



# Global food price monitor

## Highlights

- The **FAO Food Price Index** remained virtually unchanged in April, 2 percent below its peak in February.
- International prices of wheat and maize increased sharply in April but those of rice continued to decline.
- In Eastern Africa, prices of coarse grains have risen in recent months and by April, exceeded their levels of a year ago. Elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, coarse grain prices remain at generally low levels despite seasonal increases.
- In Asia, domestic prices of rice and wheat declined slightly in April but were still at high levels in most countries.
- In the CIS, prices of wheat remained firm at record levels, while prices of potatoes reached new peaks.
- In Central America, prices of maize further strengthened in April and those of beans remained stable but high.
- In South America, maize prices eased slightly in April and those of wheat flour remained steady.

## Countries in this issue:

### WESTERN AFRICA:

Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Mauritania 3

### SOUTHERN AFRICA:

Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia 5

### EASTERN AFRICA:

Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Djibouti 6

### CENTRAL AFRICA:

Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon 7

### FAR EAST ASIA:

Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Viet Nam, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan 8

### CIS:

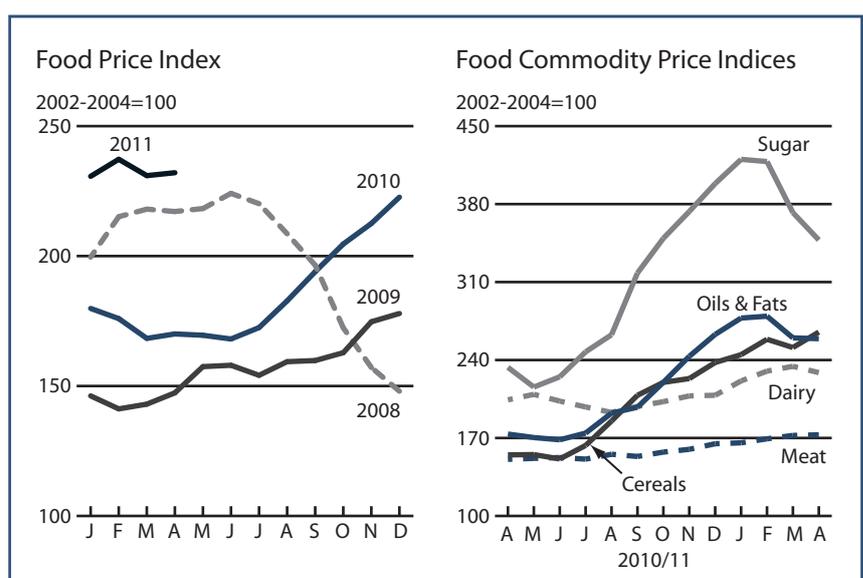
Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus 10

### LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:

Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina 11

## FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** averaged 232 points in April 2011, virtually unchanged from the revised March estimate, 36 percent above April 2010, but 2 percent below its peak in February 2011. A sharp increase in international grain prices in April more than offset declines in dairy, sugar and rice, while oils and meat prices were mostly unchanged. The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 265 points, up 5.5 percent (14 points) from March and 71 percent from April 2010. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** which had fallen by 7 percent in March, was nearly unchanged in April. The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged nearly 348 points, down 7 percent (or 25 points) from March and 17 percent below its January record. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 229 points, down 2.4 percent from March. The **FAO Meat Price Index** remained stable at a record level of nearly 173 points.



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

## International cereal prices

### International prices of wheat and maize increased sharply in April

World **wheat** prices in April increased by 9 percent compared to their levels in March. The benchmark US wheat price (No. 2 Hard Red winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 364 per tonne in April, 82 percent higher than a year earlier although 24 percent below its peak in March 2008. During the first three weeks of the month, the US prices were generally supported by the weakening dollar, concerns about delays in spring wheat plantings and dry conditions in major winter wheat producing areas. However, beneficial rains in the southern Plains of the United States and in Europe helped ease international wheat prices towards the end of the month.

International prices of **maize** in April were up 11 percent from March. The benchmark US maize price (Yellow, No. 2, f.o.b.) averaged USD 321 per tonne, more than double its level in April 2010 and 14 percent above the previous peak in June 2008. Maize prices were supported by the slide in the US dollar, strong demand, low inventories in the United States and continuing concern over US planting delays due to wet weather.

Export prices of **rice** kept decreasing in April, with the benchmark Thai rice price (Thai white rice 100% B) averaging USD 507 per tonne, 3 percent down from the previous month. The decrease mainly reflects large export supplies after the good 2010 harvests in the main exporting countries of Asia. In April, the benchmark Thai rice price was nearly 2 percent higher than a year earlier but 47 percent below the peak of May 2008.

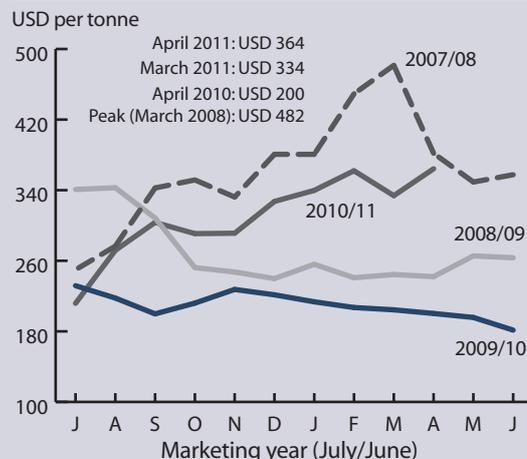
For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

### GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool

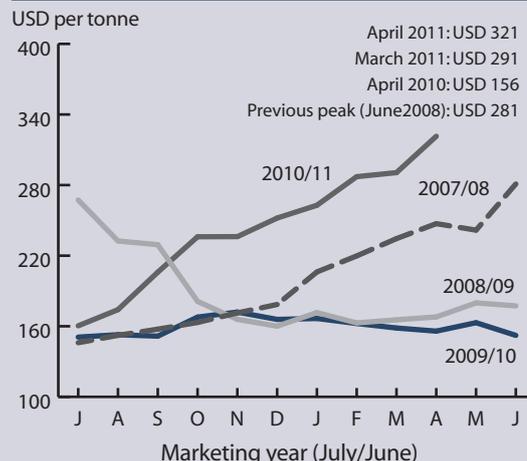
... the online tool that gives access to over 1000 series of domestic basic food prices in over 70 countries around the world.

[www.fao.org/giews/pricetool](http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool)

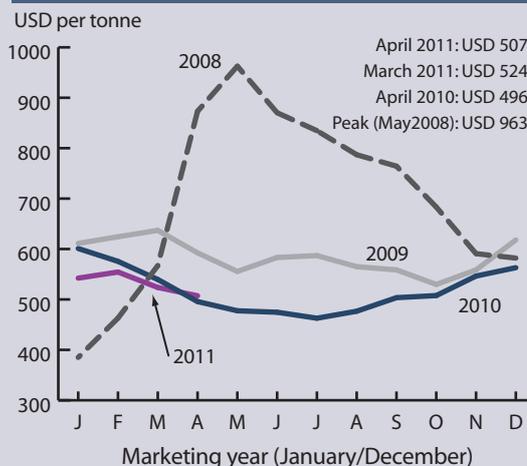
### Wheat



### Maize



### Rice



Note: All prices, including the peaks mentioned refer to monthly averages

## WESTERN AFRICA

## Prices of coarse grains seasonally increasing but still at low levels following bumper 2010 harvests

In **Niger**, prices of millet and sorghum rose between March and April in most markets, and most notably in the capital city Niamey where main staple millet rose by 29 percent. In Maradi and Zinder markets located in the main producing areas, millet and sorghum prices went up, following state purchases to replenish public stocks. Despite the increases of last month, prices are generally below the levels of the previous year, with the exception of the Niamey market, where the price of millet exceeded its level of last year by 16 percent.

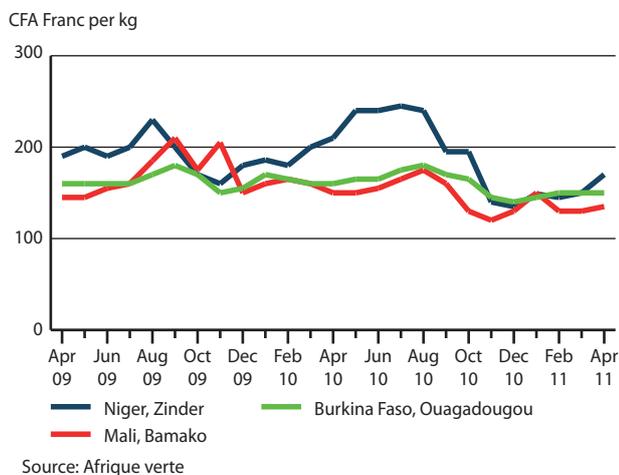
In **Mali**, prices of millet and sorghum showed mixed trends in the last month, but no sharp variations have been recorded. Notably, prices have increased in Sikasso market, located in one of the main producing areas in the south of the country, as a result of demand from the large numbers of displaced people from Côte d'Ivoire. Overall, however, prices are at below or similar levels to April last year. Similarly, in **Burkina Faso**, prices of millet and sorghum were generally stable in the last month and lower or around the levels of a year earlier.

Prices of imported rice continued to increase in April in several markets of **Niger** and **Burkina Faso** and are generally above the levels of the previous year, especially in Niamey, the capital city of Niger. By contrast, in **Mali**, which covers most of its consumption requirements by domestic production, rice prices are stable and around the same levels of a year ago.

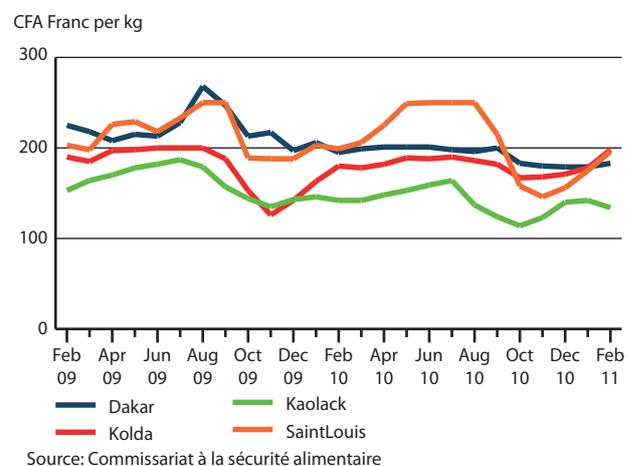
In **Senegal**, prices of millet seasonally increased between January and February 2011 in most markets of the country, the highest increases (from 11 to 16 percent) being recorded in Kolda, Saint Louis and Tambacounda markets, located in deficit areas. However, prices in February were still lower or around the levels of the previous year. Prices of imported rice, the main food staple in urban areas, have remained stable since the beginning of the year and were at the same levels of February 2010 in Dakar, the capital city.

In **Nigeria**, prices of sorghum and maize in Kano, the main market of the country, rose by about 11 percent in March from the previous month. However, prices of both commodities

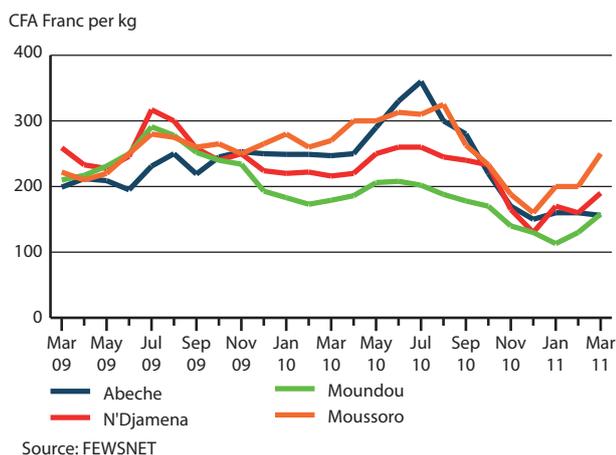
## Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa



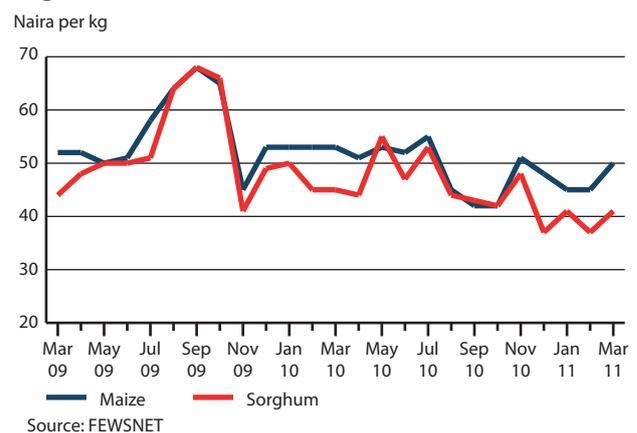
## Retail prices of millet in Senegal



## Retail prices of millet in Chad



## Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria



## WESTERN AFRICA cont.d

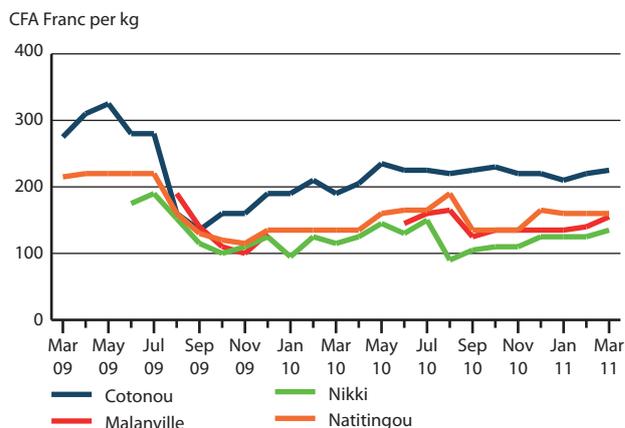
remain below the levels of the previous year as a result of a good 2010 harvest. In the northern markets bordering Niger, prices of millet are stable and below the levels of March 2010, mainly due to the lower import demand by Niger traders that could rely on an abundant local 2010 crop.

In **Chad**, prices of millet increased following seasonal patterns between February and March, in markets located both in surplus and deficit areas (+19 percent in the capital city N'Djamena). However, in general, prices remained considerably below their levels of the previous year, as a result of the bumper 2010 harvest.

In **Mauritania**, a food-deficit country where imported wheat is the main staple, prices in the capital city Nouakchott were stable in March but at levels 40 percent higher than at the same month last year. The high prices follow trends in international markets.

In **Benin**, prices of main staple maize moderately increased in March in most markets from their February levels and were between 11 to 23 percent higher than the previous year. This reflects lower supplies as a result of a

### Retail prices of white maize in Benin



2010 flood-reduced crop. By contrast, prices of imported rice further declined in the capital city Cotonou, with the arrival of food aid supplies in the past months.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Prices of maize stable or declining with the 2011 harvests, except in South Africa

In **Mozambique**, prices of main staple maize declined markedly between March and April in all monitored markets reflecting the start of the 2011 harvest. The sharpest decreases (between 29 and 33 percent) were recorded in the surplus northern provinces of Zambezia and Nampula. Prices are lower (between 12 and 18 percent) than in April last year due to satisfactory crop prospects. In the capital Maputo, prices of rice, the most consumed and largely imported cereal, declined slightly in April from its almost record levels in March. Prices of rice are 16 percent above the high levels of a year ago.

In **Zambia**, maize prices were stable in March in most markets and at levels well below those of the previous year (between 13 and 38 percent). This reflects ample availabilities from the 2010 record maize production and the favourable prospects for the 2011 crop to be harvested in May.

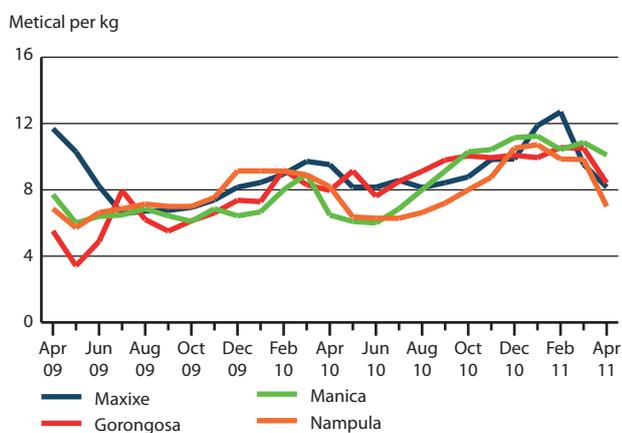
In **Zimbabwe**, in the capital city Harare, maize prices that had seasonally increased in recent months remained stable in March in anticipation of an overall satisfactory 2011 harvest, about to start. Prices of maize were 17 percent higher than a year earlier.

In **Malawi**, prices of maize rose in March following seasonal patterns, as households increased market purchases, but are well below the levels of the previous year (up to 50 percent) following the 2010 bumper crop and expectation of another good harvest in 2011, currently underway.

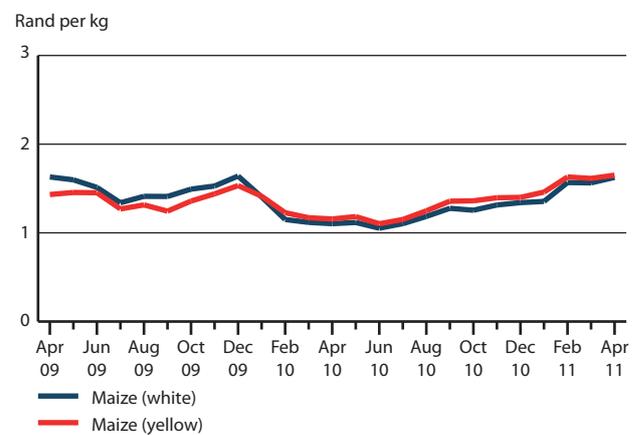
In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice declined for the second consecutive month in April (7 percent down from March) as the newly harvested crops are beginning to arrive into the markets. Prices of imported rice remained stable during April.

In **South Africa**, the main producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices rose in April by 4 and 2 percent respectively from their March levels. This trend, in spite of the forthcoming harvest, reflects an anticipated 15 percent reduction in output, largely due to a decline in the area planted. High international maize prices are also supporting the increase in national prices since last July. Prices of white and yellow maize in April were 47 and 43 percent above their low levels of a year earlier.

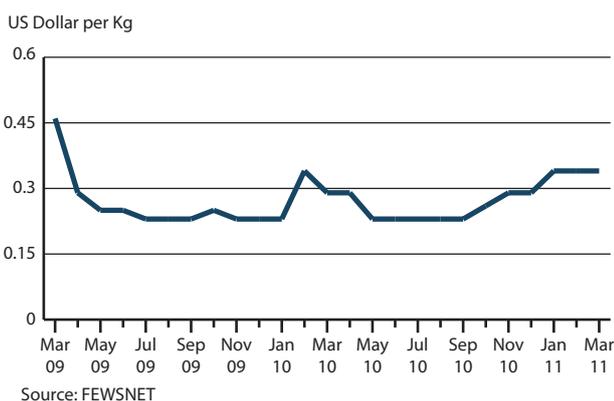
#### Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique



#### Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa



#### Retail prices of maize in Harare, Zimbabwe



## EASTERN AFRICA

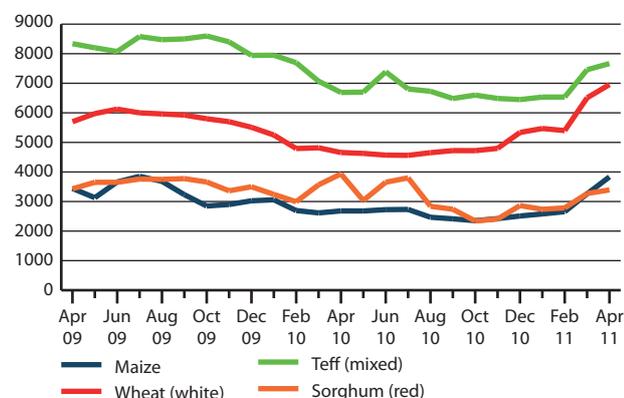
### Cereal prices strengthened further in April generally exceeding their levels of a year ago

In **Ethiopia**, prices of cereals rose in April for the second consecutive month, although at generally slower rates than in March. In Addis Ababa, prices of teff, red sorghum and wheat increased by 3, 4 and 7 percent respectively, while those of main staple maize went up by 18 percent. This reflects unfavourable prospects for the secondary *Belg* season crops, affected by dry weather, and for planting of the 2011 main season long cycle grains. Higher fuel prices are also supporting the rise in cereal prices, currently above their levels of a year earlier, particularly for the most consumed cereals maize and wheat (+43 percent and +49 percent, respectively).

In **Kenya**, prices of main staple maize increased in most markets by around 20 percent between March and April 2011. A higher increase of 33 percent was recorded in Kisumu, a deficit area in the west of the country near the Uganda border. The rising price trend started in February as a result of the drought-reduced 2010/11 secondary crop and in the past month has been sustained by uncertain prospects for the 2011 main crop

#### Wholesale prices of cereals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

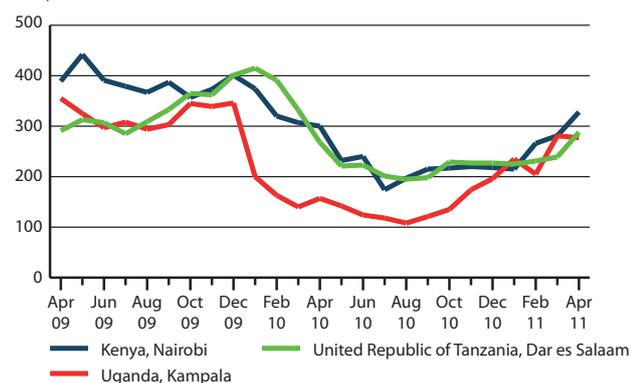
Ethiopian Birr per tonne



Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

#### Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa

USD per tonne



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

being planted. Insufficient rains in parts of the country, seed shortages and high fuel prices may result in reductions in the area sown this season. Maize prices in April have exceeded their levels of the previous year in most markets (from 11 to 39 percent), although they are still below the record levels reached two years ago.

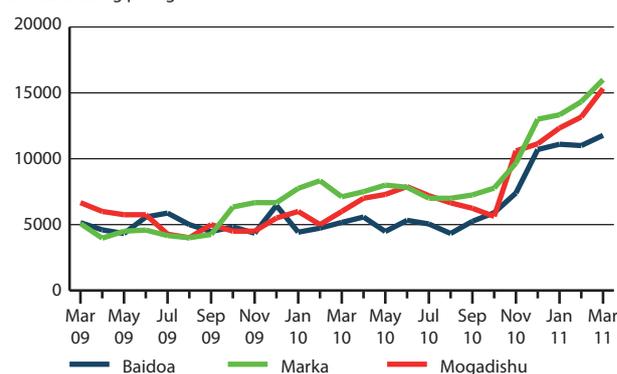
In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, prices of maize augmented in April by 13 to 31 percent from their March levels. This follows the failure of the secondary 2010/11 crop, gathered in February, and uncertain prospects for the forthcoming main 2011 crop due to dry weather in some growing areas. Prices of maize, that were at low levels since the second half of 2010, are currently 8 and 5 percent higher than a year earlier in the main urban markets of Dar es Salaam and Arusha.

In **Uganda**, prices of food staples plantains (*matoke*), beans and cassava flour, further rose in April and were 42, 33 and 7 percent higher than a year ago, respectively. This reflects reduced outputs in previous months, as well as heavy rains in April that caused localized crop damage and disrupted trade activities. Prices of maize, an important cash crop for export, levelled off between March and April and are currently 76 percent higher than at the same time last year due to sustained import demand from neighbouring countries. Overall, food prices are also supported by increasing fuel prices.

In southern and central **Somalia**, prices of main staple red sorghum, on the increase since October 2010 following the virtual failure of the secondary 2010/11 crop season, continued to rise in March supported by delays in planting of the 2011 main *Gu* season due to dry weather in parts of the country. In the important growing area of Marka and in the capital Mogadishu sorghum prices in March were 12 and 16 percent respectively higher than in the previous month and 125 and 155 percent above their levels of the previous year. Prices of imported rice that were stable in the last months, started to go up in some

#### Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia

Somali Shilling per kg



Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

## EASTERN AFRICA cont.d

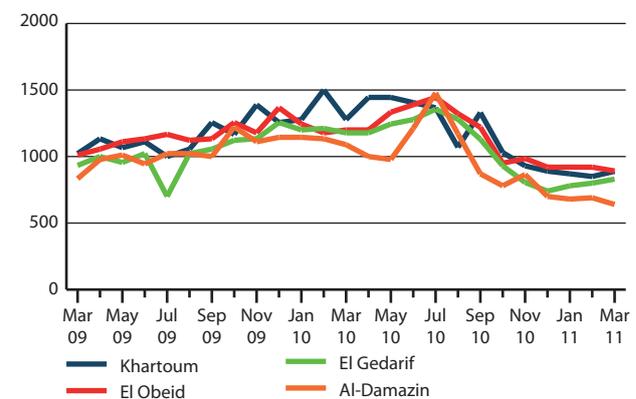
markets during March mainly reflecting increased taxation. Prices are at around their levels of a year ago.

In **Northern Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum levelled off since the beginning of 2011, after having sharply declined in the last semester of 2010 as a result of last year's bumper harvest. In March 2011, sorghum prices were between 26 and 41 percent lower than a year earlier. By contrast, prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, were 17 percent higher than a year ago in the capital city Khartoum, despite having decreased by 13 percent from February to March.

In **Djibouti**, prices of main staple wheat, entirely imported, increased by 17 percent between January and February 2011, reaching levels 31 percent higher than the previous year. The high prices reflect trends in international markets.

### Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan

Sudanese Pound per tonne



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

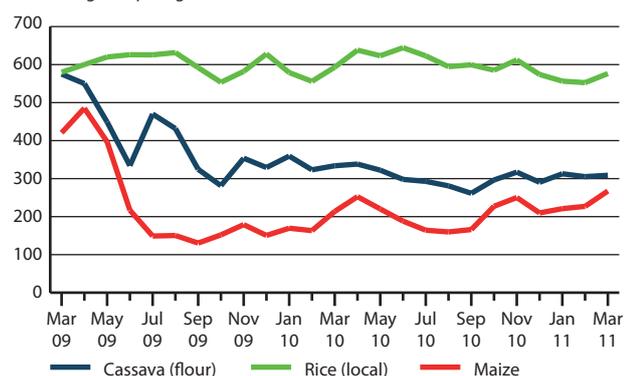
## CENTRAL AFRICA

### Prices of cereals seasonally increasing

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, prices of local rice and maize seasonally increased between January and February in the Kisangani market in the north of the country, while prices of cassava remained stable. Maize prices were 25 percent higher than a year earlier. By contrast, in Lubumbashi market, in the south of the country, maize prices in February were 39 percent below their levels at the same time last year, due to increased imports from neighbouring Zambia that has ample export surplus from the bumper 2010 harvest. In the capital city, Kinshasa, prices of imported rice were at about the same levels of the previous year, while those of wheat, also imported, were 26 percent higher. This mainly reflects trends in international markets and the relative stability of the Franc Congolais exchange rate.

### Retail prices of staple foods in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Franc Congolais per kg

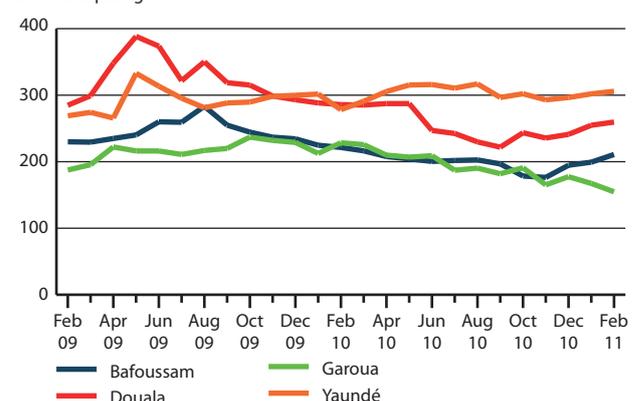


Source: FAO and DRC Ministry of Agriculture

In **Cameroon**, prices of maize, after declining in October and November with the 2010 crop harvest, have increased moderately since December in most markets following seasonal patterns. However, prices continued to decline during January and February in the Garoua market, located in a surplus area in the north near the borders with Nigeria and Chad, since the good 2010 crop harvested in both countries reduced their usual import demand. Overall, prices in February were at lower or similar levels than at the same time last year as a result of a good 2010 cereal production. Prices of rice, the second food staple in the country and mostly imported, were around the levels of a year earlier in all the monitored markets.

### Retail prices of maize in Cameroon

CFA Franc per kg



Source: National Institute of Statistics

## FAR EAST ASIA

### Prices of rice and wheat eased in April but still at high levels in most countries

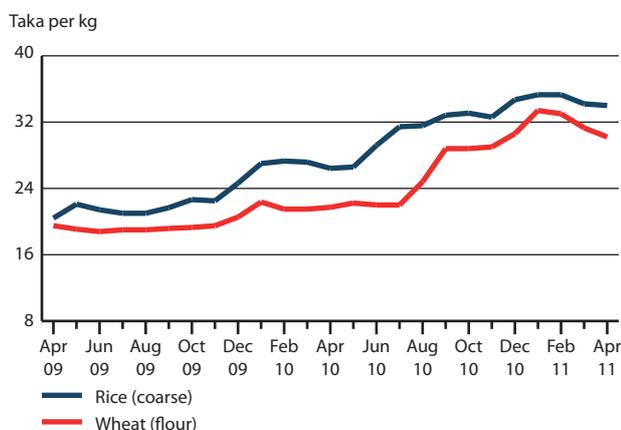
In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice that remained stable in the first months of 2011, although at very high levels, declined slightly in April as the newly harvested main season *Boro* paddy crop began arriving in markets. Government rice sales at subsidized prices are also putting downward pressure on prices. However, in April, rice prices were still 29 percent above their levels of a year earlier. Prices of wheat flour have been decreasing since January 2011 following significant imports but they still exceed by 40 percent their levels of April 2010.

In **Indonesia**, prices of rice, which reached record highs in January this year, decreased further in March with the beginning of the 2011 paddy harvest, which is anticipated to be good. Supplies have also improved following government imports in recent months and the import tariff for rice has been reintroduced in April. However, despite the recent declines, prices of rice in March 2011 were still up 17 percent from a year ago.

In **Sri Lanka**, prices of rice slightly declined in April following completion of the harvest of the 2011 *Maha* crop which accounts for about half of the annual paddy production. Prices had remained stable in the first months of 2011 reflecting government price controls introduced in December. Prices in April, however, were still 11 percent above their levels of a year ago. Prices of wheat flour have remained stable in recent months but at near record high levels. Wheat is not produced in the country and prices are regulated by the Government.

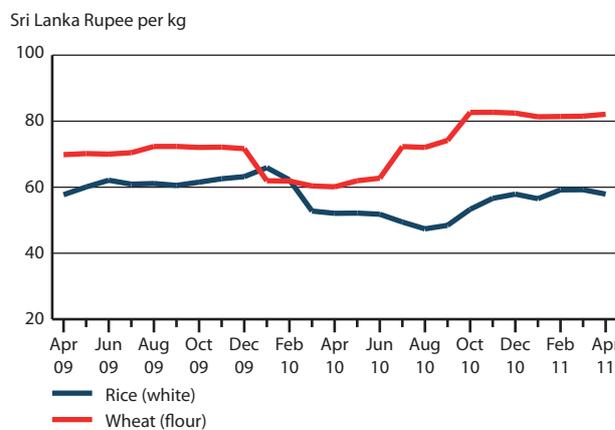
In **Cambodia**, prices of main staple rice have been falling in the past months reflecting a record crop of the 2010 main wet season gathered towards the end of last year. In April, prices of rice in the capital, Phnom Penh, market were around 16 percent lower than a year earlier.

#### Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Dhaka, Bangladesh



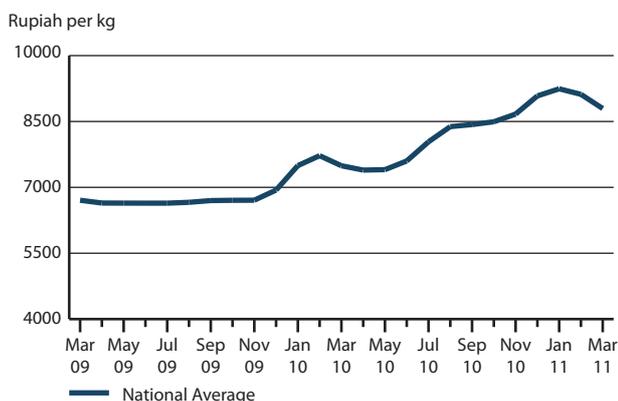
Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

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



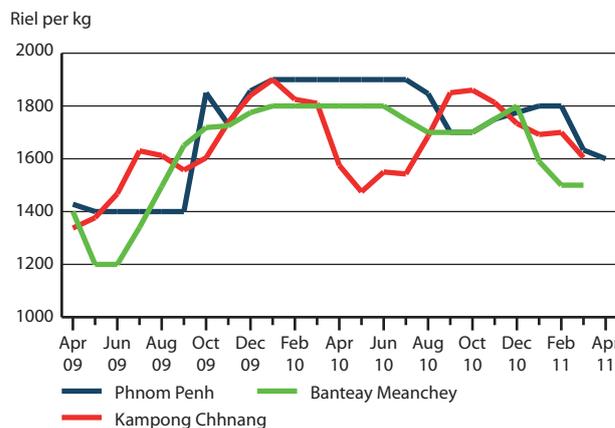
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

#### Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

#### Wholesale prices of rice in Cambodia



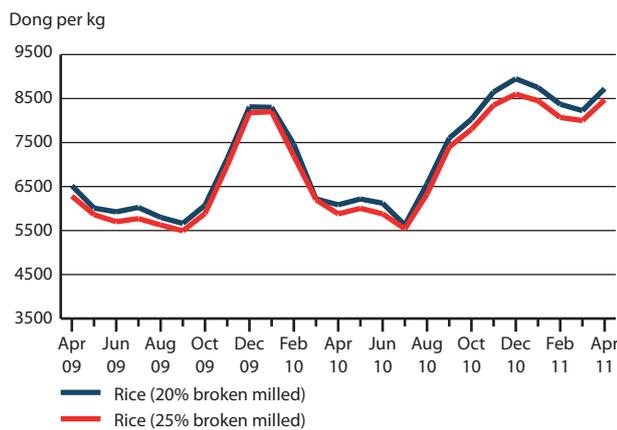
Source: Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System

## FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **Viet Nam**, the domestic retail price of rice in the major Dong Thap market recorded a 6 percent increase in April, recuperating almost all of the decrease from January to March 2011, following the harvest of the winter-spring crop. Domestic prices are currently at the high level reached during the soaring food prices episode in May 2008 and only slightly below the record reached last December. Viet Nam's rice export prices (Ho Chi Minh 25 percent broken) also rose in the second half of April.

In **India**, prices of wheat started to decline in some markets in April with the ongoing 2011 crop harvest. In the Chennai and Patna markets, prices in April were 8 and 7 percent lower respectively than in March. With official forecasts pointing to a new record output, prices are expected to decrease further in the coming months. Prices of rice remained relatively steady in April with the release of significant amount of rice from government stocks but were still at all time high levels reflecting the general inflationary tendency in the economy.

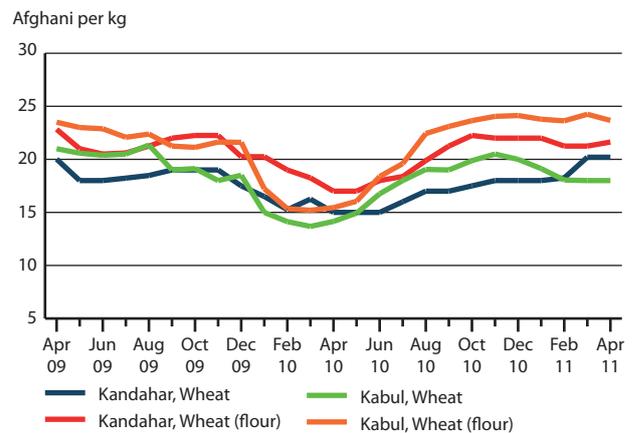
### Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



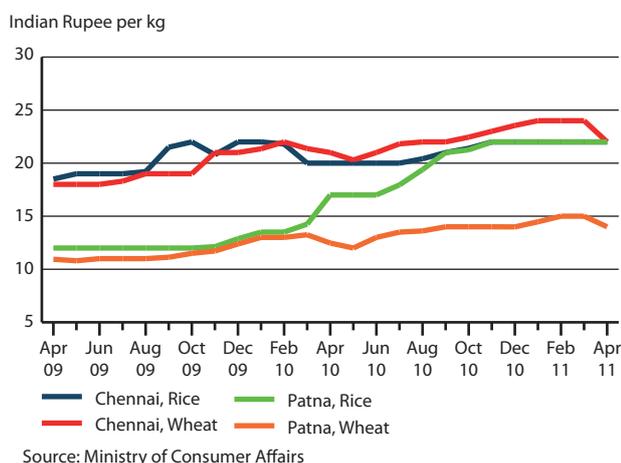
In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour have remained overall stable in recent months but by April 2011 were still 30 to 70 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices in Kandahar and Jalalabad markets, that increased in March, as a result of higher cross-border transaction costs, remained firm in April. Favourable prospects for the 2011 wheat crop, about to be harvested, are likely to put downward pressure on prices.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour, which had been generally stable in the past six months, started to decline in April in several markets in view of the good prospects for the 2011 wheat harvest, currently underway. Prices of wheat and wheat flour in April 2011 were 3 to 7 percent up from their levels at the same time last year.

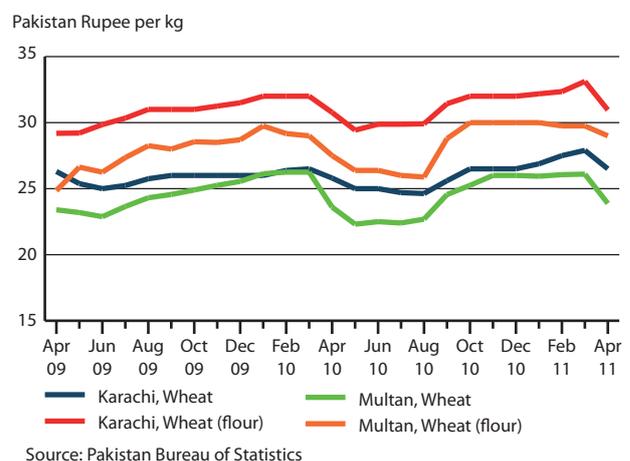
### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



### Retail prices of rice and wheat in India



### Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



## CIS

## Wheat prices remain firm in most countries, prices of potatoes at record levels

Prices of wheat remained generally firm in April after having soared to record levels in previous months following trends in international markets. Countries of the subregion are highly dependent on imports to cover their consumption requirements of wheat products that account for a large proportion of their calorie intake.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of wheat flour, which had been on a steady increase since mid-2010, remained relatively stable or declined slightly in April as a result of the release of state reserves. However, prices in most markets remained 70 to 90 percent higher than in April 2010.

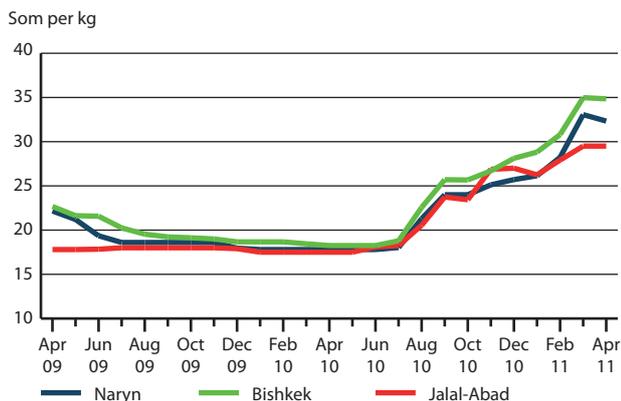
In the **Russian Federation**, prices of wheat flour and bread in March increased marginally compared to their levels in February. The relative stability of prices reflects the sales of grains from the state intervention reserves from early February. Prices of wheat flour and bread in March were 18

and 21 percent respectively higher compared to the same period a year ago.

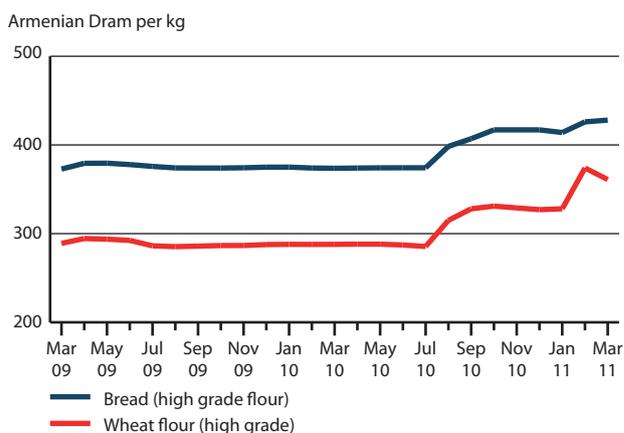
In **Armenia**, prices of wheat flour, that surged in February, decreased by nearly 4 percent in March following government market interventions. Prices of wheat flour (high grade) remained 25 percent above their levels a year earlier, while prices of bread were 15 percent higher.

Prices of potatoes, another basic staple in the subregion, that reached record levels in mid-2010 as a result of a drought-reduced harvest last summer, started to increase again in recent months, reaching new peaks in several countries. In the **Russian Federation**, prices of potatoes in March 2011 were 118 percent higher than a year ago: low supply of potatoes forced the country to import large quantities of the commodity. In **Armenia** and **Belarus**, potato prices in the same month were up by 196 and 77 percent respectively from a year earlier.

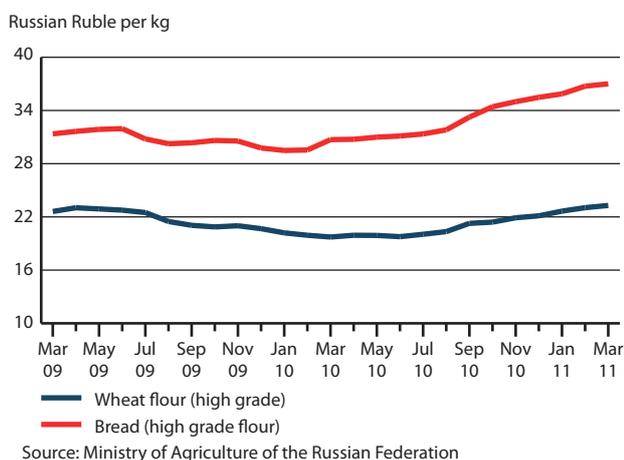
## Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



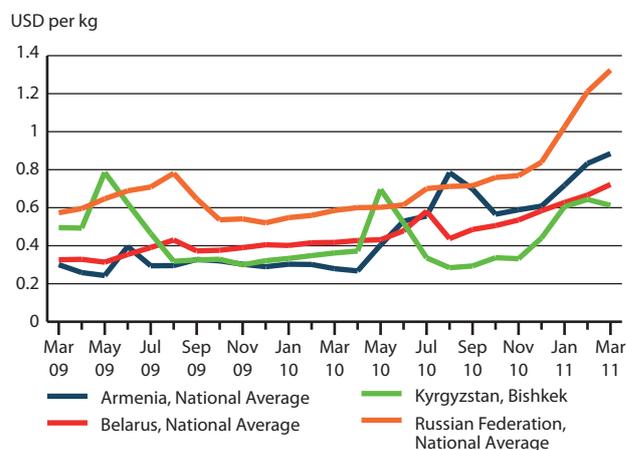
## Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Armenia



## Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in the Russian Federation



## Retail prices of potatoes in CIS



## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

### In Central America prices of main staples at high levels

In Central America, prices of white maize, which have been on the rise since the beginning of the year, remained firm or further strengthened in April. Most countries of the subregion normally import about half of their annual maize consumption requirements and hence higher international maize prices are being transmitted into domestic prices. While imports are in the form of yellow maize for the feed industry, substitution between yellow and white maize for animal feeding is resulting in higher prices of both varieties. Rising prices of white maize reflects also unfavourable prospects for the 2011 secondary maize season in Mexico, adversely affected by severe frosts. Prices of white maize in April 2011 in **Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua** markets were about 40 percent higher compared to the low levels of a year ago, while in **Honduras** prices were up by 69 percent in the same period. In Mexico, higher prices of maize have put upward pressure on prices of tortillas, the traditional staple of the Mexican diet. In April, prices of tortillas averaged MXN 10.01 (USD 0.85) per kg, an increase of 12 percent since the beginning of the year and 15 percent above the levels of April 2010.

Prices of red beans, an important source of protein in the diets of the subregion, remained generally stable in March and April,

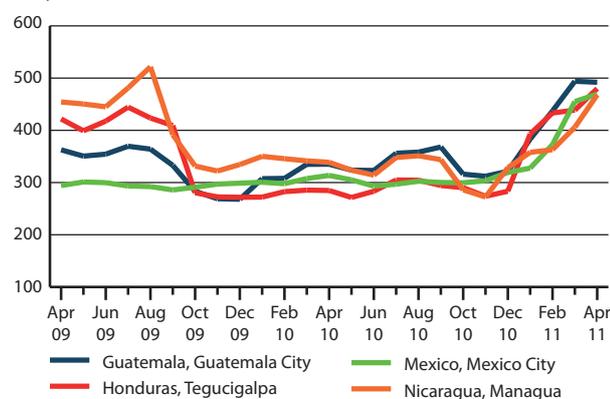
reflecting new supplies from the 2011 secondary season harvest, but were still at very high levels, twice those of a year ago. The increased level of price is a consequence of the reduced 2011 main crop season affected by adverse weather.

### In South America prices of wheat flour remain steady, prices of yellow maize decline slightly

In South America, prices of wheat flour in April remained firm in most countries, and are above their levels of one and two years ago. In **Brazil**, prices of wheat flour were 21 percent higher than in April 2010 but virtually unchanged from March. In **Bolivia**, prices of mostly imported wheat flour rose slightly in April 2011 and were up 16 percent from a year earlier. Significant increases in wheat flour prices over the past year are also recorded in **Peru, Colombia and Uruguay**. Prices of yellow maize in the subregion decreased slightly in April from their high levels of the previous months, reflecting the arrival of new crop supplies from the 2010/11 main crop harvest in some countries. However, despite the recent declines, prices in **Brazil** and in **Argentina** remained 76 percent and 62 percent higher, respectively, compared to their levels in April of last year. Similarly, in **Peru and Colombia**, prices were 17 percent above their level a year earlier.

#### Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America

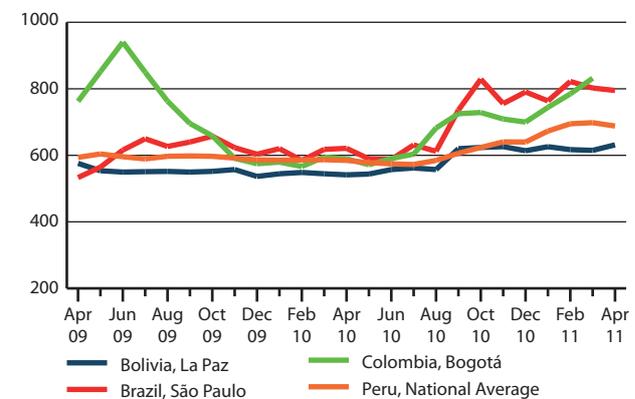
USD per tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, SIMPAH, Sistema Nacional de Información e Integración de Mercados, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal

#### Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America

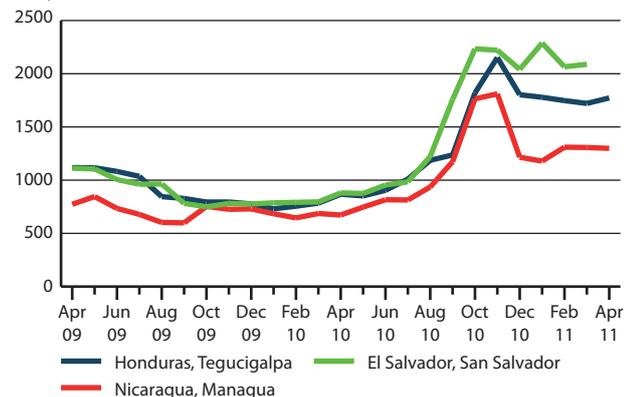
USD per tonne



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

#### Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America

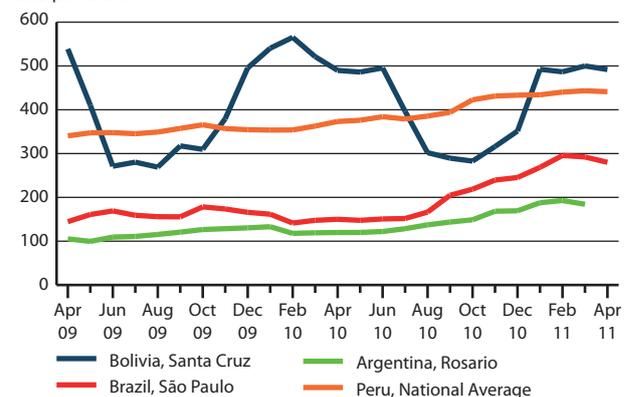
USD per tonne



Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

#### Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America

USD per tonne

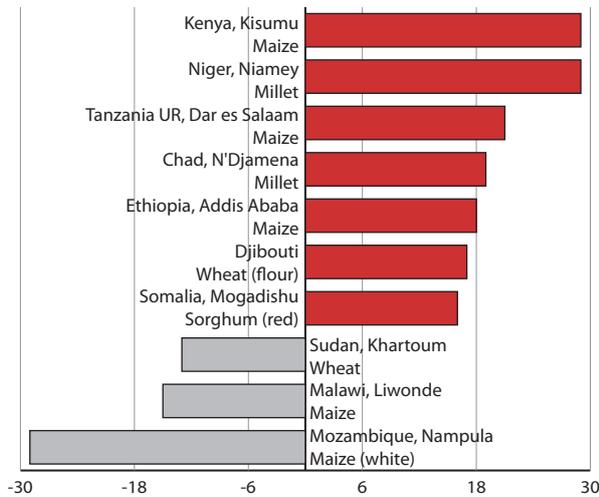


Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia, Instituto de Economía Agrícola, Bolsa de Cereales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

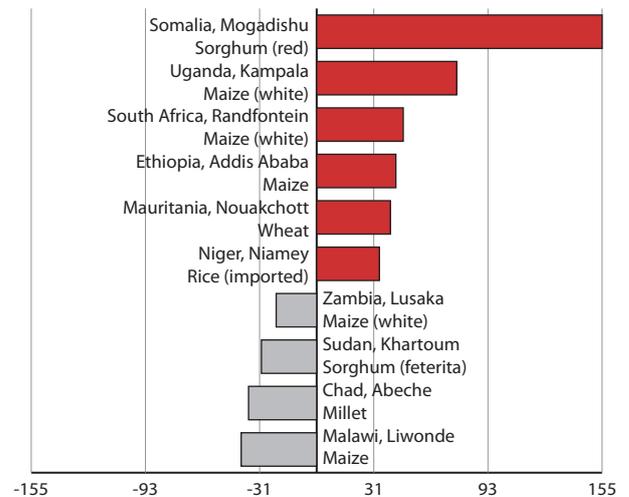
## Largest changes in prices of key commodities

### Africa

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

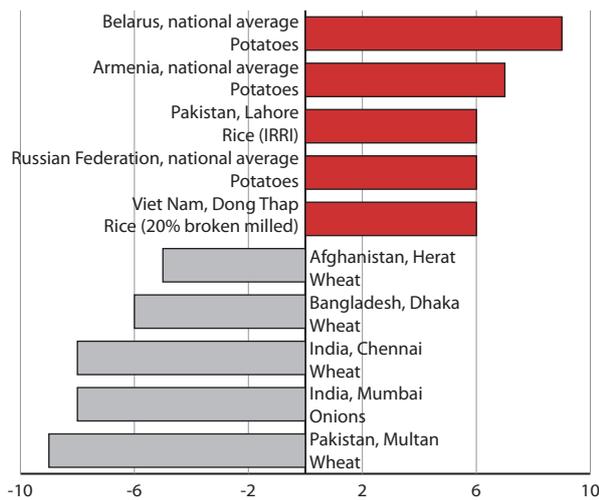


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

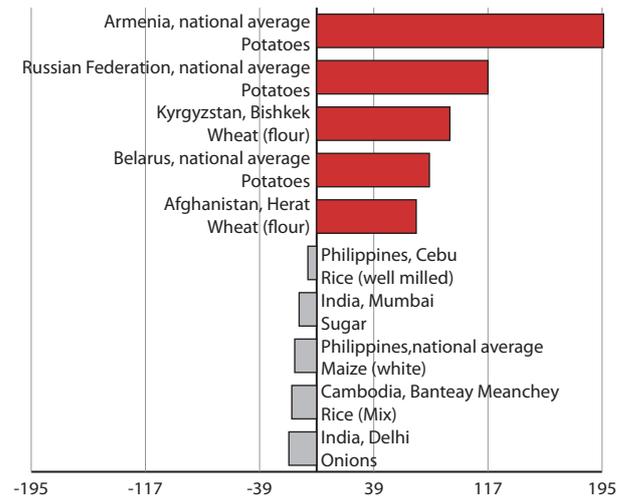


### Asia

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

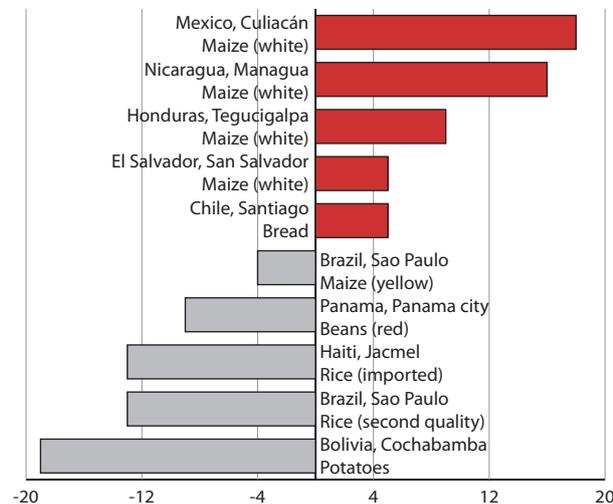


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

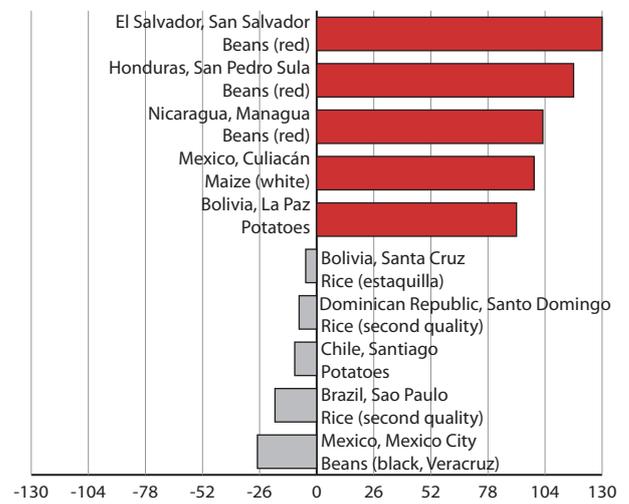


### Latin America

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



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



Note: Latest available prices range from March to April 2011 depending on series.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 1

Series description	Units	Latest available quotation	1 month earlier	1 year earlier	2 years earlier
<b>Eastern Africa</b>					
United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize**	USD per tonne	Apr-11 289.00	239.00	268.00	291.00
Kenya: Nairobi, Maize**	USD per tonne	Apr-11 332.00	281.00	300.00	389.00
Uganda: Kampala, Maize**	USD per tonne	Apr-11 277.00	281.00	157.00	355.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)**	ETB per tonne	Apr-11 695.67	650.75	465.80	570.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Teff (mixed)**	ETB per tonne	Apr-11 766.67	745.86	669.00	834.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Sorghum (red)**	ETB per tonne	Apr-11 339.33	327.00	393.40	343.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize**	ETB per tonne	Apr-11 383.33	326.00	268.20	344.20
Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per tonne	Mar-11 888.89	850.00	1 277.78	1 022.22
Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per tonne	Mar-11 891.67	920.00	1 200.00	1 011.11
Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per tonne	Mar-11 830.00	800.00	1 177.78	933.33
Sudan: Al-Damazin, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per tonne	Mar-11 640.00	690.00	1 088.89	833.33
Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Mar-11 16 000.00	14 328.00	7 111.00	5 078.00
Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Mar-11 15 327.00	13 167.00	6 000.00	6 667.00
Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Mar-11 11 775.00	11 000.00	5 167.00	5 150.00
<b>Central Africa</b>					
Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Cassava (flour)*	CDF per Kg	Mar-11 308.80	305.25	333.80	575.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Maize*	CDF per Kg	Mar-11 267.40	227.00	213.60	420.58
Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kisangani, Rice (local)*	CDF per Kg	Mar-11 576.40	552.50	593.20	580.00
Cameroon: Yaoundé, maize*	XAF per Kg	Feb-11 305.81	301.96	278.21	268.98
Cameroon: Douala, maize*	XAF per Kg	Feb-11 259.52	254.81	285.80	284.81
Cameroon: Garoua, maize*	XAF per Kg	Feb-11 154.73	167.32	228.41	187.47
Cameroon: Bafoussam, maize*	XAF per Kg	Feb-11 210.82	199.27	221.38	229.89
<b>Western Africa</b>					
Niger: Zinder, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Apr-11 170.00	150.00	210.00	190.00
Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Apr-11 150.00	150.00	160.00	160.00
Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Apr-11 135.00	130.00	150.00	145.00
Senegal: Kolda, Millet *	XOF per Kg	Feb-11 198.00	178.00	180.00	190.00
Senegal: Dakar, Millet *	XOF per Kg	Feb-11 183.00	179.00	195.00	225.00
Senegal: SaintLouis, Millet *	XOF per Kg	Feb-11 196.00	175.00	199.00	203.00
Senegal: Kaolack, Millet *	XOF per Kg	Feb-11 134.00	142.00	142.00	153.00
Chad: N'Djamena, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Mar-11 190.00	160.00	216.00	259.00
Chad: Abeche, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Mar-11 156.00	160.00	247.00	199.00
Chad: Moundou, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Mar-11 158.00	130.00	179.00	210.00
Chad: Moussoro, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Mar-11 250.00	200.00	270.00	222.00
Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum**	NGN per kg	Mar-11 41.00	37.00	45.00	44.00
Nigeria: Kano, Maize**	NGN per kg	Mar-11 50.00	45.00	53.00	52.00
Benin: Cotonou, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Mar-11 225.00	220.00	190.00	275.00
Benin, Malanville, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Mar-11 155.00	140.00	135.00	
Benin, Natitingou, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Mar-11 160.00	160.00	135.00	215.00
Benin, Nikki, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Mar-11 135.00	125.00	115.00	
<b>Southern Africa</b>					
Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Apr-11 8.16	9.54	9.52	11.69
Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Apr-11 8.41	10.51	7.96	5.52
Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Apr-11 7.00	9.83	8.19	6.86
Mozambique: Manica, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Apr-11 10.10	10.86	6.48	7.71
South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)**	ZAR per Kg	Apr-11 1.63	1.56	1.10	1.63
South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)**	ZAR per Kg	Apr-11 1.65	1.61	1.16	1.43

\* Retail

\*\*Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

## Statistical supplement to price charts - part 2

Series description	Units		Latest available quotation	1 month earlier	1 year earlier	2 years earlier
<b>Far East Asia</b>						
Bangladesh: Dhaka, Rice (coarse)*	BDT per Kg	Apr-11	34.00	34.20	26.42	20.42
Bangladesh: Dhaka, Wheat (flour)*	BDT per Kg	Apr-11	30.20	31.30	21.72	19.50
Indonesia: National Average, Rice*	IDR per Kg	Mar-11	8 795.00	9 118.00	7 492.00	6 706.00
Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)*	LKR per Kg	Apr-11	57.91	59.23	52.09	57.72
Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)*	LKR per Kg	Apr-11	82.11	81.51	60.11	69.86
Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Rice (Mix)**	KHR per Kg	Mar-11	1 500.00	1 500.00	1 800.00	1 485.00
Cambodia: Kampong Chhnang, Rice (Mix)**	KHR per Kg	Mar-11	1 604.84	1 700.00	1 810.00	1 440.00
Cambodia: Phnom Penh, Rice (Mix)**	KHR per Kg	Apr-11	1 600.00	1 633.33	1 900.00	1 427.77
Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)*	VND per Kg	Apr-11	8 725.00	8 225.00	6 084.75	6 520.00
Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)*	VND per Kg	Apr-11	8 470.00	8 000.00	5 879.00	6 282.50
India: Patna, Rice*	INR per Kg	Apr-11	22.00	22.00	17.00	12.00
India: Patna, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Apr-11	14.00	15.00	12.47	10.94
India: Chennai, Rice*	INR per Kg	Apr-11	22.00	22.00	20.00	18.50
India: Chennai, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Apr-11	22.00	24.00	21.00	18.00
Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat*	AFN per Kg	Apr-11	20.20	20.20	15.00	20.02
Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)*	AFN per Kg	Apr-11	21.63	21.25	17.00	22.83
Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat*	AFN per Kg	Apr-11	18.00	18.00	14.15	21.00
Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)*	AFN per Kg	Apr-11	23.67	24.25	15.45	23.50
Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat*	PKR per Kg	Apr-11	26.50	27.90	25.80	26.30
Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)*	PKR per Kg	Apr-11	30.96	33.12	30.77	29.19
Pakistan: Multan, Wheat*	PKR per Kg	Apr-11	23.88	26.10	23.60	23.40
Pakistan: Multan, Wheat (flour)*	PKR per Kg	Apr-11	29.00	29.75	27.50	24.85
<b>CIS</b>						
Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad , Wheat flour (first grade)*	KGS per Kg	Apr-11	29.50	29.50	17.50	17.80
Kyrgyzstan: Naryn , Wheat flour (first grade)*	KGS per Kg	Apr-11	32.33	33.06	17.80	22.16
Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek , Wheat flour (first grade)*	KGS per Kg	Apr-11	34.85	34.98	18.25	22.67
Russian Federation: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)*	RUB per Kg	Mar-11	23.29	23.04	19.73	22.61
Russian Federation: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)*	RUB per Kg	Mar-11	37.00	36.74	30.71	31.36
Armenia: National Average, Wheat flour (high grade)*	AMD per Kg	Mar-11	361.00	374.00	287.92	289.01
Armenia: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)*	AMD per Kg	Mar-11	428.00	426.00	373.70	372.79
Armenia: National Average, Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Mar-11	0.88	0.83	0.28	0.30
Belarus: National Average, Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Mar-11	0.72	0.67	0.42	0.33
Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek , Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Apr-11		0.61	0.37	0.49
Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Mar-11	1.32	1.21	0.59	0.57
<b>Central America and Caribbean</b>						
Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	492.04	493.92	335.11	362.63
Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	468.00	405.93	338.77	454.25
Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	479.98	438.63	284.75	421.75
Mexico: Mexico City, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	469.24	455.18	313.67	294.29
El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Mar-11	2 088.48	2 065.22	795.43	1 085.22
Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	1 772.52	1 720.98	867.69	1 117.87
Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	1 298.63	1 306.86	672.39	773.17
Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	795.06	802.25	620.99	533.12
Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	688.00	698.20	584.80	593.80
Bolivia: La Paz, Wheat (flour)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	631.43	614.88	541.31	575.82
Colombia: Bogotá, Wheat (flour)**	USD per tonne	Mar-11	831.75	784.65	594.72	731.89
Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	280.02	292.22	150.04	144.57
Argentina: Rosario, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Mar-11	184.21	192.78	119.18	110.10
Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	440.00	443.42	370.00	340.18
Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Apr-11	491.83	499.96	489.78	538.83

\* Retail

\*\*Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.



NOTE: This report is prepared by FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System, with information from official and unofficial sources. None of the information in this report should be regarded as statements of governmental views.

This report and other GIEWS reports are available on the Internet as part of the FAO world wide web (<http://www.fao.org>) at the following URL address:

<http://www.fao.org/giews/>

In addition, GIEWS special reports and special alerts, when published, can be received by e-mail through automatic mailing lists: subscription information is available at

<http://www.fao.org/giews/english/listserv.htm>.

## GIEWS

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

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

Enquiries may be directed to:

GIEWS

Trade and Markets Division, (EST), FAO, Rome

Direct Facsimile: 0039-06-5705-4495, E-mail: [GIEWS1@FAO.ORG](mailto:GIEWS1@FAO.ORG).

Or find us on the FAO World Wide Web site ([www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)) at:

<http://www.fao.org/giews/>.

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.