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MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

KEY MESSAGES

- International prices of all major cereals increased in October. Uncertainty regarding the Black Sea Grain Initiative and production concerns in some major exporting countries were the main drivers behind the month-on-month increases for both wheat and maize world prices. International rice prices also rose in October, although subdued import demand tended to limit the increases.
- According to FAO's most recent analysis, domestic staple food prices in October remained at higher levels year-on-year in most monitored countries, though, compared to the previous month, prices softened in areas where harvests were recently concluded or ongoing. The underlying drivers of the higher year-on-year domestic food prices continue to include, among others, higher world prices, reduced domestic supplies of some commodities, national macroeconomic difficulties, currency depreciations, adverse weather conditions, insecurity as well as near-record to record high energy and fertilizer prices.

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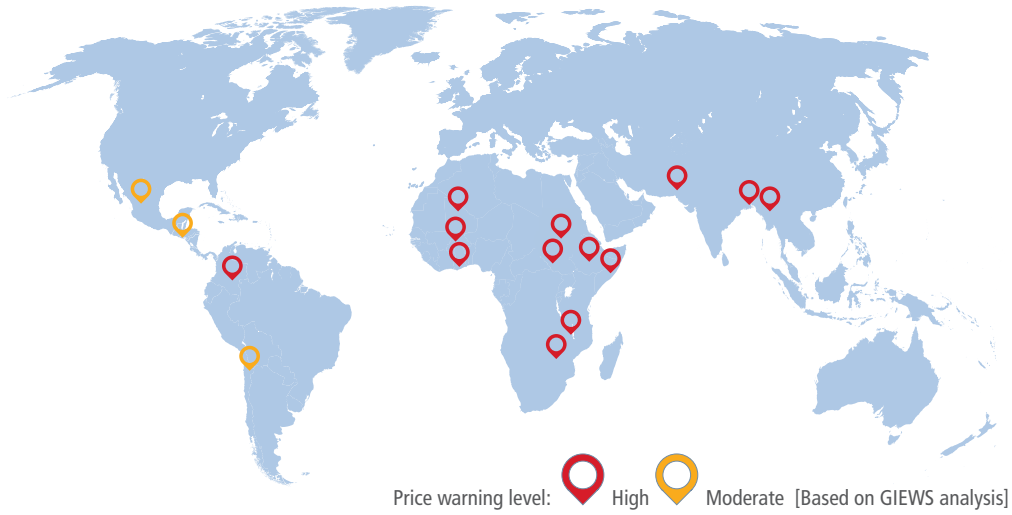
Domestic price warnings



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
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International prices of wheat, maize and rice all rose again in October

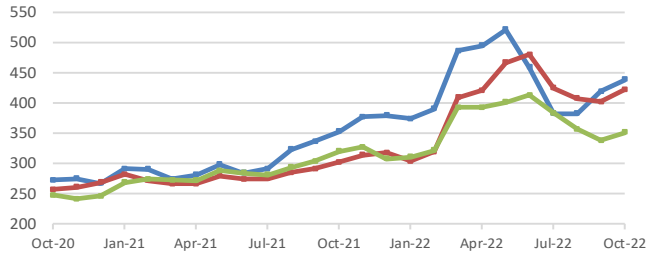
World **wheat** prices rose again in October with quotes from all major origins registering increases. Uncertainty regarding the Black Sea Grain Initiative continued to lend support with the initial agreement coming to an end on 19 November. A lower production estimate in the United States of America also contributed to a 4.7 percent increase in the benchmark United States of America (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter) price. The Argentina (Trigo Pan, Up River, f.o.b.) quotations and Australia (Eastern States, ASW) prices also registered strong increases, up 4.9 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively, reflecting production concerns amidst dry conditions in some areas of Argentina and flooding in parts of Australia as harvests began.

Uncertainty regarding the Black Sea Grain Initiative was also an underlying driver behind the increase in international **maize** export prices in October. Additionally, tighter supplies following another downward revision to production estimates in the United States of America was also behind a sharp 9.9 percent increase in the benchmark United States of America (US No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) maize price. Concerns regarding the 2023 harvest in Argentina, where dry conditions delayed planting, pushed up Argentina (Up River, f.o.b.) quotations by 4.8 percent in October. Brazil (Paranagua, feed) values also firmed, by 1.7 percent, reflecting a strong export pace.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index (2014-2016=100) averaged 112.0 points in October 2022, up 1.0 percent from September and 12.1 percent above its year-earlier level. Asian prices of Indica rice followed mixed trends in October. Vietnamese quotations increased, as traders sourced supplies to fulfil previous export orders at a time of tight availabilities, exacerbated by rain-induced delays in the autumn-winter harvest. Demand remained thin ahead of main crop harvests in the other major Asian origins. This kept quotations steady to weaker in India, while causing them to fall in Thailand and even in Pakistan, where they overrode the influence of an appreciating Pakistan rupee. In the United States of America, prices continued to rise, drawing support from a small 2022 crop, despite a lack of appreciable fresh demand.

International wheat prices

United States dollar per tonne

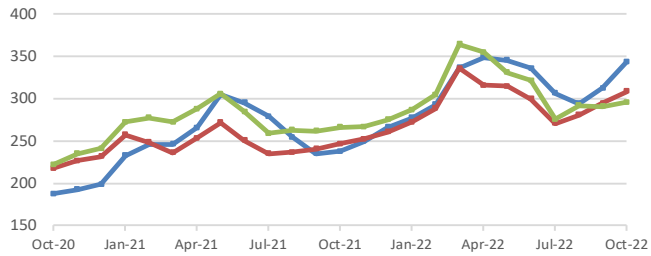


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	438.95	4.7	14.7	24.3
Argentina, Wheat (Argentina, Trigo Pan, Up River, f.o.b.)	422.43	4.9	-0.7	39.8
Australia (Eastern States), Wheat (ASW)	351.29	3.8	-8.4	9.5

Source: International Grains Council.

International maize prices

United States dollar per tonne

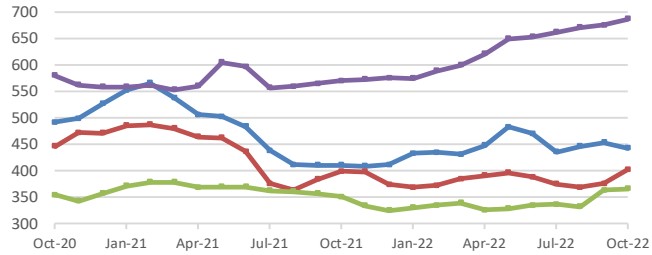


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow, f.o.b.)	343.60	9.9	12.2	44.4
Argentina, Maize (Argentina, Up River, f.o.b.)	308.33	4.8	13.9	25.1
Brazil (Paranagua), Maize (feed)	295.57	1.7	7.2	11.1

Sources: USDA; International Grains Council.

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Parboiled 100%)	443.30	-2.3	1.6	8.0
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	403.00	7.2	7.3	1.0
India, Rice (25% broken)	366.00	0.6	8.7	4.3
United States of America, Rice (US Long Grain 2.4%)	687.00	1.7	3.7	20.4

Sources: Thai Rice Exporters Association; FAO rice price update.

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 10/22	Same period average
3 months	9.3	0.8
12 months	4.0	-0.3

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

Domestic prices of wheat flour reached new record levels in October

Domestic prices of **wheat flour** (locally called "Atta") continued to increase to new record levels in October, almost 80 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 October, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the 2022 harvests and the continued distribution of rice at subsidized prices to vulnerable households through official programmes.

Burkina Faso | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-4.4	-1.0
12 months	2.6	0.1

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

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

Prices of **sorghum** and **millet** generally levelled off or declined in October, reflecting the commercialization of early harvested crops, but they increased in markets located in northern and eastern areas severely affected by conflicts. Prices of sorghum and millet remained up to about 70 and 120 percent, respectively, higher year-on-year, reflecting disruptions to markets related to a severe deterioration of security conditions in the conflict-affected areas. The upsurge of violence caused cereal production shortfalls in 2021 and disruptions to trade flows, markets and agricultural livelihoods. In 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, cereal production in 2022 is forecast at below-average levels due to the adverse effects of conflicts and low application of agricultural inputs, and as a result, the seasonal downward pressure in some markets will likely be limited. Strong export demand due to increased import needs in neighbouring countries continued to support the higher year-on-year prices. In order to contain the upward price movements, an export ban on millet, maize and sorghum flours, and cereal grains, implemented since 2021, remains in place (FPMA Food Policies).

Chile | Wheat

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-2.0	1.2
12 months	3.1	0.3

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

Prices of wheat remained well above their October 2021 values

Wholesale prices of **wheat** were stable in October ahead of the 2022 harvest, expected at a below-average level due to reduced sowings. Prices remained at levels 60 percent higher year-on-year, after sustained increases between February 2021 and August 2022. The high prices reflect elevated production and transportation costs as well as higher prices in international markets, from where the country sources about half of its domestic consumption requirement. Reduced market supplies from the lower year-on-year imports during the first nine months of 2022 also kept prices at high levels. Although retail prices of bread in the capital, Santiago, weakened for the third consecutive month in October, they were 20 percent above their year-earlier levels, supported by high prices of the raw material.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Colombia | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	1.6	0.9
12 months	2.9	0.1

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

Prices of wheat flour were at new record highs, reflecting higher year-on-year international quotations

Prices of **wheat flour** increased and were at all-time high levels in October. 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. 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 October 2022.

El Salvador | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-0.1	-3.2
12 months	3.1	0.1

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

Prices of white maize in October were up more than 55 percent from a year earlier

Wholesale prices of **white maize** weakened moderately in October, despite the recently completed main season harvest, as the seasonal downward pressure was limited by the adverse impact of the passage of Tropical Storm Julia in early October. Prices remained more than 55 percent above those a year earlier, after the sustained increases since early 2021, supported by the elevated costs of agricultural inputs and fuel.

Ethiopia | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-1.7	1.0
12 months	-1.5	0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Wholesale, Teff (mixed).

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

Prices of domestically produced **maize** declined in October by 4 percent in Bahirdar market, located in a key producing area, with the start of the "Meher" harvest, while prices of **sorghum** firmed up to record levels in the capital, Addis Ababa. Prices of maize in October in these markets were about 20 percent higher than the significantly elevated values a year earlier. In the capital, Addis Ababa, prices of "**Teff**" were also firm in October, while prices of **wheat**, partly imported and mainly consumed in urban areas, increased by 4 percent. Prices of both cereals remained at record levels in October and were 8–19 percent higher than the elevated values a year earlier. The high price levels are 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.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Ghana | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-16.3	-3.7
12 months	-3.0	0.5

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

Prices of coarse grains increased further in October 2022 despite seasonal downward pressure

Prices of locally produced **coarse grains** increased further in October. Prices of **maize**, **sorghum** and **millet** were up to 45, 115 and 140 percent, respectively, above their year-earlier levels. In spite of an above-average cereal output in 2021, food inflation reached a new record high of 43.7 percent year-on-year in October 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 11.8/USD 1 in October 2022 compared to GHS 5.88/USD 1 in October 2021, has increased the cost of imported goods. This has been compounded by increased international prices of food, fuel and fertilizers, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, adding further pressure on domestic food prices.

Malawi | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	5.6	1.3
12 months	7.6	-0.3

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

Prices of maize hit record highs

Following more moderate rises in the two preceding months, the nominal national average price of **maize grain** increased at a quicker pace in October and reached a record level. Currency weakness that has exacerbated the spill over effects of high global commodity prices and a lower year-on-year harvest are the two principal factors that have driven maize prices upwards. Prices are the highest in southern districts, where the acute food insecurity is most prevalent compared to the districts in Central and Northern regions.

Mali | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	0.6	0.6
12 months	4.9	0.0

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

Prices of coarse grains generally increased in October and were well above their year-earlier levels

Prices of locally produced **coarse grains**, mainly **sorghum** and **millet**, increased in October, despite ongoing main season harvests. The gains were particularly high in markets located in central areas affected by conflicts and in areas bordering Senegal and Burkina Faso. On a yearly basis, prices of coarse grains were up to 125 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 lingering effects of 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 with 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).

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Mexico | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	12.5	1.0
12 months	7.5	0.3

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

Seasonal upward pressure on prices exacerbated by unfavourable production prospects in Puebla

In Puebla State, prices of **white maize** continued to rise sharply in October and reached a record high, supported by seasonally low availabilities and concerns over the 2022 main season crop yields, as planting was delayed due to soil moisture deficits. According to official estimates, the area sown in Puebla State, mostly rainfed, was about 10 percent lower year-on-year. Production prospects remain unfavourable despite improved precipitation since September. In other major markets of the country, price also rose following seasonal trends and were above their year-earlier levels, reflecting the below-average minor season harvest gathered in the second quarter of 2022 as well as rising costs of agricultural inputs. In the coming months, the main season harvest is expected to increase market supplies, limiting the upward pressure on prices.

Myanmar | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	6.4	0.1
12 months	2.7	-0.1

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

Domestic prices of rice firmed up to record levels in October

Domestic prices of "Emata" **rice**, a widely consumed variety, firmed up to record levels in October and were 50 percent higher year-on-year, reflecting seasonal tightness, exacerbated by two consecutive seasons of production declines, a recovery in exports, high transportation and input costs as well as a below-average production of 2022 main paddy crops, currently being harvested. 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.

Pakistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-0.7	1.4
12 months	0.4	0.1

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

Wheat flour prices at record or near-record highs in October

Prices of **wheat flour** showed mixed trends in October and were at record or near-record levels, reflecting increases since the first quarter of 2022, mostly supported by 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. Prices of **rice** were at record levels in October 2022 after increasing steadily since late 2021, mostly reflecting strong export demand and high costs of agricultural inputs.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Somalia | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/22	Same period average
3 months	-5.4	0.1
12 months	2.4	-0.5

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

Prices of coarse grains seasonally declining in September, but remain at 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** continued to decline in September in several markets, following the arrival of the "Gu" harvest, estimated at below-average levels as drought conditions constrained yields. In Qorioley and Marka markets, located in the Lower Shabelle Region, the main maize producing area, prices of **maize** declined by 35 and 27 percent, respectively. In Baidoa market, located in Bay Region, where famine is expected, prices of sorghum declined by 7 percent. In the capital, Mogadishu, prices of **maize** and **sorghum** declined by 12 and 8 percent, respectively. Due to significantly reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests, prices of maize and sorghum were, in September, up to 47 and 75 percent higher, respectively, than 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 10/22	Same period average
3 months	17.0	0.3
12 months	8.3	0.0

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

Staple food prices declining in October, but remain at exceptionally high levels, mainly due to insufficient supplies and severe macroeconomic difficulties

Prices of **maize** and **sorghum** declined in October by 4 and 9 percent, respectively, in the capital, Juba, as the first season harvest, recently concluded in southern bimodal rainfall areas, increased market supplies and as the national currency appreciated moderately against the United States dollar on the parallel market. Prices of other local staples, including **groundnuts**, **cassava** and imported **wheat**, also decreased by 4–18 percent, respectively. Despite the recent declines, nominal food prices in October were still 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.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/22	Same period average
3 months	-2.6	-0.9
12 months	0.4	-0.3

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sudan, Al-Fashir, Wholesale, Sorghum (Feterita).

Prices of sorghum firmed up, while millet prices declined in October but remained at very high levels

Prices of locally grown **sorghum** continued to increase in October by 4-16 percent in several monitored markets, despite the imminent start of the 2022 harvest, to be gathered from November, while prices of domestically produced **millet** declined by 2–9 percent. Prices remain very high, with those of sorghum having reached new record highs. Overall, prices of **coarse grains** are between three and four times their already elevated year-earlier values. In Dongola market, the reference market for locally grown **wheat**, prices declined by about 27 in October but remained more than 60 percent higher than 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. 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 10/22	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 price increases slow, but annual inflation rate still exceptionally high
The annual rate was estimated at 340 percent in October. The significantly high rate is the result of a persistent exchange rate depreciation that has amplified the transmission of elevated global prices to the domestic market and the overall poor macroeconomic situation. However, on a monthly basis the **food inflation** rate slowed to 3 percent, down from 14 percent in August. Adding to signs of a possible slowdown in price increases, **maize meal** prices dropped markedly in October compared to the preceding month, but still remained significantly higher year-on-year. 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.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

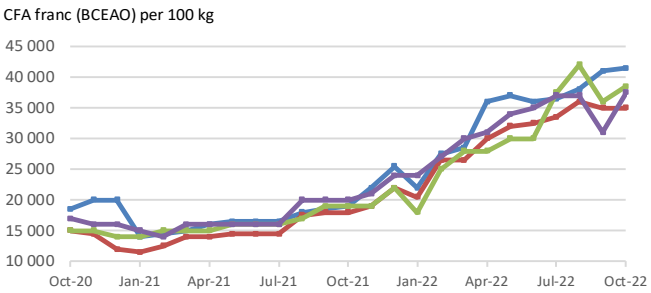
Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in October and remained well above their year-earlier levels in most countries

In Sahelian countries, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in October and remained at exceptionally high levels. The high prices reflect the low market supply stemming from below-average cereal harvests in 2021 and reduced trade flows, associated to lingering COVID-19 logistical bottlenecks, cereal export bans in several countries and economic sanctions imposed on **Mali** during the first half of 2022 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Market disruptions due to poor security conditions in the Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin areas were contributory factors to high prices.

In **Mali**, prices of locally produced sorghum and millet generally increased in October, despite the ongoing harvests, with sharper increases registered in markets located in central areas affected by conflicts and in areas bordering Senegal and Burkina Faso. On a yearly basis, prices of coarse grains were up to 125 percent higher, reflecting a tight market situation underpinned by the lingering effects on cross border trade of ECOWAS sanctions on cross border trade, enforced during the first half of the year, reduced cereal output in 2021 and poor security conditions, amid strong export and domestic demand. In **Burkina Faso**, prices of coarse grains generally levelled off or declined in October across most of the country, driven by the commercialization of early harvested crops, but increased in markets located in northern and eastern areas severely affected by conflicts. Compared to their previous year's levels, prices of sorghum and millet were up to 70 and 120 percent, respectively, higher mostly reflecting disruptions to markets related to a severe deterioration of security conditions in the conflict-affected areas and the high concentration of internally displaced persons that has increased demand. In both Mali and Burkina Faso, expectations of below-average cereal outputs have added upward pressure on prices. In **the Niger**, prices of millet and sorghum declined significantly in October, in line with seasonal trends. Cereal production in 2022 is expected to bounce back following the severely reduced output in 2021, providing support to the downward seasonal pressure. In most markets, prices are near their year-earlier values. However, in Tillaberi and Niamey, prices were still up to 15 percent above their year-earlier levels. In **Chad**, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in September and remained well above their year-earlier levels, reflecting major disruptions to markets and livelihoods following widespread floods that caused significant damage to standing crops and poor security conditions in Lac and Tibesti regions. On a yearly basis, prices of maize, millet and sorghum were up to 55, 37 and 46 percent, respectively, higher.

In several coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, prices of coarse grains also followed mixed trends between September and October. In **Ghana**, prices of locally produced coarse grains, increased for the second consecutive month in October. 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 45, 115 and 140 percent, respectively, above their levels in October 2021. This is due to persistent inflationary pressures from strong export demand, depreciation of the national currency and higher international commodity prices. In **Togo**, prices of maize and sorghum were generally stable or declined further in October, amid the ongoing main harvests, while they increased in Lomé and in northern areas bordering Burkina Faso, reflecting strong cross border demand. On a yearly basis, prices of maize and sorghum were up to 25 and 40 percent, respectively above their year-earlier levels, reflecting strong domestic demand and higher production costs. In **Benin**, prices of maize declined for the third consecutive month, while those of sorghum were overall stable. Overall, prices of maize and sorghum were about 20 and 10 percent below their year-earlier levels, reflecting adequate market supplies. In **Nigeria**, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends between September and October. On average, prices of maize and millet were over 15 percent higher year-on-year, while prices of sorghum were close to their year-earlier levels. In some markets in the northeast and northcentre, yearly increases of prices were higher, supported by poor security conditions and increased transportation costs, recently compounded by the disruptions associated to major flooding. Prices of rice increased in September and October, underpinned by strong demand, with local and imported varieties up to 55 and 35 percent higher on a yearly basis. Annual food inflation in Nigeria reached a record of 23.34 percent in September, supported by higher costs of imports, associated with the depreciation of the national currency, amid higher international commodity prices.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali



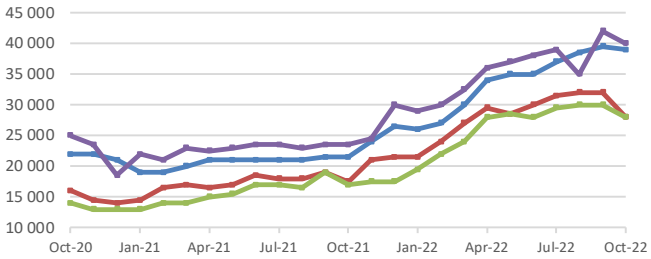
	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bamako, Millet (local)	41 500	1.2	13.7	118.4
Bamako, Sorghum (local)	35 000	0.0	4.5	94.4
Ségou, Millet (local)	38 500	6.9	2.7	102.6
Kayes, Sorghum (local)	37 500	21.0	1.4	87.5

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

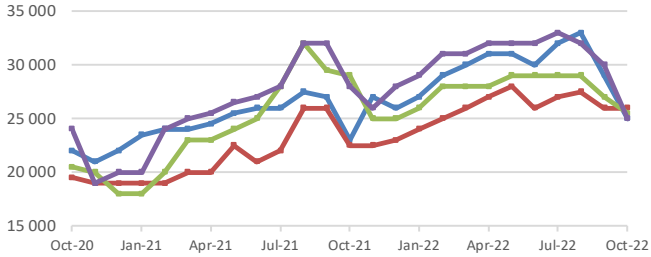


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	39 000	-1.3	5.4	81.4
Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	28 000	-12.5	-11.1	60.0
Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	28 000	-6.7	-5.1	64.7
Dori, Millet (local)	40 000	-4.8	2.6	70.2

Source: Afrique verte.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

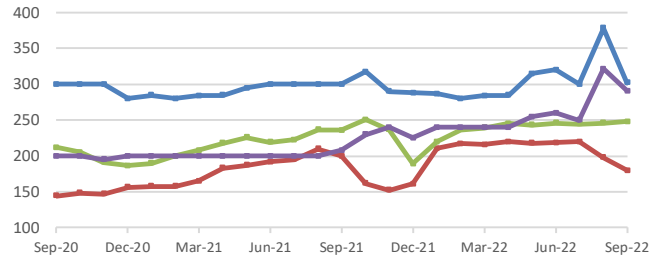


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Niamey, Millet (local)	25 000	-13.8	-21.9	8.7
Niamey, Sorghum (local)	26 000	0.0	-3.7	15.6
Zinder, Sorghum (local)	25 500	-5.6	-12.1	-12.1
Zinder, Millet (local)	25 000	-16.7	-24.2	-10.7

Source: Afrique verte.

Retail prices of millet and sorghum in Chad

CFA franc per kg

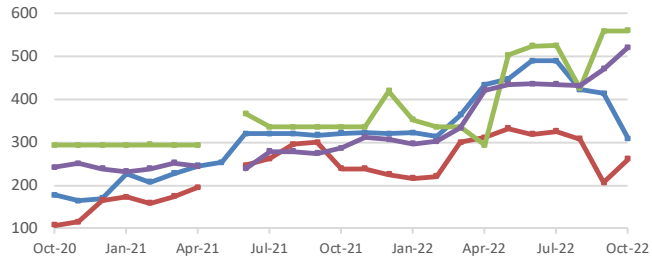


	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
N'Djamena, Millet	302.00	-20.3	-5.6	0.7
Moundou, Sorghum	179.75	-9.2	-17.7	-10.1
Moundou, Millet	248.00	0.8	0.8	5.1
N'Djamena, Sorghum	291.00	-9.4	11.9	39.9

Source: FEWS NET.

Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Ghana

Ghanaian cedi per 100 kg

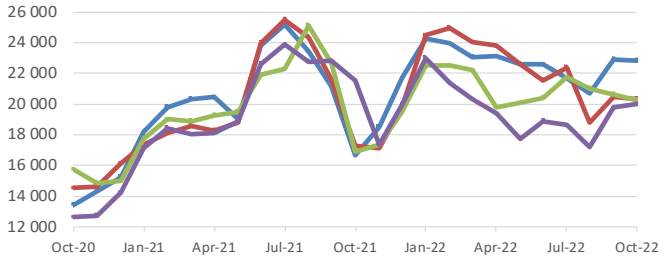


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Accra, Maize	308.33	-25.5	-36.9	-4.1
Techiman, Maize	260.75	26.1	-19.9	9.1
Tamale, Sorghum	559.35	0.1	6.5	66.8
Techiman, Sorghum	520.08	10.4	19.6	81.4

Source: Marketing Services Unit, SRID (MOFA).

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of white maize in Nigeria



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kano	22 835	-0.4	5.5	37.1
Kaura Namoda	20 320	-0.6	-9.1	17.4
Maiduguri	20 250	-1.8	-6.9	20.0
Giwa	20 000	1.3	7.4	-7.0

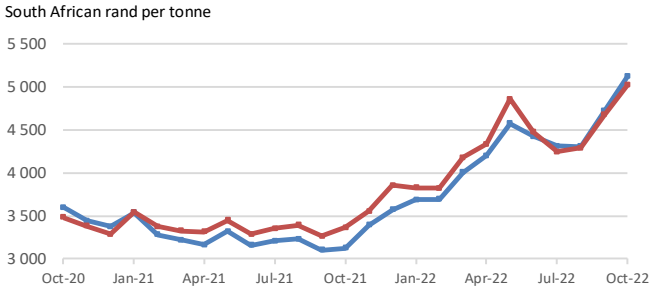
Source: FEWS NET.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of key cereal staples continued to rise, but at a slower pace

Prices of key cereal staples continued to rise, but at somewhat slower rates compared to preceding months, amid the start of the planting period for the main 2023 season crops. In **South Africa**, driven by a further depreciation of the national currency and an increase in international benchmark quotations, domestic wholesale prices of maize increased for a second consecutive month in October, reaching all-time highs. Countering some of this upward pressure and tempering the monthly gains were the ample domestic supplies and early planting indications that point to an above-average maize area for the 2023 crop, factors that have also helped keep prices close to export parity levels. Wholesale prices of wheat also increased moderately in October, similarly pressured by the South African rand weakness and an upturn in global prices. In **Botswana** and **Namibia**, which import the bulk of their cereal supplies, maize meal and wheat prices climbed modestly in September, tracking trends in the international market and particularly in South Africa, the main source of their cereal imports. In **Eswatini**, a net importer of cereals, the national average price of maize meal was virtually unchanged month-on-month, but remained higher than their year-earlier levels. Prices of other cereals, rice and wheat, increased slightly in September on a monthly basis. In **Zambia**, the national average price of maize grain increased moderately in October and was 31 percent higher year-on-year, underpinned by the reduced harvest in 2022. The annual food inflation rate was estimated at 12 percent in October 2022, virtually unchanged on a monthly basis as the strength of the Zambian kwacha in 2022 has helped to mitigate external inflationary pressures. In **Malawi**, following two months of moderate price rises, the national average price of maize grain increased at a quicker pace in October, and reached a record high. Currency weakness that has exacerbated the spill over effects of high global commodity prices and a lower year-on-year harvest are the two principal factors that have driven maize prices upwards. Prices are the highest in southern districts, where the acute food insecurity is most prevalent compared to the districts in the Central and Northern regions. In **Mozambique**, prices of rice and wheat flour have been relatively stable in the three months to September, but were higher year-on-year, while maize prices increased moderately and were at lower year-on-year levels. The food inflation rate was estimated at 17 percent in September and the overall headline inflation rate was at 12 percent, above the government's target ceiling but stable compared to the previous month, amid an increase in the benchmark interest rate to stem inflationary pressure. In **Zimbabwe**, the annual inflation rate was estimated at 340 percent in October unchanged compared to the previous month, while the monthly rate edged up slightly to 3 percent, but remained well below the double-digit peaks reached earlier in the year. The high annual inflation rates largely reflect the impact of a persistent exchange rate depreciations, which has amplified the transmission of elevated global prices to the domestic market and the overall poor macroeconomic situation. At a commodity level, prices of maize meal dropped markedly in October throughout the country, however, prices were still significantly higher year-on-year.

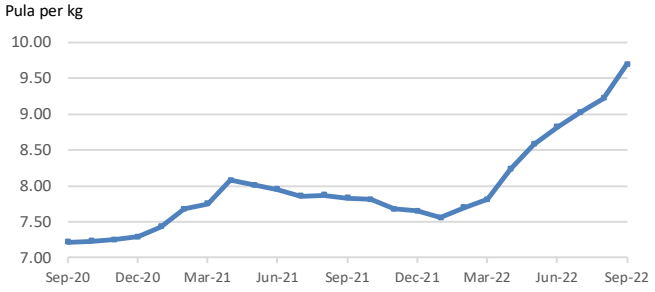
Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Maize (white)	5 127.00	8.6	18.8	64.1
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	5 026.00	7.6	18.4	49.3

Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division.

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana



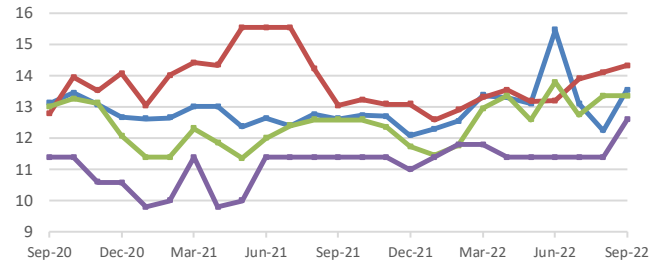
	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average	9.70	5.2	10.0	23.9

Source: Statistics Botswana.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia

Namibia dollar per kg

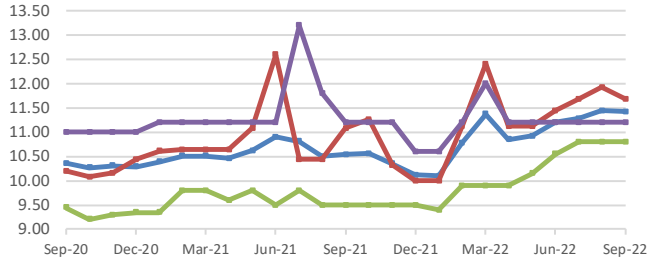


	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Windhoek	13.55	10.6	-12.4	7.3
Swakopmund	14.32	1.6	8.5	9.8
Otjiwarongo	13.36	0.0	-3.2	6.0
Gobabis	12.60	10.5	10.5	10.5

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency.

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini

Lilangeni per kg

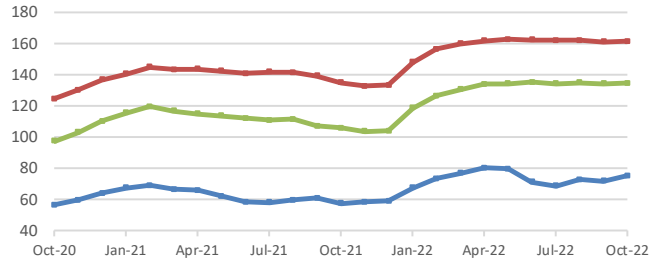


	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average	11.42	-0.2	2.0	8.3
Hhohho	11.68	-2.0	2.1	5.4
Lubombo	10.80	0.0	2.4	13.7
Shiselweni	11.20	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Retail prices of maize in Zambia

Zambian kwacha per 20 kg

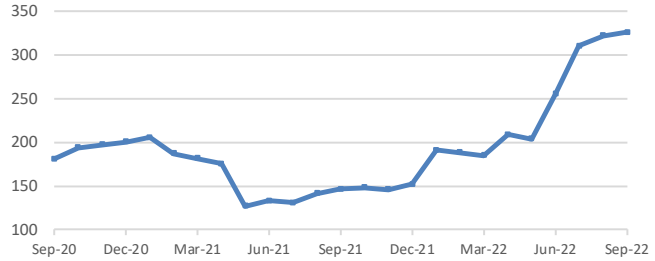


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	75.24	4.5	9.1	30.6
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	161.57	0.3	-0.3	19.6
National Average, White roller maize meal	134.75	0.4	0.2	27.1

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Retail prices of maize in Malawi

Malawi kwacha per kg



	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	326.00	1.2	27.8	122.1

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; IFPRI.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

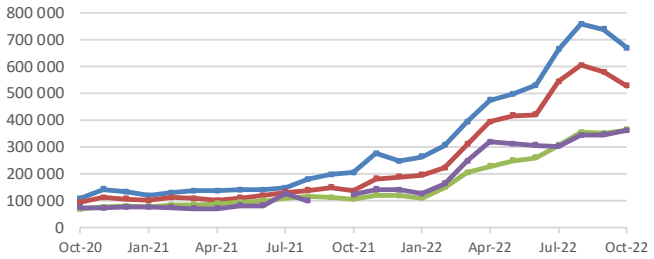
Prices of coarse grains generally declining, but remain at exceptionally high levels in South Sudan, the Sudan and Somalia

Prices of coarse grains generally declined in October as 2022 harvests increased supplies. However, exceptionally high levels continued to be recorded in **South Sudan** and **the Sudan** in October, and in **Somalia** in September, where famine is projected in late 2022 in the absence of an immediate scaling 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 continues to be exacerbated by the impact of the war in Ukraine on international food, fuel and fertilizer markets.

In **the Sudan**, prices of domestically produced sorghum increased in October in several monitored markets, despite the imminent start of the 2022 harvest, to be gathered from November, while prices of millet declined. Overall, prices of coarse grains in October were at near-record to 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. Prices of locally produced wheat declined in October from the peaks reached in September, but remained at very high levels, 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. In **South Sudan**, prices of maize and sorghum declined in October in the capital, Juba, as the first season harvest, recently concluded in southern bimodal rainfall areas, increased market supplies, while the national currency appreciated moderately against the United States dollar on the parallel market. Despite the recent declines, 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 scaling up of humanitarian assistance, prices of maize and sorghum continued to decline in September in several markets with the arrival of the "Gu" harvest, estimated at below-average levels due to drought conditions constraining yields. Prices in October persisted at very high levels from 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 declined in October in Bahirdar market, located in a key producing area, with the start of the "Meher" harvest, while prices remained firm in the capital, Addis Ababa. Prices in October were at near-record to record levels, 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 seasonally increased in October and continue to be well above their year-earlier values, mainly due to high fuel prices inflating transport costs.

Wholesale prices of sorghum and millet in the Sudan

Sudanese pound per tonne

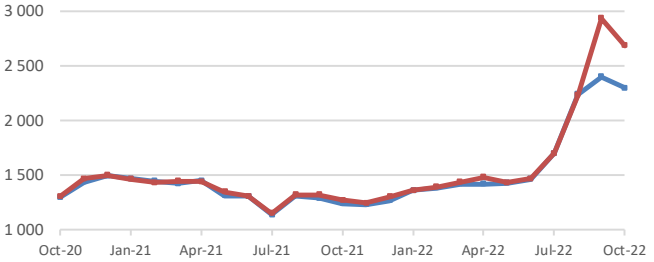


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
El Obeid, Millet	669 166.63	-9.4	0.8	224.4
El Gedarif, Millet	528 000.00	-8.9	-3.0	281.7
El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)	364 829.30	3.6	18.5	237.6
Al-Fashir, Sorghum (Feterita)	363 000.00	4.8	19.3	193.3

Source: Food Security information for Action (SIFSIA).

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

South Sudanese pound per 3.5 kg



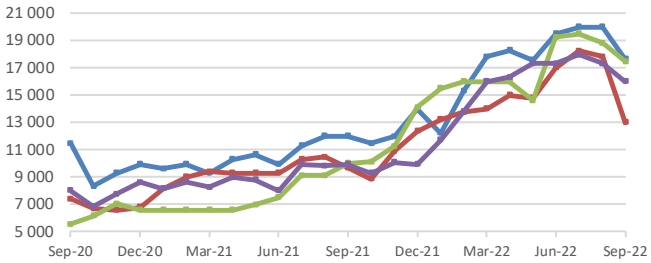
	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Juba, Maize (white)	2 300.00	-4.2	35.1	85.0
Juba, Sorghum (Feterita)	2 686.00	-8.5	57.7	111.2

Source: Crop and Livestock Market Information System (CLiMIS).

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

Somali shilling per kg

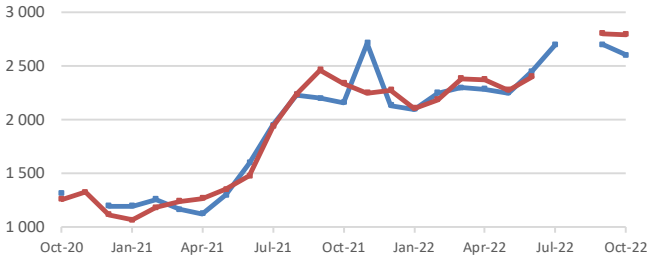


	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	17 625.00	-11.9	-9.5	46.9
Marka, Maize (white)	13 000.00	-27.0	-23.5	34.1
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	17 450.00	-7.2	-9.4	74.5
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	16 000.00	-7.5	-7.5	60.8

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit.

Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia

Ethiopian birr per 100 kg

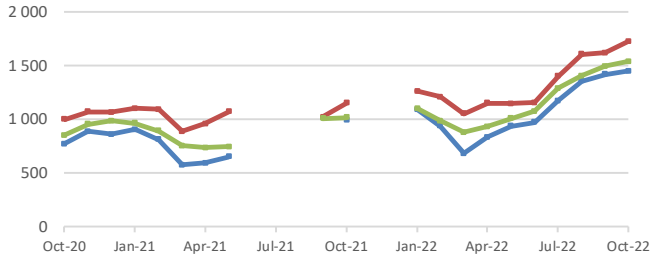


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bahirdar	2 600.00	-3.7	-3.7	20.4
Addis Ababa	2 795.00	-0.3	-	19.4

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise.

Wholesale prices of maize in Burundi

Burundi franc per kg



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Gitega, Maize (white)	1 450.00	2.2	23.4	46.2
Bujumbura Mairie, Maize (white)	1 725.00	6.5	23.2	49.6
National Average, Maize (white)	1 537.78	2.8	19.0	51.0

Sources: Various via WFP VAM.

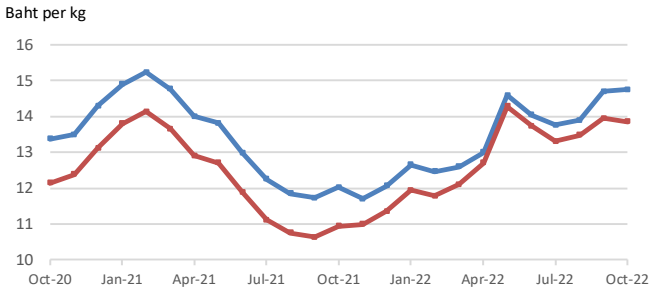
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Domestic prices of rice and wheat showed mixed trends in October, while remaining at high levels in most countries

Domestic prices of rice showed mixed trends in October and were above their year-earlier levels across the subregion. In **Viet Nam**, prices increased for the second consecutive month, with seasonally tight availabilities exacerbated by harvest delays due to unseasonal rains and expectations of a below-average 2022 paddy production. In **Thailand**, rice prices firmed up in October at levels well above a year earlier, ahead of the arrival of the 2022 main season crop. Prices were generally stable or increased marginally in some markets in **India**, ahead of the 2022 main "Kharif" crop, which is expected to decrease year-on-year. In the case of **Myanmar**, retail prices of the widely consumed "Emata" rice stabilized in October, but remained at record levels of up to 50 percent higher year-on-year. The price increase was associated with two consecutive seasons of production declines, a recovery in exports, high transportation and input costs, and expectations of a below average 2022 main paddy crop. In **China (mainland)**, domestic rice prices were stable, 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 third consecutive month in October as a result of supply pressure from the recently completed 2022 "Yala" harvest and increased imports. However, prices were more than two times higher than their year-earlier levels, reflecting high transportation costs, inflationary pressure and an overall tight supply situation due to the significantly reduced 2022 output. The annual food inflation decreased to 85.6 percent in October 2022, down from 94.9 percent in September 2022. Similarly, prices softened in **Bangladesh**, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the 2022 harvests and the continued distribution of rice at subsidized prices to vulnerable households through official programmes.

Wheat grain and wheat flour prices similarly showed mixed trends and remained above their year-earlier levels in most countries of the subregion. Significant price increases were registered in **Bangladesh**, where October quotations reached record levels and were almost 80 percent above their year-earlier levels, due to a slowdown in imports and elevated transportation costs. In **Pakistan**, wheat flour price movements were mixed and at high levels in October, reflecting generally tight market availabilities and high transportation costs. In **India** and **China (mainland)**, wheat flour prices were stable or increased marginally, reflecting generally adequate market availabilities. In **Sri Lanka**, following the steady increases since September 2021, wheat flour prices decreased by 13 percent month-on-month in October, after the Essential Food Commodities Importers and Traders Association reduced the price of wheat flour. October quotations remained more than five times higher than their year-earlier levels.

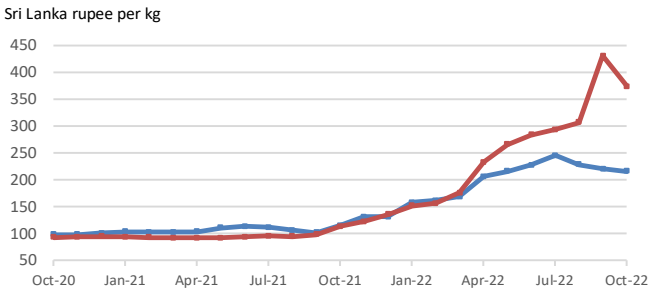
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	14.75	0.3	7.2	22.6
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	13.85	-0.7	4.1	26.6

Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Sri Lanka



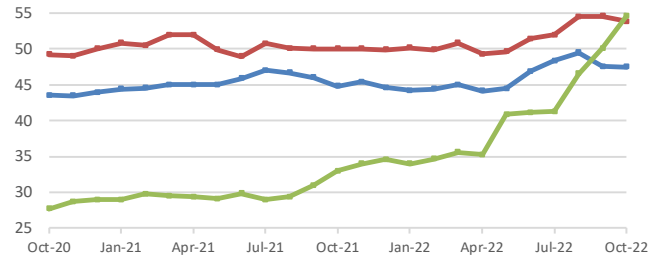
	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Colombo, Rice (white)	216.01	-1.9	-12.1	87.3
Colombo, Wheat (flour)	374.17	-13.1	27.6	228.5

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

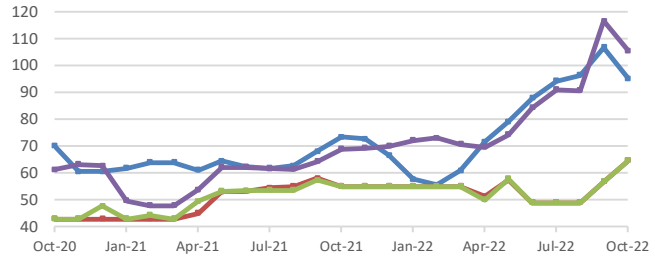


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	47.47	-0.2	-1.8	5.9
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	53.85	-1.3	3.6	7.7
Dhaka, Wheat (flour)	54.65	9.1	32.4	65.6

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

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan

Pakistan rupee per kg

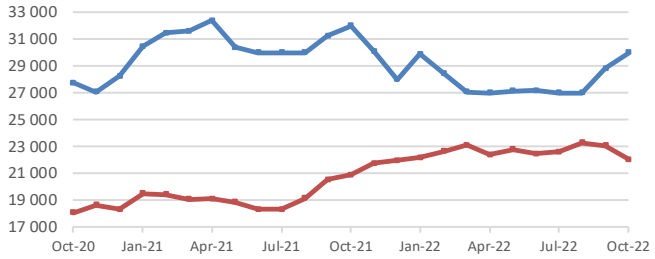


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Karachi	95.16	-10.9	0.9	29.6
Lahore	64.75	13.8	32.1	17.7
Multan	64.75	13.8	32.1	17.7
Quetta	105.50	-9.4	15.9	52.9

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Wholesale prices of wheat in India

Indian rupee per tonne

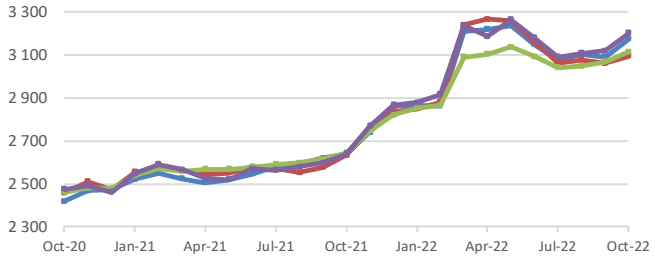


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mumbai	30 000.00	4.1	11.1	-6.3
New Delhi	22 032.30	-4.5	-2.5	5.3

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)

Yuan or yuan renminbi per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou	3 175.00	2.7	3.3	20.3
Linyi	3 095.00	1.1	1.0	17.6
National Average	3 115.25	1.5	2.5	17.8
Sijiazhuang	3 200.50	2.6	3.6	21.2

Source: CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wheat export prices strengthened in the Russian Federation, while domestic prices of wheat and potatoes showed mixed trends in the subregion

In **the Russian Federation**, export prices of milling wheat in October averaged about 2 percent higher than a month earlier, in line with trends of other origins, at levels slightly above those of October 2021. Uncertainties over the continuation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative and the projected reduction of the area planted with 2023 winter wheat crops in the country due to heavy rains in key producing regions, provided upward pressure on prices. However, bumper 2022 national production prospects as well as large domestic availabilities and a slow pace of export activity, limited the increase.

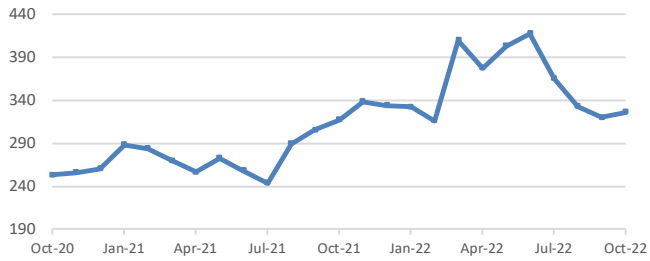
Wholesale prices of milling wheat rose for the third consecutive month in **Ukraine** in October, in line with seasonal trends, but remained about 25 percent lower than a year earlier. In **Kazakhstan**, average retail prices of wheat flour also continued to increase seasonally, reaching levels 32 percent above those in October 2021.

In importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour showed mixed trends and remained higher than a year earlier, amid higher production and transportation costs. Prices increased slightly in **Georgia** in October and in **Azerbaijan** in September, in line with seasonal trends. In **Kyrgyzstan**, national average retail prices of wheat flour were stable for the third consecutive month in October. In **Tajikistan**, wheat flour prices declined slightly or remained stable. Favourable 2022 harvests in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan contributed to the relative stability of prices. Prices of wheat flour in **Armenia**, **Belarus**, **the Republic of Moldova** and **Uzbekistan** remained virtually unchanged in September.

Retail prices of potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, increased seasonally in October in **Georgia**, to year-on-year higher levels, and in **Kyrgyzstan**, although only slightly and remaining lower than a year earlier. Prices also rose in September in **Uzbekistan** and **Azerbaijan**, in line with seasonal trends, and were higher than a year before. In **Armenia**, prices remained stable at lower levels compared to September 2021. National average prices of potatoes declined in **Kazakhstan** in October, but remained higher year-on-year, and in **Belarus** in September to values well below those of a year earlier.

Export prices of milling wheat in the Russian Federation

United States dollar per tonne

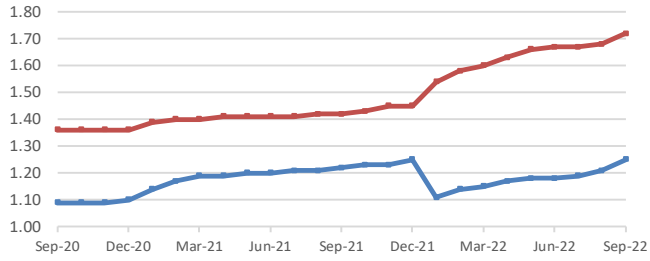


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	326.25	2.0	-10.6	2.8

Source: APK-Inform Agency.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Azerbaijan

Azerbaijani manat per kg

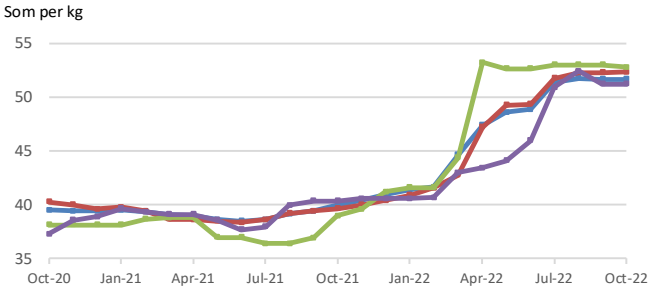


	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, local)	1.25	3.3	5.9	2.5
National Average, Wheat (flour, imported)	1.72	2.4	3.0	21.1

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

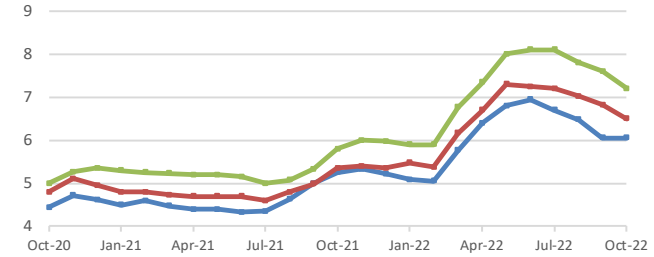
Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	51.67	0.0	0.6	29.3
Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)	52.35	0.0	1.1	32.0
Osh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	52.82	-0.4	-0.4	35.4
Jalal-Abad, Wheat (flour, first grade)	51.24	0.0	0.6	26.9

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

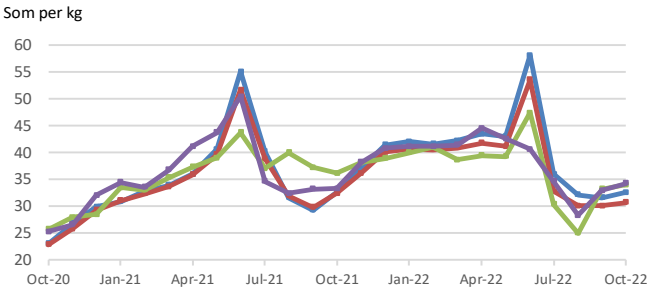
Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Wheat (flour, first grade)	6.06	0.0	-9.6	15.4
Kurgonteppa, Wheat (flour, first grade)	6.50	-4.7	-9.7	21.5
Khorugh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	7.20	-5.3	-11.1	24.1

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

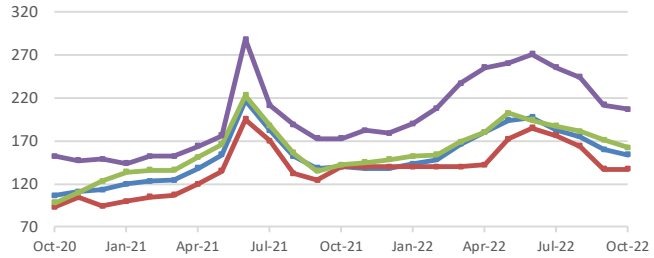
Retail prices of potatoes in Kyrgyzstan



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bishkek	32.64	3.2	-9.2	-0.1
National Average	30.71	1.9	-6.4	-5.2
Batken	33.99	2.2	12.0	-6.1
Jalal-Abad	34.31	4.1	-1.1	3.0

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Retail prices of potatoes in Kazakhstan



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	154.00	-3.8	-15.4	10.0
Kostanay	137.00	0.0	-22.2	-2.1
Almaty	162.00	-5.3	-13.4	14.1
Aktau	207.00	-2.4	-18.8	19.7

Source: Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bureau of National Statistics.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of red beans rose sharply in October in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua with the main crops affected by unfavourable weather conditions

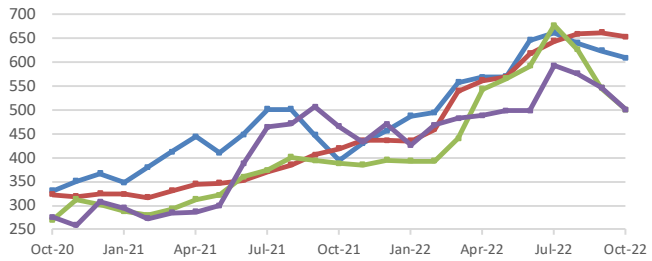
The passage of Tropical Storm Julia affected the main season crops of red beans at germination stage in early October and exerted strong upward pressure on prices in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. In **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, prices of red beans rose more than 30 percent month-on-month, while they increased by 10 percent in **El Salvador**. In the aforementioned countries, where prices were already above their year-earlier levels, supported by high production and transportation costs, the year-on-year price differences ranged from 65 to 100 percent in October. In the countries where black beans are mainly consumed, prices did not change significantly and remained at least 20 percent above their year-earlier levels in October. In **Guatemala**, despite the negative impact of Tropical Storm Julia, prices have remained virtually unchanged since August, with markets supplied with reserves from the previous season. In **Mexico**, prices were stable or rose ahead of the main season harvest, forecast at a below-average level, as dry conditions at the beginning of the cropping season delayed and reduced plantings.

Wholesale prices of white maize declined in October for the third consecutive month in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua** by more than 7 percent month-on-month, as the main season harvest continued to improve market supplies. Similarly, prices weakened in **Guatemala**, reflecting improved seasonal availabilities. In **El Salvador**, prices weakened moderately, as the seasonal downward pressure was partially offset by the adverse impact of the passage of Tropical Storm Julia. In **Mexico**, prices continued to rise in October, pressured by below-average sowings and a delayed start of the main season harvest, as a result of prolonged dryness between May and July, and were at least 20 percent up from a year earlier. In Puebla, prices were more than double their levels a year earlier, reflecting the sharp increases since July 2022, prompted by concerns over yields on account of dry conditions. Across the subregion, prices remained above their year-earlier levels, owing to rising production and transportation costs.

In the Caribbean, prices of domestically produced maize meal and black beans rose in September in most markets of **Haiti**, as seasonal downward pressure was more than offset by the below-average main crop output. Sharp price increases were registered in the capital, Port-au-Prince, where the blockage of a main port of fuel entry caused fuel shortages. Renewed massive civil protests following an increase in fuel prices along with heightened insecurity hampered food and fuel supply as well as households' access to markets. After the short-lived strengthening in August, the Haitian gourde resumed its weakening trend in September and October, adding further upward pressure on prices of food items, including imported rice, wheat flour, sugar and cooking oil.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America

United States dollar per tonne

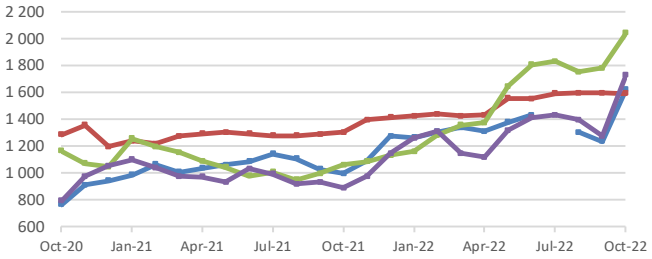


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City	608.08	-2.5	-8.1	53.9
El Salvador, San Salvador	652.96	-1.3	1.5	55.7
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	500.06	-8.3	-26.1	28.8
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental)	500.50	-8.4	-15.5	7.6

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

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 620.30	31.2	-	62.2
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	1 593.68	-0.2	0.0	22.2
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	2 043.14	14.7	11.5	92.8
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Beans (red)	1 728.76	35.4	20.7	94.1

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

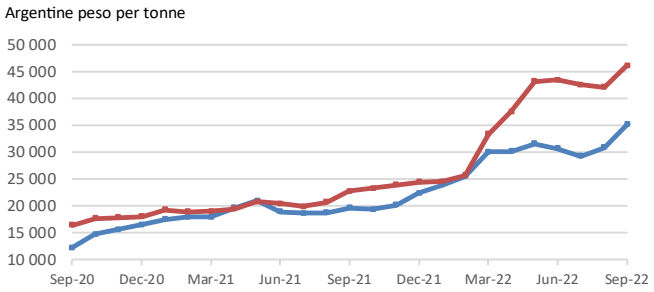
Prices of wheat and maize remained elevated at well above October 2021 levels

Across the subregion, prices of wheat remained overall stable at high levels. The notable exception was **Argentina**, the subregion's major wheat producer, where unfavourable production prospects exerted strong upward pressure on prices for the second consecutive month. Persistent dryness reduced sowings of the 2022 crop, currently at critical flowering and grain filling stages, to a below-average level, negatively affecting yield prospects. Prices remained well above their October 2021 levels, reflecting the record-high export sales during the first nine months of the year. In **Brazil**, prices were stable or strengthened despite the ongoing harvest, as excessive moisture in the key producing state of Paraná affected crop yields. Prices were at least 10 percent higher year-on-year, after sustained increases in the first half of 2022. Similarly, prices held steady in **Chile** and **Uruguay** ahead of the 2022 harvest, projected to increase on a yearly basis on account of larger plantings. In importing countries, prices held steady in **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)** and **Peru** in October, and strengthened modestly in **Colombia**.

Prices of yellow maize followed mixed trends and remained mostly up from a year earlier, supported by elevated production costs and higher international quotations. **Brazil** was the only country where prices were lower year-on-year, as the record 2022 maize output increased market availabilities. In October, prices were stable, with planting of the 2023 minor season crop underway. In **Argentina** and **Chile**, prices rose in October for the third consecutive month, with the 2023 planting ongoing. In Argentina, soil moisture deficits contributed to the slow pace of operations and dented sowing prospects. While prices were stable at levels 10 percent higher year-on-year in **Peru** and **Uruguay**, they continued to weaken seasonally in **Colombia** and **Ecuador**. In **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)**, prices followed mixed trends and were above their year-earlier levels, owing to a decline in the 2022 production, affected by dryness in the main producing department of Santa Cruz.

Regarding rice, prices rose in the capital city of **Brazil** due to large export sales in October, following the weakening of the national currency as a result of uncertainty related to the presidential election. Prices remained below the atypically high levels registered a year earlier. In **Uruguay**, where planting of the 2023 crop was recently completed, prices declined in October and were 10 percent below their values a year earlier, owing to the above-average 2022 harvest. Similarly, in **Peru**, prices weakened for the third consecutive month, as markets continue to be adequately supplied with the main season output. By contrast, in **Colombia**, prices continued to strengthen despite the ongoing main harvest, as high production costs and expectations for a below-average harvest exerted upward pressure on prices. In the latter two countries, prices remained above those a year earlier, when 2020 and 2021 bumper harvests kept prices at low levels.

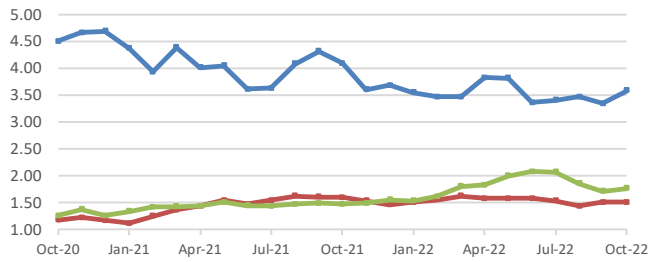
Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



	Latest Price Sep-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Rosario, Maize (yellow)	35 190.58	13.8	14.5	79.2
Buenos Aires, Wheat	46 103.70	9.3	6.1	102.7

Source: Bolsa de Cereales.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil



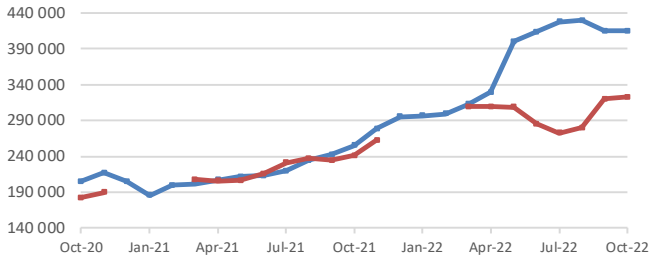
	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Federal District, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	3.59	7.2	5.3	-12.4
Mato Grosso, Maize (yellow)	1.51	0.0	-1.9	-5.6
Rio Grande do Sul, Wheat	1.77	2.9	-14.5	19.6

Source: Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab).

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of cereals in Chile

Chilean peso per tonne

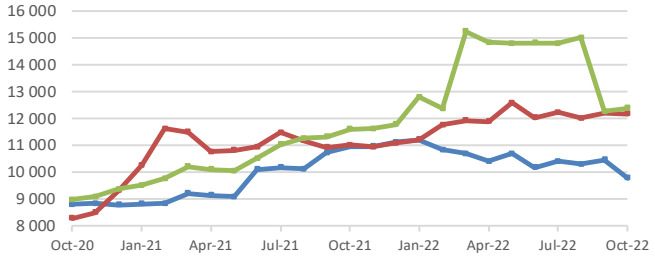


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat	415 000	0.0	-2.9	62.7
National Average, Maize (yellow)	322 500	0.8	18.3	33.7

Source: Cotrisa.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay

Uruguayan peso per tonne

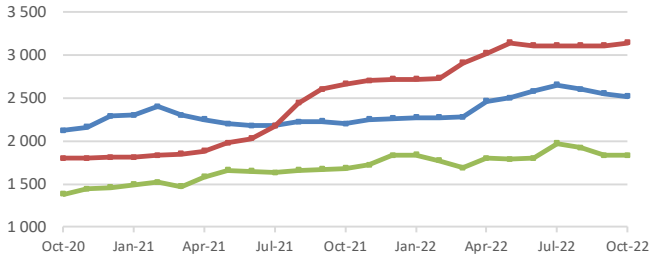


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	9 786.00	-6.5	-6.1	-10.7
National Average, Maize	12 177.76	-0.3	-0.4	10.6
National Average, Wheat	12 387.39	0.9	-16.3	6.6

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

Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru

Nuevo sol per tonne

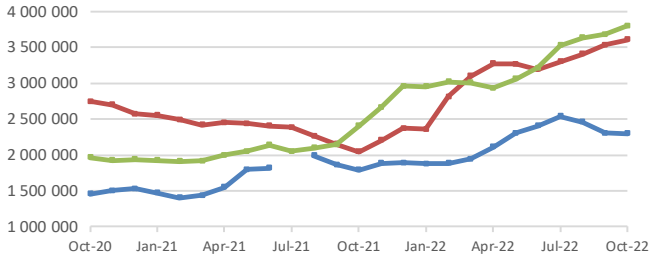


	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2 520	-1.2	-4.9	14.5
Lima, Wheat (flour)	3 140	1.0	1.0	18.0
Lima, Maize (yellow)	1 830	0.0	-7.1	8.9

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

Colombian peso per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bogotá, Maize (yellow)	2 302 500	-0.2	-9.5	28.4
Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	3 608 000	2.1	9.3	76.6
Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	3 807 000	3.4	7.8	58.1

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).

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 November 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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