



MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

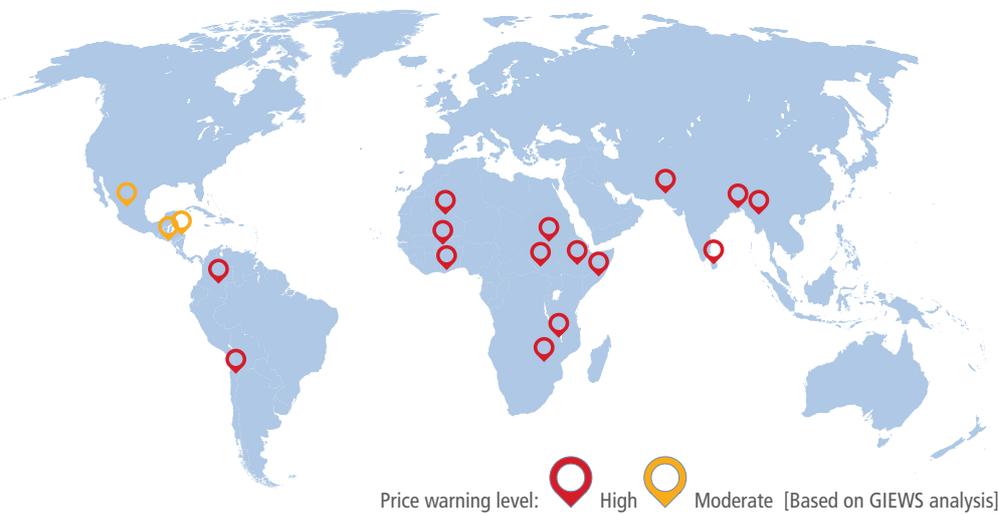
KEY MESSAGES

- International cereal prices increased in September. The month-on-month increase in international wheat prices mostly reflected uncertainty regarding Ukraine’s exports past November, unfavourable weather conditions in the United States of America and higher pressure on supplies in the European Union. World maize prices increased marginally due to upward pressure from tighter supplies, dry conditions and uncertainty regarding Ukraine’s exports. International rice prices increased, mostly in response to export policy changes in India and concerns about the impacts of the heavy flooding in Pakistan.
- FAO’s most recent analysis of domestic food prices continues to show widespread extremely high levels of food price inflation in September, particularly among low-income food-deficit countries. The persistent upward pressure on domestic food prices, particularly for imported food items, remains underpinned by reduced domestic supplies of some commodities, national macroeconomic difficulties, currency depreciation, poor weather conditions, localized insecurity as well as near-record to record high energy and fertilizer prices.

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Domestic price warnings



Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2022.

Warnings are only included if latest available price data is not older than two months.

- Bangladesh** | Wheat flour
- Burkina Faso** | Coarse grains
- Chile** | Wheat
- Colombia** | Wheat flour
- El Salvador** | Maize
- Ethiopia** | Cereals
- Ghana** | Coarse grains
- Honduras** | Maize
- Malawi** | Maize
- Mali** | Coarse grains
- Mexico** | Maize
- Myanmar** | Rice
- Pakistan** | Wheat flour
- Somalia** | Coarse grains
- South Sudan** | Staple foods
- Sri Lanka** | Rice and wheat flour
- Sudan** | Staple foods
- Zimbabwe** | Food items

INTERNATIONAL CEREAL PRICES

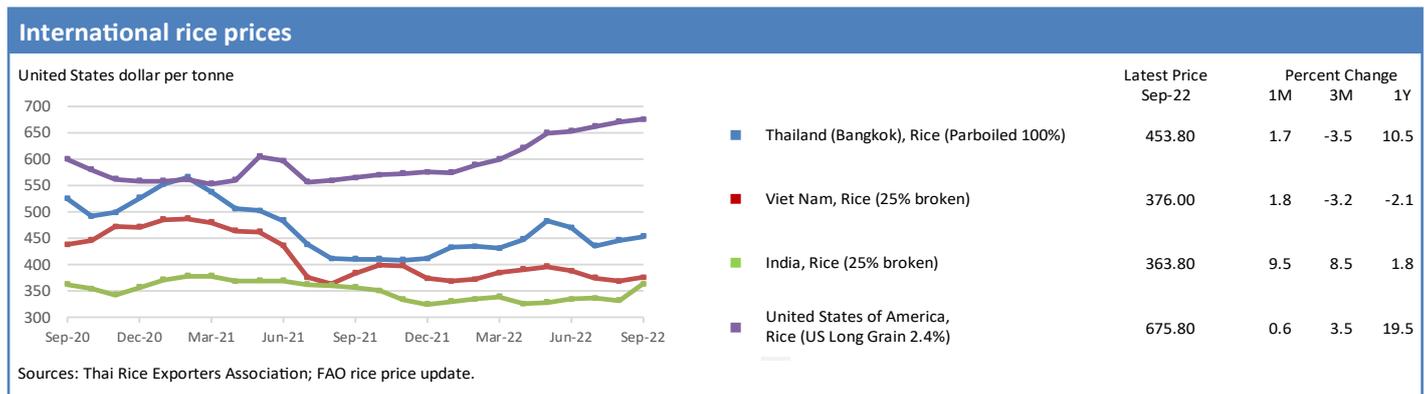
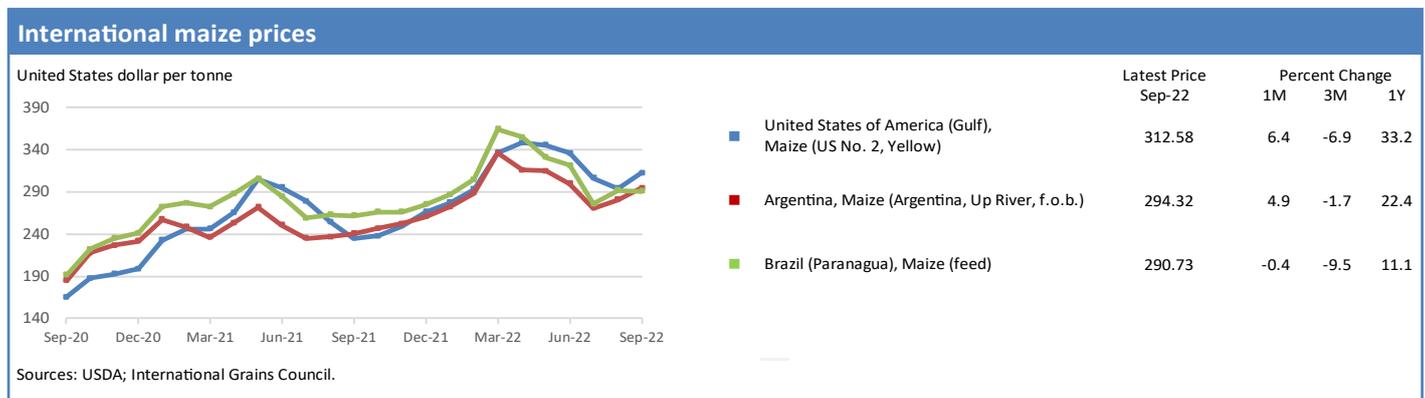
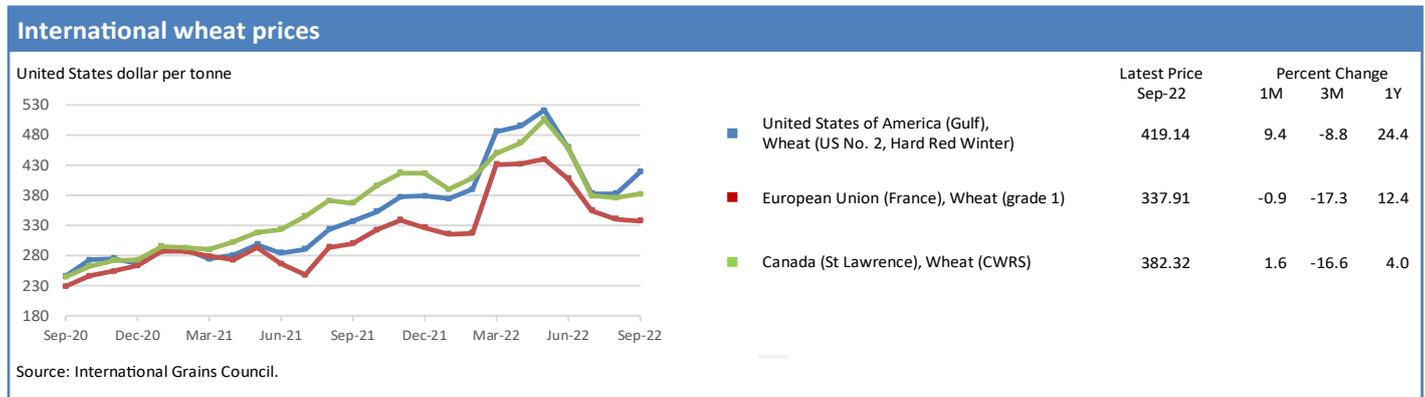
International prices of wheat, maize and rice rose in September

World **wheat** prices increased in September, mainly underpinned by greater uncertainty regarding the continuation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative past November. The Canada (St Lawrence, CWRS) and the benchmark United States of America (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter) quotes increased by 1.6 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively, with the latter also supported by concerns regarding dry planting conditions. The European Union (France, grade 1) values rose steadily in September as supplies became tighter due to higher internal demand for feed and a fast wheat export pace so far for the 2022/23 season. However, month-on-month values were, on average, 0.9 percent lower than in August, reflecting a weaker euro against the United States dollar.

Maize export prices firmed slightly in September, also generally supported by uncertainty regarding Ukraine's exports past November. The benchmark United States of America (US No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) maize price rose by 6.4 percent, largely due to a further reduction to the maize production forecast as dry conditions continued to curb yields. Argentina (Up River, f.o.b.) quotations also increased, by 4.9 percent,

due to concerns over very dry conditions as planting begins. By contrast, Brazil (Paranagua, feed) values weakened slightly, by 0.4 percent, amid high supply levels as the record harvest came to an end and favourable planting conditions for the next season.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index averaged 110.9 points in September 2022, up 2.2 percent from August and 12.3 percent above its year-earlier level. Export prices of Indica rice strengthened across most Asian suppliers, mostly in response to the 9 September 2022 imposition by the Indian Government of an export ban on fully broken rice, alongside a 20 percent export duty on non-parboiled and non-basmati paddy, husked and semi/wholly milled rice. The Indian export policy change fuelled expectations of buyers turning to alternative suppliers to fulfil their import needs. However, generally weak demand and currency depreciations against the United States dollar tended to limit the price increases, especially in Thailand and Viet Nam. In the United States of America, a further deterioration of supply prospects also kept export quotations on the rise. Also the heavy flooding in Pakistan added uncertainty.



For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS

Countries where prices of one or more basic food commodity are at abnormal high levels which could negatively impact access to food

Bangladesh | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 6.2	-0.2
12 months	 3.7	-0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Bangladesh, Dhaka, Retail, Wheat (flour).

Domestic prices of wheat flour reached new record levels in September

Domestic prices of **wheat flour**, locally called "Atta", continued to increase and reached new record levels in September, over 70 percent above their year-earlier levels. The high domestic prices mostly reflect a slowdown in imports and high transportation costs, due to elevated prices of fuel. Domestic rice prices decreased in September, mostly reflecting increased quantities distributed through the Open Market Sales (OMS) at subsidized prices as well as other food grains distribution through the Public Food Distribution System for vulnerable households.

Burkina Faso | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	1.3	1.1
12 months	 3.0	0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou, Wholesale, Sorghum (local).

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in September, but remained at higher year-on-year levels

Prices of **sorghum** were generally stable for the second consecutive month, while prices of **millet** levelled off or increased further in September after six consecutive months of steady gains. On a yearly basis, prices of sorghum and millet were up to 80 and 100 percent higher, respectively, reflecting tight market availabilities related to a severe deterioration of security conditions in the conflict-affected areas. The upsurge of violence caused cereal production shortfalls in 2021, disruptions to trade flows, markets and agricultural livelihoods. In the northern and eastern areas, the high concentration of internally displaced persons, approximately 1.9 million, has increased the local demand for food, weighing on prices. In addition, production prospects of the 2022 cereal crops are unfavourable due to the adverse effects of conflicts and low application of agricultural inputs, also weighing on prices. Strong export demand due to increased import needs in neighbouring countries have supported the higher year-on-year prices. In order to contain the upward price movements, an export ban of **millet, maize and sorghum** flours, and **cereal grains**, implemented since 2021, remains in place ([FPMA Food Policies](#)).

Chile | Wheat

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	-1.1	1.2
12 months	 3.4	0.3

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Chile, National Average, Wholesale, Wheat.

Prices of wheat remained well above their September 2021 values

Wholesale prices of **wheat** declined in September for the first time since February 2021, following recent price weakening in the international market, from which the country sources about half of its domestic wheat consumption requirements. However, prices remained 70 percent higher year-on-year, reflecting elevated production and transportation costs as well as higher year-on-year international quotations. Reduced market supplies from the lower year-on-year imports from January to August in 2022 also contributed to the high level of prices. Retail prices of bread in the capital, Santiago, remained at levels 30 percent higher year-on-year in September.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Colombia | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 3.7	0.3
12 months	 3.7	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Colombia, Bogotá, Wholesale, Wheat (flour).

Prices of wheat flour remained at all-time high levels in September

Prices of **wheat flour** remained virtually unchanged at record highs in September. As the country is largely dependent on wheat imports to satisfy its domestic consumption requirement, domestic prices are susceptible to trends in the international market. Therefore, the high level of domestic prices is due to significantly elevated quotations for wheat from Canada and the United States of America, the country's key suppliers. According to the latest official estimates, the annual inflation rate of food and non-alcoholic beverages was 27 percent in September 2022.

El Salvador | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	1.8	0.5
12 months	 3.5	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: El Salvador, San Salvador, Wholesale, Maize (white).

Prices of white maize in September were up more than 60 percent from a year earlier

Wholesale prices of **white maize** stabilized in September after sustained increases since early 2021. The downward pressure from the ongoing main season harvest was limited by lower year-on-year imports between June and August 2022. Prices remained more than 60 percent above those a year earlier, supported by the elevated costs of agricultural inputs and fuel. To contain the price increases, the government eliminated tariffs on maize imports from all origins as well as on fertilizers on 11 March 2022 until the end of March 2023. More than 85 percent of the maize imports originated from the United States of America and Mexico in the 2019–2021 period, where zero duty was already applied, with the remainder being imported from Brazil.

Ethiopia | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 3.2	2.9
12 months	-0.8	0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Wholesale, Maize.

Prices of cereals at record levels in September, due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency and conflict-related trade disruptions

In the capital, Addis Ababa, prices of domestically produced **maize** and "**Teff**", and prices of **wheat**, partly imported and mainly consumed in urban areas, were at near-record to record levels in September and 7 to 14 percent higher than the significantly elevated values a year earlier. The high price levels are mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the country's national currency, which increased prices of imported fuel and inputs, in addition to conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Ghana | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	-7.5	-2.3
12 months	 -0.3	0.5

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Ghana, Accra, Wholesale, Maize.

Prices of coarse grains resumed their upward trend in September 2022 in spite of seasonal downward pressure

Prices of locally produced **coarse grains** in September strengthened and resumed their upward trend, after two months of seasonal stability or declines. Prices of **maize, sorghum** and **millet** were up to 37, 75 and 110 percent, respectively, above their year-earlier levels. In spite of an above-average cereal output in 2021, food inflation reached a record high of 34.4 percent year-on-year in August 2022, following sustained increases since June 2021, amid strong export demand from neighbouring countries and a weak national currency. The depreciation of Ghanaian cedi, that was equivalent to GHS 10.1/USD 1 in September 2022 compared to GHS 5.86/USD 1 in September 2021, has increased the cost of imported goods. This has been compounded by higher international prices of fuel, food and fertilizers, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, adding further pressure on domestic food prices.

Honduras | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	-3.0	-1.4
12 months	 2.1	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Wholesale, Maize (white).

Despite declines in August and September, prices of white maize remained more than 40 percent up from a year earlier

In September, prices of **white maize** declined by 10 percent for the second consecutive month as the main season harvest improved market supplies. Prices, however, remained more than 40 percent higher year-on-year, owing to elevated production and transportation costs, exacerbated by crop losses in the southeastern producing region in 2021 due to reduced and erratic precipitation.

Malawi | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08/22	Same period average
3 months	 15.9	5.7
12 months	 6.6	-0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Malawi, National Average, Retail, Maize.

Prices of maize fast approach record highs

In the three months to September, the nominal national average price of **maize grain** increased abruptly and is close to the record level of 2020. The high prices are underpinned by a lower year-on-year harvest and a devalued national currency, which intensified the spill over effects of high global commodity prices. In addition, the government raised its selling price of maize in July, adding further upward pressure to retail prices. Prices of maize grain are the highest in Southern Region and this reflects the impact of shortfalls in production in southern districts that have squeezed grain supplies. The annual food inflation rate was estimated at 33 percent in August 2022, up from 10 percent in August 2021.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Mali | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	1.6	1.5
12 months	 4.9	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Mali, Bamako, Wholesale, Sorghum (local).

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in September and were well above their year-earlier levels

Prices of locally produced **coarse grains**, mainly **sorghum** and **millet**, decreased seasonally in September in markets in southern and western parts, while they increased further in markets located in central and northern areas severely affected by conflicts. On a yearly basis, prices of coarse grains were up to 120 percent higher. The abnormal high price levels of coarse grains mostly reflect a below-average market supply situation, underpinned by conflict-related market disruptions and reduced cereal outputs in 2021, amid strong export and domestic demand. Furthermore, reduced trade flows underpinned by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sanctions, enforced during the first half of 2022, export bans in neighbouring countries as well as bottlenecks and increasing prices of imported commodities associated to the Ukraine crisis, have added upward pressure on prices. Below-average cereal production prospects in 2022 due to localized floods, insecurity and constrained access to fertilizers, are additional factors weighing on prices. In order to mitigate the price increases and safeguard market availabilities, a ban on cereal exports was introduced in December 2021 and remains in effect ([FPMA Food Policies](#)).

Mexico | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 8.7	0.4
12 months	 6.6	0.3

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Mexico, Puebla, Wholesale, Maize (white, Sinaloa).

Prices rose sharply for the second consecutive month in September

In Puebla State, prices of **white maize** rose sharply in September for the second consecutive month and reached a record high, supported by elevated production costs, which were exacerbated by delayed planting operations. As of end-August, when the main crop planting is normally completed, the area sown in Puebla State was more than 10 percent lower year-on-year, due to reduced precipitation between May and July. Concerns over yields remain, as the majority of the main season maize crop grown in Puebla State is rainfed and below-average precipitation is forecast for the October to December period. In other major markets of the country, prices rose at a more moderate pace and were also higher year-on-year, reflecting the below-average minor season harvest gathered in the second quarter of 2022 as well as rising costs of agricultural inputs.

Myanmar | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 6.4	-0.7
12 months	 2.5	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Myanmar, Yangon, Retail, Rice (Emata, Medium).

Domestic prices of rice continued to increase and were at record levels in September

Domestic prices of "Emata" rice, the most consumed variety, have been on a steady increase since January 2022 and reached record highs in September. Overall, prices increased by about 13 percent month-on-month and were as much as 75 percent above their year-earlier levels. Price increases were mostly associated with strong export demand, high transportation costs and expectations of a below-average 2022 production. The total 2022 rice production, including the forthcoming secondary crops, is forecast at 23.8 million tonnes, about 10 percent below the five-year average level. The poor performance is mostly due to expectations of low yields that reflect the limited use of critical agricultural inputs associated with their elevated prices.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Pakistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 3.7	1.1
12 months	 1.8	0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Pakistan, Karachi, Retail, Wheat (flour).

Wheat flour prices at record highs in September

Prices of **wheat flour** have been generally increasing since the first quarter of 2022 and particularly markedly in September, mostly reflecting tight market availabilities due to supply disruptions and stock losses following the severe and widespread floods in June–August 2022. High agricultural input costs, elevated transportation costs and inflationary pressure also supported prices. Overall, prices of wheat flour in September 2022 were at record highs in most markets, averaging about 40 percent higher year-on-year. Similarly, prices of **rice** were at record levels in September 2022 after steadily increasing since late 2021, mostly reflecting strong export demand and high costs of agricultural inputs. The depreciation of the national currency caused a strong rise in domestic prices of imported food items, such as pharmaceutical, petroleum and energy products. Prices of **vegetables**, such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes and **livestock** products, such as milk and eggs, registered substantial increases, particularly in the markets around the flood-affected areas.

Somalia | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08/22	Same period average
3 months	6.3	2.9
12 months	 3.8	-0.5

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Somalia, Baidoa, Retail, Sorghum (red).

Despite some declines in August, prices of coarse grains remain at very high levels

According to the latest IPC analysis, famine is expected in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts of Bay Region between October and December if humanitarian assistance is not urgently scaled up. Prices of **maize** and **sorghum** declined or firmed up in August in several markets, due to the arrival of the “Gu” harvest, estimated at well below-average levels as drought conditions severely affected harvested areas and yields. In Qorioley and Marka markets, located in Lower Shabelle Region, the main maize producing area, prices of maize declined by 17 and 2 percent, respectively. In the Baidoa market, located in Bay Region, where famine is expected, prices of sorghum declined by 4 percent. In the capital, Mogadishu, prices of maize remained firm, while prices of sorghum declined by 4 percent. Due to significantly reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests, prices of coarse grains in August were up to three times the already elevated values of a year earlier. Prices of imported **wheat**, mainly consumed in urban areas, in the capital, Mogadishu, were 50 percent higher on a yearly basis, due to high international prices.

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 18.1	-7.3
12 months	 6.2	0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: South Sudan, Juba, Retail, Maize (white).

Staple food prices at exceptionally high levels, mainly due to insufficient supplies and severe macroeconomic difficulties

Prices of **maize** and **sorghum** increased in September by 7 and 32 percent, respectively, following a reduced first season harvest due to unfavourable weather and reduced imports from Uganda. By contrast, prices of other local staples, including **groundnuts** and imported **wheat**, declined by 34 and 40 percent, respectively. Overall, nominal food prices in September were at exceptionally high levels, with those of maize and sorghum around twice their already high year-earlier values and about 100 times those in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Underlying the high food prices are insufficient supplies and the continuously difficult macroeconomic situation due to low foreign currency reserves and the weak national currency.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Sri Lanka | Rice and wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 9.5	0.4
12 months	 7.6	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sri Lanka, Colombo, Retail, Wheat (flour).

Prices of rice declined for the second consecutive month in September but remained at high levels, those of wheat flour surged to new record highs

Domestic prices of most basic food items, including imported **wheat flour**, **sugar**, **milk powder** and **onions**, as well as locally produced **chicken meat**, **eggs** and **coconut oil**, have been on a steady increase since the last quarter of 2021 and remained at elevated levels in September. Price increases were associated with tight market availabilities, after the economic challenges, which led to major reductions in agricultural production and had a negative impact on the country's capacity to import. Severe fuel shortages disrupted the distribution of food supplies within the country, creating shortages in most markets and adding to the upward pressure on prices. Domestic prices of **rice** decreased seasonally in August and September, with the start of the 2022 "Yala" harvest. However, prices remained almost two times higher than their year earlier levels. According to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, in September 2022, the food component of the Consumer price index (CPI) increased by 95 percent compared to the previous year.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	 3.4	-1.6
12 months	1.5	-0.6

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sudan, El Gedarif, Wholesale, Sorghum (Feterita).

Prices of coarse grains stabilized or declined in September but remained at very high levels

Prices of locally grown **sorghum** and **millet** stabilized or declined in September by 4 to 10 percent in most monitored markets as traders released stocks in anticipation of the 2022 harvest, to be gathered from November. Despite the recent declines, prices remained at very high levels, between three and four times their already elevated year-earlier values. In Dongola market, the reference market for locally grown **wheat**, prices remained firm in September at more than twice their year-earlier values, underpinned by a below-average production due to shortages of improved seeds and fertilizers, as well as increasing electricity rates affecting pump irrigation and by increased demand due to high prices of imported wheat. Import requirements for the 2022 marketing year (January/December) for wheat, are officially forecast at about 2 million tonnes. The high reliance on imports from the Russian Federation and Ukraine (over 50 percent) and the prevailing high prices of wheat on international markets, coupled with low foreign currency reserves and the continued devaluation of the national currency, raises serious concerns about the country's capacity to fulfil its wheat requirements. **Cereal** prices began to follow a sustained increasing trend in late 2017 due to the difficult macroeconomic situation, coupled with high prices of fuel and agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs. Heightened political instability and intercommunal clashes exerted further upward pressure on prices.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Zimbabwe | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	n.a	n.a
12 months	n.a	n.a

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Zimbabwe, Harare, Retail, Food items.

Food inflation at exceptionally high levels in September

Although the monthly official **food** inflation rate slowed to 2 percent in September 2022, down from 14 percent in the previous month, the annual rate was estimated at 340 percent. The exceptionally high rate is caused by the persistent exchange rate depreciation, which has amplified the transmission of elevated global prices to the domestic market and the overall poor macroeconomic situation. The recent slowdown comes amid a number of measures the government introduced to curb inflationary pressure, including a steep hike to the benchmark interest rate and the removal of import duties on several key food commodities, including **cooking oil**, **maize meal** and **rice** among others, for a period of six months from May 2022. In consideration of the high proportion of households' income spent on food products, the steep price hikes are having a significant detrimental impact on food security, with an estimated 3.8 million people projected to face acute food insecurity during the upcoming peak lean season between January and March 2023.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in September and remained well above their year-earlier levels in most countries

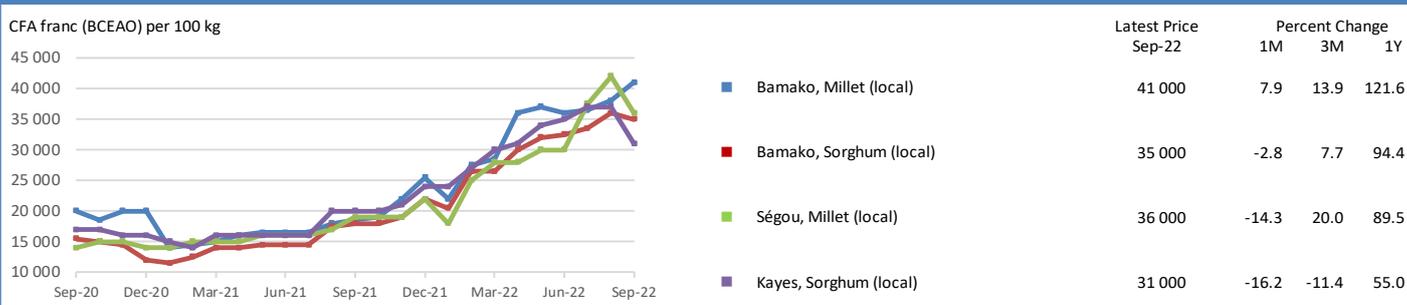
In Sahelian countries, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in September and remained at exceptionally high levels. The high prices reflect the below-average market supplies stemming from the reduced cereal harvests in 2021 and import deficits in 2022 associated to lingering COVID-19 logistical bottlenecks, cereal export bans in several countries and the sanctions imposed on Mali during the first half of 2022 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The sanctions included the closure of borders and a trade embargo as well as cutting off financial aid and freezing the country's assets at the Central Bank of West African States. Poor security conditions in Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin areas were contributory factors to the tight supply situation.

In **Mali**, prices of locally produced sorghum and millet decreased seasonally in September on markets in southern and western parts, while prices increased further in markets located in central and northern areas severely affected by conflicts. On a yearly basis, prices of coarse grains were up to 120 percent higher, reflecting a tight market situation underpinned by ECOWAS sanctions, import deficits and poor security conditions. In **Burkina Faso**, prices of sorghum in September were generally stable for a second consecutive month, while prices of millet levelled off or increased further after six consecutive months of steady gains. On a yearly basis, prices of sorghum and millet were up to 80 and 100 percent higher, respectively, reflecting tight market availabilities related to a severe deterioration of security conditions in the conflict-affected areas. In both Mali and Burkina Faso, unfavourable production prospects have added upward pressure on prices. In **the Niger**, prices of millet and sorghum were generally stable or declined in September, reflecting seasonal downward pressure and were, on average, 5 percent above their year-earlier levels. In Tillaberi, however, prices were up to 25 percent higher, reflecting below-average availabilities stemming from the reduced cereal output in 2021 as well as conflict-related market disruptions. In **Chad**, prices of coarse grains declined seasonally in some markets in August, but increased in parts affected by

major disruptions to markets and livelihoods following widespread floods that caused significant damage to standing crops and disrupted markets. Poor security conditions, mostly concentrated in Lac and Tibesti regions, also supported cereal prices. On a yearly basis, prices of coarse grains were up to 45 percent higher. In **Senegal**, national average prices of coarse grains continued to increase mostly for the eighth consecutive month in September and were about 65 percent higher on a yearly basis, reflecting below-average supplies supported by reduced domestic production in 2021 and lower trade flows.

In several coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, prices of coarse grains also followed mixed trends between August and September. In **Ghana**, prices of locally produced coarse grains in September strengthened following two months of seasonal stability or declines. In spite of average to above-average market supplies from the good cereal outputs in 2021 and the ongoing 2022 cereal harvests, prices of maize, sorghum and millet were up to 37, 75 and 110 percent, respectively, above their levels in September 2021 mostly underpinned by persistent inflationary pressures from strong export demand, a steady depreciation of the national currency and higher international commodity prices. In **Togo**, prices of maize and sorghum remained stable or declined further in September, amid the ongoing main harvests, but were still about 10 percent above their year-earlier levels reflecting strong domestic demand and higher production costs. In **Benin**, prices of maize and sorghum were stable or declined in August and were about 15 percent below their year-earlier levels, reflecting adequate market supplies. In **Nigeria**, prices of coarse grains remained stable or decreased further in August, reflecting the start of the local harvest and easing of demand pressures. On average, prices of coarse grains were below their year-earlier levels. However, in several markets in the northeast and northcentre, prices were up to 10 percent higher year-on-year, supported by poor security conditions and higher transportation costs.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali



Source: Afrique verte.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

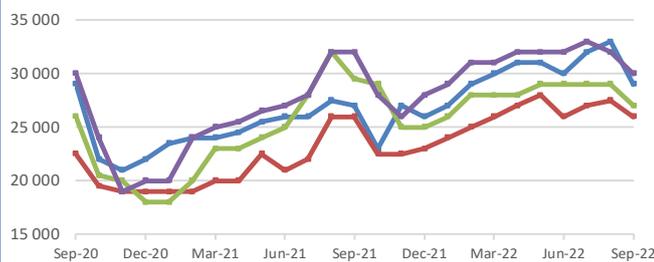


Source: Afrique verte.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	39 500	2.6	12.9	83.7
■ Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	32 000	0.0	6.7	68.4
■ Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	30 000	0.0	7.1	57.9
■ Dori, Millet (local)	42 000	20.0	10.5	78.7

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

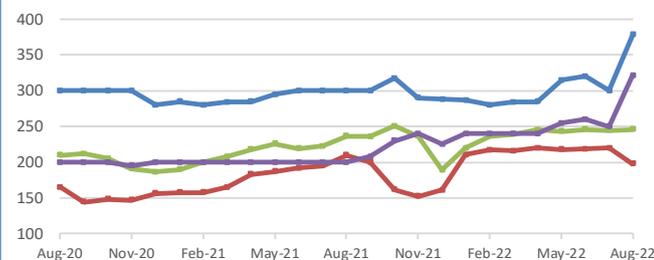


Source: Afrique verte.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Niamey, Millet (local)	29 000	-12.1	-3.3	7.4
■ Niamey, Sorghum (local)	26 000	-5.5	0.0	0.0
■ Zinder, Sorghum (local)	27 000	-6.9	-6.9	-8.5
■ Zinder, Millet (local)	30 000	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3

Retail prices of millet and sorghum in Chad

CFA franc per kg

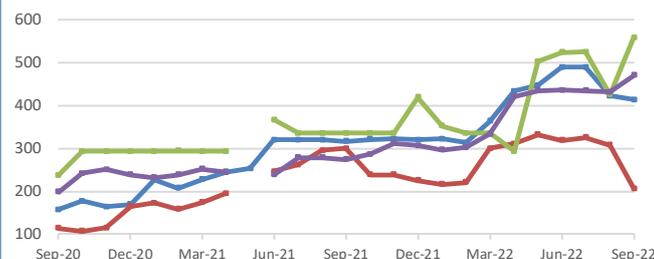


Source: FEWS NET.

	Latest Price Aug-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ N'Djamena, Millet	378.70	26.2	20.2	26.2
■ Moundou, Sorghum	198.00	-10.0	-9.2	-5.7
■ Moundou, Millet	246.00	0.5	1.0	3.8
■ N'Djamena, Sorghum	321.30	28.5	26.0	60.7

Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Ghana

Ghanaian cedi per 100 kg



Source: Marketing Services Unit, SRID (MOFA).

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Accra, Maize	413.89	-2.0	-15.3	30.9
■ Techiman, Maize	206.75	-32.8	-35.1	-31.1
■ Tamale, Sorghum	558.97	31.1	6.7	66.7
■ Techiman, Sorghum	470.88	9.1	8.1	71.9

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Wholesale prices of white maize in Nigeria

Naira per 100 kg



Source: FEWS NET.

	Latest Price Aug-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Kano	20 676	-4.5	-8.5	-11.7
■ Maiduguri	21 000	-3.4	4.7	-16.4
■ Kaura Namoda	18 764	-16.1	-17.0	-23.0
■ Giwa	17 200	-7.7	-3.1	-24.4

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

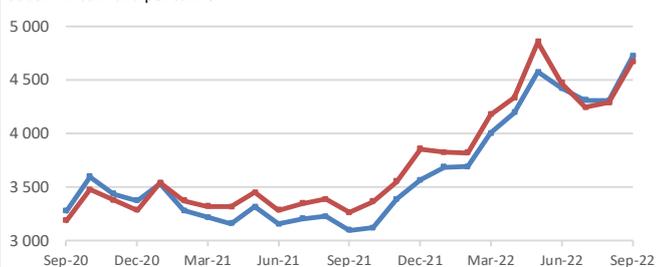
Cereal prices continued to trend upward

Cereal prices continued to climb across the subregion, as global and domestic shocks intensified seasonal upward trends and the main season crop will only be harvested as of April–May 2023. In **South Africa**, there was a small uptick in wholesale maize prices in September, pushing prices up to levels that were about 50 percent higher on a yearly basis. The recent price increases are largely attributed to a currency depreciation in September that lifted export parity maize prices and by extension exerted upward pressure on domestic prices, with international prices remaining broadly stable in September. Domestic wholesale prices of wheat were unchanged in September, as an upturn in national production prospects offset the upward pressure from the weaker currency; the production forecast for the 2022 wheat crop, to be harvested from October, was revised upward in September to about 2.2 million tonnes, well above the five-year average. In **Botswana**, **Eswatini** and **Namibia**, net importers of cereals, the increasing trend in wheat flour prices persisted in August, underpinned by elevated global prices, despite the recent declines that have not yet filtered down to retail prices. Several fiscal measures have been implemented in these countries to stave off inflationary pressure, including raising the benchmark interest rate and, in Botswana, lowering the value added tax (VAT) as well as removing it entirely from cooking oil products. In all three countries, prices of maize meal also increased in August compared to the preceding month. In **Zambia**, the national average

price of maize grain was broadly stable between August and September, but was 18 percent higher year-on-year. Correspondingly, the annual food inflation rate was estimated at 12 percent in September 2022, similar to August's rate. In relation to the preceding year, however, food price increases are significantly lower in 2022, in part a result of the stronger national currency that has tempered imported inflation. Additionally, a downward revision to petrol pump prices in September is considered to have also contributed to containing the price increases. In **Malawi**, the national average price of maize grain increased further for the third consecutive month in August, edging closer to the record level of 2020. The high prices are driven by a devalued national currency, which intensified the spill over effects of high global commodity prices and a lower year-on-year harvest. The government raised its selling price of maize in July, adding further upward pressure to retail prices. In **Zimbabwe**, although the monthly food inflation rate slowed to 2 percent in September 2022, down from 14 percent in the previous month, the annual rate was estimated at 340 percent. The high annual rate largely reflects the impact of a persistent exchange rate depreciation, which has amplified the transmission of the elevated global prices to the domestic market and the overall poor macroeconomic situation. The government implemented a number of fiscal measures earlier in the year to curb inflationary pressure, including raising the benchmark interest rate and removing import duties on several food commodities.

Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa

South African rand per tonne



Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division.

Latest Price
Sep-22

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ Randfontein, Maize (white)

4 721.00 9.6 6.8 52.3

■ Randfontein, Maize (yellow)

4 673.00 9.0 4.5 43.2

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

Pula per kg



Source: Statistics Botswana.

Latest Price
Aug-22

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ National average

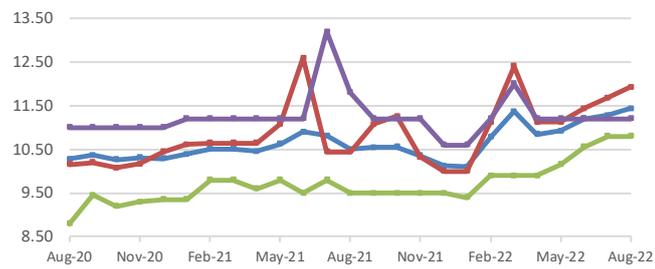
9.22 2.1 7.5 17.2

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SOUTHERN AFRICA cont'd

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini

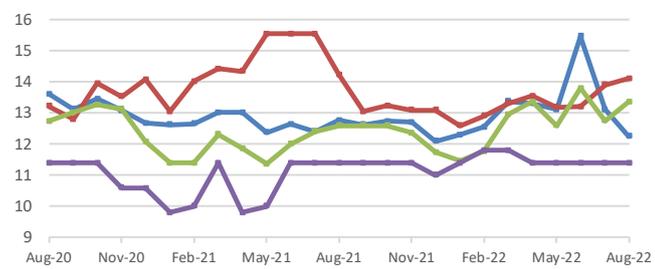
Lilangeni per kg



Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia

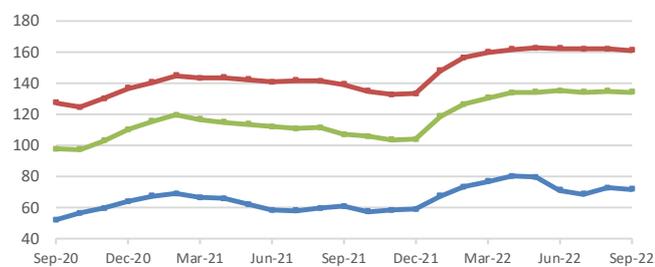
Namibia dollar per kg



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency.

Retail prices of maize in Zambia

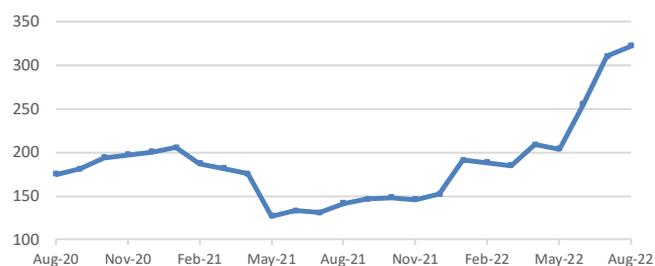
Zambian kwacha per 20 kg



Source: Central Statistical Office.

Retail prices of maize in Malawi

Malawi kwacha per kg



Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; IFPRI.

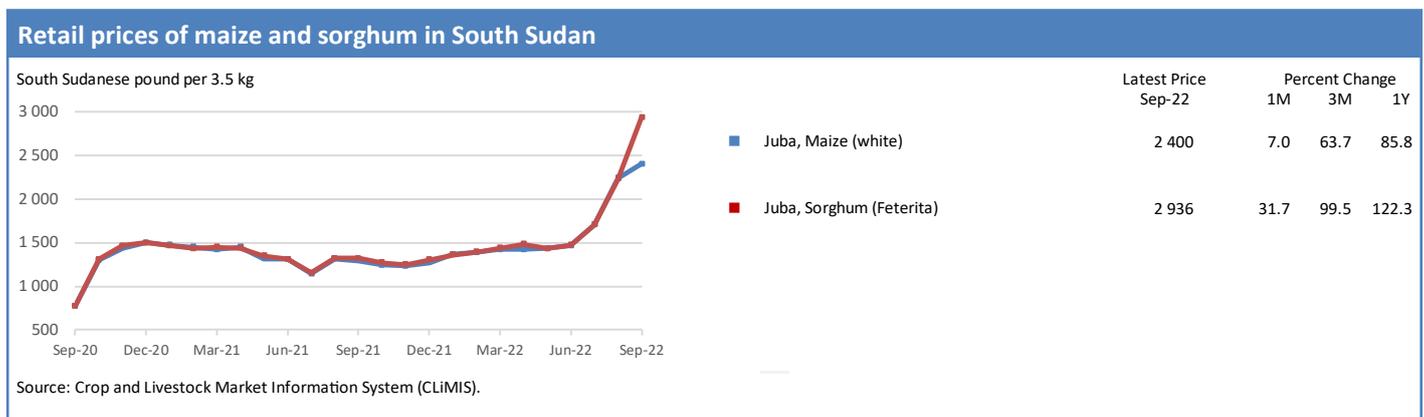
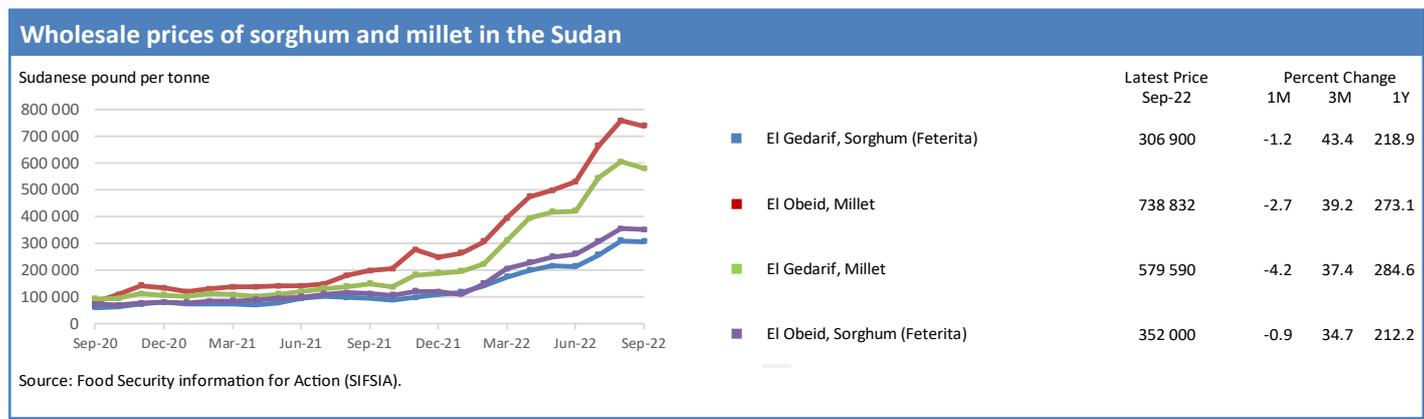
For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Prices of coarse grains remain at exceptionally high levels in South Sudan, the Sudan and Somalia

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in September. Exceptionally high levels continued to be recorded in **South Sudan, the Sudan** and **Somalia**, where famine is projected in late 2022 in the absence of an immediate scale up of humanitarian assistance. In these countries, prices remain underpinned by insufficient supplies and severe macroeconomic difficulties, including currency weakness. Prices were also significantly higher year-on-year in Ethiopia, mainly as a result of macroeconomic difficulties and localized trade disruptions from insecurity. Across the subregion, the upward pressure on prices is being exacerbated by the impact of the war in Ukraine on international food, fuel and fertilizer markets.

In **the Sudan**, prices of domestically produced sorghum and millet stabilized or slightly declined in September in several monitored markets as traders released stocks in anticipation of the 2022 harvest, to be gathered from November. Prices of locally produced wheat remained firm at near-record levels in September, underpinned by a below-average production due to shortages of improved seeds and fertilizers, irrigation constraints and increased demand due to high prices of imported wheat. Substantial wheat import requirements are forecast for the 2022 marketing year (January/December). High reliance on imports from the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and the prevailing year-on-year higher prices of wheat on international markets, coupled with low foreign currency reserves and the continued depreciation of the national currency, raise serious concerns about

the country's capacity to fulfil its wheat requirements. Overall, cereal prices in September were at near-record levels and between three and four times their already elevated year-earlier values, mainly due to tight supply, political instability and intercommunal clashes, a weak national currency and high prices of fuel and agricultural inputs. In **South Sudan**, prices of maize and sorghum continued to increase in September following a reduced first season harvest due to unfavourable weather and reduced imports from Uganda. Prices were at exceptionally high levels due to tight supplies, the lingering impact of prolonged conflict and macroeconomic challenges. In **Somalia**, where famine has been projected in late 2022 in the absence of an immediate scale up of humanitarian assistance, prices of maize and sorghum declined or firmed up in August in several markets with the arrival of the "Gu" harvest, estimated at well below-average levels as drought conditions severely affected harvested area and yields. Prices in August were at near-record levels due to significantly reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests. Prices of imported wheat, mainly consumed in urban areas, were also at high levels in the capital, Mogadishu, due to year-on-year higher international prices. In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize were at record levels in September in the capital, Addis Ababa, mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency, which increased prices of imported fuel and inputs, in addition to conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas. In **Burundi**, prices of maize remained firm in September at levels well above their year-earlier values, mainly due to high fuel prices rising transport costs.



For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

Somali shilling per kg



Source: Food Security Analysis Unit.

	Latest Price Aug-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	20 000	0.0	13.9	66.7
Marka, Maize (white)	17 800	-2.5	20.3	69.8
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	18 800	-3.6	28.8	106.6
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	17 200	-4.2	-0.6	75.2

Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia

Ethiopian birr per 100 kg



Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Bahirdar	2 700	-	10.2	22.7
Addis Ababa	2 818	-	17.4	14.4

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Domestic prices of rice showed mixed trends in September, while those of wheat grain and wheat flour increased and reached record levels in some countries

Domestic prices of rice showed mixed trends in September and were above their year-earlier levels across the subregion. In exporting countries, prices mostly increased or remained stable. Strong export demand supported prices in **Thailand** and **Viet Nam**, with a below-average 2022 paddy production also adding support in the latter. In the case of **Myanmar**, retail prices of “Emata” rice, one of the most consumed varieties, increased significantly to record highs in September, as seasonal price increases were compounded by strong export demand, high transportation costs and expectations of a below-average 2022 main crop. By contrast, domestic rice prices were mostly stable or increased in some markets in **India**, reflecting generally adequate market availabilities. The 2022 main “Kharif” crop harvest is currently underway with the output forecast to decrease year-on-year, mainly due to localized precipitation shortfalls. In an attempt to safeguard domestic availability, [the government, on 9 September 2022](#), banned exports of fully broken rice and imposed a 20 percent duty on exports of various rice varieties (non-parboiled paddy, husked and semi/wholly milled “Indica”), with immediate effect. Similarly, in **China (mainland)**, domestic rice prices changed little reflecting adequate market availabilities. In importing countries of the subregion, prices mostly softened but remained above their year-earlier levels. This was the case in **Sri Lanka**, where domestic prices of rice decreased seasonally for the second consecutive month in September as a result of supply pressure from the just completed 2022 “Yala” harvest. However, prices were almost two times higher than their year-earlier

levels, as market supply remains nevertheless tight due to the significantly reduced output overall in 2022. Similarly, in **Bangladesh**, domestic rice prices softened mostly reflecting adequate market availabilities and the increased quantities of rice distributed at subsidized prices to vulnerable households through official programmes. In **the Philippines**, rice prices changed little ahead of the 2022 main harvest.

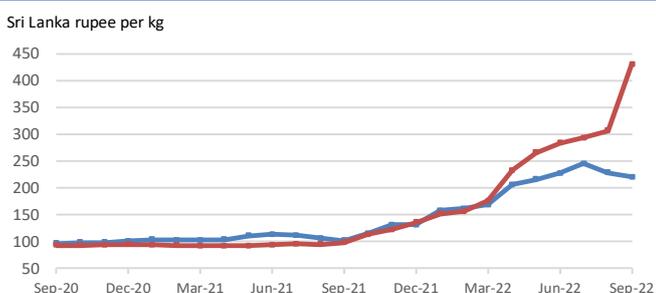
Wheat grain and wheat flour prices increased and reached record highs in some countries of the subregion. Significant price increases were registered in **Sri Lanka**, where September quotations were 40 percent above their August levels and as much as 350 percent above their year-earlier levels, supported by inflationary pressure and persistent market disruptions due to severe shortages of fuel. Similarly, in **Pakistan**, wheat flour prices increased sharply and were at record or near-record levels in September. The price increases were mostly associated with lower-than-previously anticipated 2021/22 production and supply disruptions. Concerns about stock losses due to the June–August floods also provided support to prices. In **Bangladesh**, wheat flour prices rose by 7 percent month-on-month and were up by more than 70 percent year-on-year, with seasonally tight availabilities exacerbated by a slowdown in imports and elevated transportation costs. In **India** and **China (mainland)**, wheat flour prices were generally stable or increased but to a lesser extent than other countries in the subregion, reflecting generally adequate market availabilities.

Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Sri Lanka

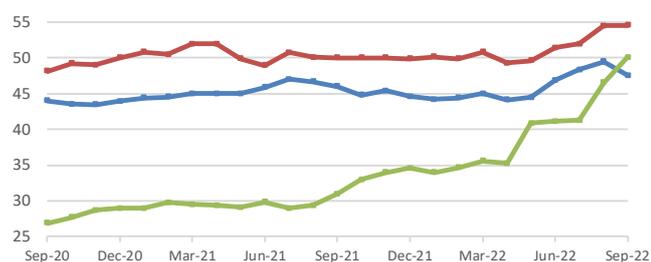


Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Bangladesh

Taka per kg

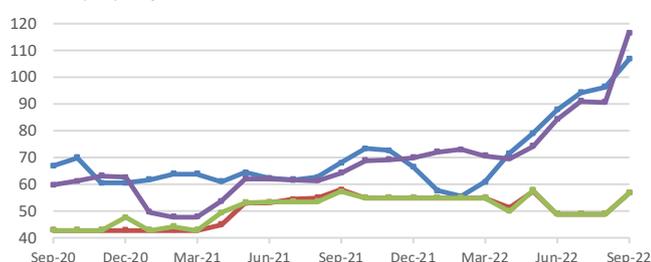


Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	47.57	-3.9	1.5	3.4
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	54.57	0.2	6.1	9.1
Dhaka, Wheat (flour)	50.10	7.7	21.8	61.6

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan

Pakistan rupee per kg

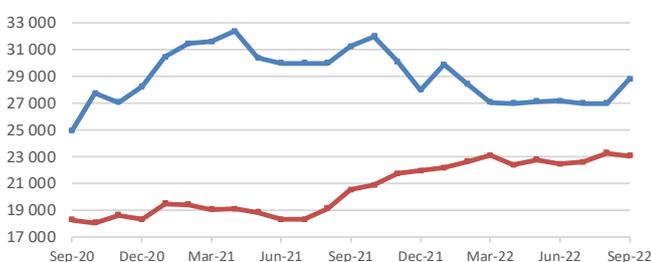


Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Karachi	106.76	10.8	21.6	56.7
Lahore	56.88	16.1	16.1	-2.0
Multan	56.88	16.1	16.1	-0.8
Quetta	116.50	28.4	38.3	80.9

Wholesale prices of wheat in India

Indian rupee per tonne

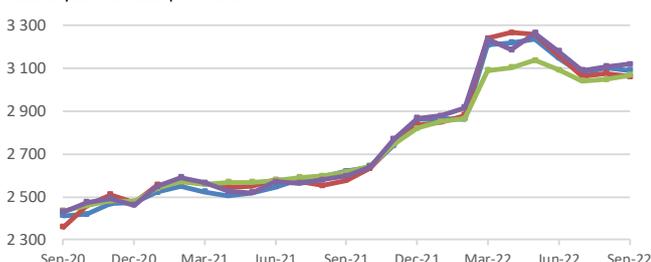


Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Mumbai	28 809.50	6.7	6.0	-7.8
New Delhi	23 066.70	-1.0	2.7	12.3

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)

Yuan or yuan renminbi per tonne



Source: CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou	3 090.67	-0.3	-1.8	18.0
Linyi	3 060.00	-0.6	-3.2	18.8
National Average	3 068.00	0.7	-0.7	17.3
Sijiazhuang	3 118.00	0.3	-1.9	20.1

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Wheat export prices continued to decline in September in the Russian Federation, amid favourable production prospects, while domestic wheat prices showed mixed trends and remained higher year-on-year in importing countries

In the Russian Federation, export prices of milling wheat decreased for the third consecutive month in September, amid favourable 2022 national production prospects, as well as large domestic availabilities and a slow pace of export activity. However, prices remained about 5 percent above their levels in September 2021.

Wholesale prices of milling wheat rose for the second consecutive month in Ukraine in September, in line with seasonal trends, but remained about 25 percent lower than a year earlier. In Kazakhstan, average retail prices of wheat flour continued to increase seasonally, reaching levels 27 percent above those in September 2021.

In importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour showed mixed trends, but remained higher than a year earlier, mostly supported by elevated global export quotations. Prices declined slightly in Georgia in September and in Armenia in August, reflecting the recent drop of export prices from the Russian Federation, the main wheat supplier to the two countries. In Kyrgyzstan, the national average retail prices of wheat flour were stable for the second consecutive month in September.

In Uzbekistan, the national average retail price of wheat grain was stable in August following a moderate decrease in July. In both countries, prices were about 30 percent higher year-on-year. In Azerbaijan, wheat flour prices were stable or increased slightly in August, in line with seasonal trends and, while prices of locally produced flour remained near their year-earlier levels, prices of imported flour were higher year-on-year. In Belarus, national average retail prices of wheat increased moderately in August and were over 20 percent higher than a year earlier, also supported by increased inflationary pressures from elevated global commodity prices.

Prices of potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, were on average stable or decreasing seasonally, except in Georgia. Prices declined seasonally in September in the Russian Federation, to year-on-year lower levels, and in Kazakhstan where they remained above the year earlier values. Prices also declined in Belarus in August, to levels slightly lower than a year earlier. While they remained on average stable in Kyrgyzstan in September and in Armenia and Azerbaijan in August. In Georgia, prices of potatoes seasonally increased in September, but remained lower than a year earlier.

Export prices of milling wheat in the Russian Federation

United States dollar per tonne

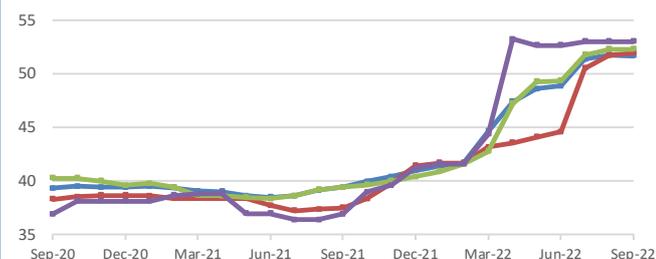


Source: APK-Inform Agency.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	320.00	-3.9	-23.4	4.7

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan

Som per kg



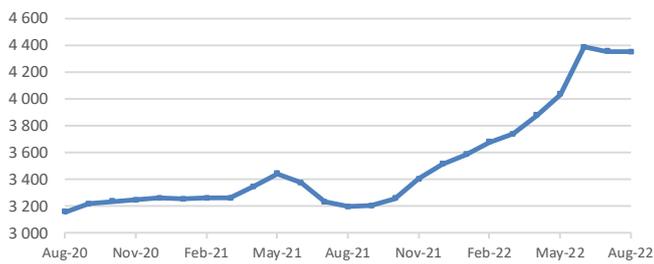
Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	51.68	-0.2	5.7	31.1
Batken, Wheat (flour, first grade)	51.96	0.4	16.5	38.4
Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)	52.33	0.0	6.0	32.7
Osh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	53.02	0.0	0.7	43.6

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Retail prices of wheat in Uzbekistan

Sum per kg

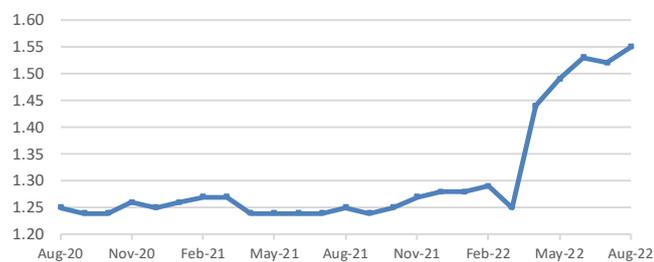


Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics.

Latest Price Aug-22	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
4 352.62	-0.1	7.8	36.1

Retail prices of wheat flour in Belarus

Belarusian rouble per kg



Source: National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

Latest Price Aug-22	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
1.55	2.0	4.0	24.0

Retail prices of potatoes in the Russian Federation

Russian rouble per kg



Source: Federal State Statistics Service.

Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
30.05	-22.7	-54.0	-20.9

Retail prices of potatoes in Georgia

Lari per kg



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia.

Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
1.25	5.0	-37.5	-8.8

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Prices of white maize mostly declined seasonally in September and remained well above those a year earlier

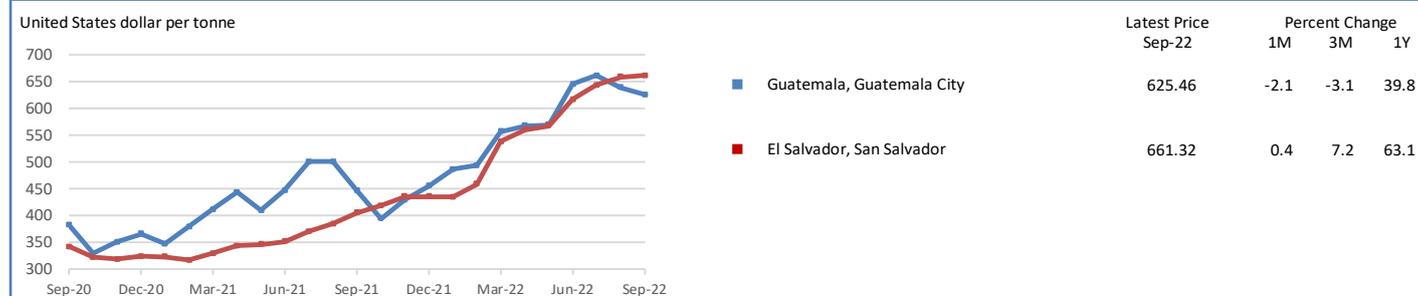
Wholesale prices of white maize declined in September for the second consecutive month in **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, as the ongoing main season harvest provided downward pressure on prices. In **Honduras**, prices declined more than 10 percent month-on-month, reflecting improved market supplies. By contrast, in **El Salvador**, prices remained virtually unchanged in September, as the seasonal downward pressure was offset by lower year-on-year imports in the June to August period. In **Mexico**, prices continued to increase sharply in Puebla State to more than double their September 2021 levels, pressured by prolonged dry conditions that have been raising concerns over crop yields. In other major markets, prices strengthened moderately in September ahead of the main season harvest and were at least 10 percent higher year-on-year. Across the subregion, prices remained above their year-earlier levels owing to rising production and transportation costs.

Regarding beans, prices followed mixed trends and were above their September 2021 levels. Prices of red beans declined seasonally in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua** for the second consecutive month, while they were stable in **El Salvador**. Prices of black beans continued to strengthen in **Mexico**, as dry weather conditions delayed planting of the main crop.

In **Guatemala**, where markets were supplied with reserves from the previous season, prices remained unchanged in September.

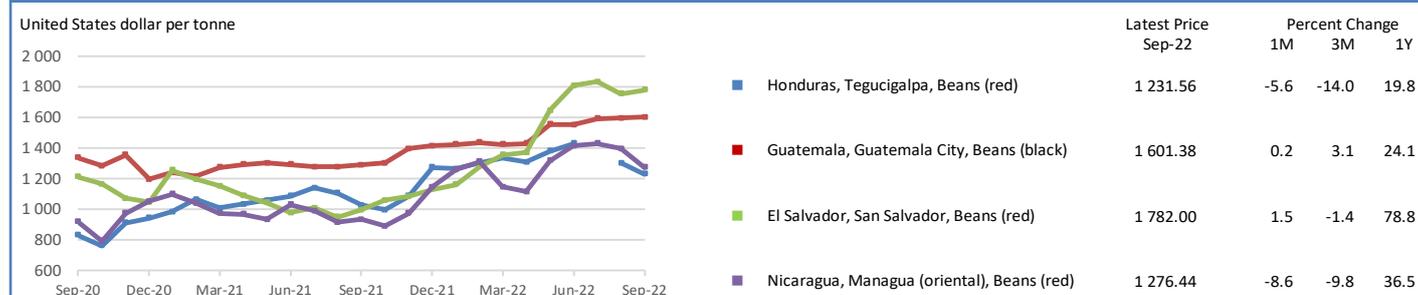
In the Caribbean, retail prices of rice have kept steady between January and September 2022 in **the Dominican Republic**, as markets were adequately supplied from the above-average production in 2021 and the first half of 2022. Retail prices of black beans declined in September as the recently gathered second season harvest increased market availabilities. However, prices were 6 percent higher than a year earlier following steady increases in the previous months, owing to year-on-year lower production during the first seven months of the year. In most markets of **Haiti**, prices of domestically produced maize meal and black beans rose in August, as the seasonal downward pressure was more than offset by the below-average main crop output. Despite the short-lived strengthening of the Haitian gourde in August, imported rice prices continued to increase, pressured by rising export prices of the United States of America, the country's main rice supplier. Price gains were overall exacerbated by the shortage of fuel and heightened insecurity, with the annual inflation rate in July reaching more than 30 percent, which prompted renewed civil protests.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



Sources: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación; Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, MAG.

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America



Sources: SIMPAH; Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación; Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, MAG.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Prices of wheat and maize remained well above their year-earlier values in September

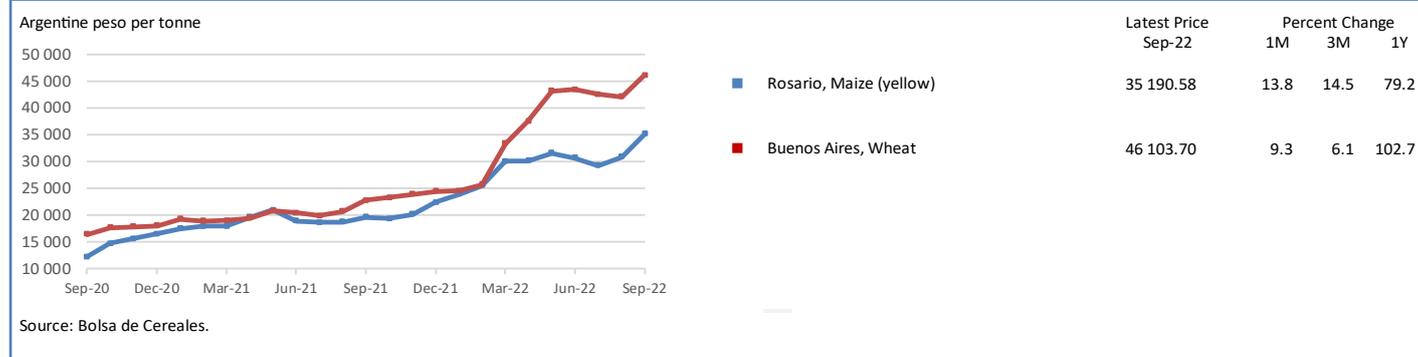
In most countries of the subregion, prices of wheat generally weakened in September, although remaining above their levels a year earlier, with the notable exception of Argentina, the subregion's major wheat producer. In **Argentina**, prices rose pressured by concerns over the negative impact of dryness on the 2022 crops, currently at developing to flowering stages. Production prospects are generally unfavourable, due to the below-average area sown and the forecast prolonged dry conditions in the last quarter of the year. In **Brazil**, prices continued to decline seasonally for the third consecutive month, reflecting the ongoing harvest, expected at a record level on account of large plantings and excellent yields. However, prices remained above their year-earlier levels after sustained increases in the first half of 2022. Recent declines in international wheat quotations exerted downward pressure on domestic prices in **Chile** and **Uruguay**, as well as importing countries, including **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)**, **Colombia**, and **Peru**.

Prices of yellow maize showed mixed trends and remained mostly up from a year earlier. In **Argentina**, prices rose in September for the second consecutive month, as planting operations for the 2023 first crop are underway with some delays due to soil moisture deficits. Prices were 80 percent higher year-on-year, spurred by strong international demand. Prices also increased in **Chile**, owing to the recent strengthening of export prices in Argentina, the country's main maize supplier. Planting

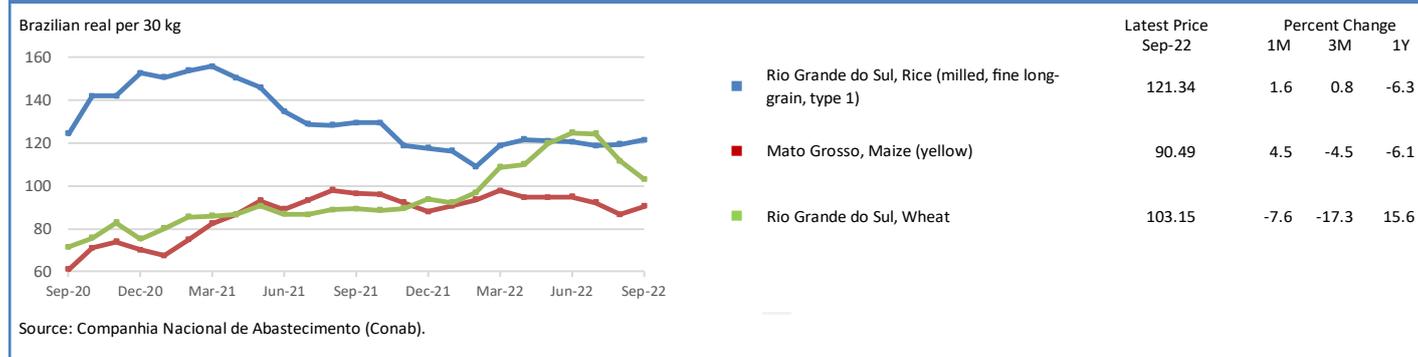
operations for the 2023 crop are ongoing amid expectations for a near-record low area sown. In **Brazil**, although the 2022 main season harvest was recently completed, yielding a record high output, prices strengthened in September, as the larger year-on-year exports in the June to August period provided upward pressure on prices. Prices were, however, below their year-earlier values. While prices remained steady in Uruguay, prices declined overall in **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)**, **Colombia**, **Ecuador** and **Peru**, following seasonal trends, and were above their September 2021 levels, reflecting elevated production costs as well as higher international quotations.

Regarding rice, prices remained stable and were lower year-on-year in **Brazil** (key producing state of Rio Grande do Sul), due to the slow retail demand and in **Uruguay**, as the downward pressure from the above-average harvest was offset by the higher year-on-year exports in the first eight months of 2022. In **Peru**, prices continued to weaken in September with improved market availabilities from the recently gathered main season output, estimated to be better than previously expected. By contrast, in **Colombia**, prices strengthened for the third consecutive month despite the ongoing main harvest, as high production costs and expectations for a below-average harvest exerted upward pressure on prices. In the latter countries, prices were above their values a year earlier, when 2020 and 2021 bumper harvests kept prices at low levels.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil

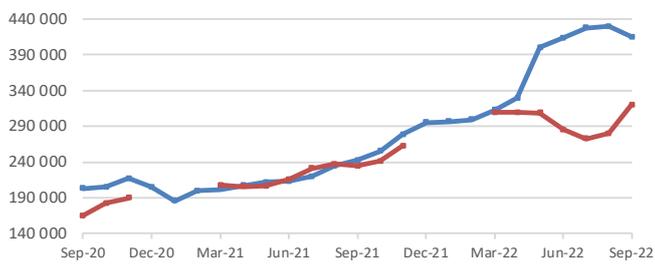


For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

SOUTH AMERICA cont'd

Wholesale prices of cereals in Chile

Chilean peso per tonne



Source: Cotrisa.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ National Average, Wheat	415 000	-3.5	0.2	71.2
■ National Average, Maize (yellow)	320 000	14.3	12.1	36.5

Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay

Uruguayan peso per tonne



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, División Estadísticas Económicas, Departamento de Encuestas de Actividad Económica, Sección Encuestas Estructurales de Actividad Económica.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ National Average, Rice	10 464.00	1.5	2.9	-2.6
■ National Average, Maize	12 210.43	1.5	1.5	11.7
■ National Average, Wheat	12 271.77	-18.2	-17.2	8.3

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

Colombian peso per tonne

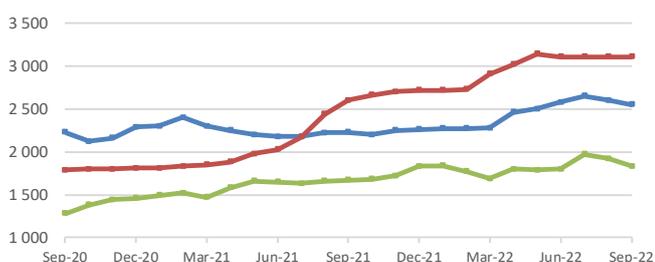


Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Bogotá, Maize (yellow)	2 308 250	-6.1	-4.0	23.7
■ Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	3 534 000	3.7	10.7	64.0
■ Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	3 682 500	1.2	14.4	71.7

Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru

Nuevo sol per tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego.

	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2 550	-1.9	-1.2	14.3
■ Lima, Wheat (flour)	3 110	0.0	0.0	19.6
■ Lima, Maize (yellow)	1 830	-4.7	1.7	9.6

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

This bulletin was prepared by the **Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Team** of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) in the Markets and Trade Division of FAO. It contains latest information and analysis on domestic prices of basic foods mainly in developing countries, complementing FAO analysis on international markets. It provides early warning on high food prices at country level that may negatively affect food security.

This report is based on information available up to early October 2022, collected from various sources.

All the data used in the analysis can be found in the **FPMA Tool** at: <https://fpma.apps.fao.org/giews/food-prices/tool/public/#/home>.

For more information visit the **FPMA Website** at: www.fao.org/giews/food-prices.

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