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The monthly Food Security Monitor is a critical tool for stakeholders across the African agricultural landscape. This report equips policymakers, practitioners, and the wider community with vital insights to navigate challenges, prioritise interventions, and ultimately build a more food-secure future for all. This 48th edition provides an overview of the food security situation and market prices across East, South, and West Africa.

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# Table of Contents

<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Food Security Updates.....	4
Food Commodity Prices Updates.....	4
Food Trade Updates.....	4
<b>Food Security Dashboard</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Global Market Update</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Global Fertiliser Prices.....	6
<b>East Africa Food Insecurity Updates</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Food Security Outlook.....	7
Prevalence of insufficient food consumption.....	7
Commodity Prices.....	8
Maize.....	8
Rice.....	9
Beans.....	9
Wheat Prices.....	10
Fertiliser Prices.....	10
Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions.....	11
<b>Southern Africa Food Security Update</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Food Security Outlook.....	12
Prevalence of insufficient food consumption.....	12
Commodity Prices.....	13
Maize.....	13
Rice.....	14
Fertiliser.....	14
Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions.....	14
<b>West Africa Food Security Update</b> .....	<b>15</b>
Food Security Outlook.....	15
Prevalence of insufficient food consumption.....	15
Commodity prices.....	15
Maize.....	16
Rice.....	17
Millet.....	18
Sorghum.....	19
Fertiliser.....	20
Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions.....	20
<b>Food Trade Updates</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Continental.....	21
East Africa.....	21
Southern Africa.....	22
West Africa.....	22

# Summary

Our monthly Food Security Monitor is one way AGRA makes data available to key stakeholders to underpin evidence-based decision-making. Highlights from the May 2024 Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

## Food Security Updates

**The food security outlook in the Southern African region remains a concern due to the large production deficits recorded. Overall, the current regional maize supply deficit is expected to be 3.1 million metric tons for the 2024/25 marketing season (IAPRI 2024). All the affected countries in the region will have below average staple harvests, with Malawi expected to be 45 percent below the five-year average, Mozambique 41 percent, Zimbabwe 55 percent, and Zambia 34 percent<sup>1</sup>. Nonetheless, the current food security situation is improving due to ongoing harvests, but this will not be enough to sustain the food needs in the lean season.** Notably, most affected governments are either importing to meet the shortfalls or planning to import to meet the shortfalls. For instance, Zambia plans to import 650,000 MT of white maize worth USD 250M from Tanzania, while Zimbabwe has already imported 46,495 Mt.

In **Eastern Africa**, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes persist in 28 counties and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes are likely in Pibor County of Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and among returnee households of South Sudan due to several reasons. The remaining monitored countries in East Africa are experiencing mostly Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions, except in certain localised areas such as Karamoja in Uganda where severe food insecurity situations prevail. In **West Africa**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions prevail across the region driven by the onset of the lean season, conflicts and insecurities. In **Mali**, however, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity is anticipated in insecure areas of the central and northern regions through September, with 1.5-2.0 million people needing emergency food assistance during the June-August lean season.

## Food Commodity Prices Updates

Grains prices in the **Eastern Africa** region remained low compared to the past 1-12 months except for Ethiopia and South Sudan where localized poor seasonal harvests, deteriorating macro-economic conditions, and continued conflicts and Insecurity are sustaining higher prices. In **Southern Africa**, the prices of monitored commodities (maize and rice) in respective local currencies have declined or remained stable in most countries over the past month due to ongoing harvests. The prices of maize in the city capitals of Lilongwe and Maputo show stability and declines respectively over the past 1-3 months. Similarly, the price of rice in the two city capitals remain stable over the same period. In the short-term, the limited maize harvested will cushion consumers before prices begin to increase. Although El Niño-linked drought is cited as among significant factor for the fall in maize harvests in the region, however, decline in fertilizer usage is among other contributing factors for poor yields<sup>2</sup>. Fertilizer prices, although down from the previous year, remain well above the pre-COVID-19 levels, adding financial strain to farmers. In **West Africa**, the changes in maize and millet prices show higher trends, while rice and sorghum prices show mixed trends compared to the past 1-12 months. Except Niamey, the price of maize is high in Lagos and Lome compared to the past one month. However, major cities such as Abidjan, Bamako, Niamey, Lagos, and Lome have experienced decline or stability in the prices of rice over the past one month. High cost-of-living crisis due to high inflation rates, currency depreciation, and elevated fuel prices, has continued to push up staple crop prices.

## Food Trade Updates

- The government of Kenya has imposed a 10% import duty on crude palm oil and 25% on other refined oils such as soybean oil, RDB Palm Olein, Sunflower oil, and refined corn oil.
- The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), in partnership with Arise Integrated Industrial Platforms (Arise IIP) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat, has launched an initiative, worth US\$1bn, to be executed through the African Trade and Distribution Company (ATDC) to grow intra-Africa trade and increase SME access to finance.
- The East African Community (EAC), in partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the EU-WCO HS-Africa Programme, launched the first regional e-Tariff software in Africa.<sup>3</sup> The software also includes the digitalisation of the Duty Remission Scheme process, providing a platform for application, processing, administering and reporting on Duty Remissions.
- The government of Nigeria has imposed a ban on the export of maize and rice in the wake of heightening food crisis in the country. On another hand the government has approved duty-free importation of essential food commodities, including rice, beans, and wheat within the next 150 days aimed at alleviating the financial strain on Nigerians.

<sup>1</sup> <https://fews.net/southern-africa/supply-and-market-outlook/april-2024>

<sup>2</sup> AgBiz Report <https://agbiz.co.za/content/open/24-june-2024-sa-agri-market-viewpoint-550#:~:text=The%20full%20impact%20of%20the,harvest%20will%20cushion%20the%20consumers>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2024/june/eac-launches-the-first-regional-etariff-software-in-africa.aspx>



# 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)<sup>4</sup>, snapshots of hunger hotspots, and average changes in food prices<sup>5</sup> over the past year. **Figure 1** displays the prevalence of IFC in June across 17 countries selected from Eastern, Southern, and Western Africa. During this month, the countries that are food insecurity hotspots (defined as countries where over 50% of the total population has IFC) remain the same as in the previous month, i.e., Burkina Faso (56.6%), Mali (69.1%), and Niger (82.6%) with Nigeria closing in at 49.5%. The number of people with IFC in June remained unchanged from May in most countries except in Rwanda and Uganda where it declined, and in South Sudan and Togo where it increased. Compared to a year ago, however, the number of people with IFC increased in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe, while it declined in the remaining countries.

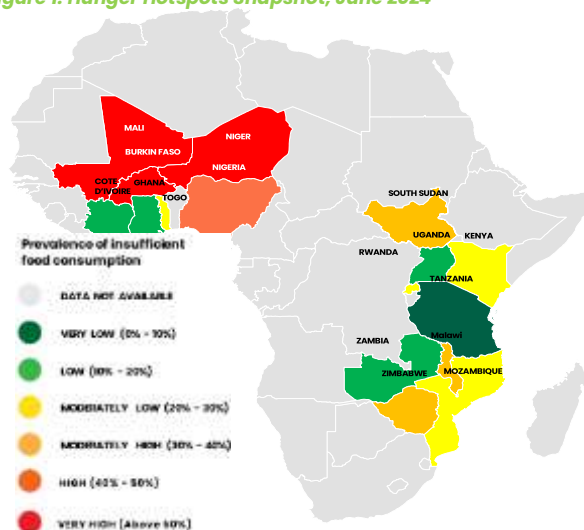
On the other hand, changes in the national average maize prices show mixed trends compared to the past six months. For instance, the prices declined in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda but increased in the remaining countries. Compared to the past 12 months, the current national average prices of maize are mostly above, except in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The national average price of millet in Burkina Faso and Malawi were also above their 6- and 12-months levels.

**Table 1: Insufficient Food Consumption and Commodities Price Changes**

Country	Change (%) in people with insufficient food consumption from last 1 Month	Change (%) in people with insufficient food consumption from last 1 year	Commodity Price Changes (%) in the last 6 months	Commodity Price Changes (%) in the last 1 year
Burkina Faso	0.00	2.75	13.41	5.05
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00	-37.84		
Ethiopia			5.35	10.28
Ghana	0.00	-31.58		
Kenya	0.00	11.48	-53.54	-28.56
Malawi	0.00	21.43	-18.06	27.14
Mali*	0.00	0.00	4.26	15.70
Mozambique	0.00	-7.32	-0.15	2.73
Niger	0.00	-40.78	-7.48	22.85
Nigeria	0.00	52.35	105.14	20.32
Rwanda	-3.70	-13.33	-42.28	-37.09
South Sudan	5.88	-43.75	111.94	120.25
Tanzania	0.00	-5.45	-41.45	-50.93
Togo	5.58	-29.63	18.52	4.80
Uganda	-3.61	-49.37	-18.58	-44.25
Zambia	0.00	-19.81	17.51	-73.12
Zimbabwe	0.00	77.42		

Key: No Change = increase = decrease

**Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, June 2024**



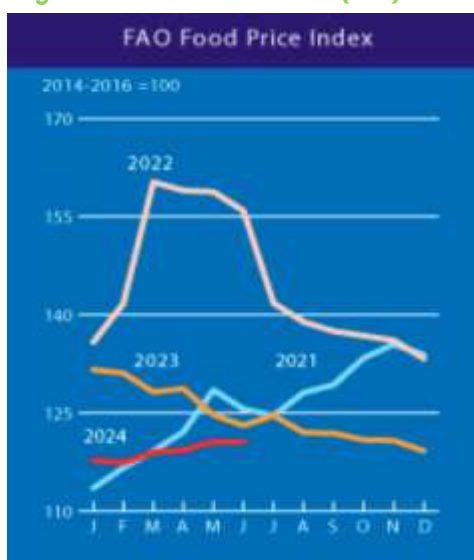
<sup>4</sup> People with insufficient food consumption (IFC) refers to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS). The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food security that measures the diversity of household diets and how frequently food is consumed. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight food groups by a household over seven days before the survey, using standardized weights for each food group 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).

<sup>5</sup> Maize is the main commodity tracked on this dashboard, except in Mali and Burkina Faso, where we use millet. The price changes presented here are average price changes over a number of selected markets, which implies that prices may actually be higher or lower in certain markets.

# Global Market Update

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) (**Figure 2**) was unchanged in June from its revised figure for May, as increases in the price indices for vegetable oil, sugar and dairy products balanced out a decrease in the price index for cereals, while the meat index was almost unchanged.<sup>6</sup> The International Grain Council's (IGC) Grain and Oil Index (GOI) (**Table 2**) showed a decline of 7.57% in June, supported by a decline in all sub-indices with wheat and barley seeing the most declines of 11.89% and 10.24% respectively. The drop in the prices of grains are attributed to seasonal pressure from ongoing harvests in the northern hemisphere and in Argentina and Brazil.<sup>7</sup> Compared to June 2023, the GOI also shows a decline of 15.43%, supported by declines in wheat (16.4%), maize (21.49%), soybeans (19.99%), and barley (4.44%). Only the sub-index of rice was 20.86% higher than it was at the same time last year.

**Figure 2 FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)<sup>5</sup>**



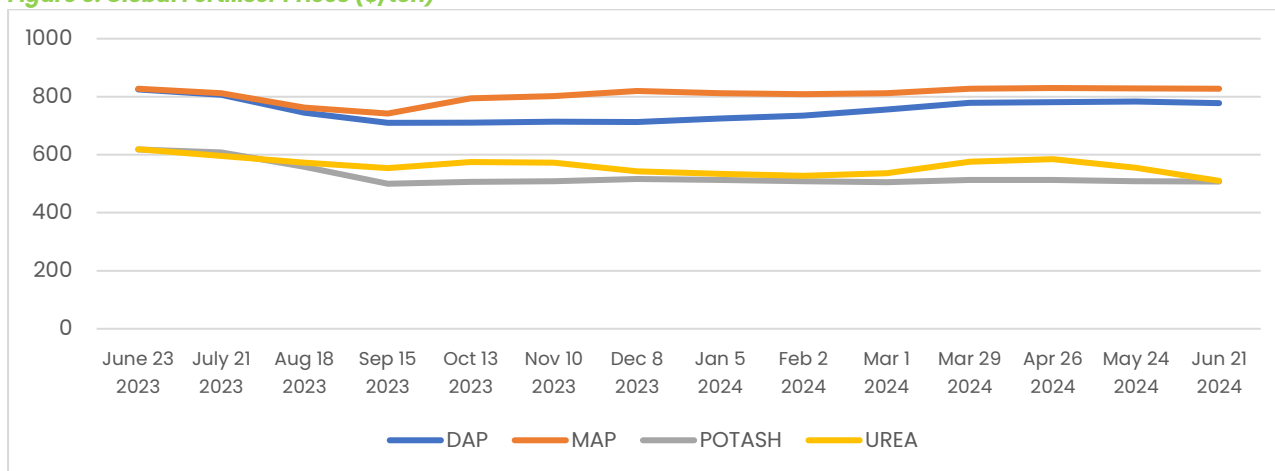
**Table 2: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices**

	Jan 2000 = 100	27-Jun	% Change 1M	% Change 1Y
GOI		228.49	-7.57	-15.43
Wheat		203.41	-11.89	-16.40
Maize		195.48	-7.73	-21.49
Rice		251.29	-2.61	20.86
Soybeans		223.00	-6.71	-19.99
Barley		213.15	-10.24	-4.44

## Global Fertiliser Prices

The prices of all fertiliser types have dipped in June, with urea seeing the most dip of 8.1% over May (**Figure 3**). Similarly, the prices of all fertiliser types have declined against their levels seen a year ago. The prices of potash and urea went down by 18%, while DAP declined by 5.7%. The price of MAP, however, remained the same compared to June 2023.

**Figure 3: Global Fertiliser Prices (\$/ton)**



Source: Author's construction based on World Bank data<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

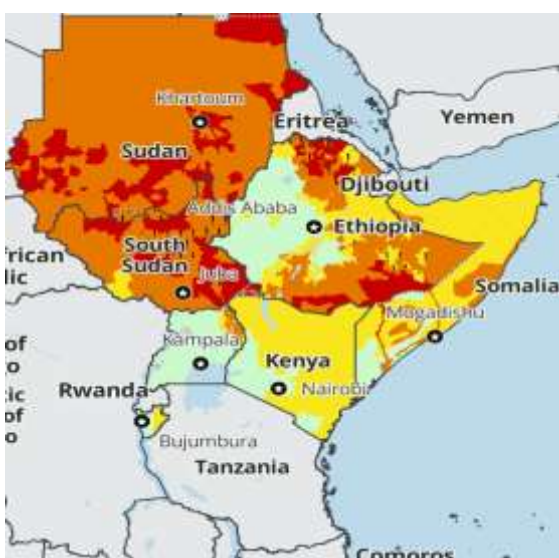
<sup>7</sup> <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2024/06/26/anhydrous-uan32-urea-lead-retail>

# East Africa Food Insecurity Updates

## Food Security Outlook

Figure 4: East African Countries Food Security Outlook, May – August 2024



In **Ethiopia**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes persist in the northern and parts of the pastoral south and southeast, supported by humanitarian food assistance.<sup>9</sup> In **Kenya**, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes persist across the country supported by seasonal declines in staple food prices and agricultural wage labour opportunities during weeding and spraying. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in flood-affected areas, particularly Garissa, Tana River, and Mandera counties.<sup>10</sup> In **South Sudan**, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes persist in 28 counties and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes are likely in Pibor County of Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and among returnee households due to low lean seasonal supply of food, insecurity affecting ground transport and suspension in April of UNHAS airdrops, and deteriorating economic conditions.<sup>11</sup> In **Uganda**, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or worse outcomes are expected from June through September in parts of the north and west and the Karamoja regions as the lean season peaks.

## Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, the number of people across five selected East African countries (see **Table 3**) who did not have sufficient food for consumption was 33 million, a 100,000 more people over May. This signifies a deterioration in food insecurity situation across these select countries, driven mainly by South Sudan. The current level of food insecurity across the region is, however, lower than in June 2023 (42.9 million) and May 2022 (38.5 million). *Table 3* below provides updates on variations in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption across the selected East African countries in June 2024. Except for Kenya, all other East African countries have registered declines in the prevalence of people with insufficient food consumption over the past year.

Table 3: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (June 2024)<sup>12</sup>

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 1yr ago (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 2yrs ago (%)
Kenya	51.40	13.60	13.60	26.46	0.00	11.48	74.36
Rwanda	12.30	2.60	2.70	21.14	-3.70	-13.33	-7.14
South Sudan	11.00	3.60	3.40	32.73	5.88	-43.75	-46.27
Tanzania	56.30	5.20	5.20	9.24	0.00	-5.45	1.96
Uganda	42.70	8.00	8.30	18.74	-3.61	-49.37	-50.31

\*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%)

<sup>9</sup> <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>




<sup>10</sup> <https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya>

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

<sup>12</sup> Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap

## Commodity Prices

### Key drivers of commodity prices in EA<sup>13</sup>

	<b>Conflicts</b>	Conflicts and insecurity persist particularly in South Sudan and Ethiopia preventing price recovery from high levels despite harvests.
	<b>Seasonal Dynamics</b>	The October–December season, including Tanzania’s main season, harvests in the region are improving supplies in most markets, resulting in lower prices across the region. Above average rains in some parts of the region may have affected the easy movement of crops impacting prices.
	<b>Macroeconomic Shocks</b>	Poor macroeconomic conditions, an influx of returned refugees from Sudan, trade disruptions and localised poor harvests have particularly sustained higher prices in South Sudan.

## Maize

Figure 5: National average price spreads for Maize across select East African Countries<sup>14</sup>

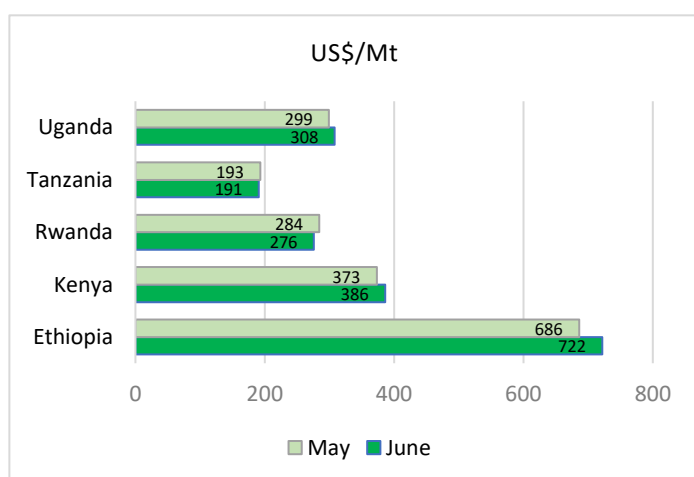


Figure 5 presents the national average price spreads for maize across select East African Countries. This shows that for the third consecutive month, Tanzania’s maize price is lowest in the region selling at US\$191/ton in the retail markets, which is mainly attributed to adequate supply of maize due to very good harvests and limited export demand. Maize in Ethiopia continued fetching the highest selling prices at US\$722/ton, mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency, which increased the prices of agricultural inputs and imported fuel, coupled with production shortfalls caused by dry weather conditions and conflict related trade disruptions.

Table 4 shows changes in the prices of maize across the region, which generally show increasing trend in prices in

Ethiopia and South Sudan, with the latter recording a significant price uptick over the past 1–12 months ranging from 23.08% to 120.25%. Also in Kenya, despite a significant decline in the price of maize against the levels seen 6–12 months ago, prices have begun to show a low uptick of 2.3% and 4.56% against the 1-month and 3-month levels respectively.

Table 4: Percentage Changes in Maize Prices in East Africa<sup>15</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Maize (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg*	4,148.89	5.77 ↑	5.77 ↑	5.35 ↑	10.28 ↑
Kenya	Maize	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	49.55	2.30 ▲	4.56 ▲	-66.35 ▼	-46.81 ▼
Rwanda	Maize	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	334.94	-8.33 ▼	-16.61 ▼	-42.26 ▼	-37.09 ▼
South Sudan	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, SSP/Kg	1,387.11	23.08 ☒	75.74 ☒	111.94 ☒	120.25 ☒
Tanzania	Maize (Mahindi)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	50,000.00	0.00 ●	-28.57 ▼	-41.45 ▼	-50.93 ▼
Uganda	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	1,136.88	-0.03 ▽	2.20 ▲	-18.59 ▼	-44.25 ▼

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), ☒ = high increase (>15%), ▽ = low decrease (0–5%), ▼ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

<sup>13</sup> Fewsnet, 2024

<sup>14</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>15</sup> Author’s construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, South Sudan & Uganda, 2) national MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania



## Rice

Figure 6: National average price spreads for Rice across select East African Countries<sup>16</sup>

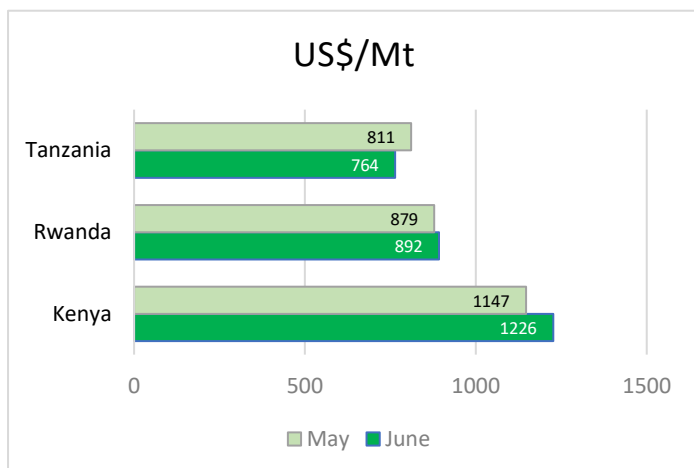


Figure 6 presents the price spread between 3 East African countries where rice is among the major staple foods. The figure shows that the price of rice is highest in Kenya, at US\$1,226/ton, compared to Rwanda and Tanzania, with the latter having the lowest at US\$764/ton, marking a decrease of 5% from the previous month mainly attributed not only to above-average rice harvests in December/January period<sup>17</sup> but also limited local demand due to adequate availability of the main staple, maize. From Table 5, rice prices in the three monitored East African countries generally show a mixed price trend, with Kenya exceptionally experiencing moderate to high price increase over the past 1-6 months at a range of

5.71% to 17.73%. A significant and consistent price drop is seen in Tanzania where the price decrease in the past 1, 6 and 12 months are 4.76%, 24.16% and 23.78% indicating that it is the most suitable source of rice to neighbouring countries due to her favourable prices. Rwanda's prices have also been generally lower than the past 6 months but higher compared to the one-year level which is 15.21%.

Table 5: Percentage Changes in Rice prices in East Africa<sup>18</sup>

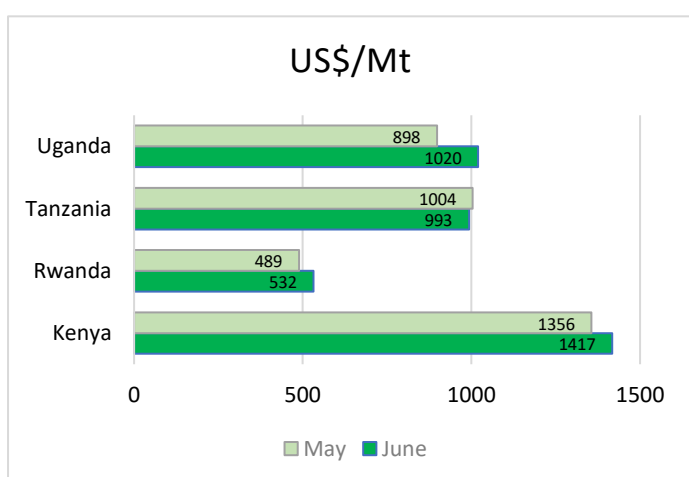
Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Rice	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	148.87	5.71 ↑	17.73 ⊗	10.42 ↑	-3.92 ↘
Rwanda	Rice	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	1,137.50	0.74 ▲	-5.21 ↓	-4.97 ↘	15.21 ⊗
Tanzania	Rice (Mchele)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	200,000.00	-4.76 ↘	-13.04 ↓	-24.16 ↓	-23.78 ↓

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

## Beans

Figure 7: National average price spreads for Beans across select East African Countries<sup>19</sup>



Kenya's beans (Yellow-Green) price maintains the highest price in the region at US\$1,417/Mt compared to the cheapest recorded from Rwanda at US\$532/Mt (Figure 7). The ever-increasing demand for beans in Kenya compared to the limited capability to produce enough to meet her demand is amongst the underlying factors that continue to drive price increases, coupled with the decline of the Shilling against the US Dollar. The changes in prices, as shown in Table 6, demonstrate an uptick in prices over the past 1-3 months, although Kenya's Wairimu have had a significant drop of 30.31% in June over May. Also, the current price levels are generally lower than they were 6-12 months in almost all the monitored countries.

<sup>16</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>17</sup> The East Africa Cross-Border Trade Bulletin, Volume 45, April 2024

<sup>18</sup> Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, 2) national MIS Kenya & Tanzania

<sup>19</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

**Table 6: Percentage Changes in Beans Prices in East Africa<sup>20</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Beans (Yellow-Green)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	181.86	3.37 ▲	5.75 ↑	-0.48 ▾	-11.31 ↓
Kenya	Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	136.65	-30.31 ↓	6.20 ↑	-4.13 ▾	-32.98 ↓
Rwanda	Beans	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	691.79	19.27 ⊗	12.49 ↑	0.92 ▲	-41.10 ↓
Tanzania	Beans (Maharage)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	260,000.00	0.00 ●	13.04 ↑	-5.04 ▾	-3.31 ▾
Uganda	Beans	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	3,762.45	10.24 ↑	2.19 ▲	-3.79 ▾	-23.12 ↓

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

## Wheat Prices

Overall, wheat prices remain elevated across all the selected countries in the East African region, with Ethiopia's current prices being 2.99%, 3.9% and 34.53% higher than the past 1, 6 and 12 months respectively (**Table 7**). In Kenya, the price of wheat has maintained a high price rise, being 28.92% and 80.85% higher than the past 3 and 6 months respectively. Increased domestic wheat consumption, conflicts, as well as poor macroeconomic conditions continue to drive prices of wheat in the region.

**Table 7: Percentage Changes in Wheat Prices in East Africa<sup>21</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Wheat (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg*	7,216.67	2.99 ▲	1.70 ▲	3.90 ▲	34.53 ⊗
Kenya	Wheat	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	90.83	5.18 ↑	28.92 ⊗	80.85 ⊗	1.91 ▲

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

## Fertiliser Prices

Fertiliser prices have generally declined in select East African countries (**Table 8**). In Kenya, the price of all three types of fertilisers (CAN, DAP, NPK) price declined between 10.35% to 80.99% compared to the past 1-12 months. In Rwanda, only NPK fertiliser recorded a low-price increase of 0.48 against the past 1 month. However, all fertiliser types recorded price decreases over the past year. Urea saw the deepest decline, with a 27.50% drop compared to last year's level. This may be likely due to the blending of fertilizers by farmers. Across the region, no major fertiliser shortages have been reported, as crops are in the growing phase heading towards the harvesting period of July- September as they prepare for the short rain seasons from late September to December which could lead to an increase in imports.

**Table 8: Percentage Changes in Fertiliser prices in East Africa<sup>22</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Fertilizer (CAN)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	207.73	-73.06 ▼	-79.44 ▼	-80.99 ▼	-47.09 ▼
Kenya	Fertilizer (DAP)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	115.33	-26.96 ▼	-57.94 ▼	-72.57 ▼	-22.60 ▼
Kenya	Fertilizer (NPK)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	99.23	-10.35 ▼	-20.04 ▼	-51.19 ▼	-17.18 ▼
Rwanda	DAP	National Average USD/50KG**	48.89	-0.53 ▾	-1.77 ▾	-5.38 ▼	-18.76 ▼
Rwanda	NPK 17-17-17	National Average USD/50KG**	49.93	0.48 ▲	-0.78 ▾	-4.44 ▾	-12.85 ▼
Rwanda	Urea	National Average USD/50KG**	37.72	-0.53 ▾	-1.77 ▾	-5.30 ▼	-27.50 ▼

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

<sup>20</sup> Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda & Uganda, 2) national MIS Kenya & Tanzania

<sup>21</sup> Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, South Sudan & Uganda, 2) national MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

<sup>22</sup> Author's construction based on 1) AfricaFertiliser.org for Ethiopia & Rwanda, 2) National MIS for Kenya; 3) AFAP for Uganda

## Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions

The East Africa region has seen a combination of early season rainfall deficits, followed by heavy rainfall and resultant flooding in parts of Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia<sup>23</sup>. It is expected that there will be above average rainfall from July to September across most areas. Overall, in **Ethiopia**, February to May rainfall is supporting good cropping conditions.<sup>24</sup> In **Kenya**, a slightly to moderately below-average long rains production harvest is expected due to a combination of average to above-average rainfalls which at the same time caused flooding and nutrient leaching in certain areas.<sup>25</sup> In **South Sudan**, incidences of floods and forecasts of La Niña-induced above-average rainfall from June through November and the release of large volumes of water from the Jinja dam in early May are likely to cause further flooding and affect the farming season.<sup>26</sup> In **Uganda**, below-average harvests are expected in bimodal northwestern areas, which represent nearly half of the country, due to below-average March to May (MAM) rainfall. In **Tanzania**, the harvesting of main season cereals began with the Government announcing by July to start purchasing main cereal crops from farmers through the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) at designated centres in the country.

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<sup>23</sup> Author's construction based on Crop Monitor for Early Warning, No. 95–July 2024

<sup>24</sup> <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

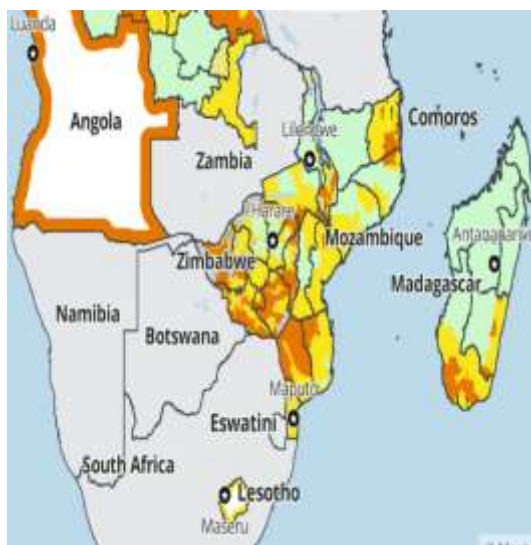
<sup>25</sup> <https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya>

<sup>26</sup> <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan>

# Southern Africa Food Security Update

## Food Security Outlook

Figure 8: Southern Africa Countries Food Security Outlook, May–August 2024



The food security outlook in the Southern African region remains a concern, despite the fact that the food security situation currently has improved due to ongoing harvests. Also, most affected governments are either importing to meet the shortfalls or planning to import in anticipation of the expected shortfalls. For instance, Zambia plans to import 650,000 MT of white maize worth USD 250M from Tanzania after drought cut production by more than 50% which is expected to be implemented in a period of 8 months, while Zimbabwe had already imported 46,495 Mt. In **Malawi**, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes persist across the Central and Northern regions of the country due to increased income from sales of staple and cash crops. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions are anticipated in the southern and some central districts that experienced the worst impacts of the prolonged El Niño-induced dry spells.<sup>27</sup> In **Mozambique**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to prevail from June to September 2024 in the El Niño-induced drought and conflict-affected areas due to poor

harvests, limited income-earning opportunities, and expected above-average food prices.<sup>28</sup> In **Zimbabwe**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist across the country except in some surplus producing areas which are expected to experience IPC Phase 2 area-level outcomes. It is estimated that following the poor harvest, 70% of rural districts will have just 0–3 months of cereal self-sufficiency for the 2024/25 consumption year (April 2024 – March 2025).<sup>29</sup>

## Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, the number of people who do not have sufficient food for consumption across four selected Southern African countries stands at 23.2 million people, which is the same as in May 2024 (see **Table 9**). However, this number is above what was recorded in June 2023 (20.6 million) and May 2022 (18.5 million). Compared to two years ago, all monitored countries have had an uptick in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption. However, compared to a year ago, Malawi and Zimbabwe have experienced increases, whereas Mozambique and Zambia have had declines.

Table 9: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (June 2024)<sup>30</sup>

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 1yr ago (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 2yrs ago (%)
Malawi	18.10	6.80	6.80	37.57	0.00	21.43	106.06
Mozambique	29.50	7.60	7.60	25.76	0.00	-7.32	2.70
Zambia	17.40	3.30	3.30	18.97	0.00	-10.81	37.50
Zimbabwe	15.20	5.50	5.50	36.18	0.00	77.42	1.85

\*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%)

<sup>27</sup> <https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi>

<sup>28</sup> <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>




<sup>29</sup> <https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe>

<sup>30</sup> Author's construction based on HungerMap



## Commodity Prices

### Key drivers of prices in the Southern Africa region

	<b>Seasonality Patterns</b>	Most Southern African countries are experiencing seasonal declines in grain prices as the harvest season kicks in despite the expected below-average harvests.
	<b>Weather Shocks</b>	The aftermath of the cyclone, drought shocks, and heavy flooding early in the planting season led to below average harvests from the previous season, resulting in higher food prices.
	<b>Macroeconomic Shocks</b>	Poor macroeconomic conditions, caused by forex shortages, high food inflation, and high debt repayments sustain higher food prices.

## Maize

Figure 9: National average price spreads for maize across select Southern African Countries<sup>31</sup>

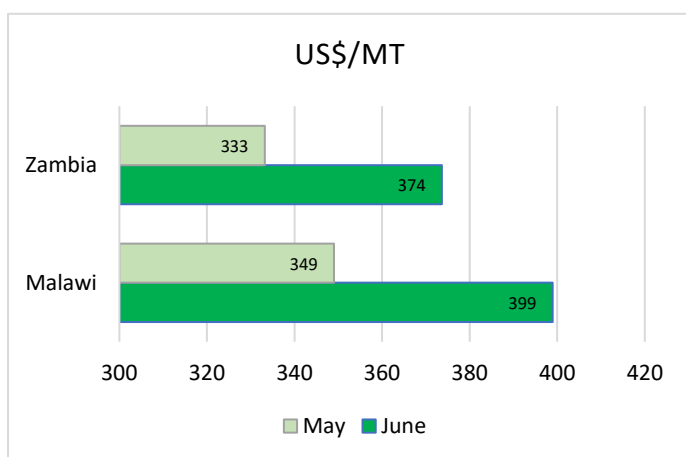


Figure 9 presents the price spread of maize in two Southern African countries, Zambia and Malawi, with both countries experiencing price increases in dollar terms over the past month due mainly to exchange rate fluctuations. However, in Table 10 below, the prices in the local currency show significant drops over the past 1-3 months, except in Montepuez, driven largely by ongoing harvests. The prices of maize in the city capitals of Lilongwe and Maputo show stability and declines respectively over the past 1-3 months. This notwithstanding, the current prices are well above the levels seen a year ago. Continued currency weakening, the aftermath of Cyclone Freddy and the El Nino-induced drought, combined with increased cereal

import needs are expected to quickly reverse these trends into serious food insecurity situations except concrete efforts are made to import the maize shortfalls.

Table 10: Percentage Changes in maize prices in Southern Africa<sup>32</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	Maize	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg	900.00	0.00	0.00	19.21	176.92
Malawi	Maize	Liwonde, MWK/Kg	684.82	-12.98	-17.29	-20.83	21.53
Malawi	Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg	514.52	-22.74	-24.11	-20.72	30.67
Malawi	Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg	588.92	-14.40	-13.27	-7.40	-19.58
Malawi	Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg	602.00	-16.04	-24.56	-19.09	27.14
Malawi	Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg	650.00	-10.47	-26.97	-15.58	61.19
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/Kg***	34.00	-0.85	-0.85	19.01	32.79
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Montepuez, Retail, MZN/Kg***	34.00	-0.85	19.01	19.01	25.25
Mozambique	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, MZN/Kg***	26.57	-9.04	-3.40	-0.15	2.73
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG <sup>2</sup>	8.58	-4.24	-7.84	17.51	73.12

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

<sup>31</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>32</sup> Author's construction based on FAO data

## Rice

The price spread data for the two selected markets this month were inconclusive and hence could not be reported. However, compared to the past 6–12 months, Lilongwe recorded significantly higher prices, ranging between 12.68% and 25%, while the prices in Mzuzu show a low decrease or increase. The national average price of imported rice in Mozambique is more stable or registered a low increase (0–5%) compared to the past 1–12 months, except in Montepuez which experienced a higher price of 9% higher than a year ago (Table 11). The price of rice in Maputo remain largely stable compared to the past 1–12 months.

Table 11: Percentage Changes in rice prices in Southern Africa<sup>33</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	Rice	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg	2,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	12.68 ↑	25.00 ✖
Malawi	Rice	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg	1,856.25	3.13 ▲	-2.94 ▾	-0.20 ▾	4.87 ▲
Mozambique	Rice (imported)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/Kg***	50.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-2.44 ▾	0.00 ●
Mozambique	Rice (imported)	Montepuez, Retail, MZN/Kg***	60.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	9.09 ↑
Mozambique	Rice (imported)	National Average, Retail, MZN/Kg***	60.00	3.45 ▲	4.99 ▲	-1.15 ▾	1.57 ▲

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%),  
 ▾ = low decrease (0–5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

## Fertiliser

The national average price of all types of fertilisers in Mozambique and Zambia remains mostly lower than a month ago, except NPK23 in Mozambique, which marked a slight increase of 0.53% (Table 12). The price of NPK12 has maintained a considerable decline over the past 1–12 months in Mozambique by more than 7%. The price of urea in Mozambique is also lower by 15.86% and 15.43% than 6 and 12 months ago respectively. In Zambia, the prices of both urea and NPK marked a slight decline of 3.14% and 2.52% respectively in the past month. However, when compared to the past 3–12 months, the prices remained elevated ranging from 4.42% to 21.19%.

Table 12: Percentage Changes in Fertiliser prices in Southern Africa<sup>34</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Mozambique	NPK 12-24-12	Nationa Average, MZN/50KG***	2,858.00	-7.21 ▽	-7.84 ▽	-8.28 ▽	-7.27 ▽
Mozambique	NPK 23-10-5 +3S + 1Zn	Nationa Average, MZN/50KG***	2,850.00	0.53 ▲	2.11 ▲	-2.03 ▾	-3.52 ▽
Mozambique	Urea	Nationa Average, MZN/50KG***	2,828.00	-7.13 ▽	-10.05 ▽	-15.86 ▼	-15.43 ▼
Zambia	NPK 10-20-10 + 6S	National, ZMW/50KG**	991.33	-2.52 ▾	5.72 ↑	21.19 ✖	8.78 ↑
Zambia	Urea	National, ZMW/50KG**	977.33	-3.14 ▾	6.77 ↑	18.51 ✖	4.42 ▲

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

● = 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 Cropping Conditions

In Southern Africa, harvesting of main season cereals concluded in May and June under mostly very poor to failure conditions, mainly due to El Niño induced drought and high temperatures that affected most areas through April, and a record mid-season dry spell affecting most parts of the region<sup>35</sup>. Notably, in **Zambia**, more than 1 million hectares of planted maize area, which is about half of the total 2.2 million hectares of planted maize area, were negatively impacted by the drought conditions. Except for the northern part of the country where the rain was near average, the rest of the regions' yields are expected to be well below average. Similarly, in **Malawi**, an estimated 44 percent of the total cropping land area has been impacted by well below average rainfall experienced during this year's main season. In **Zimbabwe**, the government estimated that 744,000 MT of maize and small grains will be harvested for the 2023/24 agricultural season and 70% of rural districts will have just 0–3 months of cereal self-sufficiency for the 2024/25 consumption year (April 2024–March 2025).<sup>36</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Author's construction based on FAO data

<sup>34</sup> Author's construction based on AfricaFertiliser.org

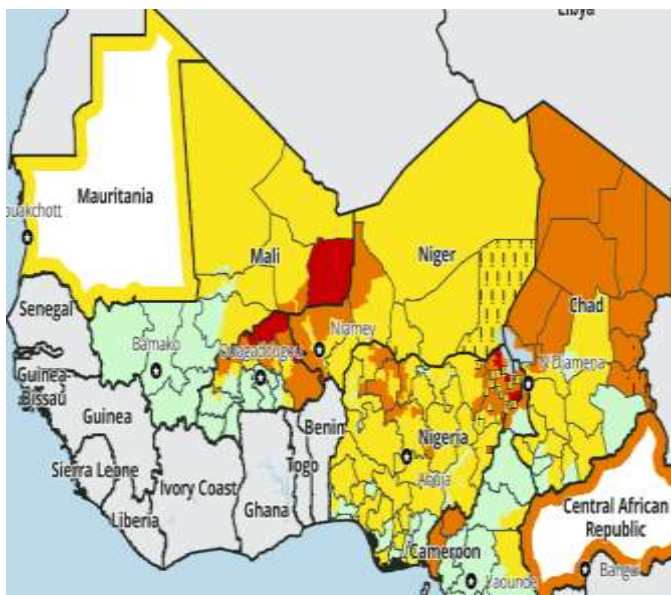
<sup>35</sup> Author's construction based on Crop Monitor for Early Warning, No. 95–July 2024

<sup>36</sup> <https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe>

# West Africa Food Security Update

## Food Security Outlook

Figure 10: West African countries Food Security Outlook, February – May 2024



In general, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and above conditions prevail in **Burkina Faso** driven by the onset of the lean season, conflicts and insecurities. In **Niger**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected from June 2024 to January 2025 in the conflict and insecurity-affected regions of Tillabéry, Northwest Tahoua, Diffa, and Southwest Maradi. However, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected to persist in agricultural and agropastoral areas of the North, Center, and Southwest as well as in pastoral areas of the country from June through September 2024 due to depleted cereal stocks and very high food prices as well as disruptions in rainfall and flooding that affected labour demand.<sup>37</sup> In **Nigeria**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are observed due to high food prices, early onset of the lean season, poor dry season harvests, and conflicts. In **Mali**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity is anticipated in

insecure areas of the central and northern regions through September, with 1.5–2.0 million people needing emergency food assistance during the June–August lean season. Conflicts and high food prices continue to constrain households' access to food.

## Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of 30th June 2024, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected West African countries stands at 158.4 million (**Table 13**). This is an increase of 100,000 people over May, driven solely by Togo. The prevalence of insufficient food consumption in June 2024, however, remains above last year's (119.2 million people) and two years ago (107.7 million people). In terms of changes in individual countries compared to the past 1 year ago, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, and Nigeria have seen increases while Ghana and Togo have seen 31.58% and 29.63% declines respectively.

Table 13: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (June 2024)

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 1yr ago (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 2yrs ago (%)
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.20	11.20	56.57	0.00	2.75	1.82
Cote d'Ivoire	29.40	5.10	5.10	17.35	0.00	37.84	0.00
Ghana	29.80	5.20	5.20	17.45	0.00	-31.58	-8.77
Mali	19.10	13.20	13.20	69.11	0.00	0.00	7.32
Niger	25.90	21.40	21.40	82.63	0.00	40.79	22.29
Nigeria	202.80	100.40	100.40	49.51	0.00	52.35	85.58
Togo	7.90	1.90	1.80	24.05	5.56	-29.63	-5.00

\*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%)

## Commodity prices

<sup>37</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

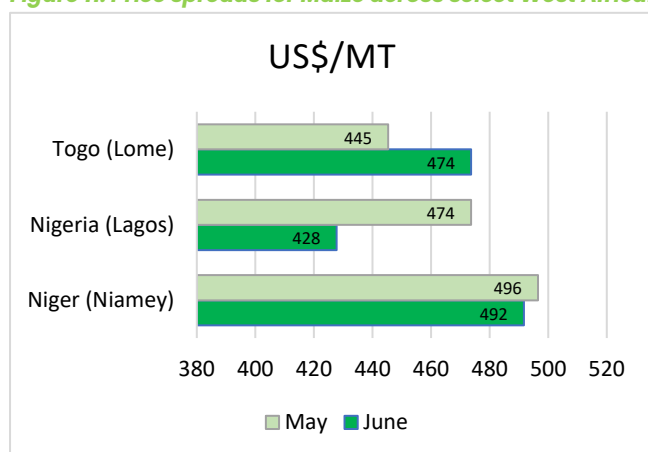


## Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include<sup>38</sup>

	<b>Insecurity &amp; Armed Conflicts</b>	Conflict, insecurity, and political tension in West Africa continue to disrupt agriculture, trade, and food assistance activities, resulting in higher food prices.
	<b>Macroeconomic Challenges</b>	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by high Inflation rates, local currency depreciations and elevated fuel prices are pushing food prices upwards in some West African countries.
	<b>Seasonal Dynamics</b>	Seasonal changes in food supply, with early onset of the lean season in most countries in West Africa are putting upward pressure on food prices.

## Maize

Figure 11: Price spreads for Maize across select West African Countries<sup>39</sup>



Nigeria has experienced a tremendous decline in the price of Maize over the past month recording the lowest price at US\$428/Mt, compared to Niger's US\$492/Mt (Figure 11). However, the overall local prices of maize grain in the region show higher trends, except in a few markets (Table 10). For instance, compared to the past one month, the prices of maize have shown mostly declines in Niger and Nigeria but largely low to moderate increases in Togo. Except Niamey, the price of maize is high in Lagos and Lome. Strong local demands, coupled with traders and farmers' reluctance to release stocks in the market in anticipation of higher prices, the impact of the lean season, currency weakness, high inflation rates, and elevated fuel prices, are playing a key role

in driving up prices.

Table 14: Percentage Changes in maize prices in West Africa<sup>40</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Niger	Maize	Agadez, Retail, XOF/Kg***	390.00	8.33 ↑	8.33 ↑	2.63 ▲	14.71 ↑
Niger	Maize	Dosso, Retail, XOF/Kg***	315.00	4.65 ▲	10.14 ↑	-8.70 ↓	31.25 ⊗
Niger	Maize	Maradi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	300.00	-2.91 ▾	13.21 ↑	-17.13 ↓	25.00 ⊗
Niger	Maize	Niamey, Retail, XOF/Kg***	301.00	-4.75 ▾	8.66 ↑	0.33 ▲	28.63 ⊗
Niger	Maize	Tillaberi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	360.00	6.51 ↑	24.14 ⊗	-6.98 ↓	21.62 ⊗
Niger	Maize	Zinder, Retail, XOF/Kg***	292.00	-0.34 ▾	8.55 ↑	-15.12 ↓	15.87 ⊗
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	543.33	-4.51 ▾	9.10 ↑	247.73 ⊗	-3.41 ▾
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	660.00	0.00 ●	13.79 ↑	147.19 ⊗	
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	559.35	-0.90 ▾	7.77 ↑	164.88 ⊗	27.25 ⊗
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	578.25	-0.17 ▾	14.28 ↑	180.64 ⊗	24.13 ⊗
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	656.50	1.23 ▲	20.24 ⊗	165.52 ⊗	29.49 ⊗
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	625.00	10.13 ↑	27.55 ⊗	204.88 ⊗	23.15 ⊗
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	265.00	3.92 ▲	6.00 ↑	17.78 ⊗	6.00 ↑
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, XOF/Kg	250.00	2.04 ▲	0.00 ●	16.82 ⊗	0.00 ●
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	260.00	4.00 ▲	4.00 ▲	15.56 ⊗	1.96 ▲
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, XOF/Kg	270.00	3.85 ▲	5.88 ↑	8.00 ↑	0.00 ●
Togo	Maize (white)	Kor bongou, XOF/Kg	295.00	1.72 ▲	20.41 ⊗	34.09 ⊗	13.46 ↑
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	290.00	7.41 ↑	7.81 ↑	18.85 ⊗	7.41 ↑

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

<sup>38</sup> Fewsnet 2024

<sup>39</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>40</sup> Author's construction based on FAO data



## Rice

Figure 12: Price spreads for rice across select West African Countries<sup>41</sup>

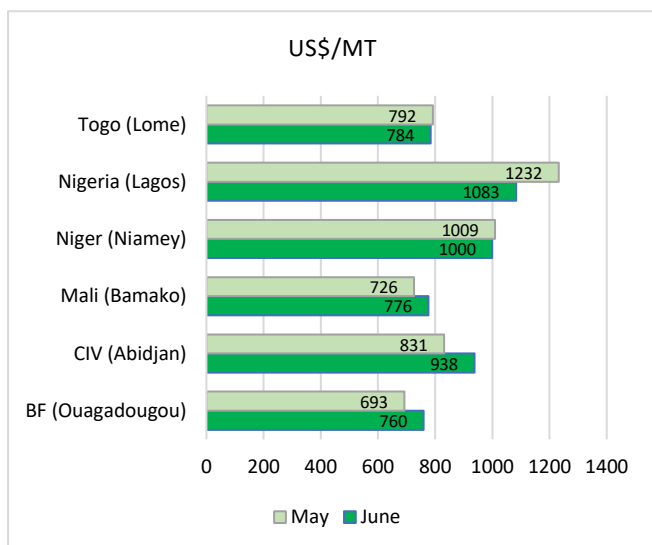


Figure 12 presents the price spread for rice across select West African countries, showing that Burkina Faso continues to record the lowest price at US\$760/Mt, although a significant increase from the previous month. Rice remains expensive in Nigeria selling at US\$1,083/Mt, having dropped by US\$149 from previous month signifying the impact of the new harvests and imports. Regarding changes in prices (Table 15), mixed trends are observed. Compared to the previous month, the prices generally show stability or declines, except in Mali and Togo where much of the monitored markets recorded low to moderate price increases. Major cities such as Abidjan, Bamako, Niamey, Lagos, and Lome have experienced low or stable prices of rice over the past one month. Notably, the prices in Kayes and Kano have significantly increased by 16.85% and 24.78% respectively.

Table 15: Percentage Changes in rice prices in West Africa<sup>42</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	42,000.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	57,000.00	0.00	5.56	23.91	14.00
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	42,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	46,500.00	10.71	-1.06	16.25	16.25
Cote d'Ivoire	Rice	Abidjan, Retail, XOF/Kg	574.00	-2.21	-2.55	-0.86	4.36
Cote d'Ivoire	Rice (imported)	Abidjan, Retail, XOF/Kg	502.00	0.80	-0.20	0.40	8.19
Mali	Rice	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	47,500.00	7.95	5.56	4.75	3.26
Mali	Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	52,000.00	16.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mali	Rice	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	44,000.00	2.33	2.33	10.00	-2.22
Mali	Rice	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	48,000.00	0.00	4.35	12.94	1.05
Mali	Rice (imported)	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	45,000.00	0.00	4.65	-0.82	4.65
Mali	Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	45,500.00	-12.50	2.25	15.19	16.67
Mali	Rice (imported)	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	50,000.00	13.64	11.11	13.64	13.64
Mali	Rice (imported)	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	48,000.00	4.35	4.35	9.09	92.00
Niger	Rice (imported)	Agadez, Retail, XOF/Kg***	700.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	40.00
Niger	Rice (imported)	Maradi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	650.00	0.00	8.33	14.64	44.44
Niger	Rice (imported)	Niamey, Retail, XOF/Kg***	612.00	-5.85	-5.85	-8.25	22.40
Niger	Rice (imported)	Tillaberi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	750.00	0.00	-6.25	7.14	50.00
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	1,405.00	-13.59	11.51	114.83	73.67
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	1,662.00	-1.48	26.68	97.62	73.13
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	1,605.00	-5.87	31.56	95.73	74.46
Nigeria	Rice (milled)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	2,760.00			111.87	72.50
Nigeria	Rice (milled)	Kano, NGN/KG**	1,284.18	24.78	7.10	125.69	68.09
Nigeria	Rice (milled)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	2,300.00	4.55	15.00	98.28	43.30
Togo	Rice (imported)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	500.00	2.04	4.17	-6.54	-9.09
Togo	Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	480.00	1.05	2.13	-3.03	3.23
Togo	Rice (imported)	Kara, XOF/Kg	480.00	2.13	2.13	1.05	4.35
Togo	Rice (imported)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	490.00	0.00	1.03	-3.92	-2.00
Togo	Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	480.00	0.00	0.00	-4.95	-1.03

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

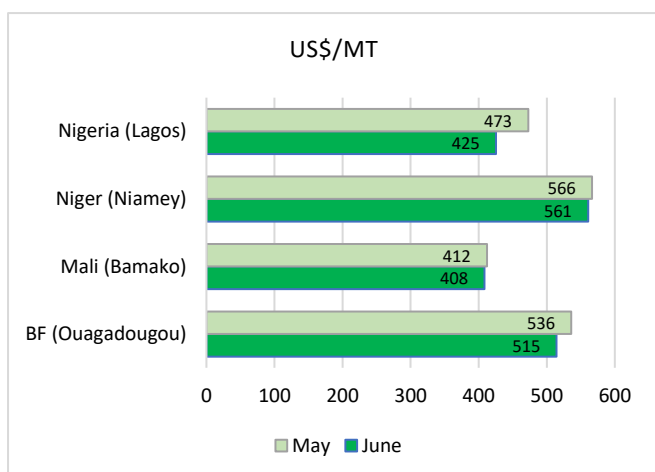
● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ▲ = moderate increase (5-15%), ☒ = high increase (>15%),  
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<sup>41</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>42</sup> Author's construction based on FAO data

## Millet

Figure 13: Price spreads for rice across select West African Countries<sup>43</sup>



In **Figure 13**, the price spread for millet across select West African countries shows that Niger and Mali have had a very small decline over the past month, with the former still being the most expensive at (US\$561/Mt) while the latter being the cheapest (US\$408/Mt). These prices, however, remain mostly above the levels seen 1-12 months ago in most select markets across the region (**Table 16**). In all select markets of Burkina Faso, prices have stabilised or declined over the past 1 month. On the other hand, all select markets of Nigeria have recorded high price increases over the past 1-12 months. As the countries enter the lean season, stock declines are expected from these countries, putting pressure on grain prices.

Table 16: Percentage Changes in millet prices in select West African Countries<sup>44</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	32,500.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	22.64 ☒	-8.45 ↓
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	35,000.00	0.00 ●	4.48 ▲	2.94 ▲	2.94 ▲
Burkina Faso	Millet	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	28,000.00	0.00 ●	7.69 ↑	3.70 ▲	3.70 ▲
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	31,500.00	-3.08 ▾	18.87 ☒	18.87 ☒	14.55 ↑
Mali	Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	26,000.00	4.00 ▲	6.12 ↑	-42.62 ↓	13.04 ↑
Mali	Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	28,000.00	0.00 ●	3.70 ▲	0.00 ●	-3.45 ▾
Mali	Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	29,000.00	3.57 ▲	11.54 ↑	20.83 ☒	16.00 ☒
Mali	Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	26,000.00	4.00 ▲	4.00 ▲	15.56 ☒	4.00 ▲
Mali	Millet	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	34,000.00	-9.33 ↓	4.62 ▲	13.33 ↑	-2.86 ▾
Niger	Millet	Agadez, Retail, XOF/Kg***	308.00	3.36 ▲	4.05 ▲	-8.33 ↓	-6.95 ↓
Niger	Millet	Maradi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	287.00	4.74 ▲	20.08 ☒	-1.37 ▾	12.55 ↑
Niger	Millet	Niamey, Retail, XOF/Kg***	343.35	5.00 ↑	16.39 ☒	13.32 ↑	9.00 ↑
Niger	Millet	Tillaberi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	352.00	-4.35 ▾	9.66 ↑	-10.66 ↓	7.65 ↑
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, NGN/KG**	604.35	0.80 ▲	18.62 ☒	140.78 ☒	29.63 ☒
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	588.50	3.82 ▲	15.39 ☒	169.52 ☒	32.22 ☒
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, NGN/KG**	653.00	0.85 ▲	21.38 ☒	124.59 ☒	5.66 ↑
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	612.50	6.06 ↑	20.10 ☒	181.61 ☒	35.36 ☒

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

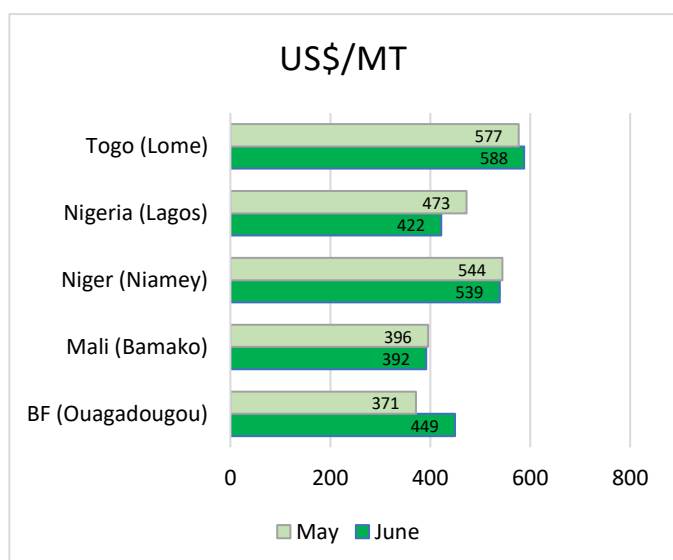
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<sup>43</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>44</sup> Author's construction based on FAO data

## Sorghum

Figure 14: Price spreads for sorghum across select West African Countries<sup>45</sup>



The price of sorghum is higher in Togo (US\$588/Mt) and lower in Mali (US\$392/Mt) than in other select West African countries (Figure 14). However, Table 17 shows largely mixed trends of the changes in the price of sorghum across the region. Compared to 1 month ago, the prices remained stable in most markets except in Ouagadougou where a 22.22% increment is seen. In Mali and Niger, the prices were also stable or declined except in the markets of Bamako, Kayes, and Tillaberi. The prices of sorghum in Togo in the same period show low to moderate upticks mostly. In Nigeria, sorghum prices remain elevated in most of the select markets, particularly compared to the past 3-12 months where the increments range from 4.17% to 186.79%. These trends are driven by poor harvests, hoarding of stocks by traders for price speculation motives, and poor macroeconomic conditions.

Table 17: Percentage Changes in prices in Mali<sup>46</sup>

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	22,500.00	0.00 ●	-10.00 ↓	4.65 ▲	0.00 ●
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	32,500.00	0.00 ●	14.04 ↑	12.07 ↑	12.07 ↑
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	26,000.00	0.00 ●	8.33 ↑	8.33 ↑	6.12 ↑
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	27,500.00	22.22 ☒	7.84 ↑	27.91 ☒	19.57 ☒
Mali	Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	24,500.00	2.08 ▲	6.52 ↑	-46.04 ↓	22.50 ☒
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	26,000.00	4.00 ▲	4.00 ▲	-3.70 ▾	8.33 ↑
Mali	Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	21,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	16.67 ☒	0.00 ●
Mali	Sorghum	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	32,500.00	-7.14 ↓	0.00 ●	8.33 ↑	-1.52 ▾
Niger	Sorghum	Agadez, Retail, XOF/Kg***	310.00	-3.73 ▾	3.33 ▲	-8.01 ↓	-5.20 ↓
Niger	Sorghum	Maradi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	276.00	-1.08 ▾	22.12 ☒	-18.58 ↓	17.45 ☒
Niger	Sorghum	Niamey, Retail, XOF/Kg***	330.00	0.00 ●	7.84 ↑	-6.52 ↓	10.00 ↑
Niger	Sorghum	Tillaberi, Retail, XOF/Kg***	357.00	9.85 ↑	21.02 ☒	-9.39 ↓	21.43 ☒
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	600.00	-2.44 ▾	4.17 ▲	114.29 ☒	5.82 ↑
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	549.70	13.42 ↑	25.13 ☒	175.75 ☒	21.66 ☒
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	648.00	0.08 ▲	17.39 ☒	135.00 ☒	15.20 ☒
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	570.00	1.79 ▲	9.62 ↑	186.79 ☒	20.63 ☒
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	300.00	3.45 ▲	5.26 ↑	-14.29 ↓	0.00 ●
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, XOF/Kg	310.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-22.50 ↓	3.33 ▲
Togo	Sorghum	Kor bongou, XOF/Kg	295.00	1.72 ▲	1.72 ▲	-18.06 ↓	-1.67 ▾
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, XOF/Kg	360.00	2.86 ▲	4.35 ▲	-25.00 ↓	0.00 ●

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ☒ = high increase (>15%),  
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<sup>45</sup> These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

<sup>46</sup> Author's construction based on FAO data

## Fertiliser

Overall, the prices of monitored fertiliser types across the selected West African countries show an increase over the past 1-3 months (**Table 18**). The prices of NPK types of fertilisers and urea are particularly currently more expensive in Nigeria, ranging from 5% to 20% higher than they were 1-3 months ago. In contrast, the current prices remain well below what was recorded in the past 6-12 months, with Nigeria registering 32-43% lower than 12 months ago.

**Table 18: Percentage Changes in Fertiliser Prices in West Africa<sup>47</sup>**

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Cote d'Ivoire	Urea	National Av, USD/50KG	35.15	0.75 ▲	3.57 ▲	-6.81 ↓	-12.67 ↓
Cote d'Ivoire	NPK 15-15-15	National Av, USD/50KG	36.52	0.74 ▲	0.14 ▲	-4.30 ▾	-11.01 ↓
Cote d'Ivoire	PK 0-23-19 + 6.5S + 5MgO + 10CaO	National Av, USD/50KG	32.40	0.75 ▲	-4.71 ▾	-8.86 ↓	-17.91 ↓
Nigeria	NPK 15-15-15	National, USD/50KG	35.87	18.85 ⊗	19.81 ⊗	2.93 ▲	-37.47 ↓
Nigeria	NPK 20-10-10	National, USD/50KG	29.08	19.28 ⊗	5.75 ↑	-7.92 ↓	-42.62 ↓
Nigeria	Urea	National, USD/50KG	27.71	6.17 ↑	8.58 ↑	9.18 ↑	-32.48 ↓

Note: Last price is for May 2024, \*June 2024, \*\*April 2024, and \*\*\*March 2024

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

## Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions

Throughout the region with the exception of conflict affected areas and parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, and Chad where rains have delayed, planting and development of main season cereals is currently underway<sup>48</sup>. In **Nigeria**, the normal start of rains in bimodal zones of the southern states are supporting normal cropping activities. However, in the central and northern zones, the beginning of the season has been characterized by erratic and below-average rainfall and persisting conflict has constrained access to farmlands.<sup>49</sup> In **Togo**, the current 2024/2025 agricultural season is characterized by a good distribution of rainfall over most of the country and supporting farming activities with some early crops such as peanuts, fresh corn and cassava roots available in some places.<sup>50</sup> In **Mali**, the 2024-2025 agricultural season is expected to be normal to surplus rainfall supporting cropping conditions.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Author's construction based on AfricaFertiliser.org

<sup>48</sup> Author's construction based on Crop Monitor for Early Warning, No. 95-July 2024

<sup>49</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria>

<sup>50</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/togo>

<sup>51</sup> <https://fews.net/west-africa/mali>



# Food Trade Updates

## Continental

- The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), in partnership with Arise Integrated Industrial Platforms (Arise IIP) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat, has launched an initiative, worth US\$1bn, designed to grow intra-Africa trade and increase SME access to finance.<sup>52</sup> The initiative will be executed through the African Trade and Distribution Company (ATDC) and focus on expanding access to regional and global markets for smallholder farmers and SMEs by providing financing, warehousing, logistics, regulatory advice and prospecting.

## East Africa

**Figure 15** 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.

- The East African Community (EAC), in partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the EU-WCO HS-Africa Programme, funded by the European Union, launched its electronic Tariff software (e-Tariff Tool), the first regional e-Tariff software in Africa.<sup>53</sup> The objective of the e-Tariff Tool is to make tariff information available online, contributing to increasing consistency and transparency in classification and tariff determination. The software also includes the digitalisation of the Duty Remission Scheme process, providing a platform for application, processing, administering and reporting on Duty Remissions.

**Figure 15: East Africa Cross border trade updates June 2024**



### Kenya

The government of Kenya has imposed a 10% import duty on crude palm oil and 25% on other refined oils such as soybean oil, RDB Palm Olein, Sunflower oil, and refined corn oil, which means the prices of these oils and their related products will be up for the next year.

The Kenyan government has proposed to remove excise duty on eggs, potatoes and onions from the East African Community (EAC) to promote intra-EAC trade.

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.gtreview.com/news/africa/afreximbank-backs-new-intra-african-trade-company-with-us1bn-investment/>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2024/june/eac-launches-the-first-regional-etariff-software-in-africa.aspx>

## Southern Africa

**Figure 16** below summarises some key activities and events recorded across Southern Africa impacting food trade activities.

*Figure 16: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for June 2024*



### Zimbabwe

As part mitigation measures, the Government of Zimbabwe has imported and distributed a total of 46 495 metric tonnes of grain, with beneficiaries receiving a three-month allocation as the country battles the effects of the El Nino-induced drought. This is in addition to private sector imported of about 168 000 Metric tonnes of maize as well as 17 000MT of wheat giving a cumulative total of 185 000MT.

## West Africa

**Figure 17** provides an update on the issues and events reported in selected West African countries with implications for the region's food trade and food security in the region.

*Figure 17: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates June 2024*



### Nigeria

- The government of Nigeria has imposed a ban on the export of maize and rice in the wake of heightening food crisis in the country.
- On another hand the government has approved duty-free importation of essential food commodities, including rice, beans, and wheat within the next 150 days aimed at alleviating the financial strain on Nigerians.



**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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# FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

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## AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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