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MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

KEY MESSAGES

- ↗ International prices of grains increased sharply again in October, driven by reduced production prospects, tighter inventories and strong import demand. By contrast, international prices of rice fell further with the start of the main crop harvests and lacklustre demand.
- ↗ In East Africa, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in October, tracking seasonal patterns. In most countries, prices were around or below their year-earlier levels, except in the Sudan and South Sudan, where they reached new record highs in several markets. The impact of insufficient supplies and macro-economic challenges were compounded by a further recent depreciation of the currency in South Sudan and by flood-related trade disruptions in the Sudan.
- ↗ In West Africa, with the beginning of the 2020 harvest, the upward surge of prices of coarse grains in Nigeria halted, but prices remained well above their historical levels as a result of the difficult macro-economic environment and the disruptive impact of COVID-19-related restrictive measures to the supply chains.

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Price warning level: High Moderate [Based on GIEWS analysis]

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

Conforms to the UN World map, February 2020

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GIEWS - Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture

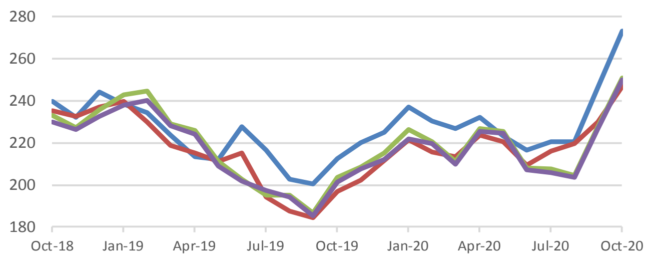
International wheat and maize prices increased sharply again in October, while prices of rice continued to slide

International prices of **wheat** increased further in October, reflecting robust global demand amidst shrinking export availabilities, poor growing conditions in Argentina and continued dry weather conditions adversely affecting winter wheat in parts of Europe, northern America and the Black Sea region. Tighter stocks than previously expected in the United States of America, on reduced production prospects and increased utilization estimates for 2020/21, pushed the benchmark US wheat (No.2 Hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) up by 11 percent from September to an average USD 273 per tonne in October, the highest level since 2014 and 29 percent above the corresponding month last year. Export quotations in the Black Sea also surged, by 10 percent, hitting their highest levels since 2014, driven by strong export pace from the Russian Federation and diminishing export supplies in Ukraine.

For a fourth consecutive month, export prices of all major coarse grains increased in October, led by sharp increases in **maize** quotations from several origins, including Argentina, the Black Sea region and the United States of America. Maize export prices in Argentina rallied 18 percent since September, to nearly 40 percent above the corresponding value a year earlier as continued dry conditions adversely affecting production prospects sparked supply concerns. Lowered export supplies on a further reduced production outlook in Ukraine pushed Black Sea export prices up another 17 percent in October. The benchmark US maize (No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) price also increased, by 12 percent month on month, supported by a fast pace of purchases by China (mainland) and higher-than-earlier anticipated drawdown of stocks in the United States of America. Feed barley and sorghum values also registered significant gains in October, supported by strong demand and spill-over from rising maize and wheat prices.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index (2014-2016=100) averaged 108.6 points in October 2020, down 2.7 percent from September and its lowest level in seven months. Among the Asian rice suppliers, Viet Nam was the sole origin to see export quotations edge up during October owing to delays in the autumn-winter harvest caused by successive storms. The start of the main crop harvests at a time of lacklustre demand drove prices down elsewhere. Increased shipping costs associated with container shortages tended to compound on these factors, as did the efforts to narrow price differentials with competing origins. The latter was especially the case of Thailand and Pakistan, which witnessed the steepest monthly price falls. Quotations were also down in India, even though an extraordinary strong start to the Government's procurement campaign tended to cap the losses. In the United States of America, downward pressure on prices continued as the 2020 harvest entered its final stage.

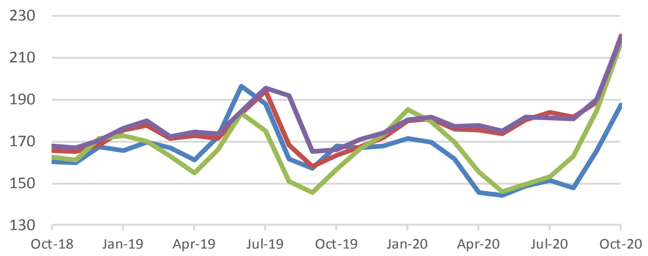
International wheat prices



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	273.25	10.9	23.9	28.6
European Union (France), Wheat (grade 1)	247.00	7.5	14.4	25.4
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	251.00	10.2	20.9	23.4
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	250.00	10.3	21.4	24.3

Source(s): International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency

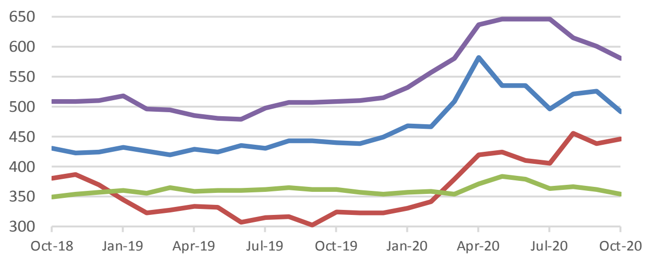
International maize prices



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	187.33	13.2	23.7	11.7
Black Sea, Maize (feed)	220.50	16.7	20.0	34.8
Argentina, Maize (Argentina, Up River, f.o.b.)	217.50	17.7	42.2	38.9
Ukraine, Maize (offer, f.o.b.)	219.60	15.4	21.1	32.1

Source(s): USDA; International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency

International rice prices



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B)	492.00	-6.5	-0.9	11.8
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	446.20	1.7	9.8	37.5
India, Rice (25% broken)	355.00	-2.1	-2.5	-2.2
United States of America, Rice (US Long Grain 2.4%)	580.40	-3.3	-10.2	14.0

Source(s): 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

Argentina | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/20	Same period average
3 months	0.5	0.6
12 months	-0.5	0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Argentina, Greater Buenos Aires, Retail, Bread (French type)

Retail prices of food items increased in September and up on a year earlier

Retail prices of food items continued to increase in September, associated with the sustained depreciation of the country's currency, which lost more than 30 percent of its value against the United States dollar over the past 12 months. Prices of **bread** increased by nearly 10 percent in September and were 30 percent higher than a year earlier. The elevated level is related to high prices of wheat grain, which has been steadily increasing since January 2020 due to the strong demand for exports. Among other food items, the increases in prices were most notable for **fruits**, **vegetables**, **tubers**, **beans** and **meat**, while less pronounced for dairy products, oil and non-alcoholic beverages. Reflecting the high annual inflation rate, which reached 35 percent in Greater Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area in September, the price ceilings, which were first introduced in March 2020 to curb rising prices amid the COVID-19 pandemic, were again revised upward in early October and extended by end-January 2021.

Bangladesh | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	2.2	-0.8
12 months	2.0	-0.5

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

Prices of rice increased further in October and well above their year-earlier levels

In Dhaka market, prices of medium quality **rice** continued to increase in October, while those of coarse quality rice showed some signs of softening but, in general, prices were well above their year-earlier levels. The high level of prices reflects the seasonal upward pressure exacerbated by concerns over the impact of unfavourable weather on the 2020 "Aman" harvest, starting from November. The 2020 "Aman" crop was affected by several weather setbacks, including excessive precipitation in March and April, followed by Tropical Cyclone Amphan in May and recurrent widespread and severe floods in July and August. Strong demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic added to the upward pressure. Overall, prices of rice in October 2020 in Dhaka market were 35 percent higher than a year earlier. In an effort to curb further the price increases, on 29 September, the Government fixed the wholesale prices for fine and medium quality rice at BDT 2 575 (USD 30.4) and at BDT 2 250 (USD 26.54), respectively, for a 50 kg sack.

Brazil | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	12.5	0.0
12 months	4.8	0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Wholesale, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)

Prices of cereals at high levels due to large exports and a weak currency

Prices of **rice** increased for the second consecutive month as strong export sales in the April to September period exacerbated the seasonally tight supply situation. Despite increased imports in September following a temporary suspension of the tariff on rice from non-Mercosur countries, the sustained depreciation of the country's currency and the elevated international prices of rice maintained the upward pressure on prices. Prices of **yellow maize** also increased further in October reflecting sustained domestic demand, namely from the feed and ethanol industries. Amid the continuous price increases, Brazil announced a suspension of the tariff on maize from non-Mercosur countries until the end of March 2021. Given this season's tighter supply situation owing to the large export sales, prices of rice and maize remained well above their year-earlier levels. Similarly, prices of **wheat** increased in October owing to slower farmer selling, despite the ongoing 2020 harvest, forecast to be above average due to larger plantings. Prices of wheat were also higher year on year, as the weaker currency made imports costlier.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Haiti | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/20	Same period average
3 months	-4.0	-0.2
12 months	-0.2	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Retail, Rice (imported)

Prices of staple food at high levels amid low availabilities and a weak currency

Prices of **maize meal** and **black beans** declined in September with the start of the second summer season harvest, for which production prospects are generally favourable, in contrast to the preceding main season, which was affected by dry conditions. Similarly, prices of mostly imported **rice** decreased, supported by the appreciation of the national currency. However, prices of these staple foods remained well above their year-earlier values due to generally tight supplies after the poor 2019 output as well as the reduced harvest in the 2020 main season, exacerbated by the socio-political turmoil. The country's currency was appreciated rapidly in September and October, which could contribute to stabilizing prices but could also erode the purchasing power of the population that financially depends on remittances.

Kyrgyzstan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	-0.3	0.9
12 months	2.0	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Retail, Wheat (flour, first grade)

Prices of wheat flour remained stable or increased slightly in October and were higher than a year earlier

Retail prices of first grade **wheat flour** held relatively stable or started showing signs of seasonal increases in October. The harvest of a large domestic wheat output in 2020 (GIEWS Country Brief) and Government price stabilization initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic, including temporary price ceilings on food items, a ban on wheat exports and large funds allocated to replenish its reserves, contributed to the overall price stability of the past few months. However, prices remained well above their values a year earlier, after sharply increasing in March and April 2020, following an upsurge in consumer demand due to concerns over the pandemic and export limitations in Kazakhstan, the country's key supplier. The depreciation of the local currency, which lost over 10 percent of its value against the United States dollar since the beginning of 2020 and higher export quotations from Kazakhstan also supported the increase of prices.

Nigeria | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/20	Same period average
3 months	4.1	-0.1
12 months	4.5	-0.8

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

Upward surge of coarse grains prices halted in September, but prices remain high

With the beginning of the 2020 harvest, the upward surge of the prices of **coarse grains** in Nigeria halted, but prices remained well above their historical levels as a result of the difficult macro-economic environment and the disruptive impact of COVID-19-related restrictive measures to the supply chains. Peaks prevailed in the conflict-affected areas of the northeast where, in addition to economic factors, market activities are further hampered by persistent insecurity. The macro-economic environment is characterized by the continued depreciation of the currency, the decline in foreign reserves and the high general inflation rate, which reached 13.72 percent in September, the highest rate since March 2018.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Pakistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	4.2	0.7
12 months	1.8	0.0

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

Prices of wheat flour increased further in October and at record highs

Prices of **wheat flour**, a key staple food, continued to increase sharply in October, generally reflecting tight market availabilities, after a lower-than-expected 2020 harvest, which followed below-average outputs in 2018 and 2019, and strong exports in 2019. Overall, prices of wheat flour in October 2020 were at record levels in most markets, averaging 25 percent higher than a year earlier in the recorded markets. In an effort to curb further price increases, the Government has allowed private imports, exempt of duties and taxes, and is importing wheat through official channels.

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	12.2	-2.2
12 months	8.0	-1.2

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

Food prices surging to exceptionally high levels due to a further depreciation of the local currency

In the capital, Juba, prices of **maize** and **sorghum** soared in October, surging by about 60 percent and reaching new record highs due to a further abrupt depreciation of the local currency on the parallel market in mid-October. Prices of other food staples, including **cassava**, **groundnuts** and imported **wheat**, also sharply increased, surging by 30-40 percent. Food prices were at exceptionally high levels in October, with those of sorghum and maize more than twice the already high year-earlier values and almost 50 times those in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Underlying the high food prices is the continuously difficult macro-economic situation, related to low foreign currency reserves and the continued depreciation of the country's currency. More recently, in the first half of 2020, COVID-19-related disruptions to the local markets and trade, already adversely affected by the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict, provided further support, as did the lower imports due to the border screening implemented by the Government of Uganda.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	9.1	-0.1
12 months	7.1	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sudan, Al-Fashir, Wholesale, Millet

Prices of staple foods continued to soar in October

Prices of locally grown **sorghum** and **millet** continued to soar in October and reached new record highs, as seasonal upward pressure was compounded by flood-related trade disruptions. Prices of **wheat**, mostly imported, also increased to record highs in all monitored markets. Prices of grains were at exceptionally high levels in October, almost four times above the already high values a year earlier. The sustained increasing trend started in late 2017 due to the difficult macro-economic situation, coupled with fuel shortages and the high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs. In 2020, tight supplies following a poor 2019 cereal output and disruptions to marketing and trading activities related to the measures implemented to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, provided further upward pressure on prices.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Tajikistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10/20	Same period average
3 months	0.5	1.7
12 months	0.9	0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Tajikistan, Khorugh, Retail, Wheat (flour, first grade)

Prices of wheat flour remained stable or increased slightly in October and were higher than a year earlier

Retail prices of first grade **wheat flour**, after two months of relative stability, increased slightly in October, or continued to hold steady. Overall adequate domestic supplies from the recent harvest, the easing of restrictive measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic and Government price stabilization initiatives, including a temporary export ban on wheat grain and flour and the release of produce from its strategic reserves, contributed to keep prices relatively stable in recent months. Prices, however, remained well above their levels of October last year, following the steep increases recorded between March and May 2020 due to the upsurge in consumer demand amid concerns over the pandemic, market disruptions and export restrictions in the subregion. Increased export quotations from Kazakhstan, the country's key supplier, also contributed to the higher year-on-year prices.

Zimbabwe | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/20	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 persisted but at a slower rate

Food prices continued to increase in September but at a slower rate compared to preceding months, reflecting a stabilization of the exchange rate, which has been the main inflationary driver. On a yearly basis, food inflation remained at a high rate of 724 percent; in August, the annual food inflation rate was estimated at 866 percent. The key factor underlying the high prices has been the weak national currency and persistent shortages of foreign currency, which have significantly increased import costs and stifled access to imports. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the economic challenges that the country has been facing during the last years and has pushed the country into an economic recession in 2020. The reduced domestic cereal harvests in 2019 and 2020 are additional factors that exerted strong upward pressure on prices; firstly, through tighter domestic supplies and secondly, by causing a substantial increase in import needs that accentuate the effects of imported inflation on domestic food prices. Despite the slowdown in food inflation rates, the persisting high levels and the equally salient factor of the pandemic-induced job and income losses have significantly eroded households' ability to afford food.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Improved market supplies from recently-started new harvests put downward pressure on prices in most countries

Consistent with seasonal trends, in several countries across the subregion, prices of coarse grains remained stable or decreased in October as new supplies from the ongoing harvests improved domestic availabilities. However, prices remained generally above their year-earlier levels due to the impacts of the measures introduced to contain the spread of COVID-19, the persisting insecurity in the conflict-affected areas of Lake Chad Basin, Tibesti and Liptako-Gourma regions, as well as the high inflation rates and the continuing trend of weakening currencies.

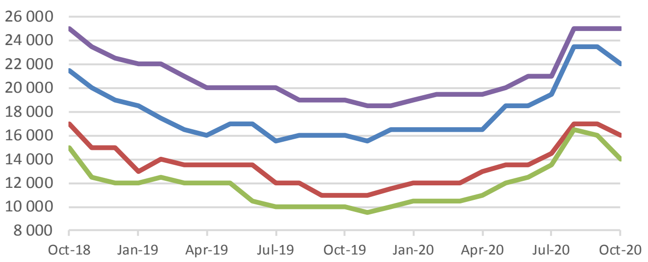
In **Niger**, prices of coarse grains began to seasonally decline in most markets in October with the beginning of the 2020 harvest, forecast at an above-average level. Prices were, however, still generally above their values of October last year, mainly due to localized production shortfalls linked to persistent conflict in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabery regions and poor crop performance in some areas caused by localized pest outbreaks. In **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, prices of coarse grains declined or remained relatively stable in most markets, reflecting the start of the new harvest. In general, prices remained at elevated levels on a yearly basis particularly in the northern parts of these countries due to marketing disruptions and persisting civil insecurity. In **Senegal**, prices of coarse grains remained mostly stable in September (last information available) but at relatively high levels and above those a year earlier due to the effects of the COVID-19 containment measures that disrupted the traditional trade circuit and the marketing of agricultural products. However, the remaining stocks from the 2019 harvest continued to guarantee a normal supply on the markets and price stability for most consumed cereals. By contrast, in **Chad**, the upward trend of the previous months continued in September and prices were well above their year-earlier levels underpinned by persistent insecurity, flooding and high transportation costs due to the restrictive measures introduced to contain the spread of COVID-19, including curfew and movement restrictions.

In coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, prices of maize in **Ghana** continued to decrease in October as markets were well supplied following the start of the 2020 main season maize harvest and sustained imports. In **Benin** and **Togo**, prices of maize decreased slightly in October as expectations of a good 2020 crop, balanced by stable domestic demand, weighed on prices. The year on year increase in the prices of maize is supported by sustained export demand from Sahelian countries.

In **Nigeria**, after a sharp increase in recent months, prices of coarse grains began to decline in several markets in September with improved availabilities following the beginning of the 2020 harvest. Prices remained generally well above their values of September last year, despite overall favourable prospects for the new harvest, mainly due to the effects of restrictive measures implemented to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, high transport costs and the still significantly weak local currency. In the conflict-affected areas of the northeast, prices of coarse grains were reported to remain at high levels, with persistent conflict exerting additional upward pressure.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

CFA Franc BCEAO per 100 kg

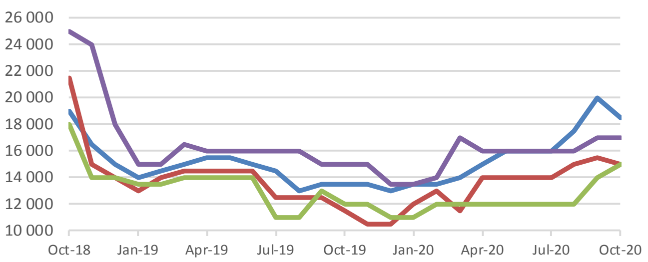


Source(s): Afrique verte

	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	22 000.00	-6.4	12.8	37.5
Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	16 000.00	-5.9	10.3	45.5
Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	14 000.00	-12.5	3.7	40.0
Dori, Millet (local)	25 000.00	0.0	19.0	31.6

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali

CFA Franc BCEAO per 100 kg



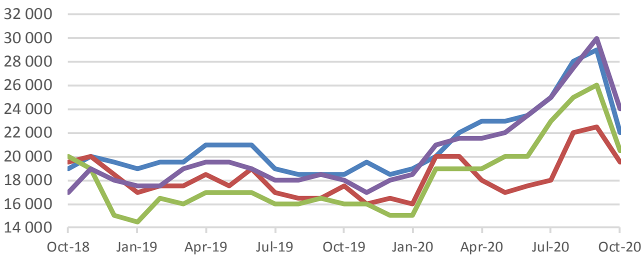
Source(s): Afrique verte

	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bamako, Millet (local)	18 500.00	-7.5	15.6	37.0
Bamako, Sorghum (local)	15 000.00	-3.2	7.1	30.4
Ségou, Millet (local)	15 000.00	7.1	25.0	25.0
Kayes, Sorghum (local)	17 000.00	0.0	6.3	13.3

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

CFA Franc BCEAO per 100 kg

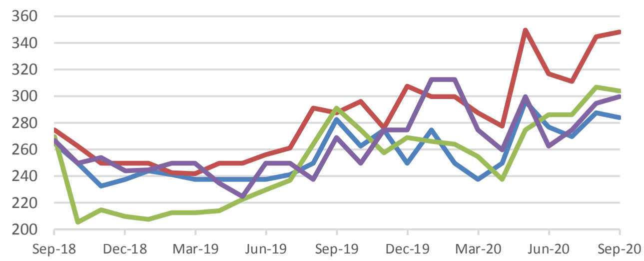


Source(s): Afrique verte

	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Niamey, Millet (local)	22 000.00	-24.1	-12.0	18.9
Niamey, Sorghum (local)	19 500.00	-13.3	8.3	11.4
Zinder, Sorghum (local)	20 500.00	-21.2	-10.9	28.1
Zinder, Millet (local)	24 000.00	-20.0	-4.0	33.3

Retail prices of millet in Senegal

CFA Franc BCEAO per Kg

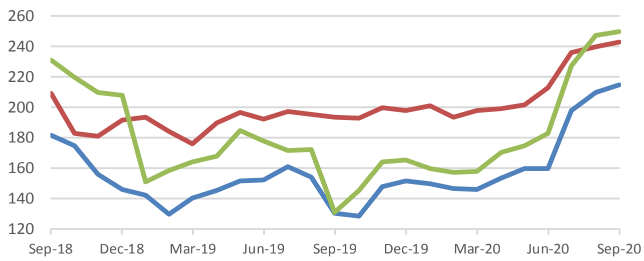


Source(s): Agence Nationale de la Statistique et la Démographie (ANSD)

	Latest Price Sep-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dakar, Millet	284.00	-1.4	2.5	0.4
SaintLouis, Millet	348.00	0.9	9.8	20.8
Louga, Millet	304.00	-1.0	6.3	4.5
Matam, Millet	300.00	1.7	14.1	11.5

Retail prices of white maize in Benin

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg

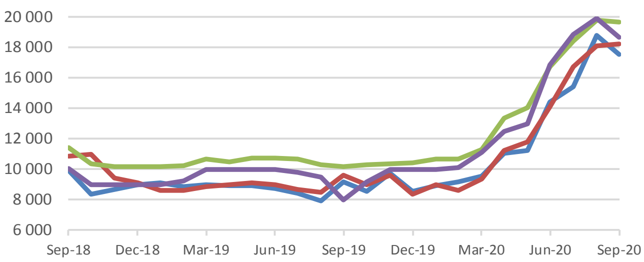


Source(s): Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique (INSAE)

	Latest Price Sep-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Natitingou, Maize (white)	215.00	2.4	34.4	64.8
Cotonou, Maize (white)	243.00	1.3	14.1	25.4
Parakou, Maize (white)	250.00	1.2	36.6	90.5

Wholesale prices of white maize in Nigeria

Naira per 100 kg



Source(s): FEWSNET

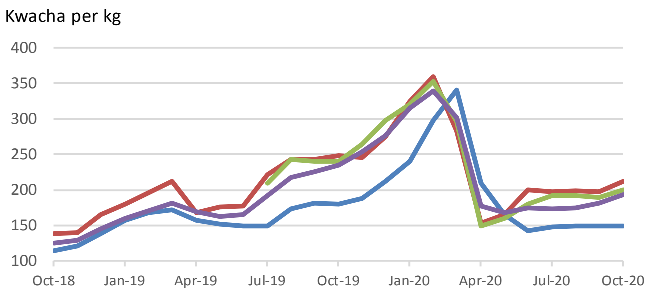
	Latest Price Sep-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kano, Maize (white)	17 568.00	-6.4	22.1	91.6
Maiduguri, Maize (white)	18 200.00	0.4	28.8	89.1
Lagos, Maize (white)	19 660.00	-0.7	17.5	93.2
Ibadan, Maize (white)	18 640.00	-6.3	10.5	133.0

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Supply pressure contained price increases

In all but two countries of Southern Africa, nominal prices of maize grain remained stable or climbed only moderately, trends that were primarily underpinned by a favourable supply situation. Despite the general stability of prices, households' access to food continued to remain weak on account of the COVID-19-induced income and job losses, which have sharply diminished households' purchasing power, particularly of those already vulnerable. In **Malawi** and **Zambia**, prices of maize grain increased only gradually in the months from April, the start of the main harvest period, to October, and were lower on a yearly basis. The reduced prices principally reflect the above-average maize harvests in 2020. Similarly, prices of maize in **Mozambique** increased only moderately in September, in line with seasonal trends. Compared to the previous year, prices were higher reflecting tighter supplies due to a weather-reduced harvest in 2020. In addition, a weaker currency has reinforced the higher year-on-year grain prices. In the import-dependent countries, **Botswana** and **Eswatini**, prices of maize meal were firm in September but higher on a yearly basis, while in **Namibia**, although similarly stable, prices were at comparable levels to the previous year. In contrast to these generally subdued price movements, the annual food inflation rate in **Zimbabwe** was estimated at 724 percent in September, although on a monthly basis price increases had eased reflecting a more stable exchange rate; the food inflation rate was estimated at 866 percent in August. The exceptionally high inflation rates were underpinned by an overall weak currency, while supply pressure from the reduced agricultural harvests in 2019 and 2020 added further upward pressure. In **South Africa**, wholesale prices of maize grain continued to trend upwards in October and were 25 percent above their year-earlier values. The strong increases in recent months partly result from rising international prices, which have more than negated the dampening effects of a large domestic harvest; the 2020 maize output was estimated to be the second biggest on record. Robust export demand provided additional upward support, particularly demand for yellow maize from East Asian countries. Prices of wheat in South Africa, by contrast, fell in October, reflecting favourable production prospects for the 2020 domestic crop, currently being harvested.

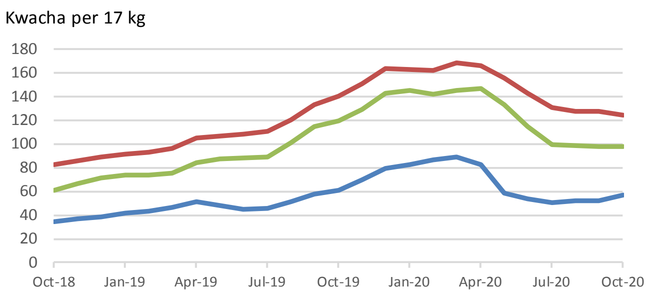
Retail prices of maize in Malawi



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mzuzu, Maize	150.00	0.0	0.9	-17.0
Nsanje, Maize	212.20	7.7	7.2	-14.3
Liwonde, Maize	200.00	5.3	4.2	-16.7
National Average, Maize	193.80	7.1	11.8	-17.5

Source(s): Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security/IFPRI

Retail prices of maize in Zambia



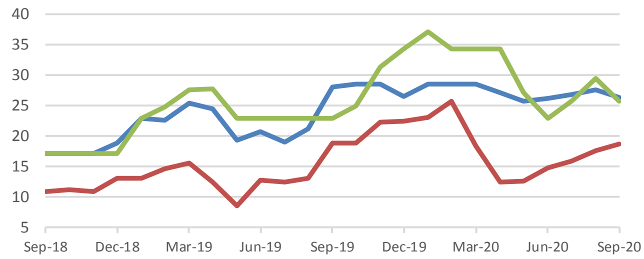
	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	56.74	8.4	11.5	-6.3
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	124.57	-2.3	-4.8	-11.2
National Average, White roller maize meal	97.60	-0.3	-1.6	-18.4

Source(s): Central Statistical Office

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique

Metical per kg

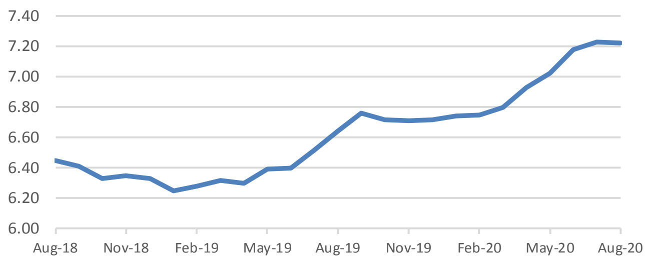


	Latest Price Sep-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Maputo, Maize (white)	26.31	-4.7	0.5	-6.4
Gorongosa, Maize (white)	18.70	5.9	26.8	-0.9
Chokwe, Maize (white)	25.72	-12.9	12.5	12.5

Source(s): Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

Pula per kg

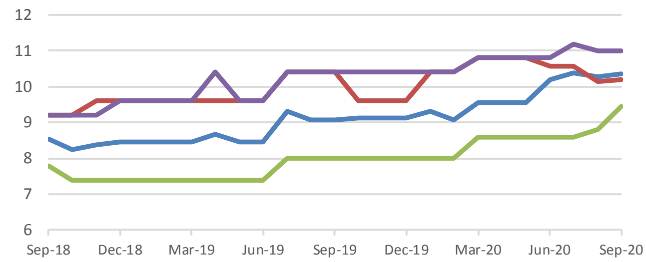


	Latest Price Aug-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	7.22	-0.1	2.8	8.7

Source(s): Statistics Botswana

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini

Lilangeni per kg

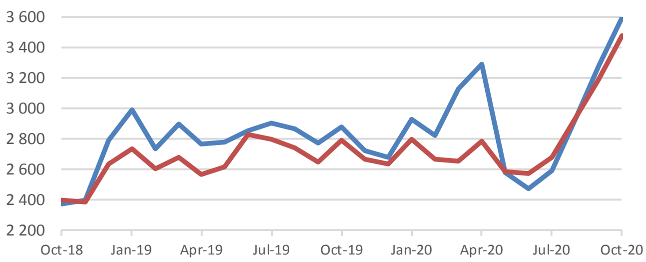


	Latest Price Sep-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	10.36	0.8	1.7	14.2
Hhohho, Maize meal	10.20	0.5	-3.6	-1.9
Lubombo, Maize meal	9.45	7.4	9.9	18.1
Shiselweni, Maize meal	11.00	0.0	1.9	5.8

Source(s): Central Statistical Office (CSO)

Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa

Rand per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Maize (white)	3 599.18	9.8	38.7	24.9
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	3 478.80	9.1	29.9	24.5

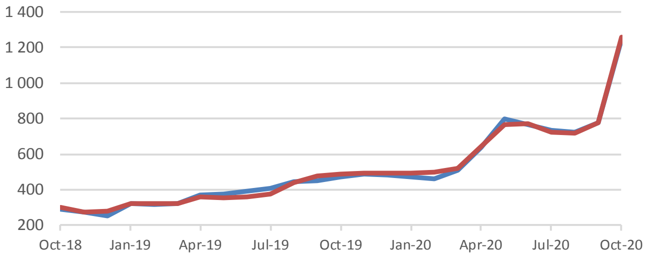
Source(s): SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

For more information visit the FPMA website here

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

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in October. In most countries, prices were around or below their year-earlier levels, reflecting above-average first season harvests. A slowdown in economic activities because of the COVID-19 pandemic and households' deteriorating purchasing power contributed to generally slack domestic demand. By contrast, prices were at exceptionally high levels in South Sudan and in the Sudan, where the upward pressure, mainly exerted by insufficient supplies and macro-economic challenges, was compounded by a further recent depreciation of the local currency in South Sudan and by flood-related disruptions in the Sudan. In **South Sudan**, prices of maize and sorghum, already at very high levels, surged in October in the capital, Juba, reaching new record highs due to a further abrupt depreciation of the local currency on the parallel market in mid-October. Among the factors contributing to the exceptionally high prices are a difficult macro-economic situation, the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict and, more recently, COVID-19 screening measures at border points in Uganda, the country's main source for cereal imports, which slowed down trade flows. In **the Sudan**, prices of sorghum and millet continued to soar in October reaching new record highs, with seasonal patterns compounded by flood-related trade disruptions. The exceptionally high level of prices is a result of the tight supply situation following a well below-average 2019 harvest, a weak currency, reduced market supplies due to COVID-19-related restrictive measures, fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating the already elevated production and transportation costs. In **the United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize increased sharply in October, with seasonal patterns compounded by flood-related trade disruptions. Despite the recent increases, prices remained around their year-earlier values, as both the main "Msimu" harvest, concluded in July in central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, and the "Masika" harvest, completed in August in northeastern bi-modal rainfall areas, were above average and bolstered domestic supplies. In **Burundi**, prices of maize seasonally increased in October for the second consecutive month but remained around their year-earlier values on account of adequate domestic availabilities following consecutive above-average harvests. In **Kenya**, prices of maize followed mixed trends in October. They declined in Eldoret market, located in a western key-producing area, with the start of the "long-rains" harvest, expected to be above average. However, prices remained stable in Nakuru market, also located in a western surplus producing rural area, while in the capital, Nairobi, persisting supply chain disruptions linked to the pandemic measures led to a further strengthening of prices. Overall, prices in October were down from a year earlier. In **Uganda**, prices of maize levelled off or declined in October in all monitored markets, including the capital, Kampala, after having increased in September. Prices in October were well below their year-earlier levels, mainly due to the measures implemented to contain the spread of COVID-19, which resulted in declining domestic and export demand since early 2020. In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize levelled off or began to decline in October with the recent start of the major "Meher" harvest. Prices in October were generally well above their year-earlier levels, mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the country's currency, which has resulted in increased transportation and production costs. In **Somalia**, prices of sorghum and maize declined in September in key southern producing areas with the recently concluded "Gu" off-season harvest and were generally lower than the high levels of one year earlier.

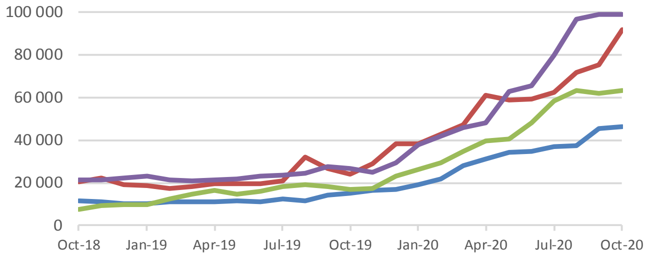
Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Juba, Maize (white)	1 249.00	60.7	69.7	164.1
Juba, Sorghum (Feterita)	1 258.00	62.1	73.3	158.3

Source(s): Crop & Livestock Market Information System (CLIMIS)

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Sudan



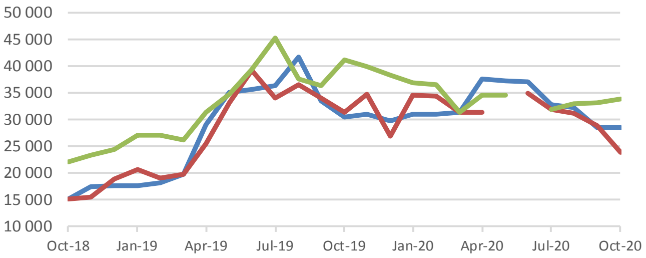
	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kadugli, Sorghum (Feterita)	46 200.00	1.6	24.4	207.4
Al-Fashir, Millet	91 575.00	21.8	47.0	282.8
El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)	63 433.37	2.3	8.3	277.5
Nyala, Millet	98 725.00	0.0	23.8	270.1

Source(s): Food Security information for Action (SIFSIA)

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of maize in Kenya

Kenyan Shilling per tonne

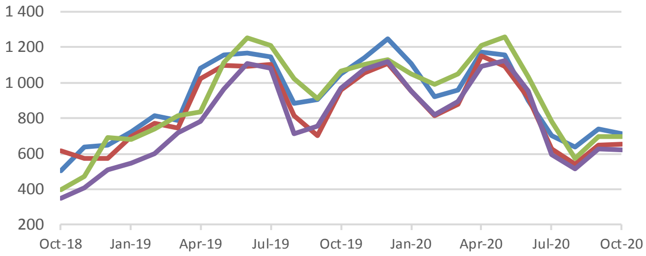


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Nakuru, Maize	28 516.00	-0.4	-13.1	-6.5
Eldoret, Maize	23 982.00	-17.0	-24.8	-23.4
Nairobi, Maize	33 967.00	2.4	6.3	-17.7

Source(s): Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

Wholesale prices of maize in Uganda

Uganda Shilling per kg

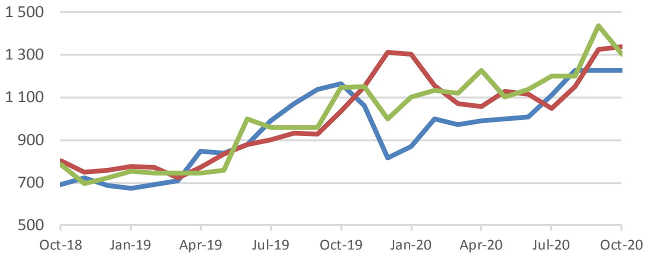


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kampala, Maize	711.25	-4.1	1.3	-32.3
Lira, Maize	652.30	0.2	3.9	-32.1
Kabale, Maize	699.28	0.0	-10.7	-34.3
Masindi, Maize	624.33	-0.7	4.5	-35.6

Source(s): Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia

Ethiopian Birr per 100 kg

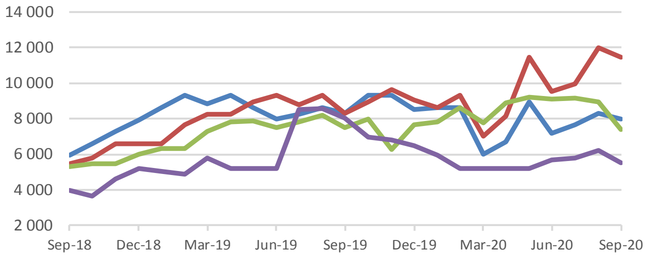


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Addis Ababa, Maize	1 227.00	0.2	10.5	5.6
Diredawa, Maize	1 336.67	0.8	27.3	28.9
Mekele, Maize	1 300.00	-9.6	8.3	13.5

Source(s): Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

Somali Shilling per kg



	Latest Price Sep-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	8 000.00	-3.9	11.7	-3.9
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	11 475.00	-4.4	20.0	37.8
Marka, Maize (white)	7 400.00	-17.3	-18.9	-1.7
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	5 550.00	-10.8	-2.3	-31.1

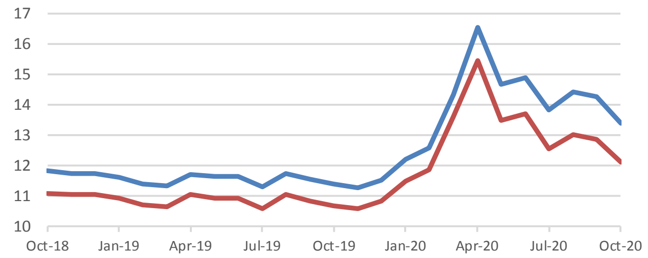
Source(s): Food Security Analysis Unit

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Domestic prices of rice followed mixed trends in October; those of wheat generally stable or increased

Domestic prices of rice followed mixed trends in October and were above their year-earlier levels in most countries. In the main exporters, prices continued to decrease in **Thailand**, with seasonal downward pressure exerted by increasing supplies from an above-average 2020 main crop harvest, further exacerbated by persistent muted demand. In **Viet Nam**, after some signs of softening in the previous month, prices firmed up, following the completion of the 2020 "summer-autumn" harvest. In Yangon market of **Myanmar**, prices of rice continued to increase reaching record levels in October 2020, despite the onset of an above-average 2020 main season harvest, as market availabilities were reportedly tight amid COVID-19-related restrictions on transportation within the country. In **India**, prices of rice were stable in most markets, as the downward pressure from improving supplies with the progress of the 2020 main Kharif season harvest, estimated to be above average, was offset by steady demand for the Government procurement programme. According to official estimates, as of 29 October, almost 12 million tonnes of paddy rice, accounting for 10 percent of the total main season output, had already been procured by the Government. In **Cambodia** and **China (mainland)**, prices of rice changed little reflecting adequate market availabilities. In the importing countries, prices of rice decreased in **the Philippines**, where the 2020 main season harvest, estimated at an above-average level, has recently started. By contrast, prices increased seasonally in **Sri Lanka**, with the main planting ongoing and the next harvest not due until February 2021. In **Bangladesh**, in Dhaka market, prices of medium quality rice continued to increase in October, while those of coarse quality rice showed some signs of softening but, in general, prices were well above their year-earlier levels. The high level of prices reflects the seasonal upward pressure exacerbated by concerns over the impact of unfavourable weather conditions on the forthcoming 2020 "Aman" crop harvest and strong demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, prices of rice in October 2020 were almost 35 percent above their year-earlier levels. As for wheat grain and wheat flour, prices were generally stable or increased in October. Prices of wheat flour increased in **Pakistan** and reached record levels in most markets, generally reflecting tight market availabilities, after a lower-than-expected 2020 harvest, which followed below-average outputs in 2018 and 2019, and strong exports in 2019. In an effort to curb further increases, the Government has allowed private imports, exempt of duties and taxes, and is importing wheat through official channels. In **China (mainland)**, the subregion's main producer, prices of wheat increased, reflecting seasonal patterns. In India, prices of wheat were generally stable as the downward pressure from the 2020 record wheat output was offset by the strong pace of public purchases. In the wheat importing countries, prices of wheat increased marginally in **Bangladesh**, mostly reflecting seasonal trends, while prices remained stable in **Sri Lanka**.

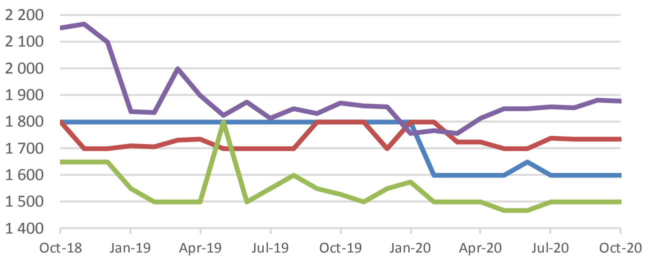
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	13.41	-6.1	-3.2	17.6
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	12.13	-5.8	-3.4	13.4

Source(s): Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Wholesale prices of rice in Cambodia

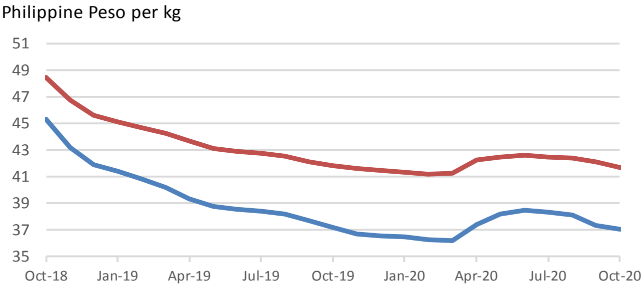


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Phnom Penh, Rice (Mix)	1 600.00	0.0	0.0	-11.1
Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)	1 735.00	0.0	-0.3	-3.6
Battambang, Rice (Mix)	1 500.00	0.0	0.0	-2.0
Kampong Chhnang, Rice (Mix)	1 877.00	-0.2	1.0	0.4

Source(s): Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System

For more information visit the FPMA website here

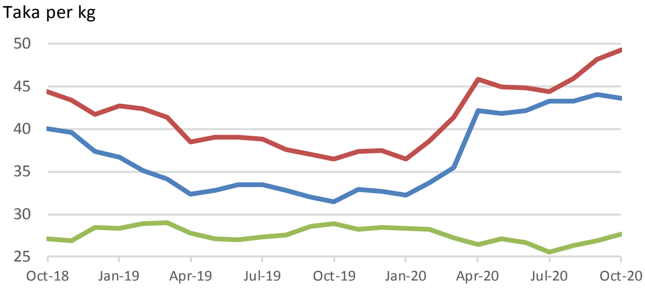
Retail prices of rice in the Philippines



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice (regular milled)	37.04	-0.9	-3.4	-0.5
National Average, Rice (well milled)	41.73	-1.0	-1.8	-0.3

Source(s): Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

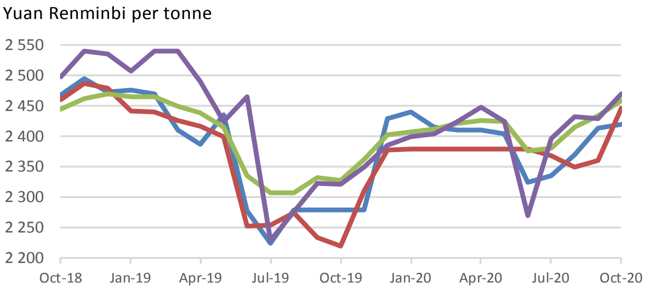
Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Bangladesh



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	43.58	-1.0	0.7	38.7
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	49.25	2.2	11.0	34.9
Dhaka, Wheat (flour)	27.67	2.7	8.5	-4.1

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

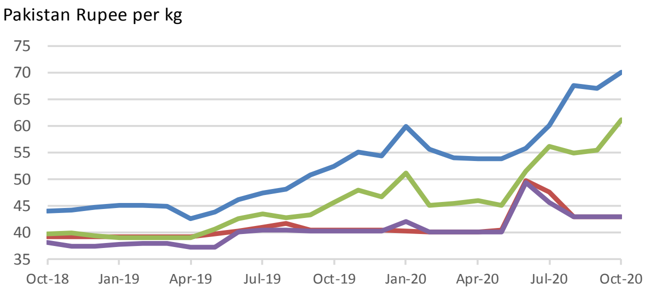
Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou, Wheat	2 420.00	0.3	3.6	6.1
Linyi, Wheat	2 446.67	3.7	3.3	10.2
National Average, Wheat	2 459.33	1.0	3.3	5.6
Sijiazhuang, Wheat	2 470.00	1.6	3.1	6.4

Source(s): CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Karachi, Wheat (flour)	70.10	4.5	16.5	33.4
Lahore, Wheat (flour)	43.00	0.0	-9.6	6.2
Peshawar, Wheat (flour)	61.12	10.1	8.7	33.7
Multan, Wheat (flour)	43.00	0.0	-5.8	6.4

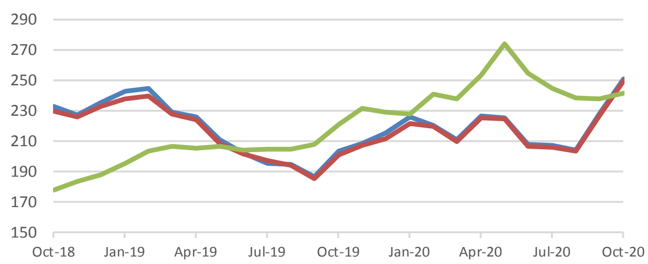
Source(s): Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

For more information visit the FPMA website here

In exporting countries, export and domestic prices of wheat increased in October; while in importing countries, prices were broadly stable and higher year on year

In the exporting countries of the subregion, export prices of milling wheat increased in October and were higher than a year earlier. Prices increased particularly in **the Russian Federation** and **Ukraine**, in line with the trends in the international market, and reached their highest values since January 2015. The upsurge resulted from strong demand from the importing countries and persisting concerns over the prospects for the 2021 winter wheat crops, due to low soil moisture levels in key producing areas of the two countries. Further upward pressure on prices in the Russian Federation was provided by the announcement of the possible introduction of a quota on wheat exports from January to June 2021. In the domestic markets, wholesale prices of milling wheat increased sharply in October, in line with seasonal trends, and were higher than a year before, particularly in Ukraine, amid the harvest of a lower output in 2020. In **Kazakhstan**, export prices increased moderately amid stable demand, while domestic retail prices remained steady or increased seasonally, and were well above their levels in October a year earlier. In the importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour held broadly stable, reflecting overall adequate market availabilities from the recent harvests. Prices remained generally above their year-earlier values, reflecting year-on-year higher quotations in the subregional export market. In **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan**, prices held relatively stable or slightly increased and remained well above their levels in October a year before. The high level of prices results from the steep increases recorded in late March and April 2020, triggered by an upsurge in consumer demand amid concerns over the COVID-19 pandemic and export restrictions in Kazakhstan, the main wheat supplier to the two countries. Prices remained stable also in **Georgia** and **Armenia**, at levels near or above those a year before and, in September, in **Azerbaijan** and **Belarus**, at values around those a year earlier. With regard to potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, prices showed mixed trends. In October, prices increased in most markets of **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan**, to levels above those in the corresponding month in 2019 and also in **Azerbaijan** in September, where, however, they remained lower than a year earlier. Prices remained stable in **Georgia** in October, to levels well below those 12 months before, while they continued to decrease in **the Russian Federation**, but remained higher than a year before, and in **Armenia**, where weak consumer demand put downward pressure on prices, which reached levels 30 percent below those a year earlier. Similarly, prices declined seasonally in September in **Belarus**, the main exporting country of potatoes in the subregion.

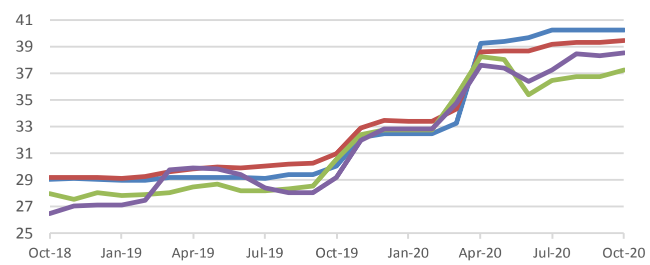
Export prices of milling wheat in CIS countries



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	251.00	10.2	20.9	23.4
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	250.00	10.3	21.4	24.3
Kazakhstan, Wheat (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash station)	241.60	1.6	-1.4	9.2

Source(s): APK-Inform Agency

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



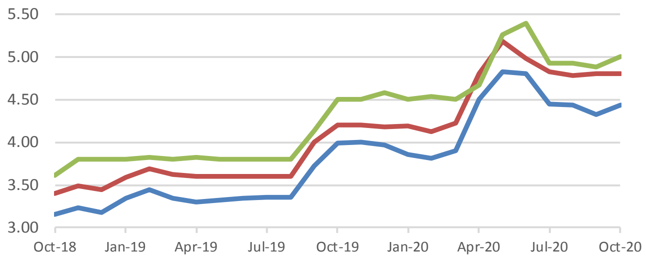
	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)	40.26	0.0	0.0	33.8
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	39.50	0.4	0.8	27.5
Jalal-Abad, Wheat (flour, first grade)	37.29	1.4	2.3	22.1
Batken, Wheat (flour, first grade)	38.55	0.7	3.5	32.1

Source(s): National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan

Somoni per kg

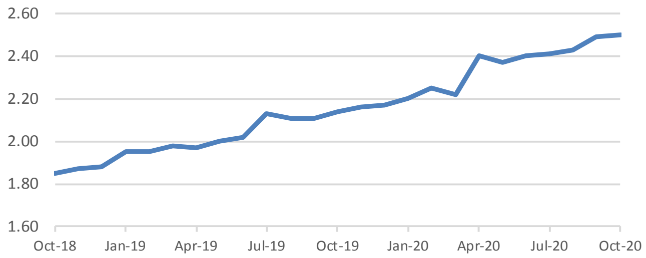


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.44	2.5	-0.2	11.3
Kurgonteppa, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.80	0.0	-0.6	14.3
Khorugh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.00	2.5	1.4	11.1

Source(s): Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

Retail prices of wheat flour in Georgia

Lari per kg

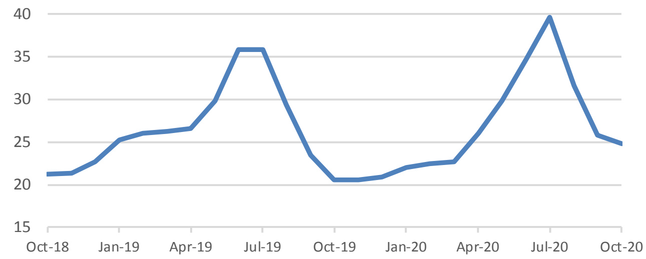


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour)	2.50	0.4	3.7	16.8

Source(s): National Statistics Office of Georgia

Retail prices of potatoes in the Russian Federation

Russian Ruble per kg

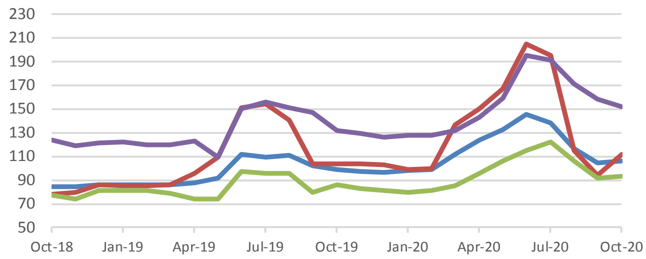


	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	24.79	-3.8	-37.4	20.6

Source(s): Federal State Statistics Service

Retail prices of potatoes in Kazakhstan

Tenge per kg



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	106.37	1.4	-22.9	7.7
Nur-Sultan, Potatoes	112.00	19.1	-42.6	7.7
Kostanay, Potatoes	93.00	1.1	-23.8	8.1
Aktau, Potatoes	152.00	-3.8	-20.4	15.2

Source(s): Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Committee on Statistics

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of maize and beans followed seasonal downward trends in October

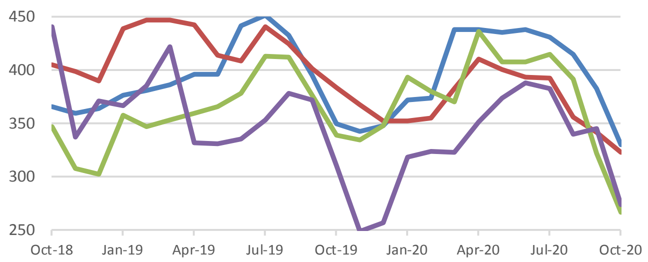
In the subregion, prices of white maize continued to decline in October due to improved market availabilities from the recently completed main season harvest and were lower than a year earlier reflecting an increased output in 2020. In **Guatemala**, prices of white maize decreased further in October under continuing downward pressure from the main season harvest and imports from Mexico. Similarly, in **El Salvador** and **Honduras**, the good main season outputs led to a further decline in prices in October, which were more than 15 percent below their levels a year earlier. In **Nicaragua**, prices also came under strong downward pressure from the increased production of the 2020 main season and fell sharply month on month, remaining below their year-earlier levels.

With regard to red beans, since the upsurge in the April to June period amid the COVID-19 pandemic, prices have been generally declining reflecting the normalization of demand and adequate availabilities from Nicaragua, the key producer of red beans in the subregion. In recent months, seasonal pressure from the minor harvests throughout the subregion contributed to push prices down further. In **Honduras**, prices of red beans continued to decline in October, under downward pressure from the improved market supplies from the minor harvest, and were more than 25 percent lower year on year. After a slight strengthening in the previous month, prices of red beans declined in October in **El Salvador** and **Nicaragua**, following good minor harvests, and were lower than their year-earlier values. In the case of El Salvador, larger imports during the third quarter of the year put additional downward pressure on prices.

Regarding black beans, despite the declines during the last few months, prices remained above their year-earlier values in **Guatemala** and **Mexico**, after the upsurge in the previous months when the retail demand soared amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In Guatemala, prices of black beans decreased for the fourth consecutive month in October with the downward pressure from the minor harvests in the northeastern producing areas of the country. Prices also decreased in October in Mexico following the start of the main season harvest, expected to recover from last year's reduced level.

In the Caribbean, in **Haiti**, prices of maize meal and black beans declined in September with the start of the second summer season harvest, for which production prospects are generally favourable, in contrast to the preceding main season, which was affected by dry conditions. Similarly, prices of mostly imported rice decreased, supported by the appreciation of the national currency. However, prices of these staple foods remained well above their year-earlier values due to generally tight supplies after the poor 2019 output as well as the reduced harvest in the 2020 main season, exacerbated by the socio-political turmoil. In **the Dominican Republic**, retail prices of both red and black beans strengthened in October and were more than 10 percent higher on a yearly basis, mainly reflecting lower harvests gathered in the June to August period compared to the same period last year. Prices of rice strengthened and remained near their year-earlier levels.

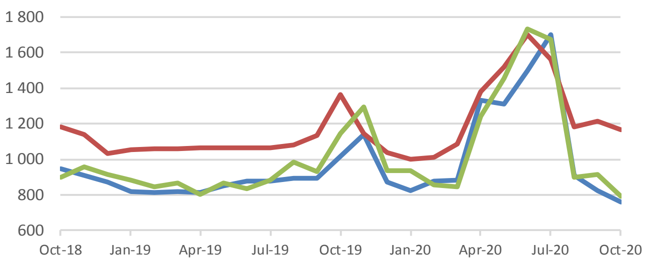
Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Maize (white)	330.22	-13.8	-23.4	-5.5
El Salvador, San Salvador, Maize (white)	322.74	-5.6	-17.7	-16.0
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)	267.08	-17.2	-35.6	-21.3
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Maize (white)	274.34	-20.5	-28.3	-11.7

Source(s): Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación; Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, MAG; SIMPAH

Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	757.68	-8.1	-55.5	-25.4
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	1 165.34	-4.0	-25.4	-14.5
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Beans (red)	791.78	-13.3	-52.7	-30.7

Source(s): SIMPAH; Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria, MAG

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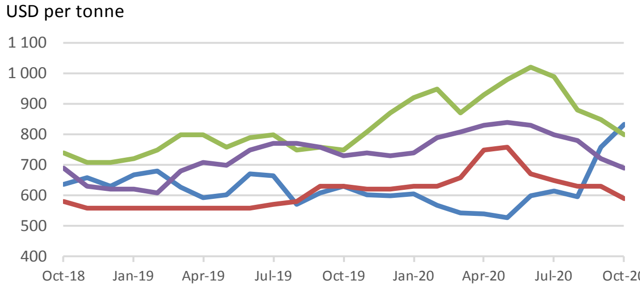
Prices of rice continued to generally decline seasonally

In most countries of the subregion, prices of rice continued to decline in October with improved market availabilities from the good 2020 harvests. In **Colombia**, prices of rice declined for the fifth consecutive month owing to the recently completed main season harvest, estimated at an above-average level. Nevertheless, prices in October were still up on a year earlier as strong demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic had underpinned the sharp increases during March-April 2020. Prices also continued to decrease in **Ecuador** and **Peru** due to improved market availabilities from the ongoing minor season harvest, and their levels were similar or slightly lower year on year, mainly reflecting the increased outputs on a yearly basis. Prices held steady in **Uruguay**, remaining more than 25 percent higher than a year earlier due to strong export sales in the January to August period. By contrast, in **Brazil**, prices of rice increased for the second consecutive month as strong export sales in the April to September period exacerbated the seasonally tight supply situation. Despite increased imports in September following a temporary suspension of the tariff on rice from non-Mercosur countries, the sustained depreciation of the country's currency and the elevated international prices of rice maintained the upward pressure. Prices remained well above their year-earlier levels.

In the key maize producing countries of the subregion, with the 2021 planting underway, prices increased seasonally. In **Argentina**, prices of yellow maize continued to increase in October, with seasonal pressure exacerbated by large exports and the weaker currency, which are keeping their levels well up on a year earlier. Similarly, in **Brazil**, prices increased seasonally in October but their levels remained higher than a year earlier reflecting strong demand. Amid the continuous price increases, Brazil suspended the tariff on maize from non-Mercosur countries until end-March 2021. In **Chile**, prices increased for the second consecutive month, with dry conditions for the 2021 planting exacerbating seasonal trends. After the latest increases, prices were nearly 25 percent higher year on year reflecting the 2020 poor harvest and costlier imports due to the weakening of the local currency. In **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)** and **Colombia**, where the 2020 second harvest concluded in September, prices generally weakened reflecting increased supplies into the markets. In **Ecuador**, prices remained stable in October with the start of the minor season harvest. By contrast, prices of yellow maize increased sharply in **Peru** due to the lower outputs gathered in the June to August period owing to a contraction in plantings.

With regard to wheat, in **Argentina**, concerns over the impact of unfavourable weather conditions on crop yields continued to exert upward pressure on prices, which were higher year on year. The high level of prices mainly reflects the large export sales in the previous months, spurred by the strong depreciation of the country's currency. Similarly, in **Brazil**, a net importer of wheat, prices of wheat increased despite the ongoing 2020 harvest reflecting slower farmer selling and remained well above their levels a year earlier, as the weaker currency made imports costlier. In **Uruguay**, prices of wheat remained stable in October, as upward seasonal pressure was limited by favourable production prospects for the 2020 crop, to be harvested in November. Prices also held steady in **Chile** and were about 25 percent above their year-earlier levels owing to limited domestic availabilities resulting from a reduced 2019 output coupled with lower imports in the first nine months of the year. Elsewhere in the subregion, prices of wheat flour were relatively stable in October and generally around their values a year earlier in **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)**, **Ecuador** and **Peru** reflecting adequate imports. Prices of wheat flour strengthened in **Colombia** and were higher than a year earlier, mainly due to the depreciation of the country's currency and reduced imports in the June to August period.

Wholesale prices of rice in South America



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	832.59	9.7	35.4	32.3
Peru, Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	590.00	-6.3	-9.2	-6.3
Colombia, Cartagena, Rice (first quality)	800.00	-5.9	-19.2	6.7
Ecuador, Guayaquil, Rice (long-grain)	690.00	-4.2	-13.8	-5.5

Source(s): Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab); Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego; Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)

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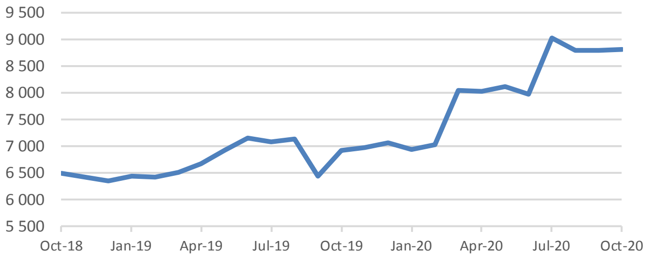
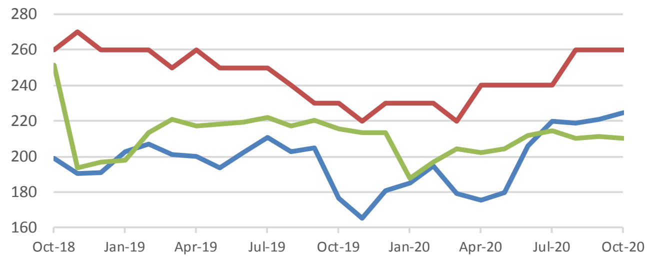
Wholesale prices of rice in Uruguay



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Uruguay, National Average, Rice	8 812.20	0.1	-2.5	27.3

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

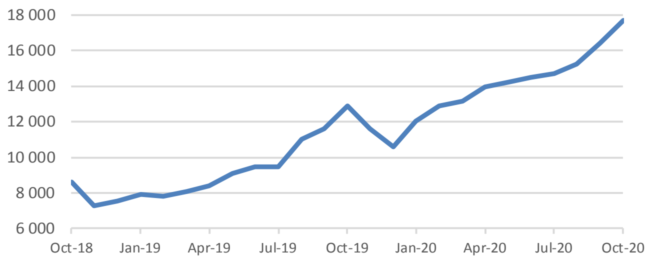
Wholesale prices of wheat in South America



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Wheat	224.54	1.7	2.0	27.1
Chile, National Average, Wheat	260.00	0.0	8.3	13.0
Uruguay, National Average, Wheat	210.44	-0.4	-1.8	-2.3

Source(s): Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab); Cotrisa; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, División Estadísticas Económicas, Departamento de Encuestas de Actividad Económica, Sección Encuestas Estructurales de Actividad Económica

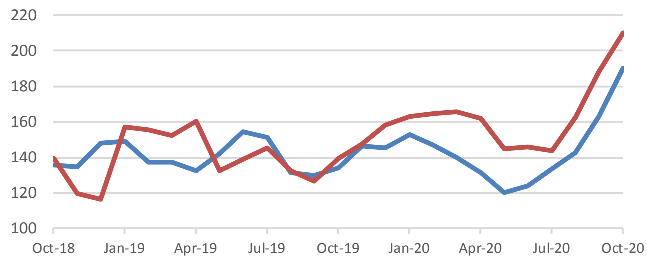
Wholesale prices of wheat in Argentina



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Argentina, Buenos Aires, Wheat	17 737.28	8.0	20.5	37.5

Source(s): Bolsa de Cereales

Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America



	Latest Price Oct-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Argentina, Rosario, Maize (yellow)	190.28	16.7	42.5	41.5
Brazil, Mato Grosso, Maize (yellow)	210.38	11.8	46.1	51.0

Source(s): Bolsa de Cereales; Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab)

For more information visit the FPMA website here

This bulletin is 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 2020, collected from various sources.

All the data used in the analysis can be found in the **FPMA Tool** at: www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/tool/public/index.html#/home.

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

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