FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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June 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 June Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Global Food Security update

A total of 228,635 MT worth of commodities, including wheat, maize, soybean, and sunflower meal, were shipped to Egypt, Kenya and Tunisia in June 2023.

Regional Food Security Updates

In East Africa, food and fuel prices remain high, and continue to limit access to food among low-income households.

In Southern Africa, increased market supplies from the recent harvest continue to stabilize prices and driving improved food security outcomes.

In West Africa, food prices remain above average despite declines in some markets across the region.

Food Trade

In East Africa, the Government of Tanzania, through its Ministry of Agriculture, has suspended the issuance of permits to Ugandan traders who export rice and maize flour from the country. This has seen about 200 heavy trucks loaded with rice and maize seeds being barred from crossing into Uganda through the Mutukula one-stop border post.

In Southern Africa, Mozambique announced that it will be submitting its tariff offer to the AfCFTA by June this year. The document contains relevant information about the products that Mozambique will place in the continental market while defining those that will be free from customs tariffs.

In West Africa, the Ghana Revenue Authority recently announced the introduction of a 12.5% upfront payment on the customs values of VAT registerable imports at the country's different entry ports.

Commodity Prices

Changes in food prices remain mixed in the East Africa region with food commodities being generally high in Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda. Meanwhile, mixed trends are reported in Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania. In Malawi, low food prices are expected to be short-lived as the country battles with economic challenges including the rapid depreciation of the local currency, and the current food stocks not sufficient due to the impacts of tropical cyclone.

In Southern Africa, food commodity prices have generally fallen as the harvest period peaks.

In West Africa, commodities are still high in Ghana and Nigeria, but lower in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Togo.

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

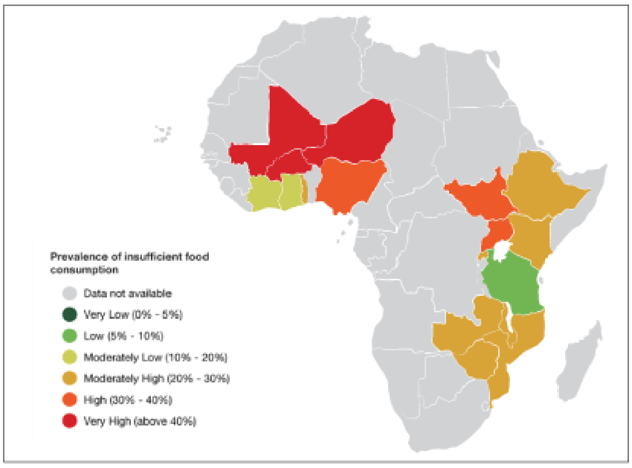
The Food Security Dashboard (Table 1 and Figure 1) offers a concise overview of fluctuations in the number of people experiencing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC)[1], snapshots of hunger hotspots, and average changes in food prices[2] over the past two years. ***Figure 1*** displays the prevalence of IFC in June across 17 countries selected from East, Southern, and West Africa. During this month, the number of food insecurity hotspots, defined as countries where over 50% of the total population has IFC, dropped to three from four in May. These food insecurity hotspots are Burkina Faso (57.1%), Mali (69.1%), and Niger (79.9%). However, three more countries – South Sudan, Nigeria, and Uganda – are approaching hotspot status. On the other hand, the number of people with IFC decreased in Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, and Zimbabwe compared to a similar time last year. Meanwhile, the average national maize prices over the last six months have been lower in Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Rwanda, and Uganda. And compared to one year ago, the average national maize prices decreased in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Niger, and Togo.

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	2.73	↑	-3.42	↓	4.95	↑	-15.03	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	-39.22	↓	-18.42	↓	-2.48	↓	-8.93	↓
Ethiopia	-3.73	↓	41.46	↑	12.19	↑	32.68	↑
Ghana	-12.28	↓	-12.28	↓	19.36	↑	43.17	↑
Kenya	84.62	↑	105.71	↑	13.15	↑	35.03	↑
Malawi	30.30	↑	48.28	↑	3.38	↑	132.11	↑
Mali*	7.32	↑	20.00	↑	14.50	↑	40.51	↑
Mozambique	12.16	↑	-12.63	↓	6.89	↑	-16.18	↓
Niger	2.29	↑	68.87	↑	-14.04	↓	-16.25	↓
Nigeria	37.52	↑	38.29	↑	18.26	↑	9.38	↑
Rwanda	28.57	↑	38.46	↑	-8.79	↓	44.54	↑
South Sudan	-28.36	↓	-27.27	↓	38.93	↑	108.34	↑
Tanzania	-1.96	↓	-9.09	↓	10.46	↑	60.62	↑
Togo	-5.00	↓	-20.83	↓	12.43	↑	-7.35	↓
Uganda	0.00	●	8.05	↑	-3.22	↓	17.68	↑
Zambia	66.67	↑	42.86	↑	26.75	↑	26.70	↑
Zimbabwe	-27.78	↓	-15.22	↓				

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

Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, June 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 228,635 MT worth of commodities, including wheat, maize, soybean, and sunflower meal, were shipped to Egypt, Kenya, and Tunisia in June 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	126,000	291 849
	Soybeans	9,233	121 840
	Corn	32,825	965 173
	Sunflower meal		1,503
	Sunflower oil		3,100
Ethiopia	Wheat		262, 759
Kenya	Corn	8,617	44,000
	Wheat	51,960	332,936
Libya	Barley		110,781
	Corn		391,300
	Wheat		53,800
	Sunflower meal		2,700
Morocco	Sunflower meal		111,217
Somalia	Wheat		53,500
Sudan	Wheat		65,340
Tunisia	Corn		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) continue to fall by 1.4% in June driven by falls in the price indices of sugar, vegetable oils, cereals and dairy products with the meat price index remaining unchanged. Declines in prices are driven largely by increased seasonal supplies from ongoing harvests.[4] The overall International Grain Council (IGC) Grain and Oilseeds Index (GOI) is higher in June compared to May but lower compared to a year ago. However, the cereals (wheat, maize, and barley) sub-indices have declined compared to the last one month and year, while rice sub-indices went up. Soybeans, on the other hand, went up against the previous month but remain lower by 14.15% than it was a year ago.

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

Figure 2: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)[5]

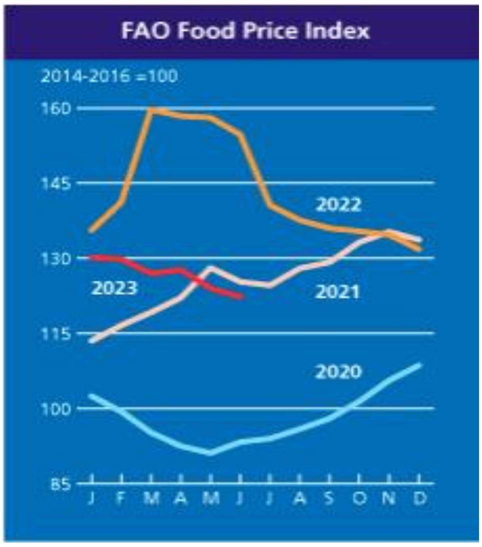


Table 3: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices[6]

Jan 2000 = 100	29-Jun	*% Chg. 1 M*	*% Chg. 1 YR*
GOI	**266.62**	*2.44*	*-18.88*
Wheat	**235.94**	*-2.40*	*-28.44*
Maize	**238.09**	*-7.97*	*-27.18*
Rice	**208.77**	*1.48*	*19.25*
Soyabeans	**277.53**	*9.02*	*-14.15*
Barley	**221.14**	*-3.47*	*-38.07*

Global Fertilizer Prices

The prices of major fertilizer types were either generally low or did not change from May to June (*Table 4*). For example, compared to one year ago, DAP and MAP were lower by about 21%, while potash and urea were approximately 30% cheaper. The relative stability of the fertilizer market, largely driven by lower natural gas prices in Europe, continue to sustain the lower fertilizer prices.[7]

Table 4: Global Fertilizer Prices[8]

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
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
Jun 12-16 2023	823	832	621	624
% Change May-Jun 2023	-1.3	0.0	-0.5	0.2
% Change Jun 2022 - Jun 2023	-20.9	-21.4	-29.8	-30.8

Source: DTN

[5] FAO, 2023. Accessed at https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/ on 2nd June 2023
[6] Author's construction based on data from IGC GOI, 2023. Accessed at https://www.igc.int/en/markets/marketinfo-goi.aspx
[7] 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.
[8] https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2023/06/21/anhydrous-uan32-lead-fertilizer

Food Insecurity Updates

East Africa Food Security Update

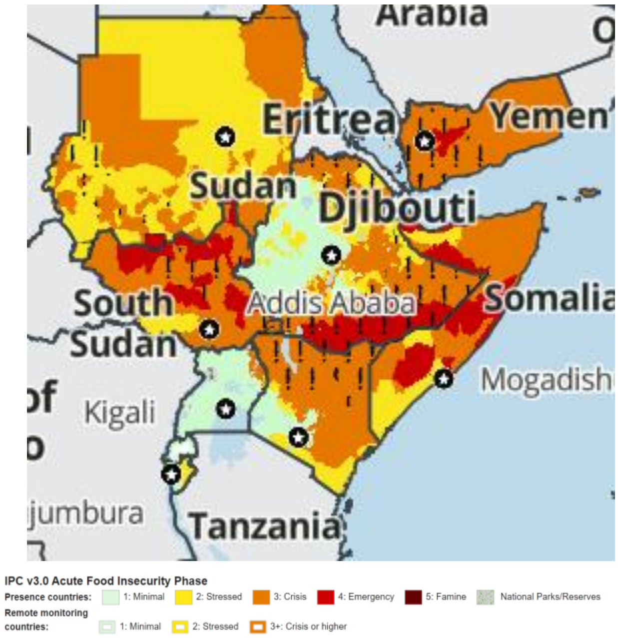


Figure 3: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Jun-Sep 2023

Ethiopia: Food insecurity levels remain high driven by the impacts of conflict in the northern parts of the country and drought in the southern region. Macroeconomic challenges, including insufficient foreign currency reserves and the continuous depreciation of the national currency, are constraining the importation of key commodities, including fertilizers[9].

Kenya: High maize prices, and below-normal sources of income continue to limit the purchasing power with many households remaining dependent on market purchases for food supplies, leading to widespread IPC Phase 2 outcomes[10].

Rwanda: The ongoing Season B harvest continues to improve food availability across the country sustaining IPC Phase 1 outcomes. In addition, the removal of Value Added Tax on Irish potatoes, rice, maize flour, and maize in April leading to a 30-40 percent decrease in staple food prices, is contributing to improved food security outcomes across the country[11].

South Sudan: IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4 outcomes remain in place as the lean season persists. The ongoing crisis in Sudan has led to 75,000 people fleeing to South Sudan disrupting trade in the process, and heightening the need for food assistance[12]. Despite this, South Sudan has seen a substantial improvement in the number of people with insufficient food consumption, dropping by 28% and 27% compared to the same time last year and two years ago.

Uganda: The food security situation in the Karamoja region continues to deteriorate due to continued localised insecurity, which has led to the loss of livestock and limited access to farmland, as well as low household purchasing power, among other factors[13].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30th June 2023, 65.7 million people across six select East African countries did not have enough food for consumption, representing a 2.6% increase compared to the previous month. Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda were among the countries that contributed to this increase. This suggests that food security has deteriorated across these countries in the last one month. The number of food insecure people in the region was higher in June 2023 than at the same time last year (62.6 million) and in 2021 (53.0 million). *Table 5* below provides updates on variations in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption across the selected East African countries during the month of June 2023.

[9] https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/giews-country-brief-ethiopia-15-june-2023
[10] https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya
[11] https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda
[12] https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan
[13] https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-acute-food-insecurity-situation-april-august-2023-and-projection-september-2023-february-2024-published-june-15-2023

Table 5: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (June 2023)[14]

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 June 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from June 2021
Ethiopia	109.20	22.80	26.00	21.25	-4.53	-3.73	41.46
Kenya	51.40	12.20	12.60	28.02	46.94	84.62	105.71
Rwanda	12.30	3.00	3.00	29.27	24.14	28.57	38.46
South Sudan	11.00	6.40	6.80	43.64	-25.00	-28.36	-27.27
Tanzania	56.30	5.50	6.10	8.88	-7.41	-1.96	-9.09
Uganda	42.70	15.80	15.80	37.70	5.92	0.00	8.05

**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[15]

	Climatic Shocks	The lingering effects of past climatic shocks continue to restrain crop outputs and food prices.
	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity are driving factors 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 that is 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 price situation remains the same as in the last report as most food commodities price remains higher (Table 6). As shown in *Table 6*, except in Bale Robe, where wheat prices are lower, most prices are above the levels of the last 1-12 months. Off-season declines in food stocks, coupled with the impact of conflicts and insecurity, and macroeconomic factors like the removal of fuel levy, which led to a 10% increment in fuel prices, are placing upward pressure on food prices.[16] The fertilizer prices, last recorded in February, also remain higher than the previous three months.

[14] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[15] Reliefweb, 2023. https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/usaidbha-ethiopia-assistance-overview-april-2023 accessed on 1st May 2023.
[16] https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia

Table 6: Changes in prices in Ethiopia[17]

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
NPS 19-38-0 + 7S	National Average, USD/50KG****	41.11	1.21	2.88		
NPSB 18.9-37.7-0 + 6.95S + 0.1B	National Average, USD/50KG****	41.56	1.19	2.79		
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
Urea	National Average, USD/50KG****	42.60	1.16	2.70		
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 May 2023, *June, **April, ***March, ****February, and *****January

= 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

Mixed changes in the national average prices of food commodities were reported in Kenya over the month of June (*Table 7*). While the average prices of red beans, red sorghum, and rice were lower in June than in May, maize, finger millet, wheat and white sorghum prices remained high. For instance, wheat and white sorghum were 6.77% and 15.23% higher in June than in May. Except for finger millet and wheat, all other commodities have risen above their one-year levels. The state of prices is a reflection of seasonality patterns exacerbated by on-ongoing macroeconomic difficulties. All types of fertilizer declined in prices in May compared to the past 1-12 months as a result of low off-season demands.

Table 7: Changes in prices in Kenya[18]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	13,080.38	-6.05	12.02	59.84	44.43
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (USD/50KG)	National Average USD/50KG	38.65	-3.54	-10.97	-16.70	-22.55
Diammonium Phosphate (USD/50KG)	National Average USD/50KG	42.08	-5.57	-13.98	-19.45	-20.30
Dry Maize	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	6,878.61	3.68	10.45	13.15	35.03
Finger Millet	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	9,480.60	2.37	10.51	7.58	-12.77
Red Sorghum	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	6,584.85	-17.80	-5.75	1.94	17.01
Rice	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	6,980.14	-10.54	-4.09	4.66	15.08
Wheat	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	7,275.46	6.77	2.47	2.68	-6.00
White Sorghum	National Average Wholesale, KES/90KG*	6,849.00	15.23	3.65	2.09	30.46

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

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

[17] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023)
[18] Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives, Kenya (2023)

Rwanda

The prices of food commodities in Rwanda continue to show mixed results (*Table 8*). While the prices of beans have generally fallen in most monitored markets compared to the past 1-3 months, those of maize and sorghum remained elevated in May compared to April. However, maize and sorghum prices are lower than six months ago. Two main factors are sustaining lower prices; Season B harvests, and the elimination of VAT on Irish potatoes, rice, maize flour, and maize in April.[19] Overwhelmingly, the prices of the three monitored commodities remain well above their one-year levels in all the selected markets, by between 27% and 162%.

Table 8: Changes in prices in Rwanda[20]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	1,150.00	27.78	-4.83	15.77	153.21
Bean (dry)	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	1,140.74	-9.70	-14.60	33.36	103.70
Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	1,076.00	-10.95	-25.36	56.13	147.44
Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	1,170.67	-6.93	-24.81	58.47	162.09
Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	650.00	14.71	23.81	-7.14	42.18
Maize (white)	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	575.74	7.45	0.37	-20.44	27.94
Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	585.33	16.02	23.77	-0.76	52.36
Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	621.21	14.89	-0.54	-6.82	55.67
Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	700.00	6.33	5.00	-6.67	61.54
Sorghum	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	650.00	-3.70	0.00	-16.13	34.48
Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	550.00	3.77	-1.79	-4.35	41.03

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

= 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

Overall, the prices of food commodities in South Sudan are higher than in the last 1-12 months (Table 9). Notably, the prices of maize and sorghum were 10% - 336% higher than the past 6-12 months. Compared to the last one month, however, declines were reported in Aweil, where maize prices went down by 3.37%, and Rumbek, where Sorghum prices declined by 70%. Meanwhile, there was stability in maize and sorghum prices in Rumbek and Bor. The elevated prices are a result of the lean season, and ongoing conflicts and insecurity in the country.

[19] https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda

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

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

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 May 2023, *June, **April, ***March, ****February, and *****January

= 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

In Tanzania, the June changes in food commodity prices were mixed (Table 10). For example, while the prices of beans are well above their one-year level, the price of the product has fallen in Kigoma and Morogoro and remained stable in Moshi, when compared to the last 1-3 months. On the other hand, maize prices remained stable in Morogoro and Moshi, while the price of rice has decreased in Arusha and Kigoma, and stable in Moshi. Reports by RATIN, however, established that the 55.6% decline in maize prices, from Tsh90,000 ($37) per 100kg bag in in earlier months to TSh40,000 ($16.5) in June was due to restrictions imposed on maize exports by the government.[22]

Table 10: Changes in prices in Tanzania[23]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	261,000.00	1.03	-11.53	0.38	53.53
Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	310,000.00	6.53	0.81	21.57	55.35
Bean (dry)	Kigoma, Wholesale, TZS/100KG****	279,850.50	-0.74	16.60	33.26	123.88
Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	265,000.00	-0.93	-14.97	-5.36	36.77
Bean (dry)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	270,000.00	0.00	-22.86	-10.00	42.11
Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	113,900.00	2.20	4.82	18.03	42.28
Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG	121,000.00	2.02	2.43	10.00	60.51
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	0.00	-8.76	0.81	58.43
Maize (white)	Moshi, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	120,000.00	0.00	-13.25	0.00	43.28
Rice (Wholesale)	Arusha (urban), TZS/100KG	279,000.00	-1.72	-6.87	-8.52	25.86
Rice (Wholesale)	Dodoma (Majengo), TZS/100KG	315,000.00	7.88	12.33	7.05	57.86
Rice (Wholesale)	Kigoma, TZS/100KG****	261,389.00	-4.95	21.58	24.47	63.37
Rice (Wholesale)	Morogoro, TZS/100KG	286,000.00	2.14	-4.38	5.93	33.15
Rice (Wholesale)	Moshi, TZS/100KG	310,000.00	0.00	-4.62	-1.59	47.62

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

[21] Author's construction based on data from WFP (FAO (2023).
[22] https://ratin.net/site/news_article/13282
[23] Author's construction based on data from WFP (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%)

Uganda

The prices of beans and maize in selected Ugandan markets remain high as the lean season winds down. The price of maize, however, shows some stability/decline in Mbale and Mbarara compared to the past 1-6 months. Also, the current price of maize is lower in Lira than 6-12 months ago. As harvesting takes full effect, the prices of both beans and maize are expected to drop significantly - by between 31% and 63% - in the next 3-6 months. Fertilizer prices have also taken a down-turn due to low off-season demand.

Table 11: Changes in prices in Uganda[24]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Uganda	AMMONIUM SULPHATE	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	175,000.00	0.00	0.00	-2.78			
Uganda	Beans	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	5,500.00	2.33	37.50	53.50	58.64	-55.05	-63.29
Uganda	Beans	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	6,530.00	8.83	8.83	28.34	48.41	-53.52	-50.93
Uganda	Beans	Lira, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	4,775.00	0.53	6.11	29.05	36.43	-62.66	-49.88
Uganda	Beans	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	5,125.00	13.89	9.82	28.13	37.99	-56.98	-40.17
Uganda	CAN	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	160,000.00	0.00	-8.57	24.80			
Uganda	DAP	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	165,000.00	0.00	-8.33	-1.32			
Uganda	Maize	Lira, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	1,637.50	5.65	15.32	-0.15	-3.68	-51.28	-31.26
Uganda	Maize	Mbale, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	1,950.00	0.00	2.63	-13.98	23.18	-52.47	-50.95
Uganda	Maize	Mbarara, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.75	-55.48	-38.22
Uganda	Maize	Gulu, Wholesale, Uganda Shilling/KG	2,000.00	19.98	41.18	1.27	23.46	-32.48	-32.55
Uganda	MAIZE BLEND	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	171,000.00	0.00	-8.56	-20.47			
Uganda	MICROP	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	160,000.00	-3.03	-10.11	-13.04			
Uganda	MICROP TOP DRESSING	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	160,000.00	-3.03	-11.11	-12.09			
Uganda	Urea	National Average, Retail, UGX/50KG*	162,000.00	0.00	-0.61	10.05			

Note: Last price is for May 2023, *June, **April, ***March, ****February, and *****January
= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%),
= low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

In **Kenya**, the area under crop production in the marginal agricultural areas is below-average constrained by limited access to inputs during the planting month of March. As a result, below-average harvests are expected despite the areas receiving cumulatively above-average rainfall. In **Rwanda**, the Season B harvest is ongoing, with the Season C harvest expected in September on the back of above-average rainfall forecasts. The lean season is projected to start from October to December. In **South Sudan**, the June to September rains started 10-20 days earlier than normal across unimodal South Sudan. However, the season is yet to start in the northern parts of the country. Across the areas where the season started early, maize planting has already begun and the crop is reported to be at its emergence stage.

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

Southern Africa Food Security Update

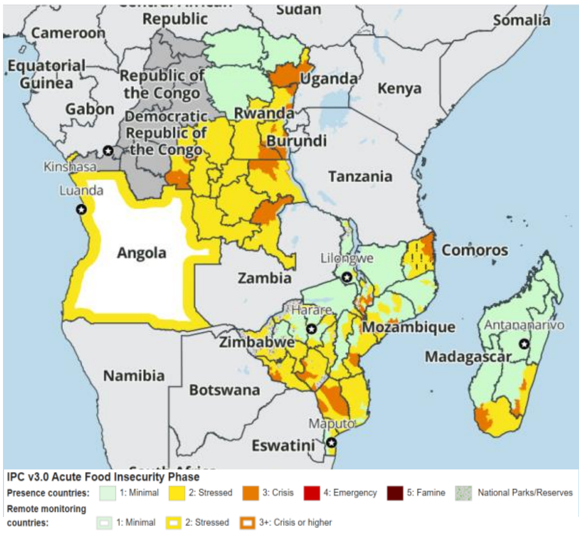


Figure 4: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, Jun-Sep 2023

Improved market supplies from the 2023 harvest are stabilizing prices in Southern Africa, helping improve household food security across the region.

Malawi: Households in the southern parts of the country continue to experience IPC Phase 2 and IPC Phase 3 outcomes due to the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which led to below-average harvests and reduced farm income earning opportunities. Meanwhile, the central and northern regions have been experiencing IPC Phase 1 outcomes driven by the availability of food and income from the main harvest, and the tobacco sales season[25].

Mozambique: Increased food supplies from the recent harvests continue to drive IPC Phase 1 outcomes across most parts of the country. However, the drought, flood and cyclone affected regions continue to experience IPC Phase 2 and IPC Phase 3 outcomes owing to poor harvests, depleted food reserves, disruptions to livelihood activities, and limited income-generating opportunities[26].

Zimbabwe: Surplus-producing regions continue to enjoy IPC Phase 1 outcomes from this year's harvest, while the deficit-producing regions are still experiencing IPC Phase 2 outcomes. The depreciation of the local currency against the USD continues to push food prices up beyond the affordability of many poor households. However, the removal of import duties on food commodities including maize meal, flour, cooking oil, rice, milk, and salt by the government is leading to an increase in supplies that will likely ease commodity prices in the near-term[27].

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of June 30, 2023, 20.5 million people in four selected Southern Africa countries had insufficient food for consumption, a 3.5% increase from May 2023 that indicates a deterioration in the region's food security situation, largely emanating from the aftershocks of cyclone Freddy. Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe were the main contributors to the upward trend during this period. The number of food insecure people in the region has increased compared to the same period last year (18.5 million) and in 2021 (19.8 million).

Table 12: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (June 2023)[28]

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 June 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from June 2021
Malawi	18.10	5.60	6.40	23.76	-8.51	30.30	48.28
Mozambique	29.50	8.20	9.40	28.14	6.41	12.16	-12.63
Zambia	17.40	3.70	3.10	22.99	14.29	66.67	42.86
Zimbabwe	14.40	3.10	3.90	27.08	2.63	-27.78	-15.22

*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%)

[25] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
[26] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-outlook-weather-shocks-drive-crisis-ipc-phase-3-outcomes-el-nino-season-looms-june-2023-january-2024
[27] https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe
[28] https://hungermap.wfp.org/

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of prices in the Southern Africa region[29]

	Seasonality Patterns	The ongoing harvests 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 a 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

Food commodity prices in selected Malawian markets are decreasing due to the impact of the new harvests takes full force (Table 13). Except in Lilongwe, where maize and rice prices are still high, the prices of maize and rice dropped significantly by 2% - 36% in May compared to April and February 2023. Despite these declines, the current prices remain above the 6-12-month levels as a result of the double shocks of tropical storms and drought in the north.[30] In addition, it's projected that the current lower prices would be short-lived as current stocks are expected to deplete rapidly coupled with the country's worsening economic woes including the rapid depreciation of the local currency which is nearly doubled in the parallel market over the past months.[31]

Table 13: Changes in prices in Malawi[32]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg**	1,408.00	0.00	14.94	41.86	112.53
Maize	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg***	637.50	15.91	96.15	155.00	218.75
Maize	Liwonde, MWK/Kg	563.50	-13.54	-14.75	14.44	178.27
Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg	393.75	-24.01	-20.01	2.75	122.87
Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg	492.50	-25.15	-2.38	19.83	168.64
Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg	473.50	-17.67	-22.19	3.38	132.11
Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg	403.25	-8.92	-36.32	-16.24	83.30
Rice	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg***	1,500.00	7.14	7.14	7.14	50.00
Rice	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg**	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	45.45	82.28

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

= 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, the prices of the monitored food commodities in Mozambique remain lower than previous months or have experienced low (<5%) increases (Table 14). Compared to the past three months, only Massinga reported a price increase of about 2% on imported rice. Similarly, only Massinga's maize price is above the 6-month levels, where it is higher by 13.7%. Rice prices in the market are 4.23% above the one-year level. Ongoing harvests are supporting increased supplies and lower prices. However, the droughts, floods, and cyclones in some parts of the country and delayed harvests in some parts of the country are restraining the full impact of the new harvest on prices. Despite lower off-season demand, fertilizer prices are still higher than 1-6 months ago, except for NPK 23-10-5+3S+1Zn.

[29] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/southern-africa. Accessed 27th January 2023
[30] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
[31] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi/food-security-outlook/june-2023
[32] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023).

Table 14: Changes in prices in Mozambique[33]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
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	3,121.00	1.27	2.03	-5.19			
NPK 23-10-5 +3S + 1Zn	National, MZN/50KG	2,909.00	-1.52	-2.71	-9.57			
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	3,351.00	0.21	2.73	2.26			

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

= 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

Maize prices are lowering in Zambia due to increased supplies from the ongoing harvests. The national average price of maize has dropped by 7.9% in May, and it is only 3.46% higher than in February *(Table 15)*. Despite this recovery, the current price of maize still remains 26.7% higher than 6 and 12 months ago. Due to off-season demand, fertilizer prices in the country are lower than 1-6 months ago.

Table 15: Changes in prices in Zambia[34]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
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	882.00	-3.22	-3.22	-3.22	
Urea	National, ZMW/50KG	850.00	-9.19	-9.19	-9.19	

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

= 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 ongoing in some parts of the region. In **Malawi**, the 2022/23 production season is expected to be below-average, particularly for maize due to the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, and the reduced access to fertilizers this season[35]. In **Mozambique**, delayed harvests are 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 harvests are largely complete across the rest of the country.

[33] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).
[34] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023).
[35] https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-food-security-outlook-update-april-2023

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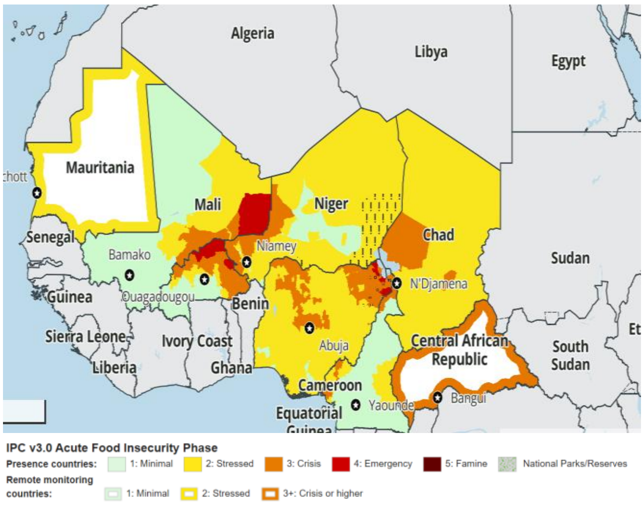

Figure 5: West **African countries Food Security Outlook, Jun-Sep 2023**

Food prices are above average despite declines in some markets across the region.

Burkina Faso: Food assistance remains critical for low-income households in the 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 the insecure areas of the central and northern parts 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, however, made it easier for people to access food assistance, leading to IPC Phase 2 outcomes[36].

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 are mainly relying on market purchases for sustenance. 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 126.8 million as of June 30, 2023, representing a 0.2% decrease from May 2023. This suggests a marginal improvement of the food security situation across the region. Ghana, Niger and Togo are the countries that contributed to this downward trend over this period. However, compared to the same period last year (107.7 million people) and two years ago (99.0 million people), the number of food insecure people across the monitored countries in the region has increased across both periods.

Table 16: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (May 2023)[37]

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 June 2022	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from June 2021
Burkina Faso	19.80	10.90	12.50	57.07	0.00	2.73	-3.42
Cote d'Ivoire	25.10	3.70	4.00	12.35	3.33	-39.22	-18.42
Ghana	29.80	7.60	9.00	16.78	-30.56	-12.28	-12.28
Mali	19.10	13.20	14.00	69.11	0.76	7.32	20.00
Niger	22.40	15.20	16.90	79.91	-0.56	2.29	68.87
Nigeria	202.80	65.90	63.30	36.69	3.77	37.52	38.29
Togo	7.90	2.70	2.70	24.05	-29.63	-5.00	-20.83

*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%)*

[36] 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
[37] https://hungermap.wfp.org/

Commodity prices

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include[38]

	**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

Overwhelmingly, the prices of food commodities in almost all selected markets in Burkina Faso were lower in May than in past 1-12 months (Table 17). Nonetheless, Batie, Bousse, and Ouargaye recorded higher maize prices in May than the past 1-6 months; Batie also recorded higher millet prices in May compared to the past 1-12 months. Despite conflicts and insecurity, increased supplies from food assistance are sustaining lower prices.[39]

Table 17: Changes in prices in Burkina Faso[40]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	291.00	6.99	8.18	11.92	-9.35	-35.89	-29.74
Maize	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	260.00	0.00	1.17	2.36	-12.46	-12.76	-12.49
Maize	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	324.00	-2.11	-4.14	-2.11	-9.50	-15.92	-10.09
Maize	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	152.00	0.00	-12.64	10.95	-34.48	-2.94	-4.55
Maize	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	254.00	-1.55	-2.68	-1.17	-19.11	-10.13	-0.70
Maize	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	246.00	-0.40	-0.81	-4.28	-27.86	-5.54	12.70
Maize	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	216.00	5.88	2.86	33.33	-4.00	-26.79	-23.76
Maize	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	357.00	-1.65	-11.41	-11.41	-3.51	-42.65	-32.28
Millet	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	424.00	13.67	0.71	5.74	16.48	-23.68	-32.30
Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	313.00	-3.40	-4.86	-25.83	-8.21	-31.81	-5.36
Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	389.00	-1.77	-5.12	-3.71	-6.27	-12.69	-9.30
Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	218.00	-7.63	-9.17	-23.51	-28.99	-24.63	-13.39
Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	262.00	-1.13	-3.68	-14.94	-34.34	-20.48	5.49
Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	320.00	1.59	-4.19	-27.11	-22.14	-8.36	12.88
Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	234.00	-0.43	-3.70	-42.79	-23.28	0.57	7.25
Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	408.00	-1.21	-14.82	-2.63	1.75	-56.50	-44.37

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

= 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

Food commodities remain low in most monitored markets of Cote d'Ivoire compared to the past 1-12 months, except in Korhogo where higher maize prices than in the last 1-6 months were noted (*Table 18*). In addition, the current price of rice is higher than it was a year ago in the selected markets except in Man, where no change was reported. These trends are likely due to increased supplies from the last December-January harvests. The

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

prices of 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[41]

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 May 2023, *June, **April, ***March, ****February, and *****January

= 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

Overall, all monitored food commodities prices remain high in June than the other comparable months (*Table 19*). The national average prices generally show low to moderate (0-15%) increases for most commodities in June compared to May except for cassava dough and plantain (apentu), which increased by 30.27% and 25.21%, respectively. The impacts of the lean season and macroeconomic challenges, such as the Cedi weakening against the US Dollar are driving prices up. The prices of NPK fertilizers remain elevated but are below the figures from one year ago. On the other hand, urea prices have declined against the previous 1, 3, and 12 months.

Table 19: Changes in prices in Ghana[42]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	3.92	-7.69	27.62	57.53	44.37
Cassava Dough	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	6.92	30.27	19.71	-9.23	42.42
Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	6.94	2.21	12.06	19.36	43.17
Maize (Yellow)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	7.25	2.66	13.97	22.11	43.23
Millet	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	10.48	0.65	4.17	1.61	30.72
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*	8.20	12.02	35.01	56.59	-24.68
Plantain (Apentu)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	9.47	25.21	56.64	80.18	-12.13
Rice - Imported (non-perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	12.26	1.90	3.36	-0.89	58.15
Rice - Imported (perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	18.02	0.66	2.24	9.66	72.91
Rice Local (perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	14.13	0.78	3.37	4.49	78.48
Rice Local (non-perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	11.92	2.37	6.77	11.30	97.14
Sorghum	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	9.20	1.45	5.46	5.99	43.10
Soya Bean	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	9.83	4.42	6.32	9.46	49.72
Urea	National, USD/50KG	39.94	-5.98	-10.71	8.50	-34.16
Yam (Puna)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	8.41	6.44	18.38	30.53	1.04
Yam (White)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG*	5.91	0.76	12.89	22.37	12.71

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

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

= 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

Overall, the prices of food commodities in Mali are generally lower than previously in most monitored markets of Mali (*Table 20).* For instance, except the price of rice in Gao and Kayes, and the price of sorghum in Segou and Sikasso, the prices of most commodities were lower in June than in May and March 2023. Some markets also registered higher prices compared to all previous months. For instance, Kayes had elevated imported rice prices than in the past 1-12 months, while Segou and Sikasso recorded higher sorghum prices compared to the past 1-12 months. In addition, millet and sorghum prices were higher than the past 6-12 months. Key drivers of the current movement in prices are seasonality changes in stocks, and insecurity in the country.

Table 20: Changes in prices in Mali[43]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	36,000.00	-1.37	-12.20	44.00	56.52
Millet	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	-5.88	-9.09	14.29	70.21
Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	35,000.00	-12.50	-6.67	0.00	20.69
Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	36,000.00	-4.00	-6.49	33.33	44.00
Millet	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	30,000.00	-20.00	-16.67	25.00	57.89
Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	30,000.00	-25.00	-20.00	-29.41	20.00
Millet	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	-8.05	-11.11	14.29	14.29
Rice	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	41,000.00	0.00	-8.89	-8.89	-10.87
Rice	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	42,500.00	-1.16	-9.57	-15.00	-10.53
Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	-9.09	-14.89	-20.00	-23.08
Rice	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	0.00	-15.79	-15.79	-11.11
Rice	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	33,000.00	-17.50	-26.67	-23.26	-30.53
Rice	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	0.00	-11.11	-11.11	-15.79
Rice	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	-10.11	-13.04	-20.00	-20.00
Rice (imported)	Bamako,Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	37,000.00	-5.13	0.00	0.00	-13.95
Rice (imported)	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,500.00	10.96	-5.81	-3.57	-10.00
Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	44,000.00	22.22	27.54	27.54	12.82
Rice (imported)	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	39,000.00	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-11.36
Rice (imported)	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	0.00	-9.09	-4.76	60.00
Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	32,500.00	-2.99	-7.14	44.44	62.50
Sorghum	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	34,000.00	-24.44		-15.00	-2.86
Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	35,000.00	-5.41	12.90	6.06	45.83
Sorghum	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	33,000.00	0.00	-12.00	57.14	37.50
Sorghum	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	40.35	11.11	90.48	100.00
Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	37.93	33.33	14.29	90.48
Sorghum	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	-9.09	-11.11	14.29	21.21

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

= 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] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023)

Niger

Unfortunately, due to available data, actual price recorded was the same as in the May issue of the Monitor. Thus, changes in prices still show that most food commodities are generally lower than the prices seen 3-12 months ago (*Table 21*). However, compared to the previous month, maize prices have risen by 1.3% - 3% in many markets, except in Abalak, where it decreased by 9.3%. Millet prices 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 the prices, although insecurity and export restrictions by neighbouring Burkina Faso and Mali continue to disrupt trading activities, preventing prices from dropping[44].

Table 21: Changes in prices in Niger[45]

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 May 2023, *June, **April, ***March, ****February, and *****January

= 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

Largely, food commodities prices in Nigeria remain high compared to all previous periods (*Table 22*). Compared to the previous month, maize and millet prices went up in all monitored markets except in Kano, where millet price went down by 1.61%. Similarly, the prices of sorghum are higher in most markets except in Ibadan and Kano. On the flip side, the prices of both types of rice were lower in many markets except in Kaura Namoda, Giwa, and Maiduguri. Typically, prices remained elevated above their one-year levels except for maize in Kaura Namoda, and sorghum in Ibadan and Maiduguri, where they were lower. Seasonal depletion of stocks, conflict and insecurity, as well as poor macroeconomic conditions, continue to drive price movements in Nigeria.[46]

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

Table 22: Changes in prices in Nigeria[47]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	228.75	17.31	11.59	14.38	18.06
Maize (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	268.00	2.29	-1.90	32.67	6.99
Maize (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	249.50	8.87	9.14	8.25	7.93
Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	235.55	7.00	1.04	15.65	-0.99
Maize (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	266.00	2.31	7.78	18.54	1.82
Maize (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	242.50	11.49	13.32	20.05	22.47
Millet	Giwa, NGN/KG**	280.00	20.43	22.27	6.87	9.80
Millet	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	305.50	3.91	4.20	4.62	9.11
Millet	Kano, NGN/KG**	269.93	-1.61	5.74	14.69	8.18
Millet	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	246.00	2.67	-6.44	6.66	3.45
Millet	Lagos, NGN/KG**	311.00	1.72	9.51	16.65	13.09
Millet	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	250.00	9.89	6.84	12.61	5.26
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**	765.00	-1.92	-1.42	18.06	28.03
Rice (imported)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	682.00	-3.67	4.60	-1.16	4.68
Rice (imported)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	675.60	1.76	2.13	0.38	29.55
Rice (imported)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	813.00	-2.58	-7.23	10.46	40.90
Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	810.00	-3.57	-3.80	-3.11	36.13
Rice (milled)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	1,305.00	1.95	17.36	24.52	26.39
Rice (milled)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	1,304.00	42.20			36.69
Rice (milled)	Kano, NGN/KG**	589.00	-2.48	-5.46	-2.97	18.04
Rice (milled)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	1,125.00	2.91	-0.07	8.38	24.75
Rice (milled)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	1,290.00	3.61	17.27	19.89	33.68
Sorghum (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	207.50	12.16	3.75	3.23	2.47
Sorghum (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	280.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	-1.23
Sorghum (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	224.00	-8.26	3.00	-9.36	0.74
Sorghum (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	253.55	5.69	1.66	5.79	2.90
Sorghum (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	281.00	1.81	0.14	-0.28	5.24
Sorghum (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	207.50	-1.19	10.37	1.72	-5.68
Urea	National, USD/50KG	40.23	-1.97	-11.76	-11.58	-12.66

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

= 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

Except for cassava prices, maize, rice, and sorghum prices were lower than previously (*Table 23*). Also, the majority of markets have registered lower prices for most commodities than a year ago. Nonetheless, maize and sorghum have registered high prices than three and six months ago in a majority of selected markets. Also, imported rice has experienced a low-moderate (0-15%) increment in prices in Cinkasse and Lomé compared to the same periods. Meanwhile, both NPK and urea prices fell compared to the past one month, while they remain higher than the previous three months.

[47] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023)

Table 23: Changes in sorghum prices in Togo[48]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava (gari)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	275.00	5.77	-6.78	-8.33	-8.33
Cassava (gari)	Anie, XOF/Kg	300.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	-6.25
Cassava (gari)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	430.00	1.18	0.00	-0.92	0.00
Cassava (gari)	Kara, XOF/Kg	430.00	0.23	0.00	4.88	7.50
Cassava (gari)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	425.00	-2.30	-1.16	-1.16	-3.41
Cassava (gari)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	400.00	2.56	-4.76	-8.05	0.00
Maize (white)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	250.00	-3.85	-2.72	8.70	-18.03
Maize (white)	Anie, XOF/Kg	250.00	0.00	13.64	25.00	-5.66
Maize (white)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	255.00	-1.92	2.00	0.79	-3.77
Maize (white)	Kara, XOF/Kg	270.00	-0.74	8.00	13.45	0.00
Maize (white)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	260.00	-1.89	5.26	9.24	-3.70
Maize (white)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	270.00	0.37	1.89	17.39	-12.90
NPK 15 15 15	National, USD/Ton***	586.00	-0.68	23.11		
Rice (imported)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	550.00	-1.79	-1.79	-1.79	-1.79
Rice (imported)	Anie, XOF/Kg	460.00	-1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	465.00	-1.06	1.09	1.09	0.00
Rice (imported)	Kara, XOF/Kg	460.00	-8.91	0.00	0.00	-1.08
Rice (imported)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	500.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	1.01
Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	485.00	-1.02	5.43	5.43	5.43
Sorghum	Anie, XOF/Kg	300.00	-3.23	13.21	13.21	3.45
Sorghum	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	300.00	0.00	17.65	5.26	-3.23
Sorghum	Kara, XOF/Kg	300.00	-15.49	17.65	0.00	-4.76
Sorghum	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	300.00	-1.64	17.65	0.00	0.00
Sorghum	Lomé, XOF/Kg	360.00	2.86	7.46	5.88	10.77
Urea	National, USD/Ton***	586.00	-0.68	0.86		

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

= 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 eastern parts of the Sahel region received moderate rains in June providing conducive conditions for planting. Some parts of the region including central Mali, eastern Burkina Faso, western Niger, northwest and east-central Nigeria, and south-central Cameroon remain dry reducing cropping activities. As a result, the main activities currently underway include soil preparation. Regions affected by conflict, including the Lake Chad Basin, Liptako-Gourma region, north-west and north-central Nigeria and parts of North-West and South-West of Cameroon are still faced with below-average prospects.

[48] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2022)

Food Trade Updates

Continental

The month of June 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.

- Ecobank Group has unveiled its Ecobank Single Market Trade Hub, with over 300 businesses from 22 countries signed onto the digital platform so far. The Ecobank Single Market Trade Hub is a digital platform that serves as an exchange and information repository and is designed to respond to the evolving trading needs of SMEs and corporates within Africa's single market. The Trade Hub connects traders across Africa, within the 1.4 billion people single market framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).[49].
- The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) launched the Africa Trade Gateway (ATG), a suite of five digital platforms that have been designed as a single window to enable the Bank to better deliver on its mandate by providing critical services to support and promote African trade and the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA)[50].
- The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and The Pan African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to facilitate the settlement of the Group's cross-border transactions, including the transactions of all its subsidiaries through PAPSS[51].

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:

- The East African Community (EAC) Partner States have agreed to a road toll of USD10 per 100 kilometres for cargo trucks to strengthen the provision of customs services at its borders. The agreement was reached at the 42nd meeting of the Ministers of Sectoral Council on Trade[52].
- East African Community Partner States reported that they resolved a total of 10 Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) as four new ones emerged. Among the resolved NTBs were a 25% excise duty imposed by Kenya on Ugandan table eggs, and 25% Kenyan excise duty on onions, potatoes, potato crisps and chips from Uganda that became effective 1st July 2022. The import ban and denial of market access by Kenya through the non-issuance of import permits for powdered milk from Uganda was also resolved together with the 13 roadblocks between Nimule and Juba, where Ugandan traders were losing more than 150,000 South Sudanese pounds at each station[53]. Among the new NTBs is a complaint by Kenya that Uganda was denying market access to EAC Partner States under preferential treatment by charging a full Common External Tariff of 35% for juices originating from Kenya[54].
- The East African Community (EAC) has unveiled a new campaign aimed at raising awareness about trade opportunities in agricultural exports through the EU-EAC Market Access Upgrade Programme (MARKUP). The campaign will provide valuable information and resources to small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural value chain, co-operatives, farmers, and government entities across the region[55].
- The EAC has stepped up its push for member states to adopt local currencies in trading with one another. This is the latest push to drop the bullish US dollar that is hurting economies in the region[56].

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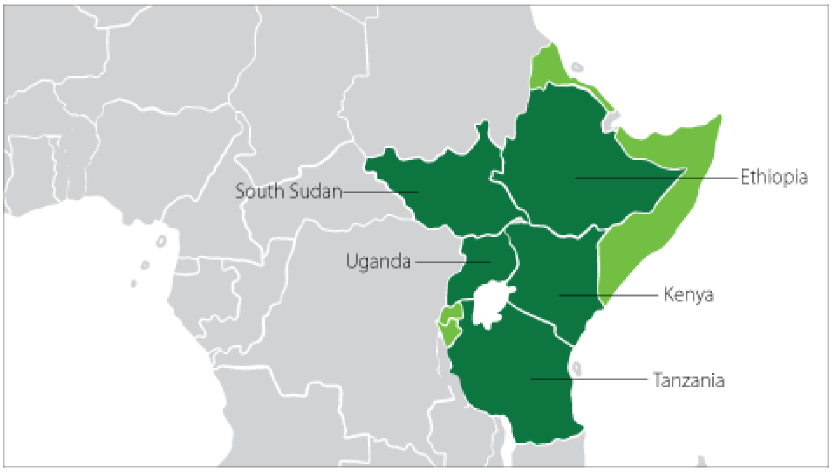
[49] https://www.africaglobalfunds.com/news/funds/markets-and-industry-news/ecobank-launches-single-market-trade-hub/
[50] https://www.afreximbank.com/afreximbank-launches-africa-trade-gateway-a-single-window-for-digital-services%EF%BF%BC/
[51] http://www.businessghana.com/site/news/business/288431/Standard-Bank%2C-PAPPS-to-enhance-payment
[52] https://dailynews.co.tz/eac-states-to-charge-10-us-dollars-road-toll/
[53] https://www.eac.int/press-releases/157-trade/2816-eac-partner-states-resolve-10-non-tariff-barriers-as-new-ones-emerge
[54] https://www.eac.int/press-releases/157-trade/2816-eac-partner-states-resolve-10-non-tariff-barriers-as-new-ones-emerge
[55] https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/business/business/article/2001475187/eac-launches-campaign-to-promote-agricultural-exports
[56] https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/what-eac-plan-to-ditch-dollar-means-for-kenya-4280610

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.

Figure 6: East Africa Cross border trade updates June 2023



TANZANIA

- The Government of Tanzania, through its Ministry of Agriculture, has suspended the issuance of permits to Ugandan traders exporting rice and maize flour from the country. This has seen about 200 heavy trucks loaded with rice and maize seeds being barred from crossing to Uganda through the Mutukula one-stop border post.

ETHIOPIA

- Ethiopia has made an official request to join the BRICS bloc of emerging economies.

UGANDA

- Uganda says Kenya's restrictions on the importation of dairy products has seen Ugandan processors stuck with 24 million liters of milk. While Kenya has not imposed a ban, it is limiting the issuance of the permits needed to access its market.
- Recent data from the Ministry of Finance shows that as of April 2023 the East Africa Community was the top destination of Uganda's exports accounting for 39.3 percent of the total market share.
- The government set a 25 percent tariff on refined sugar imports effective June 7.

SOUTH SUDAN

- The state Minister for Foreign Affairs has said that South Sudanese authorities have released maize trucks from Uganda, a month after they were blocked at the border.

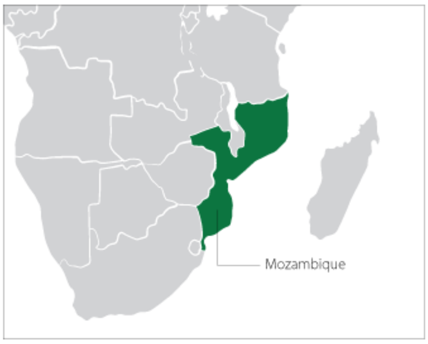
KENYA

- The EAC has allowed Kenya to reduce the import duty levied on rice and wheat to rates below the bloc's common external tariff to help address the high food prices in the country. Under this new arrangement, rice imported from countries outside the region will now be subjected to a custom duty of only 35 per cent, instead of the 75 per cent charged under the EAC common tariff, while wheat from outside the region will be taxed at 10 per cent, instead of EAC's rate of 35 per cent.
- Kenya's tea exports dropped 26 percent in the first quarter of the year, taking a hit from the civil unrest in Sudan, which is among the top five export destinations for Kenyan tea.
- Latest data from the Agriculture Ministry shows that the value of Kenya's sugar imports hit Sh23.92 billion last year, The country remains a net importer of sugar, mainly from COMESA.
- Kenyan long-distance transporters have said transport costs will increase starting July 1, after parliament voted to double value added tax (VAT) on petroleum products to 16 percent on June 21

Southern Africa

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 June 2023



MOZAMBIQUE

- The Ministry of Agriculture announced that the country will be submitting its tariff offer to the African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat (AfCFTA) by June this year.
- The document contains relevant information about the products that Mozambique will place in the continental market and those that will be free from customs tariffs.

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:

- UNCTAD's trade in services statistics (TiSSTAT) information system, developed at the request of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), is helping countries in the region to access comprehensive, high-quality statistics. The TiSSTAT software developed under an UNCTAD-UEMOA project helps strengthen and streamline the collection and processing of statistics on international trade in services[57].

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 June 2023[58]

GHANA

- The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) recently announced the introduction of an upfront payment of 12.5% on the customs values of VAT registerable imports at the various entry ports of the country.

[57] https://unctad.org/news/unctad-tool-improves-service-trade-data-west-africa
[58] 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.

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