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The monthly Food Security Monitor is a critical tool for stakeholders across the African agricultural landscape. This report equips policymakers, practitioners and the wider community with vital insights to navigate challenges, prioritise interventions and ultimately build a more food-secure future for all. This 50th edition overviews the food security situation and market prices across East, South and West Africa.

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Summary

Our monthly Food Security Monitor is one way AGRA makes data available to key stakeholders to underpin evidence-based decision-making. Highlights from the August 2024 Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Food Security Updates

The West African region is hit by a similar food crisis situation as the Southern African region, underpinned by a combination of limited food supply and high food prices driven by flood and dry conditions coupled with conflicts and insecurity further worsening the already precarious food insecurity situation. In Nigeria, maize, millet and sorghum prices are 200–265% above their one-year level. In **Ghana**, drought and near-drought conditions were experienced over June and July impacts 1.8 million hectares of land in the northern and middle belts of the country which is responsible for 62% of the country's grain production. Some countries such as Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria in the Sahelian zones of West Africa have received above-average cumulative rainfall for the periods June to August resulting in flooding which has impacted planting activities. Consequently, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and above acute food insecurity conditions prevail across the region. This calls for immediate medium to long term solutions such as investing in sustainable production systems e.g. irrigation and building trade infrastructure to ensure meaningful regional food security through trade apart from immediate food assistance support to these countries.

In the **Southern African** countries hit by El Nino-induced droughts, many poor households are increasingly resorting to Crisis coping strategies such minimizing number or size of food intake to meet their food needs. The depletion of harvested stocks earlier than usual, worsened by high and rising grain prices, has caused an unusually early start to the lean season. As a result, area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected through January 2025. In the worst-affected areas, some households in these countries may face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes.

Likewise, food insecurity remains of high concern in the **East African** region, underpinned by heightened conflicts and refugee burdens in Sudan and South Sudan, localised flooding, poor macroeconomic conditions, and the long-lasting impacts of the 2020–2023 Horn of Africa drought. The latest report of the East and Central Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) estimates that over 834,000 people are in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), 12 million under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 26.4 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) in the region.

Food Commodity Prices Updates

Maize prices in the **Eastern Africa** region have remained stable when compared to the past month, except Kenya, Rwanda and Ethiopia, whose prices are increasing. Uganda's prices have remained considerably low when compared to the past 1–12 months, with Tanzania remaining stable compared to the previous month and considerably lower compared to the past 6– and 12-months. Kenya's prices have slightly increased compared to the previous month but remain lower than the past 12 months, despite the fact that Kenya remains the most expensive place (in USD terms) to source maize, rice, and beans from in the region. Following the currency flotation by her Central Bank, Ethiopia's maize price in USD has halved making it competitive in the region. On the other hand, South Sudan is experiencing the most rapid decrease in maize prices in the region compared to the previous month, although prices remain high compared to the past 3, 6, and 12 months.

In **Southern Africa**, the prices of grains in respective local currencies have started falling in Zambia and Zimbabwe. Malawi is still faced with constrained supply, although with ongoing efforts to import Maize from neighbouring countries like Tanzania, which has a 4 million MT surplus, prices are expected to begin falling in the next few months. However, these prices remain high in most countries compared to the past 3, 6, and 12 months due to macroeconomic challenges, the aftermath of Cyclone Freddy and the El Nino-induced drought.

In **West Africa**, the overall local prices of maize show higher trends compared to the past 3, 6, and 12 months driven by a combination of flood and dry conditions as well as conflicts. In Nigeria, maize prices are 200–250% higher than a year ago. The changes in the prices of rice, millet, and sorghum also generally remain above their 3-, 6-, and 12-months levels in most of the monitored West African countries. With the ongoing harvest taking place in most of these countries, we expect prices in most of the markets to decline. However, a high cost-of-living crisis due to high inflation rates, currency depreciation, and elevated fuel prices do pose a threat to staple crop prices in this region.

Food Trade Updates

- The Government of Mozambique has approved its Tariff offer for the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This approval will allow Mozambique to access the AfCFTA Adjustment Fund, which aims to limit possible negative impacts that may result from the implementation of the agreement.
- The Government of Ghana has placed a ban on export of rice, corn and soyabeans to avert drought-induced food shortage. Ghana has followed the likes of Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire who have also placed restrictions on export of key cereals based on food security reasons.

Introduction

The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade, and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented here focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda), Southern Africa (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), and West Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo).

Food Security Dashboard

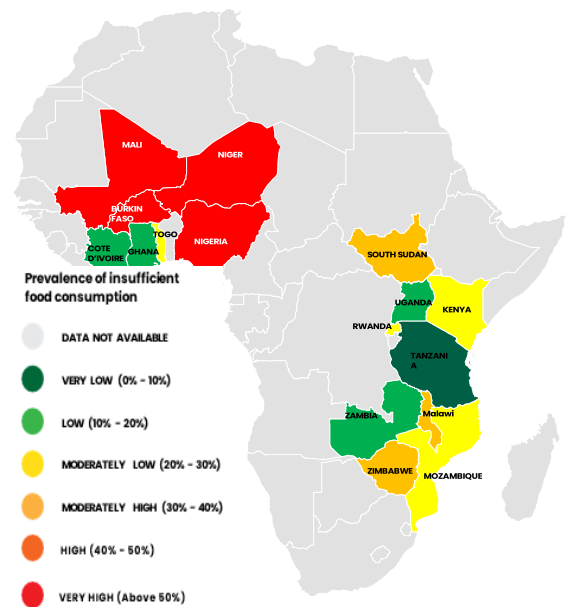
The Food Security Dashboard (**Table 1 and Figure 1**) offers a concise overview of fluctuations in the number of people experiencing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC)¹, snapshots of hunger hotspots and average changes in food prices² over the past year. **Figure 1** displays the prevalence of IFC in August across 17 countries selected from Eastern, Southern and Western Africa. During this month, the countries that are food insecurity hotspots (defined as countries where over 50% of the total population has IFC) include Burkina Faso (56.6%), Mali (69.1%), Niger (82.6%) and Nigeria (51.7%). The number of people with IFC in August remained unchanged from July in most countries except South Sudan and Zimbabwe which rose by 22.2% and 9.6% respectively, and Uganda and Ghana, which declined by 8.1% and 7.2% respectively. Compared to a year ago, most countries have experienced surges in the number of people with IFC except Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique and Zambia where it declined.

The changes in the national average prices of maize and millet compared to the past six months showed decline in Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia but rose in all other countries. However, compared to a year ago, the prices of maize had declined in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, which is reflective of seasonal increase in supply in these East African countries.

Table 1: Insufficient Food Consumption and Commodities Price Changes. **Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, July 2024**

Country	Change (%) in people with insufficient food consumption from last 1 Month	Change (%) in people with insufficient food consumption from last 1 year	Commodity Price Changes (%) in the last 6 months	Commodity Price Changes (%) in the last 1 year
Burkina Faso	0.00	3.70	40.36	34.10
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00	41.67	4.64	29.30
Ethiopia				
Ghana	-7.27	2.00	22.35	-25.06
Kenya	0.00	12.40	-0.40	16.25
Malawi	0.00	51.11	53.32	40.97
Mali*	0.00	3.94		
Mozambique	0.00	-8.43	54.42	43.26
Niger	0.00	25.88	69.83	234.54
Nigeria	0.48	39.68	1.45	-31.59
Rwanda	0.00	-16.13	128.43	84.27
South Sudan	22.22	12.82	-18.18	-38.21
Tanzania	0.00	4.00	10.58	4.86
Togo	0.00	26.67	-12.30	-40.92
Uganda	-8.14	-20.20	-2.29	55.49
Zambia	0.00	-23.26		101.97
Zimbabwe	9.62	42.50		

Key: No Change = increase = decrease



¹ People with Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC) refers to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS). The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food security that measures the diversity of household diets and how frequently food is consumed. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight food groups by a household over seven days before the survey, using standardised weights for each food group reflecting its respective nutrient density. It then classifies households as having 'poor', 'borderline' or 'acceptable' food consumption. Poor food consumption typically refers to households that do not consume staples and vegetables every day and never, or very seldom, consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy (FCS of less than 28). Borderline food consumption typically refers to households that consume staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week (FCS of less than 42). Acceptable food consumption typically refers to households that consume staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy (FCS greater than 42).

² Maize is the main commodity tracked on this dashboard, except in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger where we tracked imported rice. The price changes presented here are average price changes over a number of selected markets, which implies that prices may be higher or lower in certain markets.

Global Market Update

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) (**Figure 2**) marginally declined from 120.8 points in July to 120.7 points in August 2024. This was driven by decreases in the price indices for sugar, meat and cereals outweighed by increases in those for vegetable oils and dairy products.³ As of 29th August 2024, the International Grain Council's (IGC) Grain and Oil Index (GOI) and all its sub-indices have fallen against the previous month's and year's levels (**Table 2**). Compared to the past year, for instance, the GOI has fallen by 18.08%, while wheat, maize, and soybeans sub-indices have fallen by 14.44%, 14.28% and 25.06% respectively.

Figure 2: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)⁵

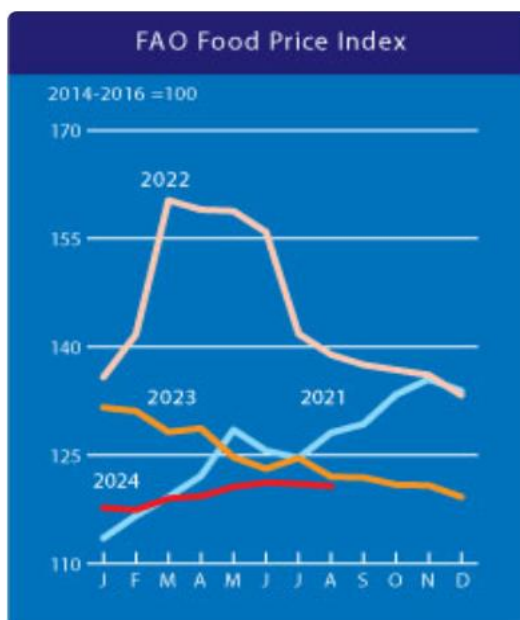


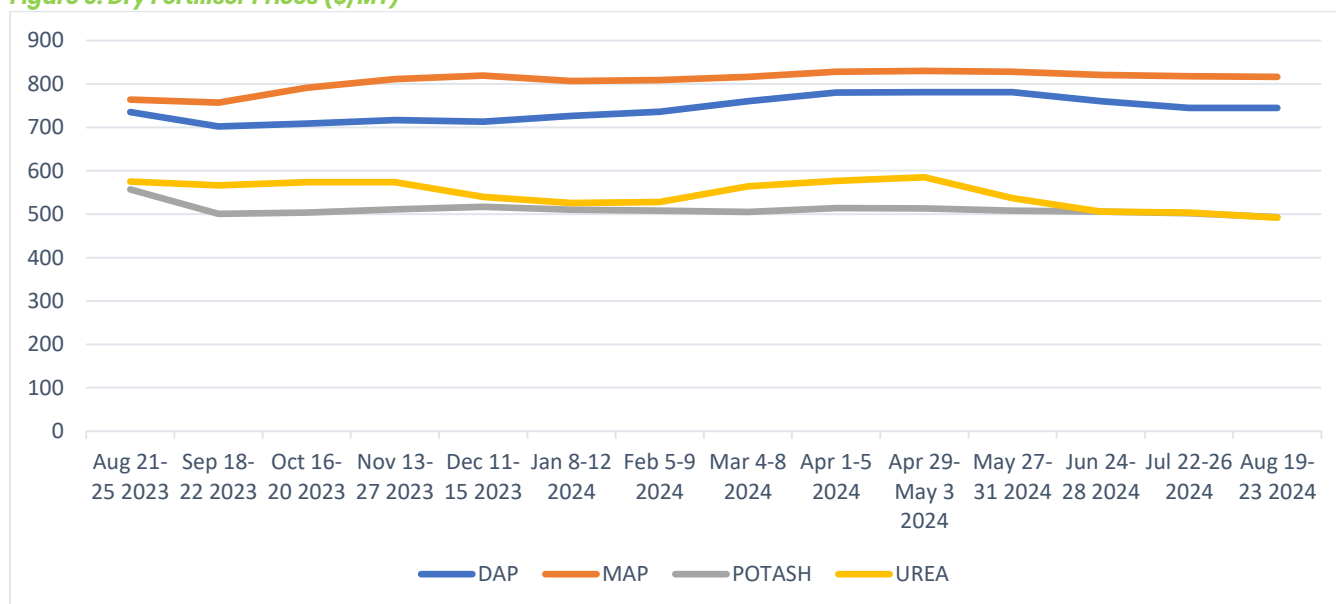
Table 2: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices

Jan 2000 = 100	29-Aug	% Change 1M	% Change 1Y
GOI	219.15	-1.58	-18.08
Wheat	194.60	-1.78	-14.44
Maize	200.02	-1.24	-14.28
Rice	247.07	-	-0.99
Soybeans	206.46	-2.39	-25.06
Barley	209.61	-0.65	-9.03

Global Fertiliser Prices

The prices of monitored fertiliser types show marginal declines in August compared to the previous month, with Potash and Urea declining by 1.8% and 2.4% respectively (**Figure 3**). Similarly, compared to a year ago, the prices of Potash and Urea show a decline by 11.5% and 14.4% respectively. However, DAP and MAP have had a slight surge of 1.4% and 6.8% respectively.

Figure 3: Dry Fertiliser Prices (\$/MT)



Source: Author's construction based on DTN⁴

³ <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

⁴ <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2024/08/28/retail-fertilizer-prices-continue>

Causes and Consequences of Recent Fertiliser Price Spikes in Sub-Saharan Africa:

Lessons Learnt and Implications for the Future

A recent study conducted by a consortium led by Purdue University has revealed that fertiliser subsidies in Sub-Saharan Africa have not consistently improved food security or farmer profitability. Despite significant investments in fertiliser subsidies, the study found that many smallholder farmers are still struggling to make a profit from using fertiliser. The research was commissioned by Sustain Africa to advise on how to mitigate the impact of fertiliser price spikes. The study was conducted in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia and looked at the extent profitability of fertiliser use for farmers and the return on government subsidy programmes. It also analysed how government fertiliser policy has evolved over the years studied (2010 – 2023).

Fertiliser price spikes, such as those seen in 2021/22, challenge food security in the region, particularly in landlocked countries like Malawi and Zambia. To ensure food security, we need more than just subsidies—yield-enhancing investments are crucial. Enhancing food security, will rely on improving how fertiliser subsidies are targeted, promoting crop diversification, and investing in soil health. These measures would not only increase agricultural yields but also enhance nutrition and provide more stable incomes for farmers, strengthening resilience across the region.

Key Findings:

- **Limited profitability:** Fertiliser use is often not profitable for smallholder farmers due to factors such as low soil fertility, inadequate infrastructure and limited access to extension services.
- **Affecting commercial sales:** Subsidies have led to a decrease in commercial fertiliser sales, suggesting that they may be crowding out private sector investment.
- **Low fertiliser use efficiency:** Many farmers are not using fertilisers effectively, resulting in lower yields and reduced returns on investment.
- **Subsidies need to be better directed:** In some countries, fertiliser subsidies have not been cost-effective in improving food security or increasing farmer incomes.

Recommendations emerging from the study:

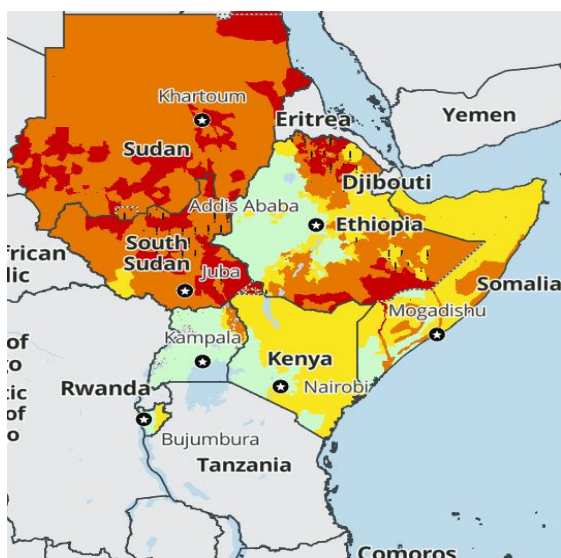
- **Yield-Enhancing Investments:** Investing in measures to increase yields, such as improved soil health, certified seeds and extension services, is crucial.
- **Crop Diversification:** Promoting crop diversification can improve soil health, enhance nutrition and generate income throughout the year.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Platforms:** Establishing national platforms that bring together public and private sector stakeholders can help improve fertiliser market governance and policy.
- **Rethinking Subsidies:** Governments should carefully evaluate the effectiveness of fertiliser subsidies and consider alternative approaches, such as targeted support for farmers who are most in need.

Read the full report [here](#)

East Africa Food Insecurity Updates

Food Security Outlook

Figure 4: East African Countries Food Security Outlook, June – September 2024



Food insecurity remains of high concern in East Africa, underpinned by heightened conflicts and refugee burdens in Sudan and South Sudan, localised flooding, poor macroeconomic conditions, and the long-lasting impacts of the 2020–2023 Horn of Africa drought.⁵ FEWS NET estimates over 50 million people need humanitarian food assistance in the East Africa region through September. The latest report of the East and Central Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) estimates that 834,000 people are in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), 12 million under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 26.4 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) in the East African region.

In **Ethiopia**, as the lean season peaks coupled with the impact of past and ongoing conflict, drought, and poor macroeconomic conditions, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes generally persist.⁶ However, the seasonal increase in

food supplies from the *meher* harvest is expected to improve the food security situation from September/October. In **Kenya**, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist across the country as flood and drought-affected areas recover coupled with below-average long rains harvests.⁷ In **South Sudan**, areas such as Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), Abyei Administrative Area (Abyei), Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, and parts of Eastern Equatoria face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes⁸. However, remote and insecure parts of Pibor of Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and Duk of Jonglei, as well as among returnees and refugees are facing Famine (IPC Phase 5). This is largely driven by deteriorating macroeconomy conditions, soaring prices, high returnee burden, continued conflict and insecurity and increased weather-related shocks.⁹ In **Uganda**, Minimal (IPC Phase 1) conditions are expected through January 2025. However, in Karamoja, most households who have limited income to purchase their food are experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions.¹⁰

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

As of 31st August 2024, the number of people across five selected East African countries who did not have sufficient food for consumption was up by 100,000 more (33.7 million) compared to 33.6 million in July 2024. This is a deterioration in food insecurity across these select countries, emanating from a surge of 22.2% in South Sudan counterbalanced by an 8.14% decline in Uganda. The current level of food insecurity across the region is, however, lower than was recorded in August 2023 (34 million) and August 2022 (41.9 million). Compared to a year ago, Kenya and South Sudan have registered a significant increase of over 12% while Rwanda and Uganda have, on the other hand, registered over 16% and 20% decrease respectively over the same period. However, compared to two years ago, South Sudan and Uganda have had the most significant drops, 32.31% and 47.68% respectively, in the number of people who do not have sufficient food for consumption.

⁵ <https://fews.net/east-africa>

⁶ <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

⁷ <https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya>

⁸ <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan>

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ <https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda>

Table 3: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption across selected East African countries (August 2024)¹¹

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 1yr ago (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 2yrs ago (%)
Kenya	51.40	13.60	13.60	26.46	0.00	12.40	11.48
Rwanda	12.30	2.60	2.60	21.14	0.00	-16.13	-3.70
South Sudan	11.00	4.40	3.60	40.00	22.22	12.82	-32.31
Tanzania	56.30	5.20	5.20	9.24	0.00	4.00	-3.70
Uganda	42.70	7.90	8.60	18.50	-8.14	-20.20	-47.68

*Current month and **Previous month

● = No change; ↗ = Low increase (0-10%); ↗ = Moderate increase (10-30%); ↗ = High increase (>30%)

↘ = Low decrease (0-10%); ↘ = Moderate decrease (10-30%); ↘ = High decrease (>30%)

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of commodity prices in EA¹²

	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity persist particularly in South Sudan and Ethiopia preventing price recovery from high levels despite harvests.
	Seasonal Dynamics	The October-December season, including Tanzania's main season, harvests in the region are improving supplies in most markets, resulting in lower prices across the region. Above average rains in some parts of the region may have affected the easy movement of crops impacting prices.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	Poor macroeconomic conditions, an influx of returned refugees from Sudan, trade disruptions and localised poor harvests have particularly sustained higher prices in South Sudan.

Maize

Figure 5: National average price spreads for Maize across select East African Countries¹³

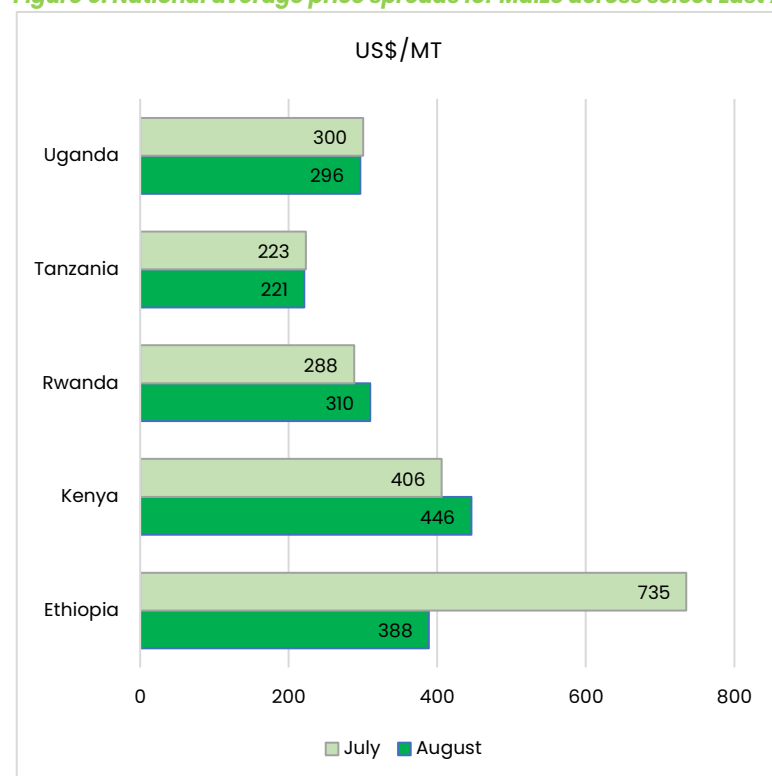


Figure 5 presents the national average price spreads for maize across select East African countries. This shows that Tanzania recorded the lowest price at USD 221/MT despite the increase in demand for the crop by neighbouring East and Southern African countries. Notably, Ethiopia's price of maize in USD has dropped by 47% to USD 388, closely attributed to the country's central bank move to float the Birr currency resulting in the currency's slump against the U.S. dollar by 88.5% between July and August. Price shifts in other select countries have been minimal to stable indicating the ongoing cross-border trade efforts in maize. **Table 4** shows changes in the prices of maize across the region, showing a significant decline in South Sudan by 35.43% and a minor decline of 1.42% in Uganda compared to the past month. However, compared to August 2023, the prices of maize remain lower in most East African countries except in Ethiopia and South Sudan where the current price is 29.3% and 84.27% more respectively.

¹¹ Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap

¹² FEWS NET, 2024

¹³ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

Table 4: Percentage Changes in Maize Prices in East Africa¹⁴

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Maize (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg*	7,425.33	2.92 ▲	2.89 ▲	4.64 ▲	29.30 ✖
Kenya	Maize	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	57.01	8.85 ↑	17.71 ✖	22.35 ✖	-25.06 ↓
Rwanda	Maize	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	407.44	8.34 ↑	21.65 ✖	1.45 ▲	-31.59 ↓
South Sudan	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, SSP/Kg	1,545.89	-35.43 ↓	37.17 ✖	128.43 ✖	84.27 ✖
Tanzania	Maize (Mahindi)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	60,000.00	0.00 ●	20.00 ✖	-18.18 ↓	-38.21 ↓
Uganda	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	1,095.89	-1.42 ▾	-3.64 ▾	-12.30 ↓	-40.92 ↓

Note: Last price is for July 2024, *August 2024, **June 2024, and ***May, 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%),
 ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

Rice

Figure 6: National average price spreads for Rice across select East African Countries¹⁵

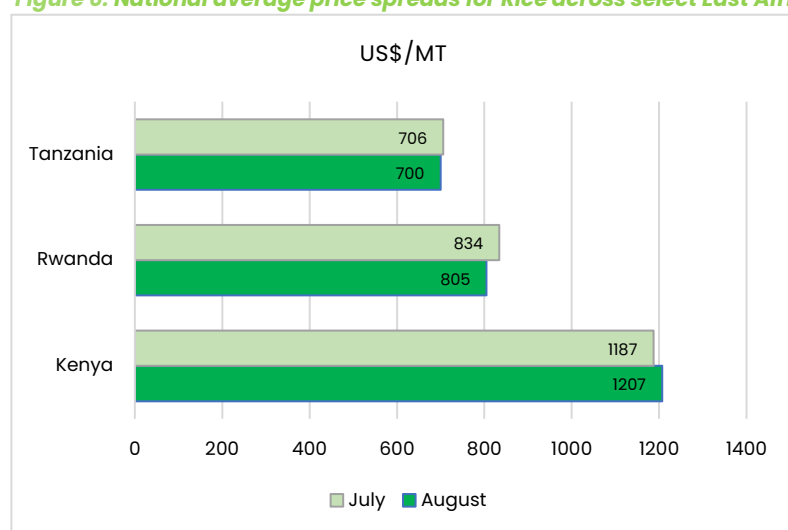


Figure 6 presents the price spread between three East African countries where rice is considered one of the major staple foods. The figure shows a general decrease in the retail price of rice apart from Kenya which has also recorded the highest price at USD 1,207/MT. The slight price fall in Tanzania (USD 700) and Rwanda (USD 805) is mainly attributed to the above-average harvests in the region. However, these price changes in USD are closely related to the monthly change in currency exchange rates. From Table 5, rice prices in local currencies of two out of the three monitored East African countries i.e. Rwanda and Tanzania, show a price decrease compared to the previous 1-6 months with the former

recording up to an 11.77% decrease and the latter showing a 23.88% decrease in the past 1-12 months. However, prices in Kenya show an uptick in the past month (0.82%), 3 months (3.68%) and 6 months (19.56%). Starting in August 2024, the Government of Kenya through the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) introduced a new 2 percent levy on cereals' customs value for importation and 0.3 percent levy for exportation, which may have influenced the slightly higher prices in Kenya. These new measures are being implemented under Regulation 37 of the Crops (Food Crops) Regulations of 2019 that traders who failed to pay such levies would pay an interest of 25 percent on the outstanding amount for the first month of default¹⁶. As such, Kenya's cereals will become uncompetitive in the region and impact poor households.

Table 5: Percentage Changes in Rice prices in East Africa¹⁷

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Rice	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	154.35	0.82 ▲	3.68 ▲	19.56 ✖	-1.41 ▾
Rwanda	Rice	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	1,058.77	-2.72 ▾	-6.92 ↓	-11.77 ↓	3.56 ▲
Tanzania	Rice (Mchele)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	190,000.00	0.00 ●	-9.52 ↓	-19.72 ↓	-23.88 ↓

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%),
 ▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

¹⁴ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, South Sudan & Uganda, 2) National MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

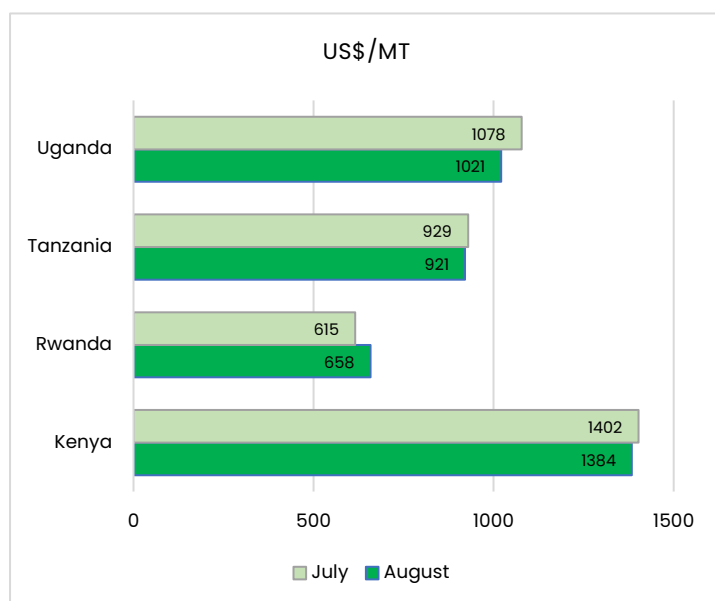
¹⁵ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

¹⁶ Read <https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/economy/rice-wheat-flour-prices-to-rise-on-new-cereals-custom-levy-4738890>

¹⁷ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, 2) National MIS Kenya & Tanzania

Beans

Figure 7: National average price spreads for Beans across select East African Countries¹⁸



Kenya's beans (Yellow-Green) price, as shown in **Figure 7** continues to fetch the highest price in the region at USD 1,384/MT despite a minor decline of 1.3% from the previous month, against the lowest recorded retail price at USD 658/MT in Rwanda. Limited supply and high demand of beans as part of daily meal consumption are among the reasons for high prices in Kenya. However, the ongoing seasonal harvests have contributed to a slight price decline of 1.1% from the previous month. The changes in prices in local currencies as shown in **Table 6**, demonstrate a price decrease over the past one month for Kenya and Uganda, while Tanzania remains stable. On the contrary, Rwanda's beans prices show an uptick of 7.82%, 49.29% and 55.52% compared to the past 1, 3, and 6 months respectively although remain low at 21.94% compared to the past 12 months¹⁹.

Table 6: Percentage Changes in Beans Prices in East Africa²⁰

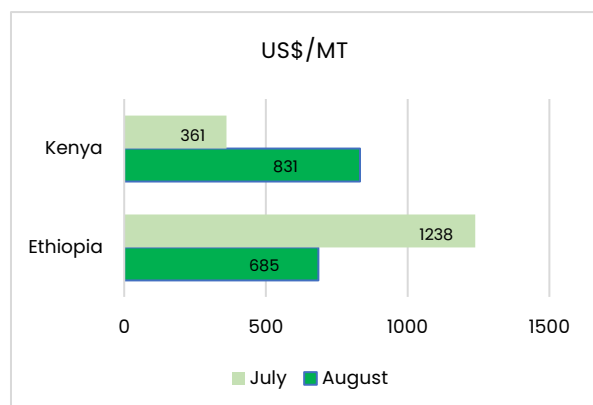
Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Beans (Yellow-Green)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	177.01	-2.13 ↘	0.62 ▲	9.85 ↑	-15.41 ↓
Kenya	Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	131.48	-2.23 ↘	-32.95 ↓	9.77 ↑	-9.83 ↓
Rwanda	Beans	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	865.88	7.82 ↑	49.29 ⊗	55.52 ⊗	-21.94 ↓
Tanzania	Beans (Maharage)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	250,000.00	0.00 ●	-3.85 ↘	0.00 ●	-4.36 ↘
Uganda	Beans	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	3,774.17	-5.45 ↓	10.58 ↑	5.80 ↑	-14.36 ↓

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%),
 ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

Wheat

Figure 8: National average price spreads for Wheat across select East African Countries



Wheat prices in USD in Kenya and Ethiopia show a mixed picture. When compared to the general price trend before Ethiopia's currency floatation, wheat prices could have continued to be on the rise. However, as indicated in **Figure 8**, the price of wheat in USD has dropped by 45% compared to the previous month, making it cheaper than that from Kenya (USD 831) whose price has more than doubled. Looking at the prices in local currencies, **Table 7** shows that Ethiopia's price has slightly decreased by 0.42% compared to the previous month while Kenya's prices show a moderate increase of 10.91% in the same period. When compared to the past 3-6 months, prices of both countries show low to high increases ranging from 0.88% in Ethiopia to 59.50% in Kenya.

¹⁸ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

¹⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-crop-production-shortfalls-likely-bimodal-uganda-following-severe-dryness-may-2024>

²⁰ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda & Uganda, 2) National MIS Kenya & Tanzania

Table 7: Percentage Changes in Wheat Prices in East Africa²¹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Wheat (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg*	4,211.42	-0.42 ▾	7.37 ↑	0.88 ▲	-6.84 ▾
Kenya	Wheat	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	106.32	10.91 ↑	23.11 ⊗	59.50 ⊗	-24.92 ▾

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%),

▾ = low decrease (0–5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▾ = high decrease (>15%)

Fertiliser

The prices of most types of fertilisers generally show declines across the select East African countries (**Table 8**) except DAP in Kenya which shows a considerable increase of 21.88% and 38.51% compared to the past 1 and 3 months. Also, the price of NPK in Kenya is up by 9%.

Table 8: Percentage Changes in Fertiliser prices in East Africa²²

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Fertilizer (CAN)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	87.54	-5.36 ▾	-57.86 ▾	-6.07 ▾	-38.91 ▾
Kenya	Fertilizer (DAP)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	159.74	21.88 ⊗	38.51 ⊗	-37.21 ▾	-3.96 ▾
Kenya	Fertilizer (NPK)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG*	98.63	-5.45 ▾	-0.61 ▾	-24.12 ▾	9.03 ↑
Rwanda	DAP	National Average USD/50KG*	47.78	-0.15 ▾	-2.27 ▾	-4.00 ▾	-11.52 ▾
Rwanda	NPK 17-17-17	National Average USD/50KG*	48.10	-0.58 ▾	-3.67 ▾	-4.41 ▾	-11.92 ▾
Rwanda	Urea	National Average USD/50KG*	36.83	-0.24 ▾	-2.36 ▾	-4.09 ▾	-11.51 ▾

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), ⊗ = high increase (>15%),

▾ = low decrease (0–5%), ▽ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▾ = high decrease (>15%)

Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions

In **Ethiopia**, the lean season is expected to end by August with the beginning of the major (*meher*) harvesting period in September/October with production prospects projected to be near-normal.²³ In **Kenya**, the March to August rains were average but the rainfall in the short rains season (October–December) is expected to be below average, ranging from 45–75% of the average in northern and north eastern, and 75–90% of the average in southern and coastal areas.²⁴ In **South Sudan**, average to above-average cumulative rainfall has been recorded since July causing flooding and crop damage in 26 counties including parts of Unity, Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. In **Uganda**, atypically favourable rains in July support the planting of short-cycle crops.²⁵ In Tanzania, harvesting of both Masika season cereals as well as Vuli season maize was finalized in August with end of season conditions being favourable.

²¹ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, South Sudan & Uganda, 2) National MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

²² Author's construction based on 1) AfricaFertiliser.org for Ethiopia & Rwanda, 2) National MIS for Kenya; 3) AFAP for Uganda

²³ <https://fewes.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

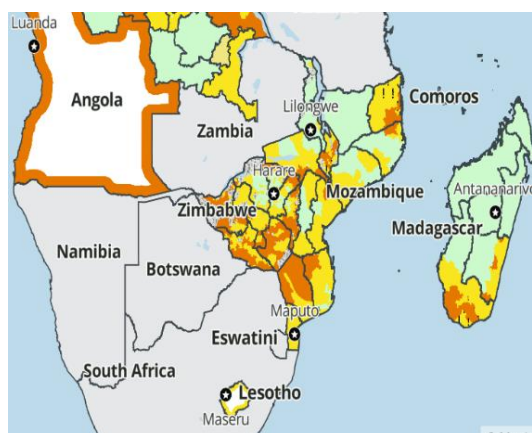
²⁴ <https://fewes.net/east-africa/kenya>

²⁵ <https://fewes.net/east-africa/uganda>

Southern Africa Food Security Update

Food Security Outlook

Figure 9: Southern Africa Countries Food Security Outlook, June–September 2024



Due to the El Niño-induced drought, which has led to low or failed crop production in Zambia, Zimbabwe, southern Malawi and central and southern Mozambique, many poor households are increasingly resorting to Crisis coping strategies to meet their food needs.²⁶ The depletion of harvested stocks earlier than usual, worsened by high and rising grain prices, has caused an unusually early start to the lean season. As a result, area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected through January 2025. In the worst-affected areas, some households in these countries may face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes at the peak of the lean season.²⁷ Additionally, conflict-affected regions in the DRC and Mozambique are likely to continue experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes due to poor access to normal livelihoods.²⁸ In **Malawi**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions are expected in the south with the lean season

humanitarian assistance likely to begin in September.²⁹ However, Minimal (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected in some districts in the central and northern regions due to increased food access from their harvests and sales of cash crops.³⁰ In **Mozambique**, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in collaboration with the government, has initiated the Mozambique Drought Flash Appeal to raise approximately USD 222 million. This effort seeks to deliver a multisectoral and integrated response to the drought crisis, addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs. The appeal highlights 1.8 million people in need, with 1.4 million targeted for humanitarian aid in the hardest-hit, drought-affected districts.³¹ In **Zimbabwe**, all areas in the country are expected to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes through January 2025.³² In **Zambia**, despite the government-to-government agreement with Tanzania for the purchase of 650,000 MT of maize, of which 190,000 MT has been paid for, less than 5,000 MT has been delivered as at end of August due to logistical constraints.³³

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

As of 31st August 2024, the number of people who did not have sufficient food for consumption across four selected Southern African countries had gone up by 2.2% (23.4 million people) from 22.9 million people recorded in July (see **Table 9**). This is driven mainly by a 9.62% surge in Zimbabwe. This number is also above what was recorded in August 2023 (21.1 million) and August 2022 (19.1 million). Compared to a year ago, Malawi and Zimbabwe have registered 51.1% and 42.5% surges in the number of people with insufficient food for consumption, respectively, while Mozambique and Zambia have had a decline.

Table 9: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (August 2024)³⁴

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 1yr ago (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 2yrs ago (%)
Malawi	18.10	6.80	6.80	37.57	0.00	51.11	78.95
Mozambique	29.50	7.60	7.60	25.76	0.00	-8.43	1.33
Zambia	17.40	3.30	3.30	18.97	0.00	-23.26	32.00
Zimbabwe	15.20	5.70	5.20	37.50	9.62	42.50	7.55

²⁶ <https://fews.net/southern-africa>

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi>

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>

³² <https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe>

³³ <https://zambianobserver.com/collection-and-transportation-of-maize-bought-by-the-upnd-government-from-tanzania-is-a-disgusting-scandal-peter-sinkamba/>

³⁴ Author's construction based on HungerMap

*Current month and **Previous month

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ↑↑ = high increase (>15%),
 ▼ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓↓ = high decrease (>15%)

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of prices in the Southern Africa region

	Seasonality Patterns	Most Southern African countries are experiencing seasonal declines in grain prices as the harvest season kicks in despite the expected below-average harvests.
	Weather Shocks	The aftermath of the cyclone, drought shocks and heavy flooding early in the planting season led to below-average harvests from the previous season, resulting in higher food prices.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	Poor macroeconomic conditions caused by forex shortages, high food inflation and high debt repayments sustain higher food prices.

Maize

Figure 10: National average price spreads for maize across select Southern African Countries³⁵

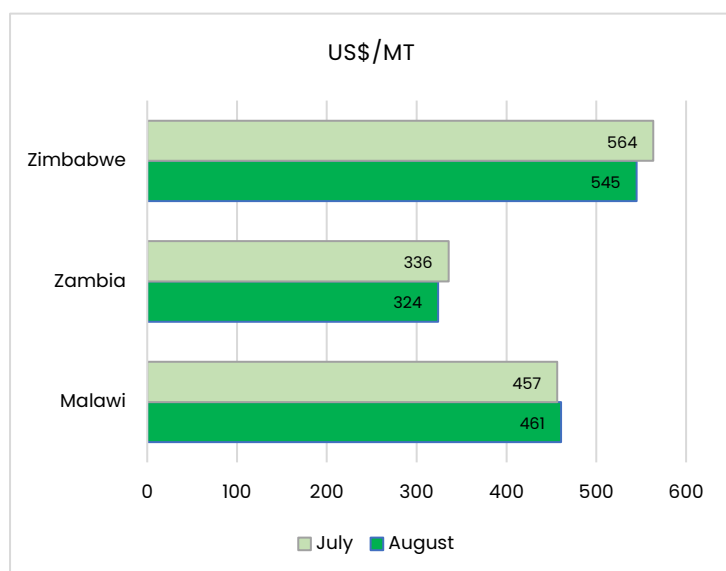


Figure 9 presents the price spread of maize in Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, with the latter recording the highest price at USD 545/MT, a 3.5% decrease compared to the previous month, and the former recording the lowest at USD 324/MT, a 3.6% decrease to the previous month. Moreover, in Table 10 below, the national average prices of maize in local currencies show a slight decrease in Zambia (4.17%) and Zimbabwe (1.01%) compared to the previous month attributed to imports from neighbouring countries such as Tanzania and the lifting of import ban occasioned by Zimbabwe. Prices in Malawi show a mixed picture with only Lilongwe and Liwonde markets showing stable and slight price decreases compared to the previous month. Overall, Malawi's national average price shows an uptick of 0.86% and 32.03% compared to the past 1 and 3 months due to constrained supply. Tanzania's bumper harvest and estimated 4 million MT surplus could help meet the deficits recorded in southern Africa region³⁶ provided that the trade conditions such as the policy environment and logistics remain supportive.

comparing to the past 1 and 3 months due to constrained supply. Tanzania's bumper harvest and estimated 4 million MT surplus could help meet the deficits recorded in southern Africa region³⁶ provided that the trade conditions such as the policy environment and logistics remain supportive.

Table 10: Percentage Changes in maize prices in Southern Africa³⁷

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	Maize	Lilongwe, MWK/Kg***	900.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	19.21 ✖	176.92 ✖
Malawi	Maize	Liwonde, MWK/Kg*	826.32	-2.69 ▼	20.66 ✖	-0.20 ▼	7.11 ↑
Malawi	Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg*	721.12	3.76 ▲	40.15 ✖	6.36 ↑	27.52 ✖
Malawi	Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg*	672.84	4.46 ▲	14.25 ↑	-0.91 ▼	18.30 ✖
Malawi	Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg*	794.83	0.86 ▲	32.03 ✖	-0.40 ▼	16.25 ✖
Malawi	Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg*	869.20	-3.06 ▼	33.72 ✖	-2.34 ▼	27.73 ✖
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/Kg*	8.44	-4.17 ▼	-5.75 ↓	-2.29 ▼	55.49 ✖
Zimbabwe	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, USD/Kg**	0.56	-1.01 ▼	4.93 ▲		101.97 ✖

³⁵ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

³⁶ Reliefweb <https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-grain-and-feed-annual-june-14-2024>.

³⁷ Author's construction based on FAO data

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), ☒ = high increase (>15%),
 ▾ = low decrease (0–5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

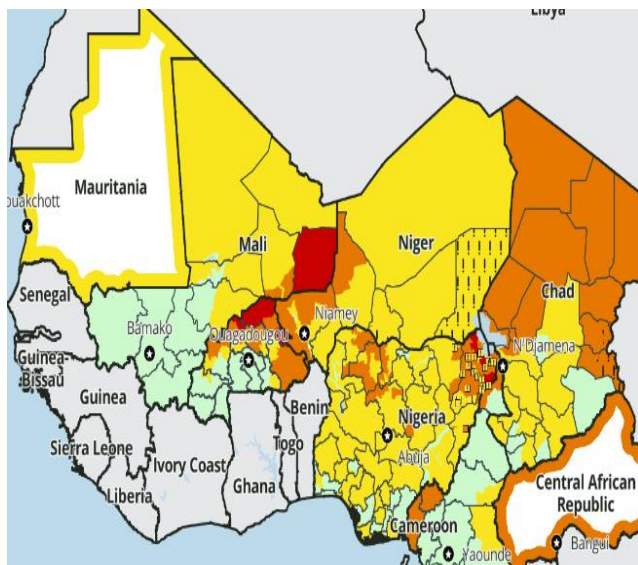
Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions

Generally, in the southern Africa region, early set-in of the lean season has been recorded with progressive expansion of needs following El Niño.³⁸ The main agricultural season has concluded in the region and most countries are now out of season, with the aggregate cereal production estimated to be 32.9 million tonnes.³⁹ In **Mozambique**, the La Niña phenomenon (66 percent) is predicted from September 2024, potentially lasting through early 2025, which is expected to result in the main rainy season between October and March starting on time, with normal to above-normal rainfall in the southern and central regions which will improve crop production in the 2023/2024 season.⁴⁰ In **Zimbabwe**, rising seasonal temperatures are aggravating the water situation in many low-rainfall areas. As a result, farmers are expected to encounter greater-than-usual difficulties in preparing for the 2024/25 agricultural season.⁴¹ The planted area in Zambia is expected to decline by 30 percent compared to the previous year as a result of drought that affected water availability for the current season, as well as the ongoing extended daily power cuts.

West Africa Food Security Update

Food Security Outlook

Figure 11: West African Countries Food Security Outlook, July – September 2024



The West African region is hit with a combination of flood and dry conditions that is threatening the already precarious food security situation. In **Ghana**, for instance, drought and near-drought conditions were experienced over June and July affecting 1.8 million hectares of land in the northern and middle belts of the country which is responsible for 62% of the country's grain production.⁴² Huge losses have been recorded for crops such as rice, maize, groundnuts and millet which have withered.⁴³ Flood-prone areas of the Sahelian and Sudanian zones of West Africa have received above-average cumulative rainfall for the periods June to August resulting in flooding which has impacted planting activities.⁴⁴

In **Burkina Faso**, the provinces of Soum (Djibo, Arbinda), Oudalan (Gorom-Gorom), Yagha (Sebba), Tapoa (Diapaga) as well as Loroum province remain exposed to Crisis (IPC

Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity conditions respectively. This is underpinned by conflicts and insecurity as well as seasonal drop in the supply of cereals.⁴⁵ In **Niger**, the regions of Tillabéry, Diffa, Tahoua and Maradi are experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes driven by flooding recorded in all regions of the country coupled with insecurity and the socio-political situation between Niger and Benin which is disrupting trading and distribution of food assistance.⁴⁶ In **Nigeria**, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in the conflict-affected and inaccessible areas.⁴⁷ The prolonged lean season is further worsening food supply driving up

³⁸ <https://fews.net/southern-africa>

³⁹ <https://www.cropmonitor.org/crop-monitor-for-early-warning>

⁴⁰ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>

⁴¹ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe>

⁴² <https://mobile.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Ghana-bans-export-of-rice-corn-and-soyabeans-to-address-food-shortage-1947660>

⁴³ [Severe drought in Northern Ghana sparks fears of food insecurity \(modernghana.com\)](https://www.modernghana.com/news/144444/severe-drought-in-northern-ghana-sparks-fears-of-food-insecurity)

⁴⁴ <https://fews.net/west-africa>

⁴⁵ <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

⁴⁶ <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

⁴⁷ <https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria>

food prices.

In **Mali**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions prevail in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Ménaka as the lean season peaks causing difficulties in accessing food.⁴⁸ In **Togo**, Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes are projected until January 2025 in the southern bimodal zone as the main harvest season kicks in. In contrast, in the north-central and northern parts of the country, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity outcomes persist due a delayed start of the season from delayed rains.⁴⁹

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

As of 31st August 2024, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected West African countries had gone up by 100,000 to 162.8 million against 162.7 million recorded in July (**Table II**). This increase was driven by an increase in Nigeria, despite a counter 7.27% decline seen in Ghana. The prevalence of insufficient food consumption in August 2024 also remains above what was recorded in August 2023 (125.7 million people) and August 2022 (107.9 million people). In terms of changes in individual countries compared to the past year, all monitored countries in West Africa have experienced surges, with Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria having the most surges at 41.67% and 39.68% respectively.

Table II: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in selected West African countries (August 2024)⁵⁰

Country	Total Population (millions)	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)*	People with insufficient food consumption (millions)**	Percentage of total population with insufficient food for consumption (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from previous month (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 1yr ago (%)	Change in people with insufficient food consumption from 2yrs ago (%)
Burkina Faso	19.80	11.20	11.20	56.57	0.00	●	3.70
Cote d'Ivoire	29.40	5.10	5.10	17.35	0.00	●	41.67
Ghana	29.80	5.10	5.50	17.11	-7.27	↘	2.00
Mali	19.10	13.20	13.20	69.11	0.00	●	3.94
Niger	25.90	21.40	21.40	82.63	0.00	●	25.88
Nigeria	202.80	104.90	104.40	51.73	0.48	↗	39.68
Togo	7.90	1.90	1.90	24.05	0.00	●	26.67

*Current month and **Previous month

● = no change; ↗ = low increase (0-5%), ↗ = moderate increase (5-15%), ↗ = high increase (>15%),

↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↘ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↘ = high decrease (>15%)

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of the price movements in West Africa include⁵¹

	Insecurity & Armed Conflicts	Conflict, insecurity and political tension in West Africa continue to disrupt agriculture, trade and food assistance activities, resulting in higher food prices.
	Macroeconomic Challenges	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by high inflation rates, local currency depreciations and elevated fuel prices are pushing food prices upwards in some West African countries.
	Seasonal Dynamics	Seasonal changes in food supply, including the early onset of the lean season in most countries in West Africa, are putting upward pressure on food prices.

⁴⁸ <https://fews.net/west-africa/mali>

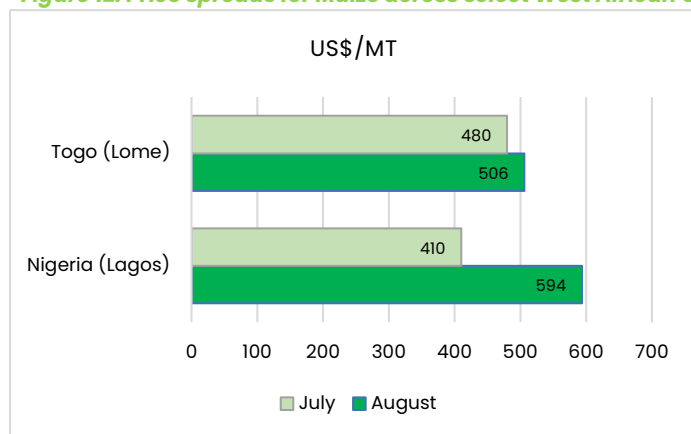
⁴⁹ <https://fews.net/west-africa/togo>

⁵⁰ Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap Live

⁵¹ Fewsnet 2024

Maize

Figure 12: Price spreads for Maize across select West African Countries⁵²



Nigeria's (Lagos) price of maize in USD shows a spike to USD 594, a 45% increase from the previous month, compared to Togo's (Lome) slight 5% price increase to USD 506 (Figure 11). However, the overall local prices of maize grain in the two West African countries show higher trends compared to the past 3-12 months, except for a few markets in Togo whose current price is stable or declined (Table 12). Prices in Nigeria have continuously remained above the levels seen in the past 1-12 months, signifying an increase in poultry industry costs as maize is used as raw material for animal feeds and also the cost to households in the north of Nigeria⁵³.

Table 12: Percentage Changes in maize prices in West Africa⁵⁴

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Nigeria	Maize	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG*	88,000.00	2.33 ▲	27.54 ✖	58.56 ✖	
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Giwa, NGN/KG	858.25	3.87 ▲	57.96 ✖	72.34 ✖	238.23 ✖
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG	950.00	7.04 ▲	43.94 ✖	63.79 ✖	242.34 ✖
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, NGN/KG	836.70	2.72 ▲	49.58 ✖	61.21 ✖	200.86 ✖
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG	871.50	11.23 ▲	50.71 ✖	72.23 ✖	225.07 ✖
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG	944.00	23.48 ✖	43.79 ✖	72.89 ✖	250.28 ✖
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG	920.00	11.18 ▲	47.20 ✖	87.76 ✖	250.48 ✖
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	280.00	3.70 ▲	5.66 ▲	12.00 ▲	12.00 ▲
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, XOF/Kg	270.00	3.85 ▲	8.00 ▲	8.00 ▲	8.00 ▲
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	270.00	0.00 ●	3.85 ▲	8.00 ▲	1.89 ▲
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, XOF/Kg	290.00	0.00 ●	7.41 ▲	13.73 ▲	0.00 ●
Togo	Maize (white)	Kor bongou, XOF/Kg	270.00	0.00 ●	-8.47 ▼	10.20 ▲	3.85 ▲
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	300.00	3.45 ▲	3.45 ▲	11.52 ▲	3.45 ▲

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ▲ = moderate increase (5-15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%), ▼ = low decrease (0-5%), ▼ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Rice

Figure 13: Price spreads for rice across select West African Countries⁵⁵

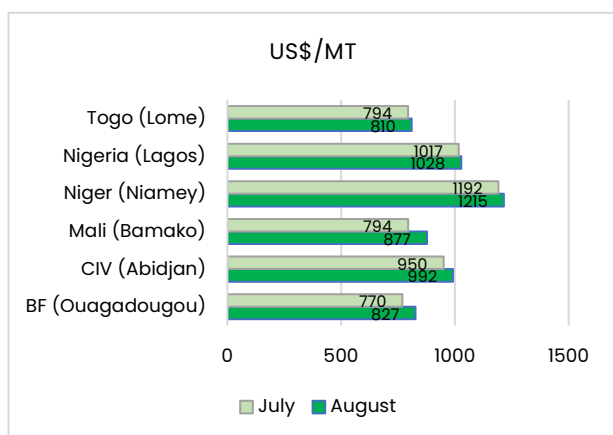


Figure 12 presents the price spread for rice across select West African countries, showing that Niamey has the highest price at USD 1,215/MT. while Ouagadougou recorded the cheapest at USD 827/MT. Regarding changes in prices in local currencies (Table 12), the price of rice in Bobo Dioulasso and Fada N'gourma markets of Burkina Faso remained stable compared to the past 1-12 months, except Ouagadougou which showed an upsurge of between 5.38% and 27.27% compared to the past 1-12 months. The price of rice in Nigeria recorded a slight to significant uptick when compared to 1-12 months ranging from 0.74% to 161.21%. Markets in Togo and Niger have been stable compared to the previous month but remain high compared to the previous 12 months.

⁵² These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

⁵³ Fewsnat <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-price-bulletin-august-2024>

⁵⁴ Author's construction based on FAO data

⁵⁵ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

Table 13: Percentage Changes in rice prices in West Africa⁵⁶

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	42,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	42,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	49,000.00	5.38 ↑	16.67 ×	6.52 ↑	27.27 ×
Cote d'Ivoire	Rice	Abidjan, Retail, XOF/Kg	588.00	2.26 ▲	0.17 ▲	-0.17 ▾	4.81 ▲
Cote d'Ivoire	Rice (imported)	Abidjan, Retail, XOF/Kg	521.00	2.36 ▲	4.62 ▲	3.58 ▲	11.56 ↑
Mali	Rice	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	52,000.00	8.33 ↑	18.18 ×	28.40 ×	13.04 ↑
Mali	Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	52,000.00	0.00 ●	16.85 ×	4.00 ▲	0.00 ●
Mali	Rice	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	48,000.00	4.35 ▲	0.00 ●	6.67 ↑	6.67 ↑
Mali	Rice (imported)	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	50,000.00	11.11 ↑	11.11 ↑	16.28 ×	16.28 ×
Mali	Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	44,500.00	2.30 ▲	-14.42 ↓	-1.11 ▾	1.14 ▲
Mali	Rice (imported)	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	55,000.00	22.22 ×	19.57 ×	19.57 ×	25.00 ×
Niger	Rice (imported)	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	730.00	0.00 ●	14.06 ↑	14.06 ↑	30.36 ×
Niger	Rice (imported)	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	720.00	-2.70 ▾	12.50 ↑	16.13 ×	56.52 ×
Niger	Rice (imported)	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	720.00	0.00 ●	20.00 ×	12.50 ↑	33.33 ×
Nigeria	Rice	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG*	56,000.00	1.82 ▲	17.89 ×	35.76 ×	
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Lagos, NGN/KG	1,635.00	0.74 ▲	-1.62 ▾	24.62 ×	101.35 ×
Nigeria	Rice (imported)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG	1,690.00	4.97 ▲	5.30 ↑	38.52 ×	104.85 ×
Nigeria	Rice (milled)	Kano, NGN/KG	1,709.00	5.56 ↑	33.08 ×	42.54 ×	153.56 ×
Nigeria	Rice (milled)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG	3,350.00	6.35 ↑	45.65 ×	67.50 ×	161.21 ×
Togo	Rice (imported)	Amegnran, XOF/Kg	500.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	4.17 ▲	-12.28 ↓
Togo	Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	480.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	2.13 ▲	3.23 ▲
Togo	Rice (imported)	Kor bongou, XOF/Kg	500.00	0.00 ●	2.04 ▲	3.09 ▲	-7.41 ↓
Togo	Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg	490.00	0.00 ●	2.08 ▲	2.08 ▲	0.00 ●

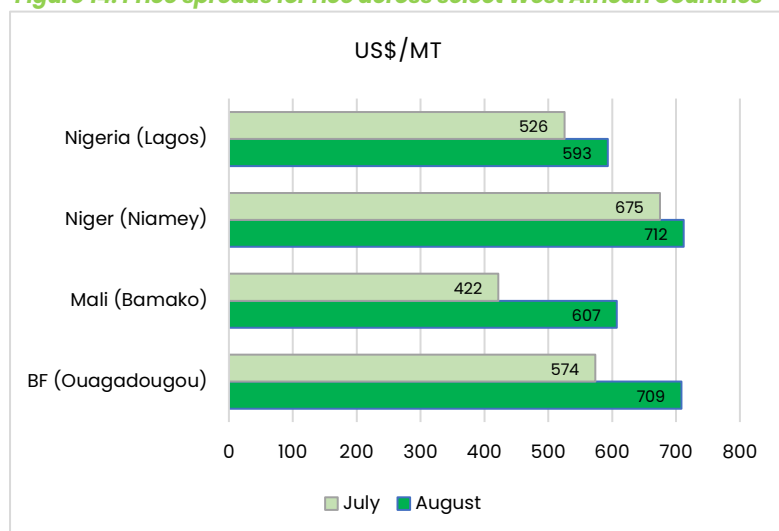
Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

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▾ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

Millet

Figure 14: Price spreads for rice across select West African Countries⁵⁷



All select West African markets have recorded an increase in the price of millet over the past month, with Niamey having the highest price at USD 712 and Nigeria (Lagos) being the cheapest at USD 593, though it has increased by 13% compared to the previous month. Mali recorded the highest monthly increase of 44% selling at USD 607 as seen in Figure 13. Overall, the price changes in millet across all select West African countries (Table 14) show a significant increase compared to the past 1-12 months, except for Kayes (Mali) and Maradi (Niger) which experienced a decline, and Ibadan (Nigeria) which showed stability compared to the past month.

⁵⁶ Author's construction based on FAO data

⁵⁷ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

Table 14: Percentage Changes in millet prices in select West African Countries⁵⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	38,000.00	2.70 ▲	16.92 ✖	16.92 ✖	15.15 ✖
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	50,000.00	35.14 ✖	42.86 ✖	53.85 ✖	38.89 ✖
Burkina Faso	Millet	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	33,000.00	17.86 ✖	17.86 ✖	26.92 ✖	22.22 ✖
Burkina Faso	Millet	Kongoussi, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	42,500.00	13.33 ↑	30.77 ✖	60.38 ✖	46.55 ✖
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	42,000.00	23.53 ✖	29.23 ✖	61.54 ✖	52.73 ✖
Mali	Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	36,000.00	30.91 ✖	44.00 ✖	50.00 ✖	44.00 ✖
Mali	Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	31,500.00	-10.00 ↓	12.50 ↑	21.15 ✖	26.00 ✖
Mali	Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	40,000.00	37.93 ✖	42.86 ✖	66.67 ✖	53.85 ✖
Mali	Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	38,000.00	38.18 ✖	52.00 ✖	68.89 ✖	52.00 ✖
Mali	Millet	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	44,000.00	29.41 ✖	17.33 ✖	46.67 ✖	17.33 ✖
Niger	Millet	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	520.00	36.84 ✖	73.33 ✖	62.50 ✖	65.08 ✖
Niger	Millet	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	430.00	8.86 ↑	26.47 ✖	72.00 ✖	34.38 ✖
Niger	Millet	Maradi, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	365.00	-7.59 ↓	14.06 ↑	40.38 ✖	35.19 ✖
Niger	Millet	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	440.00	10.00 ↑	29.41 ✖	51.72 ✖	37.50 ✖
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, NGN/KG	950.00	0.00 ●			200.63 ✖
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, NGN/KG	850.43	8.75 ↑	40.72 ✖	66.91 ✖	196.47 ✖
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG	868.75	4.57 ▲	47.62 ✖	70.34 ✖	212.16 ✖
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, NGN/KG	943.50	12.52 ↑	44.49 ✖	75.37 ✖	198.58 ✖
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, NGN/KG	915.00	14.02 ↑	49.39 ✖	79.41 ✖	258.82 ✖
Nigeria	Millet	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG*	95,500.00	8.52 ↑	38.41 ✖	73.64 ✖	

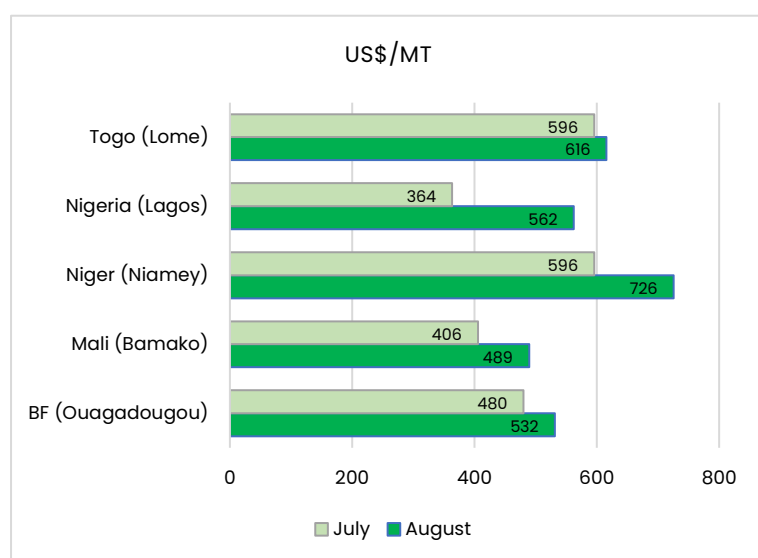
Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%),

↓ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

Sorghum

Figure 15: Price spreads for sorghum across select West African Countries⁵⁹



All select West African markets have recorded an increase in the price (in USD) of millet, over the past month, with Niamey having the highest selling price at USD 726, a 22% increase, while Bamako has the lowest price at USD 489. Nigeria (Lagos) has gone from having the cheapest price for Sorghum from the previous month to being the third most expensive after recording a 55% increase (**Figure 14**). **Table 15** shows that prices have increased in local currencies compared to the past 1-12 months in most of these markets with few exceptions. For instance, markets in Togo show low to moderate price decreases compared to the past 12 months, with Kara and Lome recording the most drops by 15.38% and 23.16% respectively.

⁵⁸ Author's construction based on FAO data

⁵⁹ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

Table 15: Percentage Changes in sorghum prices in select West African countries ⁶⁰

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	25,000.00	0.00 ●	11.11 ↑	16.28 ×	13.64 ↑
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	40,000.00	21.21 ×	23.08 ×	45.45 ×	33.33 ×
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	31,000.00	14.81 ↑	19.23 ×	24.00 ×	26.53 ×
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg*	31,500.00	8.62 ↑	40.00 ×	50.00 ×	36.96 ×
Mali	Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	29,000.00	16.00 ×	20.83 ×	61.11 ×	16.00 ×
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	28,500.00	-8.06 ↓	14.00 ↑	58.33 ×	9.62 ↑
Mali	Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	25,000.00	0.00 ●	19.05 ×	25.00 ×	13.64 ↑
Mali	Sorghum	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG*	42,500.00	30.77 ×	21.43 ×	41.67 ×	13.33 ↑
Niger	Sorghum	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	460.00	21.05 ×	53.33 ×	43.75 ×	48.39 ×
Niger	Sorghum	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	430.00	16.22 ×	26.47 ×	65.38 ×	53.57 ×
Niger	Sorghum	Maradi, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	350.00	-11.39 ↓	9.38 ↑	40.00 ×	29.63 ×
Niger	Sorghum	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg*	430.00	19.44 ×	43.33 ×	59.26 ×	34.38 ×
Nigeria	Sorghum	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG*	86,000.00	1.18 ▲	33.33 ×	71.14 ×	
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Ibadan, NGN/KG	1,062.50	21.43 ×	77.08 ×	84.46 ×	269.57 ×
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Kano, NGN/KG	756.98	-0.02 ▮	37.71 ×	72.31 ×	216.26 ×
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Kaura Namoda, NGN/KG	921.50	14.72 ↑	53.69 ×	79.28 ×	236.62 ×
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Lagos, NGN/KG	894.00	17.02 ×	37.96 ×	61.96 ×	196.03 ×
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	Maiduguri, NGN/KG	850.00	13.33 ↑	49.12 ×	63.46 ×	265.59 ×
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, XOF/Kg	325.00	1.56 ▲	4.84 ▲	10.17 ↑	-7.14 ↓
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg	310.00	0.00 ●	3.33 ▲	8.77 ↑	-1.59 ▮
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, XOF/Kg	330.00	3.13 ▲	6.45 ↑	6.45 ↑	-15.38 ↓
Togo	Sorghum	Kor bongou, XOF/Kg	315.00	1.61 ▲	6.78 ↑	8.62 ↑	-10.00 ↓
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, XOF/Kg	365.00	0.00 ●	1.39 ▲	5.80 ↑	-23.16 ↓

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), × = high increase (>15%),
 ▮ = low decrease (0–5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Fertiliser

Overall, the prices of monitored fertiliser types across the selected West African countries show downward trends compared to the past 1–12 months, except in Ivory Coast whose prices have recorded a low (0–5%) increase between the range of 1.23% to 2.90% over the past month (Table 16). The current prices are significantly lower, particularly compared to a year ago, ranging from 8.42% to 25%.

Table 16: Percentage Changes in Fertiliser Prices in West Africa ⁶¹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Cote d'Ivoire	Urea	National Av, USD/50KG	30.43	1.23 ▲	-12.78 ↓	-20.11 ▼	-25.29 ▼
Cote d'Ivoire	NPK 15-15-15	National Av, USD/50KG	33.30	2.90 ▲	-8.14 ↓	-13.57 ▼	-20.12 ▼
Cote d'Ivoire	PK 0-23-19 + 6.5S + 5MgO + 10CaO	National Av, USD/50KG	31.65	2.16 ▲	-1.59 ▮	-11.84 ▼	-20.04 ▼
Nigeria	NPK 15-15-15	National, USD/50KG	29.65	-5.57 ↓	-17.34 ▼	-0.97 ▮	-14.03 ▼
Nigeria	NPK 20-10-10	National, USD/50KG	24.73	-3.13 ▮	-14.96 ▼	-10.07 ▼	-20.46 ▼
Nigeria	Urea	National, USD/50KG	22.42	-5.88 ↓	-19.09 ▼	-12.15 ▼	-8.42 ▼

Note: Last price is for June 2024, *July 2024, **May 2024, ***April, and ****March 2024

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0–5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5–15%), × = high increase (>15%),
 ▮ = low decrease (0–5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5–15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

⁶⁰ Author's construction based on FAO data

⁶¹ Author's construction based on AfricaFertiliser.org

Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions

In **Burkina Faso**, a combination of poorly distributed rains in some regions as well as flooding in certain other regions of the country is threatening crop development and is likely to result in below-average harvest in the main season.⁶² In **Niger**, heavy rainfall recorded in all regions of the country exceeding those of 2023 has damaged 1,963 hectares of crops.⁶³ In **Nigeria**, despite the normal start of the rainy season in March through May, erratic rainfall was observed in July and August in most areas across the country, characterised by dry spells mainly in the southern part of the country and flooding in the northern.⁶⁴ In **Mali**, the agricultural season is progressing well with average harvests expected from October.⁶⁵ This is expected to improve households' access to food production and lessen the food insecurity situation in the country. In **Togo**, the main harvest season has begun in the southern bimodal zone where the long rainy season was normal to above normal and harvests are expected to be above average.⁶⁶ **Ghana's** eight northern regions have experienced one of the worst conditions in 40 years⁶⁷. These conditions could result in yield reductions and hit small scale farmers who have not insured their crops.

⁶² <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

⁶³ <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

⁶⁴ <https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria>

⁶⁵ <https://fews.net/west-africa/mali>

⁶⁶ <https://fews.net/west-africa/togo>

⁶⁷ <https://www.dw.com/en/ghana-farmers-face-worst-drought-in-decades/video-70124119>

Food Trade Updates

Continental

Afreximbank plans to double its financing of intra-African trade from USD 20 billion in 2021 to USD 40 billion by 2026.⁶⁸

East Africa

Figure 15 provides an overview of the events and activities that have taken place across various countries in East Africa in the last month and are affecting the food trade in the region.

Figure 15: East Africa Cross border trade updates August 2024



Kenya & Tanzania

The completion and opening of the Dongo Kundu bypass within Mombasa's port road network, will enable the movement of goods to the second busiest border between Kenya and Tanzania after Namanga, without using the Likoni Ferry. The project will later connect with the 460-kilometre East African Coastal Corridor development project between Malindi and Bagamoyo which is being funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and a grant from the European Union.

Southern Africa

Figure 16 below summarises some key activities and events recorded across Southern Africa impacting food trade activities.

Figure 16: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for August 2024



Mozambique & Malawi

- The Government of Mozambique has approved its Tariff offer for the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This approval will allow Mozambique to access the AfCFTA Adjustment Fund, which aims to limit possible negative impacts that may result from the implementation of the agreement.
- The Government of Malawi has revitalised the Marka-Bangula Railway System to enhance the role of railway transportation in bolstering the country's economy. The railway, which serves as a crucial link between Malawi and Mozambique, will facilitate the reduction of transportation costs for goods exchanged between the two nations.

Zambia and Tanzania

- Zambia has closed its three borders with DRC amid import bans instituted by the latter on certain Zambian beverages.
- China, Tanzania and Zambia signed an initial agreement to rehabilitate the 1,860 km (1,156 mile) Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) railway aimed at improving the rail-sea transportation in resource-rich East Africa.

⁶⁸ <https://www.afreximbank.com/afreximbank-to-double-intra-african-trade-financing-to-40-billion-by-2026/>

West Africa

Figure 17 provides an update on the issues and events reported in West African countries, which have implications for the region's food trade and food security.

Figure 17: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates August 2024



Ghana

The Government of Ghana has placed a ban on export of rice, corn and soyabeans to avert drought-induced food shortage. Ghana has followed the likes of Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire who have also placed restrictions on export of key cereals based on food security reasons.



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