# Global food price monitor

## VOLUME 2011

The ***Global food price monitor*** was issued by GIEWS from 2010 until the end of 2014, reporting on food price developments at world, regional and country level with focus on developing countries. From January 2015 this report was replaced by the ***Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin***.

14 January 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

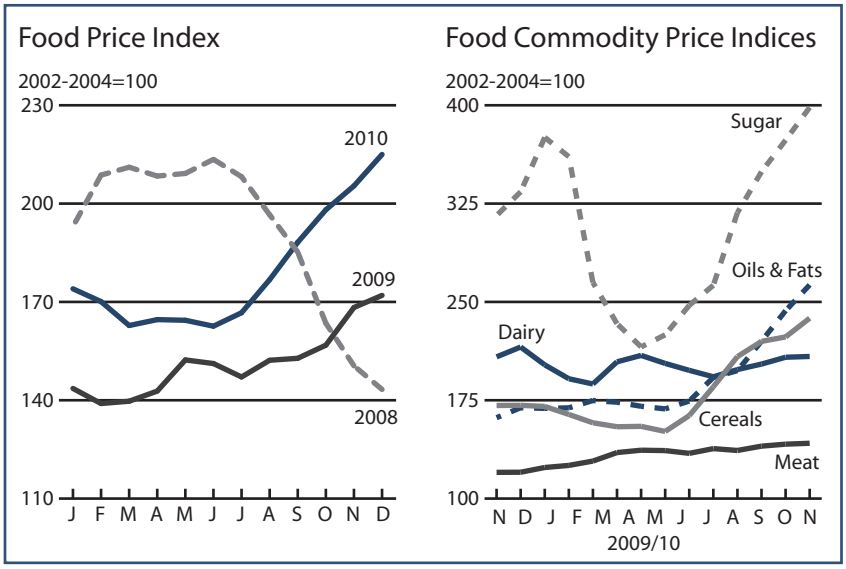
- The FAO Food Price Index in December slightly surpassed its peak of early summer 2008. The indices of sugar and oils and fats increased the most.
- International rice prices decreased in the first half of January and those of wheat and maize remained firm after increasing in December.
- In Africa, prices of maize, sorghum and millet, the main staples in the region, remained generally low in the past months following bumper 2010 coarse grain harvests.
- In Asia, domestic prices of rice further strengthened in December and are at record levels in several countries.
- Prices of wheat and wheat flour in importing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, remained at high levels.
- In Central America, prices of beans declined in December after reaching record highs in November.

## Countries in this issue:



## FAO food price indices

In December 2010, the **FAO Food Price Index** averaged 215 points, up 4 percent from November and 1 point above its peak in early summer 2008. The highest increases were recorded for the Sugar and Oils and Fats price indices. The December 2010 index was up 25 percent from December 2009. The **Cereal Price Index** rose to 238 points, up 6 percent from November and as much as 39 percent from December 2009. However, it remained still 13 percent (or 36 points) below its peak in June 2008.



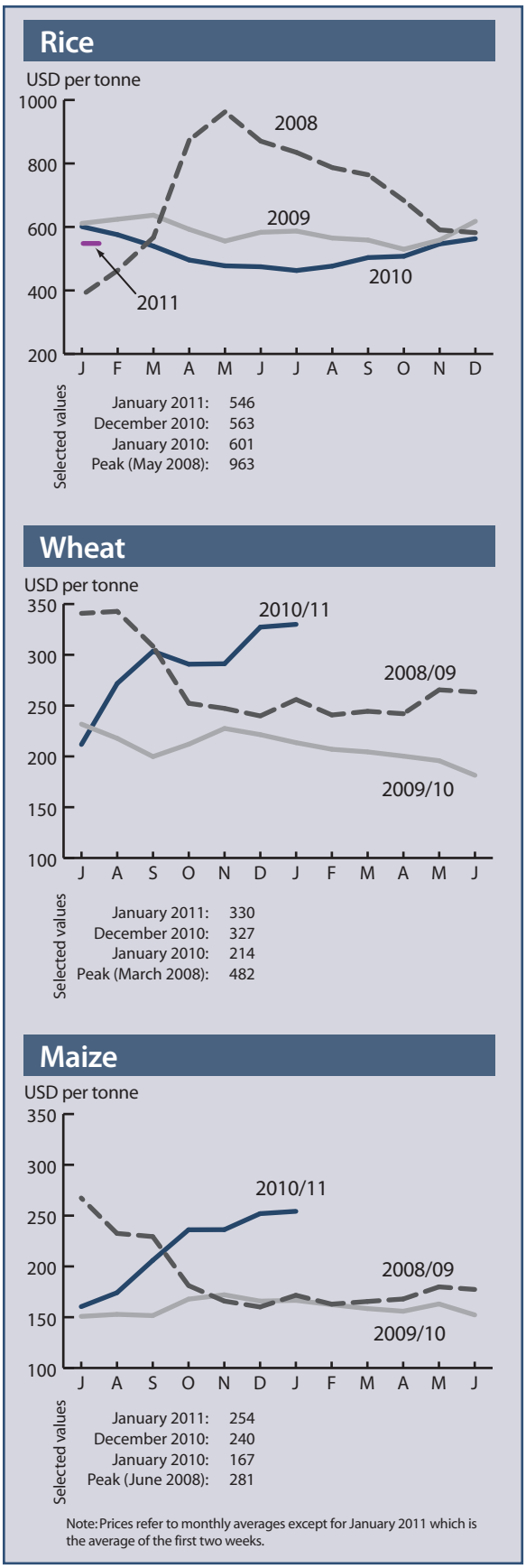
# International cereal prices

## International prices of rice decreased in the first half of January; those of wheat and maize remained firm

International **rice** prices that had increased moderately in the past several months fell slightly in the first half of January. This mainly reflects the harvest of the 2010 main crop in some of the largest exporting countries. In the first two weeks of January, the benchmark Thai export price (Thai100%B) averaged USD 546 per tonne, 9 percent lower than a year earlier and 43 percent below its peak of mid-2008.

International prices of **wheat** remained stable in the first half of January after having increased markedly in December. Persistent rains and floods in Australia causing logistic problems for export, coupled with dry-conditions in some growing areas of the United States**,** kept prices at high levels. Averaging US 330 per tonnes over the first two weeks of January, the benchmark US wheat price (US No2 Hard Red winter) was about 50 percent above its level a year earlier, although 31 percent below the record level reached in March 2008.

Export prices of **coarse grains** also remained firm in the two first weeks of January. Concerns about crop prospects in Argentina, due to dry weather in past weeks, and a slight downward revision of the US official 2010 maize estimate, supported prices. In the first two weeks of January, the benchmark US maize price (US No2, Yellow) averaged USD 254 per tonne, 45 percent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago but still 10 percent lower than the peak reached in June 2008.




For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS National basic food price tool at:

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# EASTERN AFRICA

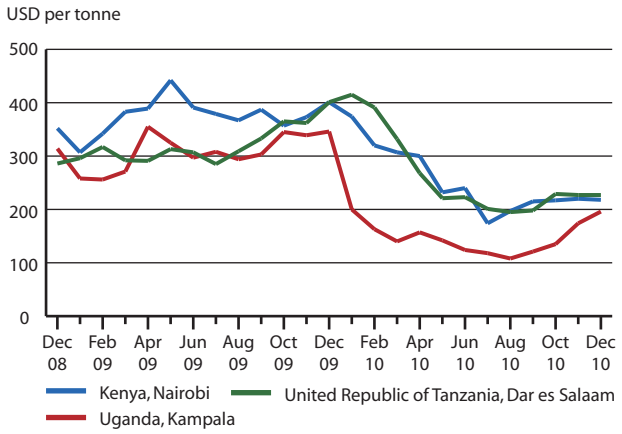
## Prices of cereals generally stable and at low levels in most countries, except in drought affected Somalia

In **Kenya**, **Tanzania** and **Ethiopia**, maize prices remained stable and at low levels in December, mostly reflecting the good 2010 main harvests. However, in **Uganda** prices continued the upward trend of the past several months, driven by demand from Kenya, a traditional importer, as well as from southern Sudan and Rwanda. In **Ethiopia**, prices of wheat, another important staple in the country, increased by 10 percent during December. This is mainly because the recently gathered crop was reduced by a serious outbreak of yellow wheat rust disease.

In **Somalia**, prices of domestically produced cereals, maize and sorghum, sharply increased during November and December, due to unfavourable prospects for the secondary *Deyr* crop, affected by severe dry weather since the beginning of the season in October. Maize prices have risen sharply in the main maize producing southern regions of Juba and Shabelle, with 79 percent price increases during December recorded in both Buale and Marka markets; similarly, sorghum prices increased 81 percent in the southern sorghum belt Baidoa market. However, the largest increases have been observed in the deficit areas of the Center, with sorghum prices in December more than double their November averages in the Galkayo market. By contrast, prices of imported rice remained stable due to increased supplies.

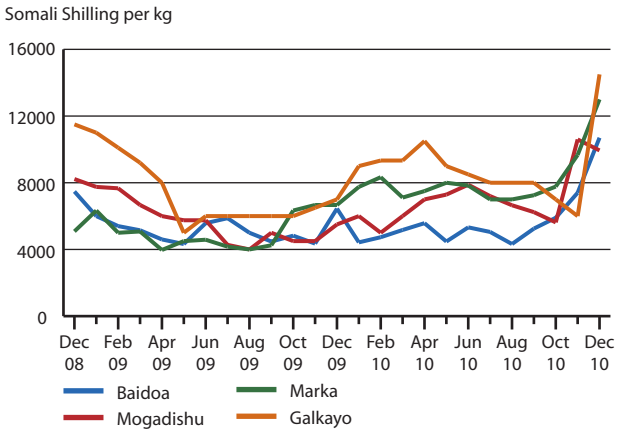
In **Sudan,** prices of main staple sorghum continued their general declining trend in December reflecting the recently harvested good 2010 crop. Overall, prices are between 29 percent (Khartoum) and 41 percent (main producer El Gedarif area) lower than in December 2009. By contrast, prices of wheat, mostly imported and consumed in urban markets, have generally increased since July, consistently with the rise in international prices. By December prices of wheat in Khartoum were 23 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices of millet, the main staple in the western part of the country, increased significantly in November and were slightly higher than last year in Al Fashir market.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa



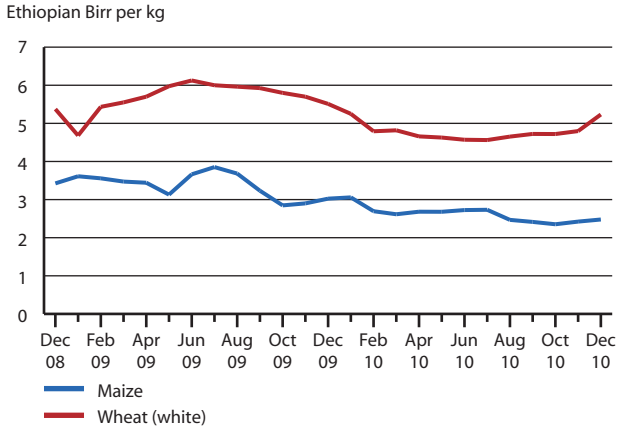

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia



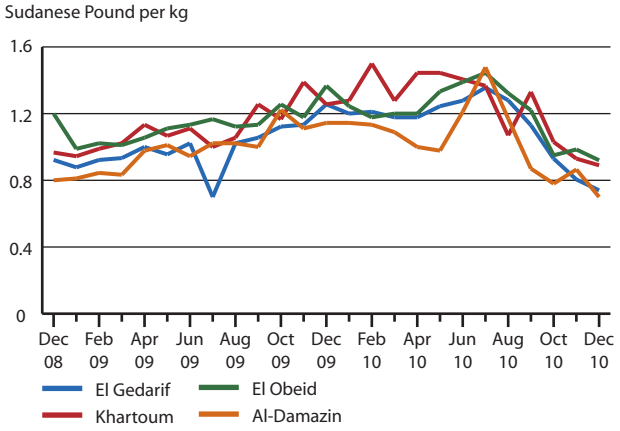

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

### Wholesale prices of maize and wheat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of coarse grains stabilized at low levels in December

In **Niger**, prices of main staples millet and sorghum that declined in the past months with the 2010 record harvest, stabilized in December. In **Mali**, after having similarly declined in recent months, prices of coarse grains slightly increased in the capital city Bamako although they decreased in other markets. In **Burkina Faso,** prices of coarse grains continued to fall throughout the country, albeit at a slower rate than in previous months. Overall, coarse grains prices in these countries in December 2010 were below their levels of a year earlier.

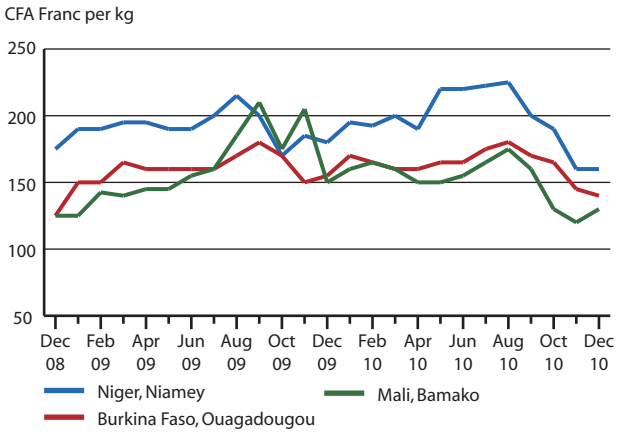
In **Chad**, the recently harvested bumper 2010 crop has resulted in a sharp decline in prices of both millet and sorghum since September. By November, prices of millet were between 24 and 40 percent below their levels of a year earlier, and between 34 and 50 percent lower for sorghum.

In **Senegal**, prices of millet declined throughout the country in October following the good 2010 harvest and as of November were at generally low levels. By contrast, prices of imported rice, the main staple in the country, were at high levels but stable.

In **Nigeria**, in the main Kano market, prices of maize and sorghum increased in November by 21 and 14 percent respectively, after declining in previous months with the arrival of the 2010 main harvest. In northern parts of the country bordering Niger, prices of millet slightly rose during November but remained at low levels

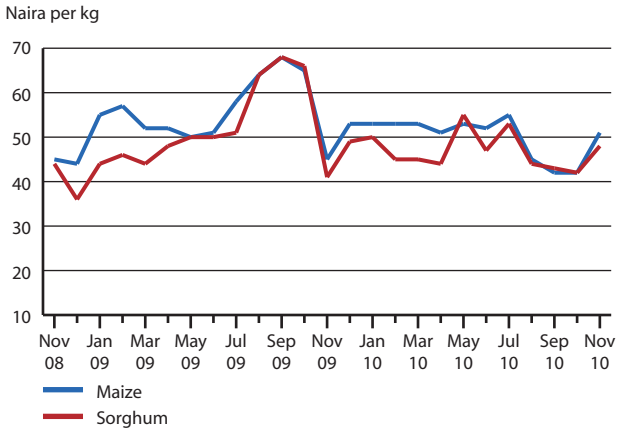
In **Mauritania**, prices of wheat, the main staple in the country and entirely imported, increased by 17 percent during the month of November and were considerably higher than a year earlier (+55 percent). The higher wheat prices mainly reflected trends in the international markets.

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



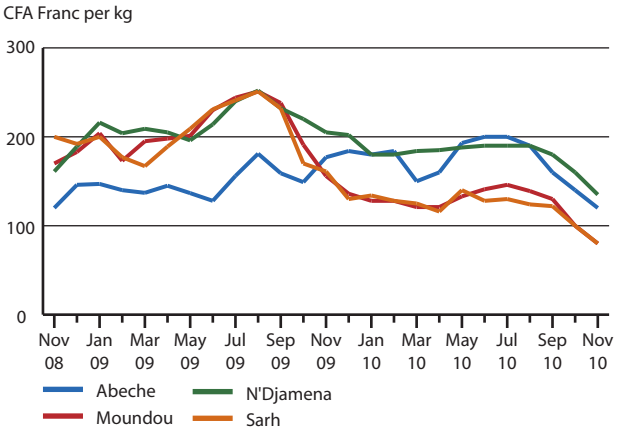

Source: Afrique Verte

### Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria




Source: FEWSNET and since November 2008 Price Watch Bulletin

### Retail prices of sorghum in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

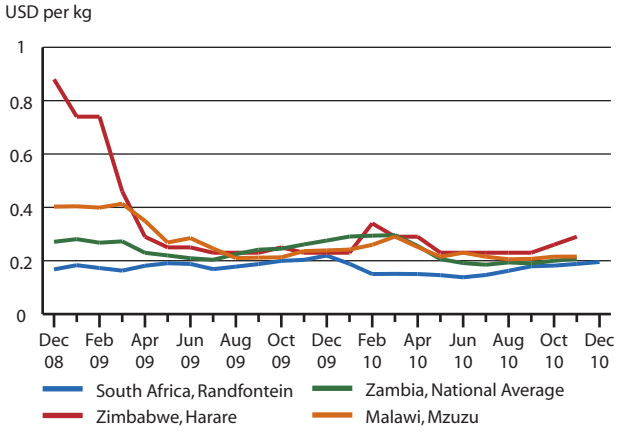
## Prices of cereals generally at low levels except in Mozambique

In most countries of the subregion, including **Zambia**, **Malawi** and the largest producer and exporter **South Africa**, prices of the main staple maize remained stable and at low levels in November and December. The price situation reflects generally good harvests in 2010 and overall favourable prospects for the 2011 maize crop. In **Zimbabwe,** however, prices have seasonally increased in October and November.

In **Mozambique**, maize prices, on the increase since July, continued their upward trend during December, particularly in the surplus markets of the northern provinces (Nampula, Ribaue, Montepuez), where prices were supported by strong demand from central and southern provinces where production was reduced in parts. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed cereal (and largely imported) resumed their upward trend in December after a slight decrease in November and are currently at record levels.

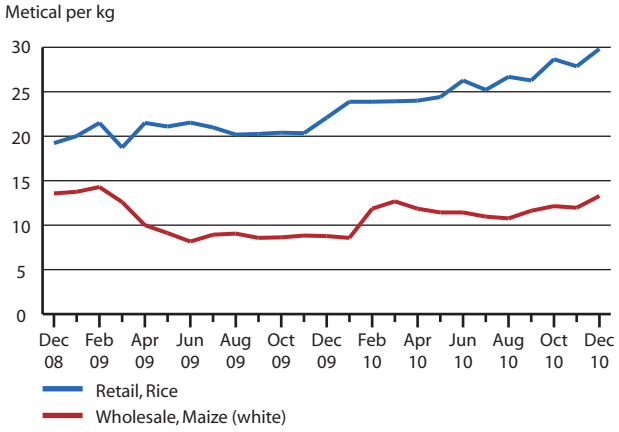
In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice, which have seasonally increased since July, rose in December at an increased rate due to the heavy rains that disrupted marketing activities and delayed harvesting of the secondary crop in some regions. Local rice was traded in December at MGA 1231 per Kg, 19 percent higher than a year earlier.

### Prices of maize in Southern Africa



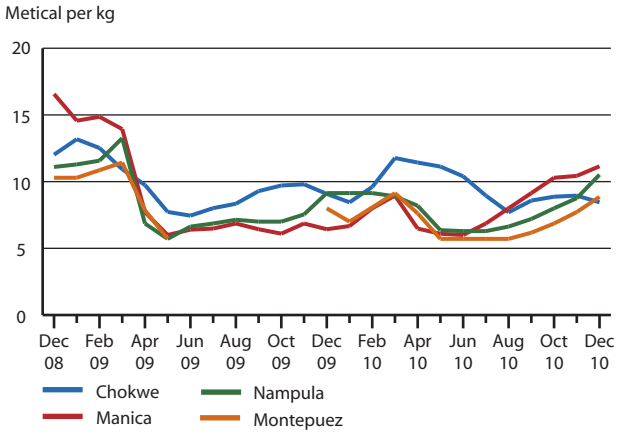

Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division, FEWSNET , Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Prices of maize and rice in Maputo, Mozambique



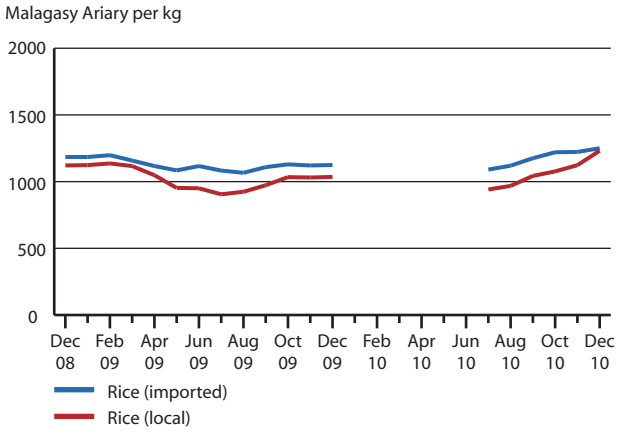

Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Retail prices of rice in Madagascar




Source: Observatoire du Riz

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice at record levels in several countries while those of wheat are high but stable

Prices of rice in **Bangladesh** rose 8 percent during December 2010 reaching new record levels. Prices of the lower quality rice varieties increased the most. Despite the arrival of the good 2010 "Aman" harvest into the markets, prices of rice remain supported by low levels of public stocks as a result of reduced government procurements in the previous "Boro" season. The Government is buying rice in the international market. Prices of mainly imported wheat remained at high levels in the past months after surging during August-September 2010. In December, prices of both rice and wheat were 42 percent higher than a year earlier.

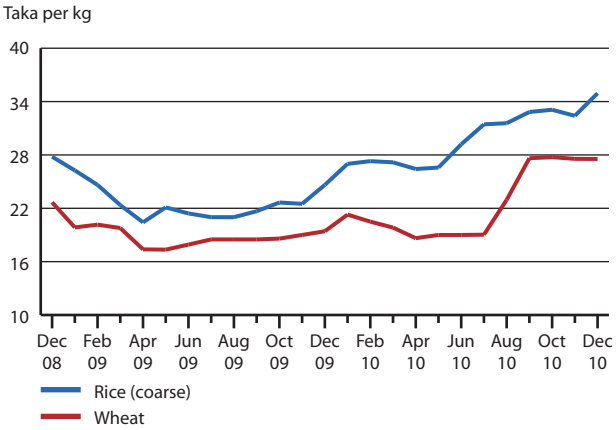
Domestic prices of rice in **Viet Nam** showed a steep increasing trend in the second half of 2010. By December, prices of rice in the southern Dong Thap market were at record highs and about 60 percent above their levels in July. Prices are being supported by hgher Vietnamese rice export prices following increased import demand.

In **Indonesia**, prices of rice continued to grow in November with the national average price reaching a record level of 8 668 IDR/Kg (0.96 USD/Kg), some 29 percent higher than a year earlier. The rise in prices from mid-2010 follows increases in the international markets. Indonesia is importing large quantities of rice, mainly from Thailand and Viet Nam, in an effort to boost public rice stocks and ease domestic prices.

Prices of rice in **Sri Lanka** have been on a steady upward trend since September 2010, although by December they were still some 8 percent lower than a year earlier. To limit the increase of rice prices, in early December the Government re-imposed a price ceiling that was removed in October and continue to release rice stocks. The price of imported wheat flour in December remained at the record level of the previous two months and was 15 percent higher than a year earlier.

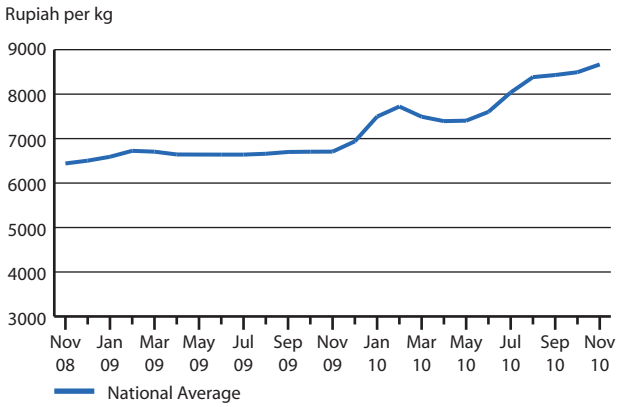
In **Laos,** prices of the most consumed rice, the glutinous variety, that had reached record highs because of unfavourable prospects for the 2010 main season crop, declined with the arrival of the new harvest in October-November. However, prices remained 25 to 70 percent higher than in May 2010, just before they started to

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in Dhaka, Bangladesh



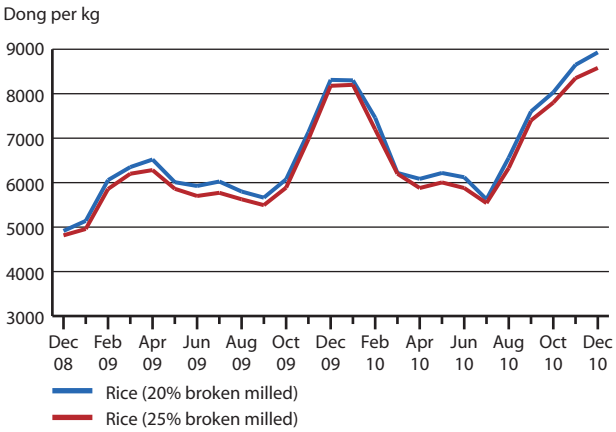

Source: Management Information System and Monitoring

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



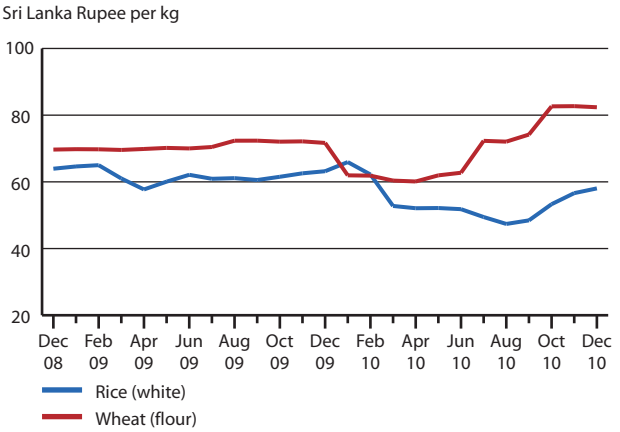

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam




Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka




Source: Department of Census and Statistics

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

escalate. Prices were also supported by the high level of the benchmark Thailand export price for the same type of rice.

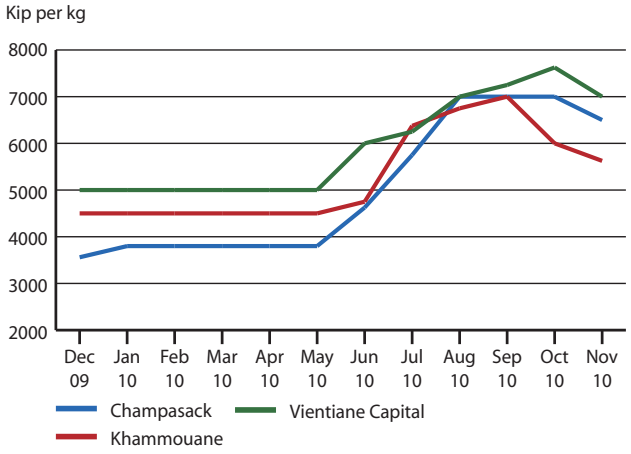
In **India**, prices for wheat and rice have been on the rise througout 2010 mainly as a result of the general inflation in the economy. In December, cereal prices showed mixed trends but overall remained at high levels. In the Chennai market, the price of wheat strengthened in the past month reaching a new record of 24 INR/Kg (0.51 USD/Kg), while that of rice was quoted at 22 INR/Kg (0.48 USD/Kg) close to its high level of the previous month. In the Mumbai market, prices of wheat and rice declined slightly from their record levels of recent months. In an attempt to counteract rising domestic food prices, the Government has announced the release of 5 million tonnes of wheat and rice stocks at subsidized rates.

Prices of wheat and wheat flour in **Afghanistan** remained generally stable in the last months of 2010 after increasing sharply from July to October together with the international prices. However, in the wheat surplus producing area of Herat, prices increased 8 percent in the last month reflecting strong demand from traders to supply Kandahar and Helmand provinces. Prices of wheat and wheat flour in Herat in December 2010 were 25 and 56 percent higher, respectively, than a year earlier. By contrast, in most other markets wheat prices were about 10 percent higher than in December 2009.

In **Pakistan,** prices of wheat and wheat flour have remained stable in the last two months of 2010, after their increase in September and October. In December prices of wheat were close to their level of a year earlier. Subsequent to the removal of a three-year ban on wheat exports in early December, Pakistan is expected to resume exports of the cereal in 2011.

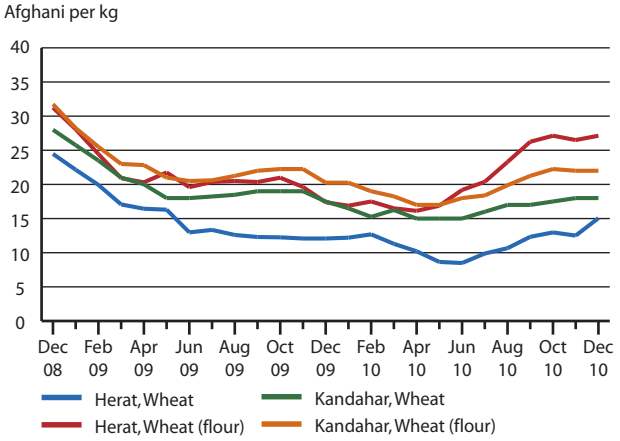
In **Mongolia,** that heavily depends on wheat imports, prices of wheat flour in November remained at the high levels of the previous month and were 37 percent above their averages in July when they started to rise following international market rates. Bread prices, generally subsidized in the capital city Ulaanbaatar, are more stable and lower than the wheat flour prices.

### Retail prices of glutinous rice in Laos



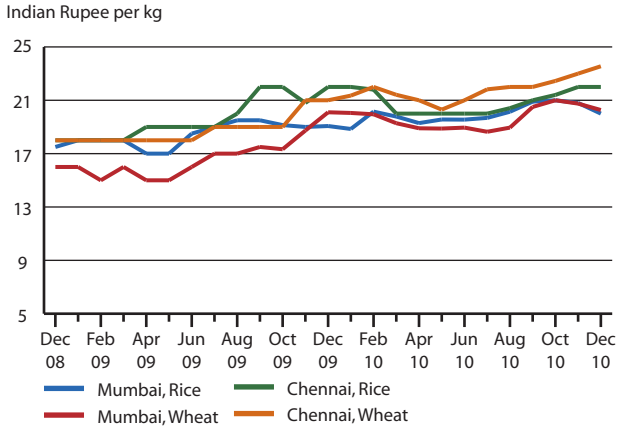

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce

### Retail prices for wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



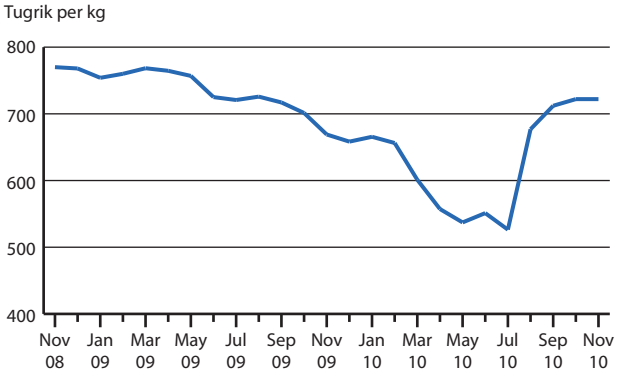

Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in India




Source: Ministry of Consumer affairs

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia




Source: National Statistical office of Mongolia

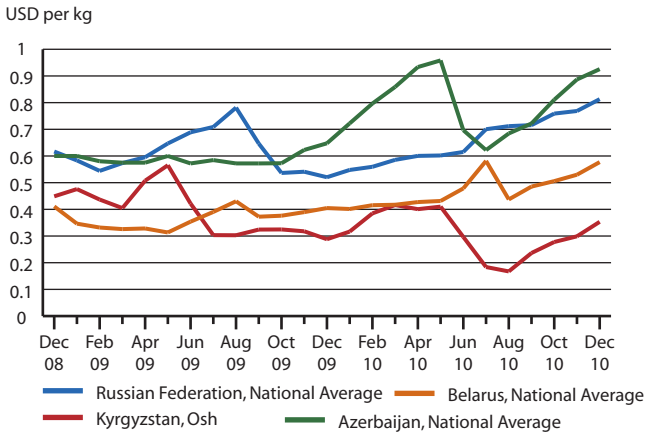
# CIS

## Prices of potatoes increasing in most countries and those of wheat at high levels

In the **Russian Federation**, prices of potatoes increased steadily in the second half of 2010 following a drought-reduced harvest last summer. In December, prices of potatoes were 16 percent higher than in August and 60 percent above their levels of a year earlier. The same upward trend has been recorded in other countries of the subregion. In **Kyrgyzstan**, in the Osh market, prices of potatoes in December were around 17 KGS/Kg (0.35 USD/Kg), twice their level in August. In **Belarus**, potatoes were quoted at 1758 BYR/Kg (0.58 USD/Kg) in December, some 35 percent higher than in August 2010 when prices started to rise.

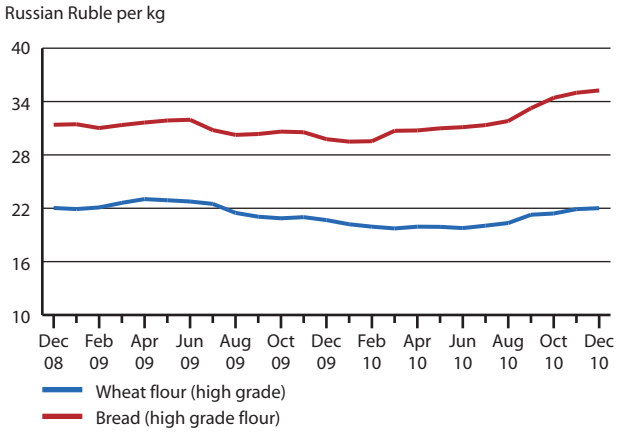
Prices of wheat and wheat flour have remained at high levels or continued to increase in December in most countries of the subregion. In the **Russian Federation**, prices of wheat flour and bread strengthened in December and were 11 percent and 13 percent higher than their June averages. In **Ukraine**, domestic prices of wheat flour in December averaged USD 315 per tonne unchanged from the past several months but about 18 percent higher than in June. In **Kyrgyzstan,** prices of wheat flour in December were 50 to 60 percent higher than in June when they started their upward trend. In **Azerbaijan**, where production was reduced in 2010, prices of wheat flour increased further in November and December and were substantially higher than a year earlier. In **Armenia**, wheat was quoted at 181 AMD/Kg (0.5 USD/Kg) in November, some 24 percent higher than in June 2010.

### Retail prices of potatoes in CIS



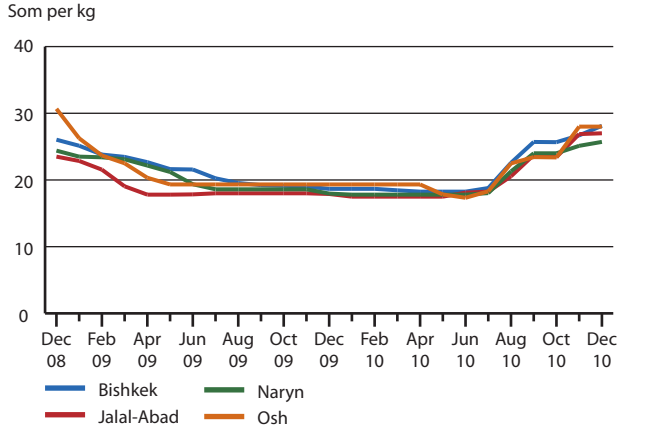

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan , National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



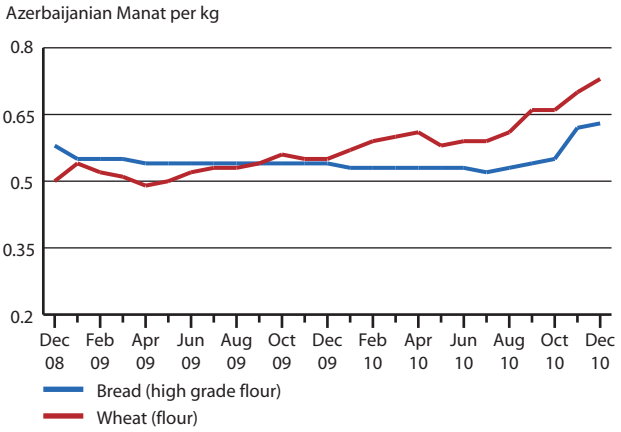

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgystan




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan




Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## Prices of red beans started to decline in Central America
## Wheat flour prices still high In South America

In Central American countries, prices of red beans that reached record levels in November 2010, decreased in December with the harvest of the second "de postrera" season, which is the most important for beans production. Despite the declines, prices in December more than doubled their levels of a year earlier. This is because the 2010 production was reduced by prolonged dry weather.

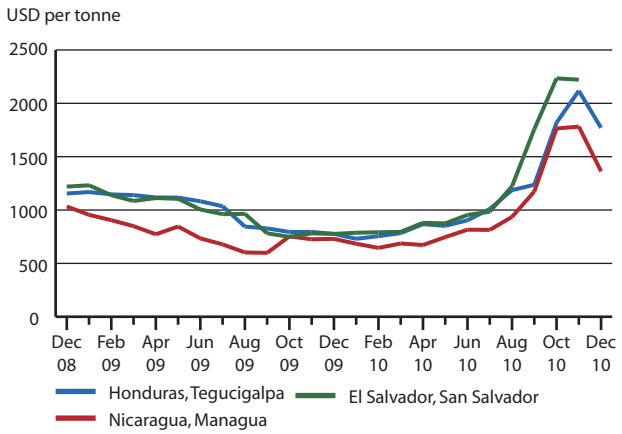
Prices of maize seasonally increased in December but overall remained at low levels as a result of a good production in 2010. Maize prices were close to their levels of December 2009 in most countries of the subregion.

In South America, prices of wheat flour remained high during the last two months of 2010 after reaching a peak in September-October influenced by the price rise in the international markets. In **Brazil**, despite some declines due to the arrival of the new 2010 harvest, prices in December were 25 percent higher than in August and 27 percent above their levels of December 2009. Prices in **Bolivia** increased less markedly but in December were 10 percent higher than in August and 14 percent higher than one year earlier.

Prices of potatoes, an important staple in Andean countries, remained at high levels in most countries of the subregion in December reflecting the reduced 2010 outputs. In **Bolivia**, prices of potatoes further strengthened in December in the capital city La Paz; in average potato prices were about 50 percent higher than a year ago.

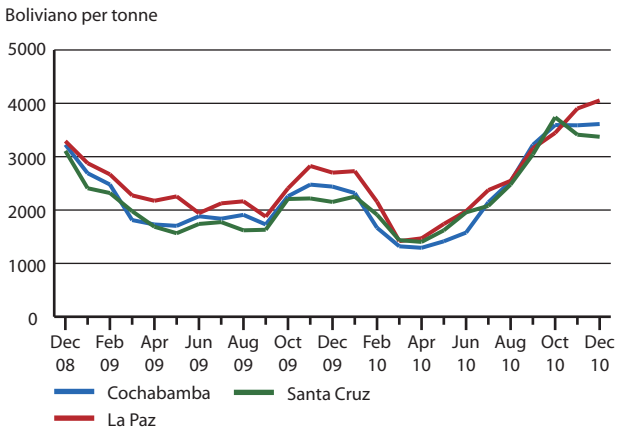
Prices of rice in the sub-region remained generally stable, except in **Colombia** where they rose in the last months of 2010, reflecting some 2010 main season crop losses due to heavy rains and floods. In the capital city Bogota, prices of rice (second quality) in November were 14 percent higher than a year earlier

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



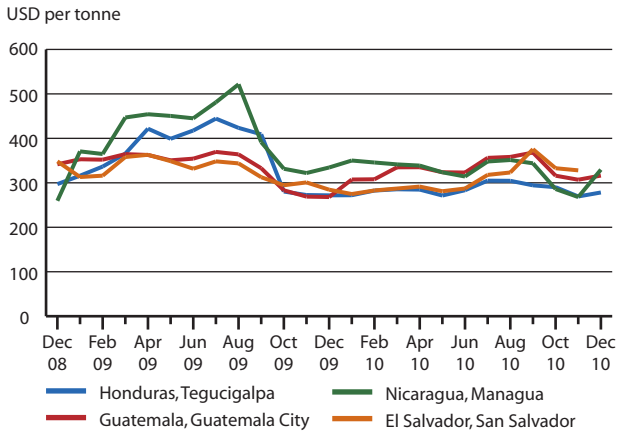

Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Wholesale prices of potatoes in Bolivia



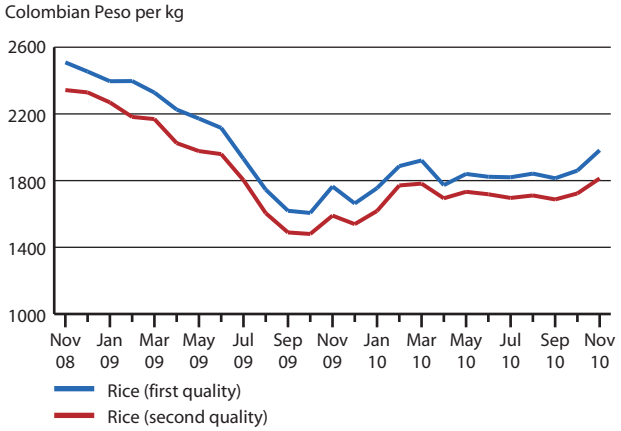

Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America




Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Wholesale prices of rice in Bogotá, Colombia

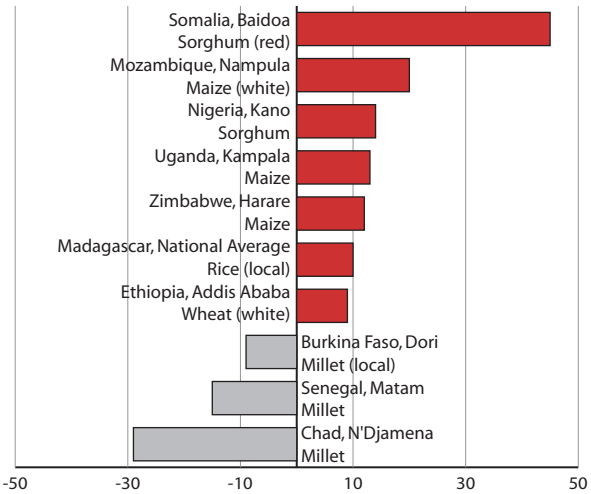



Source: Agronet

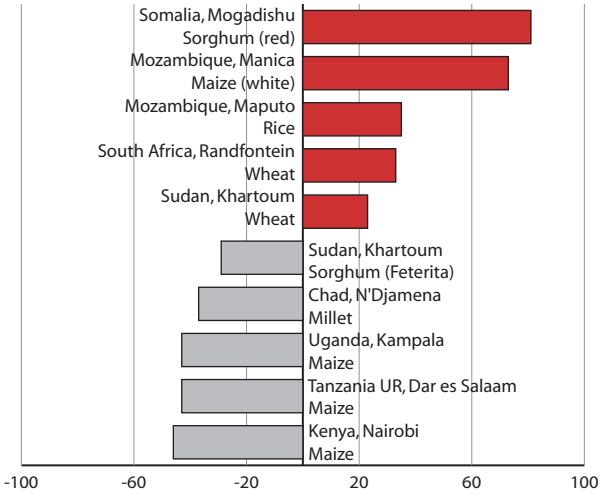
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

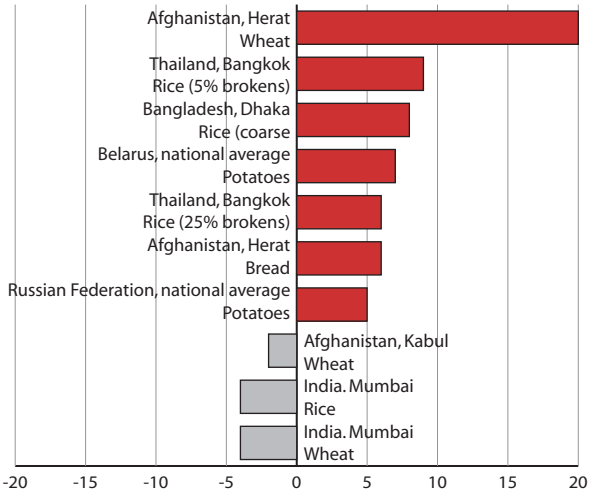



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

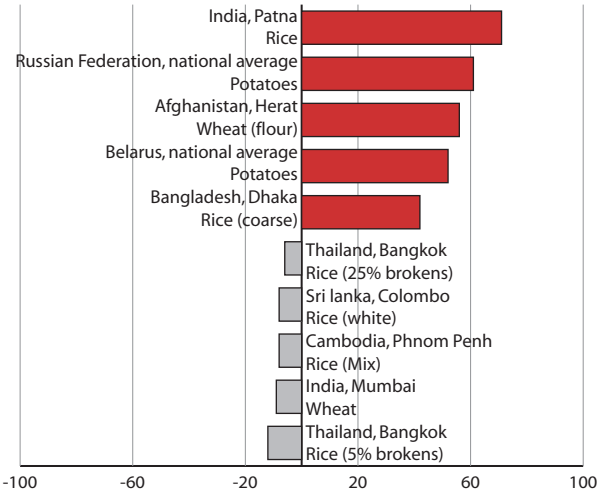



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

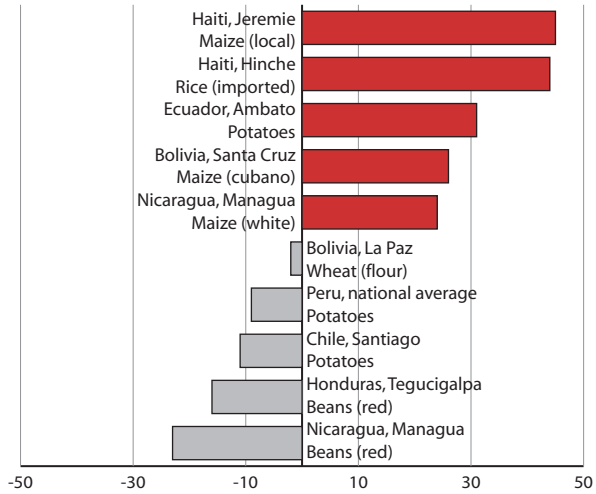



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

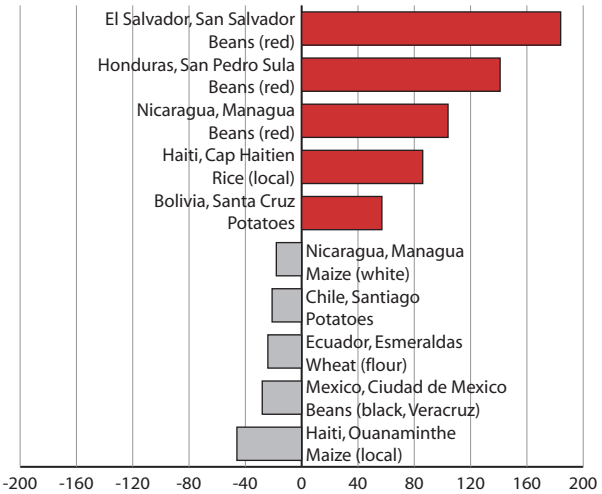



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




***Note***: Latest available prices range from November to December depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 227 | 227 | 401 | 286 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 218 | 220 | 401 | 352 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 196 | 174 | 346 | 314 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)** | ETB per Kg | Dec-10 | 5.2325 | 4.7975 | 5.5111 | 5.375 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per Kg | Dec-10 | 2.4775 | 2.4225 | 3.0243 | 3.425 |
| Somalia: Galkayo, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Dec-10 | 14500 | 6000 | 7000 | 11500 |
| Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Dec-10 | 13000 | 9667 | 6666 | 5083 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Dec-10 | 10700 | 7400 | 6450 | 7475 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Dec-10 | 9940 | 10597 | 5500 | 8222 |
| Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.37 | 1.2 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 1.26 | 0.97 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.74 | 0.81 | 1.26 | 0.92 |
| Sudan: Al-Damazin, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.7 | 0.87 | 1.14 | 0.8 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Dec-10 | 160 | 160 | 180 | 175 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Dec-10 | 140 | 145 | 155 | 125 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Dec-10 | 130 | 120 | 150 | 125 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Nov-10 | 135 | 160 | 205 | 161 |
| Chad: Abeche, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Nov-10 | 120 | 140 | 177 | 120 |
| Chad: Moundou, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Nov-10 | 80 | 100 | 156 | 170 |
| Chad: Sarh, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Nov-10 | 80 | 100 | 161 | 200 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per kg | Nov-10 | 51 | 42 | 45 | 45 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per kg | Nov-10 | 48 | 42 | 41 | 44 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe: Harare, Maize* | USD per Kg | Nov-10 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.75 |
| Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize* | USD per Kg | Nov-10 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.4 |
| Zambia: National Average, Maize (white)* | USD per Kg | Nov-10 | 0.21 | 0.2 | 0.26 | 0.27 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | USD per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.2 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.17 |
| Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 11.15 | 10.43 | 6.43 | 16.57 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 10.52 | 8.76 | 9.14 | 11.1 |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 9.86 | 9.83 | 8.16 | 13.61 |
| Mozambique: Montepuez, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 8.86 | 7.72 | 8 | 10.29 |
| Mozambique: Ribaue, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 8.71 | 8 | 7.29 | 9.71 |
| Mozambique: Chokwe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 8.45 | 8.95 | 9.08 | 12.02 |
| Mozambique: Maputo, Rice* | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 29.82 | 27.86 | 22.09 | 19.22 |
| Mozambique: Maputo, Maize (white)** | MZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 13.28 | 11.96 | 8.77 | 13.57 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (imported)* | MGA per Kg | Dec-10 | 1250 | 1222.6 | 1124.5 | 1185 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (local)* | MGA per Kg | Dec-10 | 1185 | 1123.4 | 1035.5 | 1121.4 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Dec-10 | 34.93 | 32.4 | 24.63 | 27.8 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat* | BDT per Kg | Dec-10 | 27.55 | 27.56 | 19.42 | 22.67 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Dec-10 | 8930 | 8650 | 8311.11 | 4914.29 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Dec-10 | 8580 | 8350 | 8177.78 | 4814.29 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Nov-10 | 8668 | 8493 | 6707 | 6441 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Dec-10 | 58.04 | 56.62 | 63.19 | 63.94 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Dec-10 | 82.37 | 82.7 | 71.67 | 69.68 |
| Lao PDR: Champasack, Rice (Glutinous, second quality)* | LAK per Kg | Nov-10 | 6500 | 7000 | | |
| Lao PDR: Khammouane, Rice (Glutinous, second quality)* | LAK per Kg | Nov-10 | 5625 | 6000 | | |
| Lao PDR: Vientiane Capital, Rice (Glutinous, second quality)* | LAK per Kg | Nov-10 | 7000 | 7625 | | |
| India: Chennai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Dec-10 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| India: Chennai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Dec-10 | 23.55 | 23 | 21 | 18 |
| India: Mumbai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Dec-10 | 20 | 20.8 | 19.07 | 17.5 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Dec-10 | 20.27 | 20.75 | 20.1 | 16 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFNper Kg | Dec-10 | 18 | 18 | 17.5 | 28 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFNper Kg | Dec-10 | 22 | 22 | 20.25 | 31.75 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat* | AFNper Kg | Dec-10 | 15.06 | 12.51 | 12.08 | 24.47 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat (flour)* | AFNper Kg | Dec-10 | 27.13 | 26.5 | 17.38 | 31.24 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Wheat (flour)* | MNT per Kg | Nov-10 | 722.05 | 722.05 | 669.03 | 770 |
| **CIS in Asia** | | | | | | |
| Belarus: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.4 | 0.41 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.81 | 0.77 | 0.52 | 0.62 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh , Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.35 | 0.3 | 0.29 | 0.45 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.6 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Dec-10 | 22.01 | 21.9 | 20.67 | 22.03 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Dec-10 | 35.25 | 34.99 | 29.77 | 31.39 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.54 | 0.58 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | AZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.73 | 0.7 | 0.55 | 0.5 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Nov-10 | 2222 | 2234 | 782 | 1339 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 1770 | 2118 | 777 | 1155 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 1363 | 1782 | 730 | 1034 |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 316 | 307 | 268 | 342 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 330 | 268 | 334 | 260 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 278 | 269 | 272 | 297 |
| **South America** | | | | | | |
| Bolivia: Cochabamba, Potatoes** | BOB per Bolivian arroba | Dec-10 | 41.54 | 41.26 | 28.05 | 37.09 |
| Bolivia: La Paz, Potatoes** | BOB per Bolivian arroba | Dec-10 | 46.63 | 44.88 | 31.06 | 37.86 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Potatoes** | BOB per Bolivian arroba | Dec-10 | 38.79 | 39.24 | 24.75 | 35.75 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Rice (first quality)** | COP per Kg | Nov-10 | 1982 | 1860 | 1765 | 2509 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Rice (second quality)** | COP per Kg | Nov-10 | 1813 | 1723 | 1590 | 2343 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

3 February 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

- The FAO Food Price Index further strengthened in January with price gains for all food commodities, except meat.
- International prices of wheat and maize rose in January but those of rice decreased.
- In Asia, domestic prices of rice continued to increase in several countries despite the decline in international prices.
- In wheat importing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, prices of wheat products have stabilized at high levels.
- In maize importing countries of Central America, prices of maize have started to rise.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, prices of main staple coarse grains remain at generally low levels, although they have begun to seasonally increase in some countries.

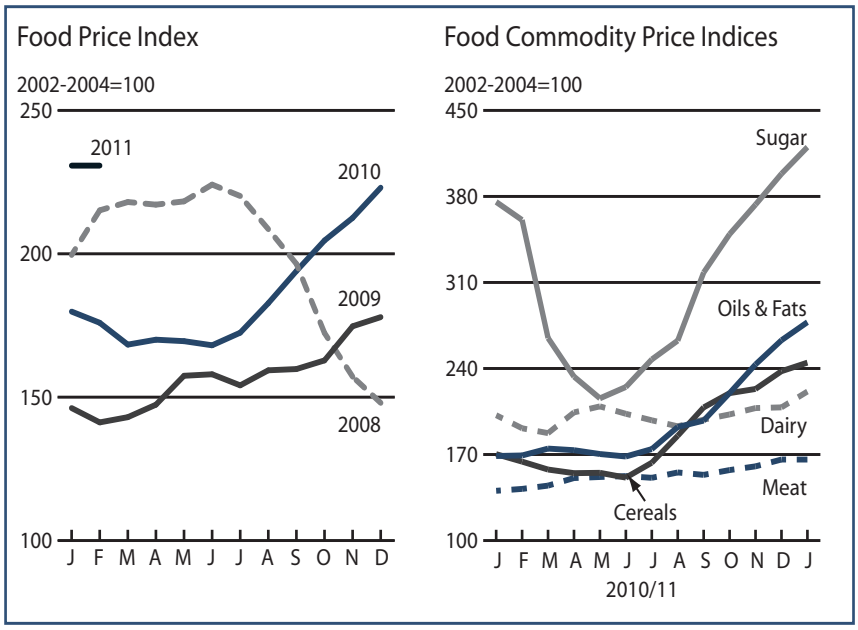
## Countries in this issue:



## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** rose for the seventh consecutive month, averaging 231 points in January 2011, up 3.4 percent from December 2010 and the highest (in both real and nominal terms) since the index has been backtracked in 1990. Prices of all the commodity groups monitored registered strong gains in January compared to December, except for meat, which remained unchanged.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 245 points in January, up 3 percent from December and the highest since July 2008, but still 11 percent below its peak in April 2008. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** rose by 5.6 percent to 278 points, nearing the June 2008 record level. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 221 points in January, up 6.2 percent from December, but still 17 percent below its peak in November 2007. The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged 420 points in January, 5.4 percent higher than December's level. By contrast, the **FAO Meat Price Index** remained steady at around 166 points.




The FAO food price indices are updated on monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

# International cereal prices

## International prices of wheat and maize increased in January but those of rice declined

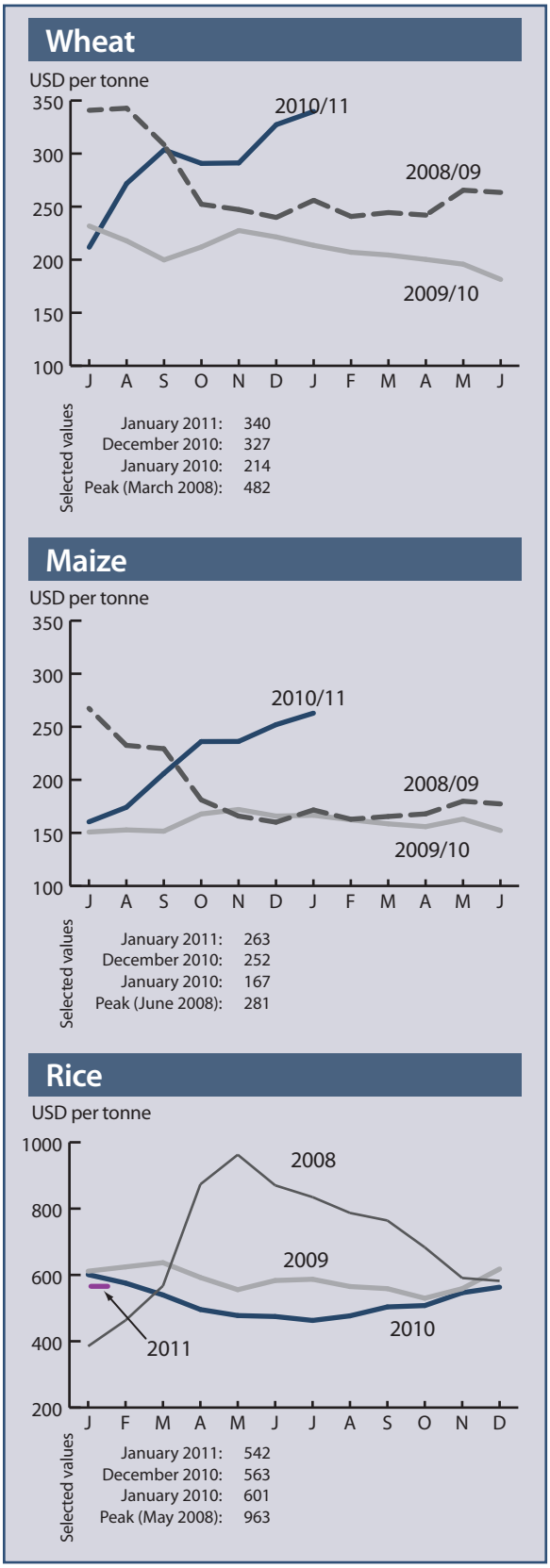
International prices of **wheat** have risen some 4 percent in January compared to their December levels. The increase in prices follows stronger export demand during the last month and concerns about tightening supplies of high quality wheat. The market was also supported by higher oil prices and a weaker US dollar. The benchmark US wheat price (US No. 2 Hard Red winter) averaged USD 340 per tonne in January, 59 percent higher than a year earlier but still 29 percent below its peak in March 2008.

International prices of **maize** also increased 4 percent in January. Prices were underpinned by lower forecast for the 2011 production in Argentina and continuous concerns about growing conditions for the developing crop. Rising wheat prices and the weaker US dollar also provided support. In January the benchmark US maize price (US No2, Yellow) averaged USD 263 per tonne, 58 percent higher than a year earlier and only 6 percent below its peak in June 2008.

Export prices of **rice** declined some 4 percent in January following improved market availabilities from the main crop harvests in major producing Asian countries. The benchmark Thai export price (Thai 100% B) averaged USD 542 per tonne, some 10 percent lower than a year ago and 44 percent below the peak reached in May 2008.

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS National basic food price tool at:
**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**



# EASTERN AFRICA

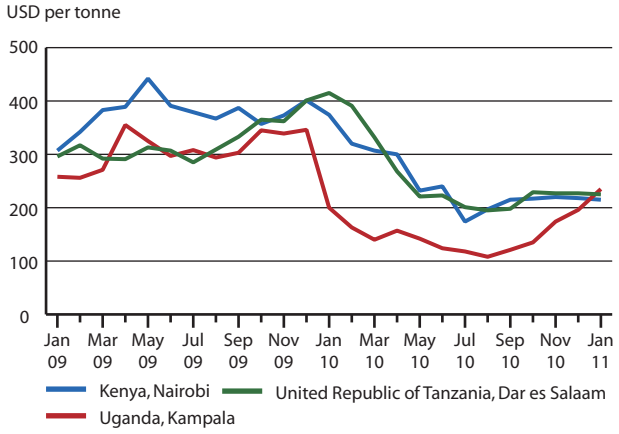
## Prices of main staple maize remain low

In January 2011, maize prices remained at low levels in **Kenya**, **United Republic of Tanzania** and **Ethiopia**, reflecting adequate supplies from the 2010 harvests. By contrast, prices increased in **Uganda,** where maize is also a competitive export crop, due to strong demand from neighbouring countries, mainly net importers **Kenya**, **Southern Sudan** and **Rwanda**. In **Ethiopia**, prices of wheat strengthened further in the last month, mainly reflecting a marked decline in the 2010 production. In January, wheat prices in Addis Ababa were 17 percent higher than in November 2010 and 7 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **Somalia,** prices of red sorghum and maize surged in November and December to their highest levels since the food price crisis of 2008. This is due to the failure of the secondary *Deyr* rains, which resulted in the lowest *Deyr* cereal production of the last fifteen years.

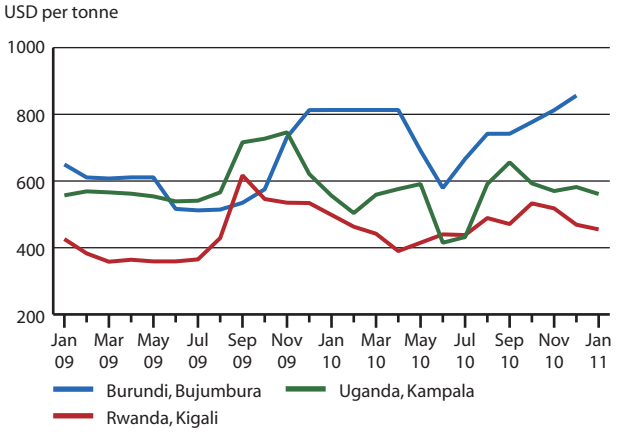
Prices of beans, an important staple in some countries of the subregion, have slightly declined in January in **Rwanda** and **Uganda** following the harvest of the 2011A season crops and are at similar levels to the same month last year in both countries. By contrast, in **Burundi,** in the Bujumbura market, beans were traded at a record price of USD 846 per tonne in December 2010. This reflects a reduced 2011A harvest affected by prolonged dry weather. Similarly, prices of cassava, another important food staple in the country, reached new record highs in December following a poor 2010 harvest.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa



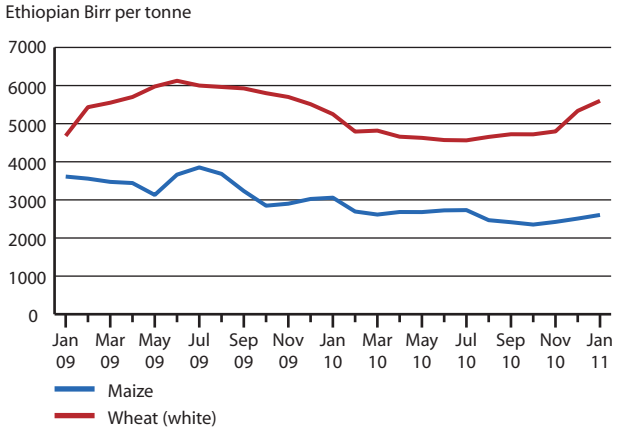

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Wholesale prices of beans in Eastern Africa




Source: Système d'Alerte Précoce Surveillance de la Sécurité Alimentaire au Burundi (SAP-SSA), Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network, Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Wholesale prices of cereals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

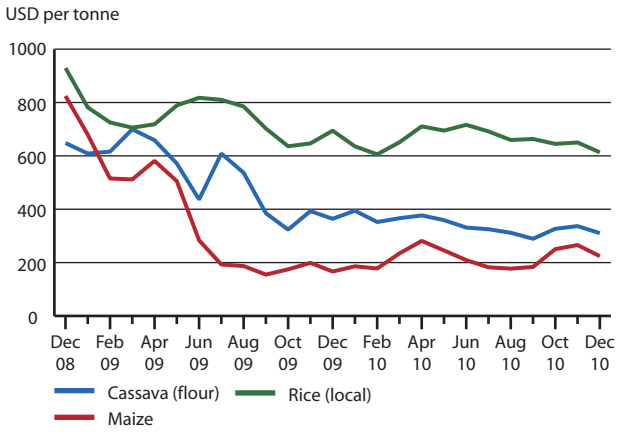
# CENTRAL AFRICA

## Prices of cereals have declined in Central Africa

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, following the completion of the 2010 harvest, prices of local rice, cassava and maize declined in December in the northern Kisangani market by 6, 8, and 16 percent respectively, compared to their November levels. However, maize prices are still 40 percent higher than a year ago. In the capital city, Kinshasa, prices of imported rice remained stable in the last few months, reflecting the relative stability of the Franc Congolais exchange rate. However, at CDF 1046 per kg, prices are 12 percent above the levels of last year.

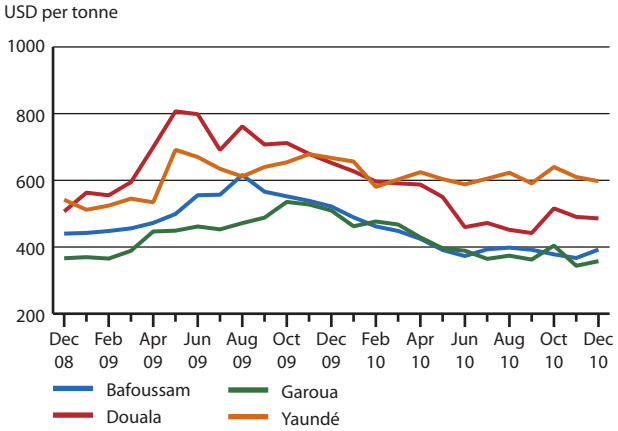
In **Cameroon**, prices of maize started to seasonally increase in December in the main producing areas, but remain lower than their levels a year earlier (-23 percent in Garoua, -17 percent in Bafoussam), due to a good production of the second 2010 crop season. In the capital city Yaundé and in the urban Douala market, maize prices are stable at around the levels of December 2009, although more than 50 percent higher than in the growing areas. These price differentials can be attributed to the demand pressure in the large urban centres and to high transportation costs due to an inadequate road network. Prices of rice, the second food staple in the country and mostly imported, are stable in most markets and around the levels of a year earlier.

Retail prices of staple foods in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo




Source: FAO and DRC Ministry of Agriculture

Retail prices of maize in Cameroon




Source: National Institute of Statistics

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of coarse grains started to seasonally increase in January but still at low levels

In **Niger**, **Mali,** and **Burkina Faso**, prices of staples millet and sorghum started to seasonally increase in January, after mostly declining in the previous few months reflecting ample supplies during the good 2010 cereal harvest. In most markets of these countries, however, prices are currently below their levels of one year ago. Conversely, prices of imported rice, which increased in the last months supported by rising international prices, are higher than in January 2010. The recent civil disorders in Côte d'Ivoire may be exerting an additional upward pressure on prices in markets located in southern Mali and Burkina Faso, especially for imported rice as Abidjan is a major entry port in the subregion. In **Côte d'Ivoire,** prices of cooking oil and sugar, normally exported, have increased by 40 percent in the past two months.

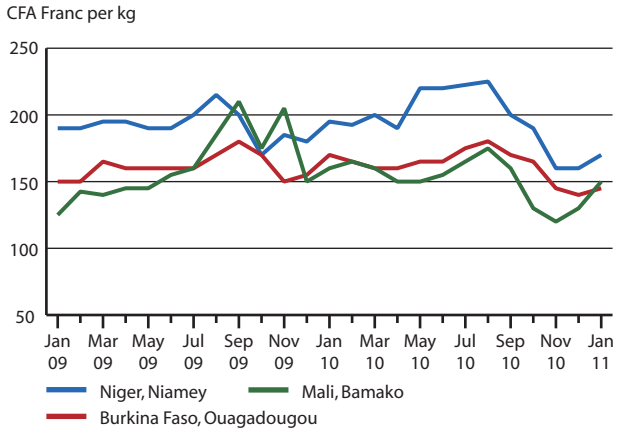
In **Chad**, prices of sorghum and millet, the main staples in the country, continued at low levels following a bumper 2010 cereal harvest, despite moderate increases in some markets. By December, prices of cereals were between 25 to 45 percent below their levels in the previous year.

In **Senegal**, prices of millet, which declined since September as newly harvested crops started to supply the markets, continued to decline in November - albeit at a slower rate - in markets located in surplus producing areas of the central-western provinces, while they levelled off in the deficit areas, including the capital city Dakar. By November 2010, prices of millet were lower than the same period a year earlier in most markets across the country.

By contrast, prices of imported rice, the main staple in the country particularly in urban areas, were quoted in Dakar at CFA Franc 400 per kg in November 2010, 14 percent higher than a year earlier.

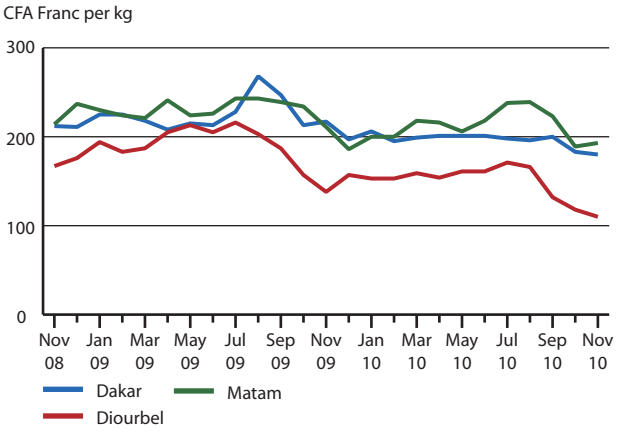
In **Cape Verde**, prices of mostly imported cereals remained stable in the second half of 2010, despite higher international prices. However, in Santiago, the largest island, prices of imported rice in December 2010 were 15 percent above their levels of December 2009.

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



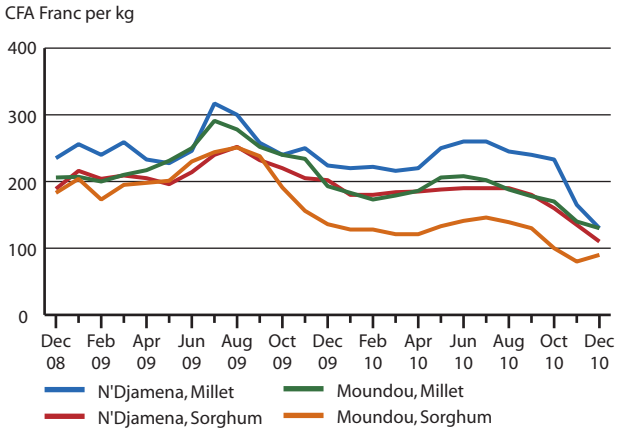

Source: Afrique Verte

### Retail prices of millet in Senegal



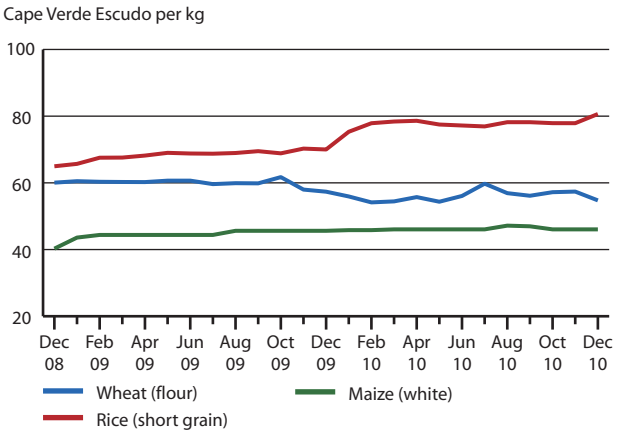

Source: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

### Retail prices of cereals in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of cereals in Santiago, Cape Verde




Source: INE, Instituto Nacional de Estatística

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals remain generally low but on the increase in Mozambique

Prices of maize, the most consumed cereal in the subregion, remain stable reflecting adequate supplies from the generally good 2010 harvests and overall favourable prospects for the new crop to be harvested from April. In some markets, prices are seasonally increasing at a slow rate, but are generally below their levels in the previous year.

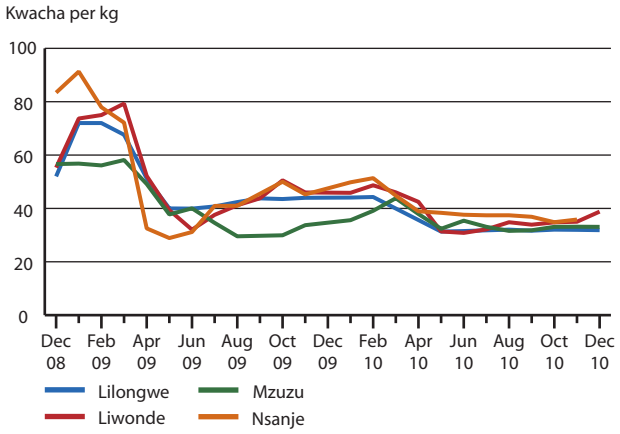
In **Malawi**, after declining following the good 2010 harvest in April, maize prices remained generally low until the end of the year. The stable price situation reflects overall favourable prospects for the 2011 crop. Maize prices in December 2010 were between 5 and 27 percent lower than in the previous year. The lower prices were recorded in the market of Mzuzu, a major cassava producing area, where the diversification of consumption eases pressure on maize demand.

In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices, after rising in Harare between September and November, stabilized in December due to the imminent availability of early ("green") harvests and favourable prospects of the 2010 maize crop. However, prices of maize are 26 percent higher than a year earlier. At sub-national level, the substantial amounts of maize recently imported from neighbouring Zambia are likely to contribute to stabilizing market supplies and prices.

In **Mozambique**, that suffered production shortfalls during the last season, prices of maize continued to increase during January in most markets and are between 10 and 69 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices are also supported by sustained demand from the feed industry. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed cereal (and largely imported) remained at the record levels of the previous month.

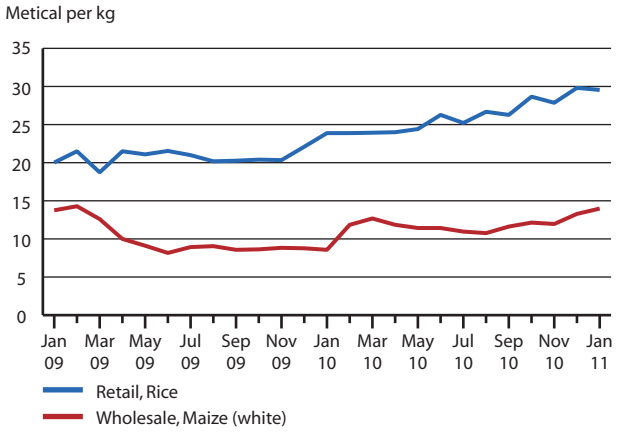
In **South Africa**, the largest producer and exporter of the subregion, maize prices remained generally low in the last month due to large carryover stocks from the good harvests of the previous two seasons. White maize prices in January were stable and below the levels a year ago, while prices of yellow maize (primarily purchased by the feed industry) increased by 4 percent from December to January and were slightly higher than a year ago, supported by the import demand from some Asian countries.

### Retail prices of maize in Malawi



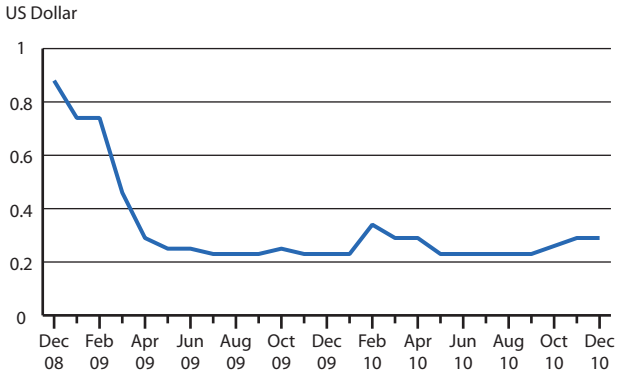

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Prices of maize and rice in Maputo, Mozambique



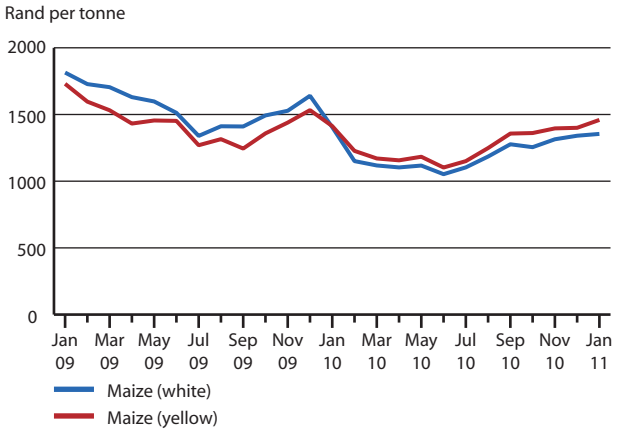

Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Retail prices of maize in Harare, Zimbabwe




Source: FEWSNET

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

# FAR EAST ASIA

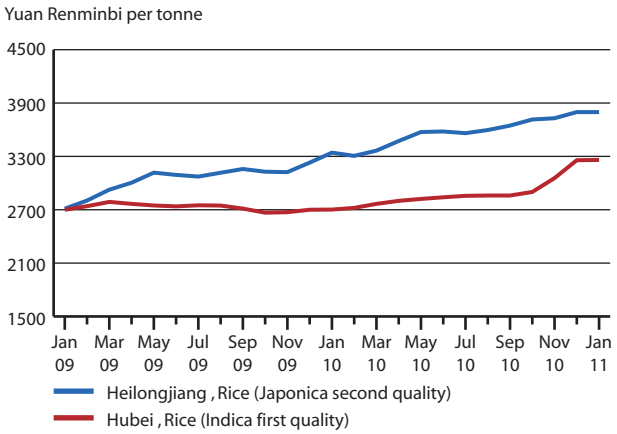
## Prices of rice reached new records in several countries while those of wheat remain high

In **China,** prices of main staples rice and wheat have been rising in the last months. Prices of rice have increased markedly in the second half of 2010, in particular those of the Indica variety, the most consumed by the low income population. Prices stabilized in January with the arrival of the 2010 "late-rice crop" harvest into the markets. In the main producer area of Hubei, wholesale prices of Indica rice were quoted at CNY 3260 per tonne in January 2011, some 20 percent higher than a year ago. Prices of wheat flour, have also risen significantly in the past two months and by January 2011 the national average price was 8 percent higher than in November and 16 percent above the level one year ago. Dry weather in the main wheat producing northern provinces has raised concern about prospects for this year's crop supporting the rapid increase in prices.

In **Bangladesh,** prices of rice further strengthened in January reaching new record highs. At BDT 36 (USD 0.5) per kg, prices were about 33 percent higher than a year ago. This increase is in spite of a satisfactory *Aman* harvest in late 2010 and mainly reflects low levels of public rice stocks. In order to stabilize prices, the Government has announced plans to import nearly 900 000 tonnes of rice until June, considerably more than in the previous year. Prices of imported wheat that surged in August and September, following trends in international markets, increased by 4 percent in January. At the current level, prices of wheat are 34 percent above their levels of January 2010 but still 13 percent below their peak of July 2008.

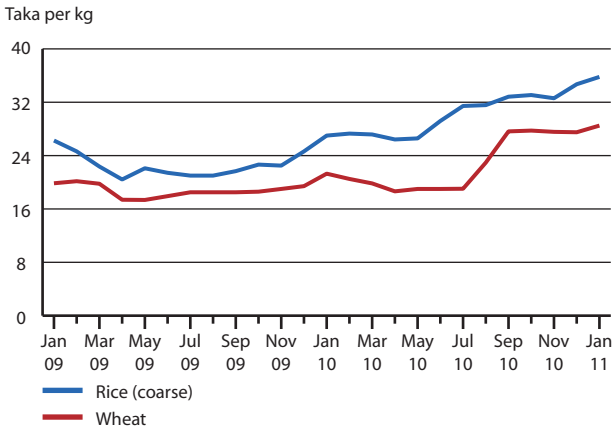
In **Indonesia,** rice prices also reached new record levels. In December 2010 the national average rice price was quoted at IDR 9082 (about USD 1) per kg, 31 percent higher than a year earlier. In late December, the Government suspended import duties on rice until the end of February in an attempt to counteract the increase in prices.

### Wholesale prices of rice in China



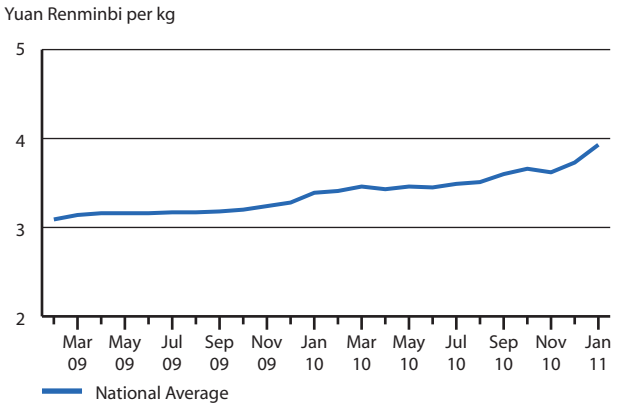

Source: Private Company

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in Dhaka, Bangladesh



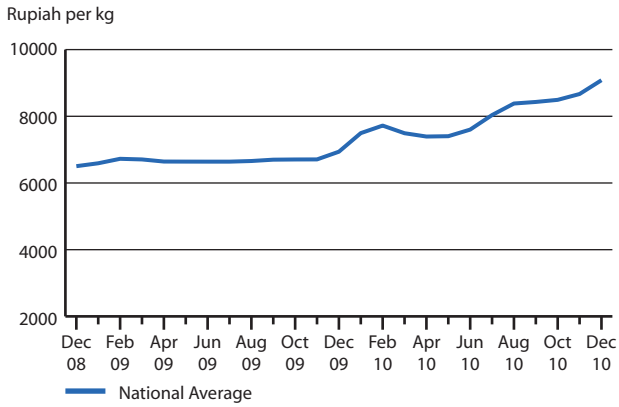

Source: Management Information System and Monitoring

### Retail prices of wheat flour in China




Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

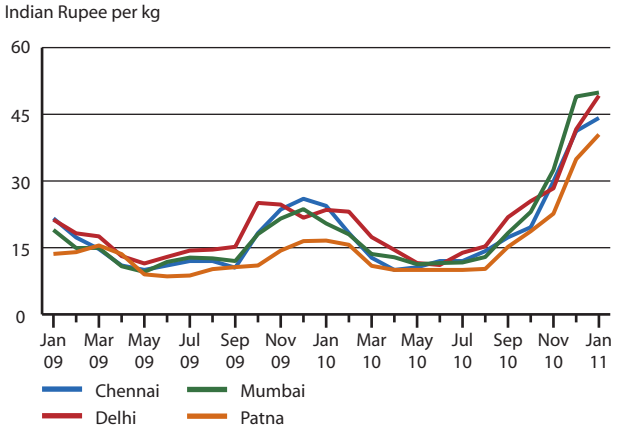
In **India,** prices of the main cereals rice and wheat remained at generally high levels in January, after increasing during 2010. Sharp rises in prices of vegetables are also sustaining food inflation in the country. Prices of onions, one of the most consumed vegetables, skyrocketed in the second half of last year, and by January were double the level of June 2010. Onion exports have been banned and import duties on onions have been removed. The surge in price followed unseasonal rains during the October-November harvesting season in the key growing states, which resulted in severe damage to the summer crop and supply shortages. Potato and tomato crops have also been affected and their prices have shown marked increases.

In **Afghanistan,** prices of wheat and wheat flour remained stable in January, although still 50 percent higher than a year earlier, after the July-October increase. Unfavourable prospects for the 2011 main irrigated wheat crop, to be harvested from May, may put an upward pressure on prices in the coming months.

Prices of wheat and wheat flour in **Pakistan** have remained stable in recent months, after their increase in September and October of last year. In January 2011, prices were around the levels of a year ago in most markets. Wheat exports have resumed after they were suspended following the severe floods of August 2010 .

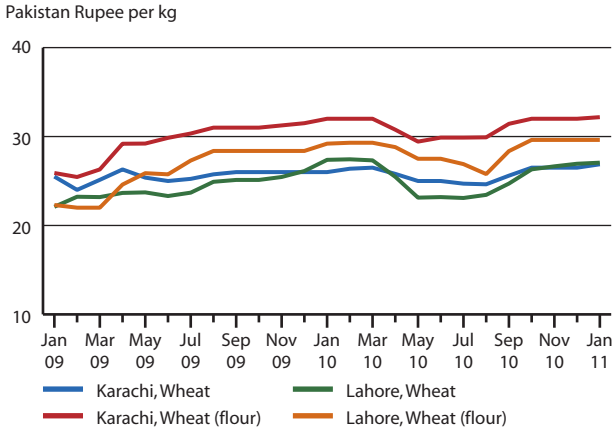
In **Mongolia,** where the staple wheat is largely imported, prices surged in August following trends in international markets and have been increasing moderately since then. In December 2010, prices of wheat flour in the main Ulaanbaatar market were some 40 percent higher than in July and 11 percent above their levels of a year earlier.

### Retail prices of onions in India



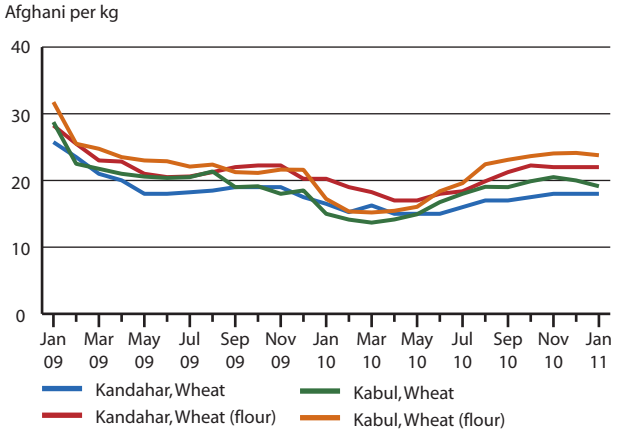

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



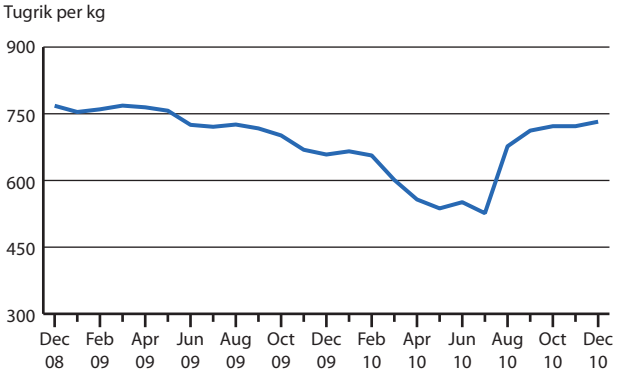

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

### Retail prices for wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan




Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia




Source: National Statistical Office of Mongolia

# CIS

## Prices of wheat and wheat products remain high

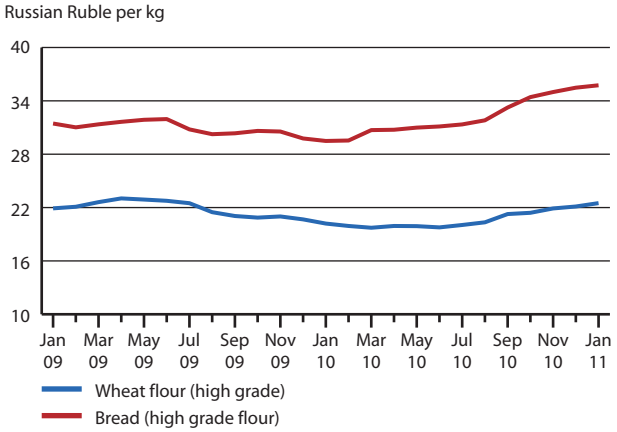
In most countries of the subregion prices of wheat and wheat flour have stabilized at high levels in the last few months. In the **Russian Federation**, prices of wheat flour and bread continued to increase moderately in January, being 11 percent and 21 percent respectively above their levels of a year earlier. In order to stabilize prices on the domestic market, the Government continues to release stocks into the market. In **Ukraine**, domestic milling wheat prices remained stable in January. In December, grain export quotas were extended until March 2011 to regulate domestic grain prices.

In **Tajikistan** prices of wheat flour, after having increased from July to October, remained stable in the last two months of 2010. Prices in December were 32 percent higher than a year earlier. The increase in wheat prices reflects the upward trend in export prices, since the country heavily depends on imports to meet its domestic wheat consumption requirements.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of wheat flour in January remained stable, although still some 50 percent higher than at the same period last year. This is due to a decline in the 2010 production and higher wheat export prices. The country is also greatly dependent on wheat imports.

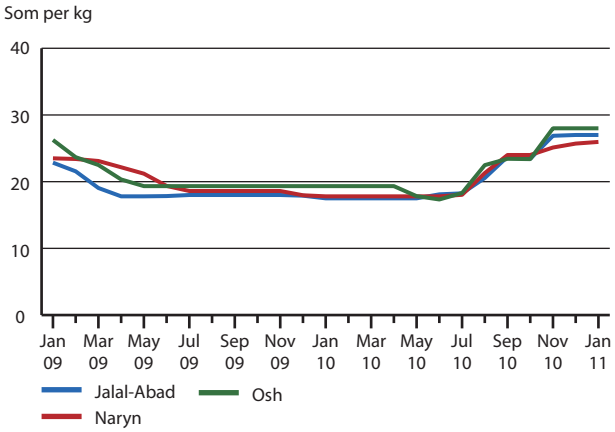
In **Armenia**, another wheat importing country, prices of wheat and wheat products remained stable in December 2010 following a sharp increase in previous months. Wheat flour and bread were 14 and 11 percent respectively higher than in December 2009.

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



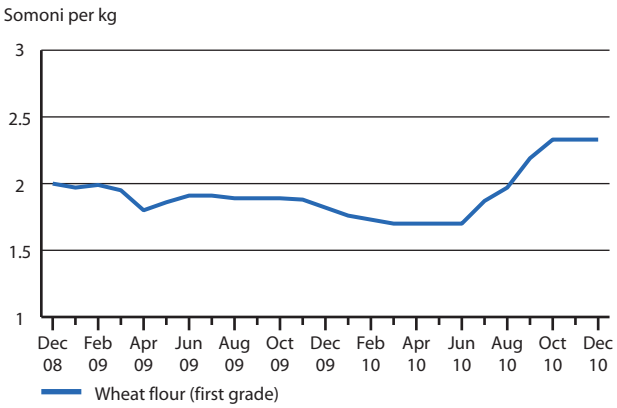

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



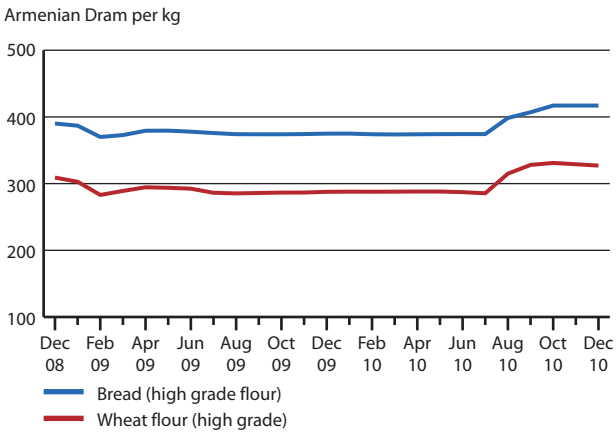

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan




Source: State Committee on Statistics, Republic of Tajikistan

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia




Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## In Central America prices of maize increased markedly in January
## In South America prices of wheat remained high

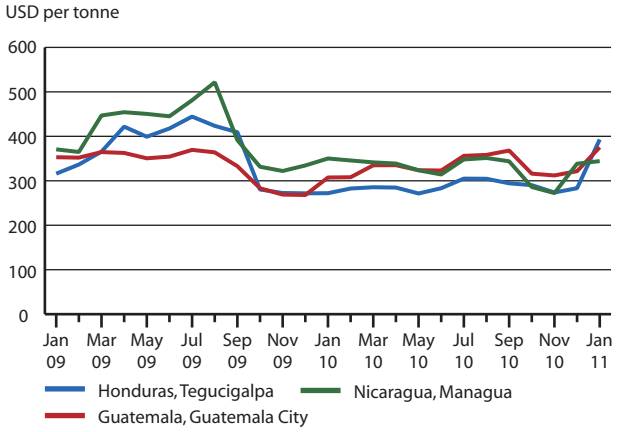
Prices of maize in **Nicaragua**, **Honduras** and **Guatemala** have risen over the last two months. The increase reflects seasonal patterns, coupled with higher international prices of maize as countries of the subregion import substantial quantities of yellow maize for livestock feed. Increasing prices of imported maize are being transmitted into the price of white maize, consumed as food, because of substitution between the two varieties for feeding purposes. Prices of white maize in January were generally 20 to 40 percent higher than their levels of two months ago and also higher than a year earlier. Major increases have been registered in **Honduras** following changes in price policies last December.

In **Mexico**, prices of maize remained stable in January after having increased by 6 percent in the previous months. Prices of staple maize "tortilla" averaged MXN 8.97 (USD 0.74) per kg, 3 percent above their levels in December. At the end of 2010, the Government announced purchases of 4.2 million tonnes of maize through futures contracts in order to secure supplies until the third quarter of 2011 and avoid further increases in "tortilla" prices.

Prices of red beans in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, after having declined in December with the harvest of the second "de postrera" season (the main season for beans), remained stable in January. However, prices are still nearly twice as high compared to the same time last year due to reduced 2010 outputs.

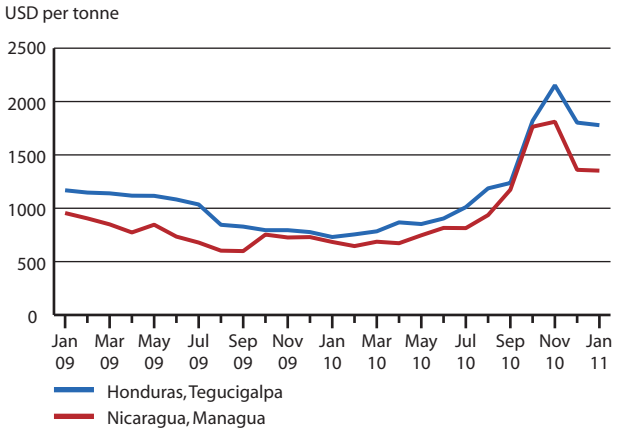
In South America, prices of wheat flour, which rose markedly in September/October in importing countries reflecting higher international prices, have showed mixed trends over the last few months. In **Brazil**, prices of wheat flour that had recorded the largest increase in the subregion, declined since the peak reached in October 2010 with the arrival into the markets of the 2010 harvest. However, in January prices of wheat flour were still 16 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices remain high and above their levels of a year earlier in **Bolivia** and **Peru**.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



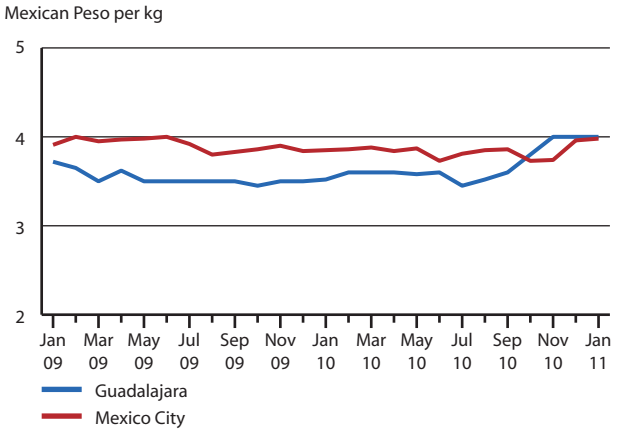

Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



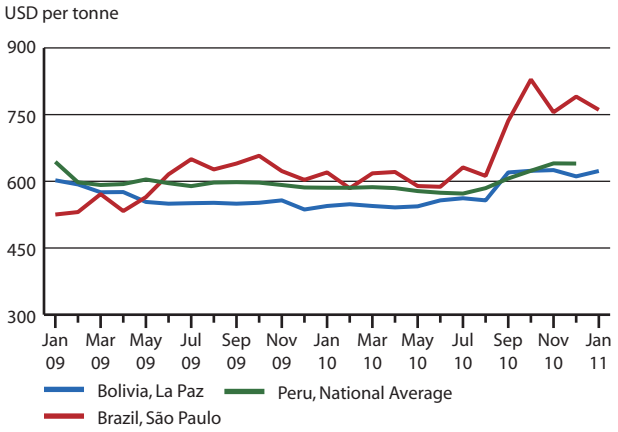

Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Mexico




Source: Sistema Nacional de Información e Integración de Mercados

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America

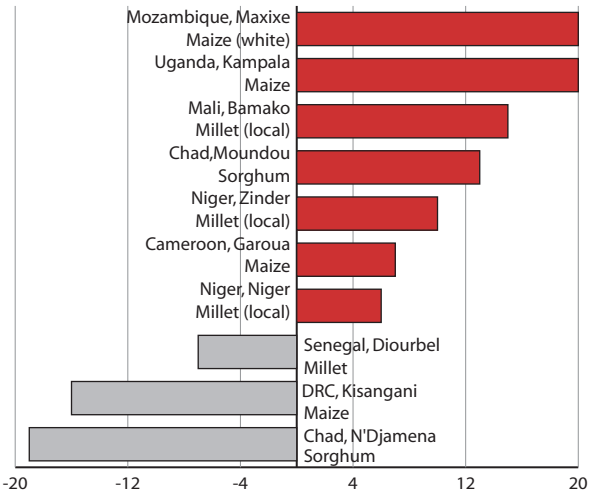



Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

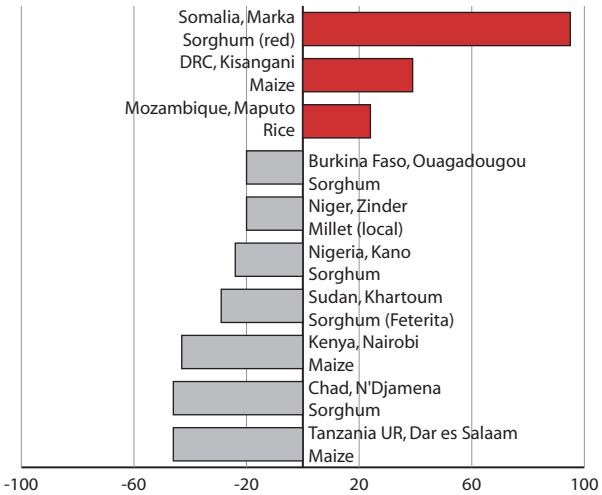
# Largest changes in prices of key commodities

## Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

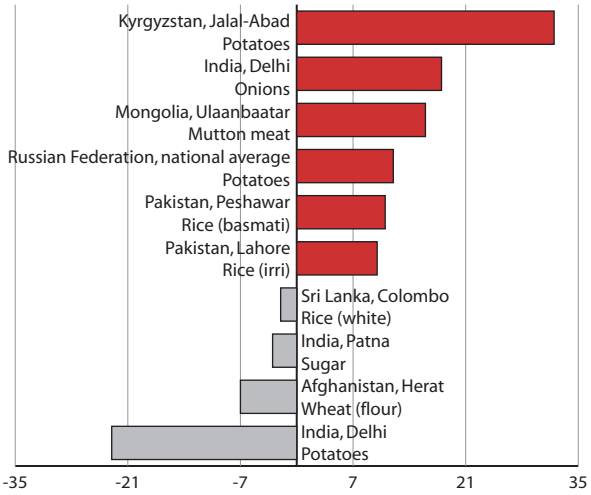



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

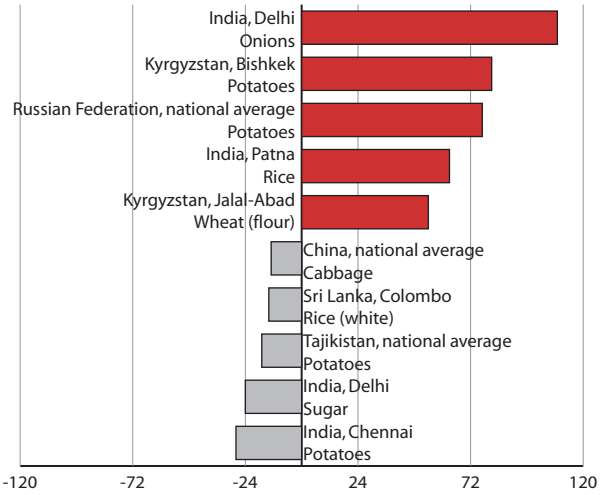



## Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

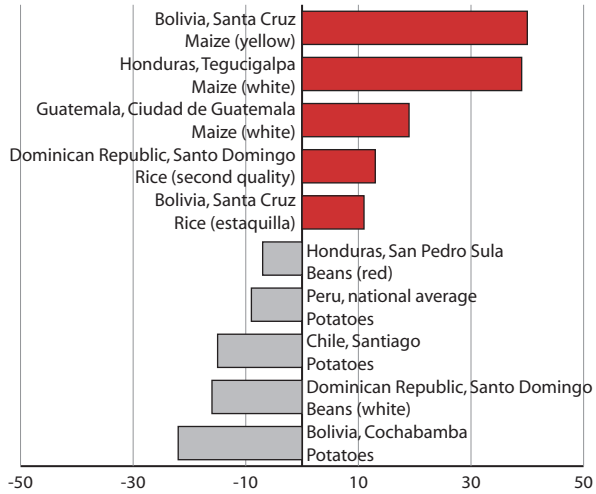



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

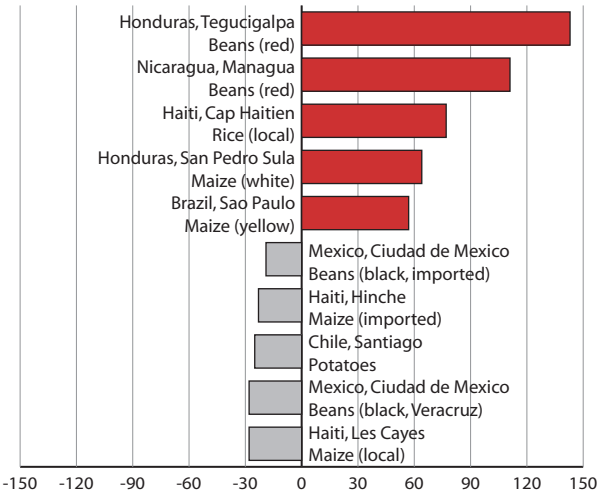



## Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




***Note***: Latest available prices range from December 2010 to January 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 225 | 227 | 415 | 296 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 215 | 218 | 374 | 307 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 235 | 196 | 200 | 258 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)** | ETB per tonne | Jan-11 | 5600 | 5336 | 5250 | 4680 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Jan-11 | 2605 | 2510 | 3058 | 3612 |
| Rwanda: Kigali, Beans** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 455 | 469 | 498.5 | 426 |
| Burundi: Bujumbura, Beans* | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 856.28 | 812.41 | 812.68 | 658.55 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Beans** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 561 | 582 | 556 | 557 |
| **Central Africa** | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Maize* | CDF per Kg | Dec-10 | 209.8 | 250.25 | 150.6 | 500.35 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Cassava (flour)* | CDF per Kg | Dec-10 | 290.4 | 317 | 329.2 | 393.33 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Rice (local)* | CDF per Kg | Dec-10 | 574 | 612.25 | 628 | 564 |
| Cameroon: Bafoussam, Maize* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 194.65 | 176.35 | 234.38 | 211.97 |
| Cameroon: Douala, Maize* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 241.05 | 235.59 | 293.12 | 243.9 |
| Cameroon: Yaundé, Maize* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 296.49 | 293.02 | 299.8 | 260.83 |
| Cameroon: Garoua, Maize* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 177.43 | 165.17 | 228.94 | 176.38 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 170 | 160 | 195 | 190 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 145 | 140 | 170 | 150 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 150 | 130 | 160 | 125 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 130 | 165 | 224 | 235 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 110 | 135 | 202 | 189 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 130 | 140 | 193 | 206 |
| Chad: Moundou, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Dec-10 | 90 | 80 | 136 | 183 |
| Senegal:Diourbel, Millet* | XOF per Kg | Nov-10 | 110 | 118 | 138 | 167 |
| Senegal:Dakar, Millet* | XOF per Kg | Nov-10 | 180 | 183 | 217 | 212 |
| Senegal:Matam, Millet* | XOF per Kg | Nov-10 | 193 | 189 | 211 | 214 |
| Cape Verde: Santiago, Wheat (flour, imported)* | CVE per Kg | Dec-10 | 54.74 | 57.38 | 57.35 | 60.06 |
| Cape Verde: Santiago, Maize (white, imported)* | CVE per Kg | Dec-10 | 46.05 | 46.05 | 45.62 | 40.27 |
| Cape Verde: Santiago, Rice (short grain, imported)* | CVE per Kg | Dec-10 | 80.64 | 77.89 | 70.01 | 64.97 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Malawi: Lilongwe, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Dec-10 | 31.85 | 31.97 | 44.03 | 52 |
| Malawi: Liwonde, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Dec-10 | 38.8 | 35.01 | 45.92 | 55.3 |
| Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Dec-10 | 33.09 | 33.15 | 34.66 | 56.62 |
| Malawi: Nsanje, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Dec-10 | 0 | 35.83 | 47.52 | 83.4 |
| Mozambique: Maputo, Rice* | MZN per Kg | Jan-11 | 29.54 | 29.82 | 23.88 | 20.02 |
| Mozambique: Maputo, Maize (white)** | MZN per Kg | Jan-11 | 13.98 | 13.28 | 8.57 | 13.75 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per Kg | Jan-11 | 1.35443 | 1.34076 | 1.4049 | 1.81433 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per Kg | Jan-11 | 1.45938 | 1.4001 | 1.413 | 1.73 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | CNY per Kg | Jan-11 | 3.93 | 3.73 | 3.39 | |
| China: Heilongjiang , Rice (Japonica second quality)** | CNY per tonne | Jan-11 | 3798 | 3798 | 3342 | 2712 |
| China: Hubei , Rice (Indica first quality)** | CNY per tonne | Jan-11 | 3260 | 3257 | 2702 | 2700 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Jan-11 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 27 | 26.26 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat* | BDT per Kg | Jan-11 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 21.29 | 19.85 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Dec-10 | 9082 | 8668 | 6938 | 6504 |
| India: Chennai, Onions* | INR per Kg | Jan-11 | 44.18 | 41.23 | 24.4 | 21.6 |
| India: Delhi, Onions* | INR per Kg | Jan-11 | 49.2 | 41.64 | 23.5 | 21.3 |
| India: Mumbai, Onions* | INR per Kg | Jan-11 | 49.9 | 49 | 20.45 | 19 |
| India: Patna, Onions* | INR per Kg | Jan-11 | 40.45 | 34.91 | 16.6 | 13.6 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jan-11 | 18 | 18 | 16.5 | 25.75 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jan-11 | 22 | 22 | 20.25 | 28.25 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jan-11 | 19.13 | 20 | 15 | 28.75 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jan-11 | 23.78 | 24.13 | 17.23 | 31.75 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jan-11 | 26.88 | 26.5 | 26 | 25.5 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jan-11 | 32.18 | 32 | 32 | 25.9 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jan-11 | 27.06 | 26.94 | 27.38 | 22.1 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jan-11 | 29.62 | 29.62 | 29.2 | 22.3 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Wheat (flour)* | MNT per Kg | Dec-10 | 732.16 | 722.05 | 658.33 | 768 |
| **CIS in Asia** | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan: National Average, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Dec-10 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 1.82 | 2 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jan-11 | 27 | 27 | 17.5 | 22.85 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jan-11 | 25.96 | 25.71 | 17.8 | 23.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jan-11 | 28 | 28 | 19.33 | 26.25 |
| Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AMD per Kg | Dec-10 | 417 | 417 | 374.93 | 390.1 |
| Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | AMD per Kg | Dec-10 | 327 | 329 | 287.66 | 309.04 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Jan-11 | 22.5 | 22.12 | 20.2 | 21.91 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Jan-11 | 35.75 | 35.48 | 29.49 | 31.45 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Mexico: Mexico City, Maize (white)** | MXN per Kg | Jan-11 | 3.98 | 3.96 | 3.85 | 3.91 |
| Mexico: Guadalajara, Maize (white)** | MXN per Kg | Jan-11 | 4 | 4 | 3.52 | 3.72 |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 375.37 | 321.61 | 307.41 | 353 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 344.28 | 338.45 | 350.15 | 370.7 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 392.97 | 283.31 | 272.1 | 316.04 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 1352.27 | 1360.02 | 684.17 | 955.21 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 1778.5 | 1802.48 | 730.58 | 1168.5 |
| **South America** | | | | | | |
| Bolivia: La Paz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 623.24 | 611.08 | 544.48 | 602.25 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 760.77 | 790.48 | 620.03 | 525.28 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 639.91 | 640.29 | 586.13 | 675.32 |
| Peru: National Average, Rice (corriente)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 650.5 | 635.02 | 586.76 | 741.15 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Rice (first quality)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 938.56 | 943.46 | 922.97 | 716.45 |
| Bolivia: La Paz, Rice (estaquilla)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 781.93 | 718.26 | 740.12 | 984.76 |
| Colombia: Cali, Rice (first quality)** | USD per tonne | Dec-10 | 986.55 | 992.03 | 839.49 | 1039.52 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

3 March 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

- The FAO Food Price Index hit a new record high in February, driven mostly by higher prices of cereals, meat and dairy products.
- In Africa, prices of coarse grains have started to increase in some countries, particularly in Southern Africa, but in general remain lower than last year.
- In Asia, prices of rice and wheat at high levels despite declines in some markets.
- In the CIS, wheat prices stabilized or decreased in February in some countries but overall, are at high levels.
- In South America, prices of wheat and maize are on the increase.

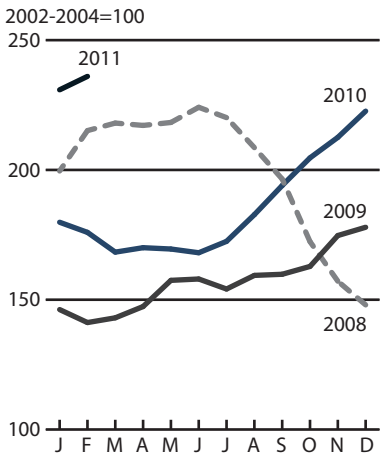
## Countries in this issue:

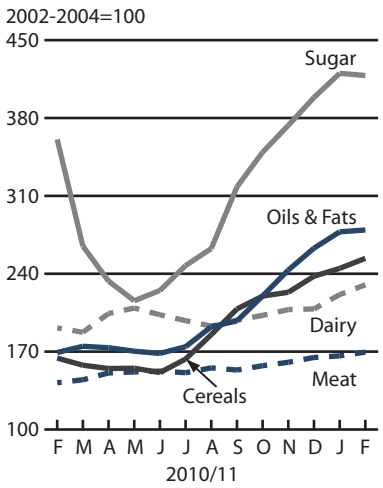


## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** rose for the eighth consecutive month, averaging 236 points in February 2011, up 2.2 percent from January and the highest (in both real and nominal terms) since January 1990, the inception date of the index. Except for sugar, prices of all other commodity groups monitored registered gains in February with dairy products and cereals climbing the most.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 254 points in February, up 3.7 percent from January and the highest since July 2008. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 230 points in February, up 4 percent from January, but well below its peak in November 2007. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** rose marginally to 279 points in February, standing just below the peak recorded in June 2008. The **FAO Meat Price Index** averaged 169 points in February, up 2 percent from January. By contrast, the **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged 418 points in February, slightly below the previous month but still 16 percent higher than this time last year.




The FAO food price indices are updated on monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

# International cereal prices

## International benchmark cereal prices averaged higher than in January

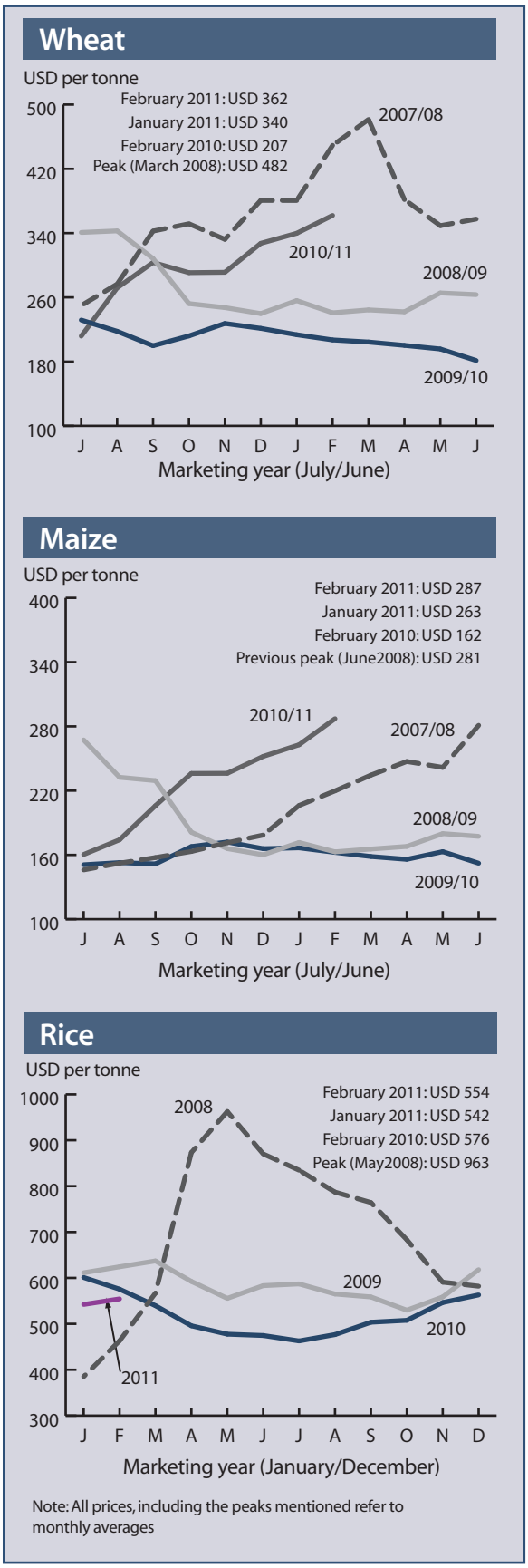
International prices of **wheat** rose by 7 percent in February. The benchmark US wheat price (US No. 2 Hard Red winter) averaged USD 362 per tonne, 75 percent higher than a year earlier but still 25 percent below its peak in March 2008. Wheat markets came under downward pressure later in the month following some improvements in weather in China and reports of possible delays in purchases by some of the countries hit by the recent wave of political unrest.

Export prices of **maize** rose by 9 percent in February with the benchmark US maize price (US No. 2, Yellow) averaging USD 287 per tonne. Prices in February were 77 percent higher than a year earlier and slightly above the June 2008 peak. The increase reflects a large cut in the official forecast of inventories in the United States, amid strong domestic use and increased exports.

Export prices of **rice** were generally stable to lower in February, as export availabilities from recent harvests remained ample. Nonetheless, a strengthening of the Baht against the US dollar lifted prices of rice in Thailand, including the benchmark export price (Thai white rice 100% B), which gained 2 percent from January. However, at USD 554 per tonne, it was 4 percent below its level of February 2010 and 42 percent below the peak of May 2008.

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS National basic food price tool at:
**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**




Note: All prices, including the peaks mentioned refer to monthly averages

## Cereal per caput food consumption and ratio of imports to total consumption for selected cereal-dependent countries[1]

| | Ratio of imports to total consumption (%) | Per caput food consumption (kg/yr) |
|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | |
| **North Africa** | | |
| Libyan Arab Jam. | 92 | 238 |
| Tunisia | 69 | 228 |
| Algeria | 62 | 230 |
| Morocco | 45 | 246 |
| Egypt | 44 | 265 |
| **Western Africa** | | |
| Cape Verde | 91 | 152 |
| Mauritania | 74 | 168 |
| Liberia | 64 | 120 |
| Côte D'ivoire | 53 | 110 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 40 | 140 |
| Senegal | 39 | 179 |
| Gambia | 37 | 182 |
| Ghana | 25 | 94 |
| Benin | 21 | 110 |
| Nigeria | 19 | 146 |
| Guinea | 19 | 203 |
| Sierra Leone | 16 | 101 |
| **Central Africa** | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 100 | 44 |
| Congo | 94 | 82 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 92 | 97 |
| Gabon | 84 | 128 |
| Cameroon | 33 | 89 |
| Congo Dem. Rep. | 32 | 28 |
| Central African Rep. | 24 | 51 |
| **Eastern Africa** | | |
| Djibouti | 97 | 103 |
| Comoros | 78 | 95 |
| Somalia | 60 | 84 |
| Eritrea | 54 | 133 |
| Burundi | 32 | 44 |
| Sudan | 26 | 155 |
| Kenya | 22 | 126 |
| Rwanda | 20 | 66 |
| **Southern Africa** | | |
| Botswana | 98 | 157 |
| Swaziland | 71 | 145 |
| Lesotho | 63 | 155 |
| Namibia | 56 | 152 |
| Angola | 36 | 96 |
| Mozambique | 24 | 116 |
| Zimbabwe | 20 | 151 |
| **ASIA** | | |
| **Central Asia** | | |
| Tajikistan | 43 | 184 |
| Uzbekistan | 20 | 147 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 19 | 166 |
| **South and East Asia** | | |
| Mongolia | 38 | 145 |
| Sri Lanka | 29 | 168 |
| Bhutan | 26 | 234 |
| Philippines | 20 | 163 |
| Dem. People's Rep. of Korea | 19 | 162 |
| Indonesia | 11 | 214 |
| **Western Asia** | | |
| Georgia | 71 | 188 |
| Yemen | 71 | 160 |
| Iraq | 59 | 190 |
| Armenia | 52 | 151 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 48 | 234 |
| Azerbaijan | 37 | 153 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | | |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | |
| Costa Rica | 82 | 104 |
| Haiti | 58 | 99 |
| Guatemala | 56 | 145 |
| Honduras | 55 | 104 |
| El Salvador | 45 | 173 |
| Nicaragua | 33 | 138 |
| Mexico | 31 | 203 |
| **South America** | | |
| Colombia | 55 | 108 |
| Chile | 52 | 151 |
| Venezuela | 52 | 135 |
| Peru | 46 | 139 |
| Ecuador | 39 | 109 |
| Bolivia | 20 | 115 |

[1]Data derived from 2010/11 marketing year of GIEWS Country Cereal Balance database. Imports refers to estimated import requirements. Total consumption refers to domestic food, feed and other uses.

*Note*: Updated as of 8 March 2011.

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals increasing in some countries but overall still lower than a year ago, except in Somalia

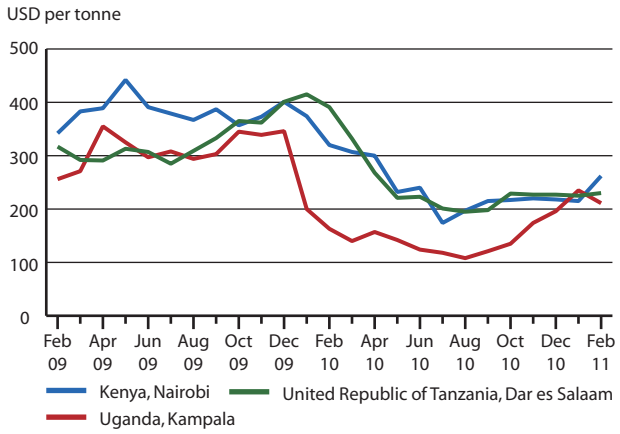
In **Kenya**, prices of maize, which were stable in the last months, rose in February 2011 on concerns over a drought-reduced 2010/11 short rains crop being harvested. Compared to the previous month, maize prices increased by 21 percent in the capital Nairobi, 30 percent in Mombasa (the second largest city in the country) and 23 percent in the main producing area of Nakuru. Despite the marked increases, prices in these markets were still 18, 9 and 33 percent respectively lower than a year ago.

In **Tanzania**, prices of maize in February remained stable in the capital city Dar es Salaam but they increased in most markets compared to the previous month (for example 12 percent in Arusha). The increase is mainly due to unfavourable prospects for the secondary 2010/11 short-rains crop being harvested in bi-modal northern areas as well as concerns about the performance of 2011 long-rains season crops (July-August) in the unimodal areas. However, compared to the previous year, current prices in Dar es Salaam and Arusha are still lower by 41 and 30 percent, respectively.

In **Uganda**, where maize is also an important cash crop for export, prices declined 10 percent in February 2011 from the previous months reflecting an about average 2010/11 secondary season crop harvest. However, prices are still about 29 percent higher than one year before due to the sustained import demand from neighbouring countries, in particular Kenya, Southern Sudan and Rwanda.

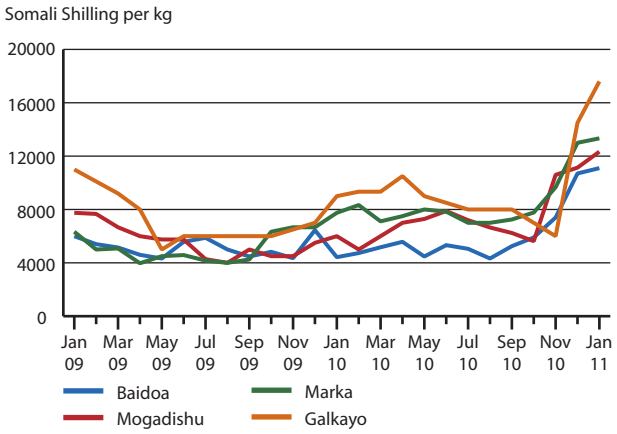
In **Ethiopia**, in Addis Ababa market, prices of most cereals in February 2011 remained stable and were lower than a year ago (-6 percent for maize, -7 percent for red sorghum, -15 percent for teff) as a result of an above-average 2010 production. By contrast, despite a slight decline in the last month, current wheat prices are 10 percent higher than last year as a consequence of a disease-reduced 2010 harvest.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa



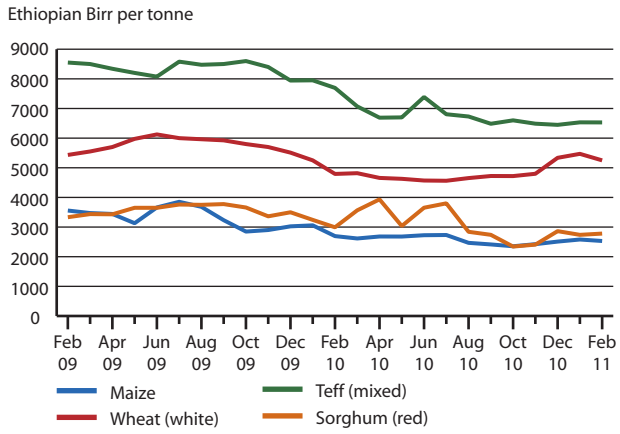

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia



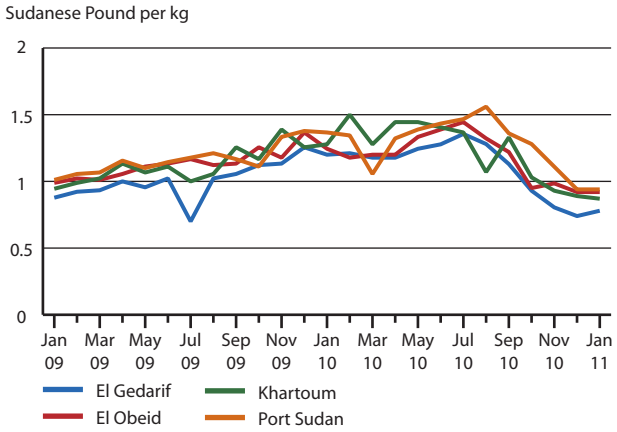

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

### Wholesale prices of cereals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

In northern **Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum have levelled off in most markets, after declining sharply since July 2010 onwards reflecting an above-average harvest. In January 2011 they were between 18 and 41 percent lower than a year earlier. Average prices of millet, the main staple in western parts of the country also remained stable but were 14 percent higher than at the same time last year. Prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, which are on the rise since July consistently with international prices, rose by 16 percent in January in the capital city Khartoum and are currently 37 percent higher than in January 2010.

In southern and central **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum, that have been on an upward trend since October 2010 in the wake of a poor 2010 secondary season harvest, continued to increase in January albeit at a slower rate. In Buale, Marka and Baidoa markets, in the main producing southern regions, maize prices were 141, 95 and 88 percent respectively higher than in October 2010, and well above their levels of a year earlier. However, the largest increases were observed in the central deficit areas, where sorghum prices in January were almost three times their November 2010 levels, as reported in Galkayo market. By contrast, in north-western Somaliland that was not affected by the recent drought, prices of both maize and sorghum were stable in the last months and at similar or lower levels to one year ago. Prices of imported rice, despite moderate increases in some markets of the country, remained stable due to increased supplies.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of maize seasonally increasing

In **South Africa**, the main producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices increased in February by 16 and 12 percent respectively, and are currently one-third above their levels of the previous year. The increase in prices reflects production concerns about the 2011 crop, to be harvested from May, following rainfall deficits in the main producing areas and sustained exports of yellow maize to Asian countries.

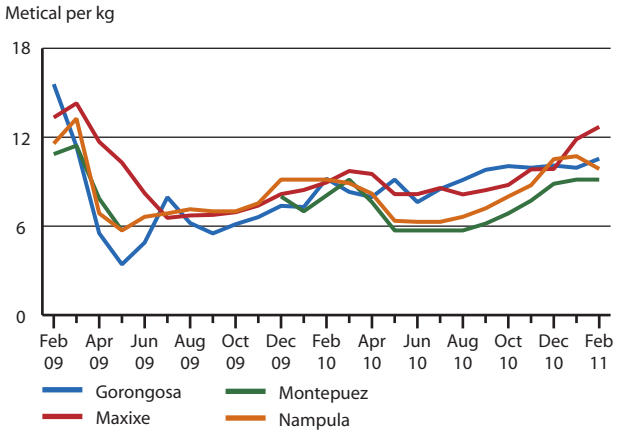
In **Zimbabwe**, the price of maize in the capital city Harare continued its upward seasonal trend increasing by 17 percent in January compared to its December 2010 level.

In **Mozambique**, maize prices increased in central and southern provinces in February, following market disruptions caused by floods in riverine areas. Conversely, in the surplus areas of the North, the shrinking maize flows towards the centre and the southern provinces caused prices to level off (Montepuez market) or to decline (- 8 percent, Nampula market).

Prices of rice, the most consumed cereal in the capital city Maputo, and largely imported, declined 11 percent from the record levels of November 2010; however, in January they were still 11 percent higher than last year. The high level of prices is the result of the depreciation of the national currency and a poor 2010 harvest.

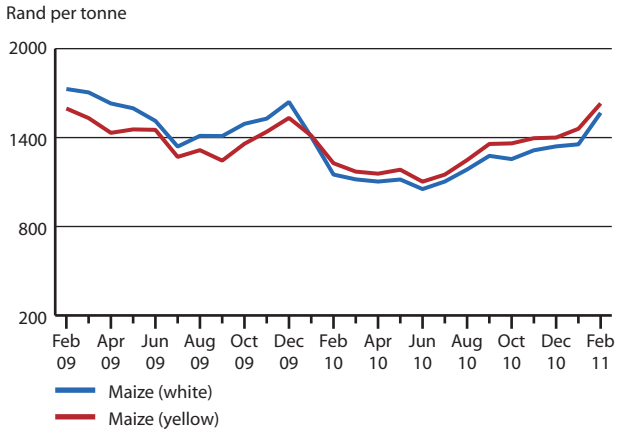
In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice further rose in February due to disruption in the flow of early harvested rice to the markets due to widespread floods. Prices of local rice were 12 percent higher in February compared with December. The price increase of imported rice (+ 5 percent) was less pronounced, as a result of the supply of some markets with imported rice at subsidized prices.

Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of coarse grains at low levels after good 2010 harvests

Prices of millet and sorghum, the main staple in the subregion, followed different trends in the last month but in all monitored markets remained generally well below the levels of a year ago, reflecting ample supplies from the good 2010 harvests.

In **Burkina Faso**, prices of main staples sorghum and millet continued to increase seasonally in February in most markets, with millet prices 3 to 12 percent higher than in January and those of sorghum 4 and 8 percent higher. In **Niger**, prices remained stable in most markets during February. In **Mali,** prices of sorghum and millet increased moderately in markets located in the main producing areas (Segou and Sikasso) following purchases made by the Government to replenish public stocks, while in deficit markets prices were stable or declining. In Bamako, the capital city, both millet and sorghum prices declined by 13 percent in the last month.

Prices of imported rice are higher than a year ago in Burkina Faso and Niger. By contrast, in Mali, which covers most of its consumption requirements by domestic production prices are at the same level as a year ago.

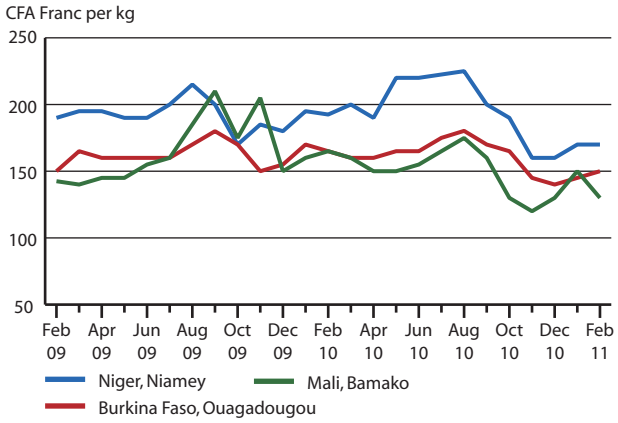
In **Chad,** prices of millet, after the sharp declines from July onwards as a result of the record 2010 harvest, seasonally increased in January 2011 in most markets. The largest increase has been recorded in N'Djamena, the capital city (+31 percent). However, prices are still well below the levels of the previous year.

In **Nigeria**, in Kano, the main market of the country, prices of maize continued to decline in January as a result of a satisfactory second season harvest (December-January), while prices of sorghum, harvested until last November, started to seasonally increase. Both maize and sorghum prices are well below the levels of the previous year (-18 and 22 percent, respectively) due to an increased 2010 cereal production.

In **Mauritania**, prices of main staple wheat, entirely imported, remained firm during January 2011 at levels 50 percent higher than the previous year, the high prices reflecting trends in international markets.

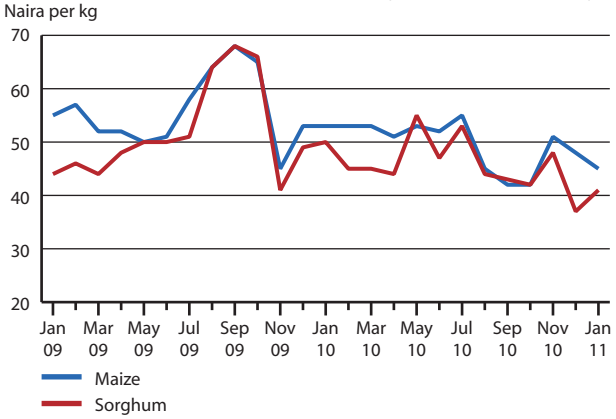
By contrast, in **Benin**, prices of main staple maize, which sharply increased after flood damage to crops last October, remained at high levels in recent months. Prices of maize in January were between 11 and 32 percent higher than in the previous year. In the capital city, Cotonou, despite some slight declines in recent months, they are still 11 percent higher than in January 2010.

Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



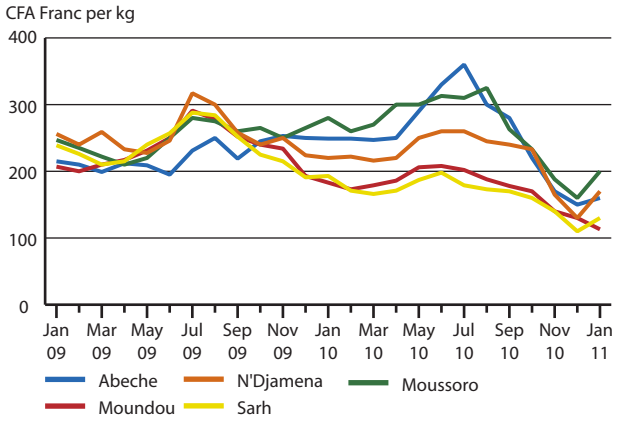

Source: Afrique Verte

Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria



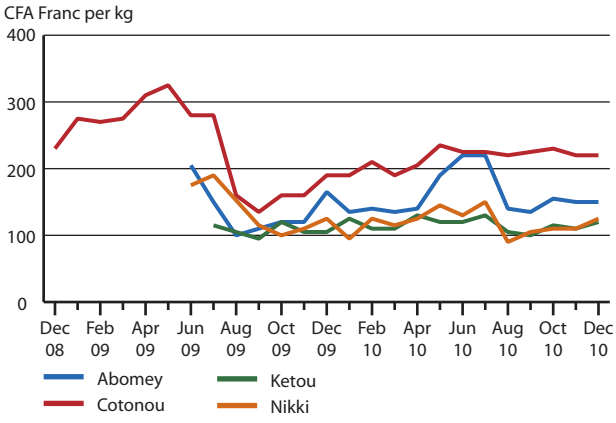

Source: FEWSNET

Retail prices of millet in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l´Agriculture, de l´Élevage et de la Pêche, Office national d'Appui a la Securite alimentaire

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice and wheat remain at high levels despite declines in some countries

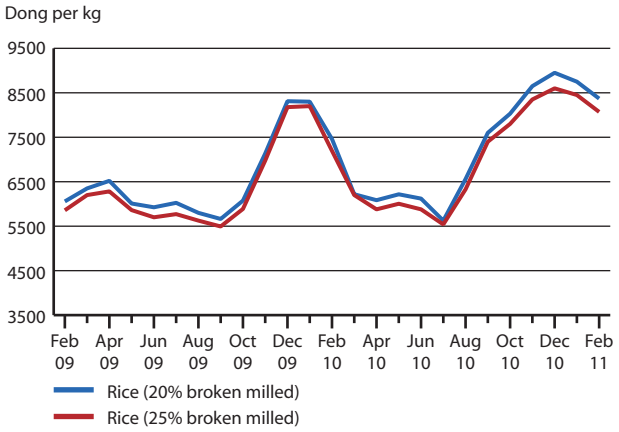
In **Viet Nam**, prices of rice, which had sharply increased in the second half of 2010, declined by some 6 percent between December 2010 and February 2011 in the southern market of Dong Thap. The decrease reflects the good supplies from the early harvest of the 2011 winter-spring crop in the Mekong Delta region. Nonetheless, prices remained about 12 percent above their levels a year earlier.

In **China**, prices of wheat flour remained firm in February, after a sharp increase in previous months following concerns about a possible reduction in the 2011 wheat output due to the ongoing drought in the northern parts of the country. Prices of wheat flour stabilized after the Government announced that it has ample reserves to meet domestic demand after seven years of consecutive bumper harvests. Retail prices of Japonica rice declined slightly in February with the completion of the 2010 "late-rice crop" harvest. Overall, prices of rice and wheat flour in February were still 23 percent and 16 percent respectively above their levels of a year earlier.

In **Sri Lanka**, prices of rice rose by 4 percent in February over their January levels reflecting damage to the ongoing first *Maha* season harvest, after heavy rains in December-January. However, prices are still 5 percent below their levels of a year ago and 11 percent lower than their June 2008 peak. Prices of imported wheat flour in February remained close to the record levels reached in November last year and were 32 percent higher than in February 2010. This follows the increase in international prices and reintroduction of import duties last year.

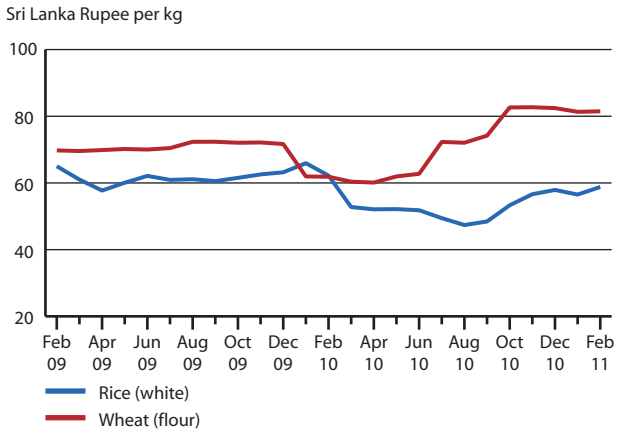
In **Indonesia**, prices of rice reached new record highs in January and were 23 percent above their levels of a year earlier. To ease rice prices and limit food inflation, the Government announced, in late January, the suspension of the import duty of INR 450 per Kg of rice until the main harvest in March, and has been actively buying rice in the international markets. Import duties of wheat and soybeans have been suspended until the end of 2011.

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



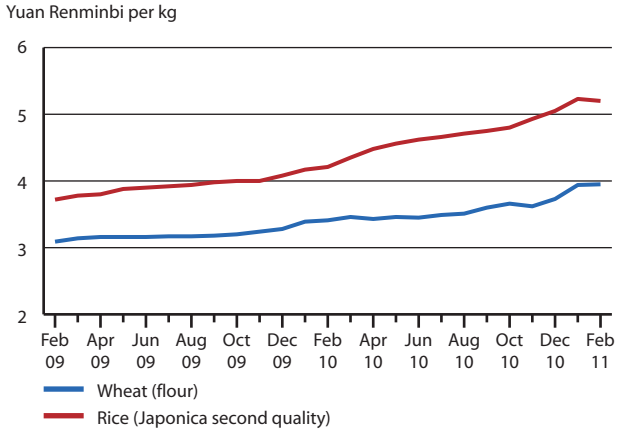

Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



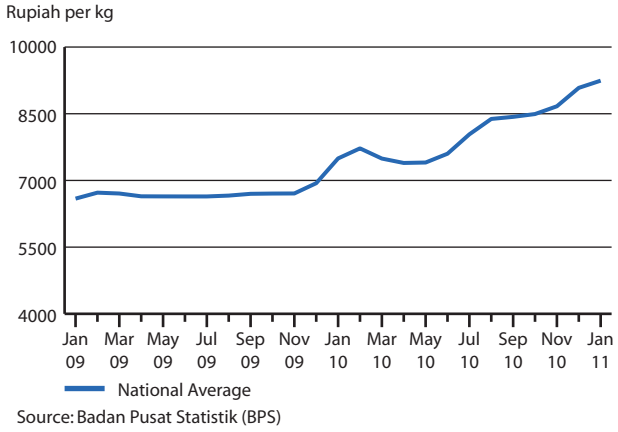

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in China




Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice remained at record levels in February reflecting low levels of public rice stocks and high government purchase prices. The Government has doubled its import target for this year to ease domestic prices.

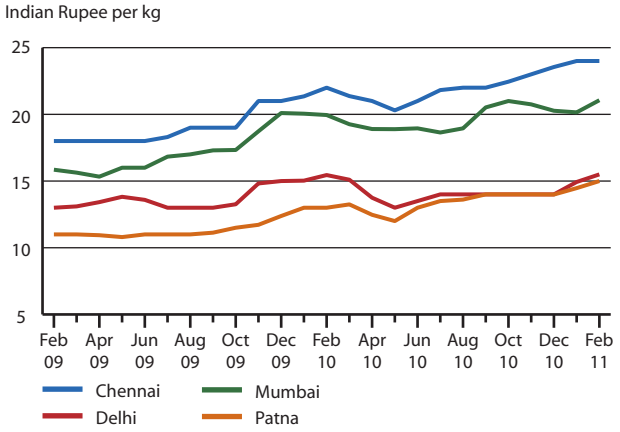
In **India**, prices of the two major crops, rice and wheat, remained high. Prices of wheat continued to increase in February in most markets, reaching new record highs, despite official forecasts of a 2011 bumper wheat crop to be harvested from next April. Tight government supplies to markets and high domestic procurement prices are supporting wheat prices. Similarly, prices of rice have increased or remained at already high levels in the past month. Prices of onions, after having reached a peak in January 2011, dropped by 60 percent in February with the arrival into the markets of fresh supplies from late-sown varieties and after government interventions such as banning exports and removal of import duties in December 2010. However, the export ban was lifted in mid-February.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat have declined slightly or remained stable in February, following improved prospects for the 2011 winter wheat, to be harvested from May. However, prices of wheat flour in most markets remained more than 50 percent higher than a year ago, although well below the peak reached during the 2008 food crisis. Due to the low domestic milling capacity of the country, wheat flour is mostly imported.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour continued to be stable in February and were around their levels of a year ago. Despite the severe agricultural damage from last summer floods, prospects for the 2011 are generally favourable and the country has significant surpluses and exports have reached 1 million tonnes since the beginning of January.

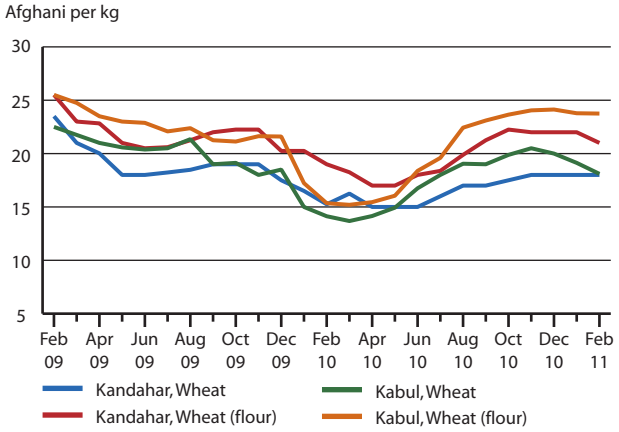
In **Mongolia**, prices of wheat flour continued to increase in January 2011. Prices were 12 percent higher than a year ago, but remained 15 percent below the peak reached in May 2008.

### Retail prices of wheat in India



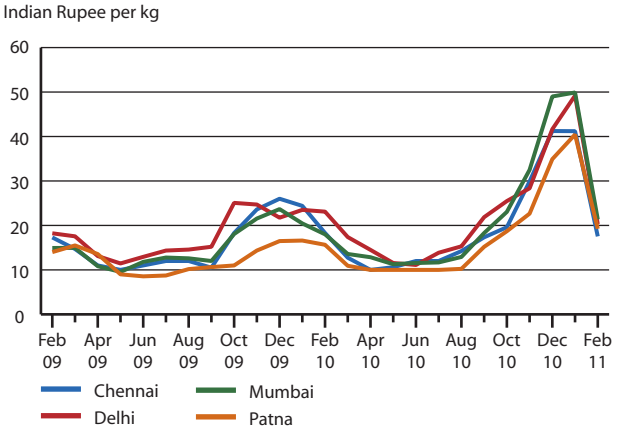

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



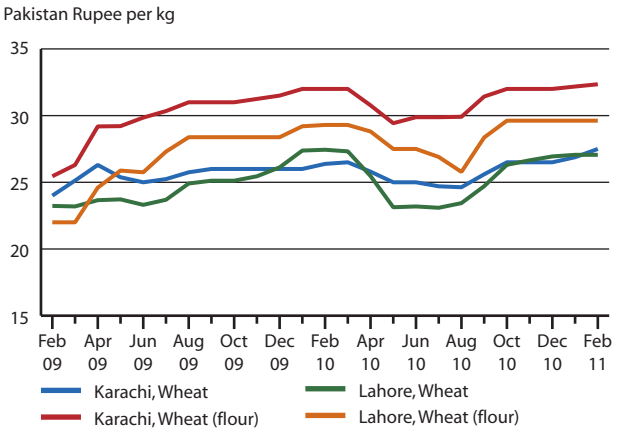

Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

### Retail prices of onions in India




Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan




Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

# CIS

## Wheat prices at high levels but mixed trends

In CIS countries that heavily depend on imports of wheat, the main staple in the subregion, prices of the commodity have shown mixed trends in the past months. In some countries prices of wheat products have continued to increase while in others prices have stabilized or declined following governments' policy interventions.

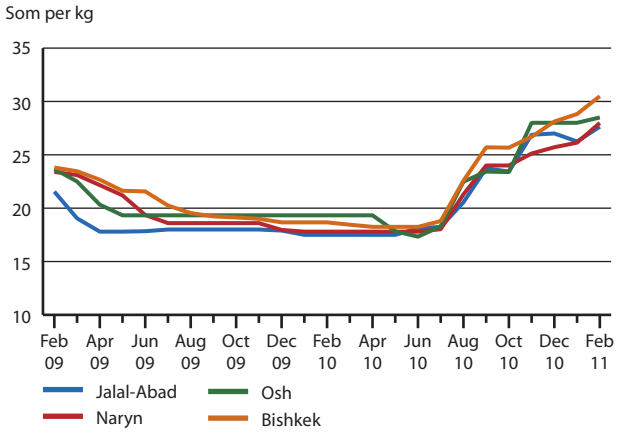
Prices of wheat flour in **Kyrgyzstan**, which have been steadily increasing since August 2010, further rose in Februray. Prices are currently 70 percent higher than a year earlier and only 5 percent below their peaks in mid-2008. Kyrgyzstan relies on imported wheat to cover about one-third of its domestic consumption and prices have been driven up by higher export prices in the sub-region. The Government is selling flour from its strategic reserves to limit the increase in prices.

By contrast, prices of wheat flour and bread in **Armenia** declined by 11 percent in January 2011 compared to their December levels as a result of the introduction of control measures to regulate prices. These measures followed a sharp increase in prices of wheat in the second half of 2010 , mirroring international prices, as the country heavily depends on wheat imports to cover consumption requirements. A contraction in last year's domestic cereal output also supported prices. In **Azerbaijan**, prices of wheat flour and bread remained at high levels in January 2011. Prices of wheat flour were at the same record level of December 2010 and 28 percent higher than a year earlier. However, prices of bread declined slightly in January. The country heavily depends on imports and in December the Government eliminated the VAT for grains and flour imports in an attempt to contain the price increases in the domestic markets.

In **Tajikistan**, prices of wheat products remain at near record levels but in the **Russian Federation** the rise in prices has slowed down after the Government announced its plans for grain distribution and intervention sales at prices below the market level in early February. Prices of wheat flour in **Belarus** and **Moldova**, which had increased in the second half of 2010, decreased in December and January. In **Ukraine**, wholesale prices of wheat and wheat flour rose by an average 6 percent in February comparing to the previous month.

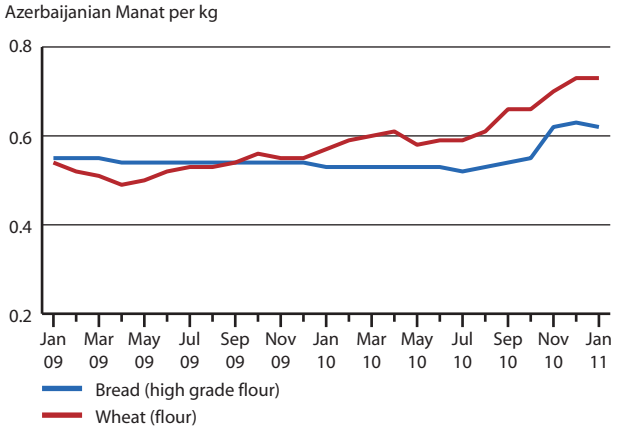
In the CIS countries price of potatoes have been on a steady upward trend since mid-2010 following a large shortfall in production caused by last summer extreme dry weather. In the **Russian Federation** and in **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of potatoes in February were 104 and 78 percent, respectively higher than their levels of a year earlier. In order to increase domestic supplies and limit the rise in prices, the Russian Federation is importing potatoes from international markets. In other countries of the subregion, prices of potatoes in January were generally 25 to nearly 65 percent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



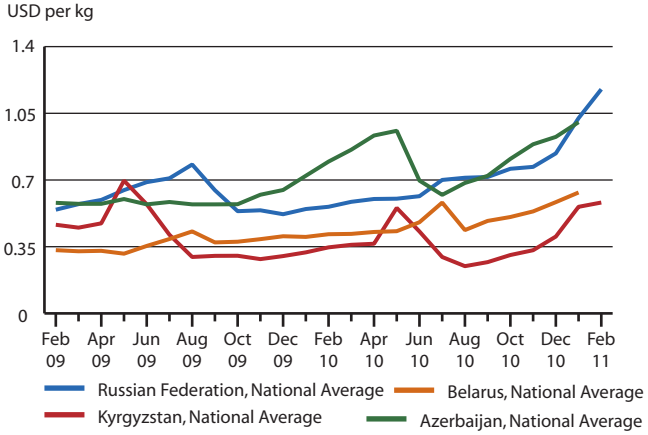

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan




Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

### Retail prices of potatoes in CIS




Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan , National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus

# CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

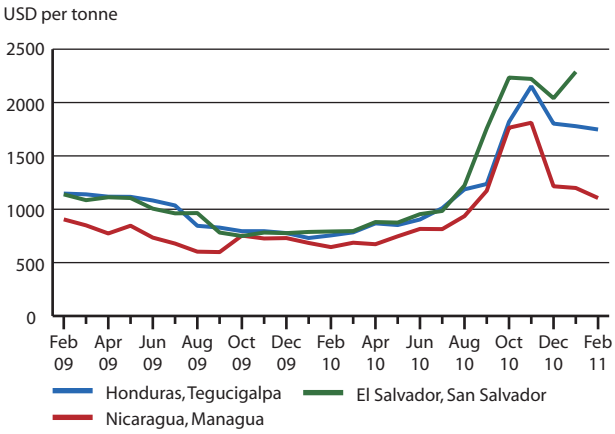
## In Central America price of maize further strenghtened in February

In Central American countries, prices of main staple white maize that had remained at relatively low levels during 2010, started to increase towards the end of the year and further strenghtened in February. The increase in prices reflects higher international prices as the countries of the subregion import considerable amounts of yellow maize for animal feeding. Higher prices of imported maize are being transmitted into the price of white maize, consumed as food, because of substitution between the two varieties for feeding purposes. By February, in **Nicaragua** and **Guatemala** prices of maize were 35 percent higher than three months ago, while in **Honduras**, that has experienced the largest increases, prices rose nearly 60 percent in the same period. In order to limit the increase in prices of basic food, the Government of Honduras has authorized free imports of maize and beans.

Prices of red beans in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, remained at high levels in February after having declined from their peaks of last November with the new harvest and policy measures adopted by governments to counteract the increase in prices. In **El Salvador,** however, prices of red beans resumed to rise in January reflecting low volumes of imports from Nicaragua, normally the country's main supplier. The Government has recently announced the import of red beans from China. Overall, prices of beans in the subregion are well above their levels of a year earlier as a result of the poor 2010 production.

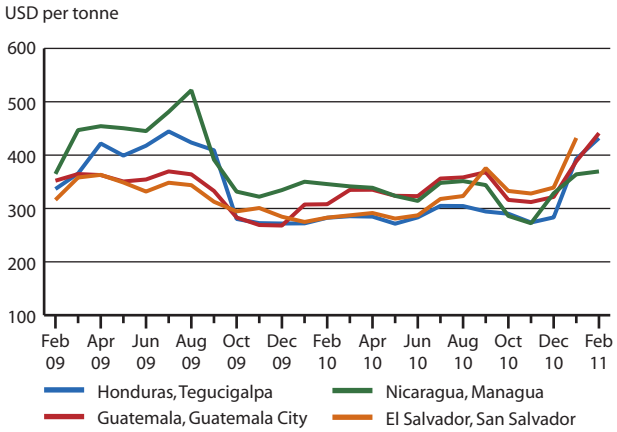
In the **Dominican Republic**, prices of rice declined 6 percent in January with the arrival of the 2010 secondary rice harvest into the markets. Prices of rice were lower than in January 2010 and 2009, reflecting a record production favoured by good climatic conditions and Government production support measures.

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



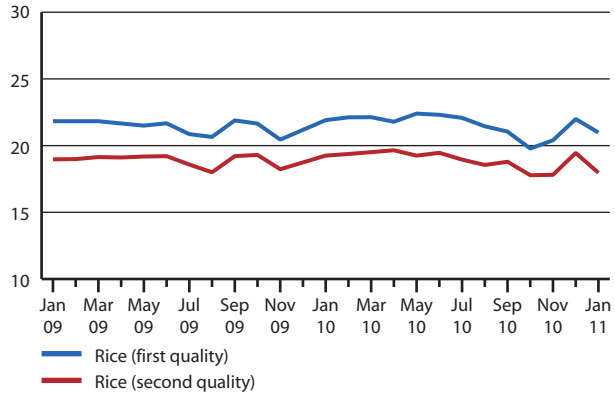

Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America




Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Retail prices of rice in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic




Source: Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura

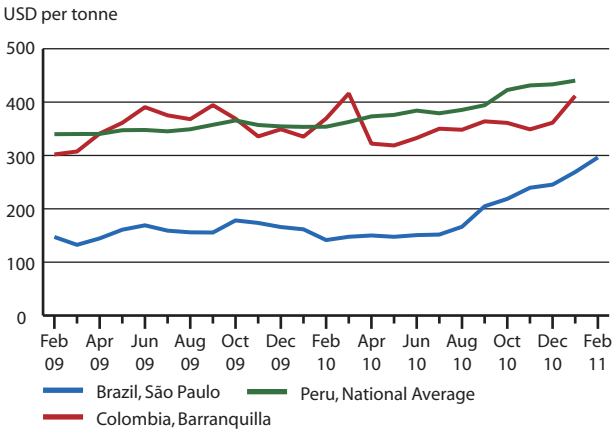
# SOUTH AMERICA

## In South America wheat and maize prices higher than a year ago

In South America, prices of wheat flour and yellow maize have risen in recent months and are generally higher than a year earlier. In **Brazil,** despite recent declines, prices of wheat flour and maize in February were 27 percent and nearly 90 percent respectively higher than in February 2010. In **Colombia** and **Peru,** prices of these commodities in January were between 15 and 30 percent above their levels at the same time in 2010.

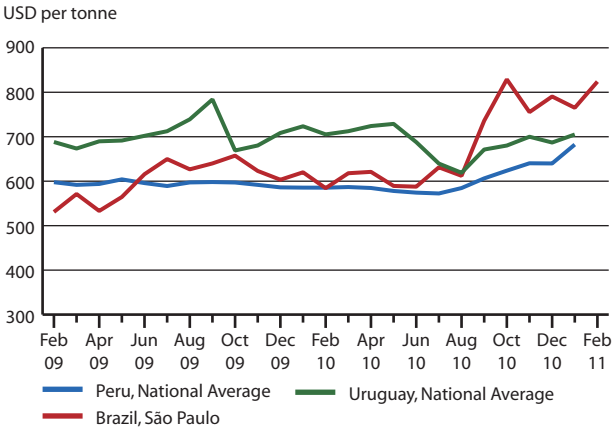
In **Bolivia**, prices of yellow maize in the important producing area of Santa Cruz, rose 70 percent between October and February affecting poultry production costs. The Government has announced the import of large quantities of maize in order to curb prices. Prices of rice have also increased in the same period supported by uncertain prospects for the forthcoming harvest, and prices of potatoes, after declining from their peaks in October, rose by 18 percent in February and are 68 percent higher than a year earlier. The general increase of prices partly reflects the decision of the Government in December to suspend fuel subsidies. Although the measure was later revoked, prices have remained at high levels.

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America



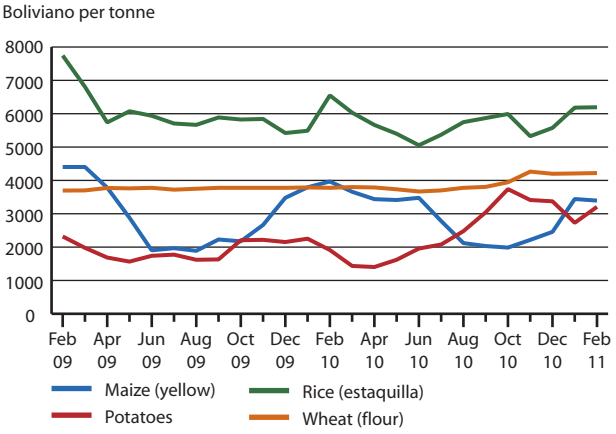

Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America




Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, UCA, Ministerio de Economia y finanzas

### Wholesale prices of staple foods in Santa Cruz, Bolivia

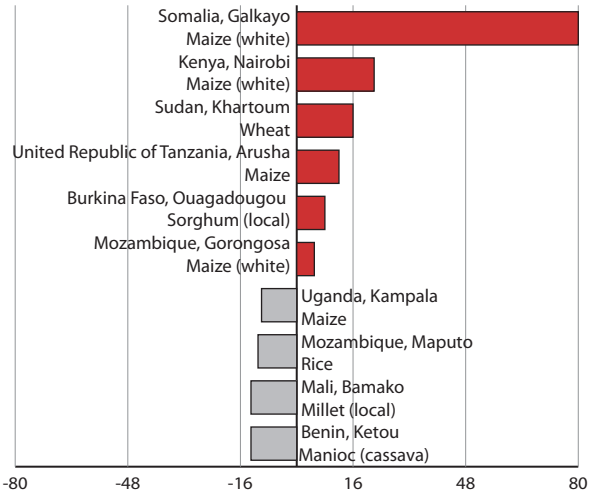



Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia

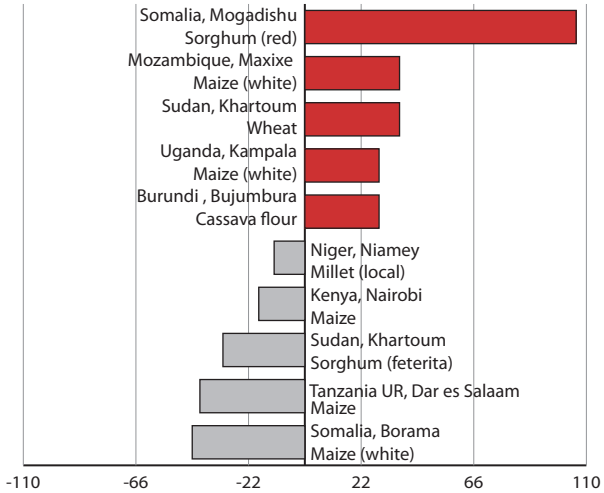
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

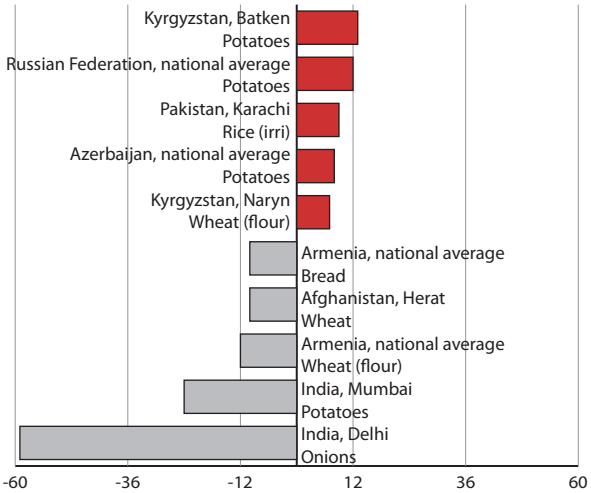



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

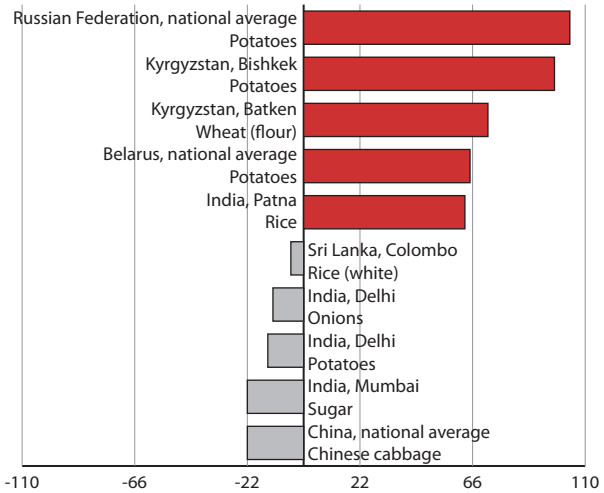



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

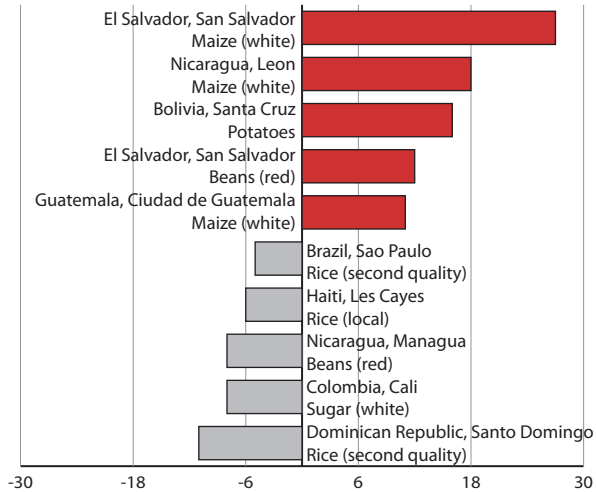



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

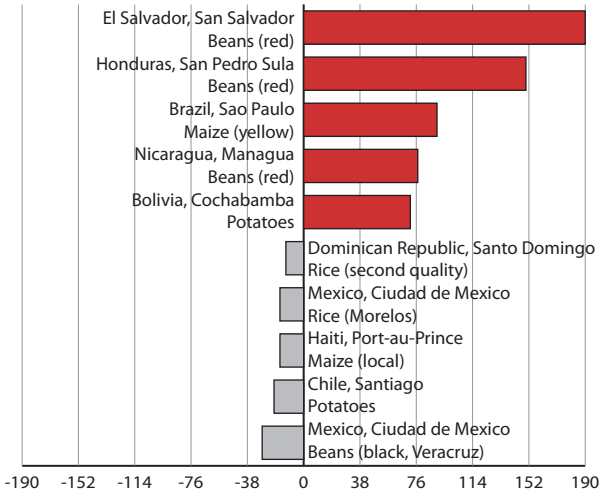



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




***Note***: Latest available prices range from January to February 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 230.00 | 225.00 | 391.00 | 317.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 266.00 | 215.00 | 320.00 | 342.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 211.00 | 235.00 | 163.00 | 256.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)** | ETB per tonne | Feb-11 | 5 250.00 | 5 470.00 | 4 792.50 | 5 433.30 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Teff (mixed)** | ETB per tonne | Feb-11 | 6 530.00 | 6 532.50 | 7 695.00 | 8 550.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Sorghum (red)** | ETB per tonne | Feb-11 | 2 780.00 | 2 737.50 | 2 992.50 | 3 332.50 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Feb-11 | 2 530.00 | 2 580.00 | 2 695.00 | 3 557.50 |
| Somalia: Galkayo, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Jan-11 | 17 600.00 | 14 500.00 | 9 000.00 | 11 000.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Jan-11 | 13 333.00 | 13 000.00 | 7 750.00 | 6 333.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Jan-11 | 12 332.00 | 11 137.00 | 6 000.00 | 7 750.00 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Jan-11 | 11 100.00 | 10 700.00 | 4 425.00 | 6 000.00 |
| Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 1.24 | 0.99 |
| Sudan: Port Sudan, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.37 | 1.01 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.87 | 0.89 | 1.28 | 0.94 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 1.20 | 0.88 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 170.00 | 170.00 | 192.50 | 190.00 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 150.00 | 145.00 | 165.00 | 150.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 130.00 | 150.00 | 165.00 | 142.50 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 210.00 | 220.00 | 190.00 | 275.00 |
| Benin, Abomey, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 135.00 | |
| Benin, Djougou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 150.00 | 145.00 | 135.00 | |
| Benin, Nikki, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 95.00 | |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jan-11 | 170.00 | 130.00 | 220.00 | 256.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jan-11 | 160.00 | 150.00 | 249.00 | 215.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jan-11 | 113.00 | 130.00 | 183.00 | 207.00 |
| Chad: Sarh, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jan-11 | 130.00 | 110.00 | 193.00 | 239.00 |
| Chad: Moussoro, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jan-11 | 200.00 | 160.00 | 280.00 | 247.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | Jan-11 | 41.00 | 37.00 | 50.00 | 44.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | Jan-11 | 45.00 | 48.00 | 53.00 | 55.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Feb-11 | 12.70 | 11.87 | 8.95 | 13.33 |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Feb-11 | 10.55 | 9.94 | 9.20 | 15.58 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Feb-11 | 9.86 | 10.72 | 9.14 | 11.57 |
| Mozambique: Montepuez, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Feb-11 | 9.14 | 9.14 | 8.07 | 10.86 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Feb-11 | 1 567.00 | 1 354.43 | 1 150.50 | 1 727.80 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Feb-11 | 1 630.25 | 1 459.38 | 1 227.05 | 1 596.30 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Feb-11 | 8 370.00 | 8 750.00 | 7 460.00 | 6 057.14 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Feb-11 | 8 070.00 | 8 450.00 | 7 195.00 | 5 857.14 |
| China: National Average, Rice (Japonica second quality)* | CNY per Kg | Feb-11 | 5.20 | 5.23 | 4.21 | 3.72 |
| China: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | CNY per Kg | Feb-11 | 3.95 | 3.94 | 3.41 | 3.09 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Feb-11 | 58.79 | 56.52 | 62.21 | 65.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Feb-11 | 81.48 | 81.33 | 61.86 | 69.76 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Jan-11 | 9 244.00 | 9 082.00 | 7 495.00 | 6 591.00 |
| India: Chennai, Onions* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 17.05 | 41.20 | 18.30 | 17.30 |
| India: Delhi, Onions* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 19.95 | 49.20 | 23.10 | 18.23 |
| India: Mumbai, Onions* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 21.37 | 49.90 | 18.00 | 14.93 |
| India: Patna, Onions* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 18.79 | 40.45 | 15.65 | 14.00 |
| India: Chennai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 22.00 | 18.00 |
| India: Delhi, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 15.50 | 14.93 | 15.45 | 13.00 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 21.05 | 20.15 | 19.95 | 15.85 |
| India: Patna, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Feb-11 | 15.00 | 14.47 | 13.00 | 11.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Feb-11 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 15.25 | 23.50 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Feb-11 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 19.00 | 25.50 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Feb-11 | 18.07 | 19.13 | 14.13 | 22.50 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Feb-11 | 23.67 | 23.78 | 15.35 | 25.50 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Feb-11 | 27.50 | 26.88 | 26.38 | 24.00 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Feb-11 | 32.35 | 32.18 | 32.00 | 25.45 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Feb-11 | 27.06 | 27.06 | 27.44 | 23.23 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Feb-11 | 29.62 | 29.62 | 29.30 | 22.00 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Belarus: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 0.35 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Feb-11 | 1.18 | 1.02 | 0.56 | 0.54 |
| Kyrgyzstan: National Average , Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Feb-11 | 0.58 | 0.56 | 0.35 | 0.47 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Jan-11 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.72 | 0.60 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Feb-11 | 27.63 | 26.25 | 17.50 | 21.55 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Feb-11 | 27.99 | 26.14 | 17.80 | 23.40 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Feb-11 | 28.50 | 28.00 | 19.33 | 23.67 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AZN per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.53 | 0.55 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | AZN per Kg | Jan-11 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.57 | 0.54 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 445.34 | 388.52 | 307.98 | 352.06 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 369.29 | 364.01 | 345.71 | 364.82 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 433.24 | 392.97 | 282.60 | 336.53 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 432.17 | 339.13 | 274.78 | 313.04 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 1 105.35 | 1 199.39 | 645.41 | 905.03 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 1 747.35 | 1 778.50 | 755.03 | 1 146.93 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 2 288.04 | 2 040.65 | 787.39 | 1 231.96 |
| Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, Rice (first quality)* | DOP per Kg | Jan-11 | 45.61 | 47.80 | 47.63 | 47.46 |
| Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, Rice (second quality)* | DOP per Kg | Jan-11 | 39.04 | 42.28 | 41.85 | 41.24 |
| **South America** | | | | | | |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)** | BOB per Kg | Feb-11 | 483.59 | 490.28 | 565.22 | 627.15 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Potatoes** | BOB per Kg | Feb-11 | 456.83 | 388.70 | 272.51 | 330.36 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Rice (estaquilla)** | BOB per Kg | Feb-11 | 882.26 | 880.65 | 932.89 | 1 103.21 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)** | BOB per Kg | Feb-11 | 601.23 | 599.49 | 538.14 | 526.43 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 296.29 | 269.01 | 141.43 | 147.26 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 411.72 | 361.39 | 335.24 | 379.84 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 440.21 | 433.28 | 353.58 | 364.95 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 823.97 | 765.13 | 584.33 | 530.82 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 682.36 | 639.91 | 585.54 | 643.84 |
| Uruguay: National Average, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jan-11 | 705.01 | 686.97 | 723.52 | 678.40 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

7 April 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

- The FAO Food Price Index fell in March from the peak in February, driven mostly by a contraction of oils and sugar prices.
- International grain prices highly volatile in March, while those of rice declined.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, prices of main staple coarse grains are increasing in Eastern Africa but remain generally low and stable in other subregions.
- In Asia, domestic prices of rice and wheat remained firm in March.
- In the CIS countries, wheat prices reached new record levels in several countries.
- In Central America, maize prices have surged in the past months.
- In South America, prices of wheat and maize higher than last year.

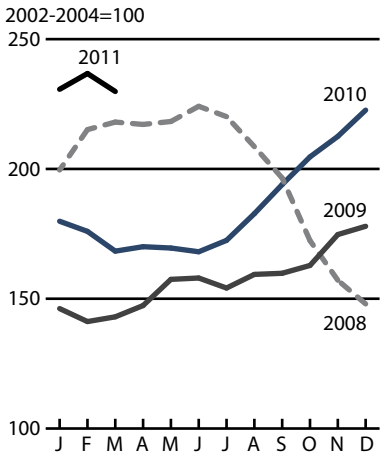
## Countries in this issue:

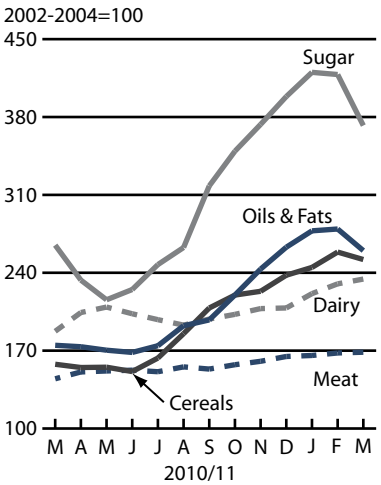


## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** averaged 230 points in March 2011, down 2.9 percent from its peak in February, but still 37 percent above March last year. International prices of oils and sugar contracted the most, followed by cereals. By contrast, dairy and meat prices were up.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 252 points, down 2.6 percent from February, but still 60 percent higher than in March 2010. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** fell 7 percent, to 260, interrupting nine months of consecutive rise. The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged 372 points, down as much as 10 percent from the highs of January and February. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 234 points, up 1.9 percent from February and 37 percent above its level in March 2010. The **FAO Meat Price Index** was little changed at 169 points in March.




The FAO food price indices are updated on monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

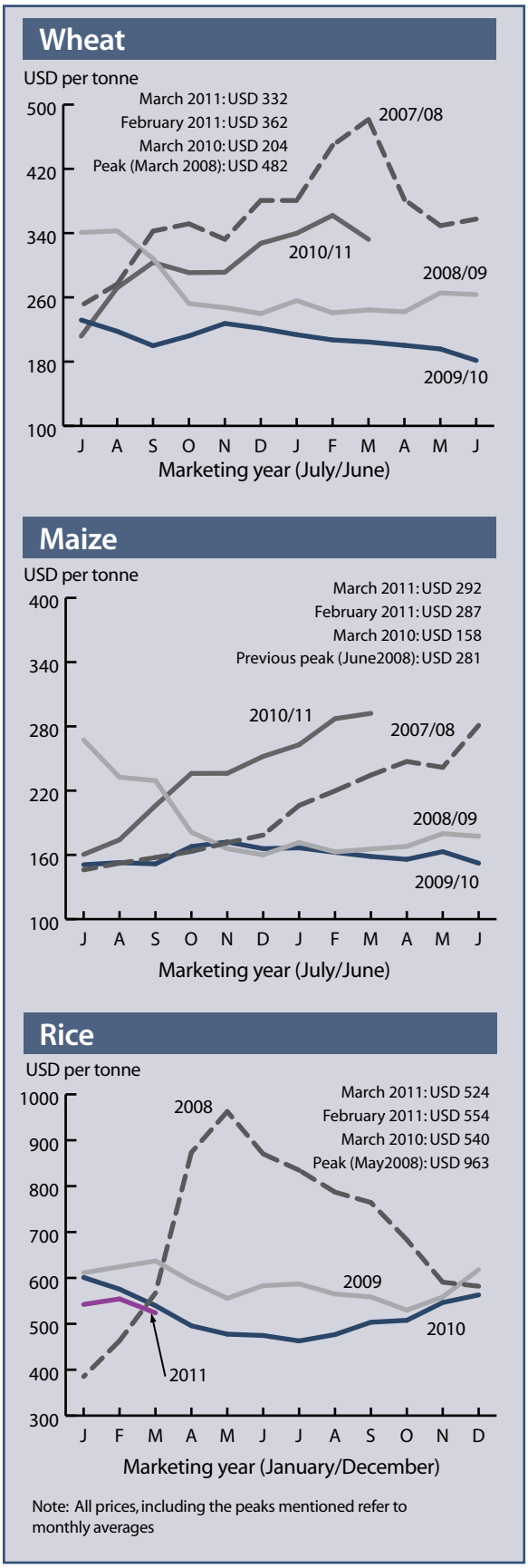
# International cereal prices

## International grain prices highly volatile in March

After a steady increase from December to February, world **wheat** prices declined sharply during the first half of March before rebounding in the second half. The benchmark US wheat price (US No. 2 Hard Red winter) averaged USD 334 per tonne, down 8 percent from February and 31 percent below its peak in March 2008 but 63 percent higher than a year earlier. Concerns about a slowdown in imports because of political instability in a number of major wheat importing countries weighed on prices but worries over dry conditions in major winter wheat producing areas of United States and a rally in maize markets limited the price decline.

International **maize** prices moved sharply lower before recuperating all its earlier losses towards the end of the month. The benchmark US maize price (US No 2, Yellow) averaged USD 291 per tonne in March, up slightly from February, 83 percent higher than a year earlier, and 3 percent above the June 2008 peak. While prices fell in the first half of the month on uncertainty about global demand, the increase in oil prices and continuing strong exports from the United States, amid ever shrinking inventories, underpinned maize prices.

Export prices of **rice**, which were generally stable in February, declined in March, with the benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaging USD 524 per tonne, 6 percent down from the previous month. The decrease mainly reflects ample export availabilities after the recent harvests in the large exporting countries in Asia. At the current levels, prices are nearly 3 percent below their level a year earlier and 46 percent below the peak of May 2008.




Note: All prices, including the peaks mentioned refer to monthly averages

## News flash

In the week begining 11 April 2011 FAO/GIEWS will launch a new version of the:

### GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world. Watch the website for news.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Low and stable cereal prices following record 2010 harvests in most Sahelian countries

In **Niger, Mali** and **Burkina Faso**, prices of main staples sorghum and millet, which showed seasonal increases in February, stabilized by March across most markets, including those in the capital cities. Price increases have been observed only in some deficit Sahelian markets (+12 percent for millet in Tillaberi, Niger; +11 percent for sorghum in Gao, Mali; +4 percent for sorghum, in Dori, Burkina Faso). Overall, however, prices of both cereals are below their levels at the same time last year reflecting the 2010 bumper harvests. By contrast, countries are experiencing an increase in the price of imported rice over the past months mainly due to the recent depreciation of the CFA franc against the US dollar, which has driven prices up 10 to 20 percent from March 2010.

In **Senegal**, prices of millet were stable in most markets during January 2011. After having declined with the 2010 record cereal harvest, prices have remained relatively stable since October, particularly in the deficit areas (including the capital city Dakar). Overall, prices in January were lower than at the same time the previous year. By contrast, prices of imported rice, the main staple in urban areas, were some 8 percent above their January 2010 levels in the capital city Dakar.

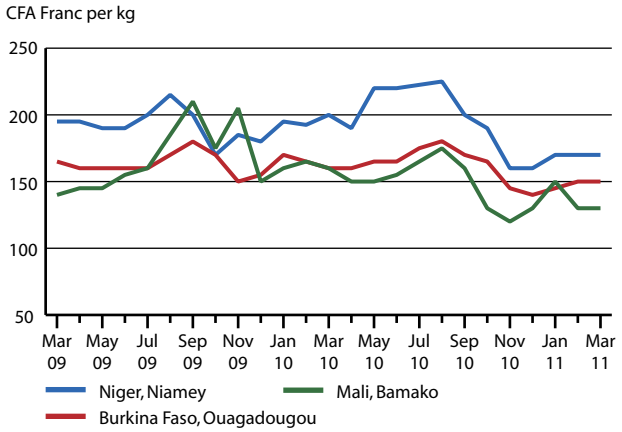
In **Chad**, prices of millet continued to show seasonal increases during February in markets located in the main producing areas of the south (Sahr, Moundou) as a result of the demand pressure from the deficit areas in the Sahelian Northern provinces (Abeche, Moussoro), where prices levelled off in February, and from the capital N'Djamena, were prices declined by 6 percent. In general, prices of millet are well below the levels of the previous year due to a record 2010 harvest.

In **Nigeria**, prices of sorghum in the main market of Kano declined 11 percent in February 2011 compared to the previous month, while those of maize remained stable. Prices of both basic cereal commodities are considerably down from the previous year following a good 2010 harvest. In markets located in the Northern states of the country bordering Niger, millet prices showed stability during February at levels lower or similar to those one year earlier.

In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize, which increased sharply in October as a result of a significant reduced 2010 harvest, have remained firm over the recent months. In February 2011, prices of maize in the capital city Cotonou were 5 percent stronger than in February 2010 while in other markets of the country prices were between 7 and 19 percent higher. Prices of imported rice, a key staple in Cotonou, came down by 4 percent following the arrival of food aid from Japan.

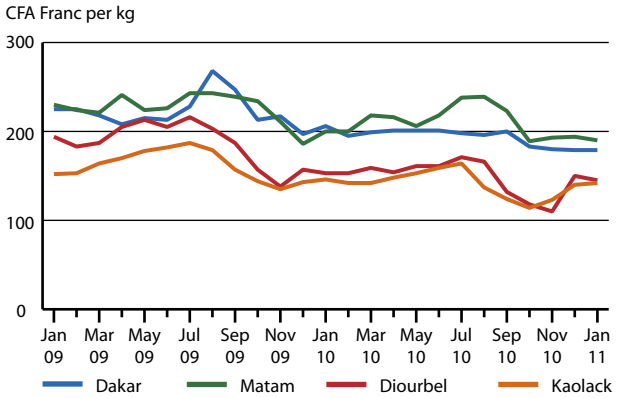
In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the major staple food, wheat prices in the capital city Nouakchott were stable in February but still 40 percent higher than in the previous year, which follows on from the upward trend in international prices.

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



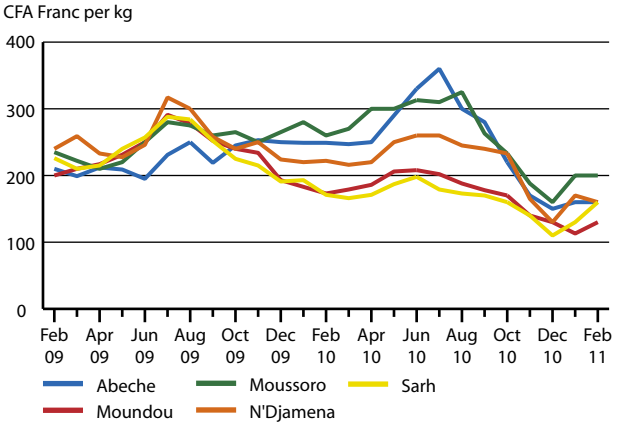

Source: Afrique verte

### Retail prices of millet in Senegal



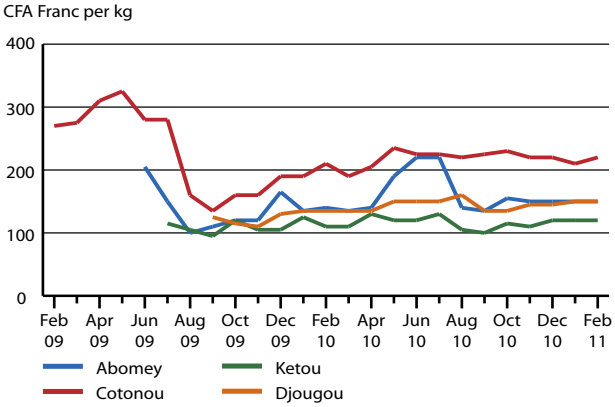

Source: Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire

### Retail prices of millet in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals stable or declining in anticipation of the new harvests

In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice declined in March for the first time since July 2010. Prices of local rice were quoted 6 percent lower than in February in response to the new arrival of early harvested varieties and the end of torrential rains which have disrupted market flows in the previous month. Prices of imported rice also decreased in March due to improved supplies and were 5 percent below than their level of February.

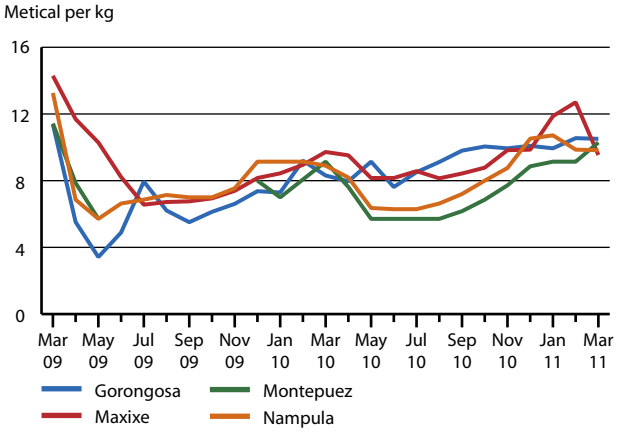
In **Malawi**, in most markets maize prices during February were stable or declining and remained well below the levels of a year earlier. The low prices reflect ample maize availability and the favourable prospects for the upcoming 2011 harvest.

In **Zimbabwe**, the price of the main staple maize in the capital Harare levelled off during February with a positive outlook for the 2011 crop and the start of the green maize harvest. Prices of maize moved barely from the price level at the same time the past year.

Maize prices in **Mozambique**, in March exhibited different trends across regions. In the surplus areas of the North, prices increased (+13 percent in Montepuez market) as maize flows to the north were resumed towards the central and the southern provinces, after having previously been disrupted by floods. In deficit provinces, prices decreased (-25 percent in Maxixe market) or stabilized in March. In Maputo, prices of rice, which is the main staple in the capital city and largely imported, resumed their upward trend in March and were near the record levels reached in December 2010 and January 2011.

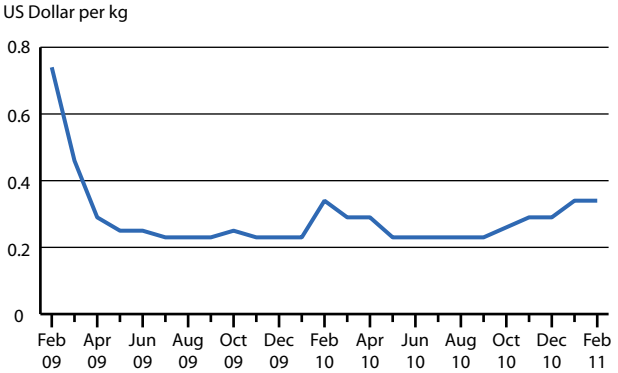
In **South Africa**, prices of maize remained firm in March in line with international prices trends. Prices of white and yellow maize, which have been on the rise since last July, are respectively 40 and 38 percent up than in March last year. Production forecasts pointing to a lower 2011 maize output compared with 2010 (on account of reduced plantings and lower yields) also provided support to prices.

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique



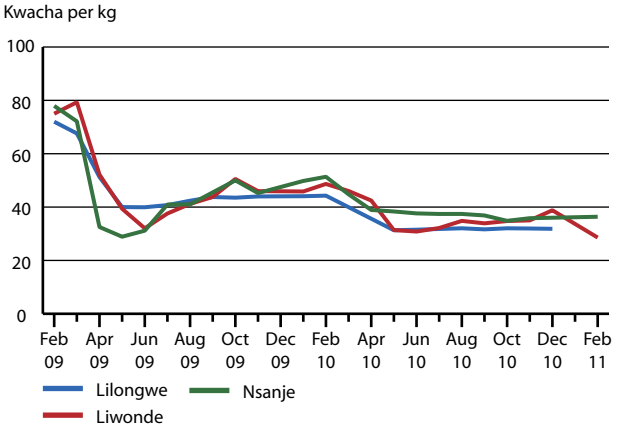

Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Retail prices of maize in Harare, Zimbabwe



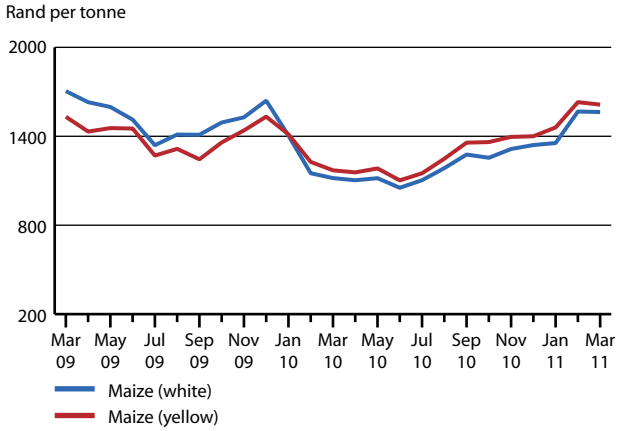

Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of maize in Malawi




Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Reduced secondary season harvests drive an increase in cereal prices

In **Ethiopia** Addis Ababa market, after a period of stability following a good 2010 main season production, prices of most cereals rose sharply from February to March (maize, +21 percent; sorghum, +18 percent; wheat, +14 percent; teff, +10 percent). The current price levels of maize and wheat (most consumed cereals in the country), are up 23 and 27 percent from a year ago. The increase in prices partly reflects uncertain prospects for the secondary Belg season, in addition to the reduced secondary cereal crops in the region.

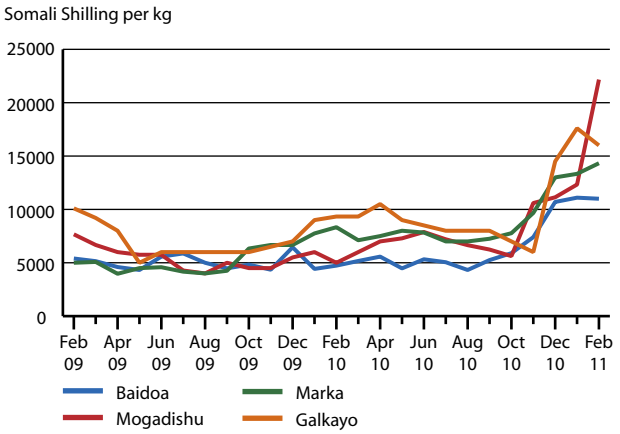
In **Kenya**, prices of the key staple maize strengthened in March after a steep increase in February. This off season trend reflects a below average output of the recently harvested 2010/11 secondary "short rains" crop, affected by dry weather. However, compared to a year earlier, prices are down by 8 percent in Nairobi, by 10 percent in Nakuru and at about the same levels in Mombasa (the second largest city).

In the **United Republic of Tanzania** prices for maize in March increased in most markets compared to February, prices were 3 percent higher in the capital city Dar es Salaam, 18 percent up in Arusha and 14 percent up in Mbeya (located in one of the main producing areas). However, prices remained between 11 to 28 percent lower than at the same time last year. The price increase is mainly due to a reduced 2010/11 "short rains" season cereal production in bi-modal northern areas which were drought affected.

In **Uganda**, prices of important staples plantains (matoke) and beans have been rising in recent months and as of March were 35 and 21 percent up from a year ago, respectively. These price increases are the result of drought-reduced harvests, combined with higher fuel prices. By contrast, cassava flour traded at prices similar to those of a year earlier. Prices of maize, an important cash crop for export, increased sharply between February and March (+37 percent) and are more than two times their low levels of the previous year. The upward price pull is mainly driven by greater import demand from neighbouring countries.

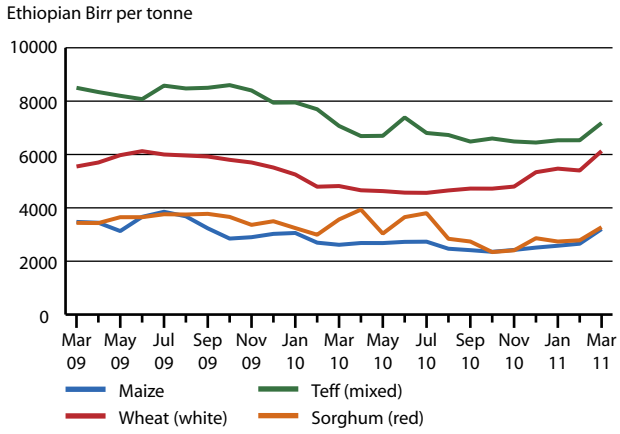
In **Northern Sudan**, prices of sorghum, the main staple in the country, remained stable in February after having decreased sharply with the 2010 bumper harvest. In February 2011, sorghum prices were between 20 percent and 43 percent lower than at the same time last year. In the capital Khartoum, prices of mostly imported wheat, which had been previously increasing in line with international prices, stabilized to a level 33 percent higher than in February 2010.

### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia



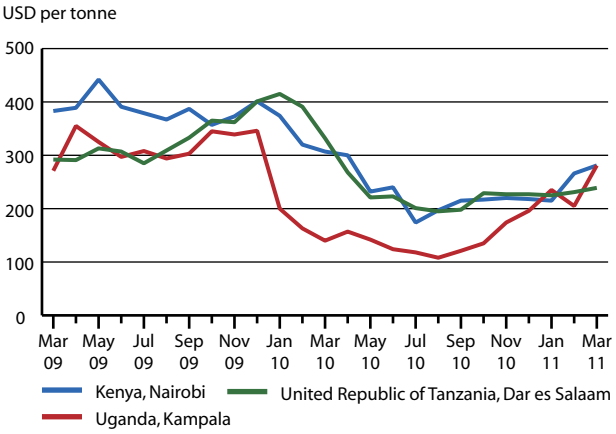

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

### Wholesale prices of cereals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice and wheat remained firm in most countries

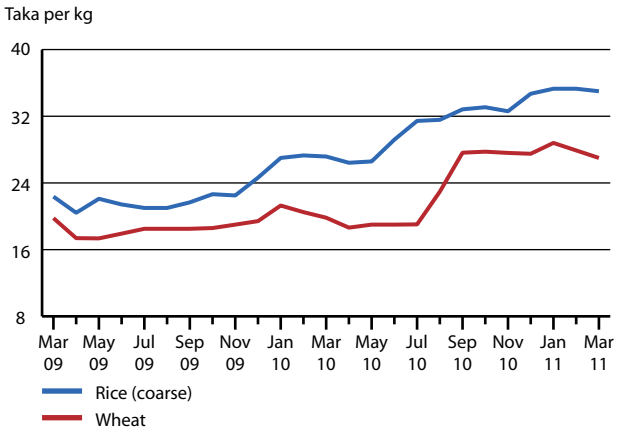
In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice are at high levels but have remained stable during the past four months, mainly reflecting state sales at subsidized prices. The Government has also doubled its import target of rice for the 2010/11 financial year (July/June) to 1.2 million tonnes in order to augment stocks and limit price increases. In March, the average retail price of rice in the capital city Dhaka was about 30 percent higher compared with the same month last year. Prices of mostly imported wheat have decreased over the last two months, although in March were still 36 percent above their levels of a year earlier.

In **Indonesia**, prices of rice, which had steadily risen since mid-2010, declined slightly in February 2011 following the suspension of import duties in late January and heavy imports by the state procurement agency Bulog. Public rice reserves are reported at 1.5 million tonnes and the Government plans to raise stocks to 2 million tonnes through domestic procurement, because of an expected higher production of the 2011 main season rice crop, currently being harvested. Despite the recent fall, prices in February 2011 remained 18 percent above their levels of a year before.

In **Viet Nam**, prices of rice that began to drop in January with the early 2011 winter-spring harvest in the Mekong Delta, continued to fall in March, but at a slower pace. The implementation of the rice purchasing program of the Vietnam Food Association from 1 March provided support to the market. In the southern Dong Thap market, rice prices by March 2011 remained around 30 percent above their levels of a year earlier.

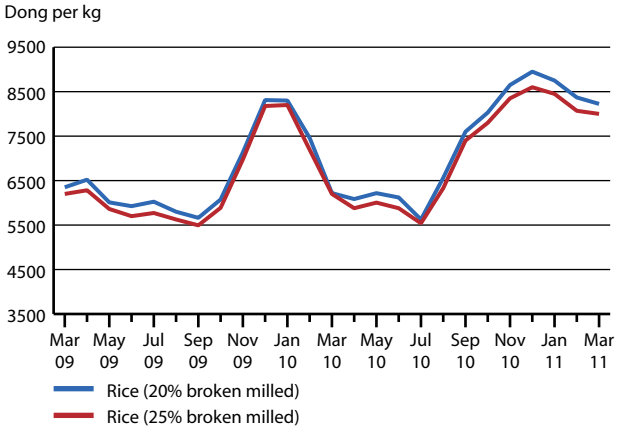
In **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, prices of rice, which declined from their peaks of November 2010 with the arrival of the new harvest, remained generally stable in the past few months but at high levels as a result of the lower 2010 main season paddy production. In March 2011, the average price of the most consumed glutinous rice (second quality) in the capital Vientiane, was still 40 percent higher than its level in March 2010. In Vientiane Municipality, the stabilization of prices has been supported by the implementation of a Government pilot project

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in Dhaka, Bangladesh



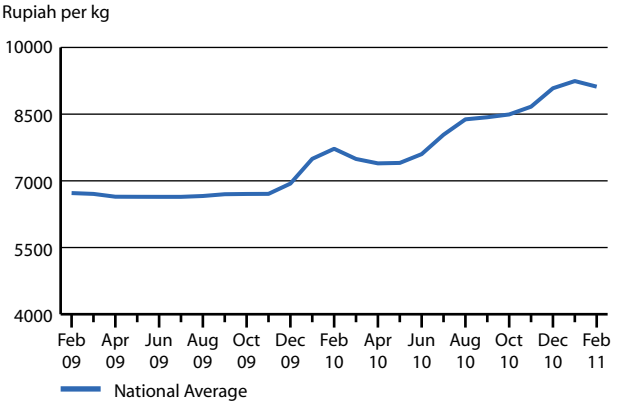

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



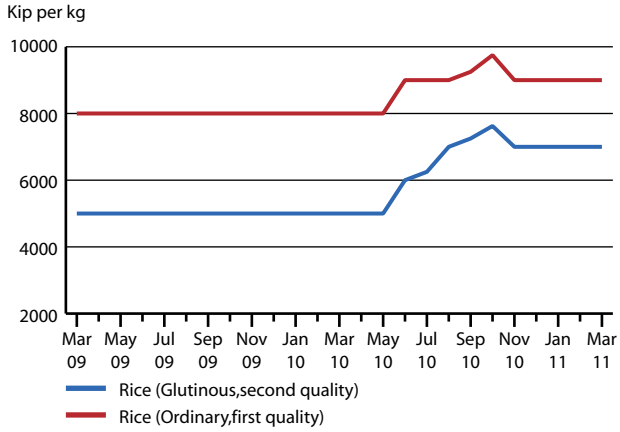

Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Retail prices of rice in Vientiane , Lao People's Democratic Republic




Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

in four selected districts to build rice stocks and distribute them as necessary in order to maintain adequate market supplies.

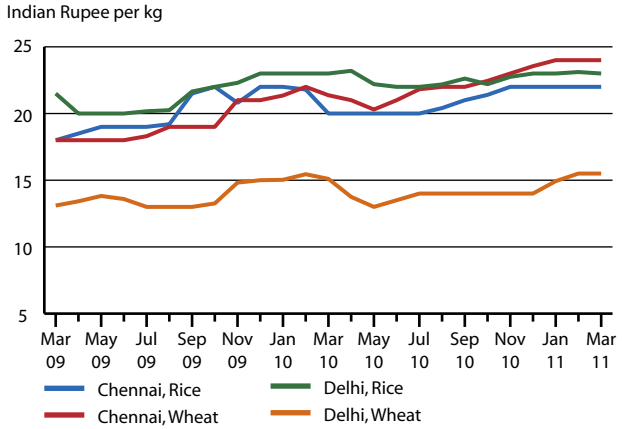
In **India**, the nominal price of the two major food staples, wheat and rice, remained steady in March following the release of government grain stocks and expectations of a bumper 2011 *Rabi* season crop, which is about to be harvested. However, in most markets, prices of both cereals during March 2011 remained at record levels and exceeded their levels of a year ago by 10 percent.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour in March stayed generally stable as a result of favourable production prospects for the 2011 wheat crop. However, in the Kandahar province, wheat prices rose by 10 percent over their February levels due to higher cross-border transaction costs with Pakistan following the deterioration of security conditions. In most markets, prices of wheat and wheat flour have increased by 20 to 60 percent compared with March 2010.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour during March continued to be generally stable and close to their levels of a year earlier. The 2011 wheat harvest, about to commence, is forecast to be at a similar level to the good 2010 output.

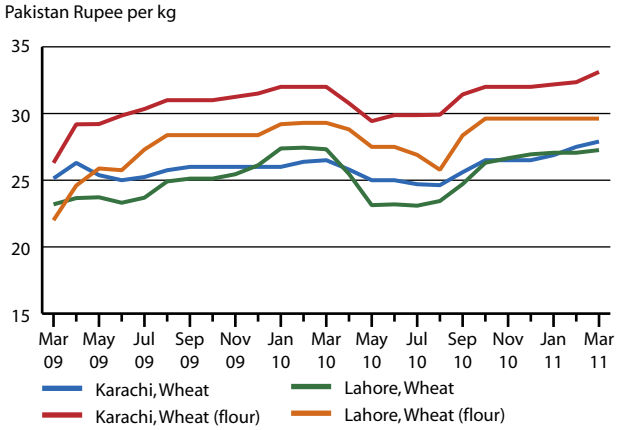
In **Mongolia**, which depends heavily on wheat imports to meet its consumption requirements, wheat flour prices strenghtened further in February reflecting international markets trends. The retail price of flour in the capital Ulaanbaatar, during February 2011, was 14 percent higher compared with levels one year earlier, although well below their peaks of 2008. Subsidized bread prices have been stable over the last year.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in India



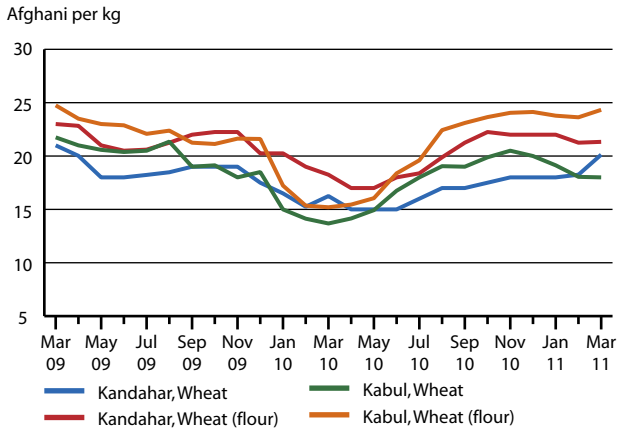

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



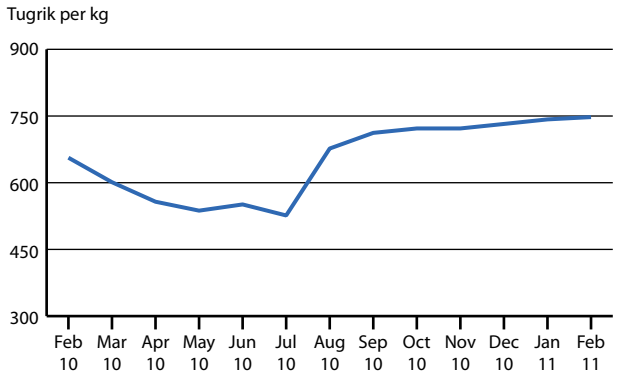

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan




Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia




Source: National Statistical Office of Mongolia

# CIS

## Wheat prices at record levels in several countries

Prices of main staple wheat increased in the last month in several markets of the subregion. Most of the CIS countries are heavily dependent on wheat imports, which in some cases exceed half of their annual cereal consumption requirements.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of wheat flour that have been surging since mid -2010 reached new highs in March 2011. Prices were 60 to 90 percent higher than a year earlier reflecting higher export prices, a significant decline in the 2010 wheat production and increased fuel prices. The Government continues to release wheat and wheat flour from state reserves to support vulnerable groups of the population and stabilize bread prices.

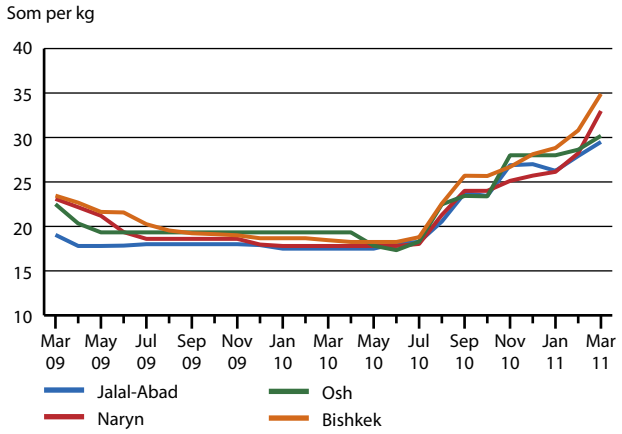
In **Tajikistan**, which imports over 40 percent of its consumption requirements, prices of wheat flour were at record levels in February 2011 and 47 percent higher than a year earlier. The Government is taking a series of measures to limit the increase of prices, including the release of wheat flour from public stocks.

In **Armenia**, another country that depends heavily on wheat imports, prices of wheat flour and bread that stabilized at high levels in late 2010, began to increase again in February 2011. Prices of flour and bread were 22 and 15 percent respectively higher than at the same time last year. On 10 March, the Armenian Government approved new measures that will allow price ceilings to be set for a number of food products, including wheat flour and bread, in the event of a 30 percent rise in prices over a one month period.

In **Azerbaijan**, prices of wheat flour, on the increase since mid-2010, strenghtened further in February reaching new record levels. Prices were nearly 30 percent higher than in February 2010. Prices of bread have remained relatively more stable in recent months, following government market interventions in December 2010. However, bread prices in February 2011 were quoted 17 percent above their levels at the same time last year.

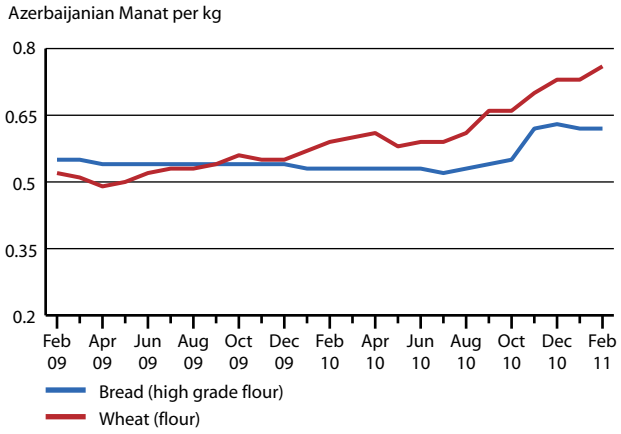
In the **Russian Federation**, prices of wheat flour and bread further strenghtened in March 2011 and were nearly 20 percent higher than their levels of one year ago. The Government is attempting to limit the increase of prices through state intervention sales of milling grains and has recently announced the prolongation of the grains export ban at least till October 2011, when the 2010/11 harvest will be completed.

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



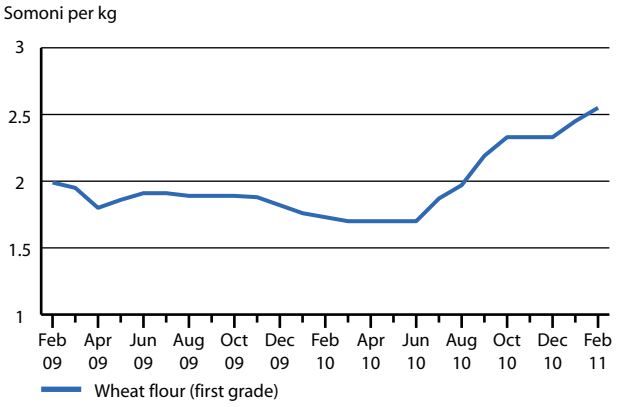

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan



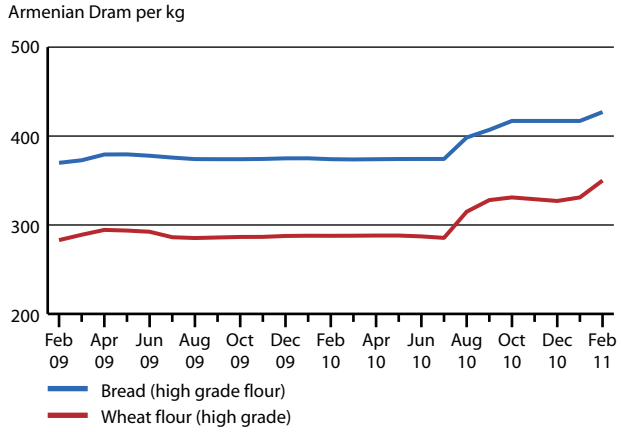

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan




Source: State Committee on Statistics, Republic of Tajikistan

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia




Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## Prices of white maize keep rising in Central America and Caribbean countries

In most countries of Central America prices of white maize, which have been on the increase since late 2010, further rose in March 2011. In **Mexico,** prices have surged in the past two months increasing by 21 percent from February to March 2011, when they were quoted 40 percent above their levels of a year ago. The rise in maize prices has translated into higher prices of *tortillas,* the main component of the national diet. In **Nicaragua** and **Guatemala**, prices rose by 12 percent in the last month and were 25 and 41 percent respectively higher than in March 2010. In **Honduras**, prices augmented only marginally in March but were nearly 60 percent up from a year earlier after surges in January and February. The augmentation in white maize prices mainly reflects higher international prices of yellow maize as countries of the subregion heavily rely on imports. Concerns about damage to the 2011 secondary maize crop in Mexico, following severe cold weather, also provided support. Prices of red beans in **Nicaragua**, after having dropped from their peaks of November 2010, resumed to increase in the past month. Tight supplies as a result of the reduced 2010 production coupled with increased import demand from neighbouring countries, also affected by poor crops, are putting pressure on prices.

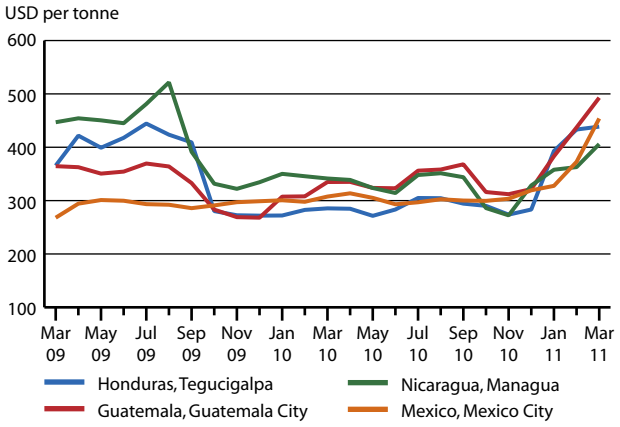
In **Haiti**, prices of imported rice that had increased markedly in the last quarter of 2010, declined in January and February due to improved supplies. In the capital city Port-au-Prince , the average price of imported rice fell 18 percent in March comparing with February, and was 18 percent lower than a year earlier. A similar trend was observed in most other markets.

## In South America prices of wheat flour and yellow maize firm in importing countries

In South America, prices of wheat flour in importing countries of the subregion remained generally firm in March, after having been on the increase since the second half of 2010 following trends in the international markets. In **Peru,** prices of wheat flour in March were 16 percent up from a year ago. In **Brazil**, despite a slight decline in March, prices of wheat flour stayed 20 percent above their levels in March 2010. In **Bolivia**, prices of wheat flour have remained stable since December 2010, but in March were about 10 percent higher than a year earlier.

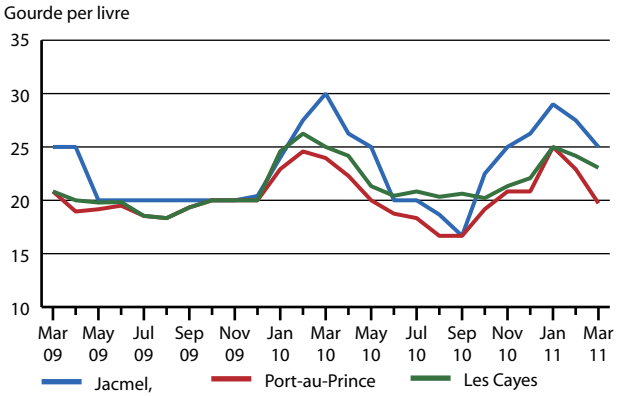
Similarly, prices of yellow maize, which have risen since August 2010 in most countries of the subregion, in line with the increase in international markets, continued firm in March. Prices of yellow maize exceeded their levels in March 2010 by 84 percent in **Brazil** and by 19 percent in **Peru**.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



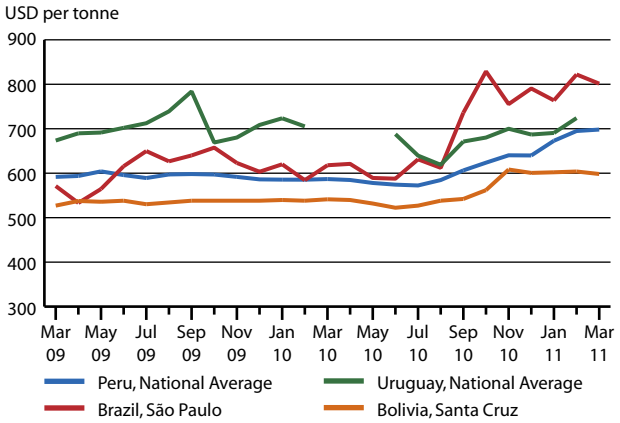

Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Sistema Nacional de Información e Integración de Mercados

### Retail prices of rice imported in Haiti



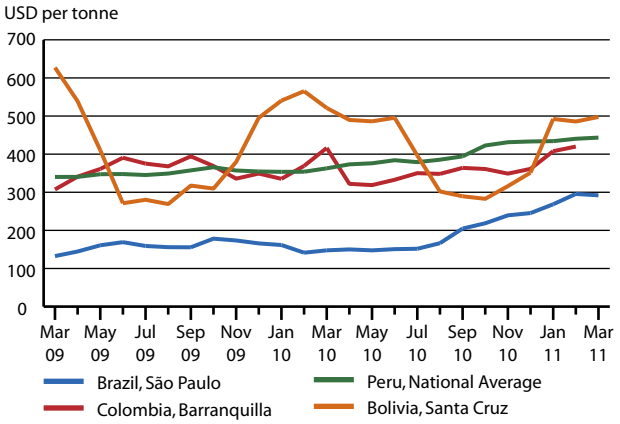

Source: Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America




Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, UCA, Ministerio de Economia y finanzas, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

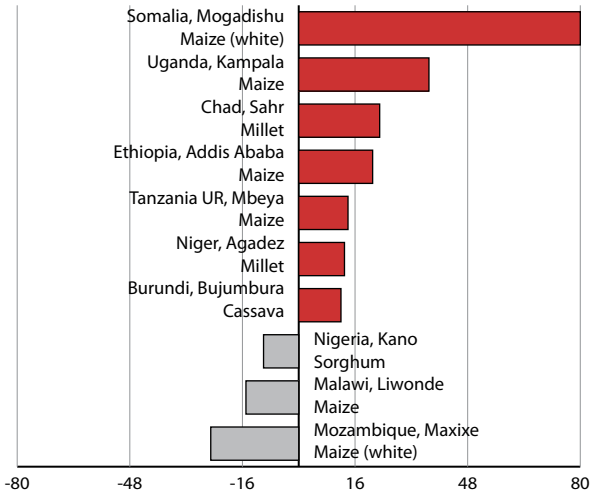



Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia

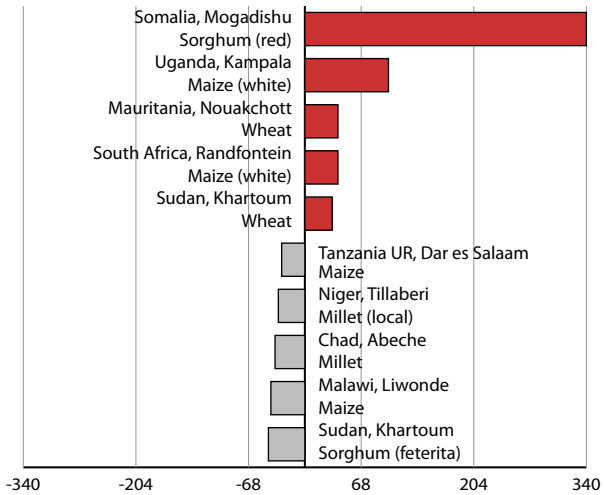
# Largest changes in prices of key commodities

## Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

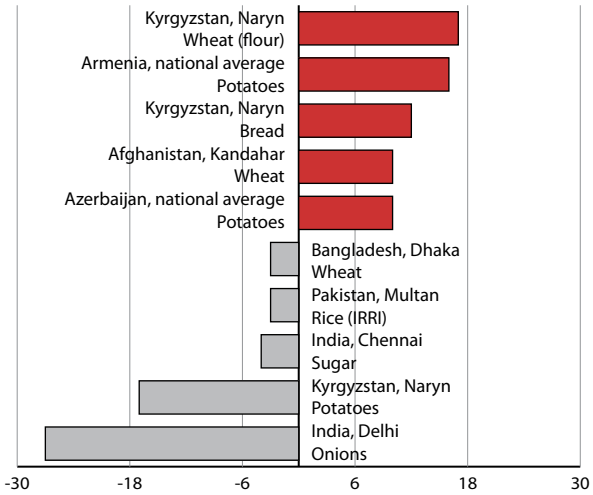



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

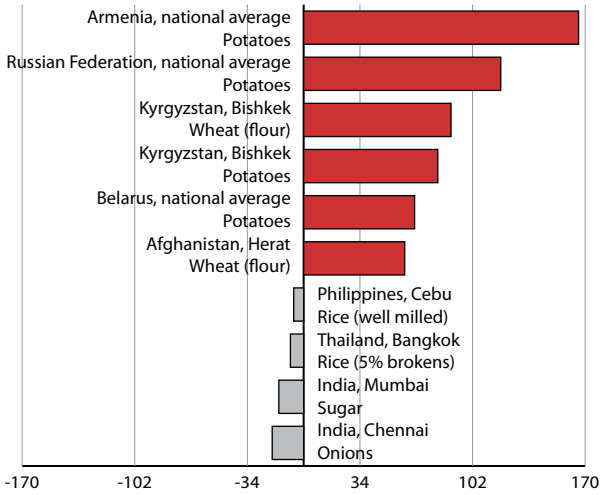



## Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

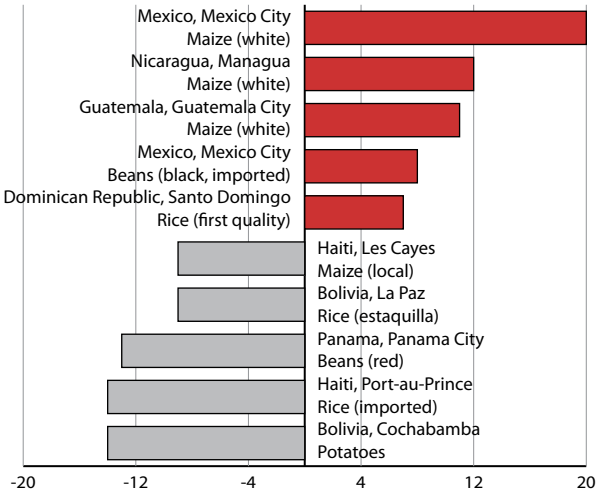



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

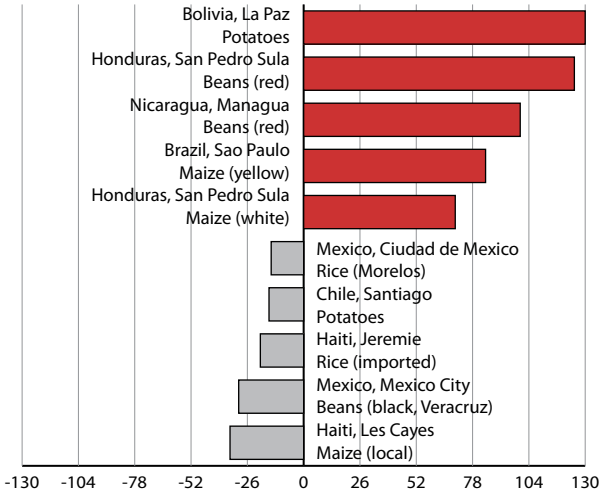



## Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from February to March 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Somalia: Galkayo, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Feb-11 | 16 000.00 | 17 600.00 | 9 333.00 | 10 100.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Feb-11 | 14 328.00 | 13 333.00 | 8 333.00 | 5 000.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Feb-11 | 22 167.00 | 12 332.00 | 5 000.00 | 7 667.00 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Feb-11 | 11 000.00 | 11 100.00 | 4 733.00 | 5 400.00 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 239.00 | 231.00 | 332.00 | 292.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 281.00 | 266.00 | 307.00 | 383.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 281.00 | 205.00 | 140.00 | 271.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)** | ETB per tonne | Mar-11 | 613.00 | 540.00 | 481.75 | 555.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Teff (mixed)** | ETB per tonne | Mar-11 | 718.00 | 653.40 | 707.00 | 850.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Sorghum (red)** | ETB per tonne | Mar-11 | 327.50 | 278.40 | 356.50 | 343.75 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Mar-11 | 320.50 | 265.60 | 261.50 | 347.25 |
| Burundi: Bujumbura, Beans* | BIF per Kg | Feb-11 | 922.00 | 989.00 | 1 000.00 | 750.00 |
| Burundi: Bujumbura, Cassava (flour)* | BIF per Kg | Feb-11 | 1 120.00 | 1 000.00 | 950.00 | 850.00 |
| Burundi: Bujumbura, Maize* | BIF per Kg | Feb-11 | 546.00 | 600.00 | 550.00 | 450.00 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 170.00 | 170.00 | 200.00 | 195.00 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 160.00 | 165.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 130.00 | 130.00 | 160.00 | 140.00 |
| Senegal: Matam, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 190.00 | 194.00 | 200.00 | 230.00 |
| Senegal: Dakar, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 179.00 | 179.00 | 206.00 | 225.00 |
| Senegal: Diourbel, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 145.00 | 150.00 | 153.00 | 194.00 |
| Senegal: Kaolack, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Jan-11 | 142.00 | 140.00 | 146.00 | 152.00 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 220.00 | 210.00 | 190.00 | 275.00 |
| Benin, Abomey, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 140.00 | |
| Benin, Djougou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 135.00 | |
| Benin, Ketou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 110.00 | |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 160.00 | 170.00 | 222.00 | 240.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 160.00 | 160.00 | 249.00 | 210.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 130.00 | 113.00 | 173.00 | 200.00 |
| Chad: Sarh, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 160.00 | 130.00 | 171.00 | 226.00 |
| Chad: Moussoro, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 260.00 | 235.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Mar-11 | 1 563.59 | 1 567.00 | 1 150.50 | 1 727.80 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Mar-11 | 1 613.54 | 1 630.25 | 1 227.05 | 1 596.30 |
| Malawi: Nsanje, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Feb-11 | 36.37 | 36.19 | 51.35 | 77.93 |
| Malawi: Lilongwe, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Feb-11 | | | 44.28 | 72.00 |
| Malawi: Liwonde, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Feb-11 | 28.57 | 33.68 | 48.67 | 75.00 |
| Zimbabwe: Harare, Maize* | USD per Kg | Feb-11 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.23 | 0.74 |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Mar-11 | 9.54 | 12.70 | 9.72 | 14.29 |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Mar-11 | 10.51 | 10.55 | 8.31 | 11.38 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Mar-11 | 9.83 | 9.86 | 8.90 | 13.26 |
| Mozambique: Montepuez, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Mar-11 | 10.29 | 9.14 | 9.14 | 11.43 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Mar-11 | 35.00 | 35.30 | 27.17 | 22.36 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat* | BDT per Kg | Mar-11 | 27.00 | 27.90 | 19.83 | 19.78 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Feb-11 | 9 118.00 | 9 244.00 | 7 721.00 | 6 725.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Mar-11 | 8 225.00 | 8 370.00 | 6 218.25 | 6 350.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Mar-11 | 8 000.00 | 8 070.00 | 6 200.00 | 6 200.00 |
| Lao PDR: Vientiane Capital, Rice (Glutinous,second quality)* | LAK per Kg | Mar-11 | 7 000.00 | 7 000.00 | 5 000.00 | 5 000.00 |
| Lao PDR: Vientiane Capital, Rice (Ordinary,first quality)* | LAK per Kg | Mar-11 | 9 000.00 | 9 000.00 | 8 000.00 | 8 000.00 |
| India: Chennai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Mar-11 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 20.00 | 18.00 |
| India: Delhi, Rice* | INR per Kg | Mar-11 | 23.00 | 23.11 | 23.00 | 21.50 |
| India: Delhi, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Mar-11 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.10 | 13.10 |
| India: Chennai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Mar-11 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 21.37 | 18.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Mar-11 | 20.13 | 18.25 | 16.25 | 21.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Mar-11 | 21.33 | 21.25 | 18.25 | 23.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Mar-11 | 18.00 | 18.05 | 13.68 | 21.75 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Mar-11 | 24.33 | 23.63 | 15.20 | 24.75 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Mar-11 | 27.90 | 27.50 | 26.50 | 25.13 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Mar-11 | 33.12 | 32.35 | 32.00 | 26.30 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Mar-11 | 27.26 | 27.06 | 27.32 | 23.19 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Mar-11 | 29.62 | 29.62 | 29.30 | 22.00 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Wheat (flour)* | MNT per Kg | Feb-11 | 747.61 | 742.41 | 656.25 | 760.00 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Mar-11 | 23.22 | 23.04 | 19.73 | 22.61 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Mar-11 | 36.89 | 36.74 | 30.71 | 31.36 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Mar-11 | 29.50 | 27.92 | 17.50 | 19.05 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Mar-11 | 32.98 | 28.23 | 17.80 | 23.10 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Mar-11 | 30.19 | 28.63 | 19.33 | 22.50 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Mar-11 | 34.90 | 30.80 | 18.45 | 23.46 |
| Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | AMD per Kg | Feb-11 | 350.00 | 331.00 | 287.83 | 282.98 |
| Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AMD per Kg | Feb-11 | 427.00 | 417.00 | 373.99 | 369.90 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AZN per Kg | Feb-11 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.55 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | AZN per Kg | Feb-11 | 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.59 | 0.52 |
| Tajikistan: National Average, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Feb-11 | 2.55 | 2.45 | 1.73 | 1.99 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 492.87 | 437.16 | 334.86 | 364.56 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 405.93 | 362.84 | 341.45 | 446.92 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 438.63 | 433.24 | 285.48 | 365.65 |
| Mexico: Mexico City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 453.90 | 372.74 | 307.60 | 267.98 |
| Haiti: Port-au-Prince, Rice (imported)* | HTG per livre | Mar-11 | 19.72 | 22.92 | 23.96 | 20.83 |
| Haiti: Jacmel, Rice (imported)* | HTG per livre | Mar-11 | 25.00 | 27.50 | 30.00 | 25.00 |
| Haiti: Les Cayes, Rice (imported)* | HTG per livre | Mar-11 | 23.05 | 24.17 | 25.00 | 20.83 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 291.92 | 295.59 | 147.60 | 132.47 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 419.89 | 407.77 | 369.20 | 301.91 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 443.42 | 440.35 | 362.77 | 340.18 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 497.61 | 485.66 | 521.24 | 627.15 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 801.42 | 822.02 | 617.91 | 571.17 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 698.15 | 694.89 | 586.83 | 591.72 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 598.22 | 603.81 | 541.31 | 527.07 |
| Uruguay: National Average, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Feb-11 | 724.00 | 690.56 | 705.26 | 688.17 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

5 May 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

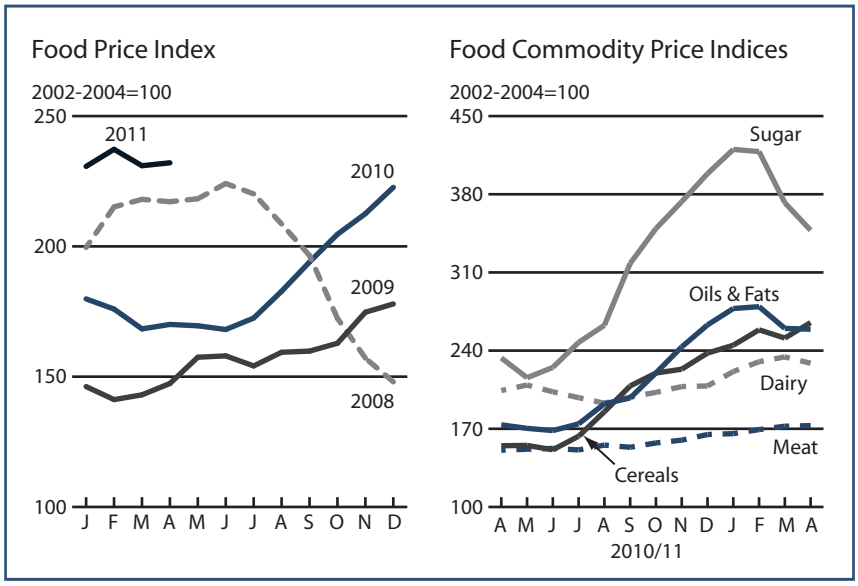
- The FAO Food Price Index remained virtually unchanged in April, 2 percent below its peak in February.
- International prices of wheat and maize increased sharply in April but those of rice continued to decline.
- In Eastern Africa, prices of coarse grains have risen in recent months and by April, exceeded their levels of a year ago. Elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, coarse grain prices remain at generally low levels despite seasonal increases.
- In Asia, domestic prices of rice and wheat declined slightly in April but were still at high levels in most countries.
- In the CIS, prices of wheat remained firm at record levels, while prices of potatoes reached new peaks.
- In Central America, prices of maize further strengthened in April and those of beans remained stable but high.
- In South America, maize prices eased slightly in April and those of wheat flour remained steady.

## Countries in this issue:



## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** averaged 232 points in April 2011, virtually unchanged from the revised March estimate, 36 percent above April 2010, but 2 percent below its peak in February 2011. A sharp increase in international grain prices in April more than offset declines in dairy, sugar and rice, while oils and meat prices were mostly unchanged. The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 265 points, up 5.5 percent (14 points) from March and 71 percent from April 2010. The **FAO Oils/ Fats Price Index** which had fallen by 7 percent in March, was nearly unchanged in April. The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged nearly 348 points, down 7 percent (or 25 points) from March and 17 percent below its January record. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 229 points, down 2.4 percent from March. The **FAO Meat Price Index** remained stable at a record level of nearly 173 points.




The FAO food price indices are updated on a monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

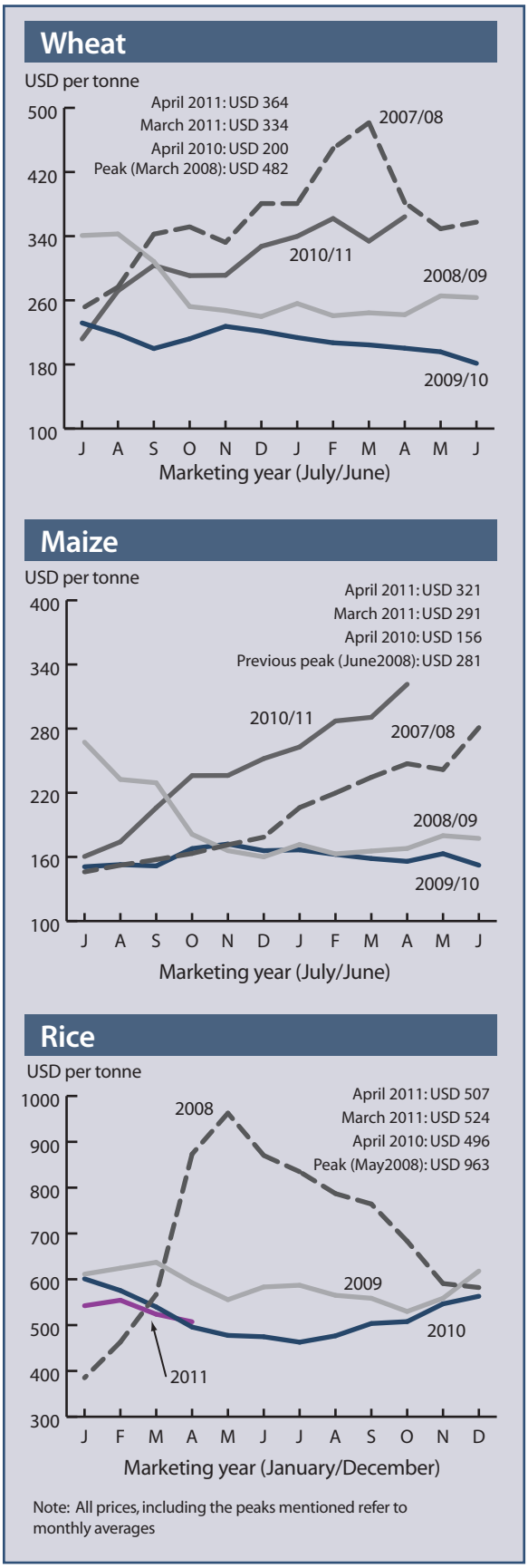
# International cereal prices

## International prices of wheat and maize increased sharply in April

World **wheat** prices in April increased by 9 percent compared to their levels in March. The benchmark US wheat price (No. 2 Hard Red winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 364 per tonne in April, 82 percent higher than a year earlier although 24 percent below its peak in March 2008. During the first three weeks of the month, the US prices were generally supported by the weakening dollar, concerns about delays in spring wheat plantings and dry conditions in major winter wheat producing areas. However, beneficial rains in the southern Plains of the United States and in Europe helped ease international wheat prices towards the end of the month.

International prices of **maize** in April were up 11 percent from March. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No. 2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 321 per tonne, more than double its level in April 2010 and 14 percent above the previous peak in June 2008. Maize prices were supported by the slide in the US dollar, strong demand, low inventories in the United States and continuing concern over US planting delays due to wet weather.

Export prices of **rice** kept decreasing in April, with the benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaging USD 507 per tonne, 3 percent down from the previous month. The decrease mainly reflects large export supplies after the good 2010 harvests in the main exporting countries of Asia. In April, the benchmark Thai rice price was nearly 2 percent higher than a year earlier but 47 percent below the peak of May 2008.




Note: All prices, including the peaks mentioned refer to monthly averages

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of coarse grains seasonally increasing but still at low levels following bumper 2010 harvests

In **Niger**, prices of millet and sorghum rose between March and April in most markets, and most notably in the capital city Niamey where main staple millet rose by 29 percent. In Maradi and Zinder markets located in the main producing areas, millet and sorghum prices went up, following state purchases to replenish public stocks. Despite the increases of last month, prices are generally below the levels of the previous year, with the exception of the Niamey market, where the price of millet exceeded its level of last year by 16 percent.

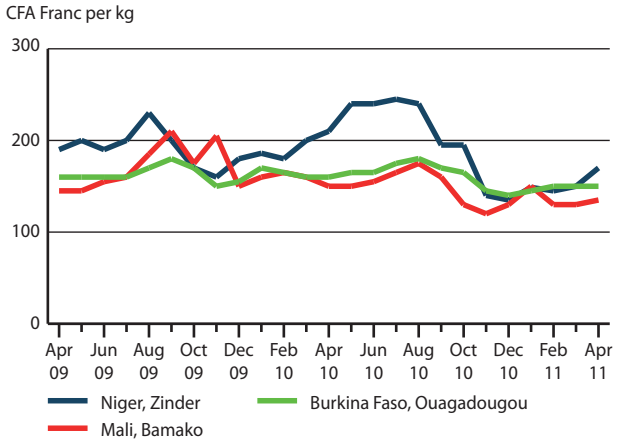
In **Mali**, prices of millet and sorghum showed mixed trends in the last month, but no sharp variations have been recorded. Notably, prices have increased in Sikasso market, located in one of the main producing areas in the south of the country, as a result of demand from the large numbers of displaced people from Côte d'Ivoire. Overall, however, prices are at below or similar levels to April last year. Similarly, in **Burkina Faso**, prices of millet and sorghum were generally stable in the last month and lower or around the levels of a year earlier.

Prices of imported rice continued to increase in April in several markets of **Niger** and **Burkina Faso** and are generally above the levels of the previous year, especially in Niamey, the capital city of Niger. By contrast, in **Mali**, which covers most of its consumption requirements by domestic production, rice prices are stable and around the same levels of a year ago.

In **Senegal**, prices of millet seasonally increased between January and February 2011 in most markets of the country, the highest increases (from 11 to 16 percent) being recorded in Kolda, Saint Louis and Tambacounda markets, located in deficit areas. However, prices in February were still lower or around the levels of the previous year. Prices of imported rice, the main food staple in urban areas, have remained stable since the beginning of the year and were at the same levels of February 2010 in Dakar, the capital city.

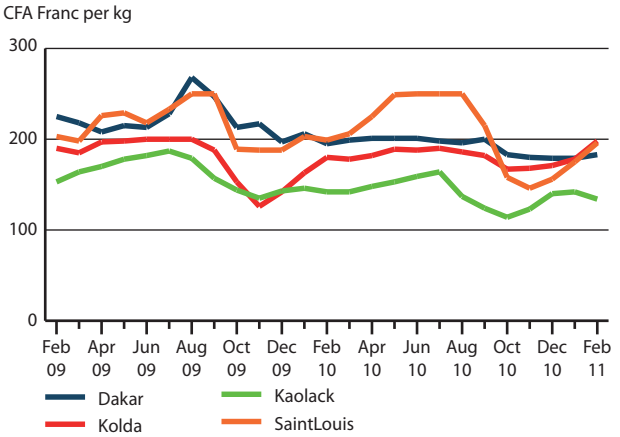
In **Nigeria**, prices of sorghum and maize in Kano, the main market of the country, rose by about 11 percent in March from the previous month. However, prices of both commodities

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



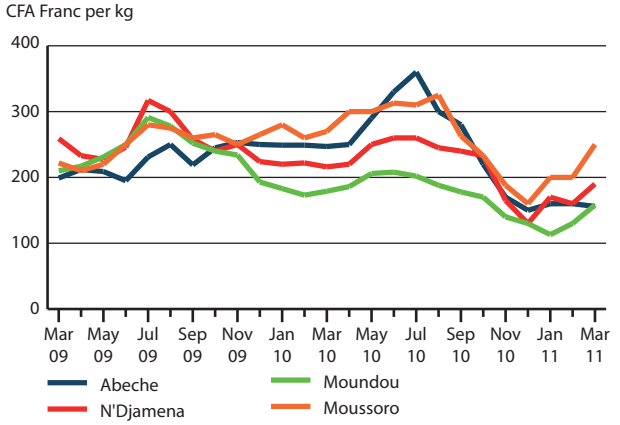

Source: Afrique verte

### Retail prices of millet in Senegal



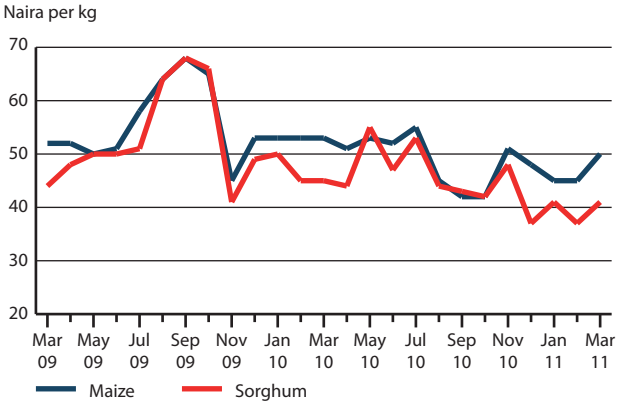

Source: Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire

### Retail prices of millet in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria




Source: FEWSNET

## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

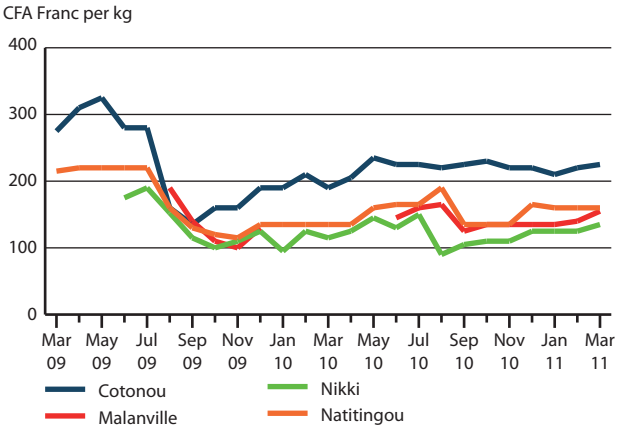
remain below the levels of the previous year as a result of a good 2010 harvest. In the northern markets bordering Niger, prices of millet are stable and below the levels of March 2010, mainly due to the lower import demand by Niger traders that could rely on an abundant local 2010 crop.

In **Chad**, prices of millet increased following seasonal patterns between February and March, in markets located both in surplus and deficit areas (+19 percent in the capital city N'Djamena). However, in general, prices remained considerably below their levels of the previous year, as a result of the bumper 2010 harvest.

In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, prices in the capital city Nouakchott were stable in March but at levels 40 percent higher than at the same month last year. The high prices follow trends in international markets.

In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize moderately increased in March in most markets from their February levels and were between 11 to 23 percent higher than the previous year. This reflects lower supplies as a result of a 2010 flood-reduced crop. By contrast, prices of imported rice further declined in the capital city Cotonou, with the arrival of food aid supplies in the past months.

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of maize stable or declining with the 2011 harvests, except in South Africa

In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize declined markedly between March and April in all monitored markets reflecting the start of the 2011 harvest. The sharpest decreases (between 29 and 33 percent) were recorded in the surplus northern provinces of Zambezia and Nampula. Prices are lower (between 12 and 18 percent) than in April last year due to satisfactory crop prospects. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed and largely imported cereal, declined slightly in April from its almost record levels in March. Prices of rice are 16 percent above the high levels of a year ago.

In **Zambia**, maize prices were stable in March in most markets and at levels well below those of the previous year (between 13 and 38 percent). This reflects ample availabilities from the 2010 record maize production and the favourable prospects for the 2011 crop to be harvested in May.

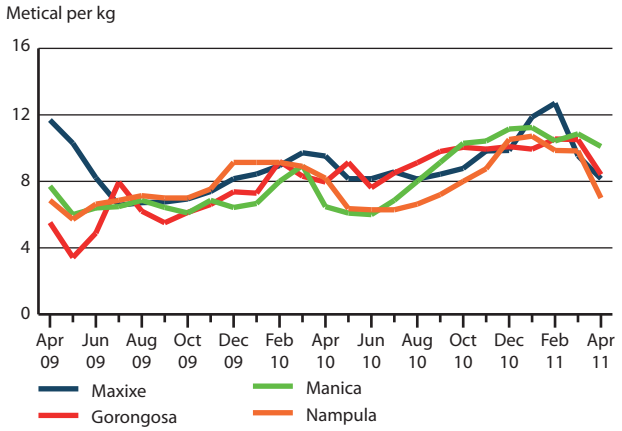
In **Zimbabwe**, in the capital city Harare, maize prices that had seasonally increased in recent months remained stable in March in anticipation of an overall satisfactory 2011 harvest, about to start. Prices of maize were 17 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **Malawi**, prices of maize rose in March following seasonal patterns, as households increased market purchases, but are well below the levels of the previous year (up to 50 percent) following the 2010 bumper crop and expectation of another good harvest in 2011, currently underway.

In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice declined for the second consecutive month in April (7 percent down from March) as the newly harvested crops are beginning to arrive into the markets. Prices of imported rice remained stable during April.

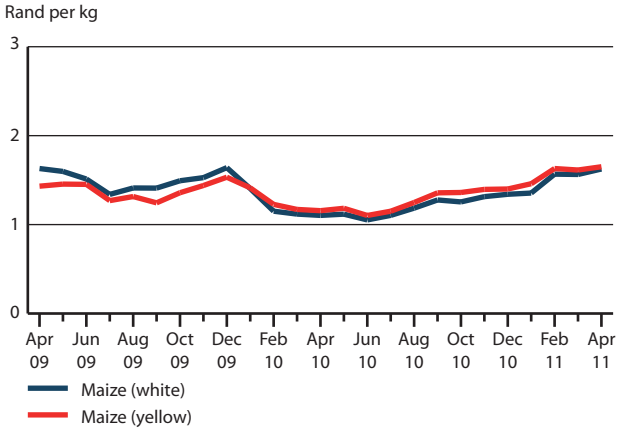
In **South Africa**, the main producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices rose in April by 4 and 2 percent respectively from their March levels. This trend, in spite of the forthcoming harvest, reflects an anticipated 15 percent reduction in output, largely due to a decline in the area planted. High international maize prices are also supporting the increase in national prices since last July. Prices of white and yellow maize in April were 47 and 43 percent above their low levels of a year earlier.

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique



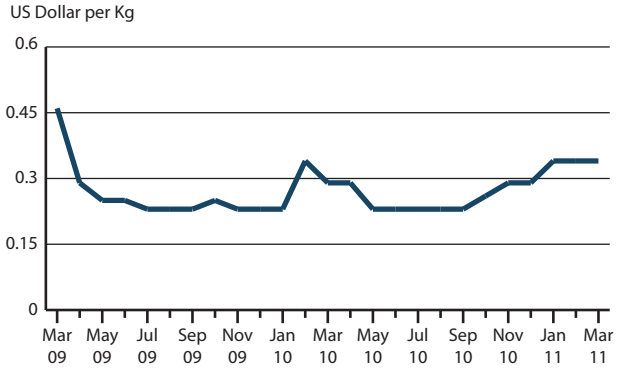

Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

### Retail prices of maize in Harare, Zimbabwe




Source: FEWSNET

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Cereal prices strengthened further in April generally exceeding their levels of a year ago

In **Ethiopia**, prices of cereals rose in April for the second consecutive month, although at generally slower rates than in March. In Addis Ababa, prices of teff, red sorghum and wheat increased by 3, 4 and 7 percent respectively, while those of main staple maize went up by 18 percent. This reflects unfavourable prospects for the secondary *Belg* season crops, affected by dry weather, and for planting of the 2011 main season long cycle grains. Higher fuel prices are also supporting the rise in cereal prices, currently above their levels of a year earlier, particularly for the most consumed cereals maize and wheat (+43 percent and +49 percent, respectively).

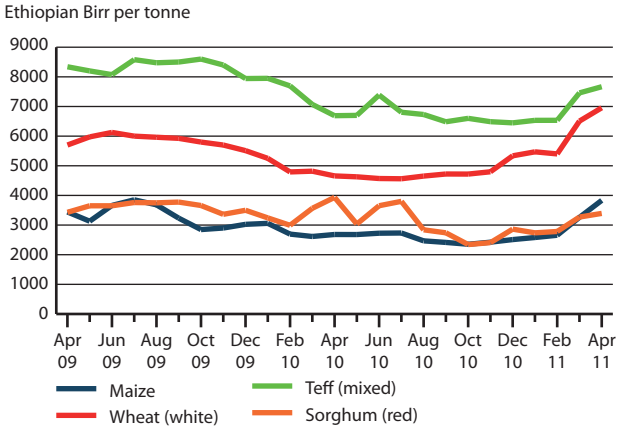
In **Kenya**, prices of main staple maize increased in most markets by around 20 percent between March and April 2011. A higher increase of 33 percent was recorded in Kisumu, a deficit area in the west of the country near the Uganda border. The rising price trend started in February as a result of the drought-reduced 2010/11 secondary crop and in the past month has been sustained by uncertain prospects for the 2011 main crop being planted. Insufficient rains in parts of the country, seed shortages and high fuel prices may result in reductions in the area sown this season. Maize prices in April have exceeded their levels of the previous year in most markets (from 11 to 39 percent), although they are still below the record levels reached two years ago.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize augmented in April by 13 to 31 percent from their March levels. This follows the failure of the secondary 2010/11 crop, gathered in February, and uncertain prospects for the forthcoming main 2011 crop due to dry weather in some growing areas. Prices of maize, that were at low levels since the second half of 2010, are currently 8 and 5 percent higher than a year earlier in the main urban markets of Dar es Salaam and Arusha.

In **Uganda**, prices of food staples plantains (matoke), beans and cassava flour, further rose in April and were 42, 33 and 7 percent higher than a year ago, respectively. This reflects reduced outputs in previous months, as well as heavy rains in April that caused localized crop damage and disrupted trade activities. Prices of maize, an important cash crop for export, levelled off between March and April and are currently 76 percent higher than at the same time last year due to sustained import demand from neighbouring countries. Overall, food prices are also supported by increasing fuel prices.

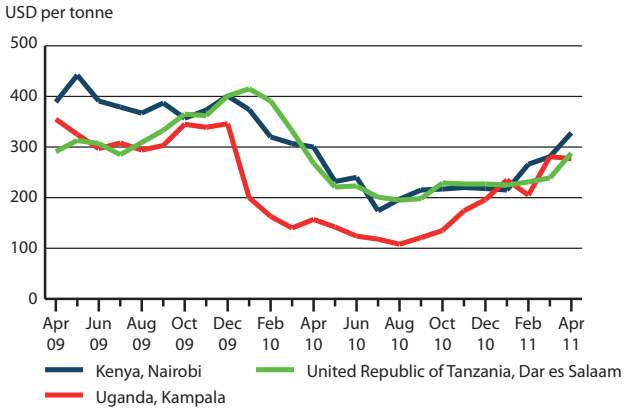
In southern and central **Somalia**, prices of main staple red sorghum, on the increase since October 2010 following the virtual failure of the secondary 2010/11 crop season, continued to rise in March supported by delays in planting of the 2011 main *Gu* season due to dry weather in parts of the country. In the important growing area of Marka and in the capital Mogadishu sorghum prices in March were 12 and 16 percent respectively higher than in the previous month and 125 and 155 percent above their levels of the previous year. Prices of imported rice that were stable in the last months, started to go up in some

### Wholesale prices of cereals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



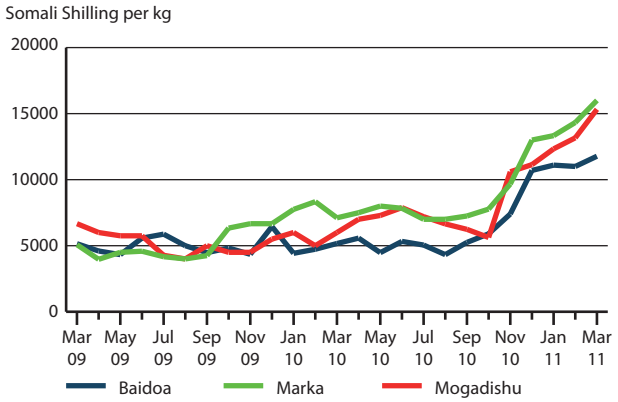

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

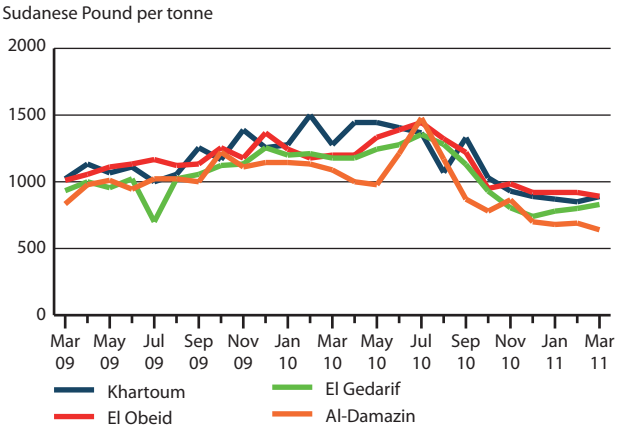
## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

markets during March mainly reflecting increased taxation. Prices are at around their levels of a year ago.

In **Northern Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum levelled off since the beginning of 2011, after having sharply declined in the last semester of 2010 as a result of last year's bumper harvest. In March 2011, sorghum prices were between 26 and 41 percent lower than a year earlier. By contrast, prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, were 17 percent higher than a year ago in the capital city Khartoum, despite having decreased by 13 percent from February to March.

In **Djibouti**, prices of main staple wheat, entirely imported, increased by 17 percent between January and February 2011, reaching levels 31 percent higher than the previous year. The high prices reflect trends in international markets.

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

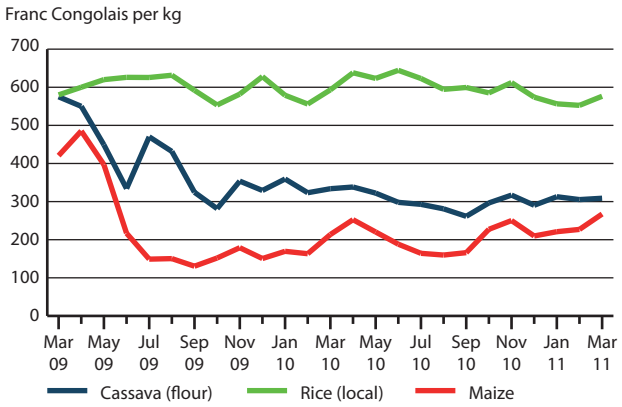
## CENTRAL AFRICA

### Prices of cereals seasonally increasing

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, prices of local rice and maize seasonally increased between January and February in the Kisangani market in the north of the country, while prices of cassava remained stable. Maize prices were 25 higher than a year earlier. By contrast, in Lubumbashi market, in the south of the country, maize prices in February were 39 percent below their levels at the same time last year, due to increased imports from neighbouring Zambia that has ample export surplus from the bumper 2010 harvest. In the capital city, Kinshasa, prices of imported rice were at about the same levels of the previous year, while those of wheat, also imported, were 26 percent higher. This mainly reflects trends in international markets and the relative stability of the Franc Congolais exchange rate.

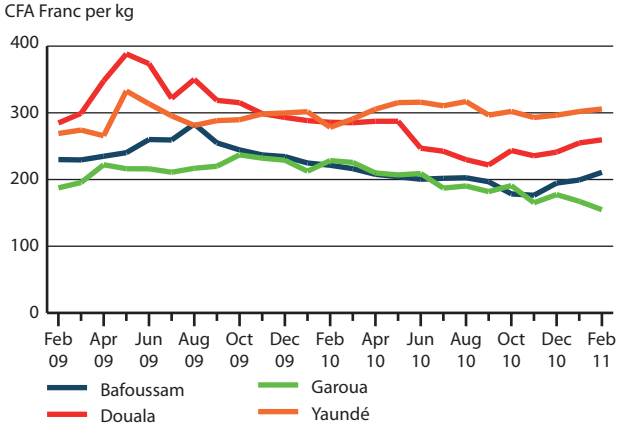
In **Cameroon**, prices of maize, after declining in October and November with the 2010 crop harvest, have increased moderately since December in most markets following seasonal patterns. However, prices continued to decline during January and February in the Garoua market, located in a surplus area in the north near the borders with Nigeria and Chad, since the good 2010 crop harvested in both countries reduced their usual import demand. Overall, prices in February were at lower or similar levels than at the same time last year as a result of a good 2010 cereal production. Prices of rice, the second food staple in the country and mostly imported, were around the levels of a year earlier in all the monitored markets.

### Retail prices of staple foods in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo




Source: FAO and DRC Ministry of Agriculture

### Retail prices of maize in Cameroon




Source: National Institute of Statistics

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice and wheat eased in April but still at high levels in most countries

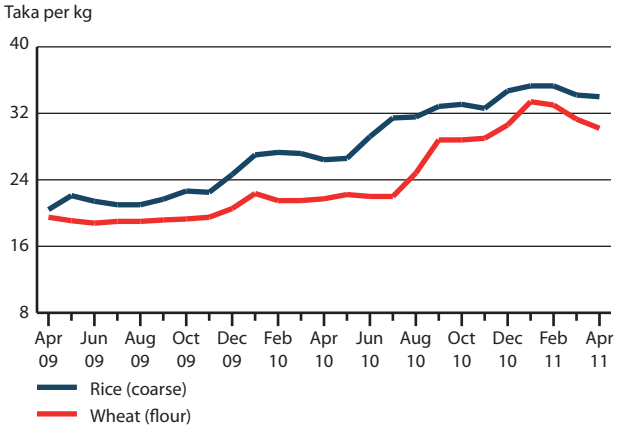
In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice that remained stable in the first months of 2011, although at very high levels, declined slightly in April as the newly harvested main season *Boro* paddy crop began arriving in markets. Government rice sales at subsidized prices are also putting downward pressure on prices. However, in April, rice prices were still 29 percent above their levels of a year earlier. Prices of wheat flour have been decreasing since January 2011 following significant imports but they still exceed by 40 percent their levels of April 2010.

In **Indonesia**, prices of rice, which reached record highs in January this year, decreased further in March with the beginning of the 2011 paddy harvest, which is anticipated to be good. Supplies have also improved following government imports in recent months and the import tariff for rice has been reintroduced in April. However, despite the recent declines, prices of rice in March 2011 were still up 17 percent from a year ago.

In **Sri Lanka**, prices of rice slightly declined in April following completion of the harvest of the 2011 *Maha* crop which accounts for about half of the annual paddy production. Prices had remained stable in the first months of 2011 reflecting government price controls introduced in December. Prices in April, however, were still 11 percent above their levels of a year ago. Prices of wheat flour have remained stable in recent months but at near record high levels. Wheat is not produced in the country and prices are regulated by the Government.

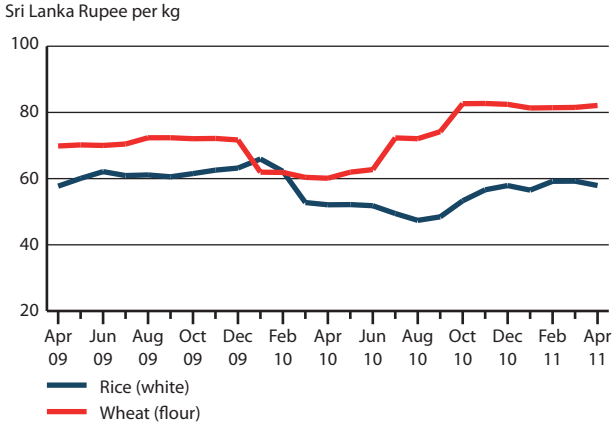
In **Cambodia**, prices of main staple rice have been falling in the past months reflecting a record crop of the 2010 main wet season gathered towards the end of last year. In April, prices of rice in the capital, Phnom Penh, market were around 16 percent lower than a year earlier.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh



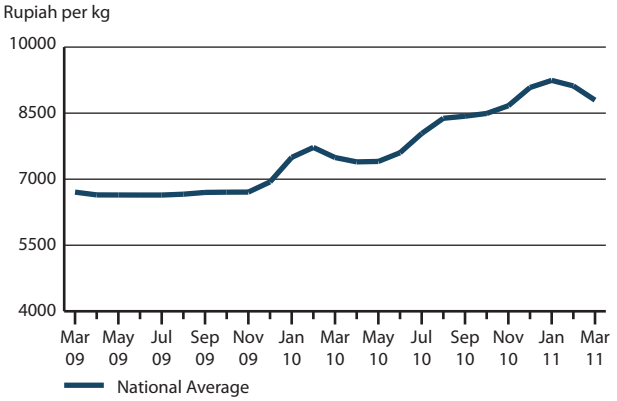

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



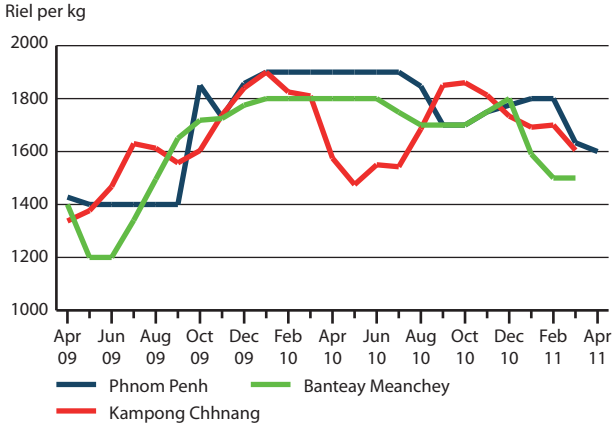

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Wholesale prices of rice in Cambodia




Source: Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

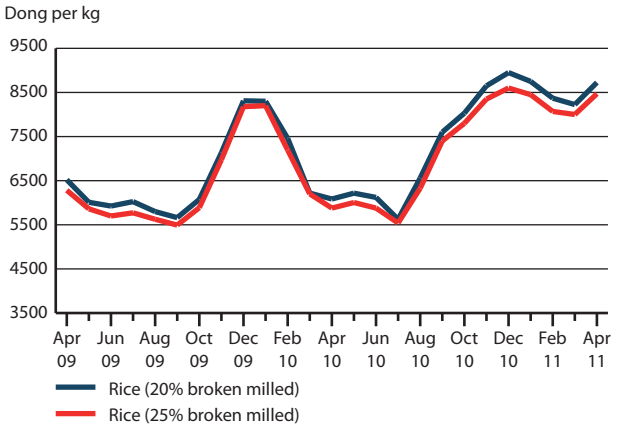
In **Viet Nam**, the domestic retail price of rice in the major Dong Thap market recorded a 6 percent increase in April, recuperating almost all of the decrease from January to March 2011, following the harvest of the winter-spring crop. Domestic prices are currently at the high level reached during the soaring food prices episode in May 2008 and only slightly below the record reached last December. Viet Nam's rice export prices (Ho Chi Minh 25 percent broken) also rose in the second half of April.

In **India**, prices of wheat started to decline in some markets in April with the ongoing 2011 crop harvest. In the Chennai and Patna markets, prices in April were 8 and 7 percent lower respectively than in March. With official forecasts pointing to a new record output, prices are expected to decrease further in the coming months. Prices of rice remained relatively steady in April with the release of significant amount of rice from government stocks but were still at all time high levels reflecting the general inflationary tendency in the economy.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour have remained overall stable in recent months but by April 2011 were still 30 to 70 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices in Kandahar and Jalalabad markets, that increased in March, as a result of higher cross-border transaction costs, remained firm in April. Favourable prospects for the 2011 wheat crop, about to be harvested, are likely to put downward pressure on prices.

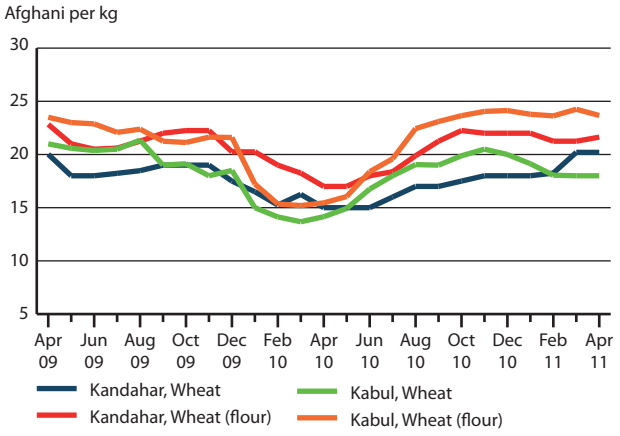
In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour, which had been generally stable in the past six months, started to decline in April in several markets in view of the good prospects for the 2011 wheat harvest, currently underway. Prices of wheat and wheat flour in April 2011 were 3 to 7 percent up from their levels at the same time last year.

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



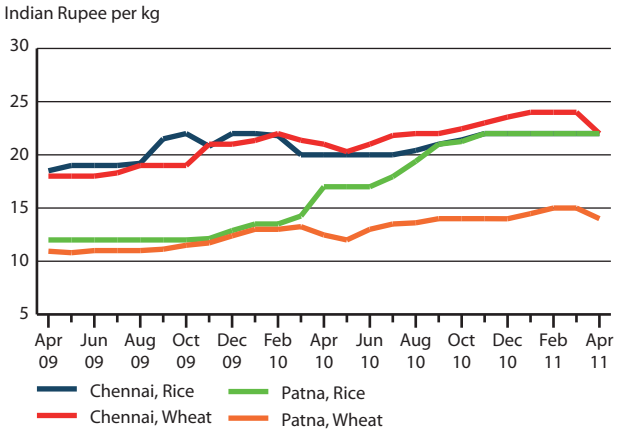

Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



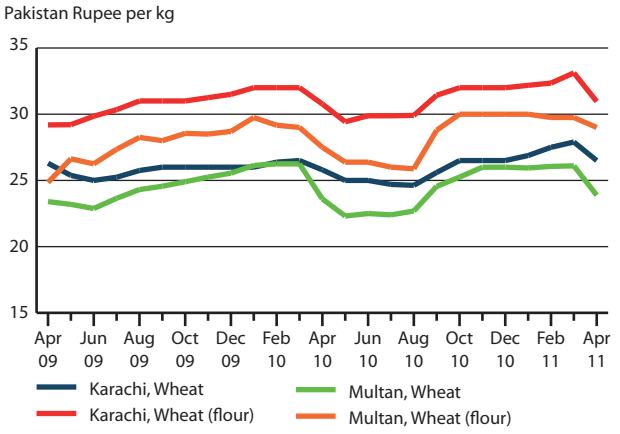

Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in India




Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan




Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

# CIS

## Wheat prices remain firm in most countries, prices of potatoes at record levels

Prices of wheat remained generally firm in April after having soared to record levels in previous months following trends in international markets. Countries of the subregion are highly dependent on imports to cover their consumption requirements of wheat products that account for a large proportion of their calorie intake.

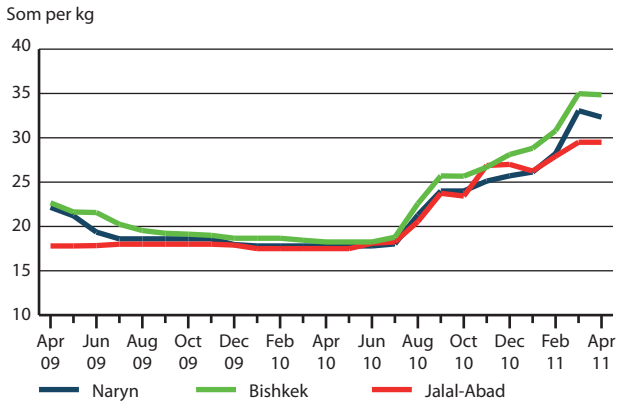
In **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of wheat flour, which had been on a steady increase since mid-2010, remained relatively stable or declined slightly in April as a result of the release of state reserves. However, prices in most markets remained 70 to 90 percent higher than in April 2010.

In the **Russian Federation**, prices of wheat flour and bread in March increased marginally compared to their levels in February. The relative stability of prices reflects the sales of grains from the state intervention reserves from early February. Prices of wheat flour and bread in March were 18 and 21 percent respectively higher compared to the same period a year ago.

In **Armenia**, prices of wheat flour, that surged in February, decreased by nearly 4 percent in March following government market interventions. Prices of wheat flour (high grade) remained 25 percent above their levels a year earlier, while prices of bread were 15 percent higher.

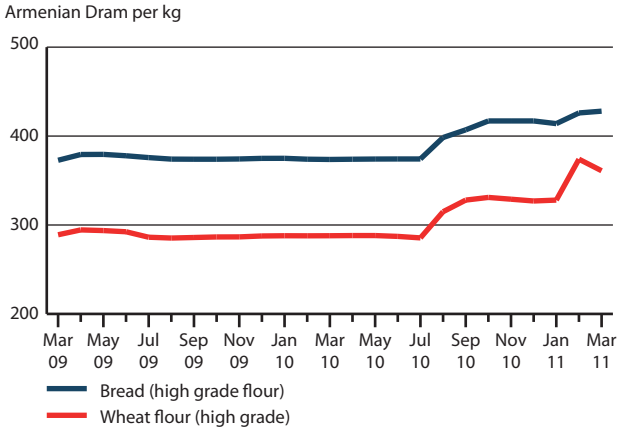
Prices of potatoes, another basic staple in the subregion, that reached record levels in mid-2010 as a result of a drought-reduced harvest last summer, started to increase again in recent months, reaching new peaks in several countries. In the **Russian Federation**, prices of potatoes in March 2011 were 118 percent higher than a year ago: low supply of potatoes forced the country to import large quantities of the commodity. In **Armenia** and **Belarus**, potato prices in the same month were up by 196 and 77 percent respectively from a year earlier.

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



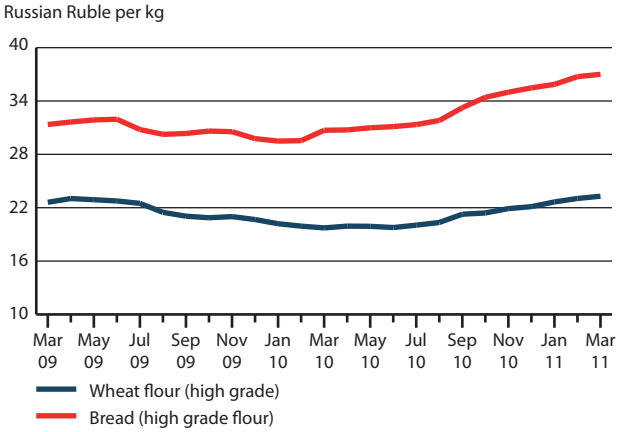

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia



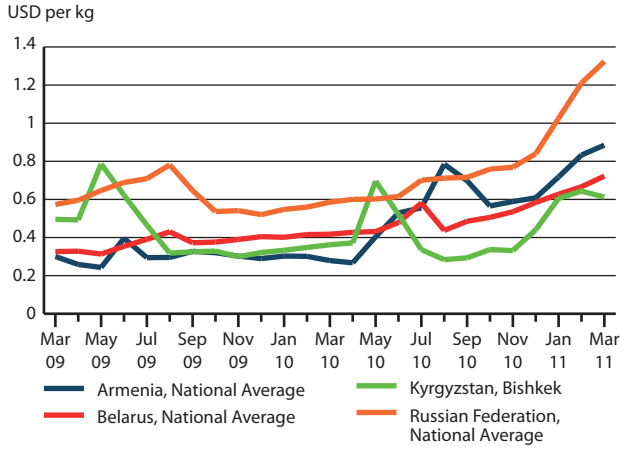

Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation




Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

### Retail prices of potatoes in CIS




Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia, National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus , National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## In Central America prices of main staples at high levels

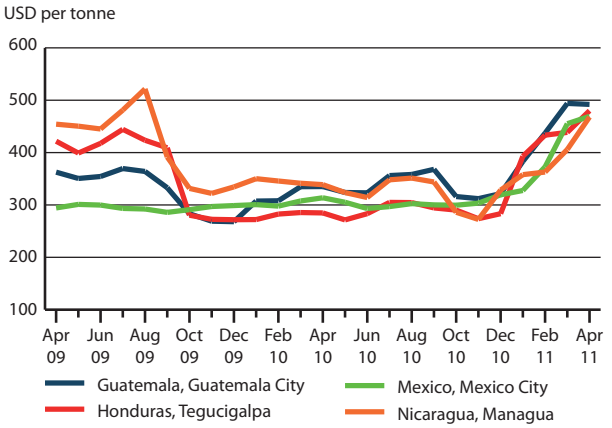
In Central America, prices of white maize, which have been on the rise since the beginning of the year, remained firm or further strengthened in April. Most countries of the subregion normally import about half of their annual maize consumption requirements and hence higher international maize prices are being transmitted into domestic prices. While imports are in the form of yellow maize for the feed industry, substitution between yellow and white maize for animal feeding is resulting in higher prices of both varieties. Rising prices of white maize reflects also unfavourable prospects for the 2011 secondary maize season in Mexico, adversely affected by severe frosts. Prices of white maize in April 2011 in **Guatemala**, **Mexico** and **Nicaragua** markets were about 40 percent higher compared to the low levels of a year ago, while in **Honduras** prices were up by 69 percent in the same period. In Mexico, higher prices of maize have put upward pressure on prices of tortillas, the traditional staple of the Mexican diet. In April, prices of tortillas averaged MXN 10.01 (USD 0.85) per kg, an increase of 12 percent since the beginning of the year and 15 percent above the levels of April 2010.

Prices of red beans, an important source of protein in the diets of the subregion, remained generally stable in March and April, reflecting new supplies from the 2011 secondary season harvest, but were still at very high levels, twice those of a year ago. The increased level of price is a consequence of the reduced 2011 main crop season affected by adverse weather.

## In South America prices of wheat flour remain steady, prices of yellow maize decline slightly

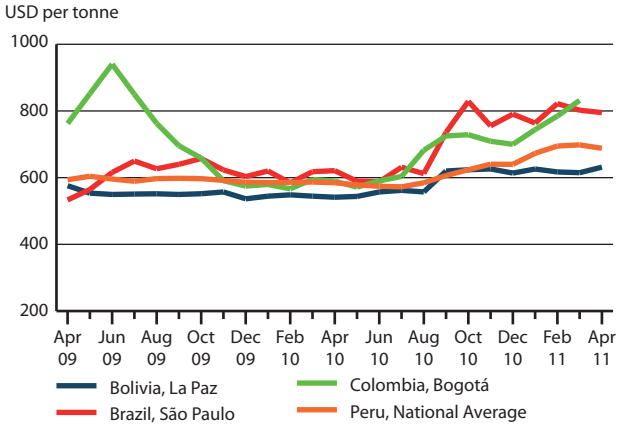
In South America, prices of wheat flour in April remained firm in most countries, and are above their levels of one and two years ago. In **Brazil**, prices of wheat flour were 21 percent higher than in April 2010 but virtually unchanged from March. In **Bolivia**, prices of mostly imported wheat flour rose slightly in April 2011 and were up 16 percent from a year earlier. Significant increases in wheat flour prices over the past year are also recorded in **Peru**, **Colombia** and **Uruguay**. Prices of yellow maize in the subregion decreased slightly in April from their high levels of the previous months, reflecting the arrival of new crop supplies from the 2010/11 main crop harvest in some countries. However, despite the recent declines, prices in **Brazil** and in **Argentina** remained 76 percent and 62 percent higher, respectively, compared to their levels in April of last year. Similarly, in **Peru** and **Colombia**, prices were 17 percent above their level a year earlier.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



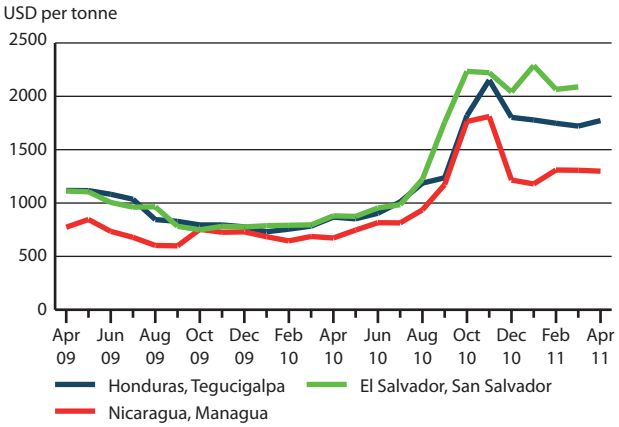

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Sistema Nacional de Información e Integración de Mercados, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America



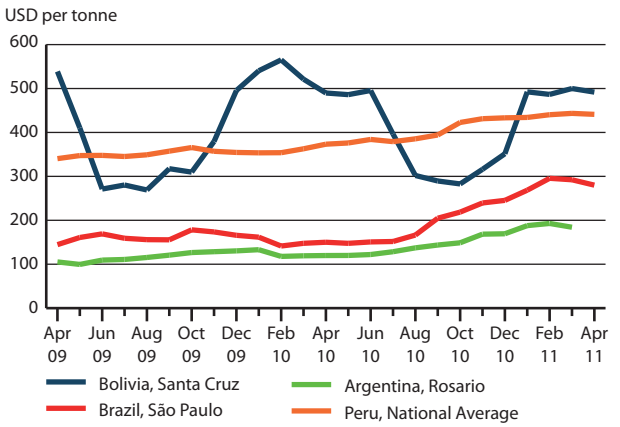

Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America




Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

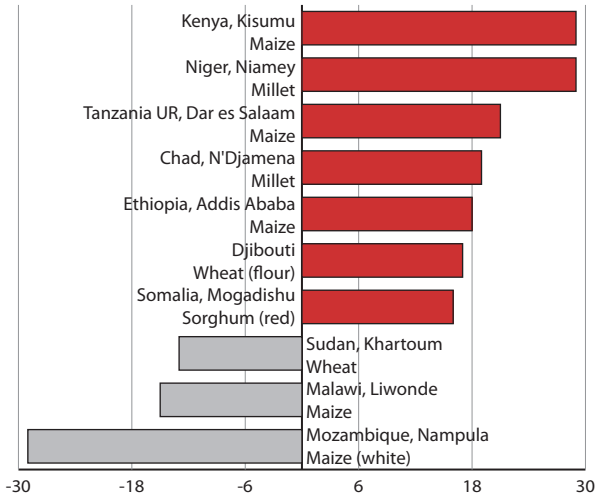



Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Bolsa de Cereales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

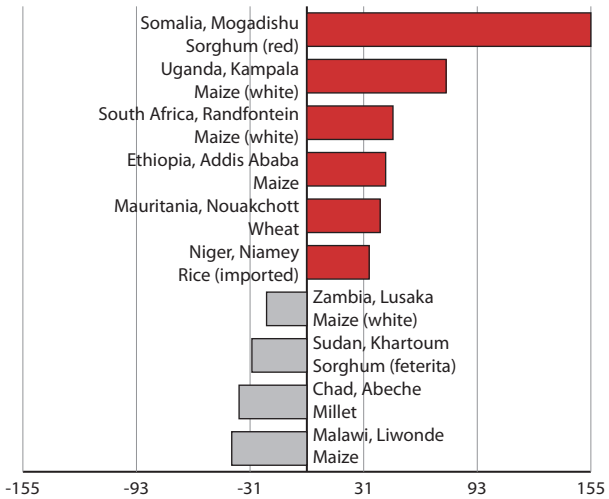
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

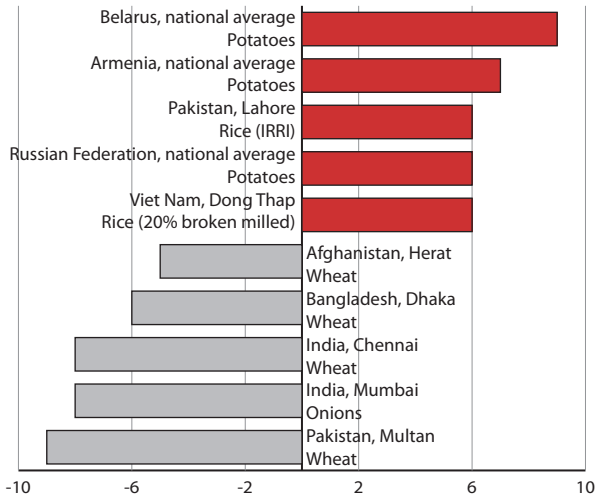



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

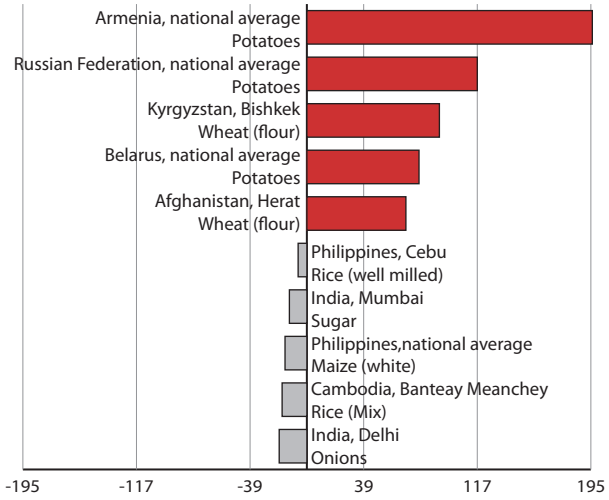



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

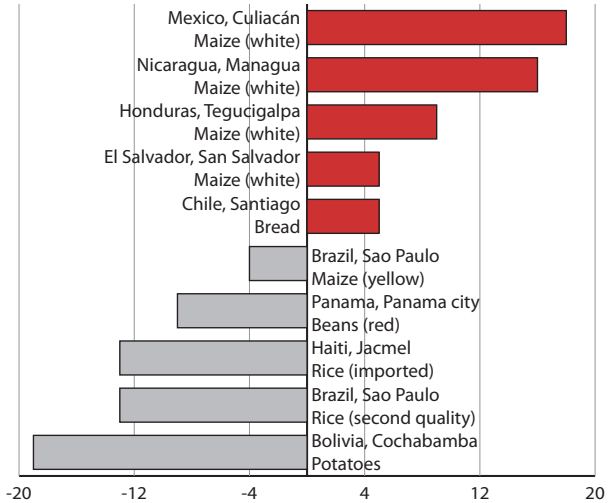



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

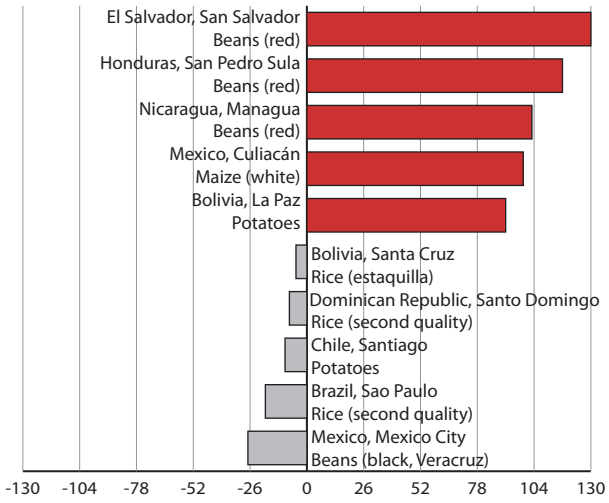



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from March to April 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 289.00 | 239.00 | 268.00 | 291.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 332.00 | 281.00 | 300.00 | 389.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 277.00 | 281.00 | 157.00 | 355.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)** | ETB per tonne | Apr-11 | 695.67 | 650.75 | 465.80 | 570.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Teff (mixed)** | ETB per tonne | Apr-11 | 766.67 | 745.86 | 669.00 | 834.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Sorghum (red)** | ETB per tonne | Apr-11 | 339.33 | 327.00 | 393.40 | 343.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Apr-11 | 383.33 | 326.00 | 268.20 | 344.20 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Mar-11 | 888.89 | 850.00 | 1 277.78 | 1 022.22 |
| Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Mar-11 | 891.67 | 920.00 | 1 200.00 | 1 011.11 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Mar-11 | 830.00 | 800.00 | 1 177.78 | 933.33 |
| Sudan: Al-Damazin, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Mar-11 | 640.00 | 690.00 | 1 088.89 | 833.33 |
| Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Mar-11 | 16 000.00 | 14 328.00 | 7 111.00 | 5 078.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Mar-11 | 15 327.00 | 13 167.00 | 6 000.00 | 6 667.00 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Mar-11 | 11 775.00 | 11 000.00 | 5 167.00 | 5 150.00 |
| **Central Africa** | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Cassava (flour)* | CDF per Kg | Mar-11 | 308.80 | 305.25 | 333.80 | 575.00 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Maize* | CDF per Kg | Mar-11 | 267.40 | 227.00 | 213.60 | 420.58 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Rice (local)* | CDF per Kg | Mar-11 | 576.40 | 552.50 | 593.20 | 580.00 |
| Cameroon: Yaundé, maize* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 305.81 | 301.96 | 278.21 | 268.98 |
| Cameroon: Douala, maize* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 259.52 | 254.81 | 285.80 | 284.81 |
| Cameroon: Garoua, maize* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 154.73 | 167.32 | 228.41 | 187.47 |
| Cameroon: Bafoussam, maize* | XAF per Kg | Feb-11 | 210.82 | 199.27 | 221.38 | 229.89 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Zinder, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 170.00 | 150.00 | 210.00 | 190.00 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 160.00 | 160.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 135.00 | 130.00 | 150.00 | 145.00 |
| Senegal: Kolda, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 198.00 | 178.00 | 180.00 | 190.00 |
| Senegal: Dakar, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 183.00 | 179.00 | 195.00 | 225.00 |
| Senegal: SaintLouis, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 196.00 | 175.00 | 199.00 | 203.00 |
| Senegal: Kaolack, Millet * | XOF per Kg | Feb-11 | 134.00 | 142.00 | 142.00 | 153.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Mar-11 | 190.00 | 160.00 | 216.00 | 259.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Mar-11 | 156.00 | 160.00 | 247.00 | 199.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Mar-11 | 158.00 | 130.00 | 179.00 | 210.00 |
| Chad: Moussoro, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Mar-11 | 250.00 | 200.00 | 270.00 | 222.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per kg | Mar-11 | 41.00 | 37.00 | 45.00 | 44.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per kg | Mar-11 | 50.00 | 45.00 | 53.00 | 52.00 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 225.00 | 220.00 | 190.00 | 275.00 |
| Benin, Malanville, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 155.00 | 140.00 | 135.00 | |
| Benin, Natitingou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 160.00 | 160.00 | 135.00 | 215.00 |
| Benin, Nikki, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 135.00 | 125.00 | 115.00 | |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Apr-11 | 8.16 | 9.54 | 9.52 | 11.69 |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Apr-11 | 8.41 | 10.51 | 7.96 | 5.52 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Apr-11 | 7.00 | 9.83 | 8.19 | 6.86 |
| Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Apr-11 | 10.10 | 10.86 | 6.48 | 7.71 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per Kg | Apr-11 | 1.63 | 1.56 | 1.10 | 1.63 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per Kg | Apr-11 | 1.65 | 1.61 | 1.16 | 1.43 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Apr-11 | 34.00 | 34.20 | 26.42 | 20.42 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Apr-11 | 30.20 | 31.30 | 21.72 | 19.50 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Mar-11 | 8 795.00 | 9 118.00 | 7 492.00 | 6 706.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Apr-11 | 57.91 | 59.23 | 52.09 | 57.72 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Apr-11 | 82.11 | 81.51 | 60.11 | 69.86 |
| Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Mar-11 | 1 500.00 | 1 500.00 | 1 800.00 | 1 485.00 |
| Cambodia: Kampong Chhnang, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Mar-11 | 1 604.84 | 1 700.00 | 1 810.00 | 1 440.00 |
| Cambodia: Phnom Penh, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Apr-11 | 1 600.00 | 1 633.33 | 1 900.00 | 1 427.77 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Apr-11 | 8 725.00 | 8 225.00 | 6 084.75 | 6 520.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Apr-11 | 8 470.00 | 8 000.00 | 5 879.00 | 6 282.50 |
| India: Patna, Rice* | INR per Kg | Apr-11 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 17.00 | 12.00 |
| India: Patna, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Apr-11 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 12.47 | 10.94 |
| India: Chennai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Apr-11 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 20.00 | 18.50 |
| India: Chennai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Apr-11 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 21.00 | 18.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Apr-11 | 20.20 | 20.20 | 15.00 | 20.02 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Apr-11 | 21.63 | 21.25 | 17.00 | 22.83 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Apr-11 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 14.15 | 21.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Apr-11 | 23.67 | 24.25 | 15.45 | 23.50 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Apr-11 | 26.50 | 27.90 | 25.80 | 26.30 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Apr-11 | 30.96 | 33.12 | 30.77 | 29.19 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Apr-11 | 23.88 | 26.10 | 23.60 | 23.40 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Apr-11 | 29.00 | 29.75 | 27.50 | 24.85 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Apr-11 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 17.50 | 17.80 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Apr-11 | 32.33 | 33.06 | 17.80 | 22.16 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek , Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Apr-11 | 34.85 | 34.98 | 18.25 | 22.67 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Mar-11 | 23.29 | 23.04 | 19.73 | 22.61 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Mar-11 | 37.00 | 36.74 | 30.71 | 31.36 |
| Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | AMD per Kg | Mar-11 | 361.00 | 374.00 | 287.92 | 289.01 |
| Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AMD per Kg | Mar-11 | 428.00 | 426.00 | 373.70 | 372.79 |
| Armenia: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Mar-11 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.28 | 0.30 |
| Belarus: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Mar-11 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.42 | 0.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek , Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Apr-11 | | 0.61 | 0.37 | 0.49 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Mar-11 | 1.32 | 1.21 | 0.59 | 0.57 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 492.04 | 493.92 | 335.11 | 362.63 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 468.00 | 405.93 | 338.77 | 454.25 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 479.98 | 438.63 | 284.75 | 421.75 |
| Mexico: Mexico City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 469.24 | 455.18 | 313.67 | 294.29 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 2 088.48 | 2 065.22 | 795.43 | 1 085.22 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 1 772.52 | 1 720.98 | 867.69 | 1 117.87 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 1 298.63 | 1 306.86 | 672.39 | 773.17 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 795.06 | 802.25 | 620.99 | 533.12 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 688.00 | 698.20 | 584.80 | 593.80 |
| Bolivia: La Paz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 631.43 | 614.88 | 541.31 | 575.82 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 831.75 | 784.65 | 594.72 | 731.89 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 280.02 | 292.22 | 150.04 | 144.57 |
| Argentina: Rosario, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Mar-11 | 184.21 | 192.78 | 119.18 | 110.10 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 440.00 | 443.42 | 370.00 | 340.18 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 491.83 | 499.96 | 489.78 | 538.83 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

9 June 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

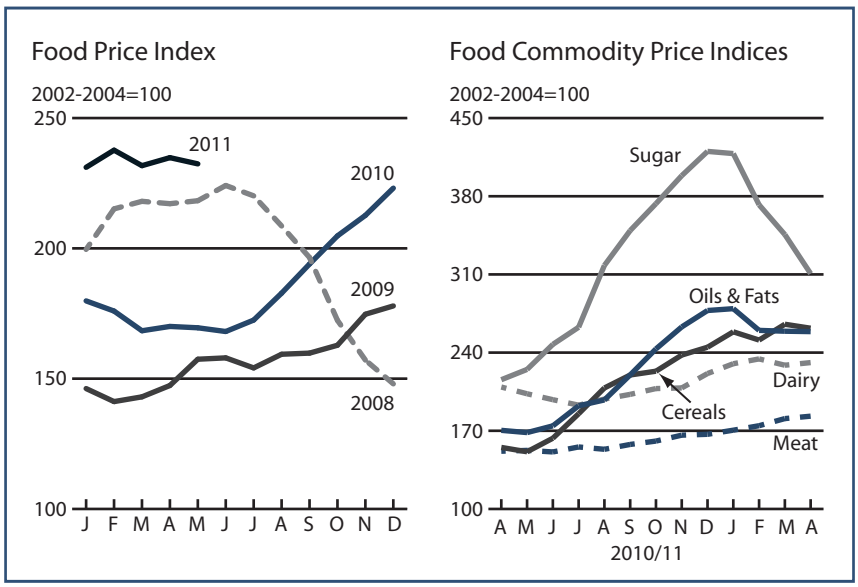
- The FAO Food Price Index remained virtually unchanged in May, close to its peak in February and 37 percent higher than in May 2010.
- International prices of wheat remained high in May, prices of maize and rice lower than in April.
- In Eastern Africa, prices of cereals reached record levels in several markets, while in Western Africa they remained at low levels despite seasonal increases. In Southern Africa, prices of maize are generally declining.
- In Asia, prices of rice and wheat declined from the record levels of the previous months but remained generally high.
- In the CIS, prices of wheat unchanged at all-time highs.
- In Central America, white maize prices at record levels and those of beans started to rise again.
- In South America, prices of wheat flour strengthened in May and those of yellow maize remained high.

## Countries in this issue:



## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** averaged 232 points in May 2011, down 1 percent from the revised estimate of 235 points in April and 37 percent higher than in May 2010. Declines in international prices of cereals and sugar were responsible for the slight decrease in the May average value of the index; more than offsetting increases in meat and dairy prices with oils largely unchanged. The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 262 points in May, down 1 percent from April but 69 percent higher than in May 2010. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** remained unchanged in May, at 259 points. The **FAO Meat Price Index** averaged 183 points in May, slightly above the revised April value of 181, but 10 percent more than in January. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 231 points in May, up slightly from April. The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged nearly 311 points, down 10 percent from April and 26 percent below its January record.




The FAO food price indices are updated on a monthly basis and more details are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

# International cereal prices

## International prices of wheat remain high in May, prices of maize and rice lower than in April

Export prices of **wheat** were highly volatile during May. The benchmark US wheat price (No. 2 Hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 362 per tonne, almost unchanged from April and 85 percent higher than a year ago but down 25 percent from its peak of 2008. Prices were supported by concerns about production prospects in the main growing areas of the United States and the European Union affected by dry weather conditions, in spite of some beneficial rains in late May. However, the confirmation that the Russian Federation would lift its export embargo from July, sliding crude oil prices and the strengthening of the US dollar, counteracted the upward pressure on prices

International prices of **maize** in May declined by nearly 4 percent from the new record level reached in April. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No. 2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 309 per tonne, 90 percent above its level in May 2010. During the first two weeks of the month, prices of maize declined with the rebounding of the US dollar and weaker crude oil prices. However, increasing concerns over delays in planting of the 2011 crop in the United States, the largest world producer, due to continued wet conditions, provided support in the second half of the month.

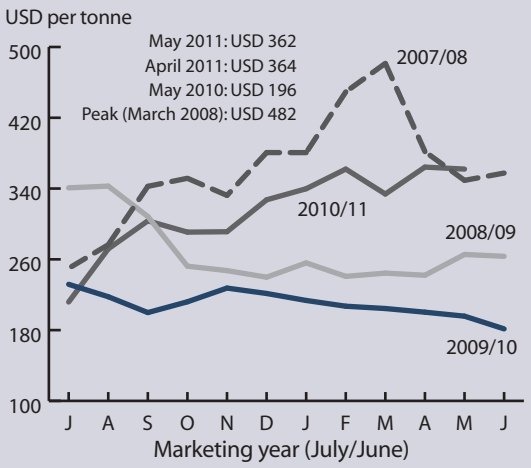
Export prices of **rice** were stable in May. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 500 per tonne, slightly lower than the USD 507 recorded in April but 5 percent higher than in May 2010. The rice market situation remains generally in balance, as new demand from Africa and Near East countries prevents newly harvested supplies from depressing export quotations.

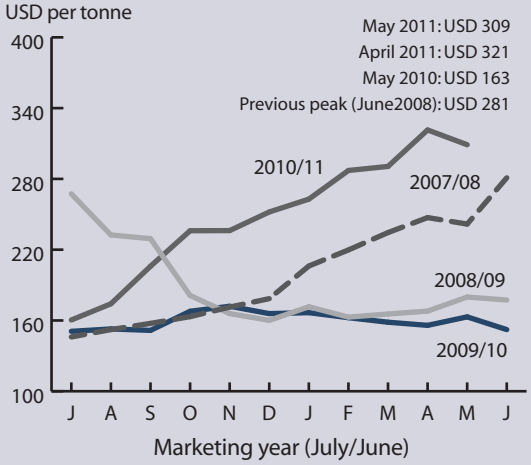
For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the:

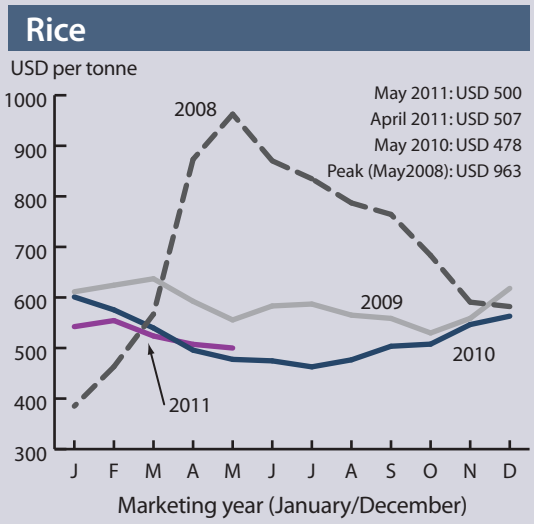
GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**




Note: All prices, including the peaks mentioned refer to monthly averages

# WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

## Prices of coarse grains at relatively low levels despite seasonal increases

In Western Africa, prices of locally grown cereals (millet, sorghum and maize), the main staples in the subregion, seasonally increased in the last months, but overall are still lower than a year ago reflecting adequate supplies from bumper 2010 harvests in most countries.

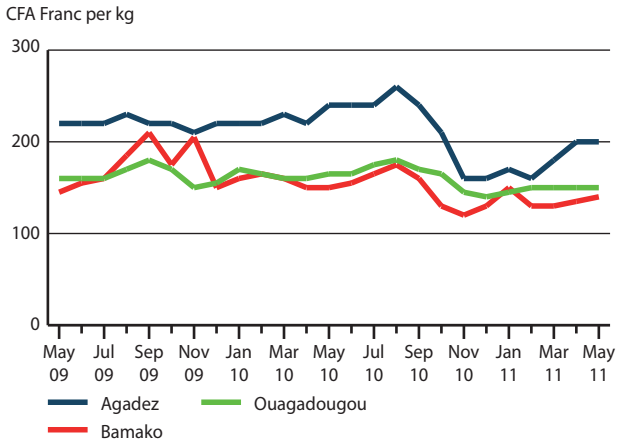
In **Niger**, **Mali** and **Burkina Faso**, prices of millet and sorghum remained generally stable during May and were well below their levels of May 2010. In Mali, where rice is mostly domestically produced, May prices were above their previous low levels in several markets and higher than a year earlier, including the capital Bamako, following purchases by the Government and humanitarian agencies for aid interventions related to the Côte d'Ivoire crisis.

In **Chad**, prices of main staples millet and sorghum continued to increase seasonally in most markets, rising by 4 to 26 percent from March to April. However, prices are generally lower than the levels of one and two years ago as a result of the record 2010 cereal crop.

In **Nigeria**, prices of sorghum and maize in Kano, the main market of the country, were up by 12 and 15 percent respectively in April compared to March, and 10 and 7 percent respectively above their levels of a year earlier. The upward trend in prices since February largely reflects high fuel prices also since February.

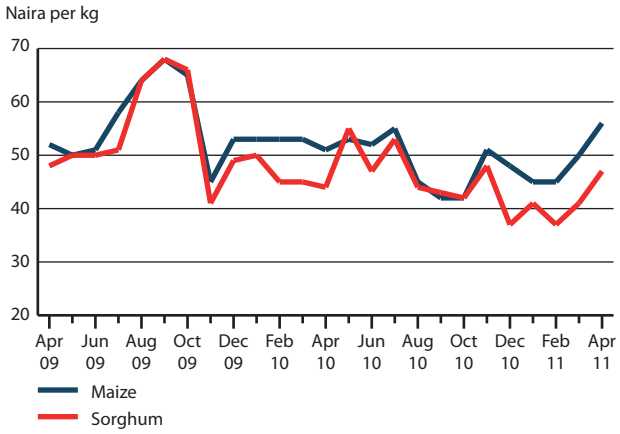
In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize in the monitored markets sharply increased from March to April by 16 to 33 percent, to reach levels that were considerably higher than a year earlier, reflecting tight supplies following the flood-reduced 2010 harvest. Prices of cassava, another important food staple especially during the lean period, increased in April in several markets due to higher demand caused by the surge in maize prices. By contrast, prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, remained stable and lower than a year earlier in the capital city Cotonou, reflecting availability of food aid.

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



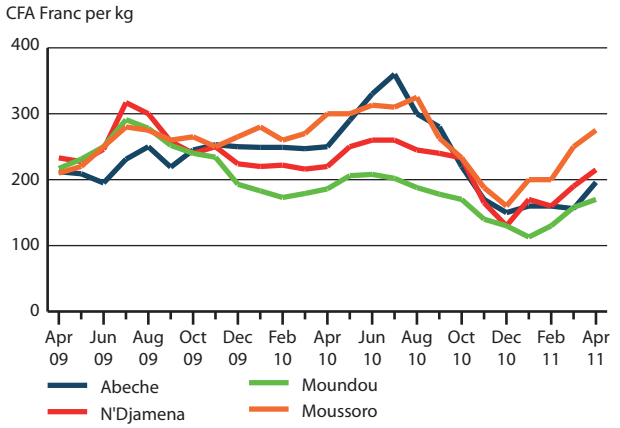

Source: Afrique verte

### Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria



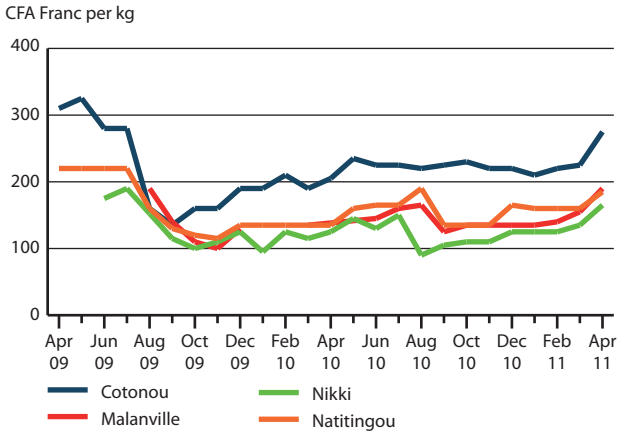

Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of millet in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

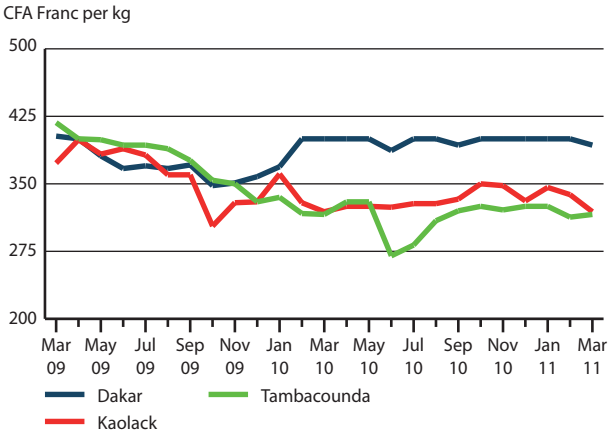
## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

In **Senegal**, prices of imported rice, the main staple in the country particularly in urban areas, remained unchanged in March 2011 and around their levels at the same time last year. Prices of millet were also stable in most of the monitored markets and generally similar to a year earlier.

In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main food staple, prices have stabilized in recent months, although at high levels. In April, prices of maize in the capital city Nouakchott were 40 percent above those in April 2010, reflecting rising prices in the international markets.

In **Cameroon**, prices of main staple maize continued to seasonally increase during March and April. Prices of rice, mostly imported, slightly rose in some markets due to higher fuel prices and increased transport costs. However, cereal prices were still at similar levels compared to April following a good 2010 harvest and relatively stable rice prices in the international market.

### Retail prices of imported rice in Senegal




Source: Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Good 2011 cereal harvests are driving prices down in most countries, except in South Africa

In Southern Africa, prices of main staple maize are decreasing and are generally lower than a year ago, on account of favourable prospects for the 2011 harvest, currently underway, and adequate levels of stocks from the previous season. The only notable exception is South Africa, the main exporting country of the subregion, where maize prices are higher than last year due to an anticipated reduced 2011 output.

In **Mozambique**, prices of maize continued to decline in May, following the downward trend that began in March, reflecting more supplies on the market the further the harvest progresses. Prices of maize declined from April to May in all monitored markets by 12 to 33 percent and were well below the levels of May 2010. In the capital Maputo, where rice is the most consumed cereal and largely imported, prices declined in April and May from their high levels of previous months and were 6 percent higher than a year ago.

In **Malawi**, prices of maize in most markets fell in May from their levels of the previous month by 11 to 16 percent. Supplies from the ongoing 2011 harvest, preliminarily estimated at record levels, are adding to supplies from the previous season. Compared with the levels of May 2010, prices are lower in most markets.

In **Zambia**, prices of maize have remained virtually unchanged since the beginning of the year and in April 2011 were on average 10 percent below their levels a year earlier reflecting ample supplies from last year's bumper crop. Prices are expected to decline in the coming weeks as the harvest of the 2011 maize crop sets into full swing.

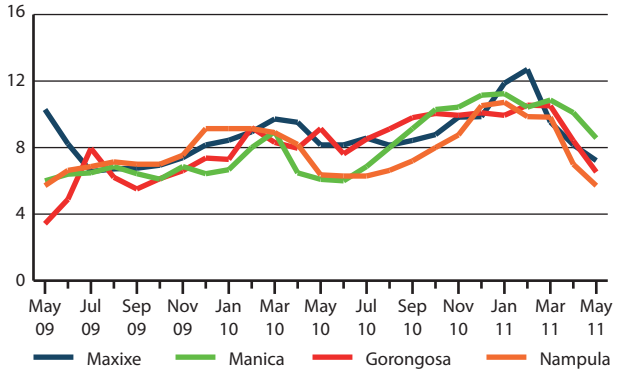
In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices that have increased seasonally in previous months, declined in the capital city Harare by 9 percent from March to April with the start of the 2011 harvest. Prices are still 7 percent higher than in April 2010.

In **South Africa**, the largest producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices increased from April to May by 4 percent and are currently 51 and 45 percent respectively above their levels at the same time last year. The increase is mainly due to an anticipated 14 percent decline in this year's output following a contraction in maize plantings, while additional upward pressure is being exerted by high international prices and the weaker Rand.

In **Madagascar**, prices of the main staple rice further declined in May with the progress of the harvesting operations. Prices of local rice fell 12 percent from April to May, while those of imported rice declined by 4 percent due to a shift in demand towards local rice, less expensive during the harvesting period.

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique

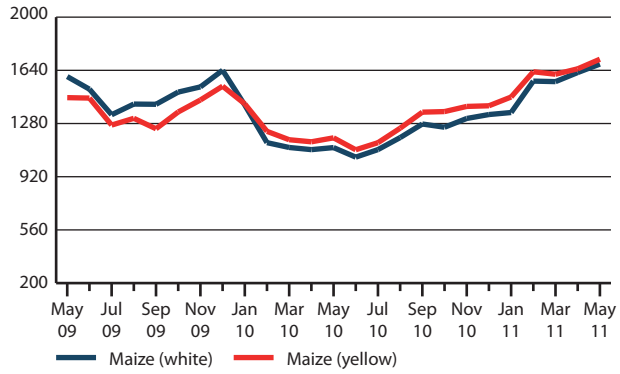
Metical per kg




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa

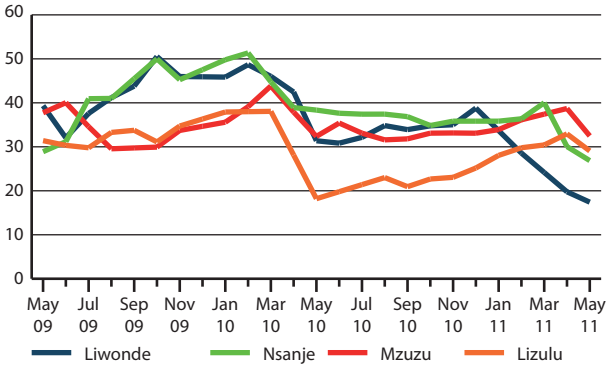
Rand per tonne




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

### Retail prices of maize in Malawi

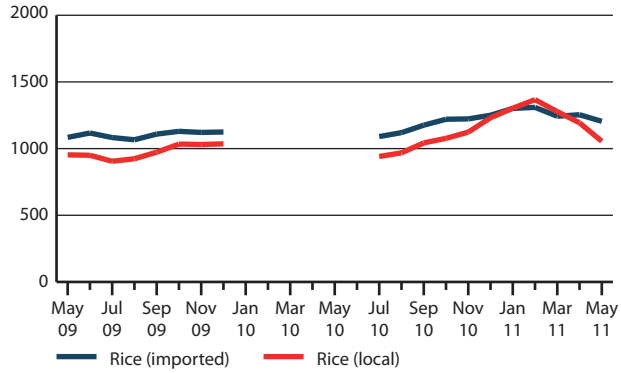
Kwacha per kg




Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Retail prices of rice in Madagascar

Malagasy Ariary per kg




Source: Observatoire du Riz

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals continued to increase in May and are well above their levels of a year ago

In Eastern Africa, prices of locally produced maize and sorghum, the main staples in the subregion, have been increasing since February following drought-reduced 2010/11 secondary season harvests. Uncertain prospects for the 2011 main season harvests due to delayed and erratic precipitation in Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia and Ethiopia, coupled with high fuel prices, have also exerted upward pressure on food prices in recent months. Prices of coarse grains have reached, or are approaching, record levels in several markets of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Somalia. Prices of wheat, mostly imported, are also at high levels, consistent with international price trends.

In **Kenya**, prices of main staple maize continued to rise in May in all monitored markets. Compared to the previous month, the May prices were up by 11 to 28 percent and in some markets were almost double their levels of a year earlier.

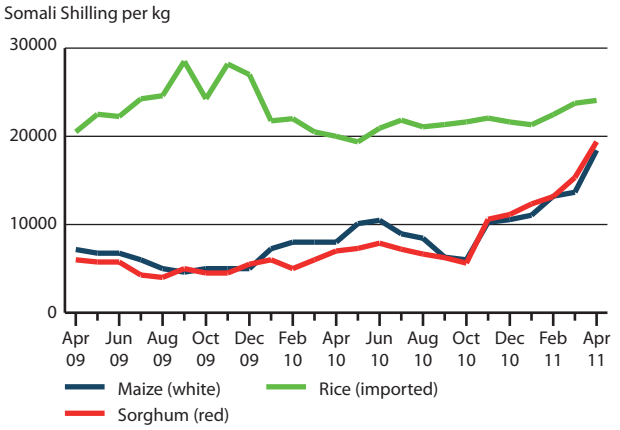
In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize, that markedly increased in most markets in April, further strengthened in May in the main cities of Dar es Salaam (+22 percent) and Arusha (+16 percent) reaching levels that were 59 and 20 percent respectively higher than a year ago. However, in surplus markets, maize prices stabilized or decreased in May with the beginning of the main 2011 crop harvest.

In **Uganda**, prices of main staples plantains (matoke), cassava flour and beans rose further in May, continuing their upward trend of the previous months and reached levels that were 125, 70 and 40 percent respectively higher than a year earlier. This price surge is largely being caused by reduced outputs in previous months and higher fuel prices. By contrast, prices of maize, also a cash crop for export, remained stable in May in anticipation of the 2011 first season harvest from June, although they were almost twice their levels of a year earlier. This mainly reflects the sustained maize import demand from neighbouring countries.

In southern and central **Somalia**, prices of main staples maize and sorghum continued to rise in April following the upward trend started in late 2010 with the failure of the secondary 2010/11 crop season. In Marka, a market located in a key growing area, maize and sorghum prices were up by 76 and 46 percent respectively in April with respect to March, while in the capital city Mogadishu, they were up by 35 and 26 percent respectively, also as a result of the restricted access to the main Bakara market following the escalation of the civil conflict. In several markets prices of maize are around the peak levels reached during the food price crisis of mid-2008, while prices of red sorghum have reached new highs. Prices of imported rice have increased in the past three months in Mogadishu and other markets mainly due to high fuel prices and increased transport costs.

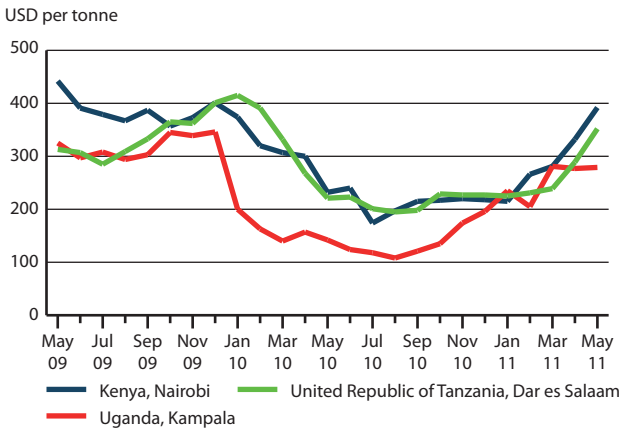
In **Ethiopia**, prices of main staple maize, on the increase since February, further strengthened in May both in surplus areas (Bahirdar market) and in deficit markets (Diredawa, Mekele, Addis Ababa) by 12 to 22 percent from their March levels. Prices

### Retail prices of cereals in Mogadishu, Somalia



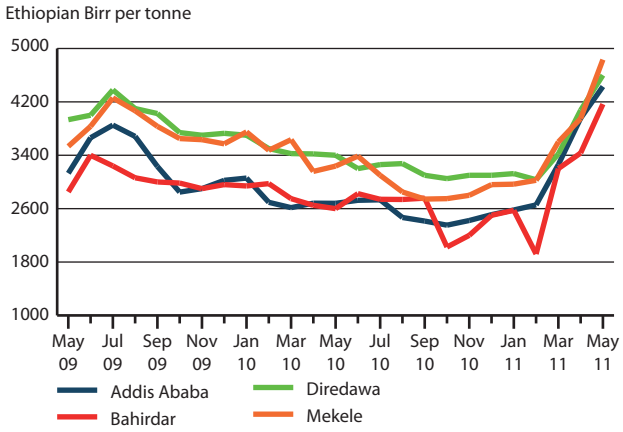

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

are generally significantly higher than at the same time last year, supported by a prolonged dry spell affecting prospects for the 2011 crops, coupled with increased fuel prices. In Addis Ababa prices of wheat, another important staple, reached record levels in May and were 58 percent higher than a year earlier.

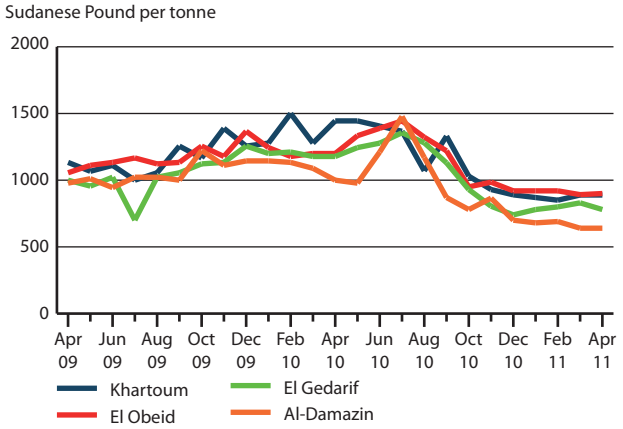
In **Northern Sudan**, prices of sorghum, the food staple in eastern states, have remained stable in most markets since the beginning of 2011, after having decreased sharply with the 2010 bumper harvest. In April 2011, sorghum prices in the monitored markets were between 25 and 38 percent lower than in April 2010, due to adequate stocks and the decreasing trade flows towards the south. Prices of millet, the main food in western parts, declined by 18 percent from March to April in Al Fashir market, located in North Darfur State, and were 36 percent lower than at the same time last year. By contrast, in the capital city Khartoum, prices of wheat, mostly imported and consumed in urban areas, slightly increased in April to levels around the peaks reached during the 2008 food price crisis.

In **South Sudan**, especially in main markets along the north-south Sudan border such as Malakal, and in the capital city Juba, cereal prices have increased since the end of November 2010. This follows trade disruptions during the pre and post referendum period. In several markets, the supply of grain has gradually declined as traders from North Sudan, but also from Uganda and Kenya, have reduced their activities or even left the country, at least temporarily. At the same time, the influx of returnees has created additional demand for staple foods.

In **Burundi**, prices of maize and beans in the capital city Bujumbura were stable in April after earlier dropping from their January peaks with the 2011 first season harvest. Prices remained relatively high nonetheless, reflecting reduced output from the first season crops. Prices of cassava flour, a major food staple, have remained firm in the past two months at around record levels reflecting production shortfalls caused by persisting plant disease problems.

In **Djibouti**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, prices rose by 24 percent in March for the second consecutive month, reaching levels 66 percent above those at the same time last year. The increase is the result of the pass-through of higher prices in the international markets.

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice and wheat lower than their previous peaks but still at high levels

In several Asian countries, domestic prices of rice and wheat declined moderately in April and May with the arrival of the 2011 first season cereal harvests, and governments' interventions to limit food inflation. However, in many markets prices still remained close to the record levels reached in early 2011, particularly for rice. High levels of cereal prices are contributing to the general price inflation due to the large weight of food in the consumer price index.

In **Bangladesh**, retail prices of rice continued to fall in May with progress of the main 2011 Boro harvest and were 9 percent lower than their peaks in December 2010. Despite the declines of the past months, prices of rice remained well above their levels of one year and two years ago. Similarly, prices of wheat have declined in the past months due to increased market supplies following significant commercial imports and the arrival of the 2011 wheat harvest. However, they were still significantly higher than a year earlier.

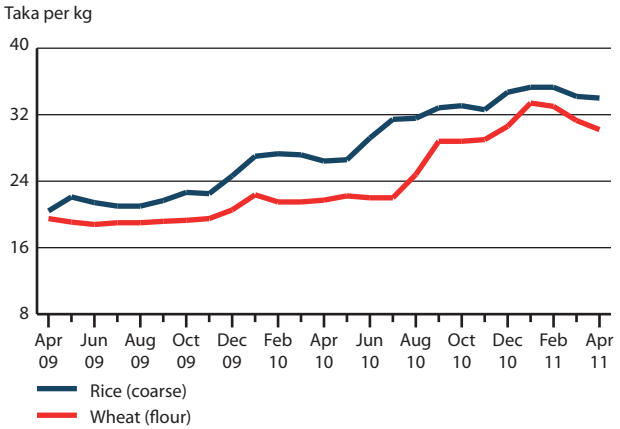
In **Indonesia**, an importing country, prices of rice in April were unchanged compared to the previous month and some 6 percent below the peak reached in January this year. Prices have decreased moderately in recent months following large government imports and the ongoing 2011 main season harvest, but in April were still 18 percent higher than at the same month last year.

In **Sri Lanka**, prices of rice in May remained stable but at high levels, reflecting a sharp contraction of the the 2011 first Maha rice harvest concluded in March. Prices of imported wheat flour increased slightly in May and were nearly 40 percent above their levels of a year ago reflecting rising international prices.

In **Viet Nam**, domestic prices of rice in May remained firm at close-to record levels, despite the good 2011 winter-spring harvest, accounting for half of the annual production. The increase in domestic prices is mainly due to the third devaluation of the national currency in twelve months, which has prompted increased import demand and led to the increase of the minimum export prices by the Viet Nam Food Association. In May, domestic prices of rice in the southern market of Dong Thap were 40 percent above their levels a year ago.

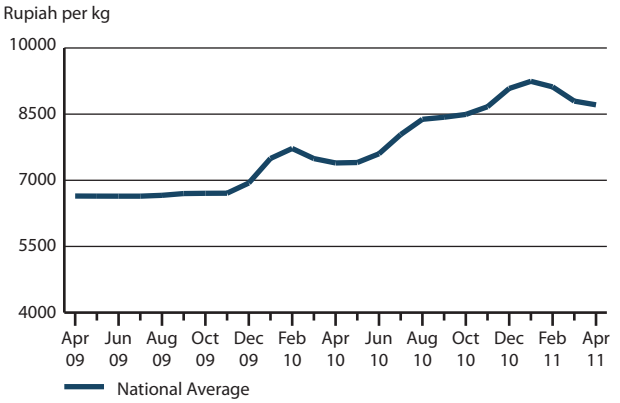
In **China**, prices of Indica rice, a staple for the low income population, and Japonica rice, mostly consumed by the middle income group have been on a sustained increase since the last quarter of 2010, supported by strong demand associated with economic growth and in line with adjustments in procurement prices. Unfavourable prospects for the 2011 early rice crop, affected by severe drought since the beginning of the season, have provided support in recent months. Indica and Japonica wholesale rice price in May 2011 were 26 and 12 percent respectively higher than a year ago. Prices of wheat, another important staple in the country, have followed the same trend and in May the average price of wheat flour in urban areas was 16 percent up compared to the same period last year.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh



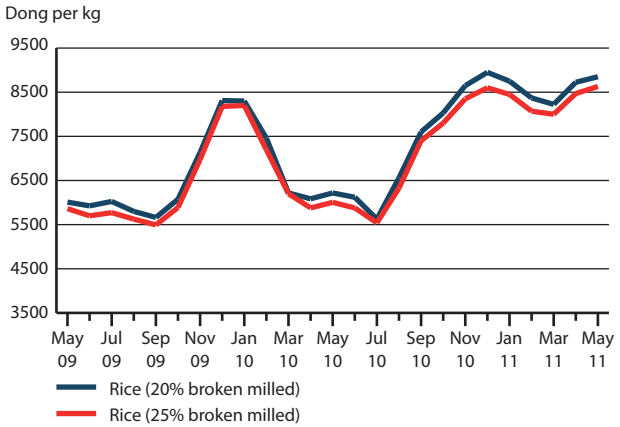

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam




Source: Agroinfo

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

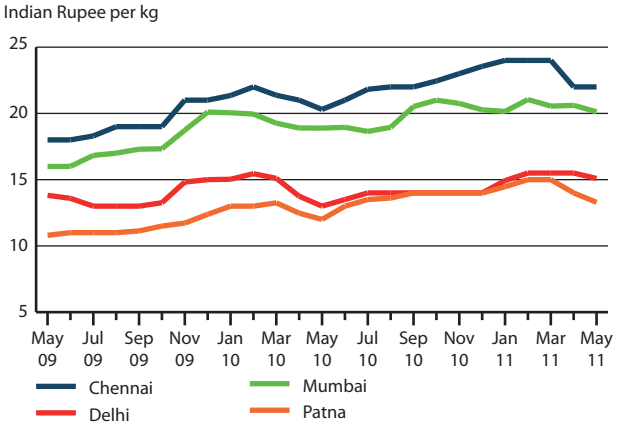
In **India**, prices of wheat further decreased in May reflecting the ongoing 2011 Rabi wheat harvest, forecast at record level. Wheat prices started to move downward in April and in May were below their peaks reached in early 2011 by 3 to 12 percent. Prices of rice continued to be stable in most markets during May, although at historically high levels.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat in May remained at their high levels of the previous months in most markets, despite the 2011 wheat harvest currently underway. This reflects an anticipated reduced crop, affected by dry weather during the growing season. In the main growing area of Herat, prices increased by 5 percent in May. Prices of imported wheat flour remained firm or increased due to high export prices. Overall, prices of wheat and wheat flour in May remained at levels 20 to 70 percent higher than at the same month a year earlier.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour continued to decline in May with the progress of the 2011 wheat harvest, anticipated to be at near record levels. In several markets prices were around their levels of a year ago.

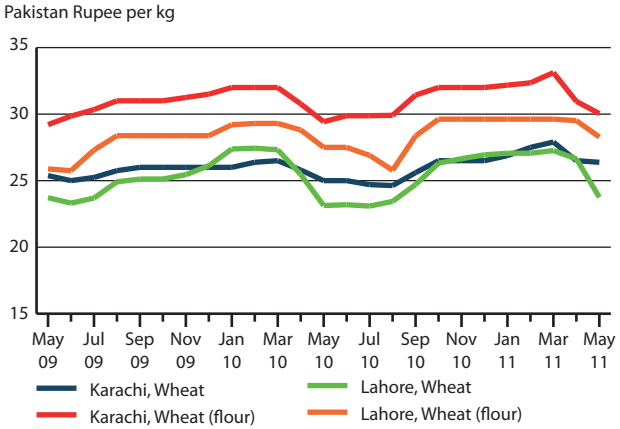
In **Mongolia,** that is highly dependent on wheat imports to satisfy its consumption requirements, prices of wheat flour that have been rising since mid-2010, slightly decreased in April compared to their levels in March. Prices remained around 30 percent higher than in April 2010. Prices of meat products, which constitute about 40 percent of the domestic food basket cost, fell by around 12 percent from February to April following government sales of meat reserves at below market prices.

### Retail prices of wheat in India



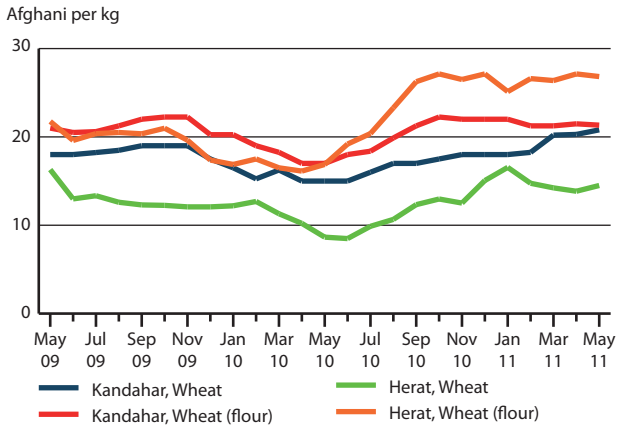

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



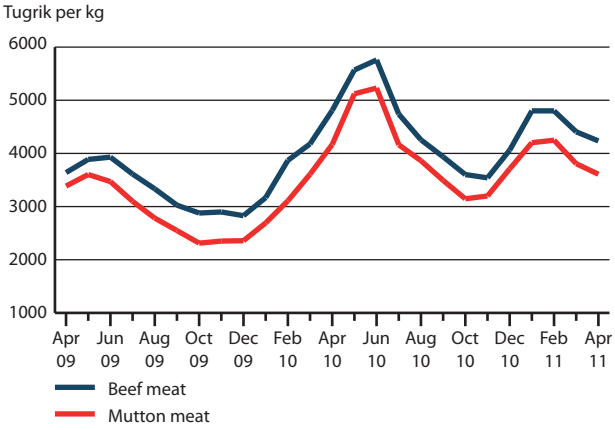

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan




Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of meat in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia




Source: National Statistical Office of Mongolia

# CIS

## Prices of wheat products at record levels, prices of potatoes declined moderately

In the CIS subregion, prices of the basic staple wheat and wheat products remained stable or increased during May and are at record levels in most countries. The subregion is heavily dependent on imported wheat to cover its consumption requirements, with rates of import dependency varying from 34 percent in Kyrgyzstan to 92 percent in Georgia. High prices in the export markets, coupled with increased oil prices, have contributed to the surge in wheat prices in the domestic markets. The governments of several countries have taken measures to limit price increases.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of wheat flour in monitored markets in May were generally unchanged from their April levels. The Government has been releasing wheat from state reserves since February in an attempt to keep food prices under control and in April it reduced custom duties on imported wheat flour. Despite these interventions, prices of wheat flour in May 2011 were still some 80 percent above their levels of the same month last year, as a result of a decline in the 2010 production, rising international wheat prices and increased prices of fuel.

In **Tajikistan**, prices of wheat flour in April remained at record levels, 50 percent higher than a year earlier. High export prices from Kazakhstan, the main source of imports, and increased oil prices are supporting domestic food prices. The Government has taken a series of measures to curb the price surge including the release of wheat flour, rice and sugar from public stocks at subsidized prices since February. In May, the Government allocated 260 million somoni (USD 58 million) for food and fuel subsidies. It is also selling diesel to farmers at subsidized prices. In addition, in the capital Dushanbe prices ceilings for flour and meat have been introduced.

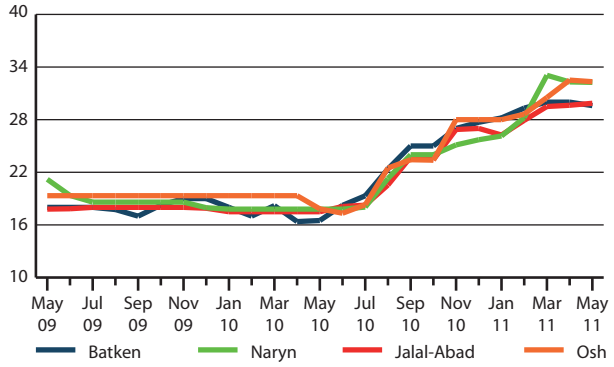
In **Georgia***, which heavily depends on imports from Kazakhstan and Ukraine, wheat prices have been on a steady increasing trend since August 2010 and in April exceeded by 40 percent their levels of April 2010. In order to counter the soaring prices the Government has distributed food vouchers to vulnerable groups of the population in March and April.

In **Azerbaijan**, another net food importer of the region, prices of wheat flour have risen sharply since mid-2010. In April, prices were about 30 percent higher than a year earlier. The increase reflects higher export prices and a reduced 2010 production. The Government exempted wheat and flour from import duties from 1 January to 1 August 2011.

Prices of potatoes, another basic staple in the subregion, which had steadily increased since mid-2010 reaching record highs in March, remained stable in April in the **Russian Federation** and in **Tajikistan**, and decreased moderately in **Armenia**, **Azerbaijan** and **Kyrgyzstan**.

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan

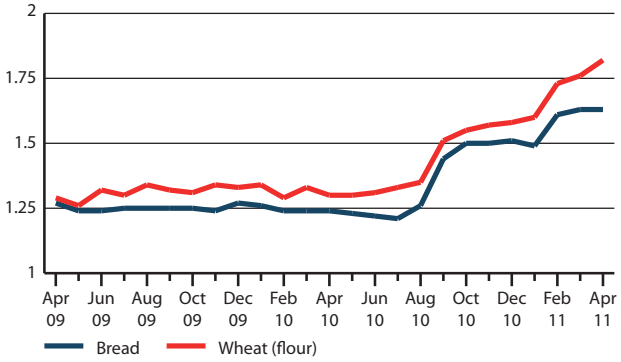
Som per kg




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Georgia

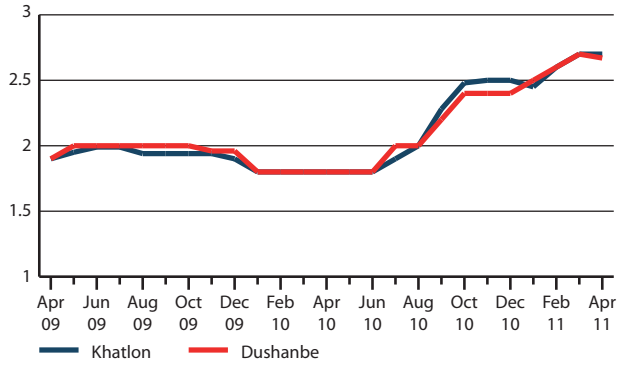
Lari per kg




Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan

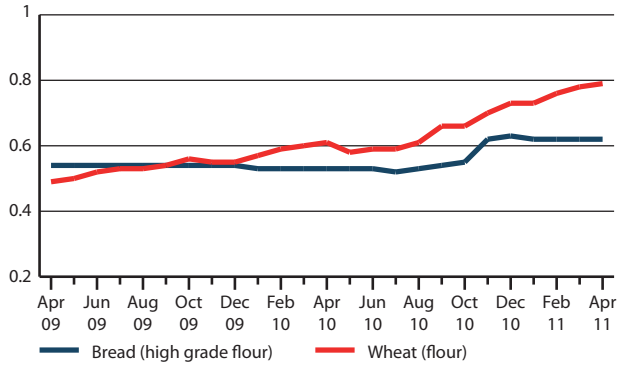
Somoni per kg




Source: State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan

Azerbaijanian Manat per kg




Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

*Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion is this group is maintained temporarily

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## Central America white maize prices at record levels

Prices of white maize, the main staple in the subregion, have risen since the beginning of the year reaching record levels in April/May in most countries. The increase reflects reduced 2010 maize outputs, poor prospects for the 2011 secondary maize season in Mexico and soaring international prices. Countries in the subregion normally import about half of their annual maize consumption requirements. While imports are in the form of yellow maize for the feed industry, substitution between yellow and white varieties in feed rations results in price pass-through from the international market. In **Mexico**, by far the largest producer of the subregion, and in **Guatemala**, maize prices in May remained unchanged from their record levels of the previous month. In **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, prices further strengthened in May and were 80 and 50 percent respectively above the levels of a year earlier and at all-time highs. Prices of maize are also at high levels in **El Salvador** and **Costa Rica**.

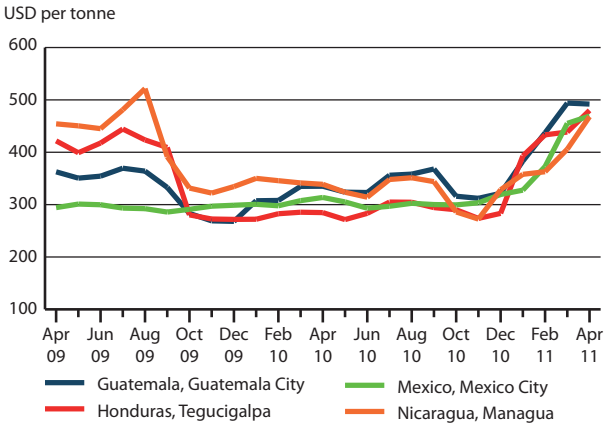
Prices of red beans, another basic food in the subregion, after earlier dropping from their peaks in November 2010, began rising again in May in several countries reflecting tight market supplies and were in general twice their levels of a year earlier.

In **Haiti**, prices of imported rice, the main staple in the country, which had increased markedly in the last quarter of 2010, remained stable or declined since the beginning of the year, reflecting the decline in international prices. In May 2011, in the major market of the capital city Port-au-Prince, prices of imported rice continued to decrease and were 13 percent lower than a year ago.

## In South America wheat flour prices continue to increase and those of maize remain high

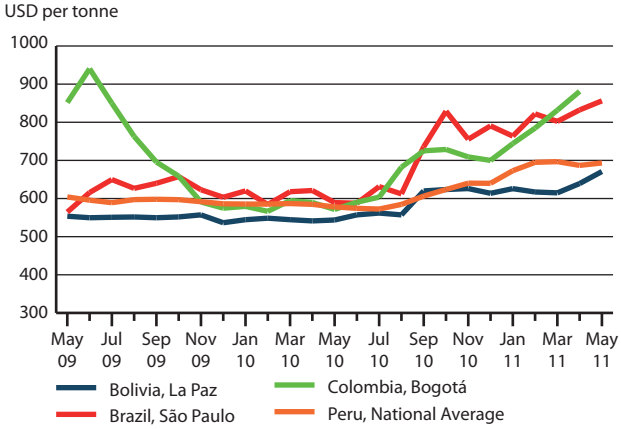
In wheat importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour that have been on the increase since mid-2010 following trends in the international markets, further strengthened in May. In **Brazil** and **Colombia**, prices of wheat flour were nearly 50 percent higher than a year earlier, while in **Bolivia** and **Peru**, they were quoted some 20 percent above their levels in May 2010. Prices of yellow maize remained at high levels in May, supported by rising international prices and sustained domestic demand from the feed industry. In Brazil, notwithstanding moderate declines in the past two months reflecting the arrival of the 2011 main harvest, prices of maize were up by 70 percent in May compared to the same month in 2010. In Peru and Colombia, prices of yellow maize have kept rising in recent months and were 18 and 29 percent respectively higher than a year ago.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



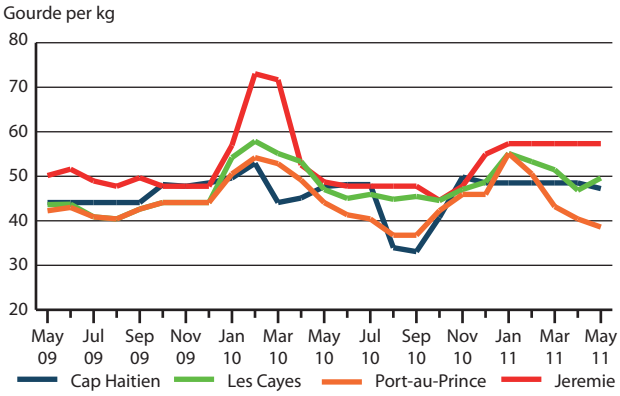

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Sistema Nacional de Información e Integración de Mercados, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America



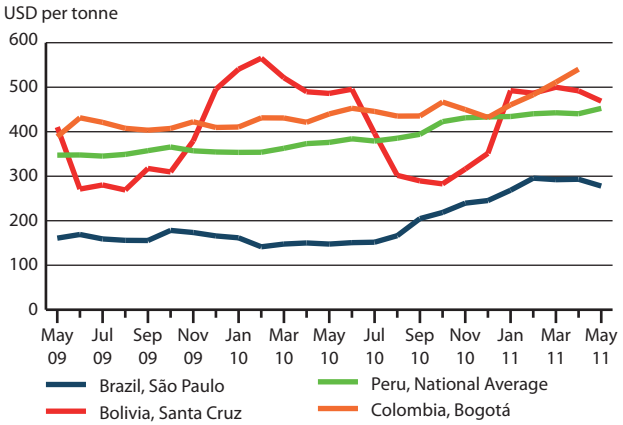

Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

### Retail prices of imported rice in Haiti




Source: Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

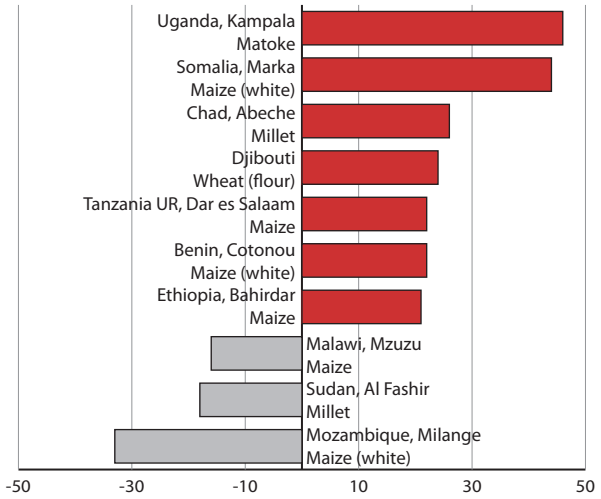



Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Agronet

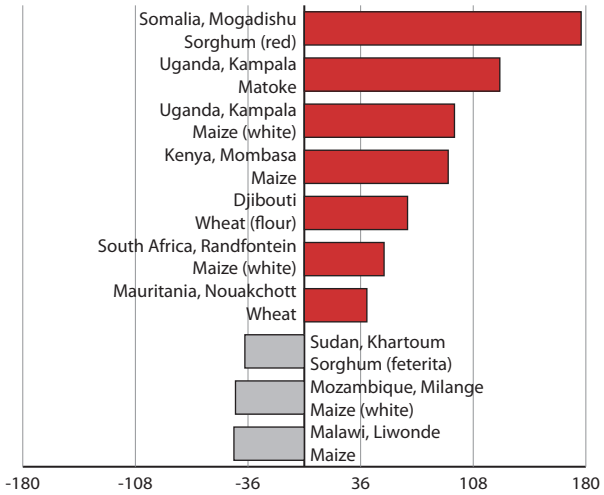
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

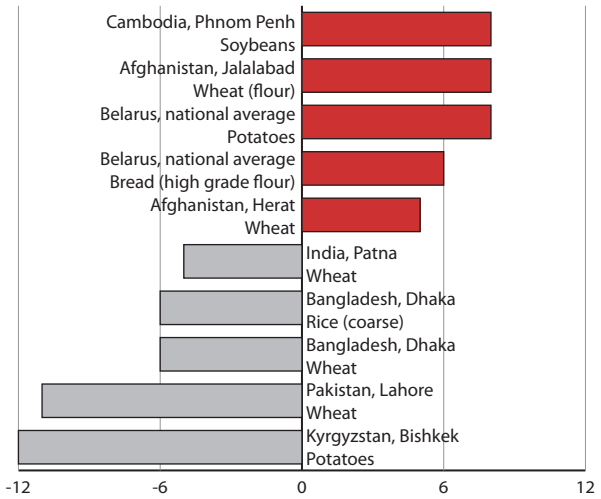



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

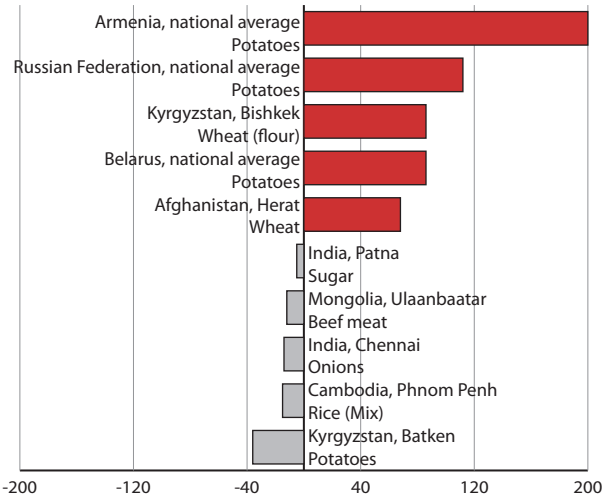



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

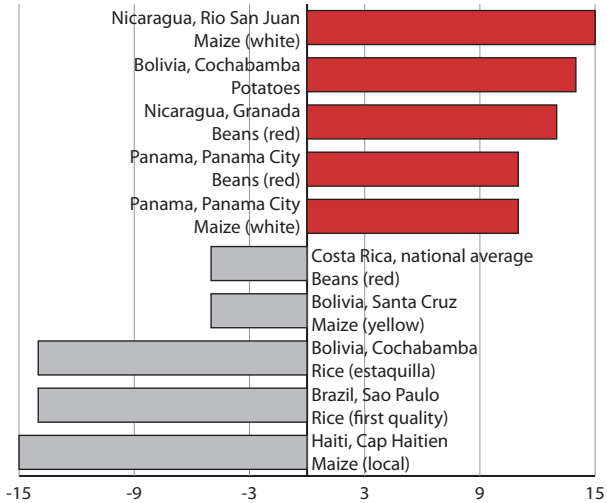



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

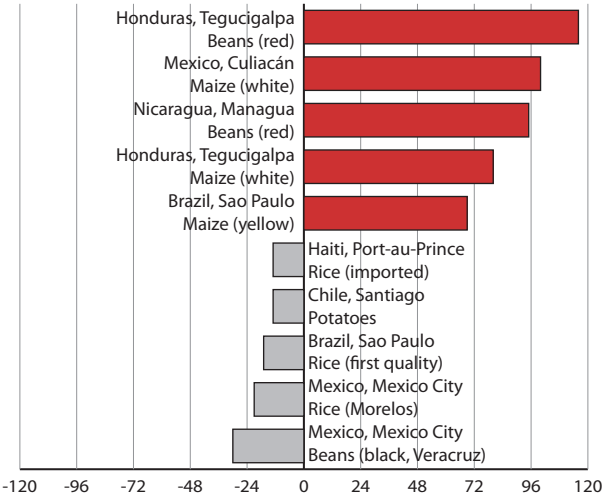



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from April to May 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 352.00 | 289.00 | 221.00 | 313.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 392.00 | 332.00 | 232.00 | 442.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 279.00 | 277.00 | 142.00 | 325.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Rice (imported)* | SOS per Kg | Apr-11 | 24 075.00 | 23 750.00 | 20 000.00 | 20 500.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Apr-11 | 19 387.00 | 15 327.00 | 7 000.00 | 6 000.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Apr-11 | 18 428.00 | 13 658.00 | 8 000.00 | 7 167.00 |
| Ethiopia: Diredawa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | May-11 | 4 600.00 | 4 075.00 | 3 400.00 | 3 933.30 |
| Ethiopia: Mekele, Maize** | ETB per tonne | May-11 | 4 833.30 | 3 950.00 | 3 237.50 | 3 533.30 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | May-11 | 4 430.00 | 3 955.00 | 2 680.00 | 3 130.00 |
| Ethiopia: Bahirdar, Maize** | ETB per tonne | May-11 | 4 166.70 | 3 433.30 | 2 600.00 | 2 850.00 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Apr-11 | 888.89 | 888.89 | 1 444.44 | 1 133.33 |
| Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Apr-11 | 900.00 | 891.67 | 1 200.00 | 1 055.56 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Apr-11 | 780.00 | 830.00 | 1 177.78 | 1 000.00 |
| Sudan: Al-Damazin, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Apr-11 | 640.00 | 640.00 | 1 000.00 | 977.78 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Agadez, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | May-11 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 240.00 | 220.00 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | May-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 165.00 | 160.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | May-11 | 140.00 | 135.00 | 150.00 | 145.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Apr-11 | 215.00 | 190.00 | 220.00 | 233.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Apr-11 | 196.00 | 156.00 | 250.00 | 212.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Apr-11 | 170.00 | 158.00 | 186.00 | 217.00 |
| Chad: Moussoro, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Apr-11 | 275.00 | 250.00 | 300.00 | 210.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | Apr-11 | 56.00 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 52.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | Apr-11 | 47.00 | 41.00 | 44.00 | 48.00 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 275.00 | 225.00 | 205.00 | 310.00 |
| Benin, Natitingou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 185.00 | 160.00 | 135.00 | 220.00 |
| Benin, Malanville, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 190.00 | 155.00 | 138.33 | |
| Benin, Nikki, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 165.00 | 135.00 | 125.00 | |
| Senegal: Dakar, Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 393.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 403.00 |
| Senegal: Kaolack,Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 319.00 | 338.00 | 319.00 | 373.00 |
| Senegal: Tambacounda, Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Mar-11 | 316.00 | 313.00 | 316.00 | 418.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | May-11 | 7.22 | 8.16 | 8.16 | 10.29 |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | May-11 | 6.53 | 8.41 | 9.14 | 3.42 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | May-11 | 5.71 | 7.00 | 6.36 | 5.71 |
| Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | May-11 | 8.57 | 10.10 | 6.09 | 6.00 |
| Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | May-11 | 32.47 | 38.71 | 32.37 | 37.74 |
| Malawi: Lizulu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | May-11 | 29.06 | 32.94 | 18.20 | 31.40 |
| Malawi: Nsanje, Maize* | MWK per Kg | May-11 | 26.86 | 30.05 | 38.35 | 28.89 |
| Malawi: Liwonde, Maize* | MWK per Kg | May-11 | 17.41 | 19.77 | 31.37 | 39.35 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | May-11 | 1 682.25 | 1 625.05 | 1 117.14 | 1 597.70 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | May-11 | 1 715.15 | 1 650.28 | 1 183.14 | 1 455.15 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (imported)* | MGA per Kg | May-11 | 1 213.75 | 1 254.00 | | 1 084.25 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (local)* | MGA per Kg | May-11 | 1 061.83 | 1 193.22 | | 953.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | May-11 | 8 800.00 | 8 725.00 | 6 217.15 | 6 010.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | May-11 | 8 600.00 | 8 470.00 | 6 004.63 | 5 861.67 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Apr-11 | 8 711.00 | 8 795.00 | 7 393.00 | 6 643.00 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | May-11 | 31.88 | 33.80 | 26.58 | 22.10 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | May-11 | 29.00 | 29.90 | 22.23 | 19.08 |
| China: Heilongjiang , Rice (Japonica second quality)** | CNY per Kg | May-11 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.57 | 3.12 |
| China: Hunan, Rice (Indica first quality)** | CNY per Kg | May-11 | 3.66 | 3.66 | 2.90 | 2.82 |
| India: Patna, Wheat* | INR per Kg | May-11 | 13.24 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.80 |
| India: Chennai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | May-11 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 20.30 | 18.00 |
| India: Delhi, Wheat* | INR per Kg | May-11 | 15.07 | 15.50 | 13.00 | 13.82 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | May-11 | 20.29 | 20.61 | 18.89 | 16.00 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | May-11 | 14.50 | 13.85 | 8.65 | 16.30 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | May-11 | 26.83 | 27.13 | 16.88 | 21.75 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | May-11 | 20.80 | 20.28 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | May-11 | 21.33 | 21.48 | 17.00 | 21.00 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | May-11 | 26.38 | 26.50 | 25.00 | 25.38 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | May-11 | 30.04 | 30.96 | 29.43 | 29.21 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | May-11 | 23.75 | 26.64 | 23.13 | 23.72 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | May-11 | 28.28 | 29.51 | 27.50 | 25.88 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Beef meat* | MNT per Kg | Apr-11 | 4 234.90 | 4 406.77 | 4 809.22 | 3 639.62 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Mutton meat* | MNT per Kg | Apr-11 | 3 608.30 | 3 806.23 | 4 167.44 | 3 386.59 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | May-11 | 29.87 | 29.64 | 17.50 | 17.80 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | May-11 | 32.25 | 32.30 | 17.80 | 21.20 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | May-11 | 32.33 | 32.51 | 17.83 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Batken, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | May-11 | 29.60 | 30.00 | 16.50 | 18.00 |
| Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Apr-11 | 2.67 | 2.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| Tajikistan: Khatlon, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Apr-11 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| Georgia: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | GEL per Kg | Apr-11 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.30 | 1.29 |
| Georgia: National Average, Bread* | GEL per Kg | Apr-11 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.24 | 1.27 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | AZN per Kg | Apr-11 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.61 | 0.49 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AZN per Kg | Apr-11 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.54 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 492.56 | 494.02 | 323.79 | 350.59 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 484.92 | 457.38 | 323.63 | 450.43 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 488.26 | 479.98 | 271.45 | 399.09 |
| Mexico: Mexico City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 472.24 | 467.75 | 305.14 | 301.06 |
| Haiti: Jeremie, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | May-11 | 57.33 | 57.33 | 48.73 | 50.16 |
| Haiti: Les Cayes, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | May-11 | 49.61 | 46.86 | 47.03 | 43.64 |
| Haiti: Port-au-Prince, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | May-11 | 38.59 | 40.42 | 44.10 | 42.25 |
| Haiti: Cap Haitien, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | May-11 | 47.23 | 48.51 | 47.69 | 44.10 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 468.71 | 491.83 | 486.06 | 410.38 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 277.92 | 293.15 | 147.55 | 160.84 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 540.51 | 511.24 | 421.23 | 349.83 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 452.49 | 440.40 | 376.03 | 347.35 |
| Bolivia: La Paz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 670.78 | 639.28 | 543.68 | 553.59 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 856.19 | 832.34 | 589.33 | 564.47 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Apr-11 | 880.96 | 831.75 | 589.52 | 762.30 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 693.31 | 686.89 | 578.04 | 604.12 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

8 July 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

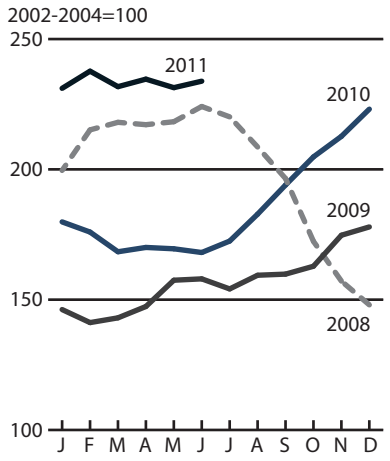
- The FAO Food Price Index rose slightly in June to 234 points, 4 percent below its all-time high in February .
- International prices of wheat declined for the second consecutive month but those of rice increased. Maize prices remained firm.
- In Eastern Africa, cereal prices have registered new peaks in several countries. In Western Africa, cereal prices remained stable or increased but generally still remain at low levels. In Southern Africa, prices further declined in June in most countries.
- In Asia, prices of cereals steady and at high levels despite some declines.
- In the CIS, prices of wheat remained firm at near record levels.
- In Central America, maize prices surged to new highs while those of beans well above last year's levels.

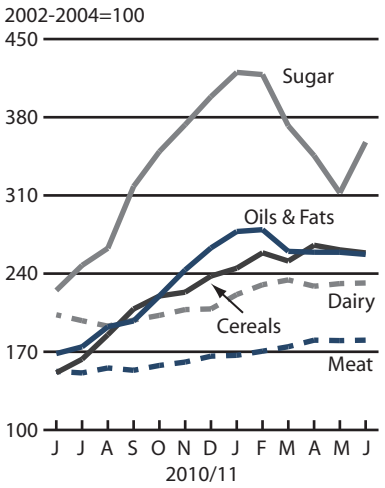
## Countries in this issue:



## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** averaged 234 points in June 2011, 1 percent higher than in May and 39 percent higher than in June 2010. A strong rise in international sugar prices was behind much of the increase in the June value of the index. The **FAO Sugar Price** Index averaged 359 points in June, up 14 percent from May and only 15 percent below its January record. The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 259 points in June, down 1 percent from May but 71 percent higher than in June 2010. Of all the major cereals, prices of wheat fell most and rice increased. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** averaged 257 points in June, down marginally from May. Among the oils and fats, prices of soybean oil were steady but palm oil weakened. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 232 points in June, virtually unchanged from 231 points in May. The **FAO Meat Price Index** averaged 180 points, marginally up from May.




The FAO food price indices are updated on a monthly basis and more details are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

# International cereal prices

## Export prices of wheat declined markedly in June but those of rice increased and maize remained firm

International prices of **wheat** fell for the second consecutive month in June. The benchmark US wheat price (No. 2 Hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 334 per tonne, down 8 percent from May. In spite of recent declines, wheat prices are over 80 percent higher than a year earlier although they have fallen by 30 percent from their peaks in 2008. The decline in June largely reflected improved weather conditions in Europe and improved supply prospects especially in the new season (2011/12) following the announcement by the Russian Federation about the lifting of its ban on exports from 1 July.

Export prices of **maize** remained firm in June, with the benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No. 2, f.o.b.) averaging USD 308 per tonne, twice its level of a year ago. Maize prices peaked to a record in early June on concerns over tight supplies of old crop (2010) and the impact of continued wet weather on crops in the United States. Prices retreated from their highs during the second half of the month, largely on weaker demand, improved global crop prospects as well as several outside market developments, in particular the decline in oil prices.

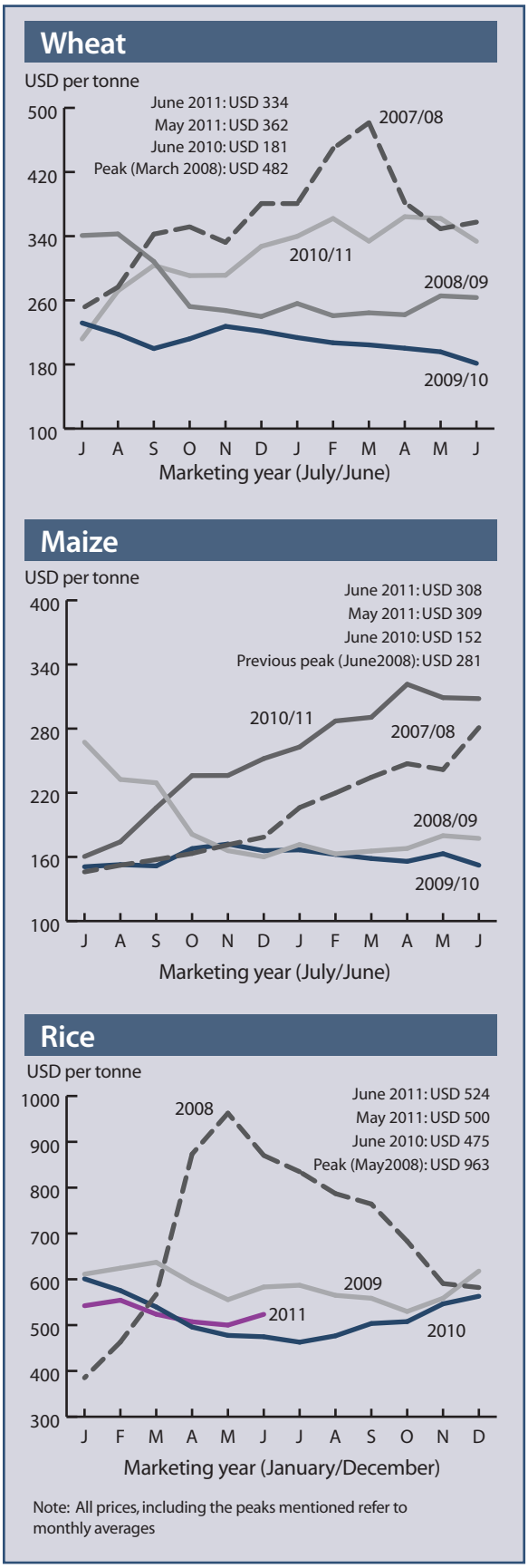
Export prices of **rice,** which have been declining since February, rebounded in June. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 524 per tonne, 5 percent higher than in May and 10 percent above its level in June 2010. International rice prices were supported in June by sustained import demand from Africa countries but also by the prospect of changes in the support price policy in Thailand, the largest rice exporter, which could result in much higher export quotations.

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the:

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**




Note: All prices, including the peaks mentioned refer to monthly averages

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Cereal prices on the increase in some countries but overall at low levels

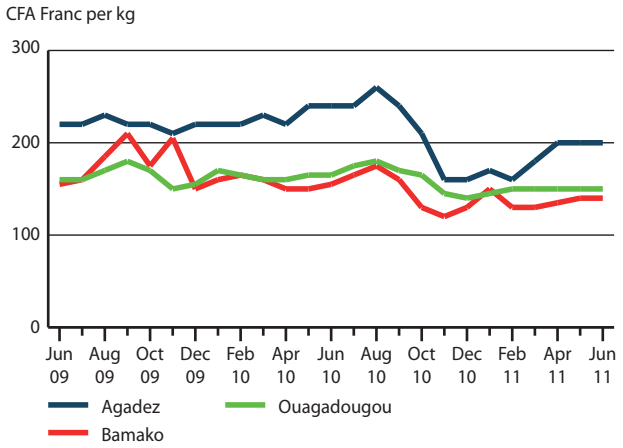
In Western Africa, prices of domestically produced cereals (millet, sorghum and maize), the main staples in the subregion, have shown mixed trends in the past months, remaining stable in several countries but moderately increasing in others reflecting concerns about delays in the start of the 2011 agricultural seasons and sharply increased fuel and transport costs. Overall, however, prices of coarse grains are generally low compared with their levels a year ago reflecting ample supplies from bumper 2010 harvests and recent off-season harvests in some countries.

In **Niger**, **Mali** and **Burkina Faso**, prices of main staples millet and sorghum in June remained at the relatively low levels of the past months and are lower than a year ago in most markets. This is due to good availabilities from the 2010 harvests and the recent conclusion of government purchases to replenish public stocks. By contrast, prices of rice, mostly imported and channelled through the entry ports of the coastal countries, are substantially higher than in June 2010 (+22 percent in Agadez, Niger and +20 percent in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso), reflecting higher fuel prices and increased transport costs. However, in Mali, which covers most of its rice consumption requirements from domestic production, prices of local rice are lower than a year ago in the capital city Bamako.

In **Chad**, prices of millet and sorghum further strengthened in May in all the monitored markets, rising by up to 14 percent from their April levels. Prices are supported by the relaxation of price control measures, higher fuel prices and increased transport costs, and by concerns over a delay in planting of the 2011 main cropping season. However, millet and sorghum prices in May remained lower than at the same time last year.

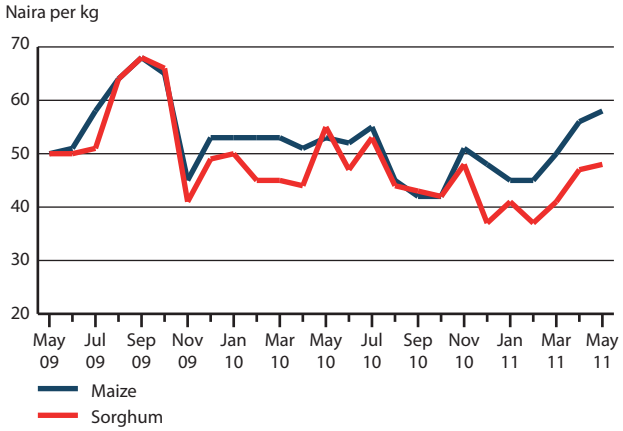
In **Nigeria**, sorghum and maize prices in the major Kano market continued their upward trend that started in February, albeit at a slower rate compared to the previous months. The rise in cereal prices has followed increases in fuel and transport costs (diesel prices in May were 21 percent higher than in February). Delays in the 2011 coarse grains planting in some growing areas

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



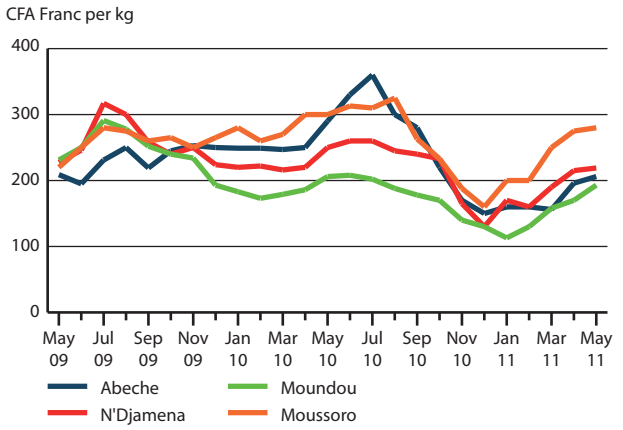

Source: Afrique verte

### Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria



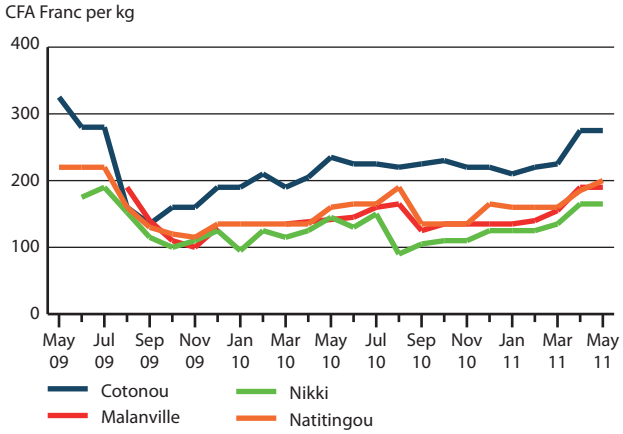

Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of millet in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

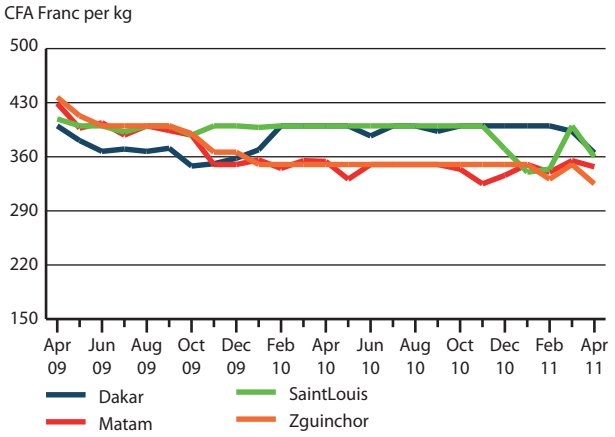
## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

also provided support. As of May, sorghum and maize prices were around their levels of a year earlier.

In **Benin**, maize prices stabilized in May in the main market of Cotonou, after the sharp increase observed in April, but continued to rise in other markets, although at a slower rate. Recently harvested off-season maize contributed to increase somewhat the reduced supplies following the flood-affected 2010 production. However, the late onset of the 2011 main rainy season and the possibility of a delayed harvest supported maize prices, which in May were between 17 and 58 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, increased by 10 percent from April to May in Cotonou due to reduced imports, but remained around the levels of one and two years earlier.

In **Senegal**, prices of rice, the main staple in the country, decreased in April in several markets (-9 percent in Dakar, -10 percent in Saint Louis) as a result of the recently harvested off-season crop, recent imports (subsidized by the Government) and adequate supplies following last year's bumper paddy crop. Despite the ample availabilities, rice prices were unchanged from April 2010 due to the impact of high fuel prices on transport costs (diesel prices were in April 37 percent higher than a year earlier).

### Retail prices of imported rice in Senegal



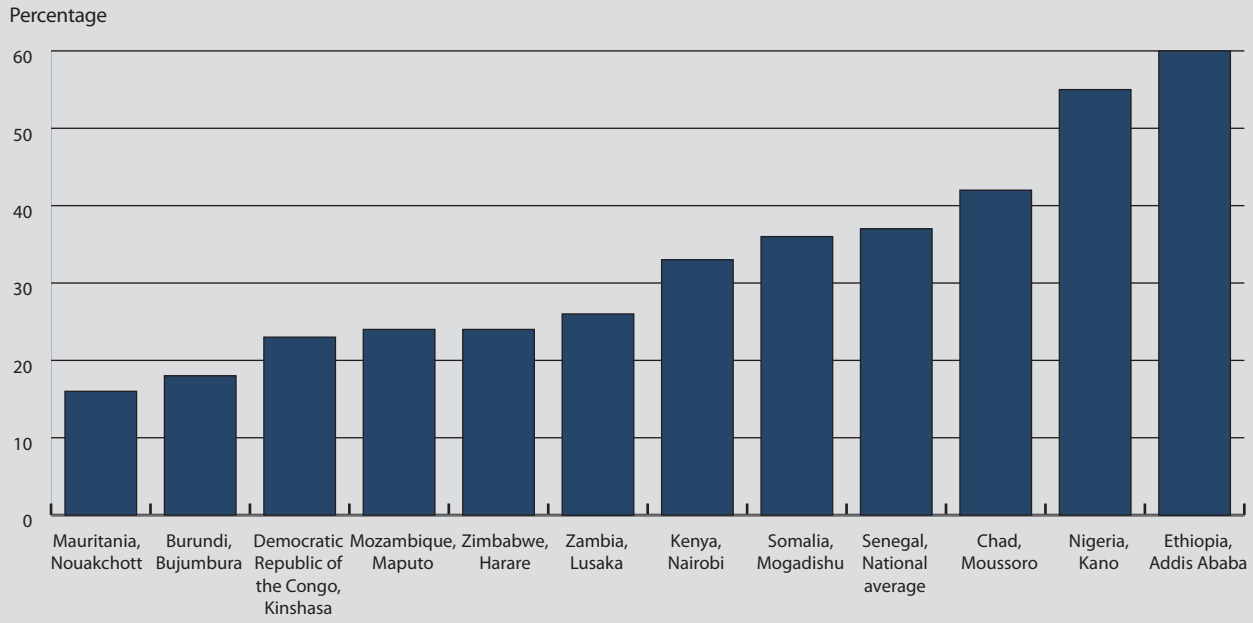

Source: Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire

Prices of millet, a widely consumed cereal, were stable during April in most markets at levels around those of the previous year.

In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, prices in the capital city Nouakchott were stable in May but at levels 40 percent higher than the previous year, the high prices following trends in international markets.

## Annual percentage changes of fuel prices in selected African countries, 2010-2011*

- **Higher domestic fuel prices have resulted in increased transport costs, exerting upward pressure on food prices.**




* Period refers to May 2010 - May 2011, except for Ethiopia and Senegal which are April 2010 - April 2011.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Maize prices continue to decrease in most countries due to satisfactory 2011 harvests, with the exception of South Africa

In most countries of Southern Africa, prices of main staple maize further declined in June as the 2011 harvest progressed and are generally lower than a year earlier. The weaker prices reflect good outputs being obtained and large carryover stocks. However, in South Africa, the largest producer and exporter of the subregion, maize prices are increasing and are higher than in June 2010, due to a contraction in this year's production, which affects importing countries Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia and Botswana.

In **Zambia**, maize prices, stable since the beginning of the year, declined by 22 percent from April to June as the estimated record large harvest began to arrive on the market. At their June levels, maize prices were 15 percent lower than a year ago.

In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize, after having sharply declined from March to May with the 2011 main season harvest, levelled off or slightly increased in June, consistent with seasonal patterns, but are in general well below their levels of a year earlier reflecting the satisfactory harvest performance. However, large price differentials persist between southern deficit markets and surplus central and northern markets. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed cereal and largely imported, which declined in the last months from the almost record levels reached in March, were stable in June and 3 percent lower than a year ago.

In **Zimbabwe**, prices of maize declined in the capital city Harare for the second consecutive month (-7 percent from April to May), with the progress of the 2011 harvest, which is almost completed. However, prices are still 26 percent higher than in May 2010.

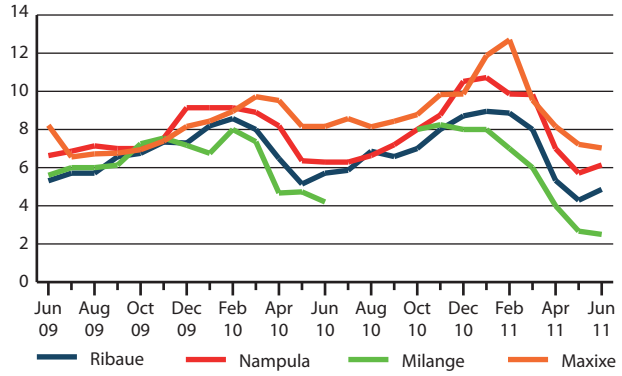
In **South Africa**, the main producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices further strengthened in June. Both white and yellow maize prices are about 60 percent higher than in June 2010. The unseasonal upward price trend reflects lower 2011 production estimates, due to reduced plantings, higher international maize prices and the devaluation of the Rand against the US dollar which has supported import demand.

In **Lesotho**, which normally imports over 60 percent of its annual maize consumption requirements, maize prices are on the increase since the beginning of the year and in the first quarter of 2011 were 24 percent higher than at the same period of 2010. This reflects the anticipated reduced harvest and increasing maize import prices from South Africa, the country's main supplier.

In **Madagascar**, prices of the main staple rice declined further in June, continuing the downward trend started in March with the beginning of the 2011 main harvest. Local and imported rice prices declined from May to June by 4 and 2 percent, respectively.

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique

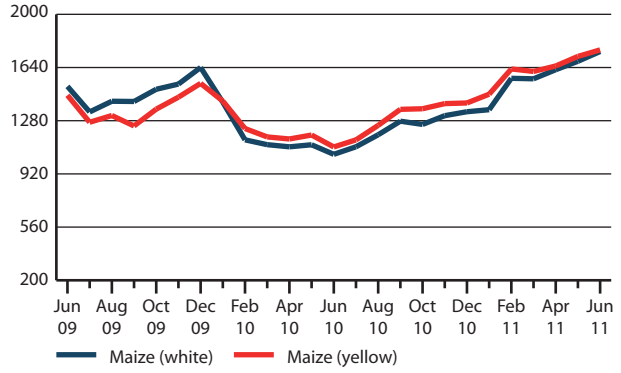
Metical per kg




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa

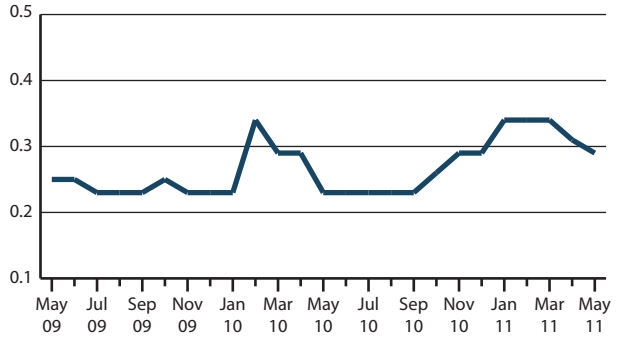
Rand per tonne




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

### Retail prices of maize in Harare, Zimbabwe

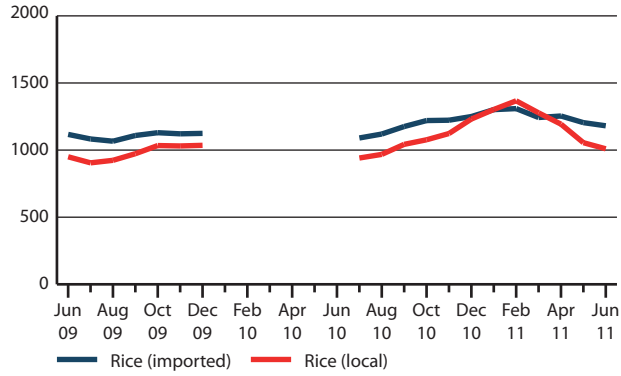
US Dollar per Kg




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of rice in Madagascar

Malagasy Ariary per kg




Source: Observatoire du Riz

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals generally high with record levels registered in several markets

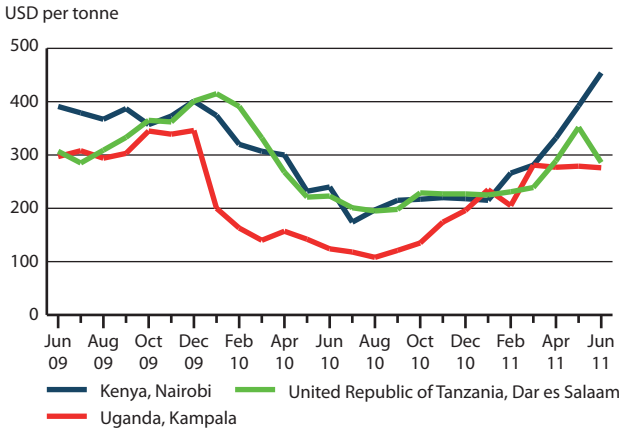
In Eastern Africa, prices of cereals, on the increase since February following drought-reduced 2010/11 secondary season harvests, remained at generally high levels in the past two months despite declines in some markets. Cereal prices were well above their levels a year earlier and have reached new records in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. Prices are supported by uncertain prospects for the 2011 main season harvests, sharply increased fuel and transport costs, and high international prices of imported wheat.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, maize prices declined from May to June in several markets, notably in the main cities Dar Es Salaam and Arusha (-19 and -7 percent, respectively), with the harvest of the 2011 main season crop and the imposition of a food export ban in mid-May. However, prices remain well above the levels of the previous year (+28 percent in Dar es Salaam, +20 percent in Arusha), due to an anticipated reduced maize output and high fuel prices.

In **Kenya**, prices of main staple maize reached new record highs in June in several markets and, in general, are double their levels at the same time last year. The upward trend which began last February is due to a reduced 2010/11 secondary crop and expectations of a reduced output of the 2011 main season, coupled with increased fuel prices and the impact of the food export ban from the United Republic of Tanzania.

In **Uganda**, prices of staples plantains (matoke) and cassava flour decreased in June in the capital city Kampala by 47 and 23 percent respectively from their peaks in May, as newly harvested crops began to supply markets. However, they were still 56 and 64 percent respectively higher than a year ago, due to high fuel prices and increased transport costs. Prices of maize, which is also an important export crop, remained firm in June due to the delay of the 2011 main harvest, following a late start of the rainy season. In June, prices of maize in Kampala were 123 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting sustained import demand from neighbouring countries.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa

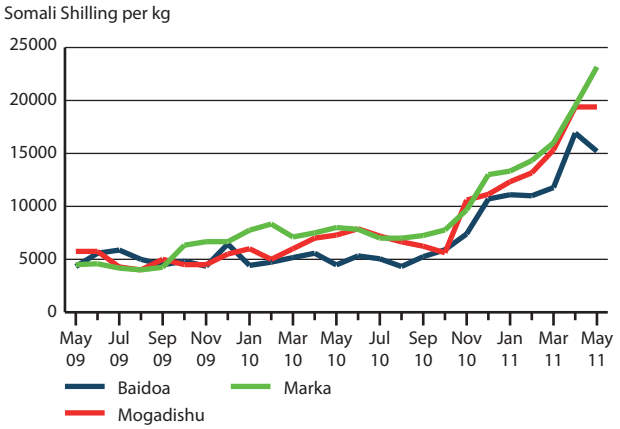



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

In southern and central **Somalia**, prices of cereals in May showed different trends in the monitored markets. Red sorghum prices decreased from April to May by 10 percent in Baidoa market, located in the Sorghum Belt, while in Marka they increased by 19 percent. Overall, however, prices of locally produced sorghum and maize are at high to record levels as a result of the poor performance of the 2010/11 *Deyr* secondary season crop, gathered earlier in the year, and the unfavourable prospects for the 2011 main *Gu* season crop, normally harvested from August, which is forecast 50 percent lower than last year. Prices of imported rice have remained stable during May in most markets, but they are 17 to 26 percent higher than in the previous year, mainly due to high fuel and transport costs reflecting higher international prices and the depreciation of the Somali Shilling against the US Dollar.

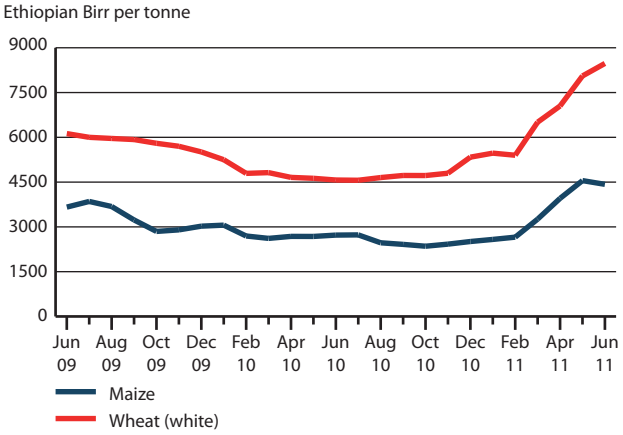
In **Ethiopia**, prices of wheat, an important staple food, and partially imported, continued to increase in June reaching new record levels in the Addis Ababa market, where prices

### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

### Wholesale prices of maize and wheat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



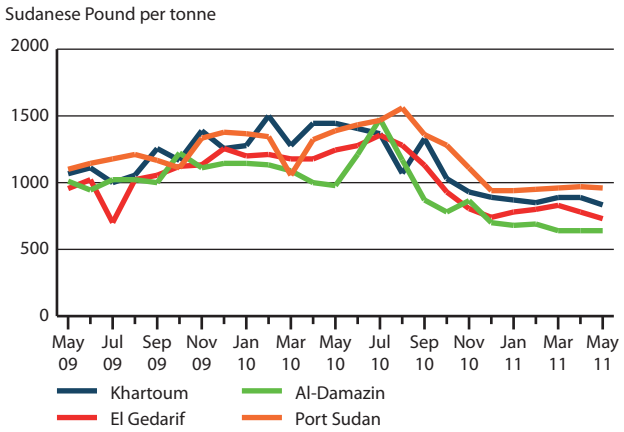

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

are 85 percent higher than last year. The price surge reflects high international prices, coupled with uncertain production prospects for the 2011 main season crop and higher fuel and transport costs (diesel prices in April were 60 percent up on a year earlier). Prices of maize, on the increase since February, fell slightly in June in most markets, including the capital city Addis Ababa. However, they remained well above their levels of last year (from 36 to 66 percent up), particularly in the Diredawa market located in an area heavily dependent on the secondary *Belg* season harvest, currently underway, which is anticipated to be very poor due to a prolonged drought.

In **Northern Sudan**, prices of sorghum, the main food in eastern states, continued to be stable or slightly decreased in May, and they were between 31 and 42 percent lower than in May 2010. This is mainly due to the good availabilities from the 2010 bumper harvest and the decreasing export flows towards Southern Sudan, which have dropped by almost 40 percent since the January self-determination referendum. Prices of millet, the main staple in the west of the country, increased by 11 percent from April to May in Al Fashir market (North Darfur), but they were still 34 percent lower than the previous year as a result of last year's good production and increased imports from neighbouring Chad, where a 2010 bumper crop was harvested. By contrast, prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, remained around the peaks reached during the food price crisis in mid-2008, despite a slight decrease from April to May in the capital city Khartoum.

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

In **Southern Sudan**, prices of cereals remained at high levels. In the markets of the capital city Juba, and in Malakal, near the border with Northern Sudan, prices of sorghum in May were 133 and 27 percent respectively higher than a year earlier. The high price levels are the result of insecurity, disruption of food supplies from Northern Sudan and other neighbouring countries, as well as erratic rainfall affecting the 2011 harvest prospects.

In **Djibouti**, prices of main staple wheat, entirely imported, remained firm between April and May 2011 at levels 67 percent higher than in May 2010, the high prices reflecting trends in international markets.

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of cereals steady and at high levels despite some weakening wheat prices

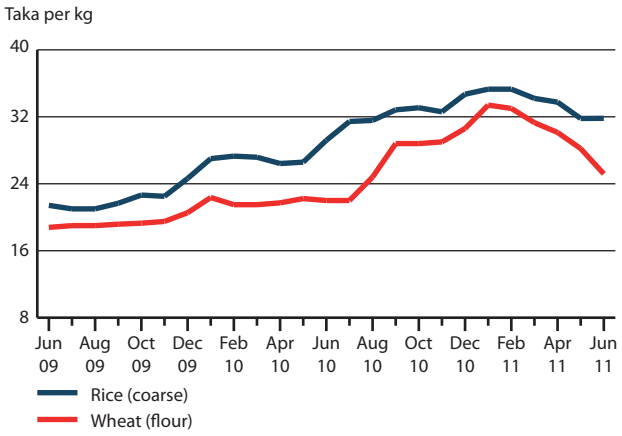
In most Asian countries, rice prices in June remained virtually unchanged from their previous month and well above their levels of a year earlier. Despite the generally good outputs of the recently harvested first season crops, prices have declined only moderately from their peaks in early 2011. This reflects various factors including government price support measures in some countries. In wheat producing countries, prices of wheat and wheat flour have shown some declines in June following the 2011 main harvests but, in general, are still higher than at the same time last year throughout the subregion.

In **Bangladesh**, rice prices, which had declined in the past months with the recently harvested 2011 *Boro* crop, remained unchanged in June reflecting the start of the Government rice procurement season at prices higher than last year. In Dhaka, rice prices in June were 10 percent below their peaks in January 2011 but still 9 percent above their levels a year ago. Prices of wheat flour continued the downward trend that began in February as a result of the good 2011 wheat harvest, coupled with large wheat distributions under various government programmes. Nevertheless, as of June 2011, wheat flour prices were still 15 percent higher than in June 2010.

In **Indonesia**, rice prices remained stable in April and May after declining during the first quarter of the year from their peaks in January with the 2011 main season paddy harvest in March. Despite the good output obtained this year, rice prices in May were only 5 percent below the January highs and 18 percent up on May 2010. The Government plans to import additional quantities of rice in the coming months to moderate rice prices.

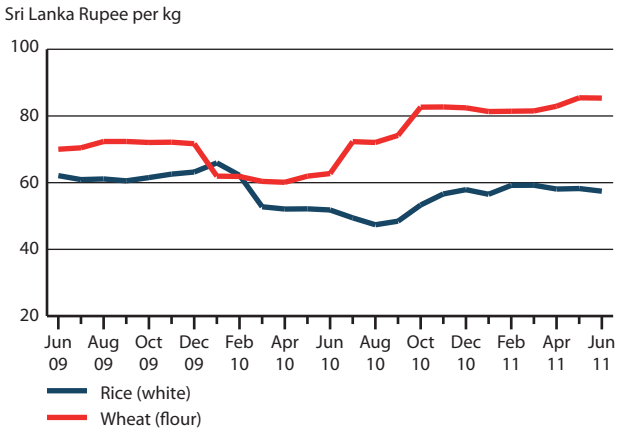
In **Sri Lanka**, rice prices have moved only slightly downwards since April despite the 2011 first season *Maha* harvest in March. This reflects a reduced paddy output adversely affected by heavy rains during the growing season. By June, rice prices were only 3 percent lower than prior to the harvest and exceeded by 11 percent the May 2010 quotations. Wheat flour prices in June remained at the record level of the previous month and were 36 percent above their levels at the same time last year. Flour prices

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh



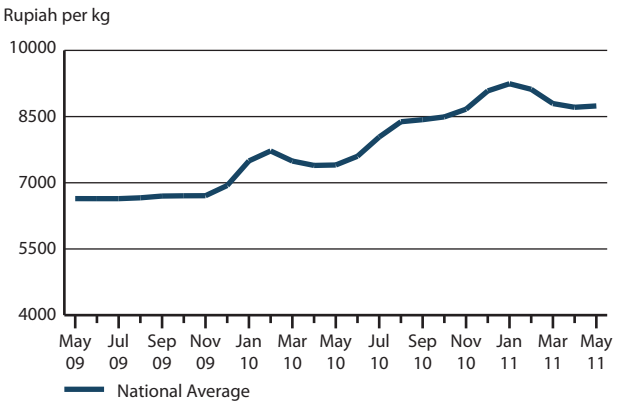

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



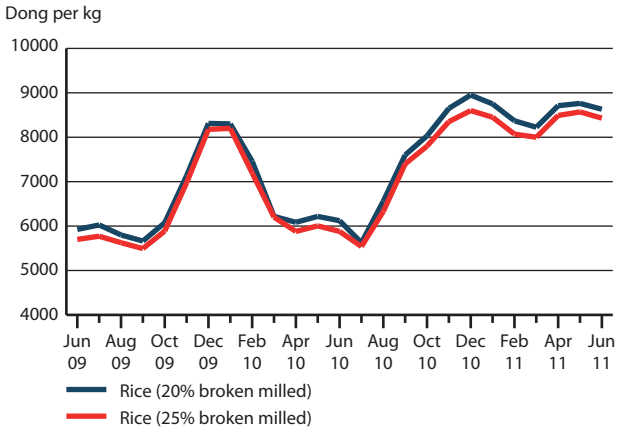

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam




Source: Agroinfo

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

had been rising due to the higher prices in the international market as the country fully depends on imports to meet its consumption requirements.

In **Viet Nam**, local prices of paddy in June remained almost unchanged from May despite the onset of the summer-autumn harvest, the second largest crop after the winter-spring season and the most important for low quality grades. The steady prices reflect sustained import demand from African countries and the Government decision to buy 1 million tonnes of paddy from 15 July in order to support domestic prices at the peak of the harvest. Prices in the Dong Thap market in June were more than 40 percent higher than at the same month last year and only some 3 percent below their peaks of December 2010.

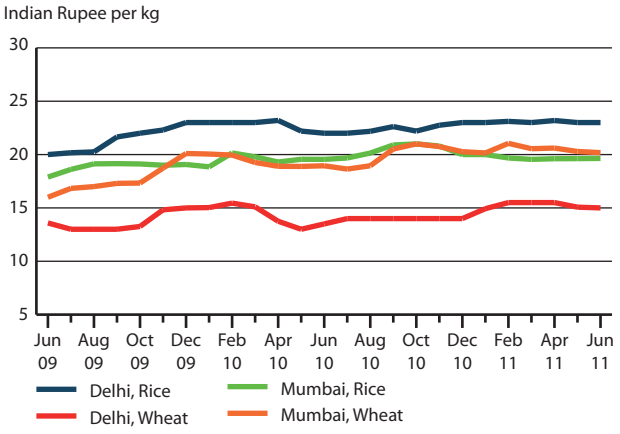
In **India**, rice prices stayed constant from March to June reflecting ample stocks held by the Government, although they were still at historical high levels. Prices of wheat, which had declined in April/May following the 2011 bumper wheat harvest, remained virtually unchanged in June. However, in the main urban markets of Mumbai and New Delhi, prices were higher than in June 2010 and only 2-3 percent below their peaks of February this year. By contrast, prices of vegetables have declined sharply in the past two months, notably those of tomatoes which have reached record lows.

In **Afghanistan**, wheat prices decreased only moderately in June with the progress of the 2011 main harvest. However, prices remained well above their levels of a year earlier reflecting the anticipated reduced output, preliminarily forecast to be 28 percent lower than in 2010. In markets bordering Pakistan, such as Jalalabad, ample supplies of imported wheat flour have resulted in marked price declines.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat showed some increases in June after having fallen with the 2011 bumper wheat harvest in April/May; however, they remained some 12 percent below their levels in March, prior to the beginning of the harvest and were around their levels of a year ago in most markets.

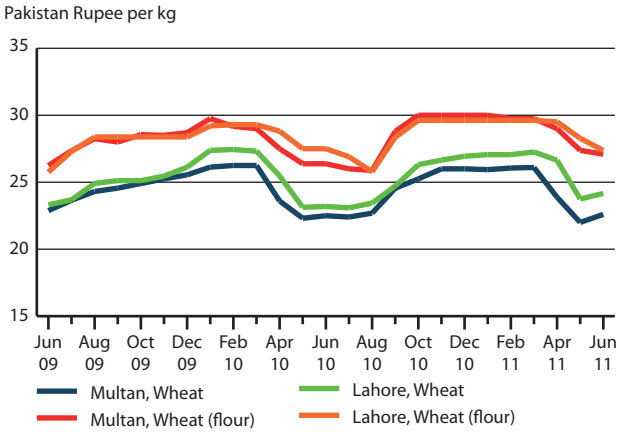
In **Mongolia**, prices of wheat flour decreased by 4 percent between April and May. The country imports about one-third of its annual wheat consumption requirements, and the recent price declines reflect lower quotations in the export markets in the past two months. However, prices of wheat flour remain 34 percent above their levels in May 2010.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in India



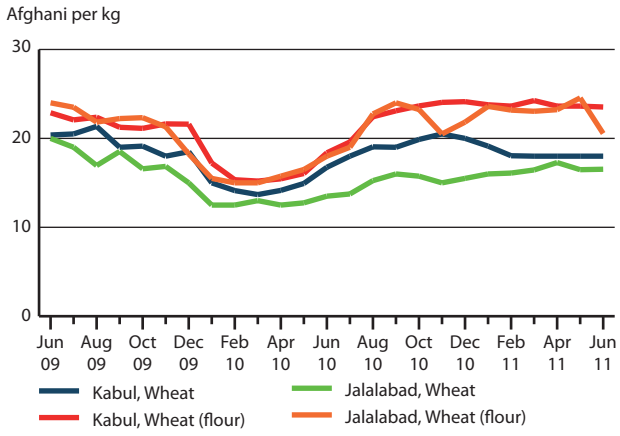

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



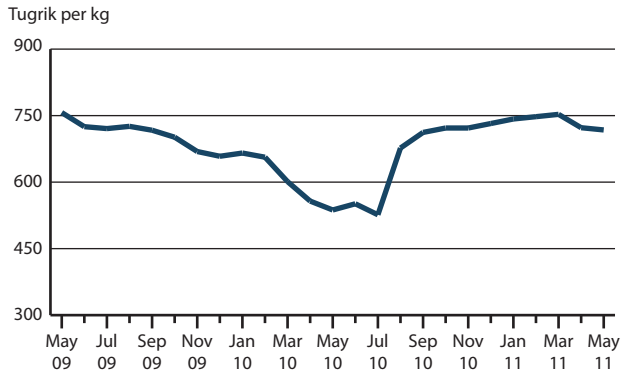

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan




Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia




Source: National Statistical Office of Mongolia

## CIS

### Prices of wheat flour firm at near record levels in most countries, those of potatoes showed mixed trends

Prices of main staple wheat, which had steadily increased since the second half of 2010, remained relatively stable in the past month, despite the onset of the 2011 wheat harvest in most countries. As of June, prices of wheat products were in general at near record levels and well above their levels at the same time last year. However, as countries of the CIS are highly dependent on wheat imports to cover their consumption requirements, prices are expected to decline in the coming months following recent sharp declines of wheat prices in Kazakhstan, the main exporter in the subregion. Prices of potatoes, another basic staple in the subregion, showed different trends in the past month but in general were at high or record levels.

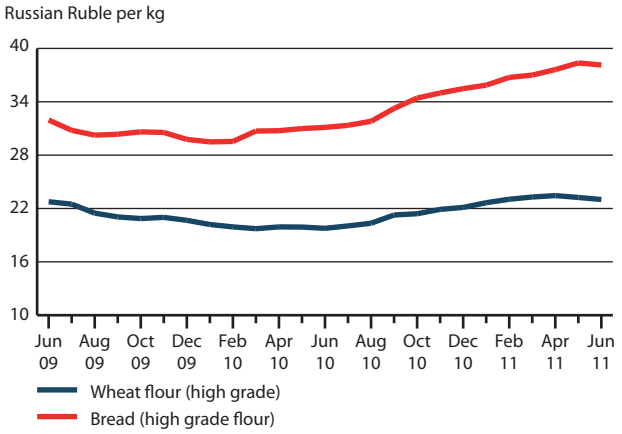
In the **Russian Federation**, despite the forthcoming wheat harvest and continuing government interventions to limit price increases, retail prices of wheat flour remained virtually unchanged in June, supported by the lifting of the cereal export ban from 1 July 2011. Correspondingly, prices of bread, which had been on a steady increasing trend since last year, were firm in June. Prices of both wheat flour and bread in June were 16 and 23 percent respectively above their levels at the same time last year.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, wheat flour prices that reached record levels in April, remained firm in June or slightly declined, despite the favourable prospects for the ongoing 2011 wheat harvest and government measures to reduce imported wheat prices in April. At their June levels, wheat flour prices were still higher by 60 to 87 percent than a year earlier.

In **Tajikistan**, prices of wheat flour which had been at record levels since March remained unchanged or increased marginally between April and May in spite of the ongoing 2011 wheat harvest. This reflects an anticipated reduction in this year's output and high export prices during the 2010/11 (July/June) marketing season in Kazakhstan, the country's main supplier of imported wheat. As of May, prices were double their levels a year earlier.

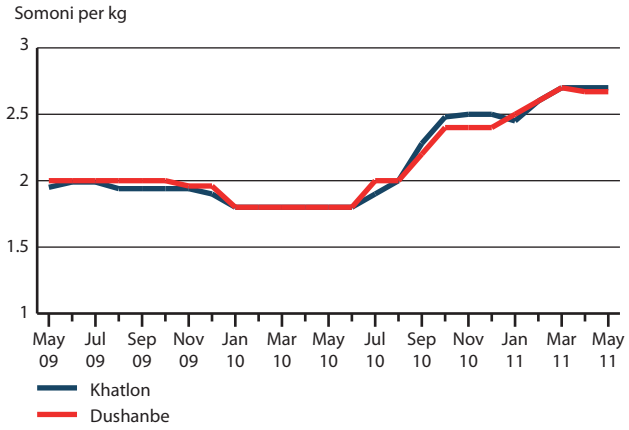
In **Armenia**, which relies heavily on imported wheat, wheat

#### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



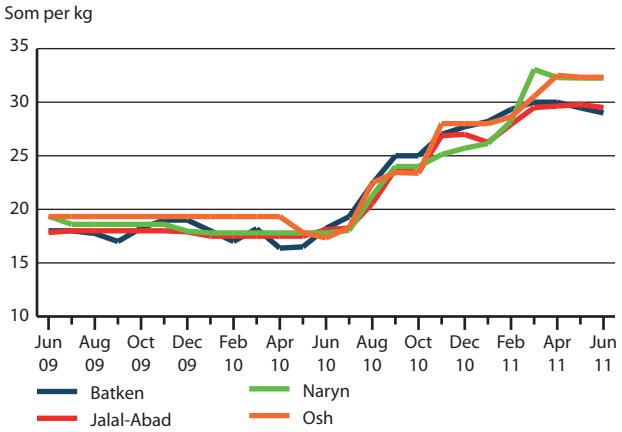

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

#### Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



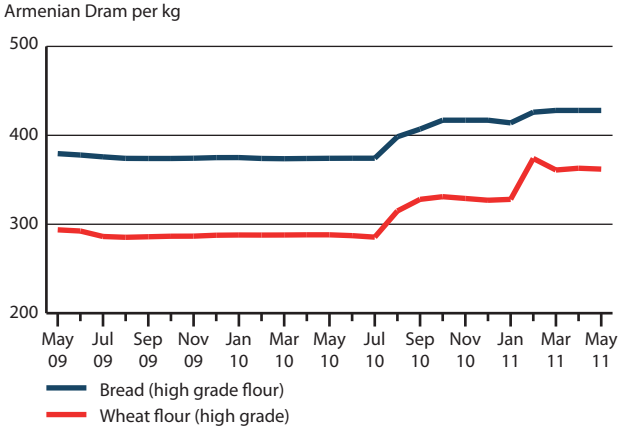

Source: State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan

#### Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

#### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia




Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

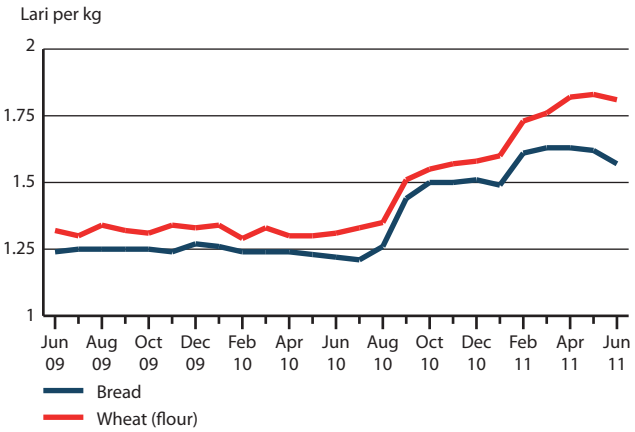
## CIS cont.d

flour prices in May remained virtually unchanged from the high levels of the previous two months reflecting high export prices in the subregion. In an attempt to ease prices, the Government doubled wheat imports in the first quarter of 2011 compared to the same period last year. At their May levels, however, wheat flour and bread prices were 26 and 14 percent respectively higher than a year earlier.

In **Georgia***, that imports about 90 percent of its wheat consumption requirements, wheat flour prices in June remained virtually unchanged from the record levels reached in May and 38 percent above the same month last year. However, bread prices decreased by 3 percent from May to June following government interventions although they were still 28 percent higher than in June last year.

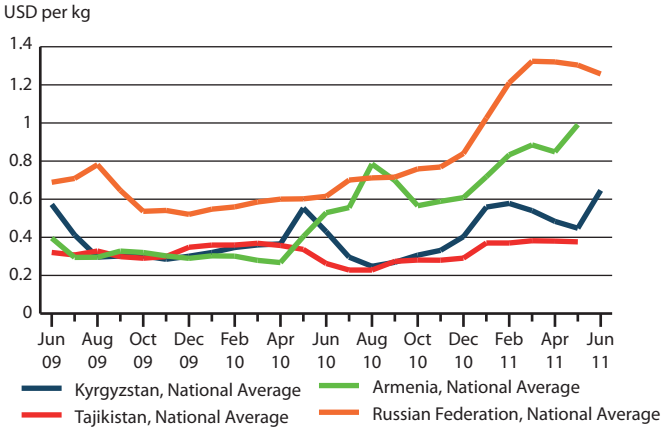
Potato prices, which were generally at record levels in the first quarter of the year following reduced 2010 outputs, showed mixed trends in the past months. The increase is a result of tight local supplies. In **Kyrgyzstan**, potato prices in June rose by 44 percent and exceeded by 26 percent those in June 2010. In **Armenia**, prices further strengthened in May more than doubling their levels a year earlier. In the **Russian Federation**, potato prices decreased in the past three months from their records of March but in June were still 84 percent higher than a year ago. In **Tajikistan**, prices of potatoes were stable in May although 20 percent up on May 2010. Potato prices are expected to decline with the next harvest in August in most countries of the subregion.

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Georgia




Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

### Retail prices of potatoes in CIS




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan, National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

*Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion is this group is maintained temporarily

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## Central America white maize prices reached new records; those of beans on the increase

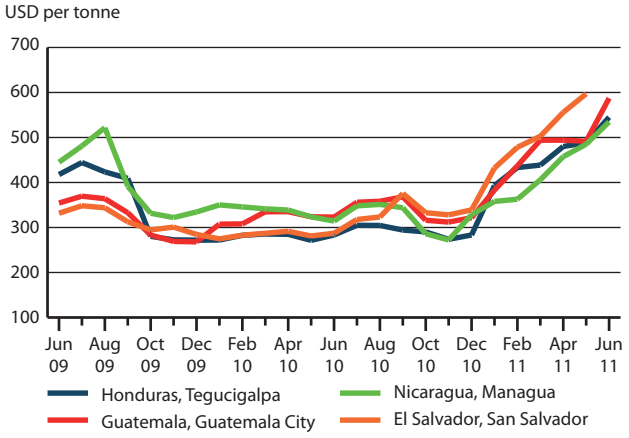
In most countries, prices of white maize and beans, the basic staple in the diet of the subregion, further strengthened in June, reaching record highs for maize and more than doubling their levels of a year earlier for beans. This reflects reduced outputs of both crops in 2010/11 coupled with sharply increased international maize prices, as the countries of the subregion rely heavily on imports of maize. While these imports are in the form of yellow maize for the feed industry, substitution between the two varieties has resulted in transmission of the high international prices to domestic food prices.

In **Guatemala,** white maize prices increased by nearly 20 percent from May to June, reaching a new peak of GTQ 210 per quintal (USD 594 per tonne), 80 percent up on June last year. In an attempt to increase supplies and lower prices, the Government extended the period for duty-free imports of white maize from 21 June to December 2011. In **Nicaragua**, where white maize prices rose by 10 percent in June and also registered new records, the Government has recently authorized imports of 20 000 tonnes of white maize from the United States and Mexico. Similarly, in **Honduras** and **El Salvador** prices were at all-time highs in June and double their levels of June 2010.

In **Mexico**, prices of white maize and *tortillas* have remained relatively stable in the past three months but at the peak levels of March and as of June they were 50 and 15 percent respectively higher than a year ago.

Bean prices continued to increase in June in several countries, except in **Guatemala** where black bean prices have been declining in the past few months with the harvest from the main growing department of Petén. In other countries of the subregion, bean prices remain well above their quotations a year earlier, especially in **El Salvador** where prices in May were 154 percent higher. In **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, red bean prices in June were 119 and 83 percent respectively above those in June 2010.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America

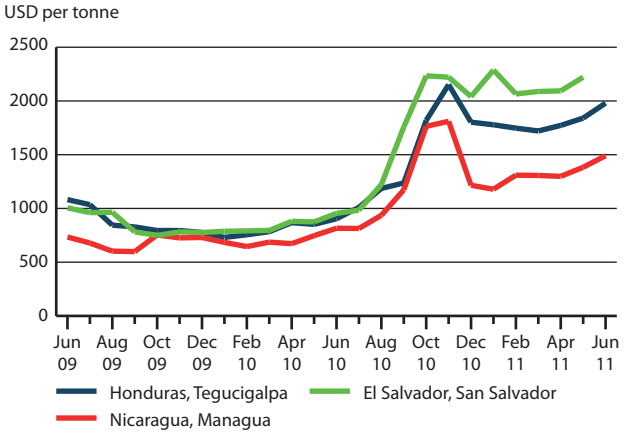



Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía

## In South America prices of wheat flour and yellow maize at generally high levels despite some recent declines

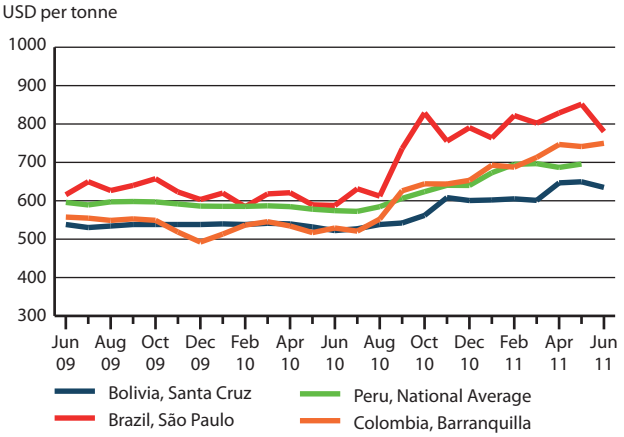
In South American wheat importing countries, wheat flour prices, which had increased markedly since mid-2010 in line with international prices, showed mixed trends in June. In **Brazil** and **Bolivia**, which import more than half of their annual wheat consumption requirements, prices in June decreased by 10 and 2 percent respectively in the Sao Paulo and Santa Cruz markets but were still some 20 percent higher than in June 2010. In **Colombia**, wheat flour prices in June remained unchanged (in

Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America




Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America



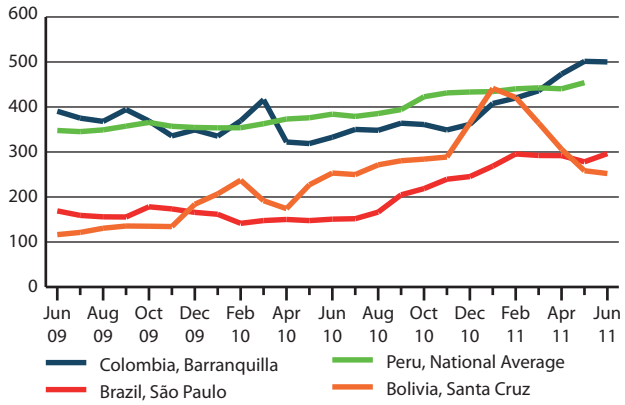

Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Agronet

## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN cont'd

local currency) from previous months but at near record levels.

Yellow maize prices in June remained generally firm and at record levels in several countries. The high level of prices follows the international market trends and strong domestic demand from the feed industries. In **Brazil** and **Colombia**, yellow maize prices in June were at record levels, 97 and 53 percent respectively higher than a year earlier. By contrast, in **Bolivia**, maize prices which had decreased since February with the 2011 main harvest, remained stable in June and were around the levels of June 2010.

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

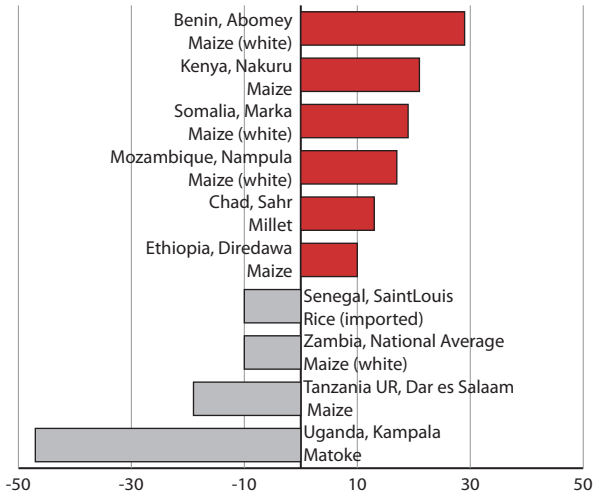



Source: Agronet, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, 01/01/2003

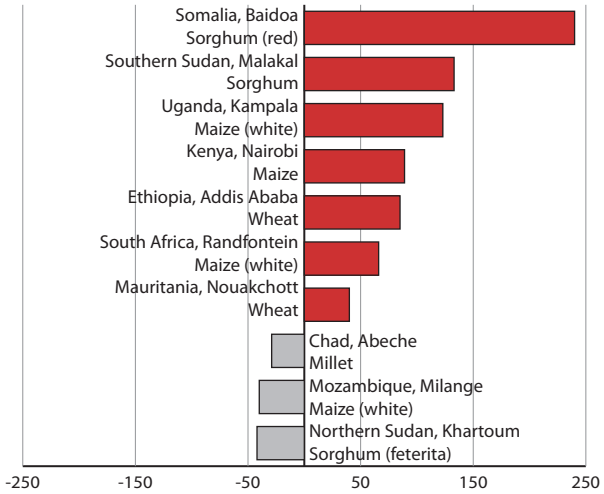
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

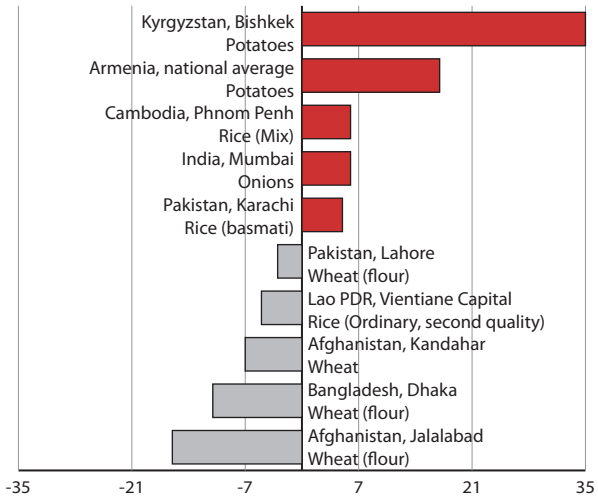



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

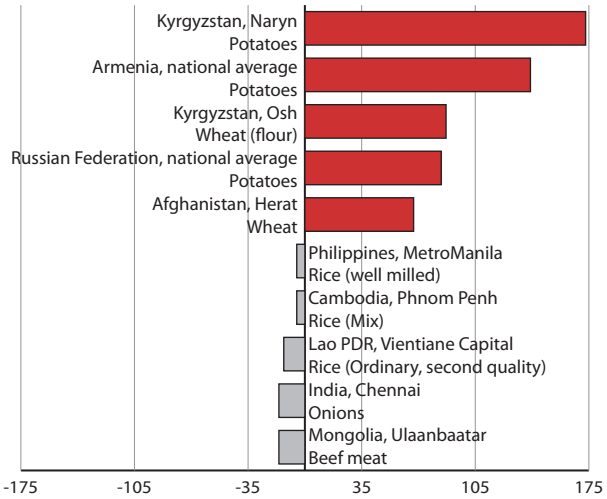



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

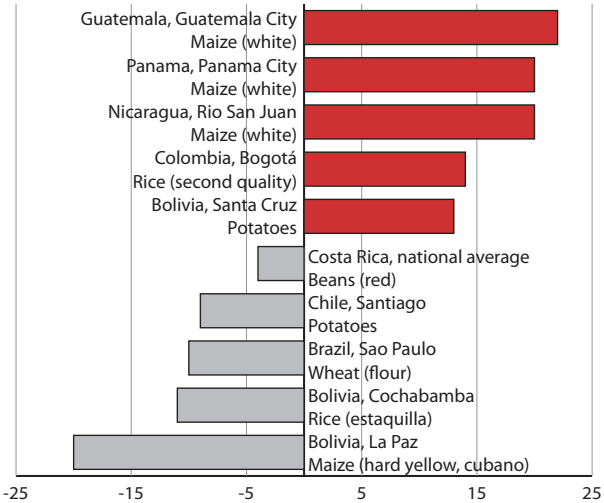



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

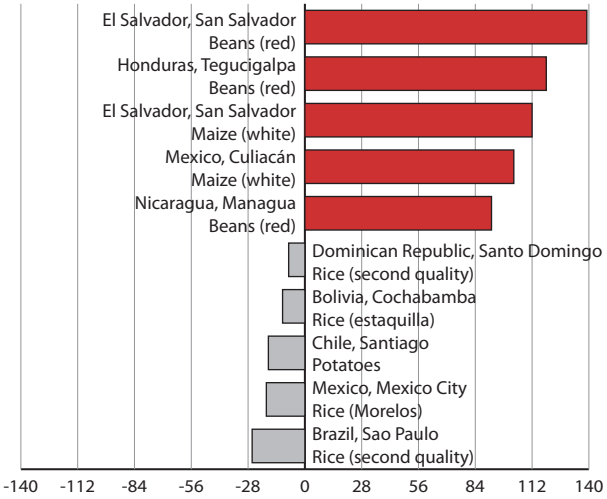



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from May to June 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 286.00 | 352.00 | 223.00 | 307.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 454.00 | 392.00 | 240.00 | 391.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 276.00 | 279.00 | 124.00 | 297.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | May-11 | 19 389.00 | 19 387.00 | 7 289.00 | 5 750.00 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | May-11 | 15 200.00 | 16 925.00 | 4 475.00 | 4 325.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | May-11 | 19 500.00 | 17 416.00 | 9 750.00 | 7 583.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)** | ETB per tonne | Jun-11 | 8 475.00 | 8 056.00 | 4 570.00 | 6 125.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Jun-11 | 4 426.00 | 4 550.00 | 2 725.00 | 3 662.50 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | May-11 | 833.33 | 888.89 | 1 444.44 | 1 066.67 |
| Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | May-11 | 870.00 | 900.00 | 1 333.33 | 1 111.11 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | May-11 | 730.00 | 780.00 | 1 244.44 | 955.56 |
| Sudan: Al-Damazin, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | May-11 | 640.00 | 640.00 | 977.78 | 1 011.11 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Agadez, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jun-11 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 240.00 | 220.00 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jun-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 165.00 | 160.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jun-11 | 140.00 | 140.00 | 155.00 | 155.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | May-11 | 219.00 | 215.00 | 250.00 | 227.50 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | May-11 | 206.00 | 196.00 | 290.00 | 208.96 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | May-11 | 193.00 | 170.00 | 206.00 | 231.11 |
| Chad: Moussoro, Millet* | XAF per Kg | May-11 | 280.00 | 275.00 | 300.00 | 220.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | May-11 | 58.00 | 56.00 | 53.00 | 50.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | May-11 | 48.00 | 47.00 | 55.00 | 50.00 |
| Senegal: Dakar, Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 365.00 | 393.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| Senegal: Matam, Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 347.00 | 355.00 | 354.00 | 429.00 |
| Senegal: SaintLouis, Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 360.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 409.00 |
| Senegal: Zguinchor, Rice (imported) * | XOF per Kg | Apr-11 | 325.00 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 437.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Jun-11 | 7.03 | 7.22 | 8.16 | 8.22 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Jun-11 | 6.14 | 5.71 | 6.29 | 6.63 |
| Mozambique: Ribaue, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Jun-11 | 4.86 | 4.29 | 5.71 | 5.31 |
| Mozambique: Milange, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Jun-11 | 2.50 | 2.67 | 4.20 | 5.60 |
| Zimbabwe: Harare, Maize* | USD per Kg | May-11 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.25 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Jun-11 | 1.75 | 1.68 | 1.05 | 1.51 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Jun-11 | 1.76 | 1.72 | 1.10 | 1.45 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (imported)* | MGA per Kg | Jun-11 | 1 181.00 | 1 204.60 | 0.00 | 1 116.80 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (local)* | MGA per Kg | Jun-11 | 1 009.50 | 1 055.20 | 0.00 | 950.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Jun-11 | 31.82 | 31.80 | 29.19 | 21.42 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Jun-11 | 25.18 | 28.20 | 22.00 | 18.79 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | May-11 | 8 741.00 | 8 711.00 | 7 403.00 | 6 641.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 57.44 | 58.24 | 51.81 | 62.11 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 85.36 | 85.45 | 62.73 | 70.02 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Jun-11 | 8 630.00 | 8 762.00 | 6 120.75 | 5 925.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Jun-11 | 8 430.00 | 8 570.00 | 5 879.00 | 5 700.00 |
| India: Delhi, Rice* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 23.00 | 23.00 | 22.00 | 20.00 |
| India: Mumbai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 19.64 | 19.62 | 19.55 | 17.89 |
| India: Delhi, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 15.00 | 15.07 | 13.50 | 13.59 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 20.18 | 20.29 | 18.95 | 16.00 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 16.53 | 16.48 | 13.50 | 20.00 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 20.55 | 24.55 | 18.00 | 24.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 16.75 | 20.38 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 23.53 | 23.63 | 18.38 | 22.88 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 22.60 | 22.00 | 22.50 | 22.88 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 27.10 | 27.38 | 26.38 | 26.25 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 24.16 | 23.75 | 23.19 | 23.31 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 27.37 | 28.28 | 27.50 | 25.75 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Wheat (flour)* | MNT per Kg | May-11 | 717.67 | 722.73 | 537.19 | 756.87 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Jun-11 | 23.01 | 23.24 | 19.77 | 22.76 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Jun-11 | 38.14 | 38.37 | 31.12 | 31.95 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 29.50 | 29.79 | 18.10 | 17.84 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 32.25 | 32.25 | 17.80 | 19.36 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 32.33 | 32.33 | 17.33 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Batken, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 29.00 | 29.47 | 18.23 | 18.00 |
| Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | May-11 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| Tajikistan: Khatlon, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | May-11 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 1.80 | 1.95 |
| Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | AMD per Kg | May-11 | 362.00 | 363.00 | 288.12 | 293.73 |
| Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AMD per Kg | May-11 | 428.00 | 428.00 | 374.17 | 379.41 |
| Georgia: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | GEL per Kg | Jun-11 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.31 | 1.32 |
| Georgia: National Average, Bread* | GEL per Kg | Jun-11 | 1.57 | 1.62 | 1.22 | 1.24 |
| Kyrgyzstan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Jun-11 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.57 |
| Armenia: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | May-11 | 0.99 | 0.85 | 0.40 | 0.24 |
| Tajikistan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | May-11 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.35 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Jun-11 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 0.62 | 0.69 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 587.27 | 491.59 | 323.11 | 354.35 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 534.69 | 485.01 | 314.21 | 445.07 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 545.06 | 488.26 | 283.31 | 417.64 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 596.96 | 555.87 | 281.09 | 348.70 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 2 221.30 | 2 094.13 | 875.00 | 1 105.22 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 1 979.84 | 1 840.83 | 904.11 | 1 082.21 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 1 490.64 | 1 383.14 | 815.79 | 734.28 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (hard yellow, cubano)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 252.10 | 258.35 | 253.19 | 116.31 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 500.13 | 501.41 | 332.77 | 390.55 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 296.38 | 278.18 | 150.74 | 169.07 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 454.05 | 440.40 | 376.03 | 347.35 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 634.84 | 649.47 | 522.32 | 538.14 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 780.36 | 851.72 | 587.69 | 615.70 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 749.79 | 741.29 | 529.00 | 557.51 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 695.71 | 686.89 | 578.04 | 604.12 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

9 August 2011

# Global food price monitor

*with focus on the Horn of Africa*

## Highlights

- International prices of wheat decreased for the third consecutive month but those of rice continue to increase. Maize prices declined marginally.
- In Eastern Africa, cereal prices are at generally high levels with new peaks reached in several countries.
- In Western and Southern Africa, prices of coarse grains remained overall low despite some seasonal increases.
- In Far East Asia, domestic prices of rice and wheat are moving upward.
- In CIS countries, prices of wheat remained virtually unchanged despite ongoing harvests.
- In Central America, maize and bean prices are at record or near record levels.

## Countries in this issue:



## International cereal prices

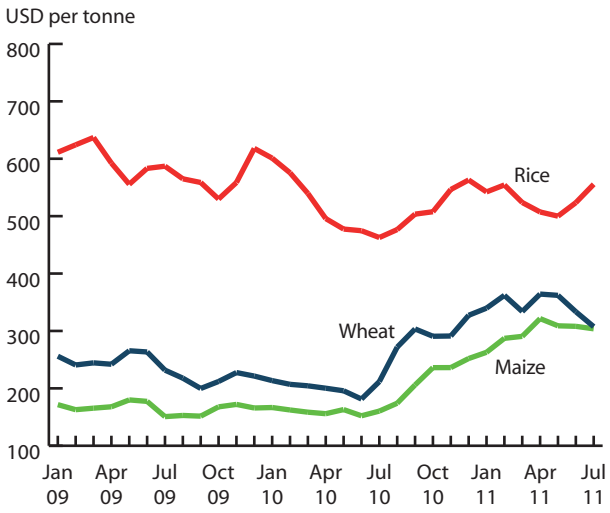
### Export prices of wheat declined in July while those of rice increased

International prices of **wheat** which had fallen in May and June continued to decline in July. The benchmark US wheat price (No. 2 Hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 308 per tonne, down 8 percent from its June level. Wheat prices remained 45 percent higher than a year earlier although they are 36 percent below their peaks in 2008. The decline in July mainly reflected pressure from the 2011 winter wheat harvest in the US and Europe, as well as large export availabilities expected in the Black Sea region in the 2011/12 marketing season.

Export prices of **maize** decreased somewhat in July, with the benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No. 2, f.o.b.) averaging USD 304 per tonne, still 89 percent above its level of a year ago. Maize prices declined in early July after the US revised upwards the estimates of their 2011 planted area and 2010/11 carryover stocks for maize. However, concerns about dry weather in the key growing areas of the US in the second half of the month provided support.

Export prices of **rice** increased for the second consecutive month in July. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 556 per tonne, 6 percent higher than in June and 20 percent above its level in July 2010. The recovery was mainly supported by the prospect of changes in the support price policy in Thailand, the largest rice exporter, which could result in much higher export quotations, and the prospect of a sharp cut in production in the United States, the third largest rice supplier.

### Benchmark international cereal prices



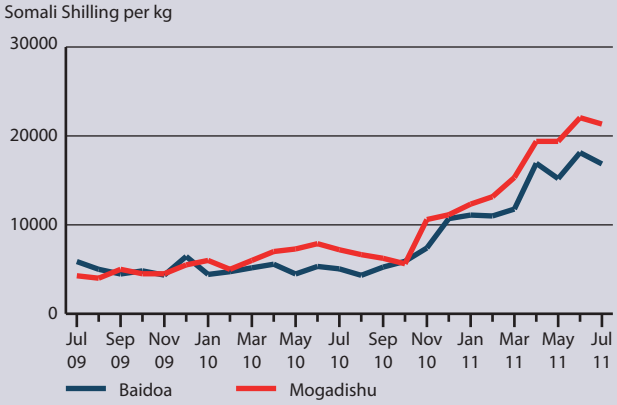
# Eastern Africa

## Prices of cereals and milk at record or very high levels in most countries

Eastern Africa has been experiencing a severe drought since the end of 2010 that has particularly affected pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the Horn of Africa. The number of people requiring emergency assistance in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, where famine has been declared in five areas, is estimated at some 12.4 million at the end of July 2011. Prices of cereals have reached record levels in several countries and are in general well above their levels a year earlier, substantially reducing access to food by large numbers of population and aggravating the food insecurity in the subregion. The high level of prices is the result of a combination of factors including drought-reduced secondary season harvests earlier in the year, sharply increased fuel and transport costs, high international prices of imported wheat, insecurity and concerns over the performance of the 2011 main cereal harvests in some countries.

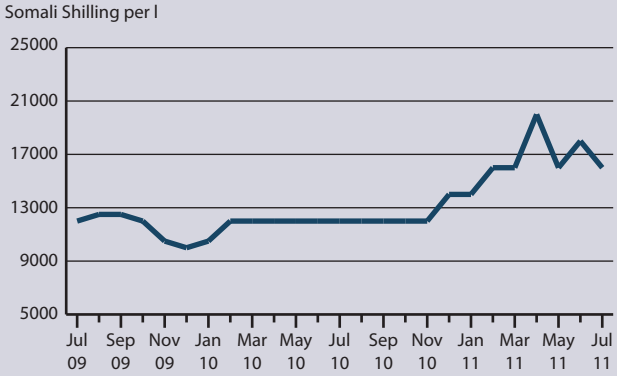
In **Somalia**, prices of domestically produced staples, sorghum and maize, showed some signs of decline in July, after a sustained increase since November 2010 associated with the sharply reduced 2010/11 secondary *Dyer* crop. Red sorghum and maize prices decreased from their record levels of June by 3 percent in the capital city Mogadishu and by 7 percent in Baidoa market, located in the Sorghum Belt, while maize prices fell by 14 percent in Mogadishu and by 16 percent in the southern growing area of Marka. The decline reflects the early harvesting of the 2011 main *Gu* season crop. However, prices of maize and sorghum remained at very high levels, up to 150 and 200 percent higher, respectively, than in July 2010. Similarly, prices of milk, an important component of the local diet, particularly in pastoralist areas, decreased or stabilized in several markets in July. However, they remain well above the levels of the previous year, following increases since the end of 2010 in response to shortening supply as a result of deteriorating livestock body conditions caused by the drought. Prices of imported rice further strengthened during July in most markets and were 6 to 39 percent up on the June 2010 levels. The rise in food prices is also being supported by

Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia



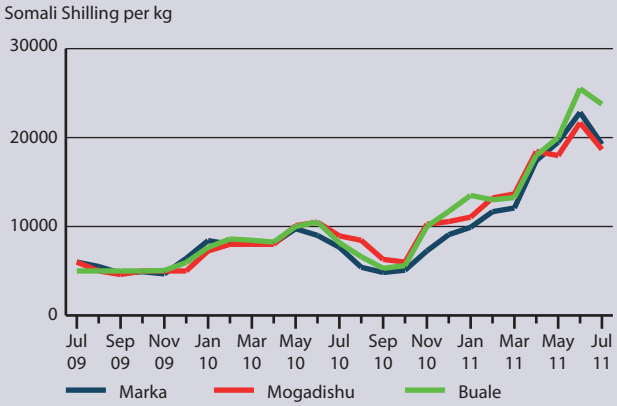

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

Retail prices of milk in Marka, Somalia



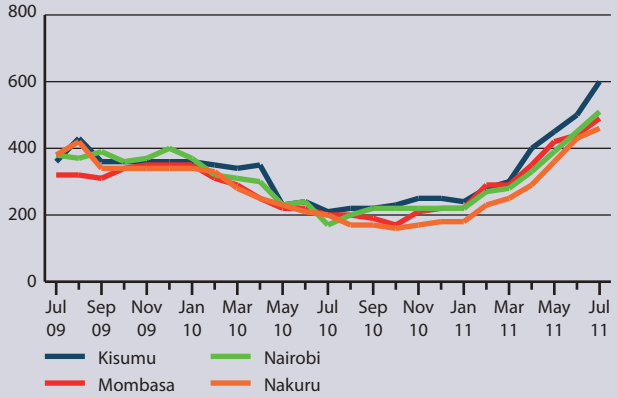

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

Retail prices of white maize in Somalia




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

Wholesale prices of maize in Kenya




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

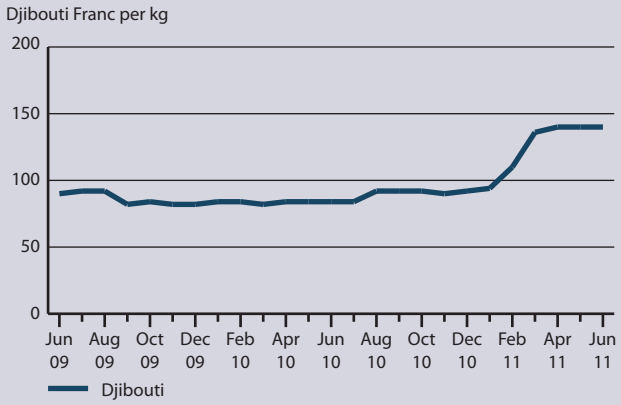
higher fuel import prices, the depreciation of the Somali Shilling against the US Dollar and general hyperinflation, together with a volatile security situation and the start of the monsoon season that hampers trade activities.

In **Kenya**, prices of the main staple maize rose sharply in July, reaching new peaks. Maize prices have been on the increase since last February and are currently double their quotations a year earlier in both rural and urban markets. The high prices are a consequence of a poor 2010/11 secondary season maize production and an anticipated reduction of the 2011 main "*long rains*" crop, to be harvested from late August, following the late onset of the rains in many areas. Higher domestic fuel prices and a food export ban imposed by neighbouring United Republic of Tanzania are exerting additional upward pressure on food prices.

In **Djibouti**, where imported wheat is the main staple, prices remained stable in June for the third consecutive month after surging earlier in the year. However, flour prices were 67 percent above those of a year earlier and similar to the peaks of July 2008 during the global food price crisis. The sharp increase is mainly due to the transmission from higher international wheat prices.

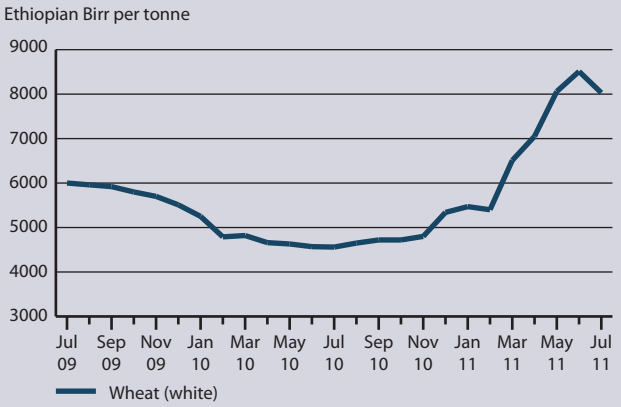
In **Ethiopia**, prices of staple maize rose again in July in most of the monitored markets, with increases over June of 23 percent in the Bahirdar main growing area and of 9 percent in the capital city Addis Ababa. Maize prices have been on the rise since February, and the July quotations were generally well above their levels of a year earlier (from 50 to 75 percent up), although still below the peaks reached during the 2008 food price crisis. Prices of wheat, another important staple and partially imported, eased in July from record levels of June in Addis Ababa, but were still 76 percent higher than at the same time last year. Despite improved prospects for the main "*Meher*" season cereal crops, to be harvested from October, food prices are supported by higher transport costs following increasing diesel prices (69 percent higher in June 2011 compared to June 2010), high international wheat prices, as well as the delayed and reduced secondary "*Belg*" season harvest, currently underway. Prices of milk, a key staple in the drought-affected pastoralist areas, have surged with the deteriorating conditions of the livestock in recent months. In the most affected south-eastern Somali region, milk prices in June were twice their levels of a year earlier.

## Wholesale prices of wheat flour in Djibouti



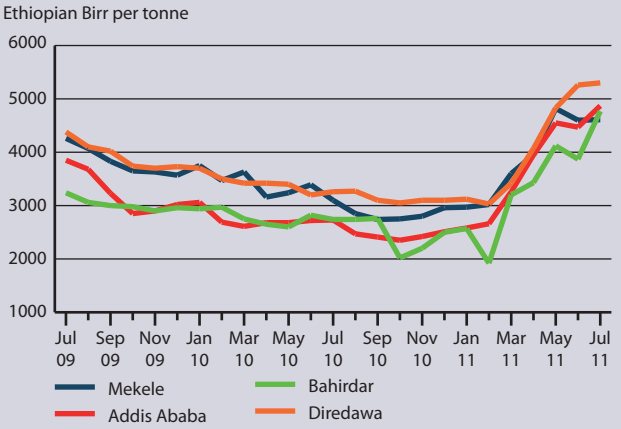

Source: Ministere de l'economie, des finances, et de la Planification Chargé de la Privatisation

## Wholesale prices of wheat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



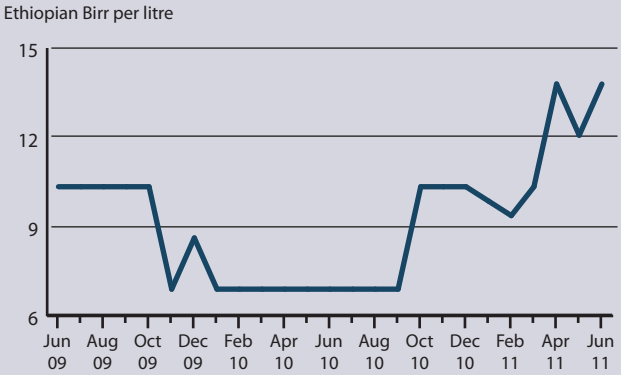

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

## Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

## Retail prices of goat milk in Dolo, Ethiopia




Source: Central Statistical Agency

In **Uganda**, prices of maize, also grown as an export crop, surged from June to July (+ 69 percent) reaching new record highs. Prices were underpinned by sustained import demand from neighbouring countries, mainly from Kenya where maize prices remain at high levels, but also from Southern Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo. Delays in the start of the 2011 main harvest, caused by a late onset of the rainy season, also supported prices. Maize quotations in July were almost four times their levels of the previous year.

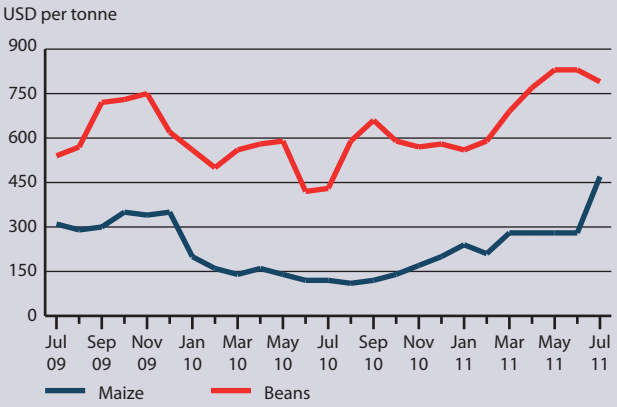
Prices of the important staple plantains (matoke) weakened in July in most markets after a marked fall in June from their previous peaks. Prices of beans, another key staple, dropped 6 percent from their close to record levels of June. The decline in prices reflects the arrival of the 2011 main season food crops into the markets. However, prices of plantains and beans remained 60 and 82 percent respectively higher than a year ago, mainly as a result of high fuel prices and consequently increased transport costs.

In **the Sudan**, prices of sorghum, the staple food in eastern parts of the country, increased in the past two months in the main growing area of El Gedarif (+22 percent from June to July). The increase reflects concerns over the performance of the 2011 main season crop following erratic rains in eastern regions in the past two months. However, sorghum prices remained between 30 and 53 percent lower than a year earlier due to adequate supplies from the good 2010 harvest and the reduced trade flows towards South Sudan since the January self-determination referendum. Prices of millet, the main staple in western regions, declined by 4 percent from June to July in Al Fashir market (North Darfur) and were 29 percent lower than at the same time last year. By contrast, prices of wheat mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, declined from June to July by 7 percent in the capital city Khartoum but remained 36 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **South Sudan**, prices of cereals remained high and volatile in July, especially in markets bordering the Sudan. In the capital city Juba and in Malakal, sorghum prices increased from June to July by 12 and 10 percent, and were 50 and 80 percent respectively higher than a year earlier. The high price levels are the result of trade disruptions with neighbouring countries due to insecurity, as well as concerns about the outcome of the 2011 cereal harvest following erratic rains in the past months.

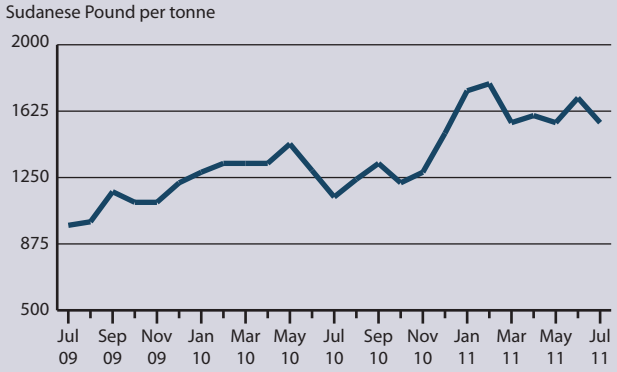
In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize showed mixed trends in July. After falling in all monitored markets in June with the start of the 2011 main harvest, prices continued to decrease in July in surplus markets located in the west of the country, such as Songea. By contrast, prices rose in Iringa (+44 percent from June to July), a central producing area where a prolonged dry spell sharply reduced cereal production. In most markets, however, including the main cities of Dar Es Salaam and Arusha, prices in July were from 45 to 60 percent higher than at the same time last year. Increased fuel prices and transport costs are providing support to food prices.

### Wholesale prices of staple foods in Kampala, Uganda



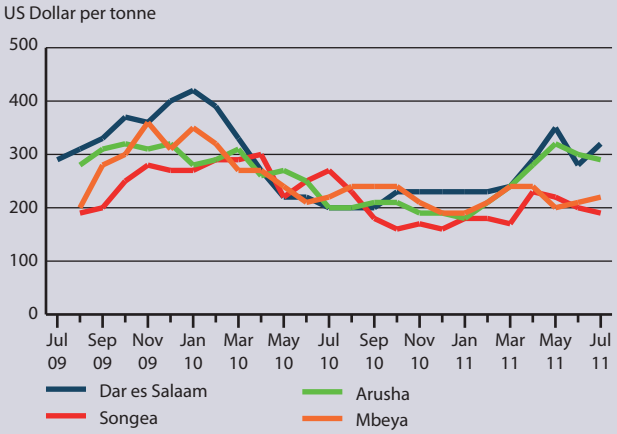

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Wholesale prices of wheat in Khartoum, Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

### Wholesale prices of maize in Tanzania




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Cereal prices increasing slightly or stable but at generally low levels

In Western Africa, millet prices increased moderately in most countries in July following seasonal patterns, while those of sorghum remained generally stable. Overall, cereal prices are well below their levels of a year earlier reflecting adequate supplies from the 2010 harvests. However, higher fuel prices have resulted in price increases in some countries, notably Nigeria.

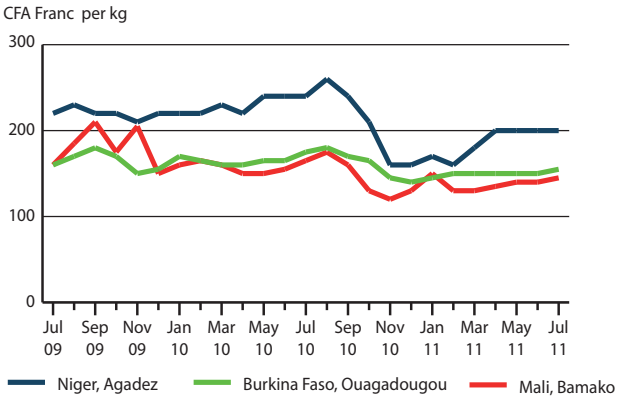
In **Mali**, **Burkina Faso** and **Chad**, millet prices increased by some 3 percent in the capital cities during the past month, but in **Niger** they declined in all markets following subsidized cereal sales and free distributions by the Government and humanitarian agencies. In Mali, where locally grown rice is an important staple, prices have been stable in July.

In **Nigeria**, prices of sorghum and maize in Kano, the main market of the country, rose from June to July by 3 and 17 percent respectively, and are above their levels in July 2010. The increases are mainly due to the lean season, coupled with high fuel prices (diesel prices in July were 55 percent above their levels in July 2010).

In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize, remained firm or slightly declined from May to June, but were 25 to 55 percent higher than a year earlier as a result of a reduced 2010 production.

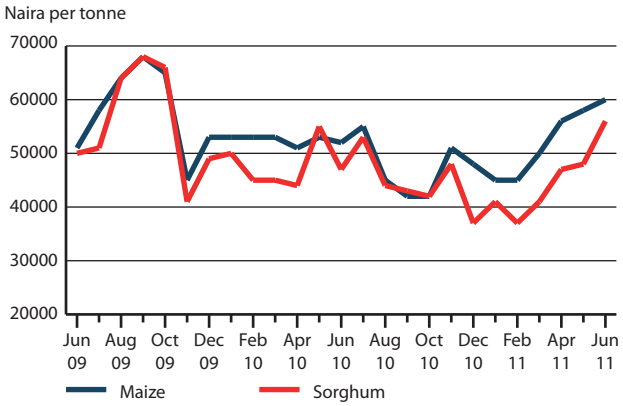
In **Mauritania**, where imported wheat is the main staple, prices increased by 7 percent from May to June and were 50 percent higher than at the same month last year, following trends in the international markets

Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa




Source: Afrique verte

Wholesale prices of cereals in Kano, Nigeria




Source: FEWSNET

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

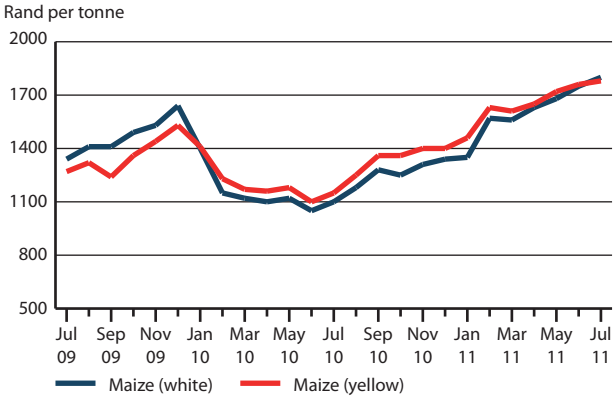
## Maize prices at generally low levels except in South Africa

In Southern Africa, maize prices showed mixed trends in July after dropping in the previous months corresponding with the peak of the harvest period and reflecting the generally good crops that were being gathered throughout the subregion. In **Mozambique**, maize prices rebounded in most markets in July following seasonal patterns. In **Malawi** and **Zambia**, maize prices declined further in June and were significantly lower than last year. In **Zimbabwe**, prices in the capital Harare stabilized in June, but remained 26 percent higher than a year earlier reflecting lower production of other grains.

In **South Africa**, the subregion's main exporter, white maize prices rose slightly from June to July, while those of yellow maize remained firm. Compared to July 2010, white and yellow maize prices were 63 and 55 percent higher, respectively, due to the reduced 2011 production coupled with higher international prices and sustained export demand. High maize prices are likely to exert an upward pressure on prices in **Lesotho**, **Swaziland**, **Namibia** and **Botswana**, which heavily rely on imports from South Africa to fulfil their consumption requirements.

In **Madagascar**, prices of the main staple rice rose in July after having declined for four consecutive months with the 2011 main season harvest. Local rice prices were, however, 13 percent higher than in July 2010 reflecting an anticipated decline in production this year.

Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice and wheat on the increase

Rice prices moved upwards in several Asian countries in the past months. Prices increased particularly in the main exporting countries, Thailand and Viet Nam, supported by the prospect of changes in price policies in Thailand. Prices of wheat, which had shown declines in the previous months with the arrival of the 2011 harvests, also moved upwards in July in some countries, namely Afghanistan and Pakistan.

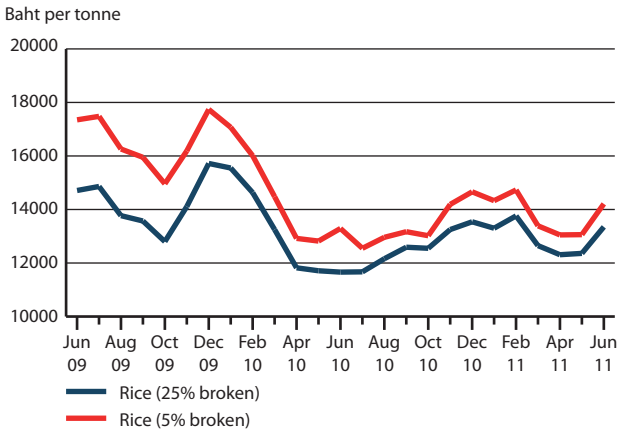
In **Thailand**, domestic rice prices, which had declined since March with the harvest of the secondary paddy season, rebounded in June after the recently appointed Government announced changes in the support price policy aiming to buy rice from farmers at above-market rates. In June, domestic rice prices were 9 percent up on their levels of May and higher than a year earlier.

Rice prices in **Viet Nam**, which had slightly decreased in June, markedly rose in July reaching new record levels. Despite the ongoing 2011 summer-autumn rice crop harvest and the postponement of the Government's decision to procure 1 million tonnes of rice, quotations went up following the rising trend of export prices. Domestic rice prices in July were some 60 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **Bangladesh,** rice prices strengthened in July underpinned by Government procurement of the 2011 *Boro* rice crop; however, they remained close to their levels a year earlier. Prices of wheat flour which had sharply declined since February with the 2011 wheat harvest remained unchanged in July and still exceeded, by 13 percent, their levels in July 2010.

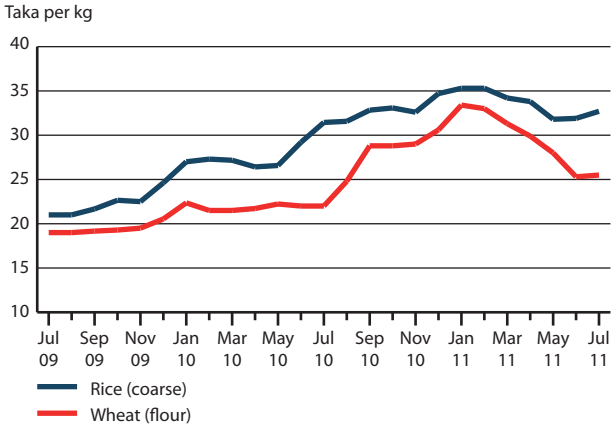
In **Indonesia**, the average rice price showed a marginal increase in June as the harvest of the 2011 main season crop came to an end. Despite the record paddy output obtained, the Government has recently signed a contract to buy 500 000 tonnes of Vietnamese rice in order to maintain adequate stock levels. Rice prices in June were 17 percent higher than a year earlier.

### Wholesale prices of rice in Bangkok, Thailand



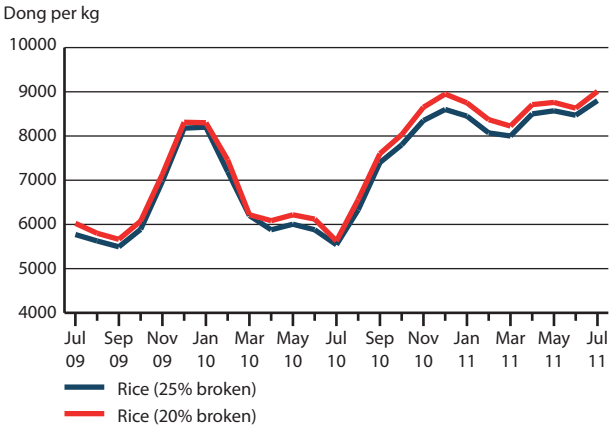

Source: Bank Of Thailand

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh



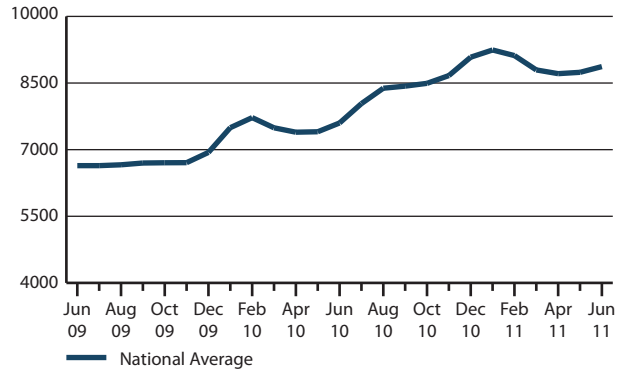

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam




Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **China**, wholesale prices of Indica and Japonica rice remained firm in July and were 25 and 12 percent respectively above their levels of a year ago. Retail prices of wheat flour have also remained stable averaging 17 percent more than in July 2010. Prices of pork meat, a key staple of the Chinese diet, hit a record level in July due to rising production costs and shortages in supply. The Government has announced plans to release supplies of pork into the market in an attempt to reduce prices that are nearly 60 percent up compared to the same period in the previous year. Higher pork prices have been a major factor behind the accelerating rate of food inflation in the last few months.

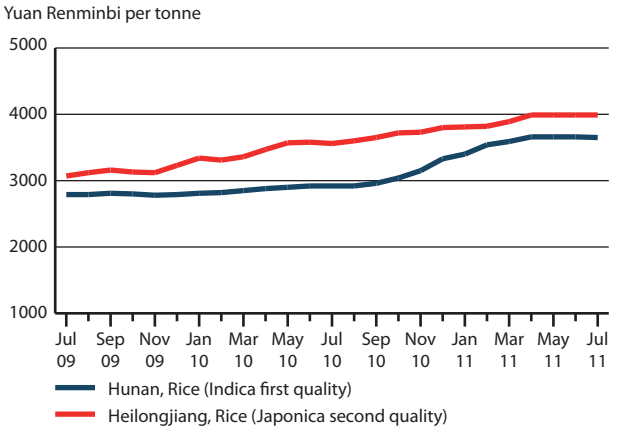
In **Sri Lanka**, by contrast, rice prices continued to move slightly downwards in July and are expected to decrease further with the beginning of the 2011 second *Yala* harvest in August. The official production forecast of this season's paddy crop indicates a 15 percent improvement over last year. However, prices in July remained 14 percent higher than a year ago reflecting the reduced output of the 2011 first season crop. Wheat flour prices in July remained unchanged for the second consecutive month but were 17 percent higher than in July 2010.

In **India**, prices of major food staples rice and wheat in July remained generally stable reflecting ample public stocks, which also allowed the Government to lift the four-year export ban on wheat and non-basmati rice in mid-July. The Government has also approved a draft law that guarantees further subsidised grains to the most vulnerable sections of the population.

In **Afghanistan**, wheat prices increased sharply in July, in particular in Herat and Kandahar, reflecting the sharply reduced 2011 harvest, completed in June. Prices of wheat and wheat flour were up to 79 percent higher than in July 2010.

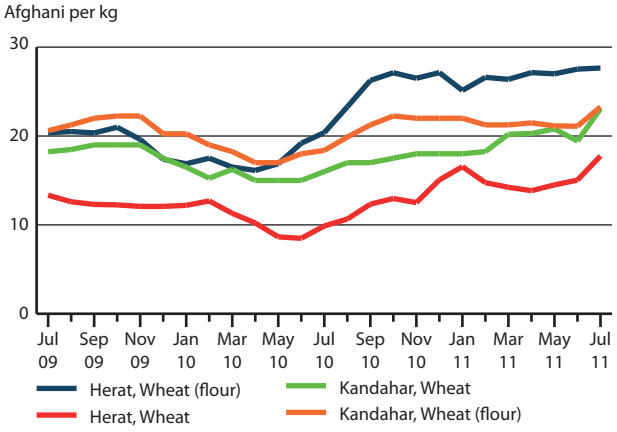
In **Pakistan**, wheat prices rebounded sharply in July**,** after declining in April and May with the arrival of the 2011 harvest. Despite adequate supplies from the 2011 harvest, strong import demand from Afghanistan is putting upward pressure on prices. In July, quotations were 5 to 17 percent above their levels a year earlier.

### Wholesale prices of rice in China



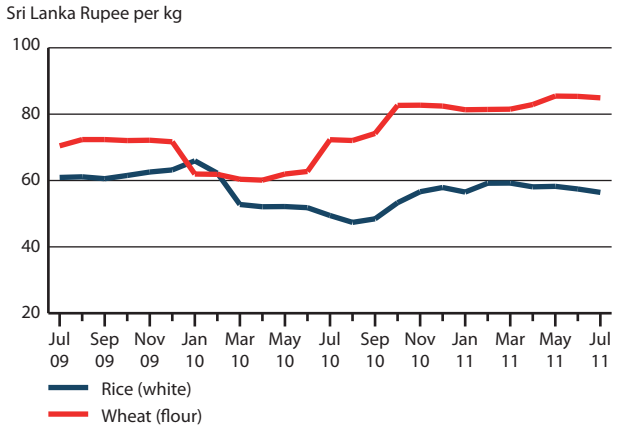

Source: Private Company

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



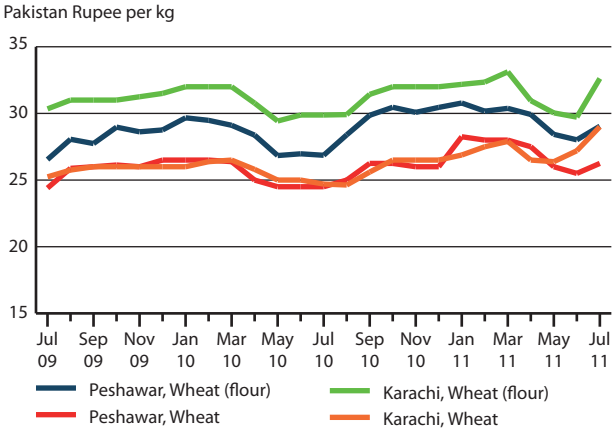

Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka




Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan




Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

## CIS

### Prices of wheat flour still at high levels despite ongoing harvests

In most countries of the subregion, wheat flour prices in July remained firm, or declined only slightly, despite the ongoing 2011 wheat harvests. In general, prices remained well above their levels at the same time last year. The subregion is heavily dependent on imported wheat to cover its consumption requirements and higher transport costs following recent increases in Russian oil export fees are contributing to keep prices at high levels.

In the **Russian Federation**, prices of bread and wheat flour remained at relatively high levels in July supported by increased fuel prices and export demand following the removal of the cereal export ban from 1 July 2011. Prices of bread and flour in July were 22 and 15 percent respectively above their levels a year earlier.

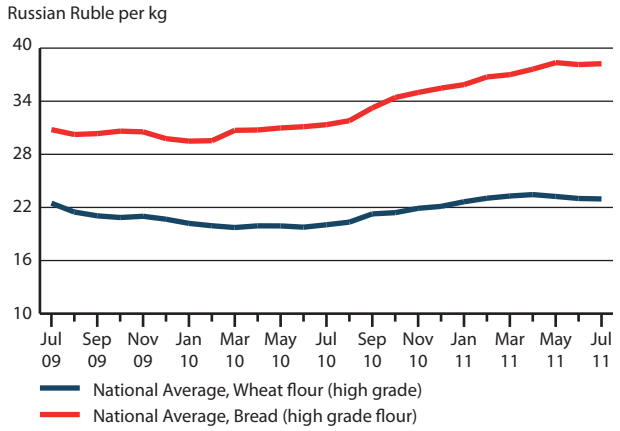
Average prices of wheat flour in **Georgia** declined 3 percent in July reflecting improved supplies on markets following the recent renewal of imports from the Russian Federation. Georgia relies heavily on imports to meet its consumption requirements so the ban on exports from the neighbouring Russian Federation in the past year had impacted greatly on the wheat supply in the country. However, prices of wheat flour in July were still 32 percent above last year's level and only 4 percent below the peak reached in May 2011. Similarly, prices of bread remain some 30 percent up on their levels in July 2010.

In **Armenia,** another cereal import dependent country, prices of wheat flour and bread in June remained virtually unchanged from the high levels of the previous months and well above those in June 2010.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of wheat flour which had sharply increased since mid-2010 fell slightly between June and July in some markets. Despite favourable prospects for the ongoing harvest, prices in July were still 60 to 75 percent above their levels a year earlier.

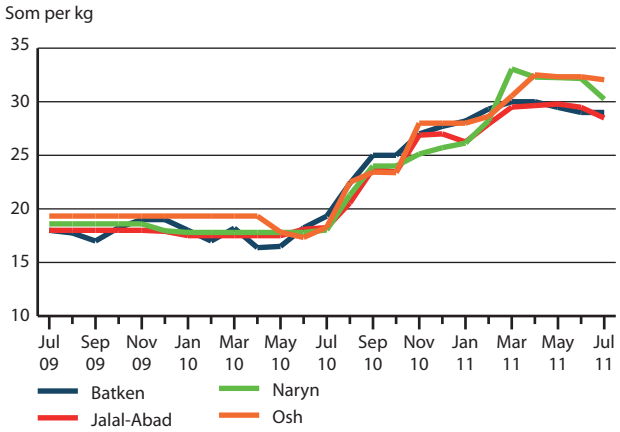
In **Tajikistan**, wheat flour prices hit new highs in June, mainly reflecting an anticipated reduction in this year's wheat harvest, coupled with higher fuel prices following price increases in Russia, the country's main supplier. Prices of wheat flour in June were around 50 percent higher than in June 2010.

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



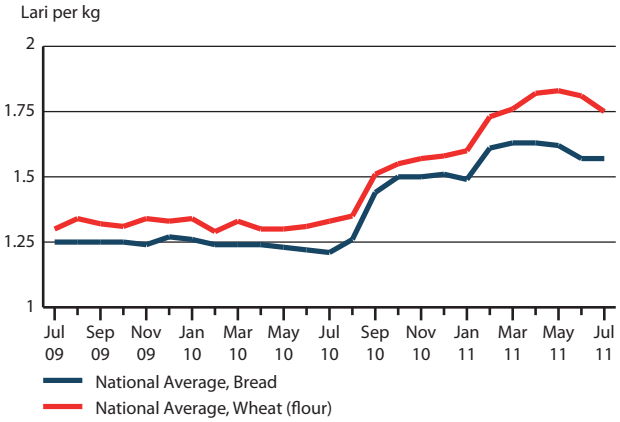

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



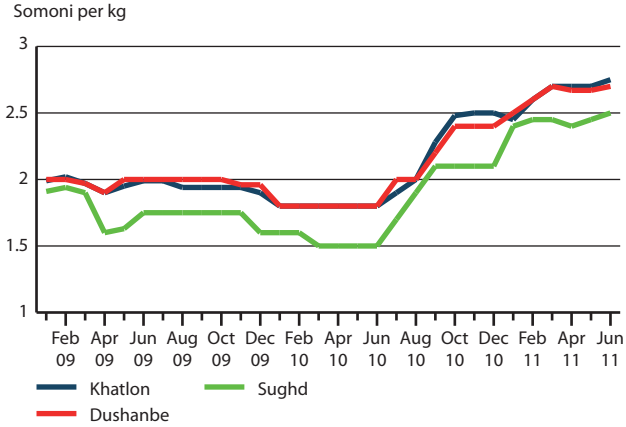

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Georgia




Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan




Source: State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan

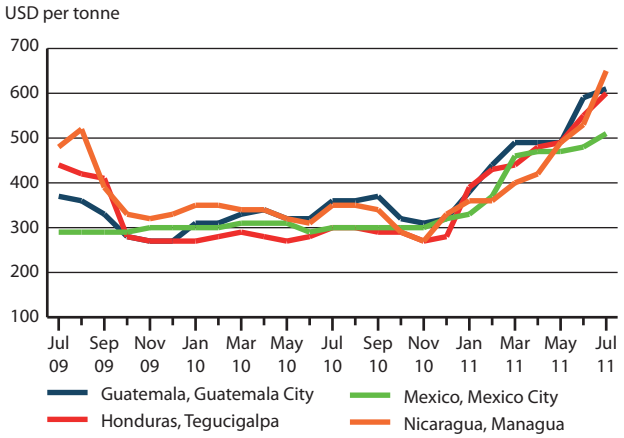
*Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion is this group is maintained temporarily

# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## White maize prices reached new peaks in Central American countries

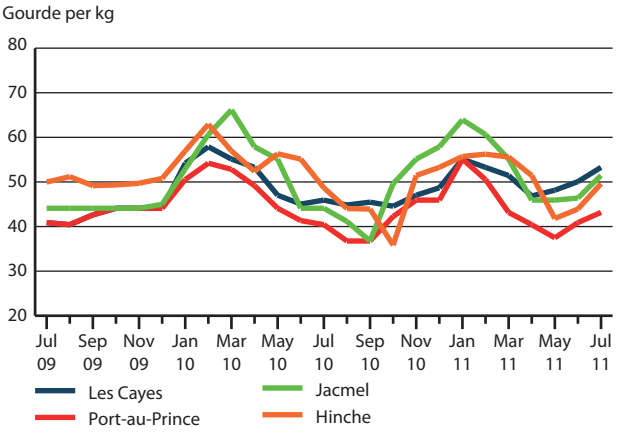
In Central America, white maize prices further strengthened in July hitting new records. High international prices of yellow maize, which countries of the subregion import significantly, coupled with reduced domestic supplies following crop losses in 2010, continued to provide support. Prices are expected to decline from this month with the beginning of the main harvest. In **Nicaragua** and **Honduras**, prices in July increased by 22 and 10 percent respectively over their levels in June, and were about 95 percent higher than a year earlier. In **Guatemala** and **Mexico**, price increases in July were less marked but quotations remained 65 and 57 percent respectively up on their levels of July 2010. In **Mexico,** prices of *tortillas* strengthened in July reaching a new record level of MXN 10.05 (USD 0.86) per Kg, 16 percent above their levels at the same time last year. High prices of tortillas are pushing food inflation up in the country, given their significant weight in the food price index.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America




Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Sistema Nacional de Información e Integración de Mercados, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

Retail prices of imported rice in Haiti




Source: Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire

Bean prices, which had generally increased in the past months, showed mixed trends in July. In **Honduras**, prices strengthened further reaching new record highs, and were 105 percent above their levels of July 2010. By contrast, in **Nicaragua**, prices in July showed some decline following the beginning of the "*de primera*" season harvest; however they were still some 80 percent up on their levels a year earlier. In **El Salvador**, prices in May were 154 percent higher than in May 2010 and close to the all-time high level they reached in January this year.

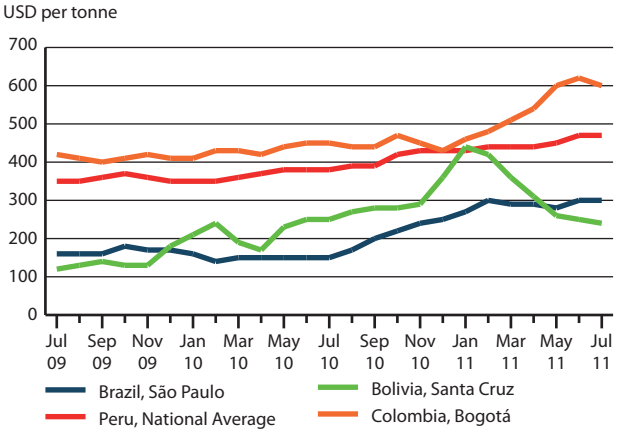
In **Haiti**, which depends heavily on rice imports to satisfy its food consumption requirements, prices of imported rice in most markets have risen by more than 10 percent in the past two months. This mainly reflects increasing prices in the export markets. In July, prices of imported rice were up to 17 percent above their levels of July 2010.

## Prices of cereals remain at generally high levels in South America despite some decreases

In South America, prices of yellow maize showed mixed trends in July. In **Colombia**, prices which had increased markedly since January 2011, showed some declines in July with the beginning of the 2011 harvest, but they remained 27 percent up on their levels in July 2010. In **Brazil**, maize prices went down slightly in July but were still 72 percent higher than a year ago. In **Peru**, maize prices continued to strengthen in July and were 18 percent higher than at the same time last year. In **Bolivia**, however, prices which had declined since February with the 2011 main harvest weakened further and were slightly below their levels a year earlier.

Wheat flour prices, which have risen markedly since July 2010 following trends in international markets, remained generally firm in most countries of the subregion, at levels 20 to 40 percent higher than a year ago.

Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

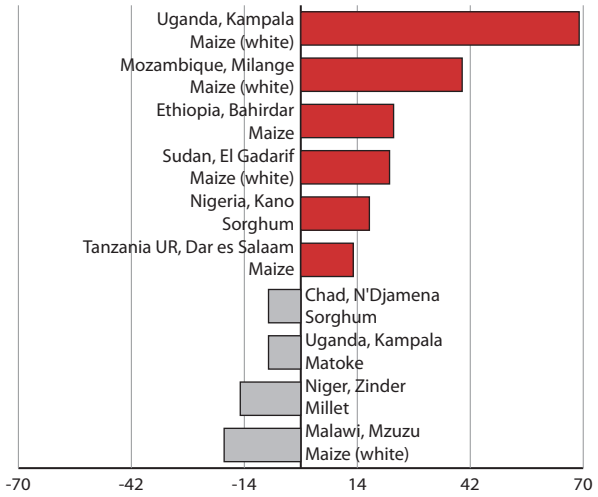



Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Agronet

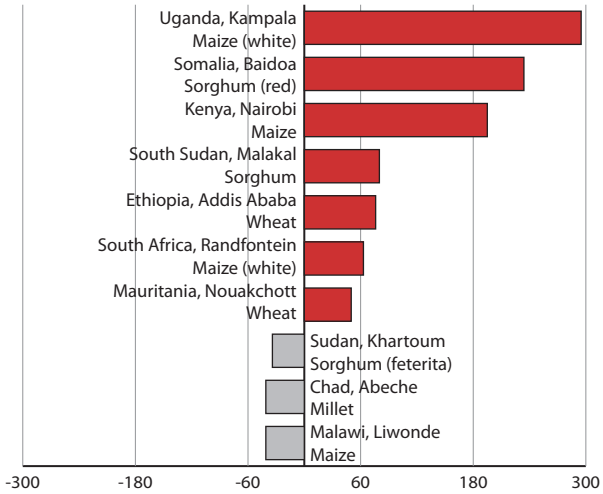
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

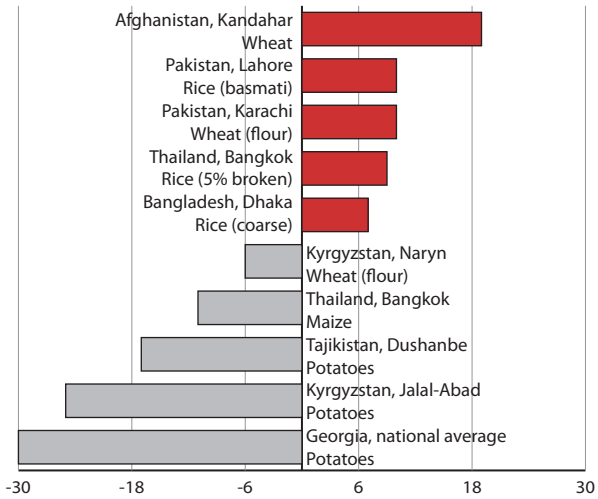



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

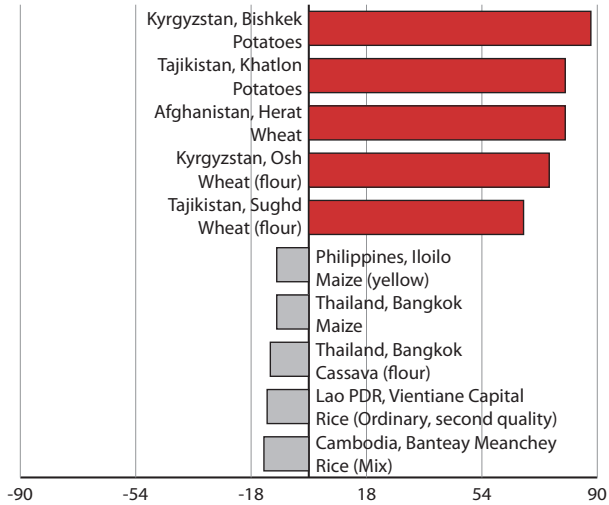



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

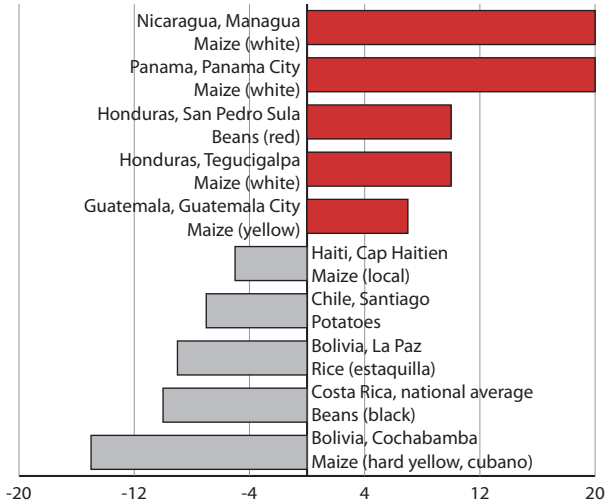



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

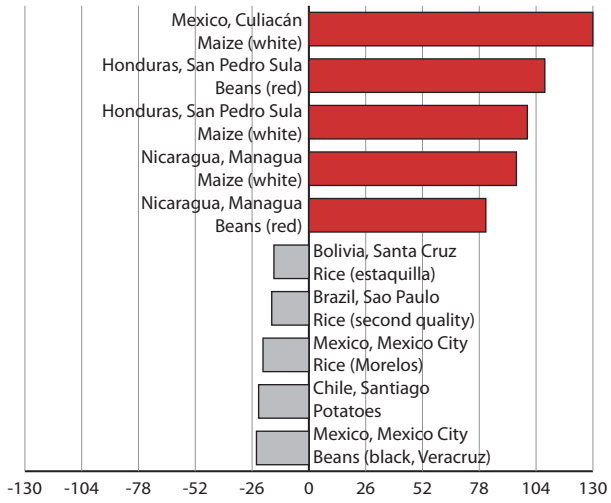



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from June to July 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Jul-11 | 21 333.00 | 22 052.00 | 7 199.00 | 4 275.00 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Jul-11 | 16 850.00 | 18 125.00 | 5 050.00 | 5 875.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Milk* | SOS per liter | Jul-11 | 16 000.00 | 18 000.00 | 12 000.00 | 12 000.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Jul-11 | 18 666.00 | 21 666.00 | 8 945.00 | 6 000.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Jul-11 | 19 250.00 | 22 833.00 | 7 667.00 | 6 000.00 |
| Somalia: Buale, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Jul-11 | 23 750.00 | 25 500.00 | 8 175.00 | 5 000.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 510.00 | 450.00 | 170.00 | 380.00 |
| Kenya: Kisumu, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 600.00 | 500.00 | 210.00 | 360.00 |
| Kenya: Mombasa, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 490.00 | 440.00 | 200.00 | 320.00 |
| Kenya: Nakuru, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 460.00 | 430.00 | 200.00 | 380.00 |
| Djibouti: Wheat (flour) * | DJF per Kg | Jun-11 | 7 000.00 | 7 000.00 | 4 200.00 | 4 500.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Jul-11 | 4 870.00 | 4 470.00 | 2 730.00 | 3 850.00 |
| Ethiopia: Mekele, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Jul-11 | 4 610.00 | 4 600.00 | 3 100.00 | 4 260.00 |
| Ethiopia: Bahirdar, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Jul-11 | 4 770.00 | 3 870.00 | 2 740.00 | 3 240.00 |
| Ethiopia: Diredawa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Jul-11 | 5 300.00 | 5 260.00 | 3 260.00 | 4 380.00 |
| Ethiopia: Dolo, Goat Milk* | ETB per liter | Jun-11 | 13.79 | 12.07 | 6.90 | 10.34 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 470.00 | 280.00 | 120.00 | 310.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Beans** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 790.00 | 830.00 | 430.00 | 540.00 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Wheat** | SDG per tonne | Jul-11 | 1 560.00 | 1 700.00 | 1 140.00 | 980.00 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 320.00 | 280.00 | 200.00 | 290.00 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Arusha, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 290.00 | 300.00 | 200.00 | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Songea, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 190.00 | 200.00 | 270.00 | |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Mbeya, Maize** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 220.00 | 210.00 | 220.00 | |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Niger: Nyamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 18 000.00 | 19 000.00 | 22 250.00 | 20 000.00 |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 15 500.00 | 15 000.00 | 17 500.00 | 16 000.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 14 500.00 | 14 000.00 | 16 500.00 | 16 000.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | Jun-11 | 60.00 | 58.00 | 52.00 | 51.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | Jun-11 | 56.00 | 48.00 | 47.00 | 50.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Jul-11 | 1 797.57 | 1 748.14 | 1 103.50 | 1 339.47 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Jul-11 | 1 783.52 | 1 759.33 | 1 150.32 | 1 269.56 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)** | THB per tonne | Jun-11 | 13 350.00 | 12 360.00 | 11 660.00 | 14 710.00 |
| Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)** | THB per tonne | Jun-11 | 14 210.00 | 13 060.00 | 13 290.00 | 17 350.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken)* | VND per Kg | Jul-11 | 9 010.00 | 8 630.00 | 5 625.00 | 6 025.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken)* | VND per Kg | Jul-11 | 8 800.00 | 8 470.00 | 5 540.17 | 5 771.43 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Jul-11 | 32.70 | 31.90 | 31.44 | 21.00 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Jul-11 | 25.50 | 25.30 | 22.00 | 19.00 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Jun-11 | 8 870.00 | 8 741.00 | 7 601.00 | 6 640.00 |
| China: Hunan, Rice (Indica first quality)** | CNY per tonne | Jul-11 | 3 650.00 | 3 660.00 | 2 920.00 | 2 790.00 |
| China: Heilongjiang, Rice (Japonica second quality)** | CNY per tonne | Jul-11 | 3 990.00 | 3 990.00 | 3 560.00 | 3 070.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Jul-11 | 56.42 | 57.44 | 49.45 | 60.92 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Jul-11 | 84.92 | 85.36 | 72.30 | 70.45 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jul-11 | 17.75 | 15.04 | 9.88 | 13.34 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jul-11 | 27.65 | 27.53 | 20.38 | 20.37 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jul-11 | 23.06 | 19.43 | 16.00 | 18.23 |
| Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jul-11 | 23.28 | 21.10 | 18.38 | 20.60 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jul-11 | 29.00 | 27.20 | 24.70 | 25.24 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jul-11 | 32.62 | 29.72 | 29.88 | 30.34 |
| Pakistan: Peshawar, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jul-11 | 26.25 | 25.50 | 24.50 | 24.40 |
| Pakistan: Peshawar, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jul-11 | 29.04 | 28.02 | 26.86 | 26.54 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Jul-11 | 22.96 | 23.01 | 20.04 | 22.48 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Jul-11 | 38.24 | 38.14 | 31.35 | 30.79 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jul-11 | 28.48 | 29.48 | 18.25 | 18.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jul-11 | 30.24 | 32.17 | 18.03 | 18.60 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jul-11 | 32.05 | 32.33 | 18.30 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Batken, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jul-11 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 19.32 | 18.00 |
| Georgia: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | GEL per Kg | Jul-11 | 1.75 | 1.81 | 1.33 | 1.30 |
| Georgia: National Average, Bread* | GEL per Kg | Jul-11 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.21 | 1.25 |
| Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Jun-11 | 2.70 | 2.67 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| Tajikistan: Khatlon, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Jun-11 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 1.80 | 1.99 |
| Tajikistan: Sughd, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Jun-11 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 610.00 | 590.00 | 360.00 | 370.00 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 650.00 | 530.00 | 350.00 | 480.00 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 600.00 | 550.00 | 300.00 | 440.00 |
| Mexico: Mexico City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 510.00 | 480.00 | 300.00 | 290.00 |
| Haiti: Port-au-Prince, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Jul-11 | 43.17 | 40.88 | 40.42 | 40.88 |
| Haiti: Jacmel, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Jul-11 | 51.46 | 46.39 | 44.10 | 44.10 |
| Haiti: Les Cayes, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Jul-11 | 53.27 | 50.08 | 45.93 | 40.88 |
| Haiti: Hinche, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Jul-11 | 49.61 | 43.92 | 48.69 | 49.97 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (hard yellow, cubano)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 240.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 120.00 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 600.00 | 620.00 | 450.00 | 420.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 150.00 | 160.00 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 470.00 | 470.00 | 380.00 | 350.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

8 September 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

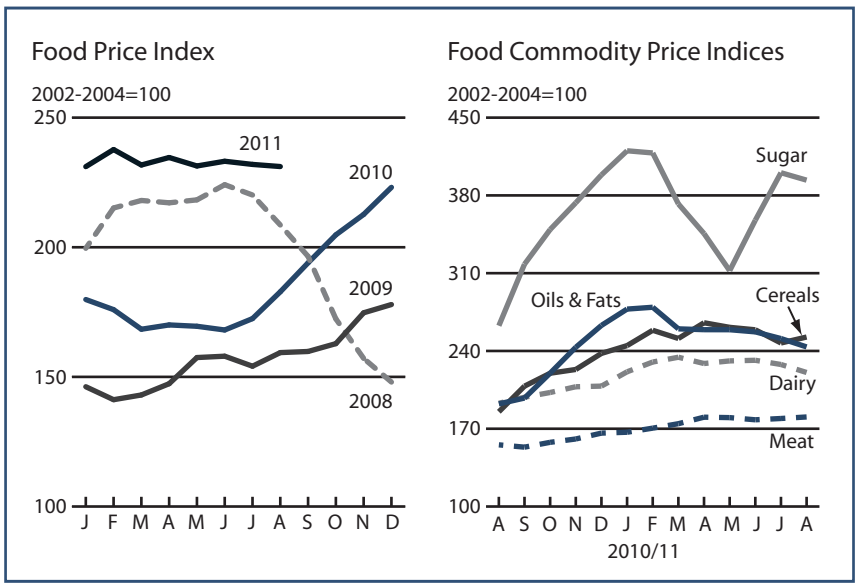
- The FAO Food Price Index remained nearly unchanged in August but was 26 percent higher than in August 2010.
- International cereal prices rose in August, in particular wheat.
- In Eastern Africa, cereal prices remained at near record levels despite some declines.
- In Western and Southern Africa, prices of domestically produced cereals continued at generally low levels, despite seasonal fluctuations.
- In Far East Asia, domestic prices of rice increased in several countries but were stable in others.
- In CIS countries, wheat flour prices fell moderately but remained significantly higher than a year earlier.
- In Central America, maize prices eased somewhat but were still very high, while those of beans declined.
- In South America, cereal prices were generally stable but at high levels.

## Countries in this issue:



## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** averaged 231 points in August 2011, nearly unchanged from July and 26 percent higher than in August 2010. The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 253 points in August, up 2.2 percent, or 5 points, from July and 36 percent higher than in August 2010. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** averaged 244 points in August, following a declining trend since March but still remaining high in historical terms. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 221 points in August, significantly down from 228 points in July and 232 points in June but still 14 percent higher than the same period last year. The **FAO Meat Price Index** averaged 181 points in August, up 1 percent from July. The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged 394 points in August, down 2 percent from July, but still 50 percent higher than in August 2010.




The FAO food price indices are updated on a monthly basis and more details are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

# International cereal prices

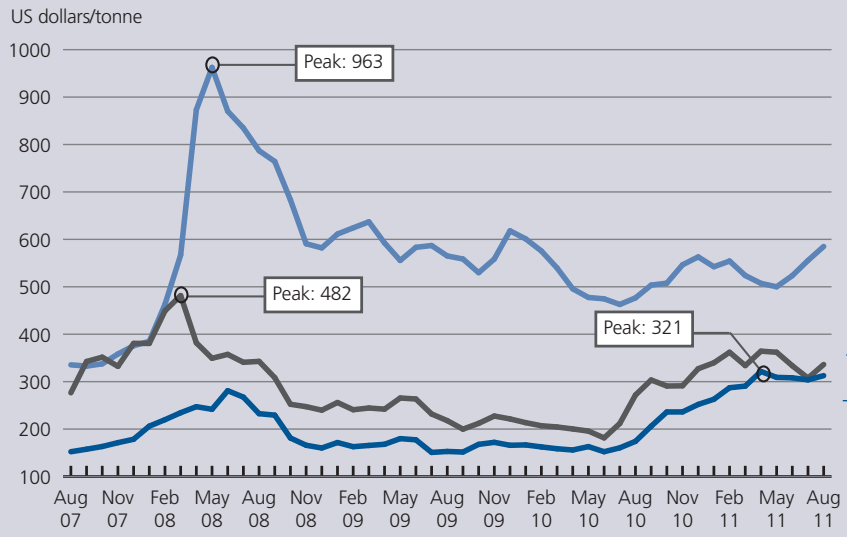
## International cereal prices increased in August

International prices of **wheat** which had decreased for three consecutive months increased by 9 percent in August. The benchmark US wheat price (No.2 hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 336 per tonne, 24 percent higher than in August last year. Prices increased on concerns over reduced supplies of high quality wheat this season and delays in the 2011 United States spring wheat harvest. Strong maize values also provided support.

Export prices of **maize** rose in August. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No.2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 313 per tonne, 80 percent up on its level of a year ago and only 3 percent below the peak of April 2011. The recent increase reflects further deterioration in this year's crop prospects in the United States, the world's largest producer, after severe hot weather in July and August in key growing areas.

Export prices of **rice** in August followed the upward price trend started in June. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 585 per tonne, 5 percent higher than in July and 23 percent above its level in August 2010. Strong import demand and expected changes to the rice support price policy in Thailand, the world's largest rice exporter, contributed to this increase.

International cereal prices (benchmark monthly averages)




| | Latest price | Change from one month earlier | Change from one year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 585 | +5.3% | +22.7% |
| Wheat | 336 | +9.3% | +23.7% |
| Maize | 313 | +2.9% | +79.6% |

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the:

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of maize seasonally increasing but generally low, except in South Africa where they reached new record highs

In Southern African countries, prices of main staple maize increased in July and August following seasonal patterns, after declining in the previous months during the 2011 harvest period. However, prices remained at low to average levels reflecting the generally good performance of the crops gathered this year. The exception is South Africa, where maize prices are at high levels due to the reduced 2011 production.

In **Zambia**, prices of maize increased moderately in the past two months (+6 percent from June to August), after having sharply decreased between April and June due to a record harvest. Prices were supported by the Government entering the market to make purchases for the replenishment of public stocks. However, they remained below the levels of a year earlier due to the good supplies also from the previous season's large carryover stocks.

In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices in July remained unchanged from the level of the previous months. Prices declined with the improved 2011 output but remained above their levels at the same time last year partly on account of a reduced sorghum and millet production, which has caused an increase in maize demand. In the capital city Harare maize prices in July were 26 percent higher than in July 2010.

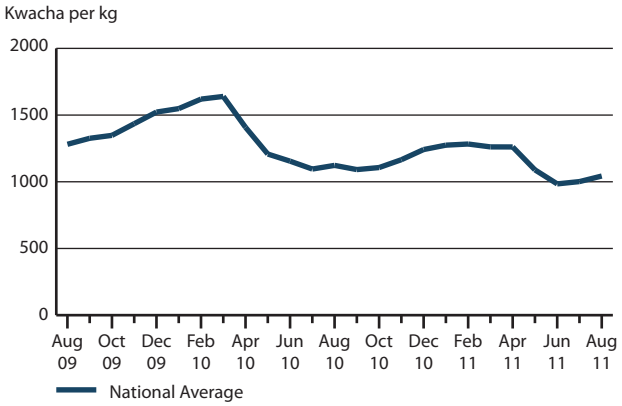
In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize increased from July to August following seasonal trends, particularly in the markets located in the surplus provinces of the North and Centre regions in response to demand from deficit areas in the South. In the Milange market, a sharp increase of 62 percent was recorded in August from the very low levels of the previous months. Overall, however, compared to a year ago, prices are at lower or similar levels, following a satisfactory 2011 harvest. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed and largely imported cereal, slightly increased in August (+3 percent) but they were slightly lower than a year earlier.

Similarly, prices of maize seasonally increased from June to July in **Malawi**, but compared with July 2010, they were at lower or similar levels due to a good 2011 harvest.

In **Madagascar**, prices of domestically produced rice increased in August for the second consecutive month following seasonal patterns (+8 percent from June to August). Compared with their levels of a year earlier, rice prices are 13 percent higher, mainly reflecting a reduced harvest and high fuel prices increasing transport costs from surplus to deficit areas.

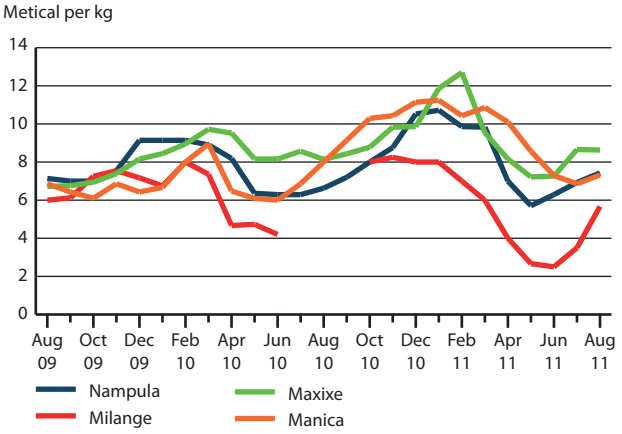
In **South Africa**, the largest producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices surged in August (+15 and +16 percent respectively from their July levels) reaching new record highs. The sharp rise follows increases in the international prices and a 5 percent devaluation of the Rand against the US dollar in the past month which has supported import demand. White and yellow maize prices are currently 74 and 66 percent above their levels of August 2010 as a result of a contraction in maize plantings and 2011 production.

### Retail prices of maize in Zambia



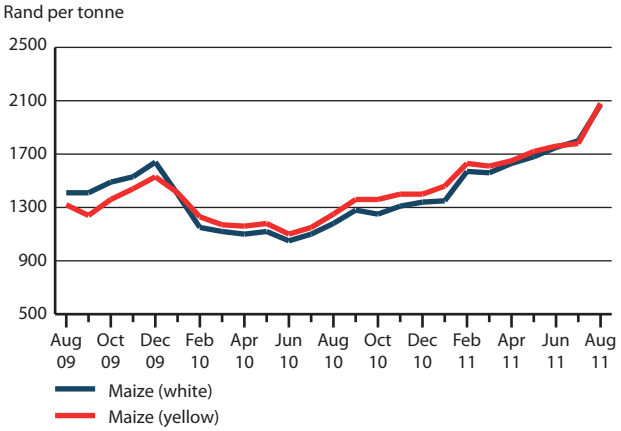

Source: Central Statistical Office

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of domestically produced cereals remain low on account of improved harvest prospects

In Western Africa, prices of domestically produced cereals (maize, millet and sorghum), the main food staples in the subregion, remained at relatively low levels in most countries reflecting adequate supplies from the bumper 2010 harvest and improved prospects for the 2011 main harvest, following the resumption of seasonal rains during August.

In **Niger** and **Mali**, prices of millet and sorghum were generally stable during August and well below their levels of a year earlier as supplies from last year's harvest remained ample while subsidized sales and free distributions were implemented by the Governments and humanitarian organizations in the past month. In **Burkina Faso**, sorghum and millet prices increased moderately in August in some markets, as public sales had not yet started, but they were, however, still lower than in August 2010.

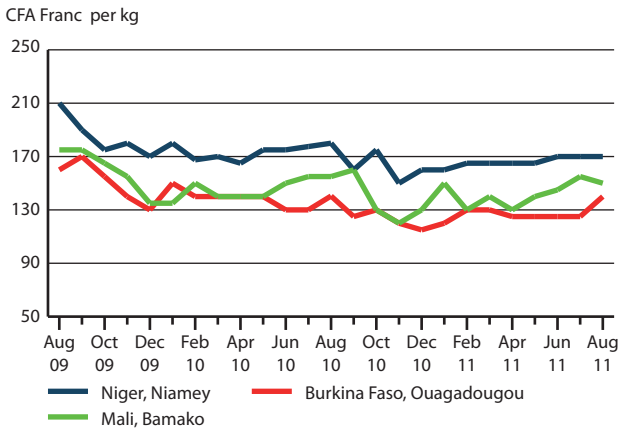
By contrast, prices of imported rice, although stable in recent months, were at levels well above those of a year earlier in **Niger** and **Burkina Faso** (+ 20 percent in Dosso and Ouagadougou markets respectively), reflecting high fuel prices and increased transport costs from the entry ports of the coastal countries. In **Mali**, where rice is locally grown, prices were also higher than in the same month last year but to a lesser extent (+10 percent in Bamako) as a result of strong import demand from neighbouring countries.

In **Chad**, prices of millet and sorghum showed mixed trends in July, declining from their June levels in some markets, but increasing in the capital city N'Djamena and in Sahr, one of the main markets in the Sudanian zone, an important producing area on concerns about a delayed onset of the 2011 rainy season. Overall, however, prices are lower than in July 2010 in most markets.

In **Nigeria**, sorghum and maize prices in Kano, the main market of the country, which had been on the increase since February, declined from June to July by 11 and 8 percent respectively, in response to the early maize harvest and generally favourable prospects for the 2011 crop. Fuel prices levelling off after a sustained surge in the first semester of 2011 also supported the price trend. Compared to July 2010, prices are at slightly lower or similar levels.

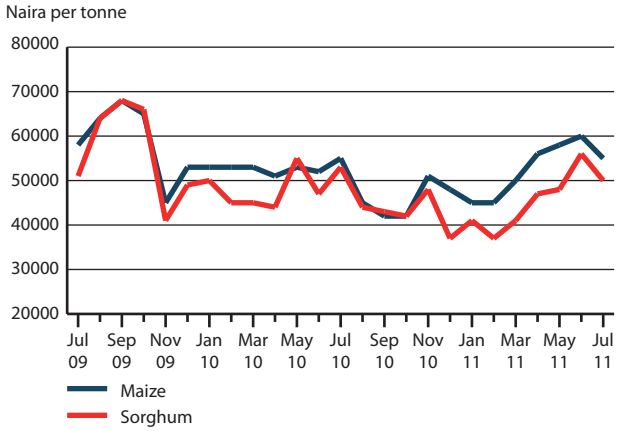
In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize followed mixed trends during July. In the capital city Cotonou they remained firm, while

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Western Africa



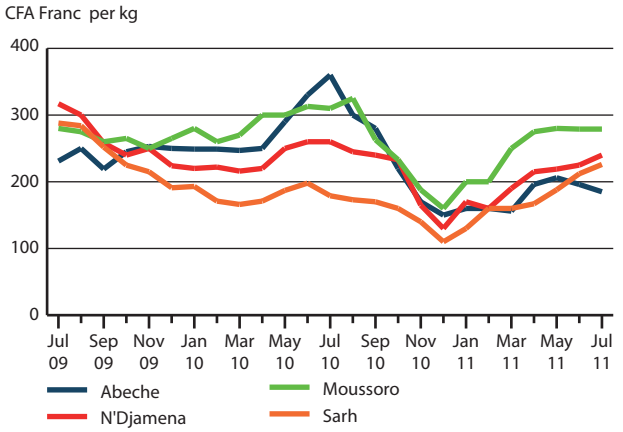

Source: Afrique verte

### Wholesale prices of cereals in Kano, Nigeria



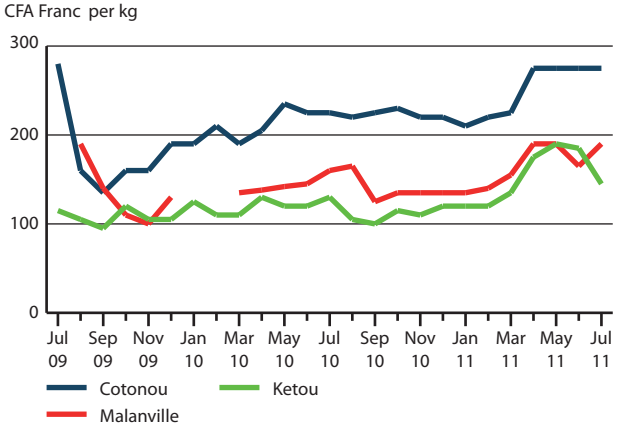

Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of millet in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

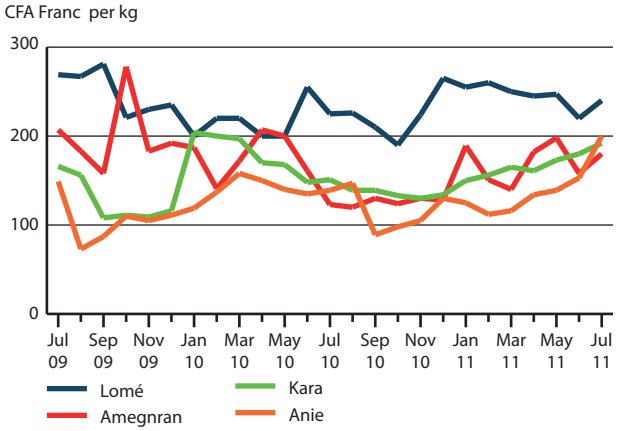
## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

they declined in the markets located in the bimodal areas of the South with the start of the main harvest, and seasonally increased in the unimodal areas of the North. In most of the monitored markets, maize prices are higher than a year earlier (from 10 to 30 percent) following last year's flood-reduced harvest. Prices of imported rice, an important staple in urban areas, remained stable in Cotonou at the same levels of a year earlier.

In **Togo**, prices of main staple maize increased in July in several markets (up to 31 percent) despite the good prospects for the main 2011 season crop and large carryover stocks from the 2010 crop. The surge followed the decision taken by the Government in June to reduce fuel subsidies, which led to a sharp rise in transport costs. Compared to July 2010, maize prices are between 6 and 44 percent higher.

In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, prices in the capital city Nouakchott remained firm in July at levels 50 percent higher than those of a year earlier, reflecting trends in international markets.

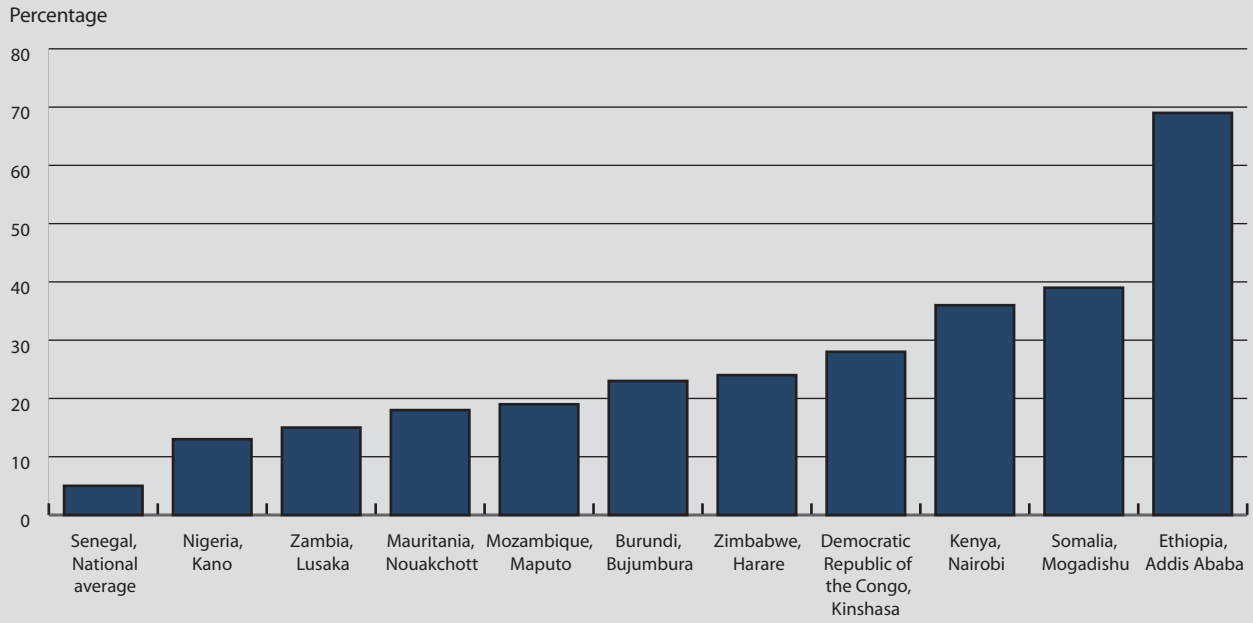
### Retail prices of maize in Togo




Source: Direction des Statistiques Agricoles, de l'Informatique et de la Dcoumentation

## Annual percentage changes of fuel prices in selected African countries, 2010-2011*

- **Despite having stabilized or decreased in several countries, fuel prices are still above the levels of one year earlier, especially in Eastern Africa.**




* Period refers to June or July 2010 - June or July 2011.

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals remained at near record levels despite some declines with the ongoing harvests

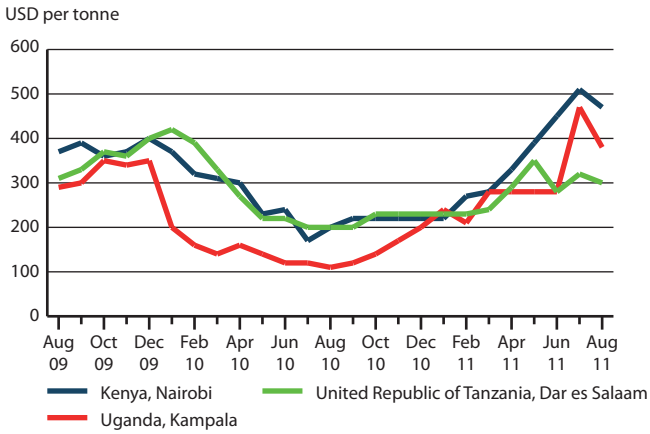
In Eastern Africa, prices of locally produced cereals declined in August in several countries of the subregion with improved supplies from the 2011 main season harvests. However, they remained at very high levels, well above those of a year earlier, reflecting high fuel prices and low levels of stocks following poor secondary season crops. In countries where the harvests start only in October/November, prices of locally produced and imported cereals continued to increase reaching record levels in some cases.

In **Somalia**, where famine has been now declared in six areas and 750 000 people are at risk of starvation, prices of main staples sorghum and maize declined somewhat in August, as supplies from the main *Gu* season harvest continued to flow into the markets. The sharpest decreases were recorded in the southern producing regions, with sorghum prices in the Baidoa and Marka markets quoted 18 and 15 percent respectively lower than in July. In the capital city Mogadishu, prices fell by only 6 percent. Prices of maize have also decreased last month although at lower rates. Despite the declines from the peaks reached in June, following an eight-month upward trend, cereal prices in August were still up to four times higher than a year earlier. This mainly reflects the drought-reduced output of the current season and the failure of the secondary *Deyr* season crop, harvested in February. Prices of imported rice continued to increase in August mainly on account of seasonal import reductions and were up to 51 percent higher than in August 2010. In general, sharply increased fuel prices, hyperinflation, local currency depreciation, and persistent insecurity are also supporting food price increases.

In **Kenya**, prices of maize in August declined moderately from the record highs reached in July (between 9 and 21 percent), reflecting the beginning of the 2011 main season harvest in some secondary areas, as well as duty free imports from Zambia and Malawi. Prices declined particularly in Mombasa, the main entry port of the country. However, at the August levels, prices remained up to three times higher than at the same time last year, since the bulk of the new harvest is not expected until October/November. Prices are also supported by high fuel prices and the export ban imposed by the United Republic of Tanzania.

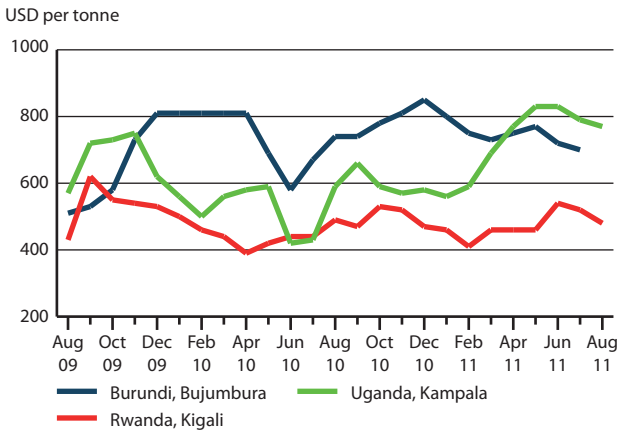
In the **United Republic of Tanzania** prices of maize declined in most markets from July to August (from 2 to 37 percent) due to increased domestic supplies from the recently completed main harvest and current food export ban. However, maize prices remained generally well above their levels of a year earlier, especially in the capital city Dar Es Salaam (+54 percent) and in the drought affected areas of the North-East; the exception being the main southern growing areas (Mbeya market) where crop performance has been satisfactory and prices are lower than a year ago.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa



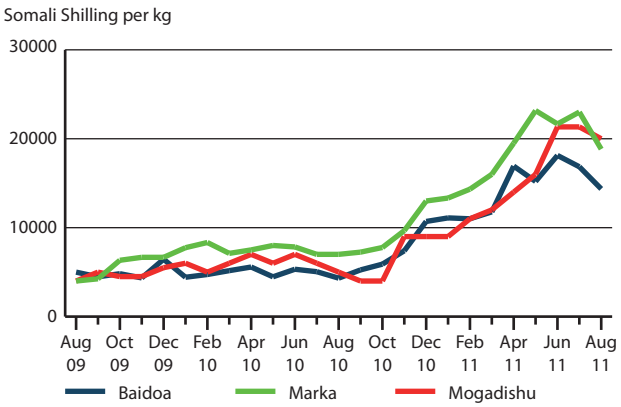

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Wholesale prices of beans in Eastern Africa




Source: Système d'alerte précoce surveillance de la sécurité alimentaire au Burundi (SAP-SSA), Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network, Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

In **Uganda**, prices of maize, also grown as a cash export crop, declined from their record levels of July as supplies improved with the new harvest forecast to be good, despite delayed plantings. In the Kampala market, maize prices in August were quoted 18 percent lower than in July. However, prices remained more than three times higher than at the same time last year reflecting sustained import demand from neighbouring countries and sharply increased fuel and transport costs. Prices of key staple beans declined for the second consecutive month with progress of the main season harvest, but remained also above their levels of a year earlier (+31 percent for beans).

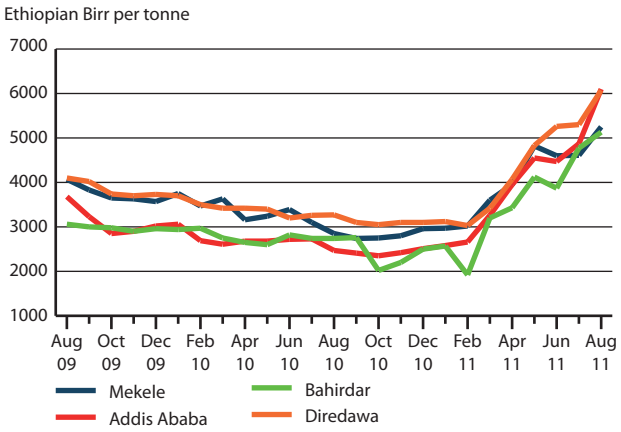
In **Burundi** and **Rwanda,** prices of main staple beans seasonally declined in July/August with the harvest of the 2011B season crop, estimated at above average levels in both countries, and were close to their levels of a year earlier. By contrast, prices of maize, after falling with the harvest, resumed to increase and by July/August were well above their levels at the same time last year, supported by high import demand from neighbouring countries.

In **Ethiopia**, prices of main staple maize increased in August in all monitored markets, the sharpest rise of 25 percent being recorded in the capital city Addis Ababa, where prices reached record levels. Despite the favourable prospects for the *Meher* main season crop, to be harvested from October, prices are between 84 and 147 percent higher than a year earlier supported by sharp increases in fuel prices and transport costs. Prices of wheat, another widely consumed cereal and partially imported, declined for the second consecutive month from their highs in June (-13 percent from June to August), but they were still 58 percent above their levels in August 2010, in line with trends in the international markets.

In the **Sudan**, prices of sorghum continued to increase in August in several markets (by up to 17 percent), driven by deteriorated prospects for this year's crop as a result of erratic rains in parts. However, compared to the previous year, prices are still lower (between 7 and 49 percent) due to ample availabilities from the 2010 harvest and reduced exports to South Sudan. Prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, increased by 14 percent in August in the capital city Khartoum reaching record levels. Prices were 43 percent higher than the previous year, consistent with trends in the international markets.

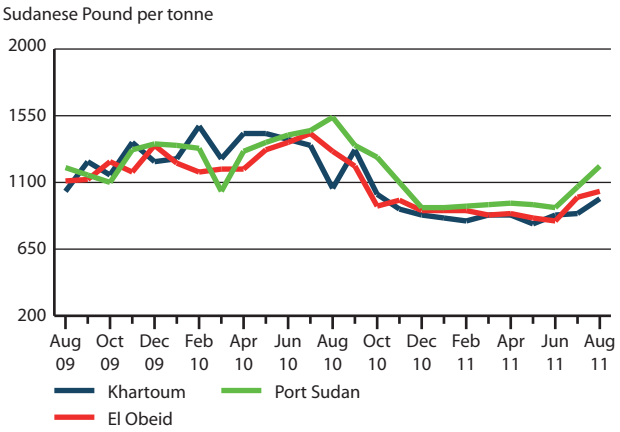
In **South Sudan**, prices of sorghum, the main staple in the country, increased from June to July in several markets. The highest increase of 17 percent was recorded in Malakal, located in the highly insecure border with the Sudan. Compared with July 2010, prices are between 7 and 67 percent higher, mainly as a result of restricted trade with the Sudan.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Prices of rice continued to increase in exporting countries, while those of wheat remained relatively stable but high

Rice prices showed mixed trends in August. In most exporting countries of the subregion, domestic rice prices increased in August driven by higher export prices and were at generally high levels. In some importing countries prices also increased and remained high but in others they were virtually unchanged compared to their levels of a month earlier and a year ago. Wheat prices, which had recorded a strong increase in July, remained generally stable in August but above their levels a year earlier.

In **Viet Nam**, domestic rice prices reached new record levels in August, 10 percent up from their previous highs in July and 53 percent above their levels of a year ago. Despite new supply from the ongoing 2011 summer-autumn rice harvest, domestic prices were supported by strong import demand. Increasing rice prices, coupled with higher quotations of meat and vegetables, are pushing up general inflation that by August reached 23 percent on a year-to-year basis.

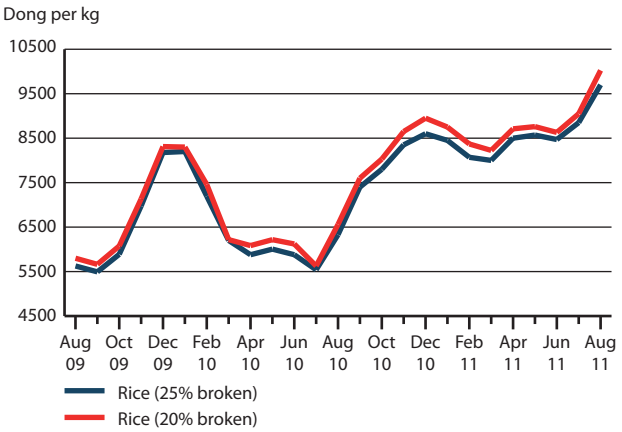
Similarly, domestic rice prices in **Thailand** strengthened further in July as a consequence of higher export prices and were quoted nearly 20 percent higher than in July 2010.

Rice prices in **Indonesia** moved upwards in July reaching record levels, 16 percent up on a year earlier. The recent increase reflects higher export prices from the country's main suppliers, Viet Nam and Thailand. Imports of rice by Indonesia are forecast at 1.7 million tonnes in 2011, the highest level in recent years, as the Government aims to maintain public reserves at adequate levels.

In **Bangladesh**, rice prices remained unchanged in August after having slightly increased in July. Despite a record 2011 *Boro* paddy crop and large imports in the first half of 2011 to build up public reserves, prices in August were only 7 percent below the peak of January 2011 and above the high levels of a year ago. Prices of wheat flour in August remained unvaried for the second consecutive month, following marked declines from their highs at the beginning of the year, and were around the levels of August 2010.

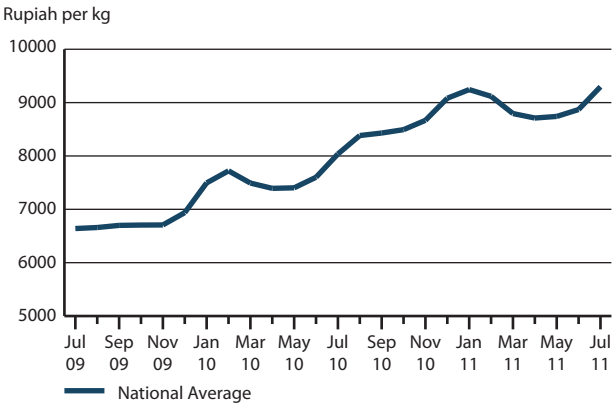
In **Sri Lanka**, rice prices declined slightly for the third consecutive month in anticipation of a good 2011 second *Yala* harvest which has just started. However, prices in August were still 16 percent higher than a year earlier. Wheat flour prices in August remained virtually unchanged from their levels of the past three months and were 18 percent above those in August 2010.

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



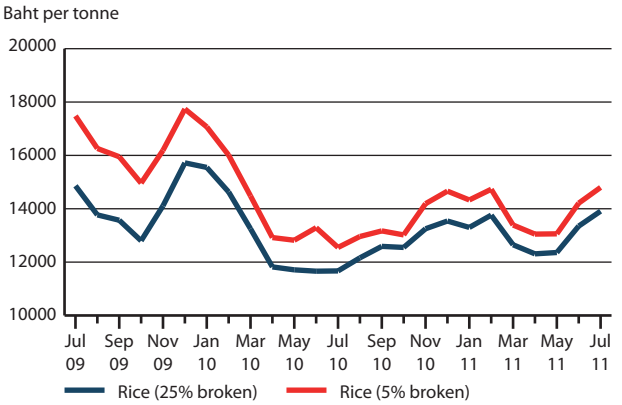

Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



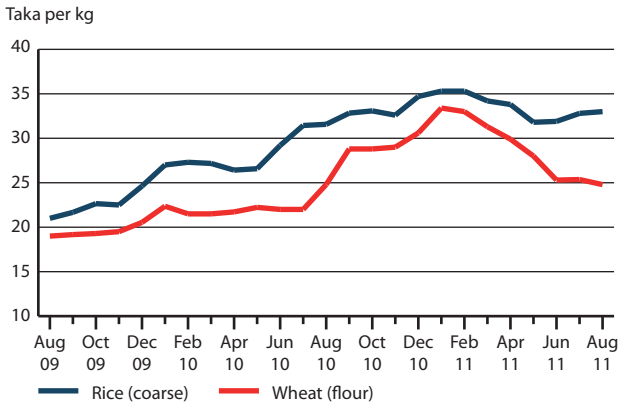

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Wholesale prices of rice in Bangkok, Thailand




Source: Bank Of Thailand

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh




Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **India**, rice prices which had been stable since the end of last year, increased moderately in August. This reflects an increase of 8 percent in the minimum support price for paddy in July, as well as the Government's approval of 1 million tonnes of non-basmati rice exports, after the removal of the export ban. By contrast, wheat prices in August continued unchanged reflecting ample public stocks following the 2011 bumper wheat harvest. Vegetable prices, which had been stable in the past few months, have recently risen after heavy monsoon rains damaged crops and caused supply disruptions in some areas. In the large urban market of Delhi, prices of onions and chickpeas in August rose by 25 and 10 percent respectively over their levels in July. The sharp rise in the prices of vegetables is pushing up food inflation.

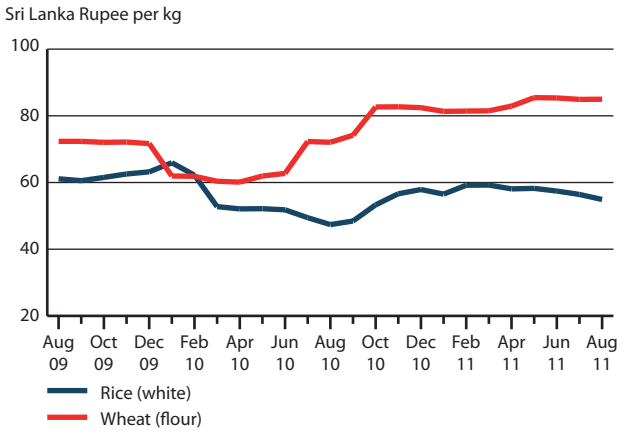
Elsewhere, rice prices in **China,** the **Philippines, Cambodia,** and **Laos PDR**, remained relatively stable in August. Prices were close to their levels of a year earlier in most markets of the Philippines and in the capital city markets of Vientiane in Laos PDR and Phnom Penh in Cambodia. By contrast, in China rice quotations were 16 percent higher than in August 2010.

In **Afghanistan**, wheat prices decreased by 2 to 4 percent in August as supplies improved following recent imports from neighbouring countries, mainly Pakistan. Similarly, prices of wheat flour decreased in several markets. However, prices of both wheat and wheat flour remained significantly above their levels in August 2010, as a result of a 28 percent reduction in this year's wheat production. In Herat and Kandahar markets, wheat prices were quoted 60 percent and 30 percent respectively higher than a year ago.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour declined in some markets in August. The recent trend follows increased domestic availabilities after a slowdown of wheat exports, due to strong competition from Russian wheat in export markets. Prices of wheat and wheat flour generally remained above their levels of August 2010.

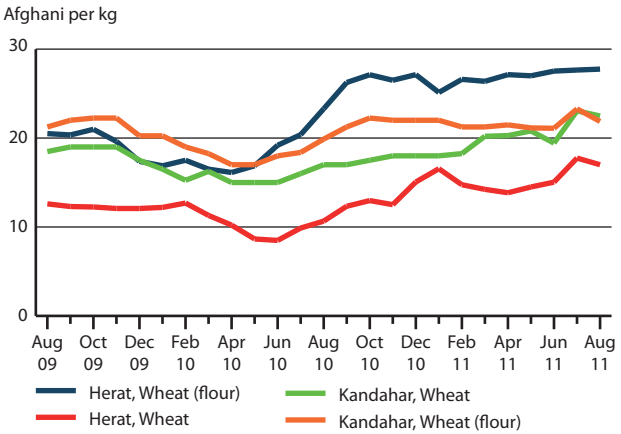
In **Mongolia**, wheat flour prices have remained relatively stable since April, when they fell from the peak reached in March after an eight-month upward trend. However, prices in July were nearly 40 percent up on a year earlier reflecting trends in the international markets, as the country heavily depends on imports to cover its consumption requirements. Meat prices, which decreased in early 2011 following the release of Government reserves onto markets, began increasing again in May and in July mutton meat and beef prices were close to the already high levels of July 2010.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



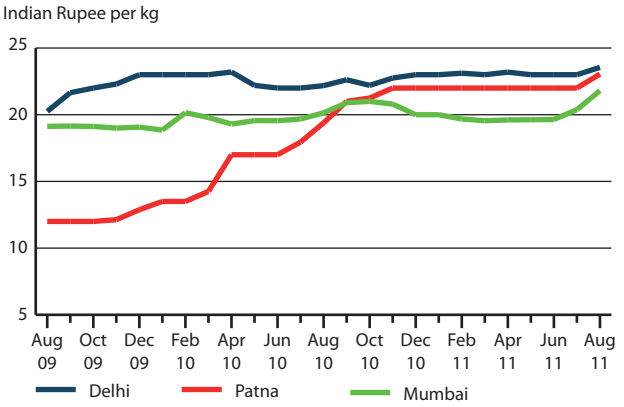

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



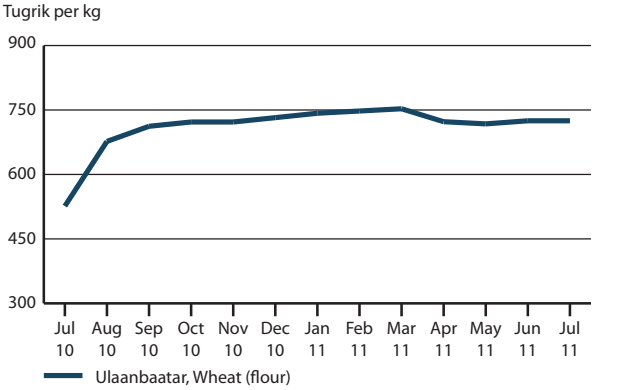

Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of rice in India




Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat flour in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia




Source: National Statistical Office of Mongolia

## CIS

### Wheat flour prices declining with 2011 harvests but still higher than a year ago

In countries of the CIS, prices of main staple wheat flour showed some declines in August mainly reflecting the advancement of the 2011 wheat harvests. Increased regional export availabilities following the removal of the wheat export ban in the Russian Federation and export quotas in the Ukraine, as well as lower export prices in Kazakhstan, are also putting downward pressure on wheat prices in the importing countries.

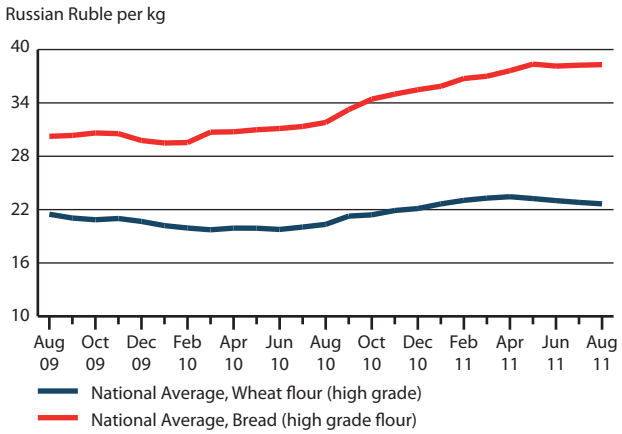
In the **Russian Federation**, domestic wheat flour prices continued to decline moderately in August. Despite favourable prospects for the ongoing wheat harvest, prices remained 11 percent higher than their levels in August 2010, and only 3 percent below the peak reached in April 2011, supported by increased import demand for Russian wheat.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, wheat flour prices which had slightly decreased in July continued to drop in August following the arrival of the 2011 wheat harvest. The resumption of fuel deliveries from the Russian Federation in late July contributed to lower transport costs and food prices. However, despite the recent declines, wheat flour prices in most markets remained 30 to 40 percent above their levels in August 2010.

In **Tajikistan**, wheat and wheat flour prices eased somewhat in July and August with the progress of the 2011 harvest and the cut in export duties on fuel by the Russian Federation, the country's main supplier. However, prices in August remained 30 percent higher than a year earlier reflecting an anticipated sharp reduction in this year's wheat production, affected by erratic rains and shortages of irrigation water supplies during the cropping season.

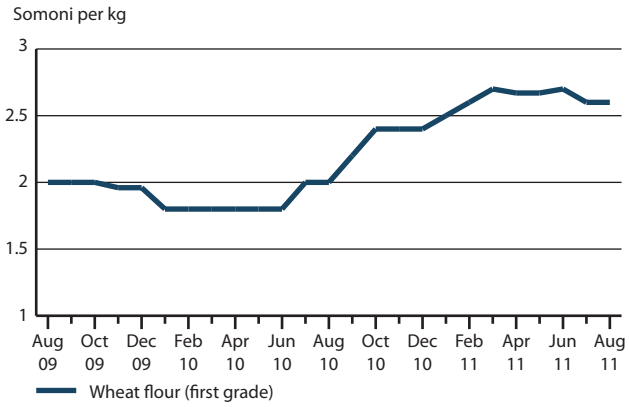
In **Georgia***, wheat flour prices which had reached a record level in May, decreased for the third consecutive month. The decline reflects improved domestic supply following the 2011 harvest and the removal of the Russian export ban, from where the country imports some 70 percent of its annual consumption requirements. However, prices of wheat flour and bread in

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



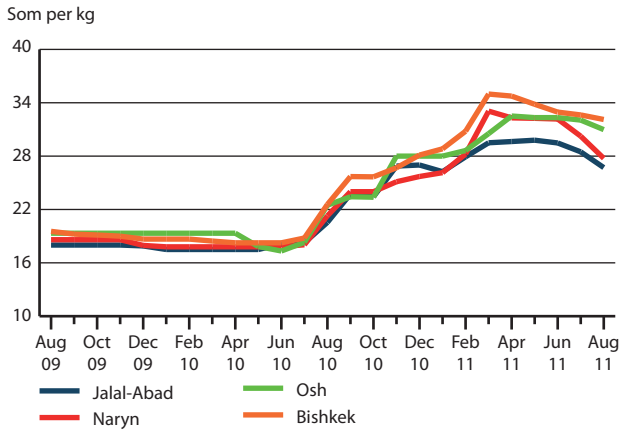

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Retail prices of wheat flour in Dushanbe, Tajikistan



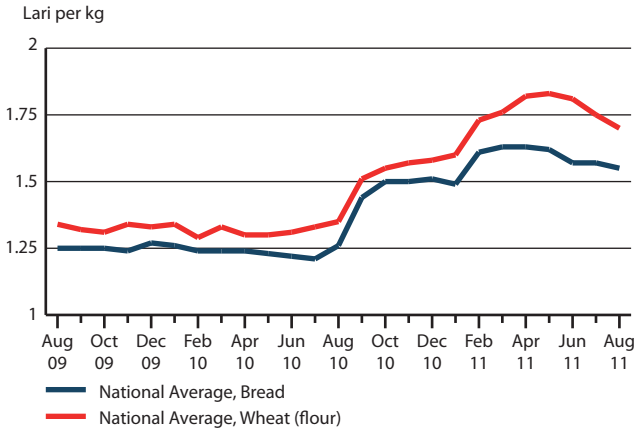

Source: State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Georgia




Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

*Georgia is no longer a member of CIS but its inclusion is this group is maintained temporarily

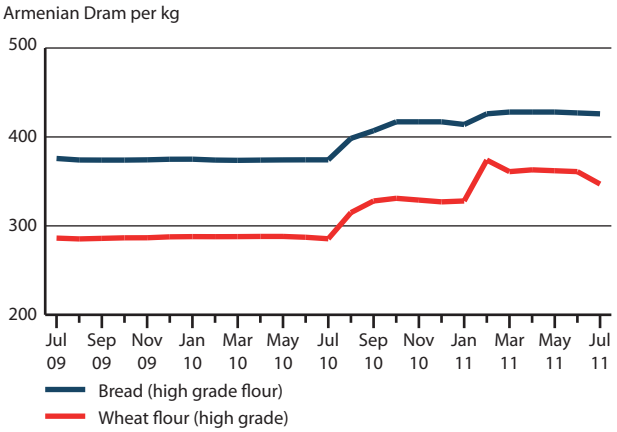
## CIS cont.d

August remained 26 percent and 23 percent respectively higher than a year earlier.

In **Armenia**, wheat flour prices in July decreased by 4 percent compared to their high levels in June reflecting the recent harvest. The removal of the Russian wheat export ban also put downward pressure on prices, as the country heavily depends on wheat imports to cover its consumption requirements. Despite the decline, prices of wheat flour and bread in July remained 22 and 14 percent up on their levels a year earlier.

Potato prices, which had reached record levels in the past few months in several countries of the subregion, declined between July and August as a result of the ongoing harvest. In the **Russian Federation** and in **Kyrgyzstan** prices in August declined by some 20 percent from July, however, they were still well above their levels in August 2010. In **Armenia,** potato prices in July, after declining by 40 percent compared to their levels in June, were 4 percent below a year ago.

### Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia




Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

# CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

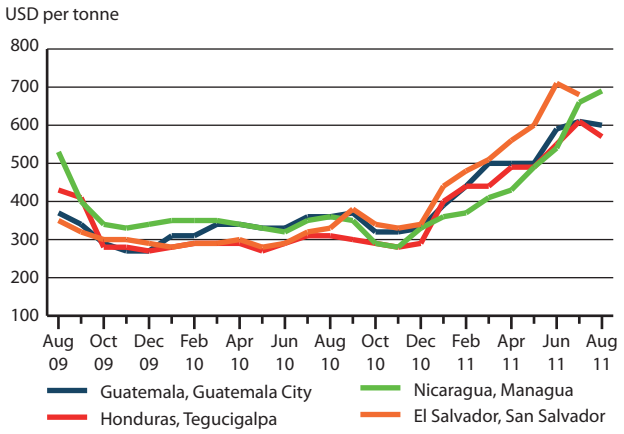
## In Central America, maize prices showed signs of decline with onset of harvests, but still very high

In most countries of the subregion, maize prices, which reached record levels between June and July, dropped somewhat in August with new supplies from the recently started 2011 main season harvests, anticipated to be good. However, prices were still at very high levels, well above those of a year earlier. In **Guatemala** and **Honduras**, prices in August were 62 and 87 percent respectively higher than in August 2010. In **Nicaragua**, prices strengthened further in August, pending the start of the 2011 harvest, in September, and doubled their levels of a year ago. In **El Salvador**, maize prices declined in July but remained 113 percent up on the values at the same time last year. In **Mexico**, the largest producer of the subregion, where the main harvest starts only in October/November, maize prices in August remained at record levels, 56 percent higher than a year earlier.

Prices of red beans, another basic food in the subregion, generally declined in August as a result of the ongoing secondary harvests. Prices decreased sharply in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua,** although they were still 15 and 26 percent respectively higher than in August 2010. In **El Salvador**, bean prices fell by 15 percent in July from the previous month but remained 126 percent above their levels of a year earlier. In **Guatemala**, where black beans are the preferred variety, prices remained relatively stable in August reflecting the recent good harvest, and were only 5 percent up on their levels of a year ago.

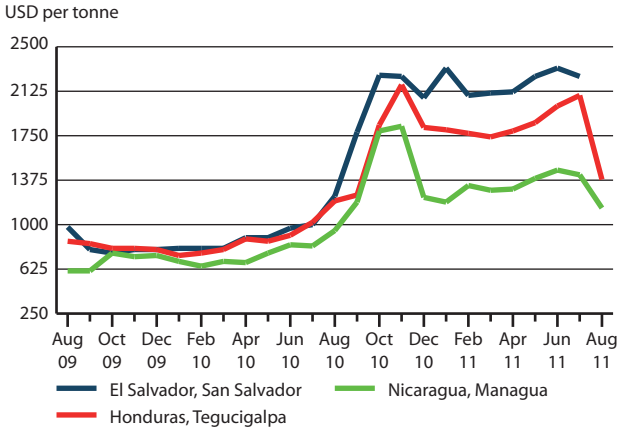
In **Haiti**, prices of the main staple imported rice generally increased in August, reflecting higher prices in the international markets and were some 20 percent higher than a year ago. Prices of domestically produced maize decreased in August as a result of the 2011 main harvest but remained above their levels of a year earlier.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



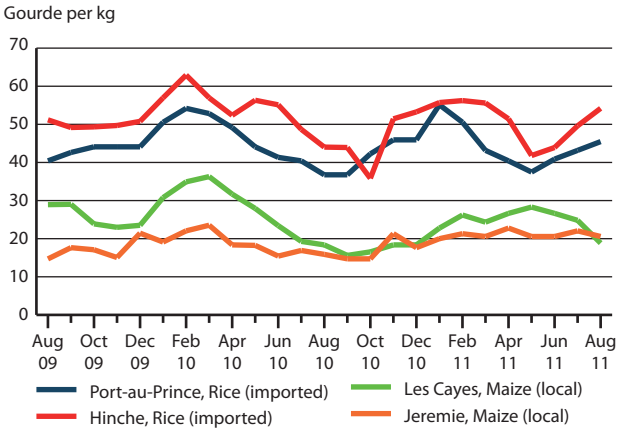

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America




Source: Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

### Retail prices of cereals in Haiti




Source: Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire

# SOUTH AMERICA

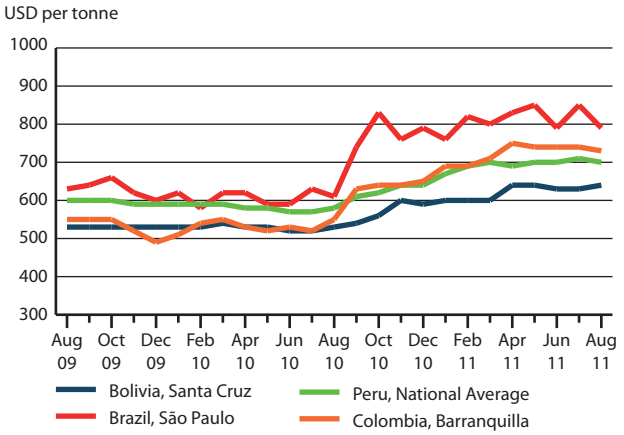
## Wheat flour and yellow maize prices stable or declining but still high in South America

In South American wheat importing countries, wheat flour prices in August remained stable except in **Brazil**, where they declined moderately with the beginning of the 2011 wheat harvest. However, in all countries, prices remained well above both their levels of a year earlier and the general inflation rates. In **Brazil**, **Colombia, Peru** and **Bolivia,** flour prices were quoted 17 percent, 25 percent, 18 percent and 16 percent respectively higher than in August 2010. The high level of prices reflects trends in the international markets.

Yellow maize prices in August also remained relatively stable in most countries of the subregion, except in **Colombia** where, after having reached record highs in June, they fell for the second consecutive month, reflecting the ongoing 2011 main harvest. However, prices were still 30 percent up on the levels of a year ago.

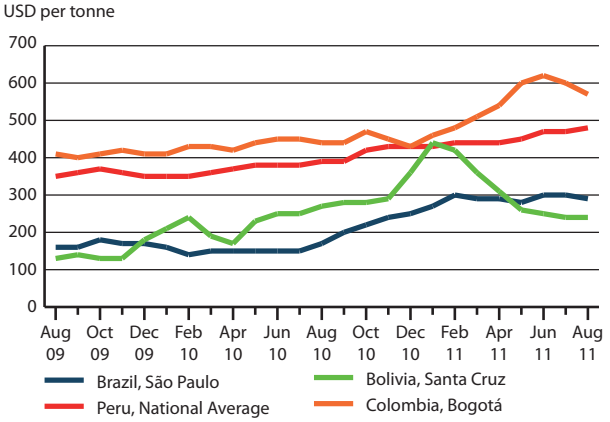
Yellow maize prices were higher than a year earlier in **Brazil** (57 percent) and in **Peru** (20 percent). By contrast, prices remained low in **Bolivia**.

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America




Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Agronet

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

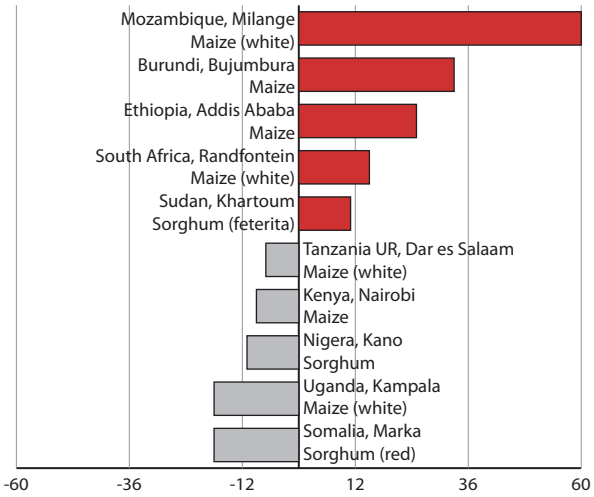



Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Agronet

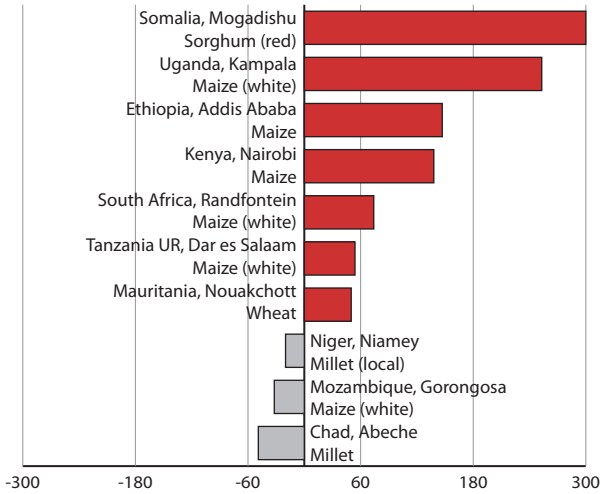
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

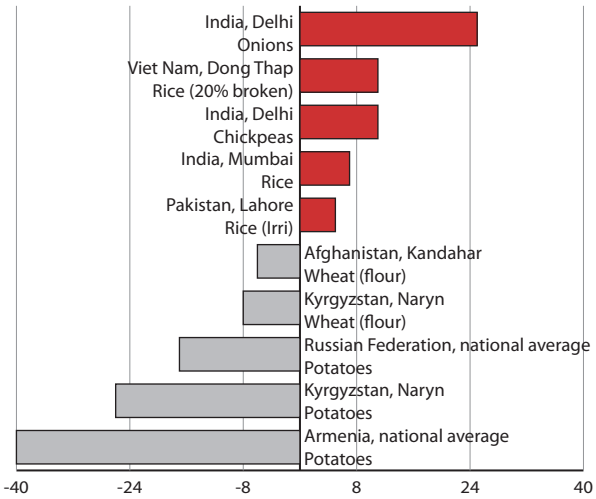



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

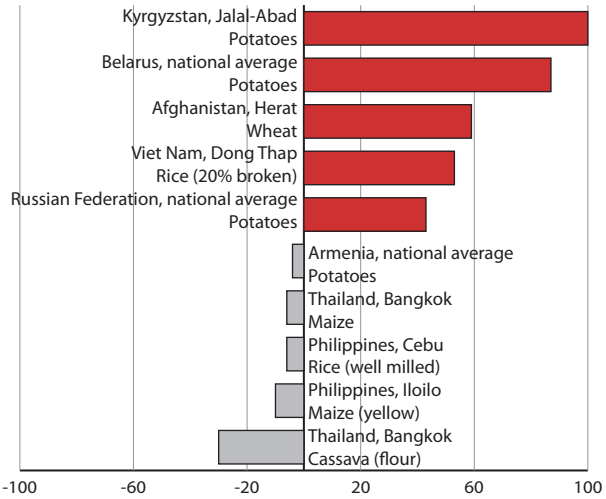



### Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

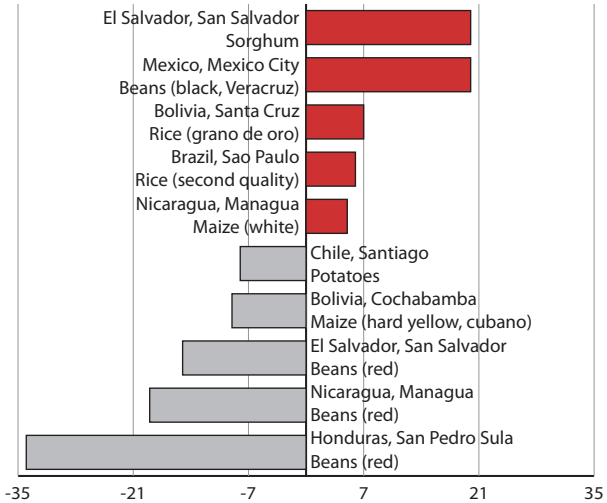



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

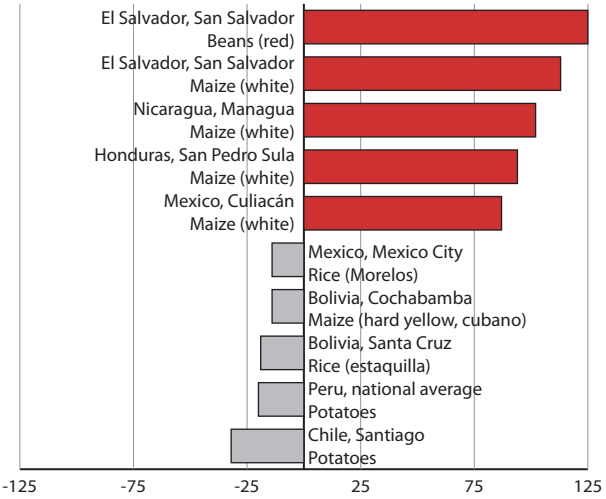



### Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from July to August 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Aug-11 | 470.0 | 510.0 | 200.0 | 370.0 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Aug-11 | 300.0 | 320.0 | 200.0 | 310.0 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Aug-11 | 380.0 | 470.0 | 110.0 | 290.0 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Aug-11 | 20 000.0 | 21 333.0 | 5 000.0 | 4 000.0 |
| Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Aug-11 | 14 360.00 | 16 850.00 | 4 325.00 | 5 000.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Aug-11 | 18 833.00 | 23 000.00 | 7 000.00 | 4 000.00 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Aug-11 | 6 100.00 | 4 870.00 | 2 470.00 | 3 680.00 |
| Ethiopia: Mekele, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Aug-11 | 5 250.00 | 4 610.00 | 2 850.00 | 4 070.00 |
| Ethiopia: Bahirdar, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Aug-11 | 5 130.00 | 4 770.00 | 2 740.00 | 3 060.00 |
| Ethiopia: Diredawa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Aug-11 | 6 070.00 | 5 300.00 | 3 270.00 | 4 100.00 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Beans** | USD per tonne | Aug-11 | 770.00 | 790.00 | 590.00 | 570.00 |
| Rwanda: Kigali, Beans** | USD per tonne | Aug-11 | 479.00 | 516.00 | 489.00 | 429.00 |
| Burundi: Bujumbura, Beans* | USD per tonne | Jul-11 | 700.00 | 720.00 | 670.00 | 510.00 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Aug-11 | 0.99 | 0.89 | 1.06 | 1.04 |
| Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Aug-11 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.31 | 1.11 |
| Sudan: Port Sudan, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Aug-11 | 1.21 | 1.07 | 1.54 | 1.20 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)** | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 140.00 | 125.00 | 140.40 | 160.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Sorghum (local)** | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 150.00 | 155.00 | 155.00 | 175.00 |
| Niger: Nyamey, Sorghum (local)** | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 170.00 | 170.00 | 180.00 | 210.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | Jul-11 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | Jul-11 | 50.00 | 56.00 | 53.00 | 51.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jul-11 | 240.00 | 225.00 | 260.00 | 317.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jul-11 | 185.00 | 196.00 | 360.00 | 231.00 |
| Chad: Moussoro, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jul-11 | 279.00 | 279.00 | 310.00 | 280.00 |
| Chad: Sahr, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Jul-11 | 226.00 | 212.00 | 179.00 | 288.00 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 275.00 | 275.00 | 225.00 | 280.00 |
| Benin: Malanville, Maize* | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 190.00 | 165.00 | 160.00 | |
| Benin: Ketou, Maize* | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 145.00 | 185.00 | 130.00 | 115.00 |
| Togo: Lomé, maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 240.00 | 220.00 | 225.00 | 269.00 |
| Togo: Kara, maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 192.00 | 180.00 | 151.00 | 166.00 |
| Togo: Amegnran, maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 180.00 | 158.00 | 123.00 | 207.00 |
| Togo: Anie, maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Jul-11 | 200.00 | 153.00 | 139.00 | 149.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Zambia: national average, Maize (white)* | ZMK per Kg | Aug-11 | 1 039.88 | 998.41 | 1 119.47 | 1 277.18 |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Aug-11 | 8.63 | 8.66 | 8.14 | 6.72 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Aug-11 | 7.43 | 6.93 | 6.63 | 7.14 |
| Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Aug-11 | 7.32 | 6.86 | 8.00 | 6.86 |
| Mozambique: Milange, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Aug-11 | 5.67 | 3.50 | | 6.00 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Aug-11 | 2 070.00 | 1 800.00 | 1 180.00 | 1 410.00 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Aug-11 | 2 080.00 | 1 780.00 | 1 250.00 | 1 320.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Jun-11 | 31.82 | 31.80 | 29.19 | 21.42 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Jun-11 | 25.18 | 28.20 | 22.00 | 18.79 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | May-11 | 8 741.00 | 8 711.00 | 7 403.00 | 6 641.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 57.44 | 58.24 | 51.81 | 62.11 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 85.36 | 85.45 | 62.73 | 70.02 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Jun-11 | 8 630.00 | 8 762.00 | 6 120.75 | 5 925.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)* | VND per Kg | Jun-11 | 8 430.00 | 8 570.00 | 5 879.00 | 5 700.00 |
| India: Delhi, Rice* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 23.00 | 23.00 | 22.00 | 20.00 |
| India: Mumbai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 19.64 | 19.62 | 19.55 | 17.89 |
| India: Delhi, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 15.00 | 15.07 | 13.50 | 13.59 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Jun-11 | 20.18 | 20.29 | 18.95 | 16.00 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 16.53 | 16.48 | 13.50 | 20.00 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 20.55 | 24.55 | 18.00 | 24.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 16.75 | 20.38 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Jun-11 | 23.53 | 23.63 | 18.38 | 22.88 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 22.60 | 22.00 | 22.50 | 22.88 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 27.10 | 27.38 | 26.38 | 26.25 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 24.16 | 23.75 | 23.19 | 23.31 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Jun-11 | 27.37 | 28.28 | 27.50 | 25.75 |
| Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Wheat (flour)* | MNT per Kg | May-11 | 717.67 | 722.73 | 537.19 | 756.87 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Jun-11 | 23.01 | 23.24 | 19.77 | 22.76 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Jun-11 | 38.14 | 38.37 | 31.12 | 31.95 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 29.50 | 29.79 | 18.10 | 17.84 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 32.25 | 32.25 | 17.80 | 19.36 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 32.33 | 32.33 | 17.33 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Batken, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Jun-11 | 29.00 | 29.47 | 18.23 | 18.00 |
| Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | May-11 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| Tajikistan: Khatlon, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | May-11 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 1.80 | 1.95 |
| Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | AMD per Kg | May-11 | 362.00 | 363.00 | 288.12 | 293.73 |
| Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AMD per Kg | May-11 | 428.00 | 428.00 | 374.17 | 379.41 |
| Georgia: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | GEL per Kg | Jun-11 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.31 | 1.32 |
| Georgia: National Average, Bread* | GEL per Kg | Jun-11 | 1.57 | 1.62 | 1.22 | 1.24 |
| Kyrgyzstan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Jun-11 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.57 |
| Armenia: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | May-11 | 0.99 | 0.85 | 0.40 | 0.24 |
| Tajikistan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | May-11 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.35 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Jun-11 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 0.62 | 0.69 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 587.27 | 491.59 | 323.11 | 354.35 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 534.69 | 485.01 | 314.21 | 445.07 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 545.06 | 488.26 | 283.31 | 417.64 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 596.96 | 555.87 | 281.09 | 348.70 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 2 221.30 | 2 094.13 | 875.00 | 1 105.22 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 1 979.84 | 1 840.83 | 904.11 | 1 082.21 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 1 490.64 | 1 383.14 | 815.79 | 734.28 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (hard yellow, cubano)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 252.10 | 258.35 | 253.19 | 116.31 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 500.13 | 501.41 | 332.77 | 390.55 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 296.38 | 278.18 | 150.74 | 169.07 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 454.05 | 440.40 | 376.03 | 347.35 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 634.84 | 649.47 | 522.32 | 538.14 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 780.36 | 851.72 | 587.69 | 615.70 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Jun-11 | 749.79 | 741.29 | 529.00 | 557.51 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | May-11 | 695.71 | 686.89 | 578.04 | 604.12 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

6 October 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

- In Eastern Africa, cereal prices generally fell for the second consecutive month, but they remained two to four times higher than a year ago reflecting reduced harvests and high fuel prices.
- In Western Africa, prices of millet and sorghum continued at generally low levels, despite increases in some countries due to delayed crop seasons.
- In Southern Africa, maize prices are seasonally rising but still low, except in South Africa where they reached record highs.
- In Far East Asia, domestic rice prices strengthened or remained steady in most countries reflecting increased international prices. Wheat quotations were stable in September and around their levels of a year ago.
- In CIS countries, wheat and wheat flour prices are decreasing following the 2011 overall good harvests and lower export prices in the subregion.
- In Central America, maize prices fell in September with progress of the 2011main harvest but were still well above their levels of a year earlier. Prices of beans fell and were below those of September 2010.
- In South America, maize and wheat flour prices remained generally stable and high due to sustained domestic demand and trends in international markets. Rice prices continue to decline with this year's good productions.

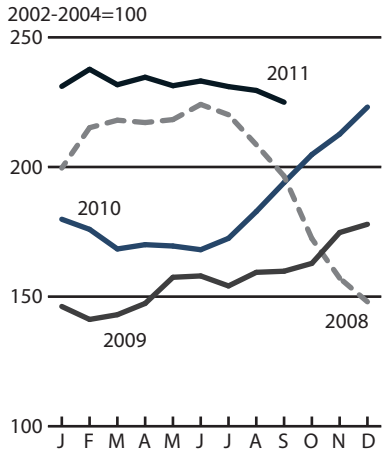


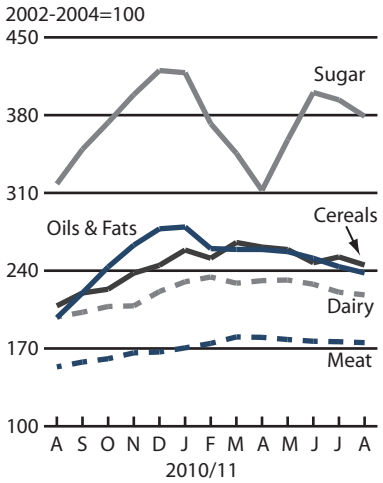
## FAO food price indices

### FAO Food Price Index fell for the third consecutive month

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 225 points in September 2011, down 2 percent from August, though still higher than its September 2010 value of 195 points. The recent decline reflected decreases in international prices of most commodities included in the Index, with prices of sugar, grains and oils falling most.

The FAO food price indices are updated on a monthly basis and more details are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation



# International cereal prices

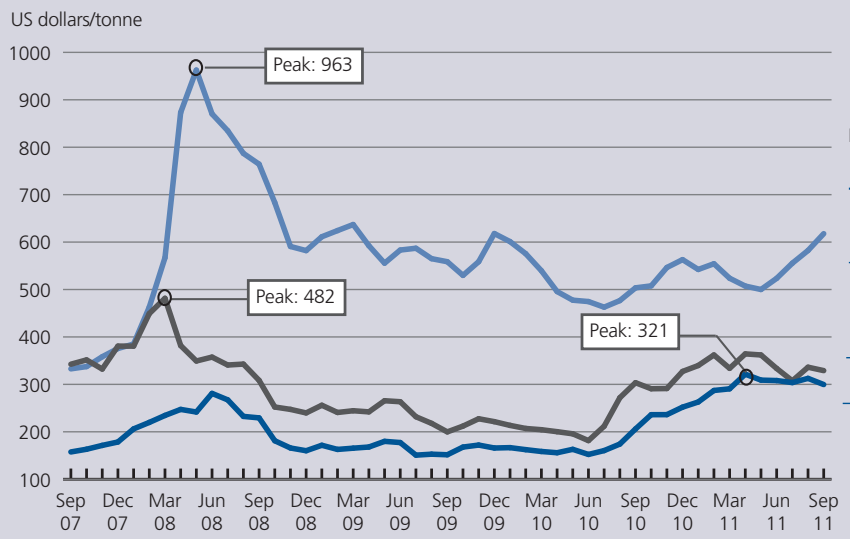
## International grains prices declined in September, those of rice on the increase

■ Export prices of **wheat** slightly declined in September. The benchmark US wheat price (No.2 hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 329 per tonne, 2 percent below its level in August and 8 percent higher than in September last year. Large supplies from the Black Sea region, coupled with a stronger US dollar put downward pressure on prices. Additional pressure was provided by the recently concluded 2011 spring wheat harvest in the United States and the lift of the four years export ban by the Indian Government.

■ Export prices of **maize** decreased by 4 per cent in September. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No.2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 300 per tonne, still 45 percent higher than in September 2010. The recent decline in maize quotations reflected seasonal pressure from the harvest in the United States and good planting prospects for the 2012 crop in South America, where the area under maize is forecast to increase sharply. Concerns about a weakening of demand due to the slowdown of the global economy also weighed on prices.

■ International prices of **rice** in September increased for the fourth consecutive month. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 618 per tonne, 6 percent higher than in August and 24 percent above its level in September 2010. The announcement of Thailand's high procurement price policy, to be implemented in October, was the principal factor propelling international rice quotations, only dampened somewhat by India's recent decision to relax restrictions on non-basmati rice exports.

International cereal prices (benchmark monthly averages)




| | Latest price | Change from one month earlier | Change from one year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 618 | +6.1% | +23.7% |
| Wheat | 329 | -2.1% | +8.4% |
| Maize | 300 | -4.2% | +45.5% |

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the:

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals declined for the second consecutive month but still at very high levels

In Eastern Africa, prices of locally produced cereals continued to decline in August and September in most countries reflecting improved availabilities from the 2011 main season harvests, recently completed or still underway. However, prices generally remained two to four times above their levels of a year earlier, as a result of lower productions and high fuel prices. In countries where harvests take place in October/November, cereals prices continued to rise in Ethiopia but remained relatively stable in Sudan.

In **Somalia**, where this year's cereal and livestock production was decimated by drought, prices of maize and sorghum declined sharply in September, after a moderate decreased in August. Continued flow into the markets of the recently harvested main Gu crops (although significantly limited), cross border cereal imports from Ethiopia and food aid interventions have put downwards pressure on prices. In the southern growing area of Marka, maize prices in September were quoted 51 percent below their levels in August, while in Mogadishu prices of maize and sorghum decreased by 27 and 20 percent respectively. Despite these declines, prices were still four times higher than in September 2010. Prices of imported rice remained one-third above their levels of a year earlier reflecting increases in the international prices, high fuel prices and depreciation of the local currency.

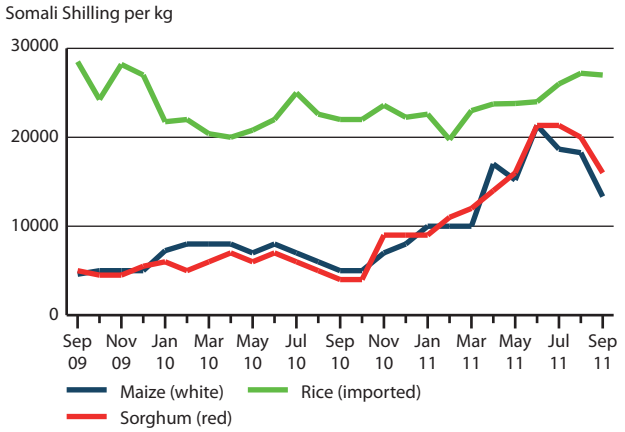
In **Kenya**, prices of maize further dropped in September from the record levels reached last July. The decrease reflects the 2011 main season crop harvest in the main producing areas of the country, prospects for which have improved in recent months. However, maize prices remained 70 percent to 120 percent above the levels of September 2010. Food prices are supported by increased diesel price that in August was quoted 37 percent higher than a year earlier in Nairobi.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize continued to fall in September following completion of the 2011 main season harvest. However, a reduction in this year's maize output, ongoing government purchases to replenish public stocks, and high transportation costs as a result of high fuel prices, have kept prices 37 percent above their levels of a year earlier in the capital city Dar es Salaam and other markets.

In **Uganda**, prizes of maize, an important crop for export, sharply declined for the second consecutive month in September after having reached record highs in July with the flow into the markets of the first season harvest. However, prices are almost two times their levels of September 2010, sustained by demand from neighbouring countries and high fuel prices. Prices of beans, an important food staple, also continued to decline with the new harvest (-22 percent from August to September) but they were 9 percent below their levels of the same month last year.

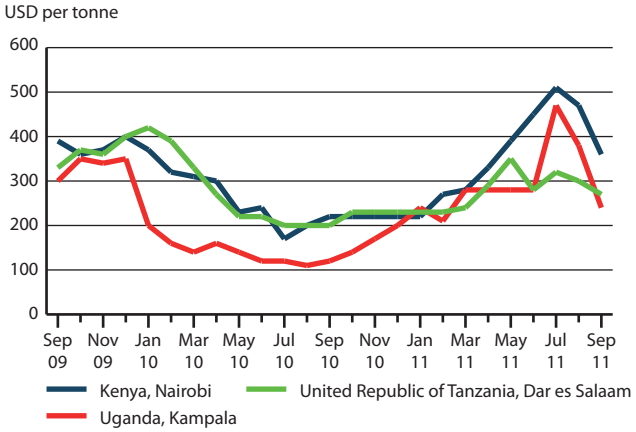
In **Djibouti**, where imported wheat is the main staple, prices remained firm in August 2011 at levels 52 percent higher than a year earlier, and close to the peaks reached in July 2008, in spite of declines in the international prices.

Retail prices of cereals in Mogadishu, Somalia




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

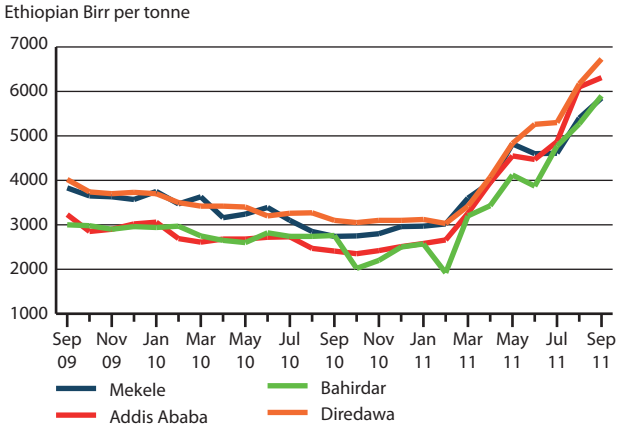
In **Ethiopia**, in all monitored markets, prices of maize continued in September the upward trend which started in February 2011, reaching new record highs in the capital city Addis Ababa and in the northern producing area of Bahirdar,. Compared to September 2010, prices were between 113 and 161 percent higher, mainly supported by high fuel prices (in Addis Ababa, diesel price was in July 69 percent higher than in the same month of 2010). Prices of wheat, widely consumed and partially imported, resumed their increasing trend in September, and were currently 61 percent higher than in September 2010.

In the **Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum remained generally stable in September despite expectations of a main season reduced harvest, which will begin in November. Compared to last year, prices are between 10 to 24 percent lower, on account of the large carryover stocks from the 2010 bumper harvest. Prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, were also but at levels one-third higher than a year earlier.

In **South Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum continued to increase from July to August in several markets. They were well above the levels of a year ago (between 7 and 153 percent), as a result of the increased demand from IDPs and returnees from Sudan, the trade restrictions in bordering areas with Sudan, high fuel and transport costs, and mixed prospects for the main season crop, to be harvested from October.

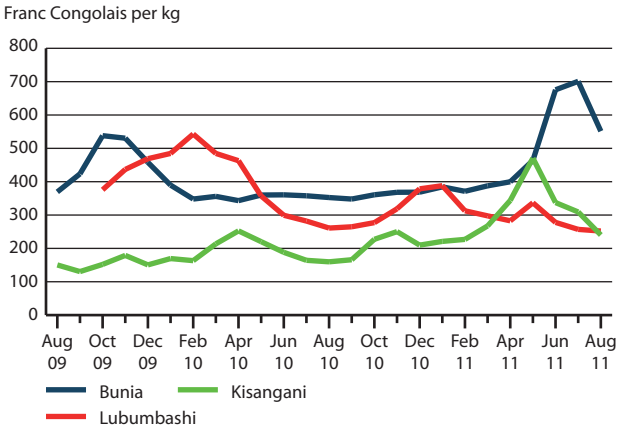
In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, maize prices declined in the last months across the country. In the southern town of Lubumbashi they were in August slightly below the levels of August 2010, due to continued imports from Zambia. By contrast, prices in the northern city of Kisangani and in the north-eastern town of Bunia, near the border with Uganda, despite the recent declines, were more than 50 percent higher than last year, as a result of the surge of maize prices in Eastern Africa in the first semester of 2011. In the capital city Kinshasa, prices of wheat flour and rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, were stable in the last months, at levels respectively 4 and 17 percent higher than in the same month of last year.

### Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia



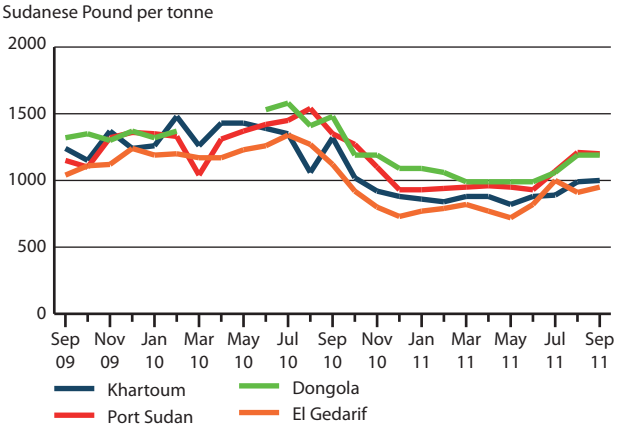

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Retail prices of maize in the Democratic Republic of the Congo




Source: FAO and DRC Ministry of Agriculture

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals generally low although they are rising above the levels of a year earlier in some countries due to delayed crop season

In Western Africa, prices of domestically produced cereals (maize, millet and sorghum), the main food staples in the subregion, remained at relatively low levels as markets are generally well supplied reflecting the good harvests of 2010. In August and September, however, prices have shown mixed trends, increasing in **Chad**, **Nigeria**, **Benin** due to delayed crop seasons (following a late onset of the rains), and were above the levels at the same time last year. By contrast, in **Mali**, **Niger** and **Burkina Faso**, the resumption of rainfall, which improved 2011 crop prospects, and government interventions (food aid and subsidized sales) kept prices below the levels of the same time last year.

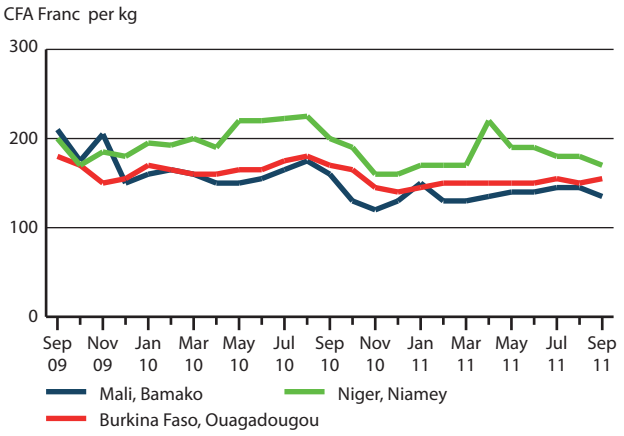
In **Niger** and **Mali**, prices of millet declined or remained stable during September in most markets and were lower by up to 23 percent and up to 16 percent respectively, compared to a year earlier. Sorghum prices also remained generally low.

In **Burkina Faso**, prices have declined in the producing areas in the south of the country reflecting generally good prospects for the 2011 harvest. However, at local level, prices rose in September in deficit areas reflecting the prolonged lean season and limited humanitarian interventions due to technical and logistical difficulties (prices of millet increased by 3 percent in the capital city Ouagadougou and by 17 percent in Kongoussi market, in the Sahel). Overall, throughout the country millet prices in most markets remained lower than in August 2010.

Prices of rice in **Niger** and **Burkina Faso**, where it is mainly imported, remained at relatively high levels in September reflecting the rising international price trend and high fuel prices. In **Mali**, which covers most of its rice consumption requirements with domestic production, prices increased in September, moving above their levels a year earlier, in response to uncertain harvest prospects for this cereal.

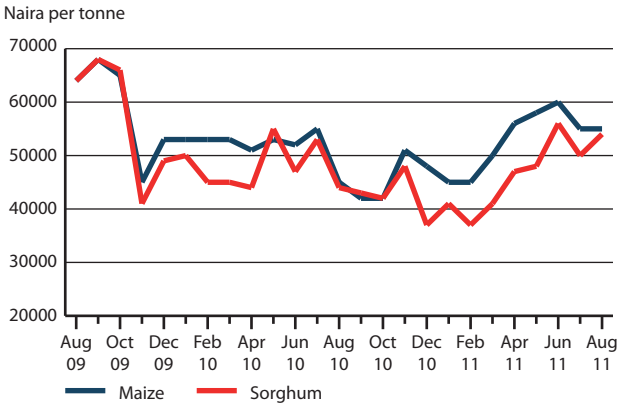
In **Chad**, prices of main staples millet and sorghum increased from July to August in all the monitored markets on account of uncertain prospects following the late onset of seasonal rains during July and subsequent delayed plantings. As a result, August 2011 prices were higher than the corresponding time a

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



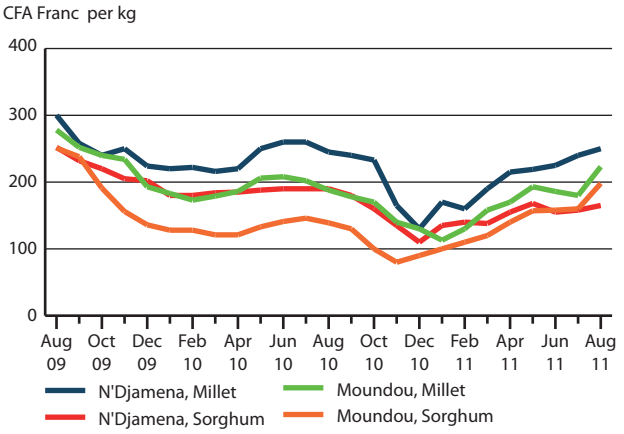

Source: Afrique verte

### Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria



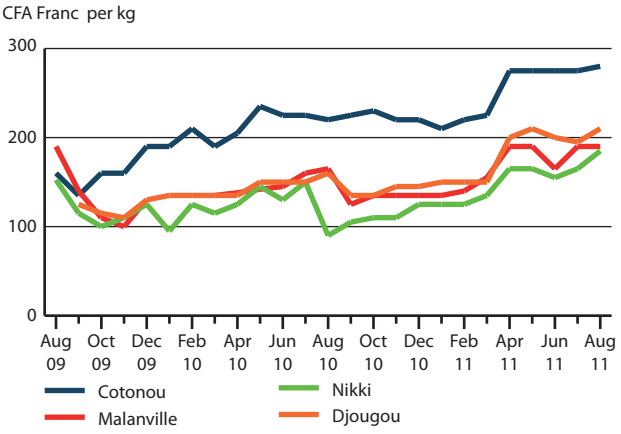

Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of cereals in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

year earlier in most markets. The sharpest increases have been recorded in Moundou, a key market located in a producing area in the south of the country (+24 percent for millet and sorghum), while in the capital city N'Djamena prices of both cereals increased by 4 percent.

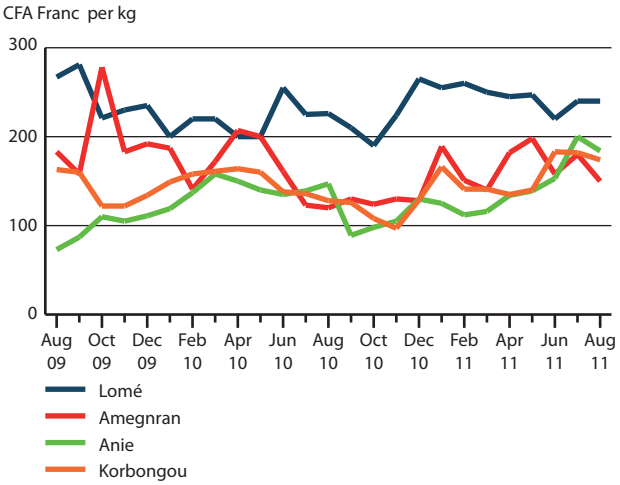
In **Nigeria**, in Kano in the north of the country, prices of maize were stable in August, while prices of sorghum increased by 8 percent. Compared to August 2010, prices of maize and sorghum were 22 and 23 percent higher respectively. The moderate increase in sorghum prices could be the result of increased demand from localized areas where floods damaged crops and of escalating civil insecurity disrupting trade flows.

In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize remained stable or increased in August despite the main season harvest that was underway in the bi-modal areas in the south of the country: uncertain crop prospects due to erratic rainfall kept prices generally under upward pressure. Prices had already been on the increase since late-2010/early-2011 on account of the flood-reduced 2010 main harvest and given the latest increases, as of August were between 24 and 106 percent above the levels of the same month last year. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, remained stable at the same levels of a year earlier in the capital city Cotonou.

In **Togo**, prices of main staple maize were stable or decreased in August with the start of the 2011 main season harvest, which is forecast at a good level. However, prices are between 6 and 37 percent above the levels of August 2010, mainly due to high fuel prices.

In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main food staple, prices remained stable in the capital city Nouakchott in August at levels 25 percent above those in August 2010, despite recent declines of the commodity in the international markets.

### Retail prices of maize in Togo




Source: Direction des Statistiques Agricoles, de l'Informatique et de la Documentation (DSID)

* Period refers to June or July 2010 - June or July 2011.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals continue to increase following seasonal patterns but remain at generally low levels, except in South Africa where record highs have been reached

In Southern Africa, prices of maize, the main staple in the subregion, continued to increase in August and September, following the seasonal trend which started in June-July, around the completion of the main season harvest. Prices were geneally similar or lower to their levels a year ago reflecting the generally good performance of the 2011 harvest, with the exception of South Africa, where maize prices are at record levels due to reduced production and high export demand.

In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize continued to increase from August to September following seasonal patterns, although in some markets they increased more slowly than in recent months. Compared to September 2010, prices are at lower or similar levels, reflecting the satisfactory 2011 harvest. In the capital city Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed cereal and largely imported, were stable in September at about the same levels as a year earlier.

Similarly, maize prices seasonally increased in **Malawi** from June to August, but they are lower than in August 2010 in most markets (between 9 to 18 percent), as a result of the good performance of the 2011 harvest.

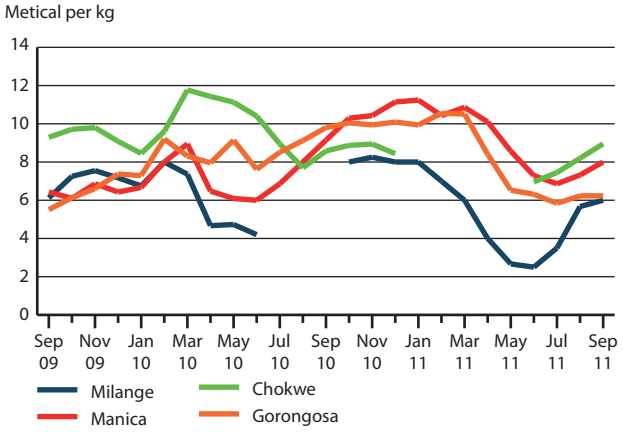
In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices remained stable in August, but 26 percent higher than their level a year earlier despite the good performance of the 2011 harvest. The relatively high prices are mainly due to an increase in general inflation, attributed in part to the re-introduction of import duties on some basic commodities and an increase in electricity tariffs.

In **South Africa**, the main producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices further strengthened in September (+7 and +5 percent respectively from August) reaching record levels. White and yellow maize prices are 73 percent and 60 percent higher respectively than in September 2010, as a result of the reduced 2011 production and high international prices, which are keeping export demand for competitively priced South African maize strong. Exports between May and September were more than double the quantity for the same period in 2010.

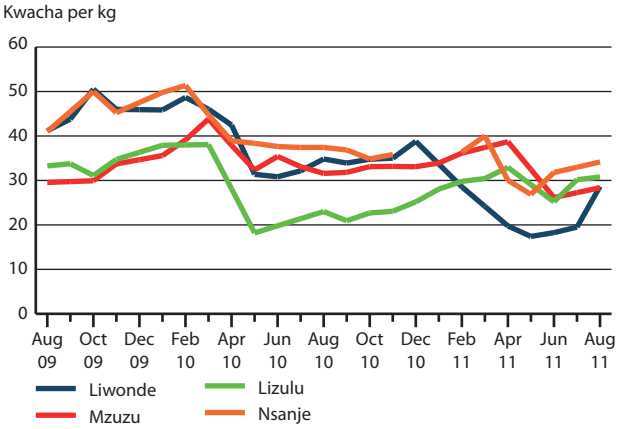
The high maize prices are likely to exert an upward pressure on prices in importing countries of the subregion (**Lesotho**, **Swaziland**, **Namibia** and **Botswana**).

In **Madagascar**, prices of locally grown rice rose further in September, continuing the seasonal upward trend that started in July. Although rising prices is normal at this time of year, the September price was 10 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting the reduced harvest. By contrast, prices of imported rice are stable on account of the availability of rice imported from Myanmar by the Government for free distribution to vulnerable households, although 5 percent higher than in September 2010.

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique

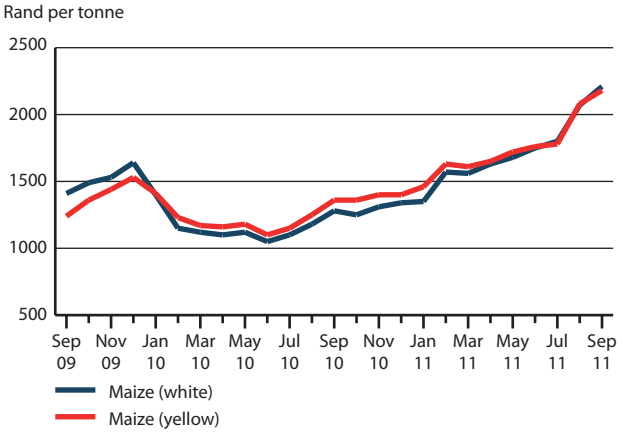



### Retail prices of maize in Malawi




Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Rice prices increasing or steady, those of wheat relatively stable

Rice prices have firmed further in most Asian countries and latest reported quotations were generally above their levels of a year earlier with the exception of some countries including **Bangladesh** and the **Philippines**. Domestic prices have been increasing since July reflecting higher international rice prices. Wheat prices remained overall stable in recent months and by September were around their levels a year ago.

In **Viet Nam**, domestic rice prices, which had reached record levels in August, remained stable in September and were supported by higher export prices. However, lower export demand for Viet Nam rice and the peak of the summer-autumn crop harvest pushed domestic prices down in the second half of the month. The September average rice price was about 33 percent higher than that in September 2010.

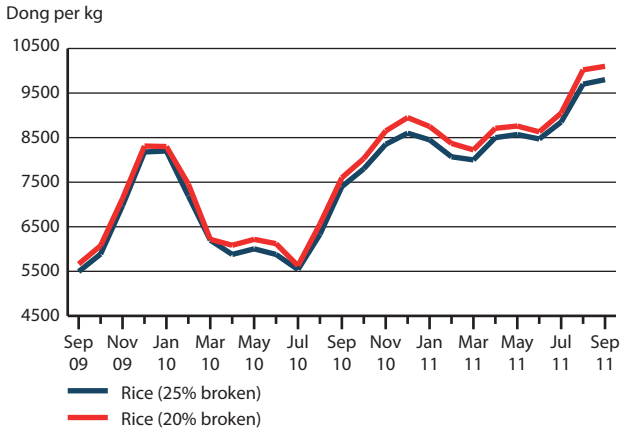
In **Thailand**, domestic prices of rice continued to increase in August following international export price trends. Prices were 20 percent abover their levels of a year earlier.

In **Cambodia**, rice prices in August increased by 3 to 5 percent compared to a month earlier and were above their levels in August 2010. The increase reflects the rise of prices in Thailand and Viet Nam and strong export demand for Cambodian rice. The country has exported around 80 000 tonnes of milled rice in the first half of 2011, nearly four times the amount it exported during the same period last year.

In **China**, national average prices of rice and wheat flour in September remained stable compared to August and were 15 percent higher than in September last year. The year-on-year increase reflects growing domestic demand, due to rapidly rising incomes, coupled with higher production costs. The Government in September increased the minimum purchase prices for wheat and rice in 2012 to boost production and keep prices stable. Similarly, maize prices remained stable in September. The Government announced the release of about 3.7 million tonnes of maize from state reserves by the end of November 2011 in an effort to mitigate food inflation.

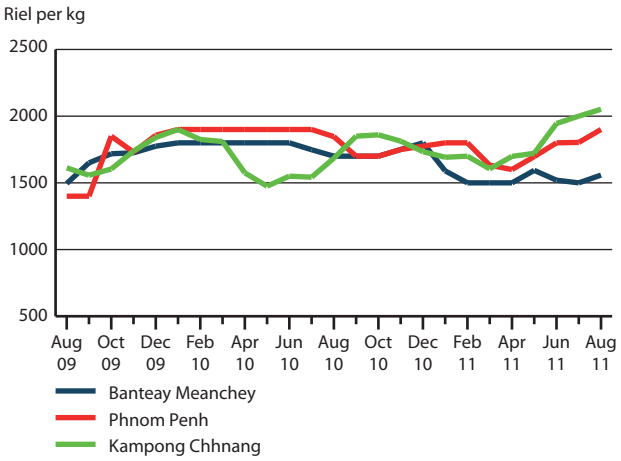
In **Bangladesh**, rice prices in September were unvaried for the second consecutive month and were around their high levels of a year ago despite large domestic supplies. By contrast, prices of mainly imported wheat flour increased by around 9

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



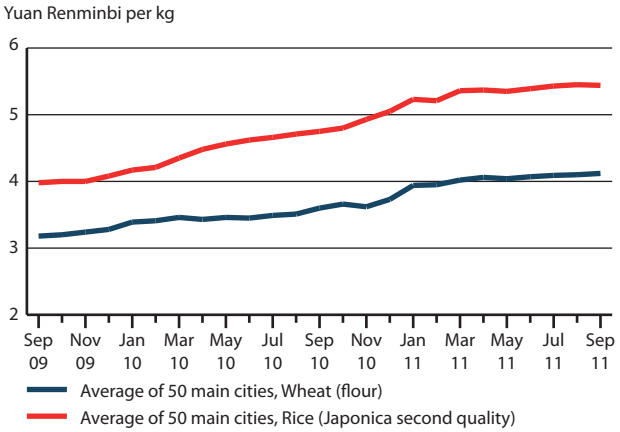

Source: Agroinfo

### Wholesale prices of rice in Cambodia



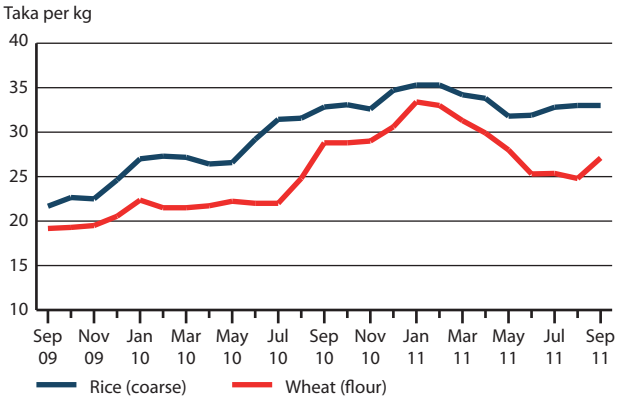

Source: Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in China




Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh




Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

percent in the past month, reflecting higher fuel prices and increased transport costs. Despite the recent increase, wheat flour prices in September remained 6 percent below their levels in September 2010.

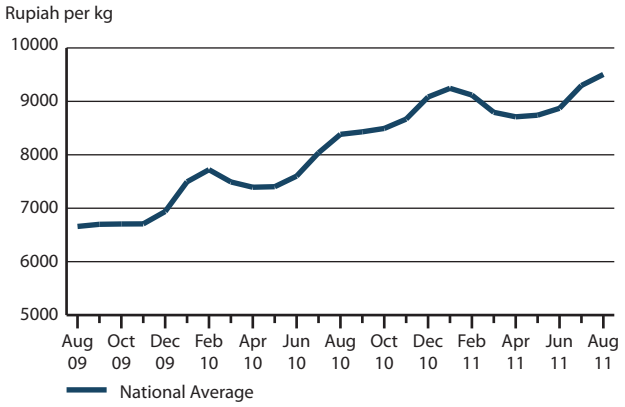
In **Indonesia**, the national average rice price continued to rise in August and reached a new record level, 13 percent higher compared to the same month last year. The recent increase in prices reflects the higher international rice prices, as the country depends heavily on imports to cover its consumption requirements. In late August, Bulog, the Indonesian State Purchasing Agency, acquired 300 000 tonnes of rice from Thailand. The country is expected to import a total of 1.7 million tonnes in 2011.

In **India**, domestic rice prices rose for the second consecutive month in September and were above their levels a year earlier. The increase came after the Government's approval of 2 million tonnes of non-basmati rice exports in early September. Similarly, wheat prices which had remained stable in the past months increased in September, after the lifting of a four year ban on wheat exports. Prices of vegetables and pulses continued to increase in September after having risen sharply in August. In Delhi and Mumbai, onion prices i were around 20 percent higher compared to a month earlier. The Government raised the minimum export price for onions and imposed a ban for two weeks (9 to 20 September) in order to improve domestic supply and contain food inflation,

In **Afghanistan**, wheat and wheat flour prices remained stable in September, mainly as a result of steady imports from Pakistan and Kazakhstan following lower prices of exports from these countries. Wheat prices in September were around the levels of a year earlier in some markets, including Kabul, but remained about 35 percent higher than in September 2010 in Herat and Kandahar.

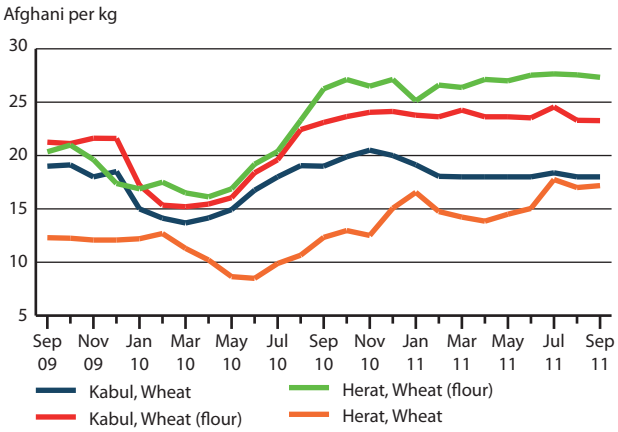
In **Pakistan**, wheat and wheat flour prices remained stable in September compared to August and were around their levels at the same month last year in most markets, including in Karachi in the flood-affected province of Sindh. This reflects adequate supplies from the 2011 bumper wheat harvest and sluggish export demand for Pakistan wheat. By contrast, prices of vegetables have risen sharply over the past weeks as supplies from the key growing area of Sindh have been disrupted by the recent floods.

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



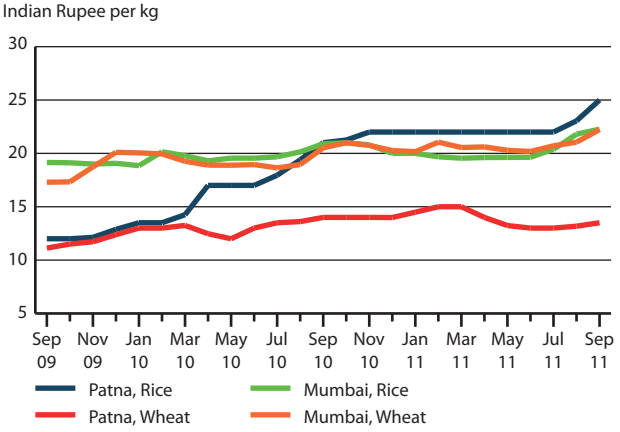

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



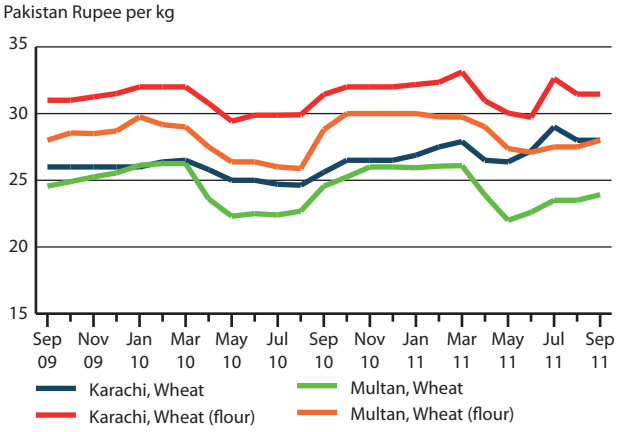

Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of rice and wheat in India




Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan




Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

## CIS

### Wheat flour prices generally decreasing

Wheat prices, which started to decline in the past months in most countries of the subregion, continued to fall in August and September. Generally satisfactory outputs of the recently harvested 2011 crops have put downwards pressure on wheat prices. In importing countries, the decline also reflects lower export prices from the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, as a result of substantial exportable surpluses of wheat this marketing season.

In the **Russian Federation**, wheat flour prices continued to decrease slightly in September and were quoted about 4 percent higher than at the same month last year. Ample wheat supplies, following the sharp recovery in production from the drought-reduced level of 2010 and decreasing export prices, have dampened wheat flour prices on the domestic market.

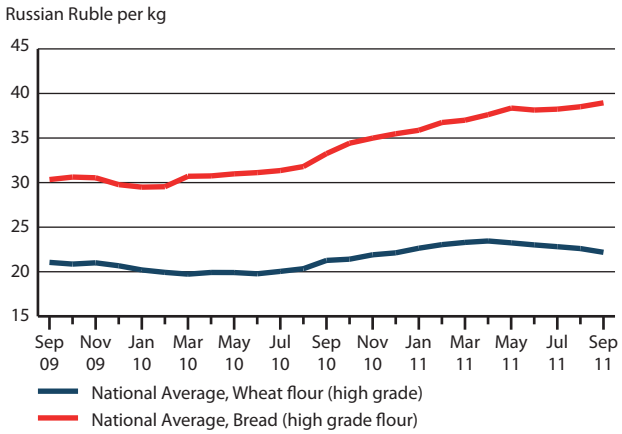
In **Kyrgyzstan**, wheat flour prices in September decreased for the third consecutive month. The decrease reflects adequate domestic availabilities from the 2011 harvest and lower export prices in the region as the country depends on imports to satisfy its consumption requirements. Despite the drop, wheat flour prices remained up to 30 percent above their levels in September 2010.

In **Azerbaijan**, wheat flour prices in August continued the declining trend that started in May in anticipation of the good 2011 wheat harvest, estimated to be 27 percent above the previous year's poor level. The decrease in prices also reflects the lower cost of Russian grain, which continues to be imported. In July, the Government removed the VAT exemption on imported grain that was introduced in December 2010. However, prices of flour in August were still some 20 percent up on the same month last year.

In **Armenia**, prices of wheat flour in August were 8 percent below their July quotations and the same level as a year earlier. The marked decrease reflects a recovery in the 2011 wheat output, coupled with lower export prices in the region. Even in good production years, the country imports more than half of its annual wheat consumption requirements.

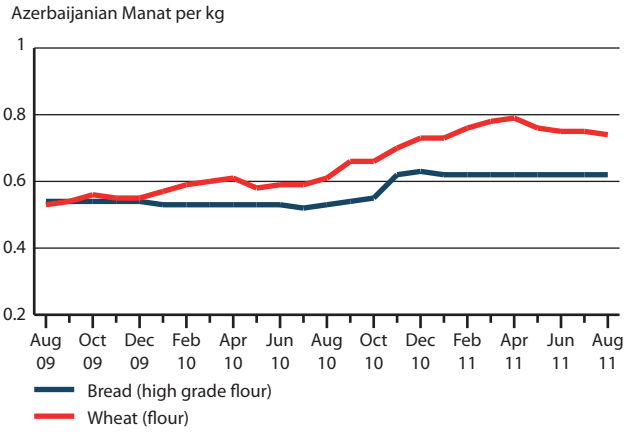
In **Tajikistan**, despite recent declines, wheat flour prices in September remained well above their levels a year earlier, mainly as a result of a poor 2011 wheat output, estimated about 20 percent below last year's level.

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation

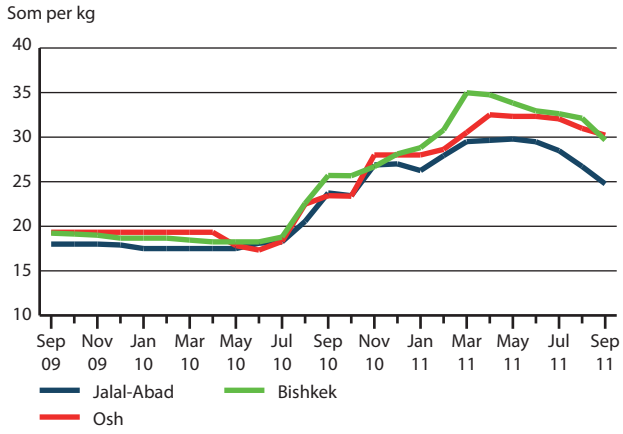



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan

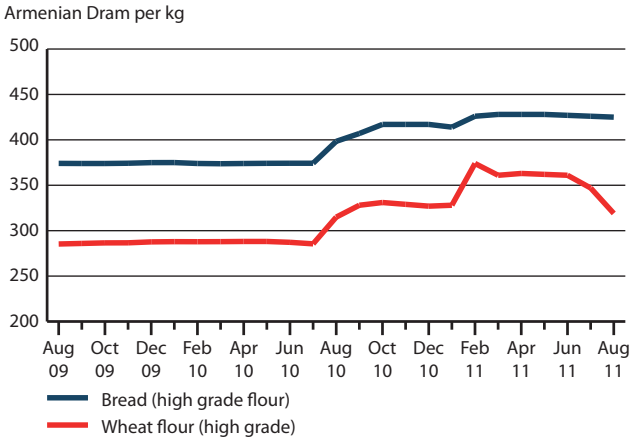



Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia




Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

# CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## In Central America, maize and beans prices continued to fall

Maize prices markedly declined in September in most countries of the subregion. This reflects the progress of the 2011 main season harvests which are forecast to recover from last year's reduced levels. However, in general, prices were still around 50 percent higher than in September 2010.

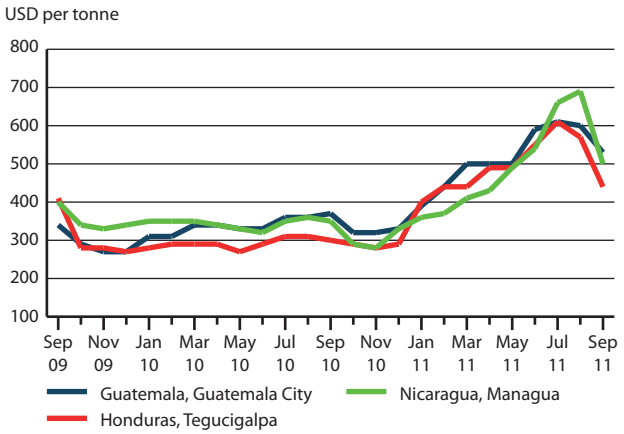
In **Honduras** and **Guatemala**, maize prices fell for the second consecutive month in September by 12 and 24 percent respectively compared to their levels in August. In **Nicaragua**, the main season harvest has started and the abundant supplies obtained have pushed prices down by more than 20 percent in September. By contrast, in **Mexico**, maize prices remained at record levels since the main harvest will not start until late October and domestic availability is limited following a poor secondary season crop gathered earlier in the year. The high quotations of maize have been transmitted to the price of staple *tortillas*, which also reached a record level of MXN 10.06 per Kg in September.

Prices of red beans also declined further in September with the arrival into the markets of the 2011 secondary harvests. Prices were generally below their levels at the same month last year.

In **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, prices in September were 15 and 18 percent lower than in August respectively, and below the levels of a year earlier. In Nicaragua, bean exports, which were suspended in September 2010, have been authorized for the next three months due to this season's good harvest. In **El Salvador**, prices of beans in August decreased by nearly 30 percent over July, but were still 30 percent higher than in August 2010. In **Guatemala** and **Costa Rica,** prices of the most consumed variety of black beans declined moderately in August and September with the beginning of the harvest and were around the quotations of a year earlier.

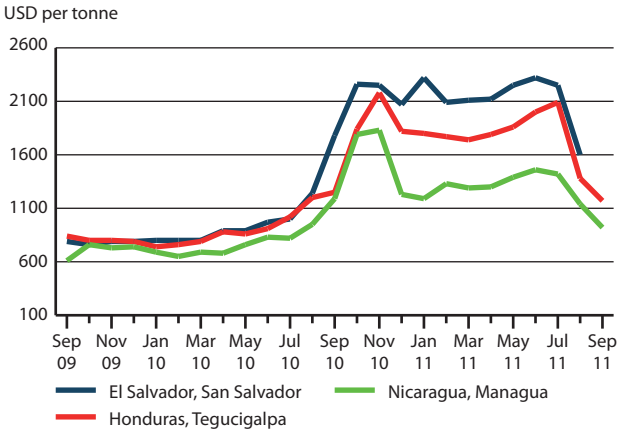
By contrast, in **Mexico**, prices of beans are on the increase since the production of the first season was negatively affected by dry and cold weather in February. Currently, prices of black beans are some 15 percent higher than in September 2010.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America




Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America




Source: Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

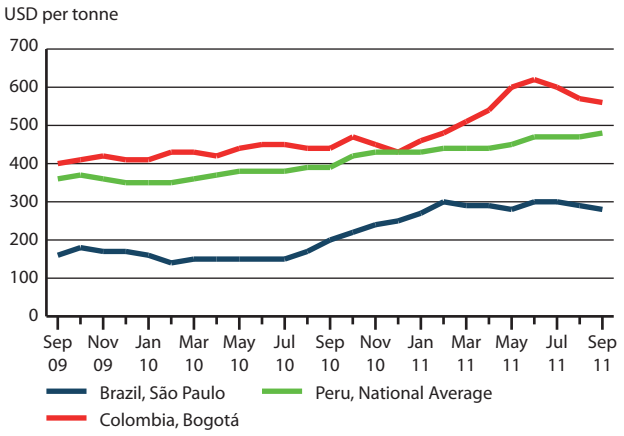
# SOUTH AMERICA

## Maize and wheat flour prices firm, but those of rice generally declining

In South American countries, prices of wheat and maize (yellow and white varieties) remained virtually unchanged in September and were overall higher than at the same time a year ago. This reflects trends in the international markets and strong domestic demands associated with income growth. Yellow maize prices in importing countries **Peru** and **Colombia** and in exporter **Brazil** were on average some 30 percent up on September 2010. Similarly, wheat flour prices remained on average some 15 percent above their levels in September 2010, excluding Brazil, where prices declined for the second consecutive month with the 2011 harvest and were some 4 percent lower than a year earlier.

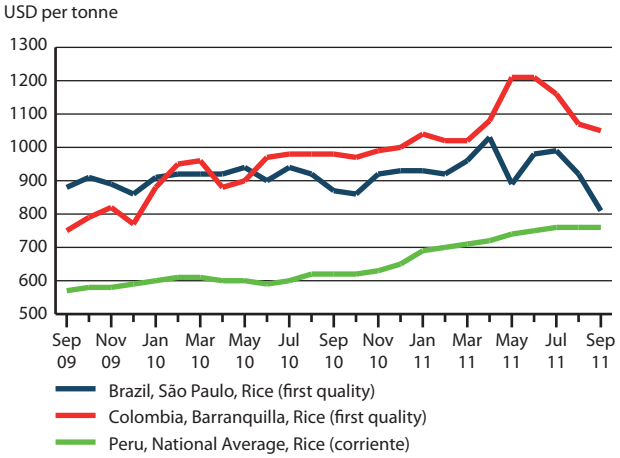
Rice prices have decreased in the past months in most countries of the subregion as a result of the generally good crops harvested this year, with sizeable gains in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, but also in Colombia and Venezuela. However, in **Peru**, rice prices in September remained at the high levels of the previous months and were 20 percent higher than in September 2010, reflecting the poor 2011 harvest that was affected by dry weather.

Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America




Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Wholesale prices of rice in South America

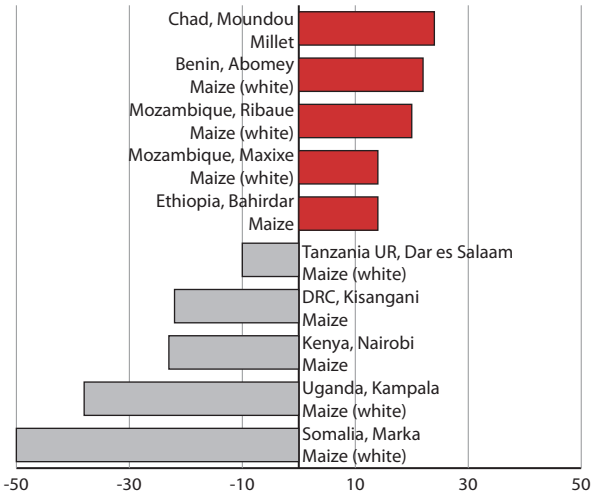



Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

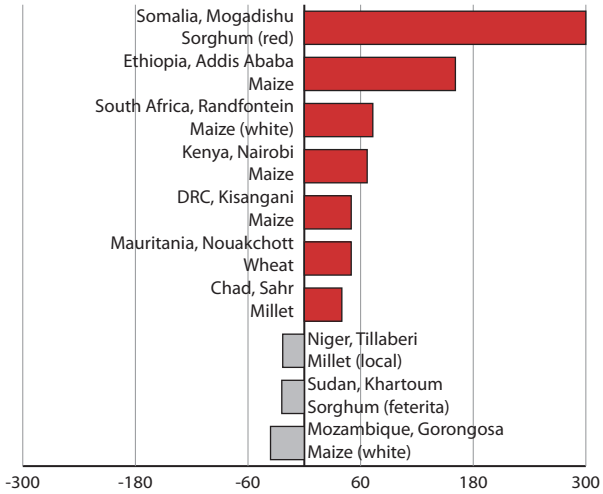
# Largest changes in prices of key commodities

## Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

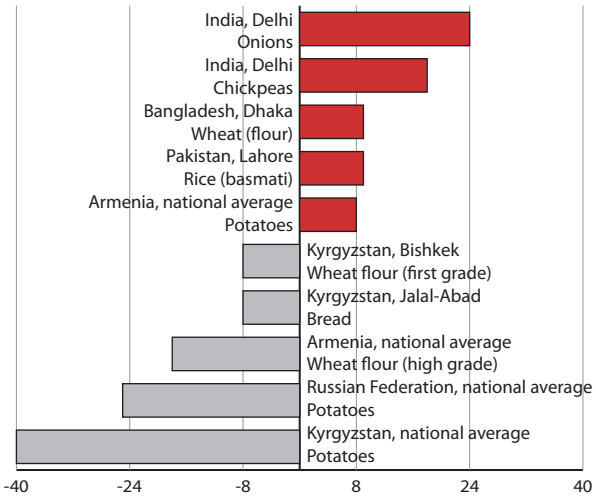



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

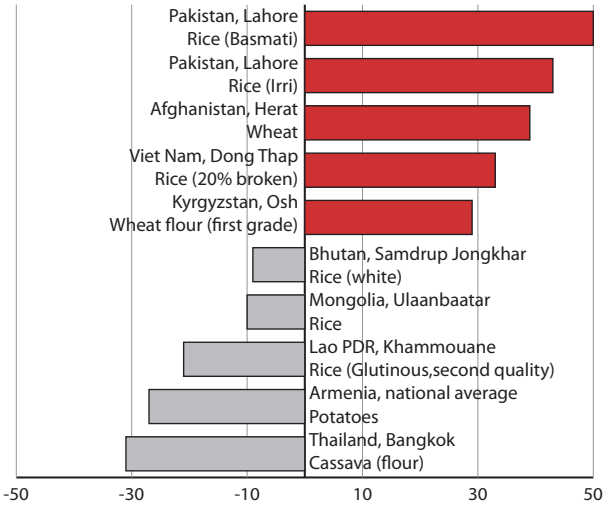



## Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

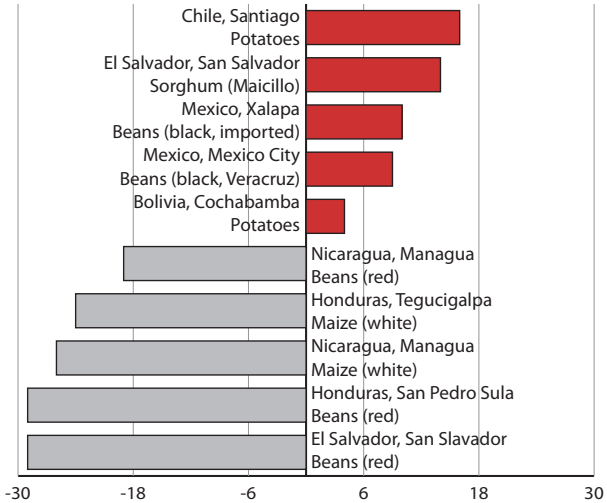



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

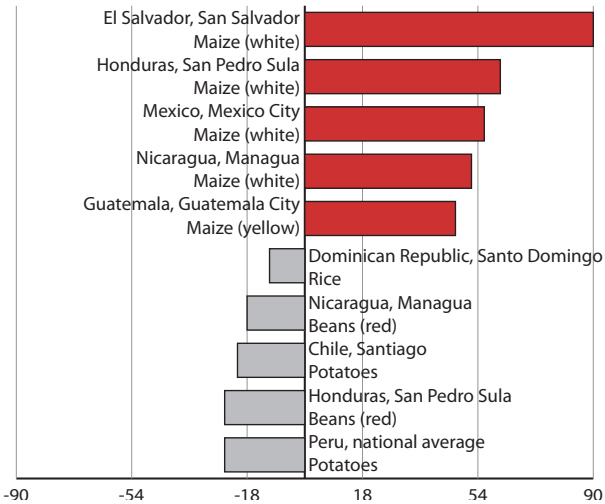



## Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from August to September 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Sep-11 | 16 000.0 | 20 000.0 | 4 000.0 | 5 000.0 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Sep-11 | 13 333.00 | 18 266.00 | 5 000.00 | 4 600.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Rice (imported)* | SOS per Kg | Sep-11 | 27 000.00 | 27 200.00 | 22 000.00 | 28 500.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 360.0 | 470.0 | 220.0 | 390.0 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 270.0 | 300.0 | 200.0 | 330.0 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 240.0 | 380.0 | 120.0 | 300.0 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Sep-11 | 6 310.00 | 6 100.00 | 2 410.00 | 3 230.00 |
| Ethiopia: Mekele, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Sep-11 | 5 850.00 | 5 400.00 | 2 740.00 | 3 830.00 |
| Ethiopia: Bahirdar, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Sep-11 | 5 900.00 | 5 270.00 | 2 760.00 | 3 000.00 |
| Ethiopia: Diredawa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Sep-11 | 6 730.00 | 6 170.00 | 3 100.00 | 4 020.00 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Sep-11 | 1 000.00 | 990.00 | 1 320.00 | 1 240.00 |
| Sudan: Dongola, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Sep-11 | 1 190.00 | 1 190.00 | 1 480.00 | 1 320.00 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Sep-11 | 950.00 | 910.00 | 1 120.00 | 1 040.00 |
| Sudan: Port Sudan, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Sep-11 | 1 200.00 | 1 210.00 | 1 350.00 | 1 150.00 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Maize* | CDF per Kg | Aug-11 | 240.20 | 309.25 | 159.75 | 150.38 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Bunia, Maize* | CDF per Kg | Aug-11 | 551.40 | 701.00 | 352.50 | 369.38 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo: Lubumbashi, Maize* | CDF per Kg | Aug-11 | 252.00 | 257.00 | 261.00 | |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)** | XOF per Kg | Sep-11 | 145.00 | 140.00 | 125.00 | 170.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Sorghum (local)** | XOF per Kg | Sep-11 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 160.00 | 175.00 |
| Niger: Niamey, Sorghum (local)** | XOF per Kg | Sep-11 | 175.00 | 170.00 | 160.00 | 190.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Aug-11 | 250.00 | 240.00 | 245.00 | 300.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Aug-11 | 223.00 | 180.00 | 188.00 | 278.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Aug-11 | 165.00 | 158.00 | 190.00 | 252.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Aug-11 | 198.00 | 160.00 | 139.00 | 251.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | Aug-11 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 45.00 | 64.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | Aug-11 | 54.00 | 50.00 | 44.00 | 64.00 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize * | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 280.00 | 275.00 | 220.00 | 160.00 |
| Benin: Malanville, Maize* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 190.00 | 190.00 | 165.00 | 190.00 |
| Benin: Nikki, Maize* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 185.00 | 165.00 | 90.00 | 152.50 |
| Benin: Djougou, Maize* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 210.00 | 195.00 | 160.00 | |
| Togo: Lomé, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 240.00 | 240.00 | 226.00 | 267.00 |
| Togo: Korbongou, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 174.00 | 182.00 | 128.00 | 163.00 |
| Togo: Amegnran, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 150.00 | 180.00 | 120.00 | 183.00 |
| Togo: Anie, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Aug-11 | 184.00 | 200.00 | 147.00 | 73.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Sep-11 | 6.23 | 6.23 | 9.80 | 5.51 |
| Mozambique: Chokwe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Sep-11 | 8.95 | 8.20 | 8.58 | 9.29 |
| Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Sep-11 | 8.00 | 7.32 | 9.14 | 6.43 |
| Mozambique: Milange, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Sep-11 | 6.00 | 5.67 | | 6.12 |
| Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Aug-11 | 28.36 | 27.25 | 31.58 | 29.55 |
| Malawi: Lizulu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Aug-11 | 30.77 | 30.16 | 23.00 | 33.27 |
| Malawi: Nsanje, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Aug-11 | 34.15 | 32.97 | 37.43 | 41.00 |
| Malawi: Liwonde, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Aug-11 | 28.65 | 19.50 | 34.82 | 41.18 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Sep-11 | 2 210.00 | 2 070.00 | 1 280.00 | 1 410.00 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Sep-11 | 2 180.00 | 2 080.00 | 1 360.00 | 1 240.00 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (imported)* | MGA per Kg | Sep-11 | 1 228.75 | 1 219.20 | 1 175.50 | 1 108.75 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (local)* | MGA per Kg | Sep-11 | 1 147.67 | 1 100.53 | 1 042.75 | 973.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken)* | VND per Kg | Sep-11 | 10 100.00 | 10 020.00 | 7 600.00 | 5 662.50 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken)* | VND per Kg | Sep-11 | 9 800.00 | 9 700.00 | 7 400.00 | 5 493.75 |
| China: Average of 50 main cities, Wheat (flour)* | CNY per Kg | Sep-11 | 4.12 | 4.10 | 3.60 | 3.18 |
| China: Average of 50 main cities, Rice (Japonica second quality)* | CNY per Kg | Sep-11 | 5.44 | 5.45 | 4.75 | 3.98 |
| Cambodia: Phnom Penh, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Aug-11 | 1 900.00 | 1 803.23 | 1 846.67 | 1 400.00 |
| Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Aug-11 | 1 558.07 | 1 500.00 | 1 700.00 | 1 495.00 |
| Cambodia: Kampong Chhnang, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Aug-11 | 2 051.61 | 2 000.00 | 1 685.00 | 1 612.50 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Sep-11 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 32.83 | 21.67 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Sep-11 | 27.10 | 24.79 | 28.80 | 19.17 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Aug-11 | 9 504.00 | 9 297.00 | 8 383.00 | 6 659.00 |
| India: Patna, Rice* | INR per Kg | Sep-11 | 25.00 | 23.05 | 21.00 | 12.00 |
| India: Mumbai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Sep-11 | 22.27 | 21.80 | 20.90 | 19.15 |
| India: Patna, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Sep-11 | 13.50 | 13.18 | 14.00 | 11.13 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Sep-11 | 22.23 | 21.05 | 20.52 | 17.30 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Sep-11 | 17.18 | 17.00 | 12.33 | 12.30 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Sep-11 | 27.33 | 27.56 | 26.25 | 20.35 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Sep-11 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Sep-11 | 23.27 | 23.30 | 23.10 | 21.25 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Sep-11 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 25.60 | 26.00 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Sep-11 | 31.46 | 31.46 | 31.43 | 31.00 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Sep-11 | 23.94 | 23.50 | 24.55 | 24.56 |
| Pakistan: Multan, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Sep-11 | 28.00 | 27.50 | 28.79 | 28.00 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | RUB per Kg | Sep-11 | 22.18 | 22.60 | 21.27 | 21.05 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | RUB per Kg | Sep-11 | 38.95 | 38.51 | 33.25 | 30.34 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Sep-11 | 24.76 | 26.71 | 23.74 | 18.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Sep-11 | 30.22 | 30.98 | 23.43 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Sep-11 | 29.67 | 32.12 | 25.70 | 19.23 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | AZN per Kg | Aug-11 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.61 | 0.53 |
| Azerbaijan: Baku, Bread (high grade flour)* | AZN per Kg | Dec-10 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.56 | 0.59 |
| Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)* | AMD per Kg | Aug-11 | 425.00 | 426.00 | 398.37 | 374.09 |
| Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)* | AMD per Kg | Aug-11 | 319.00 | 347.00 | 314.92 | 285.33 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 530.00 | 600.00 | 370.00 | 340.00 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 510.00 | 690.00 | 350.00 | 400.00 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 440.00 | 570.00 | 300.00 | 410.00 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Aug-11 | 1 600.00 | 2 250.00 | 1 240.00 | 980.00 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 1 170.00 | 1 380.00 | 1 250.00 | 840.00 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 920.00 | 1 140.00 | 1 190.00 | 610.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 280.00 | 290.00 | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 480.00 | 470.00 | 390.00 | 360.00 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 560.00 | 570.00 | 440.00 | 400.00 |
| Peru: National Average, Rice (corriente)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 760.00 | 760.00 | 620.00 | 570.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Rice (first quality)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 810.00 | 920.00 | 870.00 | 880.00 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Rice (first quality)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 1 050.00 | 1 070.00 | 980.00 | 750.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

8 November 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

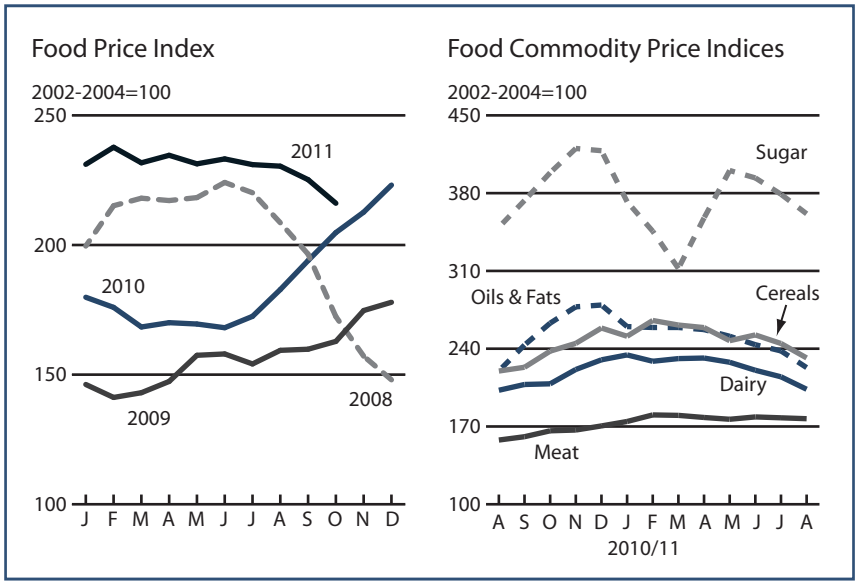
- Export prices of wheat and maize fell by 8 percent in October, but those of rice remained firm.
- In Western Africa, prices of cereals followed mixed trends in October, increasing in several countries despite the ongoing harvests, reflecting concerns over significant declines in 2011 production.
- In Eastern Africa, cereal prices declined in most countries with the 2011 main season harvests. However, they remained well above their levels of a year earlier as a result of reduced outputs in several countries and high fuel prices.
- In Southern Africa, maize prices further strengthened last month but are still generally below or around their levels of a year earlier, except in the main producer South Africa where they continued at record highs.
- In Far East Asia, rice prices rose moderately in October in several countries, reflecting concerns about crop losses to recent severe floods, disruption of trade activities and high export prices. Prices of wheat remained stable.
- In CIS importing countries, prices of wheat flour further eased in the previous month, but to a lesser extent than regional export prices, which have shown a marked decline. In general, consumer prices of wheat flour remained above their high levels of a year earlier.
- In Central America, maize prices continued to fall in October following the good 2011 main harvests but were still high. Prices of beans also fell and are now at relatively low levels.
- In South America, yellow maize prices decreased slightly in October reflecting trends in the international markets, but remained at relatively high levels. Wheat flour prices remained firm.



## FAO food price indices

### FAO Food Price Index continues to fall

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 216 points in October 2011, down 4 percent, or as much as 9 points, from September and 22 points, or 9 percent, below its peak of 238 points reached in February 2011. The Index has been falling steadily since June and, in October, dropped to an 11-month low, but still some 5 percent above the corresponding period last year. The decline reflects sharp decreases in international prices of all the commodities included in the Index.



# International cereal prices

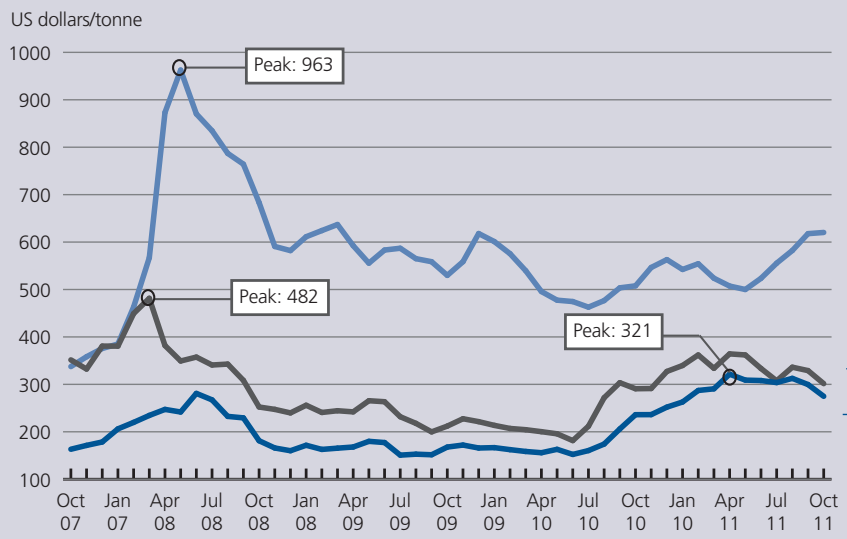
## International grain prices continued to decline in October, those of rice remained firm

■ Export prices of **wheat** decreased by 8 per cent in October. The benchmark US wheat price (No.2 hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 302 per tonne, only some 4 percent higher than in October 2010. Concerns about global economic slowdown and ample export wheat supplies, particularly from the Black Sea region, put downward pressure on prices. However, dry weather conditions in parts of United States and Ukraine raised concerns about the 2012 winter wheat crop and provided some support.

■ Export prices of **maize** declined for the second consecutive month in October. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No.2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 275 per tonne, down 8 percent from its level in September but still 16 percent higher than in October 2010. The decline mainly reflects an upward revision of the 2011/12 US ending stocks forecast and seasonal pressure from the harvest in the United States. Concerns about slower demand due to the world economic conditions also weighed on prices.

■ International prices of **rice** remained firm in October after increasing for four consecutive months. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 620 per tonne, marginally up from September and 22 percent above its level in October 2010. Despite the implementation in early October of Thailand's high procurement price policy and concerns over the effects of Southeast Asia floods on paddy crops, the relaxation of export restraints in India and the resulting increase in export supplies dampened the upward pressure on prices.

International cereal prices (benchmark monthly averages)




| | Latest price | Change from one month earlier | Change from one year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 620 | +0.05% | +22.2% |
| Wheat | 302 | -8.4% | +3.7% |
| Maize | 275 | -8.3% | +16.4% |

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the:

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals declining in most countries but still at high levels. In the Sudan and South Sudan prices on the increase

In Eastern Africa, prices of main staples maize, sorghum and wheat continued to decrease in October in most countries with improved supplies from the 2011 main season harvests, which are recently completed (Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia), underway (Kenya) or just started (Ethiopia). Despite the declines in recent months, price levels across the subregion remained well above those of a year earlier, following reduced crops in several countries and high fuel prices. In the Sudan and South Sudan, cereal prices increased in October due to delayed harvests and unfavourable prospects.

In **Kenya,** in spite of the sharp decreases in the past three months, prices of maize in Nairobi and Mombasa wholesale markets in October were 54 and 92 percent respectively higher than a year earlier. This reflects the recent downward revision of the official maize production forecast, pointing to an 18 percent reduction in this year's output. High fuel prices, which in September were 34 percent up on a year earlier, are also providing support.

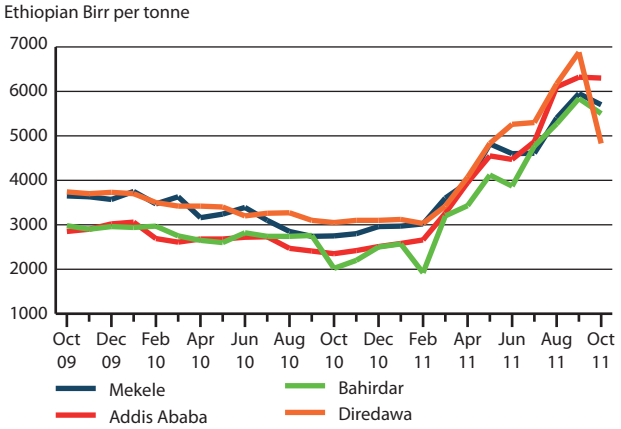
In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize further decreased in October following the completion of the 2011 harvests in both uni-modal and bi-modal areas, although at a slower rate than in the past months. In the main markets of Dar es Salaam and Arusha, prices were 15 and 19 percent respectively higher than in October 2011, as a result of reduced outputs and high fuel prices.

In **Uganda**, prices of maize, an important crop for export, stabilized in October following marked decreases in previous months. Despite the good crop performance of the 2011 first season harvest, maize prices in October in the capital city Kampala were 72 percent higher than in October 2010, as a result of export demand from neighbouring countries and increased fuel and transport costs. Prices of beans, an important food staple, also levelled off in October but they were at about the same levels as a year earlier.

In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize, which reached all time highs in September in several markets, including the capital city Addis Ababa, declined moderately in October with the start of the 2011 main season harvest, which is forecast to be average. Nevertheless, prices were still well above their levels at the same time a year earlier (between 59 and 172 percent), mainly due to sharply increased fuel prices. Prices of wheat, partially imported, further strengthened in October (+3 percent), and were 70 percent higher than in October 2010, despite the recent weakening of the international prices.

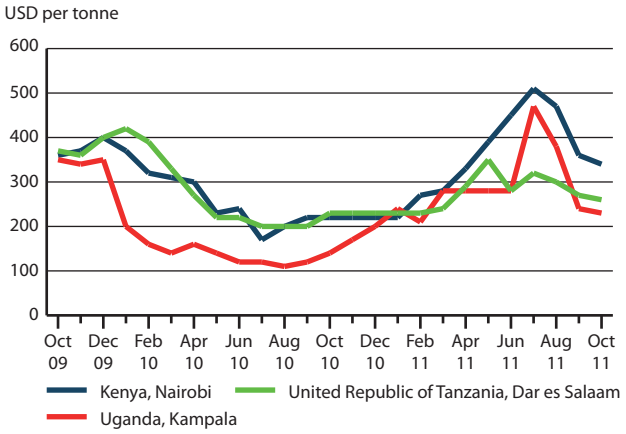
In **Somalia,** prices of locally produced cereals continued to decline in October, following the recently completed off-season harvest and the inflow of food aid into markets. In the capital Mogadishu, prices of maize and sorghum dropped by one-third from September, while in Marka (Lower Shabelle region) they decreased by some 15 percent. In spite of the sharp declines of

### Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia



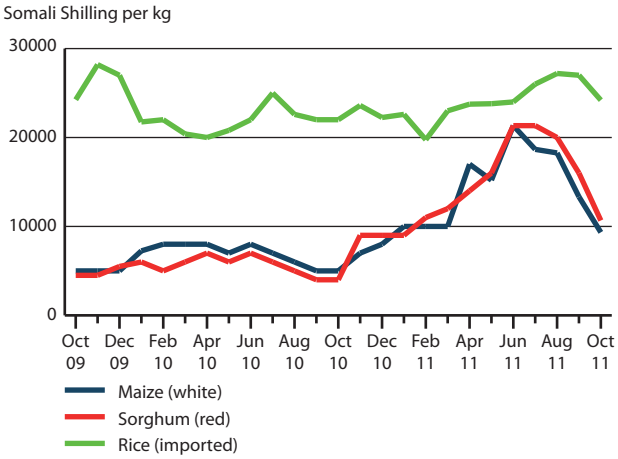

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Retail prices of cereals in Mogadishu, Somalia




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

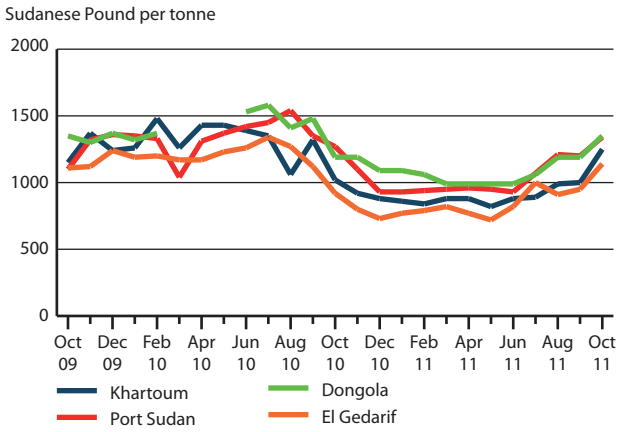
## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

the past two months, prices remained up to three times higher than in October 2010, reflecting the drought-reduced main season harvest gathered in August. Prices of imported rice also fell in most monitored markets in October, due to increased supplies from the main regional entry ports, after the end of monsoon season (July - September). However, they remained up to 28 percent above their levels in October 2010 due to higher international prices.

In **the Sudan,** prices of main staple sorghum sharply increased in October from their low levels of the previous months. In the capital city Khartoum and in the main growing area of El Gadarif, prices rose 20 percent compared to September and were some 24 percent higher than a year earlier. The rise in prices reflects an anticipated reduction of the 2011 output, due to insufficient rains during the season that have also delayed the start of the harvest, which normally begins in November. Prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, declined by 6 percent in October in the capital city Khartoum consistent with recent trends in the international markets, but they remained still 36 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **South Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum rose sharply in September in most markets, with some increasing as much as 43 percent from August. The exception is the capital Juba market, where prices fell by 6 percent due to recent imports from neighbouring Uganda. Overall, prices were well above the levels of September 2010 (between 15 and 243 percent) in all monitored markets, reflecting a the expectation of a delayed and reduced harvest, as well as the closure of the North–South trade route. High fuel prices and the influx of returnees from the Sudan continued to provide support.

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

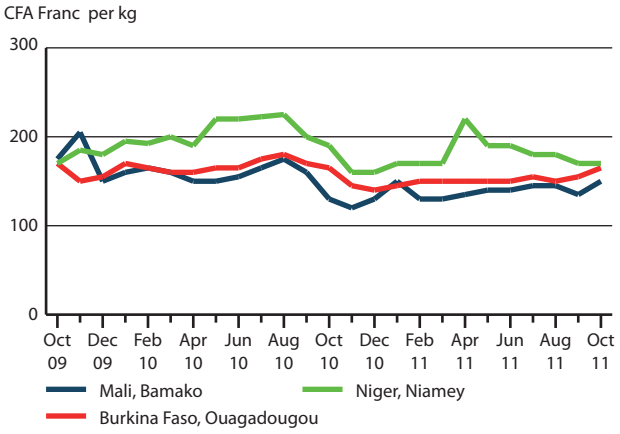
## WESTERN AFRICA

### Prices of cereals increasing in several countries due to delayed and reduced harvests

In Western Africa, prices of domestically produced cereals (maize, millet and sorghum), the main food staples in the subregion, showed mixed trends in October and September, increasing or remaining firm in several markets despite the ongoing 2011 harvest. The unseasonal price trend reflects delayed harvests and concerns over reduced crops in several areas, due to erratic rains, prolonged dry spells and pest infestations during the growing season. In most countries, prices are generally higher than at the same time last year, when bumper crops were gathered across the subregion.

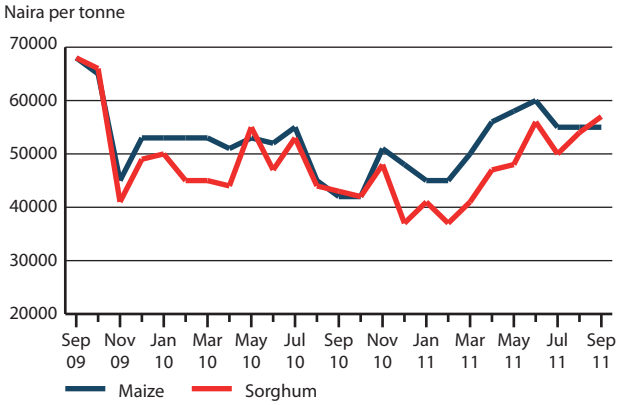
In **Niger,** prices of millet and sorghum followed different trends in October, rising in areas where production is

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa




Source: Afrique verte

### Wholesale prices pf maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria




Source: FEWSNET

## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

anticipated to decline sharply, such as Tillaberi and Maradi, but decreasing or remaining stable in other markets. Overall, however, prices are still below the levels of a year earlier (-11 percent in the capital city Niamey). In **Mali,** prices of millet, sorghum and locally produced rice generally increased in October and were above their levels of October 2010 in most markets, particularly in the capital Bamako where millet and rice were 11 percent and 25 percent higher. In **Burkina Faso,** millet prices moved in different directions in October, while those of sorghum increased markedly and were higher than a year earlier. Prices of imported rice remained firm in October in **Niger** and **Burkina Faso.**

In **Chad,** in spite of the ongoing harvest, prices of millet and sorghum declined only moderately or remained firm in October, reflecting unfavourable crop prospects. Compared to the same month last year, prices of millet were as much as 28 percent higher and those of sorghum up to 42 percent**.**

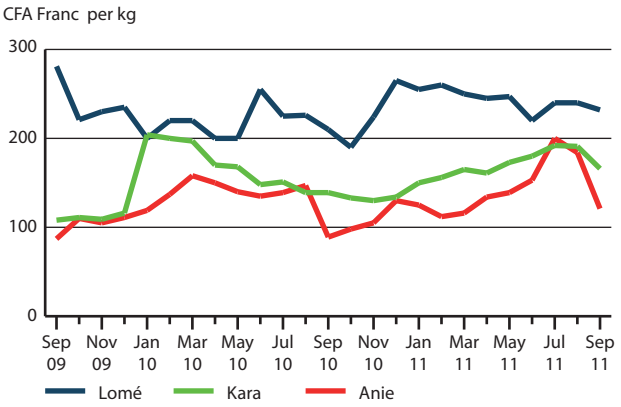
In **Nigeria**, prices of maize remained stable in September in the main market of Dawanau in Kano State, while those of sorghum increased by 6 percent. Despite forecasts pointing to an average to above-average crop, delayed harvests across the subregion have been exerting an upward pressure on maize and sorghum prices, which were about 30 percent higher than in the same month last year.

In **Togo**, prices of main staple maize decreased in most monitored markets in September with the arrival into the markets of the 2011 main season harvest, which is forecast at above-average levels. However, maize prices are from 10 to 36 percent higher than last year partly due to high fuel prices following the removal of subsidies in July. In the capital city Lomè, prices of imported rice, an important staple in urban centres, were stable in September and 8 percent higher than in the same month last year.

In **Cameroon**, prices of main staple maize followed mixed trends in September reflecting uncertain prospects for the 2011 main season crop, being harvested, due to erratic rains in most parts of the country. Prices of maize were between 12 and 42 percent higher than in September 2010. By contrast, in the capital city Yaundè, prices of imported rice, an important staple in urban centres, were stable in September at about the same levels of the same month last year.

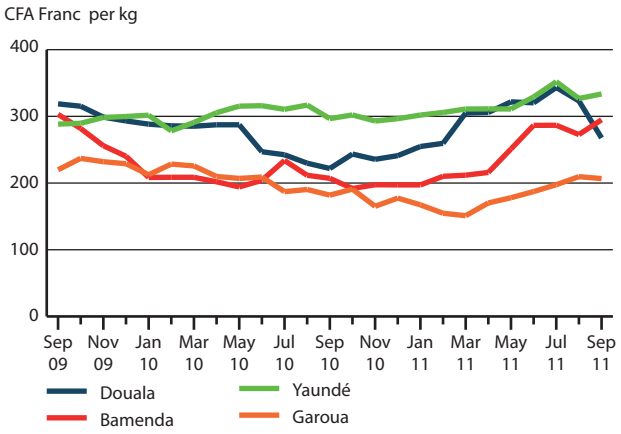
In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, prices in the capital city Nouakchott remained stable in September but at record levels, 25 percent higher than a year earlier, despite declines in international markets in recent months.

### Retail prices of maize in Togo




Source: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES AGRICOLES DE L'INFORMATIQUE ET DE LA DOCUMENTATION

### Retail prices of maize in Cameroon




Source: National Institute of Statistics

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Prices of maize further strengthening but still relatively low, except in South Africa where they remained at record levels

In Southern African countries, prices of the main staple maize continued to increase in October following seasonal patterns. However, prices remained generally low, at levels lower or around those of last year, reflecting the good performance of the 2011 crops. The exception is South Africa, where maize prices were at record levels mainly as a result of a sharp decline in the 2011 output.

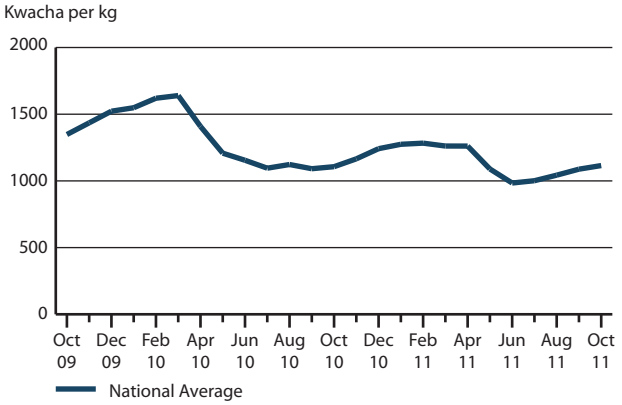
In **Zambia**, the average price of maize moderately rose in October for the fourth consecutive month. However, it was at about the same level of a year earlier due to the ample supplies from this year's bumper harvest.

In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize remained stable or increased seasonally from September to October. Prices are at lower or similar levels compared to the same month of last year, due to the satisfactory 2011 production. In the capital city Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed and largely imported cereal, were stable in October at levels 11 percent below those of a year earlier.

In **Malawi**, prices of main staple maize continued their upward seasonal trend in October. Despite the increases in the last months, maize prices in most markets are still lower or at the same levels of last year as a result of ample availabilities from the above average 2011 harvest. However, a price spike of 50 percent was recorded in Nsanje market, located in a deficit area in the south, following reduced imports from neighbouring Mozambique.

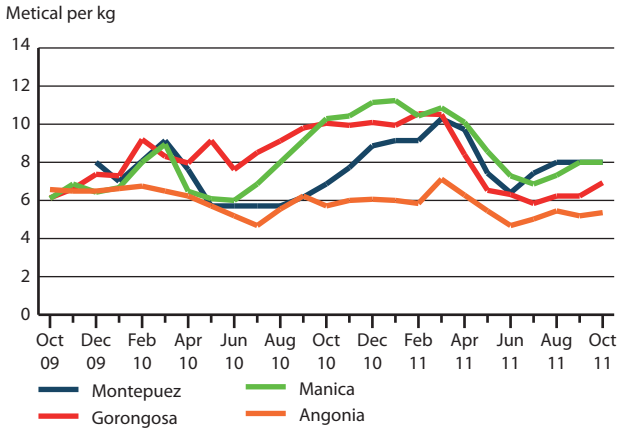
In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices in September continued unchanged from the levels of the past three months as a result of the good 2011 production. However, in the capital city Harare maize prices were 26 percent higher than in September 2010 partly reflecting higher costs of fuel, which in September was quoted 25 percent above its level of a year earlier.

### Retail prices of maize in Zambia



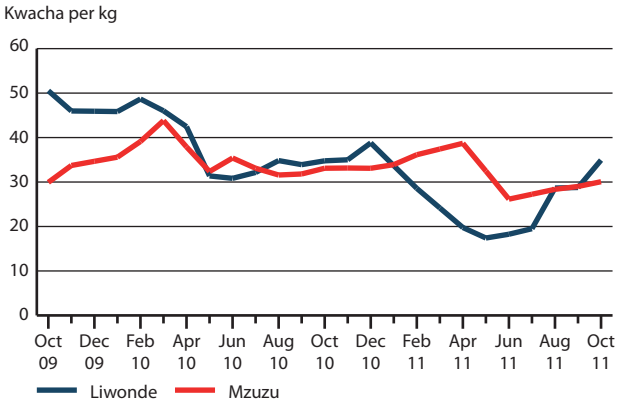

Source: Central Statistical Office

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

### Retail prices of maize in Malawi




Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

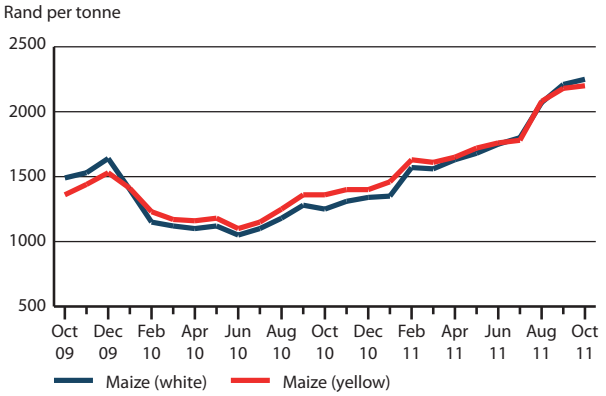
## SOUTHERN AFRICA cont.d

In **South Africa**, the largest producing and exporting country of the subregion, maize prices increased only marginally in October from the record levels reached in September. The virtual stabilization of prices follows the recent decline of international prices. White and yellow maize prices were 79 and 61 percent higher than in October 2010, reflecting a 17 percent decline in the 2011 output, coupled with strong export demand for South African maize.

The high prices of maize in South Africa are likely to negatively impact importing countries of the subregion, namely **Lesotho**, **Swaziland**, **Namibia** and **Botswana**.

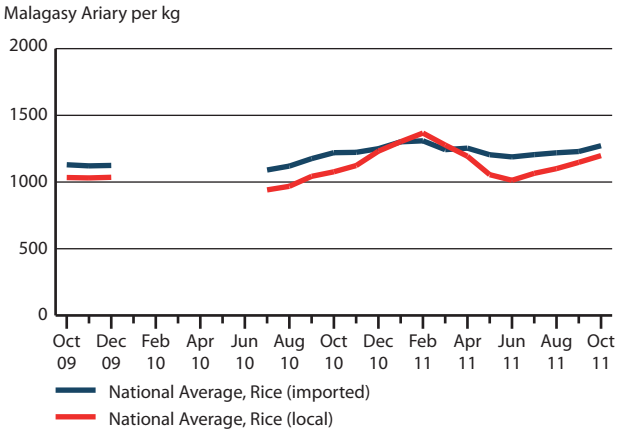
In **Madagascar**, prices of domestically produced rice continued to increase in October (+4 percent from September), the seasonal pattern being compounded by the arrival of the 2011/12 rainy season, which disrupted trade activities in some regions. Rice prices are 11 percent higher compared with their levels of a year earlier due to a 10 percent decline in this year's production. Prices of imported rice also increased by 4 percent in October but are only slightly higher than a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

Retail prices of rice in Madagascar




Source: Observatoire du Riz

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Rice prices mostly rose in October, while those of wheat remained generally stable

In spite of the beginning of the wet season harvests, domestic prices of rice continued to increase in October in several countries of the subregion, reaching all time highs in Viet Nam and Indonesia. Prices have been steadily rising since July this year following the trend of export prices. Concerns about floods, affecting the current main season standing paddy crops in South East Asia, put upward pressure on domestic prices in October. Wheat prices remained generally unvaried in October reflecting adequate supplies in most countries of the subregion and lower international prices.

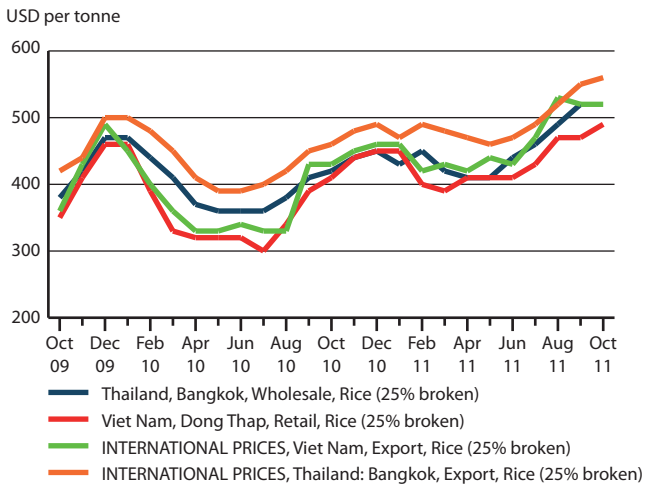
In main exporting countries, **Thailand** and **Viet Nam**, domestic rice prices strengthened in the past months, supported by higher export prices. However, the rate of increase in domestic prices in October was higher than that of international prices (25% broken rice) reflecting concerns about potential crop losses due to devastating floods in mid-October, disruption of trade activities and higher local transport costs. In Viet Nam, prices in October were about 30 percent above their levels at the same month last year while in Thailand prices in September were 25 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **Cambodia**, rice prices rose in most markets in October with the largest increase of 11 percent in the capital Phnom Penh. High quotations in Thailand, following the implementation of a new paddy mortgage scheme, have resulted in increased regional demand for cheaper Cambodian rice putting upwards pressure on domestic prices. Concerns about paddy crop losses to severe floods in October provided further support. Rice prices in October were around 20 percent up on their levels in October 2010 in the capital city, but substantially lower in the main rice producing areas of Battambang and Banteay, following the start of the early wet season harvest. As a temporary measure to ease prices, the Government is releasing rice from state reserves at subsidized prices.

In **Indonesia**, rice prices further strengthened in September reaching new records. This reflects unfavourable prospects for the secondary dry season crop and a lower than forecast 2011 aggregate paddy production. Prices have also been supported by procurement by the State Logistics Agency "Bulog" and higher international rice prices as the country usually covers part for its consumption requirements with imports from Thailand and Viet Nam. The Government is seeking imports from India, after reducing its rice output forecast by 4 percent in late October. The highest increases in prices in September were recorded in Jakarta and Surabaya.

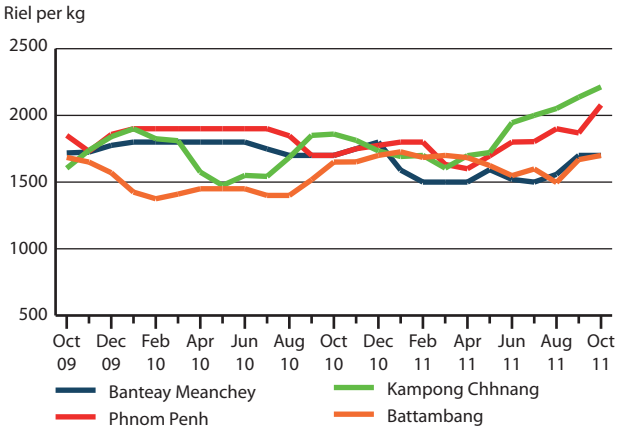
In **Sri Lanka**, rice prices which had declined since the beginning of this year and especially with the 2011 first and second season harvests, showed an upturn in October increasing 4 percent from their level in September and were around the quotations of a year earlier. Prices of wheat flour remained stable in October and were at the same levels as in October 2010.

### Rice prices in exporting countries



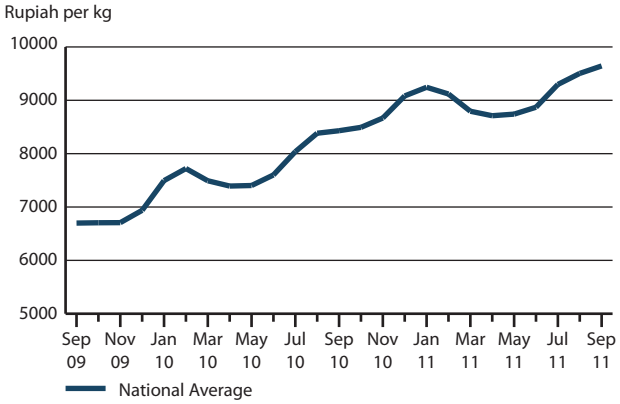

Source: Bank Of Thailand, Agroinfo, Jackson Son & Co. (London) Ltd., Thai Department of Foreign Trade (DFT) and other public sources, Jackson Son & Co. (London) Ltd., Thai Department of Foreign Trade (DFT) and other public sources

### Wholesale prices of rice in Cambodia




Source: Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia




Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **Bangladesh**, rice prices which had remained unchanged in the past three months, declined slightly in October reflecting stock releases by traders in anticipation of a 2011 bumper *Aman* harvest from November. Government imports and sales under various programs have also put downward pressure on prices. Prices of wheat flour increased for the second consecutive month in October after a slowdown of wheat imports from the private sector. Overall, cereal prices in October were slightly below their relatively high levels in the same month a year ago.

In **India**, prices of rice were generally unchanged in October after having increased in the previous two months. Good prospects for the ongoing monsoon season harvest, coupled with adequate domestic supplies, contributed to price stability, despite increased cereal exports. Prices of wheat, another major food staple, remained also stable in most markets, except in Mumbai where they decreased by 5 percent in October. The Government has recently announced an increase in the 2012 minimum support price (MSP) of wheat to Rs 1 285 per quintal (about USD 258 per tonne), 10 percent higher than in 2011. The measure was taken to cover rising farm input costs and boost production.

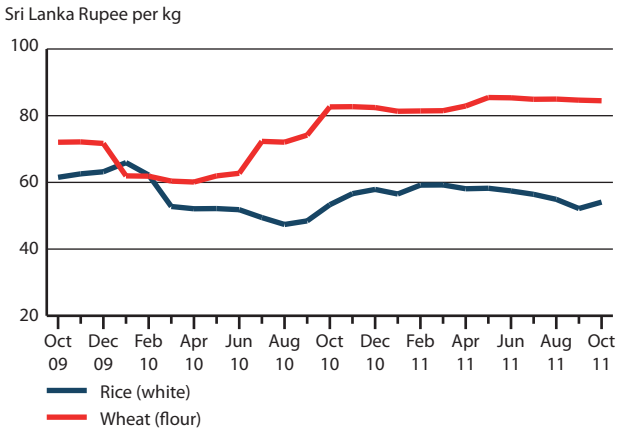
In **China**, prices of rice and wheat continued their sustained upward trend in October, increasing slightly from their levels in September in spite of the general good harvest in progress. Wholesale prices of the *Indica* rice variety, the most consumed by the low-income population, in October were some 20 percent higher than in the same month last year. In the **Philippines** and in **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, rice prices were virtually unchanged in October reflecting the price stabilizing efforts of the governments.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour in October remained relatively stable. This reflects steady imports from Pakistan and Kazakhstan, coupled with lower export prices. While prices of mostly imported wheat flour in October were close to their levels in the same month a year earlier, prices of wheat grain remained generally higher than a year ago as a result of the reduced 2011 wheat harvest.

In **Pakistan**, wheat and wheat flour prices continued unvaried in October, reflecting ample domestic availabilities from the 2011 bumper harvest and large export surpluses. Prices were generally around their levels a year earlier. By contrast, prices of vegetables, particularly tomatoes and onions, continued to increase sharply in October, despite recent imports from India, as a result of flood-damaged crops in the growing province of Sindh.

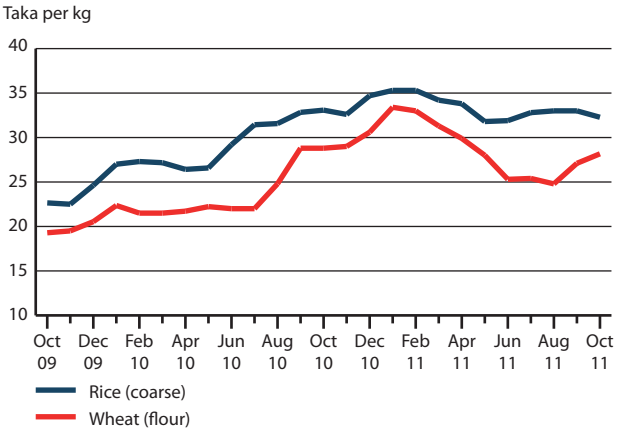
In **Mongolia**, prices of wheat flour have remained stable since April, and in September they were around the same levels of the corresponding month last year. Prices are expected to decline in the coming months following the recently harvested 2011 bumper crop and fall of export prices in Russia from which the country normally imports wheat.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



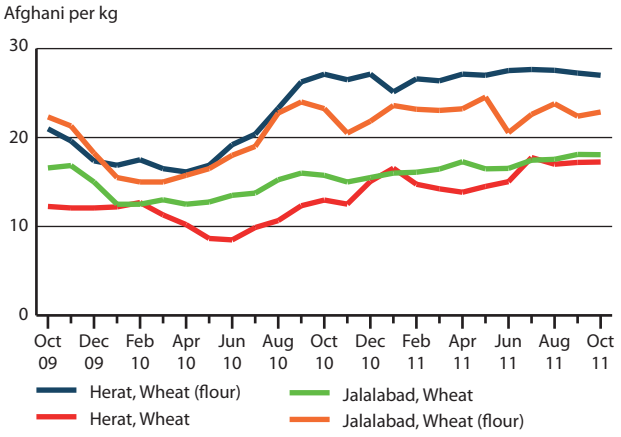

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh




Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan




Source: WFP Afghanistan

## CIS

### Prices of wheat flour decreased further in October but still high

In the importing countries of the subregion, prices of main staple wheat flour have decreased in recent months as a result of the generally good 2011 wheat crops and the decline in export prices in the subregion. However, prices are still above their high levels at the same time last year. The rate of decline in food prices in importing countries has been less marked than in the neighbouring exporting countries. In the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, export prices of milling wheat in October continued their downward trend, particularly in Kazakhstan where they fell by nearly 20 percent from September. The declining trend reflects ample export surpluses from 2011 wheat harvests.

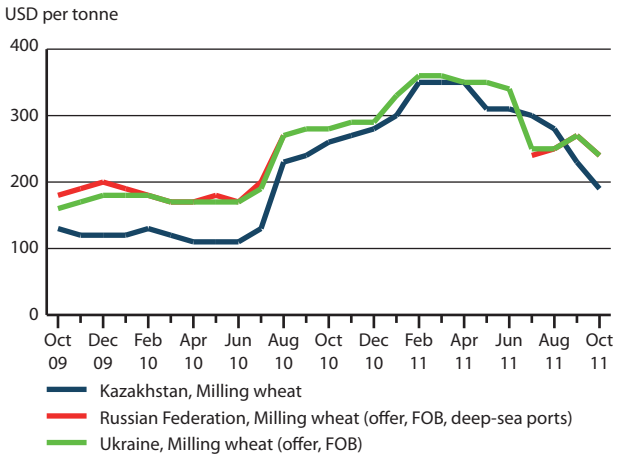
In **Kyrgyzstan,** prices of wheat flour in October continued to decline moderately reflecting improved availabilities from the 2011 good wheat harvest, but remained around 10 percent up on their high levels in October 2010. The country normally imports some 30 percent of its consumption requirements of wheat, mainly from Kazakhstan.

In **Tajikistan**, prices of wheat flour that had remained firm until September, following sharply reduced wheat harvest this year, declined by some 7 percent in October but remained at relatively high levels. The decrease in prices reflects recent imports from Kazakhstan, the country's main supplier. Even in good production years, Tajikistan imports half of its wheat consumption requirements.

In **Georgia**, prices of wheat flour have remained stable in the past two month after having decreased from June to August 2011, following trends in export markets as the country imports some 90 percent of wheat to satisfy its consumption requirements. However, prices in October were around 12 percent higher than in October 2010.

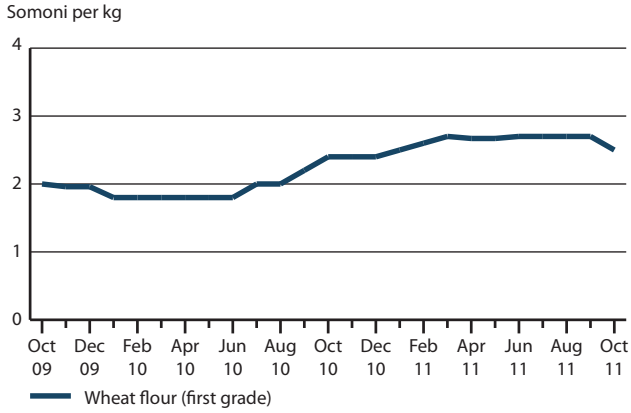
In **Azerbaijan** and **Armenia**, wheat flour prices in September remained relatively stable, following declines in previous months, but were still above their levels the same month a year earlier.

Export prices of wheat



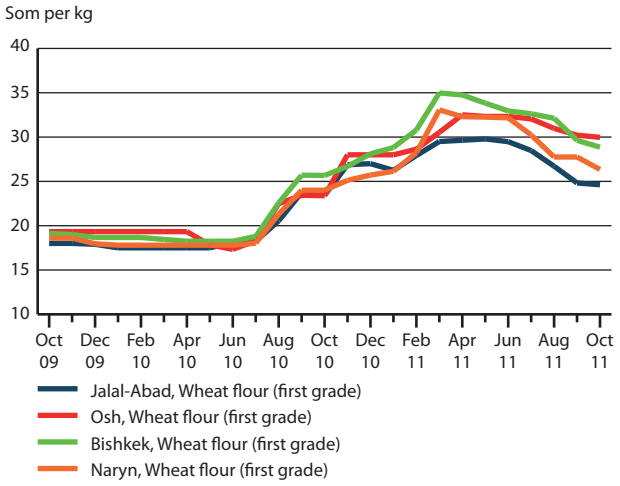

Source: APK-Inform Agency

Prices of wheat flour in Dushanbe, Tajikistan



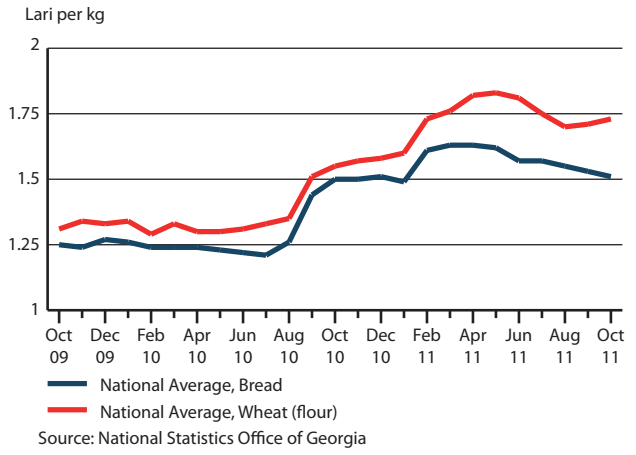

Source: State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Georgia




Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

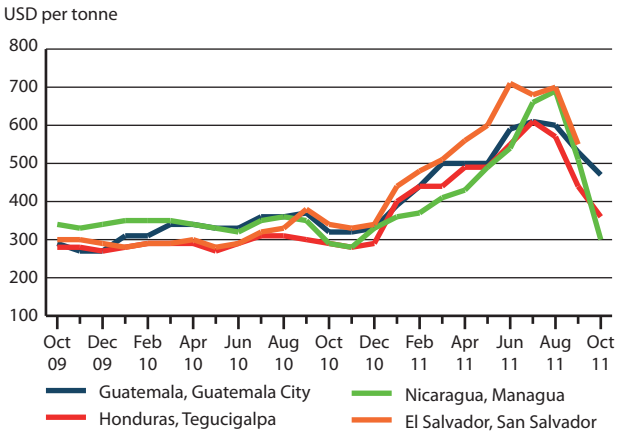
# CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## Maize prices declined further in October but still high, those of beans below last year's levels

Maize prices fell markedly in October for the second consecutive month, reflecting the good 2011 main season harvests recently concluded in most countries. The overall decline was in spite of price spikes during the third week of October following severe floods in the subregion that resulted in localized damage of standing 2011/12 second season crops ("de postrera") and disrupted trade activities. In **Nicaragua**, prices of white maize declined sharply in October reflecting the ongoing 2011 main harvest, but quotations were still some 9 percent higher than at the same month a year earlier. In **Guatemala** and **Honduras**, although maize prices declined by 10 and 15 percent respectively in the last month, quotations remained well above their levels in October 2010 (40 percent and 25 percent respectively). In **El Salvador**, in spite of a marked downturn in September, prices remained 45 percent higher than at the same month last year. The Government has recently announced maize imports in an effort to ease prices. In **Mexico**, maize prices remained firm in October pending the start of the main harvest and prices were nearly 70 percent up on their levels of October 2010.

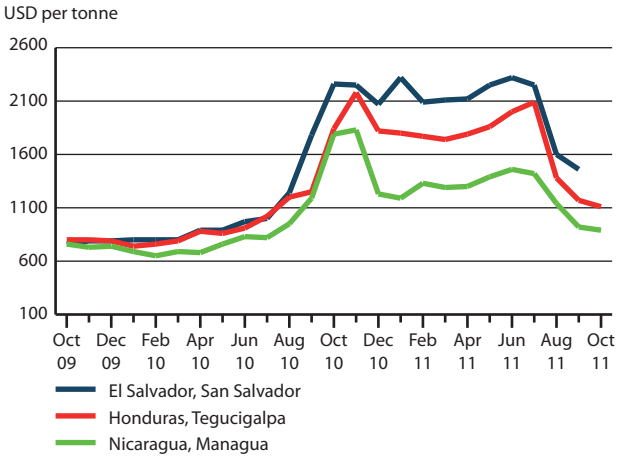
Prices of red beans continued their downward trend in October, reflecting new market supplies following the recently concluded secondary harvests. In **Nicaragua** and **Honduras**, they were 5 percent down compared to September and nearly 50 percent below the very high levels of the corresponding month last year. Similarly, in **El Salvador**, prices of red beans declined in September and were 18 percent down from their levels a year earlier. The Government has recently announced more imports of beans from China. In **Guatemala**, prices of black beans remained unvaried in October and were marginally below their levels at the same time last year. In **Costa Rica** prices decreased for the second consecutive month in September and were more than 10 percent lower than in September 2010. In **Mexico**, black bean prices remained high in October and above their levels a year earlier.

### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America




Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America




Source: Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

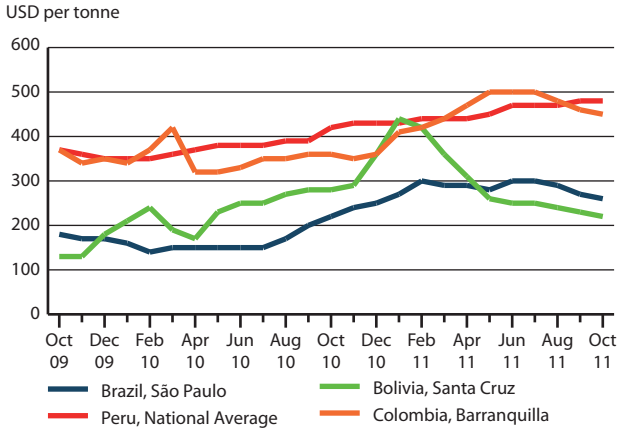
# SOUTH AMERICA

## Maize prices declining or stable but generally high, while those of wheat flour remain firm

In South America, prices of yellow maize, used mostly for the animal feed industry, decreased from 2 to 4 percent in October, reflecting trends in the international markets, but remained relatively high. In **Brazil** and **Colombia**, prices were still 25 percent and 32 percent respectively above their levels of a year earlier. In **Peru**, prices have been stable in recent months and in October were 12 percent higher than in October 2010. By contrast, in **Bolivia**, prices in October were 20 percent lower than at the same time last year following marked declines since early 2011.

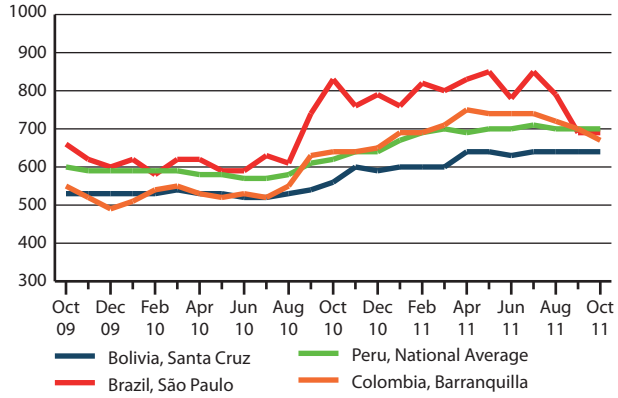
Prices of wheat flour in October remained relatively stable throughout the subregion and were generally 10 to 15 percent higher than at the same month last year. However, in **Brazil**, they have declined since August, with the 2011 main wheat harvest.

### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America




Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Agronet

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America

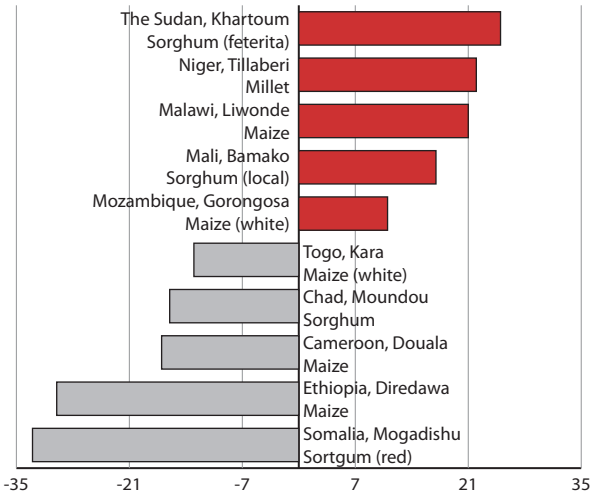



Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Agronet

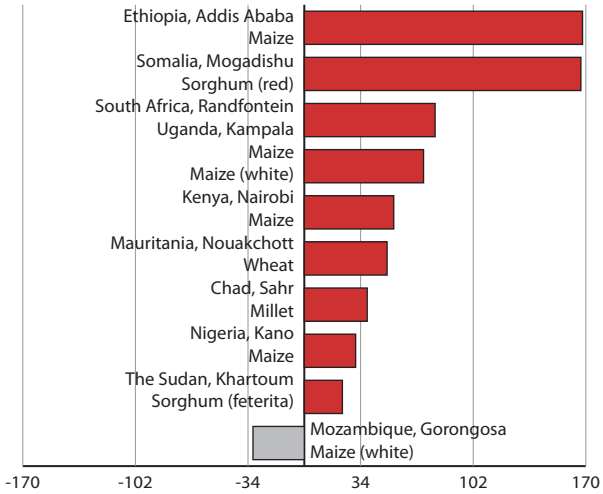
# Largest changes in prices of key commodities

## Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

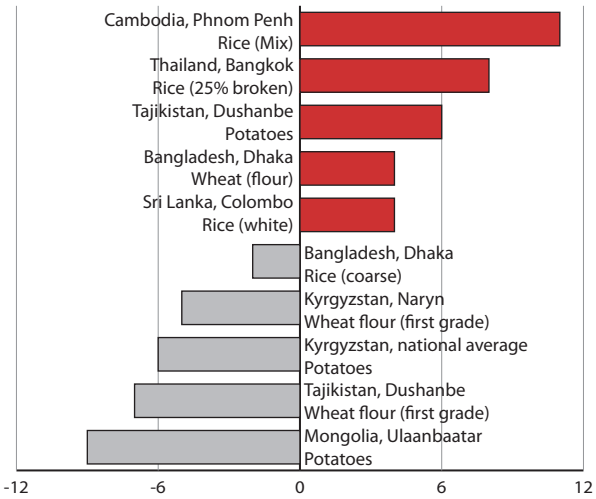



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

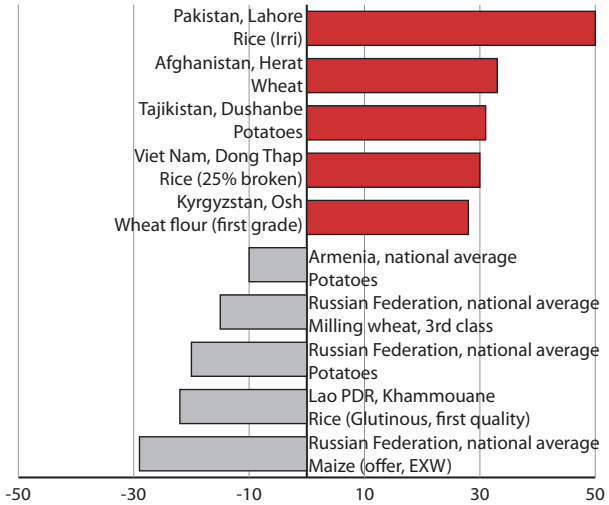



## Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

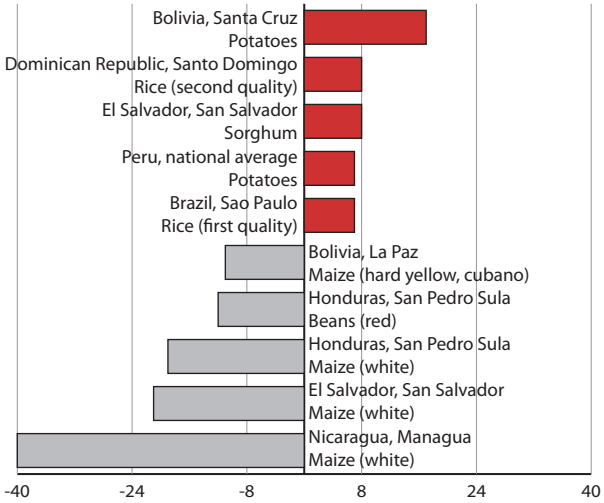



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

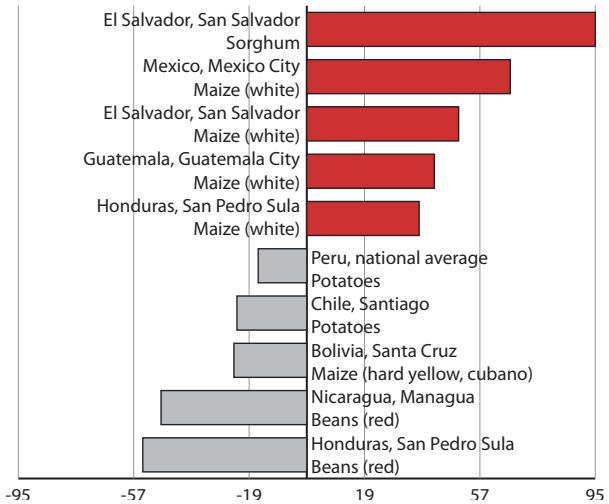



## Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from September to October 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Oct-11 | 10 666.0 | 16 000.0 | 4 000.0 | 4 500.0 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Oct-11 | 9 333.00 | 13 333.00 | 5 000.00 | 5 000.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Rice (imported)* | SOS per Kg | Oct-11 | 24 200.00 | 27 000.00 | 22 000.00 | 24 250.00 |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 340.0 | 360.0 | 220.0 | 360.0 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 260.0 | 270.0 | 230.0 | 370.0 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 230.0 | 240.0 | 140.0 | 350.0 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Oct-11 | 6 300.00 | 6 320.00 | 2 350.00 | 2 850.00 |
| Ethiopia: Mekele, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Oct-11 | 5 700.00 | 5 950.00 | 2 750.00 | 3 650.00 |
| Ethiopia: Bahirdar, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Oct-11 | 5 500.00 | 5 840.00 | 2 020.00 | 2 980.00 |
| Ethiopia: Diredawa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Oct-11 | 4 830.00 | 6 880.00 | 3 050.00 | 3 740.00 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Oct-11 | 1 250.00 | 1 000.00 | 1 020.00 | 1 150.00 |
| Sudan: Dongola, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Oct-11 | 1 350.00 | 1 190.00 | 1 190.00 | 1 350.00 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Oct-11 | 1 140.00 | 950.00 | 920.00 | 1 110.00 |
| Sudan: Port Sudan, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Oct-11 | 1 340.00 | 1 200.00 | 1 270.00 | 1 100.00 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 165.00 | 155.00 | 165.00 | 170.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 150.00 | 135.00 | 130.00 | 175.00 |
| Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 170.00 | 170.00 | 190.00 | 170.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 240.00 | 258.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 215.00 | 223.00 | 178.00 | 252.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 199.00 | 216.00 | 280.00 | 219.00 |
| Chad: Sarh, Millet* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 234.00 | 242.00 | 170.00 | 252.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Maize** | NGN per Kg | Sep-11 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 42.00 | 68.00 |
| Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum** | NGN per Kg | Sep-11 | 57.00 | 54.00 | 43.00 | 68.00 |
| Togo: Lomé, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Sep-11 | 232.00 | 240.00 | 210.00 | 281.00 |
| Togo: Kara, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Sep-11 | 166.00 | 191.00 | 139.00 | 108.00 |
| Togo: Anie, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Sep-11 | 121.00 | 184.00 | 89.00 | 87.00 |
| Cameroon: Yaundé, Maize* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 333.52 | 326.80 | 296.59 | 288.32 |
| Cameroon: Garoua, Maize (white)* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 206.66 | 209.60 | 181.88 | 219.90 |
| Cameroon: Douala, Maize (white)* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 267.63 | 323.10 | 221.83 | 318.72 |
| Cameroon: Bamenda, Maize (white)* | XAF per Kg | Sep-11 | 294.88 | 272.69 | 207.04 | 302.96 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Zambia: national average, Maize (white)* | ZMK per Kg | Oct-11 | 1 114.98 | 1 087.96 | 1 106.60 | 1 347.86 |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Oct-11 | 6.93 | 6.23 | 10.05 | 6.13 |
| Mozambique: Angonia, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Oct-11 | 5.36 | 5.19 | 5.71 | 6.57 |
| Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Oct-11 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.29 | 6.10 |
| Mozambique: Montepuez, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Oct-11 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.86 | |
| Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Oct-11 | 30.07 | 29.00 | 33.10 | 29.93 |
| Malawi: Liwonde, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Oct-11 | 34.93 | 28.77 | 34.77 | 50.53 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Oct-11 | 2 250.00 | 2 210.00 | 1 250.00 | 1 490.00 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Oct-11 | 2 200.00 | 2 180.00 | 1 360.00 | 1 360.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken)* | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 490.00 | 470.00 | 410.00 | 350.00 |
| Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 520.00 | 490.00 | 410.00 | 400.00 |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (25% broken) | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 556.00 | 550.00 | 464.25 | 422.40 |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken) | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 524.00 | 515.00 | 432.50 | 360.00 |
| Cambodia: Phnom Penh, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Oct-11 | 2 077.78 | 1 868.33 | 1 700.00 | 1 850.00 |
| Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Oct-11 | 1 700.00 | 1 700.00 | 1 700.00 | 1 718.25 |
| Cambodia: Kampong Chhnang, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Oct-11 | 2 213.64 | 2 136.67 | 1 860.00 | 1 603.75 |
| Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)** | KHR per Kg | Oct-11 | 1 700.00 | 1 700.00 | 1 700.00 | 1 718.25 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Sep-11 | 9 644.00 | 9 504.00 | 8 430.00 | 6 699.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Oct-11 | 84.39 | 84.66 | 82.64 | 72.05 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Oct-11 | 54.27 | 52.17 | 53.30 | 61.52 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Oct-11 | 32.28 | 33.00 | 33.08 | 22.65 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Oct-11 | 28.17 | 27.10 | 28.80 | 19.29 |
| India: Delhi, Rice* | INR per Kg | Oct-11 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 22.20 | 22.00 |
| India: Mumbai, Rice* | INR per Kg | Oct-11 | 21.75 | 22.27 | 21.00 | 19.12 |
| India: Delhi, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Oct-11 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 13.26 |
| India: Mumbai, Wheat* | INR per Kg | Oct-11 | 21.09 | 22.23 | 21.00 | 17.33 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Oct-11 | 17.25 | 17.20 | 12.97 | 12.25 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Oct-11 | 27.00 | 27.25 | 27.12 | 20.98 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Oct-11 | 18.07 | 18.10 | 15.75 | 16.58 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Oct-11 | 22.87 | 22.40 | 23.25 | 22.32 |
| Pakistan: Peshawar, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Oct-11 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 26.25 | 26.13 |
| Pakistan: Peshawar, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Oct-11 | 29.44 | 29.42 | 30.46 | 28.97 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Oct-11 | 26.25 | 25.97 | 26.31 | 25.12 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Oct-11 | 29.30 | 29.30 | 29.62 | 28.38 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Kazakhstan, Milling wheat | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 188.30 | 232.00 | 261.00 | 129.00 |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Russian Federation, Milling wheat | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 235.80 | 266.20 | | 177.00 |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Ukraine, Milling wheat (offer, FOB) | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 241.30 | 270.00 | 283.00 | 164.80 |
| Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Oct-11 | 2.50 | 2.70 | 2.40 | 2.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Oct-11 | 24.62 | 24.82 | 23.43 | 18.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Oct-11 | 29.97 | 30.21 | 23.38 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Oct-11 | 28.86 | 29.63 | 25.67 | 19.13 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Batken, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Oct-11 | 29.48 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 18.25 |
| Georgia: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | GEL per Kg | Oct-11 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.55 | 1.31 |
| Georgia: National Average, Bread* | GEL per Kg | Oct-11 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 470.00 | 530.00 | 320.00 | 290.00 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 300.00 | 510.00 | 290.00 | 340.00 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 360.00 | 440.00 | 290.00 | 280.00 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 550.00 | 700.00 | 380.00 | 320.00 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Sep-11 | 1 460.00 | 1 600.00 | 1 780.00 | 790.00 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 1 110.00 | 1 170.00 | 1 840.00 | 800.00 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 890.00 | 920.00 | 1 790.00 | 760.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 260.00 | 270.00 | 220.00 | 180.00 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 216.63 | 227.94 | 284.49 | 134.85 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 450.00 | 460.00 | 360.00 | 370.00 |
| Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 480.00 | 480.00 | 420.00 | 370.00 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 700.00 | 699.00 | 624.00 | 597.00 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 640.00 | 640.00 | 560.00 | 530.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 690.00 | 700.00 | 830.00 | 660.00 |
| Colombia: Barranquilla, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 670.00 | 700.00 | 640.00 | 550.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

9 December 2011

# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

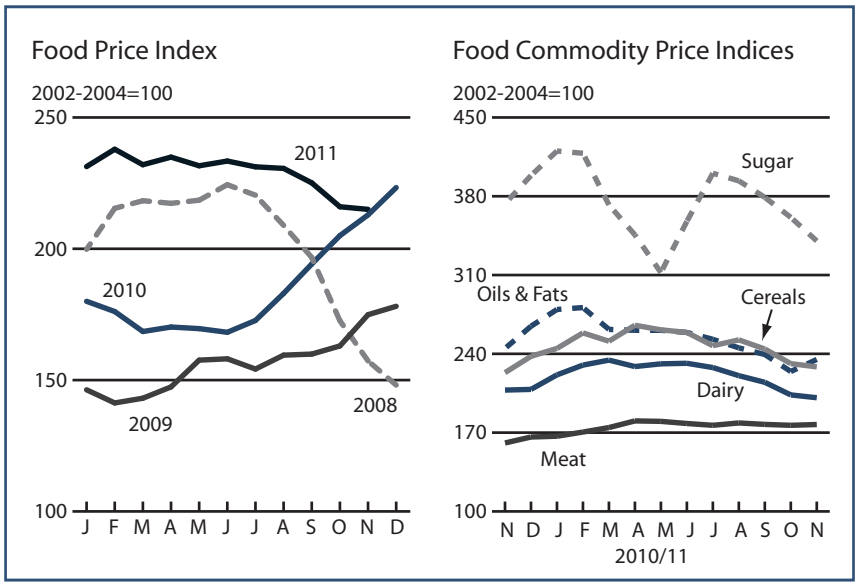
- International wheat and maize prices in November averaged close to their levels of October. International rice prices followed different trends according to origins.
- In Western Africa, in contrast to normal seasonal pattern, prices of cereals are increasing due to sharply reduced 2011 harvests in Sahelian countries.
- In Eastern Africa, cereal prices showed mixed trends in November but overall remain at high levels. In countries where harvest prospects are poor they are on the increase.
- In Southern Africa, maize prices continued their seasonal increasing trend and were above their levels a year earlier in several markets.
- In Far East Asia, rice prices continued to strengthen or remained firm reflecting higher export prices and flood-deteriorated production prospects. Prices of wheat remained stable.
- In CIS, wheat flour prices stayed unchanged or eased somewhat in November but were still at relatively high levels. Prices of potatoes stabilized after declining since July due to improved supplies from the good 2011 harvests.
- In Central America, maize prices further declined in November reflecting good 2011 first season outputs and the start of second season harvest. However, they are still higher than a year earlier. Prices of beans also declined in November and were at low levels.
- In South America, cereal prices remained virtually unchanged in November but remain above their levels at the same time last year in several countries.



## FAO food price indices

### The November FAO Food Price Index nearly unchanged from October

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 215 points in November 2011, marginally (1 point) down from October and 10 percent (23 points) below its February 2011 peak. Among the various commodities, a recovery of oils quotations compensated for a decline in sugar, while prices of the other commodity groups were little changed. At its current value, the FFPI is only 1 percent (2 points) above its level in November 2010.



# International cereal prices

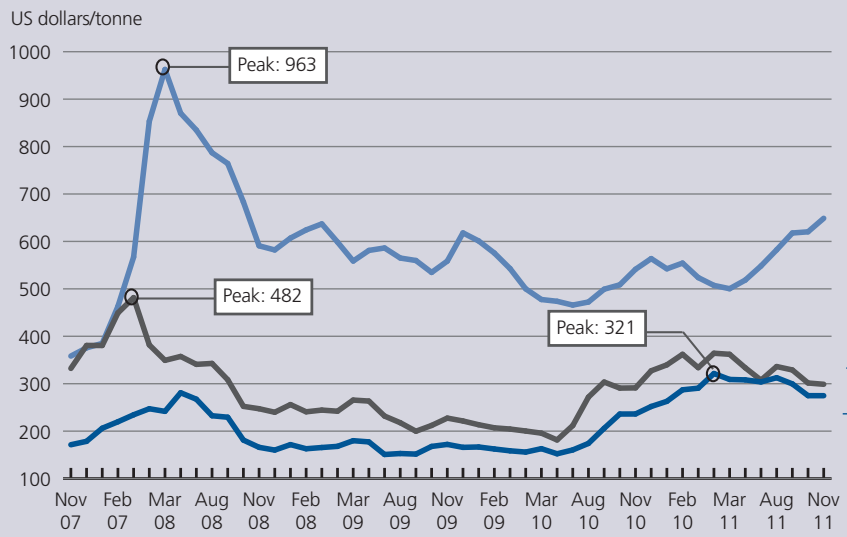
## International grain prices in November averaged around their levels of October, while prices of rice followed diverging directions depending on their origins

■ International prices of **wheat** declined marginally in November. The benchmark US wheat price (No.2 hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 299 per tonne, only 3 percent higher than in November 2010. Improved supplies of wheat from the Black Sea region and from the on-going 2011 winter harvests in Argentina and Australia have put downward pressure on prices in recent weeks, more than offsetting gains in early November on concerns of dry weather in Ukraine.

■ Export prices of **maize** showed no change in November compared to October. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No.2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 275 per tonne, 16 percent higher than in November 2010. Strong competition on global markets from feed wheat and concerns about a global economic downturn prompted a slide of prices in the second half of the month, compensating support from the downward revision of the 2011 maize production estimate in the United States.

■ Export prices of **rice** showed mixed trends in November. The benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaged USD 649 per tonne, 5 percent higher than in October and 20 percent above its level in November 2010. Prices were underpinned by deterioration of 2011 production prospects due to floods in October, and by the launching of the new rice pledging programme increasing procurement prices. However, export rice prices from other origins including Viet Nam, India, Pakistan and the United States declined in November as a result of a slowdown in world import demand.

International cereal prices (benchmark monthly averages)




| | Latest price | Change from one month earlier | Change from one year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 649 | +4.6% | +19.9% |
| Wheat | 299 | -0.9% | +2.6% |
| Maize | 275 | -0.1% | +16.3% |

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the:

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

. . . the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

**www. fao. org/giews/pricetool**

# EASTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals showed mixed trends in November but overall remained at high levels

In Eastern Africa, prices of main staples maize and sorghum followed diverging directions during November. Prices increased in the Sudan and Kenya, where prospects for the 2011 crops are unfavourable, but declined in Ethiopia where a good harvest is expected. Prices also decreased in Somalia reflecting increased availability from the recently completed off-season harvest and food aid distributions. In Uganda, maize prices rose following seasonal patterns while in the United Republic of Tanzania they declined or stabilized according to markets. Overall, however, prices in the subregion remained well above the levels of November 2010 as a result of reduced harvests in several countries and high fuel prices.

In **Kenya**, maize prices that had declined in recent months as the harvest progressed increased in November by up to 21 percent from their October levels due to heavy rains disrupting harvesting and marketing operations. Overall, maize prices in November were well above the levels at the same time last year (+ 75 percent in the capital Nairobi) reflecting an anticipated 18 percent reduction in the 2011 main season production, affected by adverse weather, as well as high fuel prices.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, maize prices showed mixed trends in November, continuing to decline in the main cities Dar Es Salaam and Arusha, while they levelled off in markets located in rural areas. Compared to the same time last year, prices in the capital Dar Es Salaam were at similar levels, but were higher in Arusha and some other markets. The lifting of the food export ban in October has put upward pressure on prices.

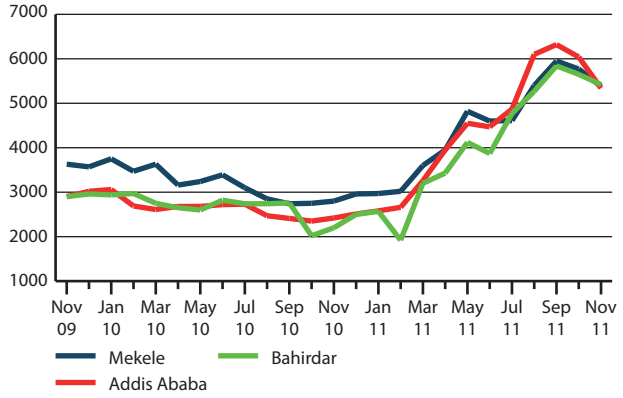
In **Uganda**, prices of maize, an important export crop, seasonally increased from October to November (+26 percent in the capital Kampala) after having declined in previous months during the 2011 main season harvest. Despite a good level of production, prices in November were 68 percent higher than at the same time last year, reflecting strong export demand from neighbouring countries, where the maize harvests were reduced. High fuel costs also continued to support prices. Similarly, prices of beans, an important food staple, increased by 5 percent in November and are 9 percent higher than in November 2010.

In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize fell for the second consecutive month in November in most monitored markets as the supplies from the ongoing 2011 harvest continue to enter the markets. Despite the overall good crop prospects, prices are still up to 147 percent higher than in November 2011, mainly on account of high fuel prices. Prices of wheat, widely consumed and partially imported, also remained at high levels. In the capital Addis Ababa, despite some decline in November, they were 61 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **Somalia,** prices of main staples sorghum and maize further decreased in November reflecting improved supplies from continuing relief efforts and the recently harvested off-season crops. In the capital, Mogadishu, maize and sorghum prices decreased by 29 and 25 percent respectively, while in Marka,

### Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia

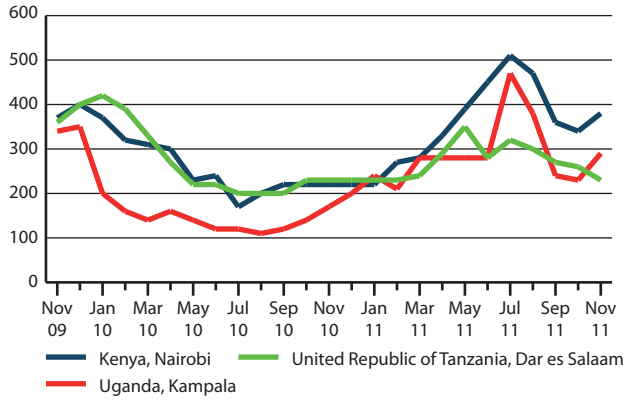
Ethiopian Birr per tonne




Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa

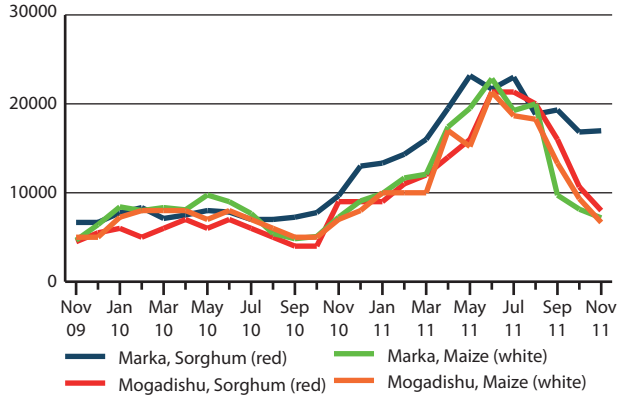
USD per tonne




Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

### Retail prices of cereals in Somalia

Somali Shilling per kg




Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

located in the Lower Shabelle region, maize prices declined by 12 percent and sorghum prices remained stable. Compared with the same time last year, in both these two key markets, November maize prices were lower or at similar levels. However, in the rest of the country maize and sorghum prices are up to 75 and 133 percent higher, respectively. By contrast, prices of imported rice increased in November in Mogadishu and Marka while they remained stable or declined in all other monitored markets.

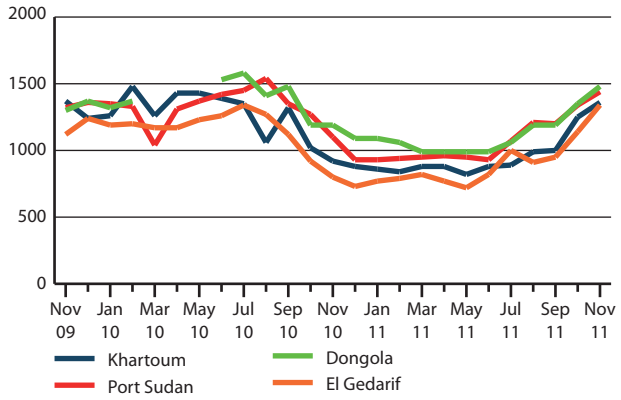
In **the Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum increased for the second consecutive month in November. In the capital Khartoum and in the main growing area of El Gadarif, prices rose from their October levels by 8 and 17 percent, respectively and were 47 and 68 percent higher than in November 2011. The unseasonal increases and the high levels of prices are due to unfavourable prospects for the ongoing 2011 harvest, following erratic rains during the season. Prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, increased by 12 percent in November in the capital city Khartoum and reached record levels despite the decline on international markets in recent months.

In **South Sudan**, prices of sorghum declined in October in areas where short-cycle crops were harvested such as Aweil, Wau, and Malakal. However, overall, prices remained well above the levels of last year, mainly on account of persisting civil insecurity along the border disrupting imports from the Sudan.

In **Djibouti**, where imported wheat is the main staple, prices remained firm in October 2011 at levels 52 percent higher than a year earlier, and close to the record reached in July 2008 during the food price crisis, in spite of the declines on international markets since the start of the marketing season in July.

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in the Sudan

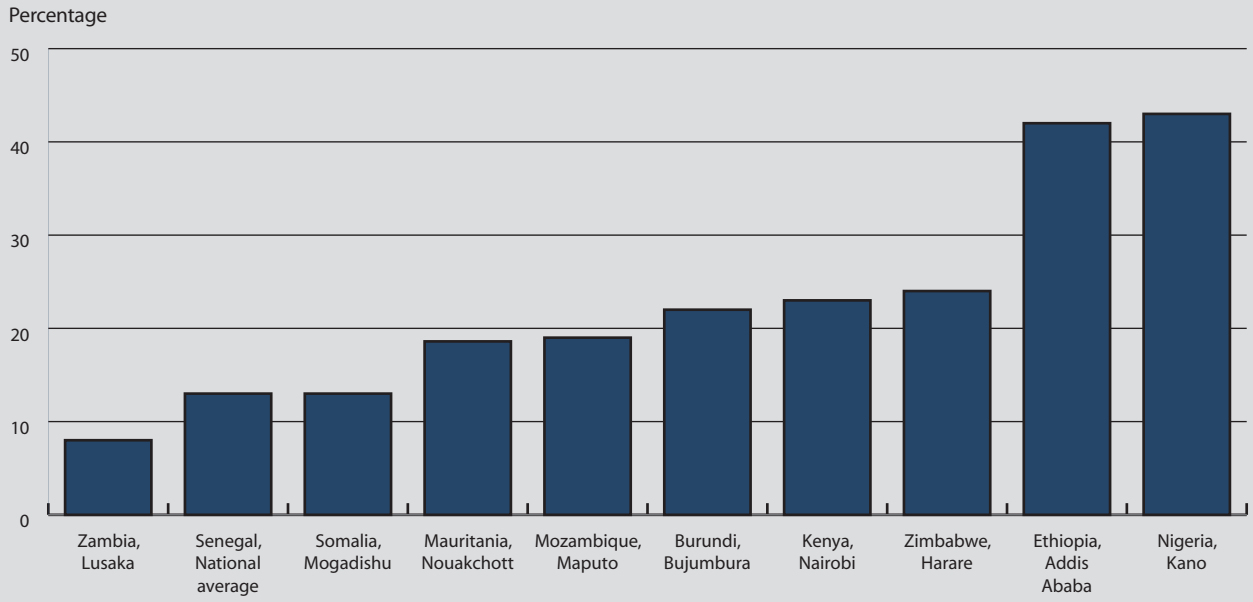
Sudanese Pound per tonne




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

## Annual percentage changes of fuel prices in selected African countries, 2010-2011*

### High domestic fuel costs are putting upward pressure on food prices in many African countries




* Period refers to Oct. 2010 to Oct. 2011, except for Senegal: Sep. 2010 to Sep. 2011 and Somalia: Nov. 2010 to Nov. 2011

# WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of cereals unseasonably increasing in Sahelian countries and generally high

In Sahelian countries of Western Africa, prices of domestically produced cereals, millet and sorghum, increased in November notwithstanding the completion of the 2011 harvest and were generally higher than at the same time last year. The unseasonal increases and the high price levels reflect sharply reduced cereal outputs, due to delayed and insufficient rains during the cropping season, coupled with pest infestations. In coastal countries of the subregion, prices have declined in recent months reflecting normal progress of the 2011 second season cereal harvests, expected to be at average levels. However, in several markets prices are still above their levels of a year earlier and in Kano, Nigeria, are increasing due to export demand from neighbouring countries.

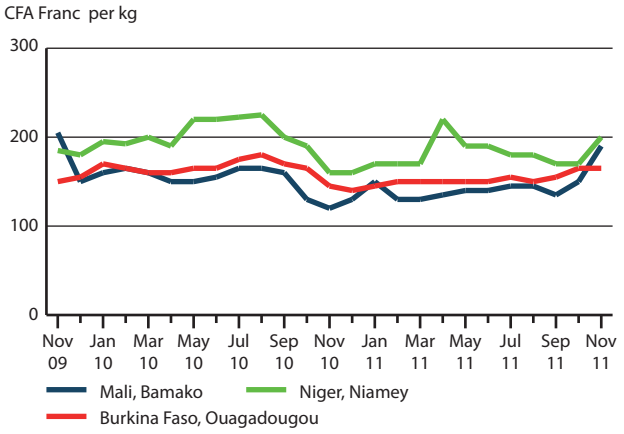
In **Niger**, coarse grains prices recorded sharp unseasonal increases in all monitored markets during November 2011. In the capital Niamey, prices of the main staples millet and sorghum rose between October and November by 15 and 18 percent respectively, and were about 25 percent higher than in November 2010. This is the result of an estimated 27 percent decline in this year's cereal production. Similarly, in **Mali**, cereal prices rose sharply in most markets in November supported by an 18 percent contraction of the 2011 output. In the capital Bamako, prices of both millet and sorghum increased by some 26 percent from their October levels. Compared to a year earlier, prices of millet were up by 58 percent, while those of sorghum were 83 percent higher and at record levels. In **Burkina Faso**, prices of millet and sorghum followed mixed trends in November, increasing in deficit markets, such as Dori and Kongoussi, and decreasing or remaining stable in the capital Ouagadougou and in the southern growing areas. Overall, however, prices are well above their levels in November 2010, due to a 19 percent reduction of the 2011 coarse grains harvest.

Prices of rice in these countries were firm or increased in November, and were higher than at the same time last year, consistent with trends in international markets, high fuel prices and a reduced crop in Mali, which covers most of its rice consumption needs with domestic production.

In **Chad**, prices of sorghum and millet in October were generally around their levels of the previous month, moderately increasing or decreasing according to markets. However, prices or sorghum declined markedly in the main producing areas of Moundou and Sarh. Overall, compared to the same time last year, prices of millet and sorghum were up to 37 and 51 percent higher, respectively, as a result of the sharply reduced 2011 harvest.

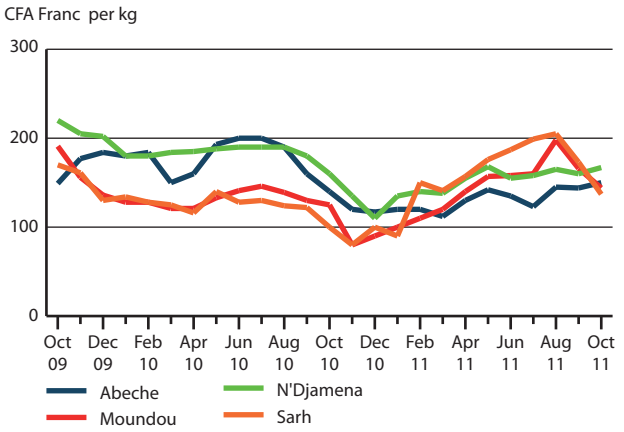
In **Nigeria**, prices of both maize and sorghum rose by 5 percent in October in the Dawanau international market in Kano, and were about 40 percent higher than a year earlier. The

### Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



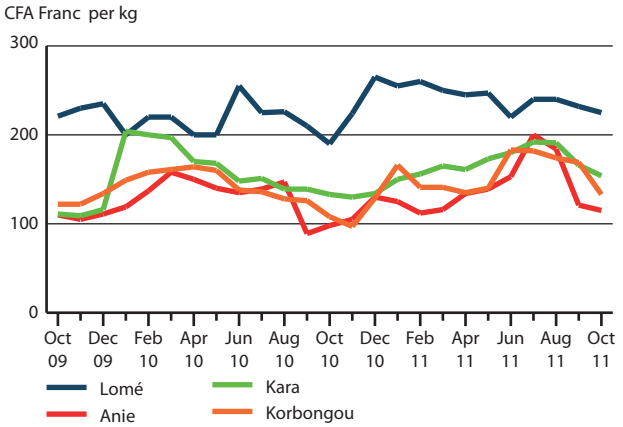

Source: Afrique verte

### Retail prices of sorghum in Chad




Source: FEWSNET

### Retail prices of maize in Togo




Source: Direction des statistiques agricoles de l'informatique et de la documentation

## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

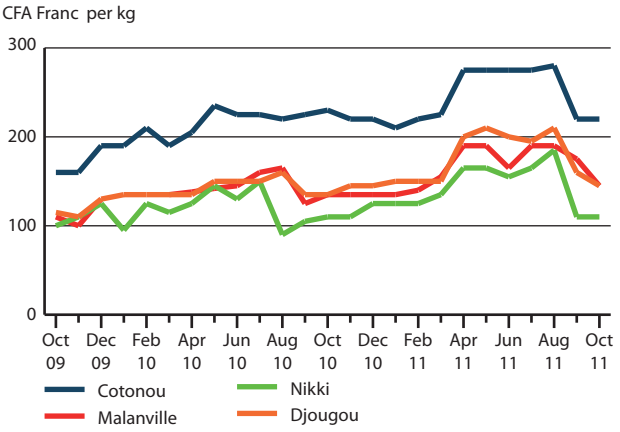
increase in prices, despite satisfactory prospects for the 2011 ongoing harvest, reflects export demand from neighbouring countries where this year's harvests were reduced.

In **Togo**, prices of main staple maize decreased in all monitored markets in October reflecting increased availabilities from the 2011 second harvest currently underway. However, prices were still above their levels at the same time last year. Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban areas, remained relatively stable in the capital Lomé.

In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize stabilized in October, after sharply declining in September due to improved supplies from the completion of the 2011 main season harvest. Prices are generally about their levels of a year earlier but in some markets remained high due to reduced outputs. Prices of imported rice, an important staple in urban centres, were stable in October in the capital Cotonou, and about the level of a year earlier.

In **Mauritania**, prices of main staple imported wheat, declined by 7 percent in October in the capital Nouakchott. The decrease follows recent trends in the international markets. However, prices remained 17 percent higher than at the same month last year.

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin




Source: Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, Office national d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire

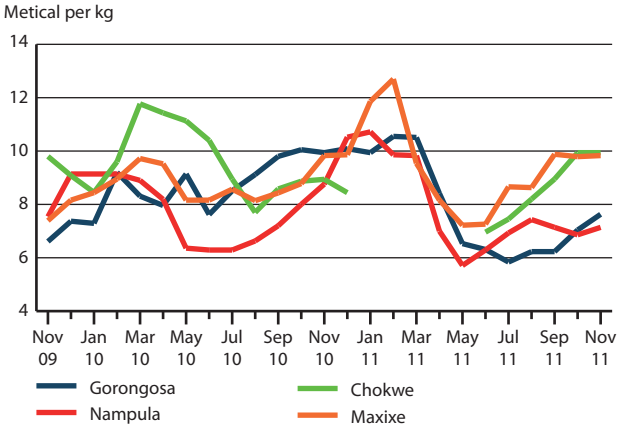
## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Prices of maize continue to increase seasonally. In South Africa and importing countries they remained at record levels

In several countries of Southern Africa, prices of the main staple maize, on the increase since mid-2011 according to seasonal patterns, further strengthened in November. Maize prices were generally lower than a year earlier in surplus growing areas due to the good 2011 harvests gathered in the first half of the year. However, in several deficit areas, prices were above their levels at the same time last year. In South Africa, by far the largest producer and exporter of the subregion, prices reached new record highs reflecting a 2011 reduced production and concerns over tightening stocks following by high export demand. High prices in South Africa have resulted in increased domestic prices in importing countries of the subregion.

In **Mozambique**, maize prices remained stable or increased moderately from November to December. Prices were above or below their levels of November 2010 according to the market,

### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique




Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

## SOUTHERN AFRICA cont.d

with higher levels in southern deficit areas. In the capital Maputo, where rice is the main staple, prices have been stable since the beginning of the marketing season in May and in November were 9 percent below their high levels of a year earlier.

Similarly, maize prices increased in November in **Malawi**. Prices are lower or around the levels of November 2010 in markets located in the surplus producing areas of the center and the north as a result from the bumper 2011 harvest, while they are higher than at the same month last year in the deficit producing southern areas, on account of tight local supplies, high fuel prices, and reduced imports from neighbouring Mozambique.

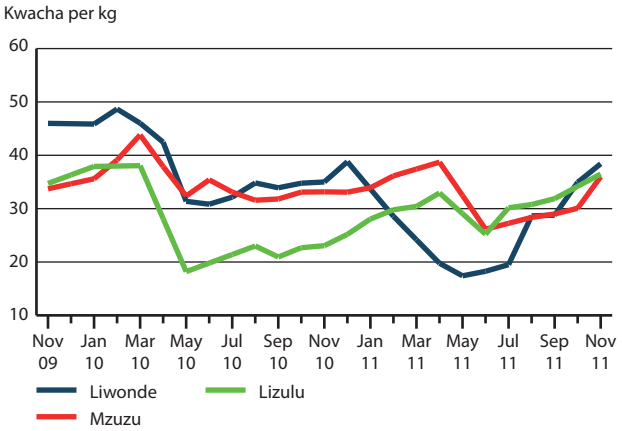
In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices remained stable in October in the capital Harare at levels 12 percent higher than in October 2010. Prices have been supported by higher fuel prices and increased transport costs.

In **South Africa**, which accounts for about half of the subregional production, white and yellow maize prices increased from October to November by about 10 percent, reaching new record highs. Prices were supported by concerns over tightening carryover stocks resulting from a reduced 2011 harvest and sustained export demand. White and yellow maize prices are respectively 88 and 72 percent higher than in November 2010.

In **Lesotho,** prices of maize meal stabilised in October after sharply increasing during September, and they were 65 percent higher than in October 2010, on account of a reduced 2011 harvest and increased maize prices in South Africa, where a large part of the consumption requirements is sourced.

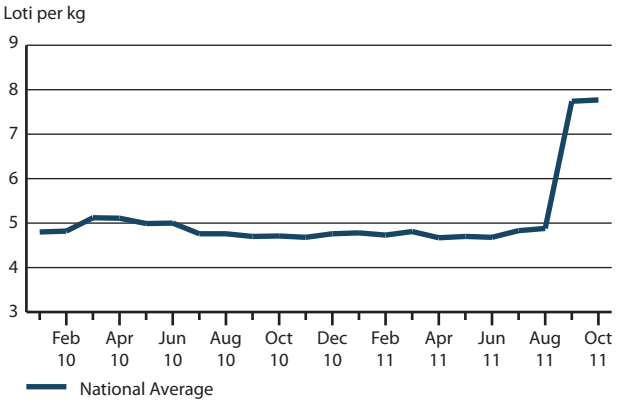
In **Madagascar,** prices of local rice continued to increase (+ 7 percent from October to November) with the progress of the lean season. Prices were 15 percent above their levels at the same time last year due to a reduced 2011 production. Prices of imported rice increased by 4 percent in November and were 9 percent higher than in November 2010, consistent with trends in international markets.

### Retail prices of maize in Malawi



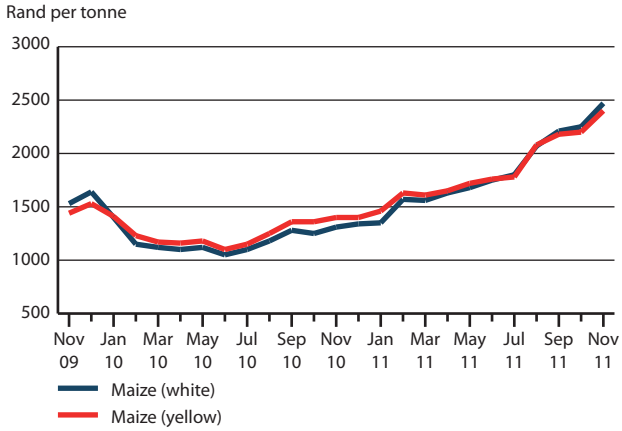

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Retail prices of maize meal in Lesotho



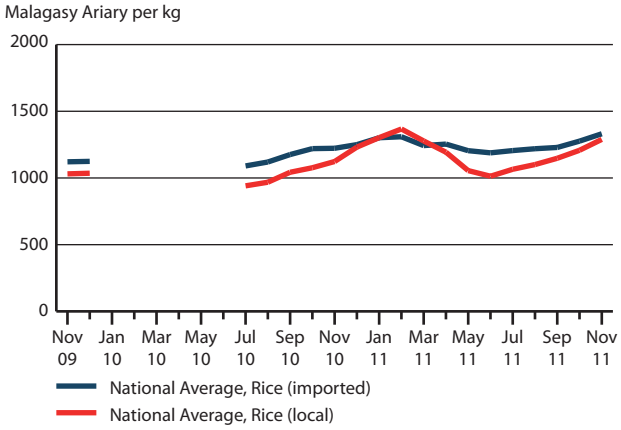

Source: Lesotho Bureau of Statistics

### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa




Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

### Retail prices of rice in Madagascar




Source: Observatoire du Riz

# FAR EAST ASIA

## Rice prices strengthened or remained firm while wheat prices continued stable

In most countries of the subregion, rice prices continued to increase in November or remained at the high levels of the previous months. Overall, they were above their levels at the same time a year earlier. Higher rice export prices, coupled with worsening of production prospects and trade disruptions due to recent severe floods, underpinned prices in the past months. Prices of wheat, the other major staple in the subregion, stayed generally stable as a result of adequate domestic and imported supplies.

In **Viet Nam**, domestic rice prices further strengthened in November, despite the ongoing harvest of the minor *tenth month* crop and a slight decline of Vietnam export prices. Prices were supported by strong export commitments until the end of the year, in particular the recent sale to Indonesia of 300 000 tonnes of long grain white rice. In the southern market of Dong Thap, rice prices in November reached new record highs and were more than 20 percent higher than at the same time last year.

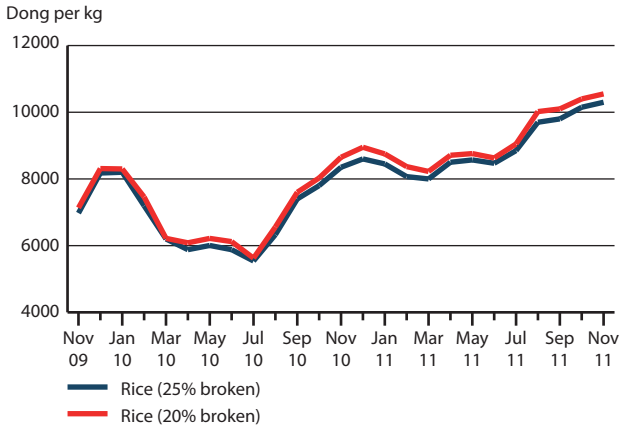
In **Thailand**, domestic rice prices in October rose by about 3 percent from the previous month and were some 30 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices were supported by the new Government's paddy buying programme, with procurement prices 50 percent higher than under the previous scheme, as well as by flood-damage to the paddy crop since late-July and especially in October.

In **Cambodia**, wholesale rice prices strengthened further in November and were up to 35 percent higher than in November 2010.

In **Indonesia**, rice prices continued their steady upward trend in October, rising slightly from their levels in September and reaching new records. Prices were supported by an anticipated decline in this year's paddy production and a general increase in rice export prices in the region. The country is forecast to import 2 million tonnes in 2011, twice the level in 2010. In October, the national average price of rice was 15 percent higher than at the same time in 2010.

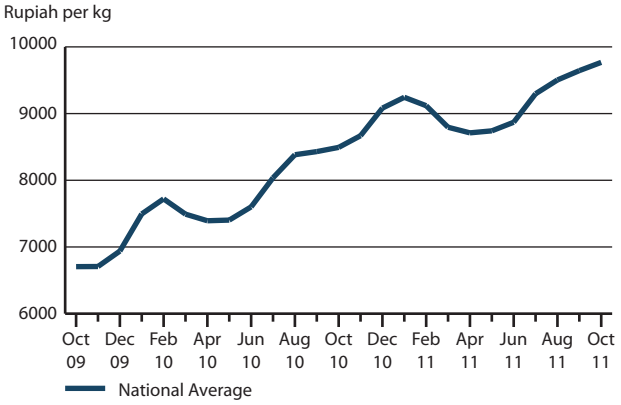
In **China**, prices of food staples, rice and wheat flour, remained firm in November after increasing steadily in the past months, and were 12 and 14 percent respectively higher than in November 2010. Prices of maize declined in November, following the completion of a bumper harvest, and prompted a further decline in pork meat prices. Overall, recent declines in non-cereal food prices have contributed to a reduced inflation in October, as food is given a weight of about one-third in China's consumer price index.

### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



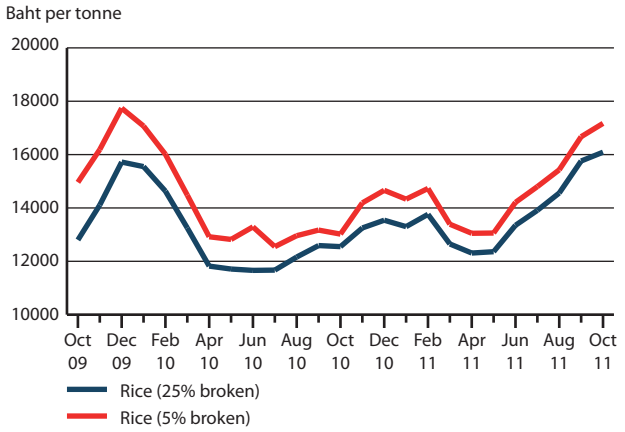

Source: Agroinfo

### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



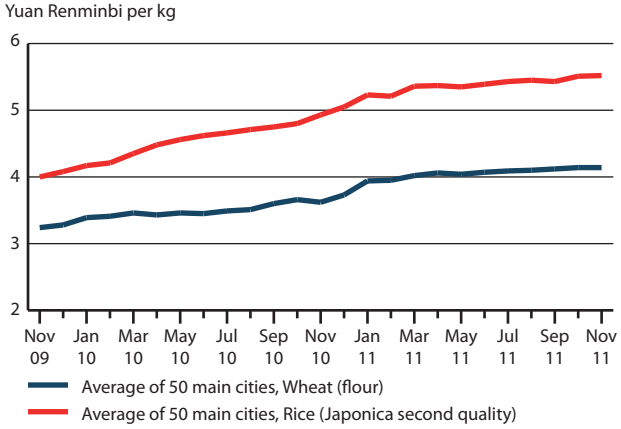

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

### Wholesale prices of rice in Bangkok, Thailand




Source: Bank Of Thailand

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in China




Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **India**, domestic rice and wheat prices remained stable in most markets in November. Downward pressure on prices due to ample supplies from a record cereal harvest this year was offset by increased export demand. Prices of pulses, another important staple in the country, which had increased in the past months, remained firm or declined slightly in November as a result of adequate imports and expectation of a good production in the next *rabi* season being planted. However, prices of pulses remained well above their levels of a year earlier, with chick pea's prices around 50 percent higher than in November 2010.

In **Sri Lanka**, rice prices increased for the second consecutive month in November and the average quotation in Colombo was 7 percent up from September. The increase is mainly due to lower supplies from the main producing areas as bad weather hampered trade activities. However, prices are still below their levels of one and two years ago following good 2011 first and second harvests. Wheat flour prices remained firm but at high levels reflecting import duties.

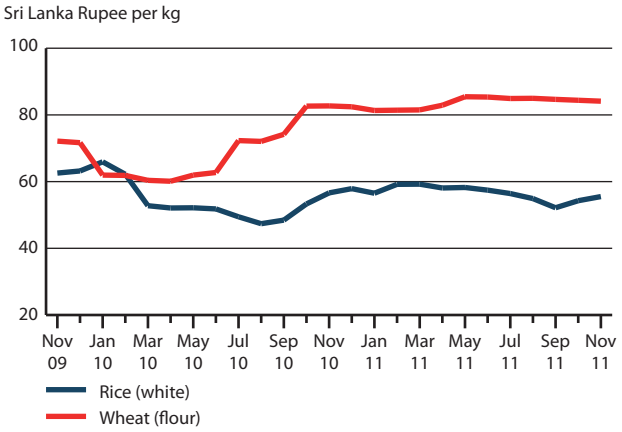
In **Bangladesh**, by contrast, rice prices declined for the second consecutive month in November, falling 8 percent since September. The decrease follows the start of the 2011 *Aman* crop harvest, anticipated to be good and ongoing market interventions by the Government. Rice prices in November were nearly 7 percent below their levels a year earlier. Wheat flour prices, which had increased in the past two months, slightly declined in November reflecting trends in the international market and were 4 percent lower than in November 2010.

In the **Philippines** and in **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, rice prices remained stable in the past months.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour in November remained around their levels of the previous month, increasing or declining slightly according to markets. The general stability of prices reflects good import supplies from Kazakhstan and Pakistan, where export prices have been declining in recent months. Wheat flour prices in November were close to their levels at the same time last year, while prices of wheat grain remained up to 40 percent higher due to the 2011 poor harvest.

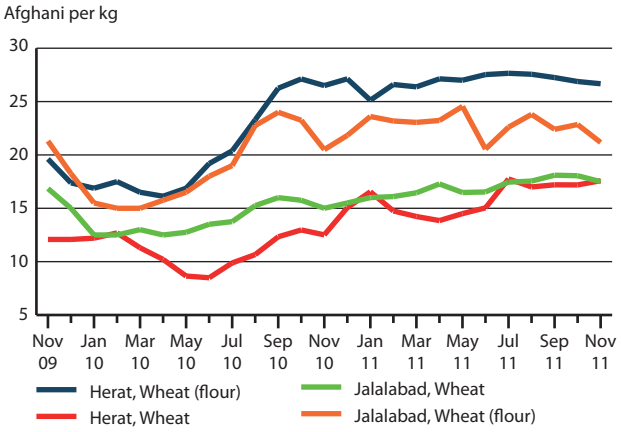
In **Pakistan**, however, prices of wheat and wheat flour increased in November in all monitored markets, reflecting a 10 percent hike in the minimum support price (from Rs 950 to Rs 1050 per 40 Kg), in late November. Despite the recent increase, prices in November were generally around their levels a year earlier.

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



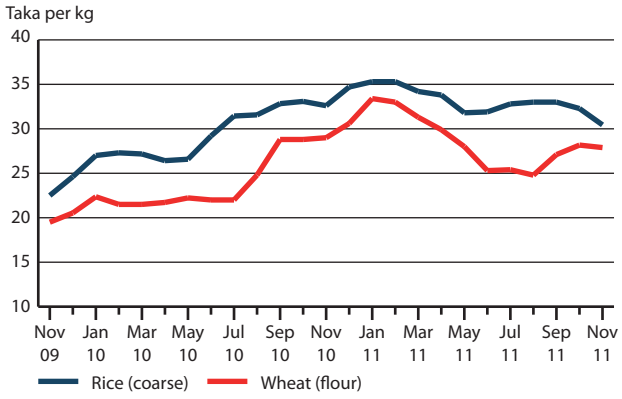

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



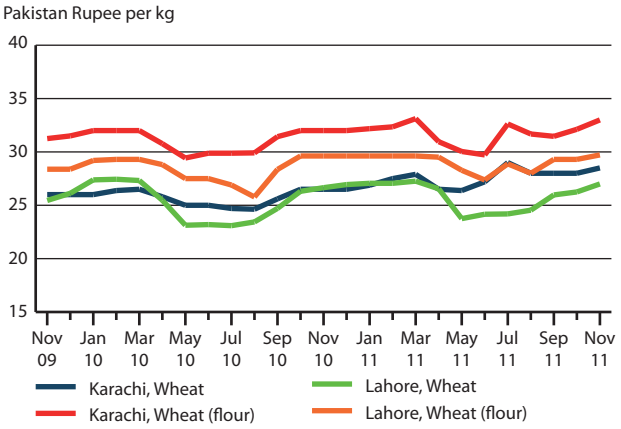

Source: WFP Afghanistan

### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh




Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan




Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

## CIS

### Wheat flour prices generally unchanged in November and still high; those of potatoes stabilized at low levels

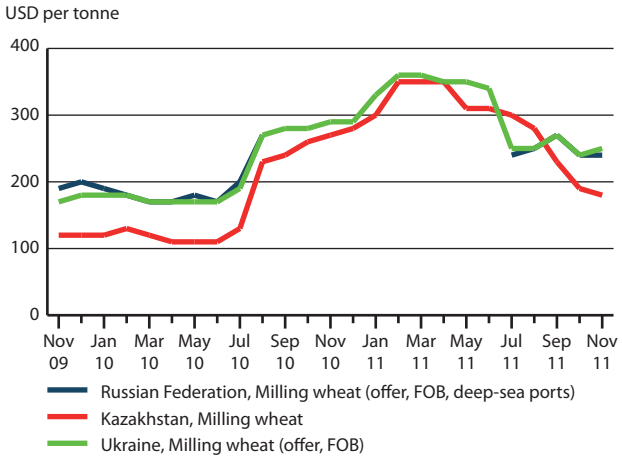
In CIS importing countries wheat flour prices remained unchanged or eased somewhat in November, mainly reflecting trends in the export markets of the subregion. In general, prices were above the relatively high levels of November last year. In exporting countries of CIS, wheat export quotations in **Kazakhstan** further declined in November, although at a slower pace than in previous months. In **Ukraine** and the **Russian Federation**, export prices that had declined since July, remained firm in November supported by slow farmer sales over concerns about the impact of dry weather on the 2012 wheat production in Ukraine.

In **Tajikistan**, that heavily depends on imports to cover its wheat consumption, prices of wheat flour remained virtually unchanged in November after declining moderately in the past two months. Prices were underpinned by a 9 percent increase in fuel quotations from October to November. Overall, wheat flour prices stayed between 4 and 12 percent above their levels of a year earlier.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, wheat flour prices in November dropped slightly from their October levels. Prices have generally followed a sustained declining trend since July reflecting the satisfactory 2011 wheat production and lower export prices in the subregion. However, prices remained relatively high and similar to their quotations at the same time last year.

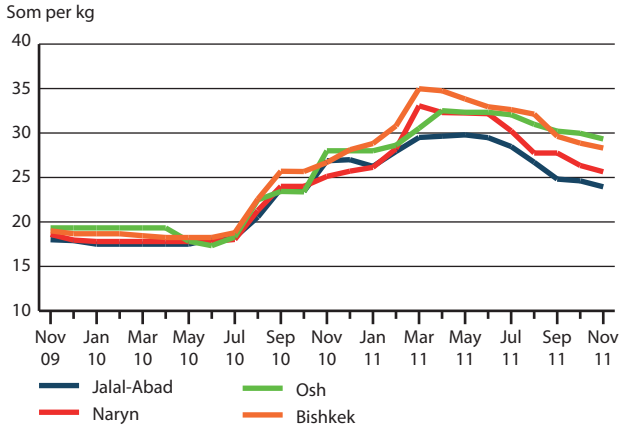
In **Azerbaijan,** the national average wheat flour price declined marginally in November but was only 6 percent below its all time high level of April this year. In **Georgia**, which imports almost all of its wheat consumption requirements from the Russian Federation, wheat flour prices remained virtually unchanged in November following trends in export prices. Prices in November were still some 10 percent higher than in November 2010. By contrast, prices of bread, that have declined since August, further weakened in November and were around their levels at the same month last year.

Export prices of milling wheat



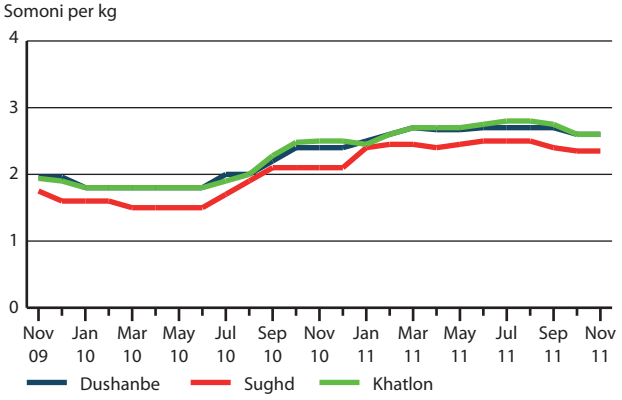

Source: APK-Inform Agency

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



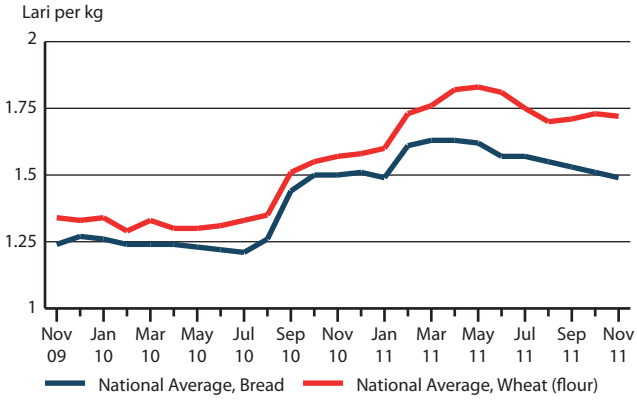

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan




Source: State Statistic Agency of Tajikistan

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Georgia



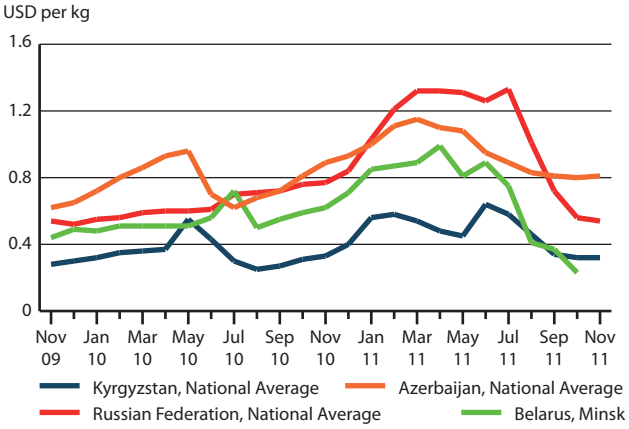

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

## CIS cont.d

In **Belarus**, prices of wheat flour and bread in October continued their increasing trend that started in early 2011. This reflects the high inflation in the country and the sharp devaluation of the national currency that in October lost 55 percent of its value against the US dollar.

Prices of potatoes, a major staple in the subregion, generally stabilized in November after marked declines in the past few months, due to improved availabilities from the good 2011 harvests, which were recently completed. In the **Russian Federation**, prices in November were nearly 30 percent below their levels at the same month last year as a result of an estimated increase of 33 percent in this year's production. Similarly, in other countries of the subregion, potato prices in November were lower than a year earlier.

Retail prices of potatoes in CIS




Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

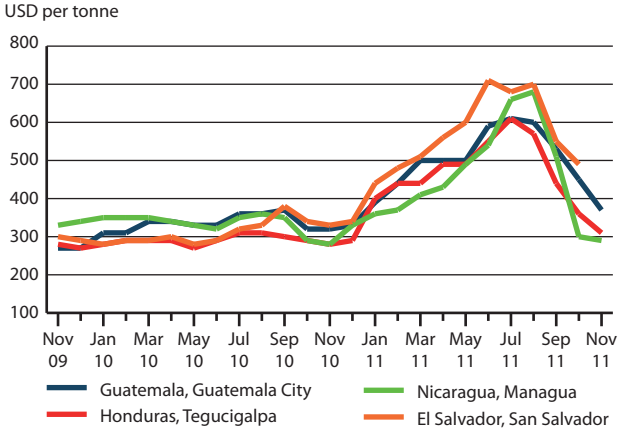
## CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

### Maize prices continued to fall in November but still higher than a year earlier; those of beans at low levels

Maize prices further decreased in November, following improved availabilities given the good levels of production achieved in the 2011 main season and the beginning of the second season harvest, as well as declines in international prices in the past months. Despite the marked decrease since September, prices in November remained generally above their levels at the same time a year ago. In **Guatemala**, maize prices recorded the sharpest drop in the subregion, falling by nearly 20 percent in the last month, mainly reflecting ample supplies from the major producing area El Petén. However, in Guatemala City market, maize prices were still 13 percent higher than a year earlier. In **Nicaragua** and **Honduras**, maize prices in November stayed 10 and 12 percent respectively above their levels at the same time in 2010. In **El Salvador**, prices declined for the second consecutive month in October. However, they remained nearly 45 percent higher than in October 2010. In late November, the Government announced imports of 20 000 tonnes of maize from Honduras and Nicaragua to avoid possible shortages. In addition, support was given to 12 000 farmers to replant maize following flood damages in mid-October. In **Mexico,** prices of maize increased 5 percent in November, despite the ongoing harvest of the 2011 main crop and they were 74 percent higher than their levels the same month last year. The unseasonal trend reflects a deterioration of harvest prospects due to adverse weather.

Prices of red beans declined moderately in November, after falling sharply since August, due to increased supplies from the 2011 first season production and the start of main "*de postrera*" season harvest. In general, prices were at low levels, nearly 50 percent below those in November 2010.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America

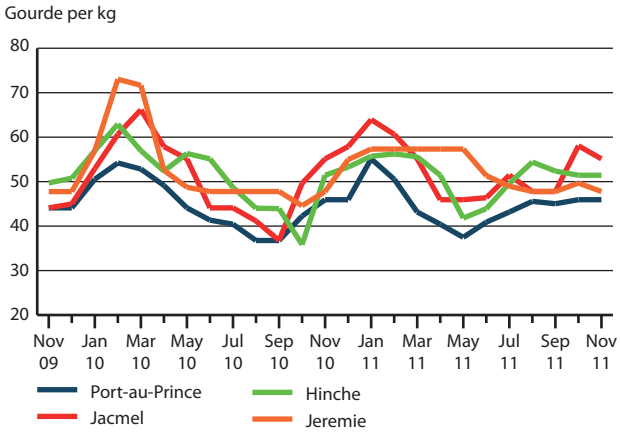



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

## CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN cont'd.

In **Haiti**, prices of main staple imported rice showed declines in some markets in November and were generally at their levels of a year earlier. This partially reflects the recent weakening of rice export prices from the United States, the country's main supplier. Prices of domestically produced crops, such as maize, sorghum and beans, also decreased in November following the arrival into the markets of the 2011 secondary harvests. In the **Dominican Republic**, rice prices remained firm in October after seasonally increasing in September, and were slightly above their levels in October last year.

### Retail prices of imported rice in Haiti



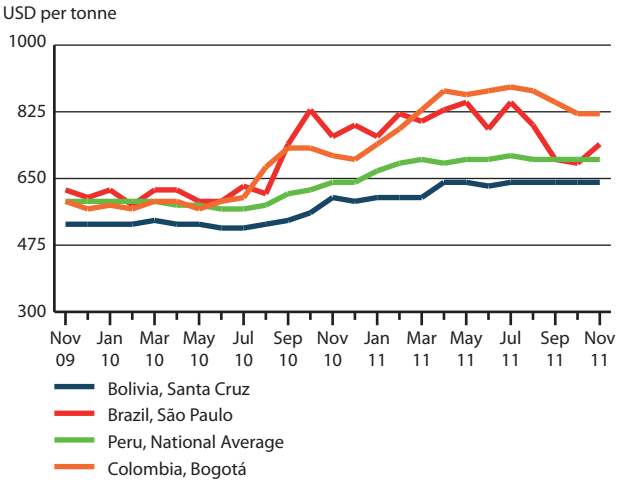

Source: Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Cereal prices remained unchanged in November

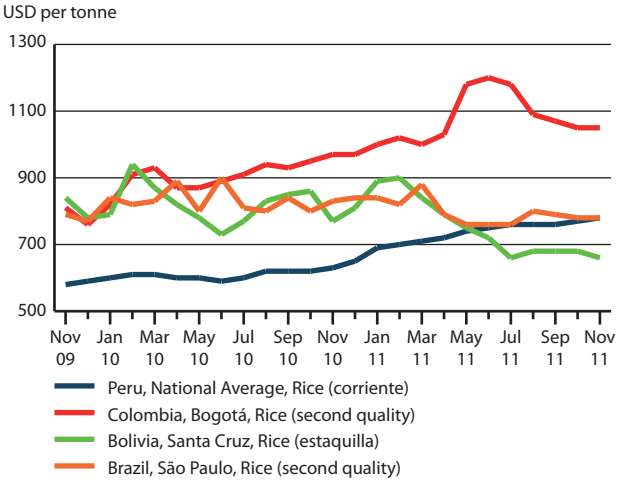
In most countries of the subregion, prices of yellow maize stabilized in November after declining in the previous few months, following good 2011 outputs and favourable prospects for the 2012 harvest in the main producing countries Brazil and Argentina. However, prices were still above their levels of a year earlier, particularly in **Colombia** where they averaged 25 percent higher. Similarly, prices of wheat flour stayed generally firm in November and were above their levels at the same time last year. In **Brazil**, however, prices that declined markedly in the previous few months during the main 2011 harvest period, rose in November as latest estimates results indicated a significantly reduced output. In most countries of the subregion, rice prices also remained overall unchanged in November, after dropping in the previous months. In **Peru**, they were 18 percent above their levels of November 2010 as a result of a reduced production this year.

### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America




Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Agronet

### Wholesale prices of rice in South America

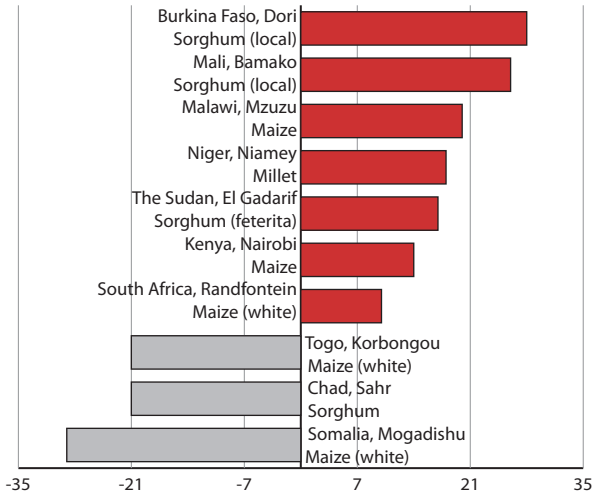



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Agronet, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola

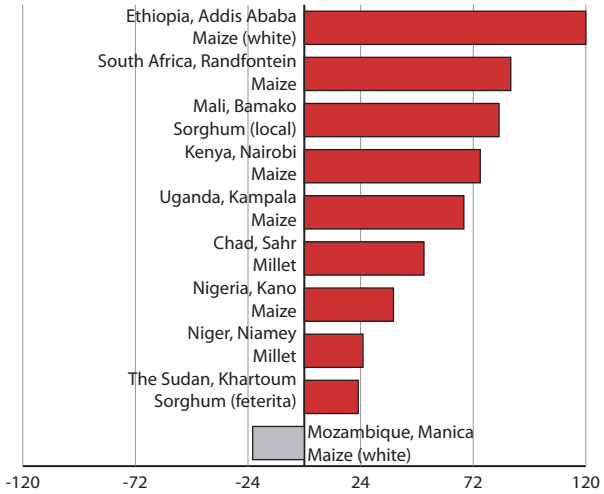
# Largest changes in prices of key commodities

## Africa

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

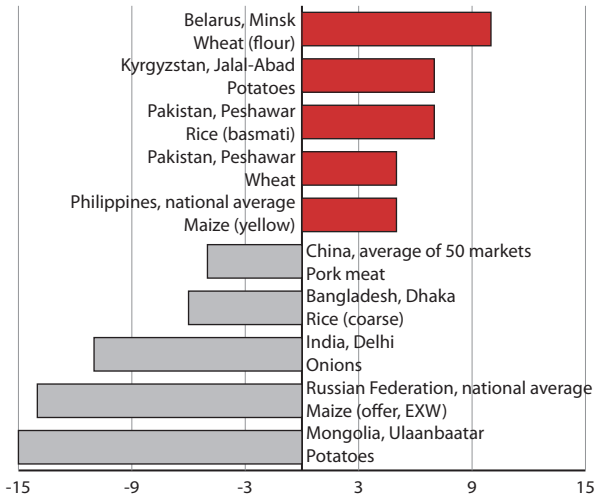



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

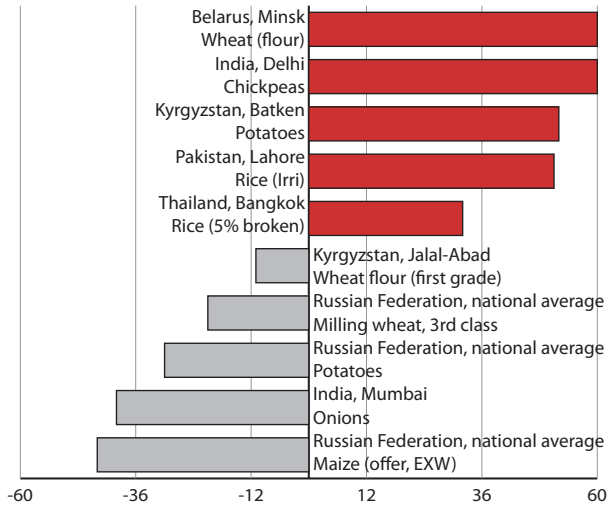



## Asia

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**

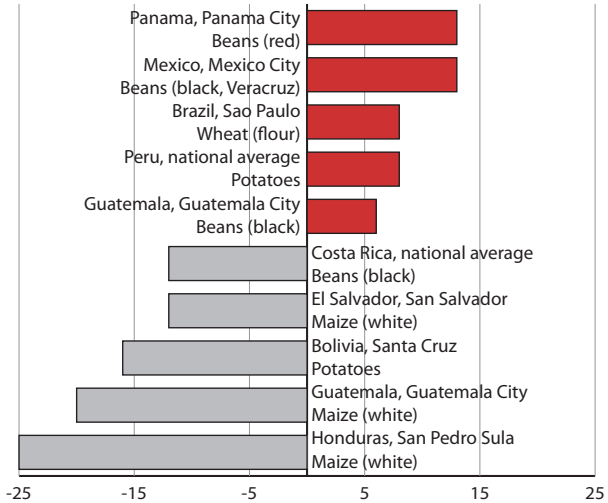



**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**

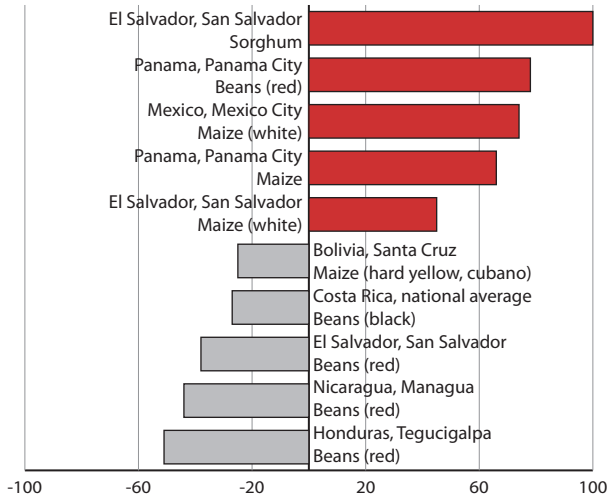



## Latin America

**Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)**




**Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)**




Note: Latest available prices range from October to November 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Kenya: Nairobi, Maize** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 380.0 | 340.0 | 220.0 | 370.0 |
| United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 230.0 | 260.0 | 230.0 | 360.0 |
| Uganda: Kampala, Maize** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 290.0 | 230.0 | 170.0 | 340.0 |
| Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Nov-11 | 5 340.00 | 6 040.00 | 2 420.00 | 2 900.00 |
| Ethiopia: Mekele, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Nov-11 | 5 380.00 | 5 770.00 | 2 800.00 | 3 630.00 |
| Ethiopia: Bahirdar, Maize** | ETB per tonne | Nov-11 | 5 420.00 | 5 650.00 | 2 200.00 | 2 900.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Nov-11 | 8 000.00 | 10 666.00 | 9 000.00 | 4 500.00 |
| Somalia: Mogadishu, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Nov-11 | 6 666.00 | 9 333.00 | 7 000.00 | 5 000.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)* | SOS per Kg | Nov-11 | 16 975.00 | 16 833.00 | 9 667.00 | 6 666.00 |
| Somalia: Marka, Maize (white)* | SOS per Kg | Nov-11 | 7 175.00 | 8 150.00 | 7 250.00 | 4 667.00 |
| Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Nov-11 | 1 360.00 | 1 250.00 | 920.00 | 1 370.00 |
| Sudan: Dongola, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Nov-11 | 1 480.00 | 1 350.00 | 1 190.00 | 1 300.00 |
| Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Nov-11 | 1 340.00 | 1 140.00 | 800.00 | 1 120.00 |
| Sudan: Port Sudan, Sorghum (Feterita)** | SDG per tonne | Nov-11 | 1 440.00 | 1 340.00 | 1 100.00 | 1 320.00 |
| **Western Africa** | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Nov-11 | 165.00 | 165.00 | 145.00 | 150.00 |
| Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Nov-11 | 190.00 | 150.00 | 120.00 | 205.00 |
| Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)** | XOF per Kg | Nov-11 | 200.00 | 170.00 | 160.00 | 185.00 |
| Chad: N'Djamena, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Oct-11 | 167.00 | 160.00 | 160.00 | 220.00 |
| Chad: Moundou, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Oct-11 | 144.00 | 166.00 | 125.00 | 191.00 |
| Chad: Abeche, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Oct-11 | 150.00 | 144.00 | 140.00 | 149.00 |
| Chad: Sarh, Sorghum* | XAF per Kg | Oct-11 | 137.00 | 173.00 | 100.00 | 170.00 |
| Benin: Cotonou, Maize (white) * | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 220.00 | 220.00 | 230.00 | 160.00 |
| Benin: Malanville, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 145.00 | 175.00 | 135.00 | 110.00 |
| Benin: Nikki, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 100.00 |
| Benin: Djougou, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 145.00 | 160.00 | 135.00 | 115.00 |
| Togo: Lomé, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 225.00 | 232.00 | 190.00 | 221.00 |
| Togo: Kara, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 154.00 | 166.00 | 133.00 | 111.00 |
| Togo: Anie, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 115.00 | 121.00 | 98.00 | 110.00 |
| Togo: Korbongou, Maize (white)* | XOF per Kg | Oct-11 | 133.00 | 169.00 | 108.00 | 122.00 |
| **Southern Africa** | | | | | | |
| Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Nov-11 | 7.63 | 7.04 | 9.94 | 6.61 |
| Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Nov-11 | 7.14 | 6.86 | 8.76 | 7.54 |
| Mozambique: Chokwe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Nov-11 | 9.94 | 9.94 | 8.94 | 9.80 |
| Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)* | MZN per Kg | Nov-11 | 9.83 | 9.79 | 9.83 | 7.39 |
| Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Nov-11 | 35.98 | 30.07 | 33.15 | 33.72 |
| Malawi: Liwonde, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Nov-11 | 38.41 | 34.93 | 35.00 | 45.98 |
| Malawi: Lizulu, Maize* | MWK per Kg | Nov-11 | 36.49 | 34.18 | 23.06 | 34.72 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)** | ZAR per tonne | Nov-11 | 2 470.00 | 2 250.00 | 1 310.00 | 1 530.00 |
| South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)** | ZAR per tonne | Nov-11 | 2 400.00 | 2 200.00 | 1 400.00 | 1 440.00 |
| Lesotho: National Average, Maize meal* | Loti per Kg | Oct-11 | 7.77 | 7.74 | 4.71 | |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (imported)* | MGA per Kg | Nov-11 | 1 289.17 | 1 207.53 | 1 123.40 | 1 030.80 |
| Madagascar: National Average, Rice (local)* | MGA per Kg | Nov-11 | 1 331.25 | 1 276.20 | 1 222.60 | 1 121.20 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

| Series description | Units | Latest available quotation | | 1 month earlier | 1 year earlier | 2 years earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far East Asia** | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken)* | VND per Kg | Nov-11 | 10 300.00 | 10 150.00 | 8 350.00 | 6 975.00 |
| Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken)* | VND per Kg | Nov-11 | 10 550.00 | 10 400.00 | 8 650.00 | 7 133.33 |
| Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)** | THB per tonne | Nov-11 | 10 550.00 | 10 400.00 | 8 650.00 | 7 133.33 |
| Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)** | THB per tonne | Nov-11 | 10 550.00 | 10 400.00 | 8 650.00 | 7 133.33 |
| Indonesia: National Average, Rice* | IDR per Kg | Oct-11 | 9 768.00 | 9 644.00 | 8 493.00 | 6 705.00 |
| China: Average of 50 main cities, Wheat (flour)* | CNY per Kg | Nov-11 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 3.62 | 3.24 |
| China: Average of 50 main cities, Rice (Japonica second quality)* | CNY per Kg | Nov-11 | 5.52 | 5.51 | 4.93 | 4.00 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)* | LKR per Kg | Nov-11 | 84.12 | 84.39 | 82.70 | 72.14 |
| Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)* | LKR per Kg | Nov-11 | 56.00 | 54.27 | 56.62 | 62.56 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)* | BDT per Kg | Nov-11 | 30.44 | 32.28 | 32.60 | 22.50 |
| Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)* | BDT per Kg | Nov-11 | 27.89 | 28.17 | 29.00 | 19.50 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Nov-11 | 17.69 | 17.19 | 12.51 | 12.08 |
| Afghanistan: Herat, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Nov-11 | 26.50 | 26.88 | 26.50 | 19.62 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat* | AFN per Kg | Nov-11 | 17.50 | 18.05 | 15.00 | 16.85 |
| Afghanistan: Jalalabad, Wheat (flour)* | AFN per Kg | Nov-11 | 21.13 | 22.85 | 20.50 | 21.30 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Nov-11 | 28.50 | 28.00 | 26.50 | 26.00 |
| Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Nov-11 | 33.00 | 32.12 | 32.00 | 31.25 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat* | PKR per Kg | Nov-11 | 27.00 | 26.25 | 26.65 | 25.45 |
| Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)* | PKR per Kg | Nov-11 | 29.72 | 29.30 | 29.62 | 28.38 |
| **CIS** | | | | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Kazakhstan, Milling wheat | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 176.00 | 188.30 | 270.00 | 120.00 |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Russian Federation, Milling wheat | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 242.50 | 235.80 | | 191.80 |
| INTERNATIONAL PRICES: Ukraine, Milling wheat (offer, FOB) | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 245.75 | 241.30 | 288.50 | 173.80 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Nov-11 | 23.95 | 24.62 | 26.88 | 18.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Nov-11 | 29.33 | 29.97 | 28.00 | 19.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Naryn, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Nov-11 | 25.64 | 26.35 | 25.12 | 18.60 |
| Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek, Wheat flour (first grade)* | KGS per Kg | Nov-11 | 28.31 | 28.86 | 26.69 | 19.00 |
| Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Nov-11 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.40 | 1.96 |
| Tajikistan: Khatlon, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Nov-11 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 1.94 |
| Tajikistan: Sughd, Wheat flour (first grade)* | TJS per Kg | Nov-11 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.10 | 1.75 |
| Georgia: National Average, Wheat (flour)* | GEL per Kg | Nov-11 | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1.57 | 1.34 |
| Georgia: National Average, Bread* | GEL per Kg | Nov-11 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.24 |
| Kyrgyzstan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Nov-11 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.28 |
| Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Nov-11 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.77 | 0.54 |
| Belarus: Minsk, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Oct-11 | 0.23 | 0.37 | 0.59 | 0.44 |
| Azerbaijan: National Average, Potatoes* | USD per Kg | Nov-11 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 0.62 |
| **Central America and Caribbean** | | | | | | |
| Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 370.00 | 450.00 | 320.00 | 270.00 |
| Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 290.00 | 300.00 | 280.00 | 330.00 |
| Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 310.00 | 360.00 | 280.00 | 280.00 |
| El Salvador: San Salvador, Maize (white)** | USD per tonne | Oct-11 | 490.00 | 550.00 | 340.00 | 300.00 |
| Haiti: Jeremie, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Nov-11 | 47.78 | 49.68 | 47.78 | 47.76 |
| Haiti: Jacmel, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Nov-11 | 55.12 | 58.06 | 55.12 | 44.10 |
| Haiti: Port-au-Prince, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Nov-11 | 45.93 | 45.93 | 45.93 | 44.10 |
| Haiti: Hinche, Rice (imported)* | HTG per Kg | Nov-11 | 51.44 | 51.44 | 51.44 | 49.70 |
| Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 700.00 | 700.00 | 640.00 | 590.00 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 640.00 | 640.00 | 600.00 | 530.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 740.00 | 690.00 | 760.00 | 620.00 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Wheat (flour)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 820.00 | 820.00 | 710.00 | 590.00 |
| Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Rice (estaquilla)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 660.00 | 680.00 | 770.00 | 840.00 |
| Brazil: São Paulo, Rice (second quality)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 780.00 | 780.00 | 830.00 | 790.00 |
| Colombia: Bogotá, Rice (second quality)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 1 050.00 | 1 050.00 | 970.00 | 810.00 |
| Peru: National Average, Rice (corriente)** | USD per tonne | Nov-11 | 780.00 | 770.00 | 630.00 | 580.00 |

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

NOTE: This report is prepared by the FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System, with information from official and unofficial sources. None of the information in this report should be regarded as statements of governmental views.

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