FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

EDITION 32

January 2023

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.

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 January Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Global Food Security update

As of January 2023, a total of 2,262,835MT worth of commodities including barley, corn, wheat, soybeans, soya oil, sunflower meal, sunflower oil, sunflower seed and vegetable oil have been shipped to African countries under the Black Sea initiative.

Regional Food Security Updates

Much of the East African region continues to experience atypically high food prices due to worsening macroeconomic conditions and persistent low domestic cereal supplies.

In Southern Africa, IPC Phase 3 outcomes are being experienced across most parts of the region among households that depend on market purchases for food supplies as the lean season progresses.

In West Africa, most areas are experiencing an improvement in food security (IPC Phase 1) thanks to new harvests that are providing food and household income.

Food Trade

The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) operationally launched the Afreximbank TRADAR Club, a prestigious member-driven network aimed at empowering international businesses and executives to transform trade and investments in Africa through trusted trade intelligence and advisory services.

In East Africa, The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) has passed a bill for the establishment of the East African Financial Services Commission as an institution of the community.

In Southern Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have validated the implementation modalities of the Green Pass, an initiative meant to attest conformity to specific Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) requirements as the region promotes small scale cross border fish trade.

In West Africa, a new report released by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Trade Finance in West Africa, reports that Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Senegal could earn up to $26 billion from lowering costs and increasing the availability of trade finance.

Commodity Prices

In East Africa, food commodity prices remained well above their levels in the past 6-12 months, driven by climatic shocks, conflicts, and poor macroeconomic conditions. Nevertheless, some declines in prices were observed over the past 1-3 months due to new harvests.

In Southern Africa, maize prices generally remained above their 1–12-month levels particularly in Malawi and Zambia. However, prices in Mozambique depict lower trends.

In West Africa, price movement show mixed results: While some countries such as Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Togo show some significant declines in prices, countries such as Ghana and Nigeria generally show increased commodity prices. Generally, however, most prices in the region remain above their one-year levels.

Introduction

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

Food Security Dashboard

The Food Security Dashboard provides a quick overview of the changes in the number of people that are food insecure, and the average changes in food[1] prices over the past 6 and 12 months. Overall, the number of people with insufficient food consumption[2] has increased in most monitored countries except in Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, South Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe compared to the past one year. Similarly, compared to January 2021, the prevalence of food insecurity has increased in most countries except in Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For changes in food commodity prices, some countries have experienced declines while others have had surges over the past six months (table 1). Conversely, the change in average commodity prices remain above their one-year level in all monitored countries except Mozambique and Togo.

Table 1: Changes in Food Security Situation and Commodities Price Changes

Country	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2021	Commodity Price Changes in the last 6 months	Commodity Price Changes in the last 1 year
Burkina Faso	1.74 ↑	12.50 ↑	-14.35 ↓	13.86 ↑
Cote d'Ivoire	-18.52 ↓	12.82 ↑	-25.27 ↓	7.16 ↑
Ethiopia	49.68 ↑	58.78 ↑	17.87 ↑	28.60 ↑
Ghana	24.07 ↑	21.82 ↑	16.81 ↑	62.24 ↑
Kenya	30.88 ↑	64.81 ↑		
Malawi	69.57 ↑	-7.14 ↓	84.31 ↑	209.21 ↑
Mali	16.81 ↑	37.62 ↑	4.23 ↑	35.01 ↑
Mozambique	-5.97 ↓	-35.71 ↓	-14.76 ↓	-34.86 ↓
Niger	37.40 ↑	19.21 ↑	-16.96 ↓	8.23 ↑
Nigeria	5.68 ↑	41.67 ↑	-2.68 ↓	18.32 ↑
Rwanda	20.00 ↑	-11.76 ↓	48.05 ↑	92.26 ↑
South Sudan	-6.06 ↓	3.33 ↑	36.73 ↑	114.54 ↑
Tanzania	27.91 ↑	12.24 ↑	62.17 ↑	120.83 ↑
Togo	28.57 ↑	-3.57 ↓	-12.63 ↓	-9.00 ↓
Uganda	17.02 ↑	24.06 ↑	18.85 ↑	72.99 ↑
Zambia	-41.67 ↓	-30.00 ↓	23.07 ↑	48.20 ↑
Zimbabwe	-29.41 ↓	-29.41 ↓		

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

[1] Maize is the main commodity being tracked on this dashboard. 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, the prices may actually be higher or lower.

[2] **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. It 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 oils and pulses a few times a week (FCS of less than 42). **Acceptable food consumption** typically refers to households that consume staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy (FCS greater than 42).

Global Market Update

Black Sea Grain Initiative

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. The table below provides an update on the volume of commodities that have been shipped under the initiative to African countries to date. As the data shows 9 countries in Africa have benefited from the initiative to date, the majority of which are not in the Sub-Saharan African region. As of January 2023, a total of 2,262,835MT worth of commodities including barley, corn, wheat, soybeans, soya oil, sunflower meal, sunflower oil, sunflower seed and vegetable oil have been shipped to African countries under the Black Sea initiative.

Country	Commodity	Volume traded (Reporting period, MT)	Volume traded (Cumulative, MT)
Algeria	Wheat	27,000	181,770
Egypt	Wheat	87,300	202,200
	Soybeans	10,997	52,497
	Corn	120,250	423,931
	Sunflower meal	-	1,503
	Sunflower oil		3,100
Ethiopia	Wheat	60,000	197,759
Kenya	Wheat	103,770	208,546
Libya	Barley	18,900	95,281
	Corn	139,600	261,300
	Wheat	31,000	53,800
Morocco	Sunflower seed	23,300	35,990
Somalia	Wheat	25,000	53,500
Sudan	Wheat		65,340
Tunisia	Corn	115,700	176,398
	Barley	48,500	73,500
	Wheat	25,000	170,150
	Vegetable oil	3,300	3,300
	Soya oil	2,970	2,970

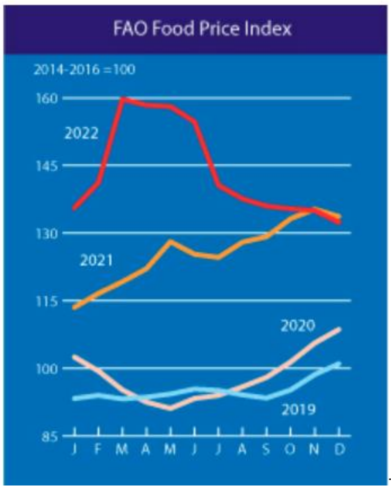
Source: United Nations[3]

Global Food Prices

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) continued to show declines over the last two months of 2022. The FFPI declined for the ninth consecutive time dropping 1.9% from November following declines in the cereal (-1.9%), vegetable oil (-6.7%), and meat price (-1.2%) sub-indices. The dairy and sugar price sub-indices, on the other hand, rose by 1.1% and 2.4%, respectively from November, negating the otherwise declining trends. The performance of the cereal price sub-index was largely driven by increased supplies and strong competition among exporters.[4] The vegetable sub-index was influenced by a drop in the prices of palm oil due to low demand, while the meat price sub-index dropped due to an oversupply of beef. The trend is further reinforced by the Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI), which shows a decline over the November-December 2022 period, although succeeded by a rise in January 2023.

Figure 1: Global Commodity Prices[5]

[3] https://www.un.org/en/black-sea-grain-initiative/vessel-movements
[4] https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/
[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



Global Fertilizer Prices

Table 2 below presents the global fertilizer prices trends as monitored by DTN.[6] Almost all fertilizer types show price declines when compared to the previous month and a year ago, except DAP, which is still 1.5% higher than its level in January 2022. Potash and urea fertilizers show the most significant declines of about 19% over January 2022. The declines reflect low demand due to affordability and availability challenges.[7]

Table 2: Global Fertilizer Prices

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
Jan 3-7 2022	863	931	807	913
Jan 31-Feb 4 2022	877	933	813	905
Feb 28-Mar 4 2022	879	937	815	887
Mar 28-Apr 1 2022	1033	1045	868	1022
Apr 25-29 2022	1049	1082	881	1004
May 23-27 2022	1056	1082	879	989
Jun 20-24 2022	1040	1058	885	902
Jul 18-22 2022	1007	1043	887	836
Aug 15-19 2022	978	1026	881	807
Sep 12-16 2022	952	1009	877	808
Oct 10-14 2022	925	986	863	824
Nov 7-11 2022	931	980	853	812
Dec 5-9 2022	920	950	819	784
Jan 2-6 2022	876	879	752	739
% Change Dec 5 - Jan 6	-4.8	-7.5	-8.2	-5.7
% Change Jan 2022 - Jan 2023	1.5	-5.6	-6.8	-19.1

Source: DTN

Fertilizer Prices in Selected African Countries

Most of the monitored markets show price stability or declines over the past 1-6 months. However, some markets in Ghana, Malawi and Zambia still show higher prices with disparities of between 0.45% and 28.57% from their previous levels. The driving factors behind these level of prices on the continent include interventions by governments and their partners to make the product affordable to farmers, and low demand by farmers due to a cut in fertilizer utilization emanating from high product costs.[8]

[6] https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2023/01/11/retail-fertilizer-prices-lower-start
[7] https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/fertilizer-prices-ease-affordability-and-availability-issues-linger
[8] https://africafertilizerwatch.org/#/en

Table 3: Changes in fertilizer prices in selected African Countries[9]

Region	Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months
East Africa	Rwanda	DAP	National, RWF/KG**	824.00	0.00	0.00	-0.96
East Africa	Rwanda	NPK 17:17:17	National, RWF/KG**	882.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Africa	Rwanda	UREA	National, RWF/KG**	754.00	0.00	0.00	-1.82
East Africa	Tanzania	Nitrate fertilizer	National, TZS/KG**	601.00	0.00	0.00	-14.99
East Africa	Tanzania	Phosphate fertilizer	National, TZS/KG**	784.00	0.00	0.00	-6.94
Southern Africa	Malawi	Nitrate fertilizer	National Average, Retail, MWK/50KG	63,000.00	-3.08	-9.35	28.57
Southern Africa	Malawi	Phosphate fertilizer	National Average, Retail, MWK/50KG	74,500.00	3.47	9.56	
Southern Africa	Mozambique	NPK	National, MZN/50KG	3,198.00	-0.09	-0.06	4.00
Southern Africa	Mozambique	UREA	National, MZN/50KG	3,488.00	6.63	-0.34	-4.44
Southern Africa	Zambia	Urea (50 kg)	National Average, Retail, ZK/50KG	915.00	5.17	1.67	1.67
West Africa	Burkina Faso	NPK 14 23 14	National, USD per ton**	500.00	0.00	-28.57	-18.37
West Africa	Burkina Faso	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton**	500.00	0.00	-28.57	-18.37
West Africa	Burkina Faso	UREA	National, USD per ton**	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Africa	Ghana	NPK 15-15-15	National, USD per ton**	450.00		11.58	
West Africa	Ghana	NPK 20-10-10	National, USD per ton	400.00	0.83	1.27	
West Africa	Ghana	NPK 23-10-5	National, USD per ton	427.50	0.45	5.56	
West Africa	Ghana	UREA	National, USD per ton	537.50	2.13	8.04	
West Africa	Mali	DAP	National, USD per ton***	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
West Africa	Mali	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton***	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	16.67
West Africa	Nigeria	UREA	National, USD per ton**	910.00	-1.42	-9.81	-1.30
West Africa	Togo	NPK 15 15 15	National, USD per ton	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Africa	Togo	UREA	National, USD per ton	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

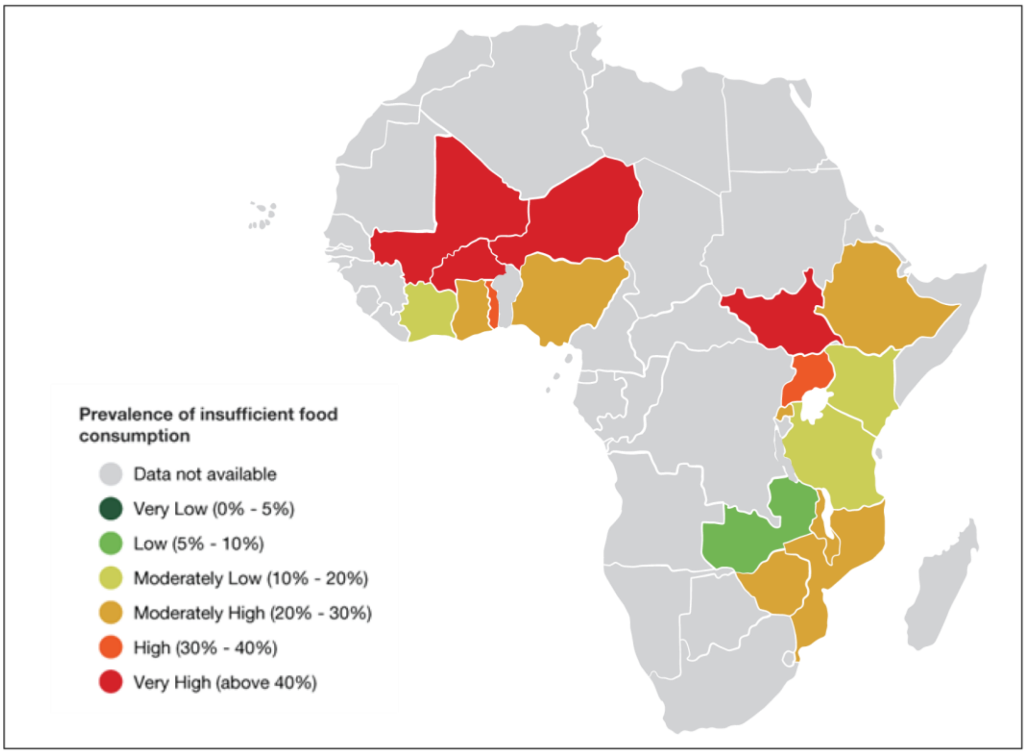
*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

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

Food Insecurity and Hunger Hotspots Snapshot

Figure 2 provides a status update of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption[10] across 17 selected East, Southern and West African countries during the month of September. In January 2023, 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 (56.4%), Burkina Faso (59.1%), Mali (72.8%) and Niger (80.4%).



Source: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2022)[11]

Figure 2: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption, January 2023

[10] **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. It 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 oils and pulses a few times a week (FCS of less than 42). **Acceptable food consumption** typically refers to households that consume staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy (FCS greater than 42)..

[11] https://hungermap.wfp.org/.

East Africa Food Security Update

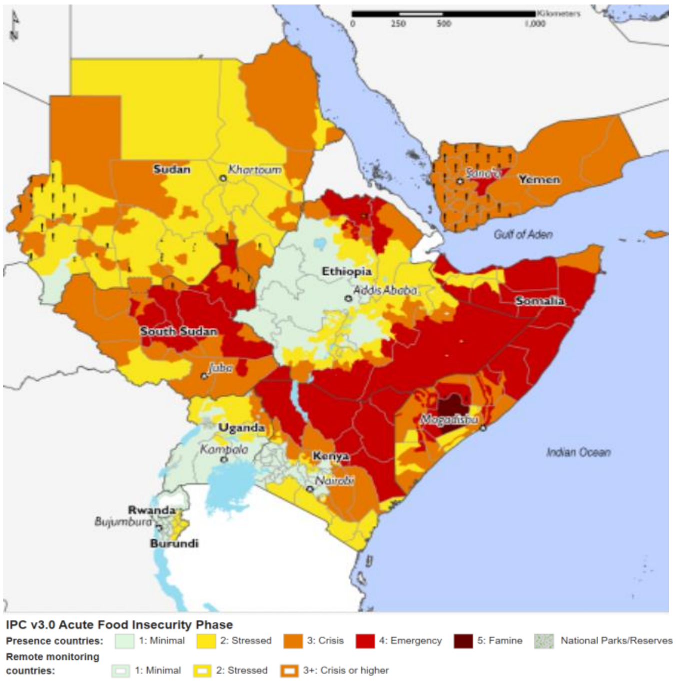


Figure 3: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022-Jan 2023

The majority of the region continues to experience atypically high food prices due to worsening macroeconomic conditions, and persistent low domestic cereal supplies.

Ethiopia: The stable security situation in the Tigray region is helping improve food security outcomes as food distribution efforts continue.

Kenya: High levels of food insecurity persist after the country experienced its fifth below-average rainy season. High inflation continues to erode household purchasing power leading to widespread IPC Phase 3 outcomes.[12]

Rwanda: The ongoing Season A harvest, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the country's annual staple food production and recent improvements in cross-border trade on the back of improved bilateral relationships with Burundi and Uganda, is contributing to improved food security outcomes[13].

Uganda: High food prices and below-average crop production is limiting households' access to food across the country leading to IPC Phase 2 outcomes. The situation is expected to worsen going into February as stocks deplete in low production areas[14].

Tanzania: Persistent dry spells and a crop pest infestation have negatively affected pasture and water availability contributing to a failure in crop and livestock production, driving high levels of food insecurity in mainland Tanzania. The proportion of people that are food insecure is, however, expected to decrease from March due to the anticipation of improved soil moisture for crop growth, and some good harvests from Vuli and Msimu[15].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of January 30, 2023, 63.6 million people across six selected East African countries did not have sufficient food for consumption. This represents a 1.8% decrease from the previous reporting period of November 2022, indicating that the food security situation improved across these focus countries over that duration. All the monitored countries contributed to this downward trend except for Kenya and Uganda, which recorded increases of 2.62% and 9.27%, respectively, during this period. The number of food insecure people in the region has increased when compared to the same period last year (50 million people) and a similar period two years ago (47.8 million). Table 4 below provides updates of how the prevalence of insufficient food consumption changed across each of the selected East African countries during the month.

[12] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-food-security-outlook-update-december-2022
[13] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-key-message-update-season-harvest-expected-lead-improved-food-security-outcomes-after-december-december-2022
[14] https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-high-food-prices-and-below-average-crop-production-limit-food-access-early-2023
[15] https://reliefweb.int/report/united-republic-tanzania/tanzania-acute-food-insecurity-situation-october-2022-february-2023-and-march-may-2023

Table 4: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (Jan 2023)16

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 Jan 2021
Ethiopia	109.20	22.90	23.50	21.52	2.62 ↗	49.68 ↑	58.78 ↑
Kenya	51.40	10.00	8.90	17.32	-11.00 ↓	30.88 ↑	64.81 ↑
Rwanda	12.30	3.10	3.00	24.39	-3.23 ↘	20.00 ↑	-11.76 ↓
South Sudan	11.00	6.70	6.20	56.36	-7.46 ↘	-6.06 ↘	3.33 ↗
Tanzania	56.30	7.00	5.50	9.77	-21.43 ↓	27.91 ↑	12.24 ↑
Uganda	42.70	15.10	16.50	38.64	9.27 ↗	17.02 ↑	24.06 ↑

**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[17]

	Climatic Shocks	Extreme weather conditions, including droughts and floods 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 with 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.
	Seasonal Harvests	New harvests in many parts East Africa have led to some reductions in price or counteracted the rate of increase in prices.

Ethiopia

In general, food commodity prices in Ethiopia remain well above their levels in the past 1-12 moths, except for some declines seen over the past one month (table 5). For instance, maize prices have declined in Diredawa, while wheat prices have declined in Addis Ababa, Bale Robe, Debre Marcos, and Diredawa, going down by between 2% and 12% over the past one month. Ethiopia is, however, still bedeviled with droughts and conflicts/insecurities, which are driving low production and slowing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, further driving surges in food prices.[18] Macroeconomic conditions, especially the depreciation of the local currency, are also contributing to higher prices of imported products.[19]

[16] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[17] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/east-africa accessed on 26th January 2023. Food Security & Nutrition Working Group, East and Central Africa Region, report dates 26 January 2023
[18] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia accessed on 26th January 2023.
[19] Food Security & Nutrition Working Group, East and Central Africa Region, report dates 26 January 2023

Table 5: Changes in prices in Ethiopia[20]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	2,803.00	6.52	0.00	16.79	23.21
Maize	Bahirdar, ETB/100 kg	2,850.00	5.56	5.56	16.33	33.60
Maize	Diredawa, ETB/100 kg	3,102.50	-0.08	3.76	20.49	29.00
Sorghum (red)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	3,205.00	4.23	2.97	14.36	19.03
Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	4,225.00	11.92	9.03	38.30	42.62
Teff (mixed)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	4,868.00	2.19	1.16	13.03	18.79
Wheat (white)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	4,376.25	-2.22	6.40	14.26	45.46
Wheat (white)	Bale Robe, ETB/100 kg	3,510.00	-10.00	-8.24	-0.43	23.16
Wheat (white)	Debre Marcos, ETB/100 kg	3,950.00	-4.82	5.33	3.95	36.21
Wheat (white)	Diredawa, ETB/100 kg	4,166.66	-12.10	-10.78	5.04	6.97
Wheat (white)	Jimma, ETB/100 kg	4,750.00	5.56	10.47	21.79	27.95
Wheat (white)	Shashemene, ETB/100 kg	4,150.00	13.70	1.22	-1.58	29.69

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Rwanda

Beans and maize prices monitored in Rwanda remain above their 6–12-month levels, with some prices higher by 80%-239% than their one-year levels (table 6). The current prices of beans, however, declined against their levels three-month ago. Additionally, beans and maize prices in Kabuga have declined by 29.53% and 14.29%, respectively, compared to a month ago. Declines in prices may be a response to the season A harvests of` December 2022/January 2023.

Table 6: Changes in prices in Rwanda[21]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	700.00	-29.53	-35.77	17.65	185.71
Bean (dry)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	914.58	3.54	-3.65	24.85	181.41
Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	800.00	16.08	-7.69	29.29	221.43
Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	847.92	14.78	-7.45	36.77	239.17
Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	600.00	-14.29	0.00	12.50	80.00
Maize (white)	Kigeme (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	793.75	7.45	13.35	58.99	95.27
Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	602.08	2.08	1.33	57.41	91.81
Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	683.33	2.50	11.79	63.32	101.97

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

[20] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023)
[21] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023).

South Sudan

Like in most East African countries, the prices of food commodities in selected South Sudanese markets remain above their levels 6-12 months ago. Nonetheless, the prices have declined in some markets for the past 1-3 months. For instance, maize prices have fallen in most selected markets except in Juba and Wau, where they were up by about 12% and 2%, respectively. Sorghum prices have also remained stable or declined in Gogrial, Rumbek, and Wau. Wheat prices, on the other hand, remain higher than their levels in the last 1-12 months. Although the second harvest in the country has lowered the intensity of price surges, prices remain generally elevated due to floods, conflict, and poor macroeconomic conditions in the country.[22]

Table 7: Changes in prices in South Sudan[23]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Juba, SSP/Kg	868.87	19.14	15.25	103.89	129.46
Groundnuts	Juba, SSP/Kg	1,438.00	-25.30	42.52	51.21	58.37
Maize (white)	Aweil, SSP/Kg	285.71	-9.67	-24.09	-12.60	103.46
Maize (white)	Gogrial, SSP/Kg**	300.30	-4.55	5.00	61.54	110.00
Maize (white)	Juba, SSP/Kg	750.75	12.08	9.37	79.06	106.86
Maize (white)	Rumbek, SSP/Kg**	500.50	-12.50	-2.78	54.46	56.25
Maize (white)	Torit, SSP/Kg	400.40	-69.23	-12.50	-6.67	180.00
Maize (white)	Wau, SSP/Kg	572.00	2.15	-19.19	44.61	130.68
Sorghum (Feterita)	Aweil, SSP/Kg	443.30	4.17	9.93	51.66	342.86
Sorghum (Feterita)	Bor, SSP/Kg**	619.76	8.35	8.35	66.69	116.70
Sorghum (Feterita)	Gogrial, SSP/Kg	135.85	0.00	-36.67	-32.53	-5.00
Sorghum (Feterita)	Juba, SSP/Kg	859.72	7.66	2.38	104.21	130.70
Sorghum (Feterita)	Rumbek, SSP/Kg**	524.24	-8.35	5.77	122.18	182.00
Sorghum (Feterita)	Wau, SSP/Kg	572.00	0.00	-20.00	34.86	130.68
Wheat (flour)	Juba, SSP/Kg	1,138.00	26.44	22.76	2.15	14.83

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Tanzania

Overall, food commodity prices in Tanzania remain elevated, although several markets such as Dodoma, Arusha, Kigoma, and Morogoro have recorded lower beans, maize, and rice prices compared to their levels from one month ago (table 8). These surges in prices are further confirmed by the Government of Tanzania's monthly market bulletin for December 2022. Several factors, including prolonged dry spells and pests and diseases are reported to have driven output down and creating shortages that are driving prices up.[24]

[22] https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan. https://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/price-warnings/detail/en/c/1626998/
[23] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).
[24] Food Security & Nutrition Working Group, East and Central Africa Region, report dates 26 January 2023.

Table 8: Changes in prices in Tanzania[25]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	258,750.00	11.75	38.62	51.32	64.94
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	262,333.00	-2.20	25.41	38.07	42.48
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	242,000.00	2.98	34.44	99.18	69.82
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	275,500.00	3.96	35.29	35.85	53.06
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	300,000.00			61.73	100.00
Tanzania	Beans	National Average, TZS/100KG	288,500.00	2.63	25.35	54.36	
Tanzania	Maize	National Average, TZS/100KG	111,800.00	3.14	18.68	42.78	
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	98,417.00	-1.32	1.24	36.60	98.49
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	103,083.00	11.58	9.77	54.55	130.78
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	101,375.00	-4.41	10.79	81.10	129.63
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	103,007.00	3.61	21.97	69.61	127.09
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	120,000.00			69.01	118.18
Tanzania	Rice	National Average, TZS/100KG	278,000.00	2.21	22.17	37.35	
Tanzania	Rice (Wholesale)	Arusha (urban), TZS/100KG***	280,000.00	17.80	24.44	28.74	70.13
Tanzania	Rice (Wholesale)	Dodoma (Majengo), TZS/100KG***	291,583.00	11.88	25.78	55.72	110.47
Tanzania	Rice (Wholesale)	Kigoma, TZS/100KG***	218,000.00	-6.24	16.27	20.44	80.64
Tanzania	Rice (Wholesale)	Morogoro, TZS/100KG***	272,500.00	4.81	21.11	31.14	55.71
Tanzania	Rice (Wholesale)	Moshi, TZS/100KG***	326,667.00			78.51	86.67

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Uganda

Commodity prices in selected Ugandan markets generally show declines or stability over the past 1-3 months, with beans prices in Mbarara and Mbale declining by 11.11% and 3.45%, respectively, compared to their levels 3 months ago (table 9). The prices of beans in Gulu, however, rose between 11.24% and 14.34% over 1-3 months. Maize prices also dropped in Mbale but remained unchanged in Mbarara and Gulu over the past 1-3 months. All monitored markets depict prices that are higher than their 6–12-month levels. The declines in the past months are attributable to the on-going harvests. However, due to other factors such as high fuel prices, high regional demand, and below-average supply of most staples for four consecutive seasons, prices continue to remain above their levels in 6-12 months.[26]

[25] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).
[26] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda

Table 9: Changes in prices in Uganda[27]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Beans	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	5,660.00	11.24	14.34	19.16	94.23
Beans	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	4,000.00	0.00	-11.11	9.80	63.27
Beans	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	3,500.00	-2.32	-3.45	5.01	
Maize	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	20.71	108.33
Maize	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,000.00	1.27	0.00	33.33	47.38
Maize	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,250.00	-0.75	7.14	11.55	

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

= 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

According to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, rains were poorly distributed in space and time, and were characterized as short-lived, and inadequate to support significant crop production and forage recovery. A fifth straight failed rainy season is predicted for the region. In **Kenya**, the October-December 2022 short rains were 70% below-average marking the fifth consecutive year that the country has experienced below-average rains. However, the western parts of the country received average to above average rains, which are helping to support crop production[28]. Estimates by the Agriculture Transformation Office looks positive as the estimated food balance stocks by March 2023 show surplus for all major grains.[29] In **Rwanda**, the Season A harvest started in December with harvests projected to be between 10-15% below-average due to irregular rains received in October and December, and the reduced use of quality inputs due to high input costs[30]. In **Uganda**, the late rains in December improved cumulative rains reaching average to above average levels across most parts of the country and helping improve crop production prospects. However, unusually high rainfall amidst the ongoing legumes and cereal harvests for maize and millet are leading to high post-harvest losses and high moisture content[31].

[27] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022).
[28] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-below-average-short-rains-ameliorate-rangeland-resources-conditions-remain-poor-november-2022
[29] Agriculture Transformation Office Update, 17 January 2023
[30] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-key-message-update-season-harvest-expected-lead-improved-food-security-outcomes-after-december-december-2022
[31] https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-high-food-prices-and-below-average-crop-production-limit-food-access-early-2023

Southern Africa Food Security Update

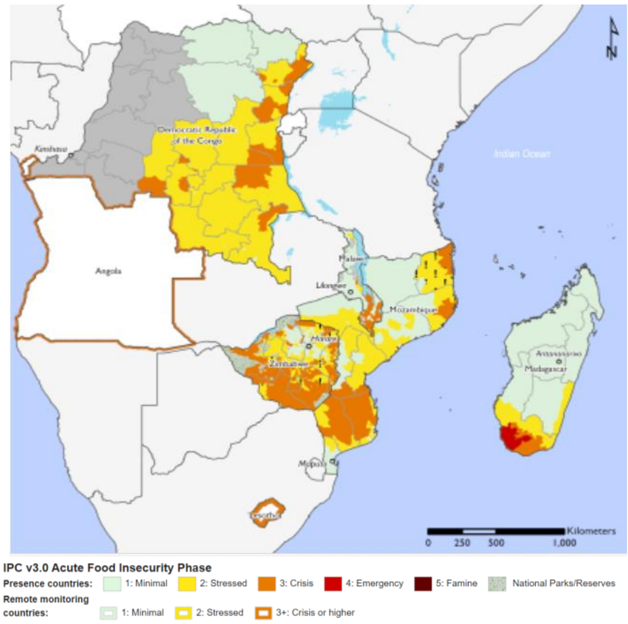


Figure 4: Southern Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022-Jan 2023

IPC Phase 3 outcomes are being experienced across most parts of the region among households that depend on market purchases for food supplies as the lean season progresses.

Malawi: Government and humanitarian partners are scaling humanitarian assistance across most parts of the Southern region of the country. This is expected to help improve food security leading to IPC Phase 2 outcomes that will likely persist until March. Areas where deliveries have not yet begun are still experiencing IPC Phase 3 outcomes[32].

Mozambique: The start of the agricultural season which increased demand for agricultural labour is driving IPC Phase 1 and IPC Phase 2 outcomes among rural households that earn an income from planting, casual labour, and petty trade, and who access food from their stocks or food purchases. IPC Phase 3 outcomes continue to be experienced among households that were affected by conflict and weather[33].

Zimbabwe: IPC Phase 3 outcomes are expected to persist during the ongoing lean season across the deficit-producing regions. However, IPC Phase 1 and IPC Phase 2 outcomes are expected from April/May when harvesting starts, helping improve household food access[34].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of January 30, 2023, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across four selected countries in Southern Africa, was 15.2 million. This represents a 22.8 % decrease from November 2022, indicating that the region's food security situation improved across the monitored countries (**Table 10**). When compared to the same period last year (16.5 million people) and the same period two years ago (21.1 million people), the number of food insecure people in the region has decreased over both periods.

Table 10: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (Jan 2023) 35

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from Jan 2021
Malawi	18.10	3.60	3.90	21.55	8.33 ↗	69.57 ↑	-7.14 ↘
Mozambique	29.50	7.90	6.30	21.36	-20.25 ↓	-5.97 ↘	-35.71 ↓
Zambia	17.40	2.40	1.40	8.05	-41.67 ↓	-41.67 ↓	-30.00 ↓
Zimbabwe	14.40	5.80	3.60	25.00	-37.93 ↓	-29.41 ↓	-29.41 ↓

**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%)*

[32] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-key-message-update-erratic-start-rainfall-season-hinders-crop-production-and-labor-demand-december-2022
[33] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-key-message-update-timely-start-and-average-rainfall-are-supporting-planting-across-most-mozambique-december-2022
[34] https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-key-message-update-increasing-parallel-market-exchange-rates-and-production-costs-likely-drive-price-increases-december-2022
[35] https://hungermap.wfp.org/

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of prices in the Southern Africa region[36]

	Seasonality Patterns	The Southern African region is in its lean season. Combined with strong regional demands as well as poor past harvests, prices are generally on the rise in Malawi and Zambia.
	Macroeconomic	High costs of fuel translating to high transport costs, and generally high inflationary pressures are driving the high food prices in the region.

Malawi

Except rice prices, which declined in Lilongwe and Mzuzu over the past one month, maize and rice prices in all monitored markets remained above their levels in the past 1-12 months (table 11). These increases range from 0.66% to 74% compared to the past 1-3 months, and 25% to 320.91% compared to the past 6-12 months. The main factors driving food prices include consecutive years of below-average crop production, seasonal impacts, increasing transport costs, and global supply disruptions.[37] Weak macroeconomic conditions underpinned by the performance of the local currency are also key drivers of commodity prices in Malawi.[38]

Table 11: Changes in prices in Malawi[39]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg***	992.50	0.66	5.87	49.81	189.78
Maize	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg***	337.50	35.00	37.76	68.75	150.00
Maize	Liwonde, MWK/Kg	499.00	1.34	43.80	79.50	224.03
Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg	463.00	20.82	74.06	88.98	320.91
Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg	458.00	11.44	44.48	90.83	244.36
Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg	470.00	2.62	44.17	84.31	209.21
Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg	497.00	3.23	43.64	88.97	192.35
Rice	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg***	1,375.00	-1.79	-1.79	37.50	71.88
Rice	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg***	1,237.50	-8.33	13.79	25.32	60.19

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Mozambique

Overall, maize and rice prices in most selected markets of Mozambique are either unchanged or are lower than they were in 1-12 months ago, except for maize in Angonia, and rice in Massinga (table 12). Maize prices have gone up by 11.3% and 26.4% in Angonia, while in Massinga, rice prices went up the most — by 2%. On the flipside, maize prices are over 30% lower than those recorded a year ago in Maputo and Massinga. Average

[36] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/southern-africa. Accessed 27th January 2023
[37] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
[38] https://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/price-warnings/detail/en/c/1627006/
[39] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023).

harvests that are higher than 2021, as well as humanitarian assistance, have played a role in lowering prices in these markets.[40]

Table 12: Changes in prices in Mozambique[41]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Angonia, Retail, MZN/KG***	17.33	11.30	26.40	-8.56	
Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG***	22.86	0.00	2.14	-5.89	-39.04
Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG***	22.05	-7.39	-2.17	-29.84	-30.68
Rice (imported)	Angonia, Retail, MZN/KG***	50.00	-28.57	-26.83	-24.69	
Rice (imported)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG***	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.46
Rice (imported)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG***	61.25	2.08	1.14	0.69	2.08

Zambia

The national average retail price of maize has risen above the levels observed in the past 1-12 months, with increases ranging from 10% to 48% (table 13). This trend is largely driven by below-average harvests in 2022, seasonality patterns as well as strong regional demands despite the good carry-over stocks from 2021.[42]

Table 13: Changes in prices in Zambia[43]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	4.39	9.95	21.91	23.07	48.20
Urea (50 kg)	National Average, Retail, ZK/50KG	915.00	5.17	1.67	1.67	

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

The region had a good start to the season receiving normal to above normal rainfall across most countries in October and November, which is supporting the planting activities that are currently ongoing across most parts of the region. In **Malawi**, rains were fully established in December after delays in October. Rainfall has been generally erratic across the country with cumulative rains currently below-average. Despite these challenges, farming activities have seasonally increased, and are currently ongoing[44]. In Mozambique, the good rains at start of the season are supporting agricultural labour opportunities and planting across the country. In southern, central, and most of northern Mozambique, the cumulative rainfall is average to above average[45]. In **Zambia**, rainfall amounts are forecast to be above average between December 2022 and March 2023 across most of the country, as the planting of the 2023 cereal is currently ongoing with harvests expected in the second quarter of the year. The north-eastern parts of the country are, however, expected to receive below-average rains until the end of January, which may likely delay planting activities[46]. In **Zimbabwe**, widespread rains persisted in

[40] https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?lang=en&code=MOZ
[41] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023).
[42] https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?lang=en&code=ZMB
[43] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023).
[44] [44] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-key-message-update-erratic-start-rainfall-season-hinders-crop-production-and-labor-demand-december-2022
[45] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-key-message-update-timely-start-and-average-rainfall-are-supporting-planting-across-most-mozambique-december-2022
[46] https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/giews-country-brief-zambia-06-december-2022

December supporting planting across the country. Normal to above-normal rains are forecast for the season, although poor access to inputs on the market will likely impact production potential[47].

West Africa Food Security Update

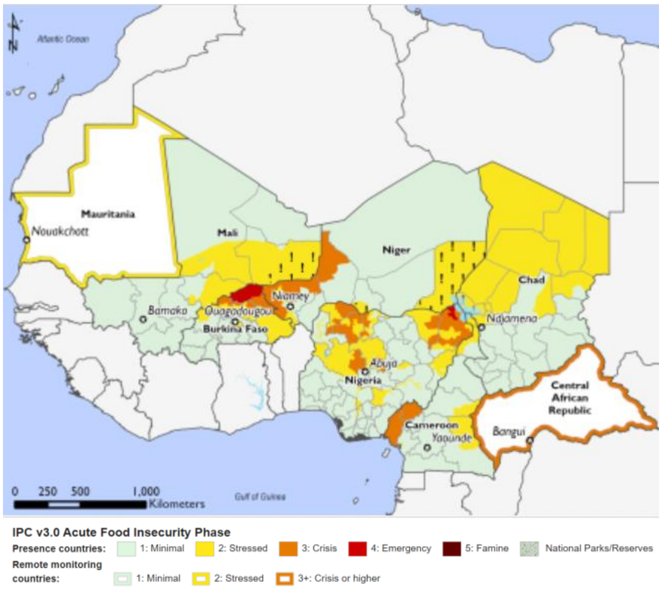


Figure 5: West Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Oct 2022- Jan 2023

Most areas are experiencing an improvement in food security (IPC Phase 1) thanks to new harvests that are providing food and household income. However, persistently high prices will further limit poor households' access to food.

Burkina Faso: IPC Phase 4 outcomes persist in the insecurity-affected regions under blockade in the far north due to the absence of self-production, recurrent disruptions in market supply, depletion of assets to support record high food prices, and insufficient and irregular assistance[48].

Mali: Most households are experiencing IPC Phase 1 outcomes thanks to the declining staple food prices due to the current harvest that is contributing to increased cereal supplies in markets[49].

Niger: Food access and consumption remain limited among many households due to high food prices despite the ongoing harvest[50].

Nigeria: IPC Phase 3 outcomes remain widespread in the conflict-affected areas despite the ongoing harvest. These outcomes are expected to persist until May 2023 in these conflict regions. High food prices continue to constrain market food access. However, the second season harvest is expected to prevent further deterioration in food security conditions across many areas[51]

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected countries in West Africa stood at 116.9 million as of January 30, 2023. This is a 3.0 increase from the last reporting period in November 2022, suggesting that the food security situation deteriorated across the region. The countries that contributed to this upward trend include Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo (table 14). When compared to the same period last year (105.7 million people) and the same period two years ago (89.8 million people), the number of food insecure people across the region has increased over both periods.

[47] https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-key-message-update-increasing-parallel-market-exchange-rates-and-production-costs-likely-drive-price-increases-december-2022
[48] https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-mise-jour-sur-la-securite-alimentaire-linsecurite-alimentaire-durgence-phase-4-de-lipc-persiste-dans-lextreme-nord-sous-blocus-decembre-2022
[49] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali
[50] https://fews.net/west-africa/niger
[51] https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-key-message-update-crisis-ipc-phase-3-outcomes-are-widespread-conflict-affected-areas-despite-ongoing-harvest-november-2022

Table 14: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (Jan 2023)

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 Jan 2021
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.20	11.70	59.09	4.46 ↗	1.74 ↗	12.50 ↑
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	4.80	4.40	17.53	-8.33 ↘	-18.52 ↓	12.82 ↑
Ghana	29.80	7.10	6.70	22.48	-5.63 ↘	24.07 ↑	21.82 ↑
Mali	19.10	12.90	13.90	72.77	7.75 ↗	16.81 ↑	37.62 ↑
Niger	22.40	18.50	18.00	80.36	-2.70 ↘	37.40 ↑	19.21 ↑
Nigeria	202.80	56.40	59.50	29.34	5.50 ↗	5.68 ↗	41.67 ↑
Togo	7.90	2.60	2.70	34.18	3.85 ↗	28.57 ↑	-3.57 ↘

**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[52]:

	**Insecurity & Armed Conflicts**	Conflict and insecurity in parts of the West African region continue to disrupt agriculture, trade, and food assistance activities resulting in below-average food availability and sustained high prices.
	**Economic Shocks**	Macroeconomic conditions, driven by high fuel and transport costs, and the depreciation of local currencies are pushing up food prices.
	**Seasonal Harvests**	Most countries in the West African region have begun harvesting after the long rain season, influencing price declines in some markets.

Burkina Faso

Changes in maize and millet prices in Burkina Faso over the past 1-6 months are mixed, although most prices were above their one-year level (table 15). Overall, prices recorded in December 2022 were lower than they were 3 months ago except in Titao. Similarly, current prices were lower than their six-month levels in most markets except in Titao, Batie, and Bousse. Compared to the previous month (November 2022), high price surges (>15%) were recorded in Faramana (maize), Ouargaye (maize), and Titao (millet), while high decreases (>15%) were recorded in Dori (maize), Faramana (millet), and Ouargaye (millet). Disruptions to production and market systems due to conflicts and insecurity, as well as rising household demand and institutional purchases have supported rising prices.

[52] FEWSNET, 2023. Accessed at https://fews.net/west-africa on 27th January 2023.

Table 15: Changes in prices in Burkina Faso[53]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	285.00	9.62	-4.04	-0.70	25.55
Maize	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	248.00	-2.36	-12.68	-15.65	4.64
Maize	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	281.00	-15.11	-13.00	-20.85	2.93
Maize	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	162.00	18.25	-16.06	-29.26	3.18
Maize	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	260.00	1.17	-16.93	-17.46	0.00
Maize	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	241.00	-6.23	-14.54	-22.51	-14.23
Maize	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	188.00	16.05	-11.32	-18.61	11.24
Maize	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	419.00	3.97	-4.56	10.26	77.54
Millet	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	402.00	0.25	-1.95	13.56	27.22
Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	359.00	-14.93	-13.29	3.76	34.96
Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	407.00	0.74	-6.44	-4.01	22.22
Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	214.00	-24.91	-32.28	-26.46	7.54
Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	277.00	-10.06	-32.27	-32.11	-4.48
Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	401.00	-8.66	-9.89	-0.99	9.26
Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	262.00	-35.94	-32.47	-16.56	0.38
Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	507.00	21.00	0.40	21.58	96.51

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Cote d'Ivoire

The monitored commodity prices in Cote d'Ivoire generally show downward trends (table 16). Specifically, current maize prices in the two selected markets (Korhogo and Man) are lower than they were 1-12 months ago, except in Man, where the current price is 34.15% higher than a year ago. Rice prices, on the other hand, recorded declines against their 3-month levels, but remained above their 1-, 6-, and 12-months period for most markets. Prices may probably be responding to new harvests in October-December 2022, but they are, however, expected to rise as the country enters its lean season from March.

Table 16: Changes in prices in Cote d'Ivoire[54]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	184.62	-19.73	-45.30	-36.79	-19.84	60.31	45.03
Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	301.85	-1.44	-10.56	-13.76	34.15	1.88	-7.20
Rice (denikassia imported)	Man, XOF/KG	440.38	0.66	-4.78	10.10	3.62		
Rice (Local)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	450.00	12.50	-5.26	-4.16	18.23	-22.37	
Rice (Local)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	488.46	-2.31	-2.31	1.38	2.83		

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

[53] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023).
[54] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023)

Ghana

Except in Accra, the prices of maize and rice have gone up over the past 3-12 months in all monitored markets, with surges ranging from 11% to 120% (table 17). There is, however, a mixed trend compared to the past one month. For example, maize prices went up in Kumasi (+9.89%), Bolga (+11.13%), and Techiman (+8.45%), while the price of rice went down in all monitored markets, with Accra recording a 53.41% drop. The drop in prices could be attributed to new harvests in December, and improvements in the foreign currency situation, which facilitated more rice imports. However, the sustained higher prices are attributable to strong demand for cereals from neighboring countries, and the knock-on effect of high international prices of food, fuel and fertilizers driven by the war in Ukraine.[55] The January 2023 national average prices seen[56] suggest an overall increase in prices compared to December 2022 for most commodities except millet and sorghum which had declined by 3% and 6.6%, respectively. The national average prices in January 2023 are also higher than they were three months ago.

Table 17: Changes in prices in Ghana[57]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*
Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	4.03	-20.50	-11.61	-33.71	6.07	
Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	6.11	9.89	48.30	65.81	120.58	-55.04
Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	5.89	11.13	11.13	11.76	45.07	-44.58
Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	4.75	8.45	84.82	23.38	77.24	-37.50
Rice (imported)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	4.66	-53.41	-53.41	-36.44	-17.83	
Rice (imported)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	12.46	0.00	43.55	102.93	115.20	
Rice (imported)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	9.53	0.00	28.78	58.83	58.83	
Rice (imported)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG	12.51	-8.49	21.22	29.91	77.95	

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Mali

Generally, monitored commodity prices have either declined or remained stable in Mali over the past one month. Certain markets such as Ansongo, Badalabougou, and Gao also show declines/stability compared to the past 3-6 months (table 18). The prices in all monitored markets, however, remain above their one-year levels, with disparities ranging from 20% to 105%. In addition, millet and sorghum prices generally remain moderately higher (0-15%) than they were 3-6 months ago. Despite the disruptions caused by the insurgence of insecurity and strong domestic and export demands, the current harvests are contributing to lower commodity prices.[58] The new harvest is also expected to sustain lower prices in the next 3-6 months.

[55] https://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/price-warnings/detail/en/c/1627007/
[56] Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2023 weekly price data
[57] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)
[58] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali. https://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/price-warnings/detail/en/c/1627005/

Table 18: Changes in prices in Mali[59]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG***	350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	-14.67	-5.46
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG***	300.00	-7.69	-14.29	0.00	20.00		
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG***	300.00	-7.69	-7.69	2.04	20.00	-13.72	-3.87
Mali	Maize (white)	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG***	400.00	0.00	14.29	14.29	58.10		
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG***	380.00	-5.00	-11.63	1.33	31.94	-13.93	-3.89
Mali	Maize (white)	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG***	350.00	0.00	-6.67	7.69	40.00	-22.97	-15.37
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG***	400.00	0.00	3.09	6.67	60.00		
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG***	450.00	0.00	5.88	12.50	89.08		
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG***	431.00	2.38	7.75	14.93	91.56		
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG***	430.00	-4.44	7.50	4.88	62.26		
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG***	500.00	0.00	5.26	28.87	70.07		
Mali	Millet	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG***	450.00	1.35	12.50	12.50	100.00		
Mali	Sorghum	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG***	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.57	-32.62	-30.49
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG***	419.00	-6.89	9.97	19.71	76.05		
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG***	410.00	1.74	7.61	21.30	105.00		
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG***	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	-36.11	-34.19
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG***	400.00	-2.44	-0.74	3.09	52.09		
Mali	Sorghum	Niarela, Retail, XOF/KG***	400.00	-5.88	3.09	12.36	82.65		

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

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

Niger

In Niger, changes in commodity prices over the past 1-12 months show mixed results (table 19). Whereas current (December 2022) prices are lower than their 3-6 months levels, they are higher compared to what was recorded in the previous month, except in Katako and Abalak, where declines of 19.68% and 15.84%, respectively, were registered. Furthermore, compared to one year ago, low to moderate price increases (0-15%) were observed in markets such as Goure, Bonkaney and Katako, but in Abalak, maize prices have gone up by 18.51%. Meanwhile, maize prices declined in Katako while millet prices dropped in Abalak, as sorghum prices declined or remained stable in Abalak, Bonkaney, and Goure. Improvements in food supplies due to new harvests are dampening food prices. However, due to the continued disruption of trade because of insecurity and export ban by Burkina Faso the full recovery from price surges is restrained.[60]

Table 19: Changes in prices in Niger[61]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	333.00	3.58	-7.24	-19.37	18.51		
Maize	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	319.00	19.92	-13.32	-12.60	8.14		
Maize	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	253.00	-19.68	-9.96	-18.91	-1.94	15.76	26.34
Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	324.00	-15.84	-7.43	-22.30	-1.52	25.53	36.24
Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	296.00	30.40	-12.94	-10.30	4.59		
Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	303.00	8.60	-14.89	-14.41	2.36		
Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	298.00	11.19	-14.12	-11.57	3.47	15.94	23.52
Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	271.00	0.37	-3.90	-20.06	-14.78		
Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	294.00	34.25	-7.55	-5.77	0.00	-0.98	4.85
Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	272.00	49.45	-21.39	-11.11	-1.09		
Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	300.00	9.09	-7.12	-6.25	5.26	3.92	12.58

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

[59] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2022) and FAO (2022)
[60] https://fews.net/west-africa/niger
[61] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023)

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

Nigeria

In Nigeria, changes in commodity prices are mixed (table 20). Largely, compared to the previous month, maize has registered lower prices in most markets except in Giwa, while millet, imported rice and sorghum registered lower prices in fewer markets such as Giwa, Ibadan, Kano, and Kaura Namoda. Compared to the past 3-6 months, maize and millet prices were generally lower, while imported rice and sorghum prices showed higher trends. In general, the prices recorded in December 2022 were higher than in December 2021 in all selected markets except in Giwa, where maize price is lower by 6.98%, and for sorghum prices declined in Giwa, Ibadan, and Kaura Namoda. Weekly prices monitored through the African Commodity Exchange (AFEX)[62] also shows mixed trends. For instance, between 16th and 20th January 2023, maize prices rose by 6% and 2.7% on the exchange and in the open market, respectively, while paddy rice prices rose on the exchange but declined on the open market, and sorghum prices declined on the exchange by 7.9%, but rose by 0.48% on the open market. Conflicts, insecurity, recent flooding in the northwest and northcentral parts of Nigeria, reduced agricultural output due to high costs of inputs, and generally tighter macroeconomic conditions continue to perpetuate elevated food prices in Nigeria.[63]

Table 20: Changes in prices in Nigeria[64]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Giwa, NGN/Kg	200.00	1.27	7.38	3.23	-6.98
Maize (white)	Ibadan, NGN/Kg	254.00	0.00	0.79	1.40	
Maize (white)	Kano, NGN/Kg	228.35	-0.36	5.51	-1.22	37.13
Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/Kg	203.20	-0.64	-9.14	-14.59	17.39
Maize (white)	Lagos, NGN/Kg	242.50	-1.92	-5.00	-7.18	24.04
Maize (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/Kg	202.50	-1.82	-6.90	2.27	20.00
Millet	Giwa, NGN/Kg	263.75	-2.31	-0.47	3.43	18.54
Millet	Ibadan, NGN/Kg	292.00	0.00	10.61	4.29	4.29
Millet	Kano, NGN/Kg	229.35	4.68	-15.92	-8.09	24.34
Millet	Kaura Namoda, NGN/Kg	228.55	12.20	-6.50	-3.89	27.04
Millet	Lagos, NGN/Kg	264.25	2.82	-3.38	-3.91	7.86
Millet	Maiduguri, NGN/Kg	225.00	2.27	-11.76	-5.26	8.43
Rice (imported)	Giwa, NGN/Kg	635.00	-4.15	13.39	6.28	20.38
Rice (imported)	Ibadan, NGN/Kg	682.50	9.29	14.71	4.76	28.77
Rice (imported)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/Kg	673.50	0.79	12.29	29.15	23.15
Rice (imported)	Lagos, NGN/Kg	714.00	5.23	15.07	23.74	24.07
Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, NGN/Kg	835.00	11.71	23.70	40.34	36.89
Rice (milled)	Giwa, NGN/Kg	1,040.00	-13.33	-1.89	0.73	40.54
Rice (milled)	Ibadan, NGN/Kg	1,076.60	-7.67	10.31	12.85	28.17
Rice (milled)	Kano, NGN/Kg	604.00	3.42	8.00	21.04	57.10
Rice (milled)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/Kg	1,031.50	6.23	7.95	14.38	38.44
Rice (milled)	Maiduguri, NGN/Kg	1,075.00	0.94	11.40	11.40	35.39
Sorghum (white)	Giwa, NGN/Kg	201.25	0.63	2.55	-0.62	-12.50
Sorghum (white)	Ibadan, NGN/Kg	275.50	5.15	-2.65	-2.82	-1.61
Sorghum (white)	Kano, NGN/Kg	244.18	-3.93	0.79	9.82	8.44
Sorghum (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/Kg	239.75	-2.22	1.12	-2.70	-3.60
Sorghum (white)	Lagos, NGN/Kg	281.50	1.72	5.83	5.43	1.11
Sorghum (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/Kg	205.00	3.80	-1.20	-6.82	7.19

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

[62] https://africaexchange.com/reports/weekly/20th-january-2023
[63] https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria
[64] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2023)

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

Togo

Overall, commodity prices have either remained lower or stable in almost all monitored markets in Togo compared to the past 1-12 months (table 21). Nonetheless, maize prices have begun to pick up in recent months. Maize prices in Cinkasse and Korbongou also show low-moderate increase (0-15%) over the past 3, and 12 months. Meanwhile, sorghum prices registered moderate increase of 7.9 - 13.3% in Lomé compared to the past 3-12 months, while Cinkasse, Kara, and Korbongou also registered increases of 22.73%, 7.97%, and 14.29%, respectively above their one-year levels. The generally low level of prices reflects improved supplies from the main seasonal harvests stretching from August to December. Togo also registered above average harvests as well as above average imports of rice in 2022.[65]

Table 21: Changes in sorghum prices in Togo[66]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	230.00	0.00	-11.54	-22.03	-22.56
Maize (white)	Anie, XOF/Kg	211.00	5.50	-8.26	-17.25	-15.60
Maize (white)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	256.00	1.19	2.40	-1.54	4.49
Maize (white)	Kara, XOF/Kg	238.00	0.00	-8.46	-11.85	-5.93
Maize (white)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	255.00	7.14	2.00	-3.77	6.25
Maize (white)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	242.00	5.22	-6.92	-19.33	-20.66
Rice (imported)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	540.00	-3.57	-1.82	-3.57	-3.57
Rice (imported)	Anie, XOF/Kg	460.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.12
Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	460.00	0.00	-1.08	-1.08	-1.92
Rice (imported)	Kara, XOF/Kg	460.00	0.00	0.00	-1.08	-1.08
Rice (imported)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	480.00	0.00	-1.03	-3.03	-4.00
Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	460.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.12
Sorghum	Anie, XOF/Kg	265.00	0.00	-10.17	-5.36	-10.77
Sorghum	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	270.00	-5.26	-6.90	0.00	22.73
Sorghum	Kara, XOF/Kg	298.00	-0.67	-0.67	-3.56	7.97
Sorghum	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	280.00	-6.67	-6.67	-3.45	14.29
Sorghum	Lomé, XOF/Kg	340.00	0.00	13.33	6.25	7.94

*Note: Last price is for December 2022, *January, **November, and ***October*

= 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

Cereal production for the region is forecast to be around 76.4 million tonnes for the 2022/23 production season, a 7% and 6% increase compared to the previous year and the five-year average, respectively. This is despite the global shortage of fertiliser due to the Russia-Ukraine crisis, which affected the production of certain staple crops such as maize and rice[67]. In **Mali**, harvests are ongoing and are contributing to increased cereal supplies, which have resulted in a decline in staple grain prices of about 5 - 20 percent compared to the previous month[68].

[65] https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=TGO
[66] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023) and FAO (2022)
[67] https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/afrique-de-louest-key-message-update-la-persistance-des-prix-eleves-limitera-davantage-lacces-des-menages-pauvres-la-nourriture-decembre-2022
[68] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali

In Nigeria, the 2022/23 agricultural production is below average due to widespread flooding, conflict, and the high cost of agricultural inputs. Widespread flooding is also leading to the waterlogging of crops and a likely increase in post-harvest losses[69]

Continental Food Trade Updates

The following are some of the major events and activities between December 2022 and January 2023 that have had an impact on food trade across the continent:

- The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) operationally launched the Afreximbank TRADAR Club, a prestigious member-driven network aimed at empowering international businesses and executives to transform trade and investments in Africa through trusted trade intelligence and advisory services. The club will deliver innovative digital tools and networking opportunities, helping members to discover new markets, grow their business, save time, access dedicated expert support, post and respond to new business opportunities, network, meet business/trading partners, and more[70].
- The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (TDB) has provided a US$100mn trade finance facility to commodity trader, Agri Commodities and Finance, in a bid to support smallholder farmers. According to TDB, the facility aims to combat supply chain disruption and rising inflation while helping to bridge the trade finance gap. The facility will target smallholder farmers in Africa by funding the importation of fertilisers and seeds as well as the purchase of commodities like coffee, cocoa and cashew nuts from farmers in TDB member states[71].

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 Legislative Assembly (EALA) has passed a bill for the establishment of the East African Financial Services Commission as an institution of the community[72].
- The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has stated the need for government policies to support the harmonisation of regional value chains in order to further trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA)[73].
- A recent report by the AfDB shows that while EAC countries are generally supportive of integration and regional trade, members of the bloc have retained certain barriers on movement of people within partner states and this could derail the efforts by the bloc to align with the continental free trade policies[74].
- The East Africa Secretary General announced that a decision to set up the East African Monetary Institute, the Central Bank of East Africa, will be made this year. This is a key establishment required in implementing a single currency regime[75]

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

[69] https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-key-message-update-crisis-ipc-phase-3-outcomes-are-widespread-conflict-affected-areas-despite-ongoing-harvest-november-2022
[70] https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/afreximbank-launches-tradar-club-network-to-transform-african-trade-and-investments/
[71] https://www.gtreview.com/news/africa/tdb-agrees-us100mn-trade-finance-facility-with-export-trading-group/
[72] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/eala-passes-financial-services-commission-bill-4054900
[73] https://www.thetidenewsonline.com/2022/12/21/eac-identifies-govt-policies-for-trade-growth/
[74] https://northafricapost.com/63689-border-barriers-within-eac-hamper-its-trade-ambitions-with-africa-afdb-report.html
[75] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/eac-to-set-up-regional-central-bank-this-year-4088078

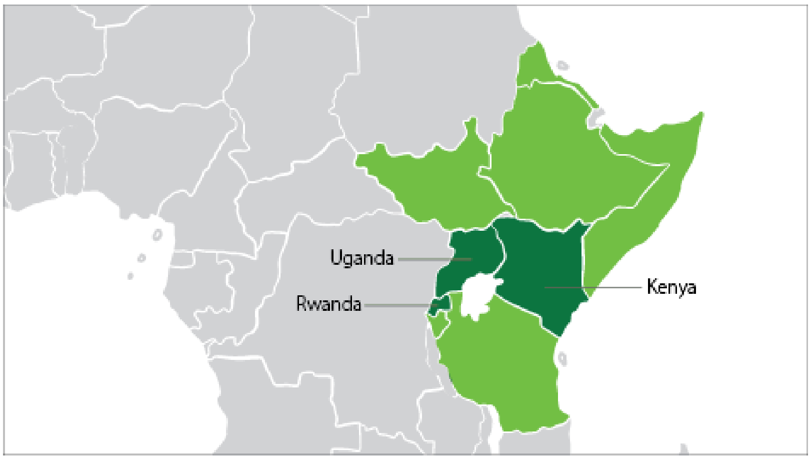


Figure 6: East Africa Cross border trade updates Dec 2022-Jan 2023[76]

RWANDA

- The government is set to establish an electronic commerce (e-commerce) policy and its implementation strategies to boost technology use in business.
- Rwanda says it is counting on Kenya to be a responsible member of the region by ensuring transparent information is shared with neighboring EAC countries on all genetically modified (GM) seeds and food products imported.

UGANDA

- Uganda's trade balance within the East African Community during October 2022 indicates that merchandise trade resulted in a surplus of $114.54 million (about Shs418.337 billion), an increase from a surplus of $71.05 million (about Shs259.497 billion) a year ago.
- The African Development Bank has said increased immigration barriers are likely to derail Uganda's trade ambitions within East Africa and Africa at large.

KENYA

- The Agriculture Cabinet Secretary Mithika Linturi told Parliament that the government will not import duty-free maize until February next year, and that the window will remain in place until April 31, 2023.
- Kenya has been granted a nine-month extension to limits on sugar imports from regional trade bloc Comesa to enable the country complete reforms that will make its sugar industry competitive, blocking the flow of cheaper sugar from African countries.
- European buyers of Kenya's horticultural produce are raising concern over the country's lifting of the ban on genetically modified organisms (GMO), forcing exporters to carry out extra certification to confirm that the products have not been enhanced by the technology.
- The government is working on modalities to establish one-stop border posts in all entry points to ease and promote trade and other mutual benefits with neighboring countries.
- The cabinet says negotiations with the US, South Korea and the United Arab Emirates on the Free Trade Area are ongoing as Kenya seeks to expand access to its products beyond the regional and traditional markets.
- According to Kenya's High Commissioner to Tanzania, Kenya and Tanzania governments have already set plans in motion to remove all outstanding trade tariffs between them before the end of January.

[76] https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/markets/commodities/duty-free-maize-import-to-wait-till-february-says-cs--4037548
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/economy/we-have-nothing-to-do-with-maize-import--4037438
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/economy/kenya-gets-another-sugar-imports-cover--4040292
https://africa.businessinsider.com/local/markets/kenya-plans-to-remove-all-trade-barriers-with-tanzania-by-the-beginning-of-2023/zqtq7cp
https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/economy/trade-deficit-widens-on-fuel-cooking-oil-imports-surge--4097966
https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/3265/news/business/govt-highlights-strategies-to-boost-e-commerce-global-trade
https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/rwanda-banks-on-kenya-on-gmo-safety-4041864
https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/uganda-registers-shs418b-surplus-in-trade-within-eac-4060324
[76] https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/business/markets/report-warns-of-negative-impact-on-trade-due-to-increase-in-immigration-barriers--4063706

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:

- Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have validated the implementation modalities of the Green Pass, an initiative meant to attest conformity to specific Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) requirements as the region promotes small scale cross border fish trade[77].

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

Figure 7: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for Dec 2022 - Jan 2023[78]

ZAMBIA

- The Ministers responsible for Transport and Corridor Development from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia with support and coordination of the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will sign the Lobito Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency (LCTTFA) Agreement at the Lobito Port, Province of Benguela, Angola, on the 27th January 2023.

[77] https://www.comesa.int/countries-validate-green-pass-implementation-modalities-for-fish-trade/
[78] https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/angola-drc-and-zambia-sign-lobito-corridor-transit-transport-facilitation-agency

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 Southern African region:

- A new report released by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Trade Finance in West Africa, reports that Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Senegal could earn up to $26 billion from lowering costs and increasing the availability of trade finance. The report examined the major barriers to trade finance in the four largest economies in the region[79].
- The President of the ECOWAS Commission reported that the regional body is poised to remove the roadblocks of regional integration by investing time and resources on reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers in West Africa[80]

Figure 8 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 8: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates Dec 2022-Jan 2023[81]

NIGERIA

- The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) said that in order to attract FDI under the AfCFTA, the Federal government will simplify import substitution to facilitate exports, and save on forex.
- The Nigerian government, in a bid to boost trade with South East Asia and maximize the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, has announced plans to make the $336-billion exporter Vietnam use its territory as a gateway into the African market.
- The Afreximbank announced plans to invest up to $100 million for the establishment of quality assurance centres in Nigeria.
- Nigeria has suffered a $700 million loss over rejection of agricultural produce exports to Europe alone, according to the Afrixembank Board of Trustees (BoT) Chairman Benedict Oramah

[79] https://businessday.ng/business-economy/article/nigeria-others-to-unlock-26bn-on-lower-trade-finance-cost/
[80] https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/12/02/ecowas-to-invest-in-reducing-barriers-to-trade-in-west-africa/
[81] https://www.thenicheng.com/poor-quality-agric-export-rejection-costs-nigeria-700m/
https://guardian.ng/news/afreximbank-earmarks-100-million-to-tackle-nigerias-export-challenges/
https://nairametrics.com/2022/12/03/why-nigeria-plans-to-simplify-import-substation-for-afcfta-nipc/

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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