Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FPMA BULLETIN

Food Price Monitoring and Analysis

#1
10 February 2022

ISSN 2707-1952

MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

KEY MESSAGES

- **Wheat export prices eased in January, reflecting increased seasonal availability from large Southern Hemisphere harvests. By contrast, international maize prices were firmer, mostly underpinned by concerns over dry conditions in the Southern Hemisphere. International rice prices also edged up, as main crop harvests drew to a close and purchases by Asian buyers lent them support.**
- **In most of West Africa, prices of coarse grains increased or remained stable, in spite of the recently concluded harvests, and were significantly higher year on year, mostly supported by persisting conflicts and higher transportation costs.**
- **In East Africa, prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in January but generally remained significantly above their year-earlier levels across the subregion. In particular, exceptionally high price levels prevailed in South Sudan and the Sudan.**
- **In Far East Asia, in Sri Lanka, prices of staple foods increased to record or near record levels in January reflecting further depreciation of the national currency, as well as concerns over the outlook for the approaching main "Maha" paddy crop, affected by shortages of inputs during the growing season.**

CONTENTS

Domestic price warnings

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

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

Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2022.

Chile | Wheat
Colombia | Wheat flour
Ethiopia | Maize
Nigeria | Coarse grains
Peru | Wheat flour
Somalia | Sorghum
South Sudan | Staple foods
Sri Lanka | Rice and wheat flour
Sudan | Staple foods
Uganda | Maize
Zimbabwe | Food items

INTERNATIONAL CEREAL PRICES

Wheat prices eased, while maize and rice prices increased

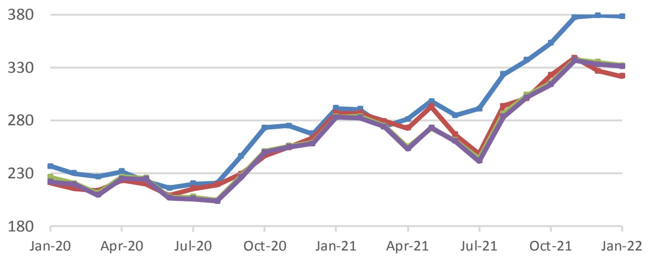
In January, international **wheat** prices eased as supplies increased seasonally with large harvests in Argentina and Australia. The Argentina (Trigo Pan, Up River, f.o.b.) quote fell by 4.4 percent month on month, while strong demand countered the downward pressure from increased supplies in Australia, lifting the Australia (Eastern States, ASW) export price by 0.7 percent. Slower export pace from the European Union, on reduced purchases by Algeria, the European Union's top importer, and from the Russian Federation, resulted in a 1.5 percent and a 0.9 percent fall in the European Union (France, grade 1) and the Russian Federation (milling, offer, f.o.b. deep-sea ports) origin prices, respectively. The benchmark US wheat (No. 2, Hard Red Winter) export price was nearly stable in January, falling only 0.3 percent, as pressure from worsening crop conditions in the United States of America offset slower pace of sales.

Maize export prices were firmer in January. Concerns regarding drought conditions in the Southern Hemisphere, namely Argentina and Brazil, boosted the Argentina (Up River, f.o.b.) and Brazil (Paranagua, feed) quotations up by 4.2 and 4.1 percent, respectively, since December. The benchmark US maize (No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) value also increased, by 3.2 percent, reflecting higher freight costs and transport difficulties, while the Ukraine (offer, f.o.b.) price rose marginally, up only 0.5 percent, supported by strong import demand. Among other coarse grains, international sorghum prices also increased in January, in line with maize price trends, while barley quotations were slightly lower.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index (2014-2016=100) averaged 101.4 points in January 2022, up 3.1 percent from its level in December 2021. International rice prices increased in most major Asian exporters during January, as the main crop harvests drew to a close and traders focused on completing orders from Asian buyers ahead of the Lunar New Year festivities. Currency appreciations vis-à-vis the US dollar in various suppliers also influenced these increases. In India, additional support stemmed from ongoing public domestic procurement as well as logistical constraints caused by shortages of freight trains. Among the major Asian exporters, Viet Nam was the sole origin to see prices ease during January, reflecting subdued demand and clearing of inventories ahead of the 2022 "winter-spring" harvest. In the United States of America, export prices tended to move little during January, as trading activities were confined to purchases by regular foreign buyers and domestic transactions.

International wheat prices

United States dollar per tonne

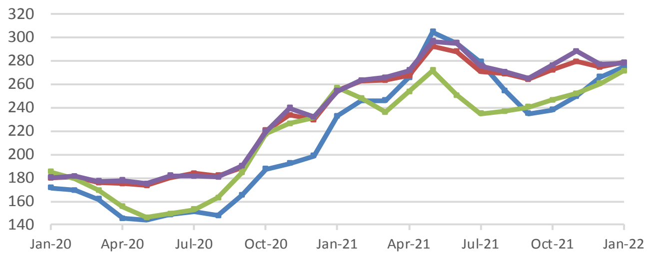


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	378.50	-0.3	7.1	29.8
European Union (France), Wheat (grade 1)	322.00	-1.5	-0.2	12.1
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	332.25	-0.9	5.3	17.1
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	331.50	-0.5	5.6	17.1

Sources: International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency.

International maize prices

United States dollar per tonne

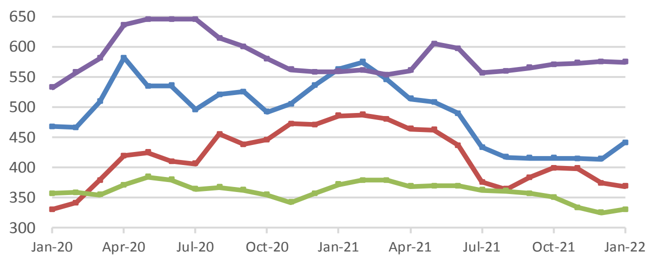


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	274.74	3.2	15.5	18.1
Black Sea, Maize (feed)	278.50	1.5	2.4	9.4
Argentina, Maize (Argentina, Up River, f.o.b.)	271.50	4.2	10.1	5.6
Ukraine, Maize (offer, f.o.b.)	278.25	0.5	0.8	9.5

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

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B)	441.75	6.6	6.3	-21.5
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	369.25	-1.4	-7.5	-24.0
India, Rice (25% broken)	330.75	1.7	-5.8	-11.1
United States of America, Rice (US Long Grain 2.4%)	574.50	-0.3	0.7	2.8

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS

Countries where prices of one or more basic food commodity are at abnormal high levels which could negatively impact access to food

Chile | Wheat

	Growth Rate (%)	
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	4.6	-1.1
12 months	3.4	0.0

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

Prices of wheat at a record high in January 2022

Wholesale prices of **wheat** were stable in January 2022 despite the ongoing harvest, expected at an average level. However, after sustained increases throughout 2021, the prices in January were 60 percent above a year earlier and a record high. The high level of prices mainly reflects elevated production and transportation costs, combined with upward trends in the international market, from which the country sources about a half its wheat consumption requirements.

Colombia | Wheat flour

	Growth Rate (%)	
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	6.9	-0.2
12 months	3.2	-0.1

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

Prices of wheat flour rose for the sixth consecutive month to record high levels

Following sharp increases since August 2021, wholesale prices of **wheat flour** strengthened further in January, albeit more modestly, and reached a record level. With high dependency on imports, domestic prices are susceptible to trends in the international market. Hence, the record-high prices reflect the elevated quotations of the country's key wheat suppliers, Canada and the United States of America, whose 2021 outputs were below the previous five-year averages. According to latest official estimates, prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded the highest increase in 2021, with food inflation estimated at 17 percent in December 2021.

Ethiopia | Maize

	Growth Rate (%)	
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	-4.6	-4.8
12 months	3.1	0.0

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

Prices of maize continued to decline in January, but remained well above their year-earlier levels, mainly due to a weak national currency

Prices of **maize** continued to decline in January, decreasing by 2 to 9 percent in the capital, Addis Ababa's Bahirdar market, located in a surplus producing area of western Amhara Region, and in Diredawa market, located in an eastern cereal deficit area, as the newly-harvested 2021 main "Meher" crops increased market supplies. However, despite the recent declines, prices remained 75 to 95 percent higher than a year earlier. In the Addis Ababa market, prices of **wheat**, partly imported and mainly consumed in urban areas, after having declined by 17 percent between October and December 2021, increased by 9 percent in January 2022, and were 60 percent higher on a yearly basis. The high prices of cereals are mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency, which increased prices of imported fuel and inputs, and the poor performance of the secondary season "Belg" harvest, completed in August with about one month of 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

Nigeria | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 12/21	Same period average
3 months	-0.5	-3.3
12 months	1.7	0.0

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

Prices of coarse grains increased for a second consecutive month and were well above their year-earlier levels

Following seasonal declines in September and October, supported by the main season harvest, prices of **coarse grains** started strengthening in November and increased for the second consecutive month in December, underpinned by high transportation costs, localized production shortfalls and strong demand from institutional bodies, traders and households. As of December, prices of locally produced **millet**, **sorghum** and **maize** lingered between 30 to 45 percent above their year-earlier levels. The high prices were supported by persistent macroeconomic difficulties, including the weak national currency and high inflation rates. The naira lost 8 percent of its value on a yearly basis as of December 2021, while the annual inflation rate in December stood at 15.6 percent. A deterioration of security conditions, notably increased banditry and intercommunal violence in northcentre and northwestern parts and insurgent violence in northeastern parts, negatively affected the 2021 cereal production and marketing activities, adding further pressure on food prices.

Peru | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	0.1	-0.3
12 months	2.8	-0.2

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

Prices of wheat flour were stable in January but remain at record levels

Prices of **wheat flour** remained virtually unchanged in wholesale markets in January but were at a record level, 50 percent above their year-earlier levels in nominal terms. Prices rose steadily throughout 2021 on account of high export prices in Canada and the United States of America, the country's main wheat suppliers. The country is largely dependent on wheat imports to satisfy its domestic consumption requirement. The high level of wholesale prices of wheat flour contributed to increases in bread prices in retail markets, which were, in December 2021, about 18 percent higher year on year.

Somalia | Sorghum

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 12/21	Same period average
3 months	9.6	1.2
12 months	4.1	-1.0

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

Prices of maize and sorghum continued to increase in December to very high levels, due to reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests

Prices of **maize** and **sorghum** continued to increase in December but at faster rates than in previous months, as the unfavourable prospects for the "Deyr" harvest, gathered in January and affected by exceptionally dry conditions, became apparent. Prices of **sorghum** in Dinsoor and Baidoa markets, located in the "sorghum belt" of Bay Region, increased in December by about 10 percent, while prices of **maize** in Marka and Qorioley, located in the key-producing Lower Shabelle Region, surged by 23 and 35 percent, respectively. December prices were more than twice the already elevated values of a year earlier and close to the levels reached during the 2016-2017 drought and the 2008 global food price crisis, due to reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests. The "Deyr" harvest, has largely failed in rainfed agriculture areas, where the poor performance of the rainy season resulted in a below-average planted area, widespread germination failures and crop wilting. Riverine areas along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, where farmers practice irrigation and flood-recession agriculture, are among the few areas where some crops have been harvested. However, low water levels, high irrigation costs and insecurity have also constrained crop production in these areas, with aggregate "Deyr" cereal production estimated at 60 to 70 percent below average.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	1.8	3.1
12 months	-2.2	0.6

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

Prices of maize and sorghum increased in January and remained at exceptionally high levels, mainly due to the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict and severe macroeconomic challenges

Prices of **sorghum** and **maize** continued to unseasonably increase in January in the capital, Juba, rising by 4 and 7 percent, respectively, despite the arrival on markets of newly harvested second season crops, due to the reduced 2020 cereal output. Prices of other staples of the local diet, including imported **wheat**, **cassava** and **groundnuts**, decreased by 4, 5 and 18 percent, respectively. Nominal food prices in January remained at exceptionally high levels, with those of maize and sorghum below the high year-earlier values but about 50 times those in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Underlying the high food prices are insufficient supplies and the continuously difficult macroeconomic situation, due to low foreign currency reserves and the weak national currency. In addition, in the past year, COVID-19-related disruptions to the domestic markets and trade, already adversely affected by the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict, provided further support to prices.

Sri Lanka | Rice and wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	8.7	-0.9
12 months	3.3	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sri Lanka, Colombo, Retail, Wheat (flour).

Prices of rice and wheat flour at record highs in January

Prices of **rice**, the country's main staple food, increased significantly in January 2022 and reached record highs, more than 55 percent above their year-earlier values, driven largely by sharp depreciation of the national currency. Prices started to surge in September 2021, although the upward pressure had abated somewhat in December. Additional upward pressure was derived from concerns over the possible impacts of fuel and fertilizer shortages on the production prospects for the 2022 main "Maha" paddy crop, to be harvested from February 2022. Similarly, prices of a wide range of imported basic food items, including **wheat flour** (not produced in the country), **sugar**, **dried milk** and **pulses** have increased since September 2021 and reached, in many cases, high levels in January 2022. Since June 2021, the Government has put in place several measures to improve the availability of basic foods, mainly rice and sugar, in domestic markets and limit increases in their prices. These measures include regulation on stockholding, implementation of an Emergency Regulation to control the domestic supplies of rice and sugar, increased sales at subsidized prices, reductions in charges levied on imports and increased imports. Following these measures, prices eased slightly for several months; for example, after strong increases in May and June 2021, **rice** prices declined between July and September 2021. However, further depreciation of the national currency since October 2021 offset the impact of these measures, immediately instigating further price increases.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	-16.4	0.7
12 months	-12.7	0.2

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

Prices of staple foods followed mixed trends but overall at exceptionally high levels

In some monitored markets, prices of locally grown **sorghum** declined in January by 5 to 30 percent, while those of **millet** increased unseasonably in several markets by 5 to 25 percent as erratic seasonal rains resulted in below-average estimates for the almost-concluded 2021 harvest. In the Dongola market, the reference market for locally grown **wheat**, prices in January reached record highs, as the harvest, to be gathered in March, is forecast at well below-average levels. The unfavourable prospects are mainly due to below-average plantings caused by shortages of improved seeds and increased electricity costs for pump irrigation. **Cereal** prices began to follow a sustained increasing trend in late 2017 due to the difficult macroeconomic 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, the removal of fuel subsidies in June 2021, flooding in late July 2021, and heightened political instability and intercommunal clashes since late October 2021, exerted further upward pressure on prices.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Uganda | Maize

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	-6.7	3.7
12 months	2.8	-0.8

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

Prices of maize declined in January but remained well above their year-earlier levels, underpinned by reduced availabilities following the below-average cereal production in 2021

Prices of **maize** declined in January by 15 to 30 percent from the peaks reached in December as newly harvested second season crops increased market supplies. Despite the recent declines, prices remained 25 to 45 percent above their year-earlier levels. The high prices are mainly due to reduced market availabilities following the below-average cereal production in 2021 due to erratic rains affecting both the first and the second season harvests. Sustained exports to South Sudan and high fuel costs provided further support to prices. The recently concluded second season harvest was affected by a poor performance of the September to December rainy season, which was characterized by a delayed onset, prolonged dry spells especially in northern and eastern areas constraining yields, heavy showers triggering floods and causing localized crop losses in southern areas, and by an earlier-than-normal cessation of seasonal rains in early December.

Zimbabwe | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01/22	Same period average
3 months	n.a	n.a
12 months	n.a	n.a

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Zimbabwe, Harare, Retail, Food items.

Food price rises stabilized

The official monthly **food** inflation rate was estimated at 6 percent in January 2022, almost unchanged compared to December's rate, following a moderate acceleration in the preceding two months. The stable but increasing prices reflect, in part, a firming of the official exchange rate; rates on the parallel market, however, remained volatile. Recent hikes in energy costs, including electricity and fuel, also contributed to the continuing increase in food prices. Compared to levels in 2020 when monthly rates reached highs of 38 percent, food inflation rates in 2021 and the start of 2022, however, were significantly lower.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

WEST AFRICA

Prices of coarse grains generally increased or remained stable in January and were significantly higher year on year

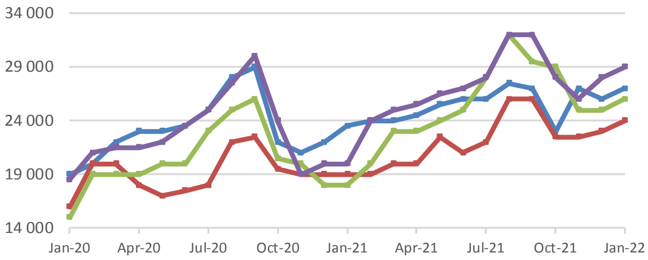
In spite of the recently concluded harvests, market availabilities remained tight and prices of domestically produced coarse grains increased or remained stable in January across most parts of the subregion, standing well above their year-earlier levels. Strong domestic demand, reduced cereal outputs in 2021 due to unfavourable weather as well as disruptions to markets amid persisting insecurity in some Sahelian countries, supported the higher year-on-year levels. In countries of the Gulf of Guinea, strong demand, high transport costs and currency depreciation in non-franc economies remained the main factors underpinning the high price levels.

In the Sahelian countries, prices of domestically produced millet and sorghum spiked in January in **the Niger**, reaching near-record levels and standing about 25 percent higher year on year. The high price levels reflect persistent disruptions to markets due to high levels of insecurity in the Tillaberi, Tahoua, Maradi and Diffa regions, and additional pressure stemming from the reduced cereal outputs in 2021, officially estimated at 40 percent below the five-year average. In **Burkina Faso**, prices of coarse grains also increased significantly in January and were over 40 percent above their year-earlier levels. Persisting conflicts in northeastern parts disrupted markets and agricultural livelihoods, driving up the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) and increasing demand for already tight food availabilities in these areas. By contrast, in **Mali**, prices of coarse grains generally declined in January, in line with seasonal trends, underpinned by the recent near-average harvests. However, prices remained over 45 percent higher year on year, supported by market disruptions and localized production shortfalls amid severe insecurity conditions in central and western parts. Similarly, in **Chad**, prices of locally produced coarse grains declined seasonally in January but were about 10 percent above their year-earlier levels. In selected markets in the southern and Lake Chad Basin areas, affected by weather hazards and insecurity, prices were higher than elsewhere in the country. In **Senegal**, prices of millet generally declined in January and were near their year-earlier levels, while prices of sorghum followed mixed trends.

In coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, prices of maize and millet were overall stable in most markets of **Ghana**, reflecting improved supplies from the above-average 2021 cereal crop, harvested in January 2022. However, in selected commercial hubs in the centre and north of the country, prices spiked in January, driven by increased demand for imported cereals in neighbouring Sahelian countries. On average, prices of coarse grains were, as of January, about 30 percent above their year-earlier levels, further supported by high transportation costs and the depreciation of the national currency. In **Benin** and **Togo**, prices of sorghum were generally stable or declined, while prices of maize increased unseasonably for a second consecutive month in January, mostly reflecting a strong domestic and export demand. In **Nigeria**, following seasonal declines in September and October, prices of maize and millet increased in December for the second consecutive month, with strong demand from institutional bodies, traders and households, and high transportation costs offsetting the downward pressure from the recently concluded harvests. The price increases resulted in higher year-on-year levels and, as of December, prices of coarse grains lingered between 30 to 45 percent above their levels of the corresponding month in 2020. Persistent macroeconomic difficulties combined with localized production shortfalls and disruptions to marketing activities due to a deterioration of security conditions in the north of the country, contributed to the upward pressure on prices.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

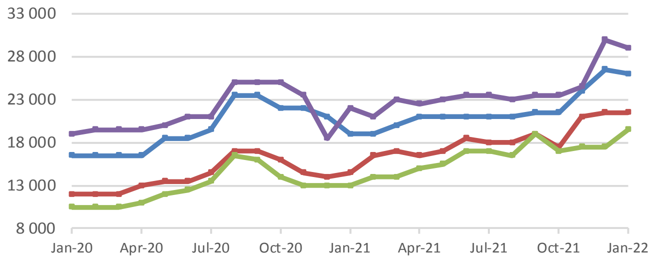


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Niamey, Millet (local)	27 000	3.8	17.4	14.9
Niamey, Sorghum (local)	24 000	4.3	6.7	26.3
Zinder, Sorghum (local)	26 000	4.0	-10.3	44.4
Zinder, Millet (local)	29 000	3.6	3.6	45.0

Source: Afrique verte.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



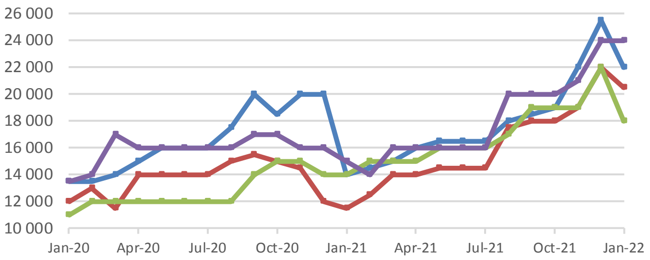
	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	26 000	-1.9	20.9	36.8
Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	21 500	0.0	22.9	48.3
Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	19 500	11.4	14.7	50.0
Dori, Millet (local)	29 000	-3.3	23.4	31.8

Source: Afrique verte.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

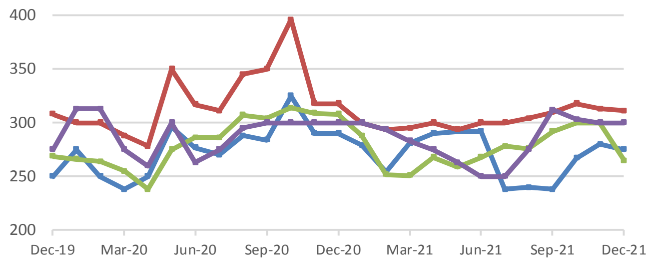


Source: Afrique verte.

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bamako, Millet (local)	22 000	-13.7	15.8	57.1
Bamako, Sorghum (local)	20 500	-6.8	13.9	78.3
Ségou, Millet (local)	18 000	-18.2	-5.3	28.6
Kayes, Sorghum (local)	24 000	0.0	20.0	60.0

Retail prices of millet in Senegal

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg

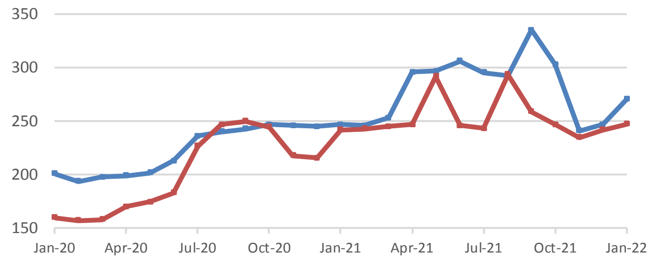


Source: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et la Démographie (ANSD).

	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dakar, Millet	275	-1.8	15.5	-5.2
Saint Louis, Millet	311	-0.6	0.3	-2.2
Louga, Millet	265	-11.7	-9.2	-14.0
Matam, Millet	300	0.0	-3.8	0.0

Retail prices of maize in Benin

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg

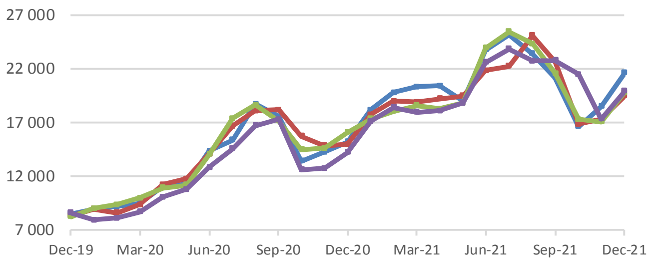


Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique (INSAE).

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Cotonou, Maize	270.50	9.5	-10.7	9.5
Parakou, Maize	247.50	2.3	0.2	2.3

Wholesale prices of white maize in Nigeria

Naira per 100 kg



Source: FEWS NET.

	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kano, Maize (white)	21 650	17.0	2.2	42.2
Maiduguri, Maize (white)	19 480	12.1	-14.2	29.9
Kaura Namoda, Maize (white)	19 816	15.8	-8.2	23.0
Giwa, Maize (white)	19 960	14.9	-12.5	40.2

For more information visit the FPMA website here

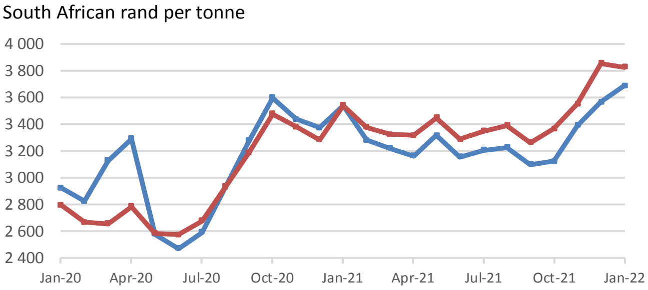
Maize prices increased moderately as ample supplies curbed larger increases

Following generally stable trends in 2021, maize prices increased seasonally at the end of the year and beginning of 2022, but the substantial subregional supplies contained more significant price rises. Wheat prices also strengthened in several countries, and in consideration that it is a mostly-imported cereal, the price rises have been underpinned by high international benchmark prices.

In **South Africa**, following a sharp uptick in the wholesale prices of maize in December 2021, prices were firm in January 2022. The recent stability is partly attributed to an appreciation of the South African rand against the US dollar and a slowdown in the upward movement of quotations in the international market, which eased pressure on national prices. Additionally, although plantings were delayed and a small cutback in the maize area is foreseen, the maize production outlook in 2022 remains favourable, and this is considered a further factor that contributed to containing price increases in early 2022. Prices of wheat, which is imported in large quantities but also produced in the country, were likewise stable in January.

In import-dependent **Botswana**, **Eswatini** and **Namibia**, while maize prices have been comparatively stable in 2021 and dipped at the end of the year amid the ample supply conditions, prices of wheat and bread continued to rise in December. The increasing wheat and wheat product prices are largely underpinned by the high international prices. In **Zambia**, prices of maize increased in January 2022 following generally stable levels throughout 2021 that reflected the good supply situation. The recent uptick in maize prices comes amid a slowdown in the general inflation rate. In **Malawi**, the national average price of maize grain increased seasonally in January but continued to remain below the levels of the previous year reflecting the good national supply situation. Prices of maize were highest in the Southern Region, where tropical storm Ana recently traversed, and disruptions to supply chains could result in price spikes. In **Zimbabwe**, prices of foods continued to increase in January but at a moderate and stable month-on-month rate, reflecting a stabilization of the currency. On a yearly basis, prices were still 65 percent higher, continuing to curtail economic access to food, particularly for low-income households.

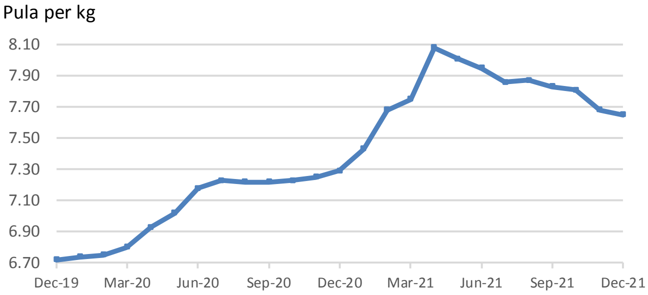
Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa



Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division.

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Maize (white)	3 688.90	3.4	18.1	4.3
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	3 826.00	-0.8	13.7	8.0

Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

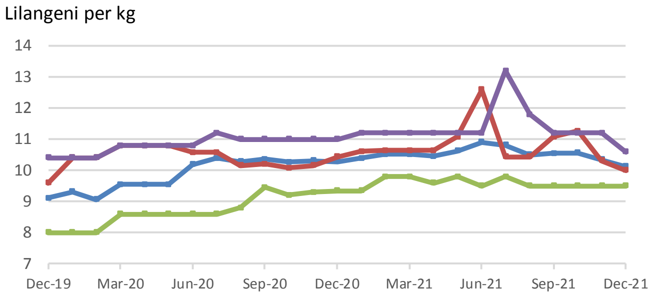


Source: Statistics Botswana.

	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	7.65	-0.4	-2.3	4.9

For more information visit the FPMA website here

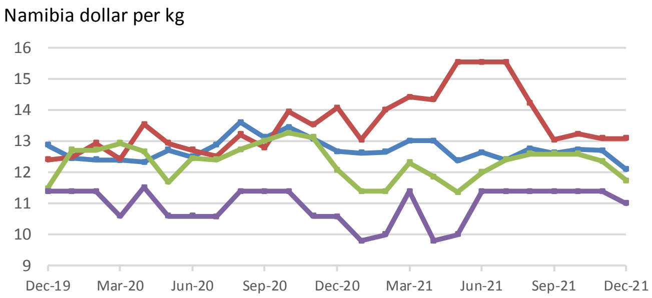
Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini



	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	10.12	-2.2	-4.0	-1.7
Hhohho, Maize meal	10.00	-3.1	-9.7	-4.2
Lubombo, Maize meal	9.50	0.0	0.0	1.6
Shiselweni, Maize meal	10.60	-5.4	-5.4	-3.6

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO).

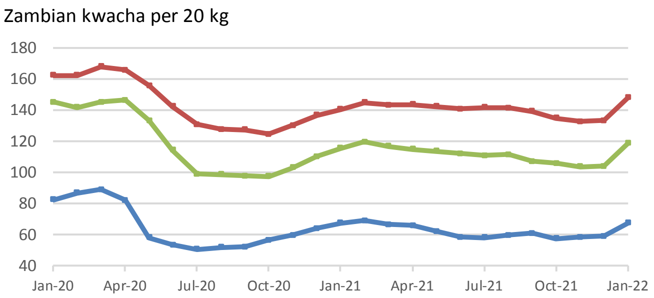
Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia



	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Windhoek, Maize meal	12.10	-4.7	-4.2	-4.6
Swakopmund, Maize meal	13.09	0.0	0.4	-7.0
Otjiwarongo, Maize meal	11.73	-5.1	-6.9	-2.9
Gobabis, Maize meal	11.00	-3.5	-3.5	4.0

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency.

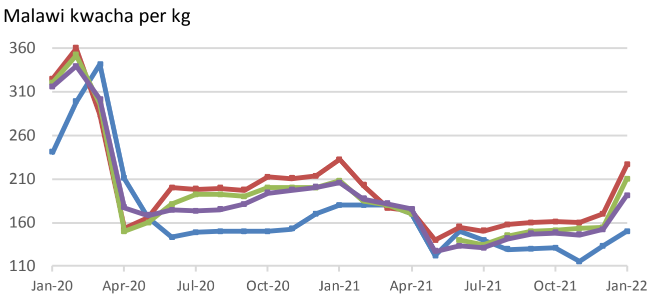
Retail prices of maize in Zambia



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	67.44	13.9	17.1	-0.3
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	148.01	10.9	9.5	5.2
National Average, White roller maize meal	118.71	14.2	12.0	2.7

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Retail prices of maize in Malawi



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mzuzu, Maize	150.00	12.8	14.5	-16.7
Nsanje, Maize	226.00	32.9	40.4	-2.8
Liwonde, Maize	210.00	36.4	39.1	1.0
National Average, Maize	191.00	25.7	29.1	-7.0

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; IFPRI; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security/IFPRI.

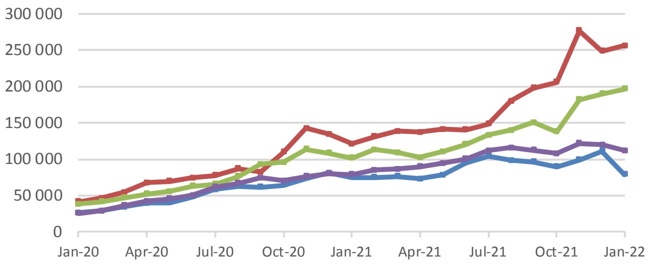
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in January, lingering well above their year-earlier levels in several countries and remaining exceptionally high in South Sudan and the Sudan

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in January. While higher than a year earlier across the subregion, exceptionally high levels were recorded in **South Sudan** and in **the Sudan**. In both countries, prices remain underpinned by insufficient supplies and severe macroeconomic difficulties, including currency weakness. Prices were also higher year on year in **Uganda** and **Somalia** due to reduced market availabilities, in **Ethiopia**, mainly due to macroeconomic difficulties and localized trade disruptions due to insecurity and in **the United Republic of Tanzania**, reflecting concerns over the upcoming major "Msimu" harvest due to poor seasonal rains.

In **the Sudan**, prices of sorghum declined in January in some markets, while those of millet increased unseasonably in several markets as erratic seasonal rains resulted in below-average estimates for the almost-concluded 2021 harvests. Prices were up to twice their already elevated values a year earlier, mainly due to tight supplies, heightened political instability since October and intercommunal clashes in the Greater Darfur and in the Greater Kordofan areas, which resulted in localized trade disruptions and market shortages. A difficult macroeconomic situation, fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs provided further support to prices. In **South Sudan**, prices of maize and sorghum continued to increase unseasonably in January despite the arrival on markets of newly harvested second season crops, due to a reduced 2020 cereal output. Prices remained at exceptionally high levels, due to the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict. In **Uganda**, prices of maize declined in January from the peak reached in December 2021, as newly harvested second season crops increased market supplies, although they remained well above their year-earlier levels. The high price levels are due to reduced domestic availabilities as the output of both the first season harvest, completed in August, and the recently concluded second season harvest are estimated at below-average levels due to erratic seasonal rains. Sustained exports to South Sudan and high fuel prices provided further support to prices. In **Ethiopia**, prices of maize continued to decline in January as the 2021 main "Meher" harvest, recently concluded, increased market supplies. However, prices remained well above their year-earlier levels, mainly due to the continuous depreciation of the national currency, which increased prices of imported goods, including fuel, and the poor performance of the secondary season "Belg" harvest, concluded in August. Conflict-related trade disruptions in some areas exerted further upward pressure on prices. In **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum continued to increase in December and at faster rates than in previous months, as unfavourable prospects for the January "Deyr" harvest, due to exceptionally dry conditions, became apparent. December prices were more than twice the already elevated values of a year earlier, close to the levels reached during the 2016-2017 drought, the worst in recent years, and the 2008 global food price crisis, due to significantly reduced availabilities following four consecutive below-average harvests. In **the United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize increased in January in all monitored markets for the third consecutive month. In markets located in central and southern unimodal rainfall areas, including Iringa and Mbeya, where the major "Msimu" harvest will be gathered in May, prices surged in January as seasonal patterns were compounded by concerns over the crop performance, as the November-April rainy season has been so far characterized by below-average rainfall, affecting crop planting and germination. Prices also increased in markets located in northeastern bimodal areas, including Arusha, where the secondary season "Vuli" harvest, almost completed, was affected by significant localized crop losses due to erratic rains.

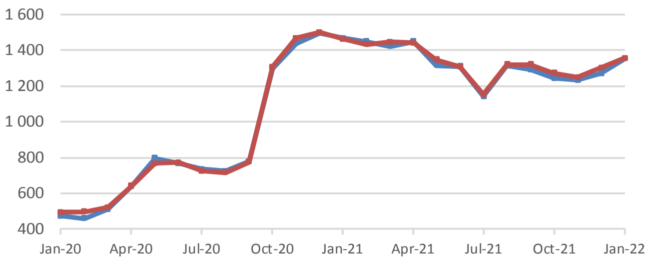
Wholesale prices of sorghum and millet in the Sudan



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)	79 291	-28.5	-11.7	5.2
El Obeid, Millet	256 666	3.1	24.4	112.1
El Gedarif, Millet	196 625	3.2	42.1	92.6
El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)	111 650	-6.7	3.3	40.8

Source: Food Security information for Action (SIFSIA).

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

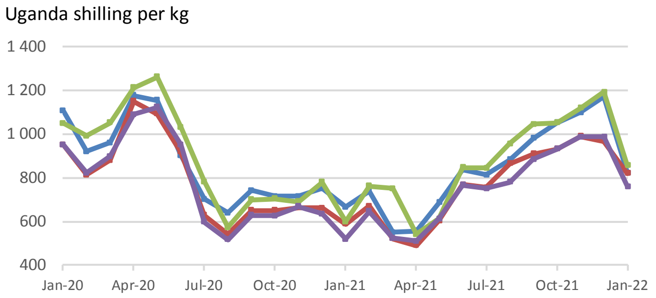


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Juba, Maize (white)	1 352	6.5	8.8	-8.0
Juba, Sorghum (Feterita)	1 357	4.1	6.7	-7.3

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

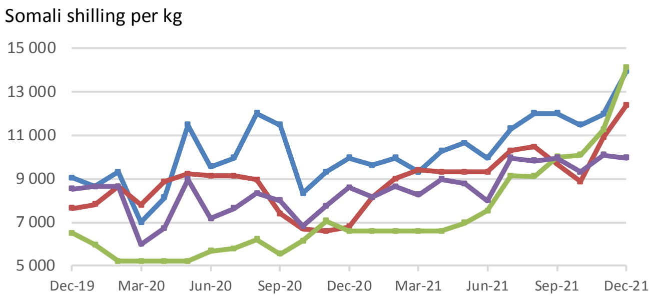
Wholesale prices of maize in Uganda



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kampala, Maize	821.15	-29.8	-21.9	23.4
Lira, Maize	818.94	-15.4	-12.0	39.4
Kabale, Maize	856.23	-28.2	-18.6	43.0
Masindi, Maize	759.78	-23.0	-18.3	46.1

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

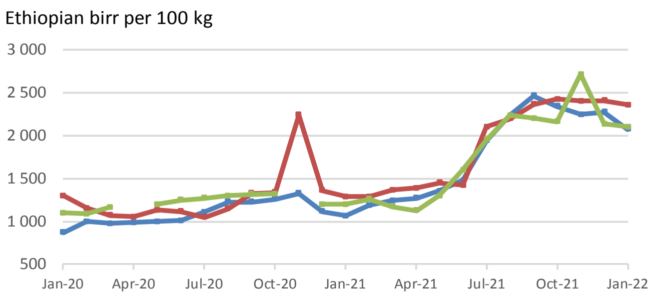
Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia



	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	13 950	16.6	16.3	40.2
Marka, Maize (white)	12 375	13.5	27.7	82.0
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	14 100	25.4	41.0	113.6
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	9 950	-1.3	0.0	15.7

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit.

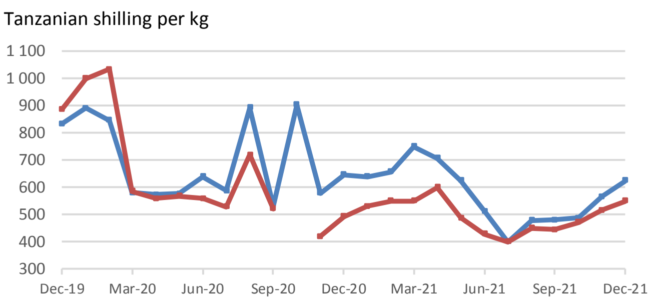
Wholesale prices of maize in Ethiopia



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Addis Ababa, Maize	2 075	-8.8	-11.3	94.5
Diredawa, Maize	2 360	-1.9	-2.7	82.9
Bahirdar, Maize	2 100	-1.6	-2.8	75.0

Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise.

Wholesale prices of maize in the United Republic of Tanzania



	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dar es Salaam, Maize	625.99	10.4	30.1	-3.2
Arusha, Maize	550.87	6.6	23.8	11.7

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

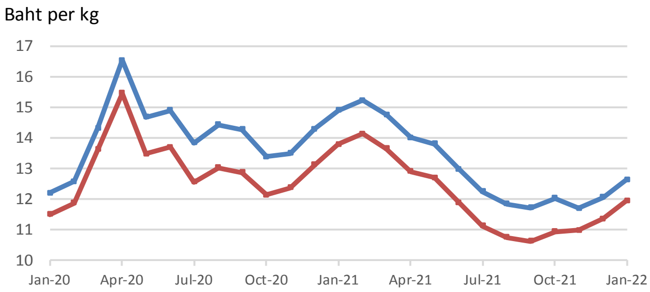
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Domestic prices of rice showed mixed trends in January, while those of wheat were generally stable with few exceptions

Domestic prices of rice showed mixed trends in January but were below or close to their year-earlier levels in most countries of the subregion. In **Viet Nam**, after decreases registered between November and December 2021, prices of rice found support in January, ahead of the 2022 main "winter-spring" harvest, expected to start in the southern parts of the country in March and remained generally stable. Prices in January were about 20 percent below their year-earlier levels, after steady declines throughout most of 2021, reflecting good market availabilities from the 2021 harvests. In **India**, prices of rice were stable or increased in some markets, mostly supported by ongoing Government procurement and steady demand. Similarly, prices were generally stable in **Cambodia** and **China (mainland)**, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the 2021 harvests. In **Myanmar**, prices decreased for the third consecutive month from the high levels reached in October 2021, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the 2021 main season harvest. In **Thailand**, by contrast, domestic rice prices increased for the fourth consecutive month in January but were nevertheless more than 10 percent below their year-earlier levels after the steady decreases between February and September 2021. In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice were generally stable in January reflecting the end of the 2021 "Aman" harvest. The biggest monthly price movements were registered in **Sri Lanka**, where domestic rice prices increased significantly in January, reaching record highs, more than 55 percent above their year-earlier levels. The increases were underpinned by the depreciation of the national currency and concerns over the production of the 2022 main "Maha" paddy crop, to be harvested from February 2022, mainly due to shortages of fuel and fertilizers.

As for wheat and wheat flour, prices changed little in January in most countries, with few exceptions. In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat flour held relatively stable and decreased in some markets, reflecting improved market availabilities from sizeable imports and favourable prospects for the 2022 "Rabi" crop, to be harvested from April onwards. Prices of wheat flour were generally stable in **China (mainland)**, as well as in **India** due to adequate market availabilities. Prices decreased in **Bangladesh**, on account of adequate imports but remained well above their year-earlier levels after increasing steadily in the second part of 2021 due to a slowdown in imports. Similar to domestic rice in **Sri Lanka**, prices of wheat flour (entirely imported) reached record levels in January following steady increases since September 2021 and were more than 60 percent higher year on year, mostly supported by the sharp devaluation of the national currency.

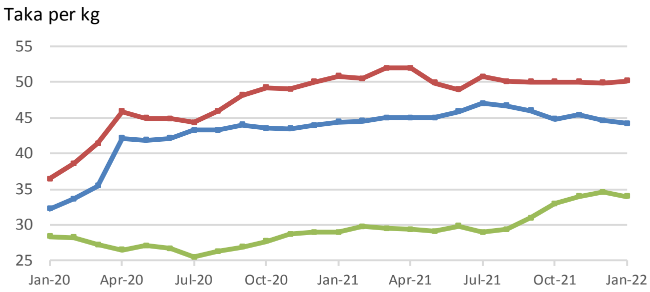
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	12.65	4.9	5.2	-15.1
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	11.95	5.2	9.2	-13.4

Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Bangladesh



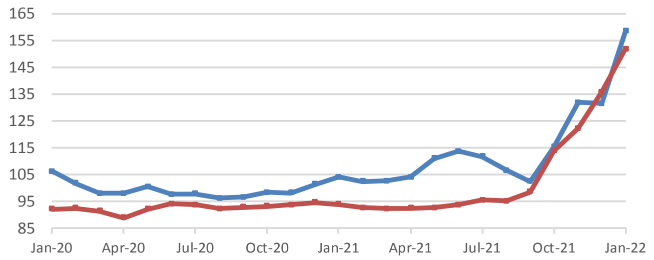
	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	44.22	-0.9	-1.4	-0.4
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	50.15	0.5	0.3	-1.3
Dhaka, Wheat (flour)	34.00	-1.8	3.0	17.2

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

Sri Lanka rupee per kg

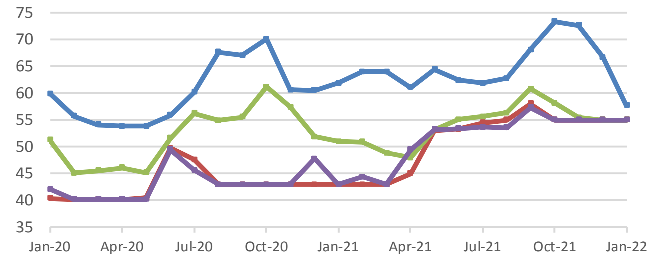


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Colombo, Rice (white)	158.48	20.4	37.4	52.3
Colombo, Wheat (flour)	151.98	11.8	33.4	61.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan

Pakistan rupee per kg

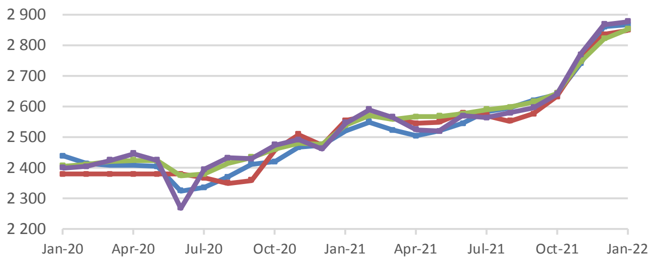


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Karachi, Wheat (flour)	57.65	-13.5	-21.5	-6.9
Lahore, Wheat (flour)	55.00	0.0	0.0	27.9
Peshawar, Wheat (flour)	55.00	0.0	-5.4	7.8
Multan, Wheat (flour)	55.00	0.0	0.0	27.9

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)

Yuan or yuan renminbi per tonne

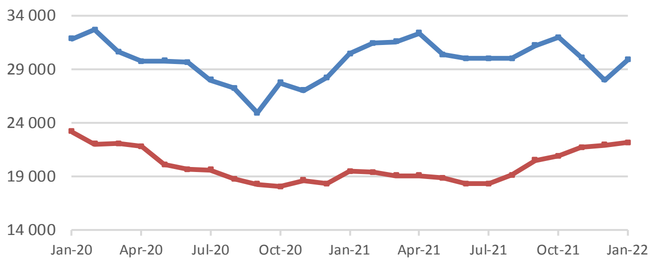


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou, Wheat	2 867.50	0.3	8.6	13.7
Linyi, Wheat	2 850.00	0.5	8.3	11.5
National Average, Wheat	2 853.00	1.1	7.9	12.3
Sijiazhuang, Wheat	2 878.00	0.3	9.0	13.0

Source: CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant.

Wholesale prices of wheat in India

Indian rupee per tonne



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mumbai, Wheat	29 894.70	6.8	-6.6	-1.8
New Delhi, Wheat	22 171.00	1.0	6.0	13.7

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wheat export prices strengthened in Kazakhstan and remained stable in the Russian Federation and Ukraine in January

In the exporting countries of the subregion, export prices of milling wheat strengthened in January in **Kazakhstan**, due to sustained demand from importing countries, reaching levels about 22 percent higher year on year amid curtailed supplies after the reduced output in 2021. In **the Russian Federatio**n and in **Ukraine**, prices remained overall stable for the second consecutive month, mirroring the export quotations from other origins, at levels 17 percent higher than in January a year earlier, after spiking in November 2021. The downward pressure provided by an overall favourable global winter wheat production outlook in 2022 (except in the United States of America) was offset by solid demand amidst tight availability of higher-quality wheat and concerns over the possible impact of tensions between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the Black Sea Region.

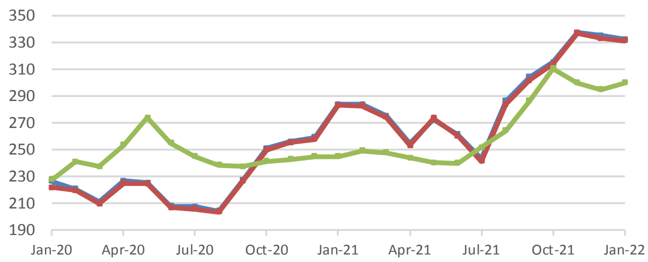
In the domestic markets, wholesale prices of milling wheat continued to increase seasonally in **Ukraine** in January, albeit with less vigour than in the preceding several months, reaching a new record high, in nominal terms. In **the Russian Federation**, prices remained overall stable at levels about 6 percent above those a year earlier. Similarly, retail prices of wheat flour held steady in **Kazakhstan**, at levels slightly above those in January 2021.

In the importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour remained stable in December and around or slightly higher than a year earlier in **Belarus**, where a temporary export ban on cereals is in place until February 2022 (FPMA Policy) and in **Azerbaijan**, where duties on wheat exports were renewed until May 2022 (FPMA Policy). Prices also held steady in January in **Kyrgyzstan**, where the harvest of a lower output in 2021 (GIEWS Country Brief) kept them at year-on-year higher levels. Prices increased seasonally in **Georgia**, while they followed mixed trends in **Tajikistan**, in January, and were well above their levels a year before, reflecting higher quotations in the export market.

Prices of potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, rose seasonally in most countries and their values were higher than a year earlier. They increased in December in **Azerbaijan** and **Belarus**, and in January in **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyzstan** and **the Russian Federation**, to values well above their year-earlier levels. Prices remained stable in **Georgia** and in most markets of **Tajikistan** in January, but at values broadly above their year-earlier levels.

Export prices of milling wheat in CIS countries

United States dollar per tonne

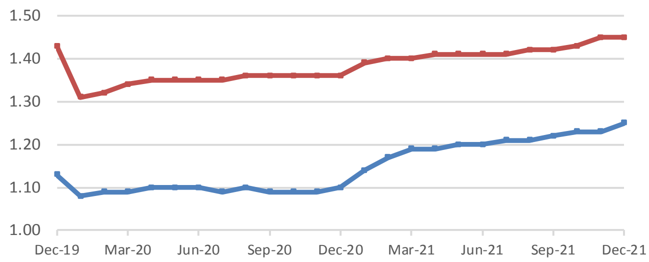


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	332.25	-0.9	5.3	17.1
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	331.50	-0.5	5.6	17.1
Kazakhstan, Wheat (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash station)	300.00	1.7	-3.4	22.3

Source: APK-Inform Agency.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Azerbaijan

Azerbaijani manat per kg



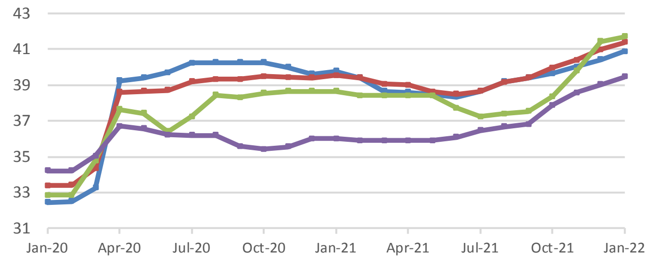
	Latest Price Dec-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, local)	1.25	1.6	2.5	13.6
National Average, Wheat (flour, imported)	1.45	0.0	2.1	6.6

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan

Som per kg

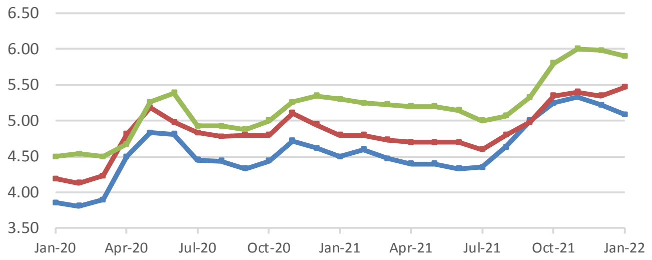


Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)	40.88	1.1	3.1	2.8
Kyrgyzstan, National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	41.38	1.0	3.6	4.7
Kyrgyzstan, Batken, Wheat (flour, first grade)	41.70	0.7	8.7	7.9
Kyrgyzstan, Naryn, Wheat (flour, first grade)	39.47	1.1	4.2	9.6

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan

Somoni per kg

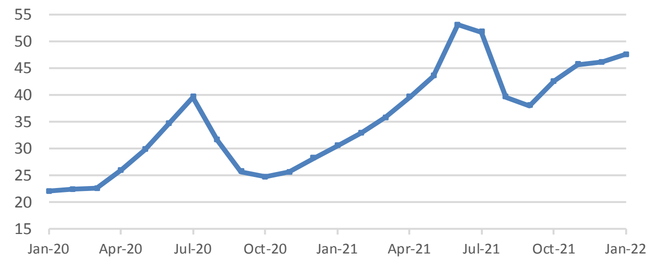


Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.09	-2.5	-3.0	13.1
Kurgonteppa, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.47	2.2	2.2	14.0
Khorugh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.90	-1.3	1.7	11.3

Retail prices of potatoes in the Russian Federation

Russian rouble per kg

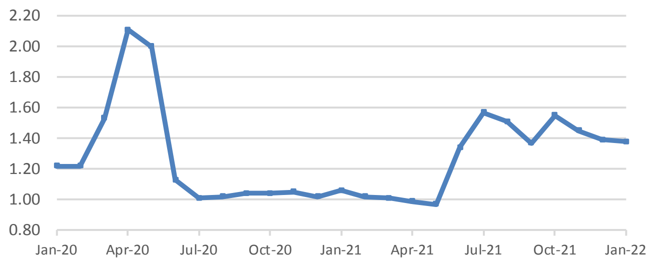


Source: Federal State Statistics Service.

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	47.60	3.1	11.9	55.7

Retail prices of potatoes in Georgia

Lari per kg



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia.

	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	1.38	-0.7	-11.0	30.2

For more information visit the FPMA website here

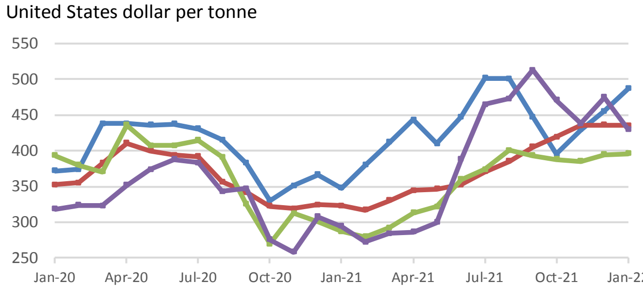
Maize and beans prices were mostly stable throughout the subregion at levels up from a year earlier

In most countries of the subregion, wholesale prices of white maize, albeit at a high level, held steady in January 2022, with markets adequately supplied from the 2021 harvests. The notable exception was **Guatemala**, where prices increased for the third consecutive month in January and were nearly 40 percent higher year on year. The high level reflects reduced supplies, including low imports from Mexico, exacerbated by increasing fuel costs. In **El Salvador** and **Honduras**, prices were stable but were about 35 and 25 percent, respectively, above their year-earlier levels, following sustained increases in the previous months on account of high production and transportation costs. Similarly, in **Mexico**, maize prices were stable or weakened with the ongoing main harvest, expected at a near-average level, and were generally up from a year earlier. In **Nicaragua**, prices declined reflecting improved market availabilities from the minor season harvest, although they remained nearly 50 percent higher than their levels a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of red beans continued to rise in **Nicaragua** and **El Salvador** for more than three consecutive months, despite the recently completed second season harvest, as high production and transportation costs exerted upward pressure on prices. In **Honduras**, following increases during the previous two months, prices stabilized in January 2022 due to improved seasonal market supplies. While prices in Nicaragua and Honduras were 15 and 25 percent, respectively, above January 2021 levels, prices were lower year on year in El Salvador. Regarding black beans, prices were generally stable during the last two months in **Guatemala**, with increased market availabilities offset by upward pressure from crop losses in the eastern region, and were nearly 15 percent above their year-earlier values. In **Mexico**, prices weakened in the capital city on account of the recently completed main harvest, estimated to be higher year on year.

In the Caribbean, retail prices of rice increased for the second consecutive month and were more than 10 percent up from a year earlier in **the Dominican Republic**, reflecting the below-average harvest attained during the last quarter of 2021. However, the annual paddy production in 2021 is officially estimated to be 5 percent above the average, resting on large plantings. In **Haiti**, prices of maize and black beans generally increased and were well above their year-earlier levels in December 2021, as market supplies were reportedly affected by fuel shortages and worsening insecurity. The low level of previous harvests, resulted from reduced precipitation, together with concerns of persistent dry conditions during the ongoing 2021 third season, added upward pressure on prices. Prices of imported rice also rose in most markets following the steady depreciation of the national currency, which lost 40 percent of its value in 2021. Heightened violence and socio-political unrest continued to disrupt supply chain and market operations and negatively impacted access to food.

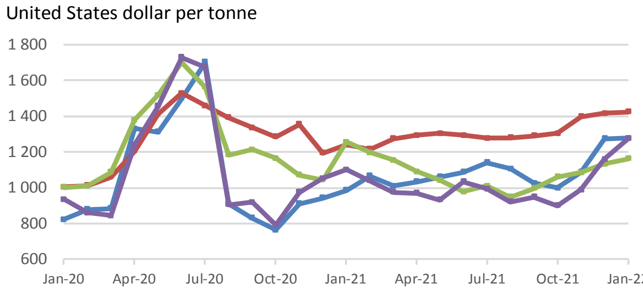
Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Maize (white)	486.86	6.9	23.2	40.1
El Salvador, San Salvador, Maize (white)	435.38	-0.2	3.8	34.7
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)	396.00	0.3	2.0	37.9
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Maize (white)	430.32	-9.4	-8.6	46.2

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

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 276.88	0.1	27.8	29.6
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	1 426.04	0.7	9.3	14.9
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	1 162.04	2.5	9.6	-7.6
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Beans (red)	1 273.80	9.8	41.3	15.8

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

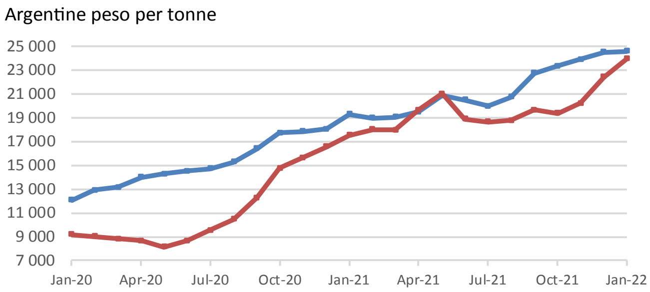
Prices of wheat and maize mostly increased and were higher year on year in January

Across the subregion, prices of wheat generally rose in January and were up from their year-earlier levels reflecting elevated international quotations. In **Argentina**, despite the recently completed record harvest, prices remained firm in January and were more than 25 percent up from a year earlier, due to strong export demand amid a year-on-year reduction in global wheat production. Similarly, in **Chile**, prices held steady in spite of the ongoing harvest and were 60 percent higher year on year after sustained increases throughout 2021. In **Uruguay**, prices rose sharply month on month, in spite of improved seasonal supplies from the above-average 2021 harvest, as strong export demand in December supported the increase. In **Brazil**, prices showed mixed trends in the two important producing states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul. Prices were higher year on year reflecting elevated prices in Argentina, the country's main wheat supplier. In importing countries of **Peru** and **Colombia**, prices were also well above their year-earlier values in line with trends in the international market.

Prices of yellow maize were also well above their year-earlier levels, reflecting elevated production costs and higher year-on-year international quotations. In **Argentina**, prices increased for the third consecutive month and were 35 percent higher than in January 2021, as concerns over the impact of persistent dry conditions since November exerted upward pressure on prices. Large exports in the second half of 2021, estimated at more than 30 percent higher year on year, also supported the higher prices. Similarly, in **Brazil**, unfavourable weather conditions in the southern region prompted an increase in prices, which stood about 25 percent above their already high levels a year earlier. Despite unfavourable prospects for the first minor season yield, the 2022 output is officially forecast at a well above-average level, reflecting the expected record area sown, instigated by high prices. Improved precipitation forecasts in the coming months are likely to have positive effects on the main season crop, currently being planted. Prices strengthened in **Uruguay** in line with seasonal trends and were stable in **Peru**, despite increased market availabilities from the ongoing minor season harvest. Prices in these countries were more than 10 and 20 percent higher year on year, respectively.

With regard to rice, prices showed mixed trends. Prices declined in **Brazil**, although reduced precipitation in the major producing southern areas has worsened prospects for paddy outputs, to be harvested from mid-February. The weakening reflects adequately supplied markets from reduced exports and a slightly above-average harvest in 2021. Prices were nearly 20 percent lower than year-earlier levels, when strong demand and high international quotations kept domestic prices elevated. By contrast, in **Uruguay**, prices strengthened ahead of the start of the 2022 harvest, which is expected at an above-average level resting on large plantings. Despite the bumper production obtained last year, prices were more than 25 percent up from a year earlier reflecting high production costs and larger year-on-year exports in the second half of 2021. In **Colombia**, prices rose seasonally but were generally lower year on year reflecting bumper harvests in 2020 and 2021. Prices levelled off in **Peru** as improved market supplies from the recently completed minor harvest offset upward pressure from increasing production and transportation costs. Prices were stable or weakened in **Ecuador** with markets adequately supplied and were lower year on year.

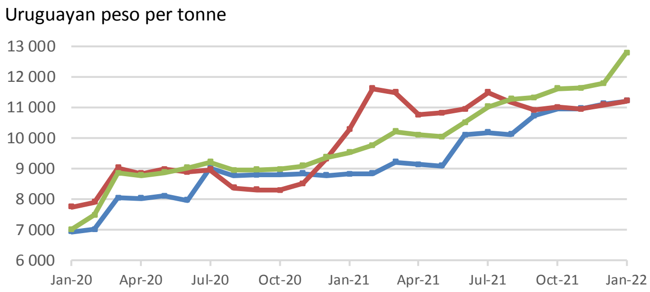
Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Argentina, Buenos Aires, Wheat	24 592.36	0.3	5.4	27.4
Argentina, Rosario, Maize (yellow)	23 947.65	6.9	23.7	36.8

Source: Bolsa de Cereales.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay

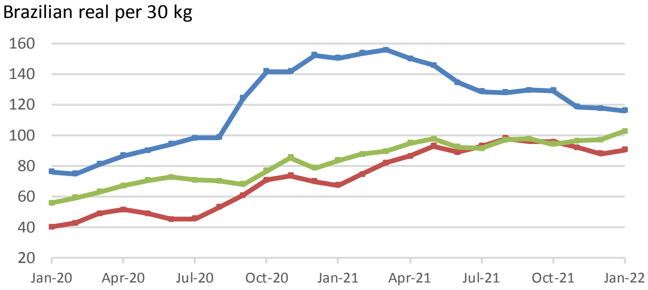


	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Uruguay, National Average, Rice	11 223.60	0.9	2.4	27.2
Uruguay, National Average, Maize	11 223.35	1.1	1.9	9.2
Uruguay, National Average, Wheat	12 794.54	8.6	10.1	34.3

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

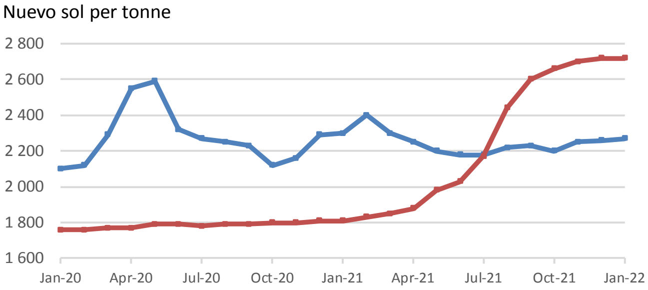
Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	116.35	-1.1	-10.1	-22.7
Brazil, Mato Grosso, Maize (yellow)	90.50	2.8	-5.7	34.2
Brazil, Paraná, Wheat	102.73	5.6	8.7	22.7

Source: Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab).

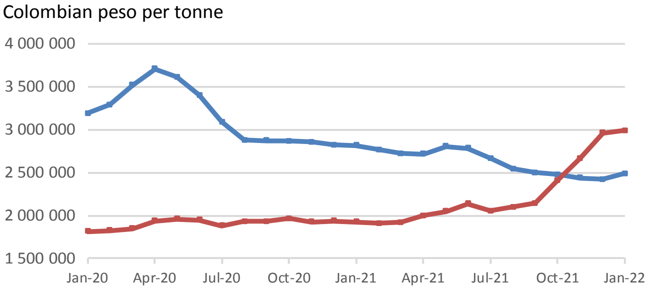
Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Peru, Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2 270	0.4	3.2	-1.3
Peru, Lima, Wheat (flour)	2 720	0.0	2.3	50.3

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia



	Latest Price Jan-22	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Colombia, Medellín, Rice (first quality)	2 490 000	2.9	0.5	-11.7
Colombia, Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	2 987 670	0.8	24.1	55.1

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).

For more information visit the FPMA website here

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

This report is based on information available up to early February 2022, collected from various sources.

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

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

Enquiries may be directed to:
GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Team
Markets and Trade - Economic and Social Development
GIEWS1@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Rome, Italy

The **Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)** has set up a mailing list to disseminate its reports. To subscribe, submit the Registration Form on the following link: http://newsletters.fao.org/k/Fao/markets_and_trade_english_giews_world.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

ISSN 2707-1952 [Print]
ISSN 2707-1960 [Online]

© FAO, 2022

Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original [Language] edition shall be the authoritative edition."

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules and any arbitration will be in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

CB8622EN/1/02.22