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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 51st 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 September 2024 Food Security Monitor are summarised below:

Food Security Updates

The prevalence of food insufficient consumption has increased rapidly in the **East African and West African** regions from August 2024 according to the WFP HungerMap Live. Across five selected East African countries, the number of people who did not have sufficient food for consumption has gone up by 11.6 million people from 33.7 million in August to 45.3 million in September 2024. This deterioration in food insecurity across these select countries is driven by a rise in Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan. Similarly, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected West African countries had gone up by 7.6 million driven by a rise in Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo. It appears the aftermath of the weather-related shocks (floods and droughts), conflicts and refugee burdens, as well as challenging macroeconomic conditions are impacting negatively the food security situation in these regions. Food insecurity remains still of high concern in the **Southern African** region, with a growing food need anticipated across Southern Africa through early 2025. Despite the decline in maize prices supported by cross-border imports from Tanzania and ongoing food assistance support program by the WFP, the early depletion of households' food stocks and the early onset of the lean season is worsening the food security situation. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) estimates about 68 million people (nearly 17% of the region's population) are affected, while the number of people with insufficient food for consumption has gone up by 100,000 more people

Food Commodity Prices Updates

Overall, the national average price of maize (in local currency) in the **Eastern African** region is significantly lower than a year ago in all select East African countries except for South Sudan. The prices of maize in South Sudan remain 46-196% higher than the past 1-12 months. Tanzania maintains the lowest price of maize in the region (in USD terms) at USD220/Mt compared to almost or over USD300/Mt in all other countries. Kenya records the most expensive prices (in USD terms) of maize, rice, wheat and beans in the region given that the price of maize in Kenya attracts excess margins from retailers of up to 82% due to the high demand of the staple crop in the country. Uganda's maize price remained considerably low when compared to the past 1-12 months, while Ethiopia's maize price, both in local currency and USD, also continued to drop influenced by the onset of the *Meher* season cereals harvests.

In **Southern Africa**, the national average prices of maize in local currencies show declines in Malawi and Zambia but a low uptick in Zimbabwe compared to the past month. This is attributable to imports from neighbouring Tanzania as well as the ongoing food assistance support program by the WFP. Overall, the price of maize remains above the levels seen 6-12 months ago due to macroeconomic challenges, the aftermath of Cyclone Freddy and the El Nino-induced drought. According to FEWSNET, Malawi is expected to experience a La Niña phenomenon this year, which will result in an average to above-average rainfall season in most parts of the country and lead to average to above-average national harvests.¹

In **West Africa**, the overall local prices of maize show higher trends compared to the past 3, 6, and 12 months underpinned by high transport costs and strong domestic demand due to a below-average cereal output in 2023 that has led to households' early reliance on markets and as well conflicts in the region. 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. Nigeria registered the most significant rise in prices of maize and rice, at 200-250% and 92-161% respectively, higher than a year ago. With the completion or near completion of harvesting of main season cereals in the region, we expect prices in most markets to start declining except in northern Ghana where the impact of the drought conditions remains a concern, plus those regions impacted by ongoing conflicts and socio-economic challenges. The ongoing high cost-of-living crisis due to high inflation rates, currency depreciation, and elevated fuel prices continue to pose a threat to staple crop prices in this region. West African countries need to open trade to allow the free flow of grains in the region contrary to the current self-seeking restrictive trade policies. Development partners will need to double up efforts at food assistance and support to increase food production in the medium to long term.

Food Trade Updates

- The Government of Kenya has imposed levies on imports of cereals (2%), legumes/pulses (2%), and roots and tubers (1%), and 0.3% levies on the export of the same products, which came into effect on 1st July 2024.
- The Government of Kenya has also imposed a ban on sugar imports from outside the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC), two regional trade blocs, citing an increase in local production.
- The East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) are set to commence implementation of the Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EARDIP), a transformative initiative aimed at improving digital connectivity and integration across Eastern Africa.

¹ FEWSNET 2024 [Malawi – Key Message Update: Early start of the lean season as food prices remain above average, September 2024 – Malawi | ReliefWeb](#)

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

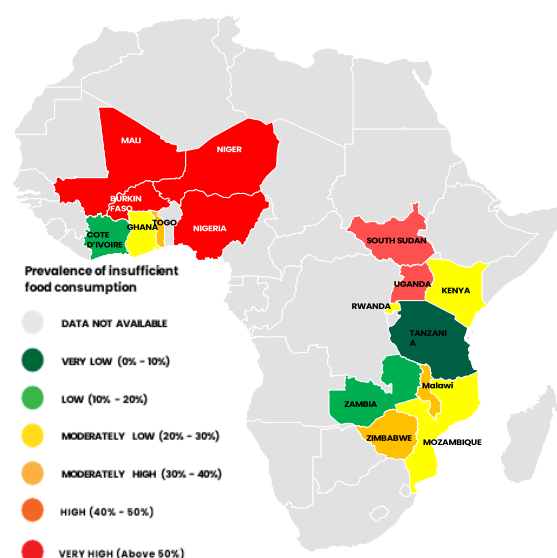
The Food Security Dashboard (**Table 1 and Figure 1**) offers a concise overview of fluctuations in the number of people experiencing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC)², snapshots of hunger hotspots and average changes in food prices³ over the past year. **Figure 1** displays the prevalence of IFC in September 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 (53.5%). South Sudan and Uganda are also inching close to hotspot status as 44.5% and 42.2%, respectively, of their populations do not have sufficient food for consumption. Substantial changes have been recorded in the number of people with IFC in September compared to August in many countries, including Ghana (64.71%), Rwanda (38.46%), South Sudan (11.63%), Togo (42.11%), and Uganda (127.85%). Compared to a year ago, most countries have experienced significant increases in the number of people with IFC except Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Zambia where it declined. Again, Uganda has experienced the largest change in the number of people with IFC at 125%.

The changes in the national average prices of maize and rice compared to the past six months showed a decline in Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia but rose in all other countries. Also, compared to a year ago, the prices of maize had declined in all the five East African countries monitored (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), an indication of the impact of seasonal increase in supply in these East African countries.

Table 1: Insufficient Food Consumption and Commodities Price Changes. Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, September 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	-7.44	5.42	13.53
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00	13.33	-0.17	4.81
Ethiopia			5.08	-11.52
Ghana	64.71	55.56		
Kenya	0.00	8.80	5.12	-20.89
Malawi	0.00	38.78	3.28	13.80
Mali*	0.00	3.94	15.53	10.45
Mozambique	0.00	-16.48		
Niger	0.00	22.99	0.10	15.72
Nigeria	3.34	22.49	69.23	227.97
Rwanda	38.46	5.88	1.45	-31.59
South Sudan	11.36	53.13	187.27	196.46
Tanzania	0.00	30.00	-14.29	-37.04
Togo	42.11	42.11	10.58	4.86
Uganda	127.85	125.00	-5.18	-34.06
Zambia	0.00	-21.43	-9.58	39.93
Zimbabwe	1.75	34.88	4.87	102.21

Key: ○ No Change ↑ = increase ↓ = decrease



² 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).

³ Maize is the main commodity tracked on this dashboard, except in Burkina Faso, Côte 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**) stood at 124.4 points in September 2024, up 3% from August and marking the largest month-on-month increase since March 2022. This increase was supported by a rise in all sub-indices for cereals (3%), vegetable oils (4.6%), dairy (3.8%), meat (0.4%) and sugar (10.4%).⁴ These increases are a result of speculative activities related to reduced global supplies underpinned by weather-related disruptions to production and harvests.⁵ As of 27th September 2024, the International Grain Council's (IGC) Grain and Oil Index (GOI) has risen by 7.1% against the previous month's level but lower by 11.6% against the previous year's level (**Table 2**). Except for rice, all sub-indices have risen as well compared to the previous month's, with wheat, maize, and soya beans rising by 6.8%, 9.3% and 10.1% respectively. On the other hand, all sub-indices have fallen against the previous years.

Figure 2: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)⁵



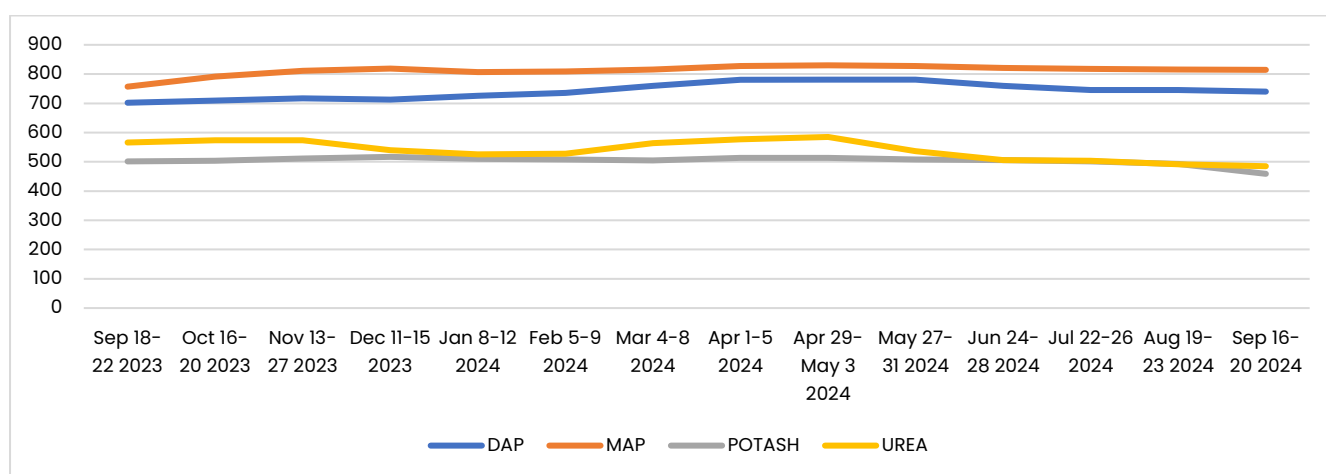
Table 2: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices

Jan 2000 = 100	27-Sep	% Change 1M	% Change 1Y
GOI	231.7	7.1	-11.6
Wheat	205.1	6.8	-11.2
Maize	217.2	9.3	-11.6
Rice	241.7	-1.9	-2.2
Soya beans	223.5	10.1	-13.9
Barley	214.8	5.3	-5.3

Global Fertiliser Prices

All monitored fertiliser types show marginal declines in their prices in September compared to August, with Potash declining the most by 6.9% (**Figure 3**). On the other hand, compared to a year ago, the prices of DAP and MAP went up by 5.4% and 7.5% respectively, while Potash and Urea declined by 8.4% and 14.3% respectively. The lower trend of fertiliser is attributed to the declining cost of inputs.⁶

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



Source: Author's construction based on DTN⁷

⁴ <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

⁵ Ibid

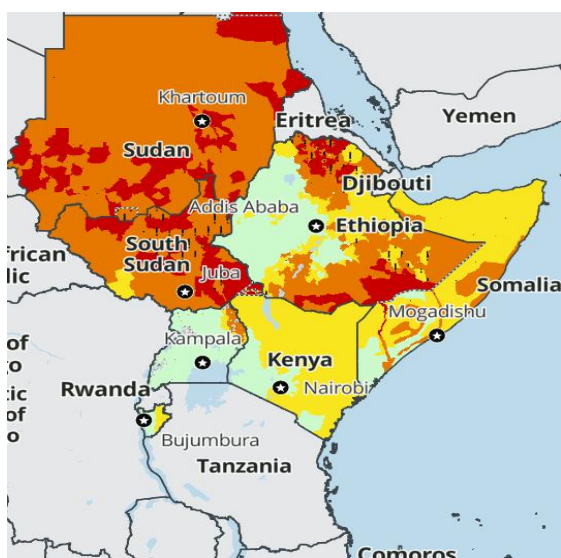
⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets>

⁷ <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2024/09/27/potash-10-34-0-uan32-lead-major>

East Africa Food Insecurity Updates

Food Security Outlook

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



According to the September report of the East and Central Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), close to 38 million people across seven East African countries (DRC, Somalia, Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania) are in IPC Phase 3+ (Crisis) food insecurity situation, with the DRC accounting for over 61%. The food insecurity situation in the region is largely driven by conflicts and insecurity, climate shocks and hazards and macroeconomic challenges. In **Ethiopia**, 15.8 million people need food assistance (FSNWG, September 2024), with much of the northern part of the country facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.⁸ As the October–December *Meher* harvests kick in, many households that consume own-grown food are expected to improve from severe food insecurity conditions.

In **Kenya**, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes generally persist across the country supported by the current long rains' harvests, although below average, as well as above-average cross-border imports from Tanzania and Uganda.⁹ In **South Sudan**, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions are widespread across the country during the peak of the main rainfall season in September. This situation is driven by a combination of factors including expanding floods, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, extremely high food prices, ongoing conflict and insecurity, as well as a high burden of returnees in the northern counties.¹⁰ However, Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) conditions may be persisting among some households, returnees and refugees in areas such as Renk, Rubkona, Aweil East, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, and parts of Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.¹¹ In **Uganda**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions persist in Karamoja and refugee settlements due to the influx of displaced people from DRC, Sudan and South Sudan.¹² However, in bimodal areas, seasonal improvements in food supplies from the harvesting of the first season crops are supporting generally Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

As of 30th September 2024, the number of people across five selected East African countries who did not have sufficient food for consumption has gone up by 11.6 million people from 33.7 million in August to 45.3 million in September 2024. This deterioration in food insecurity across these select countries is largely driven by a significant surge seen in Uganda (127.85%), Rwanda (38.46%) and South Sudan (11.36%). The number of people with insufficient food consumption remained unchanged in Kenya and Tanzania from the previous month. The current level of food insecurity across the region is also higher than it was in September 2023 (31.1 million) and September 2022 (42.1 million). All selected East African countries experienced increases in their food insecurity levels in the past year with Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania having the most significant increases at 125%, 53.13%, and 30% respectively.

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

⁹ <https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya>

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

¹¹ <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan>

¹² <https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda>

Table 3: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption across selected East African countries (August 2024)¹³

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	8.80	25.93
Rwanda	12.30	3.60	2.60	29.27	38.46	5.88	28.57
South Sudan	11.00	4.90	4.40	44.55	11.36	53.13	-28.99
Tanzania	56.30	5.20	5.20	9.24	0.00	30.00	-16.13
Uganda	42.70	18.00	7.90	42.15	127.85	125.00	16.88

*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 EA¹⁴

	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 Countries¹⁵

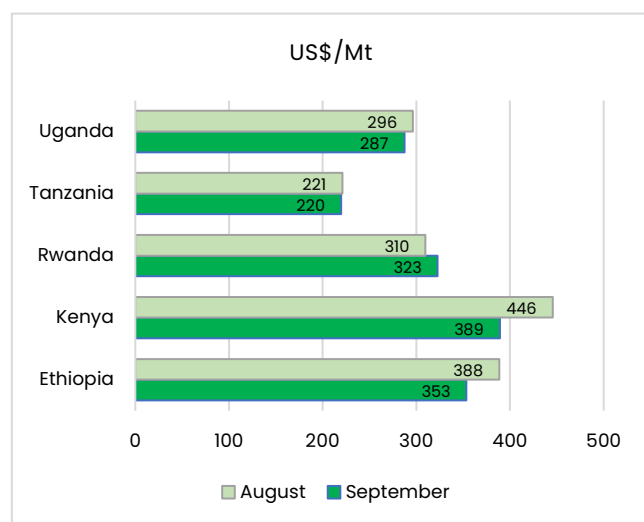


Figure 5 presents the national average price spreads for maize across select East African countries. Generally, prices in USD have been decreasing in most of the countries, except Rwanda which has seen a 4% increase to USD 323/Mt. Tanzania maintains the lowest price at USD 220/Mt, with Kenya recording a 13% decrease to USD 389/Mt, despite being the highest in the region, attributed to adequate carryover stocks following the 2023 above-average cereal production and sustained imports from Uganda and Tanzania¹⁶. However, it is estimated that the price of maize in Kenya attracts excess margin by retailers of up to 82%¹⁷, mainly due to the high demand for the staple crop in the country. Ethiopia's maize price continued to drop, currently at USD 353 influenced by the onset of the *Meher* season cereals harvests.

Table 4 shows changes in the local currencies' prices of maize across the region, showing a significant increase in South Sudan of 46.68% and a moderate decline of 12.63% in Kenya compared to the past month. However, compared to September 2023, the prices of maize remain lower in most East African countries except in South Sudan where the current price is 196.46% higher.

¹³ Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap

¹⁴ FEWS NET, 2024

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

¹⁶ GIEWS, 2024 <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/giews-country-brief-kenya-16-september-2024>

¹⁷ AMO Price Tracker, 2024 [AMO Price Tracker - August 2024.pdf](#)

Table 4: Percentage Changes in Maize Prices in East Africa¹⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Maize (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg	4,121.94	-1.30 ↘	-0.65 ↘	5.08 ↑	-11.52 ↓
Kenya	Maize	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	49.81	-12.63 ↓	0.53 ▲	5.12 ↑	-20.89 ↓
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*	2,267.44	46.68 ✖	63.47 ✖	187.27 ✖	196.46 ✖
Tanzania	Maize (Mahindi)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	60,000.00	0.00 ●	20.00 ✖	-14.29 ↓	-37.04 ↓
Uganda	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg*	1,054.85	-3.74 ↘	-7.22 ↓	-5.18 ↓	-34.06 ↓

Note: Last price is for September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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 Countries¹⁹

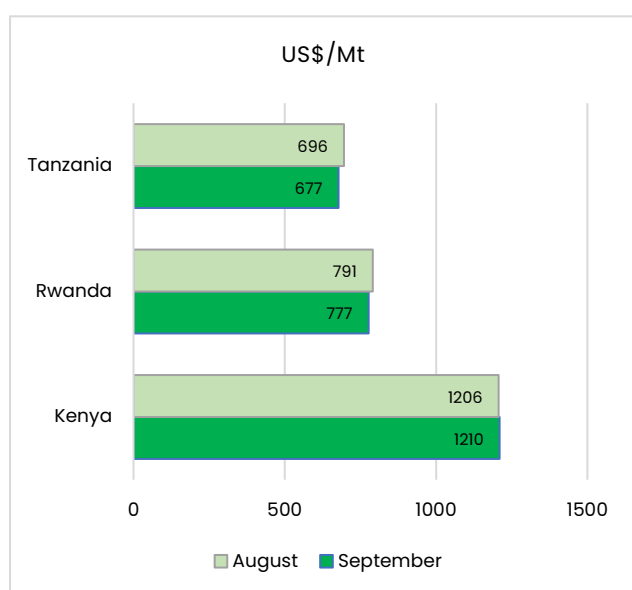


Figure 6 presents the rice price spread in USD between three East African countries, showing a slight price decrease in Rwanda (1.8%) and Tanzania (2.6%) at USD 777 and USD 677 respectively, mainly due to the increase in stock and supply of rice in the market following good main season harvest this year. Kenya has seen a slight increase of 0.3% selling at USD 1,210 on average, which could be attributed to currency fluctuation and costs of importation.

From **Table 5**, the local currency prices of rice in Rwanda and Tanzania show a decline compared to the previous 1-6 months. Also, Tanzania recorded a 28.32% decrease compared to 12 months ago, but Rwanda recorded a low increase of 3.56% compared to the same period. The declines in prices are because of the positive impact of increased stocks in the market. Contrary, the price in Kenya is 15.79% and 1.38% higher compared to the past six months and one year.

Table 5: Percentage Changes in Rice prices in East Africa²⁰

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Rice	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	154.79	0.29 ▲	-1.65 ↘	15.79 ✖	1.38 ▲
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	185,000.00	-2.63 ↘	-7.50 ↓	-19.57 ↓	-28.32 ↓

Note: Last price is for September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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%)

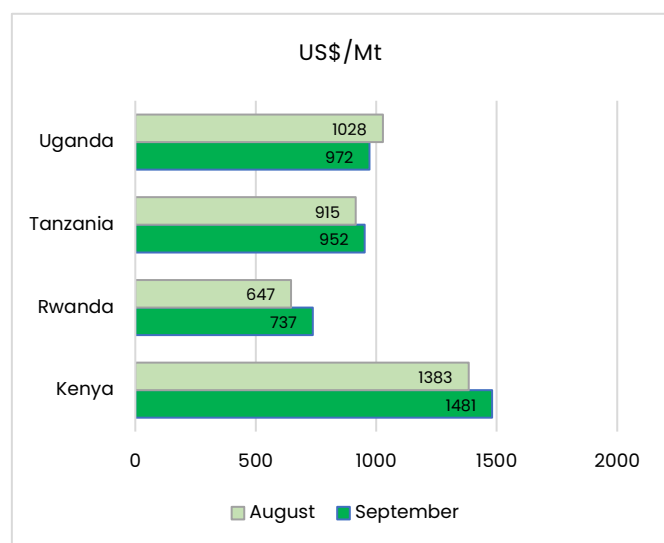
¹⁸ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, South Sudan & Uganda, 2) National MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

¹⁹ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

²⁰ 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 Countries²¹



Kenya's beans (Yellow-Green), as shown in **Figure 7** continues to fetch the highest price in the region at USD 1,481, a 7.1% month-on-month increase, a phenomenon similar to other two East African countries, Rwanda and Tanzania recording USD 737 and USD 952 marking 14% and 4% increases respectively. Retail prices for beans in Uganda were generally 5.45% cheaper month-on-month at USD 972, supported by imports from Ethiopia and Tanzania²². The changes in prices in local currencies as shown in **Table 6** also demonstrate a general surge in the price of beans in all markets compared to the past 1-6 months, except in Uganda. Rwanda has had the most rise in prices, ranging from 7.82% to 55.52%. The year-on-year prices of beans were significantly lower, except Kenya's yellow-green which saw a slight uptick of 3.26% during the same period.

Table 6: Percentage Changes in Beans Prices in East Africa²³

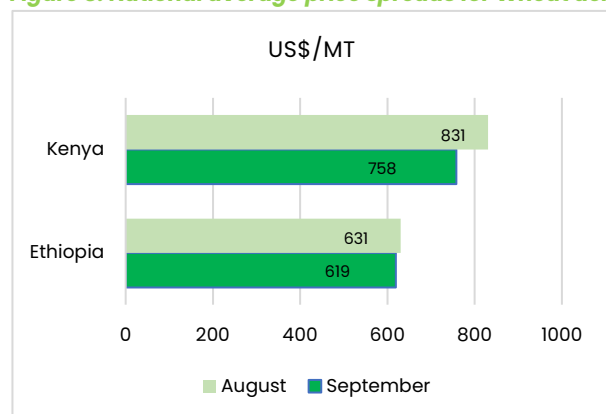
Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Beans (Yellow-Green)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	189.53	7.07 ↑	4.22 ▲	10.21 ↑	3.26 ▲
Kenya	Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	142.38	8.30 ↑	4.20 ▲	10.66 ↑	-27.52 ↓
Rwanda	Beans	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg*	865.88	7.82 ↑	49.29 ☒	55.52 ☒	-21.94 ↓
Tanzania	Beans (Maharage)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	260,000.00	4.00 ▲	0.00 ●	13.04 ↑	-0.04 ▫
Uganda	Beans	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg*	3,568.31	-5.45 ↓	-5.16 ↓	-3.08 ▫	-16.03 ↓

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



Following the abrupt increase in the price of wheat in Kenya in August, **Figure 8** shows the receding of the current price by 8.7% in September to USD 758. A similar trend is also seen in Ethiopia with the prices falling by 2% month-on-month. On the other hand, the local currency prices (**Table 7**) were generally higher than in the past 3-12 months in Kenya and Ethiopia, with both recording a rise of 55.07% and 5.08% respectively, over the one-year level. However, both countries registered a decline in prices in September compared to August, reflecting declining global wheat prices underpinned by weak international demand and strong competition among exporters.²⁴

²¹ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

²² ReliefWeb <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-key-message-update-karamoja-harvests-likely-support-improved-food-security-through-late-2024-september-2024>

²³ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda & Uganda, 2) National MIS Kenya & Tanzania

²⁴ FPMA 2024 <https://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/international-prices/detail/en/c/1710091/>

Table 7: Percentage Changes in Wheat Prices in East Africa²⁵

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Wheat (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg	7,222.50	-1.79 ▾	1.56 ▲	3.58 ▲	5.08 ↑
Kenya	Wheat	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	97.04	-8.73 ▾	6.83 ↑	37.73 ✖	55.07 ✖

Note: Last price is for September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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 most types of fertilisers show lower trends across the select East African countries, particularly compared to the past 6–12 months (**Table 8**). The prices of all monitored fertiliser types in Rwanda were also lower over all the periods. However, the prices of all types of fertilisers in Kenya were significantly above their 3-month level, with CAN, DAP, and NPK registering 115.82%, 50.62% and 20.36% respectively. Also, CAN and NPK fertilisers in Kenya recorded 37.96% and 8.57% price increases compared to the past month, which is partly due to the delayed tendering of 245,000Mt of fertilisers by the country's National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

Table 8: Percentage Changes in Fertiliser prices in East Africa²⁶

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Fertilizer (CAN)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	120.76	37.96 ✖	115.82 ✖	-55.63 ▾	-18.81 ▾
Kenya	Fertilizer (DAP)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	126.88	-20.57 ▾	50.62 ✖	-36.65 ▾	-33.63 ▾
Kenya	Fertilizer (NPK)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	107.08	8.57 ↑	20.36 ✖	-3.76 ▾	20.41 ✖
Rwanda	DAP	National Average USD/50KG	47.39	-0.82 ▾	-2.61 ▾	-4.32 ▾	-11.14 ▾
Rwanda	NPK 17-17-17	National Average USD/50KG	47.71	-0.81 ▾	-3.01 ▾	-4.71 ▾	-11.52 ▾
Rwanda	Urea	National Average USD/50KG	36.53	-0.81 ▾	-2.69 ▾	-4.40 ▾	-11.12 ▾

Note: Last price is for September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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 *Meher* harvests, which are from October to December, are expected to be near average due to favourable production in the west, but below-average production is expected in some localised areas.²⁷ In **South Sudan**, average to above-average rains are causing severe flooding and damaging crops, while very good cropping conditions have been recorded across areas not affected by flooding.²⁸ In **Uganda**, below-average first season cereal and legume crop harvests have been recorded. However, forecasts indicate that Uganda is expected to experience above-average rainfall during the second season from September to November.²⁹ Land preparation for the *Vuli* season has begun in the bimodal north and northern coast of **Tanzania** with the planting to start in the month of October.

²⁵ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda, South Sudan & Uganda, 2) National MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

²⁶ Author's construction based on 1) AfricaFertiliser.org for Ethiopia & Rwanda, 2) National MIS for Kenya; 3) AFAP for Uganda

²⁷ <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

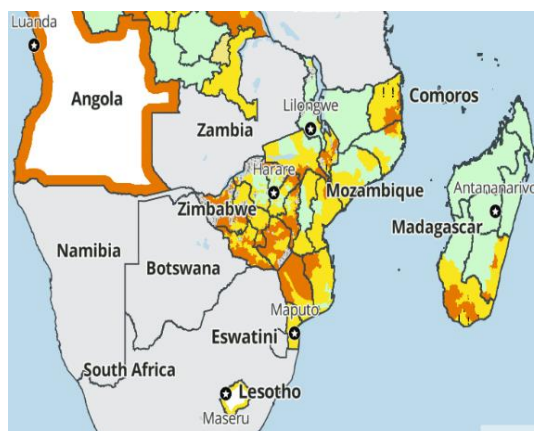
²⁸ <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan>

²⁹ <https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda>

Southern Africa Food Security Update

Food Security Outlook

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



There is a growing food need anticipated across Southern Africa through early 2025 as the impact of the El Niño-induced drought begins to bite with the ear depletion of households' food stocks and early onset of the lean season is worsening the food security situation. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) estimates about 68 million people (nearly 17% of the region's population) are affected.³⁰ In **Malawi**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions prevail mostly in southern and parts of central regions, while Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes prevail in the northern region and parts of the central region supported by average past harvests and informal imports from Tanzania. Government efforts so far have only secured 70,000Mt against the required 261,000Mt to meet growing national needs.³¹ In addition, there is an emerging food safety issue which may negatively impact the food security situation. Malawi has recently recorded the sudden deaths of dogs that consumed meals prepared from maize husks contaminated with aflatoxins.³² In **Mozambique**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in conflict affected areas and areas severely impacted by El Niño-induced drought during the 2023/24 season. The conditions are expected to deteriorate until the next main harvest in April 2025.³³ Similarly, in **Zimbabwe**, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are widespread across the country and expected to last till the next harvesting season in early 2025.³⁴

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

As of 30th September 2024, the number of people who did not have sufficient food for consumption across four selected Southern African countries had gone up by 100,000 people reaching 23.5 million people from 23.4 million people recorded in August (see **Table 9**). This is driven by a 1.75% rise in Zimbabwe. The current level of food insecurity is also above what was recorded in September 2023 (22.5 million) and September 2022 (18.5 million). Compared to a year ago, Malawi and Zimbabwe have registered a rise of 38.78% and 34.88%, respectively, while Mozambique and Zambia have had a decline of 16.48% and 21.43%, respectively.

Table 9: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (August 2024)³⁵

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	38.78	88.89
Mozambique	29.50	7.60	7.60	25.76	0.00	-16.48	-1.30
Zambia	17.40	3.30	3.30	18.97	0.00	-21.43	65.00
Zimbabwe	15.20	5.80	5.70	38.16	1.75	34.88	11.54

*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%)

³⁰ <https://www.okayafrica.com/ongoing-food-crisis-southern-africa/>

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

³² <https://www.observer.ug/index.php/news/headlines/82424-aflatoxin-in-maize-kills-hundreds-of-dogs-in-malawi>

³³ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>

³⁴ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/zimbabwe>

³⁵ Author's construction based on HungerMap

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 Countries³⁶

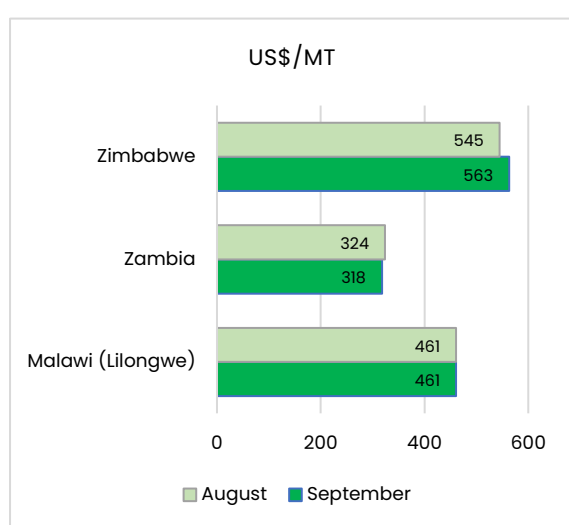


Figure 10 presents the price spread of maize in Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, with the latter recording an increase of 1.64% to sell at USD 563 in September 2024. The price of maize in Malawi has remained stable, while Zambia recorded a slight decline in September compared to August 2024. This shows that these markets are responding positively to the increased cross-border trade with neighbouring Tanzania. Moreover, in Table 10 below, the national average prices of maize in local currencies show declines in Malawi and Zambia but a low (1.64%) increase in Zimbabwe compared to the past month. This is attributable to imports from neighbouring Tanzania as well as ongoing food assistance support by WFP³⁷. Overall, the price of maize remains above the levels seen 6-12 months ago, with the national average prices being 13.8%, 39.93%, and 102.21% higher than the one-year level in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe respectively.

Table 10: Percentage Changes in maize prices in Southern Africa³⁸

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*	840.30	1.69 ▲	13.08 ▲	3.61 ▲	9.70 ▲
Malawi	Maize	Mzimba, MWK/Kg*	714.55	-0.91 ▼	28.33 ☒	5.86 ▲	21.16 ☒
Malawi	Maize	Mzuzu, MWK/Kg*	653.99	-2.80 ▼	12.61 ▲	-1.36 ▼	9.87 ▲
Malawi	Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg*	793.20	-0.21 ▼	15.46 ☒	3.28 ▲	13.80 ▲
Malawi	Maize	Nsanje, MWK/Kg*	874.76	0.64 ▲	6.81 ▲	0.09 ▲	27.19 ☒
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	8.42	-0.33 ▼	-1.89 ▼	-9.58 ▼	39.93 ☒
Zimbabwe	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, USD/Kg*	0.56	1.64 ▲	-0.06 ▼	4.87 ▲	102.21 ☒

Note: Last price is for September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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%)

³⁶ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

³⁷ WFP 2024 [WFP Southern Africa – El Niño External Situation Report – September 16.pdf](#)

³⁸ Author's construction based on FAO data

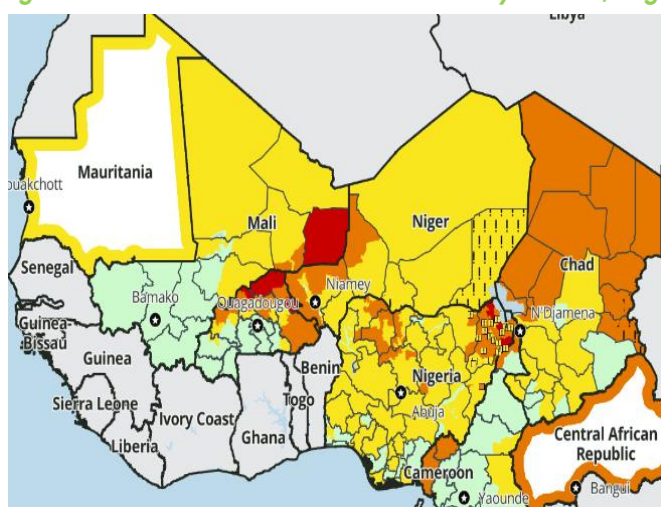
Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions

Malawi is expected to experience a La Niña phenomenon, which is expected to result in an average to above-average rainfall season and national harvests. Similarly, in **Mozambique**, a favourable agricultural season is anticipated in 2024/2025 due to anticipated normal to above-normal rainfall in most of the country from October to December 2024.³⁹ In **Zimbabwe**, rainfall forecasts predict a normal onset and at least average rainfall for the main 2024/2025 agricultural season nationwide. Some farmers have already begun preparing their lands in anticipation of the rains.⁴⁰

West Africa Food Security Update

Food Security Outlook

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



In **Ghana**, the drought in the northern part of the country was found to have resulted in up to 75% crop loss as per assessments made by FAO and NASA Harvest (2024) using remote sensing and further confirmation by field assessments.⁴¹ Concurrently, the Government of Ghana announced a plan to raise USD 500 million to boost input supplies, facilitate strategic food imports (largely relying on ECOWAS reserves) and compensate affected farmers. Consequently, Ghana has received 500 metric tonnes of cereals from the ECOWAS Regional Food Security Reserve to help its national response strategy.⁴² Consequently, the government of Ghana plans to distribute 100kg of maize and 25kg of rice to 800,000 farmers in the drought affected regions.⁴³

In **Burkina Faso**, the lean season food assistance, which covers at least 75% of the needs of the majority of households in the communes of Titao and Sollé (Loroum province), Djibo and Arbinda (Soum province), Gorom-Gorom (Oudalan province), Diapaga (Tapoa province), as well as access to green maize harvests and leafy vegetables by some households, is sustaining Crisis (IPC Phase 3) situation despite increase in armed terrorist activities.⁴⁴ Similarly, in **Niger**, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity conditions prevail in the regions of Tillabéry, Tahoua, Diffa and Maradi. This is due to heightened conflicts and flooding caused by heavy rainfall.⁴⁵ Overall, the cumulative effects of security and socio-political shocks on internal and cross-border flows of food are impacting the food security situation across the country, despite the ongoing harvests for the main cereals and cash crops.

In **Nigeria**, macroeconomic challenges particularly high fuel prices, flooding and conflict are driving widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.⁴⁶ However, northeast Nigeria remains in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions due to the impact of heightened conflicts and insecurity. With the main season's harvest beginning, access to food may seasonally increase, though household food stocks are anticipated to remain below average and are anticipated to deplete atypically early.⁴⁷ In **Mali**, improvements in the food security situations are expected beginning this month as new harvests kicks in. For instance, in Menaka, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions are expected to improve to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Similarly, the ongoing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the Liptako Gourma area is anticipated to improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Elsewhere in the country, households are projected to experience Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food

³⁹ <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>

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

⁴¹ <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=GHA>

⁴² <https://www.myjoyonline.com/ghana-takes-delivery-of-500-metric-tonnes-of-grains-from-ecowas/>

⁴³ <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/800-000-farmers-to-benefit-from-food-grants-from-October-10-Agric-minister-1953476>

⁴⁴ <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

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

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

⁴⁷ Ibid

insecurity starting in October. Nonetheless, ongoing insecurity and substantial flood damage are limiting household access to food in the central and northern regions of the country. In **Togo**, households in the northern zone, characterised by unimodal rainfall, will continue to experience Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions due to the impacts of insecurity in the region. This is especially true for some refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and poor households affected by flooding.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

As of 30th September 2024, the number of people with insufficient food for consumption across seven selected West African countries had gone up by 7.6 million from 162.8 million to 170.4 million in August (**Table 11**). This increase was driven by a rise in Ghana, Nigeria and Togo by 64.71%, 3.34% and 42.11%, respectively. The prevalence of insufficient food consumption in September 2024 also remains above what was recorded in August 2023 (142.5 million people) and August 2022 (117.5 million people). In terms of changes in individual countries compared to the past year, all monitored countries in West Africa have experienced surges, except Burkina Faso, with Ghana and Togo experiencing the most surges at 55.56% and 42.11% respectively.

Table 11: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in selected West African countries (August 2024)⁴⁸

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	●	-7.44
Cote d'Ivoire	29.40	5.10	5.10	17.35	0.00	●	13.33
Ghana	29.80	8.40	5.10	28.19	64.71	↑	55.56
Mali	19.10	13.20	13.20	69.11	0.00	●	3.94
Niger	25.90	21.40	21.40	82.63	0.00	●	22.99
Nigeria	202.80	108.40	104.90	53.45	3.34	↑	22.49
Togo	7.90	2.70	1.90	34.18	42.11	↑	42.11

*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 include⁴⁹

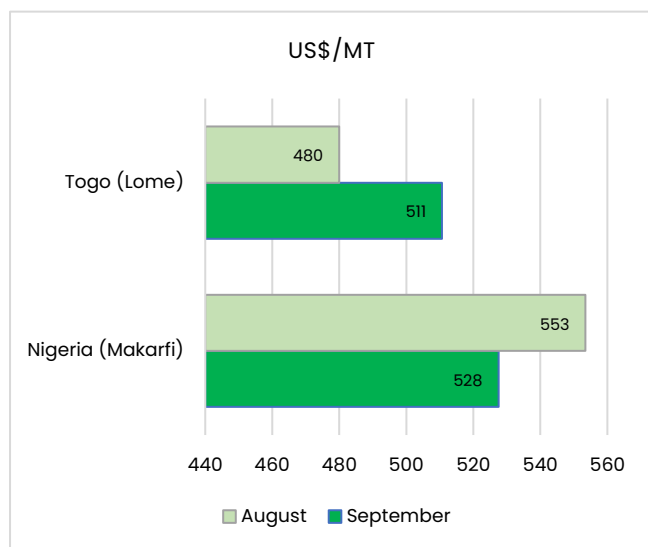
	Insecurity & Armed Conflicts	Conflict, insecurity and political tension in West Africa continue to disrupt agriculture, trade, and food assistance activities, resulting in higher food prices.
	Macroeconomic Challenges	Poor macroeconomic conditions, driven by high inflation rates, local currency depreciations 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 Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap Live

⁴⁹ Fewsnet 2024

Maize

Figure 12: Price spreads for Maize across select West African Countries⁵⁰



Nigeria's Makarfi market price, a region known as among the major agriculture production areas, shows a 5% price decrease to USD 528/Mt closely related to the monthly change in currency exchange rates (Figure 12). However, Togo's Lome market records a 6% month-on-month price increase to USD 511/Mt, which is underpinned by high transport costs and strong domestic demand due to a below-average cereal output in 2023 that has led to earlier than usual reliance on markets. However, the overall local prices of maize grain in the two West African countries (Table 12) show higher trends compared to the past 3-12 months, with Nigeria markets being as high as 250% compared to the past year, indicating a dire need for promoting regional food trade with other countries to ease the pressure on consumers, but also promoting peace and stability to allow movement of goods in the region. Compared to the previous month, however, the

prices of maize remain largely stable or seen a low increase (0-5%) in Togo, while in Nigeria, the price in the Makarfi market did not change.

Table 12: Percentage Changes in maize prices in West Africa⁵¹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Nigeria	Maize	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG	88,000.00	0.00 ●	7.32 ↑	54.39 ✖	188.52 ✖
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 September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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 presents the price spread for rice across select West African countries, with Niger's Niamey market recording the highest price in USD at USD 1,089 although 8.5% lower than the previous month. Notably, Nigeria (Makarfi) market has the lowest price at USD 312/Mt being a surplus producing region of the country. When price changes in local currencies are observed (Table 13), Burkina Faso has reported general price stability in Bobo Dioulasso and Dori over the past 1-6 months, while all monitored markets in Niger and Togo also recorded price stability and declines respectively over the previous month. Mali's Kayes and Nigeria's Maiduguri markets recorded the highest price increase of about 40.26% and 161.21% over the past year respectively. Generally, the price of rice in the region remains

⁵⁰ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

⁵¹ Author's construction based on FAO data

above the levels seen a year ago, with Nigeria registering the highest, ranging between 92% and 161%.

Figure 13: Price spreads for rice across select West African Countries⁵²

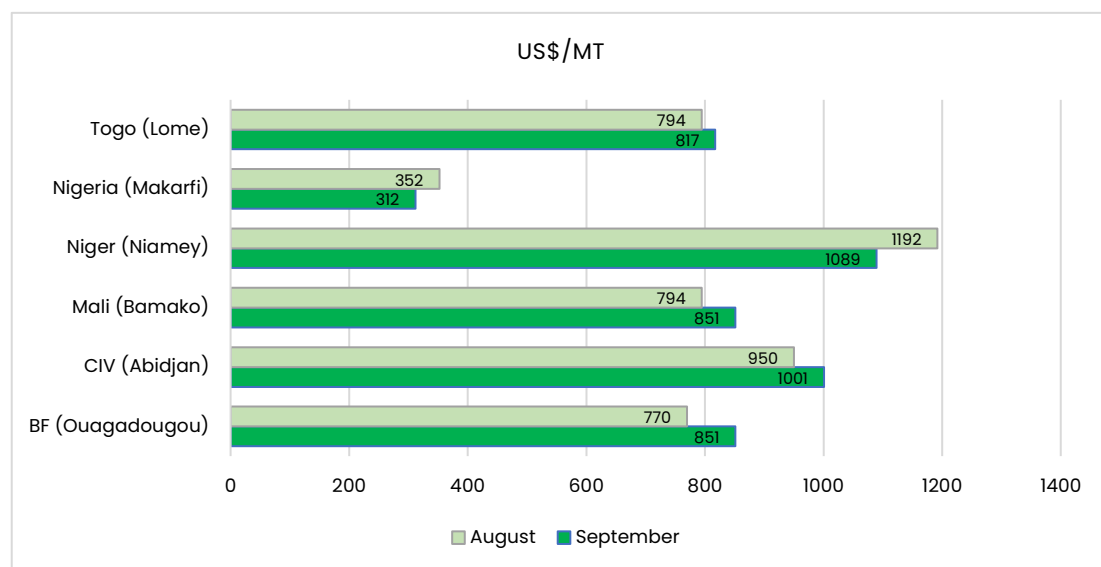


Table 13: Percentage Changes in rice prices in West Africa⁵³

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)	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	54,000.00	0.00 ●	-5.26 ↓	0.00 ●	20.00 ✖
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	50,000.00	2.04 ▲	7.53 ↑	6.38 ↑	28.21 ✖
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	50,000.00	-3.85 ▬	5.26 ↑	11.11 ↑	8.70 ↑
Mali	Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	43,500.00	-16.35 ↓	-16.35 ↓	-16.35 ↓	-13.00 ↓
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	52,000.00	4.00 ▲	15.56 ✖	20.93 ✖	20.93 ✖
Mali	Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	54,000.00	21.35 ✖	18.68 ✖	21.35 ✖	40.26 ✖
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	640.00	-12.33 ↓	-8.57 ↓	-3.03 ▬	14.29 ↑
Niger	Rice (imported)	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	660.00	-8.33 ↓	3.13 ▲	3.13 ▲	22.22 ✖
Niger	Rice (imported)	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	640.00	-11.11 ↓	-3.03 ▬	0.00 ●	18.52 ✖
Niger	Rice (imported)	Zinder, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	620.00	-11.43 ↓	-3.13 ▬	-3.13 ▬	10.71 ↑
Nigeria	Rice	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG	52,000.00	-7.14 ↓	15.56 ✖	9.47 ↑	92.59 ✖
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)	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)	Anie, XOF/Kg**	500.00	0.00 ●	4.17 ▲	6.38 ↑	2.04 ▲
Togo	Rice (imported)	Cinkassé, XOF/Kg**	480.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	2.13 ▲	3.23 ▲
Togo	Rice (imported)	Lomé, XOF/Kg**	490.00	0.00 ●	2.08 ▲	2.08 ▲	0.00 ●

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

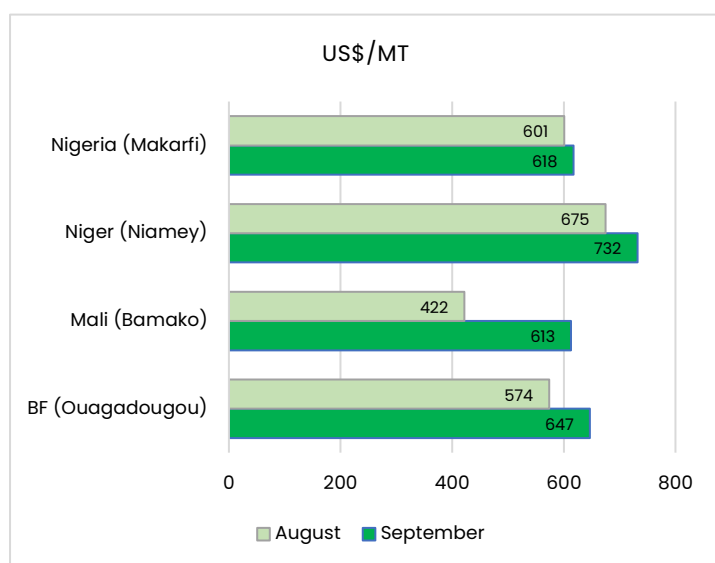
● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ✖ = high increase (>15%),
 ▬ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ↓ = high decrease (>15%)

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

⁵³ Author's construction based on FAO data

Millet

Figure 14: Price spreads for Millet across select West African Countries⁵⁴



As seen in **Figure 14**, all select West African markets have recorded an increase in the price of millet over the past month, with Niger having the most expensive millet at USD 732/Mt, while Mali recorded the highest monthly price increase (in USD) by 45% underpinned by conflict-related market disruptions, as well as inadequate availabilities following production shortfalls⁵⁵. Similarly, changes in millet prices across all select West African countries (**Table 14**) show significant increases overall compared to the past 1-12 months, with the highest recorded in Nigeria (Maiduguri) at 258.82% and the lowest recorded at Burkina Faso (Bobo Dioulasso) at 7.04% increase. This is a direct reflection of the impact of poor seasonal harvests that the region has grappled with and the implications it has on consumer retail prices.

Table 14: Percentage Changes in millet prices in select West African Countries⁵⁶

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	0.00	16.92	16.92	7.04
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	47,500.00	-5.00	35.71	41.79	35.71
Burkina Faso	Millet	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	33,500.00	1.52	19.64	28.85	28.85
Burkina Faso	Millet	Kongoussi, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	42,500.00	0.00	13.33	60.38	57.41
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	38,000.00	-9.52	20.63	43.40	35.71
Mali	Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	36,000.00	0.00	38.46	46.94	44.00
Mali	Millet	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	47,500.00	0.00	35.71	46.15	35.71
Mali	Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	40,000.00	26.98	42.86	48.15	37.93
Mali	Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	40,000.00	0.00	37.93	53.85	66.67
Mali	Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	38,000.00	38.18	52.00	68.89	52.00
Niger	Millet	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	500.00	-3.85	31.58	72.41	56.25
Niger	Millet	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	440.00	2.33	22.22	60.00	37.50
Niger	Millet	Maradi, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	435.00	19.18	40.32	61.11	61.11
Niger	Millet	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	430.00	-2.27	22.86	43.33	28.36
Niger	Millet	Zinder, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	420.00	-4.55	35.48	40.00	31.25
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	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	103,000.00	7.85	27.16	77.59	182.19

Note: Last price is for September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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%)

⁵⁴ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

⁵⁵FPMA September 2024 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/95e45418-a221-480d-b41a-b66061ddc3cf/content>

⁵⁶ Author's construction based on FAO data

Sorghum

Figure 15: Price spreads for sorghum across select West African Countries⁵⁷

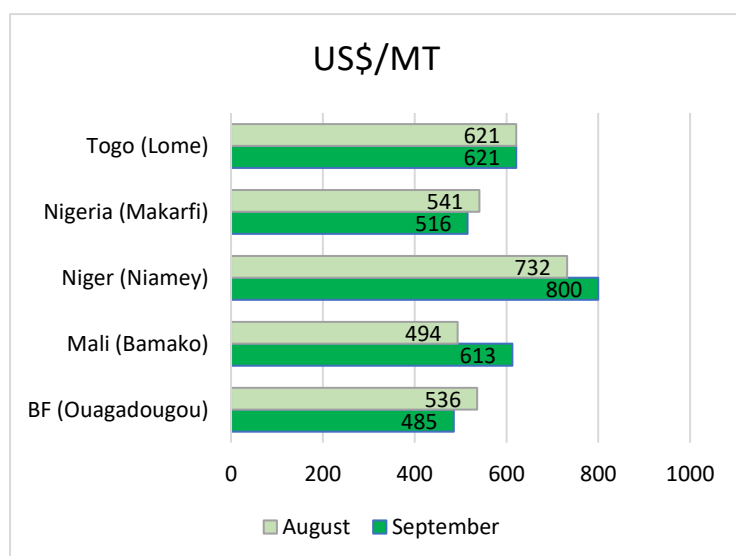


Figure 15 provides a mixed picture of Sorghum price trends in the select West African countries, with Nigeria (Makarfi) and Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou) showing slight price decreases to USD 516/Mt and USD 485/Mt respectively. On the other note, Sorghum price in Mali (Niamey) remains the most expensive in the region at USD 800/Mt while Mali (Bamako) recorded the highest monthly spike by 24% to USD 613 because of the ongoing poor supply in the market due to poor seasonal harvests of 2023. Table 15 attests to the ongoing food price crisis, with all select countries recording year-on-year soaring prices to the tune of 269.57% at Nigeria's Ibadan market, with the exception of Togo whose markets' prices are as low as 23.16% compared to the past year.

Table 15: Percentage Changes in sorghum prices in select West African countries⁵⁸

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	0.00	11.11
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	37,500.00	-6.25	15.38	31.58	25.00
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	33,000.00	6.45	26.92	37.50	50.00
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	28,500.00	-9.52	3.64	11.76	26.67
Mali	Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	36,000.00	24.14	46.94	56.52	50.00
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	35,000.00	22.81	34.62	40.00	29.63
Mali	Sorghum	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	32,000.00	0.00	18.52	39.13	33.33
Mali	Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	25,000.00	0.00	19.05	25.00	13.64
Niger	Sorghum	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	470.00	2.17	51.61	62.07	46.88
Niger	Sorghum	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	400.00	-6.98	14.29	33.33	14.29
Niger	Sorghum	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	470.00	9.30	34.29	67.86	44.62
Niger	Sorghum	Zinder, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	420.00	-4.55	27.27	40.00	31.25
Nigeria	Sorghum	Makarfi Market Centre, NGN/KG	86,000.00	0.00	16.22	68.63	70.30
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)	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 September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 2024

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

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

⁵⁸ Author's construction based on FAO data

Fertiliser

Overall, the prices of monitored fertiliser types across the selected West African countries show general downward trends compared to the past 1-12 months. However, prices in Ivory Coast have recorded a slight uptick (0-5%) in 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 Africa⁵⁹

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 September 2024, *August 2024, **July 2024, and ***June 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 **Burkina Faso**, cropping conditions appear to favour a good agricultural production expected to be above last season, although in the South-West region, which is more affected by dry spells and insecurity, production is predicted to be lower than the average of the last five seasons.⁶⁰ In **Niger**, average to good harvests is expected for the ongoing harvests supported by a good rainfall regime. However, floods in some regions have affected crops, with nearly 14,000 hectares impacted, of which 78% are in the Zinder region.⁶¹ In **Nigeria**, a below average main season harvest is expected as the current agricultural season has seen varied rainfall patterns. After experiencing dry spells in June and July, heavy rains in August and September have caused significant flooding, especially in northern Nigeria. By early September, over 342,000 hectares of cropland were estimated to be flooded nationwide, with the most severe flooding occurring in Bauchi, Jigawa and Borno States. In **Mali**, below-average harvests are anticipated due to several factors, including floods from heavy rains and high river water levels, which have led to significant crop losses across nearly all regions. Additionally, insecurity and pest damage have further exacerbated the situation.⁶² In **Togo**, despite irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping seasons average harvest prospects are predicted.⁶³

⁵⁹ Author's construction based on AfricaFertiliser.org

⁶⁰ <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

⁶¹ <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

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

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

Food Trade Updates

Continental

- Rwanda ships its first consolidated agricultural product consignment to Ghana as the country seeks to diversify exports under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement.⁶⁴
- Tanzania was officially announced by the U.S. Secretary of State to have officially joined the Lobito Corridor project, a groundbreaking railway initiative which now connects four African nations; Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia and Tanzania; spanning from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.⁶⁵

East Africa

- The East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) are set to commence implementation of the Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EARDIP), a transformative initiative aimed at improving digital connectivity and integration across Eastern Africa.

Figure 16 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 16: East Africa Cross border trade updates August 2024



Kenya

- In addition to our publication in the May 2024 Issue of this monitor on the same, the Government of Kenya has imposed levies on cereals, legumes/pulses, and roots and tubers which came into effect on 1st July 2024 as follows:

COMMODITY	TRADE TYPE	% OF CUSTOM VALUE
Cereals	Imports	2.0
	Exports	0.3
Legumes/Pulses	Imports	2.0
	Exports	0.3
Roots and Tubers	Imports	1.0
	Exports	0.3

- The Government of Kenya has also imposed a ban on sugar imports from outside the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC), two regional trade blocs, citing an increase in local production.

⁶⁴ <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/20411/news/business/afcfta-rwanda-dispatches-first-mixed-agric-consignment-to-ghana>

⁶⁵ <https://www.riotimesonline.com/tanzania-joins-ambitious-lobito-corridor-project-expanding-africas-railway-network/>

Southern Africa

Figure 17 below summarises some key activities and events recorded across Southern Africa impacting food trade activities.

Figure 17: Southern Africa Food Trade updates for August 2024



Zimbabwe

- The Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange Private Limited (ZMX) which operates an electronic warehouse receipt & commodities trading platform has set up 31 warehouses to receive wheat & other grains following the government's liberalisation of grain trade.

West Africa

Figure 18 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 18: West Africa Cross Border Trade Updates August 2024



Ghana

The Government of Ghana imposed a ban on the export of grains, including rice, maize, and soya bean. This ban, announced on Monday, 26th August 2024, is expected to last until January 2025.

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