



MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

KEY MESSAGES

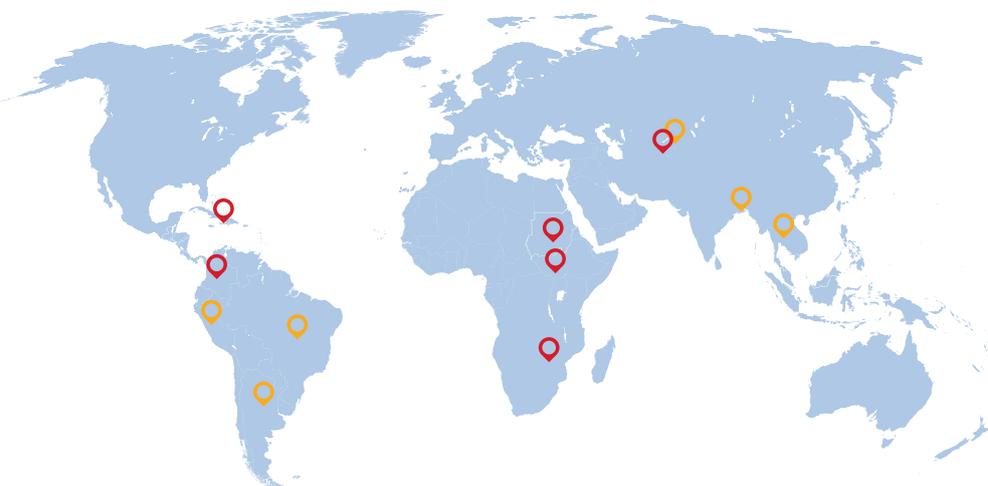
- Export prices of wheat dipped in May after an increase in April, pressured by a good supply outlook and a slow pace in trade. Prices of maize declined further on large export availabilities amid weak import demand. By contrast, international prices of rice increased for the fifth consecutive month.
- In East Africa, disruptions to food supply chains and stronger demand triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic continued to underpin sharp food price increases in May in Somalia, the Sudan and South Sudan.
- In Southern Africa, prices of maize declined in May with the arrival of the 2020 harvests, which are estimated to have recovered from last year's reduced levels in several countries.
- In East Asia and South America, the slowdown in domestic buying and improved availabilities from the new harvests halted the sharp increases in the prices of rice of the past few months that were triggered by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Domestic price warnings

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



- Argentina** | Food items
- Bangladesh** | Rice
- Brazil** | Cereals
- Colombia** | Rice
- Haiti** | Cereals
- Kyrgyzstan** | Wheat flour
- Peru** | Rice
- South Sudan** | Staple foods
- Sudan** | Staple foods
- Tajikistan** | Wheat flour
- Thailand** | Rice
- Zimbabwe** | Food items

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

INTERNATIONAL CEREAL PRICES

International prices of wheat and maize declined in May, those of rice increased

International prices of **wheat** generally declined in May, after the increase in the preceding month, mainly as a result of the favourable global supply outlook for the 2020/21 season. The benchmark US wheat (No.2 Hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 223 per tonne, nearly 4 percent below its level in April, which more than offset the increase in the previous month. Prices, however, were still some 5 percent higher than in the corresponding month in 2019. While generally weaker trade activity during the month provided additional downward pressure on prices, unfavourable dry conditions in parts of Europe and the Black Sea region prevented more significant declines in wheat prices.

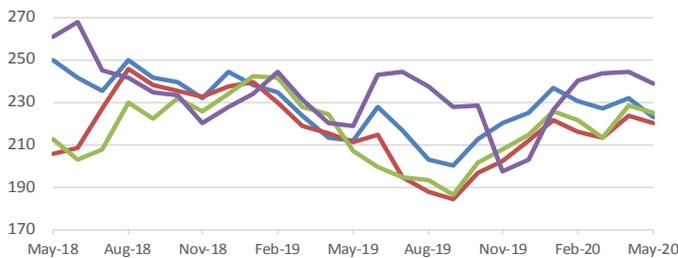
Export prices of **maize** declined further in May, with the benchmark US maize (No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) averaging USD 144 per tonne, about 1 percent lower than in April and more than 16 percent down on a yearly basis. Large export availabilities and good supply prospects, in both the northern and southern hemisphere, continued to put downward pressure on prices as overall demand for feed and industrial use showed little sign

of a quick recovery. In the United States of America, however, gains in the crude oil market and stronger demand for export limited the decline in prices. Price declines were instead more significant in Argentina on account of seasonal harvest pressure and build-up of supplies at upriver ports due to low water levels.

The FAO All Rice Price Index (2002-2004=100) marked its fifth consecutive monthly increase in May, mainly on rising Japonica and Basmati quotations. Export prices followed mixed trends in the major Asian origins. In Thailand, efforts to narrow price differentials with competing origins caused prices to slide by as much as 8.1 percent month on month. Competition with India also weakened offers of 25% broken rice in Pakistan, although currency movements tended to underpin most other quotations in the country. Strong export demand sustained gains in Indian and Vietnamese quotations. In the United States of America, tight availabilities kept prices on the rise, enhancing interest in supplies from South America, where harvest progress and continued currency depreciations kept prices largely in check.

International wheat prices

US Dollar per tonne



Source(s): International Grains Council

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	223.00	-3.9	-3.1	5.2
European Union (France), Wheat (grade 1)	220.50	-1.3	2.2	4.5
Black Sea, Wheat (milling)	225.00	-1.6	1.5	8.7
Argentina, Wheat (Argentina, Trigo Pan, Up River, f.o.b.)	239.00	-2.1	-0.4	9.4

International maize prices

US Dollar per tonne

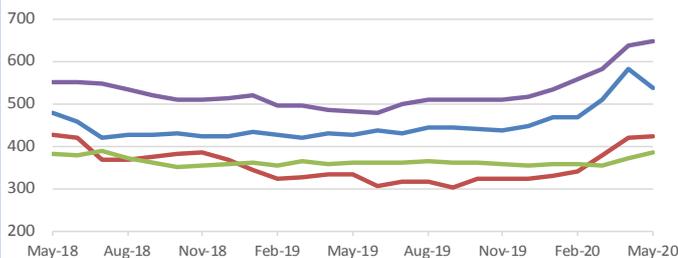


Source(s): USDA; International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	144.14	-0.9	-15.0	-16.3
Black Sea, Maize (feed)	173.50	-1.0	-4.0	1.2
Argentina, Maize (Argentina, Up River, f.o.b.)	146.25	-5.9	-18.5	-11.9
Ukraine, Maize (offer, f.o.b.)	175.00	-1.5	-3.6	0.7

International rice prices

US Dollar per tonne



Source(s): Thai Rice Exporters Association; FAO rice price update

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B)	535.20	-8.1	14.7	25.9
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	425.00	1.2	24.3	27.6
India, Rice (25% broken)	384.60	3.6	7.1	6.8
United States of America, Rice (US Long Grain 2.4%)	646.00	1.5	15.8	34.3

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 04/20	Same period average
3 months	1.7	1.4
12 months	 1.2	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Argentina, Greater Buenos Aires, Retail, Beef meat

Food prices continued their increasing trend in April

Retail prices of **food items** continued to increase in April with the food inflation rate growing twice as fast as the general inflation rate. Among the key products in the local diet, the most significant increases were reported in prices of **fruits** and **vegetables**, where seasonality played a major role, and prices of meat products, which were partly supported by strong exports in the past months. Despite the increasing prices of **wheat grain** underpinned by large export sales, prices of **wheat flour** and **bread** remained instead relatively stable in April amid Government efforts to avert the increases. With the aim to counter the over pricing of food items during the ongoing COVID-19 emergency in the country, the Government on 16 May 2020 extended the price ceilings on basic food items until 30 June 2020. However, the sustained depreciation of the country's currency, which lost half of its value against the US dollar over the past year, while spurring exports, continues to put upward pressure on prices, sustaining their higher year-on-year levels.

Bangladesh | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 4.7	-1.1
12 months	0.6	-0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Bangladesh, Dhaka, Retail, Rice (Medium)

Prices of rice declined in May but still higher year on year

Prices of **rice** decreased seasonally in May, weighed down by improving supplies from the 2020 main "Boro" harvest, completed at the end of May and estimated at an average level. However, prices remained well above their year-earlier levels after the increases registered in the previous three months and particularly in April, mostly reflecting an upsurge in domestic demand, with some pressure stemming from early concerns about shortage of labour to harvest the "Boro" season crop due to the COVID-19-related lockdown. To support the vulnerable households, the Government increased the quantities supplied at subsidized prices through the various distribution schemes and to boost its food reserves and support farmers, it doubled the 2020 "Boro" paddy procurement target compared to the same season last year.

Brazil | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 6.4	-1.1
12 months	 1.6	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Wholesale, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)

Prices of rice and wheat increased further in May

Prices of **rice** increased further in May albeit at a slower rate than in the previous two months and were more than 20 percent higher year on year despite the nearly completed harvest in the key producing state of Rio Grande do Sul. Price increases in May were underpinned by still strong domestic demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic and slow farmer selling. The strong depreciation of the country's currency and robust demand for export exerted additional upward pressure on prices. Prices of **wheat**, on the increase since late 2019, increased further in May and are expected to upsurge until the new harvest in August. Prices were supported by low seasonal availabilities and costlier imports from Argentina, the country's major supplier. After sustained increases since late 2019, prices of **yellow maize** declined in May on account of a slowdown in export sales and the start of the main harvest, expected at a bumper level ([GIEWS Country Brief](#)). Prices, however, were about 40 percent higher than a year earlier mainly sustained by the country's weak currency.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

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

Colombia | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 4.0	-0.1
12 months	 3.2	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Colombia, Bogotá, Wholesale, Rice (first quality)

Prices of rice levelled off but still well above year-earlier levels

Prices of rice levelled off in May, after increasing in the past several months, mainly reflecting increased market supplies from the ongoing harvests in the key producing departments of Tolima and Huila. A slowdown in retail buying, which had spiked in the March-April period amid the COVID-19 containment measures, contributed to halt the increase in prices. However, prices were more than 40 percent higher than those a year earlier after the sustained increases since late 2019, supported by rising costs of basic inputs, mainly due to a weaker currency, which lost more than 15 percent of its value against the US dollar over the past year. Concerns over the impact of adverse weather on crop yields in some producing areas exacerbating seasonal pressure also provided some support in the past months. The high level of prices is, however, expected to benefit producers, after lower levels in the past few years.

Haiti | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 04/20	Same period average
3 months	3.0	2.4
12 months	 0.9	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Retail, Maize meal (local)

Prices of maize and rice well above those a year earlier

Prices of locally produced maize meal continued to increase in April with seasonal trends exacerbated by concerns over the impact of soil moisture deficits on land preparation and planting operations of the 2020 main season crop ([GIEWS Country Brief](#)). The application of restrictive measures and trade disruptions amid the COVID-19 pandemic also supported the increase in prices. Prices were well above their year-earlier levels following a decline in the 2019 production and high production costs, supported by a weak currency, which lost more than 15 percent of its value against the US dollar over the past year. The latter also contributed to the elevated prices of imported rice that were about 25 percent higher in April compared to the corresponding month in 2019. However, prices were relatively stable in April, following large imports in the first quarter of the year.

Kyrgyzstan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 3.5	-0.2
12 months	 1.4	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Kyrgyzstan, National Average, Retail, Wheat (flour, first grade)

Prices of wheat flour stable but higher on a yearly basis

Retail prices of first grade wheat flour levelled off in May amid Government efforts to counter over-pricing during the COVID-19 emergency, including temporary ceilings on the prices of food items, a halt on exports and large funds allocated to replenish its reserves. In addition, the 2020 harvest has just begun and production prospects are favourable ([GIEWS Country Brief](#)). The national average price remained, however, nearly 30 percent higher than a year earlier after increasing steeply in March and April due to an upsurge in consumer demand amid concerns over the COVID-19 pandemic and regional export limitations. The country imports almost half of the domestic needs and shipments are mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, where export price quotations in May were 30 percent higher year on year. A reduced 2019 domestic wheat output and the depreciation of the country's currency, which lost around 10 percent of its value against the US dollar since the beginning of 2020, contributed to the price increases.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

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

Peru | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 7.2	-1.7
12 months	 3.0	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Peru, Lima, Wholesale, Rice (milled, corriente)

Price increases slowed in May but levels remained high

Wholesale prices of **rice** increased only slightly in May, as a result of the improved market supplies from the 2020 harvest. Prices were 40 percent higher than their year-earlier values after the spikes recorded in March and April, which were triggered by panic buying and logistics disruptions amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Exports to Colombia and Government purchasing to face the emergency further underpinned the price increases. However, domestic supplies are reportedly adequate and production prospects for the new crop are favourable ([GIEWS Country Brief](#)), with official surveys pointing to a yearly increase in sowings and Government support measures in place.

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 23.1	0.9
12 months	 5.4	-1.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: South Sudan, Juba, Retail, Maize (white)

Prices of food continued to surge in May

In the capital, Juba, prices of main food staples continued to increase in May and at an accelerated pace. Despite the easing of movement restrictions related to COVID-19 in early May, continued disruptions to food supply chains, also caused by the border screening implemented by the Government of Uganda, the country's main source of cereals, underpinned the price increases. Hoarding and a further depreciation of the country's currency provided further support. Prices of **maize** and **sorghum** increased by about 50 percent in May, those of imported **wheat** and **groundnuts** by 30 percent, while prices of **cassava** by 70 percent. Food prices were exceptionally high, with those of cereals more than twice their year-earlier levels and more than 30 times above their values in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Besides the COVID-19-related drivers, the high level of food prices is caused by inadequate domestic supplies, high transport costs, the difficult macro-economic situation and the lingering impact of prolonged conflict. The 2019 aggregate cereal production is estimated at 10 percent above the 2018 output but 4 percent below the average of the previous five years ([GIEWS Special Report](#)).

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 9.9	2.2
12 months	 4.4	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Sudan, Nyala, Wholesale, Millet

Prices of staple foods continued to increase and reached record highs

Prices of locally grown **sorghum** and **millet** continued to surge in May and reached record highs. However, prices of sorghum increased at a slower rate than in March and April, as an export ban introduced in mid-April eased supply pressure. Prices of **wheat**, mostly imported, followed mixed trends, declining in the capital, Khartoum, while remaining firm or continuing to increase in other markets. Disruptions to market supplies amid COVID-19-related control measures, extended through late May, coupled with stronger domestic demand, also due to the Ramadan festive period, underpinned the price increases. In general, prices of grains were at exceptionally high levels in May, about three times above the already high values a year earlier. This was mainly triggered by a poor 2019 cereal output and the weak currency, coupled with fuel shortages and the high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs. The 2019 sorghum and millet production is estimated at about 5.2 million tonnes, 36 percent below the bumper 2018 output and 18 percent below the average of the previous five years.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

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

Tajikistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 3.8	-0.8
12 months	 2.5	-0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Tajikistan, Khorugh, Retail, Wheat (flour, first grade)

Prices of wheat flour rose further in May

Retail prices of first grade **wheat flour** increased significantly for the third consecutive month in May and in monitored markets prices were some 40 percent above their year-earlier levels. The increases of the past few months stem from an upsurge in consumer demand on concerns over the COVID-19 pandemic amid seasonally tightening domestic supplies and regional export limitations. Imports account, on average, for more than half of the country's domestic consumption and the depreciation of the country's currency in the past months, coupled with higher export prices from the key supplier, Kazakhstan, contributed to support prices. The upward price pressure also came from logistics disruptions with only central markets open that, nevertheless, were not operating at full capacity, and increased transport costs. In order to ensure adequate domestic supplies and curb the price increases, the Government, on 25 April 2020, introduced a temporary export ban on a number of food staples, including wheat grain and wheat flour, while price stabilization measures and purchase limitations for wheat flour were also recently introduced.

Thailand | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/20	Same period average
3 months	 6.4	0.3
12 months	 2.3	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Thailand, Bangkok, Wholesale, Rice (5% broken)

Prices of rice decreased in May but still up on a year earlier

Domestic prices of **rice** decreased by more than 10 percent in May on account of new supplies from the 2019/20 secondary harvest and reduced foreign demand, after exporters in the subregion lifted their trade restrictions ([FPMA Food Policies](#)). Improved rains from the third decade of April over the main producing areas eased concerns over potential crop losses of the 2019/20 secondary harvest adding to the downward pressure on prices. Prices, however, remained more than 20 percent above their year-earlier levels, after the strong increases since the beginning of the year, which were triggered by tight domestic availabilities, following the reduced 2019 main harvest and concerns over the 2019/20 secondary harvest. The upward pressure from tighter domestic availabilities was further compounded in the March-April period by strong domestic and foreign demand amid the pandemic.

Zimbabwe | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 04/20	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, Maize meal

Increasing food prices persist

The annual inflation rate increased above 700 percent in April, although the monthly inflation rate eased in comparison to March. Updated data for individual food products is not available, however, **food** prices are likely to have increased significantly, given their large weight in the consumer price index. The high prices continued to be underpinned by the low value of the country's currency. In addition, tight supplies, owing to a reduced 2019 cereal harvest, limited imports and an estimated below-average harvest in 2020, which is nearing completion, have exerted further strong upward pressure on prices. Several measures have been introduced to lessen the pressure on consumer prices, including the reintroduction of a fixed exchange rate system in March and permitting the use of foreign currencies for domestic transactions. Reports from the country indicate, however, that on the parallel market the Zimbabwean dollar has depreciated significantly and consequently diverged substantially from the official rate, further stoking imported inflation. The Government also temporarily removed the import tariff on wheat flour and maize meal ([FPMA Food Policies](#)), with the objective to lower import costs and, therefore, domestic prices.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

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

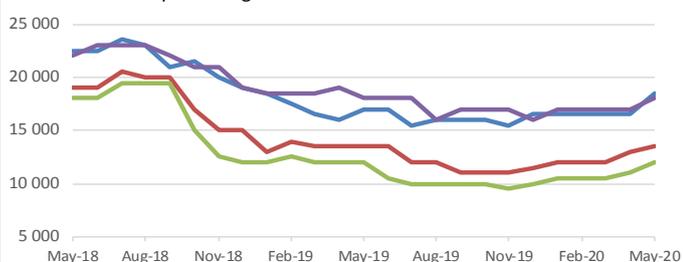
Prices of coarse grains remained stable or increased in May

In Sahelian countries, prices of coarse grains remained broadly stable in May despite movement restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic or they increased on account of stronger buying linked to the Ramadan festive period. In some parts of the subregion, persisting civil conflicts continue to hamper market activities and also access to land, constraining the 2020 agricultural production prospects. In **Burkina Faso**, despite satisfactory domestic availabilities, prices of coarse grains generally increased in May mainly due to stronger demand for the Ramadan festive period. Market availabilities remain low in the conflict-affected areas of the Sahel and northcentral regions. Despite movement restrictions related to the COVID-19 lockdown and stronger demand due to Ramadan, prices of millet and sorghum in **Mali** remained broadly stable in May as a result of adequate market supplies and Government measures, including price ceilings and trade regulations. However, insecurity in the central and northern parts of the country continued to hamper market functioning. Also in **the Niger**, despite stronger demand for Ramadan and movement restrictions linked to COVID-19, prices of coarse grains remained overall stable in May, on account of good market supplies. Market access remains affected by insecurity in the Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabery regions. In **Chad**, prices of coarse grains

generally increased in April as a result of reduced trade flows and market availabilities due to the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures and persisting civil insecurity. However, authorities allowed the reopening of the markets from 21 May 2020. In **Senegal**, prices of millet increased slightly in April after declining in the past few months, with domestic availabilities reported to be reduced mainly reflecting a decline in the 2019 output. In the coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, in **Ghana**, prices of maize were stable in April mostly as a result of the lifting of restriction measures related to COVID-19, which allowed the resumption of market activities and increased availabilities. In **Benin**, prices of maize increased in May in line with seasonal trends, while they remained stable or increased in **Togo**. In both countries, strong domestic demand for seeds and food amid movement restrictions, coupled with export demand from neighbouring countries, contributed to the upward trend in prices. In **Nigeria**, prices of locally-produced cereals rose further in April and at a steep rate, underpinned by strong buying amid movement restrictions related to COVID-19 and the Ramadan festive period. The lockdown measures worsened the situation in the northeast of the country, already affected by the prolonged conflict. Prices in April were overall well above their levels a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

CFA Franc BCEAO per 100 kg

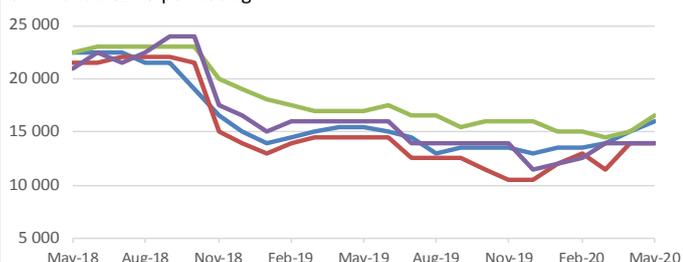


Source(s): Afrique verte

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	18 500.00	12.1	12.1	8.8
■ Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	13 500.00	3.8	12.5	0.0
■ Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	12 000.00	9.1	14.3	0.0
■ Fada N'gourma, Millet (local)	18 000.00	5.9	5.9	0.0

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali

CFA Franc BCEAO per 100 kg



Source(s): Afrique verte

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Bamako, Millet (local)	16 000.00	6.7	18.5	3.2
■ Bamako, Sorghum (local)	14 000.00	0.0	7.7	-3.4
■ Mopti, Millet (local)	16 500.00	10.0	10.0	-2.9
■ Mopti, Sorghum (local)	14 000.00	0.0	12.0	-12.5

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

Retail prices of white maize in Benin

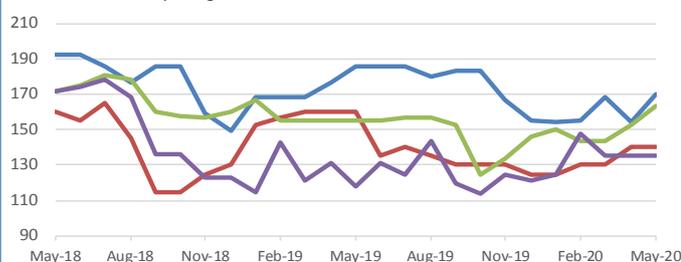
CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



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

Retail prices of maize in Togo

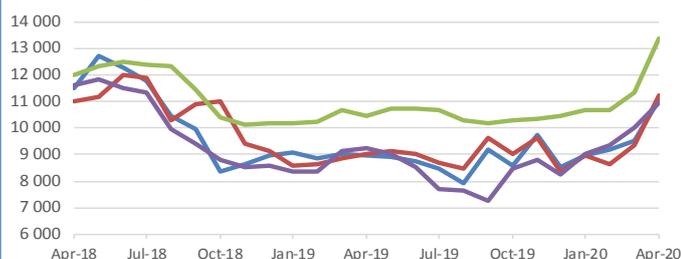
CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



Source(s): Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche

Wholesale prices of maize in Nigeria

Naira per 100 kg



Source(s): FEWSNET

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

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Prices dropped seasonally amid a recovery in maize production in 2020

Prices of maize grain and meal products declined in May with the 2020 ongoing harvests, which are estimated to have recovered from the reduced levels last year in several countries due to adverse weather. Downward price pressure from the increased seasonal availabilities has generally outweighed the upward support emanating from the impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown measures, mostly relating to logistical disruptions. In **South Africa**, prices of white maize fell sharply in May, more than reversing the gains of the previous two months. The decline in prices was underpinned by favourable production prospects, with the 2020 harvest expected to be the second largest on record. In addition, a modest strengthening of the country's currency combined with lower international quotations exerted further downward pressure on domestic prices. At their May levels, prices of both white and yellow maize were lower on a yearly basis, reflecting the improved supply outlook compared to the tighter situation in the previous year. Similar trends were observed in **Zambia**, where prices of maize grain continued to fall steeply in May from their record highs in March. The large monthly decrease was driven by a significant boost to domestic supplies from the ongoing 2020 harvest, estimated at an above-average level of 3.4 million tonnes. Prices of meal products also declined, although by a lesser extent. Similarly, in **Malawi**, prices of maize grain continued to fall seasonally, pressured

by improved market availabilities from the ongoing harvest, estimated at an above-average level. However, several markets registered an uptick in prices as harvest pressure abated. Furthermore, large scale purchases by the Government at MWK 200 per kg, which is above the average retail price, is likely to exert upward pressure on market prices in the next weeks. In **Mozambique**, prices generally declined seasonally in May, but remained above their year-earlier values, as the 2020 harvest is expected at only a near-average level, owing to adverse weather conditions that particularly affected southern regions. Food prices in **Zimbabwe** continued to increase in April, with the annual inflation rate estimated to be above 700 percent, although the monthly inflation rate eased in comparison to the levels in March. The high food prices have been driven by tight supplies and severe macro-economic instability, particularly related to the weak value of the country's currency that has continued to lose value on the parallel market. A continuation of supply shortages reflecting a second consecutive below-average harvest in 2020 is expected to sustain the upward pressure on prices in the medium term. In the import-dependent countries of **Botswana** and **Eswatini**, prices of maize meal were generally stable in April and are expected to come under downward pressure reflecting lower prices in South Africa, the main source of grains of these countries.

Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa

Rand per tonne



Source(s): SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Randfontein, Maize (white)	2 580.55	-21.6	-8.6	-7.1
■ Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	2 585.60	-7.3	-3.1	-1.2

Retail prices of maize in Zambia

Kwacha per kg



Source(s): Central Statistical Office

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ National Average, Maize (white)	3.43	-29.3	-33.1	20.8
■ National Average, Breakfast maize meal	6.24	-6.0	-3.9	46.5
■ National Average, White roller maize meal	5.33	-9.0	-6.2	52.3

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

Retail prices of maize in Malawi

Kwacha per kg



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

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Mzuzu	165.60	-21.2	-44.5	9.3
Nsanje	165.20	8.0	-54.1	-6.1
Liwonde	160.00	6.7	-54.5	
National Average	168.20	-5.1	-50.4	3.2

Retail prices of maize in Mozambique

per kg



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

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Maputo	25.71	-5.3	-10.0	32.7
Gorongosa	12.62	1.2	-51.0	47.1
Montepuez	29.05	-10.3	-7.6	95.5

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

Pula per kg

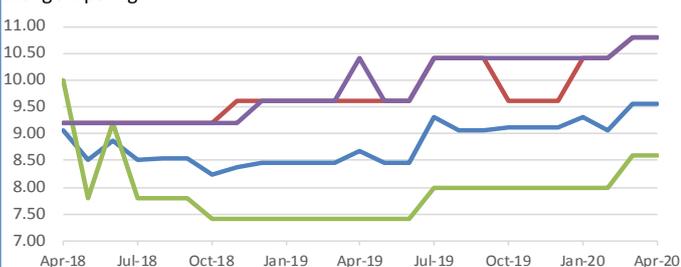


Source(s): Statistics Botswana

	Latest Price Apr-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
National Average	6.93	1.9	2.8	10.0

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini

Lilangeni per kg



Source(s): Central Statistical Office (CSO)

	Latest Price Apr-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
National average	9.55	0.0	2.5	10.1
Hhohho	10.80	0.0	3.8	12.5
Lubombo	8.60	0.0	7.5	16.2
Shiselweni	10.80	0.0	3.8	3.8

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

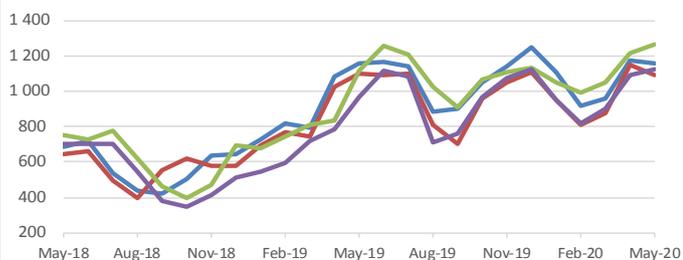
Prices of coarse grains stabilized or increased further in May but generally high

Prices of coarse grains levelled off or increased further in May but were generally higher year on year. The high level of prices reflects the disruption to food supply chains and panic-buying related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the past few months, which added to the upward pressure from the below-average 2019 cereal outputs and difficult macro-economic conditions. In **Uganda**, prices of maize levelled off in May after surging in April, as the easing of lockdown measures abated buying and the release of stocks by traders in anticipation of the upcoming first season harvest eased supply pressure. Prices of maize remained overall stable also in **the United Republic of Tanzania**. Similar patterns were recorded in **Burundi**, where prices of maize held relatively steady in May, after the increase in April, with the expected above-average "2020B" season harvest weighing on prices. In **Rwanda**, prices of maize declined in May, as traders released stocks ahead of the "2020B" season harvest, about to start. In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize remained relatively stable or increased in April and were generally well above their year-earlier levels mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the country's currency, which has resulted in increased transport and production costs. In addition, logistics disruptions due to movement restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic have recently affected market availabilities. By contrast, in **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum in the capital, Mogadishu, increased significantly for the second

consecutive month in May as a result of the COVID-19-related movement and trade restrictions. Increased demand caused by panic buying amid the pandemic and the Ramadan festive period provided further upward pressure. Prices were overall at high levels, however, compared to May last year, those of maize were higher than the prices of sorghum due to a below-average 2019 production. Similarly, in **South Sudan**, prices of cereals in the capital, Juba, surged for the second consecutive month in May. Despite the easing of movement restrictions in early May, continued disruptions to food supply chains, hoarding and a further depreciation of the country's currency triggered the price spikes. Overall, prices of cereals in May were at exceptionally high levels due to the difficult macro-economic situation, inadequate domestic supplies and the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict. In **the Sudan**, prices of sorghum and millet also continued to increase in May and reached record highs. Disruptions to market supplies amid COVID-19-related control measures, coupled with stronger domestic demand also due to the Ramadan festive period, underpinned the price increases. However, prices of sorghum increased at slower rates than in March and April, as an export ban introduced in mid-April eased supply pressure. The exceptionally high level of prices is also due to a poor 2019 harvest and a weak currency, coupled with fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs.

Wholesale prices of maize in Uganda

Uganda Shilling per kg



Source(s): Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Kampala	1 155.43	-1.7	25.5	0.1
Lira	1 092.93	-5.0	34.2	-0.6
Kabale	1 261.53	4.0	27.2	13.2
Masindi	1 124.19	3.1	36.9	16.6

Wholesale prices of maize in Burundi

Burundi Franc per kg



Source(s): Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Bujumbura	780.02	0.1	-23.5	41.8
Gitega	700.02	5.1	-27.0	60.7
Ngozi	702.98	1.1	-17.6	37.3

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

Wholesale prices of maize in Rwanda

Rwanda Franc per tonne

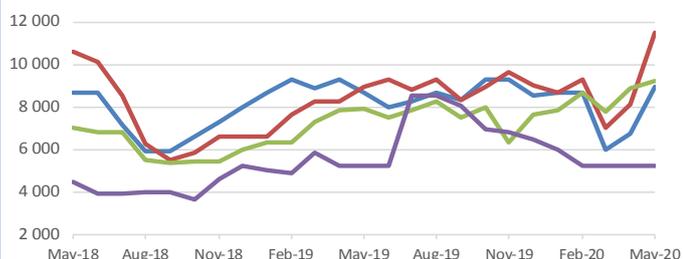


Source(s): Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
244 264.01	-6.9	-19.5	-4.1

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

Somali Shilling per kg



Source(s): Food Security Analysis Unit

Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
8 975.00	33.5	3.8	3.8
11 475.00	41.2	23.4	27.9
9 225.00	3.9	6.6	16.8
5 200.00	0.0	0.0	0.0

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

South Sudanese Pound per 3.5 kg

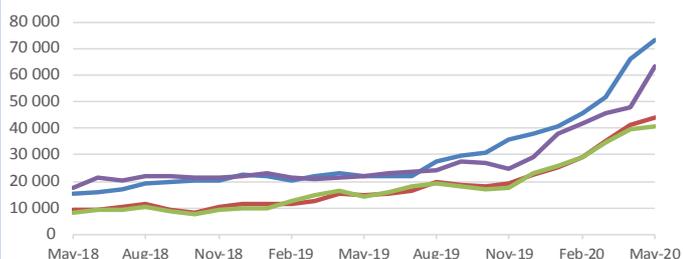


Source(s): Crop & Livestock Market Information System (CLIMIS)

Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
964.00	50.6	109.6	156.4
967.00	50.4	94.6	170.9

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Sudan

Sudanese Pound per tonne



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

Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
73 333.37	10.7	60.6	230.0
44 000.00	6.1	51.7	200.8
40 700.00	2.7	39.0	180.7
62 975.00	31.0	51.2	186.3

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

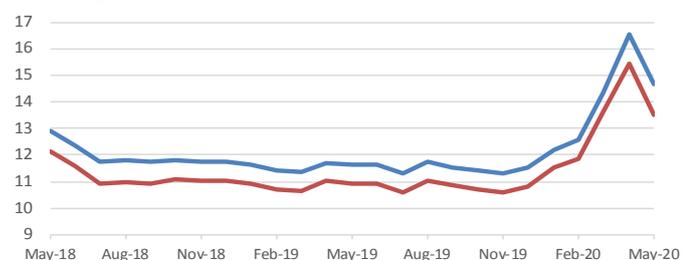
Prices of rice mostly levelled or increased but at moderate pace

Prices of rice levelled off or increased but at a moderate pace in May after a surge in demand and COVID-19-related market disruptions had triggered price spikes in the March-April period. The recent easing of the upward price pressure reflects a return to more normal levels of demand amid the relaxation of lockdown measures and the onset of the 2020 harvests. The lift of trade limitations in the exporting countries of the subregion ([FPMA Food Policies](#)) also eased concerns on supply constraints. Prices, however, remained overall above their year-earlier levels in most countries. In **Thailand**, domestic quotations dropped in May as a result of a decline in demand for export and new supplies from the 2019/20 secondary season harvest. Price declines were also recorded in **Cambodia** and **China (Mainland)**. In **India**, prices remained relatively stable, with the downward pressure from the record 2019/20 secondary harvest offset by large Government purchases in the past month and strong international demand. In **Viet Nam**, prices continued to increase in the first weeks of May, although at a slower pace than in the previous months. Despite the near completion of the 2020 "winter-spring" harvest, sustained foreign demand offset the seasonal pressure on prices. Also in **Myanmar**, prices of rice firmed up despite the progressive arrival of the 2019 secondary season harvest due to a reduced output and the resumption of shipments in May, after a suspension in the issuance of rice export permits since early April. In the importing countries of

the subregion, prices decreased in **Bangladesh** with the 2020 main harvest but remained above their low levels a year earlier, after the increases between February and April 2020. In **Indonesia**, prices were stable and close to last year's level on account of adequate domestic supplies. By contrast, prices strengthened somewhat for the second consecutive month in **the Philippines** and **Sri Lanka**. As for wheat and wheat flour, prices held relatively steady in most countries in May, with a few exceptions. Prices of wheat grain were stable in **China (Mainland)**, reflecting good market availabilities from the 2019 harvest and with a near-average 2020 crop expected. Prices of wheat flour were also stable or decreased in **Pakistan** on improved supplies from the 2020 harvest and the Government supplying grain to millers. However, prices remained well above the year-earlier levels, after increasing in the past months due to overall tight domestic supplies. In early June, the Government lifted restrictions on the inter-provincial transportation of wheat and abolished the duties on imports in order to ensure sufficient availabilities in the country ([FPMA Food Policies](#)). In **India**, prices of wheat registered declines on account of improved market availabilities from the 2020 record crop, currently harvested, and distribution programmes although large purchases by the Government, despite the lockdown, tended to limit the declines. Prices of wheat flour were relatively stable in **Indonesia** and **Bangladesh** as a result of imports.

Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand

Baht per kg



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

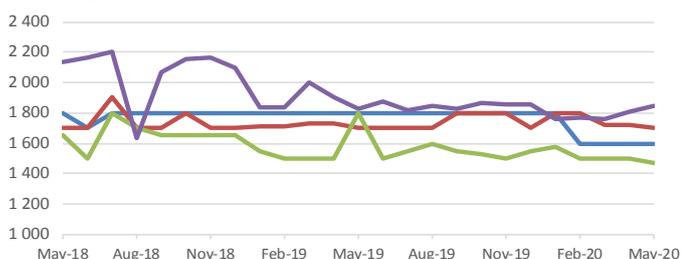
Latest Price
May-20

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	14.69	-11.2	16.8	26.1
■ Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	13.49	-12.7	13.6	23.2

Wholesale prices of rice in Cambodia

Riel per kg



Source(s): Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System

Latest Price
May-20

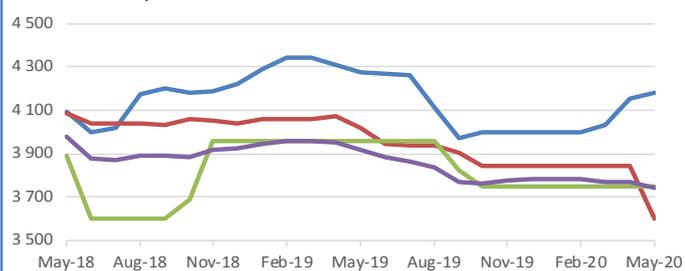
Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ Phnom Penh, Rice (Mix)	1 600.00	0.0	0.0	-11.1
■ Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)	1 700.00	-1.4	-5.6	0.0
■ Battambang, Rice (Mix)	1 467.00	-2.2	-2.2	-18.5
■ Kampong Chhnang, Rice (Mix)	1 850.00	2.1	4.7	1.4

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

Wholesale prices of rice in China (Mainland)

Yuan Renminbi per tonne



Source(s): CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Hangzhou, Rice (Indica)	4 180.00	0.7	4.5	-2.2
Hubei, Rice (Indica)	3 600.00	-6.3	-6.3	-10.4
Jiujiang, Rice (Indica)	3 750.00	0.0	0.0	-5.3
National Average, Rice (Indica)	3 741.00	-0.7	-1.1	-4.5

Retail prices of rice in Bangladesh

Taka per kg

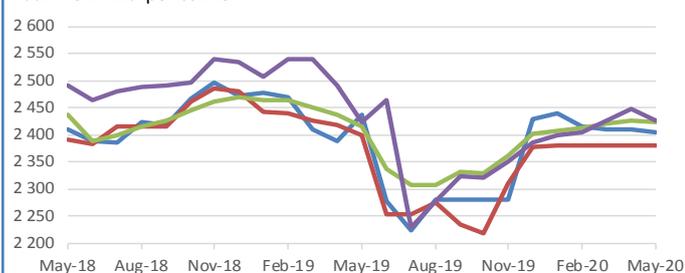


Source(s): Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	44.96	-2.0	16.5	15.3
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	41.87	-0.7	24.4	27.6

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (Mainland)

Yuan Renminbi per tonne

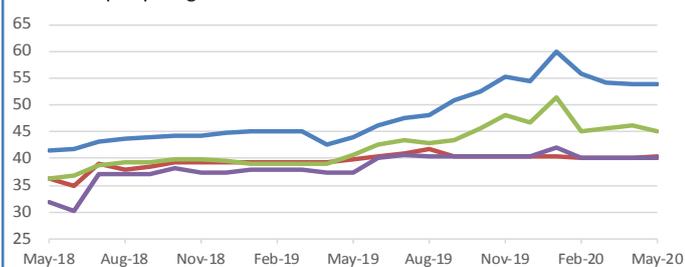


Source(s): CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou	2 405.00	-0.2	-0.4	-1.3
Linyi	2 380.00	0.0	0.0	-0.8
National Average	2 424.00	-0.1	0.5	0.4
Sijiazhuang	2 425.00	-0.9	0.8	0.0

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan

Pakistan Rupee per kg



Source(s): Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Karachi	53.85	0.0	-3.5	22.6
Lahore	40.50	0.6	0.6	1.6
Peshawar	45.14	-2.3	0.1	11.0
Multan	40.25	0.0	0.0	7.6

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

Domestic and export prices of wheat generally above year-earlier levels

In the exporting countries of the subregion, export prices of milling wheat in the **Russian Federation** and in **Ukraine** were relatively stable in May, after the increase in April, but generally above year-earlier levels. Although a decline in demand for export compared to the previous month put prices under downward pressure, this was mostly offset by support arising from reductions of production forecasts amid dry weather conditions in March and April. By contrast, in **Kazakhstan**, export prices of wheat rose further in May, reflecting solid demand amid trade restrictions, that were lifted from 1 June (FPMA Food Policies), and shrinking supplies. The reduced harvest last year, a weaker currency and a strong pace of exports during the season contributed to keep prices well above their year-earlier levels both in the export and the domestic market. Wholesale prices of wheat grain and wheat flour generally strengthened in the **Russian Federation**, while they weakened in **Ukraine**, where state regulation of prices of buckwheat, wheat flour and other socially important foods came into effect on 18 May. In the importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour continued to increase in **Tajikistan** in May, due to tight domestic supplies and costlier imports from Kazakhstan, the

country's main wheat supplier. Further upward pressure was also provided by logistic disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic with only central markets open that, nevertheless, were not operating at full capacity. Prices remained stable or decreased slightly in **Georgia** and **Kyrgyzstan**, amid temporary measures put in place by the Governments to avert price increases, including emergency price control mechanism and maximum levels of wholesale and retail prices for a number of food items (FPMA Food Policies). Prices of wheat flour were relatively stable in May and only slightly above their year-earlier levels in **Armenia**, where export restrictions on staple foods were introduced in mid-April and will remain in place until 30 June 2020. Similarly, prices in **Azerbaijan** and in **Belarus** remained virtually unchanged in April and around their values a year earlier mainly reflecting the above-average outputs obtained in 2019. With regard to potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, prices increased seasonally in **Armenia**, the **Russian Federation** and in **Kazakhstan** in May. Seasonal increases were also recorded in **Azerbaijan** and **Belarus** in April. By contrast, prices decreased in **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan** but remained higher compared to May last year.

Export prices of milling wheat in CIS countries

US Dollar per tonne



Source(s): APK-Inform Agency

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	225.60	-0.6	2.2	6.7
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	224.60	-0.3	2.2	7.6
Kazakhstan, Wheat (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash station)	274.00	8.0	13.7	32.6

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan

Somoni per kg



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

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.77	6.0	25.2	43.7
Kurgonteppa, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.17	7.5	25.2	43.6
Khorugh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.17	10.7	13.9	36.1

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

Retail prices of wheat flour in Georgia

Lari per kg



Source(s): National Statistics Office of Georgia

Latest Price
May-20

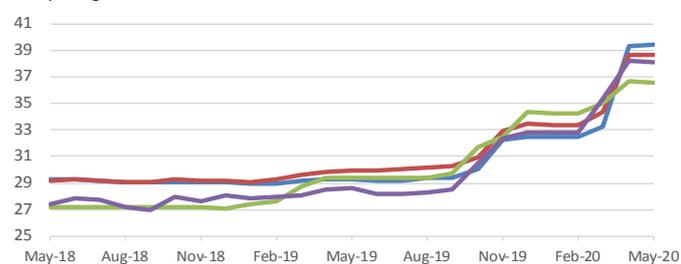
Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ National Average, Wheat (flour)

2.37 -1.3 5.3 18.5

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan

Som per kg



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

Latest Price
May-20

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)

39.40 0.4 21.2 34.7

■ National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)

38.67 0.2 15.7 28.9

■ Naryn, Wheat (flour, first grade)

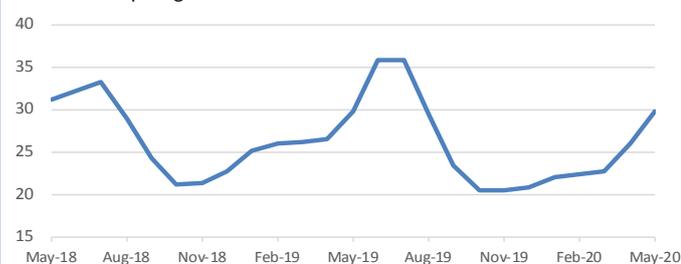
36.57 -0.4 6.8 24.4

■ Jalal-Abad, Wheat (flour, first grade)

38.07 -0.5 16.1 32.7

Retail prices of potatoes in the Russian Federation

Russian Ruble per kg



Source(s): Federal State Statistics Service

Latest Price
May-20

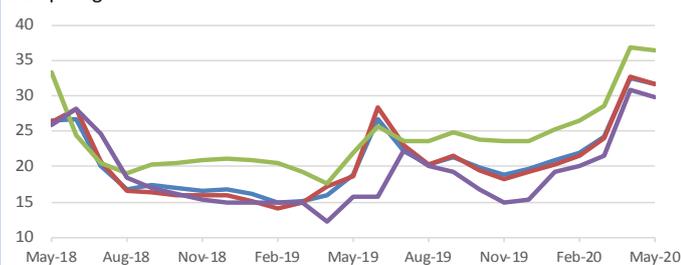
Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ National Average

29.83 14.6 33.1 0.1

Retail prices of potatoes in Kyrgyzstan

Som per kg



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

Latest Price
May-20

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

■ National Average

31.64 -2.3 43.6 67.8

■ Bishkek

31.71 -3.2 47.2 69.1

■ Jalal-Abad

36.29 -1.3 36.6 64.9

■ Naryn

29.75 -3.6 48.8 89.2

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

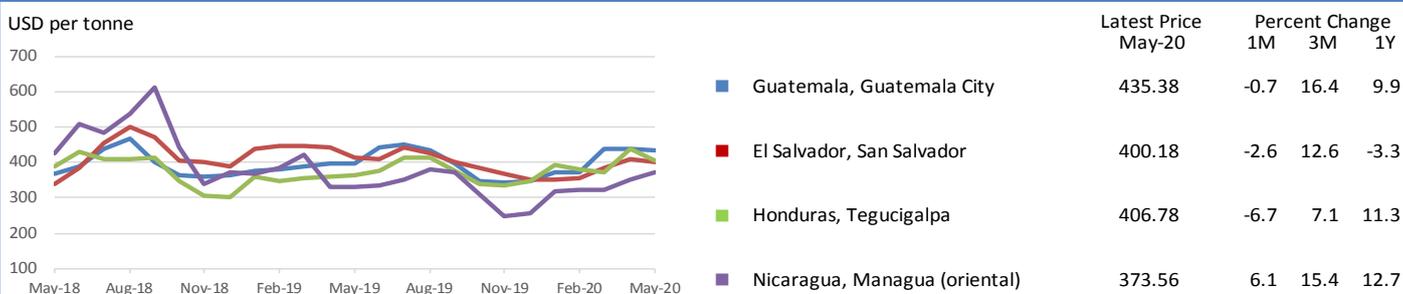
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Prices of beans continued to increase sharply in May, while those of maize generally decreased

In most countries of the subregion, prices of maize decreased in May following a return to normal market conditions, after the price spikes in the past two months, triggered by disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The notable exception was **Nicaragua**, where prices continued to increase and were more than 15 percent higher than a year earlier amid tighter domestic availabilities. In **El Salvador**, prices decreased in May and were below their year-earlier levels. On 13 May 2020, the Government received the remaining 17 000 tonnes of maize of the 50 000 tonnes purchased in late March to boost food reserves amid the pandemic ([FPMA Food Policies](#)). In **Honduras**, despite a decline in May, prices of maize remained higher year on year due to the reduced 2019 output. In **Guatemala**, prices held relatively steady for the second consecutive month in May, mainly as a result of imports from Mexico. In **Mexico**, the ongoing 2020 minor season harvest and a slight appreciation of the country's currency exerted downward pressure on prices, which eased after the sharp increases in the past two months. However, prices were higher year on year on account of an expected reduced output and the sharp depreciation of the currency in the past months. Regarding beans, prices continued to increase in May albeit to a lesser extent than in the past months and remained at levels well above those a year earlier. In **Guatemala**, prices of black beans increased sharply for the third consecutive month and reached near-record levels due to low seasonal availabilities compounded by sustained demand triggered

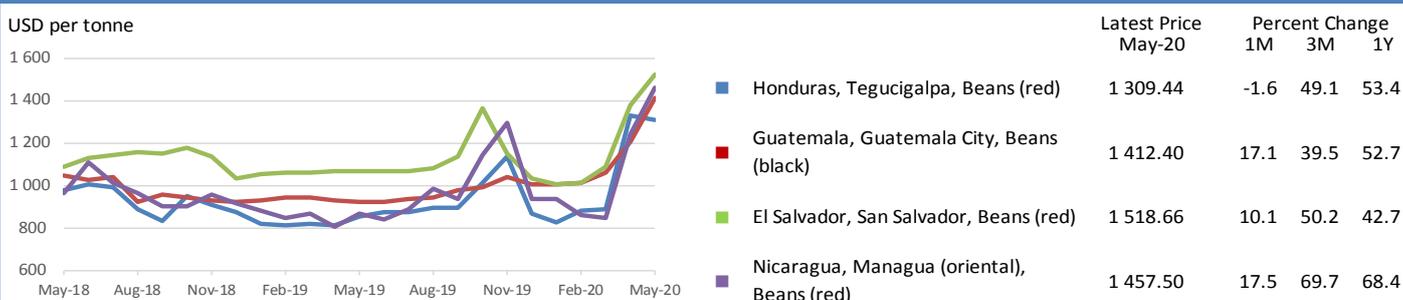
by the pandemic. Prices of black beans followed similar trends in **Mexico**, with a significant reduction in the 2019 main season output and strong prices in the international market sustaining the high level of prices. Prices of red beans continued to surge in **El Salvador** despite adequate market supplies and were some 40 percent higher than in May last year, underpinned by slow farmer selling and higher import costs. In **Nicaragua**, prices of red beans also continued to increase sharply in May mainly due to strong demand for export and were more than 60 percent higher year on year. By contrast, in **Honduras**, prices of red beans levelled off, after the surges in April, due to a return to normal market conditions and adequate supplies from the third season harvest. However, prices were nearly 60 percent above those a year earlier. In the Caribbean, prices of maize meal and black beans in **Haiti** continued to rise in April due to seasonal pressure compounded by concerns over the impact of the poor precipitation on the 2020 first season plantings. The application of restrictive measures and trade disruptions amid the COVID-19 pandemic also supported the increase in prices. A more stable currency and larger imports in the first quarter of 2020 contributed to keep prices of mostly imported rice relatively stable in most markets, although they remained above their year-earlier levels. In the **Dominican Republic**, prices of black beans also increased further in May, supported by the slight yearly decrease in market availabilities during the first four months of the year.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



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

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America



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

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

Increases in prices of rice eased in May, while prices of wheat continued to rise

In most countries of the subregion, after the sharp increases in the past two months, prices of rice levelled off in May or increased but only moderately reflecting a slowdown in domestic buying and improved market availabilities from the new harvests. In **Brazil**, prices increased for the third consecutive month but at a slower rate than in the past two months. The upward pressure from still robust retail demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic and slow farmer selling was partly offset by the recent completion of the harvest. Demand for export, spurred by a weak currency, also provided support and contributed to keep prices more than 20 percent higher than a year earlier. In **Colombia**, after the sustained increases of the past several months, prices levelled off in May as a result of improved supplies from the ongoing harvest in the key producing departments of Tolima and Huila and a slowdown in domestic buying compared to the past few months. Similarly, in **Peru**, prices increased only slightly in May, with the new harvest contributing to ease the pressure. Prices were relatively stable in **Uruguay** in May, as the upward pressure from the large exports in the past months was offset by the good 2020 output recently gathered. Also in **Ecuador**, prices remained relatively stable. With regard to wheat, prices generally increased in May and were higher year on year. In **Argentina**, where planting of the 2020 crop has recently started and forecasts point to record sowings, prices of wheat grain continued to strengthen in line with historical seasonal trends and were well above those a year earlier mainly sustained by strong demand for export and a weak currency. In **Uruguay**, where planting of the new crop is also ongoing under favourable conditions, prices of wheat grain remained relatively stable for the second consecutive month on account of adequate domestic supplies and reduced exports in the current marketing year. Prices declined in

Chile, after the increases in the past three months, reflecting larger imports in the March-April period compared to the corresponding period last year. However, prices remained more than 15 percent higher on a yearly basis due to a reduced 2019 output and a weaker currency. In net importer, **Brazil**, prices of wheat continued to increase in May and remained well above their year-earlier values due to tight domestic availabilities and a weak currency making imports costlier. In other importing countries, prices of wheat flour held steady in May and remained around or below their year-earlier levels in **Ecuador** and **Peru**. In **Colombia**, prices remained also relatively stable in May but were up from a year earlier, underpinned by the depreciation of the country's currency. With regard to maize, prices of yellow maize declined for the fourth consecutive month in **Argentina** with the 2020 harvest virtually complete and officially estimated at a well above-average level. A strong pace of shipments and a weak currency, however, kept prices higher than their values a year earlier. Similarly, in **Ecuador**, prices of maize continued to decrease seasonally in most markets. In **Chile**, prices of yellow maize declined in May pressured by the new 2020 crop and larger imports during the first four months of the year. By contrast, prices of maize strengthened somewhat in **Uruguay** as the downward pressure from the recently-completed harvest was limited by some crop losses of the first season crops in areas affected by dry conditions. Prices remained more than 60 percent higher year on year mainly reflecting a weaker currency. In **Brazil**, after the sustained increases in the past months, prices of yellow maize decreased in May on reduced export sales and with the new main harvest recently started. The depreciation of the currency, however, continued to support prices, which were some 40 percent above those a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of rice in Brazil

Brazilian Real per 30 kg



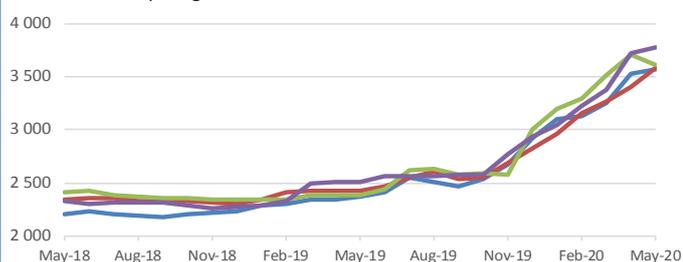
Source(s): Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab)

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	90.33	3.8	20.4	23.6

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

Wholesale prices of rice in Colombia

Colombian Peso per kg

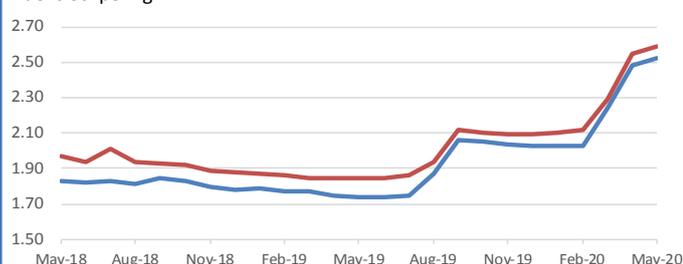


Source(s): Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	3 561.00	0.9	13.7	50.6
■ Barranquilla, Rice (first quality)	3 585.75	5.6	13.7	47.6
■ Medellín, Rice (first quality)	3 615.00	-2.5	9.8	51.8
■ Cartagena, Rice (first quality)	3 777.00	1.8	17.1	50.7

Wholesale prices of rice in Peru

Nuevo Sol per kg

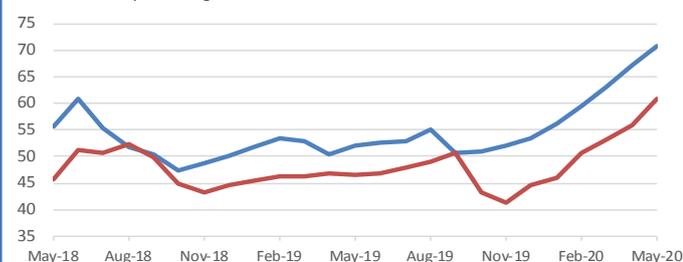


Source(s): Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Lima, Rice (milled, corriente)	2.52	1.6	24.1	44.8
■ Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2.59	1.6	22.2	40.0

Wholesale prices of wheat in Brazil

Brazilian Real per 60 kg



Source(s): Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab)

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Paraná	70.68	5.2	18.9	36.1
■ Rio Grande do Sul	60.87	8.7	19.9	30.9

Wholesale prices of yellow maize in Brazil

Brazilian Real per 60 kg



Source(s): Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab)

	Latest Price May-20	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Federal District	44.15	-7.1	-4.5	52.3
■ Mato Grosso	49.04	-5.3	14.2	53.9
■ Paraná	46.04	-2.5	0.3	41.4
■ Rio Grande do Sul	50.13	-2.1	-0.6	38.3

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 Trade and Markets 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 June 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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