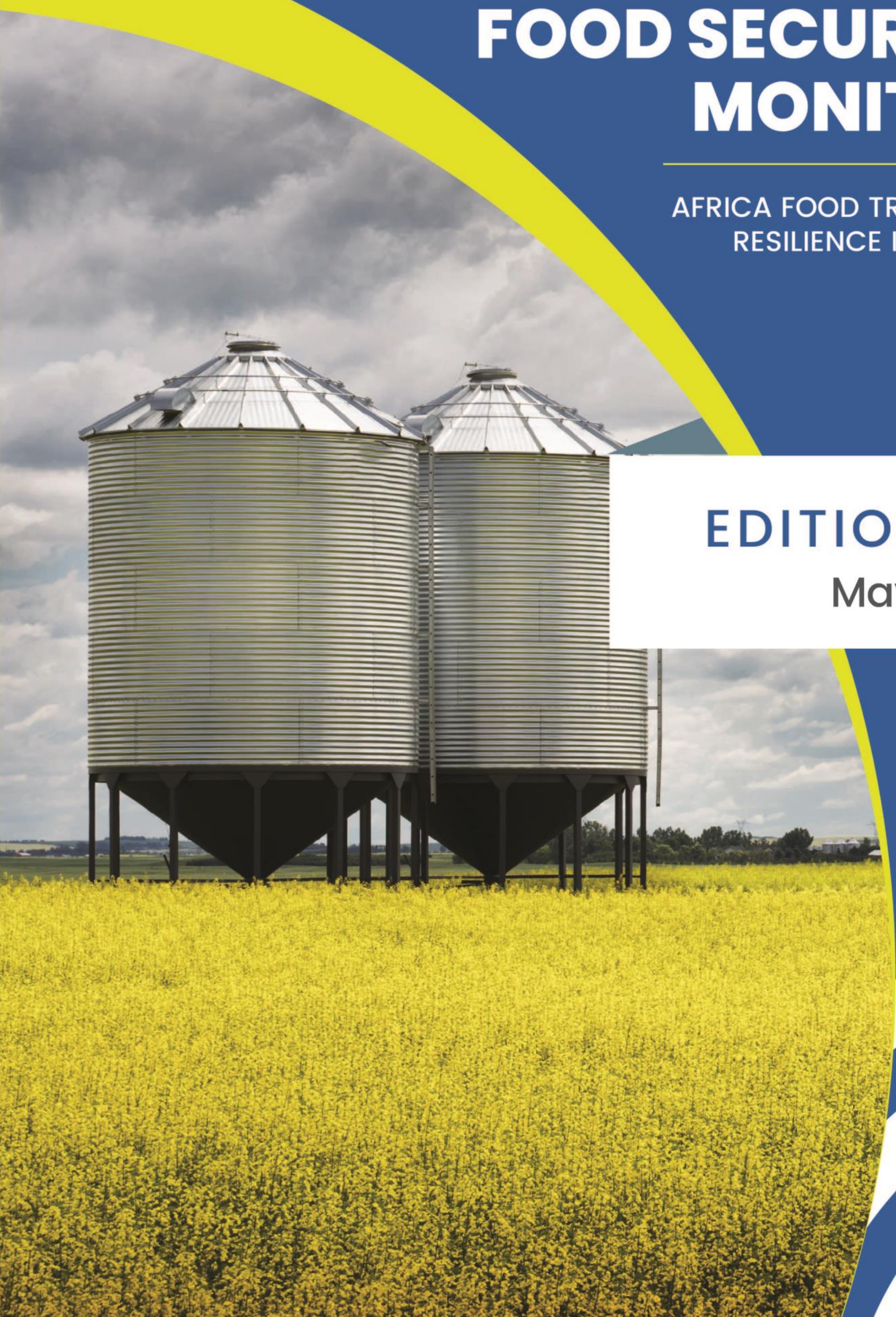
FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE



EDITION 36

May 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 May Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Global Food Security update

A total of 227,348 MT worth of commodities, including wheat, maize, soybean, and sunflower meal, were shipped to Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia during May 2023

Regional Food Security Updates

In East Africa, high fuel and food prices continue to limit purchasing power among low-income households that depend on market purchases for food supplies, heightening the need for food assistance.

In Southern Africa, ongoing harvests are improving food access across the region, but food prices remain high constraining access among low-income households.

In West Africa, Cereal prices in the Sahel remain high due to declining stocks, high production costs, restrictions on grain exports, high world commodity prices, and ongoing insecurity and conflict.

Food Trade

In East Africa, Tanzania has issued a new directive for the trading of agricultural crops, by banning the purchase of agricultural produce, especially cereals, directly from farms by foreign traders. Foreign traders are, however, allowed to purchase the produce under outlined procedures. Uganda dairy exporters have raised alarm over a move by the Kenyan dairy regulator to stop issuing permits for Ugandan dairy products in the KenTrade system from last March. This is despite the lifting of the ban on Uganda milk export to Kenya in March this year.

In Southern Africa, the Food Reserve Agency in Zambia has raised by 51% its purchase price for maize, a key benchmark price for grain trading as Zambia pushes to ensure food security amidst regional deficit.

In West Africa, Nigeria and Uganda have held the first-ever business forum to discuss investment opportunities on the optimization of existing investment and trade opportunities in the two naturally endowed African countries.

Commodity Prices

In East Africa, food commodity prices remain high in most countries, except in Tanzania, while Rwanda and Uganda show mixed trends.

In Southern Africa, prices of food commodities have begun to decline as the harvest period kicks in.

In West Africa, a mixed trend is seen – countries such as Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, and Niger have generally registered lower prices, while prices in Ghana, Nigeria and Togo remain elevated.

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 (Table 1) offers a concise overview of fluctuations in the number of people experiencing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC)[1], snapshots of hunger hotspots, and average changes in food prices[2] over the past two years. ***Figure 1*** displays the prevalence of IFC across 17 selected East, Southern, and West African countries in May. During this month, the number of food insecurity hotspots, defined as countries where over 50% of the total population has IFC, remained at four: Burkina Faso (57.1%), Mali (68.6%), South Sudan (58.2%), and Niger (80.3%). Additionally, three more countries - Nigeria, Togo, and Uganda – are approaching hotspot status. Comparatively, the number of people with IFC decreased in Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zimbabwe compared to the same period last year. Meanwhile, compared to two years ago, declines occurred in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe.

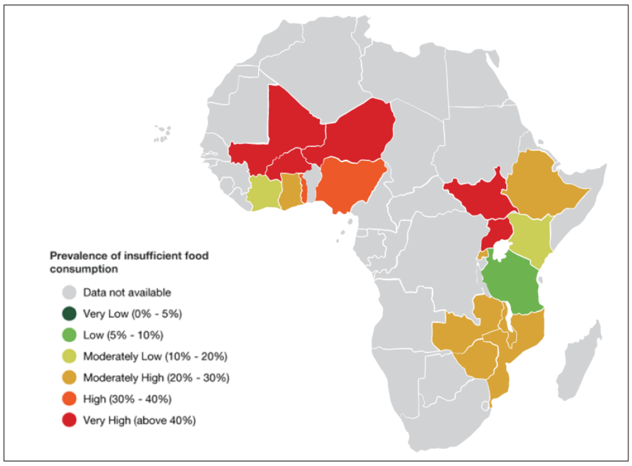
In comparison to the past six months, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, and Uganda have all seen decreases in their average food prices. When looking at the same period a year ago, more countries including Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo recorded drops in average prices as well.

Table 1: IFC and Commodities Price Changes

Country	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from last 1 year		Change in people with insufficient food consumption from last 2 years		Commodity Price Changes in the last 6 months		Commodity Price Changes in the last 1 year	
Burkina Faso	7.62	↑	-2.59	↓	1.04	↑	-13.40	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	-36.17	↓	-21.05	↓	-2.48	↓	-8.93	↓
Ethiopia	15.71	↑	55.77	↑	12.19	↑	32.68	↑
Ghana	22.03	↑	22.03	↑	42.10	↑	36.54	↑
Kenya	48.48	↑	68.97	↑	6.48	↑	67.80	↑
Malawi	67.86	↑	62.07	↑	55.61	↑	175.18	↑
Mali*	19.09	↑	42.39	↑	-24.41	↓	-17.62	↓
Mozambique	-8.24	↓	-6.02	↓	29.59	↑	-16.18	↓
Niger	15.38	↑	91.49	↑	-14.04	↓	-16.25	↓
Nigeria	34.02	↑	38.68	↑	7.15	↑	-1.28	↓
Rwanda	0.00	○	16.00	↑	-16.55	↓	45.19	↑
South Sudan	1.59	↑	-5.88	↓	38.93	↑	108.34	↑
Tanzania	1.89	↑	1.89	↑	10.45	↑	74.11	↑
Togo	28.57	↑	17.39	↑	5.71	↑	-8.06	↓
Uganda	-5.59	↓	4.11	↑	-12.67	↓	118.95	↑
Zambia	66.67	↑	25.00	↑	26.75	↑	26.70	↑
Zimbabwe	-22.45	↓	-13.64	↓				

Key: ○ No Change ↑ = increase ↓ = decrease

Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, May 2023



***Source**: Own analysis based on data from WFP (2023)*

[1] **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 over 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 do not consume 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 consume 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).

[2] Maize is the main commodity being tracked on this dashboard, except in Mali, where we use millet. 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.

Global Market Update

Black Sea Grain Initiative

A total of 227,348 MT worth of commodities, including wheat, maize, soybean, and sunflower meal, were shipped to Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia during May 2023. The volume of each commodity shipped to different countries is provided in *table 2* below.

Table 2: Shipment of commodities under the Black Sea Grain Initiative

Country	Commodity	Volume traded (May 2023, MT)	Volume traded (Cumulative, MT)
Algeria	Wheat		212 220
Egypt	Wheat	26,649	291 849
	Soybeans	8,704	121 840
	Corn	109,895	965 173
	Sunflower meal		1,503
	Sunflower oil		3,100
Ethiopia	Wheat	30,000	262, 759
Kenya	Corn		44,000
	Wheat		332,936
Libya	Barley		110,781
	Corn		391,300
	Wheat		53,800
	Sunflower meal		2,700
Morocco	Sunflower meal	19,800	111,217
Somalia	Wheat		53,500
Sudan	Wheat		65,340
Tunisia	Corn	32,300	356,598
	Barley		99,300
	Wheat		222,150
	Vegetable oil		3,300
	Soya oil		5,170

Source: United Nations[3]

Global Food Prices

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) decreased by 2.6% in May, driven by notable drops in the indices for vegetable oils (8.7%), cereals (4.8%), and dairy (3.2%). In contrast, the sugar and meat indices showed increases by 5.5% and 1% respectively. The International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) also displayed decreases over both the one-month and one-year periods, mainly driven by drops in the sub-Indices for wheat, maize, and soybeans due to increased seasonal supply forecasts as well as supplies from the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

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

Figure 2: Global Food Commodity Prices[4]

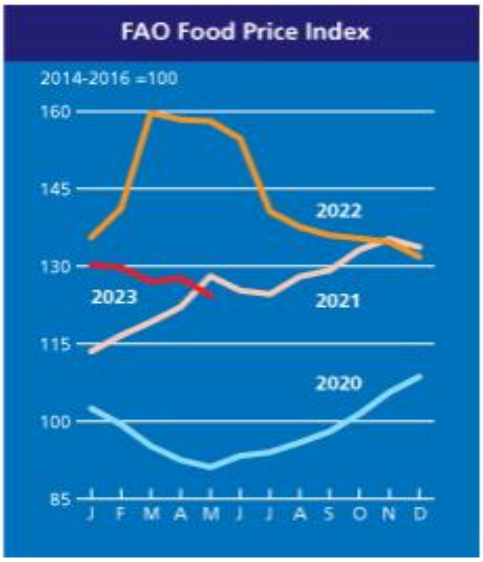


Table 3: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices[5]

International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) and GOI sub-Indices			
	May 2022 Average*	Change	
		M/M	Y/Y
GOI	265.7	-5.2%	-24.7%
Wheat	245.3	-3.4%	-34.6%
Maize	258.6	-9.8%	-25.7%
Rice	205.2	+2.3%	+15.7%
Soybeans	262.3	-5.5%	-21.5%
*Jan 2000=100, derived from daily export quotations			

Global Fertilizer Prices

Compared to April, in May, the global prices for MAP and Urea fertilizers have gone up by 3.5% and 4.7%, respectively (table 4). However, compared to the same period last year, all the major fertilizer types have seen a decrease ranging from 21% to 37%. This decrease is mainly due to lower natural gas prices in Europe and the relative stability of the fertilizer market despite the Russia-Ukraine war.[6]

Table 4: Global Fertilizer Prices[7]

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
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
Jan 30-Feb 3 2023	847	862	704	698
Feb 27-Mar 3 2023	827	827	666	648
Mar 27-31 2023	818	810	644	626
Apr 24-28 2023	827	804	624	595
May 22-26 2023	834	832	624	623
% Change April-May 2023	0.8	3.5	0.0	4.7
% Change May 2022 - May 2023	-21.0	-23.1	-29.0	-37.0

Source: DTN

[4] FAO, 2023. Accessed at https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/ on 2nd June 2023
[5] AMIS, 2023. Accessed at http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Market_monitor/AMIS_Market_Monitor_current.pdf on 2nd June 2023

[6] https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2023/02/fertilizer-prices-and-company-profits-going-into-spring-2023.html#:~:text=Fertilizer%20prices%20have%20been%20on,to%20nitrogen%20fertilizer%20price%20declines.
[7] https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2023/05/31/fertilizers-prices-mostly-higher

Food Insecurity Updates

East Africa Food Security Update

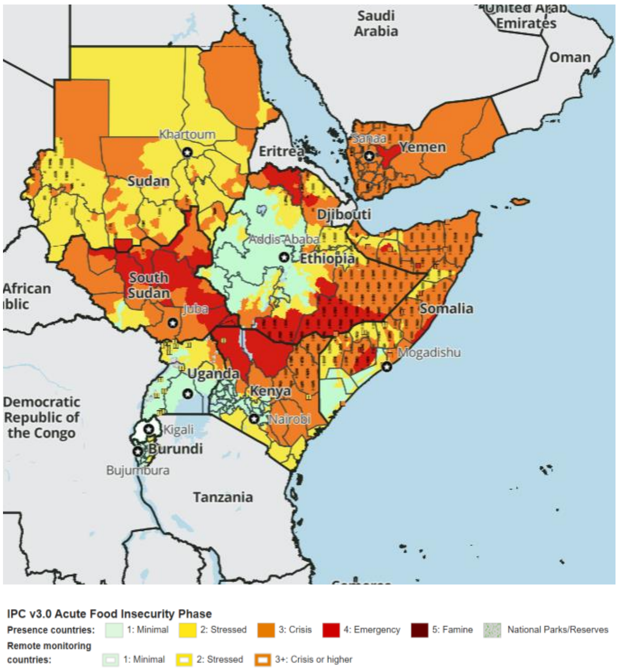


Figure 3: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, March-May 2023

Ethiopia: Income levels in the Tigray region have not yet returned to pre-conflict levels, although there has been a gradual economic recovery that is creating more income-generating opportunities, especially for those involved in land preparation activities. Despite this, humanitarian aid is still needed, especially in the southern and south-eastern pastoral areas that have been hit by flooding and temperature drops, leading to the death of 70,000 livestock[8].

Kenya: High fuel and food costs are still curtailing households' purchasing power. The prices of essential food items remain high in most markets due to inadequate local food supply caused by successive below-average harvests, more demand and high fuel costs. As a result, most households have limited food availability and are being affected by IPC Phase 2 outcomes, with IPC Phase 3 outcomes predicted for the worst-affected areas[9].

Uganda: An increasing number of low-income households are projected to experience IPC Phase 2 outcomes before the June/July harvests, due to dry spells in late March and early April in northern and eastern Uganda, limiting food availability until September. IPC Phase 1 outcomes are expected to remain until September in the bimodal areas.[10].

South Sudan: In the areas affected by repeated flooding and conflict, many low-income households are now facing the lean season. This, coupled with the ongoing poor economic conditions and high prices for both food and non-food items, is causing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, while some households in Panyikang and Fashoda of Upper Nile remain in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)[11].

Rwanda: The start of the Season B green harvest in April continues to contribute to IPC Phase 1 outcomes for most households across the country. In addition, decreases in the prices of maize and Irish potato, following the removal of Value Added Tax (VAT) in April, have also improved food access for most households across the country. Despite the removal of VAT on selected staple foods, however, food prices in Kigali City remain high, constraining the purchasing power and food access for very poor urban households[12].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 31st May 2023, 64.0 million people across six selected East African countries did not have enough food for consumption, representing a 2.5% decrease compared to the previous month. This suggests that food security has improved across these countries in the last month. Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda were among the countries that contributed to this decline. When compared to the same period last year (58.2 million) and two years ago (50.6 million), the number of food insecure people in the region during the current month is higher than both periods. *Table 5* below provides updates on the variation in prevalence of insufficient food consumption across the selected East African countries during the month of May 2023.

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[8] https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia
[9] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-high-fuel-and-food-prices-are-limiting-household-purchasing-power-may-2023
[10] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda
[11] https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan
[12] https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-key-message-update-season-b-green-harvest-and-reduction-food-prices-improve-food-access-may-2023

Table 5: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (May 2023)[13]

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from May 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from May 2021
Ethiopia	109.20	22.80	26.00	22.25	6.58	15.71	55.77
Kenya	51.40	12.20	12.60	19.07	-19.67	48.48	68.97
Rwanda	12.30	3.00	3.00	23.58	-3.33	0.00	16.00
South Sudan	11.00	6.40	6.80	58.18	0.00	1.59	-5.88
Tanzania	58.30	5.50	6.10	9.59	-1.82	1.89	1.89
Uganda	42.70	15.80	15.80	35.60	-3.80	-5.59	4.11

*Current month and **Previous month*

= No change; = Low increase (0-10%); = Moderate increase (10-30%); = High increase (>30%)

= Low decrease (0-10%); = Moderate decrease (10-30%); = High decrease (>30%)

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of commodity prices in EA[14]

	**Climatic Shocks**	The compounded effects of the past five consecutive failed rainy seasons, and seasonal floodings continue to restrain farming activities and harvests, resulting in high food prices.
	**Conflicts**	Conflicts and insecurity remain a driving factor for higher food commodity prices in East Africa.
	Seasonal Dynamics	Most East Africans are in their lean season resulting in lower stocks following successive below average harvests and increased demand creating upward pressure on prices.
	**Macroeconomic Shocks**	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by high food inflation, and high fuel and transport costs in some East African countries, are impacting food prices.

Ethiopia

The prices of food commodities in Ethiopia have remained largely elevated compared to what they were in the past 1-12 months (table 6). However, the rate of increase in these prices has declined in the last month, with low to moderate increases generally seen. In contrast, Bale Robe have had a decline in wheat prices against the past 1-6 months. Seasonal fluctuations in food supply and conflicts are the primary drivers behind these price trends observed in Ethiopia over this period.

[13] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[14] Reliefweb, 2023. https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/usaidbha-ethiopia-assistance-overview-april-2023 accessed on 1st May 2023.

Table 6: Changes in prices in Ethiopia[15]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	3,200.00	2.79	13.37	15.29	34.68
Maize	Bahirdar, ETB/100 kg	3,000.00	3.45	17.65	13.21	31.29
Maize	Diredawa, ETB/100 kg	3,350.00	8.06	8.06	8.06	32.07
Sorghum (red)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	3,100.00	4.20	-0.80	0.15	13.76
Sorghum (white)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	4,000.00	4.58	7.02	-4.19	29.45
Teff (mixed)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	7,517.00	4.65	43.87	55.70	78.78
Wheat (white)	Addis Ababa, ETB/100 kg	4,975.00	4.19	15.03	16.32	43.29
Wheat (white)	Bale Robe, ETB/100 kg***	3,607.50	-2.63	-7.50	-3.80	18.28
Wheat (white)	Debre Marcos, ETB/100 kg	4,650.00	9.41	10.71	23.18	42.20
Wheat (white)	Diredawa, ETB/100 kg	5,600.00	13.13	19.40	17.89	50.74
Wheat (white)	Jimma, ETB/100 kg***	4,687.50	1.35	4.17	14.33	51.21
Wheat (white)	Shashemene, ETB/100 kg	4,700.00	21.29	13.25	14.63	41.71

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

Kenya

In general, the prices of maize and beans in Kenya remain high as the country goes through its lean season, in addition to macroeconomic difficulties (table 7). Compared to the prices 3-12 months ago, beans have seen an increase of between 20% and 137%, while maize prices have risen between 6% and 84%. In April, beans prices dropped in Eldoret and Nairobi and had a minor 0.3% increase in Nakuru. Maize prices, on the other hand, had a low to moderate increase of 1.5-7% over the same period. The combination of consecutive below average harvests, increased demand, and macroeconomic issues are pushing prices upwards[16]. Due to off-season demands, all types of fertilizer prices had steep declines in April compared to the past 1-12 months.

Table 7: Changes in prices in Kenya[17]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Beans (Rosecoco)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/Kg	172.50	-1.90	20.15	32.69	78.76
Beans (Rosecoco)	Nairobi Kangemi, Wholesale, KES/Kg	157.04	-0.47	40.08	52.79	136.86
Beans (Rosecoco)	Nakuru Wakulima,Wholesale, KES/Kg	147.80	0.30	36.13	20.93	79.57
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (USD/50KG)		40.07	-3.95	-11.01	-14.64	-10.84
Diammonium Phosphate (USD/50KG)		44.56	-4.40	-12.78	-15.85	-14.93
Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/Kg	75.42	3.73	18.88	27.21	70.98
Maize (white)	Nairobi Kangemi, Wholesale, KES/Kg	71.68	6.99	22.63	14.30	84.31
Maize (white)	Nakuru Wakulima, Wholesale, KES/Kg	65.14	1.57	24.17	6.94	48.11
Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/Kg****	50.03	-7.00	-18.56	-22.52	
NP 23-23-0 (USD/50KG)	National, US$/Ton	43.21	-8.84	-15.64	-11.76	-7.90
NPK 17-17-17 (USD/50KG)	National, US$/Ton	43.47	-9.66	-15.13	-12.71	-8.52
Urea (USD/50KG)	National, US$/Ton	42.50	-5.07	-14.64	-18.55	-28.79

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[15] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023)
[16] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya
[17] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023)

Rwanda

Significant improvements in affordability of selected food items have been noticed in Rwanda (table 8). Maize and sorghum have experienced significant decreases in prices compared to the previous 3-6 months. Despite the considerable decline in bean prices (10% - 16%) in the past month, they remain 25% - 246% higher than the past 3-12 months. The start of the Season B green harvest in mid-April and the removal of the value-added tax (VAT) in April have had an impact on prices in the recent months[18]. Nonetheless, the prices of all of these commodities are still much higher than their one-year levels.

Table 8: Changes in prices in Rwanda[19]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	1,076.97	-10.87	30.98	-1.18	218.20
Bean (dry)	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	1,431.25	7.15	30.69	33.04	246.27
Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	1,216.67	-15.61	25.00	40.38	198.99
Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	1,320.83	-15.17	40.35	44.18	221.13
Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	470.83	-10.32	-20.98	-21.53	47.49
Maize (white)	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	581.25	1.33	-1.81	-11.71	69.79
Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	500.00	5.73	-16.74	-15.85	32.65
Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	506.67	-18.88	-21.04	-17.11	30.84
Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	658.34	1.28	-5.95	-10.23	49.06
Sorghum	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	675.00	-3.57	0.00	-1.22	43.87
Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	530.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	34.18

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

South Sudan

South Sudan continues to experience higher food prices in May compared to April and the past 3-12 months (table 9). Compared to April, in May, maize prices were only lower in Aweil, and in comparison to three months ago, the commodity's prices were lower in Juba and Rumbek. Sorghum registered lower prices in Juba compared to three months ago, and in Rumbek compared to April. Several factors account for this, including the lean season, the protracted impacts of multiple years of flooding and conflict, and persistent poor macroeconomic conditions.[20]

Table 9: Changes in prices in South Sudan[21]

[18] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda
[19] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).
[20] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan
[21] Author's construction based on data from WFP (FAO (2023).

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Juba, SSP/KG*	924.07	2.57	-3.84	26.71	128.66
Groundnuts	Juba, SSP/KG*	1,644.00	7.80	-5.52	-14.60	73.78
Maize (white)	Aweil, SSP/KG*	385.81	-3.57	3.85	21.97	32.00
Maize (white)	Gogrial, SSP/KG*	514.80	5.88	20.00	12.50	176.92
Maize (white)	Juba, SSP/KG*	775.92	3.83	-2.86	15.84	89.59
Maize (white)	Rumbek, SSP/KG*	572.00	0.00	-6.45	33.33	76.52
Maize (white)	Torit, SSP/KG	762.76	33.35	90.50	122.25	166.70
Maize (white)	Wau, SSP/KG*	715.00	25.00	12.46	27.68	108.33
Sorghum (Feterita)	Aweil, SSP/KG*	688.12	20.48	40.13	70.52	136.11
Sorghum (Feterita)	Bor, SSP/KG	1,001.00	0.00	61.51	75.00	250.00
Sorghum (Feterita)	Gogrial, SSP/KG*	800.80	159.74	120.99	146.05	336.14
Sorghum (Feterita)	Juba, SSP/KG*	884.88	4.00	-2.49	10.82	115.61
Sorghum (Feterita)	Rumbek, SSP/KG*	643.50	-70.00	8.43	22.75	172.73
Sorghum (Feterita)	Wau, SSP/KG*	715.00	25.00	19.50	25.00	108.33
Wheat (flour)	Juba, SSP/KG*	1,319.00	12.26	0.92	46.56	12.83

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Tanzania

Generally, the prices of food commodities have demonstrated a downward trend compared to the past 1-3 months (table 10). Except for maize prices in Kigoma, which experienced a 1.85% increase, all other monitored commodities have had low (0-5%) and moderate (5-15%) reductions compared to the past one month. Similarly, except in Kigoma, most markets have experienced lower prices for all the selected commodities than three months ago. However, most of the commodities' prices are still higher than their levels from six and twelve months ago. This decrease in prices is largely attributed to increased supplies from the Vuli areas.

Table 10: Changes in prices in Tanzania[22]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	258,333.00	-6.32	-12.32	-0.16	51.07
Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	291,000.00	-2.37	-3.96	10.93	53.16
Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	279,850.50	-0.74	16.60	33.26	123.88
Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	267,500.00	-12.79	-10.46	-2.90	31.90
Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	270,000.00	-12.90	-22.86	-10.00	45.55
Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	111,444.00	-9.11	-0.66	13.24	54.68
Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	118,600.00	-3.83	1.88	15.05	77.81
Maize (white)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG***	120,147.50	1.85	20.15	23.48	98.59
Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	103,516.00	-14.04	-7.66	0.49	70.44
Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	120,000.00	-7.10	-20.00	0.00	69.01
Rice (Wholesale)	Arusha (urban), TZS/100KG	283,889.00	-2.50	-4.00	1.39	30.52
Rice (Wholesale)	Dodoma (Majengo), TZS/100KG	292,000.00	-3.04	-4.45	0.14	55.94
Rice (Wholesale)	Kigoma, TZS/100KG	261,389.00	-4.95	21.58	24.47	63.37
Rice (Wholesale)	Morogoro, TZS/100KG	280,000.00	-3.19	-8.68	2.75	34.74
Rice (Wholesale)	Moshi, TZS/100KG	310,000.00	-2.36	-10.97	-5.10	69.40

[22] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Uganda

The prices of maize and beans monitored in selected markets of Uganda have had mixed results (table 11). Bean prices have generally risen over the past 1-3 months, with the exception of Mbarara where prices have stayed the same. Maize prices have mostly gone down, remained stable, or increased by less than 12% in the last 1-6 months. Factors such as the lean season, below average harvests from past harvests, and strong regional demands have pushed prices up[23]. Forecasts for the prices of both commodities show steep falls in the next 3-6 months when new harvests are expected to kick in.

Table 11: Changes in prices in Uganda[24]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Beans	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	5,375.00	19.44	72.00	45.27	52.03	-54.00	-62.44
Beans	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	6,000.00	5.49	4.35	16.21	53.57	-49.42	-46.60
Beans	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	-100.00	-51.00	-31.86
Maize	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	1,950.00	-7.14	11.43	-21.37	54.32	-52.47	-50.95
Maize	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	-55.48	-38.22
Maize	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	1,667.00	1.80	11.13	-16.65	27.53	-18.99	-19.08

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

The March-May rainfall season in the region had mixed results. Most of Djibouti, Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, Uganda, western and some central counties of Kenya, and pastoral areas of Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and Somalia had an early or timely start to the season in March. In contrast, Rwanda, northern Burundi, Tanzania, and southern Kenya experienced a delay of 20-30 days in the onset of the rains, while some parts of southern Kenya and southern Somalia have yet to see the arrival of the seasonal rains.[25]. In **Ethiopia**, the planting of belg crops began on schedule in most areas, though was hindered by a two-to-three-week delay in the south and southwest due to a late start to the rainy season. A positive harvest is expected in 2023 due to the expectation of above-average rainfall. However, a below average yield is anticipated in the Tigray region due to limited access to agricultural inputs[26]. In **Kenya**, the planting of long rains cereal crops has begun, but farmers in the south-eastern marginal agricultural areas are worried due to the delayed and below-average seasonal rains[27]. In **Uganda**, most crop fields in central and southern Uganda experienced favourable impacts due to the above-average cumulative rainfall in early March[28]. In **Rwanda,** heavy rainfall during the Season B led to flash floods in May that damaged around 10,000 hectares of cropland, infrastructure, and stored food in the affected areas. This has reduced the Season B harvest prospects to below-average.

[23] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda
[24] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).
[25] https://fews.net/east-africa/seasonal-monitor/march-2023
[26] https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia
[27] https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-key-message-update-high-fuel-and-food-prices-are-limiting-household-purchasing-power-may-2023
[28] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda

Southern Africa Food Security Update

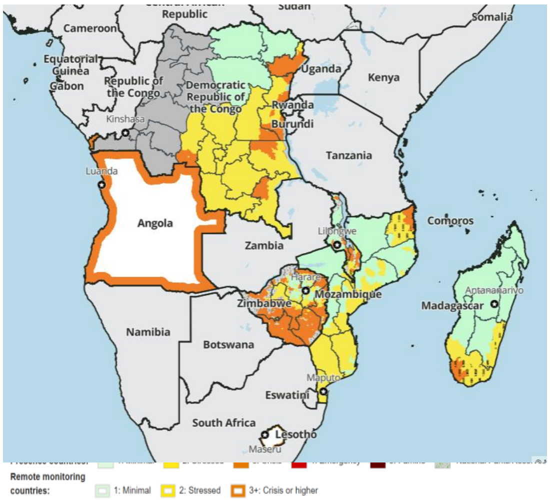


Figure 4: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, March-May 2023

Ongoing harvests are improving food access across the region, but food prices remain high, constraining access among low-income households.

Malawi: The effects of Cyclone Freddy are driving IPC Phase 2 and IPC Phase 3 outcomes that are likely to remain in place until September in most districts in southern Malawi, while households in the central and northern parts of the country are facing IPC Phase 1 outcomes due to insufficient food and income from their own agricultural products[29].

Mozambique: Ongoing harvests are improving food access and availability, while contributing IPC Phase 1 outcomes for most rural households across the country. However, in the drought and flood affected parts of the country, below-average harvests are resulting in IPC Phase 2 outcomes with IPC Phase 3 outcomes expected from July and August as household food stocks begin to decline[30].

Zimbabwe: Harvests have been a factor in improving food availability, resulting in Phase 2 outcomes in areas where food is in short supply and Phase 1 outcomes in those where food is plentiful. Nevertheless, the devaluation of the local currency has caused food prices to rise, limiting households' ability to buy food[31].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 31st May 2023, 19.8 million people in Southern Africa had insufficient food for consumption, which was a decrease of 3.9% from April 2023, indicating an improvement in the region's food security situation. Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia were the countries that contributed to the downward trend during this period. However, when compared to the same period last year (18.3 million) and two years ago (18.4 million), the number of food insecure people in the region has increased over both periods for the current month.

Table 12: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (May 2023)[32]

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 May 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from May 2021
Malawi	18.10	5.60	6.40	25.97	-16.07 ↓	67.86 ↑	62.07 ↑
Mozambique	29.50	8.20	9.40	26.44	-4.88 ↘	-8.24 ↘	-6.02 ↘
Zambia	17.40	3.70	3.10	20.11	-5.41 ↘	66.67 ↑	25.00 ↑
Zimbabwe	14.40	3.10	3.90	26.39	22.58 ↑	-22.45 ↓	-13.64 ↓

**Current month and **Previous 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%)*

[29] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-food-security-outlook-update-april-2023
[30]
[31]
[32] https://hungermap.wfp.org/

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of prices in the Southern Africa region[33]

	Seasonality Patterns	The beginning of the new harvest season in the Southern Africa region is improving supplies and helping lower food prices.
	Weather Shocks	The effects of cyclone Freddy and dry spells have had major impact on crop harvests as most crops were lost during the cyclone reducing the extent of the impact of the new harvests on prices

Malawi

The prices of food commodities have generally decreased in the last month, except in Lilongwe where maize and rice prices have risen by 15.9% and 7.1% respectively (table 13). A drop in maize prices was also observed in Nsanje, falling by 21.7% compared to three months ago. Despite this, all monitored prices and markets have shown prices higher than their 3–12-month average, ranging from 5.8% to 265.5%. Despite the new harvests coming in and increasing supplies, the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy remains strong and reduced the full dampening effects the new harvests could have had on prices[34].

Table 13: Changes in prices in Malawi[35]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg**	1,408.00	0.04	26.56	42.80	134.67
Maize	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg**	637.50	15.91	96.15	155.00	218.75
Maize	Liwonde, MWK/Kg	651.75	-14.47	25.28	56.90	188.38
Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg	518.13	-12.88	9.08	73.52	178.56
Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg	658.00	-4.12	42.42	95.25	265.56
Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg	575.13	-17.43	16.13	55.61	175.18
Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg	442.75	-44.79	-21.67	7.15	101.25
Rice	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg**	1,500.00	7.14	7.14	7.14	50.00
Rice	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg**	1,800.00	0.00	5.88	33.33	126.13

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Mozambique

The prices of food commodities in Mozambique have largely been stable or seen decreases over the past 1-12 months (table 14). Most notably, maize and rice prices have fallen in all monitored markets except for rice price in Massinga which had a slight rise of 1.8%. Angonia has recorded a higher maize price than it was 3 and 6 months ago, meanwhile Massinga witnessed a minor increase in rice prices in comparison to the preceding 1-12 months. The outlook for the following 3-6 months appears to be a mixed bag. Fertilizer prices have remained almost unchanged over the past 1-3 months. The start of the main harvests of 2023 has begun to have an effect on prices[36].

[33] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/southern-africa. Accessed 27th January 2023
[34] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
[35] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023).
[36] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique

Table 14: Changes in prices in Mozambique[37]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG*****	20.00	0.00	28.45	74.98		-26.61	-4.02
Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG***	22.64	-0.96	-0.96	0.09	-14.34	31.19	19.93
Maize (white)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG***	26.35	-3.48	-4.60	13.70	-18.03	6.32	11.01
NPK 12-24-12	National, MZN/50KG	3,082.00	0.00	0.65	-5.86			
Rice (imported)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG*****	60.00	0.00	-14.29	-8.48		-8.79	-9.59
Rice (imported)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG***	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.35	0.01
Rice (imported)	Massinga, Retail, MZN/KG***	61.67	1.83	2.78	2.31	4.23	-3.22	2.15
Urea	National, MZN/50KG	3,344.00	0.00	0.94	0.21			

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Zambia

The national average price of maize in Zambia has dropped by 7.9% from the previous month (table 15), although it is still higher than it was 3, 6, and 12 months ago by 3.46%, 26.75%, and 26.7%, respectively. The start of harvests is providing more supplies and pushing down maize prices. In an attempt to control demand from countries in Southern and East Africa, the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) has increased its purchase price of maize by 51%[38]. Fertilizer prices have remained mostly unchanged due to low off-season demands.

Table 15: Changes in prices in Zambia[39]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	5.06	-7.90	3.46	26.75	26.70		
NPK 10-20-10 + 6S	National, ZMW/50KG	911.30	0.00	0.25	-0.44			
Urea	National, ZMW/50KG	936.00	0.00	0.25	1.16			

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

Harvests are still on going in some parts of the region. In **Malawi**, the 2022/23 production season is expected to be below-average, particularly for maize, where a 20% - 30% below-average harvest is projected. This is due to the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy and reduced access to fertilizers this season[40]. In **Mozambique**, harvests are slightly delayed with harvests expected to start among households that have access to seeds, agricultural inputs, and tools. In **Zimbabwe**, the 2023 harvest is ongoing for large-scale farmers and households in the resettlement areas, but is largely complete across the rest of the country.

[37] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).
[38] RATIN, 2023. https://ratin.net/site/news_article/13109
[39] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023).
[40] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-food-security-outlook-update-april-2023

West Africa Food Security Update

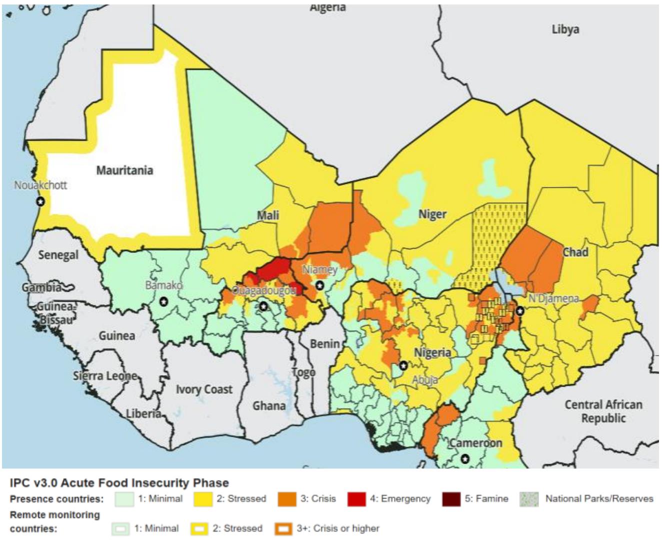


Figure 5: West **African countries Food Security Outlook, March-May 2023**

Cereal prices in the Sahel remain high due to declining stocks, high production costs, restrictions on grain exports, high world commodity prices, and ongoing insecurity and conflict.

Burkina Faso: Food assistance remains critical for low-income households in blockade areas, where access to supply markets is difficult, and populations are seeing their assets eroded. Protracted conflict continues to impede the movement of agricultural and livestock goods, thus adversely affecting the functioning of markets.

Mali: High staple food prices that are more than 30% compared to the five-year average; the early depletion of stocks; the deterioration of livestock/cereal terms of trade for breeders, and the overall decline in income, particularly in insecure areas, are making it difficult for households in insecure areas of the centre and north of the country to access food. This is resulting in widespread IPC Phase 3 outcomes, which are likely to persist until September.

Niger: Persistent conflicts in the regions of Tillabéry, Tahoua, Diffa and Maradi are still disrupting livelihoods and access to food for households, resulting in IPC Phase 3 outcomes. Enhanced security in the Diffa and South Maradi areas has made it possible to provide better access to food assistance, which has led to IPC Phase 2 outcomes[41].

Nigeria: Widespread IPC Phase 4 outcomes are being experienced across the north-eastern regions of the country amidst the ongoing lean season heightening the need for food assistance. Across other parts of the country most households exhausted their food stocks in April/May and rely mainly on market purchases to access some food; however, the purchasing power is low due to the atypically high market prices.

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

The number of people with insufficient food for consumption across the seven selected West African countries stood at 127 million as of 31st Of May 2023, representing a 6.5% increase from April 2023 (table 16). This suggests a deterioration of the food security situation across the region. Countries that contributed to this upward trend during this period include Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria. Compared to the same period last year (103.3 million people) and two years ago (93.9 million people), the number of food insecure people across the monitored countries in the region has increased over both periods.

Table 16: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (May 2023)[42]

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 May 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from May 2021
Burkina Faso	19.80	10.90	12.50	57.07	3.67	7.62	-2.59
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	3.70	4.00	11.95	-18.92	-36.17	-21.05
Ghana	29.80	7.60	9.00	24.16	-5.26	22.03	22.03
Mali	19.10	13.20	14.00	68.59	-0.76	19.09	42.39
Niger	22.40	15.20	16.90	80.36	18.42	15.38	91.49
Nigeria	202.80	65.90	63.30	35.36	8.80	34.02	38.68
Togo	7.90	2.70	2.70	34.18	0.00	28.57	17.39

**Current month and **Previous month*

41 https://reliefweb.int/report/niger/niger-key-message-update-les-conflits-continuent-de-perturber-les-moyens-dexistence-et-lacces-alimentaire-des-menages-pauvres-mai-2023
42 https://hungermap.wfp.org/

= 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[43]

	**Insecurity & Armed Conflicts**	Conflict and insecurity in parts of the West African region continue to disrupt agriculture, trade, and food assistance activities resulting in sustained higher prices.
	**Economic Shocks**	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by high fuel and transport costs, and weak local currencies are pushing up food prices.
	Seasonal Dynamics	The West African countries are mostly in their lean season resulting in depleted stocks.

Burkina Faso

Overall, food commodities in Burkina Faso have shown lower prices compared to 1-12 months ago (table 17). For instance, maize only registered very small increases of less than 2% in Batie and Dori when compared to the last one month. In addition, the current prices were mostly lower than what was recorded a year ago, except for Batie and Titao where the price of maize is higher by 2.26% and 2.54%, respectively. Looking ahead, a steeper decline in prices is anticipated in the next three months, likely due to increased access to humanitarian food supplies[44].

Table 17: Changes in prices in Burkina Faso[45]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*
Maize	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	272.00	1.12	2.64	1.49	2.26	-31.42
Maize	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	260.00	0.00	7.00	-6.81	-13.04	-12.76
Maize	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	331.00	0.61	1.53	2.80	-10.30	-17.70
Maize	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	152.00	-6.75	-4.40	25.62	-30.28	-2.94
Maize	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	258.00	-0.77	-0.77	-18.35	-17.31	-11.53
Maize	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	247.00	-1.59	-4.63	-12.72	-27.14	-5.93
Maize	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	204.00	-3.77	-2.39	20.00	-13.92	-22.48
Maize	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	363.00	-6.44	-23.58	-3.71	2.54	-43.60
Millet	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	373.00	-2.36	-9.69	-7.44	0.00	-13.25
Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	324.00	-3.28	3.18	-25.69	-4.42	-34.13
Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	396.00	-3.65	-3.65	2.33	-9.79	-14.23
Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	236.00	-4.45	7.27	-24.60	-22.11	-30.38
Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	265.00	-13.96	-2.21	-35.21	-32.91	-21.38
Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	315.00	-3.67	-5.69	-29.84	-24.46	-6.91
Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	235.00	-2.49	-4.86	-42.82	-27.02	0.14
Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	413.00	-7.61	-24.22	-4.62	8.68	-57.03

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

[43] FEWSNET, 2023. Accessed at https://fews.net/west-africa on 4th June 2023.
[44] FESNET, 2023. https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso
[45] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).

Cote d'Ivoire

Generally, the prices of food commodities monitored in selected markets of Cote d'Ivoire remain mostly lower compared to the past 1-12 months (table 18). However, the price of maize in Korhogo is higher than the past 1-6 months. Furthermore, in most monitored markets, the current price of rice is higher than it was a year ago. These trends are likely due to increased supplies from the last December-January harvests. Prices for all types of fertilizer have also dropped significantly, ranging from 15-24%, compared to the past 1-3 months.

Table 18: Changes in prices in Cote d'Ivoire[46]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Urea Com	National, US$/Ton*	843.00	-23.50	-22.38				
Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	275.00	12.31	40.31	15.03	-1.20	-27.26	-22.85
Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	250.00	-4.76	-16.81	-20.00	-16.67	-9.81	24.75
NPK 15-15-15 Com	National, US$/Ton*	822.00	-25.61	-24.59				
PK 0-23-19 + 6.5S + 5MgO + 10CaO Com	National, US$/Ton*	822.00	-16.38	-15.17				
Rice (denikassia imported)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	475.00	-1.52	0.00	-0.65	21.28	-27.54	-26.70
Rice (denikassia imported)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	450.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	-4.66	-6.19
Rice (Local)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	450.00	-1.13	-4.00	-0.69	5.37	-18.01	-15.47
Rice (Local)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	500.00	0.00	-6.25	0.00	5.26	-3.39	-6.81

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Ghana

The prices of food commodities monitored in Ghana have remained higher than in the past 1-12 months, although a few markets have had lower prices; for instance, the price of cassava dough for the preparation of "banku" was lower than in the past 1-6 months (table 19). Generally, the rate of price increase from April to May has been mostly lower (0-5%) to moderate (5-15%) for most commodities in most markets. This trend is likely due to the lean season and macroeconomic challenges, such as the Cedi weakening against the US Dollar thereby making imported food more expensive.

Table 19: Changes in prices in Ghana[47]

[46] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).
[47] Author's construction based on data from the Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture (2023).

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	4.24	24.48	48.58	18.86	52.84
Cassava Dough	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	5.32	-5.85	-20.04	-3.26	6.00
Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	6.79	6.72	14.08	42.10	36.54
Maize (Yellow)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	7.06	7.11	16.13	14.01	38.44
Millet	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	10.41	2.47	3.25	21.92	28.03
NPK 20-10-10	National, USD/50KG*	40.31	0.05	22.23	45.26	
NPK 23-10-5	National, USD/50KG*	40.31	0.37	8.01	35.40	-23.58
NPK 25-10-10	National, USD/50KG*	35.05	-2.39			-23.34
Plantain (Apem)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	7.32	5.98	35.45	26.95	-29.00
Plantain (Apentu)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	7.57	6.81	41.85	66.05	-25.51
Rice - Imported (non-perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	12.04	2.76	1.01	39.23	51.50
Rice - Imported (perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	17.90	0.25	-1.26	37.46	71.15
Rice Local (perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	14.02	2.23	5.87	42.00	74.44
Rice Local (non-perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	11.65	2.44	7.25	13.01	85.54
Sorghum	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	9.07	0.68	6.18	10.72	34.46
Soya Bean	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	9.41	-0.35	4.75	21.13	42.30
Urea	National, USD/50KG*	39.94	-5.98	-10.71	8.50	-34.16
Yam (Puna)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	7.90	3.43	18.28	107.89	-6.56
Yam (White)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	5.87	9.79	26.95	45.68	10.72

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Mali

The prices of food commodities in Mali have mostly remained stable or decreased over the past month (table 20). Millet prices increased in Gao and Sikasso by 38.46% and 18.75% respectively in May compared to April, while the prices of rice increased by slightly over 4% in Tombouctou and Mopti. Millet and sorghum prices are mostly still below their one-year levels, but the price of rice is higher than it was a year ago in all selected markets. The stability of prices is likely due to off-season harvests from irrigated areas despite the effects of early stock depletion and insecurity on food prices[48].

[48] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/west-africa/mali

Table 20: Changes in prices in Mali[49]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	26,500.00	-3.64	1.92	-33.75	-28.38
Millet	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	45,000.00	38.46	50.00	12.50	12.50
Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	-30.23	-21.05
Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	28,000.00	-3.45	5.66	-30.00	-24.32
Millet	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	25,000.00	0.00	4.17	-34.21	-16.67
Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	28,500.00	18.75	3.64	-32.94	-28.75
Millet	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	35,000.00	-2.78	16.67	-22.22	-16.67
Rice	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	46,000.00	0.00	0.00	8.24	12.20
Rice	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	47,500.00	0.00	5.56	-5.00	11.76
Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	-3.85	13.64
Rice	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	45,000.00	-2.17	0.00	-5.26	15.38
Rice	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	47,500.00	0.00	5.56	7.95	43.94
Rice	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	46,000.00	-8.00	-8.00	2.22	15.00
Rice	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	50,000.00	4.17	11.11	0.00	25.00
Rice (imported)	Bamako,Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	43,000.00	0.00	0.00	16.22	17.81
Rice (imported)	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	45,000.00	0.00	7.14	7.14	11.11
Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	47,500.00	0.00	17.28	37.68	35.71
Rice (imported)	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	44,000.00	4.76	10.00	10.00	12.82
Rice (imported)	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	44,000.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	10.00
Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	23,000.00	0.00	-8.00	-29.23	-28.13
Sorghum	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	35,000.00	-12.50	16.67		2.94
Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	23,000.00	0.00	-8.00	-36.11	-32.35
Sorghum	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	26,000.00	-1.89	18.18	-35.00	-25.71
Sorghum	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	25,000.00	0.00	4.17	-23.08	-37.50
Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	22,500.00	0.00	2.27	-35.71	-22.41
Sorghum	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	33,000.00	-8.33	10.00	-12.00	-5.71

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Niger

The cost of monitored food commodities in Niger is generally lower than the prices seen 3-12 months ago (table 21). However, compared to the last month, maize prices have risen by 1.3% - 3% in many markets, except in Abalak where it decreased by 9.3%. Millet prices have increased by about 3% in Abalak and Katako, but declined by 2.38% and 3.91% in Bonkaney and Goure, respectively. In addition, sorghum prices rose by 6.43% and 5.78% in Bonkaney and Katako respectively, while they remained unchanged or decreased in Abalak and Goure. The availability of food stocks due to food aid has helped to contain prices, although insecurity and export restrictions by neighbouring Burkina Faso and Mali continue to disrupt trading activities and prevented prices from dropping[50].

[49] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023)
[50] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/west-africa/niger

Table 21: Changes in prices in Niger[51]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG***	302.00	-9.31	-6.07	-19.03	-14.69	-0.83	18.66
Maize	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	231.00	1.32	-8.33	-18.66	-21.43	1.95	
Maize	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	338.00	3.05	5.96	-8.15	-9.14	-8.86	
Maize	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	252.00	2.02	-0.40	-10.32	-19.75	1.70	
Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG***	341.00	3.02	-11.43	-13.67	-8.09	-12.84	5.85
Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	287.00	-2.38	-3.04	-15.59	-8.60	5.85	
Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	295.00	-3.91	-2.64	-17.13	-15.23	3.04	
Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	301.00	3.08	1.01	-13.26	-6.23	-2.20	
Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG***	271.00	0.00	0.37	-15.31	-21.22	12.21	28.38
Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG**	298.00	6.43	1.36	-6.29	2.05	-7.25	
Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG**	264.00	-2.94	-2.94	-23.70	-20.72	1.29	
Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG**	293.00	5.78	-2.33	-9.29	-1.68	-8.13	

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Nigeria

The prices of food commodities in Nigeria have largely remained higher than they were 1-12 months ago (table 22). Nonetheless, some drops in prices have been observed in particular markets compared to prior periods. For example, maize prices have decreased in Ibadan, imported rice prices have decreased in Lagos, milled rice prices have decreased in Ibadan and Kaura Namoda, and sorghum prices have remained stable in Ibadan. In addition, when compared to one year ago, the current prices of maize, millet, and sorghum are either lower or have experienced only low to moderate increases. However, the prices of both imported and milled rice are overall higher by 10% - 47% in most markets compared to a year ago. The higher price trends are likely a result of the lean season, conflicts and insecurity, as well as poor macroeconomic conditions such as the continued high inflation, devaluation of the Nigerian Naira (NGN) on the parallel market, high fuel prices, and the remaining impacts of the cash crisis[52]. Despite it being a planting season, fertilizer prices remained largely lower in May than the past 1-12 months.

[51] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023)
[52] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria

Table 22: Changes in prices in Nigeria[53]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	195.00	24.80	6.85	-1.27	-3.94
Maize (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	262.00	-1.87	0.77	19.09	4.80
Maize (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	229.18	8.52	4.56	0.00	-0.57
Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	220.15	6.84	0.36	7.65	-8.24
Maize (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	260.00	5.16	5.80	11.95	2.28
Maize (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	217.50	6.10	3.57	5.45	-2.03
Millet	Giwa, NGN/KG**	232.50	10.71	3.33	-13.89	-4.71
Millet	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	294.00	0.51	0.86	0.68	9.70
Millet	Kano, NGN/KG**	274.35	9.30	10.10	25.22	14.68
Millet	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	239.60	9.73	-1.07	17.62	-0.13
Millet	Lagos, NGN/KG**	305.75	5.16	6.91	18.97	14.77
Millet	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	227.50	4.60	-4.21	3.41	-4.41
NPK 15-15-15	National, USD/50KG*	57.40	0.07	0.24	-0.69	-5.82
NPK 20-10-10	National, USD/50KG*	50.64	-0.08	-3.43	-3.85	-9.05
Rice (imported)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	780.00	1.30	0.00	17.74	34.48
Rice (imported)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	708.00	8.26	-0.28	13.37	10.07
Rice (imported)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	663.90	2.80	-0.73	-0.64	32.72
Rice (imported)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	834.50	-0.77	-5.28	22.99	47.02
Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	840.00	2.44	-1.75	12.37	43.84
Rice (milled)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	1,280.00	3.23	16.89	6.67	41.59
Rice (milled)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	917.00	-29.61		57.29	-3.88
Rice (milled)	Kano, NGN/KG**	604.00	6.15	-1.64	3.42	26.10
Rice (milled)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	1,093.20	-3.12	5.32	12.58	28.07
Rice (milled)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	1,245.00	7.33	13.70	16.90	36.51
Sorghum (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	185.00	19.35	5.71	-7.50	-7.50
Sorghum (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	280.00	0.00	33.33	6.87	-1.27
Sorghum (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	244.18	22.49	19.39	-3.93	4.79
Sorghum (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	239.90	8.65	4.08	-2.16	-4.73
Sorghum (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	276.00	0.09	-2.47	-0.27	3.29
Sorghum (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	210.00	5.66	9.09	6.33	-6.25
Urea	National, USD/50KG*	40.23	-1.97	-11.76	-11.58	-12.66

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Togo

Overall, changes in the prices of maize, rice, and sorghum have been mixed (table 23). Maize prices have shown stability or a low increase (0-5%) over the past one-month but remain below their one-year level. The price of imported rice has largely been stable in Amegnran and Korbongou, while demonstrating either stability or low-to-moderate increases in Anie, Cinkasse, and Kara over the past 1-12 months. This trend is typical of the lean season patterns in the country now. Fertilizer prices have decreased compared to the past one month but remain higher than three months ago.

Table 23: Changes in sorghum prices in Togo[54]

[53] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023)
[54] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2022)

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	260.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	-14.75
Maize (white)	Anie, XOF/Kg	250.00	2.04	13.64	19.05	-7.06
Maize (white)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	260.00	0.00	3.17	4.00	-3.35
Maize (white)	Kara, XOF/Kg	272.00	1.12	7.94	5.02	-2.86
Maize (white)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	265.00	1.92	6.00	2.71	-1.85
Maize (white)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	269.00	0.00	0.75	3.46	-18.48
NPK 15 15 15	National, USD/Ton**	586.00	-0.68	23.11		
Rice (imported)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	560.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00
Rice (imported)	Anie, XOF/Kg	465.00	1.09	1.09	0.65	1.09
Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	470.00	2.17	2.17	1.73	1.08
Rice (imported)	Kara, XOF/Kg	505.00	9.78	9.78	8.60	6.99
Rice (imported)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	500.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	0.00
Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	490.00	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52
Sorghum	Anie, XOF/Kg	310.00	6.90	16.98	11.11	5.08
Sorghum	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	300.00	3.45	20.00	3.45	20.00
Sorghum	Kara, XOF/Kg	355.00	10.94	28.62	18.33	26.79
Sorghum	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	305.00	5.17	18.68	-2.87	19.61
Sorghum	Lomé, XOF/Kg	350.00	4.48	2.94	0.29	9.38
Urea	National, USD/Ton**	586.00	-0.68	0.86		

*Note: Last price is for April 2023, *May, **March, ***February, ****January, and *****December*

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

= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

In the Sahelian regions, moderate rains in May allowed planting to begin and will continue until June. Rainfall forecasts suggest average to above-average accumulations in the Sahel countries, potentially providing a good harvest for the 2023/24 agricultural season, but with possible localized flooding along the Niger, Bénoué, Sokoto and Komadougu rivers, Chari and Logone. Despite the optimistic outlook, below-average harvests are anticipated in areas affected by armed conflict and population displacements, due largely to limited access to fields and agricultural inputs.

Food Trade Updates

Continental

The month of May 2023 has seen several major events and activities that have had an influence on food trade across the continent. These occurrences have had a significant impact on the trade of foodstuff.

- The Pan African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) and the African Stock Exchanges Association (ASEA) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enhance collaboration and cooperation in promoting cross-border payments of Capital Markets infrastructure in Africa[55].

East Africa

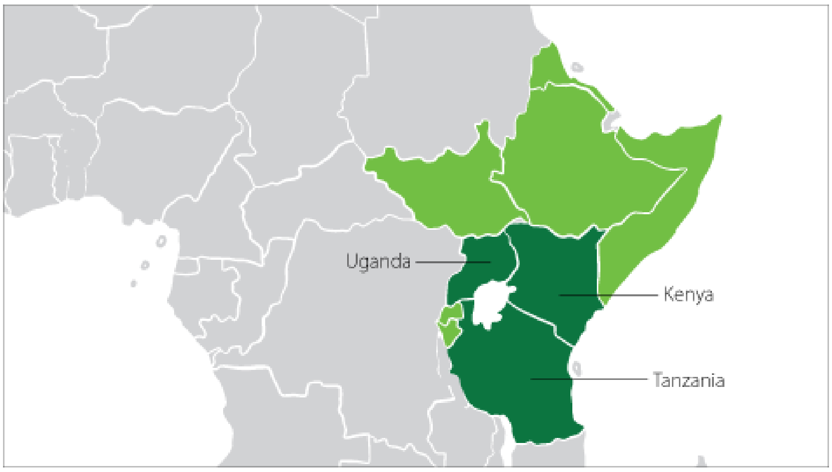
The following are some of the major events and activities that occurred during the month with implications on regional food trade within the East African region:

- East African Community (EAC) Partner States' commitments to the free movement of capital, services and goods is the bedrock of trade integration in East Africa, EAC Secretary General, Hon. (Dr.) Peter Mathuki, has said.[56]
- The Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK) and the East African Community Competition Authority (EACCA) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to ensure execution of their respective mandates to enhance regional integration and cross-border trade and investment[57].

Figure 6 provides an overview of the events and activities that have taken place across various countries in East Africa in the last month and are affecting food trade in the region.

[55] https://www.afreximbank.com/papss-and-asea-forge-strategic-partnership-to-revolutionize-cross-border-payment-of-stock-exchanges-in-africa/
[56] https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2797-eac-partner-states-commitments-key-to-implementation-of-common-market-protocol
[57] https://www.eac.int/press-releases/157-trade/2796-the-east-african-competition-authority-and-the-competition-authority-of-kenya-sign-bilateral-agreement

Figure 6: East Africa Cross border trade updates May 2023



TANZANIA

- Tanzania has issued a new directive for the trading of agricultural crops, by banning the purchase of agricultural produce, especially cereals, directly from farms by foreigners. Foreign traders are, however, allowed to purchase the produce under outlined procedures.
- Tanzania has unveiled ambitious plans to construct what would be, by far, the largest bridge in Africa - a 50km structure connecting the mainland to the Zanzibar islands to boost trade. The country has been looking to diversify the economy of the Zanzibar islands, home to 1.6m people, which depends mainly on tourism.
- Tanzania received its first certificate of origin to trade in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

UGANDA

- Uganda dairy exporters have raised the alarm over a move by the Kenyan dairy regulator to stop issuing permits for Ugandan dairy products in the KenTrade system from last March. The suspension of the issuance of permits was implemented despite the State Department for Livestock Development rescinding a notice banning dairy imports issued by KDB.

KENYA

- Uganda's milk industry players continue to grapple with non-issuance of export permits and sometimes delays in issuance of the same by the Kenya Dairy Board.Agreement despite the announcement that the ban on milk exports had been lifted.
- President William Ruto of Kenya is appealing for the swift removal of barriers hampering trade in East Africa. He said that barriers at border lines were impeding the movement of people, goods, and services.
- Recent statistics show that Kenya's total exports to Tanzania posted the biggest growth among all East Africa Community (EAC) destinations in terms of absolute value last year, underlining the gains of a reset in the relations between the two countries.
- Data from the Sugar Directorate indicates that the volumes imported between January and March were 93,000 tonnes against 46,000 in a similar period last year.
- Kenya and Uganda are expected to increase their coffee exports in the marketing year 2023/24, as government efforts to increase production come to fruition.

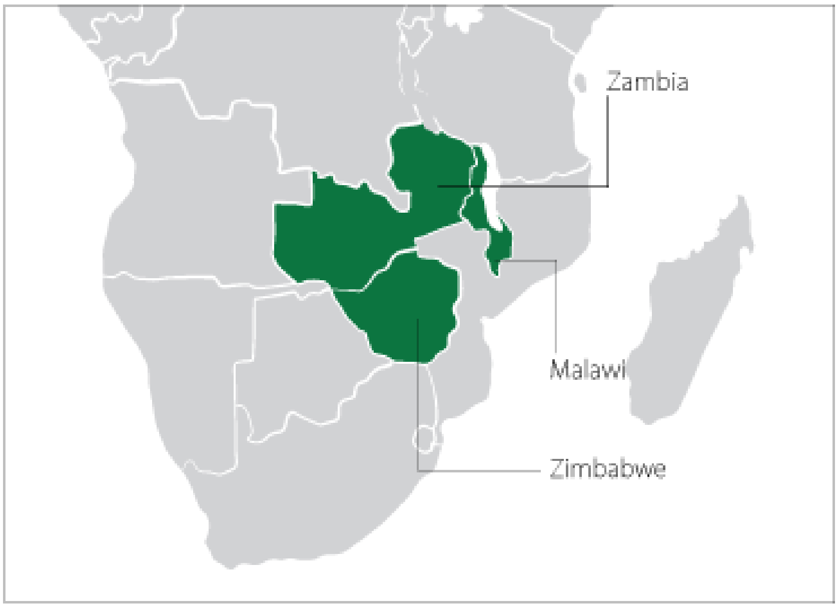
Southern Africa

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

- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers responsible for Agriculture, Food Security, Fisheries and Aquaculture met through videoconferencing on 19th May 2023, to review progress in the implementation of the SADC relevant sectoral programmes, projects, and related strategies under the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), in line with the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2020-2030).[58]

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

Figure 7: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for May 2023



MALAWI

- Malawi now requires all exporters to submit a CD1 form to enable the tracking export proceeds. Also, export of agricultural produce, especially oilseeds, is required to be done from a custom control warehouse.
- Malawi takes critical step towards the validation of a successor Industrial Policy in an effort to driving economic growth, promoting diversification, generating employment, adding value to exports, fostering technology transfer and innovation, facilitating regional integration, advancing sustainable development, and improving social welfare.

ZIMBABWE

- Zimbabwe frees up grain trade, opens door for private sector. Under this arrangement, the private sector will fund three quarters of Zimbabwe's wheat crop this year.
- Zimbabwe has pledged its allegiance to the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) regional trade agenda, which calls for the refining of competition regulations to reduce monopolies and protect consumer interests.

ZAMBIA

- The Food Reserve Agency (FRA) has raised by 51% its purchase price for maize, a key benchmark price for grain trading as Zambia pushes to ensure food security amidst regional deficits.

[58] https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/sadc-ministers-responsible-agriculture-food-security-fisheries-and-aquaculture-review

West Africa

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

- The ECOWAS Regional Trade Facilitation Committee (RTFC) held a meeting on 27th – 29th March in Accra, Ghana, to review the implementation of regional trade facilitation reforms and consider innovative approaches to improve free movement of goods in the region. The meeting also considered the ECOWAS Non-Tariff Barrier (NTB) Elimination Policy and the Regional Trade and Transport Facilitation Strategy, which are all expected to significantly reduce the challenges faced by traders in the region and increase intra-ECOWAS trade.[59]

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

Figure 8: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates May 2023[60]

NIGERIA

- Nigeria and Uganda have held the first-ever business forum to discuss investment opportunities on the optimization of existing investment and trade opportunities in the two naturally-endowed African countries.

[59] https://ecowas.int/the-ecowas-regional-trade-facilitation-committee-rtfc-meet-to-discuss-the-elimination-of-non-tariff-barriers-in-the-region/
[60] https://www.myjoyonline.com/gcb-bank-completes-first-pan-african-payment-and-settlement-system-client-transaction-in-ghana/
https://sunnewsonline.com/nigeria-papss-sign-mou-to-accelerate-cross-border-transactions/
https://www.russia-briefing.com/news/proposals-made-for-establishing-a-joint-russia-african-bank.html/

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**.

For more information contact:

Food Trade Unit, Policy and State Capability (PSC) Division
E-mail: foodtrade@agra.org

AGRA
Sustainably Growing Africa's Food Systems

AGRA
West End Towers, 4th Floor
Muthangari Drive, off Waiyaki Way, Nairobi, Kenya
PO Box 66773, Westlands 00800, Nairobi, Kenya

WWW.AGRA.ORG