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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.

Contents

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 November Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Global Food Security update

Ukraine and the United Nations announced on November 17, 2022, that the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which was set to expire on the19th of November, will be extended by 120 days.

Regional Food Security Updates

Above-average food prices continue to constrain household purchasing power and food access among vulnerable rural and urban population groups in East Africa.

In Southern Africa, income opportunities are beginning to improve as agricultural activities, including planting, commence across the region.

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

Food Trade

The World Customs Organisation (WCO) has called on African countries to digitise their customs operations, which they argue have the potential to boost intra-Africa trade and ensure effective revenue collection.

In East Africa, Kenya is facing another round of food shortages next year as regional countries, Tanzania and Uganda, begin to look for alternative lucrative markets for their maize. Tanzania is selling part of its maize stocks to the Middle East to make animal feeds as demand for livestock meals soars globally, while Uganda is trading the commodity to the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan.

In Southern Africa, India and the Southern African Customs Union countries signed a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) to enhance future trade partnerships.

In West Africa, the Ghanaian government has extended its ban on grain exports including maize, rice, soybeans, and other grains for another six months until March 31, 2023.

Commodity Prices

In East Africa, food commodity prices remained well above their levels in the past 3-12 months, driven by climatic shocks, conflicts, and poor macroeconomic conditions. Nevertheless, some declines in prices were observed over the past month, particularly in South Sudan, for maize and sorghum.

In Southern Africa, maize prices generally remained above their 1–12-month levels, although the current prices in Mozambique are below their past 6–12-month levels.

In West Africa, overall changes in prices depict a downward trend due to increased supplies from new harvests across most parts of the region, although the prices remain above their one-year level.

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 the average changes in food[1] prices over the past 6 and 12 months. Overall, the number of people with insufficient food consumption has declined in Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire, compared to the beginning of the year. The prevalence of food insecurity has also declined in Mozambique, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe compared to a year ago. There is no change in Zambia and South Sudan compared to January 2022 and November 2021, respectively. In terms of changes in average food commodity prices, most countries have experienced a drop in prices over the last six months, except Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Conversely, the average commodity prices remain above their one-year level in all monitored countries except Mozambique.

Table 1: Changes in Food Security Situation and Commodities[2] Price Changes[3]

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	↓	3.70	↑	-12.52	↓	20.14	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	-11.11	↓	-12.73	↓	-4.97	↓	6.88	↑
Ethiopia	45.86	↑	35.50	↑	16.87	↑	20.41	↑
Ghana	31.48	↑	24.56	↑	-2.69	↓	27.03	↑
Kenya	47.06	↑	26.58	↑				
Malawi	56.52	↑	89.47	↑	76.84	↑	149.73	↑
Mali	8.40	↑	18.35	↑	17.85	↑	40.73	↑
Mozambique	17.91	↑	-15.96	↓	-21.64	↓	-16.90	↓
Niger*	41.22	↑	60.87	↑	-12.39	↓	2.53	↑
Nigeria	0.18	↑	-6.31	↓	-3.86	↓	24.64	↑
Rwanda	24.00	↑	24.00	↑	89.48	↑	100.14	↑
South Sudan	1.52	↑	0.00	●	63.87	↑	77.74	↑
Tanzania	62.79	↑	75.00	↑	71.77	↑	126.48	↑
Togo	23.81	↑	23.81	↑	-7.55	↓	9.89	↑
Uganda	7.09	↑	8.63	↑	40.75	↑	101.29	↑
Zambia	0.00	●	20.00	↑	-6.43	↓	30.62	↑
Zimbabwe	13.73	↑	-3.33	↓				

Key: ● *No Change* ↑ = *increase* ↓ = *decrease*

Global Food Security Update

Ukraine and the United Nations announced on November 17 that the Black Sea Grain Initiative will be extended by 120 days. The extension of the initiative, which was initially meant to expire on November 19, is a welcome development in easing the global food and fertilizer prices. An estimated 11.08 million tons of agricultural products have been shipped through the initiative, including 4.5 million tons of maize and 3.2 million tons of wheat[4]

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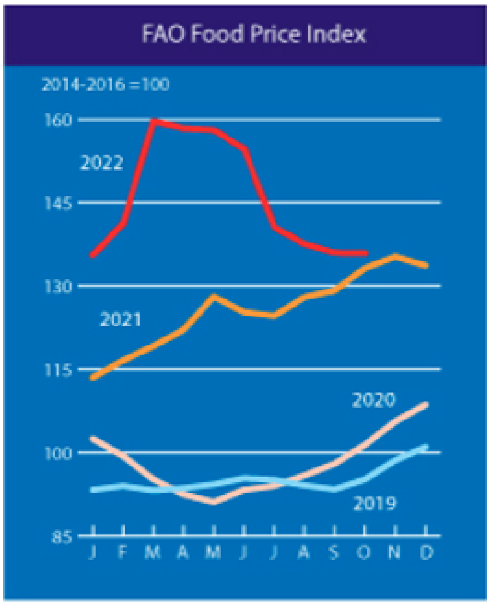
[1] Maize is the main commodity except Niger where millet is being tracked. It should be noted that the price changes presented here are average price changes over a number of selected markets, which implies that in certain markets prices may actually be higher or lower.

[4] https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/40ebbf38f5a6b68bfc11e5273e1405d4-0090012022/related/Food-Security-Update-LXXIV-December-1-2022.pdf

Global Food Prices

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) remained nearly unchanged between September and October. During this period, the cereals sub-index recorded an increase, which was offset by declines in the vegetable oil, dairy, meat, and sugar sub-indices, resulting in a generally stable FFPI. The International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI), and its sub-indices for wheat, maize, and rice, recorded increases over this period, rising by 1% and 10.6% month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively. Meanwhile, the wheat and maize sub-indices rose by 3.1% and 4.3%, respectively, from September. The soybean sub-index, on the other hand, declined by 1% from September, but remained 13.7% above its one-year level. Tighter supply conditions in the U.S. and the European Union, as well as uncertainty about the continuation of the Black Sea Grain deal, contributed to increased cereal prices.

Table 2: Global Commodity Prices, September/October 2022[5]



Source: FAO.org

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%	+10.6%
Wheat	309.2	+3.1%	+7.1%
Maize	320.7	+4.3%	+16.1%
Rice	179.9	+0.2%	+7.3%
Soybeans	300.2	-1.0%	+13.7%

Jan 2000=100, derived from daily export quotations

Source: AMIS

Global Fertilizer Prices

Global fertilizer prices continued to decline in November 2022. Urea prices were down 9.2% from the US$910/t recorded in January this year. On the other hand, the prices of DAP, MAP and potash were up 6.3%, 4.8%, and 5.3%, respectively, from their levels in January this year.

Table 3: Global Fertilizer Prices, August/September 2022

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
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

[5] AMIS. Accessed at http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Market_monitor/AMIS_Market_Monitor_current.pdf on 3rd December 2022

Sep 19-23 2022	950	1009	875	811
Oct 3-7 2022	934	997	869	826
Oct 31-Nov 4	930	981	857	826
% Change Oct. 7 - Nov. 4	-0.4	-1.6	-1.4	0.0
% Change Jan-Nov 2022	6.0	4.8	5.3	-9.2

Source: DTN

Fertilizer Prices in Selected African Countries

Overall, the fertilizer prices in the selected countries monitored in Table 4 below, show a general decline, except in Malawi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria. In Cote d'Ivoire, the current prices are higher than they were three months ago, while in Ghana, NPK and urea prices are about 3% above the previous month's prices. In Nigeria, NPK and urea prices are above their 6-month levels, by about 49% and 20%, respectively.

Table 4: Changes in fertilizer prices in selected African Countries[6]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months
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**	215,750.00	-4.11	-4.11	
Uganda	UREA	National, UGX/50KG**	206,250.00	-6.25	-6.25	
Malawi	Nitrate fertilizer	National Average, Retail, MWK/50KG	67,000.00	-3.60		
Malawi	Phosphate fertilizer	National Average, Retail, MWK/50KG	69,000.00	1.47		
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	500.00	-23.08	-25.93	-16.67
Burkina Faso	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton	500.00	-23.08	-25.93	-16.67
Burkina Faso	UREA	National, USD per ton	4,500.00	0.00	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 15-15-15	National, USD per ton	0.00			
Ghana	NPK 20-10-10	National, USD per ton	396.70	0.43		
Ghana	NPK 23-10-5	National, USD per ton	418.10	3.23		
Ghana	NPK 25-10-10	National, USD per ton	340.00	3.03		
Ghana	UREA	National, USD per ton	511.30	2.77		
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
Niger	NPK 15-15-15	National, XOF/50KG**	25,167.00	-6.24		
Niger	NPK 20-10-10	National, XOF/50KG**	23,976.00	12.89		
Niger	UREA	National, XOF/50KG**	25,778.00	-0.29		
Nigeria	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton**	1,196.00	-2.05	-3.63	49.13
Nigeria	NPK 20 10 10	National, USD per ton**	1,089.00	-2.42	-4.22	46.77
Nigeria	UREA	National, USD per ton**	948.00	-6.05	2.27	19.70
Togo	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton***	18,000.00	0.00		
Togo	UREA	National, USD per ton***	18,000.00	0.00		

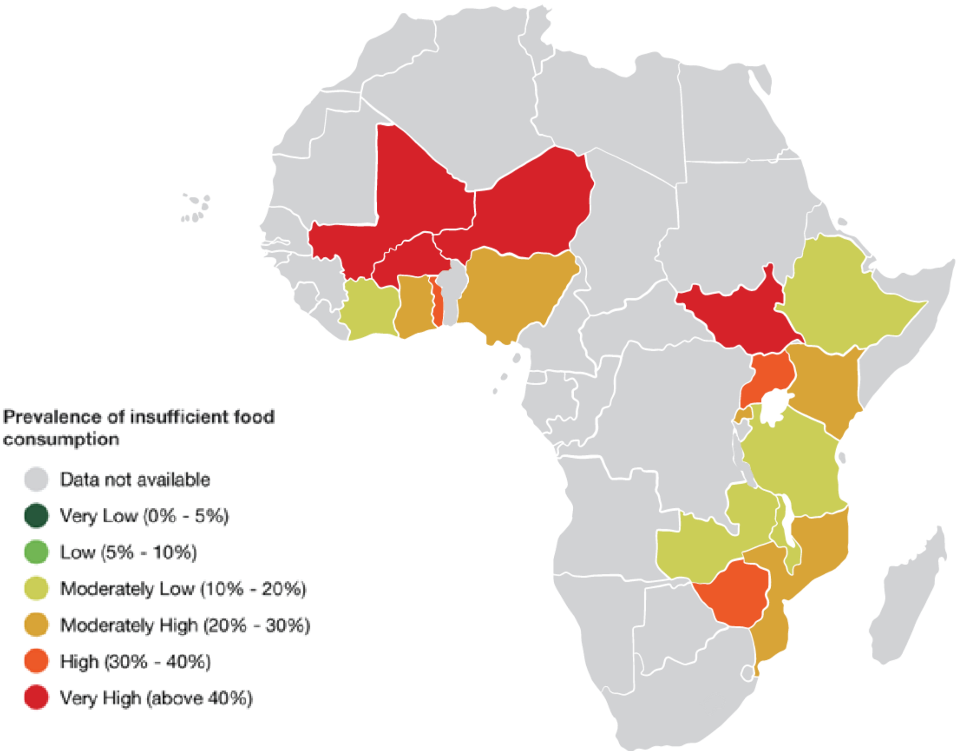
*Note: Last price is for October 2022, *November, **September, ***August, ****July, and *****June*

= 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 1 provides a status update of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption[7] across 17 selected East, Southern and West African countries during the month of September. In November 2022, 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 (60.9%), Burkina Faso (56.6%), Mali (67.5%) and Niger (82.6%).



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

Figure 1: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption, November 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://hungermap.wfp.org/.

East Africa Food Security Update

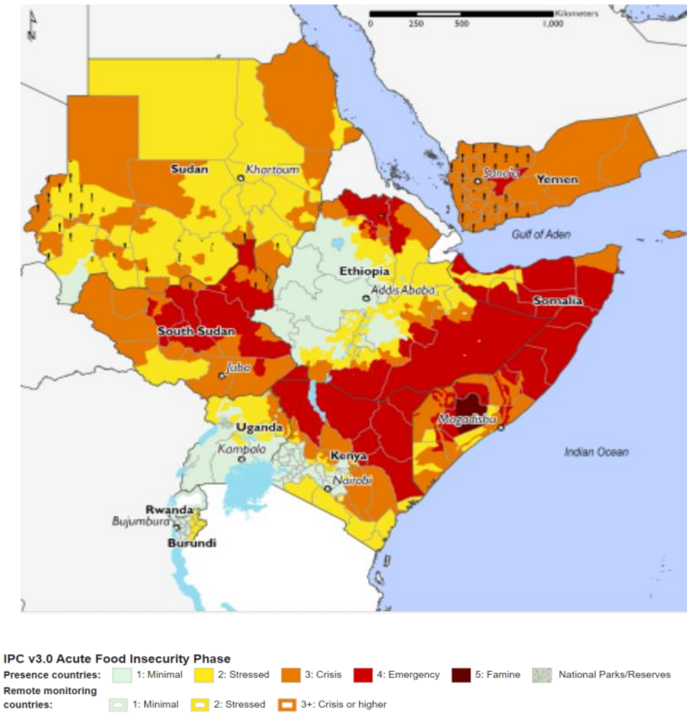


Figure 2: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022-Jan 2023

Above-average food prices continue to constrain household purchasing power and food access among the vulnerable rural and urban population groups in the region. Weak macro-economic situations are driving an increase in food prices.

Ethiopia: Humanitarian assistance has resumed in the Tigray region following the signing of a peace agreement in Pretoria, South Africa followed by a declaration in Nairobi. This will help improve food security outcomes in the northern parts of the country.

Kenya: Humanitarian food assistance and government safety nets are helping to improve security outcomes. However, IPC phase 3 and IPC Phase 4 outcomes persist, driven by the prevailing, and fifth consecutive drought season[9].

Rwanda: High food prices and depleted food stocks are driving IPC Phase 2 outcomes among low-income households. On the other hand, IPC Phase 1 outcomes are expected to persist in Kigali City, as income-earning opportunities are supported by still-favorable levels of economic activity, especially in the industrial, service, and tourism sectors[10].

Uganda: Consecutive poor seasonal food harvests, and below-average livestock production, coupled with sharp increases in prices of food and essential non-food commodities, caused widespread food insecurity in the refugee hosting districts[11].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of November 30, 2022, 64.8 million people across six selected East African countries did not have sufficient food for consumption. This represents a 2.7% increase a similar time in the previous month, indicating that the food security situation deteriorated across these focus countries over that duration. All the monitored countries contributed to this upward trend except for Kenya, which recorded a decrease of 15.9% during the period. The number of food insecure people in the region has increased when compared to both the beginning of this year (50 million people) and the same period last year (51.9 million). **Table 5** 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-october-2022-may-2023
[10] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/high-food-prices-and-reduced-food-stocks-result-stressed-ipc-2-outcome
[11] https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-ipc-acute-food-insecurity-analysis-refugee-settlements-and-host-districts-june-2022-january-2023-issued-november-25-2022

Table 5: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (Nov 2022)12

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 Nov 2021
Ethiopia	109.20	19.70	22.90	20.97	16.24	45.86	35.50
Kenya	51.40	11.90	10.00	19.46	-15.97	47.06	26.58
Rwanda	12.30	3.00	3.10	25.20	3.33	24.00	24.00
South Sudan	11.00	6.60	6.70	60.91	1.52	1.52	0.00
Tanzania	56.30	7.00	7.00	12.43	0.00	62.79	75.00
Uganda	42.70	14.90	15.10	35.36	1.34	7.09	8.63

**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 EA[13]

	Climatic Shocks	Extreme weather conditions, including droughts and flooding, in many parts of East Africa continue to drive low production or lost harvests, resulting in lower stocks and high prices.
	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.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	Weak macroeconomic conditions and sustained high food inflation reinforced by high demand and high fuel and transportation costs in most East African countries, continue to drive up food prices.

Maize prices remain well above their 3–12-month levels in almost all selected East African markets, except in Aweil and Torit in South Sudan, as well as Mbarara in Uganda (table 6). However, it appears that over the past month, prices have begun to decline. For instance, the prices declined in all selected markets of Ethiopia and South Sudan, while in Rwanda and Uganda, the prices declined in Mugera, but remained stable in Mbarara and Gulu. Humanitarian assistance and harvests in parts of South Sudan and Ethiopia have dampened prices compared to the previous month.[14] In Rwanda, depleted food stocks due to the off-season account for the sustained high prices, while in Uganda, consecutive poor seasonal harvests have kept the prices up.

[12] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[13] FEWSNET, 2022. https://fews.net/east-africa accessed on 7th December 2022.
[14] FEWSNET, 2022. https://fews.net/east-africa

Table 6: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries[15]

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	2,795.00	-0.29	19.50	17.63	19.42		
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Diredawa, Ethiopian Birr/KG	2,945.00	-1.51	1.55	16.10	21.39		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	750.00	25.00	41.73	104.00	115.83		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	733.33	4.72	36.24	100.88	102.76		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	583.33	-1.82	41.51	68.79	76.77		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	649.74	6.29	47.78	84.24	105.18		
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		
Uganda	Maize	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	56.25	150.00		
Uganda	Maize	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,000.00	0.00	14.29	30.80	78.57		
Uganda	Maize	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,480.00	18.10	9.01	53.09			

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

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

Table 7 below shows that beans prices remain above their 1–12-month levels in all selected markets of East Africa, except in Mugera where the current price is 9.6% lower than in the previous month. In Rwanda, the current beans prices are 26%-297% above their 3–12-month levels. Poor harvests from previous seasons as well as seasonal changes in stocks are driving the rise in prices.

Table 7: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries[16]

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*	1,100.00	0.93	49.58	231.82	297.59		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	1,188.33	25.19	56.87	193.14	208.71		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	783.33	-9.62	26.80	123.93	144.79		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	1,026.67	12.07	47.56	184.44	262.35		
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG**	231,538.00	19.76	23.23	33.58	47.91		
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		
Uganda	Beans	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	5,163.00	4.30	14.61	47.51	84.39		
Uganda	Beans	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	3,700.00	2.07	10.45	25.00	94.74		

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

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

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

In general, sorghum prices have gone up above what was recorded in the past 3-12 months, except in Aweil, where prices are lower by 36% (table 8). However, compared to the previous month, the current sorghum prices are lower in all selected markets except in Addis Ababa, Kabuga, and Kigeme. In Mugera and Nyabiheke (Camp), the prices have gone down by 9% and 28.5%, respectively, while in South Sudan the decline ranges from 8.5% to 33.3%. In South Sudan, previous harvests in parts of the country, as well humanitarian assistance, are helping to lower sorghum prices.

Table 8: Changes in sorghum prices in selected East African Countries[17]

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	3,200.00	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	733.33	24.82	31.34	66.04	48.36		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	700.00	16.67	40.00	40.00	27.27		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	500.00	-9.09	5.26	26.58	19.76		
Rwanda	Sorghum	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	500.00	-28.57	11.11	25.00	25.00		
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 October 2022, *November, **September, ***August, ****July, and *****June*

= 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 latest East Africa regional maize supply and outlook estimates that the East African region will have a maize production deficit of around 97,000 MT in MY 2022/23. This is 112% and 108% lower than last year, and the five-year average, respectively. Tanzania's production is expected to be 20% below average, while Uganda and Ethiopia will have 67% and 87% below-average exportable surpluses, respectively[18]. In **Kenya**, cropping activities in the marginal areas have been delayed due to the late onset of the October to December rains[19]. In **Rwanda**, the Season A harvest is expected to start in December, bringing relief among households whose food stocks have been depleted. However, harvests are expected to be below average due to the delayed start of rains, and intermittent dry periods that affected crop production[20].

[17] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).
[18] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/east-africa-regional-maize-supply-and-market-outlook-november-2022
[19] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-food-security-outlook-october-2022-may-2023
[20] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/high-food-prices-and-reduced-food-stocks-result-stressed-ipc-2-outcomes

Southern Africa Food Security Update

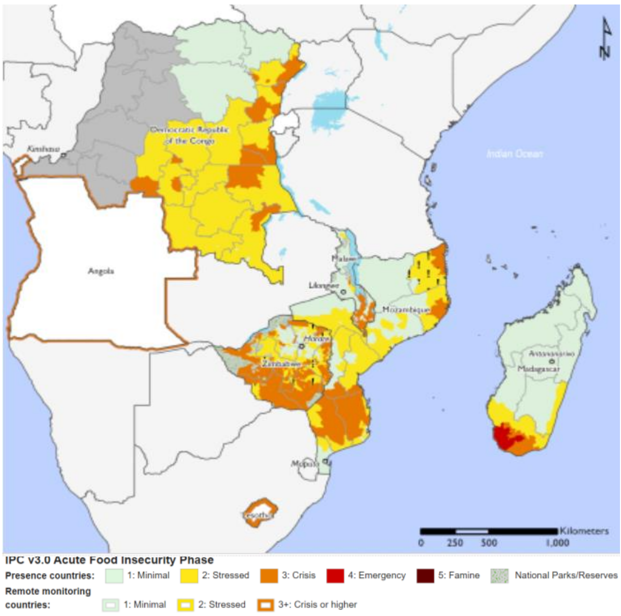


Figure 5: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022-Jan 2023

Income opportunities are beginning to improve as agricultural activities, including planting, commence across the region. This is helping to improve incomes and access to food among rural households.

Malawi: Crop losses and high food prices continue to drive IPC Phase 3 outcomes in the southern and central parts of the country. In addition, high inflation, linked to weaker export revenues, high global food and fuel prices, and the devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha in May, are also constraining household access to food for both rural and urban populations[21].

Mozambique: IPC Phase 3 outcomes remain in place in the conflict-affected areas, where household food stocks have depleted with the few households that have received humanitarian assistance experiencing IPC Phase 2 outcomes[22].

Zimbabwe: IPC Phase 3 outcomes are expected to persist across the deficit producing regions of the country, while surplus regions will continue experiencing IPC Phase 1 outcomes until the start of the 2022/23 harvest season. High food prices are constraining the access to food and driving IPC Phase 2 outcomes among low-income urban households[23].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of November 30, 2022, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across four selected countries in Southern Africa, was 19.7 million. This represents a 6.2% decrease from October 2022, indicating that the region's food security situation improved across the monitored countries over the reporting period. Mozambique and Zimbabwe contributed to this downward trend, while Malawi and Zambia registered increases during the month (**Table 9**). When compared to the beginning of this year (16.5 million people) and the same period last year (19.3 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 (Nov 2022) 24

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 Nov 2021
Malawi	18.10	3.30	3.60	19.89	9.09 ↗	56.52 ↑	89.47 ↑
Mozambique	29.50	9.90	7.90	26.78	-20.20 ↓	17.91 ↑	-15.96 ↓
Zambia	17.40	1.90	2.40	13.79	26.32 ↑	0.00 ↗	20.00 ↑
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.90	5.80	40.28	-1.69 ↘	13.73 ↑	-3.33 ↘

**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%)

[21] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-food-security-outlook-update-october-2022-may-2023
[22] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-outlook-update-october-2022-may-2023
[23] https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe
[24] https://hungermap.wfp.org/

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of maize prices in the Southern Africa region[25]

	Climatic Shocks	The combined effects of cyclones, floods, and droughts in the Southern Africa sub-region resulting in poor harvests, especially in Malawi, are contributing to food price surges.
	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity in Mozambique continue to disrupt agriculture and trading activities affecting the supply of food.
	Macroeconomic	Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions amidst off-season high demands and high global fuel prices are exacerbating high food prices and cost of living in the Southern Africa region.

Generally, maize prices remain above their 1–12-month levels in Malawi, and 1-3 months in Mozambique and Zambia. The current prices in Mozambique and Zambia, however, remain below what they were 6 months ago. Additionally, the markets of Maputo and Massinga have registered lower prices than a year ago. In Malawi, combined factors including weaker export revenues, high global food and fuel prices, and the devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha have led to the increase in prices. Similarly, in Mozambique, a combination of factors like drought, cyclones/storms and conflicts as well as seasonal trends have affected cropping activities resulting in lower crop outputs and higher food prices.

Table 10: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries[26]

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	250.00	0.00	2.04	25.00	85.19		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzimba, Retail, MWK/KG	298.60	12.26	20.89	60.54	207.84		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG	337.00	6.31	8.71	87.22	157.25		
Malawi	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MWK/KG	369.60	13.37	19.23	76.84	149.73		
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG	413.20	19.42	22.25	87.82	156.65		
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	3.76	4.53	9.09	-6.43	30.62		

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

= 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**, there are projections of below-normal rainfall and above-average in the northern and southern halves of the country, respectively. Despite this, the country is expected to receive average harvests at the national level, with below-average harvests expected in the south due to reduced financial access to key agricultural inputs such as fertilizer[27]. Average rains are forecasted across most parts of **Mozambique** with increased risks of flooding across most river basins in the central and southern parts from January to March 2023[28]. Planting activities also intensified across most of **Zimbabwe** following the onset of the rains in November, and by the end of the month over 50% of the planned crop inputs had reportedly been distributed by the government[29].

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[25] FEWSNET, 2022. https://fews.net/southern-africa. Accessed 7th December 2022
[26] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).
[27] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-food-security-outlook-update-october-2022-may-2023
[28] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-outlook-update-october-2022-may-2023
[29] https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe

West Africa Food Security Update

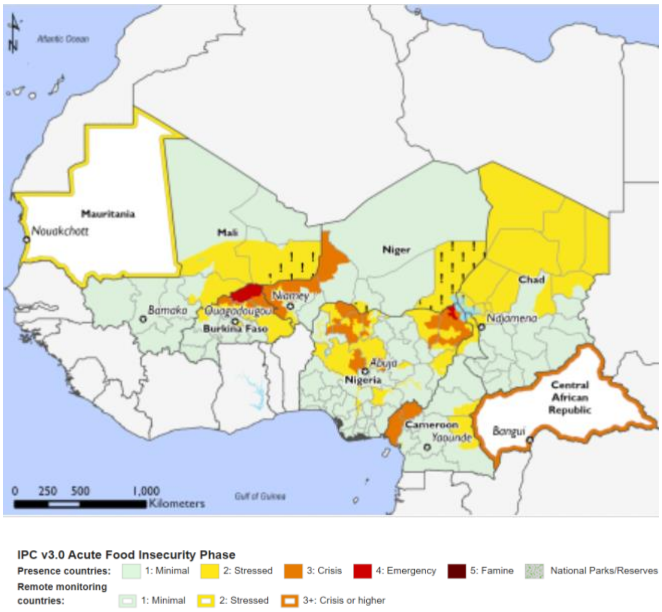

Figure 6: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022- Jan 2023

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

Burkina Faso: The market supplies of local cereals remain below average amidst the ongoing harvests, resulting in atypically high cereal prices. Military escorts helped distribute about 1,000 tons of food to the commune of Djibo, but this quantity is inadequate as households continue experiencing IPC Phase 4 outcomes.

Niger: Security tension and high food prices, which are limiting food access are driving IPC Phase 2 outcomes among most low-income households. The market supplies of cereals are generally satisfactory across most markets although they mostly remain below-average[30].

Nigeria: Food access has generally been improving across the country with availability from the ongoing harvest. However, food assistance needs remain high due to the compounding impacts of poor macroeconomic conditions, high levels of conflict, and the worst flooding in the last decade[31].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected countries in West Africa stood at 113.5 million as of November 30, 2022. This is a 1.2% increase from the previous month, suggesting that the food security situation marginally deteriorated across the region. The countries that contributed to this upward trend include Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana Niger, Nigeria and Togo (**Table 11**). When compared to the beginning of the year (89.8 million people) and the same period last year (106.7 million people), the number of food insecure people across the region increased over both periods.

Table 11: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (Nov 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 Nov 2021
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.80	11.20	56.57	-5.08 ↘	-2.61 ↘	3.70 ↗
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	4.70	4.80	19.12	2.13 ↗	-11.11 ↓	-12.73 ↓
Ghana	29.80	6.90	7.10	23.83	2.90 ↗	31.48 ↑	24.56 ↑
Mali	19.10	13.40	12.90	67.54	-3.73 ↘	8.40 ↗	18.35 ↑
Niger	22.40	16.80	18.50	82.59	10.12 ↑	41.22 ↑	60.87 ↑
Nigeria	202.80	56.00	56.40	27.81	0.71 ↗	0.18 ↗	-6.31 ↘
Togo	7.90	2.60	2.60	32.91	0.00 ↗	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%)*

[30] https://reliefweb.int/report/niger/niger-les-prix-eleves-des-denrees-alimentaires-et-les-tensions-securitaires-limitent-lacces-aux-aliments
[31] https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria

Commodity prices

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include[32]:

	Insecurity & Armed Conflicts	Conflict and insecurity in parts of the West African region continue to disrupt agriculture, trade, and food assistance activities resulting in food shortages, and sustaining atypical high prices.
	Economic Shocks	Macroeconomic conditions, driven by high fuel and transport costs, rising interest rates, and the depreciation of the local currency are restraining governments efforts in taming the rising food prices in the region.
	Seasonal Harvests	Most countries in the West African region have begun harvesting after the long rain season, driving prices down.
	Climate Shocks	Atypical flooding has been registered in many parts of the region dampening the recovery of prices through increased supplies from the on-going harvests.

Changes in maize prices in most West African Countries have either fallen or not changed, but there are a few increases (table 12). Compared to the previous month, the Techiman market registered a 32.9% rise in prices, while the prices in Bolga, Gao, and Kano went up by 10%, 14.29%, and 5.5%, respectively, above their 3-month levels. Compared to six months ago, Mali registered the highest increases ranging from 7% to 25%. Almost all monitored markets have had higher prices than a year ago, except Faramana and Korbongou. Several factors such as armed conflicts and insecurity, lower agricultural outputs attributed to the reduced use of fertilizers, high transport costs due to high fuel prices, and crop damage due to flooding and plant diseases, have restrained the full stretch of price declines despite ongoing harvests in the region. Mali is generally expected to see price declines in the next 3-6 months as the new harvest period ends.

[32] FEWSNET, 2022. Accessed at https://fews.net/west-africa on 7th December 2022.

Table 12: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries[33]

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	268.00	-9.76	-3.60	0.75	10.29		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	279.00	-1.76	-5.10	-6.69	20.26		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	322.00	-0.31	-9.30	-12.74	17.95		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	121.00	-37.31	-46.70	-44.50	-7.63		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	316.00	0.96	0.00	1.28	30.58		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	283.00	0.35	-15.02	-16.52	15.98		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	170.00	-19.81	-29.46	-28.27	12.58		
Burkina Faso	Maize	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	377.00	-14.12	-2.33	6.50	61.11		
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	239.06	-29.17	-29.93	-14.11	0.13	18.70	12.00
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	312.50	-7.41	-10.71	4.17	13.64	-7.79	-10.37
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	411.11	0.00	-15.91	-5.13	28.47		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	372.99	4.77	10.00	10.03	55.32		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	451.47		-11.71	4.55	2.43		
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	267.24	32.96	-14.35	-20.23	21.90		
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	254.00	0.00	0.79	1.40			
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG	228.35	-0.36	5.51	-1.22	37.13		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG	203.20	-0.64	-9.14	-14.59	17.39		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG	242.50	-1.92	-5.00	-7.18	24.04		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG	202.50	-1.82	-6.90	2.27	20.00		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	0.00	-10.34	-10.34	13.04		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	210.00	-8.70	-12.50	-12.50	6.06		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	250.00	0.00	-3.85	-3.85	4.17		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	259.00	-0.38	-7.50	-7.50	15.11		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	260.00	0.00	-10.34	-10.34	-1.89		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	258.00	3.20	-0.77	-0.77	22.86		

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

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

Table 13 below presents changes in millet prices. Generally, millet prices are lower or showed low to moderate (0-15%) increases compared to the previous month. Niger, in particular, had generally lower prices in October than in the past 1-12 months due to new harvests, imports from neighbouring countries, and food assistance. The current prices in Nigeria are also lower compared to what was recorded 3-6 months ago but remain above the previous one-month and one-year levels. Despite an improvement in supplies from the new harvest, the average millet prices remain higher than the 1- and 12-month's levels, due to the compounding impacts of poor macroeconomic conditions, high levels of conflict, and the worst flooding in the last decade.[34] Generally, millet prices remain higher in Burkina Faso and Mali than the past 1-12 months. The key drivers of price movements in these countries include conflict and insecurity, flooding, and low crop harvests due to reduced fertilizer use.

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

[34] FEWSNET, 2022. https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria accessed 7th December 2022.

Table 13: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries[35]

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	403.00	-1.71	19.23	8.04	15.14		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	436.00	5.31	25.65	28.61	103.74		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	387.00	-11.03	-12.84	-11.85	39.21		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	313.00	-0.95	3.30	3.30	77.84		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	409.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	73.31		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	449.00	0.90	2.98	7.67	81.05		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	411.00	5.93	9.31	27.64	63.10		
Burkina Faso	Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	433.00	-14.26	2.12	13.95	104.25		
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	287.00	-18.00	-29.31	-22.43	-5.90	41.71	53.80
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	309.00	-9.12	-12.46	-2.83	8.04		
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	283.00	-20.51	-26.11	-18.68	-4.39		
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	318.00	-8.36	-11.67	-5.64	12.37	8.65	15.75
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG	292.00	0.00	10.61	4.29	4.29		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG	229.35	4.68	-15.92	-8.09	24.34		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG	228.55	12.20	-6.50	-3.89	27.04		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG	264.25	2.82	-3.38	-3.91	7.86		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG	225.00	2.27	-11.76	-5.26	8.43		

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

= 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 also reflect the general pattern of increased supplies from the new harvests in the region. Mostly, sorghum prices have dropped or increased slightly in most monitored markets compared to the past 1-12 months in the region, except in Mali where prices remain above their 6–12-month levels (table 14). In Mali, sorghum prices are higher by 17% and 125% than they were 6-12 months ago. Conflicts and insecurity, flooding, and low crop harvests due to declining fertilizer use have reduced the extent to which prices would have fallen. Generally, almost all monitored markets in Niger and Togo show price declines compared to their levels in the past 1-12 months, reflecting the increase in supplies. Forecasts for the next 3-6 months show a lower price for Mali and Niger.

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

Table 14: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries[36]

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	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG**	425.00	1.19	13.33	32.81	112.50		
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	269.00	-4.61	-18.36	-23.58	-25.90		
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	294.00	-7.55	-5.47	-4.23	6.91	-0.98	4.85
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	254.00	-26.59	-25.51	-23.72	-6.96		
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	313.00	-3.10	-3.10	0.00	5.03	-0.40	7.90
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/KG	275.50	5.15	-2.65	-2.82	-1.61		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/KG	244.18	-3.93	0.79	9.82	8.44		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/KG	239.75	-2.22	1.12	-2.70	-3.60		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/KG	281.50	1.72	5.83	5.43	1.11		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/KG	205.00	3.80	-1.20	-6.82	7.19		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	279.00	-5.42	-0.36	-0.36	-7.00		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	290.00	0.00	-3.33	-3.33	31.82		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	300.00	0.00	-9.09	-9.09	-4.76		
Togo	Sorghum	Korbongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	314.00	4.67	1.29	1.29	42.73		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/KG	349.00	16.33	9.06	9.06	22.46		

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

= 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 **Burkina Faso**, harvests are still ongoing with market supplies remaining below-average. In **Nigeria,** the 2022 harvests are ongoing across the country, with below-average harvests expected due to conflict and flooding-related disruptions to planting, growing, and harvesting periods, along with lower-than-normal access to agricultural inputs.

Continental Food Trade Updates

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

- The World Customs Organisation (WCO) has called on African countries to digitise their customs operations, which they argue has the potential to boost intra-Africa trade and ensure effective revenue collection. These sentiments were shared at a high-level customs digitalisation forum that took place in Kigali, Rwanda, from Thursday, November 3-4 under the theme “Leveraging on ICT to Boost Intra-African Trade” [37].

[36] Author’s construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)
[37] https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/2301/news/rwanda/digitalised-customs-could-boost-intra-african-trade-tax-officials-say

East Africa Food Trade Updates

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

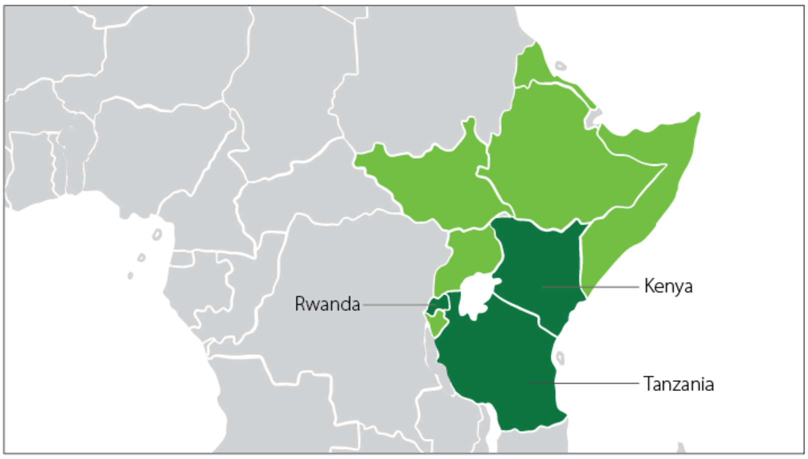

Figure 7: East Africa Cross border trade updates November 2022

TANZANIA

- A consignment of processed cashew nuts was exported from Tanzania to the United States as the East African nation seeks to move away from exporting raw nuts to value-added ones.

UGANDA

- Small scale farmers in Uganda appealed to the Government to reject the African Union (AU) Seed Harmonization Guidelines in fear that they would sabotage their diversity of crop options that improve their livelihoods and guarantee food security.

KENYA

- The newly appointed Trade and Investment Cabinet Secretary Moses Kuria plans to crack down on local manufacturers who are importing goods into the country and repackaging them, then selling them as locally produced items.
- The head of the Sugar Directorate, Willis Audi says Kenya will fall short of meeting its sugar import quota from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) due to an acute shortage of the commodity in the world market, a move that will further subject local consumers to high prices.
- Kenya is facing another round of food shortages next year as regional countries find alternative lucrative markets for their maize. Tanzania is selling part of its maize stocks to the Middle East, where it is used to make animal feed as demand for livestock meals soar globally, while Uganda is trading the commodity to the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan
- The administrative costs of exporting fresh and dry produce from Kenya to foreign markets has reduced by 62% following the simplification of export trade procedures by the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).
- A ship carrying 10,000 tons of maize docked at the Mombasa Port from the Port of Beira in Mozambique following government's announcement to lift its ban on GMO imports.

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:

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 November 2022

ZAMBIA

- Zambia's Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry (MCTI) has launched the findings and recommendations of Time Release Studies conducted at the Makonde One Stop Border Post (OSBP) and Mwami Border Posts.

West Africa Food Trade Updates

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 November 2022

GHANA

- The Ghanaian government has extended its ban on grain exports including maize, rice, soybeans, and other grains for a period of six months until the March 31, 2023.
- The Private Enterprise Federation (PEF) has called on the government to introduce an import license policy to regulate the country's imports.
- Horticulture exporters have been challenged to take advantage of the looming shortage of fruits and vegetables in Europe as a result of the raging Russia-Ukraine war to maximize their gains.

NIGERIA

- The federal government has said it is set to adopt the Phase II Protocols of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

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.

For more information,
please visit **www.rfbsa.com**.

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