KEY MESSAGES

 ↗ International prices of wheat fell again in January, as the short-term outlook for global supplies continued to improve, in particular following latest estimates of larger 2022 outputs in Australia and the Russian Federation than earlier expected. By contrast, international coarse grain prices firmed marginally, mostly reflecting the continued strong demand for maize supplies from Brazil. For rice, tighter availabilities, strong local demand in some Asian exporting countries and exchange rate movements increased international prices at an accelerated pace in January.

 ↗ FAO’s analysis of domestic staple food prices indicates that significantly high price levels persisted in December 2022 and January 2023, despite some evidence of easing from 2022 peaks for selected countries, including parts of Southern Africa and West Africa. Food access constraints will likely continue in the near term, amid fragile social and economic conditions in several areas, especially in the Horn of Africa. Developments in the global market, along with other concurrent shocks, including adverse weather events, conflicts and macroeconomic challenges such as currency weaknesses, will continue to influence domestic staple food price trends.

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Argentina | Wheat flour
Botswana | Maize
Colombia | Wheat flour
Eswatini | Maize
Ethiopia | Cereals
Ghana | Coarse grains
Malawi | Maize
Mexico | Maize
Myanmar | Rice
Namibia | Maize
Pakistan | Wheat flour
Somalia | Coarse grains
South Sudan | Staple foods
Sudan | Staple foods
Uganda | Maize
Zimbabwe | Food items

Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2023. Warnings are only included if latest available price data is not older than two months.
International cereal prices followed mixed trends in January; wheat prices fell, while coarse grain prices firmed marginally, and rice prices increased at an accelerated pace.

World wheat prices fell in January for the third consecutive month as global supply levels continued to improve. Recent harvests in Australia, where latest estimates are now higher than initially expected, and in Argentina along with a weaker national currency, were behind a decline in the Australia (eastern states) and Argentina (Trigo Pan, Up River, f.o.b.) quotations, which fell by 3 percent and 5 percent, respectively, month-on-month. Large supplies following upwards revisions to production estimates, strong exports and competitive prices for the Russian Federation led to slight declines in prices of competing origins, including European Union (France, grade 1) and the benchmark United States of America (No. 2, Hard Red Winter) values, each declining by 2 percent in January.

International maize export prices firmed marginally in January. Brazil (Paranágra, feed) prices increased by 3 percent month-on-month as international demand for supplies from Brazil remained strong and the Brazilian real strengthened. By contrast, the benchmark United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, yellow) price was unchanged in January as sales remained sluggish. Similarly, the Argentina (Up River, f.o.b.) quotations were also stable month-on-month as upward pressure from concerns over dry conditions weighed against the impact of currency depreciation.

After rising for much of 2022, international rice prices rose at an accelerated pace in January 2023. The FAO All Rice Price Index averaged 126.4 points in January, up 6.2 percent from December 2022 and 24.6 percent above its year-earlier level. In Thailand, price increases came in the wake of Indonesian purchases and a further strengthening of the baht against the United States dollar. Currency appreciations against the United States dollar also influenced prices up in Viet Nam and India. In Viet Nam, thinning availabilities ahead of the 2023 winter-spring harvest provided further support, as did government procurement in India, which progressed at a record pace despite the smaller "Kharif" crop harvested in 2022. Iraqi purchases also kept long grain quotations on the rise in the United States of America.

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

**Argentina | Wheat flour**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Rate (%)</th>
<th>to 12/22</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of wheat flour were at new record highs in December 2022.

Retail prices of wheat flour rose for the sixth consecutive month in December 2022 and were at record highs. This is due to increasing prices of wheat grain, driven by large exports during the first half of 2022 and unfavourable production prospects in recent months, exacerbated by elevated milling and transportation costs. Prices of food items have been increasing in 2022, amid difficult macroeconomic conditions, with the annual food inflation rate at 9.5 percent in December 2022 in the Greater Buenos Aires area. To contain the price increases, the "Precios Justos" Programme, which aims to fix the prices of 1,500 basic commodities in supermarkets, including staple food items, was relaunched in November 2022. In February 2023, the programme was extended through June 2023 and revised to allow for a 3.2 percent month-on-month increase in prices.

**Botswana | Maize**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Rate (%)</th>
<th>to 12/22</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maize meal prices at all-time highs.

Prices of maize meal jumped sharply in the last quarter of 2022, with prices reaching record-high levels. The increase is mainly the result of elevated grain prices in South Africa, the main source of imports for the country, whilst the high energy prices and currency weakness have inflated operational costs along the food value chain, further contributing to the rising prices. Along with a forecast deceleration in economic growth in 2023, with adverse implications for employment and incomes, the high food prices are expected to diminish vulnerable households’ purchasing power, stressing food insecurity conditions.

**Colombia | Wheat flour**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Rate (%)</th>
<th>to 01/23</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of wheat flour remained stable and up from a year earlier.

Prices of wheat flour stabilized in December 2022 and January 2023, reflecting recent weakening of international quotations. Prices remained at near-record levels following sustained increases since June 2021, supported by the earlier upsurge in international prices of 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 remained high at 26 percent in January 2023.

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

Price warning level: ⬛ High ⬇ Moderate
DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS

**Ethiopia | Cereals**

Prices of cereals at near-record to record levels in January 2023 despite recent slight seasonal declines for maize, due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency and conflict-related trade disruptions.

Prices of domestically produced maize declined in January 2023 with the recently concluded "Meher" harvest, by 11 percent in Bahirdar market, located in a key producing area, and by 5 percent in the capital, Addis Ababa, while they increased by 2 percent in Diredawa market, located in a cereal deficit area. Prices of maize, in January 2023, were about 20 to 35 percent higher than the already significantly elevated values a year earlier. In the capital, Addis Ababa, prices of locally produced "Teff" increased by 8 percent in January 2023 reaching new record highs, while prices of wheat, partly imported and mainly consumed in urban areas, declined by 10 percent but remained 32 percent higher on a yearly basis. 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.

**Ghana | Coarse grains**

Prices of coarse grains were at near-record to record levels in January 2023

Prices of locally produced coarse grains followed mixed trends in January 2023. Despite above-average cereal outputs in 2021 and 2022, prices of maize, millet and sorghum were up to 115, 135 and 150 percent, respectively, higher on a yearly basis. Annual food inflation reached a record level of 59.7 percent in December 2022 following sustained increases since June 2021, reflecting persistent inflationary pressures from strong export demand for cereals from neighbouring countries and currency weakness. The depreciation of the Ghanaian cedi, that was equivalent to GHS 11.47/USD 1 in January 2023 compared to GHS 6.01/USD 1 in January 2022, has increased the cost of imported goods. Furthermore, the upward pressure on domestic prices continues to be exacerbated by the impact of the war in Ukraine on international food, fuel and fertilizer markets.

**Eswatini | Maize**

Maize meal prices at all-time highs

Prices of maize meal jumped sharply in the last quarter of 2022, with prices reaching record-high levels. The increase is mainly the result of elevated grain prices in South Africa, the main source of imports for the country, whilst the high energy prices and currency weakness have inflated operational costs along the food value chain, further contributing to the rising prices. Along with a forecast deceleration in economic growth in 2023, with adverse implications for employment and incomes, the high food prices are expected to diminish vulnerable households’ purchasing power, stressing food insecurity conditions.

### Growth Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to 01/23</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth Rate (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Eswatini, National average, Retail, Maize meal.

### Growth Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to 01/23</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth Rate (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Ghana, Accra, Wholesale, Maize meal.

Price warning level:  📍 High  📍 Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS cont’d

Malawi | Maize

Prices of maize rise to new all-time highs
The nominal national average price of *maize grain* increased at a quicker pace in the last quarter of 2022 and in January 2023 was at a new record high. Currency weakness that exacerbated the spill over effects of high global commodity prices and tighter domestic supplies 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.

### Growth Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to 01/23</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Mexico | Maize

Prices of maize price remained well above their values a year-earlier in Puebla
In Puebla state, prices of *white maize* declined for the second consecutive month in January 2023, reflecting improved market supplies from the main season harvest, nearing completion. However, prices remained well above their year-earlier levels, as unfavourable production prospects provided strong upward pressure on prices between August and November 2022. As of end-December 2022, official estimates point to a year-on-year reduction in the main season maize output in Puebla state, with the area sown and yields nearly 10 and 25 percent, respectively, down from a year earlier. At the national level, production of the 2022 main season crop is expected at an average level, due to better-than-expected yields offsetting a contraction in sowings.

### Growth Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to 01/23</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Myanmar | Rice

Domestic prices of rice reach new record highs in January 2023
Domestic prices of “Emata” *rice*, a widely consumed variety, surged to new record highs in January 2023 and were 70 percent higher year-on-year. The elevated prices are attributed to dwindling market availabilities following two consecutive seasons of production declines, as well as higher agricultural input and transportation costs. The sharp depreciation of the national currency supported strong demand from neighbouring countries, particularly China (mainland), lending further support to prices. The output of the 2022 main paddy crop is forecast at a below-average level, mostly due to low yield expectations that reflect the limited use of critical agricultural inputs because of their high prices.

### Growth Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to 01/23</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)
Somalia | Coarse grains

Prices of coarse grains were firm or seasonally increased to high levels in December 2022

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, in the lean season between April and June, IPC Phase 5 (Famine) is projected to occur among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts in Bay Region and among displaced populations in Baidoa town and in Mogadishu, unless humanitarian assistance is urgently scaled up. Prices of maize and sorghum remained firm or seasonally increased by 7 to 12 percent in December 2022. Due to significantly reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests, prices of maize and sorghum were, in December, around the already elevated values of a year earlier. Prices are not expected to significantly decline with the secondary “Deyr” harvest, gathered in January 2023, as cereal production is estimated to be 40 to 60 percent below average, due to severe dryness throughout the cropping period.

Pakistan | Wheat flour

Prices of wheat flour skyrocketed to new record highs in January 2023

Prices of wheat flour, a key staple food, skyrocketed and reached record levels, ranging from 20 to 140 percent higher year-on-year. The high prices are attributed to tight market availabilities, following generally stagnant production since 2018 and stock losses due to the June to August 2022 floods, as well as elevated agricultural input and transportation costs, and general inflationary pressure. In addition, trade flow disruptions in remote areas, on account of severe flood damages to transport infrastructure, is a further contributing factor to the price increases. Cumulative wheat imports were above average in the June 2022 to January 2023 period, but were been unable to contain the upward price pressure.

Namibia | Maize

Maize meal prices at all-time highs

Prices of maize meal jumped sharply in the last quarter of 2022, with prices reaching record-high levels. The increase is mainly the result of elevated grain prices in South Africa, the main source of imports for the country, whilst the high energy prices and currency weakness have inflated operational costs along the food value chain, further contributing to the rising prices. Along with a forecast deceleration in economic growth in 2023, with adverse implications for employment and incomes, the high food prices are expected to diminish vulnerable households’ purchasing power, stressing food insecurity conditions.
**DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS**

**South Sudan | Staple foods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Growth Rate (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to 01/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-16.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of coarse grains following mixed trends in January 2023, and at exceptionally high levels, mainly due to insufficient supplies, conflict and severe macroeconomic difficulties

In the capital, Juba, prices of maize and sorghum levelled off at record levels in January 2023 as the second season harvest increased market availabilities. Prices of imported wheat, cassava and groundnuts, other important staples in the local diet, increased in January by 3 to 6 percent. Nominal food prices in January 2023 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.

**Sudan | Staple foods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Growth Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of coarse grains following mixed trends in January 2023, but remain at very high levels

Prices of locally grown sorghum began to seasonally increase in January 2023 by 3 to 9 percent in some markets after having declined between October and December 2022 by 12 to 33 percent with the 2022 harvest, estimated at above-average levels owing to favourable weather conditions. By contrast, prices of millet continued their downward trend in most markets, declining in December 2022 by 4 to 16 percent. Despite the favourable outcome of the 2022 cropping season and the recent price declines, prices of coarse grains in January 2023 remained between two and three times their already elevated year-earlier values. Prices of wheat, mostly imported, remained firm in January 2023, due to lower demand owing to the improved availability of other cereals and were slightly below the very high levels of one year earlier. 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.

**Uganda | Maize**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Growth Rate (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of maize continued to seasonally decrease in January 2023, but remained well above their year-earlier levels, underpinned by tight supplies, sustained demand and high fuel prices

Prices of maize declined in January 2023 for the second consecutive month from the peak reached in November 2022, decreasing by 26 to 31 percent across monitored markets as newly harvested second season crops increased market supplies. Despite the recent declines, prices in January 2023 were still 27 to 43 percent above their year-earlier levels due to reduced domestic availabilities, as the output of both the first season harvest, completed in August 2022, and the recently concluded second season harvest are estimated at below-average levels due to erratic seasonal rains. Sustained domestic and export demand, mainly from Kenya, and high fuel prices provided further support to prices.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
The annual food inflation rate was estimated at about 264 percent in January 2023, down 21 percentage points from the previous month. The disinflation comes amid a relative stabilization of the exchange rate in recent months and some easing of international prices that have helped to limit imported inflationary pressure. However, the annual inflation rate was still at a significantly high level, owing to the deep-rooted currency weakness that has amplified the transmission of elevated global prices to the domestic market. At the commodity level, maize grain prices were more than six times higher on a yearly basis in December 2022, but monthly rates of increase in the last quarter of 2022 were below levels in the first half of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Rate (%) to 12/22</th>
<th>Same period average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td><strong>5.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compound growth rate in real terms. Refers to: Zimbabwe, Harare, Mbare, Retail, Maize (white).
Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends and were well above their year-earlier levels

Across most parts of the subregion, prices of domestically produced coarse grains stood well above their year-earlier values in December 2022 and January 2023. In Sahelian countries, high prices mostly reflect tight market availabilities, due to low carryover stocks and reduced trade flows, as well as conflict-related market disruptions in the Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin areas. In countries of the Gulf of Guinea, strong demand, high production and transportation costs, and currency depreciation remained the main factors underpinning the high price levels.

In Mali, prices of locally produced sorghum and millet generally remained stable or declined in some markets in January 2023, in line with seasonal trends, underpinned by the recent above-average harvest. However, prices of coarse grains were 10 to 30 percent higher on a yearly basis, mostly reflecting localized production shortfalls and market disruptions, due to poor security conditions in the Liptako-Gourma Region, amid strong export and domestic demand. Similarly, in Burkina Faso, prices of coarse grains remained stable or declined in January due to improved availabilities following an above-average 2022 harvest. On a yearly basis, however, prices of sorghum and millet were 5 to 20 percent, respectively, higher, reflecting conflict-related market disruptions and increased demand for food in northern and eastern areas from the high concentration of internally displaced persons. In the Niger, prices of sorghum and millet remained stable in January and were generally below their year-earlier values in most markets, reflecting the sharp production upturn in 2022. In Chad, prices of coarse grains generally decreased seasonally in December 2022. However, prices of millet were up to 25 percent higher, while prices of sorghum and maize were up to 45 percent above their year-earlier levels, supported by high fuel prices and reduced trade flows, underpinned by market disruptions, due to conflict and floods. Furthermore, a slowdown in imports of wheat flour and rice associated with the war in Ukraine has added pressure on prices of locally produced coarse grains. In Senegal, national average prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in December 2022. Despite the above-average cereal production in 2022, average prices of maize and sorghum were about 45 percent higher on a yearly basis, while prices of millet were 60 percent above their year-earlier levels, mostly reflecting high production and transportation costs, and currency depreciation.

In several countries along the Gulf of Guinea, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in December 2022 and January 2023. In Ghana, prices of locally produced coarse grains followed mixed trends in January. However, prices of maize, millet and sorghum remained, respectively, up to 115, 135 and 150 percent, respectively, higher year-on-year, mostly underpinned by persistent inflationary pressures from strong export demand, depreciation of the national currency and high international commodity prices. In Togo, prices of maize generally increased in January 2023, mostly reflecting strong domestic demand, but they were below their elevated year-earlier levels. Prices of sorghum were stable or declined but were still about 10 percent higher year-on-year, underpinned by strong domestic demand and higher production costs. In Benin, prices of maize and sorghum generally increased and were near their year-earlier levels in December 2022. In Nigeria, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in December 2022 and were generally near or above their year-earlier values. In northeastern and northcentral markets, the year-on-year price increases were steeper due to poor security conditions and increased transportation costs, compounded by recent flood-related disruptions. Prices of rice were stable in December 2022 and were up to 40 percent higher year-on-year, underpinned by strong demand. Annual food inflation in Nigeria reached a near-record level of 23.75 percent in December 2022.

**Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali**

![Chart showing wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali](chart1)

**Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso**

![Chart showing wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso](chart2)

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](http://www.fpmaweb.org).
**Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg</th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niamey, Millet (local)</td>
<td>25 500</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinder, Sorghum (local)</td>
<td>18 000</td>
<td>-12.2</td>
<td>-29.4</td>
<td>-30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinder, Millet (local)</td>
<td>24 500</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillaberi, Sorghum (local)</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-7.4</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retail prices of millet and sorghum in Chad**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFA franc per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price Dec-22</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N’Djamena, Millet</td>
<td>307.00</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moundou, Sorghum</td>
<td>234.00</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moundou, Millet</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>-15.3</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>N’Djamena, Sorghum</td>
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**Retail prices of cereals in Senegal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price Dec-22</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Millet</td>
<td>429.00</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>-4.7</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Sorghum</td>
<td>410.00</td>
<td>-5.1</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Maize</td>
<td>368.00</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
<td>46.6</td>
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</table>

**Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Ghana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ghanaian cedi</th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamale, Sorghum, 109 kg</td>
<td>844.19</td>
<td>-9.7</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>139.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techiman, Sorghum, 109 kg</td>
<td>749.06</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>152.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamale, Maize, 100 kg</td>
<td>519.23</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>116.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumasi, Maize, 100 kg</td>
<td>809.42</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
Price increases of staple cereals ease, but levels still exceptionally high

Although some signs of disinflation were evident in the last quarter of 2022, annual food inflation rates remained in double-digit figures in December 2022, while in Zimbabwe prices had more than tripled. These persistently high rates continue to cause real income losses and stress food insecurity across the subregion.

In South Africa, wholesale prices of maize declined in December 2022 and January 2023, though remained about 25 percent higher on a yearly basis. The decreases come amid a continuation of conducive weather conditions for the 2023 maize crop that is supporting favourable harvest expectations and point to a relatively comfortable supply situation in the 2023/24 marketing year. Declines in global benchmark prices and a moderate appreciation of the national currency also contributed to the recent price declines. Similarly, mirroring international trends, wholesale prices of wheat continued to fall in January 2023 from their peaks in mid-2022 and were about 10 percent higher year-on-year. In Angola, the headline inflation rate slowed considerably during the course of 2022, with monthly price increases of maize meal also decelerating over the year. This, in part, reflects an appreciation of the national currency in annual terms in 2022. However, some inflationary pressure may arise in the forthcoming months due to a depreciation of the national currency between October and December 2022, and a cut in the policy interest rate in January 2023 aimed at supporting economic growth. In Botswana, Eswatini and Namibia, maize meal prices jumped sharply in the last two months of 2022 driven by high import costs that reflect currency weakness and the still elevated prices on the international market. At their year-end levels, prices of maize meal were at record highs. In Malawi and Zambia, national average prices of maize grain also reached new all-time highs in January 2023, underpinned by tighter domestic supplies, currency weakness and high energy prices that have inflated operational costs. In Zimbabwe, the annual food inflation rate continued to fall in January 2023, but at 264 percent remained significantly high. Correspondingly, the monthly inflation rate, estimated at 1 percent, is also below the peaks registered in mid-2022. The recent slowdown of the still exceptionally high inflation rate reflects a stabilization of the exchange rate and some easing of prices at the international level.
SOUTHERN AFRICA cont’d

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lilangeni per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec-22</td>
<td>1M 3M 1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National average</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>5.4 7.7 36.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lilangeni per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec-22</td>
<td>1M 3M 1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National average</td>
<td>15.02</td>
<td>0.5 31.5 48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hhohho</td>
<td>18.18</td>
<td>5.2 55.7 81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubombo</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td>1.3 8.8 23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiselweni</td>
<td>14.60</td>
<td>2.8 30.4 37.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Namibia dollar per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec-22</td>
<td>1M 3M 1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td>15.63</td>
<td>16.9 15.4 29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swakopmund</td>
<td>16.12</td>
<td>12.6 12.6 23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>20.5 20.5 37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobabis</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>25.4 25.4 43.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail prices of maize in Zambia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zambian kwacha</th>
<th>Latest Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan-23</td>
<td>1M 3M 1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Maize (white), 20 kg</td>
<td>93.44</td>
<td>6.5 24.2 38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Breakfast maize meal, 25 kg</td>
<td>181.46</td>
<td>5.7 12.3 22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, White roller maize meal, 25</td>
<td>148.19</td>
<td>6.7 10.0 24.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 January 2023. Overall, exceptionally high levels continued to be recorded in South Sudan and the Sudan in January 2023 and in Somalia in December 2022, where famine is projected between April and June 2023 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 because of macroeconomic difficulties and localized trade disruptions from insecurity, and in Uganda, mainly due to reduced domestic availabilities following a below-average cereal production in 2022. 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 began to seasonally increase in several markets in January 2023 after having declined between October and December with the 2022 harvest, estimated at above-average levels owing to favourable weather conditions. By contrast, prices of millet continued their downward trend. Despite the favourable outcome of the 2022 cropping season and the recent price declines, prices of coarse grains, in January, remained between two and three times their already elevated year-earlier values, due to high prices of fuel and agricultural inputs inflating production costs, political instability, intercommunal clashes and a weak national currency. Prices of wheat, mostly imported, remained firm in January due to lower demand, owing to the improved availability of other cereals and were slightly below the very high levels of one year earlier.

In South Sudan, prices of maize and sorghum levelled off at record levels in January 2023 in the capital, Juba, as the second season harvest, currently underway in southern bimodal rainfall areas, increased market availabilities. The exceptionally high price levels are due to tight supplies, the lingering impact of prolonged conflict and macroeconomic difficulties. In Somalia, where famine is projected between April and June 2023 in the absence of an immediate scale up of humanitarian assistance, prices of maize and sorghum remained firm or seasonally increased in December 2022, when they were close to or higher than the already elevated levels of a year earlier, due to significantly reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests. In Uganda, prices of maize decreased sharply in January 2023 for the second consecutive month from the peak reached in November 2022, as newly harvested second season crops increased market supplies. Despite the recent declines, prices in January were still well above their year-earlier levels, due to reduced domestic availabilities as the output of both the first season harvest, completed in August 2022, and the recently concluded second season harvest are estimated at below-average levels due to erratic seasonal rains. Sustained export demand, mainly from Kenya, and high fuel prices provided further support to prices. In Ethiopia, prices of maize declined in January 2023 with the recently concluded “Meher” harvest both in Bahirdar market, located in a key producing area, and in the capital, Addis Ababa, while prices slightly increased in Diredawa market, located in a cereal deficit area. Prices in January 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.
### Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somali shilling per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price Dec-22</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mogadishu, Maize (white)</td>
<td>15 475</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
<td>-12.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marka, Maize (white)</td>
<td>12 000</td>
<td>-7.7</td>
<td>-7.7</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baidoa, Sorghum (red)</td>
<td>17 300</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethiopian birr per 100 kg</th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahirdar</td>
<td>2 550.00</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>2 822.50</td>
<td>-4.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wholesale prices of maize in Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uganda shilling per kg</th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td>1 185</td>
<td>-25.8</td>
<td>-36.4</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lira</td>
<td>1 030</td>
<td>-29.3</td>
<td>-42.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabale</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>-31.0</td>
<td>-39.8</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masindi</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>-28.1</td>
<td>-43.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Domestic prices of rice and wheat generally increased and were well above their year-earlier levels

Domestic prices of rice were mostly stable or increased in January 2023 and were well above their year-earlier levels in most countries of the subregion. The price increases mostly concerned some traditional rice exporters. The strongest month-on-month increases were registered in Myanmar, where prices of the widely consumed “Emata” variety increased by 8 percent, reaching new record highs in January. Prices were more than 70 percent higher year-on-year after a sustained increase in 2022. The persistent upward trend is mainly attributed to generally tight market availabilities following two consecutive seasons of production declines, as well as higher agricultural input and transportation costs. In Thailand, after a short-lived seasonal decline in November 2022, domestic rice prices increased for a second consecutive month in January 2023, mostly reflecting strong export demand. Domestic rice price increases were moderate in Viet Nam and India, while prices remained stable in China (mainland), reflecting generally adequate market availabilities. In Sri Lanka, rice prices were generally stable after declining steadily since August 2022, owing to improved market availabilities from the 2022 “Yala” harvest and increased imports. The main exception to the increasing trend was Bangladesh, where domestic rice prices declined in January 2023 and were only slightly above their year-earlier levels, reflecting favourable prospects for the 2023 “Boro” crop, to be harvested from February.

Wheat grain and wheat flour prices generally increased in the subregion, with few exceptions, and were well above their year-earlier levels and at record levels in some countries. In Pakistan, domestic wheat and wheat flour prices skyrocketed in January 2023 and were at record levels, ranging from 20 to 140 percent higher year-on-year, mostly reflecting tight market availabilities following stagnant outputs since 2018, high agricultural input costs, elevated transportation costs and general inflationary pressure. Wheat flour prices remained stable or increased seasonally in China (mainland), as well as in India, where stronger price increases were supported by localized production shortfalls in 2022 and strong export demand. Wheat flour prices declined in Bangladesh but remained at least 70 percent above their year-earlier levels, due to a considerable slowdown in imports and elevated transportation costs. In Sri Lanka, wheat flour prices decreased sharply for the fourth consecutive month in January 2023, reflecting slightly improved market availabilities from higher imports. However, prices remain considerably above their year-earlier levels.

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**Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand**

| Bangkok, Rice (5% broken) | 15.44 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 22.1 |
| Bangkok, Rice (25% broken) | 14.54 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 21.7 |

---

**Wholesale prices of rice and wheat in India**

| Mumbai, Wheat | 35 225.80 | 4.4 | 17.4 | 17.8 |
| New Delhi, Wheat | 26 483.90 | -1.9 | 20.2 | 19.5 |
| Mumbai, Rice | 27 161.30 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| New Delhi, Rice | 29 354.80 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 26.5 |

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka rupee per kg

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

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Bangladesh

Taka per kg

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan

Pakistan rupee per kg

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)

Yuan or yuan renminbi per tonne

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
Wheat export prices declined in the Russian Federation, while domestic prices of wheat exhibited mixed trends and potato prices seasonally increased in the subregion.

In the Russian Federation, export prices of milling wheat declined by about 2 percent in January 2023, in line with trends of other origins. Large domestic availabilities provided downward pressure on prices, which reached levels around 8 percent below those of January 2022. However, increasing demand from importing countries limited the decline.

In Kazakhstan, within the domestic market, average retail prices of wheat flour remained stable in January, but were at levels about 30 percent above those in January 2022, attributable to reduced domestic availability, owing to a sustained pace of export activity.

In importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour exhibited mixed trends and were above their year-earlier levels, amid higher production and transportation costs. Prices slightly declined further for the third consecutive month in Georgia, in January 2023, and remained stable in Armenia, in December, but were over 20 and 8 percent, respectively, higher than a year earlier. Prices remained virtually unchanged in December 2022 in Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova. In Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, prices rose slightly in December, in line with seasonal trends.

Retail prices of potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, seasonally increased in most countries, in January. January prices rose in Georgia to year-on-year higher levels. In the Russian Federation, prices increased, but remained 30 percent below year-earlier levels. Prices similarly increased, in December, in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, while they decreased for a second consecutive month in the Republic of Moldova.

For more information visit the FPMA website here.
CIS - ASIA AND EUROPE cont’d

Retail prices of wheat flour in Armenia

Armenian dram per kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-22</td>
<td>498.90</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-22</td>
<td>266.60</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan

Som per kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-22</td>
<td>52.33</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-22</td>
<td>53.41</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-22</td>
<td>51.24</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalal-Abad, Wheat (flour, first grade)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-22</td>
<td>54.34</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batken, Wheat (flour, first grade)</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Retail prices of potatoes in the Russian Federation

Russian rouble per kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-23</td>
<td>32.91</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>-30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail prices of potatoes in Kazakhstan

Tenge per kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-22</td>
<td>155.00</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-22</td>
<td>168.00</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almaty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-22</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aktau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-22</td>
<td>142.00</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nur-Sultan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information visit the FPMA website here.
Prices of maize and beans mostly rose in January 2023 and remained above their levels a year earlier

After seasonal declines in the past few months, wholesale prices of white maize rose, in January 2023, in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. In these countries, prices were at least 25 percent higher than their year-earlier levels, reflecting elevated production and transportation costs. The year-on-year price difference was largest (more than 45 percent) in El Salvador. In Guatemala, prices increased in December 2022 and January 2023 owing to reduced market supplies. The introduction of a 50 percent tariff on white maize exports by Mexico in mid-January provided additional, albeit short-lived, upward pressure on prices. In Mexico, prices were stable or declined with improved supplies from the main harvest, but remained well above their year-earlier levels, following sustained increases in 2022, on concerns over the impact of dryness on the maize harvest. Despite the contraction in plantings, higher-than-expected yields are likely to result in a near-average main season output.

Prices of red beans resumed increasing trends in January 2023, after a short-lived weakening in the previous month in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Prices were above their levels a year earlier, with the year-on-year increases ranging from 40 to 60 percent, supported by high production costs and costlier imports from Nicaragua, the key red bean producer of the subregion. In Honduras, the lower year-on-year imports in the September to November 2022 period also exerted upward pressure on prices. Regarding black beans, prices in Guatemala declined in December 2022 and January 2023, in line with seasonal trends but were 7 percent up from a year earlier. In Mexico, prices were stable or declined with increased market availabilities from the main harvest, but remained higher year-on-year, reflecting the reduced production. Official estimates point to a 25 percent year-on-year decline of the main 2022 season output.

In Costa Rica, retail prices of rice strengthened marginally in December 2022 and January 2023, reflecting higher export prices in Uruguay, Brazil and the United States of America, the country’s major rice suppliers. Prices in January 2023 were 7 percent above their values a year earlier.

In Haiti, prices of domestically produced black beans declined seasonally in most markets, while prices of maize meal and rice showed mixed trends in December 2022. With slightly improved security situations in urban areas, market supplies reportedly increased, providing downward pressure on prices of black beans, rice and sorghum in the capital, Port-au-Prince. Prices of food items remained well above their year-earlier levels, supported by the reduced 2022 harvest as well as high transportation costs. The continuous depreciation of the national currency also contributed to elevated levels of imported food prices.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
Prices of maize and rice rose in most countries and were higher than their January 2022 levels

Prices of yellow maize remained mostly up from a year earlier, supported by elevated production costs and higher year-on-year international quotations, with the notable exception of Brazil. In Brazil, prices strengthened moderately in December 2022 and January 2023, but remained lower year-on-year, reflecting the bumper maize production in 2022. Prices rose in Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Uruguay, supported by low seasonal availabilities and concerns over the impact of dryness on the current crop, due to be harvested from March 2023. After the sixth consecutive monthly increase, prices were twice their levels a year earlier in Argentina. While prices were stable in Peru, they weakened in Colombia and Ecuador, due to the start of the minor season harvest and improved supplies from the harvest completed in late 2022, respectively.

Across the subregion, prices of rice rose in January 2023 and were higher than their year-earlier values, except in Uruguay, where the above-average 2022 production kept prices down from a year earlier. In Brazil and Uruguay, recent large exports, together with expectations for a year-on-year decline in 2023 outputs, to be harvested soon, provided upward pressure on prices. In Brazil, exports of rice during the last quarter of 2022 were more than double the previous three-year average. In Colombia, prices have been strengthening since July 2022, driven by high production costs and an below-average harvest in 2022. In Peru, prices rose modestly in January 2023, despite the ongoing minor season harvest.

Regarding wheat, prices exhibited mixed trends in January 2023. In Argentina, the subregion’s major wheat producer, prices strengthened in January, as seasonal downward pressure was more than offset by the drought-affected output, the lowest since 2015. Prices were more than double their year-earlier levels, reflecting strong international demand during the first half of 2022 and unfavourable production prospects in recent months. Prices also rose in Uruguay, supported by larger year-on-year exports during the last quarter of 2022. However, prices were down from a year earlier, reflecting ample market availabilities from a well above-average 2022 harvest, recently completed. By contrast, in Brazil and Chile, prices declined in December 2022 and January 2023, in line with seasonal trends. While prices were slightly below their year-earlier values in Brazil on account of ample supplies from the 2022 record harvest, they were nearly 10 percent higher year-on-year in Chile. In importing countries where prices remained up from a year earlier, prices showed mixed trends, decreasing in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), increasing in Colombia and remaining stable in Peru. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), reduced supplies from the low harvests and imports in 2022 kept prices above their year-earlier values.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#).
Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Rice</td>
<td>9 477.20</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>-15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Maize</td>
<td>11 696.58</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Wheat</td>
<td>11 996.37</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lima, Rice (milled, superior)</td>
<td>2 590</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima, Wheat (flour)</td>
<td>3 140</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima, Maize (yellow)</td>
<td>1 860</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bogotá, Rice (first quality)</td>
<td>3 920 000</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>66.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barranquilla, Wheat (flour)</td>
<td>3 401 250</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogotá, Maize (yellow)</td>
<td>2 298 250</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wholesale prices of cereals in Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latest Price Jan-23</th>
<th>Percent Change 1M</th>
<th>Percent Change 3M</th>
<th>Percent Change 1Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Wheat</td>
<td>321 250</td>
<td>-10.8</td>
<td>-22.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average, Maize (yellow)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

The source of the data from which charts and tables included in this report are elaborated is the FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool. The FPMA Tool database includes monthly retail and/or wholesale price series of major foods consumed in over 95 countries and weekly/monthly prices for over 80 internationally traded foodstuffs and feedstuffs. Visit the tool on the GIEWS website here: https://fpma.fao.org/

This report is based on information available up to early February 2023.

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

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