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MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

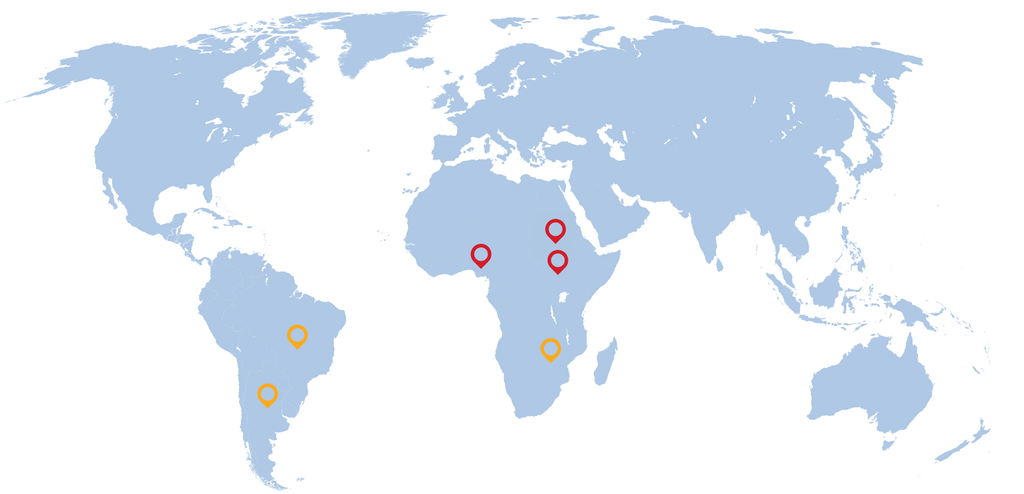
KEY MESSAGES

- **Export prices of grains declined in June, influenced by generally good supply prospects, while international rice prices fell as high freight costs and container shortages limited sales.**
- **In East Africa, prices of coarse grains remained at exceptionally high levels in June in the Sudan and South Sudan, underpinned by insufficient supplies and severe macro-economic difficulties. Prices reached new record highs in the Sudan following a further depreciation of the national currency on the parallel market and the lifting of fuel subsidies, which inflated transport costs.**
- **In West Africa, seasonal upward trends in the prices of domestically produced coarse grains continued in June in most countries, exacerbated by supply chain bottlenecks stemming from measures still in place to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as compromised security conditions in some parts, amidst solid domestic demand. As in previous months, in several markets, prices were significantly higher than a year earlier.**

CONTENTS

Domestic price warnings

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



Argentina | Food items

Brazil | Cereals

Nigeria | Coarse grains

South Sudan | Staple foods

Sudan | Staple foods

Zimbabwe | Food items

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

Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2021.

International cereal prices fell in June

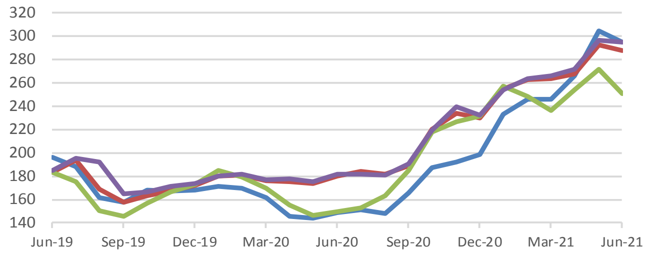
After reaching their highest levels in May since January 2013, international **maize** prices declined in June, although they remained well above their year-earlier values. In the United States of America, the benchmark US maize price (No.2, Yellow, f.o.b.) fell towards the end of the month as rainfall improved crop conditions in some areas. In Argentina, increased supplies from the recent harvests weighed on maize prices. Despite drought damage, ongoing harvests also put downward pressure on maize prices in Brazil. Among other coarse grains, export prices of sorghum and feed barley followed the slide in maize values and declined in June.

International **wheat** prices declined slightly in June as recent conducive rainfall improved production prospects in many key producers, including the European Union and the Russian Federation. Export quotations from all major origins fell by at least 5 percent in June compared to May, yet depending on the origin they remained 13 to 32 percent above their year-earlier values. The month-on-month decline was moderated by upward pressure from expectations of higher import demand in the Near East because of drought-reduced production in some parts of the region.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index (2014-2016=100) fell to a 15-month low of 108.3 points in June, falling 2.1 percent below its May value and 5.3 percent below its year-earlier level. Quotations softened across most Asian suppliers against the backdrop of subdued trade, as logistical bottlenecks and high shipping costs continued to limit sales. In Viet Nam, additional downward pressure on prices stemmed from early summer-autumn crop arrivals into the market. India proved the only exception to the Asian weakening price trend, as the end of the "Rabi" harvest and government domestic procurement aided Indica quotations in the country to backtrack some of the losses registered in previous months. June prices were subdued also in the United States of America, ahead of the June planting survey results, which defied expectations of a downgrade to long grain rice plantings relative to March indications.

International maize prices

United States dollar per tonne

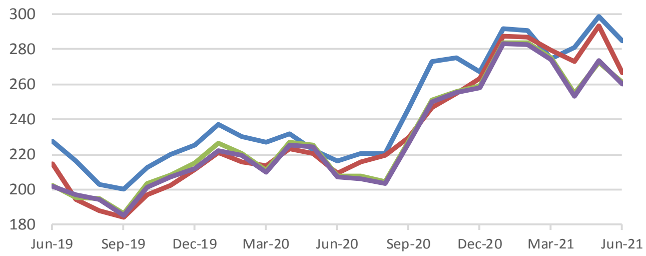


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	295.11	-3.1	19.9	98.4
Black Sea, Maize (feed)	287.80	-1.5	9.3	59.5
Argentina, Maize (Argentina, Up River, f.o.b.)	250.60	-7.8	6.2	67.7
Ukraine, Maize (offer, f.o.b.)	295.00	-0.5	11.0	62.3

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

International wheat prices

United States dollar per tonne

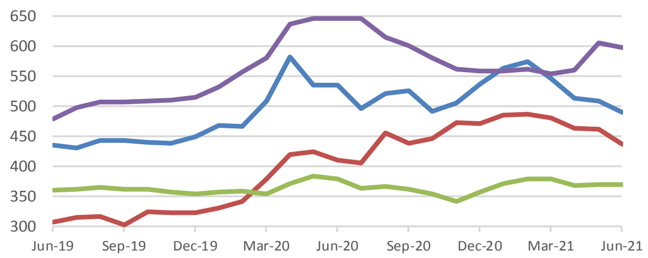


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	284.80	-4.6	3.8	31.6
European Union (France), Wheat (grade 1)	266.80	-9.1	-4.5	27.5
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	261.50	-4.1	-5.0	25.7
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	260.25	-4.8	-5.1	25.7

Sources: International Grains Council; APK-Inform Agency.

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B)	490.00	-3.7	-10.3	-8.6
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	437.00	-5.5	-9.1	6.6
India, Rice (25% broken)	370.00	0.0	-2.3	-2.6
United States of America, Rice (US Long Grain 2.4%)	597.50	-1.2	7.9	-7.5

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS

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

Argentina | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/21	Same period average
3 months	3.3	0.6
12 months	1.5	0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Argentina, Greater Buenos Aires, Retail, Beef meat

Retail food prices continued their steady increase in May

The inflation rate for **food items** and non-alcoholic beverages continued its upward trend in May, although to a lesser extent than in the preceding four months, increasing by about 3 percent month on month. Among food items, prices of cooking oil, meat, dairy products, vegetables, bread and cereals registered high monthly increases, which were partially offset by declines in fruit prices. Food prices increased despite the price ceiling programme put in place, amid a difficult macro-economic situation, including the sustained weakening of the currency. As of May 2021, the Argentine Peso lost nearly 40 percent of its value over the last 12 months. The programme, first introduced in March 2020 to curb rising prices amid the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, expired on 8 June 2021 and was substituted by a similar programme that fixes prices of staple food items until December 2021.

Brazil | Cereals

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 06/21	Same period average
3 months	2.0	0.2
12 months	5.0	0.7

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Wholesale, Maize (yellow)

Prices of cereals remained at high levels

Prices of **yellow maize**, after having increased during the past five months underpinned by unfavourable weather conditions, declined in June with the start of the main crop harvest. Similarly, prices of **wheat** declined due to expectations of larger sowings for the 2021 crop, planting of which is ongoing. The stronger national currency in June also exerted downward pressure on prices of maize and wheat. Prices of **rice** declined for the third consecutive month reflecting good domestic supplies from the recently complete 2021 harvest, officially estimated at slightly above the five-year average, as good yields more than offset below-average plantings. In addition, lower year-on-year exports of rice during the first five months of 2021 contributed to the downward pressure. Despite the declines, prices of cereals remained well above their year-earlier levels due to the strong demand (maize and rice) and elevated import costs (wheat) in the past few months.

Nigeria | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 05/21	Same period average
3 months	2.3	2.6
12 months	2.3	0.1

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

Food prices remained high in May

Prices of **coarse grains** further strengthened in most markets in May, reaching record or near-record highs, well above those a year earlier. Seasonal trends of sustained household demand during the ongoing lean season, coupled with strong demand from local factories for animal feed production amidst localized production shortfalls in 2020, resulted in tight market supplies. In addition, weak macro-economic conditions, including the substantial depreciation of the currency over the past year, civil insecurity and high transportation costs, contributed to sustain prices at elevated levels. The annual food price inflation continued to linger at high levels, registering 22.28 percent year on year in May 2021. The timely onset of the rains and adequate precipitation in May and June benefited crop germination and crop conditions in the central and northern key growing areas. However, planted areas remain at below-average levels due to insecurity constraining access to fields and agricultural inputs.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

South Sudan | Staple foods

Tasa de crecimiento (%)		
	en 06/21	Media del mismo periodo
3 meses	-3.7	5.7
12 meses	1.8	-0.1

Tasa de crecimiento compuesta en términos reales.
Hace referencia a: South Sudan, Juba, Retail, Maize (white)

Prices of maize slightly declined in June, while prices of sorghum remained firm. Overall, prices of coarse grains were at exceptionally high levels due to the weak national currency

In the capital, Juba, prices of **sorghum** decreased by 3 percent in June, while prices of **maize** remained firm, as the exchange rate held steady. Prices of maize and sorghum previously declined in May by about 9 and 6 percent, respectively, as a substantial devaluation of the South Sudanese Pound on the official market introduced in May resulted in an appreciation of the national currency on the parallel market. Subsequently, prices of other important staples in the local diet including **cassava** and imported **wheat** also declined in June by 8 and 3 percent, respectively, while prices of **groundnuts** increased by 8 percent. Nominal food prices were at exceptionally high levels, with those of maize and sorghum about 70 percent above the already high year-earlier values and about 50 times those in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Underlying the high food prices is the continuously difficult macro-economic situation, due to low foreign currency reserves and the weak national currency. In addition, in the past year, COVID-19-related disruptions to the local markets and trade, already adversely affected by the lingering impact of the prolonged conflict, provided further support.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 06/21	Same period average
3 months	38.8	79.2
12 months	3.0	0.6

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

Prices of staple foods reaching new record highs in June

Prices of locally grown **sorghum** and **millet** increased in June for the second consecutive month by 7–20 percent reaching new record highs, as the Sudanese Pound further depreciated on the parallel market from SDG 445/USD in May to SDG 480/USD in June. The lifting of all fuel subsidies introduced in early June, which resulted in a substantial increase of fuel prices and transport costs, provided further support to prices. Prices of **coarse grains** had previously stabilized or declined in March and April as a devaluation of the Sudanese Pound from SDG 55/USD to SDG 375/USD in late February (FPMA Food Policy) substantially reduced the gap between the official and parallel market exchange rates, resulting in an increase in transactions of foreign currency in commercial banks and easing inflationary pressures. Prices in June were exceptionally high, at record levels and about two times the already elevated year-earlier levels, mainly due to the weakness of the currency. Cereal prices began to follow a sustained increasing trend in late 2017 due to the difficult macro-economic situation, coupled with fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs. In 2020, disruptions to marketing and trading activities related to the measures implemented to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and to widespread floods, provided further upward pressure on prices.

Zimbabwe | Food items

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 06/21	Same period average
3 months	n.a	n.a
12 months	n.a	n.a

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

Small uptick in food prices, but increases still significantly below the peaks of 2020

The official monthly **food** inflation rate increased moderately in June to 3.2 percent, up from 1 percent in May. The annual rate, however, continued to fall and was estimated at 109 percent in June, still significantly high but well below the levels of 2020 when the annual rate peaked at more than 900 percent; the rate in June 2021 is the lowest level since April 2019. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate mostly results from the continued stability of the official exchange rate since the last quarter of 2020. Additionally, the country is estimated to have produced a well above-average harvest in 2021, pegged at 2.7 million tonnes, owing to supportive government policies and almost ideal weather conditions, and the good supply situation is also easing pressure on prices.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

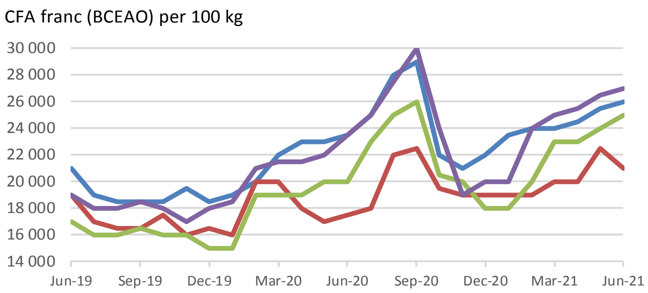
Coarse grain prices further increased in most countries

In most countries of the subregion, prices of domestically produced coarse grains further strengthened in June, continuing their seasonal upward trends noticeable since April. As in previous months, on many markets, prices were significantly higher than a year earlier. Seasonal trends remained exacerbated by supply chain bottlenecks stemming from compromised security conditions and the impacts of the measures still in place to contain the COVID-19 pandemic amidst solid domestic demand by households, traders and institutional bodies. High inflation rates in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone stemming from national currency depreciations amplified price increases. Persistent civil insecurity and conflict continued to disrupt markets and trade across the Lake Chad Basin, the Lac and Tibesti regions of Chad, the Liptako-Gourma Region, and northeastern, northwestern and central Nigeria.

In **the Niger**, coarse grain prices continued to strengthen in June although the rates of the increases were more moderate compared to the previous months. Prices remained significantly higher compared to their levels in June 2020 in almost all markets supported by tight market availabilities due to localized cereal deficits and reduced import flows from Nigeria. Persistent conflict in some localities in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabery regions continued to challenge the already vulnerable supply chain. In **Mali**, adequate market supplies, sustained by regular imports and government intervention programmes, contributed to keeping prices of coarse grains stable in June across much of the country. However, prices remained at levels above those a year earlier, particularly in the central and northern regions, where localized market disruptions stemming from persistent insecurity prevail. In **Burkina Faso**, despite continued sales of staples by the government at subsidized prices to contain price increases, coarse grains prices showed mixed movements across the country in June. Price levels were generally higher year on year after the steady increases in the past months as strong demand by internally displaced people uprooted by the surge in insecurity was compounded by supply chain disruptions related to measures in place against the COVID-19 pandemic. In **Senegal**, coarse grain prices remained mostly stable for the fourth consecutive month in May, with steady imports in the first half of 2021 offsetting the upward pressure from the reduced 2020 output in flood-affected areas bordering the Senegal Valley. In **Chad**, cereal prices generally further increased in May in most markets, reaching levels well above those a year earlier. The high transportation costs continued to underpin the significant price increases, while market disruptions stemming from persistent conflict also provided strong upward support in Lac Chad and Tibesti regions. In most countries of the Sahel, prices of imported rice remained relatively stable and were around their year-earlier levels reflecting regular imports from the international market.

In coastal countries, **Benin**, **Ghana** and **Togo**, prices of maize stabilized in June after the sharp increases in previous months as increased rains in May and June improved crop prospects for the first season harvest to be gathered from July. However, prices remained higher than a year earlier, underpinned by strong export demand from neighbouring countries. In **Nigeria**, prices of locally grown cereals remained at record or near-record levels in most markets in May and were significantly higher than a year earlier. Increases in the past months were sustained by the depreciation of the currency, civil insecurity and high transport costs. Exceptionally high levels continued to be recorded in the conflict-affected areas of the northeastern parts of the country particularly due to reduced market access.

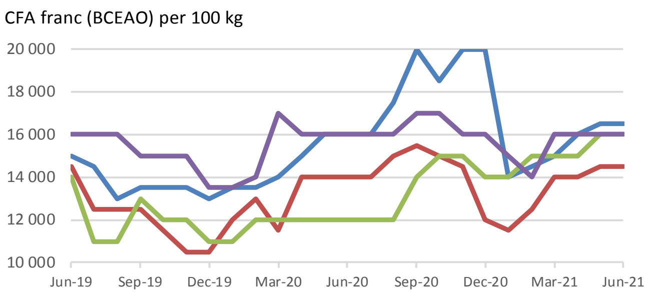
Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Niamey, Millet (local)	26 000.00	2.0	8.3	10.6
Niamey, Sorghum (local)	21 000.00	-6.7	5.0	20.0
Zinder, Sorghum (local)	25 000.00	4.2	8.7	25.0
Zinder, Millet (local)	27 000.00	1.9	8.0	14.9

Source: Afrique verte.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali



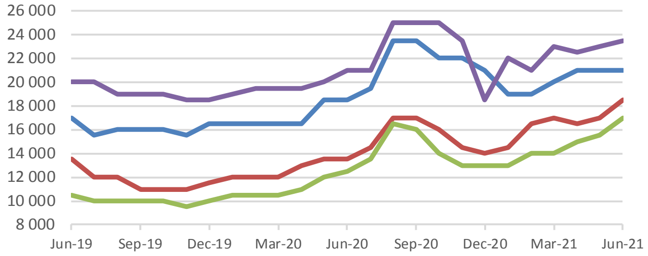
	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bamako, Millet (local)	16 500.00	0.0	10.0	3.1
Bamako, Sorghum (local)	14 500.00	0.0	3.6	3.6
Ségou, Millet (local)	16 000.00	0.0	6.7	33.3
Kayes, Sorghum (local)	16 000.00	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Afrique verte.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg

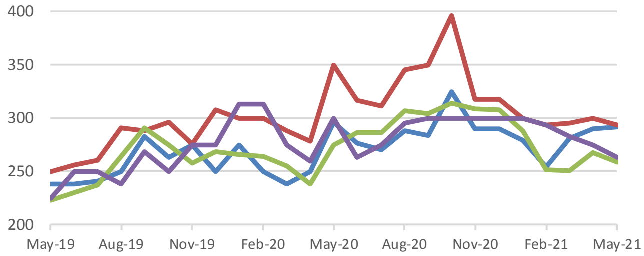


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Ouagadougou, Millet (local)	21 000.00	0.0	5.0	13.5
Ouagadougou, Sorghum (local)	18 500.00	8.8	8.8	37.0
Dédougou, Sorghum (local)	17 000.00	9.7	21.4	36.0
Dori, Millet (local)	23 500.00	2.2	2.2	11.9

Source: Afrique verte.

Retail prices of millet in Senegal

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg

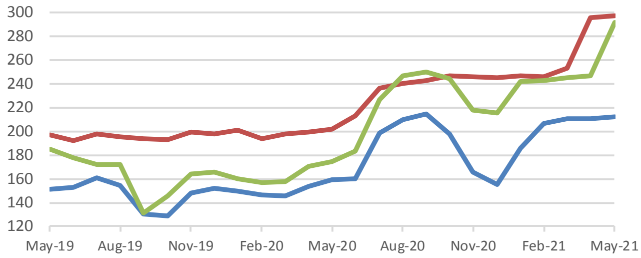


	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dakar, Millet	292.00	0.7	15.0	-1.4
Saint Louis, Millet	294.00	-2.0	0.0	-16.0
Louga, Millet	259.00	-3.4	2.8	-5.8
Matam, Millet	263.00	-4.4	-10.5	-12.3

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

Retail prices of maize in Benin

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg

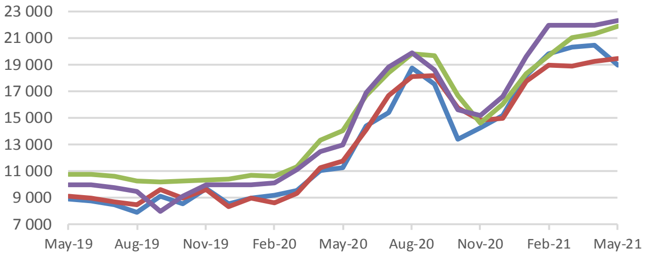


	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Natitingou, Maize	212.00	0.5	2.4	32.8
Cotonou, Maize	297.00	0.3	20.7	47.3
Parakou, Maize	292.00	18.2	20.2	67.2

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

Wholesale prices of white maize in Nigeria

Naira per 100 kg



	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kano, Maize (white)	19 000.00	-7.1	-4.1	68.6
Maiduguri, Maize (white)	19 500.00	1.3	2.6	65.3
Lagos, Maize (white)	21 875.00	2.7	11.0	55.8
Ibadan, Maize (white)	22 300.00	1.4	1.4	71.5

Source: FEWS NET.

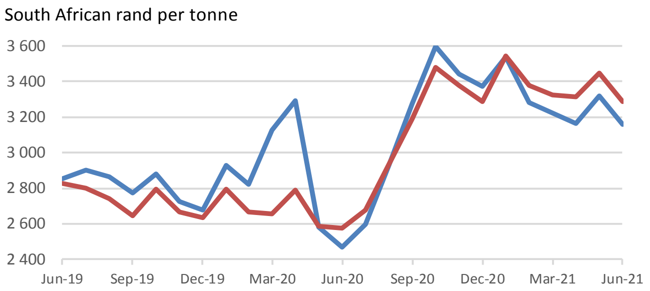
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Maize prices continued to weaken amid the main season harvest but remained mostly higher on a yearly basis

Reflecting the ongoing main season harvest period and expectations of bumper outputs throughout the subregion, prices of maize, the main food staple, generally declined. However, partly owing to the effects of weak currencies and higher international prices, domestic prices remained higher on a yearly basis.

In **South Africa**, as harvesting of the main season maize crop nears completion, field reports are confirming initial expectations of average to above-average yields and a sizeable output in 2021, estimated to be the second largest on record. Reflecting these favourable supply prospects and a moderate strengthening of the South African Rand, wholesale prices of maize fell by about 5 percent in June compared to the preceding month. On a yearly basis, maize prices remained nearly 30 percent higher, underpinned by elevated international prices and an overall weaker national currency. In **Zambia**, where the 2021 maize output is estimated at a well above-average level, prices fell for a third consecutive month in May. Notwithstanding these recent decreases, prices were higher year on year reflecting the inflationary impact of a weak currency. Similar price movements were observed in **Malawi** where the harvest is well underway and also estimated at a well above-average level. Comparably, the depreciation of the Malawi Kwacha in the 12 months to June 2021 also kept maize prices at similar year-on-year levels. There was a small uptick in the monthly food inflation rate in **Zimbabwe**, which was estimated at 3.2 percent in June compared to 1 percent in May, reflecting relatively sharper increases in the prices of cereals, meats, and oil and fats. While the monthly rate firmed up, the annual inflation rate declined in June from the previous month and neared 100 percent, still significantly high, but well below the elevated levels of 2020 when the food inflation rate peaked at over 900 percent. The slowdown in price increases generally reflects a more stable official exchange rate and a good cereal supply situation, on account of a well above-average harvest in 2021, which have eased inflationary pressure. In the importing countries of **Botswana**, **Eswatini** and **Namibia**, which are reliant on South African grain supplies to satisfy their domestic consumption needs, cereal prices were generally firm in May compared to the previous month. On a yearly basis, prices were moderately higher, mirroring the price levels in South Africa. In all three countries, cereal imports are forecast to decline modestly this year, reflecting larger domestic outputs, and the lower quantities of imports could help curb imported inflation.

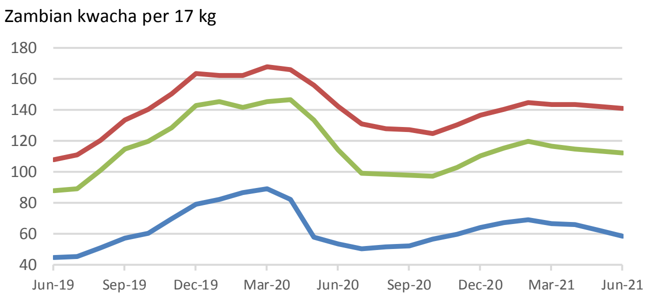
Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa



Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division.

	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Maize (white)	3 158.04	-4.8	-2.0	27.8
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	3 287.92	-4.7	-1.1	27.6

Retail prices of maize in Zambia

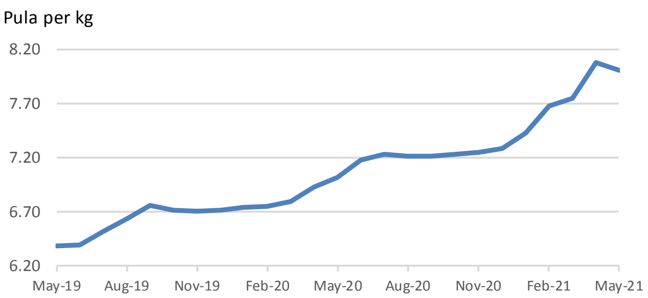


Source: Central Statistical Office.

	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	58.56	-5.8	-12.3	9.5
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	140.83	-1.0	-1.8	-1.1
National Average, White roller maize meal	112.35	-1.2	-3.8	-1.8

For more information visit the FPMA website here

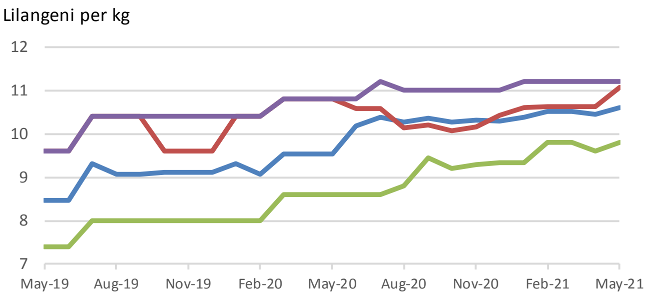
Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana



	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	8.01	-0.9	4.3	14.1

Source: Statistics Botswana.

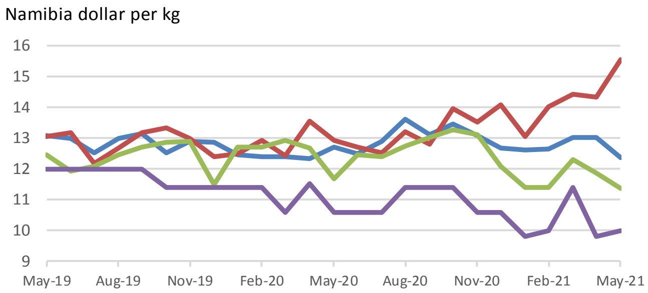
Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini



	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National average, Maize meal	10.62	1.5	1.0	11.2
Hhohho, Maize meal	11.08	4.1	4.1	2.6
Lubombo, Maize meal	9.80	2.1	0.0	14.0
Shiselweni, Maize meal	11.20	0.0	0.0	3.7

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia



	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Windhoek, Maize meal	12.37	-5.0	-2.3	-2.8
Swakopmund, Maize meal	15.54	8.4	10.9	20.1
Otjiwarongo, Maize meal	11.36	-4.2	-0.4	-2.8
Gobabis, Maize meal	10.00	2.0	0.0	-5.7

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency.

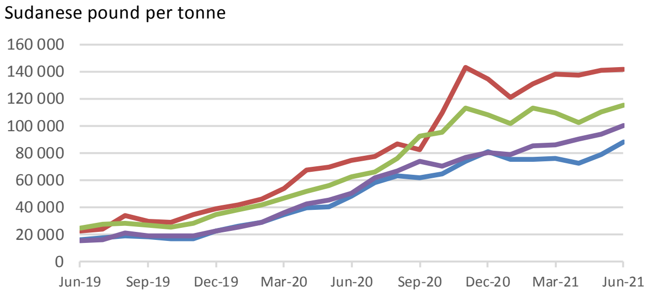
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in June; exceptionally high levels were recorded in South Sudan and the Sudan, where they reached new record highs

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in June. They were at exceptionally high levels in South Sudan and in the Sudan, reinforced by insufficient supplies and severe macro-economic difficulties, including currency weakness underpinning food inflation. By contrast, prices were below their year-earlier values in Uganda, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, reflecting adequate market supplies following above-average 2020 cereal outputs. In addition, a slow economic recovery after the gradual phasing out since mid-2020 of several measures introduced in early 2020 to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, continues to weaken demand, exerting downward pressure on prices.

In **the Sudan**, prices of sorghum and millet increased in June for the second consecutive month after having remained stable or declined somewhat in March and April, and reached new record highs, about twice their already elevated levels a year earlier. The price increases followed a further depreciation of the national currency on the parallel market and the lifting of fuel subsidies in early June, which inflated transportation costs. In **South Sudan**, in the capital, Juba, prices of sorghum declined in June for the second consecutive month, while prices of maize firmed up after having decreased in May. June prices were at exceptionally high levels due to lingering impact of prolonged conflict and a weak currency. In **Uganda**, prices of maize increased in May for the second consecutive month, with seasonal patterns compounded by resumed exports to Kenya, its main export destination, after it lifted in May a temporary import ban introduced in March due to the presence of mycotoxin in grains. Prices were also supported by concerns over localized crop production shortfalls affecting the forthcoming first season harvest, due to poor rains in some areas. Despite the recent substantial increases, prices in June were well below their year-earlier levels due to adequate domestic availabilities and the lingering impact of the measures implemented in 2020 to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, which constrained livelihood opportunities resulting in declining purchasing power and weakening domestic demand. In **Kenya**, prices of maize remained stable in June in most markets below or around their year-earlier values, reflecting adequate domestic availabilities from the above-average 2020 "long-rains" main harvest, accounting for the bulk of the aggregate cereal production, concluded in early 2021 and estimated at 10–15 percent above average. In **the United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize declined in June for the second consecutive month following seasonal patterns, as the major "Msimu" harvest, currently underway and expected at above-average levels, increased market supplies. Prices in June were generally below their year-earlier levels due to adequate domestic availabilities. In **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum continued to seasonally increase in May in most monitored markets. Prices were around the high levels of one year earlier and well above the levels of two years earlier, on account of a below-average 2020 cereal output due to erratic rains and locust attacks.

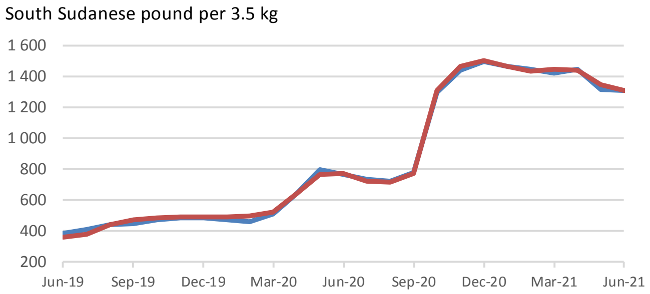
Wholesale prices of sorghum and millet in the Sudan



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)	88 550.00	12.4	15.7	83.3
El Obeid, Millet	141 900.00	0.5	2.4	89.7
El Gedarif, Millet	115 500.00	4.6	5.4	83.9
El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)	100 760.00	6.7	16.5	99.1

Source: Food Security information for Action (SIFSIA).

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Juba, Maize (white)	1 311.00	-0.4	-7.9	70.9
Juba, Sorghum (Feterita)	1 309.00	-3.0	-9.5	69.3

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

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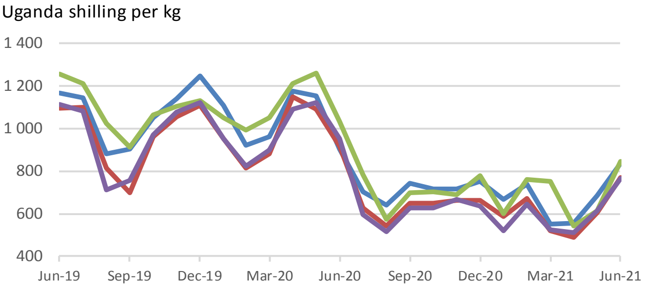
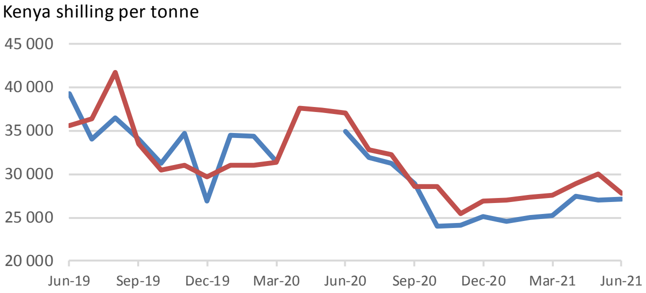
Wholesale prices of maize in Uganda



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kampala, Maize	836.40	21.8	52.0	-7.3
Lira, Maize	769.00	27.5	47.8	-16.2
Kabale, Maize	846.36	38.3	12.8	-18.0
Masindi, Maize	765.87	25.1	46.6	-19.5

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

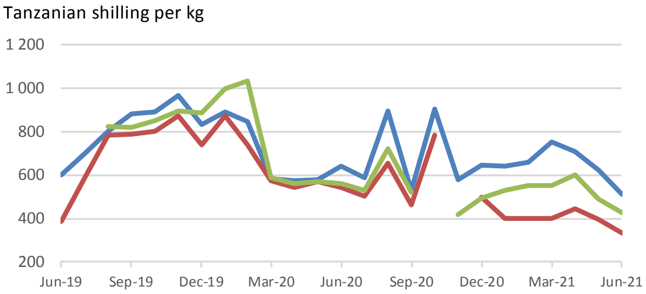
Wholesale prices of maize in Kenya



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Eldoret, Maize	27 120.00	0.6	7.7	-22.3
Nakuru, Maize	27 757.00	-7.6	0.5	-25.1

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

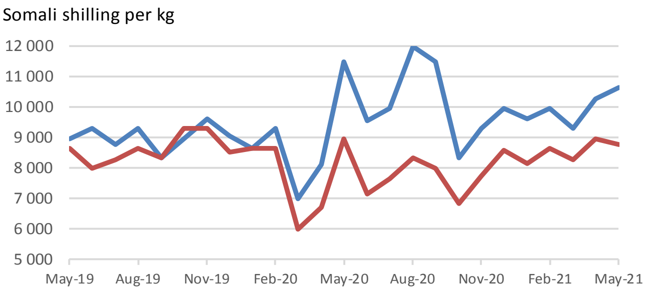
Wholesale prices of maize in the United Republic of Tanzania



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dar es Salaam, Maize	512.20	-18.0	-31.7	-20.0
Iringa, Maize	334.05	-15.4	-16.5	-38.7
Arusha, Maize	428.69	-12.3	-22.1	-23.4

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network.

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia



	Latest Price May-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	10 640.00	3.6	6.9	-7.3
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	8 780.00	-2.2	1.5	-2.2

Source: Food Security Analysis Unit.

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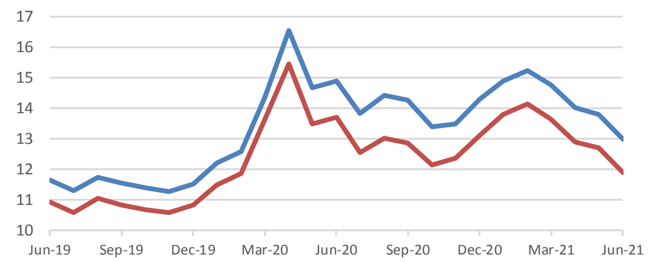
Domestic rice prices followed mixed trends in June, those of wheat were stable or increased

Domestic rice prices followed mixed trends in June, decreasing in several main exporting countries amidst slow international trade activity and improved availabilities from the 2020/21 secondary harvests, while remaining stable or strengthening seasonally in others. Prices declined sharply in **Viet Nam** as supplies from the early 2021 "summer-autumn" crop reached the market. Similarly, in **Thailand**, domestic prices of rice decreased for the fourth consecutive month in June and were about 10 percent below their year-earlier levels, pressured by the 2020/21 secondary harvest. In addition, in these countries, subdued foreign demand also weighed on prices. In **India**, after softening in previous months, prices were stable in June, reflecting the end of the 2021 secondary "Rabi" harvest and the ongoing government procurement programme. Prices of rice increased seasonally in **Myanmar**, while they remained generally stable in **Cambodia**, owing to adequate market availabilities from the 2021 harvests. In **China (mainland)** prices of rice remained stable or softened somewhat with the start of the 2021 "early double" rice harvest. Among the importing countries, prices of rice decreased seasonally in **Bangladesh** (Dhaka market) pressured down by adequate market supplies from the 2021 main "Boro" and minor "Aus" harvests and the high level of imports in recent months. By contrast, prices increased seasonally in **Sri Lanka** and were 13 percent above their year-earlier levels.

As for wheat and wheat flour, prices were generally stable or increased in some countries. In **India**, wheat prices changed little despite record supplies from the recently concluded 2021 harvest, reflecting ongoing government purchases. In **Pakistan**, wheat flour prices were stable or decreased in some markets, as the 2021 above-average harvest and imports improved market availabilities. However, prices remained well above their year-earlier levels, after recurrent strong increases between June 2020 and May 2021, due to a combination of high production costs and a lingering tight domestic supply situation, after below-average outputs between 2018 and 2020. In **China (mainland)**, the subregion's main producer, prices of wheat in June were generally stable, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the 2021 harvest, while they increased slightly in **Sri Lanka** and in **Bangladesh**, mostly due to a slowdown in imports.

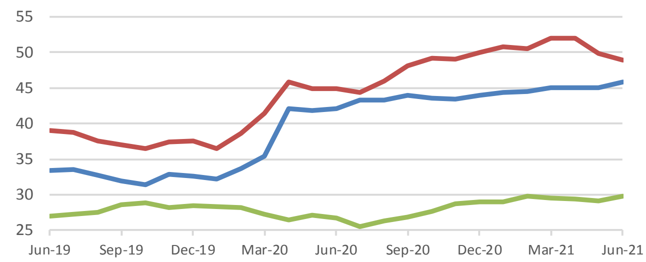
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	12.99	-5.9	-12.0	-12.9
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	11.89	-6.5	-13.0	-13.3

Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Bangladesh

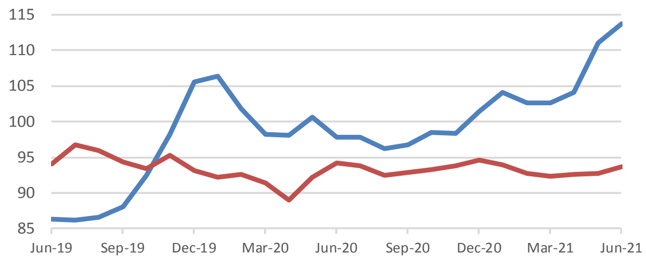


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dhaka, Rice (coarse- BR-8/ 11/ Guti/ Sharna)	45.86	1.9	1.9	8.8
Dhaka, Rice (Medium)	48.95	-1.9	-5.9	9.1
Dhaka, Wheat (flour)	29.86	2.6	1.2	11.9

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

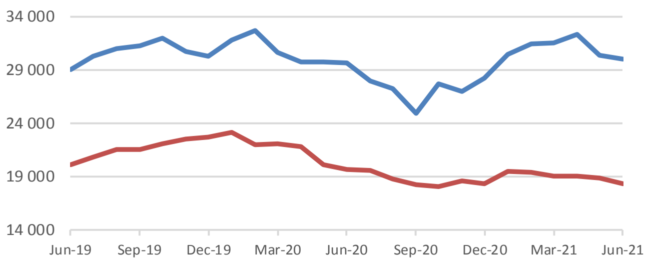
Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Sri Lanka



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Colombo, Rice (white)	113.69	2.3	10.7	16.2
Colombo, Wheat (flour)	93.75	1.1	1.5	-0.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

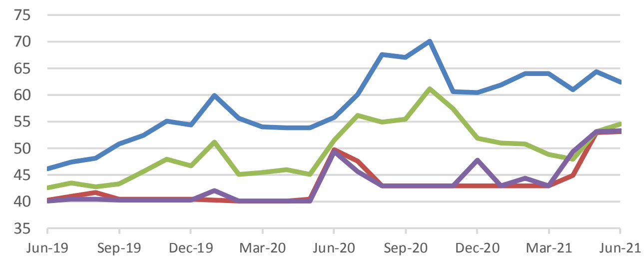
Wholesale prices of wheat in India



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mumbai, Wheat	30 000.00	-1.2	-5.1	1.1
New Delhi, Wheat	18 334.50	-2.9	-4.0	-6.8

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

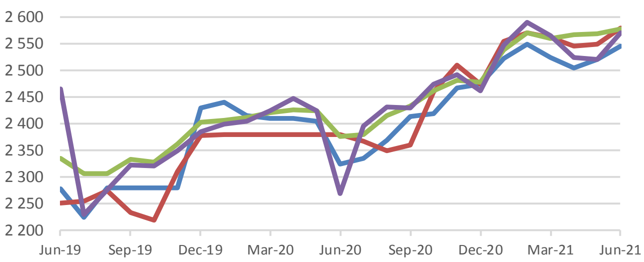
Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Karachi, Wheat (flour)	62.49	-3.1	-2.4	11.8
Lahore, Wheat (flour)	53.21	0.3	23.7	7.0
Peshawar, Wheat (flour)	54.52	2.4	11.6	5.6
Multan, Wheat (flour)	53.32	0.2	24.0	7.8

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou, Wheat	2 546.00	1.0	0.9	9.5
Linyi, Wheat	2 580.00	1.2	0.7	8.4
National Average, Wheat	2 577.00	0.3	0.7	8.5
Sijiazhuang, Wheat	2 570.00	2.0	0.2	13.2

Source: CnAgri - China Agriculture Consultant.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

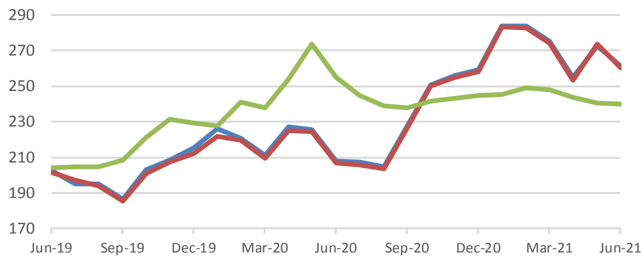
Export prices of wheat decreased in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, while they remained stable in Kazakhstan

In the exporting countries of the subregion, export prices of milling wheat decreased in June in **the Russian Federation** and **Ukraine**, with the start of the 2021 winter wheat harvests and mirroring trends in the international market, which softened in view of the improvement of the wheat production prospects in North America, Europe and Black Sea region. Nevertheless, prices remained about 26 percent above those in June 2020. In **Kazakhstan**, export prices remained stable in June, at year-on-year lower levels, as the upward pressure exerted by concerns over the production prospects due to unfavourable weather conditions outweighed the downward pressure due to weak demand from importing countries. In the domestic markets, wholesale prices of milling wheat in **the Russian Federation** and retail prices of wheat flour in **Kazakhstan** ,remained stable in June and slightly higher than a year earlier. In **Ukraine**, wholesale prices of wheat seasonally declined in June, but remained about 13 percent above their values in June 2020.

In the importing countries of the subregion, prices of wheat flour held broadly stable. In June, prices were steady in **Tajikistan** and they remained unchanged or seasonally increased slightly in **Kyrgyzstan**. In both countries, prices were near the generally high levels of a year earlier reached after rising between March and May 2020 in response to a spike in consumer demand triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, but also supported by the depreciation of the currencies. In **Armenia** and **Georgia**, in June, and in **Azerbaijan**, in May, prices held steady at values above their year-earlier levels, reflecting higher export quotations in the Russian Federation, the main wheat supplier to these countries. In Azerbaijan, the harvest of a smaller output in 2020 also contributed to the annual increase in prices. In **Belarus**, prices also remained stable in May, at levels around those a year before.

Regarding potatoes, another staple food in the subregion, prices continued to increase in the countries where the harvest had not yet started, with seasonal trends exacerbated by particularly low availabilities and started to decline in countries where harvesting began. In June, prices increased sharply in **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyzstan** and **the Russian Federation**, to levels up to 50 percent higher than a year earlier and the highest on record. Prices also strongly increased in **Georgia** in June and, by a lesser extent, in **Belarus** in May, to levels well above those a year earlier. Prices seasonally declined with the start of the harvest of early potatoes in **Armenia** and **Tajikistan**, in June, and in **Azerbaijan**, in May, and reached year-on-year lower levels.

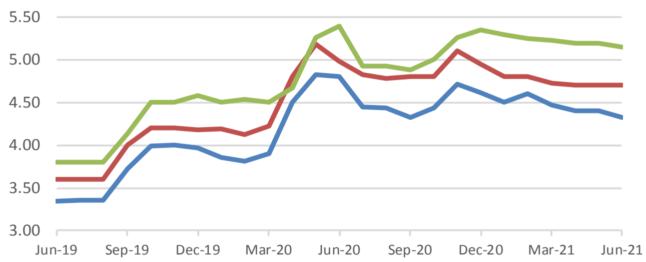
Export prices of milling wheat in CIS countries



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports)	261.50	-4.1	-5.0	25.7
Ukraine, Wheat (milling, offer, f.o.b.)	260.25	-4.8	-5.1	25.7
Kazakhstan, Wheat (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash station)	240.00	-0.2	-3.2	-5.9

Source: APK-Inform Agency.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



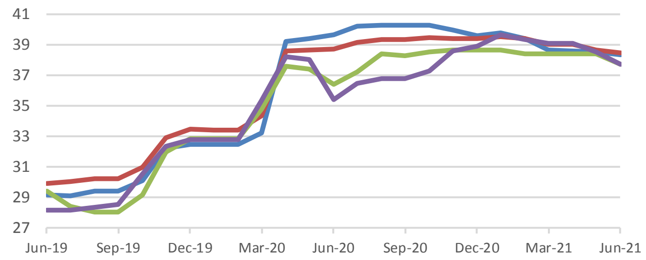
	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.33	-1.6	-3.1	-10.0
Kurgonteppa, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.70	0.0	-0.6	-5.6
Khorugh, Wheat (flour, first grade)	5.15	-1.0	-1.5	-4.5

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan

Som per kg

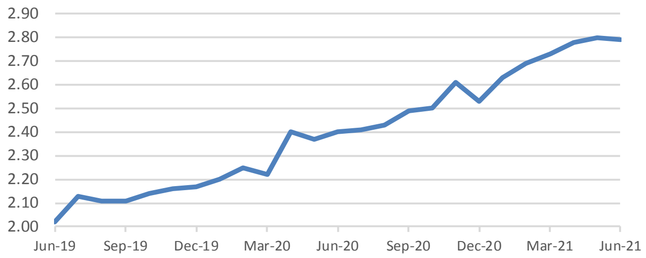


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bishkek, Wheat (flour, first grade)	38.34	-0.4	-0.9	-3.4
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	38.49	-0.4	-1.5	-0.6
Batken, Wheat (flour, first grade)	37.73	-1.8	-1.8	3.7
Jalal-Abad, Wheat (flour, first grade)	37.70	-2.3	-3.7	6.4

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Georgia

Lari per kg

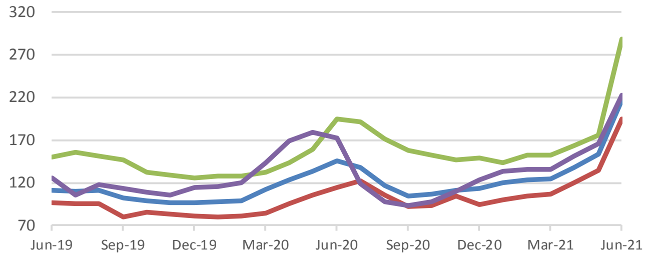


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour)	2.79	-0.4	2.2	16.3

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia.

Retail prices of potatoes in Kazakhstan

Tenge per kg

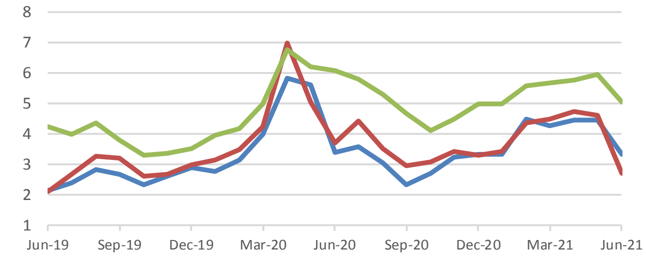


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Potatoes	217.00	40.9	75.0	49.0
Kostanay, Potatoes	195.00	44.4	82.2	69.6
Aktau, Potatoes	288.00	63.6	89.5	47.7
Almaty, Potatoes	223.00	34.3	64.0	29.7

Sources: Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bureau of National Statistics; Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Committee on Statistics.

Retail prices of potatoes in Tajikistan

Somoni per kg



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Khujand, Potatoes	3.33	-25.5	-22.2	-2.1
Kurgonteppa, Potatoes	2.73	-41.0	-39.3	-26.2
Khorugh, Potatoes	5.05	-15.4	-11.1	-17.1

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

Prices of maize increased in line with seasonal trends, exacerbated by delayed seasonal rains

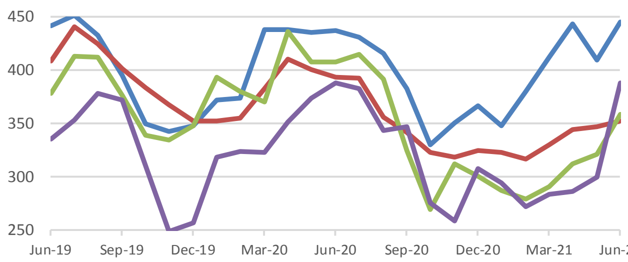
In the subregion, the 2021 main season maize crops were germinating and developing in June and prices increased following season trends in **El Salvador** and **Guatemala**. In **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, prices increased substantially by more than 10 and 30 percent month on month, respectively, as planting was delayed due to below-average rains between May and early June. Although precipitation increased since mid-June, it may not be sufficient to restore soil moisture to normal levels in some areas, which could result in low yields. Prices remained below their year-earlier levels in El Salvador and Honduras, reflecting the good 2020 harvests, while they were similar year on year in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Prices also increased in **Mexico** with the ongoing main season sowing, where the below-average output gathered in the preceding minor season harvest exerted additional upward pressure. Prices were well above their year-earlier values reflecting trends in the international market, which also contributed to year-on-year higher prices of maize tortilla in the retail market.

With regard to beans, prices were considerably lower in June than a year earlier, when prices reached atypically high levels following the upsurge in retail demand amid the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. In **Nicaragua**, the major producer and exporter of red beans, prices increased by 10 percent compared to May 2021 due to concerns over the impact of dryness on the minor season crops. However, prices were nearly 40 percent lower year on year. In **El Salvador**, reflecting the lower prices of its major supplier, Nicaragua, prices declined for the fifth consecutive month in June. In **Honduras**, prices were also well below the high levels registered in the same month last year, although they increased seasonally in June 2021. Regarding black beans, prices weakened marginally in **Guatemala** as the upward seasonal pressure was limited by adequate carryover stocks from the 2020 harvests. In **Mexico**, prices increased with the ongoing planting of the 2021 main season, where a year-on-year increase in sowings is officially forecast.

In the Caribbean, retail prices of red and black beans strengthened seasonally in **the Dominican Republic**. While prices of black beans were below their levels in June 2020 on account of larger year-on-year harvests and imports during the first five months of the year, prices of red beans remained higher year on year after the sustained increases in the second half of 2020, when dry conditions affected the output. Prices of rice increased in June as growing concerns of below-normal crop conditions in the major producing northern areas more than offset the downward pressure from the above-average main season harvest concluded in May.

In **Haiti**, prices of maize meal and black beans were generally stable or strengthened in May ahead of the start of the 2021 first season harvests. Prices of rice, mostly imported, continued to increase in May, following the weakening of the currency. Additional upward pressure was exerted by lower imports during the first four months of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020. Amid a volatile security and socio-political situation, surges in violent incidents, such as road blockage and looting at shops and petrol stations, were reported in urban areas in June, with negative effects on the access to food.

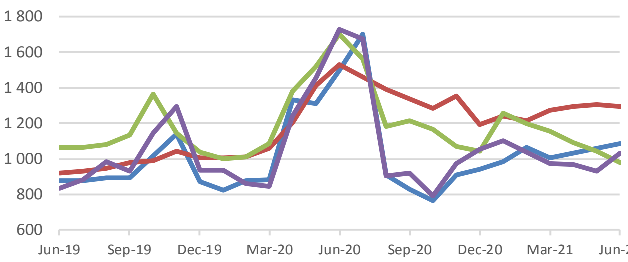
Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Maize (white)	445.28	8.7	8.1	1.8
El Salvador, San Salvador, Maize (white)	352.44	1.6	6.7	-10.5
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)	359.04	11.7	23.4	-11.9
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Maize (white)	388.08	29.5	36.7	-0.1

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

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 085.26	2.5	8.0	-27.6
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	1 295.36	-0.7	1.6	-15.3
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	978.34	-6.3	-15.3	-42.5
Nicaragua, Managua (oriental), Beans (red)	1 034.22	10.8	6.2	-40.3

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

For more information visit the FPMA website here

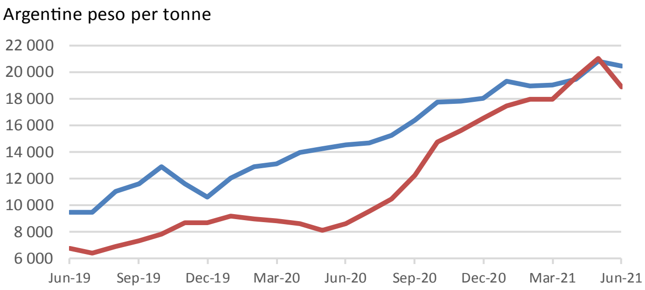
Prices of wheat and maize were higher year on year in line with trends in the international market

Prices of wheat decreased in the major producing countries on account of favourable 2021 production prospects, while they increased in importing countries. Prices were overall up from their year-earlier levels. In **Argentina**, the major wheat producer of the subregion, prices weakened in June in line with trends in the international market. Favourable prospects for the ongoing 2021 planting, officially forecast at a record high level, added downward pressure on prices. Similarly, prices declined in Brazil due to expectations of larger plantings for the 2021 crop and a strengthening of the national currency. By contrast, prices increased seasonally in **Uruguay** and were more than 15 percent higher year on year reflecting the sustained increases during 2020 supported by large exports. In importing countries, prices increased in **Colombia**, **Ecuador** and **Peru**, reflecting spill-over effects from the upward trends in the international market during the previous two months. In **Chile**, prices strengthened, although to a lesser extent than in the February–May period.

Regarding yellow maize, prices in June were also overall higher year on year across the subregion, although trends during the month were mixed. In **Brazil**, following increases during the past five months underpinned by unfavourable weather conditions, prices declined in June with the start of the main crop harvest. The stronger national currency also exerted downward pressure on prices. In **Argentina**, prices declined by 10 percent month on month with the ongoing harvest, officially anticipated at a record level. While a weakening of international quotations in June contributed to stabilize domestic prices in **Peru**, prices continued to increase in **Chile**. In these net importing countries, prices were about 40 percent up from June 2020 reflecting the higher year-on-year international prices. In **Colombia**, following a sharp increase in the previous month due to social unrest, prices strengthened in June ahead of the start of the second season harvest. By contrast, in **Ecuador**, prices of yellow maize decreased for the third consecutive month with improved supplies from the 2021 main season harvest, but were up from a year earlier due to the below-average output gathered in 2020.

With regard to rice, prices declined in June in line with seasonal trends, with a notable exception in **Uruguay**, where prices increased by 10 percent month on month despite the recently complete harvest. The 2021 output is officially estimated at a slightly above-average level as record yields more than offset the low level of plantings. In **Brazil**, prices declined for the third consecutive month reflecting good domestic supplies from the 2021 harvest, concluded in June, together with lower year-on-year exports during the first five months of the year. However, they were more than 40 percent up from their year-earlier values in nominal terms following the sharp increases registered in the second half of 2020, when exports increased by 20 percent year on year. Similarly, prices weakened seasonally in **Ecuador**, **Colombia** and **Peru**, and were lower year on year reflecting ample carryover stocks from the good 2020 harvests.

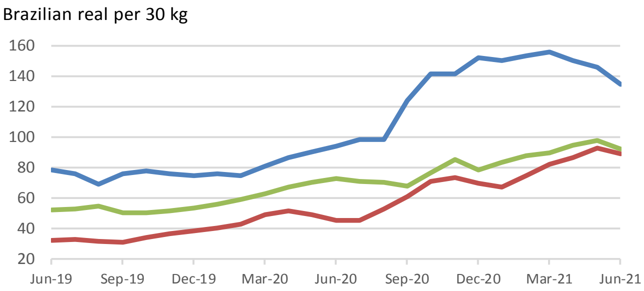
Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Buenos Aires, Wheat	20 505.65	-1.6	7.7	41.2
Rosario, Maize (yellow)	18 910.14	-10.0	5.1	118.8

Source: Bolsa de Cereales.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil



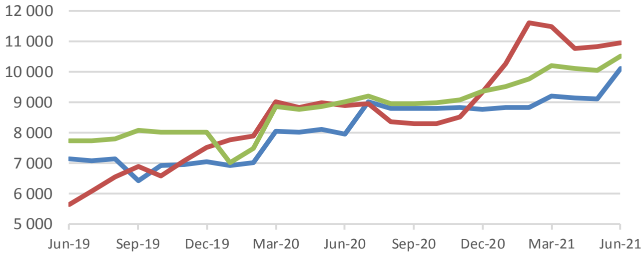
	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	134.78	-7.6	-13.5	42.6
Mato Grosso, Maize (yellow)	89.00	-4.3	8.2	95.6
Paraná, Wheat	92.52	-5.3	3.0	27.2

Source: Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab).

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay

Uruguayan peso per tonne

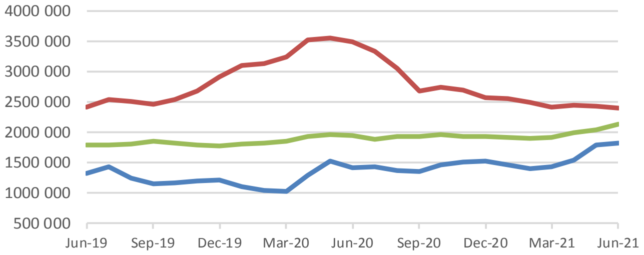


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	10 111.40	11.1	9.7	26.9
National Average, Maize	10 952.53	1.2	-4.8	23.2
National Average, Wheat	10 514.49	4.6	2.9	16.3

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, División Estadisticas Económicas, Departamento de Encuestas de Actividad Económica, Sección Encuestas Estructurales de Actividad Económica.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

Colombian peso per tonne

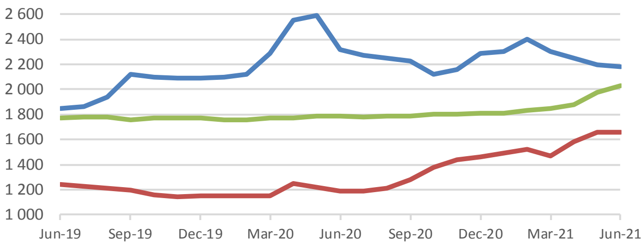


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bogotá, Maize (yellow)	1820 000.00	1.3	26.4	27.6
Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	2405 200.00	-1.3	-0.6	-31.2
Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	2140 000.00	4.4	11.5	9.7

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).

Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru

Nuevo sol per tonne

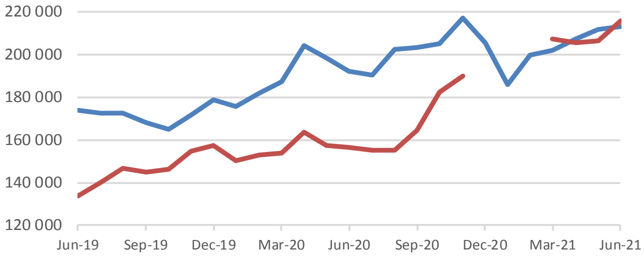


	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2 180.00	-0.9	-5.2	-6.0
Lima, Maize (yellow)	1 660.00	0.0	12.9	39.5
Lima, Wheat (flour)	2 030.00	2.5	9.7	13.4

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Chile

Chilean peso per tonne



	Latest Price Jun-21	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat	213 250.00	0.6	5.6	11.1
National Average, Maize (yellow)	215 750.00	4.5	4.0	37.9

Source: Cotrisa.

For more information visit the FPMA website here

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

This report is based on information available up to early July 2021, collected from various sources.

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

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

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