FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

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AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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 November Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Global Market Update

Global grain and fertilizer prices remain largely unchanged in November from October but remain lower than a year ago.

Regional Food Security Updates

In East Africa, high food insecurity concerns remain, particularly in Ethiopia and South Sudan, where Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 & 4) outcomes generally persist.

In Southern Africa, generally stressed and crisis (IPC 2 and 3) food insecurity conditions prevail across the region.

In West Africa, on average, IPC 3 conditions are observed despite the fact that in countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso IPC 2 and 4 conditions prevail in certain areas, respectively.

Food Trade Updates

In East Africa, Somalia has become the newest member of the East African Community further expanding the EAC trading bloc.

In Southern Africa, longstanding NTBs constitute 63.6% of the total unresolved NTBs over a period of 5 -8 years.

In West Africa, Nigeria has been admitted into the Arab-Africa Trade Bridges (AATB) Program, a multi-donor, Inter-regional program focused on advancing trade and strengthening economic ties between Arab and African countries.

Food Commodity Prices Updates

In East Africa, on average, prices show lower trends due to increased supplies from recent harvests. Nonetheless, countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, and Rwanda show mixed trends.

In Southern Africa, prices are mostly elevated above their previous levels as the region goes through its lean season.

In West Africa, the prices of grains are generally lower or stable except in Nigeria, where they are largely high compared to previous periods.

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

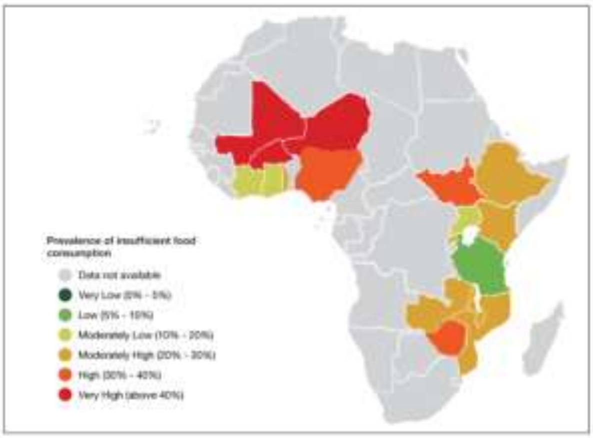
The Food Security Dashboard (Table 1 and Figure 1) offers a concise overview of fluctuations in the number of people experiencing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC)[1], snapshots of hunger hotspots, and average changes in food prices[2] over the past two years. ***Figure 1*** displays the prevalence of IFC in November across 17 countries selected from East, Southern, and West Africa. During this month, three food insecurity hotspots, defined as countries where over 50% of the total population has IFC, were identified i.e., Burkina Faso (55.6%), Mali (69.1%), and Niger (84.9%). South Sudan, Zimbabwe, and Nigeria are also inching towards this mark. Notably, the number of people with IFC, compared to the previous year, decreased in Burkina Faso, Ghana, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. On the other hand, the average national maize prices, compared to the past six month declined in Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda. In Mali, the national average price of millet also declined. Similarly, compared to the past one year, there was a decline in the prices of maize in Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda, as well as of millet in Mali.

Table 1: IFC and Commodities Price Changes

Country	Change in people with IFC from last 1 year		Change in people with IFC from last 2 years		Commodity Price Changes in the last 6 months		Commodity Price Changes in the last 1 year	
Burkina Faso	-1.79	↓	1.85	↑	-4.33	↓	-3.95	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00	●	-12.73	↓	12.35	↑	17.65	↑
Ethiopia	1.31	↑	37.28	↑	1.44	↑	29.96	↑
Ghana	-23.94	↓	-5.26	↓	20.88	↑	58.72	↑
Kenya	42.00	↑	79.75	↑	53.76	↑	76.12	↑
Malawi	27.78	↑	142.11	↑	9.80	↑	180.00	↑
Mali*	2.33	↑	21.10	↑	-12.46	↓	-40.19	↓
Mozambique	6.33	↑	-10.64	↓	20.38	↑	46.65	↑
Niger	18.92	↑	91.30	↑	23.12	↑	16.20	↑
Nigeria	59.93	↑	49.83	↑	116.13	↑	125.21	↑
Rwanda	12.90	↑	40.00	↑	7.49	↑	-12.59	↓
South Sudan	-50.75	↓	-50.75	↓	24.97	↑	62.09	↑
Tanzania	-32.86	↓	17.50	↑	-18.76	↓	-12.38	↓
Togo	-26.92	↓	-9.52	↓	-10.33	↓	-5.26	↓
Uganda	-45.03	↓	-40.29	↓	-20.52	↓	-31.00	↓
Zambia	66.67	↑	100.00	↑	22.72	↑	79.16	↑
Zimbabwe	-12.07	↓	-15.00	↓				

Key: ● No Change ↑ = increase ↓ = decrease

Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, November 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

Global Food Prices

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) remained unchanged in November due to the neutralizing of increases in the price indices for vegetable oils, dairy products and sugar by decreases in those of cereals and meat (Figure 2).[3] Similarly, the International Grain Council (IGC) Grain and Oil Index (GOI) only show minor decline of 0.73% in November compared to the previous month but 17.32% decline compared to November 2022 (Table 2). The IGC sub-indices of wheat, maize and barley declined compared to both the previous month and year, while rice increased against both periods.

Figure 2: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)[4]

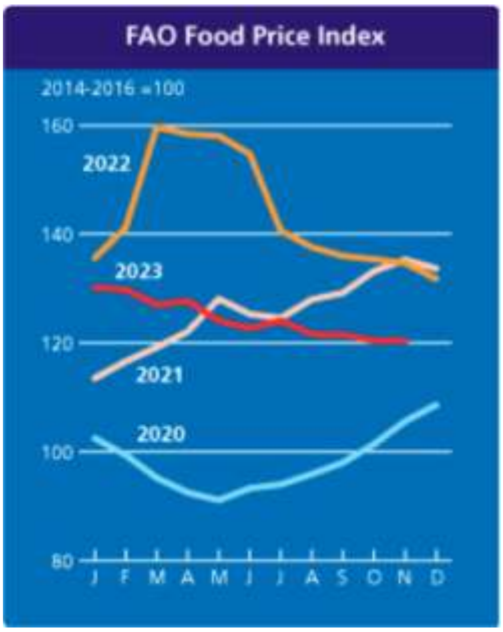


Table 2: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices[5]

Jan 2000 = 100	27-Nov	% Change 1M	% Change 1Y
GOI	254.30	-0.73	-17.32
Wheat	214.30	-5.30	-28.01
Maize	222.58	-6.11	-28.78
Rice	249.48	3.11	34.97
Soyabeans	258.96	1.79	-14.54
Barley	217.04	-2.17	-30.16

Global Fertilizer Prices

The international prices of most fertilizer types remained largely stable in November, with only minor increases observed for DAP (1.1%) and MAP (1.3%). Compared to the same period last year, however, the prices of all selected fertilizer types had significant declines, ranging from 18% to 40%.

Table 3: Global Fertilizer Prices[6]

Date Range	DAP	MAP	POTASH	UREA
Oct 31-Nov 4 2022	930	981	857	826
Nov 28-Dec 2 2022	926	960	831	795
Dec 26-Dec 30 2022	885	891	765	751
Jan 23-Jan 27 2023	855	865	714	708

[3] https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/
[4] FAO, 2023. Accessed at https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/
[5] Author's construction based on data from IGC GOI, 2023. Accessed at https://www.igc.int/en/markets/marketinfo-goi.aspx
[6] https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2023/11/08/anhydrous-leads-major-fertilizer

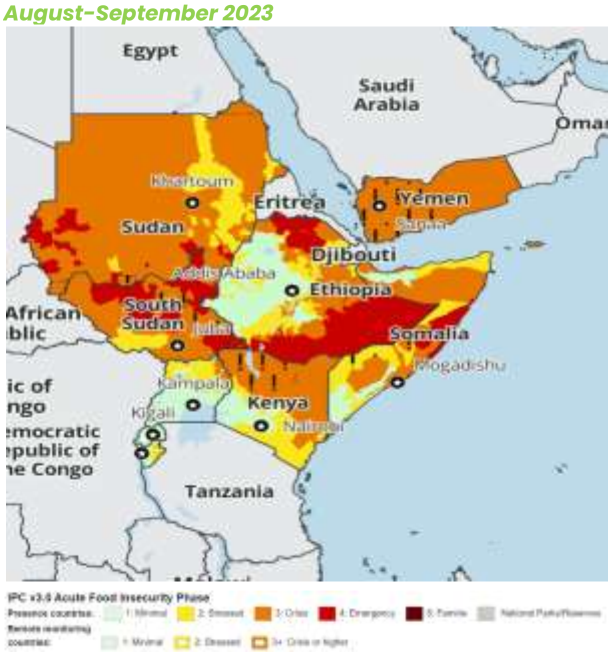
Feb 20-Feb 24 2023	836	834	673	666
Mar 20-Mar 24 2023	821	812	645	627
Apr 17-21 2023	826	812	643	626
May 15-19 2023	829	831	627	619
June 12-16 2023	823	832	621	624
July 10-14 2023	811	823	614	609
Aug 7-Aug 11 2023	758	764	566	576
Sep 4-8 2023	738	745	518	563
Oct 2-6 2023	705	791	508	573
Oct 30-Nov 3 2023	713	801	508	573
% Change Oct 2 - Nov 3 2023	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
% Change Nov 2022 - Nov 2023	-23.3	-18.3	-40.7	-30.6

Source: *DTN*

Food Insecurity Updates

East Africa Food Security Update

Figure 3: East Africa countries Food Security Outlook, August-September 2023



Ethiopia: Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 & 4) outcomes are expected in northern, southern, and southeastern Ethiopia through at least early 2024.[7]

Kenya: IPC Phase 2 and 3 conditions prevail across the country with poor pastoral households slowly recovering from the impacts of the historic drought.[8]

Rwanda: Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes persist as a result of the availability of Season B stocks and interseason crops.[9]

South Sudan: Despite the harvests, IPC 3 and 4 outcomes persist in many counties driven by increased demand from South Sudanese returnees.

Uganda: In most parts of the country, IPC 1 and 2 conditions persist due to availability of second season green harvests – including beans and maize – in parts of central and southwestern Uganda.[10] However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in the Karamoja areas and refugee settlements.

[7] https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia
[8] https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya
[9] https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda
[10] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of November 29, 2023, 57.2 million people across six selected East African countries (see Table 4) did not have sufficient food for consumption, representing a 4.4% increase from the previous month (54.8 million). This is an indication of the deterioration of the food security situation across the monitored countries, with most of the countries contributing to this trend except Ethiopia and South Sudan. The number of food insecure people in the region is, however, lower than the same period in 2022 (64.8 million), but higher than in 2021 (51.9 million). *Table 4* below provides updates on variations in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption across the selected East African countries in November 2023.

Table 4: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption across selected East African countries (November 2023)[11]

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
Ethiopia	101.10	23.20	23.20	22.95	0.00	1.31	37.28
Kenya	51.40	14.20	12.70	27.63	11.81	42.00	79.75
Rwanda	12.30	3.50	3.40	28.46	2.94	12.90	40.00
South Sudan	11.00	3.30	3.50	30.00	-5.71	-50.75	-50.75
Tanzania	56.30	4.70	4.10	8.35	14.63	-32.86	17.50
Uganda	42.70	8.30	7.90	19.44	5.06	-45.03	-40.29

**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[12]

	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity persist particularly in South Sudan which is preventing price recovery from its high levels despite ongoing harvests.
	Seasonal Dynamics	Seasonal harvests are increasing supplies in most markets and causing declines in prices.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	Poor macro-economic conditions, an influx of returned refugees, and localized poor harvests have sustained higher prices in South Sudan particularly.

Ethiopia

The prices of food commodities recorded in November in the selected markets of Ethiopia are generally lower or experienced low (0-5%) increases compared to October as a result of the recently concluded harvests. The prices of maize in all monitored markets are particularly lower than the past 1-3 months. Nonetheless, the

[11] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[12] https://fews.net/east-africa .

current prices remain well above their levels in the past 3-12 months across all monitored markets. This is due to below-average harvests emanating from low financial access to inputs, drought and floods, and ongoing conflicts.[13] The prices of urea and NPS fertilizers increased marginally (0-5%) over the past 1-6 months.

Table 5: Changes in prices in Ethiopia[14]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
NPS 19-38-0 + 7S	National Average, USD/50KG	34.10	0.92	1.43	0.71	
NPSB 18.9-37.7-0 + 6.95S + 0.1B	National Average, USD/50KG	34.22	0.88	1.54	0.77	
Red Teff (Quintal)	Bale Robe, Retail, ETB/100kg*	9,275.00	-3.89	19.68	36.40	85.50
Red Teff (Quintal)	Hawassa , Retail, ETB/100kg*	10,333.33	6.12	27.57	47.62	91.36
Red Teff (Quintal)	Hosaena, Retail, ETB/100kg*	11,000.00	2.80	20.55	46.67	
Red Teff (Quintal)	Nekemte Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	9,550.00	1.60	15.34	56.13	106.12
Red Teff (Quintal)	Shashemene Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	9,750.00	0.86	7.14	43.38	91.55
Sorghum (Quintal)	Bale Robe, Retail, ETB/100kg*	3,750.00	-4.76	-7.41	4.17	
Sorghum (Quintal)	Hawassa , Retail, ETB/100kg*	6,500.00	0.00	47.73	58.54	
Sorghum (Quintal)	Hosaena, Retail, ETB/100kg*	4,500.00	-3.57	26.76	28.57	
Sorghum (Quintal)	Nekemte Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	4,510.00	1.66	4.88	45.33	
Sorghum (Quintal)	Shashemene Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	5,100.00	-1.92	2.00	37.84	
Urea	National Average, USD/50KG	34.55	0.88	1.86	1.32	
White Maize (Quintal)	Bale Robe, Retail, ETB/100kg*	3,825.00	-1.92	-8.93	10.87	19.53
White Maize (Quintal)	Hawassa , Retail, ETB/100kg*	4,666.67	-13.58	-4.76		41.41
White Maize (Quintal)	Hosaena, Retail, ETB/100kg*	3,400.00	-26.09	-28.42	-2.86	7.94
White Maize (Quintal)	Nekemte Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	3,287.50	-11.39	-20.94	8.26	31.64
White Maize (Quintal)	Shashemene Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	3,400.00	-10.53	-31.17	-10.53	4.29
White Teff (Quintal)	Hawassa , Retail, ETB/100kg*	11,583.33	11.65	28.70		106.85
White Teff (Quintal)	Hosaena, Retail, ETB/100kg*	11,175.00	1.13	13.45	41.46	106.94
White Teff (Quintal)	Nekemte Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	11,525.00	-3.35	19.80	38.44	99.86
White Teff (Quintal)	Shashemene Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	11,000.00	9.96	20.88	41.03	102.95
White Wheat (Quintal)	Bale Robe, Retail, ETB/100kg*	6,100.00	-1.21	19.61	24.49	38.64
White Wheat (Quintal)	Hawassa , Retail, ETB/100kg*	8,250.00	3.13	25.00	37.50	65.00
White Wheat (Quintal)	Hosaena, Retail, ETB/100kg*	6,500.00	2.63	13.64	25.00	66.67
White Wheat (Quintal)	Nekemte Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	5,887.00	11.48	14.60	28.37	39.37
White Wheat (Quintal)	Shashemene Town, Retail, ETB/100kg*	6,750.00	2.27	5.47	12.50	43.62

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Kenya

The changes in the national average prices of the selected food commodities in Kenya continue to show mixed results (Table 6). Whereas the prices of finger millet and rice are generally lower than they were 1-12 months ago, beans (yellow-green) and maize prices were well above their levels in the past 1-12 months. Despite the fact that the price of wheat registered 22.6% increase in November over October, the current prices remain well below those of 3-12 months ago. The atypically high food prices in certain markets are driven by

[13] https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia

[14] Author's construction based on Ethiopia's Ministry of Trade and Industry and Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency data. http://www.nmis.et/#/

high demand, high fuel and marketing costs, and the depreciation of the local currency.[15] Meanwhile, the prices of all types of fertilizers show higher trends overall due to increased demand during the short rain planting season and probably due to the depreciation of the local currency.

Table 6: Changes in prices in Kenya[16]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Beans (Yellow-Green)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	246.65	30.52	17.87	21.98	41.06
Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	149.45	-4.16	2.50	-3.88	15.31
Fertilizer (CAN)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	161.11	61.91	12.44	-18.52	10.71
Fertilizer (DAP)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	207.35	-4.98	24.66	69.39	20.05
Fertilizer (NPK)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	105.94	6.77	17.11	-5.63	-23.69
Finger Millet	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	120.83	-2.14	-4.30	-4.37	-8.36
Rice	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	147.83	-3.31	-5.57	-16.54	-16.62
Wheat	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	62.53	22.60	-55.85	-27.41	-44.27
White Irish Potatoes	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	65.52	-10.71	19.35	-29.85	-23.89
White Maize	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	148.82	64.67	95.64	53.76	76.12

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Rwanda

Mixed trends were observed in the prices of selected food commodities in Rwanda (Table 7). The prices of beans were generally lower compared to the past 1-12 months, except in a few markets. This was largely driven by the supply of Season B stocks and interseason crops.[17] However, the prices of maize and sorghum in November depicted mostly low to moderate increases over, particularly, the past 1-6 months. The national average prices of urea were 1.8% to 23.45% lower than the previous 1-6 months.

Table 7: Changes in prices in Rwanda[18]

[15] https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya
[16] Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives, Kenya (2023)
[17] https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda
[18] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bean (dry)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	975.00	-8.01	-6.02	8.33	-9.30
Bean (dry)	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG*	1,013.89	-15.39	-13.44	-19.75	-1.80
Bean (dry)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	1,000.00	4.35	-6.02	-17.24	18.81
Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	975.44	-6.86	-11.28	-22.45	2.56
Maize (white)	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG*	583.06	-7.48	-13.62	2.89	-16.71
Maize (white)	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG*	613.89	-6.95	0.98	14.57	-11.80
Maize (white)	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG*	543.33	4.38	12.82	7.70	-8.17
Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG*	566.67	0.63	13.62	4.81	-13.67
Sorghum	Kabuga, Retail, RWF/KG	700.00	-2.33	3.70	6.33	-4.55
Sorghum	Kigeme, Retail, RWF/KG	700.00	6.33	10.53	3.70	2.44
Sorghum	Mugera, Retail, RWF/KG	650.00	6.12	8.33	22.64	30.00
Urea	National Average USD/50KG	39.83	-1.80	-4.30	-23.45	

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

South Sudan

Overall, the prices of selected food commodities in South Sudan were lower than they were in the past 1-3 months largely driven by new harvests (Table 8). Also, the prices of maize in Aweil, and sorghum in Yambio, Aweil, and Gogrial were substantially lower than in the previous six months. Apart from these, the current prices remain above those of 6-12 months ago attributed to high returnee burden, and insufficient crop and livestock production caused by climatic shocks and insecurity, and poor macroeconomic conditions.[19]

Table 8: Changes in prices in South Sudan[20]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Juba, RWF/KG	952.38	-0.60	-0.60	5.71	30.59
Groundnuts	Juba, RWF/KG	1,731.00	-11.23	-11.50	13.51	79.75
Maize (white)	Aweil, SSP/KG	307.45	7.61	-34.17	-23.16	-10.04
Maize (white)	Gogrial, SSP/KG**	848.42	-1.12	6.71	74.50	196.65
Maize (white)	Juba, RWF/KG	865.15	-0.43	-2.42	15.77	30.78
Maize (white)	Rumbek, RWF/KG**	1,058.20	-2.63	19.35	109.87	64.44
Maize (white)	Torit, SSP/KG**	619.76	-17.45	-38.09	8.35	35.44
Maize (white)	Yambio, SSP/KG	286.00	-13.04	-53.49	-35.48	55.28
Sorghum (Feterita)	Aweil, SSP/KG	376.66	-23.30	-52.85	-34.05	14.32
Sorghum (Feterita)	Gogrial, RWF/KG**	275.28	4.05	-44.46	-20.26	28.33
Sorghum (Feterita)	Juba, RWF/KG	943.80	0.36	0.33	10.92	21.64
Sorghum (Feterita)	Rumbek, RWF/KG**	1,015.30	-2.07	12.70	83.65	18.33
Sorghum (Feterita)	Wau, SSP/KG**	786.50	0.00	-3.51	19.57	10.00
Sorghum (Feterita)	Yambio, SSP/KG	1,058.20				640.00
Wheat (flour)	Juba, RWF/KG	1,506.00	-4.38	-6.23	28.17	90.63

*Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June*

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

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

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

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

Tanzania

The national average prices of the selected food commodities in Tanzania were largely lower than the past 1-12 months largely due to increased availability from recent harvests. Nonetheless, few low to moderate increases were observed for some commodities. For instance, compared to the previous month, the prices of beans, rice, and wheat went up by 2.19%, 2.40%, and 13.85%. respectively.

Table 9: Changes in prices in Tanzania[21]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Beans (Maharage)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	265,800.00	2.19	-0.01	-4.35	-0.30
Irish Potato (local)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	83,200.00	-0.48	-0.22	-16.47	0.36
Maize (Mahindi)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	89,200.00	-6.40	-0.13	-18.76	-12.38
Rice (Mchele)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	264,300.00	2.40	0.04	-10.77	1.03
Sorghum (Mtama)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	132,000.00	-0.60	-0.11	-13.95	2.64
Wheat (Ngano)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	183,300.00	13.85	0.02	-15.96	-8.94

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Uganda

The prices of monitored food commodities from selected markets in Uganda were generally lower or unchanged compared to the previous 1-12 months as a result of increased availability from the imported grain from Tanzania, low regional demands due to harvests in western Kenya, and second season green harvests, including beans and maize, in parts of central and southwestern Uganda.[22] (Table 10). Compared to the previous month, only Gulu experienced a low increase in the prices of maize (1.7%) and millet (4.93%). The prices are expected to continue declining through the next 3-6 months.

Table 10: Changes in prices in Uganda[23]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Beans	Gulu, Wholesale, UGX/KG	6,000.00	0.00	-8.23	0.00	16.21	-49.42	-46.60
Beans	Lira, Wholesale, UGX/KG	4,500.00	-1.64	7.99	-5.26	0.00	-60.38	-46.82
Beans	Mbale, Wholesale, UGX/KG	4,000.00	-5.88	-11.11	-25.58	8.11	-38.19	-49.53
Beans	Mbarara, Wholesale, UGX/KG	5,000.00	0.00	-4.76	11.11	16.28	-55.90	-38.67
Maize	Gulu, Wholesale, UGX/KG	1,438.00	1.70	-22.27	-13.74	-28.10	-6.09	-6.19
Maize	Lira, Wholesale, UGX/KG	1,067.00	-3.00	-19.95	-31.16	-45.28	-25.24	5.49
Maize	Mbale, Wholesale, UGX/KG	1,225.00	-3.92	-38.75	-37.18	-50.60	-24.34	-21.93
Maize	Mbarara, Wholesale, UGX/KG	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-55.48	-38.22
Millet	Gulu, Retail, UGX/KG	2,488.00	4.93	-27.10	-3.68	-0.48	-17.48	7.41
Millet	Lira, Millet, UGX/KG	2,133.00	-3.05	12.26	-14.68	8.00	-43.85	-42.11
Millet	Mbarara, Retail, UGX/KG	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24.78	-10.90

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

[21] Author's construction based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania. September 2023 Monthly Market Bulletin
[22] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda
[23] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).

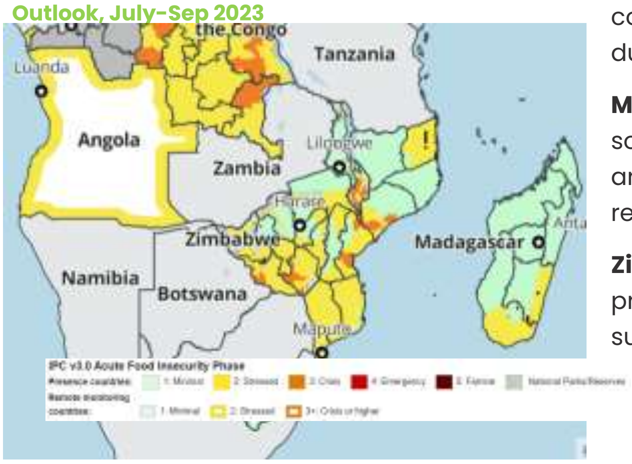
= no change; = low increase (0-5%), = moderate increase (5-15%), = high increase (>15%), = low decrease (0-5%), = moderate decrease (5-15%), = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

In **Kenya**, despite the October-December season taking off well, flooding conditions in over 40% of the country's counties driven by strong El Nino conditions threaten good harvests.[24] In **Uganda**, parts of central and south-western Uganda have begun the second season green harvests – including beans and maize. However, localized heavy rainfall has caused waterlogging and flooding and threatens crop damage and good harvests.[25] In **Rwanda**, bumper harvests are expected in Season A supported by above-average rainfall.[26] In **Ethiopia**, below-average harvests were recorded amidst low financial access to inputs, drought and floods, and the conflict.[27]

Southern Africa Food Security Update

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



Malawi: IPC Phase 3 conditions mostly prevail across the country due to shortages of maize and high food prices during the lean season.[28]

Mozambique: IPC Phase 2 conditions persist in most southern and central regions, while IPC Phase 3 outcomes are in the worst affected areas of southern and central regions.[29]

Zimbabwe: IPC Phase 3 outcomes are observed in deficit-producing areas while IPC 1 and 2 conditions prevailing in surplus-producing and communal parts of these areas.[30]

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of November 29, 2023, 22.1 million people across four selected Southern African countries (see Table 11) did not have sufficient food for consumption, which is a 4.3% improvement of the region's food security situation compared to the previous month (23.1 million people). All countries, except Zimbabwe, contributed to this downward trend during this period. However, the current number of food insecure people is higher than was recorded the same period last year (19.7 million) and 2021 (19.3 million).

[24] https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya
[25] https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda
[26] https://fews.net/east-africa/rwanda
[27] https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia
[28] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
[29] https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique
[30] https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe

Table 11: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (November 2023)[31]

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	4.60	5.10	25.41	-9.80 ↘	27.78 ↑	142.11 ↑
Mozambique	29.50	8.40	8.80	28.47	-4.55 ↘	6.33 ↗	-10.64 ↓
Zambia	17.40	4.00	4.50	22.99	-11.11 ↓	66.67 ↑	100.00 ↑
Zimbabwe	15.20	5.10	4.70	33.55	8.51 ↗	-12.07 ↓	-15.00 ↓

**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

Key drivers of prices in the Southern Africa region[32]

	Seasonality Patterns	Most Southern African countries are experiencing seasonal declines in grain supplies putting upward pressure on prices.
	Weather Shocks	The aftermath of the cyclone, drought shocks, and heavy flooding early in the planting season led to below average harvests from the just ended season resulting in higher food prices.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by forex shortages, high food inflation, and high debt repayments, are driving high food prices.

Malawi

Overall, the prices of cassava, maize, and rice, being monitored in selected markets of Malawi registered higher trends compared to the past 1-12 months. This is largely due to the unavailability of supply of foods during the lean season coupled with macroeconomic challenges including the scarcity of hard currency reserves, persistent high inflation, and escalating debt repayment obligations.[33] *Compared to the previous month, only Lilongwe had lower prices for maize and rice, which is 6.67% and 4.48% lower compared to the previous month, respectively. All other markets registered low to moderate prices surges.*

Table 12: Changes in prices in Malawi[34]

[31] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[32] FEWSNET, 2023. https://fews.net/southern-africa. Accessed 5th August 2023
[33] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi
[34] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023).

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg**	1,480.00	11.28	21.39	5.11	50.10
Maize	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg**	700.00	-6.67	54.70	9.80	180.00
Maize	Liwonde, MWK/Kg	839.00	9.53	26.12	28.73	101.97
Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg	622.25	5.51	25.52	20.10	108.39
Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg	601.00	0.97	20.02	-8.66	78.34
Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg	717.00	2.87	20.50	24.67	93.99
Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg	742.25	7.92	17.07	67.65	79.63
Rice	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg**	1,600.00	-4.48	-3.03	6.67	14.29
Rice	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg**	1,800.00	4.05	4.50	0.00	33.33

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Mozambique

Mixed price trends were observed for monitored commodities in Mozambique as the lean season progresses (Table 13). Except in Panda, maize prices were largely higher than they in the previous 3-12 months. Also, compared to the previous month, maize prices were unchanged in Mocuba and Montepuez, while surges were seen in Mandimba and Maputo. On the other hand, rice prices demonstrated lower trends with few surges seen in some markets compared to certain periods. The aftermath of climatic shocks and conflicts in parts of the country continue to hamper economic activities hence affecting national food prices and food security. Generally, prices are predicted to decline in the next 3-6 months as new harvests become available. Meanwhile, the prices of all types of fertilizers remain lower than in the previous 1-12 months.

Table 13: Changes in prices in Mozambique[35]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize (white)	Mandimba, Retail, MZN/KG	28.57	7.12	66.69	66.69	119.26	-39.88	-7.43
Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG	29.71	3.99	3.99	3.99	29.97	-0.03	-8.61
Maize (white)	Mocuba, Retail, MZN/KG	26.87	0.00	26.29	59.94	36.37	-30.27	-4.22
Maize (white)	Montepuez, Retail, MZN/KG	26.57	0.00	38.89	-9.10	56.21	9.48	28.80
Maize (white)	Panda, Retail, MZN/KG	27.43	-20.01	-20.01	-20.01	-8.57	9.89	12.20
NPK 12-24-12	Nationa Average, MZN/50KG	3,146.00	0.96	0.96	2.08	-3.91		
NPK 23-10-5 +3S + 1Zn	Nationa Average, MZN/50KG	2,791.00	-4.06	-4.06	-5.52	-9.00		
Rice (imported)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG	50.00	-2.44	-3.23	0.00	0.00	-3.35	0.01
Rice (imported)	Mocuba, Retail, MZN/KG	60.00	0.00	6.67	0.00	20.00	-12.96	-14.28
Rice (imported)	Montepuez, Retail, MZN/KG	60.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	9.09	-28.23	-28.45
Rice (imported)	Panda, Retail, MZN/KG	56.67	-10.52	7.09	12.08	6.26	-10.24	-10.14
Urea	Nationa Average, MZN/50KG	3,156.00	-6.10	-5.82	-5.82	-5.42		

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Zambia

The national average price of maize in Zambia remains elevated above its levels in the past 1-12 months as the lean season progresses (Table 14). The current price is 12.07% and 79.16% above those of the previous month and 12 months ago, respectively. Despite the planting season, fertilizer prices remain generally lower or experienced low increases over the past 1-12 months.

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

Table 14: Changes in prices in Zambia[36]

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	6.74	12.07 ↑	28.20 ⊗	22.72 ⊗	79.16 ⊗
Zambia	NPK 10-20-10 + 6S	National, ZMW/50KG	818.00	1.40 ▲	1.15 ▲	-10.24 ↓	-7.08 ↓
Zambia	Urea	National, ZMW/50KG	824.67	-1.08 ↘	0.53 ▲	-11.89 ↓	-7.89 ↓

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

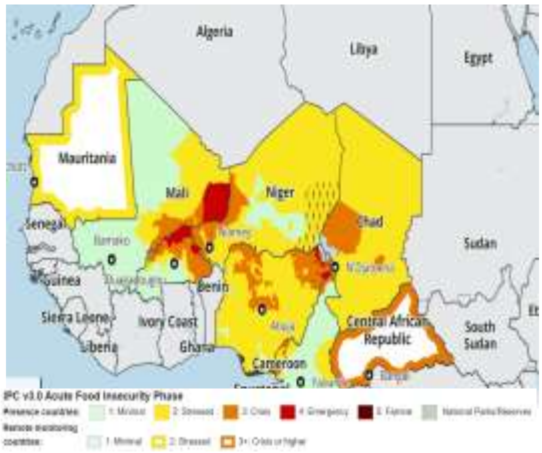
↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

Despite preparations and planting having started across the Southern region, below-average harvests and high food insecurity are expected in the region occasioned by below-average rainfalls and high temperatures associated with strong El Niño conditions.[37]

West Africa Food Security Update

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



Burkina Faso: IPC 3 and 4 conditions largely prevail, in areas with high insecurity and conflicts.[38]

Mali: Generally, IPC 1 outcomes persist in most agricultural areas of the country due to increased availability of food from new harvests. However, IPC 2 and 3 outcomes are observed in areas with insecurity.[39]

Niger: Largely, IPC Phase 3 outcomes persist in the areas that are most affected by civil insecurity.

Nigeria: despite ongoing harvests, IPC Phase 3 or more outcomes persist due to below-average harvests and poor macroeconomic conditions.[40]

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption

As of November 29, 2023, 148.5 million people across seven selected West African countries (see Table 15) did not have sufficient food for consumption. This was an increment of 3.9 million people (2.7%) from the previous month (144.6 million), and an indication of deterioration in the food security situation across the monitored

[36] Author's construction based on data from FAO (2023).
[37] https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi; https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique
[38] https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso
[39] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali
[40] https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria

countries. The prevalence of insufficient food consumption remains significantly high in Mali and Niger with as high as about 69% and 85% of their populations, respectively, found in this category. This figure is also substantially above the same period last year (113.5 million people) and two years ago (106.7 million people).

Table 15: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected West African countries (November 2023)[41]

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	11.00	11.20	55.56	-1.79	-1.79	1.85
Cote d'Ivoire	29.40	4.80	4.40	16.33	9.09	0.00	-12.73
Ghana	29.80	5.40	5.50	18.12	-1.82	-23.94	-5.26
Mali	19.10	13.20	13.20	69.11	0.00	2.33	21.10
Niger	25.90	22.00	21.20	84.94	3.77	18.92	91.30
Nigeria	202.80	90.20	87.20	44.48	3.44	59.93	49.83
Togo	7.90	1.90	1.90	24.05	0.00	-26.92	-9.52

*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

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include[42]

	Insecurity & Armed Conflicts	Conflict and insecurity in parts of West Africa continue to disrupt agriculture, trade, and food assistance activities resulting in higher food prices.
	Macroeconomic Challenges	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by local currency depreciations, high fuel and transport costs, are pushing up food prices in some West African countries.
	Seasonal Dynamics	Harvesting in some West African countries are improving food availability, thereby lowering or stabilizing the prices in these countries.

Burkina Faso

Generally, the prices of monitored commodities in selected markets of Burkina Faso show lower or stable trends with a few low-to-moderate increases (Table 16). Compared to the previous month, maize prices only rose in Bousse (+0.8%), while millet prices increased in Batie, Bousse, and Faramana by 3.42%, 4.95%, and 0.94%, respectively. Forecasts for the next 3-6 months show that the prices will remain mostly low.

Table 16: Changes in prices in Burkina Faso[43]

[41] https://hungermap.wfp.org/
[42] FEWSNET, 2023. Accessed at https://fews.net/west-africa on 31st July 2023.
[43] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023).

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	248.00	-3.50	-5.70	-8.82	-7.46	-24.78	-17.56
Maize	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	261.00	0.80	2.87	-3.46	-10.04	-9.64	-9.35
Maize	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	353.00	-2.22	0.00	6.65	9.63	-22.83	-17.46
Maize	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	132.00	-19.02	-8.97	-13.16	9.09	11.77	9.91
Maize	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	253.00	0.00	0.00	-1.94	-19.94	-9.78	-0.30
Maize	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	251.00	-2.71	3.29	1.62	-11.31	-7.42	10.45
Maize	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	179.00	-16.36	-23.50	-12.25	5.29	-11.65	-8.01
Maize	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	351.00	-1.68	1.15	-3.31	-6.90	-41.67	-31.12
Millet	Batié, Retail, XOF/KG	453.00	3.42	11.30	21.45	12.41	-28.57	-36.63
Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG	297.00	4.95	7.61	-8.33	-31.88	-28.14	-0.26
Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG	389.00	-1.02	0.00	-1.77	0.52	-12.69	-9.30
Millet	Faramana, Retail, XOF/KG	214.00	0.94	12.63	-9.32	-31.63	-23.22	-11.77
Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG	254.00	-1.55	-0.39	-4.15	-37.90	-17.97	8.81
Millet	Ouagadougo (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG	336.00	-2.89	2.13	6.67	-25.17	-12.72	7.51
Millet	Ouargaye, Retail, XOF/KG	206.00	-10.43	-15.92	-12.34	-49.88	14.24	21.83
Millet	Titao, Retail, XOF/KG	402.00	-0.50	1.77	-2.66	-7.16	-55.85	-43.54

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Cote d'Ivoire

The prices of maize and rice in Cote d'Ivoire as recorded in November showed mixed trends (Table 17). Generally, rice prices fell below those of the previous 1-3 months, while maize prices remained above their levels in the previous 1-12 months. However, in the next 3-6 months, both commodity prices are expected to decline significantly as new harvests kick in. As far as fertilizer prices are concerned, the national average price for urea surged slightly compared to the past 1-3 months but was 26.17% lower than 6 months ago.

Table 17: Changes in prices in Cote d'Ivoire[44]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Urea	National Av. USD/50KG*	40.73	2.11	0.42	-26.17			
Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG*	325.00	42.68	44.44	36.13	41.30	-38.46	-34.72
Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG*	287.89	4.69	4.69	-11.42	-6.00	-19.61	
Rice (denikassia imported)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG*	525.00	0.00	10.53	10.53	10.53	-34.44	-33.68
Rice (denikassia imported)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG*	395.12	-16.82	-7.03	-16.82	-9.69	7.29	
Rice (Local)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG*	475.00	-7.57	0.00	11.76	18.75	-22.33	-19.92
Rice (Local)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG*	425.07	-22.71	-22.71	-14.99	-14.99	16.26	-100.00

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Ghana

Overall, the prices of food commodities in Ghana showed lower trends compared to the previous month (Table 18). The price of cassava dough had the most significant decline (-19.85%), while plantain, rice of all types, sorghum, and soya beans all experienced low-to moderate declines due to new harvests from the major season. However, few commodities such as cassava, maize, millet, and yam (puna) had low (0-5%) increases compared the previous month. Also, the prices of the selected commodities remained higher than the past 3-12 months. Meanwhile, fertilizer prices have begun rising as the minor season starts.

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

Table 18: Changes in prices in Ghana[45]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	3.79	0.04	-10.75	32.61	66.13
Cassava Dough	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	5.97	-19.85	12.26	-10.22	25.12
Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	7.19	0.68	5.97	20.88	58.72
Maize (Yellow)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	7.48	2.12	5.90	22.98	46.12
Millet	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	10.78	0.34	3.60	6.97	42.89
NPK 20-10-10	National Average, USD/50KG	31.79	-9.33	-19.64	-21.10	-5.53
NPK 23-10-5	National Average, USD/50KG	37.43	0.97	-5.93	-6.80	5.53
Plantain (Apem)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	9.20	-6.47	25.68	70.24	10.63
Plantain (Apentu)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	9.91	-7.05	30.95	85.75	25.77
Rice - Imported (non-perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	12.54	-1.45	4.14	5.19	62.12
Rice - Imported (perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	17.90	-2.63	0.00	-1.26	62.74
Rice Local (perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	13.97	-1.66	-0.38	5.46	63.23
Rice Local (non-perfumed)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	12.12	-0.49	4.05	11.59	79.91
Sorghum	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	9.25	-1.90	2.07	8.39	37.73
Soya Bean	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	9.97	-3.92	5.89	10.92	22.96
Urea	National Average, USD/50KG	34.60	-1.00	-10.08	-18.55	-20.22
Yam (Puna)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	9.66	3.51	22.26	44.60	51.98
Yam (White)	National Average, Retail, GHS/KG***	5.90	-7.87	0.53	27.62	20.99

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Mali

Overall, the prices of monitored commodities in selected markets of Mali remained mostly unchanged or declined due to the availability of new stocks from the new harvests[46] (Table 19). The prices of millet and sorghum reported significant declines against the past 6 and 12 months. Nonetheless, markets such as Gao, Sikasso, and Kayes showed consistently higher prices for rice compared to the past 1-12 months. Persistent insecurity in the country also continued to disrupt economic activities and hampering the restoration of affordable grain prices in some markets.

Table 19: Changes in prices in Mali[47]

[45] Author's construction based on data from the Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture (2023).
[46] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali
[47] Author's construction based on data from WFP (2023)

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	24,000.00	-4.00	4.35	-12.73	-42.17
Millet	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	31,000.00	-11.43	-4.62	-4.62	-29.55
Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	29,000.00	0.00	7.41	-3.33	
Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	23,500.00	-2.08	-9.62	-18.97	-41.25
Millet	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	19,000.00	0.00	0.00	-24.00	-50.65
Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	19,000.00	-24.00	-24.00	-20.83	-55.29
Millet	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	35,000.00	-12.50	0.00	-2.78	-22.22
Rice	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	46,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22
Rice	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	70,000.00	47.37	47.37	47.37	40.00
Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.38
Rice	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	44,000.00	0.00	-2.22	-4.35	-7.37
Rice	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	47,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.10
Rice	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	47,500.00	5.56	5.56	-5.00	13.10
Rice	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	50,000.00	0.00	8.70	4.17	0.00
Rice (imported)	Bamako,Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	43,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.22
Rice (imported)	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	70,000.00	47.37	55.56	55.56	62.79
Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	40,000.00	3.90	5.26	-15.79	15.94
Rice (imported)	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	44,000.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	10.00
Rice (imported)	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	40,000.00	-4.76	-15.79	-9.09	-5.88
Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	23,000.00	-4.17	4.55	0.00	-34.29
Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	22,000.00	-18.52	-12.00	-4.35	-41.33
Sorghum	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	23,000.00	-4.17	-4.17	-13.21	-38.67
Sorghum	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	-20.00	-44.44
Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	20,000.00	-11.11	0.00	-11.11	-44.44
Sorghum	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	35,500.00	-5.33	7.58	-1.39	-21.11

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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

Niger

Lower prices were registered in all monitored markets for the selected commodities compared to the previous one month, with millet prices being lower than in the previous 3 months (Table 20). Nonetheless, the prices of these commodities remained mostly above their levels in the past 6-12 months, most due to insecurity and the disruptions to trade from the closure of borders with Benin and Nigeria.[48] Generally, also, fertilizer prices have risen compared to the previous one month.

[48] https://fews.net/west-africa/niger

Table 20: Changes in prices in Niger[49]

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Maize	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	333.00	-18.75	0.91	0.00	7.42	-10.06	7.61
Maize	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	310.00	-15.76	2.65	33.62	13.97	-24.03	-7.18
Maize	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	422.00	-6.22	5.50	30.65	33.12	-27.00	-7.59
Maize	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	300.00	-21.05	-3.23	28.21	10.29	-14.57	-8.09
Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	322.00	-18.89	-5.29	-7.47	12.20	-7.70	12.09
Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	316.00	-13.19	-7.33	2.93	2.27	-3.87	-1.70
Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	326.00	-16.82	-9.44	-4.96	15.19	-6.76	13.60
Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	303.00	-16.99	-9.01	-3.81	-4.72	-2.84	7.06
NPK 15-15-15	National Average, USD/50KG	21,442.00	5.45	10.43				
Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG	336.00	-14.94	2.13	7.01	24.91	-9.50	3.54
Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG	363.00	-4.97	9.87	21.81	23.47	-23.86	-20.93
Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG	262.96	-31.34	-20.07	-19.34	3.53	10.10	-100.00
Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG	353.00	-0.84	7.95	17.67	12.76	-23.74	-13.60
Urea	National Average, USD/50KG	20,191.00	2.77	-3.28				

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

Nigeria

Overall, the prices of monitored food commodities in Nigeria remained well above their levels in the past 3-12 months (Table 21). Compared to the previous month, the prices ranged from low to moderately high but some markets registered declines in maize and millet prices. The high grain prices are attributed to prolonged dry spells in July and August in the surplus-producing regions of the north, high cost of agricultural inputs, ongoing conflict, and localized flooding. This is despite the ongoing harvests.[50]

Table 21: Changes in prices in Nigeria[51]

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

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Maize (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	550.00	-2.22	78.14	182.05	178.48
Maize (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	399.70	-9.07	35.85	74.41	74.41
Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	472.00	1.32	58.56	114.40	130.81
Maize (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	408.00	-19.53	41.30	56.92	75.67
Maize (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	550.00	8.37	69.23	152.87	166.67
Millet	Giwa, NGN/KG**	600.00	5.26	75.18	158.06	122.22
Millet	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	480.00	0.00	41.28	63.27	64.38
Millet	Kano, NGN/KG**	319.70	-31.42	3.24	16.53	45.92
Millet	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	398.00	-10.58	28.91	66.11	95.39
Millet	Lagos, NGN/KG**	554.00	-10.36	76.29	81.19	115.56
Millet	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	480.00	6.08	60.00	110.99	118.18
NPK 15-15-15	National, USD/50KG	35.51	2.96	-38.14	-37.98	
NPK 20-10-10	National, USD/50KG	32.45	4.37	-35.92	-38.12	
Rice (imported)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	940.00	6.82	27.89	20.51	41.89
Rice (imported)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	820.00	1.36	26.54	15.82	31.31
Rice (imported)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	884.40	11.71	29.39	33.21	32.36
Rice (imported)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	964.00	0.42	24.11	15.52	42.08
Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	960.00	4.35	14.97	14.29	28.43
Rice (milled)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	1,680.00	1.05	13.51	31.25	40.00
Rice (milled)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	1,518.00	-5.13	10.88	24.15	30.19
Rice (milled)	Kano, NGN/KG**	799.00	4.58	20.32	32.28	36.81
Rice (milled)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	1,553.60	0.82	17.73	42.11	60.00
Rice (milled)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	1,600.00	-0.31	16.79	28.51	50.23
Sorghum (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG**	580.00	0.87	96.61	213.51	190.00
Sorghum (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG**	584.00	3.00	64.51	108.57	122.90
Sorghum (white)	Kano, NGN/KG**	479.40	6.10	85.05	96.33	88.61
Sorghum (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG**	565.00	4.97	86.62	135.51	130.42
Sorghum (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG**	642.00	14.13	114.45	132.61	131.98
Sorghum (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG**	500.00	5.82	86.92	138.10	153.16
Urea	National, USD/50KG	26.83	9.60	-33.31	-41.15	-45.07

Note: Last price is for September 2023, *October, **August, ***July, ****June, and #Lagged more than 3 months
= 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

The prices of food commodities in Togo remained generally unchanged or lower than in the previous 1-12 months due to increased availability of food supplies from recent harvests (Table 22). Compared to the previous month, only Korbongou and Kara experienced low increases in cassava and import rice prices. In addition, the prices of rice remained mostly higher than it was 12 months ago.

Table 22: Changes in prices in Togo[52]

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

Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Cassava (gari)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	305.00	0.00	5.17	17.31	1.67
Cassava (gari)	Anie, XOF/Kg	300.00	0.00	-1.96	1.69	0.00
Cassava (gari)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	410.00	0.00	-2.38	-3.53	-5.53
Cassava (gari)	Kara, XOF/Kg	420.00	-4.55	-3.45	-2.10	-2.10
Cassava (gari)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	415.00	1.22	-2.35	-4.60	-4.38
Cassava (gari)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	370.00	0.00	-1.33	-5.13	-14.94
Maize (white)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	225.00	0.00	-10.00	-13.46	-13.46
Maize (white)	Anie, XOF/Kg	215.00	0.00	-13.65	-14.00	2.38
Maize (white)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	225.00	0.00	-15.09	-13.46	-10.00
Maize (white)	Kara, XOF/Kg	270.00	-6.90	-7.22	-0.74	4.25
Maize (white)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	220.00	0.00	-15.38	-16.98	-14.73
Maize (white)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	260.00	-3.70	-9.09	-3.35	0.00
Rice (imported)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	560.00	-1.75	-1.75	0.00	-0.18
Rice (imported)	Anie, XOF/Kg	490.00	0.00	2.08	5.38	6.06
Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	465.00	0.00	0.00	-1.06	0.65
Rice (imported)	Kara, XOF/Kg	495.00	1.02	2.06	-1.98	6.45
Rice (imported)	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	540.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	17.90
Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	490.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.52
Sorghum	Anie, XOF/Kg	310.00	0.00	-11.43	0.00	11.11
Sorghum	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	310.00	-1.59	3.33	3.33	6.90
Sorghum	Kara, XOF/Kg	360.00	0.00	-7.69	1.41	20.00
Sorghum	Korbongou, XOF/Kg	350.00	0.00	12.90	14.75	11.46
Sorghum	Lomé, XOF/Kg	465.00	0.00	-2.11	32.86	33.24

Note: Last price is for October 2023, *November, **September, ***August, and ****June

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

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Seasonal Monitor and Crop Yield Forecasts

In **Mali**, average harvests have been recorded and are improving households access to food in agricultural areas.[53] In **Niger,** a 13% drop in cereal production has been registered due to rainfall deficits, long dry spells, and floods, as well as insecurity in certain production areas.[54] In **Nigeria**, harvests are ongoing, but are estimated to be below-average due to prolonged dry spells in the surplus-producing regions of the north, high cost of agricultural inputs, ongoing conflict, and localized flooding.[55]

[53] https://fews.net/west-africa/mali
[54] https://fews.net/west-africa/niger
[55] https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria

Food Trade Updates

Continental

The month of November 2023 has seen some major events and activities that have significantly influenced food trade across the continent. These occurrences have had a significant impact on the trade of foodstuff.

- The Afreximbank is set to support the implementation of the Export Agriculture for Food Security (ExAFS) Initiative with ARISE Integrated Industrial Platforms (ARISE IIP), and the governments of Chad, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Egypt to the tune of US$2 billion. The initiative is expected to improve food security in Africa by boosting the production, processing and intra-African trade of agricultural products. This will also provide African farmers and agribusinesses with opportunities to access larger markets across the continent.

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:

- Somalia was formerly admitted as the 8th member of the East African Community on Friday, November 24, 2023 further expanding the EAC trading bloc.

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 August 2023

KENYA

- The Kenyan government, through the Horticultural Crops Directorate (HCD), has banned the export of avocados effective December 3, 2023 to allow the fruits to mature as part of measures to protect Kenya's lucrative export market.

Southern Africa

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

- Longstanding Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) constitute 63.6% of the total outstanding NTBs within an average period of 5-8 years (some were as long as 12 years and the shortest ranged from 2-4 years). These NTBs cover costly additional taxes, import licensing, numerous/complex documentation and registration procedures, and customs valuation, and mostly involve DR Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Uganda, and Zambia.[56]

Figure 7 below 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 August 2023

ZIMBABWE

- The Zimbabwe Cross Border Traders Association (ZCBTA) has commended authorities for employing holistic mechanisms such as Open Market Operations Bills and the scrapping of duty payment requirements on all basic commodities to stabilize prices.

West Africa

Figure 8 provides an update of the 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 August 2023

Ghana

- The governments of Ghana and Togo are set to address the challenges affecting the smooth operation of the Noepe-Akanu Joint Border Post to ensure efficient operations.

Nigeria

- Nigeria has been admitted into the Arab-Africa Trade Bridges (AATB) Program, a multi-donor, inter-regional program aimed at advancing trade and strengthening economic ties between the Arab and African countries.

[56] https://www.comesa.int/longstanding-non-tariff-barriers-constitutes-63-of-those-currently-unresolved/
[57] 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/

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