup>29</sup> Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).

<sup>30</sup> <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>



# West Africa Food Security Update



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 6: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022- Jan 2023**

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

**Burkina Faso:** IPC Phase 4 outcomes persist in northern parts of the country despite the ongoing harvests due to ongoing conflicts, which are disrupting supplies to markets. The food security situation is expected to worsen with an increasing proportion of the population experiencing IPC Phase 5 outcomes, and possibly being forced into migration from February next year<sup>31</sup>.

**Cote d'Ivoire:** High levels of food insecurity are prevalent across the country due to economic constraints that are driving up food prices and constraining household access to food. Rice imports have been above-average this year occasioned by below-average production during the 2021 season. Wheat imports on the other hand are below their five-year average due to by high international prices and the interruption of shipments from the Black Sea ports<sup>32</sup>.

**Ghana:** Concerns about food access persist as prices continue to rise despite ongoing cereal harvests. Macroeconomic challenges, including currency depreciation, low foreign exchange reserves, unsustainable debt levels, monetary tightening, reduced domestic private consumption, and reduced investment, slowed down economic growth in 2022 and contributed to high inflation and high food prices, reducing the purchasing power and income opportunities amongst most low-income households in the country<sup>33</sup>.

**Mali:** Food availability among households in the agricultural regions continues to improve due to increased supplies from green crops of maize, legumes, as well as milk and dairy products. Persistent insecurity in the northern and central parts of the country continues to disrupt income generating activities in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors<sup>34</sup>.

**Niger:** IPC Phase 2 outcomes remain in place across most parts of the country due to rising food prices while IPC Phase 3 outcomes are being experienced in conflict-affected areas, where income-generating agricultural and pastoral activities and humanitarian assistance activities are being disrupted. Food prices remain high despite improved cereal supplies in the market from new crops and increasing sub regional imports, thanks to the continued depreciation of the Nigerian naira, and the lifting of border closures<sup>35</sup>.

**Togo:** Food security situations continue to deteriorate driven by high food prices, which are constraining food access amidst the ongoing lean season. Despite these challenges, ongoing harvests are helping to improve food availability during the remainder of the year<sup>36</sup>.

## Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected countries in West Africa stood at 112.2 million as of 30 September 2022. This is a 0.4 percent increase from the previous month, suggesting that the food security situation across marginally deteriorated across the region. Countries that contributed to this upward trend include Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo (Table 11). When compared to the beginning of the year (89.8 million people) and the same period last year (111.7 million people), the number of food insecure people across the region increased, reaching 112.2 million.

<sup>31</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

<sup>32</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/cote-divoire/gIEWS-country-brief-cote-divoire-31-october-2022>

<sup>33</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/gIEWS-country-brief-ghana-28-october-2022>

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

<sup>35</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

<sup>36</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/togo/gIEWS-country-brief-togo-02-november-2022>

**Table 11: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (Oct 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 (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Oct 2021
Burkina Faso	19.80	12.20	11.80	59.60	-3.28 ↘	2.61 ↗	5.36 ↗
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	4.90	4.70	18.73	-4.08 ↘	-12.96 ↓	-9.62 ↘
Ghana	29.80	6.70	6.90	23.15	2.99 ↗	27.78 ↑	16.95 ↑
Mali	19.10	13.20	13.40	70.16	1.52 ↗	12.61 ↑	21.82 ↑
Niger	22.40	17.20	16.80	75.00	-2.33 ↘	28.24 ↑	61.54 ↑
Nigeria	202.80	55.00	56.00	27.61	1.82 ↗	-0.53 ↘	-14.11 ↓
Togo	7.90	2.50	2.60	32.91	4.00 ↗	23.81 ↑	23.81 ↑

\*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 include<sup>37</sup>:**

	<b>Insecurity &amp; Armed Conflicts</b>	Conflicts and insecurities in Burkina Faso and parts of Nigeria continue to hamper food distribution and agriculture activities lowering food supply and reducing the impact of new harvests on prices.
	<b>Economic Shocks</b>	Macroeconomic conditions epitomized by high fuel and transport costs, rising interest rates, and local currency depreciation are dampening the effects on food prices of increased food supply from new harvests in the region.
	<b>Seasonal Harvests</b>	Most countries in the West African region have begun harvesting from the long rain season, which is lowering food prices.

Almost without exception, maize prices have declined or remained stable against their previous levels a month ago in West Africa mainly due to increased supplies from the long rain season harvests (see table 12). Also, the current prices are below their levels three months ago, except in a few markets such as Titao (Burkina Faso), Korhogo (Cote d'Ivoire), Kumasi (Ghana), and Gao (Mali), where moderate (5-15%) to high (>15%) increases were observed. Nonetheless, maize prices remain above their levels 6-12 months in Mali, Burkina Faso, and in some markets in Ghana (Bolga and Accra). Lower than average stocks, strong export demand, a rise in transport costs linked to high fuel prices, currency depreciation, and persistent insecurity continue to lessen the extent of the impacts that the new harvests would have had on prices. Overall, the most current maize price for Nigeria (August) shows a decline against prices recorded 1-12 months ago, while Togo also registered declines in maize prices against their levels 1-6 months ago. In Mali and Cote d'Ivoire, where data is available, maize prices are expected to continue declining for the next 3-6 months due to new harvests. In other countries, the depth of these decreases will be shallow due to several factors such as below average harvests as a result of reduced access and use of fertilizer, reductions in sown areas due to insecurity/armed conflicts, phytosanitary attacks in certain areas of Niger and Mali, and the damage caused by flooding on crops in several areas in Burkina Faso, Niger.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>37</sup> FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at <https://fews.net/west-africa> on 3rd November 2022.

<sup>38</sup> FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at <https://fews.net/west-africa> on 3rd November 2022

Table 12: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries<sup>39</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Burkina Faso	Maize	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	297.00	12.50 ↑	3.48 ▲	23.75 ⊗	49.25 ⊗		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	284.00	-3.40 ▾	-3.40 ▾	4.80 ▲	17.84 ⊗		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	323.00	-2.42 ▾	-9.01 ▾	2.87 ▲	18.32 ⊗		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	193.00	-8.53 ▾	-15.72 ▾	-0.52 ▾	8.43 ↑		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	313.00	-1.26 ▾	-0.63 ▾	14.65 ↑	31.51 ⊗		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Ouagadougou (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	282.00	-2.08 ▾	-9.32 ▾	-5.69 ▾	17.50 ⊗		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	212.00	-10.17 ▾	-8.23 ▾	0.00 ●	17.13 ⊗		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	439.00	-4.77 ▾	15.53 ⊗	44.41 ⊗	90.87 ⊗		
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	337.50	-0.54 ▾	15.56 ⊗	16.38 ⊗	45.23 ⊗	-12.31 ↓	-26.07 ↓
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	337.50	-3.57 ▾	-3.57 ▾	17.00 ⊗	10.00 ↑	-14.62 ↓	-17.01 ↓
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	411.11	-2.63 ▾	-15.91 ▾	5.71 ↑	39.10 ⊗		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	264.56	-21.96 ▾	-21.98 ▾	-9.55 ▾	-7.01 ↓		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG***	511.37	-0.01 ▾	18.42 ⊗	44.46 ⊗	26.22 ⊗		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	201.00	-34.67 ▾	-38.08 ▾	-30.51 ▾	-33.00 ▾		
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	350.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	7.69 ↑	40.00 ⊗	-14.67 ↓	-5.46 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	325.00	1.56 ▲	-7.14 ▾	14.04 ↑	30.00 ⊗		
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	325.00	0.00 ●	-7.14 ▾	27.45 ⊗	30.00 ⊗	-20.36 ↓	-11.26 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	0.00 ●	14.29 ↑	14.29 ↑	77.78 ⊗		
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	-6.98 ▾	0.00 ●	25.00 ⊗	26.58 ⊗	-18.24 ↓	-8.70 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	350.00	-6.67 ▾	-1.69 ▾	18.64 ⊗	40.00 ⊗	-22.97 ↓	-15.37 ↓
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	230.40	-8.57 ▾	-8.75 ▾	-14.19 ▾	-13.22 ▾		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	206.76	-4.47 ▾	-8.51 ▾	-13.59 ▾	-11.71 ▾		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	187.64	-16.10 ▾	-17.05 ▾	-24.81 ▾	-22.99 ▾		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	246.20	-3.55 ▾	-5.67 ▾	-2.69 ▾	-10.96 ▾		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	210.00	-3.45 ▾	4.74 ▲	-6.67 ▾	-16.42 ▾		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	-5.45 ▾	-11.86 ▾	-13.33 ▾	13.04 ↑		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anié, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	230.00	-2.13 ▾	-9.80 ▾	-10.85 ▾	14.43 ↑		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250.00	-3.85 ▾	-3.85 ▾	-1.96 ▾	2.04 ▲		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	-1.89 ▾	-3.70 ▾	-3.70 ▾	4.00 ▲		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	-10.34 ▾	-13.33 ▾	-25.71 ▾	-1.89 ▾		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250.00	-3.85 ▾	-5.66 ▾	-1.96 ▾	19.05 ⊗		

Note: Last price is for September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*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%)

Overall, millet prices remain well above their levels 1-12 months ago except in Niger and to some extent Nigeria where prices in most markets have declined over the past one month (see table 13). In Burkina Faso, Dori, Ouagadougou, and Ouargaye, also experienced price declines against the previous month, while all other monitored markets depict a rise in prices of between 0.25% and 168.6%. In Mali, millet prices have risen above their one-year level reaching 100% and 122% in Badalabougou and Niarela, respectively. Below average harvests due to reduced fertilizer use, insecurity/armed conflicts, phytosanitary attacks, and flooding, as well as the impacts of strong export demands, and high transport costs linked to high fuel prices, and currency depreciation, have contributed to the situation.

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

**Table 13: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries<sup>40</sup>**

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	410.00	27.33	15.82	38.05	15.49		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	414.00	16.95	19.65	37.54	78.45		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	435.00	-1.81	2.59	9.85	56.47		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	316.00	0.64	8.59	22.96	88.10		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	409.00	0.00	0.25	31.51	91.12		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	445.00	-4.91	9.88	8.54	79.44		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	388.00	-1.52	23.57	25.97	57.72		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	505.00	1.81	21.10	51.65	168.62		
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG	400.00	3.90	6.67	14.29	66.67		
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	450.00	5.88	0.00	30.43	100.00		
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	421.00	4.73	5.25	33.65	87.11		
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG	450.00	1.58	8.96	28.57	69.81		
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG	500.00	16.28	0.00	42.86	70.65		
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG	444.00	4.47	11.00	32.54	122.00		
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	350.00	-11.39	-16.07	-0.85	-0.85	16.20	26.12
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	340.00	-10.99	3.03	12.58	12.58		
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	356.00	-5.57	0.56	2.01	2.01		
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	347.00	-11.03	2.97	15.28	15.28	-0.43	6.08
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	275.20	4.24	-0.29	10.08	-5.10		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	248.06	-9.06	1.35	1.94	9.03		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	235.96	-3.47	7.11	-2.62	-5.90		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	280.40	2.52	0.32	5.71	-5.11		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	254.00	-0.39	10.43	7.51	5.83		

Note: Last price is for September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*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%)

Changes in sorghum prices show mixed results over the past 1-12 months, but generally, the rate of price increases has slowed down. Largely, prices in most markets compared to the past one month, particularly in Niger, Nigeria and Togo have declined or remained stable. Mali, on the other hand, experienced low to moderate price increases over the past 1-3 months, except in Ansongo and Gao, while prices remained 17% - 125% above their levels in 6-12 months. Monitored markets in Niger, Nigeria, and Anie in Togo have had lower sorghum prices than a year ago. Generally, increased supplies from new harvests are driving prices down while other factors such as insecurity/armed conflicts, flooding, strong export demands, high transport costs linked to high fuel prices, and currency depreciation have not allowed prices to fall to their full effect.

<sup>40</sup> Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

**Table 14: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries<sup>41</sup>**

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	375.00	-25.00 ↓	0.00 ●	50.00 ⊗	60.94 ⊗	-32.62 ↓	-30.49 ↓
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG	450.00	7.14 ↑	7.40 ↑	42.86 ⊗	125.00 ⊗		
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG	403.00	0.75 ▲	0.75 ▲	34.33 ⊗	101.50 ⊗		
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	410.00	2.50 ▲	2.50 ▲	17.14 ⊗	55.89 ⊗		
Mali	Sorghum	Niarel, Retail, XOF/KG	425.00	1.19 ▲	13.33 ↑	32.81 ⊗	112.50 ⊗		
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	282.00	-11.88 ↓	-16.81 ↓	-16.07 ↓	-16.07 ↓		
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	318.00	-2.45 ↘	1.92 ↑	8.16 ⊗	8.16 ⊗	-8.45 ↓	-3.06 ↘
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	346.00	-4.42 ↘	13.07 ↑	17.29 ⊗	17.29 ⊗		
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	323.00	0.00 ●	0.94 ▲	8.39 ↑	8.39 ↑	-3.48 ↘	4.56 ▲
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	269.60	-4.73 ↘	-5.07 ↓	-5.07 ↓	-3.71 ↘		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	207.56	-14.32 ↓	-10.53 ↓	-9.86 ↓	-18.12 ↓		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	237.31	-0.09 ↘	2.34 ▲	-5.75 ↓	-5.75 ↓		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	270.00	1.50 ▲	-0.92 ↘	2.27 ▲	-5.92 ↓		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG**	208.00	0.24 ▲	1.46 ▲	1.46 ▲	-10.54 ↓		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	295.00	0.00 ●	5.36 ↑	0.00 ●	-3.28 ↘		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	290.00	0.00 ●	7.41 ↑	16.00 ⊗	31.82 ⊗		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	300.00	-3.23 ↘	-2.91 ↘	9.09 ↑	-7.69 ↓		
Togo	Sorghum	Kor bongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	300.00	-3.23 ↘	3.45 ▲	20.00 ⊗	36.36 ⊗		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	300.00	-6.25 ↓	-6.25 ↓	-6.25 ↓	5.26 ↑		

Note: Last price is for September 2022, \*October, \*\*August, \*\*\*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

The 2022 seasonal rainfall has generally been between average and above-average, with a good distribution across most parts of the region, which has provided adequate moisture conditions for crop production. In **Burkina Faso**, current harvests are below-average despite the country recording good rains. A reduction in cultivated areas due to persistent conflict and underuse of fertilizer contributed to the drop in crop yields<sup>42</sup>. In **Cote d'Ivoire**, the harvesting of the main maize crop ended in September while rice, millet and sorghum harvests expected to end in December. The planting of the second maize crop was completed in September with harvests expected from December through to January next year for an anticipated 1.2 million-tonne output. Rice yields are projected at 1.7 million tonnes, which is 7 percent below average due to the widespread use of poor-quality seeds and low application of fertilizers by smallholder farmers<sup>43</sup>. In **Ghana**, the harvesting of rice and maize is almost complete, and is expected to continue until December in northern parts of the country together with sorghum and millet. The planting of the secondary maize crop in the southern parts of the country has been completed with favourable production expected. In **Mali**, satisfactory rains and a decline in crop pest attacks have seen the agricultural campaign off to an average start<sup>44</sup>. In **Niger**, millet, sorghum and cowpeas crops have matured in the Dosso, Maradi and Zinder regions, and new crops are gradually becoming available<sup>45</sup>. In **Togo**, the harvesting of the main season maize crop was completed in September across the southern areas, while across the rest of the country, the harvesting of millet, sorghum and rice crops is ongoing and is expected to be concluded by the end of November. The planting of the secondary maize crop was completed in September and production estimates are favourable<sup>46</sup>.

<sup>41</sup> Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)

<sup>42</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

<sup>43</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/cote-divoire/gIEWS-country-brief-cote-divoire-31-october-2022>

<sup>44</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/mali>

<sup>45</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

<sup>46</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/togo/gIEWS-country-brief-togo-02-november-2022>

# Continental Food Trade Updates

The following are some of the major events and activities during the month of October that have had an impact on food trade across the continent:

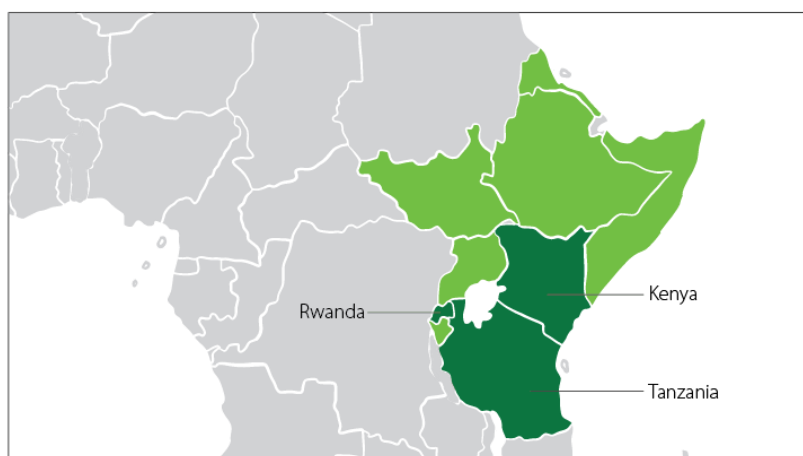
- The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) announced the commercial launch of Afreximbank Trade Payment Services – or “AfPAY”, an intervention designed to facilitate the settlement of international trade on open account terms on behalf of identified African financial institutions and their clients.
- The Guided Trade Initiative (GTI) was launched in Accra, Ghana on October 7, and seeks to allow commercially meaningful trading, and test the operational, institutional, legal and trade policy environment under the AfCFTA. Products that will be traded under this initiative include ceramic tiles, batteries, tea, coffee, processed meat products, corn starch, sugar, pasta, glucose syrup, dried fruits, and sisal fibre, among others. Eight countries - Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania and Tunisia - representing five regions of Africa will participate in the GTI.

## 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 outside the East African region:

- The East African Community member states have expressed interest in fast-tracking the harmonization of food standards in order to boost intra-regional trade.

**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 October 2022**

### TANZANIA

- Trucks carrying goods to Kenya from Tanzania, and had been stuck at the Namanga boarder over reported noncompliance on export permits, were cleared following a visit by the Kenyan president to Tanzania.
- Recent data from the Bank of Tanzania shows that the country's current account recorded a deficit of USD4.35 billion in the year ending August, up from USD1.8 billion previously.

### RWANDA

- The crashing of the British pound against the U.S dollar and the local currency has negatively affected exports to Europe as exporters are incurring losses.
- Rwanda and Ghana launched a business forum that aims to boost the African Common Market, AfCFTA.

### KENYA

- The government has lifted the country's ban on openly cultivating genetically modified crops.
- Farmers in Kenya are starting to shift from traditionally grown maize to avocados because of their better prices and yields.
- Millers have scaled down the purchasing of maize amidst a cash crisis in the wake of the Sh4 billion that the government owes them. The millers argue that the consumers' purchasing power has significantly declined, resulting in a slow movement of flour off the shelves.
- Kenya has commenced tea exportation to Ghana under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement.
- Recent data published by the Sugar Directorate shows that Kenya bought half of its imported sugar from Uganda in August, making Nairobi a leading destination for Kampala's exports during the month.

# 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:

- Eswatini, Malawi and Zambia have launched the pilot phase of a southern African e-certificate of origin designed to boost intra-regional trade<sup>47</sup>.
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) on October 14, 2022 signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at enhancing regional integration, economic and social development through mutual cooperative relationship in the Southern African region<sup>48</sup>.

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 October 2022**



## ZIMBABWE

- Zimbabwe has submitted its tariff offers under the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and now awaits technical verification by the secretariat.
- The Zimbabwean government has announced that it is on the brink of its biggest wheat harvest in history, which will see the country reduce its wheat import bill

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.intellinews.com/malawi-eswatini-and-zambia-launch-sadc-e-certificate-of-origin-pilot-phase-designed-to-deepen-intra-regional-trade-256090/>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/sadc-and-sacu-sign-mou-strengthen-cooperation>

# 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:

- The International Finance Corporation (IFC), Swiss bank BIC-BRED (Suisse), and the Swiss commodity trading group Agro Companies International (ACI) have partnered to help finance the importation of grain into Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana and other African countries. Under this agreement, the IFC has committed to invest \$20 million under a risk-sharing agreement in a \$60 million trade finance facility arranged by BIC-BRED, for ACI<sup>49</sup>.

**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 October 2022**



## NIGERIA

- According to data released by Thai Rice Exporters Association, Nigeria's rice imports from the association fell by 98.4% to 15 metric tonnes between January and July 2022.
- Compared to other ECOWAS countries, Nigeria's export of fresh fruits and vegetables has slumped in the last six years, causing huge losses to farmers and the country in terms of revenue.

## TOGO

- Through its agency for the promotion and development of agropoles (Aprodat), Togo seeks to adopt new standards for food and agricultural products.

<sup>49</sup> [https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/ifc-backs-food-supply-chain-strengthening-initiative-in-west-central-africa-2022-10-18/rep\\_id:4136](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/ifc-backs-food-supply-chain-strengthening-initiative-in-west-central-africa-2022-10-18/rep_id:4136)





Value	Unrealized P/L	%Unre
000.00		
5,700.00	-14,930.33	-0
1,200.00	+5,309.28	+1
500.00	+13,022.92	+10

**The digital Regional Food Balance Sheet provides near real-time estimates and projections for core staple crop production, stock levels, and other information in East and Southern Africa.**

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