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INITIATIVE



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 66th edition provides an overview of the food security situation and market prices across East, Southern, and West Africa.

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Summary

AGRA's monthly Food Security Monitor serves as a vital tool for sharing timely data with key stakeholders, supporting informed, evidence-based decisions across the agricultural sector. Below are key highlights from the January 2026 Food Security Monitor edition:

Food Commodity Prices Updates

Eastern Africa's staple food markets exhibited mixed month-on-month movements in January–February, influenced by post-harvest tightening, cross-border trade dynamics, and localized dry-season stress. The most significant increases were observed in Tanzania's maize prices, rising from USD 313 → 353/MT (+13%), and Uganda's maize, increasing from USD 390 → 412/MT (+6%), reflecting firm regional demand. Conversely, major declines included South Sudan's maize dropping from USD 944 → 901/MT (–5%) and Rwanda's beans falling sharply by 17%. Fertilizer markets saw substantial adjustments, most notably Uganda's NPK tumbling by 59.7% and DAP by 22.8%, following improved input availability. Seasonal conditions remain mixed, with persistent dryness in eastern Kenya, Somalia, central Uganda, and northern Tanzania posing risks to early-season crop establishment and rangeland regeneration.

West Africa's staple food markets recorded several significant month-on-month price movements in January–February, driven by varying supply conditions across the region. The most notable increases were in Nigeria, where sorghum rose from USD 202 → 244/MT (+21%) and millet increased from USD 264 → 292/MT (+11%), reflecting tighter domestic availability. In contrast, sharp declines were observed in the Sahel: Togo's maize fell from USD 330 → 295/MT (–11%), Nigeria's maize from USD 245 → 219/MT (–11%), and Mali's millet and sorghum dropped by around 7–10%, signalling improved supply and easing demand pressure. Rice markets were mixed, with significant increases in Nigeria (USD 462 → 557/MT, +21%) and moderate gains in Niger (USD 762 → 792/MT, +4%), while Togo (–10%) and Mali (–7%) registered declines. Fertilizer price movements varied across the region, with notable increases in several import-dependent markets driven by rising shipping and currency pressures, while Sahelian markets showed relative stability due to government subsidies. Overall, regional supply remains favourable as 2025 cereal harvests conclude and land preparation begins for the 2026 main-season planting.

Southern Africa recorded highly variable price movements amid mixed weather conditions and significant flood impacts. Maize prices rose sharply in Zambia (USD 352 → 422/MT, +20%), declined in Mozambique (USD 444 → 371/MT, –16%), and diverged in Malawi, where official-rate valuations fell (USD 738 → 558/MT, –24%) while parallel-rate prices plunged to USD 254/MT. Rice prices eased in Mozambique (USD 1,369 → 1,340/MT, –2%), while Malawi's parallel-rate valuation fell sharply. Beans and soybeans also weakened across Malawi (–14.6% and –13.9% m/m), while Mozambique recorded a modest decline. Fertilizer trends showed strong increases in Mozambique—NPK prices surged (+94.8% m/m), Urea (+15.3%)—while Malawi recorded moderate NPK gains (+5.2%) and slight Urea declines (–1.6%). Regionally, rainfall was mostly favourable, though Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique experienced destructive floods, and Zimbabwe's exceptionally heavy January rainfall filled 104 dams, improving crop prospects but elevating flood risk. Despite localized losses, overall cereal production prospects remain near average, supported by adequate moisture and improved pasture conditions.

Food Security Updates

East Africa's food security situation is deteriorating sharply, driven by overlapping climatic shocks, conflict, and constrained livelihoods. In Ethiopia, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are widespread as poor 2025 kiremt rains, depleted meher stocks, repeated pastoral droughts, and escalating conflict in Tigray and Amhara undermine food access, while refugees in Gambela face ration cuts and rising tensions. Kenya is experiencing a harsh lean season, with northern and eastern pastoral areas in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to consecutive below-average short-rains seasons, acute pasture and water shortages, and reduced milk production, while marginal agricultural zones face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions amid high prices and limited income opportunities. South Sudan shows the most severe deterioration, with intensifying conflict driving widespread displacement, market disruption, and growing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, alongside an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in several isolated and conflict-hit counties where humanitarian access is repeatedly suspended.

Southern Africa's food security situation in early 2026 is mixed but fragile, with Malawi improving gradually toward April as an expected average to above-average harvest boosts household stocks despite ongoing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) pockets in the south. Mozambique facing significant strain from widespread flooding that displaced over 700,000 people and damaged more than 440,000 hectares of crops, driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes, particularly in low-lying and conflict-affected northern areas. Zimbabwe experiencing highly seasonal deficits, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes through March in typical deficit-producing zones before improving to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) after the April/May harvest, though crop losses from excessive rains and a subsequent dry spell will leave many poor households vulnerable even after seasonal recovery.

West Africa's food security situation in 2026 is deteriorating under the combined pressures of expanding conflict, restricted

movement, depleted household stocks, and high market prices, with Burkina Faso experiencing widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions and localized Emergency (IPC Phase 4) risks among displaced and poorly assisted households in highly insecure northern and eastern provinces; Niger facing escalating Crisis and Emergency outcomes as armed group attacks disrupt agriculture and markets, driving early stock depletion and threatening 2.5–2.9 million people with acute food deficits at the July–September peak; and Nigeria confronting sustained Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels across conflict-affected northern regions as attacks, displacement, and high input costs severely undermine cultivation and livelihoods, leaving many poor households dependent on markets and unable to meet basic food needs despite some Stressed (IPC Phase 2) areas where limited dry-season production continues.

Food Trade Updates

- The Iran war has sharply disrupted global energy and fertilizer flows through the Strait of Hormuz, where 27% of world oil, 20% of LNG, and 20–30% of global fertilizer exports transit resulting in a 70% collapse in shipping and rapid spikes in fuel, freight, and fertilizer prices that are inflating food-production costs worldwide and especially in Africa's import-dependent economies. Fertilizer prices have surged due to the just-in-time nature of global nitrogen trade, while rising oil prices and transport costs further strain African food systems, heightening vulnerability in countries reliant on imported inputs and exposing millions to worsening food-security risks as the conflict continues to constrain Gulf trade flows.
- Tanzania has invested Sh81 billion to upgrade the Mbamba Bay Port, a strategic move aimed at unlocking regional trade by strengthening the Mtwara Corridor and enhancing the country's role as a gateway for SADC markets to access global trade routes.
- Malawi and Tanzania have signed a Simplified Trade Regime (STR) allowing a simplified customs documentation and duty-free access to an agreed list of goods valued at up to US\$2,000 per consignment accompanied by a simplified certificate of origin.
- Kenya has launched two new digital trade platforms, BiasharaLink and Deal House, to facilitate seamless intra-African transactions. These interconnected systems position Kenyan embassies across the continent as active hubs for investment and trade facilitation, marking a significant step forward in Kenya's shift toward digitally driven economic diplomacy.

Introduction

The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications for 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 **Figures 1 and 2**) summarises trends in the number of people experiencing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC)¹, identifies hunger hotspots, and tracks average changes in food prices over the past year. **Figure 1** illustrates the prevalence of IFC in February 2026 across 17 countries in Eastern, Southern, and Western Africa.

Overall, Mali and Niger remained the hunger hotspots in February 2026, closely followed by Burkina Faso and South Sudan, while Tanzania, Zambia, and Côte d’Ivoire continued to be the least vulnerable among those monitored. Across monitored countries, IFC levels showed no monthly or annual change, except in Nigeria, where IFC dropped sharply by 40.8%.

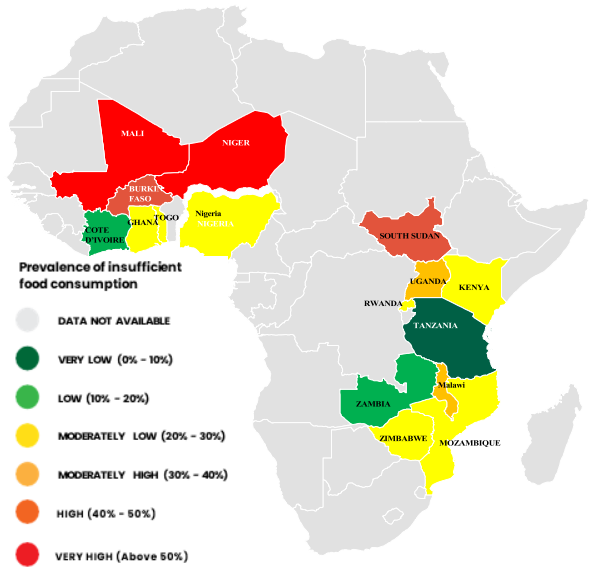
Commodity price trends show a strong regional divide, with maize and imported rice prices declining in West Africa over the past 6 and 12 months, while East and Southern Africa recorded mixed movements. Maize prices remained significantly higher year-on-year in South Sudan (+70.6%), Malawi (+39.6%), Kenya (+25%), Ethiopia (+22.5%), and Tanzania (+20%), whereas Mozambique (-8.6%), Rwanda (-13.1%), Zambia (-8.3%), and Zimbabwe (-24%) continued to see lower maize prices compared with one year ago.

Table 1: IFC and Commodities Price (Local Currency) Changes

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	0.00	-15.18	-19.24
Ethiopia			6.94	22.50
Ghana	0.00	0.00	-30.12	-47.46
Kenya	0.00	0.00	8.16	24.95
Malawi	0.00	0.00	-23.38	39.58
Mali	0.00	0.00	-13.95	-18.84
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	30.99	-8.62
Niger	0.00	0.00	-11.63	-26.27
Nigeria	0.00	-40.82	-25.29	-47.04
Rwanda	0.00	0.00	7.17	-13.14
South Sudan	0.00	0.00	-25.32	70.60
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	24.14	20.00
Togo	0.00	0.00	-15.87	-20.27
Uganda	0.00	0.00	-1.26	
Zambia	0.00	0.00	41.98	-8.32
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	3.56	-24.01

Key: ● No Change ↑ Increase ↓ Decrease

Figure 1: Hunger Hotspots Snapshot, February 2026



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).

Global Market Update

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 125.3 points in February 2026, rising by 1.1 points (0.9%) from the revised January value, marking the first increase after five consecutive monthly declines. This uptick was driven by higher cereal, meat, and vegetable oil prices, which more than offset decreases in the dairy and sugar price indices. Rises in cereal prices were driven by weather-related production risks including frosts and winterkill threats in Europe and the United States and further amplified by logistical disruptions in the Russian Federation, Black Sea tensions, and strong international demand for barley, sorghum, and rice varieties. Increases in vegetable oil and meat prices stemmed from firm global import demand, seasonally lower palm oil output, biofuel-policy expectations boosting soy oil, stronger rapeseed oil import demand, and higher bovine and ovine meat prices due to limited exportable supplies and robust buying interest from major importers.

As of 26 February, the International Grains Council (IGC) indicators show a generally mixed picture across major grains and oilseeds. The GOI rose to 224.5, reflecting a 3.2% month-on-month and a 2.4% year-on-year increases, signalling short-term firming supported by broad commodity movements. Soyabeans led monthly growth with a 5.5% rise, followed by barley (+3.8%) and wheat (+2.5%). Over the year, performance diverged more sharply: rice and maize weakened considerably by declining by 13.04% and 3.9% respectively, while wheat also slipped by 1.34%. In contrast, soyabeans and barley showed strong annual increase by 10.7% and 5.5% respectively, making them the only commodities to post clear year-on-year gains.

Figure 3: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)²

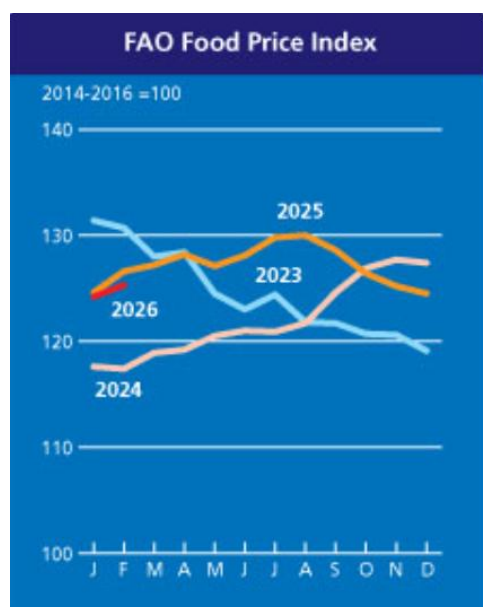


Table 2: IGC GOI Commodity Price Indices³

Jan 2000 = 100	26-Feb	% Change 1M	% Change 1Y
GOI	224.46	3.19	2.42
Wheat	199.54	2.52	-1.34
Maize	228.88	-	-3.94
Rice	158.42	-	-13.04
Soyabeans	225.37	5.45	10.70
Barley	246.05	3.83	5.48

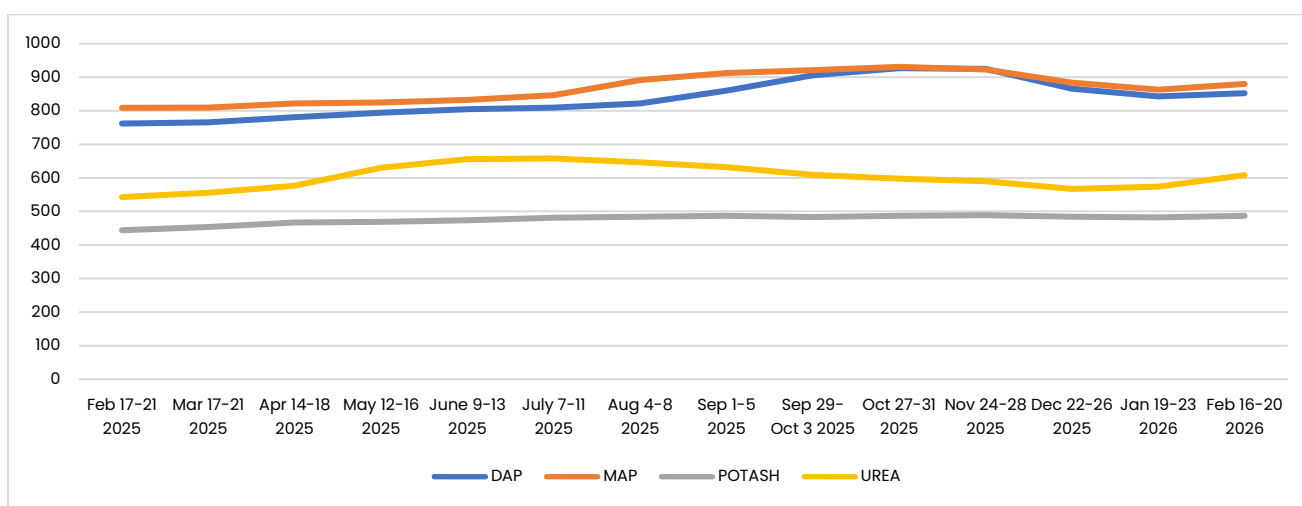
Global Fertiliser Prices

Global fertilizer prices continued to rise in February 2026, with all major nutrient types showing moderate monthly increases. Urea recorded the sharpest uptick at 5.9%, followed by notable gains in DAP (+11.8% year-on-year) and urea (+12% year-on-year). Prices of MAP and potash also strengthened, rising 8.8% and 9.7%, respectively, compared with the same period last year. These broad-based fertilizer price increases reflect tightening global supply and mounting cost pressures, driven by a combination of surging natural-gas prices, new EU carbon-border regulations, and geopolitical disruptions affecting major exporters, including Belarus, Russia, China, and Iran, which together continue to elevate production and trade costs.

Figure 4: Dry Fertiliser Prices (\$/MT)

² <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

³ <https://www.igc.int/en/markets/marketinfo-goi.aspx>



Source: Author's construction based on DTN ⁴

Implications of the Iran War on Global and African Commodity Markets

The Iran war has sharply disrupted global energy and commodity markets, with wide-ranging repercussions for food, fertilizer, and fuel prices worldwide including across Africa. According to IFPRI, the conflict has severely impeded shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a chokepoint through which 27% of global oil exports, 20% of LNG exports, and 20–30% of global fertilizer exports (including urea, ammonia, phosphates, and sulfur) pass, contributing to a more than 70% decline in shipping flows as drone and rocket strikes drive maritime insurance costs to prohibitive levels.⁵ These disruptions have pushed Brent crude up by 10–13% to above USD 80 per barrel within days, increasing global transport and processing costs and intensifying inflationary pressures, particularly in fuel-import-dependent regions like Africa.⁶ The temporary halt in LNG production by key exporters, combined with elevated freight risks, has tightened energy markets further, raising both direct fuel costs and the indirect costs embedded in food supply chains.

Fertilizer markets have been hit even harder due to the conflict's impact on Hormuz transit: IFPRI notes that 20–30% of global fertilizer trade moves through the Strait, making fertilizer markets extremely vulnerable to disruptions. Prices surged within days of the conflict, with U.S. import-hub fertilizer rising from USD 516/MT to USD 683/MT and New Orleans urea barge prices climbing from USD 457/MT to around USD 550/MT, reflecting immediate supply-chain tightening and soaring risk premiums.⁷ Because fertilizer trade operates on a just-in-time model with no strategic reserves, even short interruptions rapidly translate into global supply shortages and rising prices, an effect IFPRI warns could diminish crop yields and tighten food supplies in subsequent months. These dynamics pose acute risks for Africa, where many countries depend heavily on imported nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers; as supplies tighten and prices rise, planting seasons and crop productivity are directly threatened.

African vulnerability is highest among countries heavily reliant on fertilizer imports routed through the Gulf, including Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Rwanda in East Africa; Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Nigeria in West Africa; and Zambia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe in Southern Africa. Fragile import-dependent states such as Somalia, South Sudan, Liberia, and Sierra Leone face even greater exposure due to limited foreign-exchange buffers and minimal domestic production capacity.⁸

Fuel prices in Africa have also risen quickly as shipping risks elevate global oil prices by 6–9%, an increase that passes rapidly to pump prices across the continent's import-dependent markets.⁹ Countries like Zimbabwe, already contending with structural supply constraints, have recorded sharp domestic price spikes linked partly to the Middle East conflict. Overall, the Iran war is exerting mounting pressure on African food systems by simultaneously inflating energy costs, disrupting fertilizer supplies, and amplifying broader global inflation, conditions that IFPRI warns could deteriorate further if conflict continues to constrain flows through the Persian Gulf.

⁴ <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/10/29/anhydrous-8-price-spike-one-month>

⁵ [The Iran war: Potential food security impacts | IFPRI](https://www.cnbcm.com/2026/03/03/middle-east-war-gas-energy-lng-drone-qatar-strait-hormuz-price-shock.html)

⁶ <https://www.cnbcm.com/2026/03/03/middle-east-war-gas-energy-lng-drone-qatar-strait-hormuz-price-shock.html>

⁷ <https://farmpolicynews.illinois.edu/2026/03/attack-on-iran-could-disrupt-global-fertilizer-markets/>

⁸ <https://money.usnews.com/investing/news/articles/2026-03-05/farmers-see-fertiliser-price-surge-as-iran-war-blocks-exports-threatening-losses;>

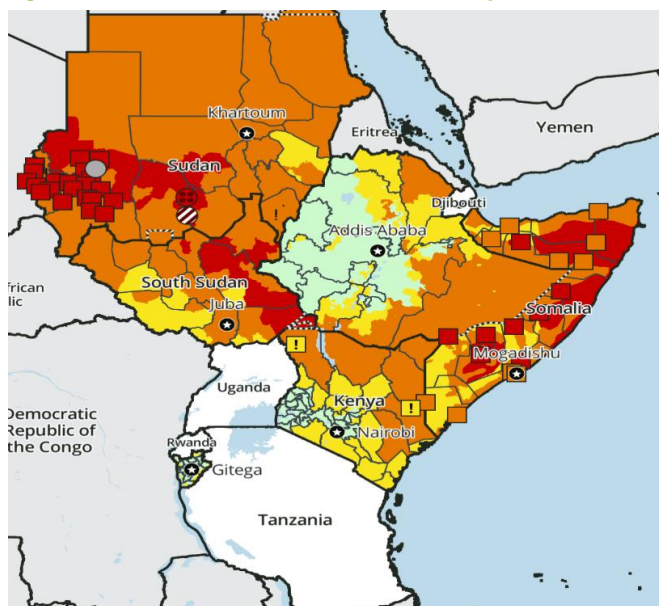
<https://www.agweb.com/news/conflict-iran-ripples-through-global-fertilizer-markets-raises-prices-even-higher>

⁹ <https://www.cnbcm.com/2026/03/02/us-iran-war-gas-prices.html>

East Africa Food Insecurity Updates

Food Security Outlook

Figure 5: East African Countries Food Security Outlook, February 2026



Ethiopia faces widespread and intensifying food insecurity driven by simultaneous agricultural, climatic, and conflict-related pressures. In the east, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are emerging in lowland areas of East Hararghe as households exhaust meher stocks early due to widespread crop failure following poor 2025 kiremt rains, forcing heavy market reliance amid high prices and rising migration to urban centers. In the pastoral south and southeast, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) remains widespread with some households likely facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions as repeated poor seasons have severely depleted pasture and water, and limited livelihood recovery leaves communities highly vulnerable to another below-average gu/genna season. In the north, escalating conflict in Tigray and Amhara is severely constraining food access despite the moderating effect of the meher harvest, with banking restrictions, food hoarding, and deteriorating

security driving increased Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, particularly for IDPs.

Elsewhere, food security is undermined by reduced meher production, early stock depletion, and weak purchasing power, contributing to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes across much of the country. Refugees in Gambela are also facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to ration cuts driven by WFP funding shortages, compounded by rising ethnic tensions and increased arrivals from South Sudan and Sudan. In southern regions such as Konso Zone, over 30% of the meher harvest was lost to poor rainfall, with recovery further hampered by earlier flooding and landslides. As a result, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected through May, when household stocks are seasonally lowest and dependence on markets peaks.

Kenya is facing a markedly harsh January–March 2026 lean season, with northern and eastern pastoral areas experiencing the most severe deterioration as consecutive below-average short-rains seasons and unusually high temperatures drive acute shortages of pasture and water, worsening livestock body conditions and sharply reducing milk production, consumption, and income. These pressures have pushed many pastoral households into Crisis (IPC Phase 3), forcing reductions in meal frequency and quality and increasing reliance on negative coping strategies, while similar conditions are expected to expand into the marginal agricultural areas of Kitui, Makueni, and Lamu due to a third poor production season. Across remaining marginal zones, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes persist as low food stocks, high staple prices, and limited income opportunities sustain unusually high market dependence, prompting households to engage in atypical income-earning activities and reduce dietary diversity. Although the March–May long rains are forecast to be average and could support gradual recovery in rangeland and cropping conditions, high uncertainty around rainfall performance leaves the food security outlook fragile and heavily weather-dependent.

South Sudan's food security is rapidly deteriorating as intensifying conflict, particularly in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and parts of Unity, is driving widespread displacement, market disruption, and repeated suspension of humanitarian deliveries, resulting in expanding Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes as early as January. Between February and May, the number of counties in Emergency is expected to more than double, with some households in highly affected and inaccessible areas such as Nasir, Ulang, Fangak, and parts of Unity anticipated to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), especially amid rising malnutrition, renewed cholera outbreaks, and severely eroded coping capacity. FEWS NET now assesses an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in several conflict-hit counties of north-central Jonglei and Upper Nile, where prolonged isolation from both local food sources and humanitarian assistance could quickly tip already desperate conditions into famine.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

Overall, no changes occurred in the number of people facing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC) over the past one month and one year across the five Eastern African countries assessed. The five East African countries shown collectively account for 45.3 million people facing insufficient food consumption (IFC). Uganda carries the largest

absolute burden at 18.0 million people (35.0%), while South Sudan remains the most proportionally affected at 40.2%, evidence of persistent structural fragility. Rwanda also shows substantial stress at 29.3% (3.6 million), and Kenya registers 13.6 million people (23.6%). Tanzania is the most stable and least affected proportionally at 7.4% (5.2 million), though even this lower share translates into a sizable number in absolute terms.

Despite no changes were recorded over the Short-term (month-on-month and year-on-year), the two-year trends diverge sharply. Uganda's caseload has surged +125% in two years, the fastest deterioration in the set, while South Sudan (+53.1%) and Rwanda (+38.5%) show sustained worsening from already elevated baselines. By contrast, Kenya and Tanzania are stable over two years (0%), indicating relative resilience despite sizable absolute numbers. Overall, the picture is one of short-term stability masking longer-term deterioration, concentrated most acutely in Uganda and South Sudan, with Rwanda also trending negatively.

Table 3: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption across selected East African countries (February 2026)¹⁰

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	23.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rwanda	12.30	3.60	3.60	29.27	0.00	0.00	38.46
South Sudan	11.00	4.90	4.90	40.20	0.00	0.00	53.13
Tanzania	56.30	5.20	5.20	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	42.70	18.00	18.00	35.03	0.00	0.00	125.00

*Current month and **Previous month

Commodity Prices

Key drivers of commodity prices in EA

	Conflicts	Conflicts and insecurity persist, particularly in South Sudan and Ethiopia, hindering effective price stability and trade flows.
	Seasonal Dynamics	Above average rainfall in some areas such as Uganda resulted to rising of Nile River water levels affecting crops in 13 counties across four states hence affecting prices.
	Macroeconomic Shocks	South Sudan continues to experience high prices due to poor macroeconomic conditions, currency depreciation, and trade disruptions.

Maize

Figure 6: National average price spreads for maize across select East African Countries¹¹

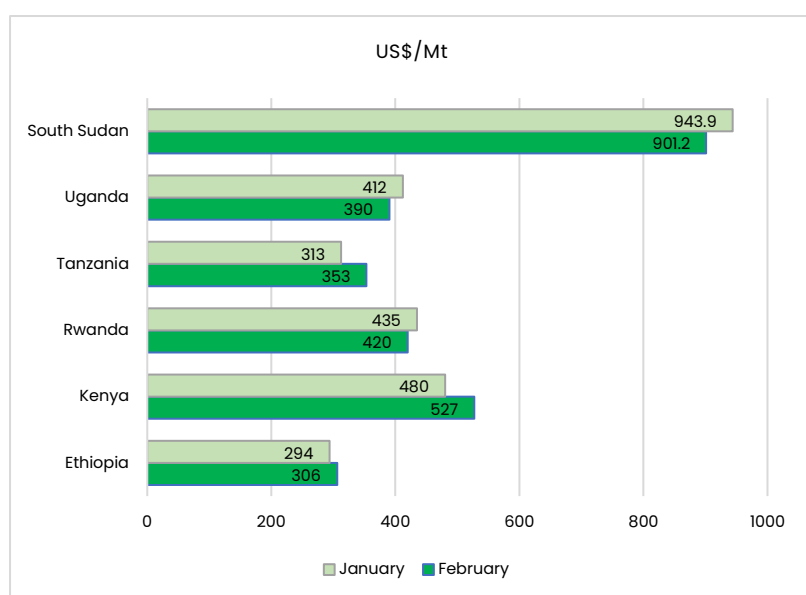


Figure 6 presents maize prices (in USD per metric tonne) across six Eastern African countries, highlighting the month-on-month changes between January and February. **South Sudan** remained the highest-priced market despite a slight decline to USD 901.2/MT (-5%), reflecting easing supply pressures and improved market inflows.

This is followed by **Kenya** with a 10% increase to USD 527/MT, reflecting persistent supply deficits and strong import demand. **Ethiopia** and **Tanzania** recorded the lowest price per metric tonne in the region at USD 306/MT and USD 353/MT respectively, despite a notable month-on-month increase of 4% and 13% respectively, attributed to currency fluctuation.

¹⁰ Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap Live

¹¹ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

Table 4 summarizes maize prices in local currencies across East African countries, reflecting mixed month-on-month movements compared with recent USD-denominated monitoring. Overall, maize prices are higher than their one-year level in all monitored countries except in Rwanda, where it is down by 13.1%. Modest increases were observed in Ethiopia (+3.76%), Kenya (+3.74%), and Uganda (+2.44%) over the past month, while Tanzania was broadly unchanged. In contrast, **Rwanda** and **South Sudan** registered declines of 5.55% and 4.51% respectively. Despite this short-term easing, South Sudan's prices remain 70.6% higher year-on-year, though they are down over three and six months (-2.06% and -25.32%, respectively), indicating partial relief from previously elevated levels but a still high-cost market environment.

Tanzania's wholesale maize price averaged TZS 90,000 per 100 kg, although unchanged month-on-month, it remain elevated over the medium-longer term, being up 20-24% over the past 3-12 months, underscoring steady regional demand pressures. **Ethiopia** and **Kenya** also showed sustained increases in maize prices over the past 1-12 months. Kenya's retail price stood at KES 67.65/kg, rising 24.95% year-on-year, pointing to persistent inflationary pressure. Maize prices in **Uganda** have registered only low increases (1.8-2.4%) over the past 1-3 months but remained 1.26% lower than it was 6-months ago. These increases suggest emerging supply constraints or strengthening regional demand.

Table 4: Percentage changes in maize prices in East Africa¹²

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Maize (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg	4,755.56	3.76 ▲	7.17 ▲	6.94 ▲	22.50 ✖
Kenya	Maize	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	67.65	3.74 ▲	14.12 ▲	8.16 ▲	24.95 ✖
Rwanda	Maize	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg	609.41	-5.55 ▼	-6.35 ▼	7.17 ▲	-13.14 ▼
South Sudan	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, SSP/Kg	4,095.24	-4.51 ▼	-2.06 ▼	-25.32 ▼	70.60 ✖
Tanzania	Maize (Mahindi)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	90,000.00	0.00 ●	20.00 ✖	24.14 ✖	20.00 ✖
Uganda	Maize	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	1,397.47	2.44 ▲	1.88 ▲	-1.26 ▼	

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

● = 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 7: National average price spreads for rice across select East African Countries¹³

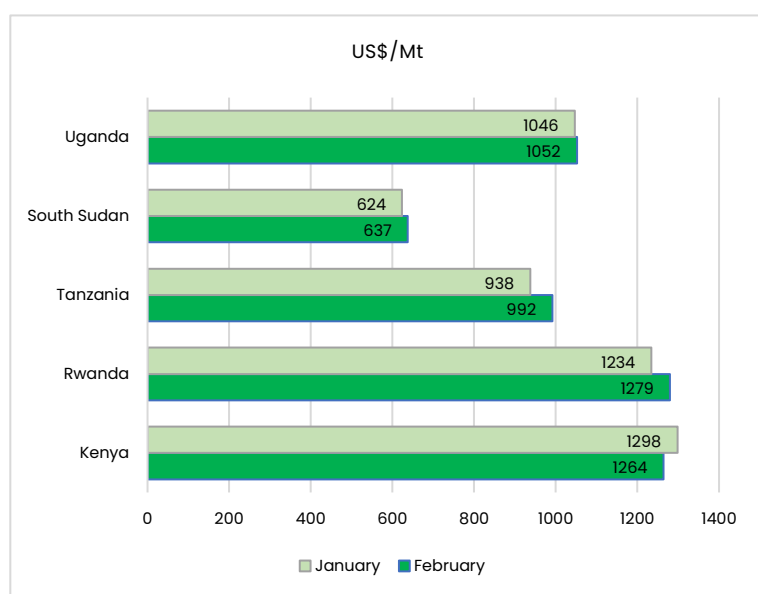


Figure 7 presents rice prices (in USD per metric tonne) across five Eastern African countries, highlighting the month-on-month changes between January and February. **Rwanda** posted the region's highest rice price, rising 4% to USD 1,279/MT due to tightening domestic supplies. **Kenya** followed at USD 1,264/MT, though prices eased slightly by 3% as local supply conditions stabilized and import costs moderated. **Tanzania** recorded a stronger increase of 6%, reaching USD 992/MT, largely influenced by currency depreciation. **South Sudan** maintained the lowest rice price at USD 637/MT, but still saw a modest 2% rise, reflecting gradual improvements in market access and trade inflows.

Table 5 shows mixed short-term movements in local-currency rice prices across East Africa. Month

on month, **South Sudan** recorded the largest increase (+6.90%), followed by **Uganda's** Kaisu (+2.09%) and Super (+1.20%) varieties, and Rwanda (+1.46%). In contrast, **Kenya** and **Tanzania** registered declines of 3.48% and 0.98% respectively, reflecting varied supply conditions, trade flows, and seasonal factors across markets. Kenya's retail prices fell to KES 162.21/kg and remained broadly stable over the three- and six-month periods, with a modest 2.36% annual increase. **Rwanda** saw a slight monthly rise to RWF 1,857.35/kg but continues to face significant medium- and long-term inflation, with prices up 21.38% over six months and 34.70% year on year.

Tanzania's wholesale prices remained elevated relative to the 3-12-month averages, rising 6.32% over three months,

¹² Author's construction based on 1) AGRA MIS data for Rwanda and Uganda; 2) FAO data for South Sudan, 3) National MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

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

16% over six months, and 18.8% year on year, driven by stock depletion amid strong domestic consumption and persistent regional demand. In Uganda, both rice varieties posted moderate monthly increases, with Kaiso showing stronger medium-term gains (+6.38% over three months and +10.14% over six months), pointing to tightening supply conditions or rising domestic and cross-border demand.

Table 5: Percentage changes in rice prices in East Africa¹⁴

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Rice	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	162.21	-3.48 ▾	-0.84 ▾	-0.13 ▾	2.36 ▲
Rwanda	Rice	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg	1,857.35	1.46 ▲	5.05 ↑	21.38 ⊗	34.70 ⊗
South Sudan	Rice	National Average, Retail, SSP/Kg	2,896.00	6.90 ↑	-4.41 ▾	0.55 ▲	15.01 ⊗
Tanzania	Rice (Mchele)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	252,500.00	-0.98 ▾	6.32 ↑	16.09 ⊗	18.82 ⊗
Uganda	Rice_kaiso	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	3,767.27	2.09 ▲	6.38 ↑	10.14 ↑	
Uganda	Rice_super	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	4,763.95	1.20 ▲	3.88 ▲	-1.66 ▾	

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

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

Beans

Figure 8: National average price spreads for beans across select East African Countries¹⁵

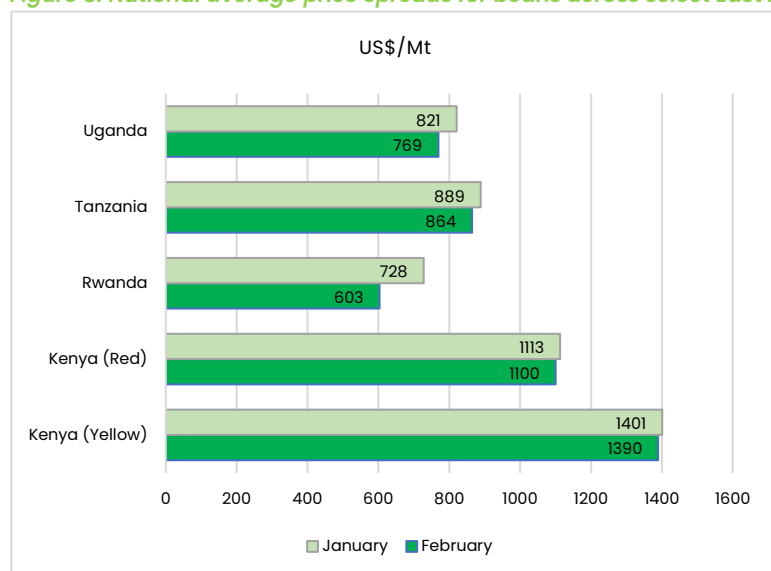


Figure 8 presents bean prices (in USD per metric tonne) across selected Eastern African markets, highlighting month-on-month changes between January and February. **Kenya** remained the highest-priced market for both yellow and red bean varieties, although both posted slight declines. Yellow beans fell marginally from USD 1,401/MT to USD 1,390/MT (–1%), while red beans eased from USD 1,113/MT to USD 1,100/MT (–1%), reflecting KES currency depreciation against the USD. **Tanzania** recorded a modest decline of 3% to USD 864/MT from USD 889/MT, consistent with seasonal supply improvements. **Uganda** also registered a decline, dropping 6% from USD 821/MT to USD 769/MT, indicating continued market softening following earlier harvest-driven

improvements in supply. **Rwanda** experienced the steepest month-on-month adjustment, with prices falling 17% from USD 728/MT to USD 603/MT, suggesting strong seasonal inflows coupled with currency depreciation.

Table 6 illustrates local-currency bean prices across East African markets, showing a mix of modest increases and notable declines across the reporting period. Month-on-month, Kenya recorded slight price increases for both Yellow-Green beans (+1.44%) and Red Haricot (+2.43%), while Rwanda (–0.03%), Tanzania (–4.35%), and Uganda (–4.90%) posted declines. These movements highlight divergent supply conditions and varying degrees of seasonal availability across the region.

In **Kenya**, retail bean prices averaged KES 178.38/kg for Yellow-Green beans and KES 141.20/kg for Red Haricot, with both varieties posting modest monthly gains and stronger six-month increases of 10.44% and 10.57%, respectively. Year-on-year, however, price movements are mixed: Yellow-Green beans are down 4.93%, while Red Haricot shows a slight increase of 0.22%, indicating relatively contained long-term inflation. **Rwanda's** retail bean prices remained broadly unchanged at RWF 875.98/kg, though medium-term trends show significant declines: –21.67% over three months and –14.10% over six months, with a 9.85% year-on-year decrease. This pattern suggests improved domestic supply relative to last year.

Tanzania also saw a notable monthly decline to TZS 220,000 per 100 kg (–4.35%), consistent with medium-term softening, including –6.38% over three months and a year-on-year drop of 19.27% indicative of improved domestic supply. In **Uganda**, retail bean prices fell 4.90% month-on-month to UGX 2,755.13/kg. Prices also declined over the three- and six-month horizons (–9.08% and –13.78%, respectively), reflecting continued supply recovery following

¹⁴ Author's construction based on 1) AGRA MIS data for Rwanda and Uganda; 2) FAO data for South Sudan; 3) National MIS Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

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

earlier harvests and easing regional demand pressures.

Table 6: Percentage changes in bean prices in East Africa¹⁶

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Beans (Yellow-Green)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	178.38	1.44 ▲	3.68 ▲	10.44 ↑	-4.93 ▾
Kenya	Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	141.20	2.43 ▲	2.69 ▲	10.57 ↑	0.22 ▲
Rwanda	Beans	National Average, Retail, RWF/Kg	875.98	-0.03 ▾	-21.67 ↓	-14.10 ↓	-9.85 ↓
Tanzania	Beans (Maharage)	National Average, Wholesale, TZS/100KG	220,000.00	-4.35 ▾	-6.38 ↓	-4.35 ▾	-19.27 ↓
Uganda	Beans	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	2,755.13	-4.90 ▾	-9.08 ↓	-13.78 ↓	

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

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

Figure 9: National average price spreads for wheat across select East African Countries

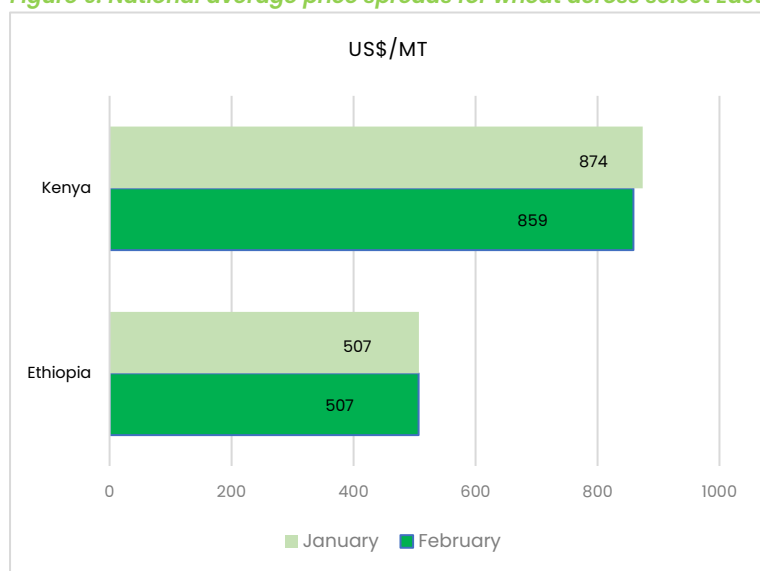


Figure 9 presents wheat prices (in USD per metric tonne) for Kenya and Ethiopia, highlighting the month-on-month changes between January and February. **Kenya** recorded a slight decline, with prices easing to USD 859/MT (-2%), reflecting marginal improvements in supply conditions and moderated import cost pressures.

Ethiopia's wheat prices remained stable at USD 507/MT across both months, indicating steady domestic availability supported by local production and limited market volatility.

Table 7 summarises wheat prices in local currencies across Kenya and Ethiopia, showing divergent short-term movements but broadly rising longer-term trends. Ethiopia recorded a slight month-on-month increase of 0.78%, though prices

remain lower over the three- and six-month periods, while still 8.9% higher year-on-year—indicating underlying structural inflation. Kenya, by contrast, posted a monthly decline of -1.77%, but maintained strong medium-term gains, with prices up 13.45% over three months, 6.68% over six months, and 12.75% year-on-year, reflecting continued upward pressure linked to import costs and tightening market conditions. These shifts reflect differences in domestic supply conditions and import dependency across the two markets.

Table 7: Percentage changes in wheat prices in East Africa¹⁷

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ethiopia	White Wheat (Quintal)	National average, Retail, ETB/100kg	7,868.33	0.78 ▲	-2.38 ▾	-2.14 ▾	8.90 ↑
Kenya	Wheat	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	110.26	-1.77 ▾	13.45 ↑	6.68 ↑	12.75 ↑

Note: Latest price is for January 2026, * December 2025, and ** November 2025

● = 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

Table 8 summarizes fertilizer prices across Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda, showing significant month-on-month declines in most markets, particularly in Uganda, where DAP (-22.79%) and NPK (-59.74%) recorded steep reductions. In **Kenya**, retail fertilizer prices also fell, with CAN down 10.73%, NPK down 8.25%, and DAP down 3.94%, reflecting improved availability and easing global input costs. **Rwanda** was the only market showing upward price movement for NPK (+1.91%), while Urea remained broadly unchanged (-0.01%). However, both fertilizers exhibit substantial medium- to long-term increases, with NPK up 17.18% over six months and 26.29% year-on-year, and Urea up 21.28% over

¹⁶ Author's construction based on 1) FAO data for Rwanda & Uganda, 2) National MIS Kenya & Tanzania

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

six months and 25.52% year-on-year—signalling persistent upward pressure on fertilizer import costs. **Uganda's** fertilizer market displayed pronounced volatility: DAP prices decreased sharply month-on-month but showed major increases over three months (+69.32%) and six months (+63.02%), while NPK saw a deep one-month drop and moderate six-month stability (+0.69%). These patterns suggest recent supply injections in the short term, following earlier periods of elevated prices and constrained availability.

Overall, fertilizer markets across East Africa remain diverse in their price trajectories: Kenya shows broad easing, Rwanda continues to face structural price inflation, and Uganda reflects sharp short-term corrections after pronounced earlier spikes.

Table 8: Percentage changes in fertiliser prices in East Africa¹⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Kenya	Fertilizer (CAN)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	67.17	-10.73 ↓	-2.23 ↘	-8.18 ↓	-17.29 ↓
Kenya	Fertilizer (DAP)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	119.80	-3.94 ↘	6.46 ↑	8.20 ↑	10.05 ↑
Kenya	Fertilizer (NPK)	National Average, Retail, KES/KG	89.68	-8.25 ↓	-4.26 ↘	-6.58 ↓	-6.12 ↓
Rwanda	NPK	National Average USD/50kg	935.63	1.91 ▲	2.75 ▲	17.18 ✖	26.29 ✖
Rwanda	Urea	National Average USD/50kg	929.94	-0.01 ↘	0.64 ▲	21.28 ✖	25.52 ✖
Uganda	DAP	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	6,010.24	-22.79 ↓	69.32 ✖	63.02 ✖	
Uganda	NPK	National Average, Retail, UGX/Kg	3,646.55	-59.74 ↓	-7.04 ↓	0.69 ▲	

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

● = 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 Conditions¹⁹

In Eastern Africa, second-season cereal harvests concluded under mixed conditions as the region enters the *Long Rains* season in a vulnerable state due to depleted soil moisture and degraded rangelands following poor October–December rains. While the risk of a widespread seasonal failure remains limited, fragile baseline conditions combined with elevated temperatures heighten the risk of localized production deficits in the coming months²⁰. In **Ethiopia**, planting of Belg-season maize is underway under mixed conditions, with emerging dryness concerns in the north and centre where rainfall over the past month has been below average. In **Kenya**, rice harvesting is complete and short-rains maize harvesting is nearing completion, while land preparation for the long-rains season has begun ahead of planting in March. Poor outcomes are expected in eastern and central bimodal areas following the exceptionally dry October–December 2025 short-rains season and above-average temperatures, whereas favourable conditions persist in the unimodal western production zones. In **Uganda**, planting of first-season maize and millet has begun under favourable conditions following an earlier-than-normal onset of rains. In **Burundi**, Season A harvesting (35% of annual production) concluded in February, with poor outcomes in the east due to weak September–November rains, contrasted by favourable results in the west. Planting of Season B maize has just started, supported by an earlier-than-normal seasonal onset. Similarly in **Rwanda**, Season A harvesting (60% of annual output) has also finalized with favourable results, and Season B maize planting is underway under similarly favourable early-season conditions. In **Tanzania**, planting and development of first-season cereals continue in the bimodal areas, while *Vuli*-season maize and sorghum harvesting concluded in February. Yields are expected to be mixed due to localized dryness earlier in the season. At the same time, planting and development of *Masika* crops in bimodal regions and *Msimu* crops in unimodal regions are underway, though early-season rainfall deficits remain a concern and could constrain crop establishment if conditions do not improve.

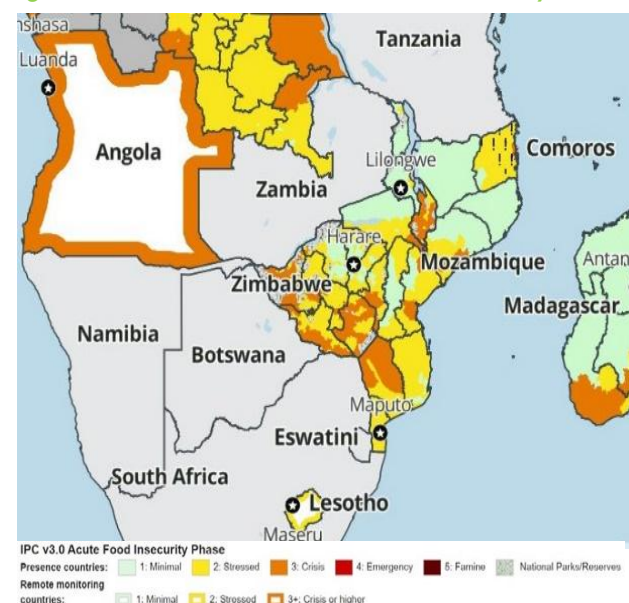
¹⁸ Author's construction based on 1) AfricaFertiliser.org for Ethiopia & Rwanda, 2) National MIS for Kenya

¹⁹ Crop Monitor No. 113 – March 2026: [EarlyWarning_CropMonitor_202603.pdf](#)

²⁰

Southern Africa Food Security Update

Figure 10: Southern Africa Countries Food Security Outlook, February 2026



Malawi's food security situation remains strained in early 2026, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persisting in Thyolo and Nsanje as poor households face below-average income, reduced purchasing power, and limited agricultural labour opportunities, prompting coping strategies such as reduced meal sizes and consumption of less preferred foods.²¹ Several southern districts including Neno, Mwanza, Phalombe, Mulanje, Chikwawa, and Blantyre are in Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) as humanitarian assistance helps prevent worse outcomes, while most northern and central districts remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) thanks to continued consumption of own-produced food and typical livelihood activities. The largely favourable October 2025–April 2026 rainy season, combined with healthy mid-January crop assessments, supports expectations of an average to above-average 2026 harvest, particularly for maize, though localized rainfall deficits and flood risks persist. As crops

progress well and livestock conditions improve, seasonal recovery in food access is anticipated from April onwards, driven by increased availability of own-produced food and improved income from agricultural labour and crop and livestock sales.

Mozambique's food security is under significant strain following a 2025/26 rainy season marked by heavy above-average rainfall and widespread flooding across central and southern regions, which destroyed homes, displaced over 700,000 people, and damaged more than 440,000 hectares of crops, resulting in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes, driven by crop losses, livestock deaths, disrupted markets, and rising disease risks.²² While well-drained areas are benefiting from good rainfall and showing favourable crop development, low-lying provinces such as Maputo, Gaza, and Sofala continue to face major setbacks, with humanitarian needs expected to remain high through March even as floodwaters slowly recede. At the same time, conflict-affected areas, particularly in Cabo Delgado and parts of northern Nampula, are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through May 2026, as ongoing insecurity, displacement, and irregular humanitarian access continue to erode livelihoods and constrain food availability, leaving newly displaced and poorly assisted households particularly vulnerable.

Zimbabwe's food security situation remains highly seasonal and area-specific, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes expected through February–March in typical deficit-producing areas in the south, east, west, and far north as poor households exhaust food stocks and rely heavily on markets during the lean season, before improving to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) after the April/May harvest.²³ In surplus-producing areas of the Mashonaland provinces, households will face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes through March due to limited food stocks and constrained income, then improve to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) with the harvest, though localized pockets will remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) where production deficits persist. While the 2025/26 season began well, with early onset of rains and above-average planting supporting an expected near-average harvest, excessive January rains followed by a prolonged dry spell caused moisture stress and some crop losses, meaning that improvements after the harvest may be short-lived for many poor households, especially in worst-affected areas.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

Overall, no changes were recorded in the number of people facing Insufficient Food Consumption (IFC) across the four Southern African countries compared to the past one month, one year, and two-years, except Zimbabwe whose IFC level is lower by 11.7% than it was two years ago. Nonetheless, Malawi continues to face the most severe conditions, with 30.6% of its population (6.8 million people) affected. Mozambique and Zimbabwe follow with 21.3% (7.6 million people) and 26.6% of its population (4.5 million people) respectively affected. Zambia remains the most resilient among the four, with the lowest proportion affected at 15.1% (3.3 million people). Together, these patterns highlight Malawi's persistent vulnerability, Zimbabwe's mixed trajectory, Mozambique's short-term setbacks, and Zambia's

²¹ <https://fews.net/west-africa/malawi>

²² <https://fews.net/west-africa/mozambique>

²³ <https://fews.net/west-africa/zimbabwe>

comparatively strong resilience, painting a picture of diverse but interconnected food security pressures across Southern Africa.

Table 9: Prevalence of insufficient food consumption in selected Southern African Countries (February 2026)²⁴

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	30.60	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	●
Mozambique	29.50	7.60	7.60	21.33	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	●
Zambia	17.40	3.30	3.30	15.06	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	●
Zimbabwe	15.20	4.50	4.50	26.55	0.00	●	0.00	●	-11.76	↓

*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 and stability in grain prices as the harvest season concludes 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, power shortages, high food inflation, and high debt repayments sustain higher food prices.

Maize

Figure 11: National average price spreads for maize across select Southern African Countries²⁵

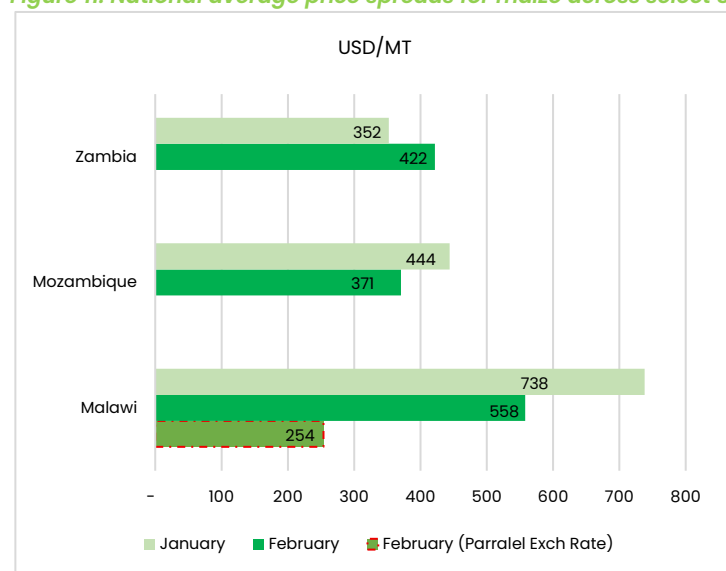


Figure 11 illustrates maize price movements (in USD) across Zambia, Mozambique, and Malawi highlighting month-on-month changes between January and February. **Zambia** recorded a strong price increase, rising to USD 422/MT (+20%), reflecting tightening domestic supplies and local currency appreciation against the USD. **Mozambique**, in contrast, experienced a price decline, with maize falling to USD 371/MT (-16%). This downward adjustment suggests easing market pressure, which is likely due to improved local availability.

Malawi displayed the widest variation in price signals. Based on the official exchange rate, February maize prices stood at USD 558/MT, down from USD 738/MT in January (-24%), mostly attributed to large inflows of imports that have bolstered supplies²⁶. However, when

using the parallel exchange rate²⁷, price falls to USD 254/MT, making it the lowest-priced market in the region and highlighting the significant influence of exchange-rate distortions on price formation.

Table 10 summarises maize price trends across selected Southern African markets, showing broadly declining short-term prices but divergent medium- and long-term movements. **Malawi** recorded a sharp month-on-month decline (-16.53%) and remains lower over three months (-15.31%) and six months (-23.38%). However, prices are still 39.58% higher than a year ago, reflecting persistent structural pressures despite recent easing linked to improved

²⁴ Author's construction based on HungerMap

²⁵ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at: <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

²⁶ FPMA Bulletin February 2026 <http://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/home/en/>

²⁷ Parallel Exchange rate as reported from the ground is 1USD: 3,800MWK compared to Official rate of 1USD: 1726.82MWK as of 28 Feb 2026

seasonal availability. **Mozambique** experienced an even steeper month-on-month decline (-50.63%), with prices remaining lower over three months (-7.19%) but significantly higher over six months (+30.99%). Year-on-year, prices are slightly lower (-8.62%), suggesting that while recent supply improvements have pushed prices down sharply, cumulative increases earlier in the season continue to shape medium-term trends.

Zambia posted a month-on-month increase of +8.55%, with strong gains over three months (+22.20%) and six months (+41.98%). However, prices remain 8.32% below last year, indicating that despite recent tightening, the market is still benefiting from improved harvest outcomes and earlier post-harvest price corrections. In **Zimbabwe's** USD-denominated markets, maize grain (Epworth) showed modest short-term increases (+1.71% MoM; +3.58% over three months; +4.54% over six months) but remains 5.33% below last year. Maize meal prices displayed mixed trends: Bulawayo fell slightly month-on-month (-1.95%) and remained lower over three months (-9.06%), while the national average rose marginally (+0.86% MoM) but still declined over three months (-1.31%) and six months (-3.56%). This pattern indicates that processed product prices have softened on a medium-term basis despite mild recent increases.

Table 10: Percentage changes in maize prices in Southern Africa²⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	Maize	National Average, MWK/Kg	963.59	-16.53 ↓	-15.31 ↓	-23.38 ↓	39.58 ⬇
Mozambique	Maize (white)	National Average, MZN/Kg	23.43	-50.63 ↓	-7.19 ↓	30.99 ⬇	-8.62 ↓
Zambia	Maize (white)	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	7.92	8.55 ↑	22.20 ⬇	41.98 ⬇	-8.32 ↓
Zimbabwe	Maize	Epworth, USD/kg*	1.01	1.71 ▲	3.58 ▲	4.54 ▲	-5.33 ↓
Zimbabwe	Maize meal	Bulawayo, USD/kg*	0.80	-1.95 ⬇	-9.06 ↓	1.01 ▲	-22.04 ↓
Zimbabwe	Maize meal	National Average, USD/kg*	0.84	0.86 ▲	-1.31 ⬇	3.56 ▲	-24.01 ↓

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

● = 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 12: National average price spreads for rice across select Southern African Countries

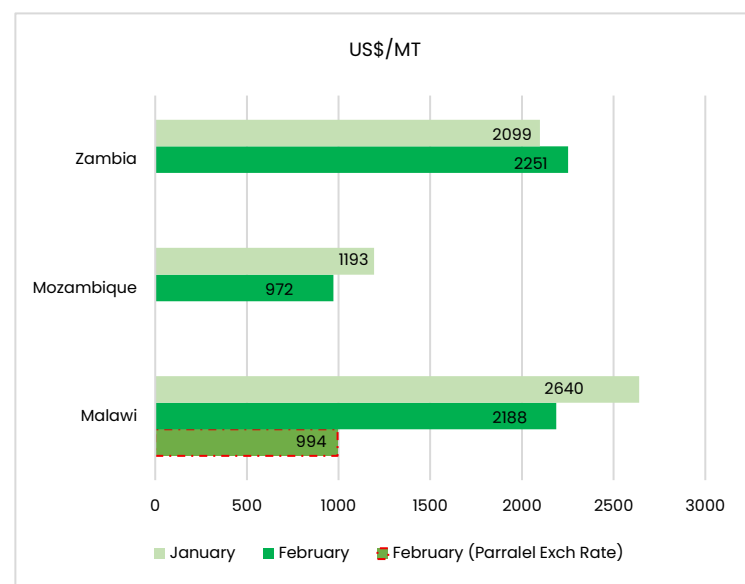


Figure 12 shows national average rice price movements across selected Southern African markets, highlighting month-on-month changes between January and February.

Zambia recorded a notable increase, with prices rising to USD 2,251/MT (+7%), reflecting tightening domestic supplies and local currency appreciation. **Mozambique**, in contrast, experienced a price decline to USD 972/MT (-19%), suggesting easing market pressures, improved local availability and reduced cross-border demand. **Malawi** shows the widest variation due to exchange-rate dynamics. Based on the official rate, maize prices decreased by 17% month-on-month to USD 2,188/MT in February (-17%), indicating improved supply conditions. However, when calculated using the parallel

exchange rate, price drops sharply to USD 994/MT—making it significantly cheaper relative to regional markets and underscoring the substantial distortions created by currency divergence.

As illustrated in **Table 11**, rice prices in local currency terms show mixed month-on-month performance across Southern African rice markets, alongside divergent medium-term trends. **Malawi** recorded a modest month-on-month decline (-3.12%), with prices also lower over three months (-9.84%) and six months (-4.04%). However, year-on-year rice inflation remains exceptionally high at 97.7%, pointing to persistent structural tightness and sustained cost pressures despite recent softening. **Mozambique** posted a sharper month-on-month decrease (-6.26%), with prices also lower over three months (-6.26%). However, a over six-months and year-on-year prices remain elevated by +5.31% and 93.90% respectively, indicating the cumulative supply constraints and long-term inflationary pressures

Zambia registered a moderate month-on-month increase of +2.10%, alongside a three-month rise of +2.97%. Prices

²⁸ Author's construction based on AGRA MIS data for Malawi and Mozambique, and FAO data for Zambia and Zimbabwe

remain slightly lower over six months (-2.22%), while year-on-year levels are broadly stable (+0.36%), suggesting a relatively balanced market with mild short-term firming but limited long-term inflationary pressure. **Zimbabwe**, on the other hand, recorded a small month-on-month increase (+1.57%), though prices remain lower over the medium term (-7.60% over three months and -12.98% over six months). Year-on-year values are moderately higher (+1.83%), indicating that while recent price gains are emerging, underlying demand and supply conditions remain comparatively stable in USD-denominated terms.

Table 11: Percentage changes in rice prices in Southern Africa²⁹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	Rice	National Average, MWK/Kg	3,778.33	-3.12 ▾	-9.84 ▾	-4.04 ▾	97.73 ✖
Mozambique	Rice (imported)	National Average, MZN/Kg	61.40	-6.26 ▾	-6.26 ▾	5.31 ↑	93.90 ✖
Zambia	Rice	National Average, Retail, Kwacha/KG	42.27	2.10 ▲	2.97 ▲	-2.22 ▾	0.36 ▲
Zimbabwe	Rice	Epworth, USD/kg*	1.95	1.57 ▲	-7.60 ▾	-12.98 ▾	1.83 ▲

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

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

Beans

Figure 13: National average price spreads for beans across select Southern African Countries

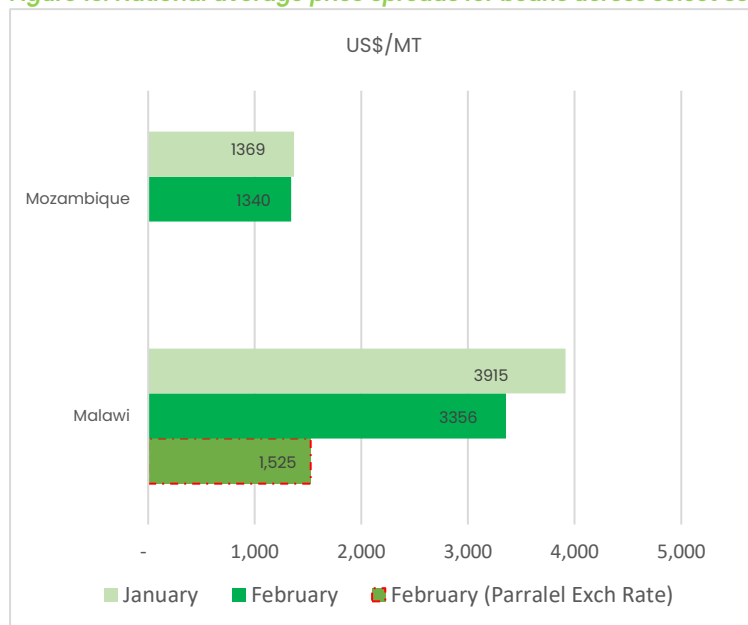


Figure 13 illustrates national average bean price trends for Mozambique and Malawi, highlighting month-on-month changes between January and February. The data shows modest easing in Mozambique, contrasted by a sharper decline in Malawi's official-rate pricing and a significantly lower valuation under the parallel market rate.

Mozambique's bean prices declined slightly from USD 1,369/MT to USD 1,340/MT (-2%), indicating marginal improvements in supply conditions.

Malawi's bean market exhibited far greater adjustment. Prices fell from USD 3,915/MT to USD 3,356/MT (-14%), reflecting easing domestic supply constraints. However, when prices are converted using the parallel exchange rate, the value drops sharply to USD 1,525/MT—less than half the official-rate February price. This widening

divergence underscores the substantial distortions created by Malawi's exchange-rate dynamics and their influence on USD-denominated market signals.

Table 12 summarises bean and soyabeans price movements across Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe showing broad month-on-month declines, alongside wide variation over the medium term. **Malawi's** bean market recorded a sharp Month-on-Mont fall (-14.63%), with prices also lower over three months (-6.80%) and six months (-14.14%). However, year-on-year inflation remains extremely high at 66.8%, underscoring persistent stock distress and long-term inflationary pressures. The country's soyabean market followed a similar short-term pattern, declining by 13.91% MoM, though medium-term trends diverge sharply. Prices are higher over three months (+5.26%) and six months (+20.03%) and remain exceptionally elevated year-on-year (+86.15%), reflecting sustained domestic and regional demand for oilseeds and tightening industrial processing requirements.

Mozambique posted a modest month-on-month decline in bean prices (-1.86%). However, prices remain elevated over the medium term, up 31.79% over three months and 30.18% over six months. The recent softening reflects improved supply from recent harvests; nevertheless, longer-term inflationary pressures continue to keep prices substantially above last year's levels. **Zimbabwe**, on the other hand, recorded a mild month-on-month increase (+1.96%), with moderate gains over three months (+4.00%) and six months (+4.70%). Year-on-year prices are also slightly higher (+1.96%), indicating a relatively stable beans market in USD-denominated terms, with only modest inflationary pressure over the past year.

²⁹ Author's construction based on AGRA MIS data for Malawi and Mozambique, and FAO data for Zambia

Table 12: Percentage changes in beans prices in Southern Africa³⁰

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	Beans	National Average, MWK/Kg	5,795.45	-14.63 ↓	-6.80 ↓	-14.14 ↓	66.78 ×
Malawi	Soyabeans	National Average, MWK/Kg	3,187.50	-13.91 ↓	5.26 ↑	20.03 ×	86.15 ×
Mozambique	Beans	National Average, MZN/Kg	84.71	-1.86 ↘	31.79 ×	30.18 ×	
Zimbabwe	Beans	Epworth, USD/kg*	3.12	1.96 ▲	4.00 ▲	4.70 ▲	1.96 ▲

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

● = 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

Table 13 summarises NPK and Urea price movements across Malawi and Mozambique, showing sharp month-on-month increases in Mozambique and mixed short-term trends in Malawi, alongside consistently high medium- to long-term inflation across all markets.

In **Malawi**, NPK prices rose moderately by 5.18% month-on-month, continuing strong medium-term gains of 12.90% over three months and 16.15% over six months. Year-on-year, prices remain significantly higher (+49.06%), reflecting persistent supply constraints and elevated import-cost pressures. Conversely, Malawi's Urea prices declined slightly (–1.56% MoM), but remain higher over three months (+4.18%) and six months (+9.54%). At +52.02% year-on-year, Urea continues to show substantial annual inflation, signalling broad-based cost escalation across fertilizer types.

Mozambique, on the other hand, recorded exceptionally sharp month-on-month increases. NPK surged by 94.77% MoM, with further substantial gains over three months (+111.99%) and six months (+112.94%), pointing to significant supply tightness and rising import dependencies. Urea also increased strongly (+15.30% MoM), with prices up 8.57% over three months and 15.94% over six months, highlighting persistent upward momentum. Year-on-year inflation remains pronounced across both fertilizer types.

Overall, the table shows that fertilizer markets in Southern Africa continue to face intense cost pressures, particularly in Mozambique where price escalation is acute. Malawi displays mixed short-term signals but remains structurally expensive across both NPK and Urea, underscoring an increasingly challenging environment for farmers during and ahead of upcoming planting cycles.

Table 13: Percentage changes in fertiliser prices in Southern Africa³¹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Malawi	NPK	National Average, MWK/Kg	3,748.97	5.18 ↑	12.90 ↑	16.15 ×	49.06 ×
Malawi	Urea	National Average, MWK/Kg	3,432.22	-1.56 ↘	4.18 ▲	9.54 ↑	52.02 ×
Mozambique	NPK	National Average, MZN/Kg	147.73	94.77 ×	111.99 ×	112.94 ×	
Mozambique	Urea	National Average, MZN/Kg	73.08	15.30 ×	8.57 ↑	15.94 ×	

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

● = 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

Southern Africa harvesting of main-season cereals has begun in a few countries while crops continue to develop elsewhere, supported by largely average to above-average rainfall that underpins a generally favorable production outlook as the region progresses toward the main harvest. In **Zambia**, very heavy rains from late December to early January caused extensive flooding in the northeast, washing away more than 900 hectares of crops, though overall growing conditions remain favourable. **Zimbabwe** also experienced intense, persistent rainfall in January affecting all ten provinces, boosting dam levels—104 dams now at full capacity³²—but heightening downstream flood risk. **Malawi's** rainy season has been largely favourable despite severe flooding in Nkhosha and localized dry spells in Salima and Mangochi. However, overall harvest prospects remain near average, supported by improved pasture and water availability. In **Mozambique**, exceptionally heavy rainfall and widespread flooding in southern regions—followed by Cyclone Gezani in mid-February—caused major damage, while emerging February dry spells in central, southern, and northeastern areas, combined with conflict in Cabo Delgado, pose significant risks to cropping outcomes.

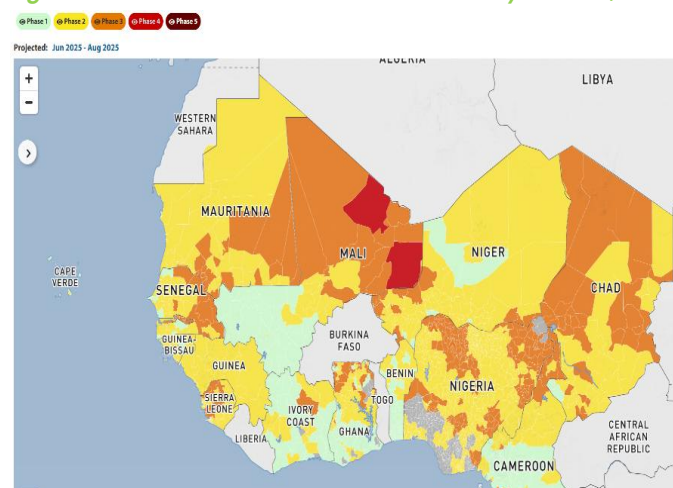
³⁰ Author's construction based on AGRA MIS data for Malawi and Mozambique, and FAO data for Zambia

³¹ Author's construction based on 1) AfricaFertiliser.org for Ethiopia & Rwanda, 2) National MIS for Kenya

³² [Zimbabwe: Floods – Jan 2026 | ReliefWeb](#)

West Africa Food Security Update

Figure 14: West African Countries Food Security Outlook, February 2026



Burkina Faso faces worsening food insecurity across multiple provinces in 2026 as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist and expand due to the early exhaustion of household food stocks, low incomes, high market prices, and severe movement restrictions linked to insecurity.³³ In Karo-Peli, households already rely heavily on markets at unaffordable prices, and although current food assistance is covering most needs, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected from June to September if assistance is disrupted, even with seasonal green vegetable availability. Crisis-level conditions will also persist from February to September in Djelgodji, Yagha, and later spread across highly insecure provinces including Bam, Séno, Oudalan, Loroum, Koosin, Sourou, Komandjari,

Kompienga, Gobnangou, and Dyamongou, where displaced populations and poor host households face severely limited access to markets and income. As domestic stocks continue to decline nationwide, humanitarian needs will peak in July and August, with the worst-affected groups being IDPs and poor host communities concentrated in conflict-affected northern and eastern regions.

Niger is facing worsening food insecurity, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persisting across Tillabéry, Diffa, and northwest Tahoua where some households are already in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) as escalating attacks by armed groups continue to disrupt agriculture, pastoral livelihoods, and market systems while driving large-scale displacement. Poor households, IDPs, and those affected by recurrent flooding are the most vulnerable, facing early stock depletion, high food prices, and sharply reduced purchasing power due to falling agricultural labour wages.³⁴ Although Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected in non-conflict agricultural, agropastoral, and pastoral zones, many of these households will increasingly struggle to afford market purchases as stocks run out between June and September, despite some seasonal improvement in livestock productivity from better pastoral conditions. Overall, 2.5 to 2.9 million people will require food assistance at the July–September peak, with the greatest concern in conflict-affected areas where insecurity is expanding, particularly in Tillabéry and Dosso, the latter experiencing a dramatic 200% rise in incidents, and where early stock depletion and restricted movement leave poor and displaced households highly exposed to acute food deficits.

Food security in **Nigeria** remains highly fragile as prolonged and intensifying conflict across the North East, North West, and North Central continues to disrupt livelihoods, restrict dry-season cultivation, and drive repeated displacement, resulting in sustained Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, especially in inaccessible Local Government Area (LGAs) of Borno where households have no access to farming, income, or humanitarian aid.³⁵ In the Northeast, escalating attacks, including increased use of IEDs, are limiting access to firgi floodplains essential for low-cost dry-season production, while recently resettled IDPs remain unable to cultivate and have already exhausted state-provided support packages, pushing them to rely heavily on markets through May. In the Northwest and North Central, worsening insecurity marked by large-scale village abandonment, mass abductions, and widespread asset losses continues to undermine agricultural activities and force tens of thousands of people to flee, sustaining Crisis outcomes across many LGAs. Although more stable parts of the north and other regions support ongoing dry-season cultivation, high fuel and input costs are limiting production, leaving very poor households able to meet only basic food needs and maintaining Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions through May 2026.

Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption

In February, there was no month-on-month change in the number of people facing insufficient food consumption (IFC) across the seven West African countries. Niger and Mali continue to face the most acute proportional crises, with 76.6% and 52.4% of their populations affected, respectively, underscoring entrenched vulnerability. Burkina Faso remains severe at 46.5% affected, though no changes were recorded over the past one month to two years. Nigeria, while proportionally less affected at 23.7%, contributes the largest absolute caseload of 56.4 million people, highlighting how

³³ <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso>

³⁴ <https://fews.net/west-africa/niger>

³⁵ <https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria>

population size amplifies regional risk; notably, Nigeria's IFC burden declined by 40.8% year-on-year and 43.8% over two years, pointing to volatility with recent easing rather than deterioration.

Ghana and Togo show clear long-term worsening, with two-year increases in people facing IFC of +55.6% and +42.1%, respectively, signalling mounting pressure on household food access even in smaller economies. Côte d'Ivoire remains the least affected proportionally at 15.59% (5.1 million people) but still shows a gradual two-year rise (+8.5%). Taken together, the data depict short-term stability masking divergent longer-term trajectories: deep, persistent crises in Niger and Mali; sustained severity in Burkina Faso; large but recently easing numbers in Nigeria; and steadily deteriorating conditions in Ghana and Togo, with Côte d'Ivoire showing early signs of slippage.

Table 14: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption in selected West African countries (February 2026)³⁶

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	46.53	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	●
Cote d'Ivoire	29.40	5.10	5.10	15.59	0.00	●	0.00	●	8.51	↗
Ghana	29.80	8.40	8.40	23.96	0.00	●	0.00	●	55.56	↑
Mali	19.10	13.20	13.20	52.40	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	●
Niger	25.90	21.40	21.40	76.65	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	●
Nigeria	202.80	56.40	56.40	23.74	0.00	●	-40.82	↓	-43.82	↓
Togo	7.90	2.70	2.70	27.78	0.00	●	0.00	●	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 include.

	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.

³⁶ Author's construction based on WFP HungerMap Live

Maize

Figure 15: Price spreads for maize across select West African Countries³⁷

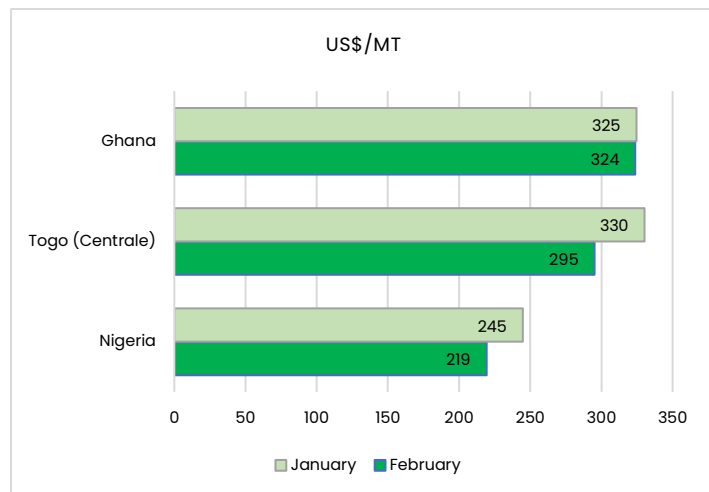


Figure 15 illustrates maize price movements in USD across selected West African markets between January and February, showing a generally mixed pattern, with mild softening or stability in most markets and Nigeria recording the steepest month-on-month decline. **Ghana's** maize prices remained broadly stable, easing marginally from USD 325/MT to USD 324/MT (-0.3%), reflecting balanced market conditions supported by steady domestic availability and slight currency appreciation.

Togo (Centrale) registered a more pronounced adjustment, with prices falling from USD 330/MT to USD 295/MT (-11%), driven by improved post-harvest supply.

Nigeria experienced an equally sharp decline, with

prices dropping from USD 245/MT to USD 219/MT (-11%), consistent with easing market tightness and better seasonal availability.

Table 15 presents white maize price trends across Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo, showing broad month-on-month declines across most monitored markets, alongside persistent medium- to long-term downward trends. Overall, the data reflects continued softening in West African maize markets amid improved seasonal availability and moderated demand pressures.

Ghana's national average maize price fell by 2.82% month-on-month, with deeper declines over three months (-18.43%) and six months (-30.12%). Year-on-year, prices remain significantly lower (-47.46%), signalling substantial improvement in supply conditions relative to last year's elevated levels. **Nigeria** also recorded a notable month-on-month decline of 9.58%, with prices down sharply over three months (-20.97%) and six months (-25.29%). Year-on-year figures (-47.04%) confirm a major normalization from last year's high-cost environment, driven by improved harvests and easing market pressures.

Togo exhibited mixed sub-national dynamics. The Centrale region posted a sharp month-on-month decline (-9.89%), with modest short-term softness over three months (-4.65%) and marginal six-month easing (-1.80%). In the Lomé (DAGL) market, maize prices fell by 4.41% month-on-month and declined over three (-6.87%) and six months (-20.22%), indicating broad regional supply recovery. The Maritime region remained unchanged month-on-month but is higher over three months (+7.59%), though still lower over six months (-23.42%), reflecting localized tightening. The Savanes region showed a moderate month-on-month increase (+3.25%) and a small three-month gain (+3.92%), but prices remain lower over six months (-18.04%) and year-on-year (-26.73%), suggesting a relatively soft long-term price environment despite recent marginal upticks. However, the recent price upticks further suggest a worrying domestic supply constraint exhibiting upward pressure on prices.

Table 15: Percentage changes in maize prices in West Africa³⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Ghana	Maize (white)	National Average, (GHS/MT)	3,446.58	-2.82 ↘	-18.43 ↓	-30.12 ↓	-47.46 ↓
Nigeria	Maize (white)	National Average, NGN/KG	297.74	-9.58 ↓	-20.97 ↓	-25.29 ↓	-47.04 ↓
Togo	Maize (white), XOF/Kg	Centrale,Retail, XOF/Kg*	164.00	-9.89 ↓	-4.65 ↘	-1.80 ↘	-20.77 ↓
Togo	Maize (white), XOF/Kg	DAGL (Lomé) Region, Retail, XOF/Kg*	217.00	-4.41 ↘	-6.87 ↓	-20.22 ↓	-14.90 ↓
Togo	Maize (white), XOF/Kg	Maritime,Retail, XOF/Kg*	170.00	0.00 ●	7.59 ↑	-23.42 ↓	-18.66 ↓
Togo	Maize (white), XOF/Kg	Savanes,Retail, XOF/Kg*	159.00	3.25 ▲	3.92 ▲	-18.04 ↓	-26.73 ↓

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

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

³⁷ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

³⁸ Author's construction based on 1) AGRA MIS for Ghana & Nigeria; and 2) FAO data for Togo

Rice

Figure 16: Price spreads for rice across select West African Countries³⁹

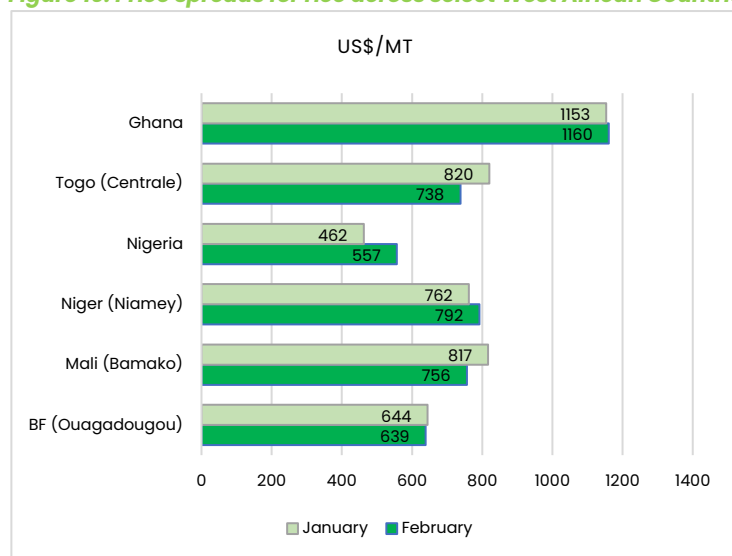


Figure 16 illustrates rice price movements in USD across six West African countries between January and February, showing a mixed pattern across markets. Notable increases were recorded in Nigeria and Niger, while prices declined in Togo and Mali, with Ghana and Burkina Faso remaining relatively stable over the period.

Ghana's rice prices remained broadly stable, inching up slightly by 1% to USD 1,160/MT, reflecting steady domestic availability and limited new cost pressures in the short term. **Togo** (Centrale) registered a notable decline, with prices falling from USD 820/MT to USD 738/MT (-10%), suggesting improved local supply conditions.

Nigeria recorded one of the largest month-on-month increases, rising from USD 462/MT to USD 557/MT (+21%) which reflects the high processing and transport costs being experienced in the country⁴⁰. **Niger** (Niamey) posted a moderate increase from USD 762/MT to USD 792/MT (+4%), consistent with ongoing supply constraints and elevated transport and importation costs within inland markets. **Mali** (Bamako) saw a month-on-month decline, with prices dropping from USD 817/MT to USD 756/MT (-7%), indicating improved domestic harvest flows. **Burkina Faso** (Ouagadougou) remained relatively stable, dipping slightly from USD 644/MT to USD 639/MT (-1%), signaling a balanced supply situation with limited pricing volatility.

Table 16 shows that rice prices in local currencies displayed widespread month-on-month declines but varied medium-term dynamics across the region. In **Burkina Faso**, wholesale markets such as Bobo Dioulasso (-23.53% m/m) and Dédougou (-5.53% m/m) recorded significant month-on-month decreases, with most markets also showing sustained declines over three and six months and substantial year-on-year deflation. This indicates improved supply conditions and reduced market pressure compared to last year's elevated levels. A similar downward pattern is observed in **Mali**, where key markets such as Bamako (-6.67%) and Mopti (-19.39%) posted notable month-on-month reductions, accompanied by persistent medium-term and annual declines, reflecting steady domestic availability and softened supply constraints. **Niger** presents a more mixed picture. While some markets, such as Dosso (+4.55%) and Niamey (+4.76%), recorded month-on-month upticks, other markets like Zinder (-4.35%) experienced price easing. Despite these short-term fluctuations, most markets continue to show downward trends over six months and year-on-year, signaling an overall improvement in supply conditions relative to the previous year.

Nigeria stands out as the only country registering a sharp month-on-month increase (+12.73%), although medium-term declines over the past three and six months suggest that this uptick follows earlier price easing. However, year-on-year Nigeria's rice prices remain significantly low (35.14%) driven by harvest supply, foreign exchange stability, and Government import waivers on cereals. **Togo's** markets are generally stable or declining month-on-month, apart from the Maritime region, which recorded a 2.7% increase and remains 9.47% higher than six months ago. This sustained upward trend leads to lingering inflationary and supply-side pressures in that region. By contrast, the Centrale and Savanes regions posted modest price decreases across the reported timeframes, with current prices being substantially lower than a year ago (-25.32% and -14.96%, respectively), reflecting improved availability and a much softer market environment compared to last year's elevated levels.

³⁹ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates on the last day of the month at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

⁴⁰ FEWS NET February 2026 Price Watch | FEWS.NET

Table 16: Percentage changes in rice prices in West Africa⁴¹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	32,500.00	-23.53 ↓	0.00 ●	-23.53 ↓	-23.53 ↓
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Dédougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	41,000.00	-3.53 ↘	-5.75 ↓	-18.00 ↓	-25.45 ↓
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	43,000.00	2.38 ▲	-2.27 ↘	-10.42 ↓	-21.82 ↓
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	38,000.00	-15.56 ↓	-15.56 ↓	-15.56 ↓	-24.00 ↓
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Kongoussi, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	42,500.00	-15.00 ↓	-15.00 ↓	-22.73 ↓	-22.73 ↓
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Nouna, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	55,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	35,500.00	0.00 ●	-4.05 ↘	-11.25 ↓	-25.26 ↓
Burkina Faso	Rice (imported)	Tenkodogo, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	40,000.00	-20.00 ↓	-15.79 ↓	-20.00 ↓	-11.11 ↓
Côte d'Ivoire	Rice	Abidjan, Retail, XOF/Kg*	690.00	0.00 ●	0.73 ▲	-0.72 ↘	12.20 ↑
Ghana	Rice	National Average, (GHS/MT)	12,350.00	-1.98 ↘	4.00 ▲	-6.97 ↓	-20.69 ↓
Mali	Rice	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	42,000.00	-6.67 ↓	-6.67 ↓	-6.67 ↓	-8.70 ↓
Mali	Rice	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	45,000.00	0.00 ●	-30.77 ↓	-30.77 ↓	-18.18 ↓
Mali	Rice	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	52,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-3.70 ↘
Mali	Rice	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	39,500.00	-19.39 ↓	-19.39 ↓	-19.39 ↓	-19.39 ↓
Mali	Rice	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	41,000.00	-3.53 ↘	-3.53 ↘	-3.53 ↘	-10.87 ↓
Mali	Rice	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	37,500.00	0.00 ●	-11.76 ↓	-16.67 ↓	-16.67 ↓
Mali	Rice	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	35,000.00	0.00 ●	-12.50 ↓	-30.00 ↓	-27.08 ↓
Mali	Rice (imported)	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	38,500.00	-1.28 ↘	-6.10 ↓	-8.33 ↓	-12.50 ↓
Mali	Rice (imported)	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	45,000.00	-6.25 ↓	-19.64 ↓	-19.64 ↓	-25.00 ↓
Mali	Rice (imported)	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	30,000.00	-1.64 ↘	-4.76 ↘	-9.09 ↓	-24.05 ↓
Mali	Rice (imported)	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	42,000.00	-6.67 ↓	-6.67 ↓	-16.00 ↓	-16.00 ↓
Mali	Rice (imported)	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	40,000.00	-4.76 ↘	-2.44 ↘	-16.67 ↓	-16.67 ↓
Niger	Rice (imported)	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	460.00	0.00 ●	-4.17 ↘	-11.54 ↓	-29.23 ↓
Niger	Rice (imported)	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	460.00	4.55 ▲	-4.17 ↘	-11.54 ↓	-23.33 ↓
Niger	Rice (imported)	Maradi, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	420.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-12.50 ↓	-27.59 ↓
Niger	Rice (imported)	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	440.00	4.76 ▲	0.00 ●	-10.20 ↓	-24.14 ↓
Niger	Rice (imported)	Tillabéri, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	440.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-12.00 ↓	-26.67 ↓
Niger	Rice (imported)	Zinder, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	440.00	-4.35 ↘	-4.35 ↘	-12.00 ↓	-26.67 ↓
Nigeria	Rice (milled)	National Average, NGN/KG	755.82	12.73 ↑	2.83 ▲	-16.45 ↓	-35.14 ↓
Togo	Rice (imported)	Centrale, Retail, XOF/Kg*	410.00	-9.29 ↓	-13.32 ↓	-38.81 ↓	-25.32 ↓
Togo	Rice (imported)	DAGL (Lomé) Region, Retail, XOF/Kg*	586.00	-10.40 ↓	-9.71 ↓	-5.33 ↓	-7.13 ↓
Togo	Rice (imported)	Maritime, Retail, XOF/Kg*	532.00	2.70 ▲	-0.93 ↘	9.47 ↑	-5.84 ↓
Togo	Rice (imported)	Savanes, Retail, XOF/Kg*	449.00	-1.75 ↘	-1.10 ↘	-3.44 ↘	-14.96 ↓

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

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

Millet

Figure 17: Price spreads for millet across select West African Countries⁴²

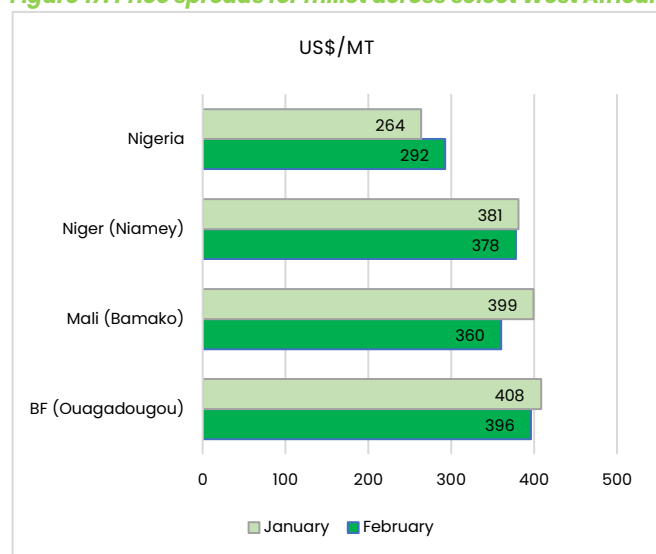


Figure 17 illustrates millet prices across West Africa showed mixed month-to-month movements, with the most pronounced changes observed in Nigeria and Mali. **Nigeria** recorded the sharpest increase, rising +11% between January and February, while **Mali** posted the steepest decline, falling 10% in Bamako. **Burkina Faso** also registered a moderate drop of -3%, whereas **Niger** remained broadly stable with only a -1% adjustment.

Table 17 indicates that millet prices across West Africa exhibited mixed short-term patterns but continued to show broad medium- to long-term softening from mid-year peaks. In **Burkina Faso**, most wholesale markets remained stable month-on-month, with no significant price shifts recorded aside from minor movements in Kongoussi (-1.54%) and Tenkodogo (+2.22%). Despite this short-term stability, three- and six-month trends indicate broad softening across the country, while year-on-year prices vary

⁴¹ Author's construction based on 1) AGRA MIS for Ghana & Nigeria; and 2) FAO data for Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo

⁴² These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

widely—from a modest rise of +2.7% in Bobo-Dioulasso to a substantial decline of -36.99% in Tenkodogo—highlighting uneven long-term market dynamics.

In **Mali**, month-on-month changes were generally minimal across the markets except Mopti which recorded a 4.35% decline and Sikasso recording 6.67% increase in the same period. Compared to 3-12 months, prices remain depressed to low-30% range, consistent with improved post-harvest availability and normalizing regional supply flows. Similarly in **Niger**, short-term conditions were largely flat, with all markets showing month-on-month price stability except Agadez (+3.9) and Maradi (+10.34). However, medium-term trends remain decisively negative across most markets, with declines of 10–33% over three months and 20–41% over six months, apart from Agadez (+18.52% over 3 months) and Niamey (+13.51% over 3 months). Year-on-year, all markets continue to show steep reductions of -20% to -41%, reinforcing broad and sustained market softening relative to last year.

Finally, **Nigeria's** national average recorded a sharp +16.21% month-on-month increase, contrasting with the broader regional easing. Nevertheless, this short-term tightening sits against a longer-term downtrend, with prices still lower over three months (-4.71%), six months (-14.30%), and year-on-year (-35.44%), reflecting improved domestic supply conditions and easing demand pressures.

Table 17: Percentage changes in millet prices in select West African Countries⁴³

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	0.00	0.00	2.70
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dédougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	21,000.00	0.00	-6.67	-30.00	-30.00
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	-21.05	-25.00
Burkina Faso	Millet	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	-21.88	-25.37
Burkina Faso	Millet	Kongoussi, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	32,000.00	-1.54	-14.67	-24.71	-24.71
Burkina Faso	Millet	Nouna, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	22,500.00	0.00	0.00	-25.00	-35.71
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	22,000.00	-2.22	-2.22	-20.00	-33.33
Burkina Faso	Millet	Tenkodogo, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	23,000.00	2.22	-23.33	-42.50	-36.99
Mali	Millet	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	20,000.00	-9.09	-9.09	-20.00	-35.48
Mali	Millet	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	25,000.00	0.00	-25.37	-28.57	-44.44
Mali	Millet	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	26,000.00	-3.70	-7.14	-7.14	-27.78
Mali	Millet	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	22,000.00	-4.35	-4.35	-21.43	-33.33
Mali	Millet	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	16,500.00	0.00	-17.50	-26.67	-45.00
Mali	Millet	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	24,000.00	6.67	6.67	-4.00	-20.00
Mali	Millet	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	28,500.00	1.79	-18.57	-21.92	-20.83
Niger	Millet	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	320.00	3.90	18.52	-20.00	-20.00
Niger	Millet	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	200.00	0.00	-14.89	-25.93	-27.27
Niger	Millet	Maradi, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	160.00	10.34	-11.11	-23.81	-41.82
Niger	Millet	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	210.00	0.00	13.51	-27.59	-32.26
Niger	Millet	Tillabéri, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	220.00	-4.35	-8.33	-26.67	-26.67
Niger	Millet	Zinder, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	200.00	0.00	-16.67	-37.50	-39.39
Nigeria	Millet	National Average, NGN/KG	396.85	16.21	-4.71	-14.30	-35.44

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

= 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 18: Price spreads for sorghum across select West African Countries⁴⁴

⁴³ Author's construction based on 1) AGRA MIS for Ghana & Nigeria; and 2) FAO data for Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo

⁴⁴ These price spreads are calculated based on online rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en>

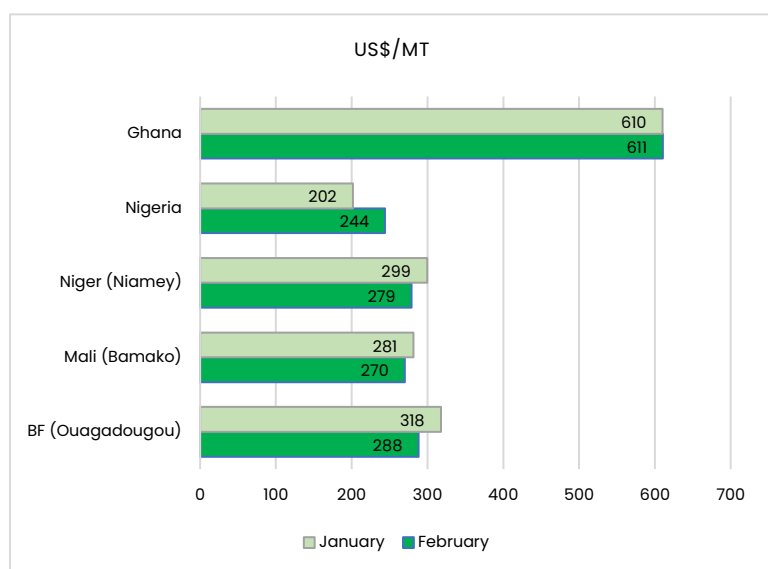


Figure 18 illustrates sorghum price trends in USD across selected West African countries, with the most extreme movements observed in Nigeria and Burkina Faso. **Nigeria** registered the sharpest increase, rising +21% month-on-month, while **Burkina Faso** posted the largest decline, with prices in Ouagadougou falling -9%. Niger (-7%) and **Mali** (-4%) also recorded notable decreases, whereas **Ghana** remained stable at around USD 610/MT.

Table 18 shows that sorghum prices in local currencies across West Africa displayed mixed short-term patterns but continued to exhibit broad medium- to long-term softening across most markets. In **Burkina Faso**, month-on-month changes were limited, with most wholesale markets stable, except Ouagadougou, which posted an

8.57% decline, and Tenkodogo, which recorded a notable 5.7% increase. In **Mali**, the majority of the markets showed stable or declining prices across the past 1–12 months, with only a few exceptions such as Tombouctou (+2% m/m) and Sikasso (+5.26% over three months). **Niger** markets also recorded largely stable-to-lower prices across the 1- to 12-month horizon, except in Agadez, where prices remained 14.29% higher compared with both one and three months prior. **Nigeria**, however, diverged from these trends: the national average registered a sharp +25.98% month-on-month increase, contrasting with declines over three months (-2.22%), six months (-14.16%), and year-on-year (-37.56%), underscoring a short-term tightening set against a longer-term price softening driven by improved domestic supply and easing demand pressures.

Table 18: Percentage changes in sorghum prices in select West African countries ⁴⁵

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month %	3 Months %	6 Months %	1 Year %
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Bobo Dioulasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	22,500.00	0.00 ●	4.65 ▲	0.00 ●	-4.26 ▾
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Dédougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	16,500.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-34.00 ▼	-34.00 ▼
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Dori, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	25,000.00	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-24.24 ▼	-33.33 ▼
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Fada N'gourma, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	18,500.00	0.00 ●	-2.63 ▾	-28.85 ▼	-31.48 ▼
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Kongoussi, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	22,500.00	0.00 ●	-10.00 ▼	-10.00 ▼	-10.00 ▼
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Nouna, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	20,000.00	0.00 ●	5.26 ▲	-20.00 ▼	-20.00 ▼
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Ouagadougou, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	16,000.00	-8.57 ▼	-8.57 ▼	-23.81 ▼	-40.74 ▼
Burkina Faso	Sorghum	Tenkodogo, Wholesale, XOF/100 kg	18,500.00	5.71 ▲	8.82 ▲	-32.73 ▼	-11.90 ▼
Ghana	Sorghum	National Average, (GHS/MT)	6,500.00	-2.50 ▾	14.71 ▲	14.71 ▲	-8.02 ▼
Mali	Sorghum	Bamako, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	15,000.00	-3.23 ▾	-16.67 ▼	-25.00 ▼	-31.82 ▼
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	23,000.00	-8.00 ▼	-23.33 ▼	-34.29 ▼	
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	19,000.00	0.00 ●	-20.83 ▼	-24.00 ▼	-24.00 ▼
Mali	Sorghum	Mopti, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	17,500.00	-7.89 ▼	-7.89 ▼	-23.91 ▼	-23.91 ▼
Mali	Sorghum	Ségou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	15,000.00	0.00 ●	-14.29 ▼	-25.00 ▼	-31.82 ▼
Mali	Sorghum	Sikasso, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	20,000.00	0.00 ●	5.26 ▲	0.00 ●	0.00 ●
Mali	Sorghum	Tombouctou, Wholesale, XOF/100 KG	24,500.00	2.08 ▲	-30.00 ▼	-30.99 ▼	-27.94 ▼
Niger	Sorghum	Agadez, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	320.00	14.29 ▲	14.29 ▲	-20.00 ▼	-11.11 ▼
Niger	Sorghum	Dosso, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	200.00	0.00 ●	-13.04 ▼	-20.00 ▼	-23.08 ▼
Niger	Sorghum	Maradi, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	130.00	0.00 ●	-13.33 ▼	-35.00 ▼	-45.83 ▼
Niger	Sorghum	Niamey, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	155.00	-6.06 ▼	-13.89 ▼	-32.61 ▼	-44.64 ▼
Niger	Sorghum	Tillabéri, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	180.00	-5.26 ▼	-18.18 ▼	-37.93 ▼	-40.00 ▼
Niger	Sorghum	Zinder, Wholesale, XOF/Kg	160.00	-11.11 ▼	-20.00 ▼	-30.43 ▼	-33.33 ▼
Nigeria	Sorghum (white)	National Average, NGN/KG	331.11	25.98 ☒	2.22 ▲	-14.16 ▼	-37.56 ▼

Note: Latest price is for February 2026, * January 2026, and ** December 2025

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

⁴⁵ Author's construction based on 1) AGRA MIS for Ghana & Nigeria; and 2) FAO data for Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo

Seasonal Monitor and Cropping Conditions⁴⁶

In **West Africa**, harvesting of both main- and second-season cereals largely concluded in January 2026 under favourable conditions, except in conflict-affected areas, and land preparation is now underway for the 2026 main-season planting beginning in March. In **Mali**, main-season rice harvesting has finalized, and second-season rice harvesting is progressing under similarly favourable conditions. This year the rainy seasons are generally expected to start on schedule in West Africa following the expected normal northward movement of the rainbelt along the intertropical front.

⁴⁶ [EarlyWarning_CropMonitor_202602.pdf](#)

Food Trade Updates

East and Southern Africa Region

Figure 19 provides an overview of the events and activities that have taken place across various countries in East and Southern Africa over the past month and that are affecting the food trade in the region.

Figure 19: East and Southern Africa cross-border trade updates, February 2026



Tanzania

Tanzania has invested Sh81 billion to upgrade the Mbamba Bay Port, a strategic move aimed at unlocking regional trade by strengthening the Mtwara Corridor and enhancing the country's role as a gateway for SADC markets to access global trade routes.

Malawi and Tanzania

- Malawi and Tanzania have signed a Simplified Trade Regime (STR) allowing a simplified customs documentation and duty-free access to an agreed list of goods valued at up to US\$2,000 per consignment accompanied by a simplified certificate of origin.

Kenya

Kenya has launched two new digital trade platforms, BiasharaLink and Deal House, to facilitate seamless intra-African transactions. These interconnected systems position Kenyan embassies across the continent as active hubs for investment and trade facilitation, marking a significant step forward in Kenya's shift toward digitally driven economic diplomacy.

Monitoring Food Policy and Trade Developments

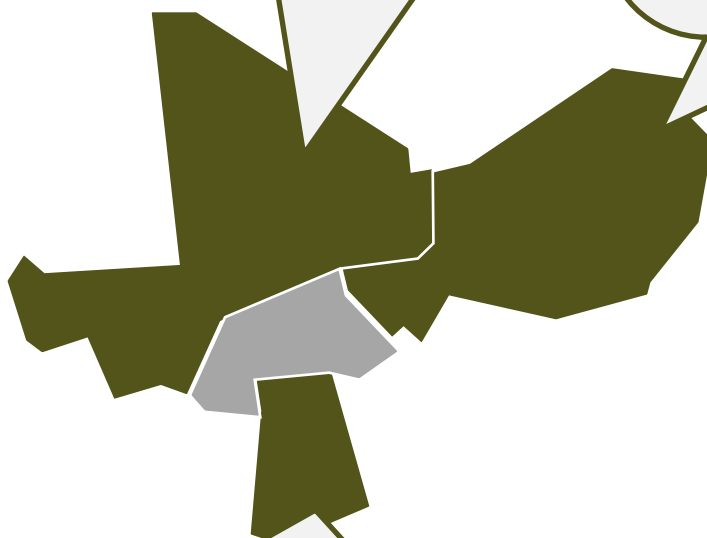
Southern and West Africa Monthly Summary

February 2026

Executive summary – West Africa

Mali: Household access to food remains stable in urban centres, but conditions are expected to deteriorate in conflict-affected areas, particularly the Ménaka and Kidal region, where an early lean season is likely. Government action remains limited and largely short-term, primarily focused on suspending taxes to help stabilise staple prices during Ramadan. Fuel availability has significantly improved in urban centres such as Bamako due to increased imports and enhanced military protection of convoys, providing relief for farmers and food traders. However, continued attacks on convoys still undermine the transport of fuel and food commodities. The appointment of Ibrahima Samaké, a technocrat with expertise in the agriculture sector, as the new agriculture minister signals a desire to improve the performance of the ministry.

Niger: Cereal prices are rising modestly ahead of Ramadan but remain 35–39% below year-on-year levels. The government's irrigated season campaign remains unfinanced, with no clear indication where the ~\$21 million allocation to fund the campaign will come from. As such, the timelines for input distribution remains unknown, raising concerns over readiness ahead of the May/June planting window. Informal cross-border trade with Nigeria continues to provide a partial supply buffer, as communities are self-organising to facilitate cross-border trade. Military authorities are allegedly extracting rents from FAO's Mooriben project through a formalised supervisory committee with no operational role and minimal oversight.



Ghana: Challenges selling surplus grain persist, with several factors contributing to its negative impact on farmers. Firstly, the government has kept the grain export ban in place, despite political pressure to lift the ban – the WFP is also unwilling to purchase Ghanaian maize due to its high cost compared to other markets. Secondly, the additional GHS 200 million (\$18.8 million) procurement budget allocated to NAFCO has been approved by parliament but not released by the Ministry of Finance. Finally, all functional NAFCO warehouses are now full with no fallback storage available to house the surplus grain. As a consequence, farmers are likely to reduce production during the next growing season, increasing the risk of food insecurity.

Food security and trade developments – West Africa

Country	Headline summary
Ghana	- The grain export ban remains in place as the government prioritises inflation gains. Parliamentary calls to lift the ban have not shifted the government's position. - Farmers are still struggling to sell surplus grain, which is likely to cause a drop in production next season. NAFCO's GHS 200 million (\$18.8 million) procurement budget to address the surplus has been approved by parliament but not released by the Ministry of Finance. The budget's effective purchasing power is further eroded by storage rehabilitation, transport, and interest costs owed to private financing companies. - All functional NAFCO warehouses private aggregator facilities are now full, leaving no fallback storage option for surplus grain yet to be purchased by the government. Prolonged storage is degrading rice quality, increasing breakage during milling and reducing its marketability and value.
Mali	- Food security is expected to deteriorate in the coming months, with a possible early onset of the lean season (starting in April) in central and northern Mali, the areas most affected by conflict. - Fuel supply into urban centres such as Bamako has significantly improved, helping to support agricultural activity and food trade. However, attacks on truck convoys continue to pose severe risks to transport of fuel and agricultural goods. - The transitional government appoints new agriculture minister, a technocrat with agricultural expertise, with the expectation that they will improve the performance of the ministry and further the government's key priorities, namely deeper agricultural integration with Niger and Burkina Faso. - Mali receives funding from the West African Economic and Monetary Union to improve regional resilience to desert locusts, though threat of desert locust outbreak in Mali is minimal.
Niger	- Cereal prices are rising modestly ahead of Ramadan but remain well below year-on-year levels (millet -35%, sorghum -37%, maize -39%), with no indication of supply constraints. - The government's irrigated season campaign, due to provide 15,000 tonnes of fertiliser and 2,382 tonnes of seeds, remains unfinanced, with no disbursement timeline confirmed ahead of the May/June planting window. - Informal cross-border trade with Nigeria through community-organised mechanisms continues to provide a partial supply buffer in the absence of state intervention. - Military authorities are allegedly extracting rents from FAO's Mooriben project via a supervisory committee with no operational role, described by sources as a formalised corruption mechanism.



Value	Unrealized P/L	%Unre
1000.00		
6,700.00	-14,930.33	-0.22
1200.00	+5,309.28	+0.44
500.00	+13,022.92	+2.60

The digital Regional Food Balance Sheet provides near real-time estimates and projections for core staple crop production, stock levels, and other information in East and Southern Africa.

For more information,
please visit <https://rfsa.com/>

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