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MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

KEY MESSAGES

- **Wheat export prices increased for a third consecutive month reflecting continued strong global demand amidst tightening export availability. Sustained by a mild improvement in trading activities, international rice prices increased marginally from the multi-year lows touched in August 2021. Despite improved production prospects in some major exporters, world maize prices remained elevated.**
- **In East Africa, prices of coarse grains remained stable or increased in September and were generally higher than one year earlier, with exceptionally high levels still prevailing in the Sudan and South Sudan. Prices were well above their year-earlier levels also in Uganda due to reduced availabilities, and in Ethiopia, mainly due to macro-economic difficulties and conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas.**
- **In West Africa, prices of coarse grains levelled off or decreased in September in some countries with the arrival of new supplies from the main season harvests. However, prices still lingered well above their year-earlier values across the subregion supported by strong domestic and export demand, high production costs and protracted conflicts.**

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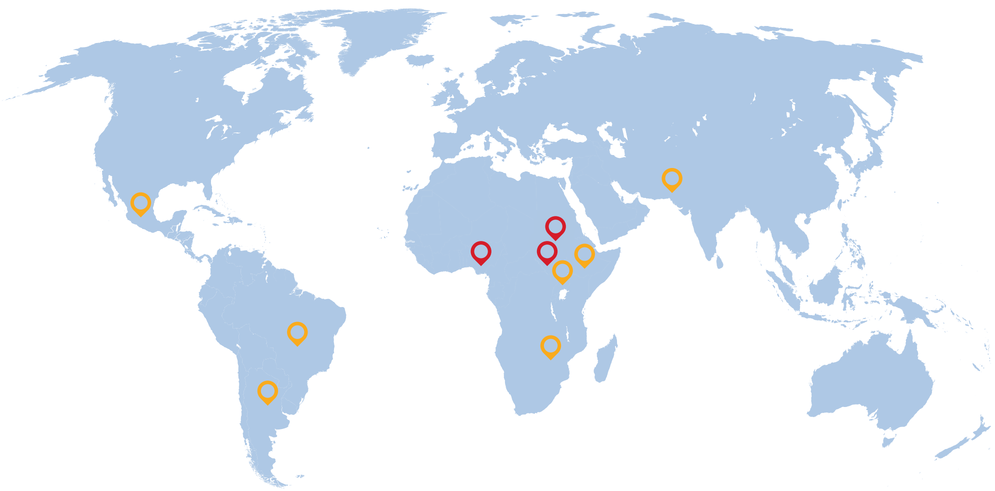
Domestic price warnings

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



Argentina | Food items
Brazil | Cereals
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Mexico | Tortillas (maize)
Nigeria | Coarse grains
Pakistan | Wheat flour
South Sudan | Staple foods
Sudan | Staple foods
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Warnings are only included if latest available price data is not older than two months.

Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2021.

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

International wheat prices continued to increase markedly, while rice prices increased slightly and trends for maize remained mixed

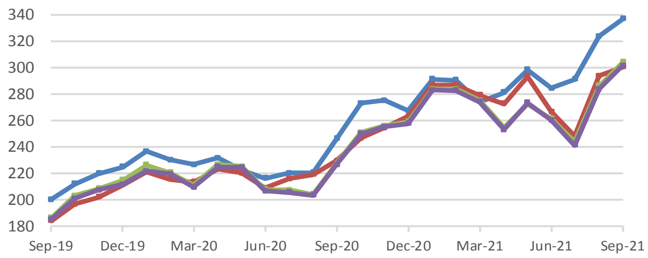
Tighter availability and strong demand globally continued to push international **wheat** prices higher for a third consecutive month in September. Black Sea origin quotations registered the strongest increase with Russian (milling, offer, f.o.b. deep-sea ports) and Ukraine (milling, offer, f.o.b) values both increasing by about 6 percent in September, underpinned by a pick-up in trade activity. The further downward revision of this year's estimated production in the Russian Federation also provided support. Tightening supplies, coupled with port disruptions, pushed up the benchmark United States of America wheat (No. 2, HRW) export price by 4 percent month on month, taking it to almost 37 percent above its value a year earlier. The European Union (France, grade 1) and the Argentina (Trigo Pan, Up River, f.o.b.) quotations were also higher, by about 2 percent.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index (2014-2016=100) averaged 98.7 points in September 2021, up 0.9 percent (0.9 points) from August, but still 11.5 percent below its year-earlier level. Indica prices drove the increase on the back of mild improvements in trading activities. The price recovery was most evident in Viet Nam, where the end of the early summer-autumn harvest and a pick-up in domestic transactions halted a six-month downward streak in quotations. An up-tick in offshore buyer interest also tended to steady prices in Thailand, although increases were capped by imminent new crop arrivals and the remaining limiting effects of container shortages and high freight costs on demand. By contrast, Indian quotations fell for the third straight month, weighed by competition with other origins as well as prospects of another bumper "Kharif" crop. Export prices made some inroads in the United States of America, underpinned by a good pace of sales to Latin America and Iraq.

After falling for three consecutive months, trends in international **maize** prices were mixed in September, although quotations generally remained well above their year-earlier levels. Overshadowing pressure from port disruptions and rising oil prices, improved production prospects and the start of the harvest weighed on the benchmark United States of America (No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) value, which fell by roughly 8 percent month on month, though still 42 percent above its value a year earlier. The Ukraine (offer, f.o.b.) price also fell by 2 percent, on seasonal pressure and an upward revision of production expectations. By contrast, Argentina's (Up River, f.o.b) price increased almost 2 percent, mostly reflecting strong export activity. Among other coarse grains, international barley prices increased in September, largely supported by strong global demand and a downward revision of production prospects in the Russian Federation.

International wheat prices

United States dollar per tonne

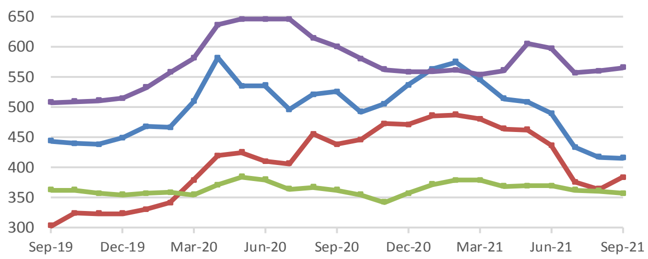


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	337.00	4.1	18.3	36.8
European Union (France), Wheat (grade 1)	300.75	2.3	12.7	30.9
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	304.25	6.2	16.3	33.6
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	301.75	6.3	15.9	33.1

Sources: International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency.

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne

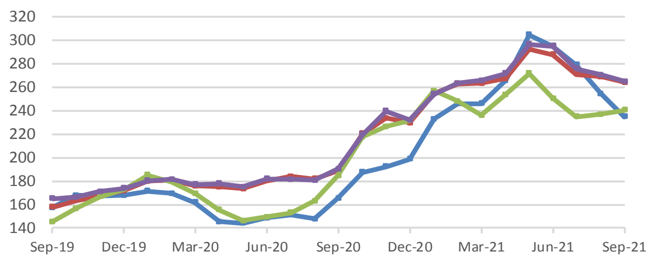


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B)	416.00	-0.4	-15.1	-20.9
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	384.00	5.5	-12.1	-12.5
India, Rice (25% broken)	357.50	-1.0	-3.4	-1.4
United States of America, Rice (US Long Grain 2.4%)	565.50	1.0	-5.4	-5.8

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

International maize prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	234.69	-7.7	-20.5	41.8
Black Sea, Maize (feed)	264.00	-1.8	-8.3	39.7
Argentina, Maize (Argentina, Up River, f.o.b.)	240.50	1.6	-4.0	30.1
Ukraine, Maize (offer, f.o.b.)	265.00	-2.0	-10.2	39.3

Sources: USDA; International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency.

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 08/21	Same period average
3 months	-0.2	1.6
12 months	-2.2	0.3

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Argentina, Greater Buenos Aires, Retail, Wheat (flour).

Retail food prices continued to increase in August

In August, the inflation rate for **food items** and non-alcoholic beverages continued its upward trend, although to a lesser extent than in the first seven months of the year due to the slow-down in the depreciation of the Argentine peso. Food prices have been steadily increasing amid a difficult macro-economic situation, including the sustained weakening of the currency. As of August 2021, the Argentine peso had lost more than 30 percent of its value compared to 12 months earlier. Among food items, prices of milk, eggs, bread, cereals and sugar registered high monthly increases, which were partially offset by declines in prices of vegetables, tubers and beans. As of early October, two programmes "*Precios Cuidados*" and "*Súper Cerca*", remain in place to curb the price increases by setting reference levels for staple food items in supermarkets and by fixing prices of 70 selected food items in small-sized retail outlets. However, the prices set under the programmes had to be revised upward several times to account for increasing costs of production.

Brazil | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/21	Same period average
3 months	1.8	2.8
12 months	3.1	1.7

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Wholesale, Maize (yellow).

Prices of cereals remained higher year on year

Prices of **yellow maize** decreased in September after a short-lived strengthening in the previous two months. The weakening mainly reflects improved domestic availabilities from the ongoing main season harvest and larger year-on-year imports in the June to August period. Exports during the previous six months have been well below their year-earlier levels reflecting the below-average 2021 output, together with high domestic prices that attracted sales in the domestic markets. The government is encouraging farmers to expand sowings of the 2022 minor season maize crop, currently being planted, to increase domestic availabilities. Prices in September were more than 50 percent higher year on year following sustained increases since July 2020 in line with international market trends. Prices of **wheat** were stable as seasonal tight supplies are offset by favourable production prospects, and were above their year-earlier levels in September due to elevated import costs. The bulk of the harvest will be gathered from October and the 2021 output is officially forecast at a record high level due to large plantings.

Ethiopia | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08/21	Same period average
3 months	12.9	3.7
12 months	2.8	0.0

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

Prices of maize continued to increase in August to well above their year-earlier levels

Prices of **maize** continued in August their upward trend that began in early 2021, increasing by 5 to 15 percent in all monitored markets including, the capital, Addis Ababa. Prices increased at slower rates than in July, as traders released some of their stocks in anticipation of fresh supplies from the 2021 main "Meher" harvest, to be gathered from October. Maize prices in August were between 72 and 91 percent higher than a year earlier. In the Addis Ababa market, prices of **teff**, an important cereal in the local diet, and prices of **wheat**, partly imported, also increased in August by 7 and 20 percent, respectively, when they were 18 and 87 percent, respectively, higher on a yearly basis. The high prices of **cereals** are mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the country's currency, which has resulted in high prices of imported fuel and inputs, and the poor performance of the secondary season "Belg" harvest, completed in August with about a one-month delay, due to poor rains. Conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas exerted further upward pressure on prices.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Mexico | Tortillas (maize)

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/21	Same period average
3 months	3.2	-0.3
12 months	1.8	0.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Mexico, Mexico City, Retail, Tortillas.

Prices of staple maize tortillas stabilized in September but were higher than a year earlier

After the sharp increases during the last five months, retail prices of **maize** tortillas held steady in the capital city reflecting the stable prices of maize grain. As of September, they were about 30 percent higher year on year reflecting the elevated production and transportation costs. Prices of white maize, the main ingredient of tortillas, have increased sharply in the first half of 2021 following trends in the international market, exacerbated by the lower year-on-year supply on account of reduced opening stocks. Following the start of the main season harvest in October, market availabilities of maize grains are expected to increase in the coming months.

Nigeria | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08/21	Same period average
3 months	7.0	3.4
12 months	1.5	0.4

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

Prices of coarse grains eased in a number of markets in August with the onset of the harvest but still lingered well above their year-earlier values

Although at high levels, prices of **coarse grains** decreased or levelled off in August in a number of markets, after reaching record and near-record levels in July, showing signs of improvement in the supply situation in the country. The price declines were underpinned by the arrival in markets of new stocks from the main season harvest, expected to be slightly above the five-year average. However, prices strengthened further in northcentral and northeastern parts, as persisting insecurity conditions continued to disrupt markets and agricultural production, curbing the 2021 cereal production prospects in these areas. Across the country, prices of coarse grains lingered about 30 percent above their year-earlier levels on average. The high levels reflect the combined negative effects of the COVID-19 containment measures, protracted conflict and difficult macro-economic conditions, including a sustained depreciation of the currency, foreign exchange shortages and import restrictions.

Pakistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/21	Same period average
3 months	2.1	1.0
12 months	-0.5	0.1

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

Prices of wheat flour increased further in September and at near-record highs

Prices of **wheat** flour, a key staple food, continued to increase sharply in September, as the above-average 2021 harvest and high level of imports in recent months were not able to contain the upward price pressure derived from tight market availabilities, following below-average outputs between 2018 and 2020, and a high level of exports in 2019. Overall, September wheat flour quotations were at near-record levels in most markets of the country after recurrent increases since mid-2020. In an effort to curb further price increases, the government approved in June 2021, the importation of 3 million tonnes of wheat for the 2021/22 marketing year as part of a strategy to replenish stocks. If this materializes, the imported quantities will be close to last year's high level and the highest level since 2008/09.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/21	Same period average
3 months	-3.7	-7.8
12 months	4.0	-0.2

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

Prices of maize and sorghum remained firm in September. Overall, prices of coarse grains were at exceptionally high levels mostly due to the weak national currency

In the capital, Juba, prices of **sorghum** and **maize** remained firm in September as the South Sudanese pound held steady on the parallel market in August and September at about SSP 400/USD. Prices of other important staples in the local diet, including **cassava** and imported **wheat** remained also stable, while prices of **groundnuts** declined by about 30 percent. Nominal food prices in September remained at exceptionally high levels, with those of maize and sorghum about 70 percent above the already high year-earlier values and about 50 times those in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Underlying the high food prices is the continuously difficult macro-economic situation, due to low foreign currency reserves and the weak national currency. In addition, in the past year, COVID-19-related disruptions to the local markets and trade, already adversely affected by the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict, provided further support.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/21	Same period average
3 months	-12.3	-0.5
12 months	-8.9	0.4

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

Prices of staple foods at exceptionally high levels

In most monitored markets, prices of locally grown **millet** continued to increase in September, while locally produced **sorghum** followed mixed trends. Prices of **coarse grains** are exceptionally high, at near-record levels and up to more than two times the already elevated year-earlier values mainly due to the weakness of the national currency. In the Dongola market, the reference market for locally grown **wheat**, prices increased by 20 percent between August and September, when they were more than three times their year-earlier levels, mainly due to sustained demand for local wheat due to shortages and high prices of imported substitutes. **Cereal** prices began to follow a sustained increasing trend in late 2017 due to the difficult macro-economic situation, coupled with fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs. In the past year, disruptions to marketing and trading activities related to the measures implemented to contain the spread of COVID-19 and, more recently, the removal of fuel subsidies in June 2021 and flood-related trade disruptions since late July, provided further upward pressure on prices.

Uganda | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09/21	Same period average
3 months	7.2	-8.7
12 months	3.3	-0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Uganda, Kabale, Wholesale, Maize.

Prices of maize unseasonally increased for the second consecutive month in September, when they were well above their year-earlier levels mainly due to reduced availabilities following a below-average first season harvest

Prices of **maize** unseasonally increased in September for the second consecutive month by 3 to 15 percent in all monitored markets including the capital, Kampala, where they were 28 to 57 percent higher than a year earlier. The price increases and the high levels are mainly due to reduced market availabilities following a below-average first season harvest concluded in August, with about a one-month delay in bi-modal rainfall areas covering most of the country. The March to June rains were characterized by an erratic spatial and temporal distribution and by a delayed onset, with severe early season dryness reported, especially in northern Acholi and Lango subregions, in northeastern Teso subregion and in northwestern West Nile subregion. Here, only scattered rains were received in March, delaying planting and affecting crop germination. Seasonal rains established in April but remained at below-average levels during most of the cropping season, severely affecting yields. Maize prices were also supported by sustained exports to Kenya and South Sudan and by the lifting, in late July, of the COVID-19-related movement restrictions, reinstated in late June, which strengthened domestic demand.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Zimbabwe | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08/21	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.

Up-tick in monthly food price increases, but monthly rate still lower than the preceding year

The official monthly **food** inflation rate was estimated at about 4.8 percent in September 2021, up from 3.1 percent in the previous month. Despite the small increase, the inflation rate remained well below the highs of the previous year when it reached nearly 40 percent in July. The more stable exchange rate and the large harvest in 2021 that substantially boosted domestic supplies are among the key factors that contributed to curbing the inflation rates this year. However, recent increases in the maximum pump price for diesel and petrol in August and October could lend support to the food price increases in the forthcoming months, during a period when grain prices normally increase seasonally.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Although still higher year on year, in some countries prices of coarse grains levelled off or decreased with the arrival of new stocks from the harvest

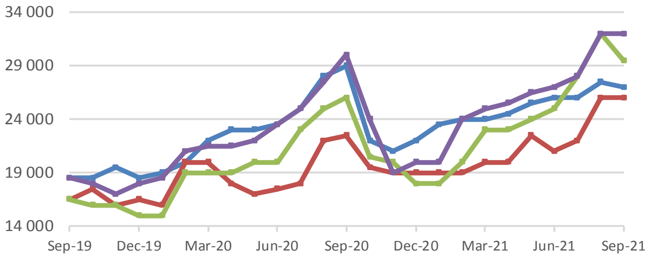
Prices of domestically produced coarse grains levelled off or declined in most Sahelian and coastal countries in September as new stocks from the main season harvest started to arrive in the markets, reversing the upward price movements of recent months. However, prices lingered well above their year-earlier levels supported by strong domestic and export demand, high production costs and continued disruptions to agricultural activities and markets by protracted insecurity in the Liptako-Gourma Region in the central Sahel and parts of Nigeria and Chad. Flooding events across the subregion hampered marketing and agricultural activities and caused localized crop losses, adding pressure to prices. Furthermore, continuing currency depreciation in countries outside the West Africa franc area, particularly Nigeria, has exerted additional inflationary pressure on food prices since 2020.

In **the Niger**, after sustained gains since the end of 2020, prices of locally produced millet and sorghum levelled off or decreased in September, reflecting improved market supplies stemming from the ongoing main season harvest. However, despite easing during the month, prices of coarse grains remained at higher levels in the conflict-affected areas and were about 15 percent above their year-earlier values as persistent insecurity conditions continue to disrupt markets in the west of the country. By contrast, in most markets of **Burkina Faso**, prices of maize, sorghum and millet increased significantly in September, continuing a trend that started at the end of 2020, and were between 20 and 30 percent higher on a yearly basis. The recent price increases, in spite of the ongoing harvest, reflect the lingering negative effects of conflicts on markets in northern and eastern areas and strong domestic and export demand. As a measure to contain the increases, the government introduced a ban on exports of cereals, mostly coarse grains, in January 2021. However, reports from the country indicate that cereal exports continued through informal channels, especially to neighbouring Ghana and the Niger, adding pressure to domestic markets. Similarly, in **Mali**, prices of millet and sorghum strengthened in September and were on average 20 percent higher than a year earlier in central and eastern parts, where a deteriorating security situation has hampered marketing activities. In **Senegal**, prices of millet and sorghum increased seasonally in August, ahead of the main harvest, and were near or below their year-earlier levels reflecting adequate market supplies from the 2020 above-average cereal outputs. In most markets of **Chad**, prices of coarse grains remained generally stable in August and were near or below their levels a year ago reflecting adequate market availabilities. However, significant price increases were recorded in southern, central and northern parts due to market disruptions caused by floods between July and August.

In coastal countries of the Gulf of Guinea, **Benin**, **Ghana** and **Togo**, prices of maize and sorghum were stable or declined in September, in line with seasonal trends, as new stocks from the main season harvest replenished market supplies. However, coarse grain prices were on average 30 percent above their year-earlier values supported by government purchases and strong export demand as well as high transportation and production costs. Heavy rains also disrupted farming and marketing activities in August in northwestern Ghana and southern Benin, adding pressure to prices. In most markets of **Nigeria**, prices of coarse grains decreased or levelled off in August after reaching record and near-record levels in July, reflecting the downward pressure from the main season harvest, but continued to increase in conflict-affected areas in the northcentre and northeast. On average, prices of coarse grains stood well above their year-earlier levels pressured by the combined negative effects of the COVID-19 containment measures, protracted conflict and difficult macro-economic conditions.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

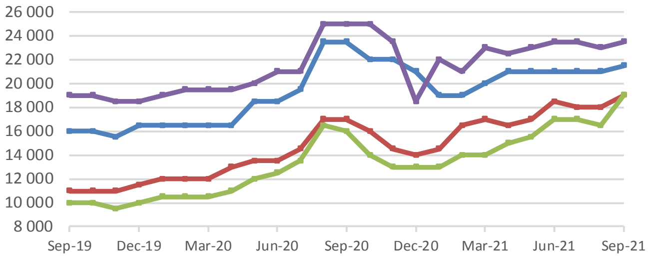


Source: Afrique verte.

	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Niamey, Millet (local)	27 000	-1.8	3.8	-6.9
Niamey, Sorghum (local)	26 000	0.0	23.8	15.6
Zinder, Sorghum (local)	29 500	-7.8	18.0	13.5
Zinder, Millet (local)	32 000	0.0	18.5	6.7

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



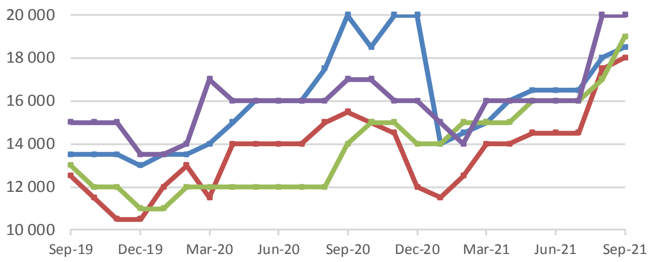
Source: Afrique verte.

	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	21 500	2.4	2.4	-8.5
Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	19 000	5.6	2.7	11.8
Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	19 000	15.2	11.8	18.8
Dori, Millet (local)	23 500	2.2	0.0	-6.0

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

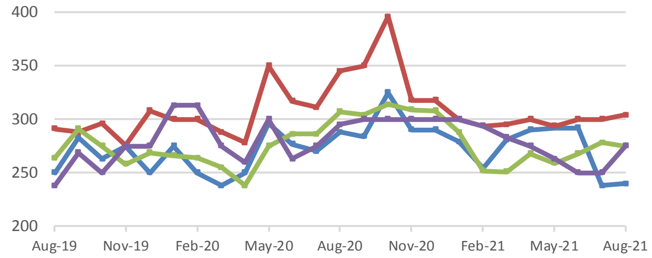


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bamako, Millet (local)	18 500	2.8	12.1	-7.5
Bamako, Sorghum (local)	18 000	2.9	24.1	16.1
Ségou, Millet (local)	19 000	11.8	18.8	35.7
Kayes, Sorghum (local)	20 000	0.0	25.0	17.6

Source: Afrique verte.

Retail prices of millet in Senegal

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg

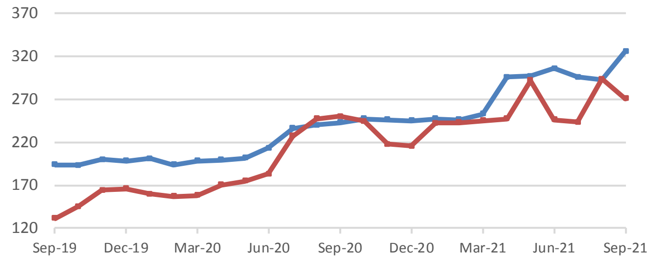


	Latest Price Aug-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dakar, Millet	240	0.8	-17.8	-16.7
Saint Louis, Millet	304	1.3	3.4	-11.9
Louga, Millet	275	-1.1	6.2	-10.4
Matam, Millet	275	10.0	4.6	-6.8

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

Retail prices of maize in Benin

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg

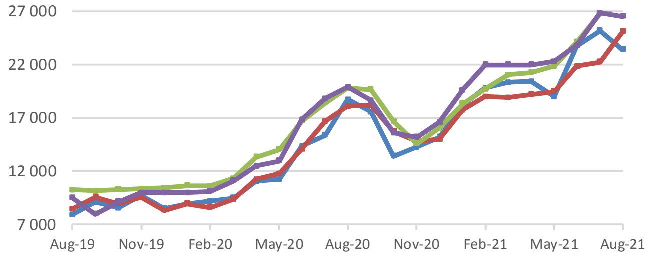


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Cotonou, Maize	326.00	11.5	6.5	34.2
Parakou, Maize	270.50	-7.9	10.0	8.2

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

Wholesale prices of white maize in Nigeria

Naira per 100 kg



	Latest Price Aug-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kano, Maize (white)	23 418	-7.1	23.3	24.8
Maiduguri, Maize (white)	25 125	12.9	28.8	38.6
Lagos, Maize (white)	27 650	3.1	26.4	39.6
Ibadan, Maize (white)	26 550	-1.1	19.1	33.4

Source: FEWS NET.

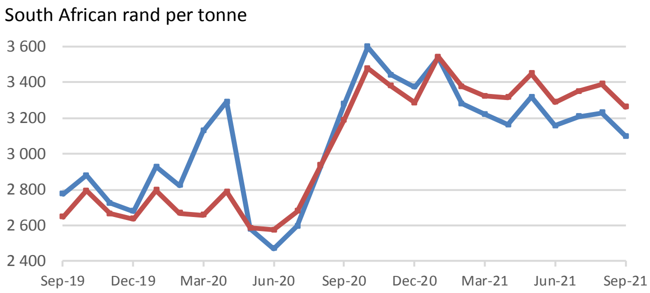
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Stable maize price trends continued across most of Southern Africa

Prices of the main food staple, maize, continued to remain mostly stable in August and September on account of the good supplies throughout the region following the well above-average 2021 harvest earlier in the year and despite upward pressure from increasing prices on the international market.

In **South Africa**, wholesale prices of maize grain fell slightly month on month in September 2021 and were at comparable levels to the corresponding month in 2020. Although a small downward revision was recently made to the 2021 maize production estimate, the harvest is still estimated to be the second largest on record and the resulting plentiful domestic supplies are largely attributed to keeping prices stable. This factor more than countered upward pressure from high benchmark prices on the international market and a small depreciation of the national currency in September. By contrast, there was an up-tick in wholesale prices of wheat, mostly driven by dynamics in the international market, as the country imports nearly half of the national consumption requirements, where international benchmark prices of wheat have risen sharply in recent months. The slight weakening of the currency further supported the rising prices. However, prospects for the 2021 domestic wheat crop, to be harvested in October, are generally favourable and this helped temper somewhat the price increases in September. In import dependent **Botswana**, **Eswatini** and **Namibia**, prices of maize meal were generally stable or fell slightly in August 2021 underpinned by price movements in South Africa, these countries' main source of maize. Prices of maize grain increased moderately in **Zambia**, but maize meal prices, whose movements tend to lag behind grain price trends, declined slightly in September. The fall in maize meal prices and only slight increase in grain prices reflects both the good domestic supply situation and the steep appreciation of the national currency since August that has curbed inflationary pressure on food prices. In **Malawi**, prices of maize grain firmed up in September, but still remained well below the year-earlier levels on account of the abundant supplies from the well above-average 2021 harvest. In **Zimbabwe**, the monthly food inflation rate climbed marginally to 4.8 percent in September, up from 3.1 percent in the previous month. Despite the rise, the inflation rate remained well below the highs of the previous year when it reached about 40 percent. The slower rates continue to reflect the more stable official exchange rate and the effects of the steep upturn in cereal production in 2021. In the forthcoming months, an upward revision made to fuel prices in October could add support to food inflation.

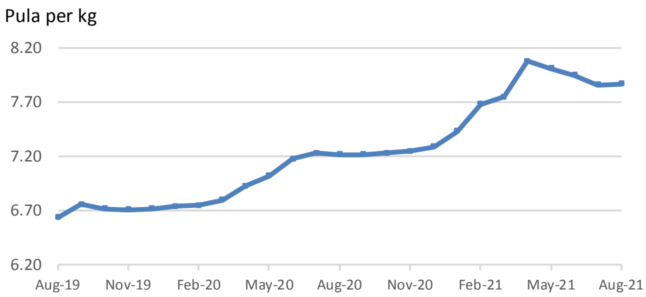
Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Maize (white)	3 100	-4.0	-1.8	-5.5
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	3 263	-3.8	-0.8	2.3

Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division.

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

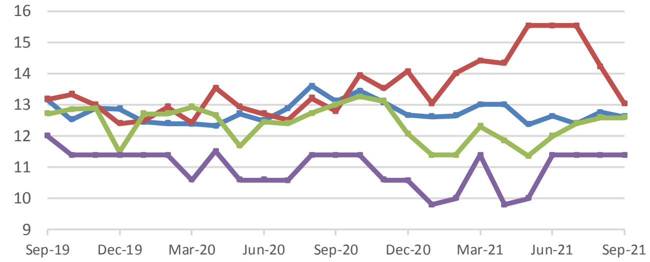


	Latest Price Aug-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	7.87	0.1	-1.7	9.0

Source: Statistics Botswana.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

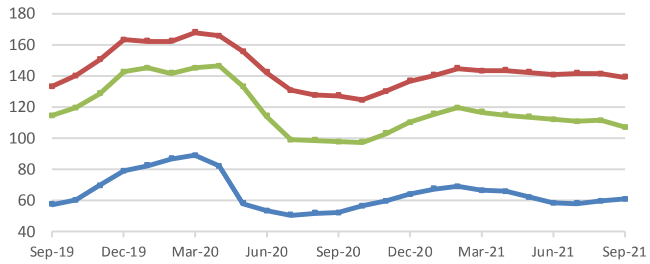
Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Windhoek, Maize meal	12.63	-1.0	-0.1	-3.7
Swakopmund, Maize meal	13.04	-8.4	-16.1	2.0
Otjiwarongo, Maize meal	12.60	0.0	5.0	-3.2
Gobabis, Maize meal	11.40	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency.

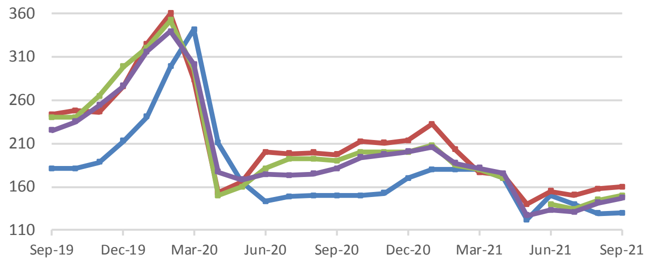
Retail prices of maize in Zambia



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	60.92	1.9	4.0	16.4
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	139.40	-1.5	-1.0	9.3
National Average, White roller maize meal	107.14	-3.9	-4.6	9.5

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Retail prices of maize in Malawi



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mzuzu, Maize	130	0.5	-13.3	-13.3
Nsanje, Maize	160	1.6	3.4	-18.8
Liwonde, Maize	150	3.4	7.1	-21.1
National Average, Maize	147	3.7	10.1	-18.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security/IFPRI.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

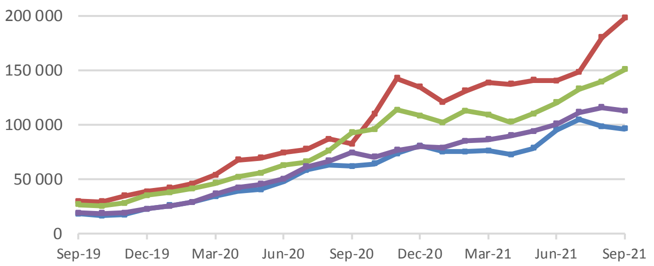
Prices of coarse grains stable or increasing in September and generally higher than one year earlier, with exceptionally high levels recorded in South Sudan and the Sudan

Prices of coarse grains remained stable or increased in September and were higher than a year earlier in several countries, with exceptionally high levels recorded again in **South Sudan** and in **the Sudan**. In both countries, prices are underpinned by insufficient supplies and severe macro-economic difficulties, including currency weakness underpinning food inflation. Prices were higher year on year also in Uganda due to reduced availabilities and in **Ethiopia**, mainly due to macro-economic difficulties and conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas. By contrast, prices were at low levels in **Kenya** and in **the United Republic of Tanzania**, reflecting adequate domestic availabilities.

In **the Sudan**, prices of millet continued to increase in September while prices of sorghum followed mixed trends. Overall, September prices were at near-record to record levels, about twice their already elevated values a year earlier mainly due to the difficult macro-economic situation coupled with flood-related trade disruptions, fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs. In **South Sudan**, prices of maize and sorghum remained firm at exceptionally high levels in September in the capital, Juba, as the South Sudanese pound held steady on the parallel market in August and September, but the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict has not abated. In **Uganda**, prices of maize increased for the second consecutive month in September, when they were well above their values of one year earlier. The price increases and their high levels are due to reduced market supplies due to the below-average first season harvest, affected by erratic rains and concluded in August with about one-month delay, sustained exports to Kenya and South Sudan and the lifting, in late July, of the COVID-19-related movement restrictions, reinstated in late June, which strengthened increased domestic demand. In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize continued in August the increasing trend which began in early 2021, but at slower rates than in July, as traders released some of their stocks in anticipation of fresh supplies from the 2021 main "Meher" harvest to be gathered from October. Prices in August were well above their year-earlier levels mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the country's currency, which has resulted in high prices of imported goods including fuel and the poor performance of the recently concluded secondary season "Belg" harvest. Conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas exerted further upward pressure on prices. In **Kenya**, prices of maize remained generally stable in most markets in September, when they were at the same levels of 12 months earlier. Adequate domestic availabilities due to the above-average 2020 cereal production and sustained imports from Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania offset the upward pressure exerted on prices by the below-average 2021 "long-rains" main harvest. By contrast, in Mombasa, a large urban centre located on the coast, prices of maize surged by about 25 percent as the impact of particularly poor performance of the "long-rains" harvest in coastal areas was compounded by sustained local demand. In **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum levelled off in August as the main "Gu" harvest, gathered in July, increased market supplies. However, prices remained above the already elevated values a year earlier, as the output of the harvest is estimated at 60 percent below the long-term (1995-2020) average due to erratic rains and insecurity. In **the United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize in September were well below their year-earlier levels, 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.

Wholesale prices of sorghum and millet in the Sudan

Sudanese pound per tonne

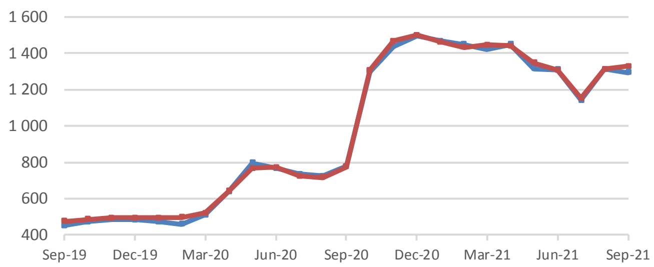


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)	96 250	-2.4	0.9	55.3
El Obeid, Millet	198 000	9.8	40.6	139.4
El Gedarif, Millet	150 700	7.8	25.3	62.1
El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)	112 750	-2.8	11.9	51.4

Source: Food Security information for Action (SIFSIA).

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

South Sudanese pound per 3.5 kg



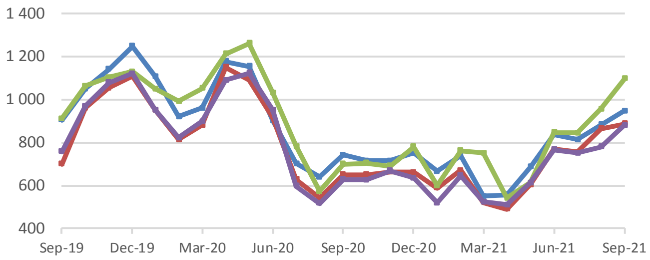
	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Juba, Maize (white)	1 294	-1.5	-1.3	66.5
Juba, Sorghum (Feterita)	1 329	1.3	1.5	71.3

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of maize in Uganda

Uganda shilling per kg

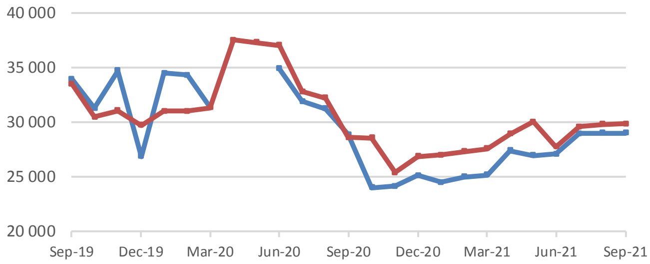


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kampala, Maize	947.37	7.3	13.2	27.8
Lira, Maize	886.41	2.5	15.2	36.2
Kabale, Maize	1 095.65	14.7	29.4	56.6
Masindi, Maize	880.77	12.8	14.9	40.2

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

Wholesale prices of maize in Kenya

Kenya shilling per tonne

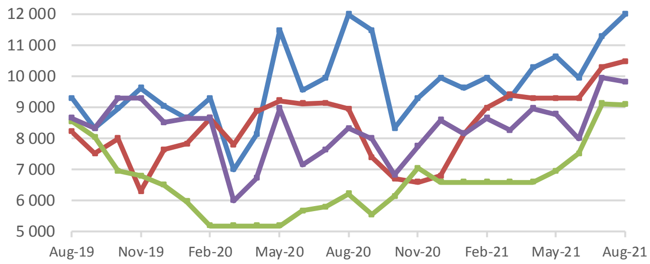


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Eldoret, Maize	29 004.00	0.0	6.9	0.4
Nakuru, Maize	29 887.00	0.2	7.7	4.4

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

Somali shilling per kg

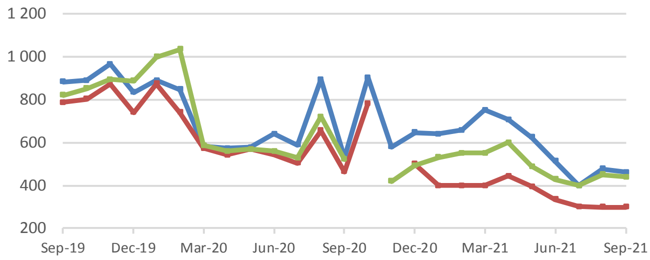


	Latest Price Aug-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	12 000	6.2	12.8	0.0
Marka, Maize (white)	10 480	1.8	12.7	17.1
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	9 100	-0.3	30.7	46.3
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	9 820	-1.3	11.8	18.0

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit.

Wholesale prices of maize in the United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzanian shilling per kg



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dar es Salaam, Maize	462.62	-3.3	-9.7	-12.8
Iringa, Maize	300.09	0.0	-10.2	-35.5
Arusha, Maize	438.98	-2.5	2.4	-16.0

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

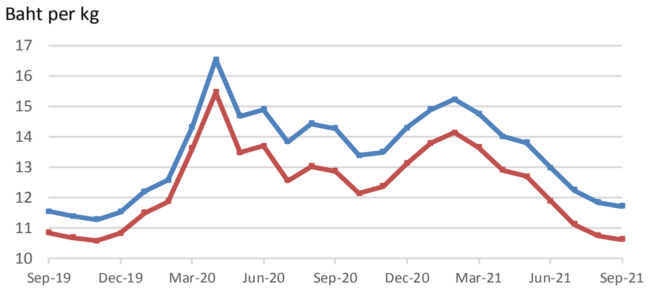
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Domestic prices of rice followed mixed trends, while those of wheat stable or increased in September

Domestic prices of rice followed mixed trends in September across the subregion. In **Thailand**, rice prices continued their downward streak in September and were 20 percent lower year on year, reflecting the start of the 2021 main harvest, forecast at an above-average level. In **Viet Nam**, after declining for five consecutive months, rice prices increased in September, with the conclusion of the early "summer-autumn" harvest and a pick-up in domestic trade, including government purchases for State reserves, as supply chain disruptions remained due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, despite the increases, rice quotations remained more than 15 percent below their year-earlier levels. Prices increased for the second month in **Myanmar**, as seasonal price increases were amplified by expectations of a below-average 2021 main crop, harvested from late October. Domestic rice prices were stable or decreased in **India**. Prices changed little in **China (mainland)**, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the "early double" 2021 harvest and expectations of above-average "single" and "late double" crops, currently being harvested. In importing countries, prices continued to decrease in **Bangladesh**, reflecting good market supplies from the above-average 2021 "Boro" and "Aus" harvests. Additional downward pressure was exerted by government measures to ensure access to affordable supplies of rice in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the approval to import 1.7 million tonnes of rice by the private sector and ongoing Open Market Sales throughout the country. Domestic rice prices remained stable in **the Philippines**, while they declined seasonally in **Sri Lanka**, pressured downward by abundant supplies from the 2021 main harvest, estimated at an above-average level.

As for wheat and wheat flour prices, these were generally stable or increased. The sharpest wheat flour price increases were registered in **Pakistan**, as the above-average 2021 harvest and high level of imports in recent months were not able to contain the upward price pressure derived from tight market availabilities after the below-average outputs between 2018 and 2020 and high level of exports in 2019. Overall, September wheat flour quotations were at near-record levels in most markets of the country. Similarly, wheat prices increased for the second consecutive month in importer **Bangladesh** and were 20 percent higher year on year, mostly reflecting a slowdown in imports. In the subregion's main wheat producers, **India** and **China (mainland)**, wheat prices remained generally stable reflecting adequate market availabilities from 2021 harvests.

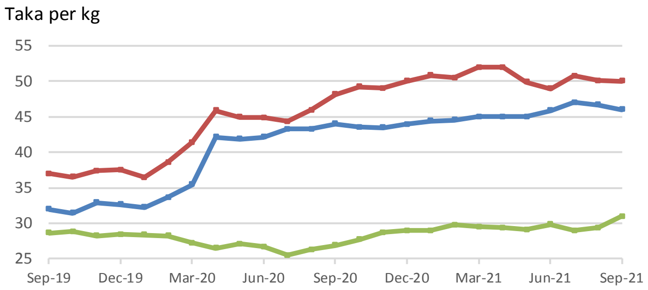
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	11.73	-1.0	-9.7	-17.9
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	10.63	-1.1	-10.6	-17.5

Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Bangladesh

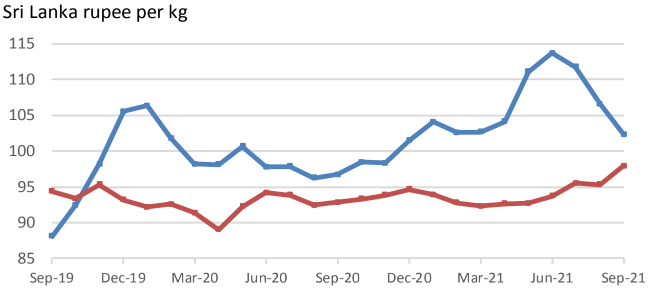


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	46.00	-1.5	0.3	4.5
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	50.00	-0.2	2.1	3.8
Dhaka, Wheat (flour)	31.00	5.5	3.8	15.1

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

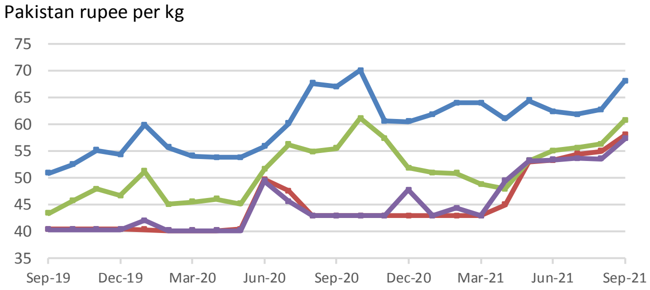
Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Sri Lanka



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Colombo, Rice (white)	102.35	-4.0	-10.0	5.8
Colombo, Wheat (flour)	97.91	2.7	4.4	5.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

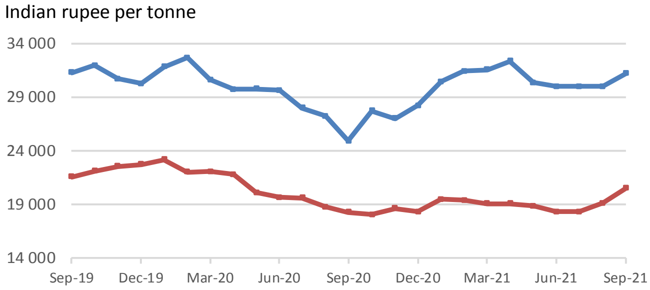
Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Karachi, Wheat (flour)	68.14	8.5	9.2	1.6
Lahore, Wheat (flour)	58.03	5.5	8.8	35.0
Peshawar, Wheat (flour)	60.80	7.9	10.4	9.5
Multan, Wheat (flour)	57.36	7.1	7.5	33.4

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

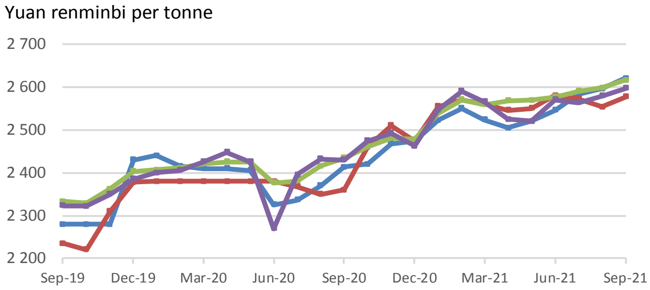
Wholesale prices of wheat in India



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mumbai, Wheat	31 238	4.1	4.1	25.2
New Delhi, Wheat	20 540	7.2	12.0	12.3

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou, Wheat	2 620.00	0.9	2.9	8.6
Linyi, Wheat	2 576.67	0.9	-0.1	9.2
National Average, Wheat	2 616.00	0.7	1.5	7.5
Sijiazhuang, Wheat	2 596.67	0.7	1.0	6.9

Source: CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Increasing wheat export prices and stable domestic prices in importing countries

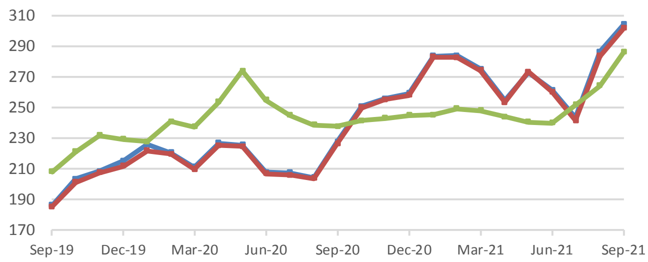
In the exporting countries of the subregion, export prices of milling wheat continued to increase in September, mirroring the export quotations from other origins, to levels 20 to 33 percent above those a year earlier, and their highest since 2014. The further upward movement of international prices was mostly in response to persisting concerns about shrinking production prospects in some of the major exporting countries, particularly in Canada, France and Kazakhstan. Prices were supported also by the expectation of a below-average quality of the grain in Ukraine and France, coupled with strong demand for wheat from importing countries. In the domestic markets, wholesale prices of milling wheat increased in **the Russian Federation** in line with seasonal trends and were supported by the expectation of a reduced harvest in 2021. Due to strong consumer demand, prices also increased in **Ukraine**, and reached year-on-year higher levels in both countries. Retail prices of wheat flour in **Kazakhstan** remained stable in September and around their year-earlier levels.

In the importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour held stable in **Armenia**, **Georgia** and **Kyrgyzstan**, in September, and in **Azerbaijan** and **Belarus**, in August, at levels around or slightly above those of a year earlier. Prices increased only slightly in **Tajikistan**, in line with seasonal trends. In **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan**, prices remained near the generally high levels reached after having increased steeply between March and May 2020 in response to a spike in consumer demand triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, but also supported by the depreciation of the currencies.

Prices of potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, continued to seasonally decline in most countries. They decreased in September in **Armenia**, **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyzstan** and **the Russian Federation** and, in August, in **Belarus**, although remaining well above their year-earlier levels, following the strong increases recorded in previous months. In **Georgia** and **Tajikistan**, prices in September declined to year-on-year lower levels. By contrast, prices of potatoes increased in Azerbaijan in August, to levels slightly above those recorded a year earlier.

Export prices of milling wheat in CIS countries

United States dollar per tonne

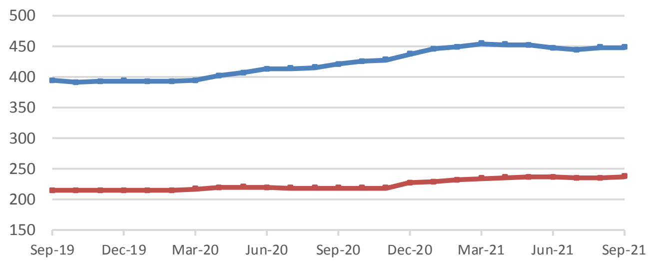


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	304.25	6.2	16.3	33.6
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	301.75	6.3	15.9	33.1
Kazakhstan, Wheat (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash station)	286.25	8.3	19.3	20.4

Source: APK-Inform Agency.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Armenia

Armenian dram per kg

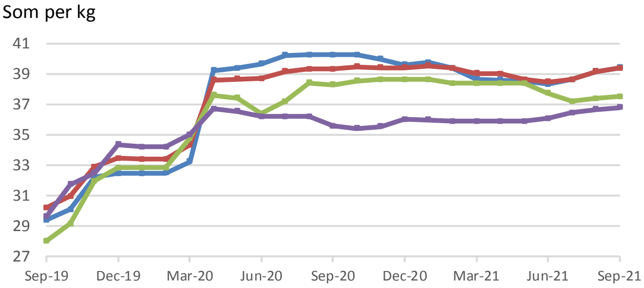


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)	448.54	0.1	0.2	6.6
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	237.69	0.9	0.2	8.5

Source: National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

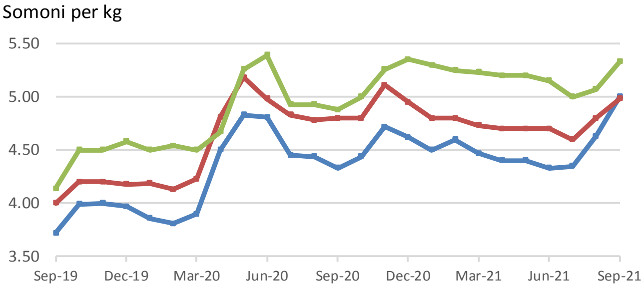
Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)	39.42	0.6	2.8	-2.1
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	39.41	0.6	2.4	0.2
Batken, Wheat (flour, first grade)	37.53	0.4	-0.5	-2.0
Naryn, Wheat (flour, first grade)	36.81	0.3	2.0	3.5

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

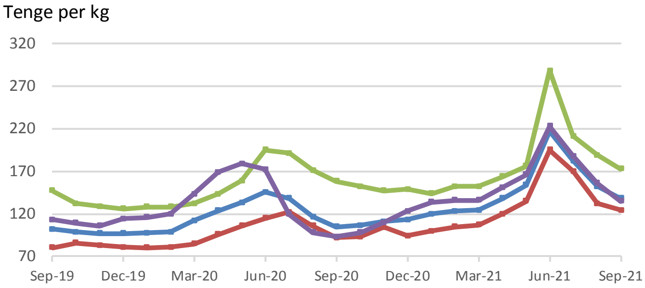
Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.00	8.0	15.5	15.5
Kurgonteppa, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.98	3.8	6.0	3.8
Khorugh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.33	5.1	3.5	9.2

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

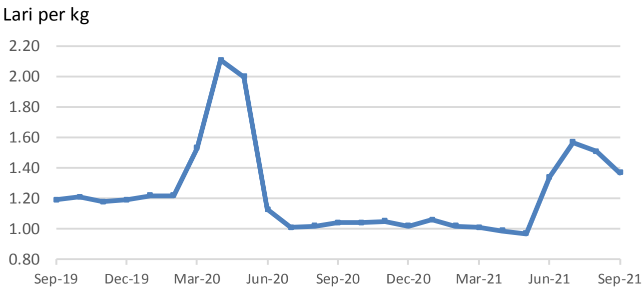
Retail prices of potatoes in Kazakhstan



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	138	-9.2	-36.4	31.6
Kostanay, Potatoes	124	-6.1	-36.4	34.8
Aktau, Potatoes	173	-8.5	-39.9	9.5
Almaty, Potatoes	135	-13.5	-39.5	45.2

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

Retail prices of potatoes in Georgia



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	1.37	-9.3	2.2	31.7

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

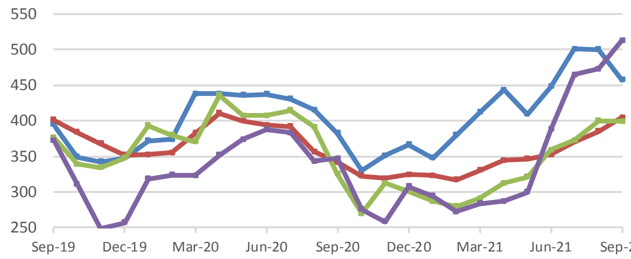
Maize prices were higher year on year due to high production and transportation costs

In most countries of the subregion, prices of white maize remained stable or increased in September despite the ongoing main season harvest, as markets have not yet been fully supplied with the new crop. The notable exception was **Guatemala**, where prices decreased in September by more than 10 percent month on month on account of the commercialization of harvested crops from southern producing region. In **El Salvador** and **Nicaragua**, prices, which have been rising steadily since March 2021 supported by increasing production and transportation costs together with seasonality, continued their increasing trend in September. In **Honduras**, prices weakened only modestly, while they held steady in **Mexico** as seasonal tight supplies were offset by higher year-on-year imports in the April to July period. Reflecting the stability in prices of maize grains, prices of tortillas in retail markets remained virtually unchanged in September. Across the subregion, improving market supplies could exert downward pressure on prices in the coming months. As of September, prices of white maize were well above their year-earlier levels reflecting the elevated costs of agricultural inputs, including fuel. The upsurge was most evident in Nicaragua, where prices were nearly 50 percent higher year on year in nominal terms.

Prices of black beans were generally stable in **Guatemala**, on account of ample carryover stocks, and in **Mexico**, driven by large year-on-year imports during the first seven months of 2021. In these countries, prices were lower than a year earlier, when they were still at high levels following the upsurge in retail demand amid the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Regarding red beans, prices declined as minor season harvests exerted downward pressure in **Honduras**. By contrast, prices strengthened in **El Salvador** and **Nicaragua**, where harvests have not yet increased market availabilities. In September 2021, while prices were more than 15 percent below their high year-earlier levels in El Salvador, they were higher year on year in Honduras and Nicaragua.

In the Caribbean, retail prices of rice continued their rising trend in September in **the Dominican Republic**, as the downward pressure from the ongoing minor season harvest was more than offset by high production costs and were 15 percent above their year-earlier levels. In **Haiti**, where a 7.4-magnitude earthquake and a tropical depression hit southern areas in mid-August (GIEWS Update), an increase in prices of some staple food (beans, imported rice and sorghum) was reported in the affected departments of Sud and Grand'Anse as damages to infrastructure disrupted market activities. However, in these departments, prices of maize declined in August reflecting improved availabilities from the new harvests. Elsewhere in the country, prices of maize and black beans were stable or reduced seasonally in August and those of imported rice held steady, despite a depreciation of the national currency in August. This may be attributable to weakening demand for imported rice as domestically produced maize and beans became available in the markets. The increasing insecurity and violence reportedly continues to have negative impacts on access to food, especially in urban areas.

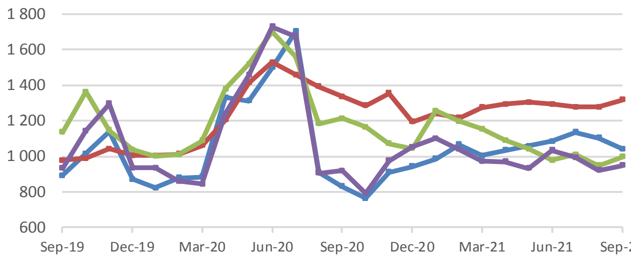
Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Maize (white)	457.82	-8.5	2.2	19.6
El Salvador, San Salvador, Maize (white)	404.80	5.1	14.9	18.4
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)	399.30	-0.1	11.2	22.8
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Maize (white)	513.26	8.5	32.3	47.8

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

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 043.24	-5.5	-3.9	25.5
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	1 317.58	3.1	1.8	-1.4
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	996.82	5.0	1.9	-17.9
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Beans (red)	948.42	3.0	-8.3	3.2

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

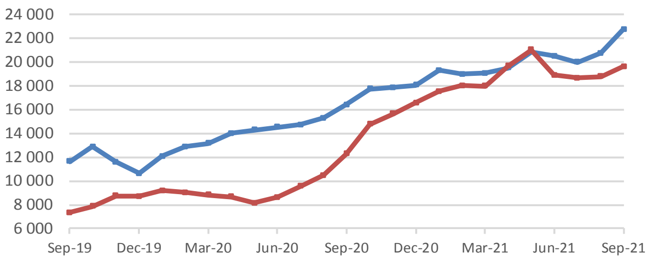
Prices of wheat and maize were higher year on year following trends in the international market

In September, prices of wheat increased seasonally in producing countries, while a strengthening of international quotations exerted upward pressure on prices in importing countries. Prices were generally higher than a year earlier. In **Argentina**, the major wheat producer of the subregion, prices increased in September for the second consecutive month with the ongoing 2021 planting. While sowings are officially forecast at a record high, instigated by the high level of prices, there are concerns over the impact of dryness on crop development in the northern producing area. Similarly, in **Chile**, prices increased for the ninth consecutive month in September reflecting an increase in production costs and high international quotations. Prices were stable in **Uruguay** and **Brazil**, as seasonal tight supplies are offset by favourable production prospects. In Brazil, the bulk of the harvest will be gathered from October and the 2021 output is officially forecast at a record high, resting on large plantings. In importing countries, prices increased in **Colombia** and **Peru**, reflecting spillover effects from upward trends in the international market.

Regarding yellow maize, prices declined in most countries of the subregion, with the notable exception of **Argentina**, where prices increased on account of strong demand for exports, which more than offset the downward pressure from the record harvest, completed in mid-August. Across the subregion, prices were overall up from their year-earlier levels reflecting elevated production costs and higher year-on-year international prices. In **Brazil**, prices declined in September as the ongoing main season harvest and larger year-on-year imports in the June to August period exerted downward pressure. Exports during the previous six months have been well below their year-earlier levels reflecting tight domestic supplies from the below-average 2021 output, together with high domestic prices. The government is encouraging farmers to expand sowings in the 2022 minor season maize crop, currently being planted, to increase domestic availabilities. In **Uruguay**, prices also weakened for the second consecutive month but remained more than 30 percent higher year on year due to high production costs as well as the lower-than-expected yields of the 2021 harvest. Similarly, in **Chile** and **Colombia**, prices declined in September reflecting weakened international maize quotations in the previous months. In Colombia, improved domestic supplies from the 2021 second season harvest also contributed to the weakening of prices. Prices were stable in **Ecuador**, ahead of the minor season harvest in October and in **Peru** as the downward pressure from the recently completed harvest was offset by lower year-on-year imports in the May to July period.

With regard to rice, planting operations are ongoing in Brazil and about to start in Uruguay. Prices were stable in **Brazil**, **Ecuador** and **Peru** reflecting adequate market supplies. In **Uruguay**, the forecast for unfavourable dryness in the October to December period instigated an increase in prices. In **Colombia**, prices continued to decline in September reflecting the ongoing 2021 main season harvest, officially anticipated at an above-average level, and remained well below a year earlier due to ample supplies from the previous harvests.

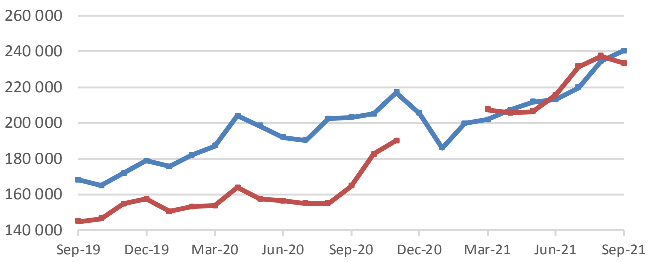
Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Buenos Aires, Wheat	22 738.49	9.7	10.9	38.5
Rosario, Maize (yellow)	19 623.74	4.6	3.8	60.0

Source: Bolsa de Cereales.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Chile

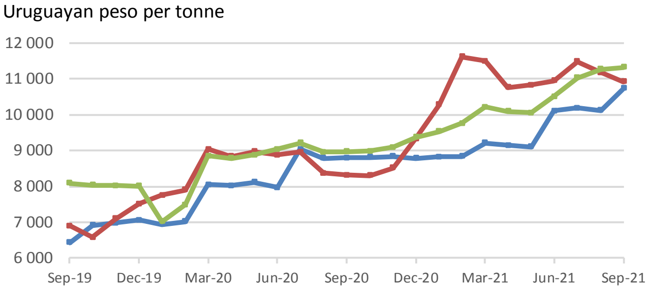


	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat	240 500	2.6	12.8	18.4
National Average, Maize (yellow)	233 330	-1.8	8.1	41.6

Source: Cotrisa.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

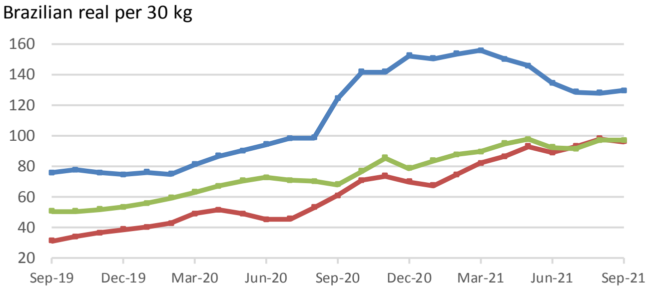
Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	10 739.60	6.1	6.2	22.0
National Average, Maize	10 927.50	-2.3	-0.2	31.5
National Average, Wheat	11 329.94	0.5	7.8	26.2

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

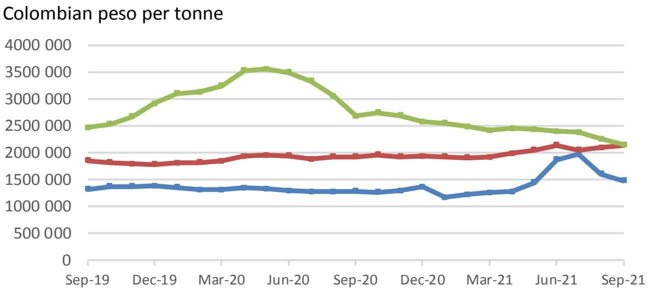
Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	129.49	1.0	-3.9	4.2
Mato Grosso, Maize (yellow)	96.36	-1.7	8.3	57.9
Paraná, Wheat	97.23	0.0	5.1	42.6

Source: Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab).

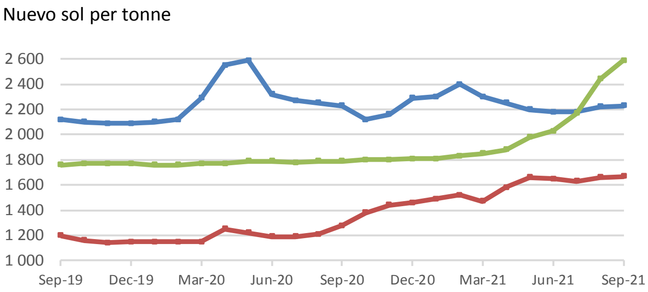
Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Medellín, Maize (yellow)	1487 750	-7.7	-20.9	15.3
Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	2145 000	2.1	0.2	11.0
Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	2154 500	-4.8	-10.4	-19.7

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).

Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru



	Latest Price Sep-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2 230	0.5	2.3	0.0
Lima, Maize (yellow)	1 670	0.6	1.2	30.5
Lima, Wheat (flour)	2 590	6.1	27.6	44.7

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

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

This report is based on information available up to early October 2021, collected from various sources.

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

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

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