Global food price monitor

VOLUME 2010

The ***Global food price monitor*** was issued by GIEWS from 2010 until the end of 2014, reporting on food price developments at world, regional and country level with focus on developing countries. From January 2015 this report was replaced by the ***Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin***.

Global food price monitor

Highlights

- **International wheat prices that had been increasing sharply since July fell in late September and the first week of October.**
- **Domestic prices of wheat have increased markedly in some importing countries, such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia and, in particular, in Afghanistan.**
- **In the Lao People's Democratic Republic prices of rice in August were above the peak of the food-prices crisis in 2008.**
- **In Western Africa, millet prices declined in early September in several markets, particularly in Niger and Chad, but still remain above their pre-crisis levels.**
- **In several countries of Southern and Eastern Africa, maize prices are currently below or around their levels of late 2007. However, in Sudan and Somalia, sorghum prices are still high despite recent declines.**
- **In South America, prices of potatoes have sharply risen in recent months in Peru and Bolivia.**
- **In Central America, prices of beans are on the increase.**

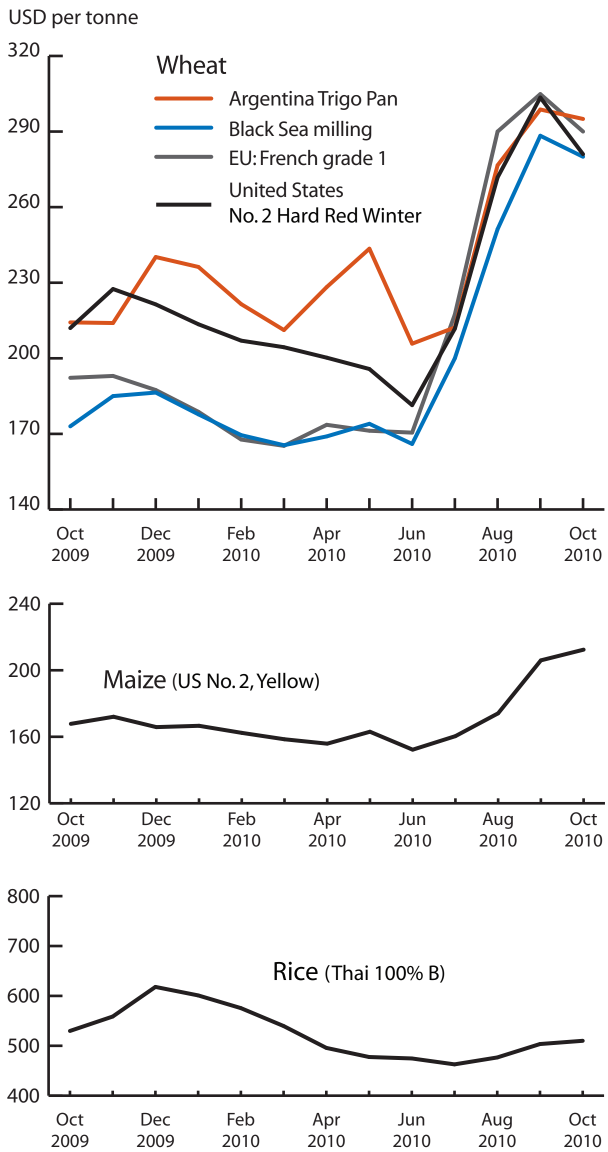
International cereal prices

Export prices of wheat declined slightly but remain high

International prices of **wheat** have surged since the beginning of July, reflecting the impact of drought-reduced crops in CIS exporting countries and a subsequent decision by the Russian Federation to ban wheat exports. In the first week of October, the benchmark US wheat price (US No2 Hard Red winter) was quoted at USD 281 per tonne, some 55 percent higher than at the beginning of July when prices started their upward trend. After increasing continuously until mid-September, prices decreased in the second half of the month and early October, reflecting a higher production forecast for Australia and a slowdown in export demand. In early October, international prices were 40 percent higher than a year earlier but remained 42 percent below their peak of 2008. Wheat export prices from other origins have followed the same trend and are at high levels.

Export prices of **coarse grains** have increased since July as a consequence of tight supplies of feed wheat and barley. In the first week of October, the benchmark US maize price (US No2, Yellow) was USD 212 per tonne, 32 percent higher than at the start of the marketing season in July. At this level, prices are 31 percent up from last year, but still 24 percent lower than the peak reached in June 2008.

Export prices of **rice**, that had declined since the beginning of 2010, have moderately increased from July. In the first week of October, the benchmark Thai price (Thai100%B) reached USD 510 per tonne. Rice prices have been underpinned by concerns over the impact of floods on Pakistan, the third largest international rice supplier. The weakening of the US dollar in the past few weeks gave further support to world prices. However, international rice prices are lower than a year ago and remained 47 percent below their peaks of mid 2008.



Note: Prices refer to monthly averages except for October 2010 which is the price in the first week of the month.

Impact of higher international wheat prices

The higher international wheat prices will particularly affect import-dependent countries where wheat is a main staple food. These include countries in North Africa, the Near East and CIS Asia, which heavily rely on imports from the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, as well and in South America and the Caribbean.

As a result of the general increase in wheat export prices, the wheat import bill of Low-Income Food-Deficit countries will increase in marketing years 2010/11, in spite of good 2010 harvests and adequate carryover stocks in several countries.

The impact of higher international wheat prices on consumers will depend on policies in place in individual countries. For example in Egypt, the world's primary importer, provision of subsidized bread is crucial to the country's food policy and the main impact of the wheat price spike has been an increase in the non-subsidized wheat products such as pasta and biscuits. However, the cost of the Government bread subsidy programme will be seriously affected.

Overall, a less immediate impact of the higher wheat export prices is foreseen in sub-Saharan Africa, where maize and other coarse grains are the main staples. However, some countries with relatively high consumption of wheat may be affected.

Wheat import dependent countries by region
(dependency ratio[1] in percentage)

North Africa		**Latin America and Caribbean**	
Mauritania	100	Venezuela	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	92	Costa Rica	100
Algeria	68	Caribbean Islands	100
Tunisia	57	Peru	89
Egypt	51	Bolivia	74
Morocco	41	Brazil	64
		Chile	44
sub-Saharan Africa			
Congo	100	**CIS**	
Equatorial Guinea	100	Georgia	89
Djibouti	100	Armenia	61
Gabon	100	Tajikistan	54
Eritrea	94	Azerbaijan	42
		Kyrgyzstan	28
Far East Asia			
Sri lanka	100	**Europe**	
Bangladesh	73	Bosnia and Herzegovina	62
Mongolia	59	Albania	61
Afghanistan	28		
Near East Asia			
Gaza Strip (Palestine)	98		
Jordan	98		
Yemen	93		
Lebanon	81		
Iraq	66		

[1] The import dependancy ratio is defined as imports divided by the sum of production plus imports minus exports. The figures in this table are calculated using the 2005/06 to 2009/10 averages.

EASTERN AFRICA

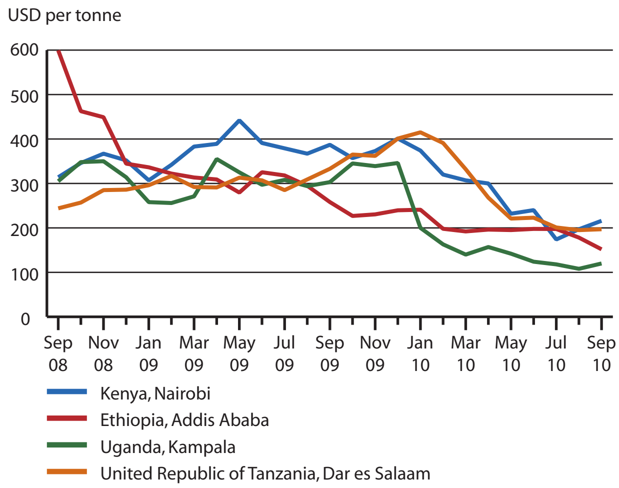
In Eastern Africa, prices of cereals fell to pre-food prices crisis level except in Sudan and Somalia

Prices of the main staple maize have declined considerably from the beginning of 2010 in **Kenya**, **Uganda**, **Tanzania** and **Ethiopia** following satisfactory 2009 main and secondary harvests and favourable prospect for the 2010 crops. Seasonal price increases have been recorded in the past two months in Kenya (+ 24 percent), but overall prices are below their pre-crisis levels of late 2007.

In **Somalia**, prices of sorghum, the main staple food, declined in July and August due to a bumper 2010 main "Gu" cereal harvest. In the Baidoa market in the main producing Bay region and in Mogadishu, prices of red sorghum in August were 19 percent and 40 percent respectively lower than in June, and around their levels of a year ago. Prices have decreased to a lesser extent in deficit areas as the persisting conflict continues to disrupt trade activities.

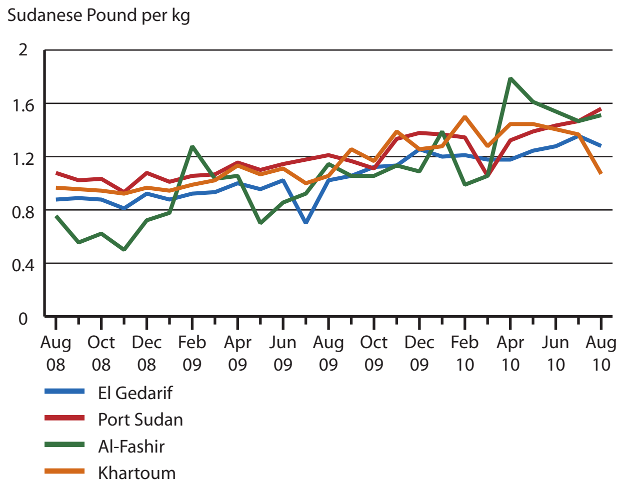
In **Sudan**, sorghum prices that were at record levels after a 2009 reduced harvest, decreased markedly in most markets in August, particularly in Khartoum (-22 percent), reflecting improved prospects for the 2010 harvest following abundant rains in July/August. However, prices have continued to increase in deficit areas such as Port Sudan.

Wholesale maize prices in selected Eastern Africa markets



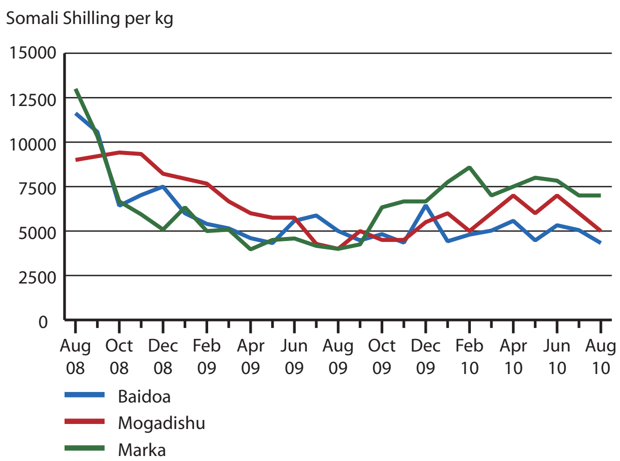
Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network, Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

Wholesale millet prices in selected Sudanese markets



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

Retail prices of red sorghum in selected Somalian markets



Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

WESTERN AFRICA

In Western Africa, prices of cereals declined in September but still remain at high levels

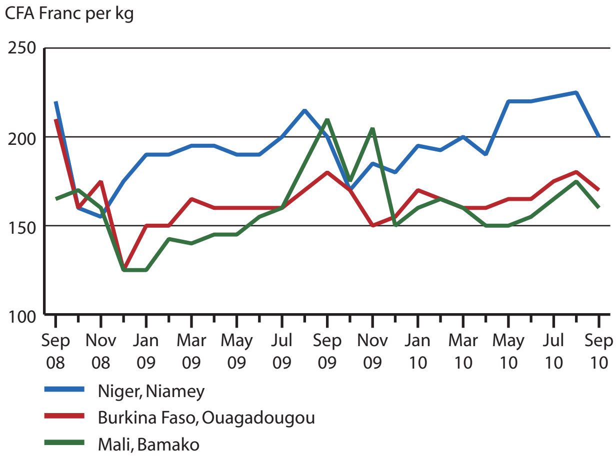
Prices of millet that were increasing until August in **Mali** and **Burkina Faso**, decreased in early September reflecting favourable prospects for the 2010 forthcoming harvests, which led to the release of private and public stocks. However, prices are still well above their pre-food crisis levels of the second half of 2007.

In **Niger,** millet prices that were at record levels due to a poor 2009 harvest, levelled-off in August and declined in the first half of September following relief operations and good harvest prospects. Similarly, prices of millet declined in Nigerian border markets.

In **Senegal**, prices of rice, the main staple food (largely imported) that had increased in late 2009 and early 2010, were stable by July, although more than 70 percent higher than the pre-food price crisis period. By contrast, prices of millet are at relatively low levels.

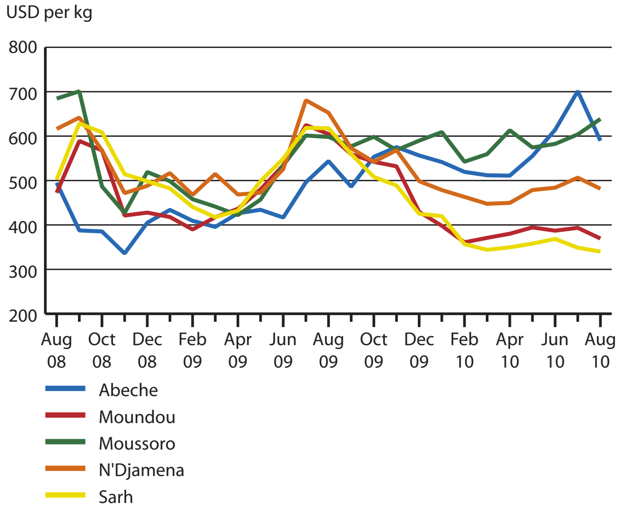
In **Chad**, prices of millet in July and August declined in most markets in view of good prospects for the 2010 harvest; however, while in the surplus markets of the south they are lower than a year ago, in the deficit Sahelian areas they are at high to record levels, reflecting the discontinuity of government-subsidized sales and transport difficulties following heavy rains and floods.

Wholesale millet prices in selected Western African markets



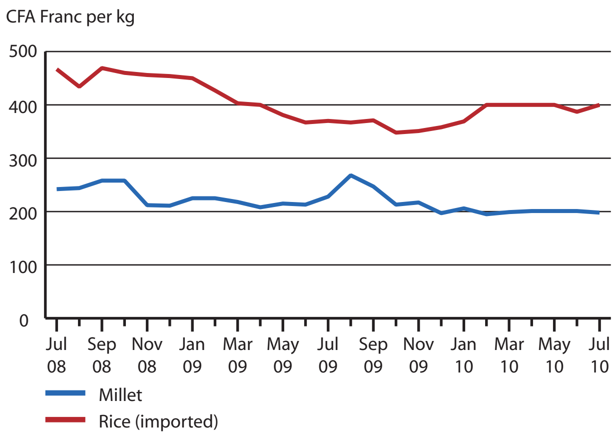
Source: Afrique Verte

Retail millet prices in selected markets in Chad



Source: FEWSNET

Retail cereal prices in Dakar, Senegal



Source: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

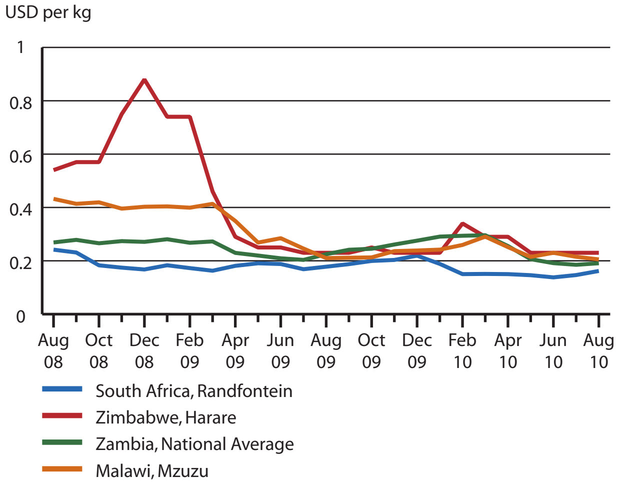
SOUTHERN AFRICA

In Southern Africa, maize prices are at low levels after overall good 2010 harvests

Maize prices, which fell sharply with the good 2010 harvests in April-May, mainly in **Malawi**, **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**, stabilized in recent months and are at around the pre-crisis levels of late 2007. In **South Africa**, the largest producer in the subregion, a second consecutive bumper maize harvest in 2010 contributed to maintain prices at low levels, despite some increases in the past months.

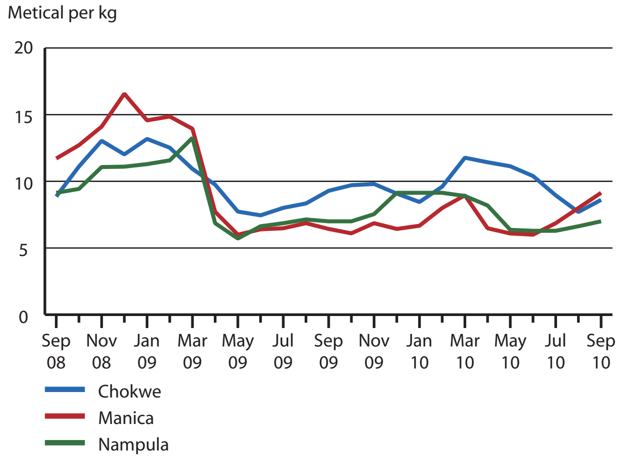
In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize show regional disparities (particularly between northern and southern provinces) reflecting a difference in regional production, as well as high transport costs. In the northern surplus growing regions prices declined sharply with the beginning of the harvest in April, but in central areas, affected by localized crop losses, prices started to increase in recent months. In Maputo maize prices declined from July to September, although they remained higher than a year ago due to sustained feed demand and reduced production in southern areas. Prices of rice (mostly imported) the main staple food in the capital city, have strengthened in the past months following the rapid depreciation of the national currency and a poor 2010 crop. The 30 percent increase in the regulated price of bread in early September was revoked by the Government, following serious civil disturbances.

White maize prices in selected Southern African markets



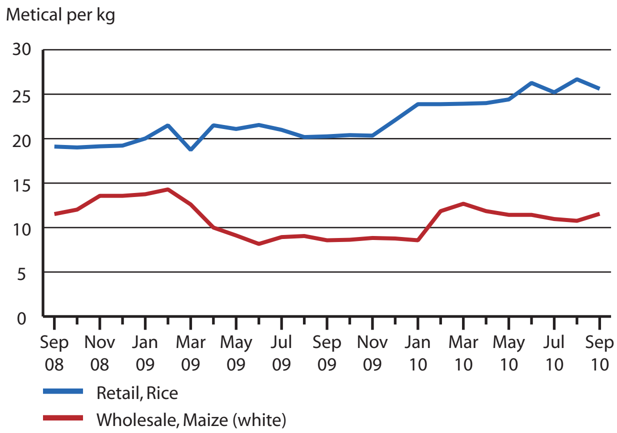
Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division, WFP/CFSAM/FEWSNET , Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Retail maize white prices in selected markets in Mozambique



Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Cereal prices in Maputo, Mozambique



Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

FAR EAST ASIA

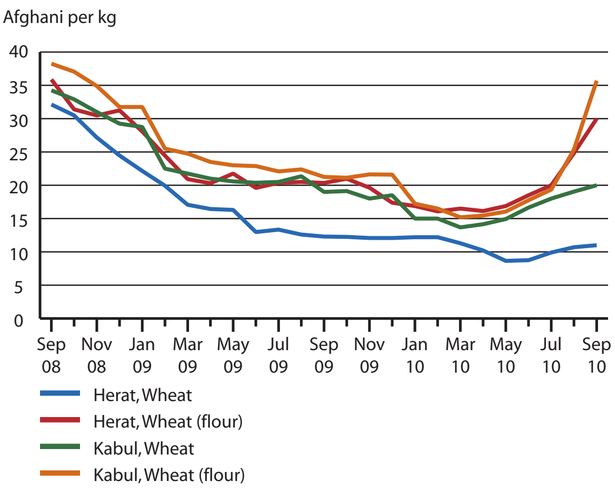
In Far East Asia, prices of wheat have increased since July in importing countries but trends for rice are mixed

In **Afghanistan** prices of the staple food wheat and in particular those of wheat flour have sharply increased in the past two months. By early September, prices of wheat flour had doubled their levels of early July in Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad markets. The increase reflected higher wheat prices in Kazakhstan, the main source of imports for Afghanistan. This is in spite of a second consecutive bumper wheat harvest in 2010 and is contrary to the typical seasonal patterns. Although domestic production of wheat makes an important contribution to food supplies, low milling capacity makes that the country dependent to a great extent on wheat flour imports, also from bordering Pakistan. However, despite the recent sharp increases, prices of wheat and wheat flour (both local and imported) remain below their peak levels of 2008 in all main markets.

In **Pakistan**, prices of main staple wheat that had remained stable after the floods, increased moderately in September. The rise in prices has been most markedly for wheat flour than for grain, reflecting strong demand from Afghanistan. In the major wheat producing Punjab region, prices of wheat flour in the Lahore market rose by 13 percent from their level of August.

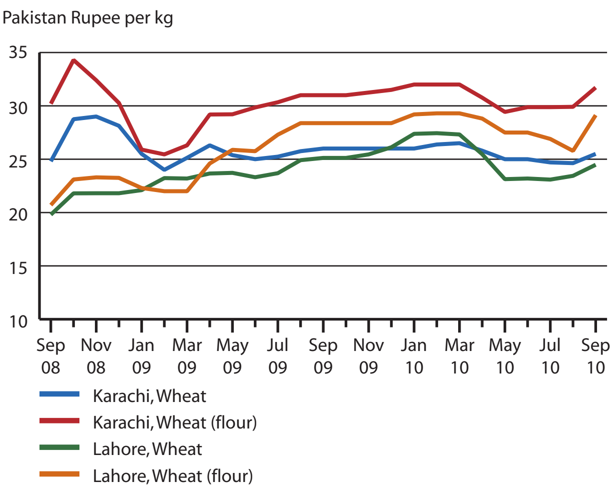
In **India** prices of wheat and rice that had been increasing since mid-2009, strengthened in September in several markets and in all locations are at high levels. Despite large stocks of wheat following two consecutive bumper harvests in 2009 and 2010, the prices of wheat remain high reflecting general inflation and high procurement prices. Prices of rice have also increased in recent months and are at highest levels in most markets, particularly in Chennai. The Government is releasing significant amounts of grain reserves in an attempt to stabilize prices.

Retail prices for wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



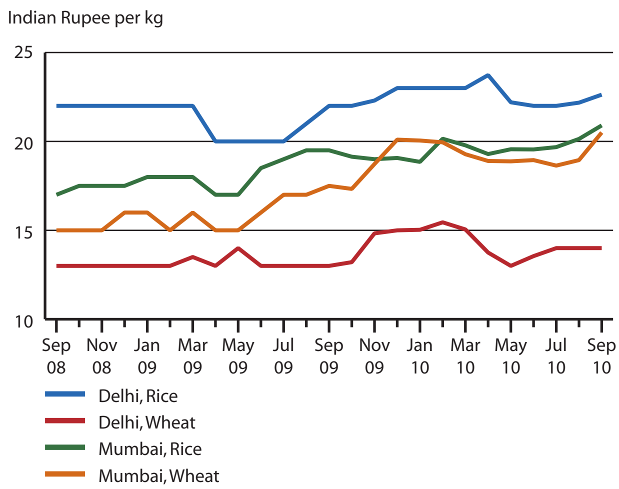
Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Retail cereal prices in India

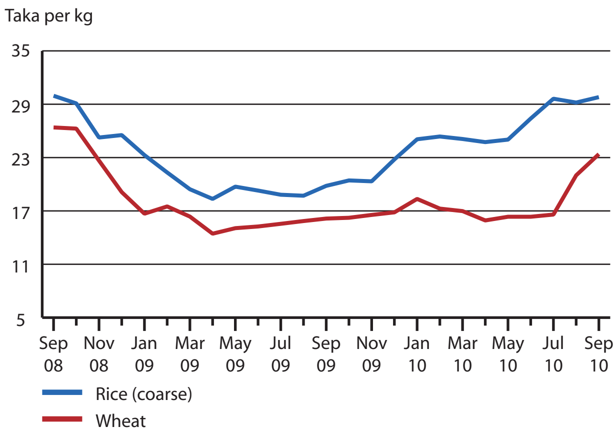


Source: Ministry of Consumer affairs

FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **Bangladesh**, quotations of main staple rice have risen markedly since June, supported by the increase in procurement prices (12 percent), as an incentive to millers to meet the procurement target of 1.2 million tonnes from the 2010 main *Boro* season. Prices of wheat also increased sharply since July reflecting higher international import prices. Most of the wheat is imported and consumed in urban areas. Substitution of rice for wheat is also underpinning wheat prices.

Wholesale cereal prices in Dhaka, Bangladesh

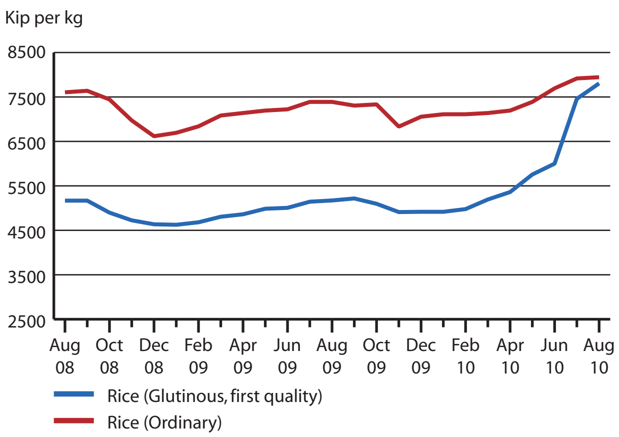


Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing

Rice prices in the **Lao Peoples's Democratic Republic** have increased since April due to a reduced "dry-season" harvest (April) and unfavourable prospects for the 2010 main "wet-season" crop about to be harvested. By August, prices of the most consumed glutinous rice had increased by 45 percent also supported by a sharp increase of the benchmark Thailand export price for the same the same type of rice. Quotations of ordinary rice were above the peak reached at the time of the food-prices crisis in September 2008. In order to stabilize the rice price, the Government released some rice reserves in July but the impact on prices is not yet clear. More stocks are expected to be released in August and September.

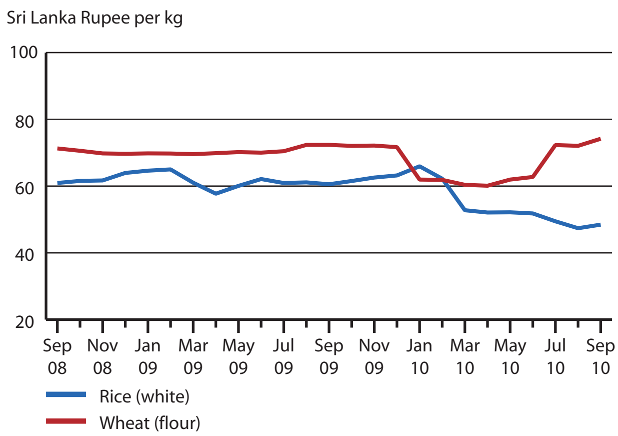
In **Sri Lanka**, prices of main staple rice have fallen significantly since July reflecting bumper first and second season paddy harvests in 2010. The downward pressure on prices also reflects the Government's plans to cultivate over 40 000 hectares of fallow paddy land in the forthcoming 2010/11 Maha cropping season. By contrast, prices of imported wheat flour, after a sharp decline in January, have shot up in July following the Government's decision to re-impose an import duty of LRK 10 per kg on wheat grain to reduce consumption of flour and support rice prices in anticipation of the bumper 2010 Yala harvest. Subsequent increases in regulated price of wheat flour have supported prices in recent months.

Retail rice prices in Lao PDR



Source: Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)/Department of Statistics (DOS)

Retail cereal prices in Colombo, Sri Lanka



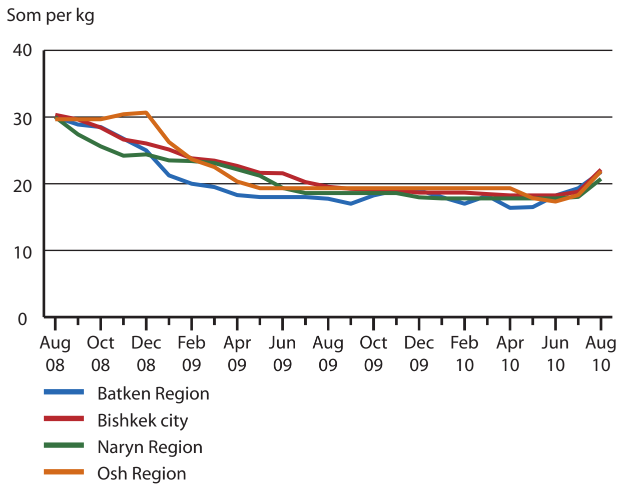
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

CIS

In CIS wheat prices are on the increase

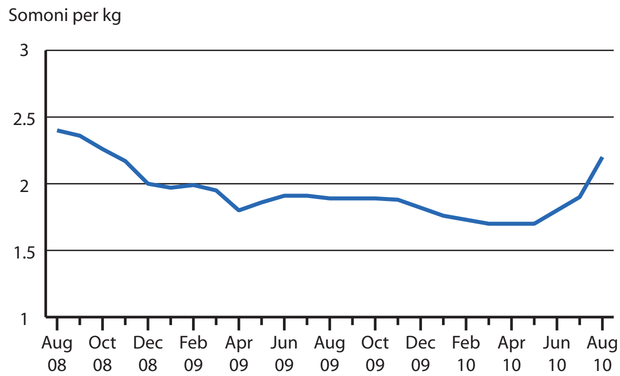
Wheat is the main staple food in the sub-region. Prices of wheat and wheat flour have increased since July in several countries. In **Kyrgyzstan**, in Osh market, prices of wheat flour increased by some 25 percent over July and August. In **Tajikistan** the national average price of wheat flour increased by some 20 percent in the same period. In **Armenia**, the average price of wheat flour in August was 10 percent higher than in June. The increase in wheat prices in the subregion reflects higher international wheat prices and decline in 2010 harvests from last year's bumper levels. Most of the CIS countries are heavily dependent on the international market for their food supplies, importing one-third to over half of their wheat consumption requirements, mainly from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. However, wheat flour prices in domestic markets of the **Russian Federation** have increased only moderately since July reflecting Government regulatory measures. By contrast, prices of potatoes, an important food staple, have risen sharply following a reduced harvest this year.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



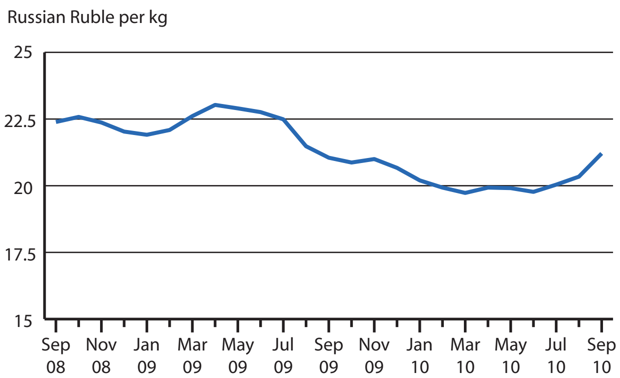
Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



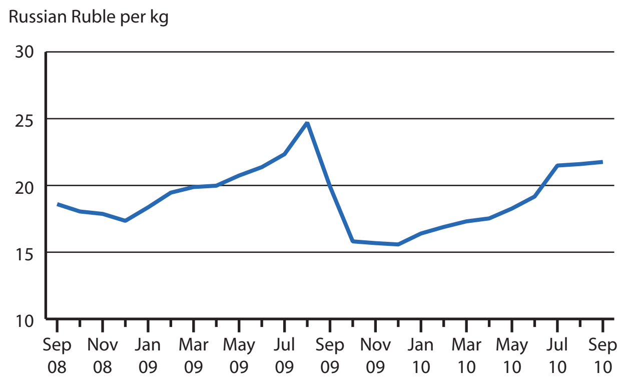
Source: State Committee on Statistics, Republic of Tajikistan

Retail price of wheat flour in the Russian Federation



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Retail price of potatoes in the Russian Federation



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

In Central American countries prices of beans are increasing; in South America potato prices are higher

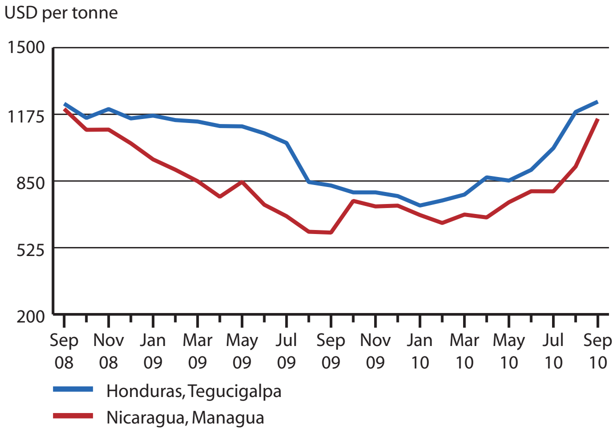
In Central America, prices of red beans, an important staple in the subregion, have increased in recent months due to localized losses caused by heavy rains during the 2010 first cropping season (*de primera*) just harvested, and the passage of tropical storms. In **Honduras,** prices of red beans in September were 50 percent up from a year earlier, while in **Nicaragua** bean prices doubled in the same period.

By contrast, prices of the main maize crop are generally lower than a year ago, although they have slightly increased in recent months following seasonal patterns.

In **Haiti** food prices are decreasing due to large flows of imports and an overall good harvest, in particular for rice. Prices of imported rice in Port-au-Prince in September are 30 percent below the high levels of February after the devastating earthquake.

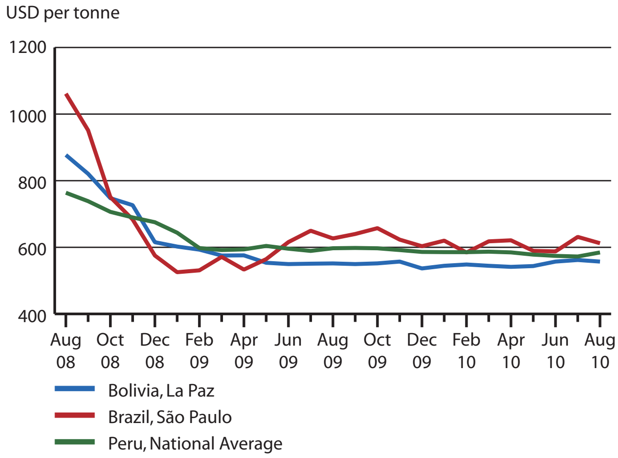
In South America, prices of wheat flour in August remained stable in several wheat import-dependent countries, such as **Bolivia**, **Brazil** and **Peru**, where prices are around the pre-food-crisis levels of late 2007, in spite of the higher wheat export prices. By contrast, prices of potatoes have increased sharply in recent months in Andean countries, mainly in Bolivia and Peru, where retail prices of potatoes in Lima markets in September were 33 percent higher than in June 2010.

Wholesale prices of red beans in selected Central American markets



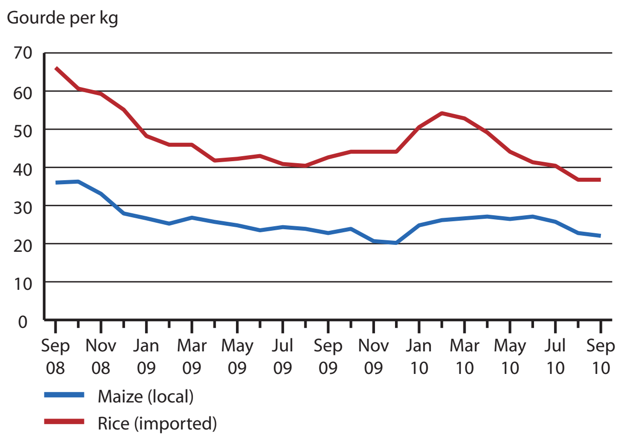
Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in selected South American markets



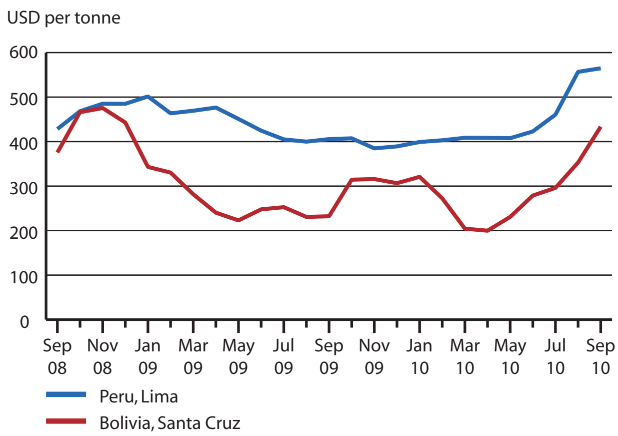
Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Retail cereal prices in Port-au-Prince, Haiti



Source: Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire

Price of potatoes in selected South American markets

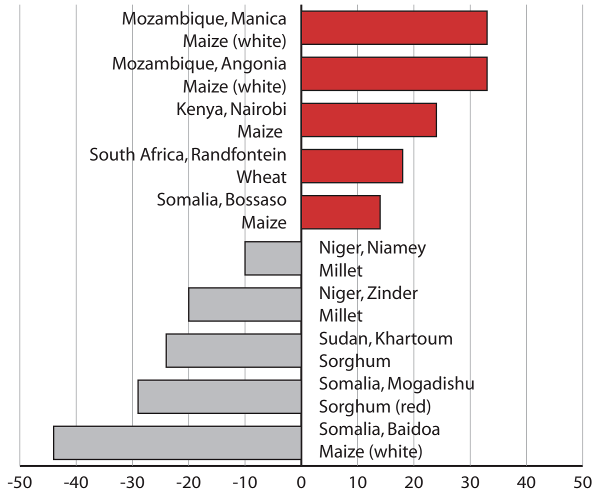


Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia

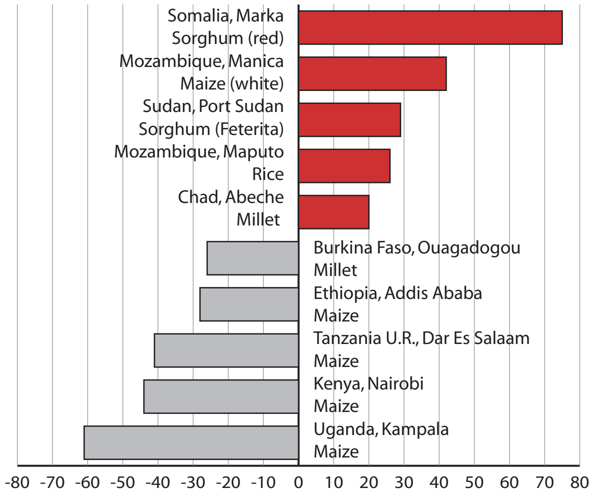
Largest changes in prices of key commodities

Africa

Change in latest available prices compared to two months earlier (%)

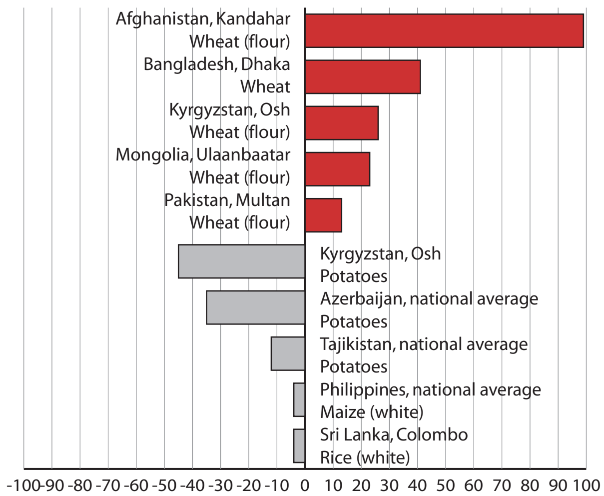


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

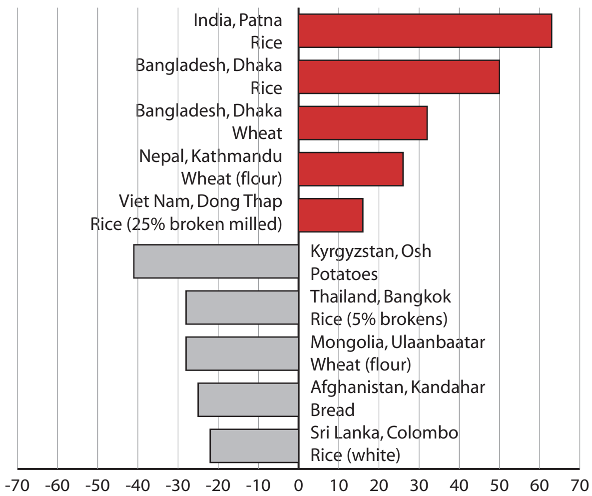


Asia

Change in latest available prices compared to two months earlier (%)

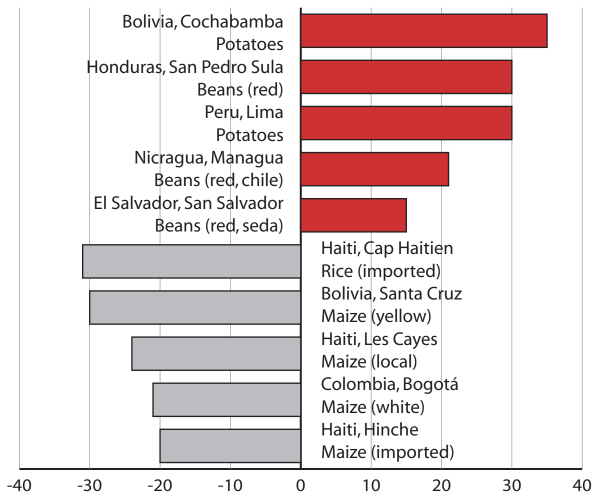


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

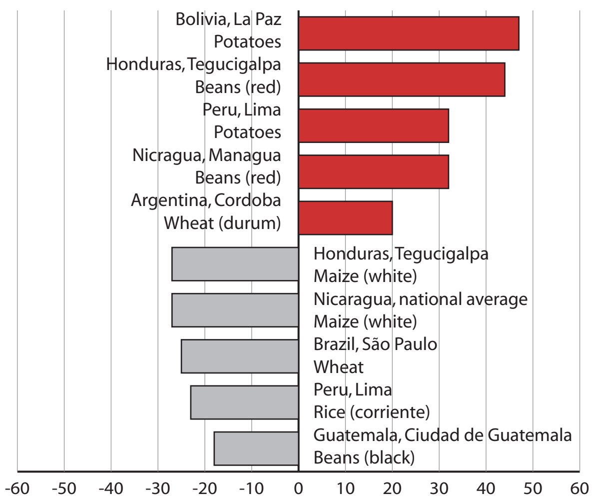


Latin America

Change in latest available prices compared to two months earlier (%)



Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)



Note: Latest available prices range from August to September depending on series.

5 November 2010

Global food price monitor

Highlights

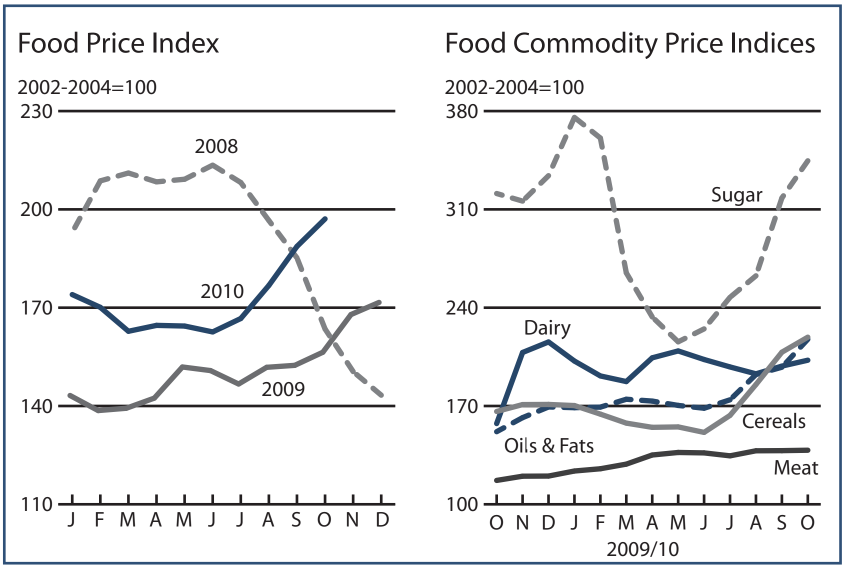
- The FAO Food Price Index further strengthened in October.
- International maize prices increased sharply in October and those of wheat remained firm. Prices of rice were stable.
- Wheat prices have risen in recent months in importing countries in Asia, Africa, CIS and South America.
- In Asia, rice prices are on the increase in several countries.
- In Africa, prices of maize, millet and sorghum have declined in recent months and are generally at low levels.
- In Central America, prices of staple food beans surged in October but those of maize are declining.
- In Andean countries of South America, prices of potatoes are at record levels. However, prices of rice are stable.

Countries in this issue:

FAO food price indices

The FAO Food Price Index averaged 197 points in October 2010, up 25 percent from the corresponding period last year and 4 percent above the September average. The Index climbed for the fourth consecutive month, reaching its highest level in 27 months. The October average was only 7 percent, or 16 points, below its record high value of June 2008. International prices of nearly all the commodities included in the index rose, but in particular sugar, soybeans and coarse grains.

The FAO Cereal Price Index averaged 219 points in October 2010, 5 percent above the September average, but up as much as 32 percent, or 53 points, from October 2009. Despite progressing steadily in recent months, the Index still falls short of the peak value of 274 points reached in April 2008.



The FAO food price indices are updated on monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

International cereal prices

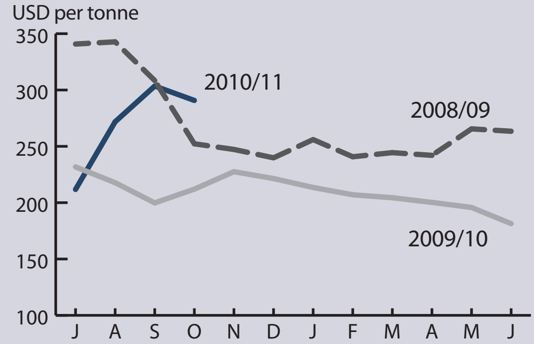
Cereal prices remain high and volatile in October

Export prices of **coarse grains** rose sharply in October following a cut in the official forecast for this year's **maize** crops in the United States and consequently very low stocks-to-use ratio in the United States, the world's largest producer and exporter of maize. Prices of all major coarse grains have been increasing since the start of the marketing season in July, reflecting a tightening in global supplies. International prices of **barley** jumped most in August and September because of production shortfalls in the CIS and lower production in the EU. In recent weeks, world prices have also been supported by a weakening of the US dollar. The benchmark US **maize** price (US No2, Yellow) averaged USD 236 per tonne in October, about 50 percent higher than at the beginning of July. At this level, maize export prices are 40 percent above their levels of October 2009 but still 16 percent lower than the peak reached in June 2008.

International prices of **wheat** that had surged since the beginning of July, reflecting severely drought-reduced crops in CIS exporting countries and the ban on wheat exports by Russian Federation, remained firm in October. Export prices of wheat were supported by concerns about lower plantings in Russia and Ukraine and winter wheat crop conditions in the United States, as well as by increasing prices of maize and weaker US dollar. In October, the benchmark US wheat price (US No2 Hard Red winter) averaged USD 291 per tonne, slightly below the level of September but 60 percent higher than at the beginning of the season in July. At this level, wheat export prices are 37 percent above their levels of a year ago, although still 40 percent below the record reached in March 2008.

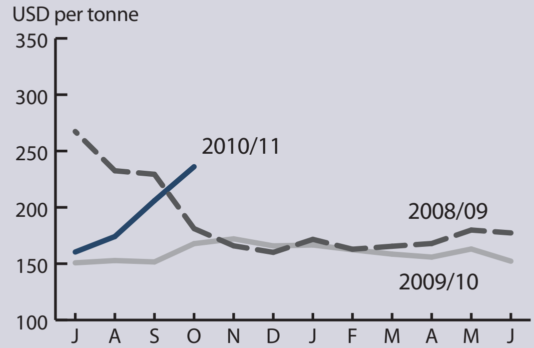
International **rice** prices, which declined markedly during the first half of 2010, have moderately increased since the beginning of July. The upward pressure has been less strong than for the other cereals, due to the release of supplies from public stocks in the two main exporting countries, Thailand and Viet Nam. The benchmark Thai price (Thai100%B) has been stable in October averaging about USD 508 per tonne. Prices are slightly below their levels of one year ago and remain 47 percent below their peaks of mid 2008.

Wheat



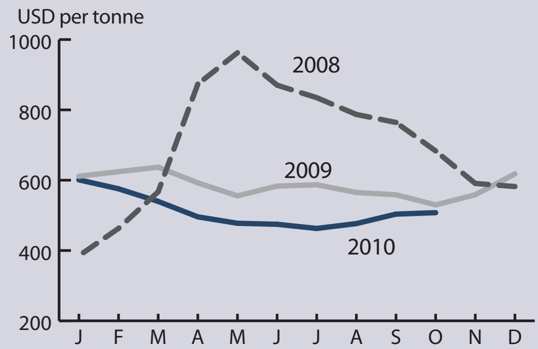
	USD per tonne
October 2010	291
September 2010	304
October 2009	212
Peak (March 2008)	482

Maize



	USD per tonne
October 2010	236
September 2010	206
October 2009	168
Peak (June 2008)	281

Rice



	USD per tonne
October 2010	508
September 2010	504
October 2009	530
Peak (May 2008)	963

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS National basic food price tool at:
www. fao. org/giews/pricetool

EASTERN AFRICA

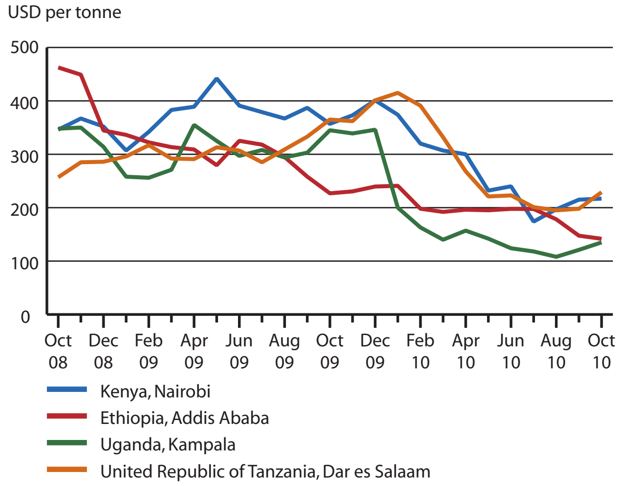
Prices of maize seasonally increasing but still low, with the exception of Sudan and Somalia

Maize prices in most countries of the subregion have seasonally increased in recent months prior to the new harvest, particularly in **Kenya**, **Tanzania** and **Uganda** where by late of October prices were 10, 17 and 22 percent respectively higher than in August. Despite the recent increases, prices of maize are still around their pre-crisis levels of late 2007. In **Ethiopia,** maize and wheat prices remained stable in October reflecting favourable harvest prospects.

In **Sudan**, prices of wheat, an important staple in the country, especially in urban areas, have been rising in August and September. In Khartoum, wheat prices in September were quoted at SP 120 per 90kg sac, 17 percent up from July and well above their pre-food price crisis levels. The increase is mainly due to higher prices in international markets as the country normally imports two-thirds of its wheat consumption requirements. By contrast, prices of sorghum fell sharply in the same period as a result of the favourable outlook for the new 2010 crop being harvested. However, sorghum prices remain very high in most markets. In the main producing area of Gedaref and in Khartoum, prices in September were three times higher than their levels of September 2007.

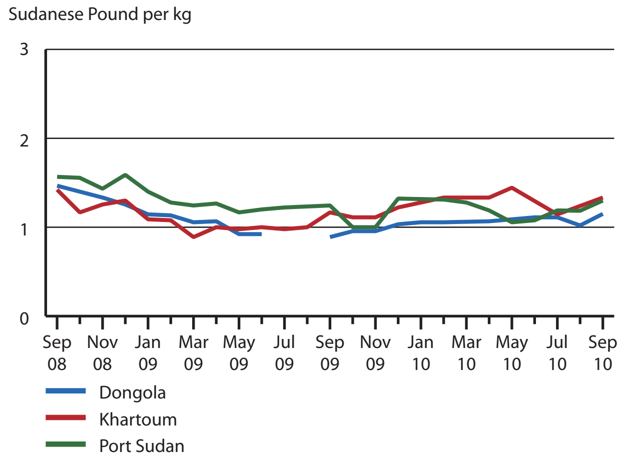
In **Somalia**, prices of sorghum and maize, the most consumed cereal crops, have generally decreased since July following a good harvest of the 2010 main "Gu" cereal season. In September, in Mogadishu market, sorghum and maize prices were 25 percent and 41 percent lower than in June. Despite these declines, the current level of prices is still 100 percent higher than in the pre-food price crisis period of late 2007. In other market locations, prices of basic food remain very volatile as a result of disruption in supplies because of insecurity.

Wholesale maize prices in Eastern Africa



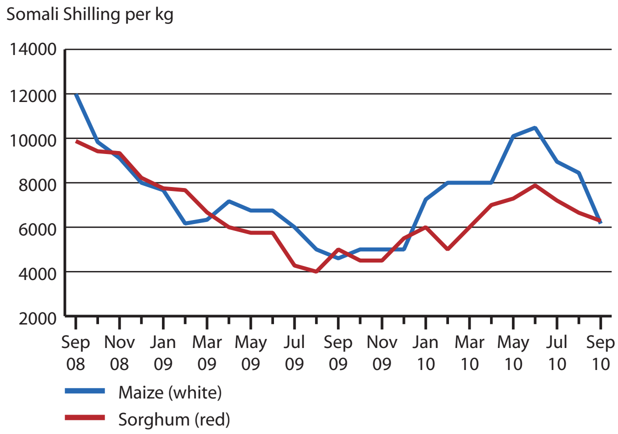
Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network, Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

Wholesale wheat prices in Sudan



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

Retail maize and sorghum prices in Mogadishu, Somalia



Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

WESTERN AFRICA

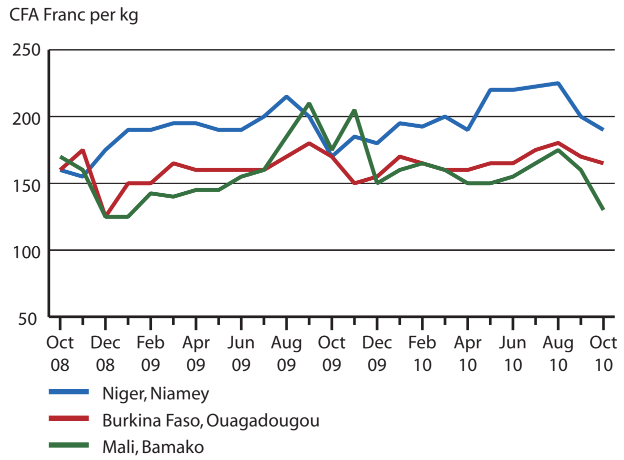
Prices of millet continued to decline in October although still at high levels

Prices of millet, the main staple in most Sahelian countries, dropped in September and October from their highs of August, particularly in **Niger**, **Mali** and **Burkina Faso**. This reflects the arrival into the markets of the new crop following an overall favourable growing season in the sub region. The downward pressure on millet prices is also due to the release of private and public stocks, as well as food assistance for vulnerable populations in several countries. Despite these recent declines, prices still remain above their levels of the pre-food price crisis period in most markets**.** In **Chad**, prices of millet have also declined with the good outlook for the on-going harvest; however, in the surplus markets of the south prices are at low levels, while in the deficit Sahelian areas are still high.

In **Nigeria**, prices of sorghum and maize have seasonally fallen in August and September with beginning of the new harvest. In the main wholesale market of Kano, prices of sorghum and maize were 37 and 38 percent respectively lower than their levels of a year earlier. In the northern markets bordering Niger, prices of millet have also dropped significantly with the arrival of the new crop.

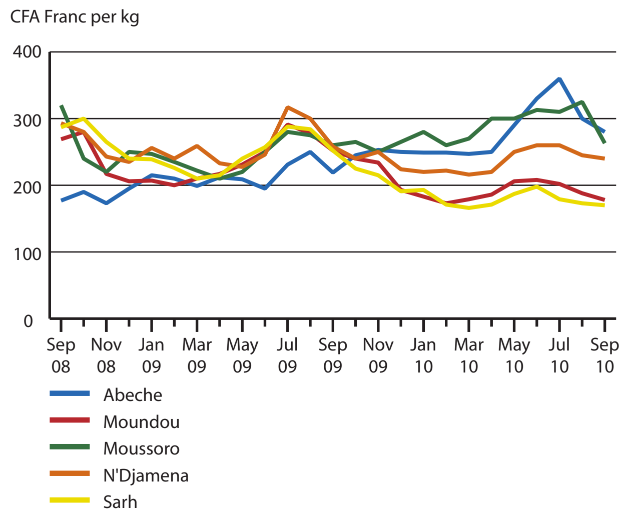
In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, retail wheat prices in the Nouakchott market are reported to have increased by 21 percent between July and September. This reflects the recent sharp rise in international wheat prices.

Wholesale millet prices in Western Africa



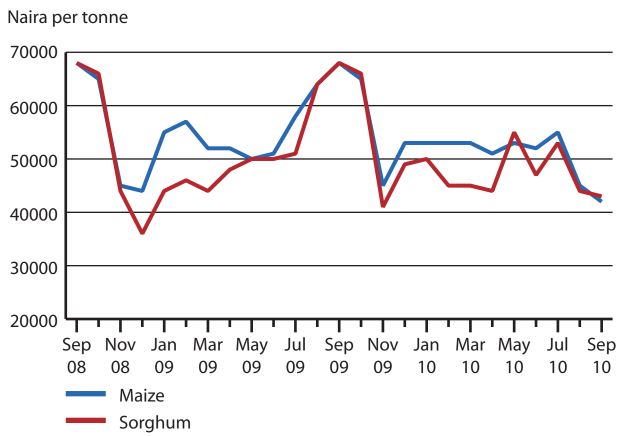
Source: Afrique Verte

Retail millet prices in Chad



Source: FEWSNET

Wholesale maize and sorghum prices in Kano, Nigeria



Source: FEWSNET and since November 2008 Price Watch Bulletin

SOUTHERN AFRICA

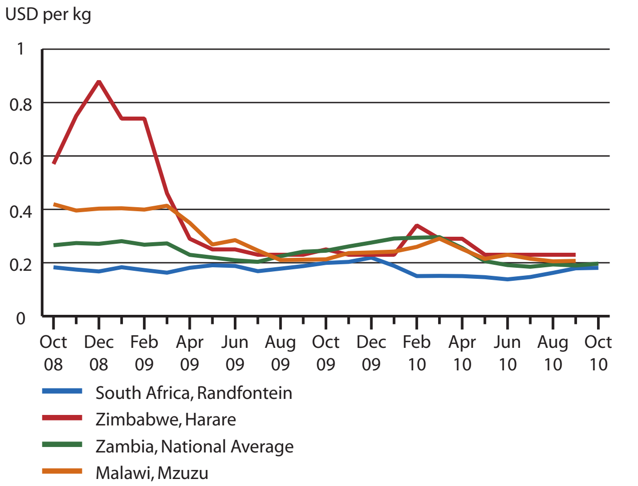
Maize prices stable in most countries but increasing in Mozambique

Prices of maize, the main food in the subregion, have remained generally stable in the past months and are at low levels following overall good 2010 productions. In **Malawi**, **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe,** prices of maize in September were lower than one and two years ago and around their pre-crisis levels of late 2007. In **South Africa**, the exporter country of the sub region, prices of white maize in October (in local currency) were 16 percent lower than a year earlier and 30 below than two years ago. Two consecutive good harvests and adequate stock levels have pushed prices downwards.

In **Mozambique**, however, prices of maize have increased in the past two months in all three regions of the country, particularly in central areas affected by localized production deficits this year, where the prices have been on the upward trend since July. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed cereal and largely imported, jumped in October and are at record levels. This reflects a sharply reduced rice production in 2010 and the continuous depreciation of the national currency that has lost 50 percent of its value against the US dollar in the past 12 months.

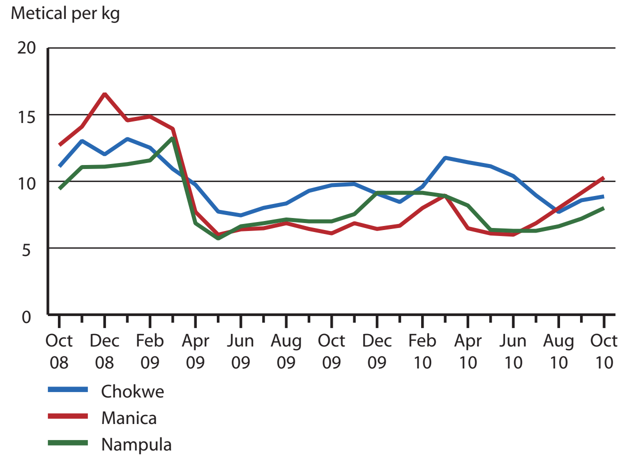
In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice that had declined with the good 2010 harvest in April and were generally stable, have seasonally increased in the past two months. Prices of local rice (national average) rose by 11 percent between August and October to MGA 1077 per kg. This level is moderately above that of a year earlier, mainly because of higher transport costs. Similarly, prices of imported rice have increased by 9 percent in the preceding two months.

White maize prices in Southern Africa



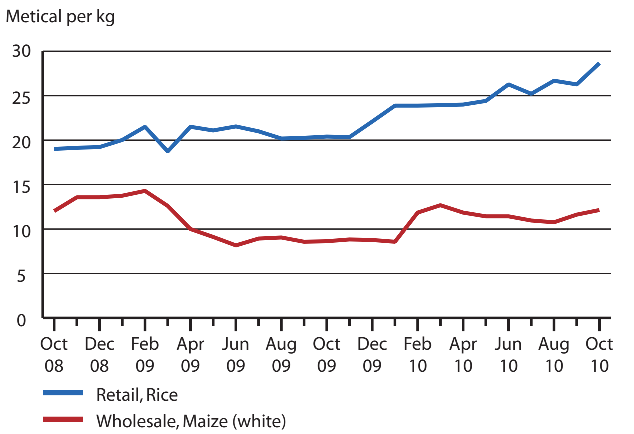
Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division, WFP/CFSAM/FEWSNET , Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Retail maize white prices in Mozambique



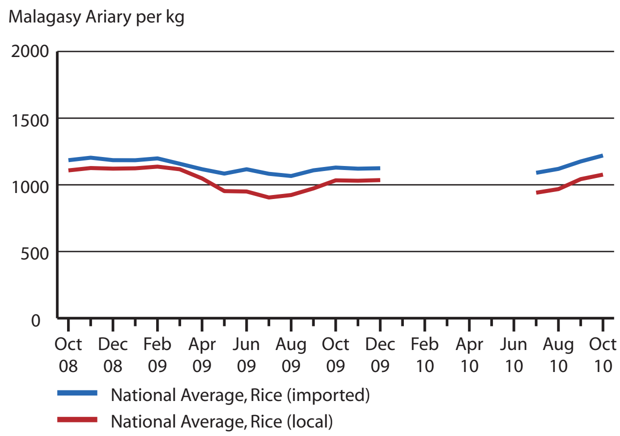
Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Maize and rice prices in Maputo, Mozambique



Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Retail prices of rice in Madagascar



Source: Observatoire du Riz

FAR EAST ASIA

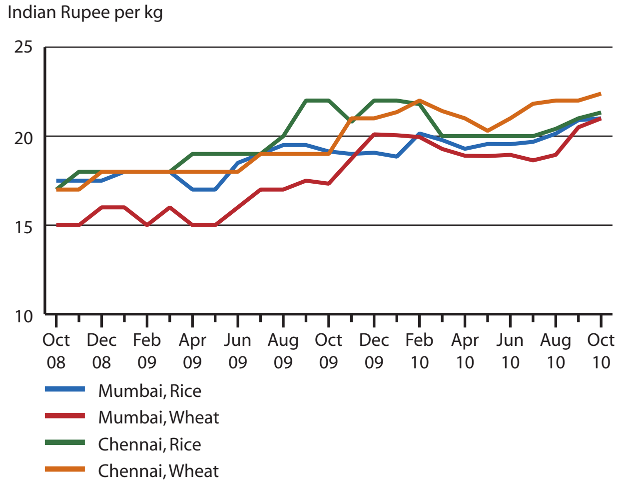
Wheat and rice prices on the rise in most countries

In **India** prices of wheat and rice continue to increase in the main markets in October. Despite large reserves of wheat from the past two years' bumper harvests and the release of Government stocks into the market, prices of wheat remain high and at record levels in Chennai and Mumbai markets. This reflects high procurement prices of wheat and the general inflation in country. Similarly, prices of rice have increased in most markets since August and are at above average levels.

In **China**, prices of the most consumed Indica rice, have remained relatively stable in recent months and by October were only slightly higher than their levels of a year ago. This is due to a good 2010 production and ample stocks from the previous seasons that the Government has been releasing to stabilize prices. By contrast, prices of Japonica rice consumed by the higher-income groups of the population and more determined by the markets have been increasing steadily in the past three months, in response to sustained domestic demand.

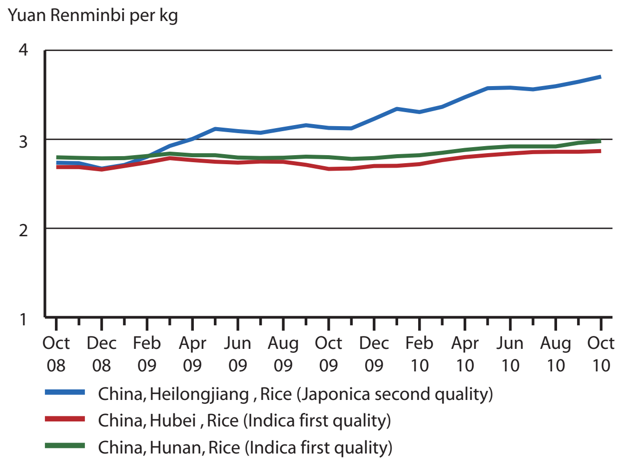
In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice and wheat stabilized in October after having risen since June-July. Prices of main staple rice in the capital city Dhaka have increased by some 24 percent since May and are at near the record levels of 2008. Prices have been supported by the increase in the Government's procurement price on 1st July (from 25 to 28 Tk/kg). Prices of imported wheat, mostly consumed in urban areas, have increased some 50 percent from July to October reflecting higher international export prices. The increase in wheat prices is also attributed to substitution of rice for cheaper wheat.

Retail rice and wheat prices in India



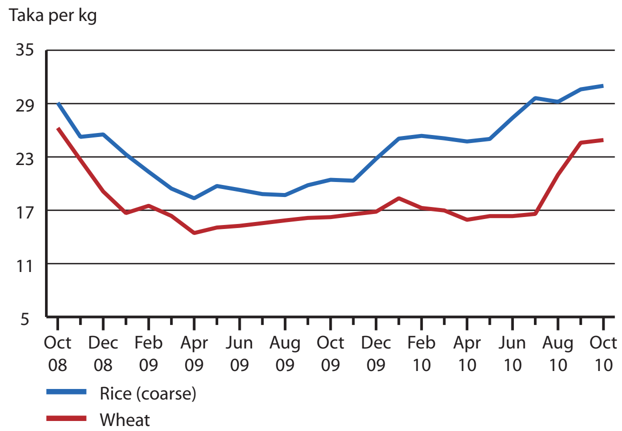
Source: Ministry of Consumer affairs

Wholesale rice prices in China



Source: Private Company

Wholesale rice and wheat prices in Dhaka, Bangladesh



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing

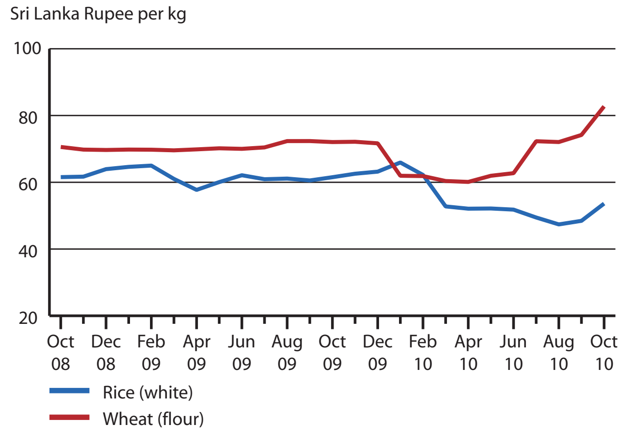
FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **Sri Lanka**, rice prices that were at low levels until September as a result of a bumper harvest this year, increased 11 percent in October. This increase follows the Government's decision to remove a price cap on rice. Prices of imported wheat flour further strengthened in October reaching new highs. The upward trend of wheat prices started in July after the Government re-imposed an import duty on wheat grain (LKR 10 per kg) and was strengthened by the rise of the regulated flour price in October.

In countries of the region where wheat is the main staple, prices have increased markedly in recent months. In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat flour in October were 22 to 43 percent above their levels in June. This is the result of higher export prices in Kazakhstan, the main supplier of wheat flour to Afghanistan, as well as increased fuel prices.

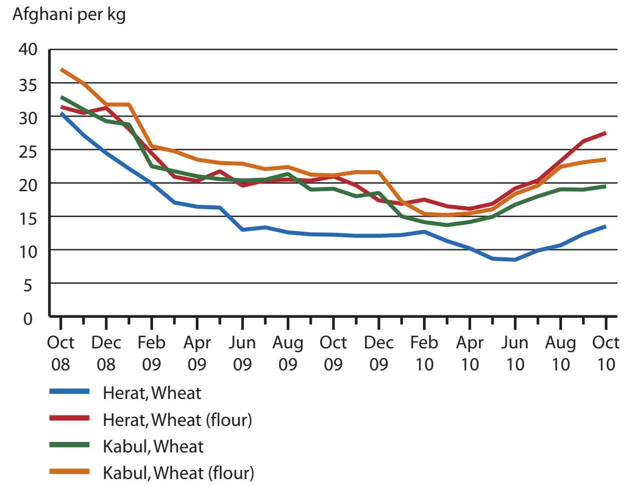
Despite two consecutive bumper wheat harvests in 2010 and 2009, the country depends on imports of wheat flour due to low domestic milling capacity. In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat that had remained stable after the floods, increased in September and October and are currently some 10 percent higher than in August. This rise is attributed to higher demand from Afghanistan and uncertainty about planting of the new crop due to damage caused by the severe floods in July/August. The increase in prices has been more pronounced in the main producing region of Punjab (Lahore market). In **Mongolia**, prices of wheat rose by 35 percent between July and September reflecting the recent surge in international prices. The country is heavily dependent on wheat imports from Russia, normally importing some two-thirds of its annual consumption requirements.

Retail rice and wheat flour prices in Colombo, Sri Lanka



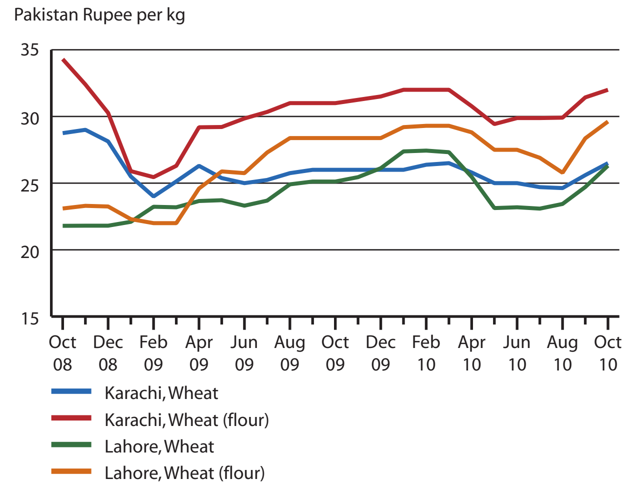
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Retail prices for wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



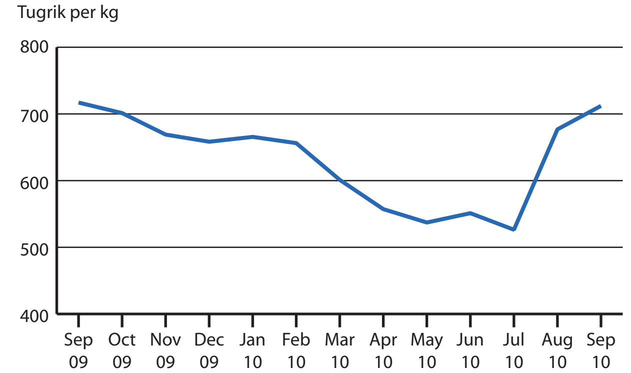
Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Retail wheat flour price in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



Source: National Statistical office of Mongolia

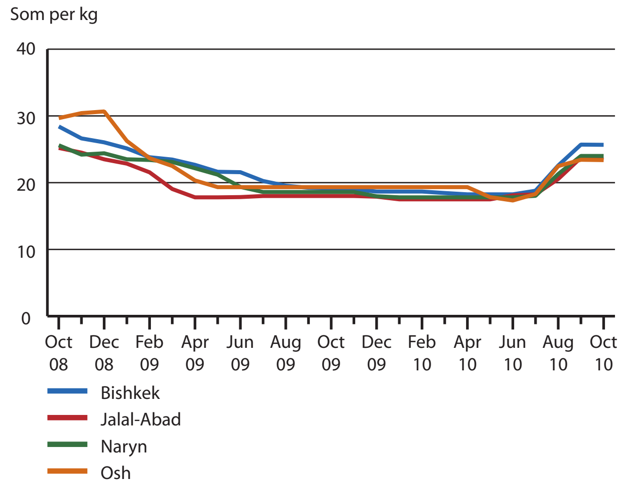
CIS

Wheat flour prices significantly increased in recent months

Prices of main staple wheat stabilized in October after having risen markedly since July in several markets of the subregion. The increase in prices mainly reflects the sharp jump in export prices in recent months. Most of the CIS countries normally import some 25 to 50 percent of their wheat consumption requirements, mainly from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

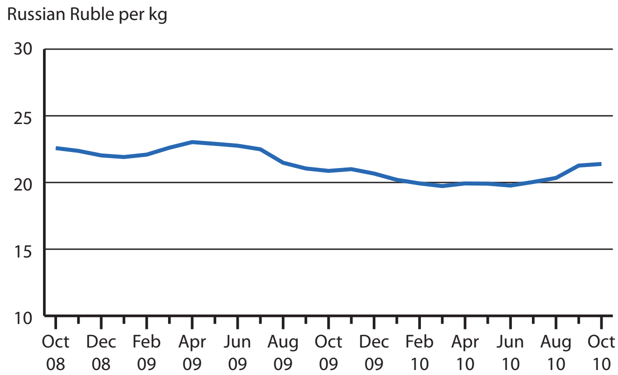
In **Kyrgyzstan**, the average price of wheat flour, that had been stable in the past year, reached 24.66 Som/kg in September, 35 percent up from its June level. Prices of bread, not regulated by the Government, have followed the same trend. Prices have also been supported by higher fuel prices and lower domestic wheat production this year. In **Tajikistan** the average price of wheat flour rose by some 20 percent from June to September. In **Moldova**, in the Chisinau market, prices of wheat flour in September were 30 percent higher than in June. The Ministry of Agriculture has announced its intention to release some 25 percent of the state reserve of wheat (15 000 tonnes) to supply millers and avoid increases in the regulated price of bread. In **Armenia**, average quotations of wheat flour and bread rose by 10 percent and 7 percent respectively from July to August. In domestic markets of the **Russian Federation,** in spite of the sharply drought-reduced wheat production this year, wheat flour prices have increased only by 8 percent from June to October due to Government regulatory measures. By contrast, prices of potatoes, another important food staple, have risen sharply following the poor harvest this year. Potatoes prices are also at high levels in **Belarus**.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgystan



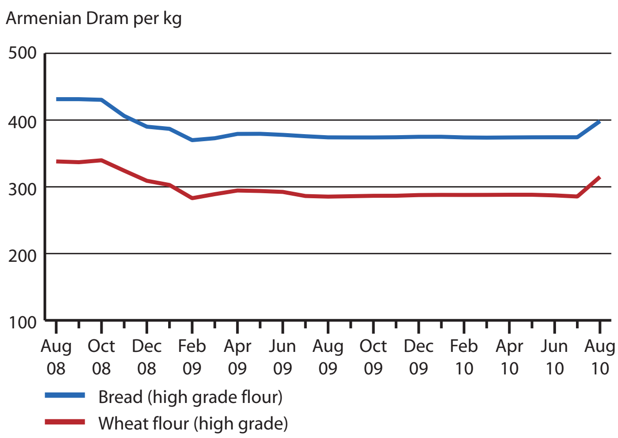
Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour in the Russian Federation



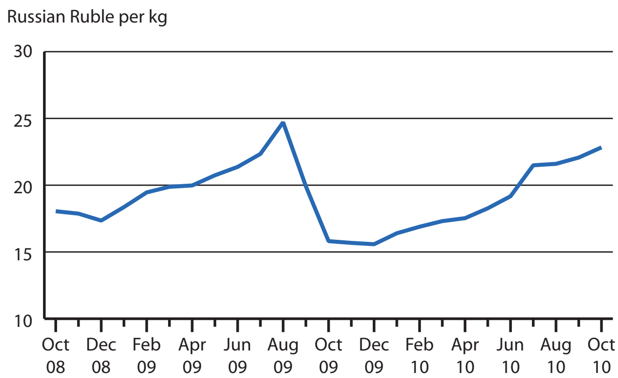
Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Retail prices of bread and wheat flour in Armenia



Source: National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia

Retail price of potatoes in the Russian Federation



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

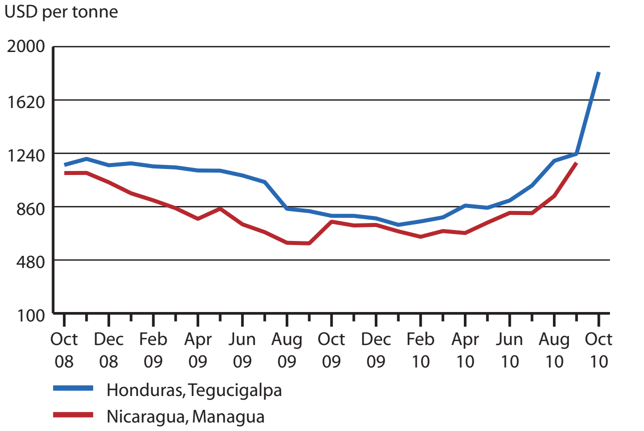
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Prices of beans continue to increase in Central America
In South America prices of wheat flour are higher in some importing countries

In Central America countries, prices of staple food beans surged in October after have been on the rise since June. In **Nicaragua** and **Honduras**, red beans quotations in October have more than doubled their levels of one year ago. The rise on prices mainly reflects crop losses of the recently harvested 2010 main (*de primera*) season, following tropical storms and heavy rains. By contrast, prices of the major cereal maize have started to decline with the arrival to the markets of the new crop that benefited from the abundant precipitation during the season. In October, maize prices in **Guatemala** declined some 13 percent from their levels in September. In general, prices are around their levels of one year ago.

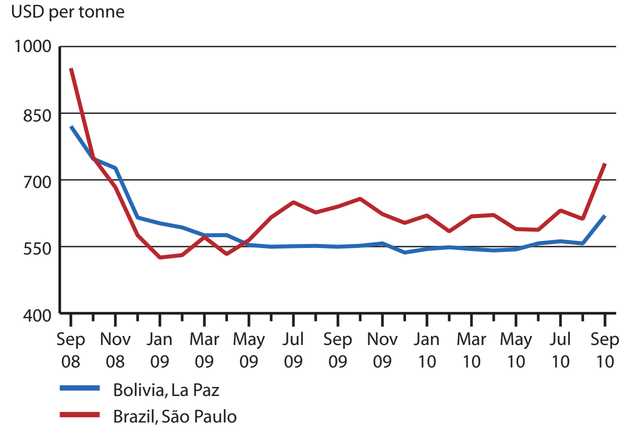
In South America, prices of wheat flour increased sharply in September in **Bolivia** and **Brazil** which import a large proportion of their annual wheat consumption requirements. In the main markets of La Paz (Bolivia) and Sao Paulo (Brazil), prices in September were 11 percent and 18 percent respectively higher than in August. By contrast, prices of rice remain stable reflecting good productions this year. Most countries of the sub region have high ratios of self-sufficiency in rice. Prices of potatoes, an important staple in Andean countries, have increased sharply in recent months in **Bolivia, Chile** and particularly in **Peru** where retail prices in September were at record levels.

Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



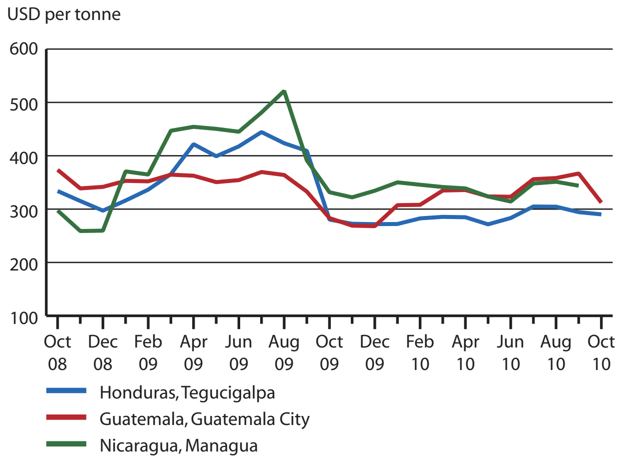
Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America



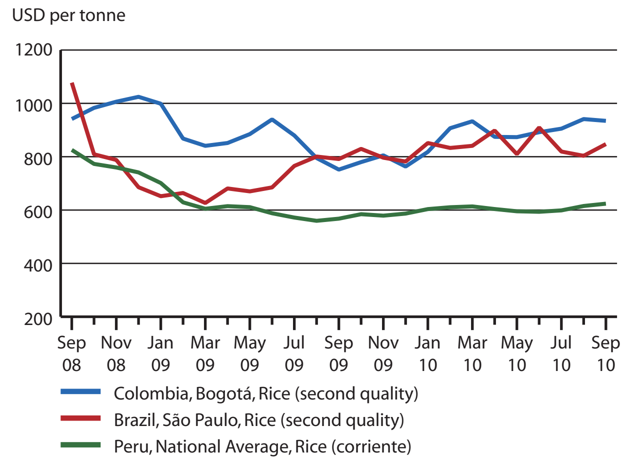
Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economia Agrícola

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal

Wholesale prices of rice in South America

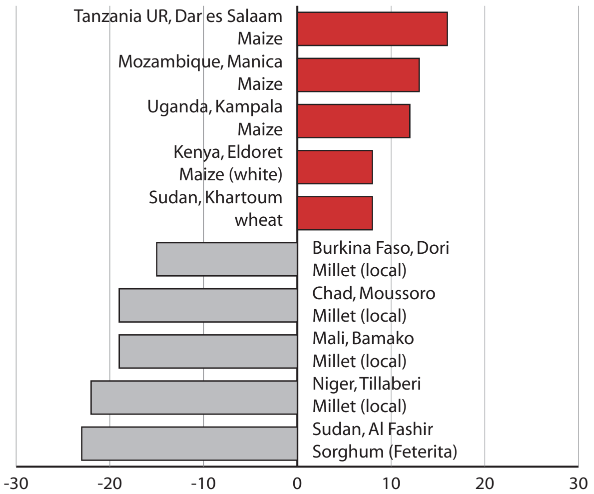


Source: Agronet, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

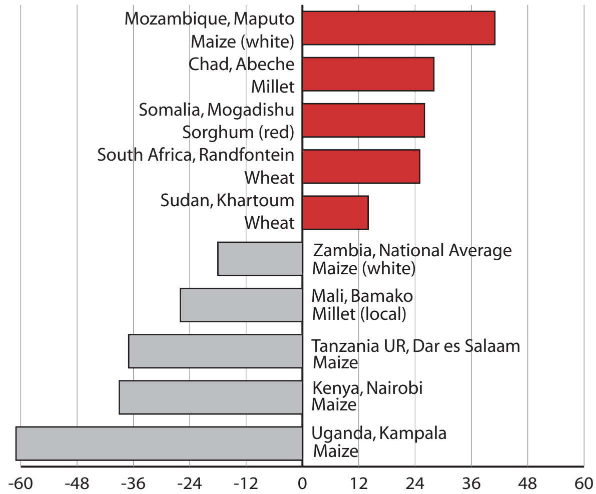
Largest changes in prices of key commodities

Africa

Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)

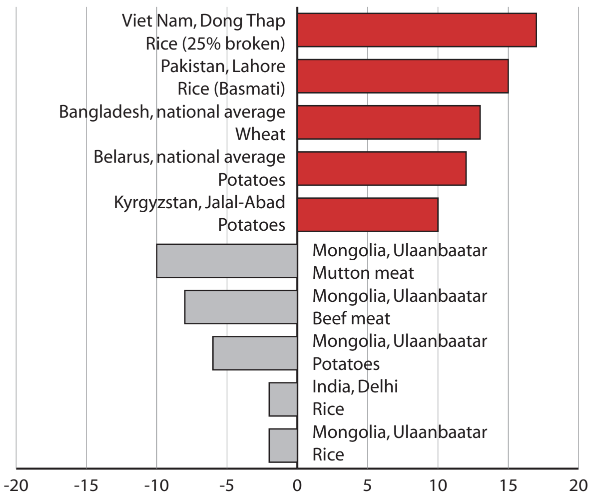


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

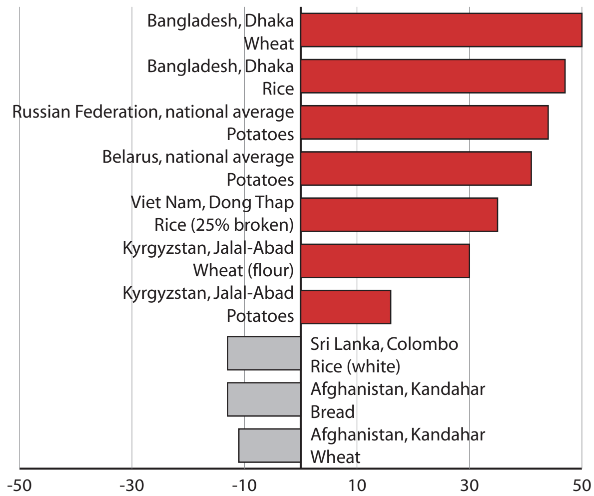


Asia

Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)

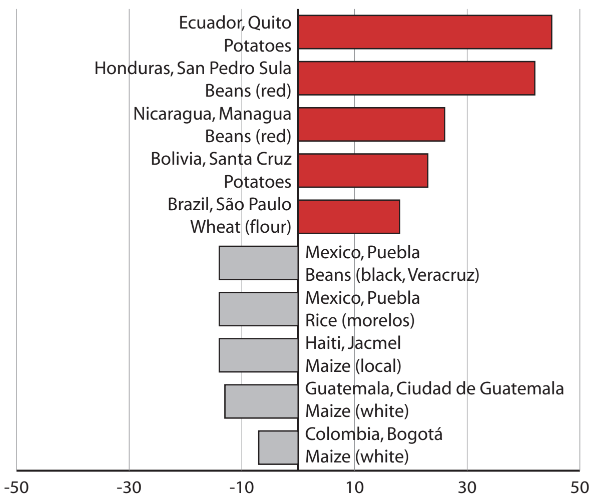


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

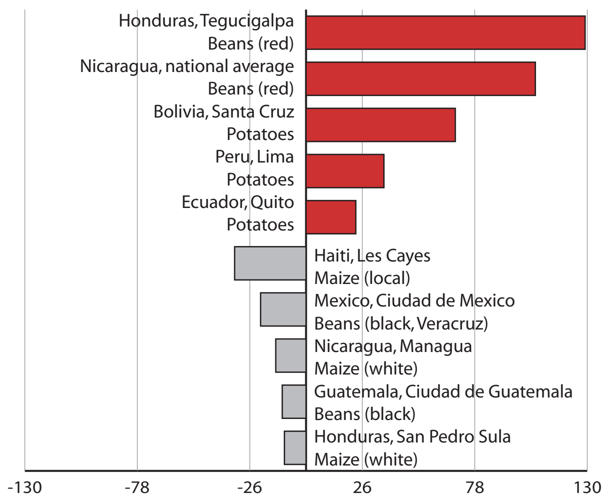


Latin America

Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)



Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)



Note: Latest available prices range from August to September depending on series.

13 December 2010

Global food price monitor

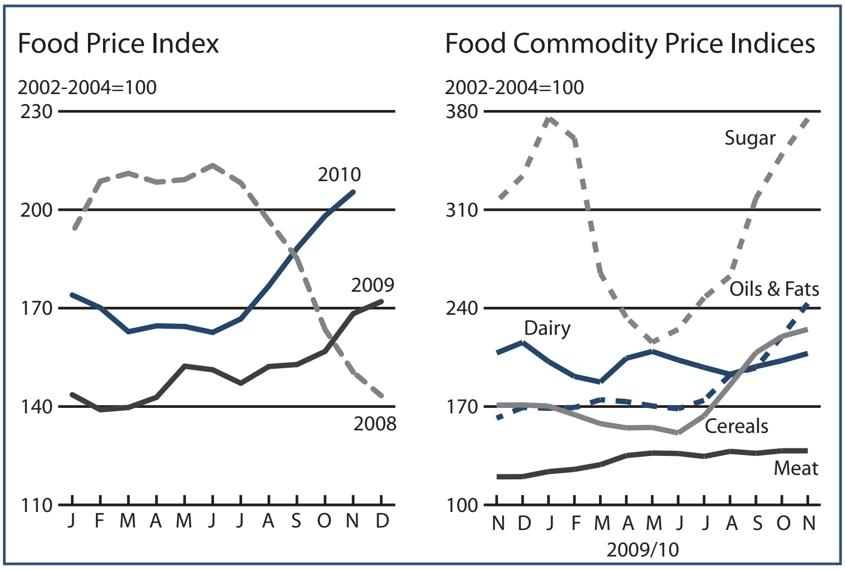
Highlights

- The FAO Food Price Index continued to rise in November.
- International prices of wheat and rice increased significantly in November and early December. Prices of maize remained firm.
- In Asia, prices of rice further strengthened in the past month while prices of wheat remained high.
- In Africa, prices of cereals are declining or stable and at low levels in all sub-regions.
- In Central America, prices of beans are at record levels. Prices of maize that had seasonally declined remained generally stable.
- In South America, prices of wheat flour and potatoes stayed at high levels.

Countries in this issue:

FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index** rose to 205 points in November 2010, up 7 points from a slightly revised value of 198 for October 2010 and the highest level since July 2008. The biggest contributors to this increase were **Sugar and Oils** prices, whose Indices rose by 25 points to 375 and by 23 points to 243 points, respectively. The **Cereals Price Index** also gained nearly 5 points to reach 225 points in November, as a result of an 11 point increase in the **Rice Price Index** to 260, a 5 point rise in the **Wheat Price Index** to 210 points and a marginal rise in **Coarse Grains** to 225. Meanwhile, the **Meat Price Index** has remained basically stable at 139 points, while the **Dairy Price Index** also increased by 5 points to 208.



The FAO food price indices are updated on monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/

International cereal prices

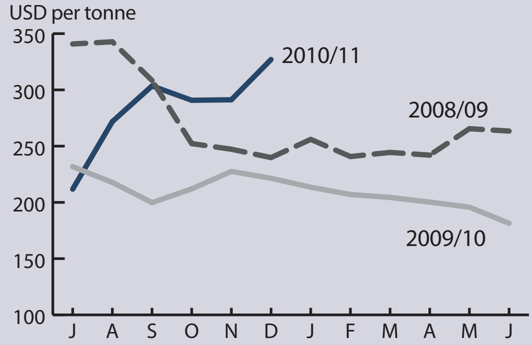
International prices of wheat and rice increasing

International prices of **wheat** have increased 12 percent in the first week of December compared to their November average. The benchmark US wheat price (US No2 Hard Red winter) reached USD 327 per tonne, about 70 percent higher than at the beginning of July. The market is supported by concerns about continuing rainfall in Australia that has caused harvest delays and reduced the quality of this year's crop, as well as unfavourable weather conditions for the 2011 winter crop in some main producing countries. In the first week of December, the benchmark US wheat price was 48 percent above their values during the corresponding period a year ago, although still 32 percent below the record reached in March 2008.

Export prices of **coarse grains** that have increased 50 percent since early July as a result of tighter supplies in the 2010/11 marketing season, remained firm in November and early December. A further cut in the official forecast for this year's maize crop and carry-over stocks in the United States supported prices. However, the concurrent strengthening of the US dollar meant that by the first week of December the benchmark US **maize** price (US No2, Yellow) rose only marginally above its November average to USD 240 per tonne. At this level, prices are 45 percent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago but still 15 percent lower than the peak reached in June 2008.

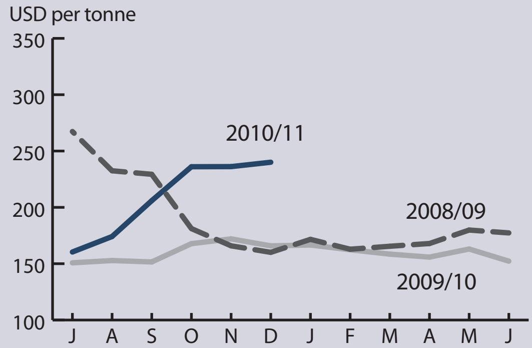
International **rice** prices that had remained substantially stable in October, increased in November and early December, with the reference Thai price (Thai100%B) rising some 12 percent from its October average to USD 566 per tonne. The increase in prices followed downward revisions of the 2010 rice production forecasts in the main exporter countries Thailand and Vietnam, which had recently endured some the worst floods in history. Strong international demand also supported prices. In early December, the benchmark Thai export rice price was 8 percent lower than a year earlier but remained 41 percent below its peaks of mid 2008.

Wheat



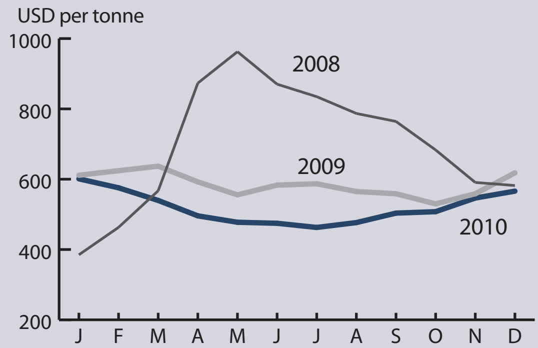
	USD per tonne
December 2010	327
November 2010	291
December 2009	221
Peak (March 2008)	482

Maize



	USD per tonne
December 2010	240
November 2010	236
December 2009	166
Peak (June 2008)	281

Rice



	USD per tonne
December 2010	566
November 2010	546
December 2009	618
Peak (May 2008)	963

For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS National basic food price tool at:
www. fao. org/giews/pricetool

EASTERN AFRICA

Prices of cereals declining or stable at low levels in most countries

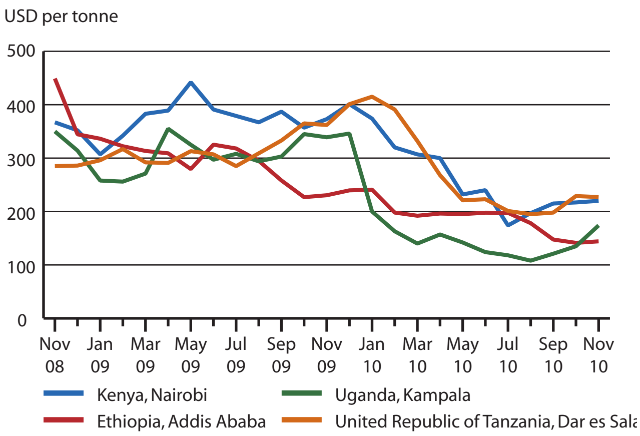
Maize prices, which have seasonally increased in most countries of the subregion in recent months, stabilised in November in **Ethiopia**, **Kenya** and **Tanzania** reflecting favourable prospects for the on-going 2010 harvests. Overall, prices of maize are around their low levels of late 2007. However, in **Uganda,** where maize is mainly a cash crop, prices continued the increasing trend of the last months in response to import demand from neighbouring countries (mostly Kenya), where the level of maize prices is substantially higher.

In **Sudan,** prices of sorghum, the main food crop in the country, further declined in October in most markets reflecting the good crop prospects. Prices of millet, the main staple in the western Darfur region, declined in the Al Fashir market in October and are generally lower than a year ago. Prices of mostly imported wheat that had markedly risen in August and September decreased 8 percent in October in the main Khartoum market.

In **Somalia**, prices of main staples sorghum and maize, which decreased with the main harvest in August, continued to fall in October in the main Mogadishu market. However, they rose moderately in other markets on concerns about impact of dry weather on the secondary cereal harvest (March-April). Prices of imported rice remained stable or slightly decreased in October, following increased supplies from the main ports of entry. High price differentials continue to be observed between different locations as market integration is hampered by the persistent civil conflict. In deficit areas of the North East (Bossaso), both sorghum and maize prices were about three times higher than in southern producing areas (Baidoa).

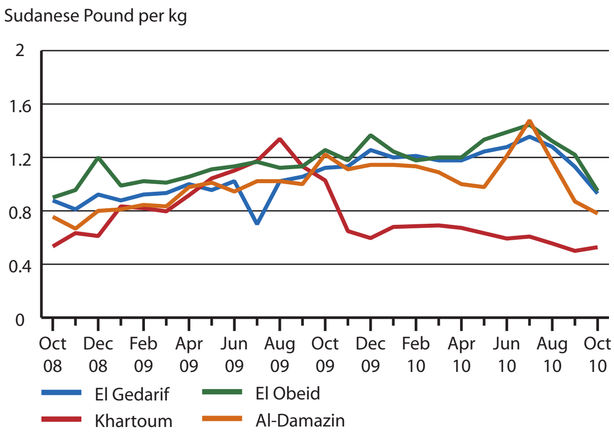
Prices of beans, a major food crop in some countries of the sub-region, have declined in November in **Rwanda** and **Uganda** due to favourable prospects for the on-going harvest (December-January). In **Burundi,** prices are at comparatively higher levels. In October, in the Bujumbura market, beans were quoted at a near record level of USD 766 per tonne. This reflects a reduced 2010 B harvest and unfavourable prospects for the current season crop. Prices of cassava, another important food staple in the country, are also at record levels due to a reduced 2010 production affected by diseases.

Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa



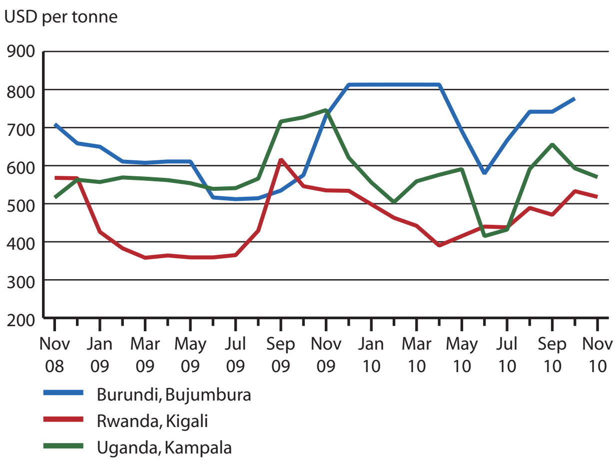
Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network, Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

Wholesale prices of beans in Eastern Africa



Source: Système d'Alerte Précoce Surveillance de la Sécurité Alimentaire au Burundi (SAP-SSA), Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network, Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

WESTERN AFRICA

Prices of coarse grains further declined in November, except in Benin affected by floods

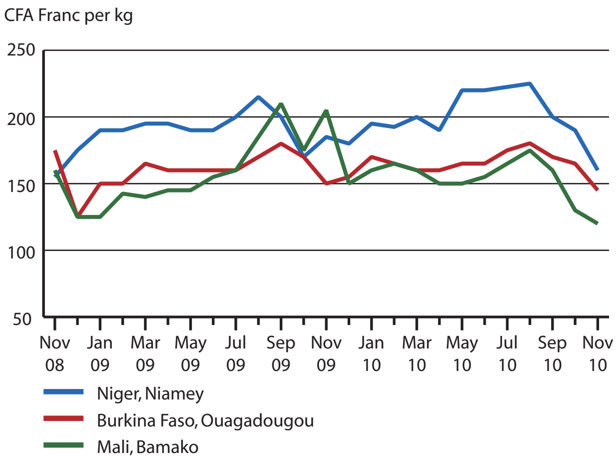
In **Mali**, **Burkina Faso** and **Niger**, prices of main staples millet and sorghum continued to decrease in November. The drop in prices since August is driven by the arrival of the new harvests into the markets. The sharpest declines are recorded in markets of Niger, where prices were the highest. However, while in other countries of the sub-region prices of coarse grains are currently at the levels of three years ago in **Niger** they remain relatively high.

In **Chad**, millet and sorghum prices continued to decline in October and are generally lower than a year earlier. The decline has been more pronounced for sorghum prices which have returned to their levels of late 2007. In **Nigeria**, prices of maize and sorghum that had been decreasing since August stabilised in October. Prices of millet, an important staple in the north of the country, declined in October. Overall, cereal prices are below their levels of a year ago.

In **Senegal**, prices of millet have dropped in most markets since August in anticipation of a 2010 good harvest. The declines have been more pronounced in the surplus markets of the central-western provinces (Kaolack, -24 percent; Diourbel, -23 percent) than in the deficit markets in the northern and eastern provinces (Matam, -6 percent; Saint Louis, -4 percent). Millet prices have not declined in the capital city Dakar but are also at relatively low levels. Prices of imported rice, the second main staple in the country, have been stable in the last months but remained at relatively high levels.

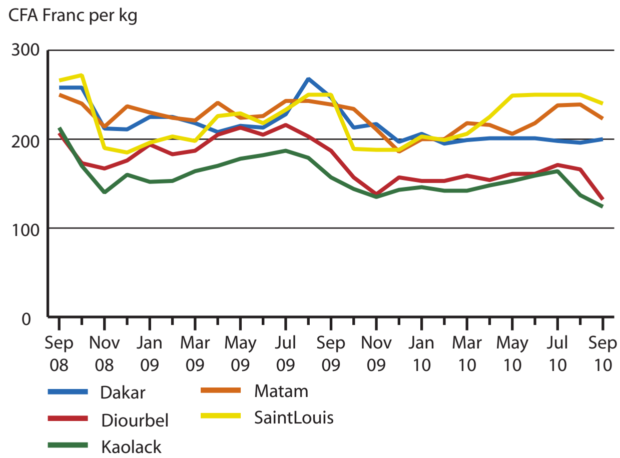
In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize that had sharply declined with the 2010 new harvest from July, increased in October following widespread floods that disrupted harvesting and transport of commodities to urban centres. Expectations of a lower crop this year, due to irregular rains and floods during the season, also supported the price increase in October. In the capital city Cotonou, maize prices were 44 percent higher than a year ago.

Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



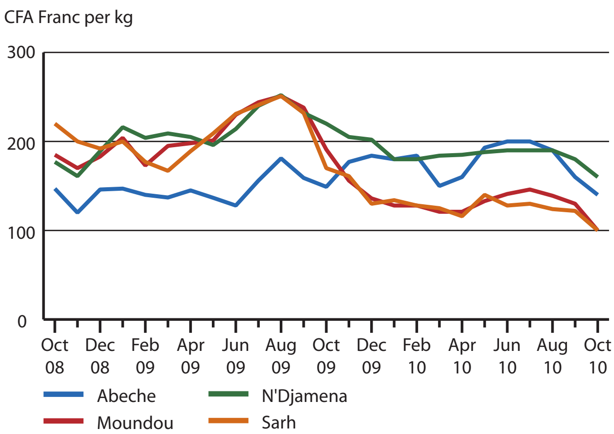
Source: Afrique Verte

Retail prices of millet in Senegal



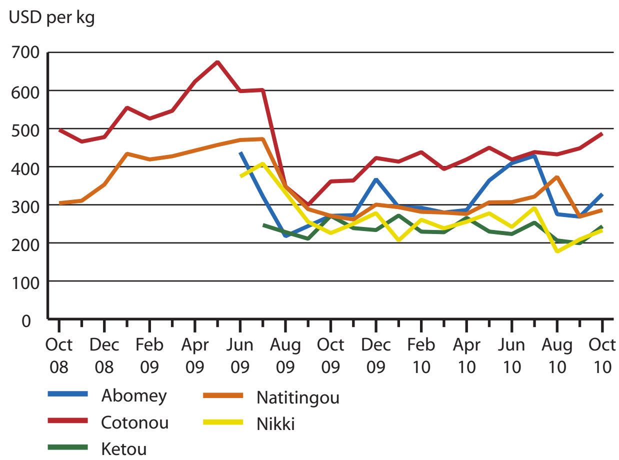
Source: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

Retail prices of sorghum in Chad



Source: FEWSNET

Retail prices of maize white in Benin



Source: Ministère de l´Agriculture, de l´Élevage et de la Pêche, Office national d'Appui a la Securite alimentaire

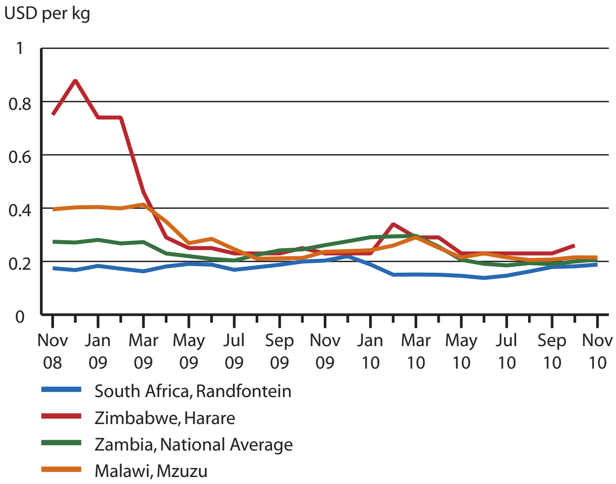
SOUTHERN AFRICA

Maize prices remain low in most countries but continue to rise in Mozambique

Prices of maize, the most consumed cereal in the subregion, declined in most countries with generally good 2009 harvest in March/April. In **Malawi**, **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**, prices have subsequently remained relatively stable, although have shown signs of strengthening in the last months conforming to seasonal trends. In **South Africa**, the largest exporter of maize for the subregion, consecutive bumper harvests and large build-up of domestic stocks have contributed to maintaining low prices of white maize.

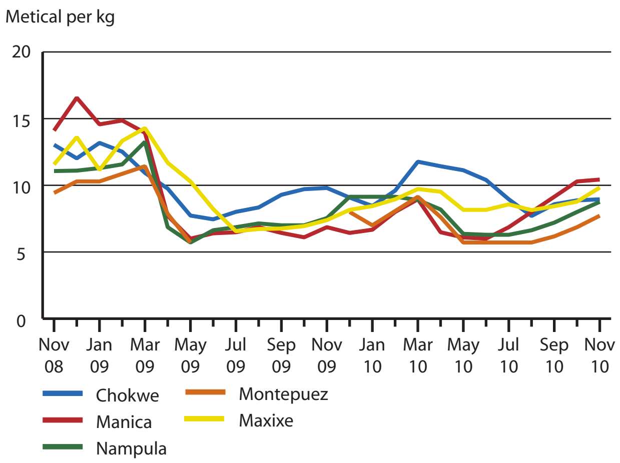
In **Mozambique**, maize prices have continued their upward trend during November in all three regions. The major increases in the last month have been recorded in markets located in the surplus Northern provinces (Nampula, Ribaue, Montepuez) - following seasonal price movements- where, however, prices are at around their levels of a year ago. In the capital Maputo, where rice is the most consumed cereal and largely imported, prices that were at record levels dropped slightly in November. However, they are still 37 percent higher than last year due to the depreciation of the national currency and a poor 2010 harvest.

Wholesale prices of maize in Southern Africa



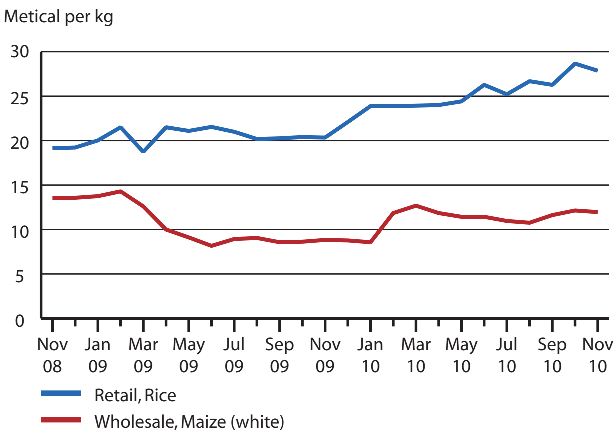
Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division, FEWSNET , Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Retail prices of maize white in Mozambique



Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Prices of cereals in Maputo, Mozambique



Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

FAR EAST ASIA

Prices of rice continued to increase in November and those of wheat remained firm

In **Viet Nam**, domestic prices of rice have been on a steady upward trend in the past four months. Prices have been supported by localized crop losses, following severe floods during the Autumn cropping season, as well as increased export demand. In November, prices of rice in the Dong Thap market were some 50 percent higher than their levels in July and only 5 percent lower than the peak reached in May 2008.

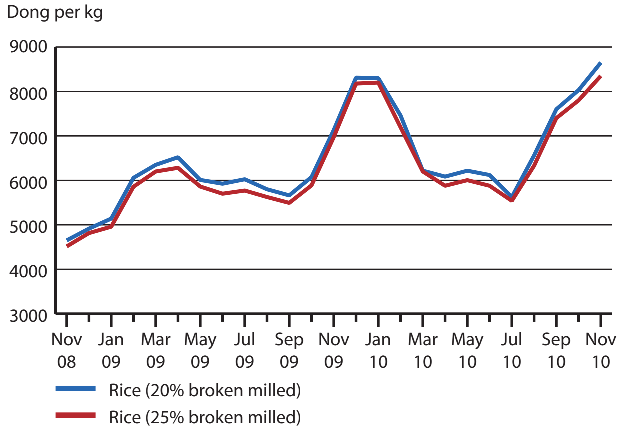
In **Indonesia,** prices of rice have been rising in recent months following the trend in international markets. In September, the national average price of rice was 11 percent higher than in June and 26 percent above its level of a year earlier. To build up national food reserves the Government plans to import 750 000 tonnes of rice.

In **Thailand,** domestic prices of rice (25% broken) in October were some 8 percent up on their July levels, mainly as a result of crop losses from flooding during the main growing season. However, prices remained relatively low. Prices of cassava that reached record levels in July following a poor 2010 harvest, have declined in recent months. In October, prices were 17 percent below their peak in July although still 80 percent higher than a year ago.

In **Laos**, prices of the most consumed glutinous rice that were at record levels in August declined in the past months with the arrival of the new harvest to the markets. However, by November, prices were still higher than a year ago reflecting a reduced 2010 crop, affected by drought and floods.

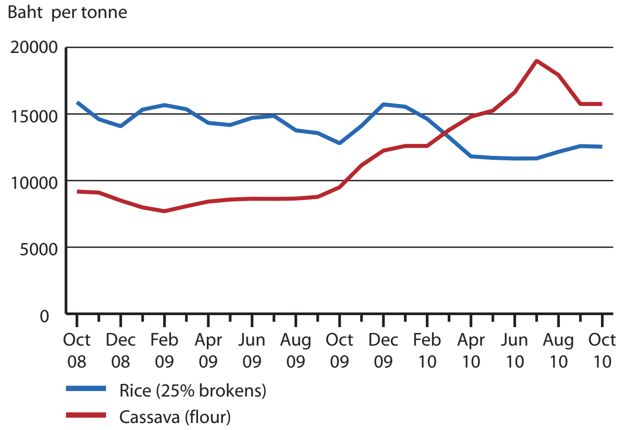
In **India**, prices for wheat and rice remained firm or continued their increasing trend in November. The high level of cereal prices mainly reflects the general inflation in the economy. Prices in the open market are also supported by high procurement prices and various state taxes and levies. The price of wheat in Mumbai in November was around 21 INR/kg (USD 0.46 per kg), 11 percent higher

Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



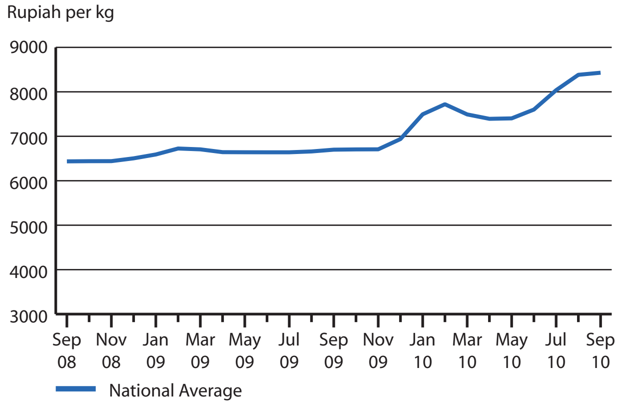
Source: Agroinfo

Wholesale prices of staple foods in Bangkok, Thailand



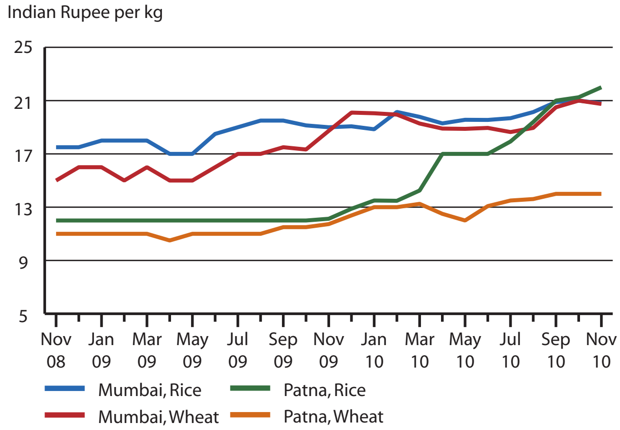
Source: Bank Of Thailand

Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



Source: 01/02/2008

Retail prices of rice and wheat in India



Source: Ministry of Consumer affairs

FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

than last year and 38 percent above the level of two years ago. In Patna, rice was quoted at 22 INR/kg (USD 0.48 per kg) about 80 percent higher than in November 2008.

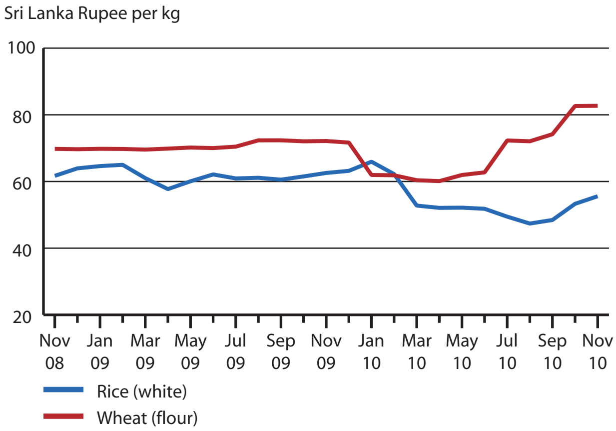
In **Sri Lanka**, prices of rice that have increased since September following the removal of price controls, further strengthened in November. However, prices were still 11 percent lower than a year earlier. The Government has released rice stocks to stabilize rice prices. In November, prices of wheat flour remained at the record levels reached in October. Prices have surged in recent months following government policies aimed to reduce wheat consumption, including the re-imposition of import duties in late June.

In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice have been steadily increasing since May, reaching near record levels in October. Bangladesh imports wheat to meet its domestic demand and prices have followed the trend in the international market, remaining firm in October.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour that increased in September and October stabilized in November. Prices were around their levels of a year ago. In early December, the Government authorized exports of wheat that were deferred after the severe floods last August.

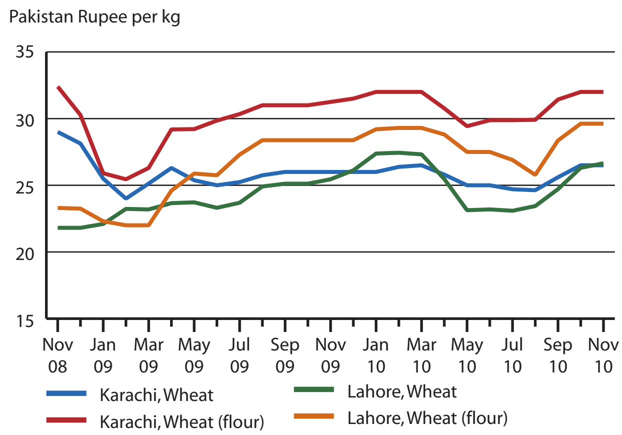
In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat, wheat flour and bread, increased moderately in November after having risen markedly since July. In Kabul, prices of wheat and wheat flour were 22 percent and 31 percent respectively higher than their levels in June. The increases reflect higher international prices. Even in years of good wheat production, the country depends on flour imports due to a low domestic milling capacity.

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Colombo, Sri Lanka



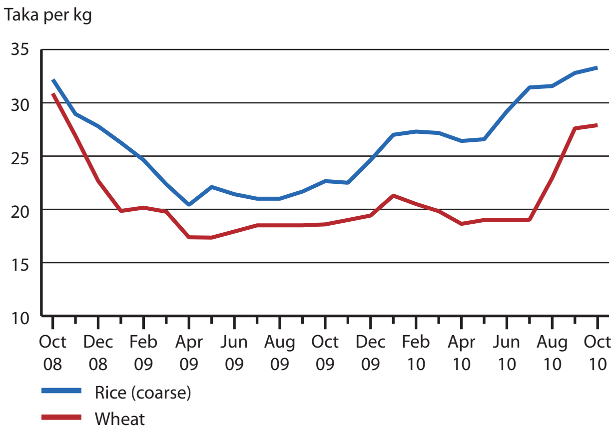
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



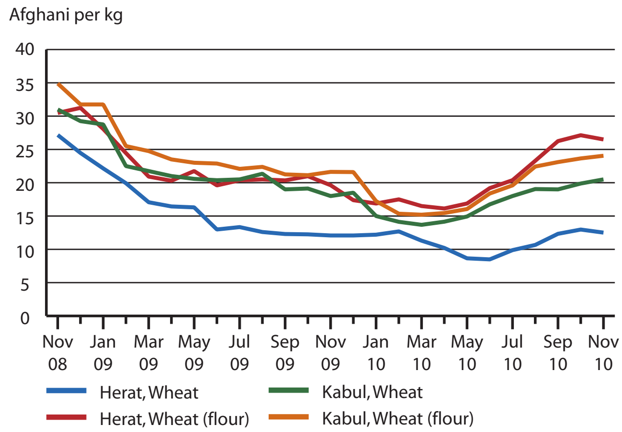
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Retail prices of rice and wheat in Dhaka, Bangladesh



Source: Management Information System and Monitoring

Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

CIS

Prices of wheat and wheat products remain firm

Prices of wheat that have been increasing markedly since July in most countries of the sub-region, stabilized in October and early November at levels that are 10 to 40 percent higher than in June. In main exporter **Ukraine**, domestic prices of wheat flour in November averaged USD 315 per tonne virtually unchanged from October but about 18 percent higher than in June. In **the Russian Federation**, prices of bread and flour further strengthened in November, with bread quoted at 34.99 RUB/Kg (USD 1.13 per kg), 12 percent higher than in June 2010 and 15 percent up from a year ago.

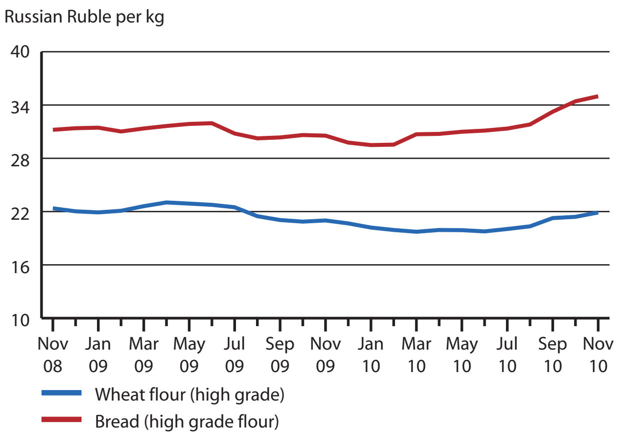
In **Kazakhstan,** a key grain exporter in the sub-region, the reduction in 2010 wheat production and higher import demand due to lower supplies in neighbouring Russia, are pushing up domestic prices of cereals. In Astana, the average retail price of wheat flour (high grade) in September was 122.66 KZT/Kg (USD 0.83 per kg), 11 percent higher than in June 2010. In **Tajikistan,** which heavily depends on imports from Kazakhstan, prices of wheat flour continued to rise in October and were 37 percent above their June levels.

In **Azerbaijan,** which also depends on wheat imports to meet its consumption requirements, prices of wheat flour in October were 12 percent up from June. The increase in prices reflects a sharply reduced 2010 wheat production and higher export prices in Kazakhstan, the main supplier of Azerbaijan's flour imports.

In **Armenia**, which imports wheat from Russia and Ukraine, prices of wheat flour and bread continued to rise in October and were 16 percent and 11 percent respectively higher than in June.

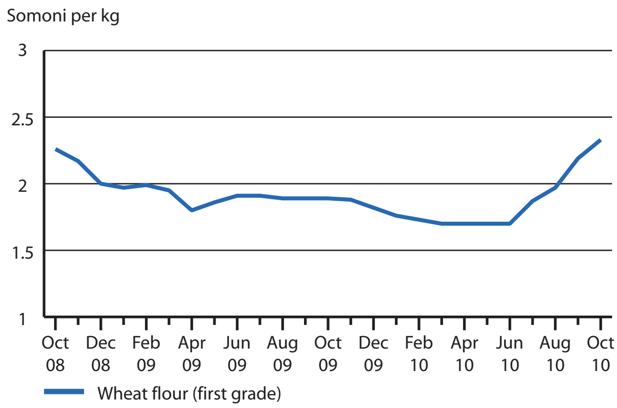
In **Moldova,** which normally imports a small proportion of its wheat total domestic supply - mainly from Ukraine - prices of wheat flour in the central market of Chisinau in October were 40 percent higher than their levels in July. However, in the main producing wheat areas, such as Causeni district in the South, prices have increased only moderately.

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



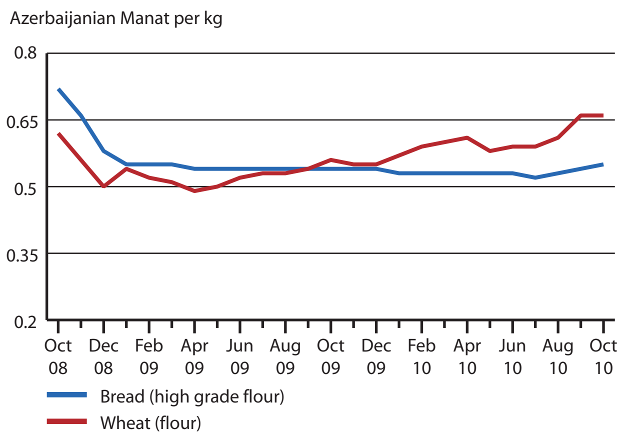
Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



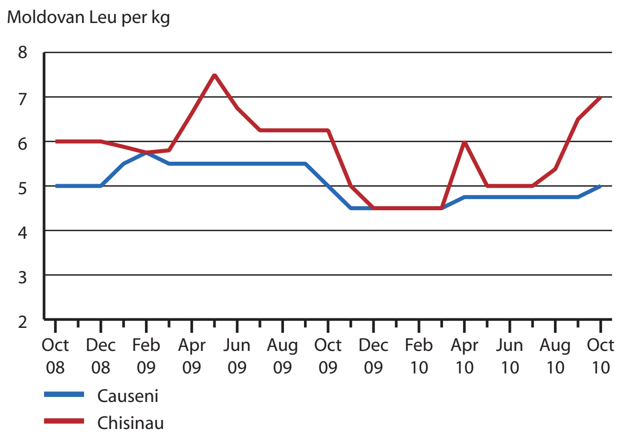
Source: State Committee on Statistics, Republic of Tajikistan

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan



Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Retail prices of wheat flour in Moldova



Source: ACSA

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

In Central America prices of beans rose to record levels but those of maize stable; in South America prices of wheat flour remain high

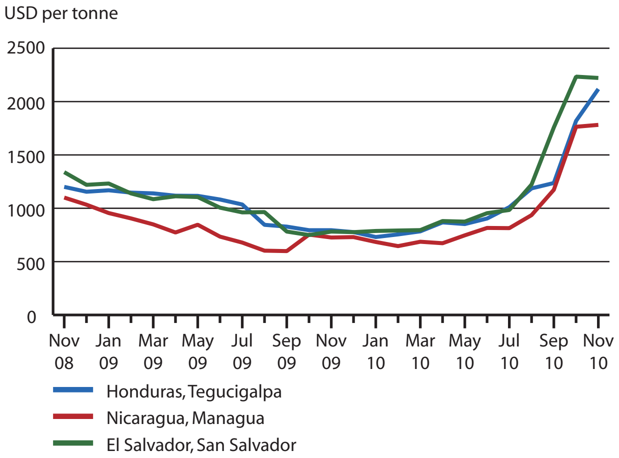
In Central America countries, prices of red beans have continued to increase or have remained at record levels in November, reflecting unfavourable prospects for the second "de postrera" agricultural season affected by prolonged dry weather. The "de postrera" season is the most important for beans crop. Production of the first "de primera" season was also reduced by heavy rains and floods and prices of beans have been on the increase since June. In **El Salvador** prices of red beans in November were about three times higher than a year ago, despite a slight decline from October due to the ongoing harvest. Similarly, in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua** prices have sharply increased in the last few months. In El Salvador and Honduras the governments are selling beans at subsidized prices and will import beans to avoid shortages of the commodity; in Nicaragua red bean exports have been reduced by around 30 percent.

By contrast, prices of maize are at low levels as a result a good production during the main 2010 crop season and the arrival into the markets of the second "de postrera" season. In general, prices of maize are close to their levels of two years ago.

In **Haiti**, prices of the main staple rice, mostly imported, have surged in the last two months. In Cap-Haitien, prices in November were 51 percent up from September. However, prices remained around 30 percent below their peak of mid-2008.

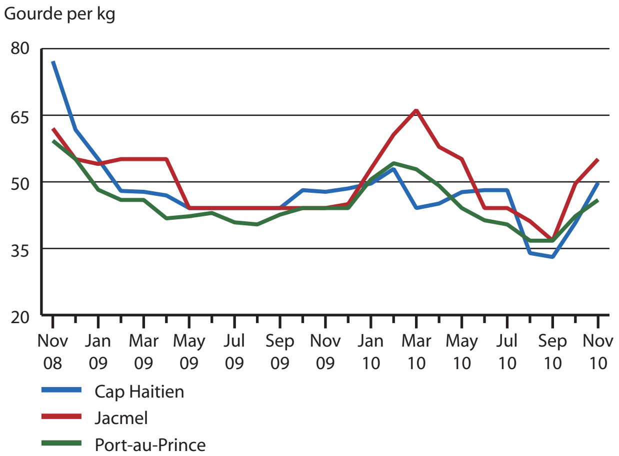
In South America, prices of wheat flour, which increased sharply in September and October, remained at high levels in November. In importing countries **Peru** and **Bolivia,** prices of flour were 10 and 12 percent up on their levels in August, when prices started to climb. In **Brazil,** despite a slight decline in November, due to the ongoing harvest, flour prices are still 20 percent higher than three months ago. These increases reflect price trends in international markets, particularly in Argentina an important exporter in the sub-region. Potatoes price have continued to rise in **Bolivia,** where prices in November reached new record levels. In **Peru**, despite a drop in October and November reflecting the ongoing harvest of the second crop season (*campaña chica*), prices remained 22 percent above their levels of a year earlier. The rise in prices of potatoes is due to reduced 2010 productions in the sub-region and delays in planting of the new season due to dry spells in the past months.

Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



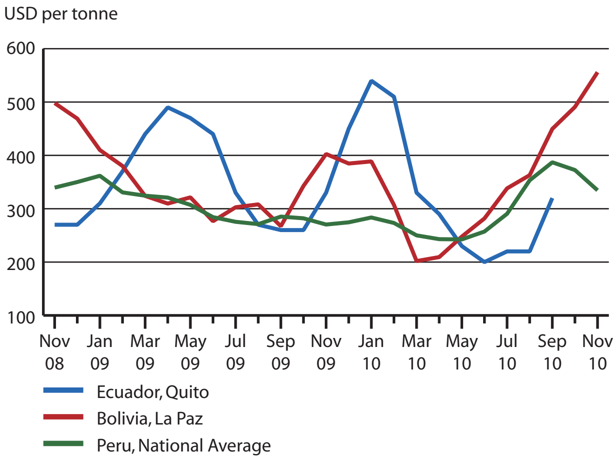
Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

Retail prices of imported rice in Haiti



Source: Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire

Wholesale prices of potatoes in South America

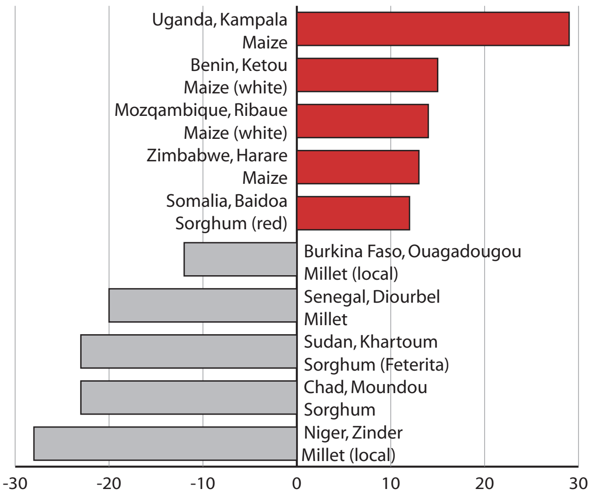


Source: Ministerio de agricultura ganadería acuacultura y pesca, Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

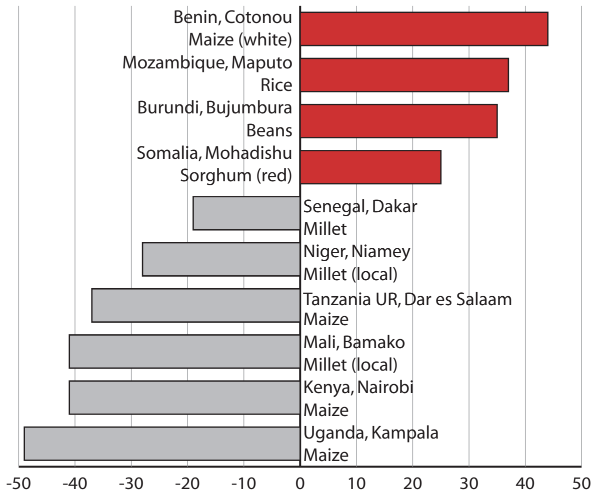
Largest changes in prices of key commodities

Africa

Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)

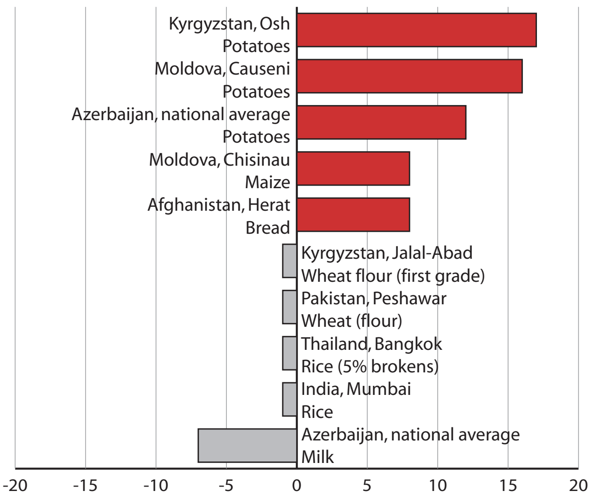


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

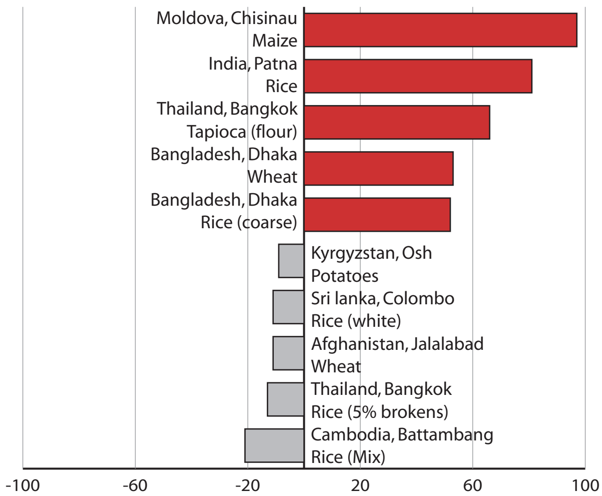


Asia

Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)

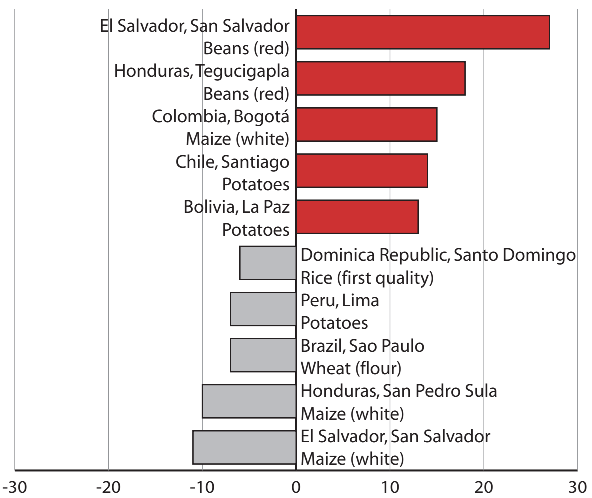


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

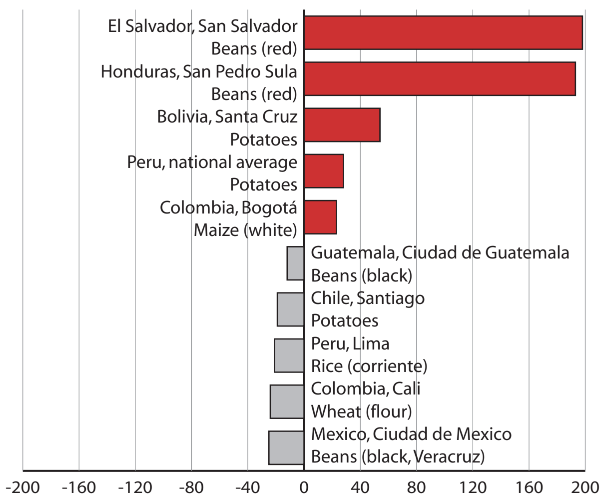


Latin America

Change in latest available prices compared to one month earlier (%)



Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)



Note: Latest available prices range from August to September depending on series.

Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

Series description	Units	Latest available quotation		1 month earlier	1 year earlier	2 years earlier
Eastern Africa						
United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	227.00	229.00	362.00	285.00
Kenya: Nairobi, Maize**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	220.00	217.00	373.00	367.00
Uganda: Kampala, Maize**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	174.00	135.00	339.00	350.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	144.15	141.31	230.48	449.04
Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Oct-10	1.03	1.33	1.17	0.94
Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Oct-10	0.95	1.22	1.26	0.90
Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Oct-10	0.93	1.13	1.12	0.88
Sudan: Al-Damazin, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Oct-10	0.78	0.87	1.22	0.76
Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Oct-10	1.03	1.33	1.17	0.94
Burundi: Bujumbura, Beans*	USD per tonne	Oct-10	776.66	741.73	575.29	708.52
Uganda: Kampala, Beans**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	570.00	593.00	746.00	516.00
Rwanda: Kigali, Beans**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	518.00	533.00	535.00	568.00
Western Africa						
Niger: Niamey, Millet*	XOF per Kg	Jun-10	242.00	0.00	238.00	206.56
Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Nov-10	145.00	165.00	150.00	175.00
Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Nov-10	120.00	130.00	205.00	160.00
Senegal: SaintLouis, Millet*	XOF per Kg	Sep-10	240.00	250.00	250.00	266.00
Senegal: Matam, Millet*	XOF per Kg	Sep-10	223.00	239.00	239.00	250.00
Senegal: Dakar, Millet*	XOF per Kg	Sep-10	200.00	196.00	247.00	258.00
Senegal: Diourbel, Millet*	XOF per Kg	Sep-10	132.00	166.00	187.00	207.00
Senegal: Kaolack, Millet*	XOF per Kg	Sep-10	124.00	137.00	157.00	213.00
Chad: N'Djamena, Sorghum*	XAF per Kg	Oct-10	160.00	180.00	220.00	177.00
Chad: Abeche, Sorghum*	XAF per Kg	Oct-10	140.00	160.00	149.00	147.00
Chad: Moundou, Sorghum*	XAF per Kg	Oct-10	100.00	130.00	191.00	185.00
Chad: Sarh, Sorghum*	XAF per Kg	Oct-10	100.00	122.00	170.00	220.00
Benin: Cotonou, Maize (white)*	XOF per Kg	Oct-10	230.00	225.00	160.00	245.00
Benin: Abomey, Maize (white)*	XOF per Kg	Oct-10	155.00	135.00	120.00	135.00
Benin: Natitingou, Maize (white)*	XOF per Kg	Oct-10	135.00	135.00	120.00	150.00
Benin: Ketou, Maize (white)*	XOF per Kg	Oct-10	115.00	100.00	120.00	0.00
Benin: Nikki, Maize (white)*	XOF per Kg	Oct-10	110.00	105.00	100.00	0.00
Southern Africa						
Zimbabwe: Harare, Maize*	USD per Kg	Oct-10	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.57
Malawi: Mzuzu, Maize*	USD per Kg	Nov-10	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.40
Zambia: National Average, Maize (white)*	USD per Kg	Nov-10	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.27
South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)**	USD per Kg	Nov-10	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.17
Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	10.43	10.29	6.86	14.10
Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	9.83	8.78	7.39	11.56
Mozambique: Chokwe, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	8.95	8.87	9.80	13.04
Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	8.76	8.00	7.54	11.07
Mozambique: Montepuez, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	7.72	6.86	0.00	9.43
Mozambique: Maputo, Rice*	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	27.86	28.66	20.34	19.14
Mozambique: Maputo, Maize (white)**	MZN per Kg	Nov-10	11.96	12.14	8.83	13.57

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

Series description	Units	Latest available quotation		1 month earlier	1 year earlier	2 years earlier
Far East Asia						
Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)*	VND per Kg	Nov-10	8 650.00	8 030.00	7 133.33	4 650.00
Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)*	VND per Kg	Nov-10	8 350.00	7 800.00	6 975.00	4 514.29
Indonesia: National Average, Rice*	IDR per Kg	Sep-10	8 430.00	8 383.00	6 699.00	6 436.00
Thailand: Bangkok, Rice (25% brokens)**	THB per tonne	Oct-10	12.55	12.59	12.80	15.89
Thailand: Bangkok, Tapioca (flour)**	THB per tonne	Oct-10	1 575.00	1 575.00	950.00	918.00
India: Mumbai, Rice*	INR per Kg	Nov-10	20.80	21.00	19.00	17.50
India: Mumbai, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Nov-10	20.75	21.00	18.73	15.00
India: Patna, Rice*	INR per Kg	Nov-10	22.00	21.25	12.13	12.00
India: Patna, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Nov-10	14.00	14.00	11.73	11.00
Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)*	LKR per Kg	Nov-10	55.58	53.30	62.56	61.69
Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)*	LKR per Kg	Nov-10	82.70	82.64	72.14	69.79
Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)*	BDT per Kg	Oct-10	33.30	32.80	22.65	32.19
Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat*	BDT per Kg	Oct-10	27.90	27.60	18.59	30.88
Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat*	PKR per Kg	Nov-10	26.50	26.50	26.00	29.00
Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)*	PKR per Kg	Nov-10	32.00	32.00	31.25	32.40
Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat*	PKR per Kg	Nov-10	26.65	26.31	25.45	21.81
Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)*	PKR per Kg	Nov-10	29.62	29.62	28.38	23.30
Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat*	Afghani per Kg	Nov-10	20.50	19.88	18.00	31.00
Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)*	Afghani per Kg	Nov-10	24.05	23.65	21.63	34.90
Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat*	Afghani per Kg	Nov-10	18.00	17.50	19.00	30.00
Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)*	Afghani per Kg	Nov-10	22.00	22.25	22.25	33.70
CIS in Asia						
Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)*	RUB per Kg	Nov-10	34.99	34.42	30.55	31.21
Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)*	RUB per Kg	Nov-10	21.90	21.41	21.00	22.37
Azerbaijan: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)*	AZN per Kg	Oct-10	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.72
Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)*	AZN per Kg	Oct-10	0.66	0.66	0.56	0.62
Tajikistan: National Average, Wheat flour (first grade)*	TJS per Kg	Oct-10	2.33	2.19	1.89	2.26
Moldova, Republic of: Causeni, Wheat (flour)*	MDL per Kg	Oct-10	5.00	4.75	5.00	5.00
Moldova, Republic of: Chisinau, Wheat (flour)*	MDL per Kg	Oct-10	7.00	6.50	6.25	6.00
Central America and Caribbean						
El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	2 221.52	2 233.91	781.52	1 338.70
Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	2 117.86	1 819.25	794.58	1 200.54
Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	1 781.71	1 764.12	726.12	1 100.45
Haiti: Cap Haitien, Rice (imported)*	HTG per Kg	Nov-10	49.83	40.79	47.76	77.18
Haiti: Jacmel, Rice (imported)*	HTG per Kg	Nov-10	55.13	49.61	44.10	62.03
Haiti: Port-au-Prince, Rice (imported)*	HTG per Kg	Nov-10	45.93	42.27	44.10	59.27
South America						
Ecuador: Quito, Potatoes (chola) *	USD per tonne	Sep-10	500.00	440.00	470.00	850.00
Bolivia: La Paz, Potatoes**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	555.93	490.77	402.58	498.08
Peru: National Average, Potatoes (white)**	USD per tonne	Nov-10	334.53	372.56	270.41	339.60

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

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

continuously monitors crop prospects and food security situation at global, regional, national and sub-national levels and warns of impending food difficulties and emergencies. Established in the wake of the world food crisis of the early 1970s, GIEWS maintains a unique database on all aspects of food supply and demand for every country of the world. The System regularly provides policy makers and the international community with up-to-date information so that timely interventions can be planned and suffering avoided.

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