3 March 2011

Global food price monitor

Highlights

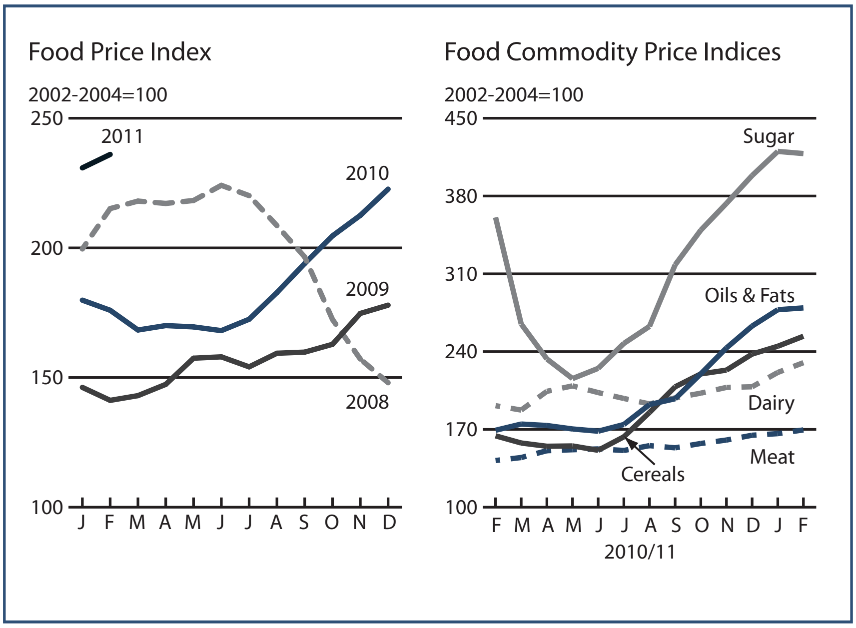
- The FAO Food Price Index hit a new record high in February, driven mostly by higher prices of cereals, meat and dairy products.
- In Africa, prices of coarse grains have started to increase in some countries, particularly in Southern Africa, but in general remain lower than last year.
- In Asia, prices of rice and wheat at high levels despite declines in some markets.
- In the CIS, wheat prices stabilized or decreased in February in some countries but overall, are at high levels.
- In South America, prices of wheat and maize are on the increase.

Countries in this issue:

FAO food price indices

The **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** rose for the eighth consecutive month, averaging 236 points in February 2011, up 2.2 percent from January and the highest (in both real and nominal terms) since January 1990, the inception date of the index. Except for sugar, prices of all other commodity groups monitored registered gains in February with dairy products and cereals climbing the most.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 254 points in February, up 3.7 percent from January and the highest since July 2008. The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 230 points in February, up 4 percent from January, but well below its peak in November 2007. The **FAO Oils/Fats Price Index** rose marginally to 279 points in February, standing just below the peak recorded in June 2008. The **FAO Meat Price Index** averaged 169 points in February, up 2 percent from January. By contrast, the **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged 418 points in February, slightly below the previous month but still 16 percent higher than this time last year.



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

International cereal prices

International benchmark cereal prices averaged higher than in January

International prices of **wheat** rose by 7 percent in February. The benchmark US wheat price (US No. 2 Hard Red winter) averaged USD 362 per tonne, 75 percent higher than a year earlier but still 25 percent below its peak in March 2008. Wheat markets came under downward pressure later in the month following some improvements in weather in China and reports of possible delays in purchases by some of the countries hit by the recent wave of political unrest.

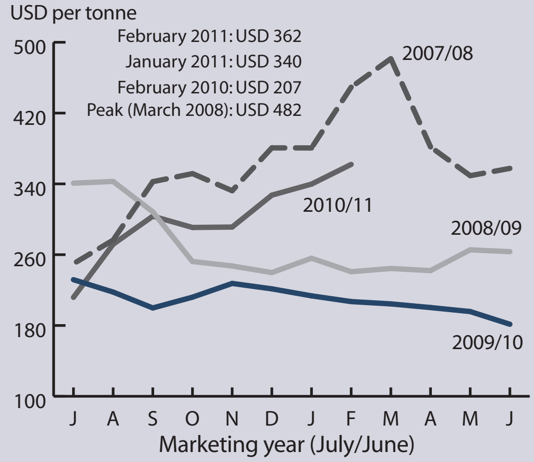
Export prices of **maize** rose by 9 percent in February with the benchmark US maize price (US No. 2, Yellow) averaging USD 287 per tonne. Prices in February were 77 percent higher than a year earlier and slightly above the June 2008 peak. The increase reflects a large cut in the official forecast of inventories in the United States, amid strong domestic use and increased exports.

Export prices of **rice** were generally stable to lower in February, as export availabilities from recent harvests remained ample. Nonetheless, a strengthening of the Baht against the US dollar lifted prices of rice in Thailand, including the benchmark export price (Thai white rice 100% B), which gained 2 percent from January. However, at USD 554 per tonne, it was 4 percent below its level of February 2010 and 42 percent below the peak of May 2008.

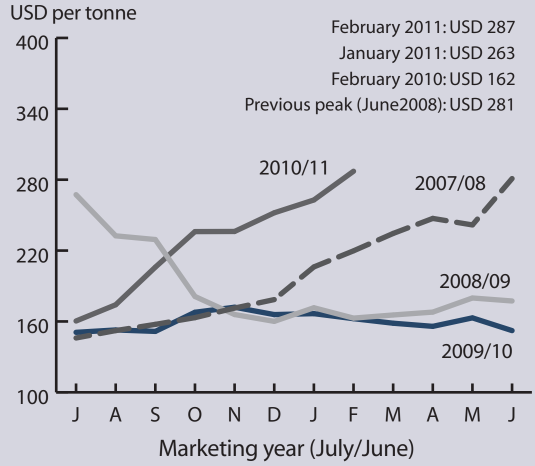
For latest data on domestic and international food prices consult the

GIEWS National basic food price tool at:
www. fao. org/giews/pricetool

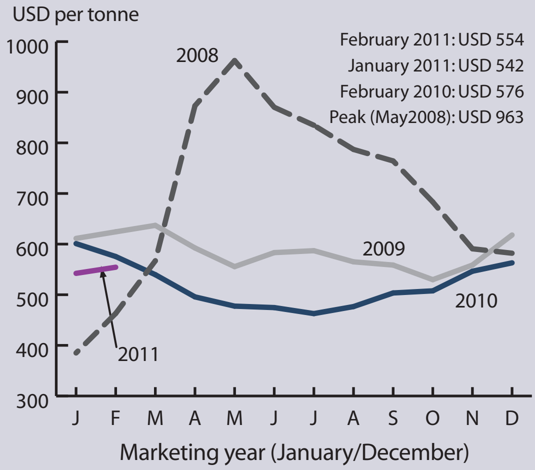
Wheat



Maize



Rice



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

Cereal per caput food consumption and ratio of imports to total consumption for selected cereal-dependent countries[1]

	Ratio of imports to total consumption (%)	Per caput food consumption (kg/yr)
AFRICA		
North Africa		
Libyan Arab Jam.	92	238
Tunisia	69	228
Algeria	62	230
Morocco	45	246
Egypt	44	265
Western Africa		
Cape Verde	91	152
Mauritania	74	168
Liberia	64	120
Côte D'ivoire	53	110
Guinea-Bissau	40	140
Senegal	39	179
Gambia	37	182
Ghana	25	94
Benin	21	110
Nigeria	19	146
Guinea	19	203
Sierra Leone	16	101
Central Africa		
Equatorial Guinea	100	44
Congo	94	82
Sao Tome and Principe	92	97
Gabon	84	128
Cameroon	33	89
Congo Dem. Rep.	32	28
Central African Rep.	24	51
Eastern Africa		
Djibouti	97	103
Comoros	78	95
Somalia	60	84
Eritrea	54	133
Burundi	32	44
Sudan	26	155
Kenya	22	126
Rwanda	20	66
Southern Africa		
Botswana	98	157
Swaziland	71	145
Lesotho	63	155
Namibia	56	152
Angola	36	96
Mozambique	24	116
Zimbabwe	20	151

	Ratio of imports to total consumption (%)	Per caput food consumption (kg/yr)
ASIA		
Central Asia		
Tajikistan	43	184
Uzbekistan	20	147
Kyrgyzstan	19	166
South and East Asia		
Mongolia	38	145
Sri Lanka	29	168
Bhutan	26	234
Philippines	20	163
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	19	162
Indonesia	11	214
Western Asia		
Georgia	71	188
Yemen	71	160
Iraq	59	190
Armenia	52	151
Syrian Arab Republic	48	234
Azerbaijan	37	153
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Central America and Caribbean		
Costa Rica	82	104
Haiti	58	99
Guatemala	56	145
Honduras	55	104
El Salvador	45	173
Nicaragua	33	138
Mexico	31	203
South America		
Colombia	55	108
Chile	52	151
Venezuela	52	135
Peru	46	139
Ecuador	39	109
Bolivia	20	115

[1]Data derived from 2010/11 marketing year of GIEWS Country Cereal Balance database. Imports refers to estimated import requirements. Total consumption refers to domestic food, feed and other uses.

Note: Updated as of 8 March 2011.

EASTERN AFRICA

Prices of cereals increasing in some countries but overall still lower than a year ago, except in Somalia

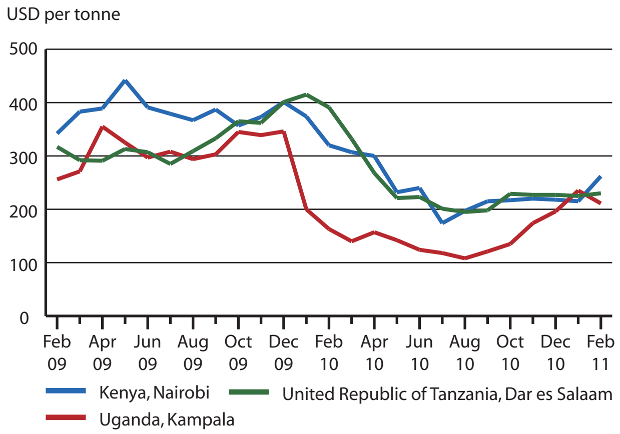
In **Kenya**, prices of maize, which were stable in the last months, rose in February 2011 on concerns over a drought-reduced 2010/11 short rains crop being harvested. Compared to the previous month, maize prices increased by 21 percent in the capital Nairobi, 30 percent in Mombasa (the second largest city in the country) and 23 percent in the main producing area of Nakuru. Despite the marked increases, prices in these markets were still 18, 9 and 33 percent respectively lower than a year ago.

In **Tanzania**, prices of maize in February remained stable in the capital city Dar es Salaam but they increased in most markets compared to the previous month (for example 12 percent in Arusha). The increase is mainly due to unfavourable prospects for the secondary 2010/11 short-rains crop being harvested in bi-modal northern areas as well as concerns about the performance of 2011 long-rains season crops (July-August) in the unimodal areas. However, compared to the previous year, current prices in Dar es Salaam and Arusha are still lower by 41 and 30 percent, respectively.

In **Uganda**, where maize is also an important cash crop for export, prices declined 10 percent in February 2011 from the previous months reflecting an about average 2010/11 secondary season crop harvest. However, prices are still about 29 percent higher than one year before due to the sustained import demand from neighbouring countries, in particular Kenya, Southern Sudan and Rwanda.

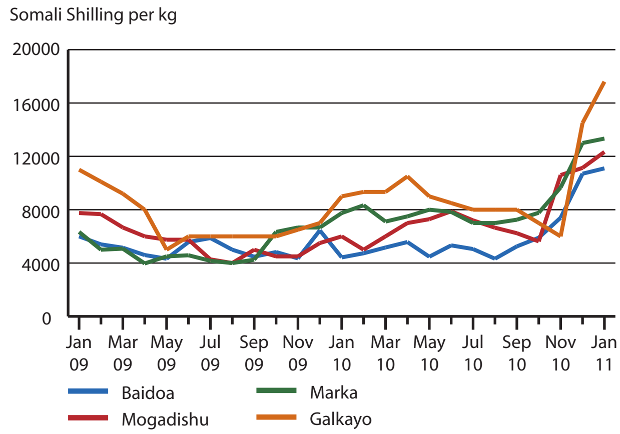
In **Ethiopia**, in Addis Ababa market, prices of most cereals in February 2011 remained stable and were lower than a year ago (-6 percent for maize, -7 percent for red sorghum, -15 percent for teff) as a result of an above-average 2010 production. By contrast, despite a slight decline in the last month, current wheat prices are 10 percent higher than last year as a consequence of a disease-reduced 2010 harvest.

Wholesale prices of maize in Eastern Africa



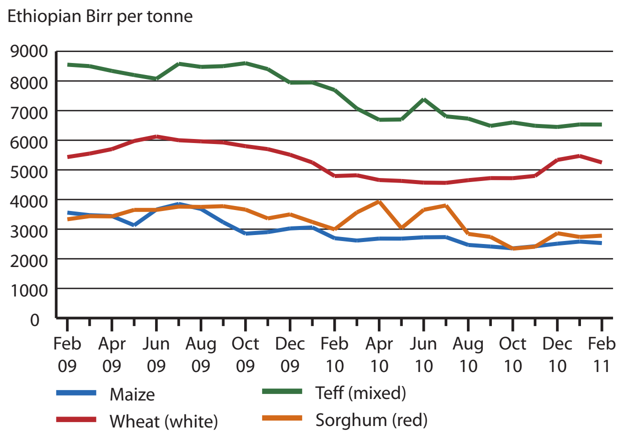
Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

Retail prices of red sorghum in Somalia



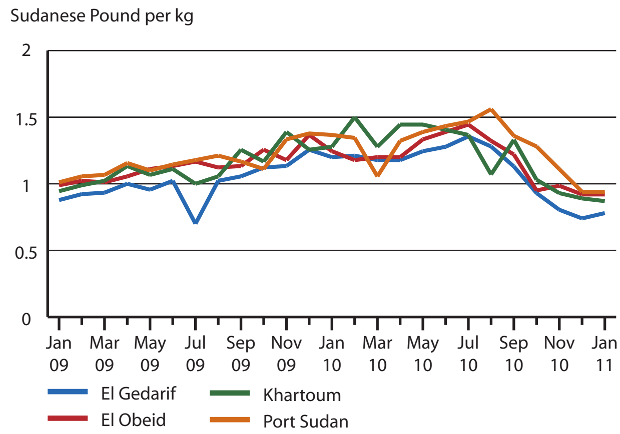
Source: Food Security Analysis Unit

Wholesale prices of cereals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Source: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

Wholesale prices of sorghum in Sudan



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan

In northern **Sudan**, prices of main staple sorghum have levelled off in most markets, after declining sharply since July 2010 onwards reflecting an above-average harvest. In January 2011 they were between 18 and 41 percent lower than a year earlier. Average prices of millet, the main staple in western parts of the country also remained stable but were 14 percent higher than at the same time last year. Prices of wheat, mainly imported and consumed in urban areas, which are on the rise since July consistently with international prices, rose by 16 percent in January in the capital city Khartoum and are currently 37 percent higher than in January 2010.

In southern and central **Somalia**, prices of maize and sorghum, that have been on an upward trend since October 2010 in the wake of a poor 2010 secondary season harvest, continued to increase in January albeit at a slower rate. In Buale, Marka and Baidoa markets, in the main producing southern regions, maize prices were 141, 95 and 88 percent respectively higher than in October 2010, and well above their levels of a year earlier. However, the largest increases were observed in the central deficit areas, where sorghum prices in January were almost three times their November 2010 levels, as reported in Galkayo market. By contrast, in north-western Somaliland that was not affected by the recent drought, prices of both maize and sorghum were stable in the last months and at similar or lower levels to one year ago. Prices of imported rice, despite moderate increases in some markets of the country, remained stable due to increased supplies.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Prices of maize seasonally increasing

In **South Africa**, the main producing and exporting country of the subregion, white and yellow maize prices increased in February by 16 and 12 percent respectively, and are currently one-third above their levels of the previous year. The increase in prices reflects production concerns about the 2011 crop, to be harvested from May, following rainfall deficits in the main producing areas and sustained exports of yellow maize to Asian countries.

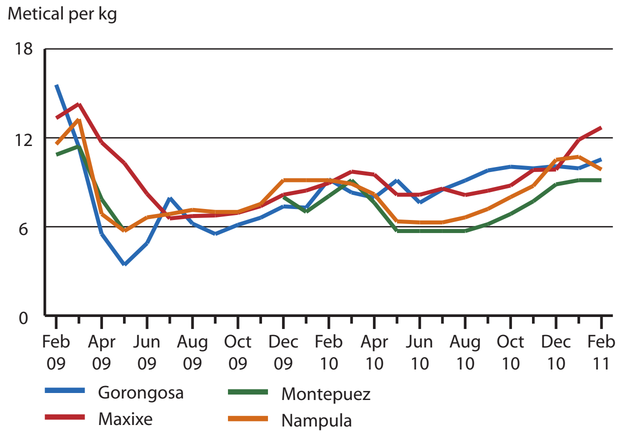
In **Zimbabwe**, the price of maize in the capital city Harare continued its upward seasonal trend increasing by 17 percent in January compared to its December 2010 level.

In **Mozambique**, maize prices increased in central and southern provinces in February, following market disruptions caused by floods in riverine areas. Conversely, in the surplus areas of the North, the shrinking maize flows towards the centre and the southern provinces caused prices to level off (Montepuez market) or to decline (- 8 percent, Nampula market).

Prices of rice, the most consumed cereal in the capital city Maputo, and largely imported, declined 11 percent from the record levels of November 2010; however, in January they were still 11 percent higher than last year. The high level of prices is the result of the depreciation of the national currency and a poor 2010 harvest.

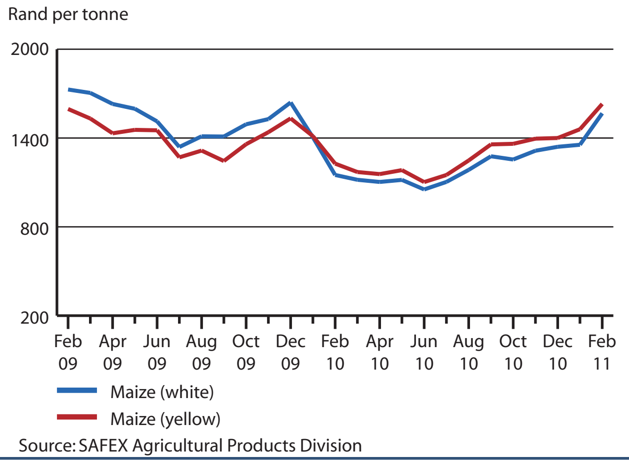
In **Madagascar**, prices of main staple rice further rose in February due to disruption in the flow of early harvested rice to the markets due to widespread floods. Prices of local rice were 12 percent higher in February compared with December. The price increase of imported rice (+ 5 percent) was less pronounced, as a result of the supply of some markets with imported rice at subsidized prices.

Retail prices of white maize in Mozambique



Source: Sistema De Informação De Mercados Agrícolas De Moçambique

Wholesale prices of maize in Randfontein, South Africa



Source: SAFEX Agricultural Products Division

WESTERN AFRICA

Prices of coarse grains at low levels after good 2010 harvests

Prices of millet and sorghum, the main staple in the subregion, followed different trends in the last month but in all monitored markets remained generally well below the levels of a year ago, reflecting ample supplies from the good 2010 harvests.

In **Burkina Faso**, prices of main staples sorghum and millet continued to increase seasonally in February in most markets , with millet prices 3 to 12 percent higher than in January and those of sorghum 4 and 8 percent higher. In **Niger**, prices remained stable in most markets during February. In **Mali,** prices of sorghum and millet increased moderately in markets located in the main producing areas (Segou and Sikasso) following purchases made by the Government to replenish public stocks, while in deficit markets prices were stable or declining. In Bamako, the capital city, both millet and sorghum prices declined by 13 percent in the last month.

Prices of imported rice are higher than a year ago in Burkina Faso and Niger. By contrast, in Mali, which covers most of its consumption requirements by domestic production prices are at the same level as a year ago.

In **Chad,** prices of millet, after the sharp declines from July onwards as a result of the record 2010 harvest, seasonally increased in January 2011 in most markets. The largest increase has been recorded in N'Djamena, the capital city (+31 percent). However, prices are still well below the levels of the previous year.

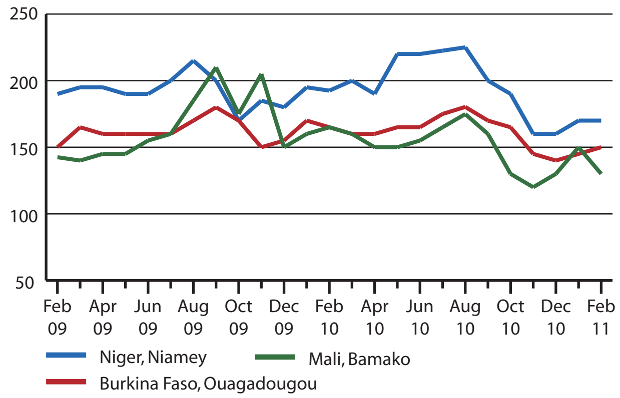
In **Nigeria**, in Kano, the main market of the country, prices of maize continued to decline in January as a result of a satisfactory second season harvest (December-January), while prices of sorghum, harvested until last November, started to seasonally increase. Both maize and sorghum prices are well below the levels of the previous year (-18 and 22 percent, respectively) due to an increased 2010 cereal production.

In **Mauritania**, prices of main staple wheat, entirely imported, remained firm during January 2011 at levels 50 percent higher than the previous year, the high prices reflecting trends in international markets.

By contrast, in **Benin**, prices of main staple maize, which sharply increased after flood damage to crops last October, remained at high levels in recent months. Prices of maize in January were between 11 and 32 percent higher than in the previous year. In the capital city, Cotonou, despite some slight declines in recent months, they are still 11 percent higher than in January 2010.

Wholesale prices of millet in Western Africa

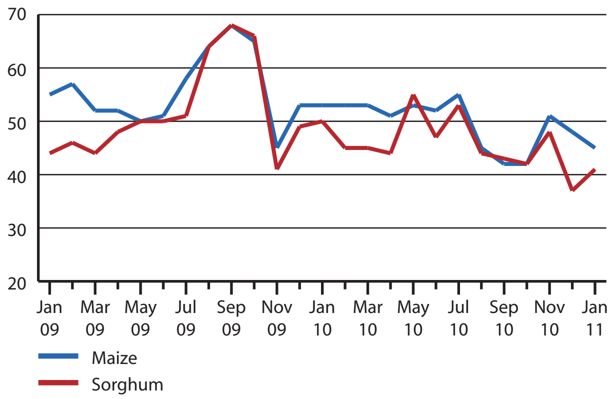
CFA Franc per kg



Source: Afrique Verte

Wholesale prices of maize and sorghum in Kano, Nigeria

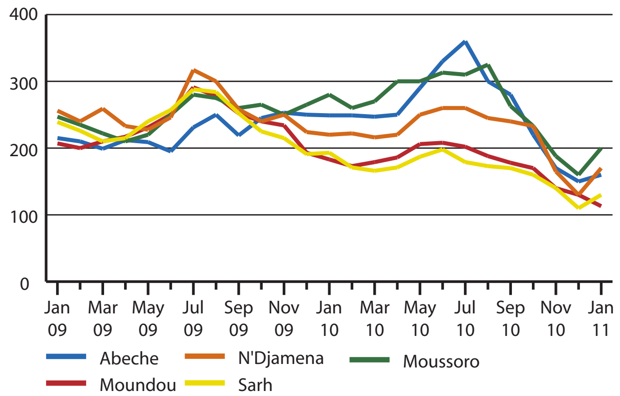
Naira per kg



Source: FEWSNET

Retail prices of millet in Chad

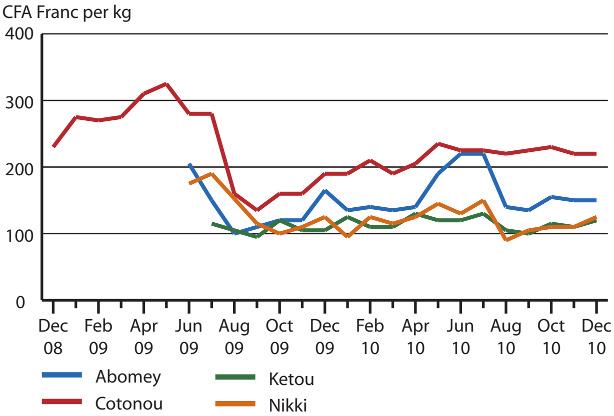
CFA Franc per kg



Source: FEWSNET

Retail prices of white maize in Benin

CFA Franc per kg



Source: Ministère de l´Agriculture, de l´Élevage et de la Pêche, Office national d'Appui a la Securite alimentaire

FAR EAST ASIA

Prices of rice and wheat remain at high levels despite declines in some countries

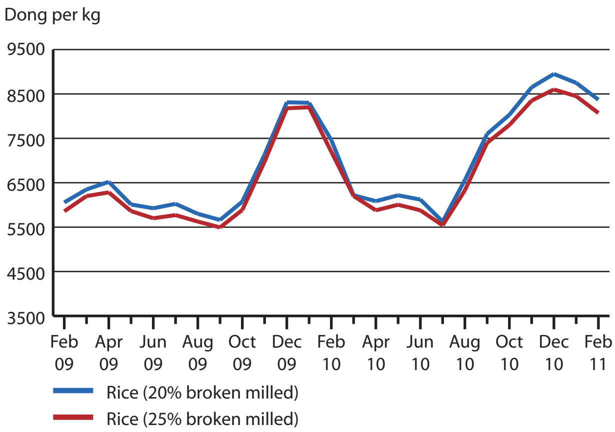
In **Viet Nam**, prices of rice, which had sharply increased in the second half of 2010, declined by some 6 percent between December 2010 and February 2011 in the southern market of Dong Thap. The decrease reflects the good supplies from the early harvest of the 2011 winter-spring crop in the Mekong Delta region. Nonetheless, prices remained about 12 percent above their levels a year earlier.

In **China**, prices of wheat flour remained firm in February, after a sharp increase in previous months following concerns about a possible reduction in the 2011 wheat output due to the ongoing drought in the northern parts of the country. Prices of wheat flour stabilized after the Government announced that it has ample reserves to meet domestic demand after seven years of consecutive bumper harvests. Retail prices of Japonica rice declined slightly in February with the completion of the 2010 "late-rice crop" harvest. Overall, prices of rice and wheat flour in February were still 23 percent and 16 percent respectively above their levels of a year earlier.

In **Sri Lanka**, prices of rice rose by 4 percent in February over their January levels reflecting damage to the ongoing first *Maha* season harvest, after heavy rains in December-January. However, prices are still 5 percent below their levels of a year ago and 11 percent lower than their June 2008 peak. Prices of imported wheat flour in February remained close to the record levels reached in November last year and were 32 percent higher than in February 2010. This follows the increase in international prices and reintroduction of import duties last year.

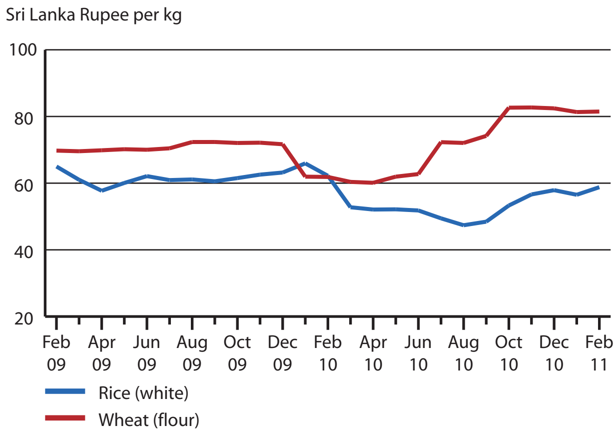
In **Indonesia**, prices of rice reached new record highs in January and were 23 percent above their levels of a year earlier. To ease rice prices and limit food inflation, the Government announced, in late January, the suspension of the import duty of INR 450 per Kg of rice until the main harvest in March, and has been actively buying rice in the international markets. Import duties of wheat and soybeans have been suspended until the end of 2011.

Retail prices of rice in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



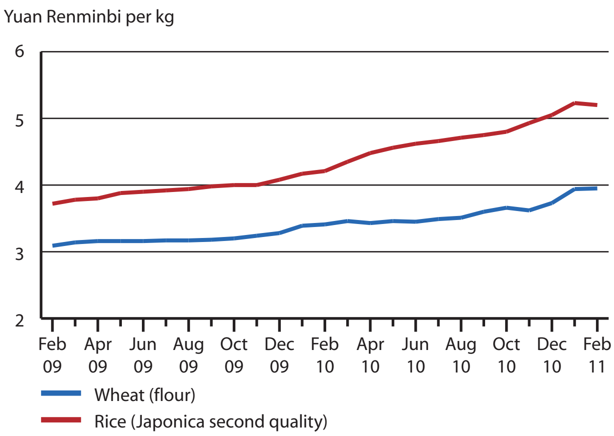
Source: Agroinfo

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



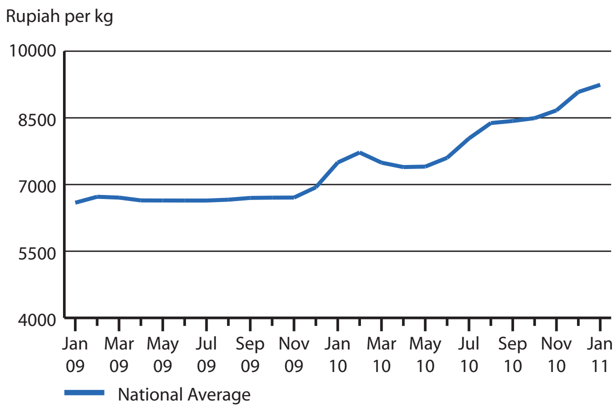
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in China



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Retail prices of rice in Indonesia



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

FAR EAST ASIA cont.d

In **Bangladesh**, prices of rice remained at record levels in February reflecting low levels of public rice stocks and high government purchase prices. The Government has doubled its import target for this year to ease domestic prices.

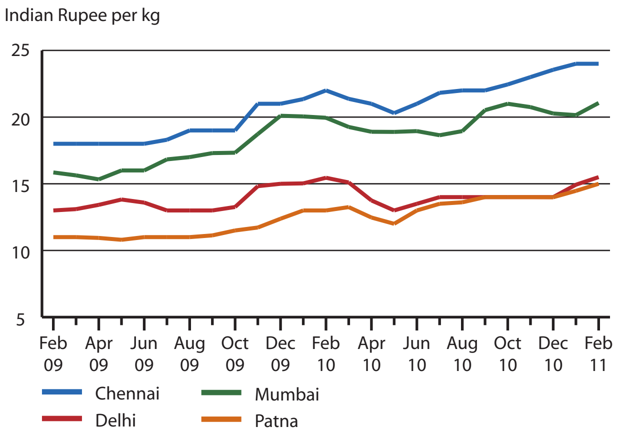
In **India**, prices of the two major crops, rice and wheat, remained high. Prices of wheat continued to increase in February in most markets, reaching new record highs, despite official forecasts of a 2011 bumper wheat crop to be harvested from next April. Tight government supplies to markets and high domestic procurement prices are supporting wheat prices. Similarly, prices of rice have increased or remained at already high levels in the past month. Prices of onions, after having reached a peak in January 2011, dropped by 60 percent in February with the arrival into the markets of fresh supplies from late-sown varieties and after government interventions such as banning exports and removal of import duties in December 2010. However, the export ban was lifted in mid-February.

In **Afghanistan**, prices of wheat have declined slightly or remained stable in February, following improved prospects for the 2011 winter wheat, to be harvested from May. However, prices of wheat flour in most markets remained more than 50 percent higher than a year ago, although well below the peak reached during the 2008 food crisis. Due to the low domestic milling capacity of the country, wheat flour is mostly imported.

In **Pakistan**, prices of wheat and wheat flour continued to be stable in February and were around their levels of a year ago. Despite the severe agricultural damage from last summer floods, prospects for the 2011 are generally favourable and the country has significant surpluses and exports have reached 1 million tonnes since the beginning of January.

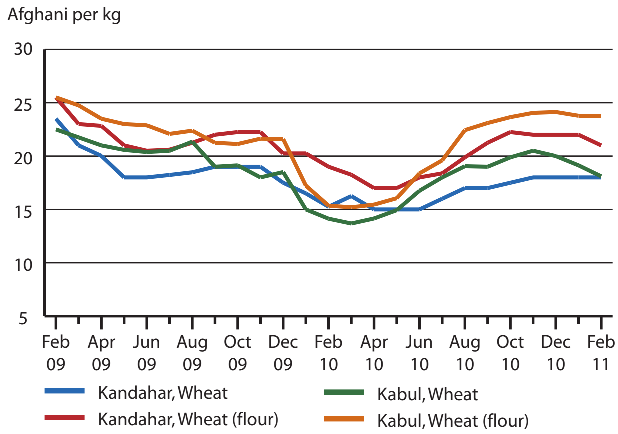
In **Mongolia**, prices of wheat flour continued to increase in January 2011. Prices were 12 percent higher than a year ago, but remained 15 percent below the peak reached in May 2008.

Retail prices of wheat in India



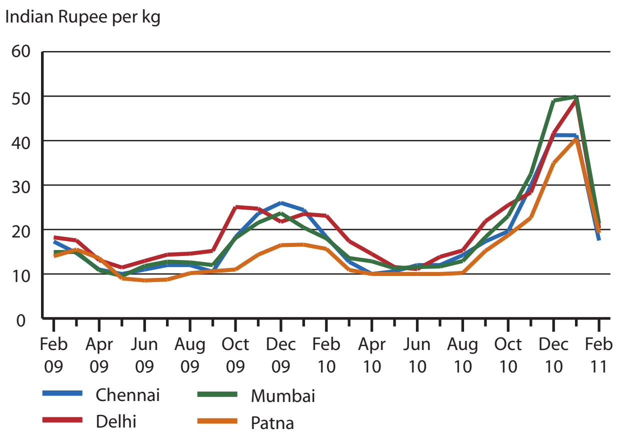
Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Afghanistan



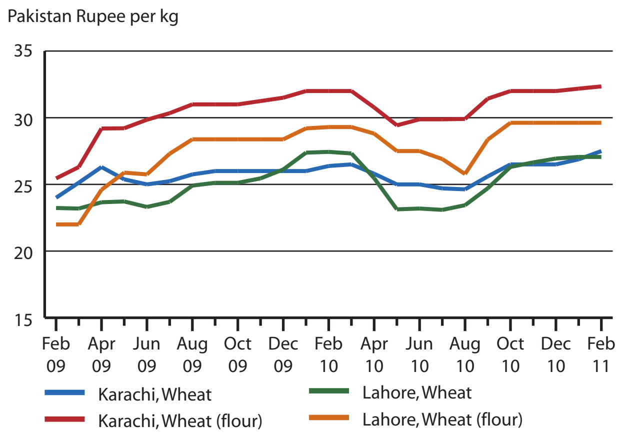
Source: WFP AFGHANISTAN

Retail prices of onions in India



Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in Pakistan



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

CIS

Wheat prices at high levels but mixed trends

In CIS countries that heavily depend on imports of wheat, the main staple in the subregion, prices of the commodity have shown mixed trends in the past months. In some countries prices of wheat products have continued to increase while in others prices have stabilized or declined following governments' policy interventions.

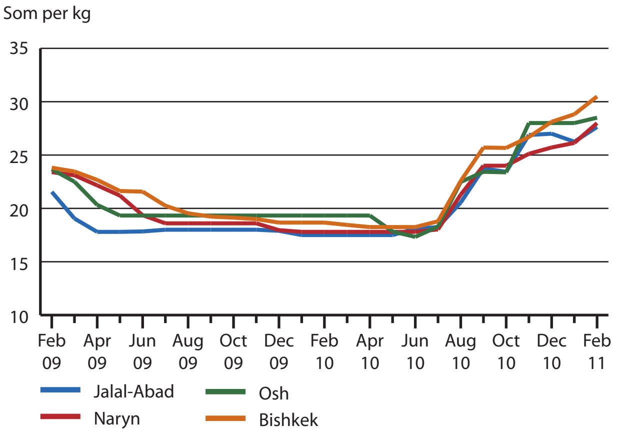
Prices of wheat flour in **Kyrgyzstan**, which have been steadily increasing since August 2010, further rose in Februray. Prices are currently 70 percent higher than a year earlier and only 5 percent below their peaks in mid-2008. Kyrgyzstan relies on imported wheat to cover about one-third of its domestic consumption and prices have been driven up by higher export prices in the sub-region. The Government is selling flour from its strategic reserves to limit the increase in prices.

By contrast, prices of wheat flour and bread in **Armenia** declined by 11 percent in January 2011 compared to their December levels as a result of the introduction of control measures to regulate prices. These measures followed a sharp increase in prices of wheat in the second half of 2010 , mirroring international prices, as the country heavily depends on wheat imports to cover consumption requirements. A contraction in last year's domestic cereal output also supported prices. In **Azerbaijan**, prices of wheat flour and bread remained at high levels in January 2011. Prices of wheat flour were at the same record level of December 2010 and 28 percent higher than a year earlier. However, prices of bread declined slightly in January. The country heavily depends on imports and in December the Government eliminated the VAT for grains and flour imports in an attempt to contain the price increases in the domestic markets.

In **Tajikistan**, prices of wheat products remain at near record levels but in the **Russian Federation** the rise in prices has slowed down after the Government announced its plans for grain distribution and intervention sales at prices below the market level in early February. Prices of wheat flour in **Belarus** and **Moldova**, which had increased in the second half of 2010, decreased in December and January. In **Ukraine**, wholesale prices of wheat and wheat flour rose by an average 6 percent in February comparing to the previous month.

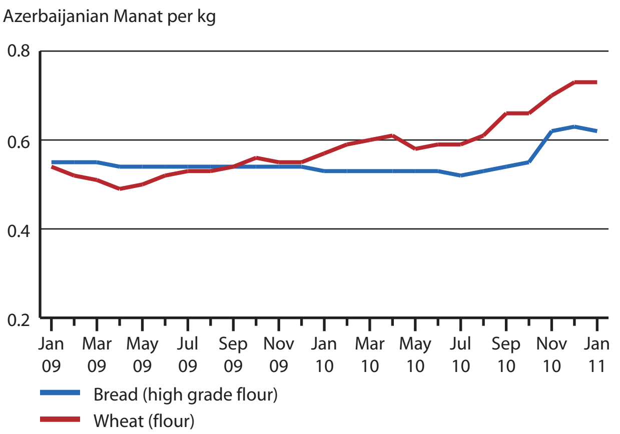
In the CIS countries price of potatoes have been on a steady upward trend since mid-2010 following a large shortfall in production caused by last summer extreme dry weather. In the **Russian Federation** and in **Kyrgyzstan**, prices of potatoes in February were 104 and 78 percent, respectively higher than their levels of a year earlier. In order to increase domestic supplies and limit the rise in prices, the Russian Federation is importing potatoes from international markets. In other countries of the subregion, prices of potatoes in January were generally 25 to nearly 65 percent higher than a year earlier.

Retail prices of wheat flour in Kyrgyzstan



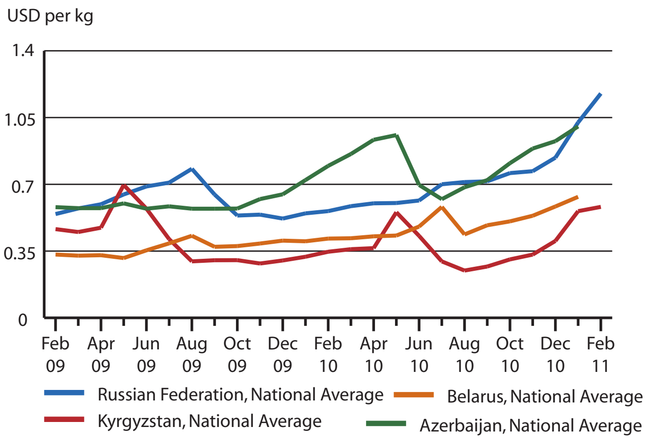
Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Retail prices of wheat flour and bread in Azerbaijan



Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Retail prices of potatoes in CIS



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan , National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus

CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

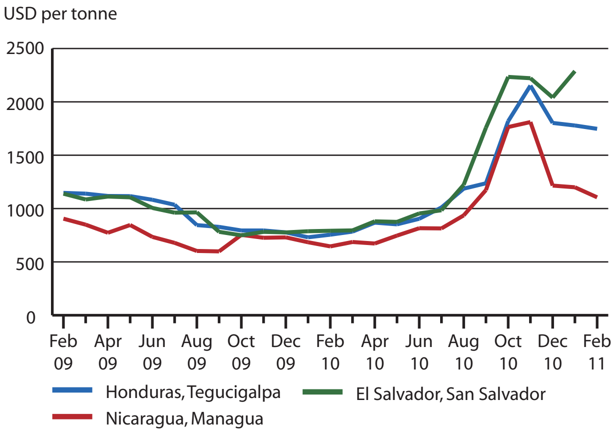
In Central America price of maize further strenghtened in February

In Central American countries, prices of main staple white maize that had remained at relatively low levels during 2010, started to increase towards the end of the year and further strenghtened in February. The increase in prices reflects higher international prices as the countries of the subregion import considerable amounts of yellow maize for animal feeding. Higher prices of imported maize are being transmitted into the price of white maize, consumed as food, because of substitution between the two varieties for feeding purposes. By February, in **Nicaragua** and **Guatemala** prices of maize were 35 percent higher than three months ago, while in **Honduras**, that has experienced the largest increases, prices rose nearly 60 percent in the same period. In order to limit the increase in prices of basic food, the Government of Honduras has authorized free imports of maize and beans.

Prices of red beans in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, remained at high levels in February after having declined from their peaks of last November with the new harvest and policy measures adopted by governments to counteract the increase in prices. In **El Salvador,** however, prices of red beans resumed to rise in January reflecting low volumes of imports from Nicaragua, normally the country's main supplier. The Government has recently announced the import of red beans from China. Overall, prices of beans in the subregion are well above their levels of a year earlier as a result of the poor 2010 production.

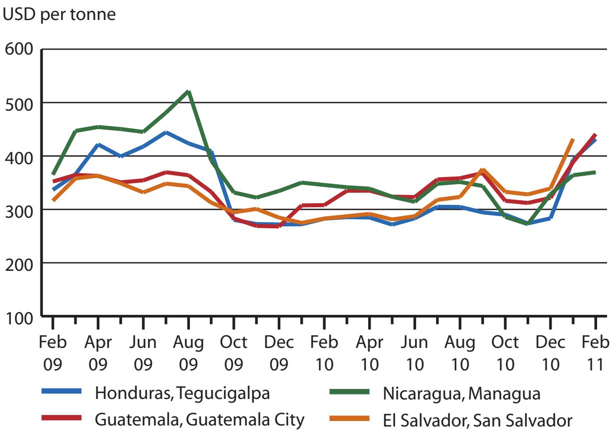
In the **Dominican Republic**, prices of rice declined 6 percent in January with the arrival of the 2010 secondary rice harvest into the markets. Prices of rice were lower than in January 2010 and 2009, reflecting a record production favoured by good climatic conditions and Government production support measures.

Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



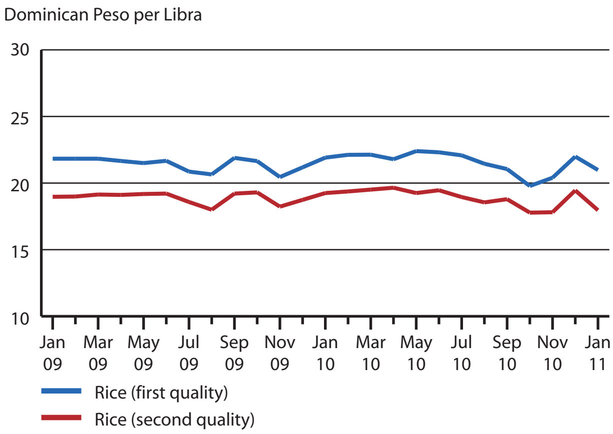
Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



Source: SIMPAH, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, Ministerio agropecuario y forestal, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria

Retail prices of rice in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic



Source: Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura

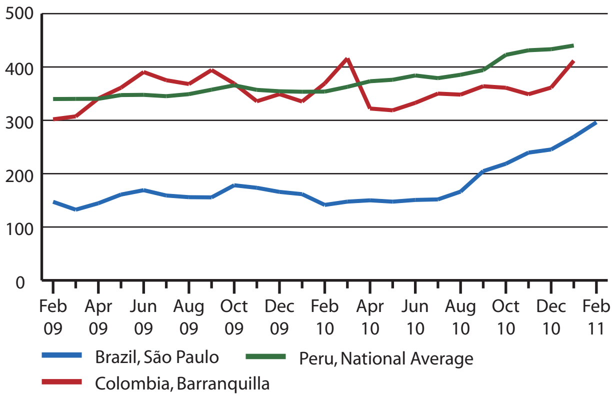
SOUTH AMERICA

In South America wheat and maize prices higher than a year ago

In South America, prices of wheat flour and yellow maize have risen in recent months and are generally higher than a year earlier. In **Brazil,** despite recent declines, prices of wheat flour and maize in February were 27 percent and nearly 90 percent respectively higher than in February 2010. In **Colombia** and **Peru,** prices of these commodities in January were between 15 and 30 percent above their levels at the same time in 2010.

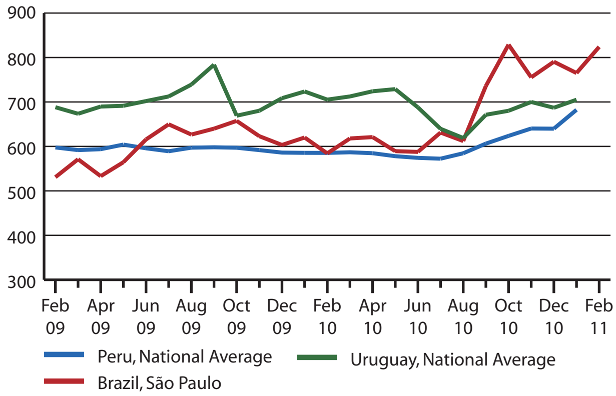
In **Bolivia**, prices of yellow maize in the important producing area of Santa Cruz, rose 70 percent between October and February affecting poultry production costs. The Government has announced the import of large quantities of maize in order to curb prices. Prices of rice have also increased in the same period supported by uncertain prospects for the forthcoming harvest, and prices of potatoes, after declining from their peaks in October, rose by 18 percent in February and are 68 percent higher than a year earlier. The general increase of prices partly reflects the decision of the Government in December to suspend fuel subsidies. Although the measure was later revoked, prices have remained at high levels.

Wholesale prices of yellow maize in South America



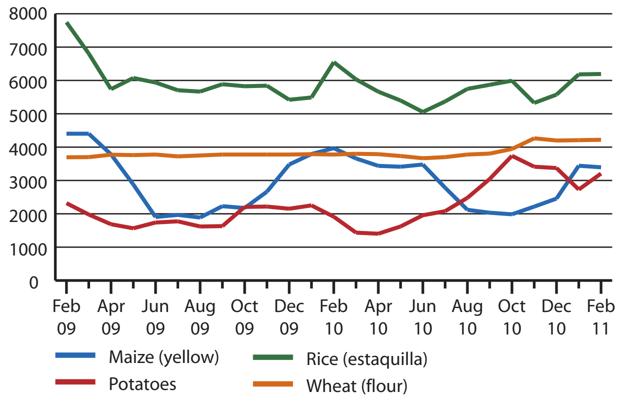
Source: Instituto de Economia Agrícola, Agronet, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in South America



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Instituto de Economia Agrícola, UCA, Ministerio de Economia y finanzas

Wholesale prices of staple foods in Santa Cruz, Bolivia

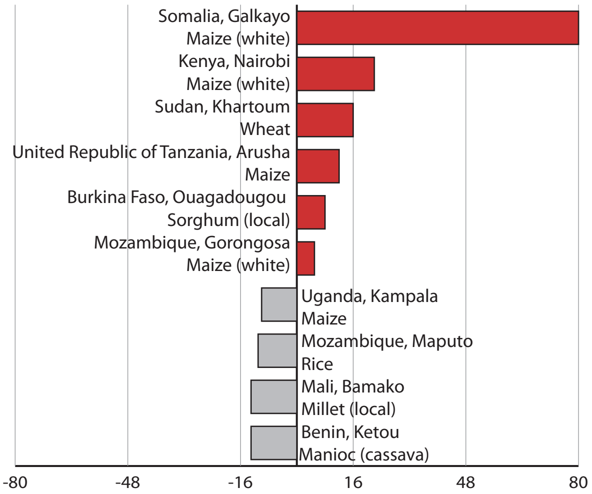


Source: Servicio Informativo de Mercados Agropecuarios, Bolivia

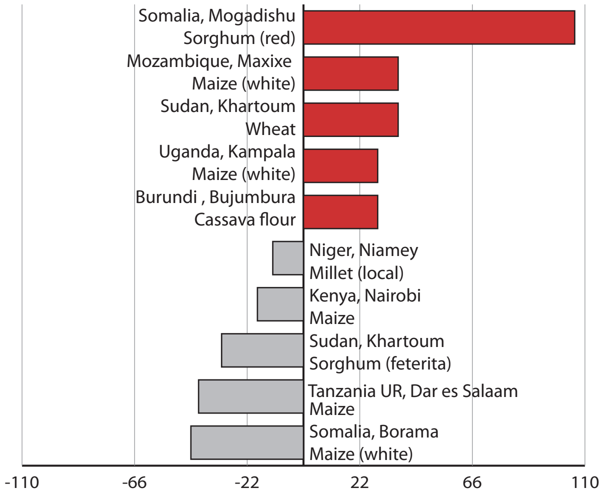
Largest changes in prices of key commodities

Africa

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

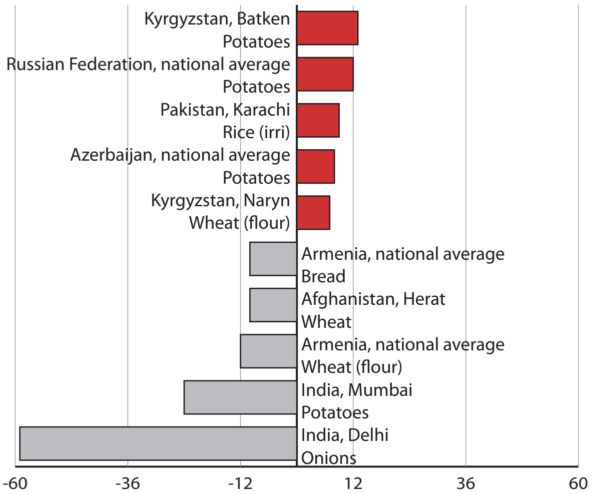


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

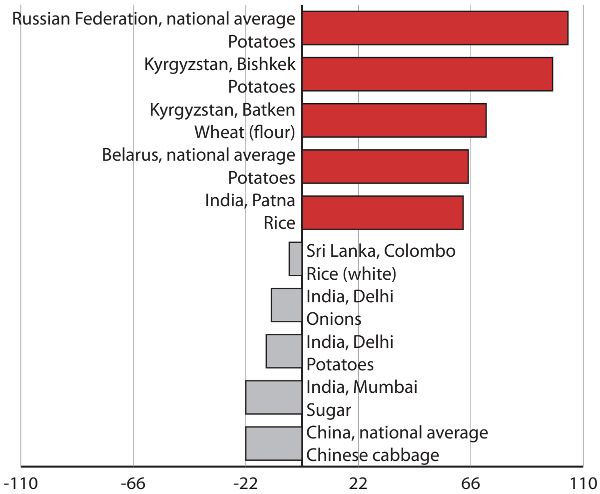


Asia

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

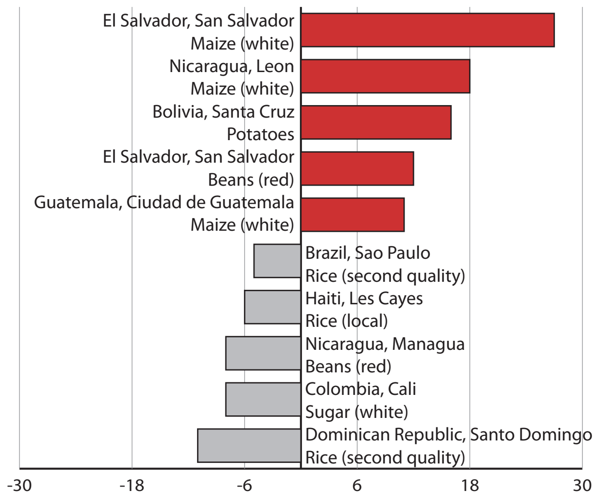


Change in latest available prices compared to one year earlier (%)

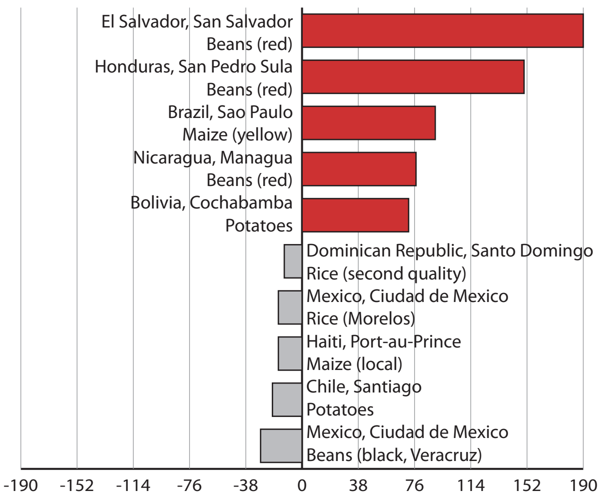


Latin America

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 January to February 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
Eastern Africa						
United Republic of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam, Maize**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	230.00	225.00	391.00	317.00
Kenya: Nairobi, Maize**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	266.00	215.00	320.00	342.00
Uganda: Kampala, Maize**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	211.00	235.00	163.00	256.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Wheat (white)**	ETB per tonne	Feb-11	5 250.00	5 470.00	4 792.50	5 433.30
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Teff (mixed)**	ETB per tonne	Feb-11	6 530.00	6 532.50	7 695.00	8 550.00
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Sorghum (red)**	ETB per tonne	Feb-11	2 780.00	2 737.50	2 992.50	3 332.50
Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Maize**	ETB per tonne	Feb-11	2 530.00	2 580.00	2 695.00	3 557.50
Somalia: Galkayo, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Jan-11	17 600.00	14 500.00	9 000.00	11 000.00
Somalia: Marka, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Jan-11	13 333.00	13 000.00	7 750.00	6 333.00
Somalia: Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Jan-11	12 332.00	11 137.00	6 000.00	7 750.00
Somalia: Baidoa, Sorghum (red)*	SOS per Kg	Jan-11	11 100.00	10 700.00	4 425.00	6 000.00
Sudan: El Obeid, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Jan-11	0.92	0.92	1.24	0.99
Sudan: Port Sudan, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Jan-11	0.94	0.94	1.37	1.01
Sudan: Khartoum, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Jan-11	0.87	0.89	1.28	0.94
Sudan: El Gedarif, Sorghum (Feterita)**	SDG per Kg	Jan-11	0.78	0.74	1.20	0.88
Western Africa						
Niger: Niamey, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Feb-11	170.00	170.00	192.50	190.00
Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Feb-11	150.00	145.00	165.00	150.00
Mali: Bamako, Millet (local)**	XOF per Kg	Feb-11	130.00	150.00	165.00	142.50
Benin: Cotonou, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Jan-11	210.00	220.00	190.00	275.00
Benin, Abomey, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Jan-11	150.00	150.00	135.00	
Benin, Djougou, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Jan-11	150.00	145.00	135.00	
Benin, Nikki, Maize *	XOF per Kg	Jan-11	125.00	125.00	95.00	
Chad: N'Djamena, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Jan-11	170.00	130.00	220.00	256.00
Chad: Abeche, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Jan-11	160.00	150.00	249.00	215.00
Chad: Moundou, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Jan-11	113.00	130.00	183.00	207.00
Chad: Sarh, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Jan-11	130.00	110.00	193.00	239.00
Chad: Moussoro, Millet*	XAF per Kg	Jan-11	200.00	160.00	280.00	247.00
Nigeria: Kano, Sorghum**	NGN per Kg	Jan-11	41.00	37.00	50.00	44.00
Nigeria: Kano, Maize**	NGN per Kg	Jan-11	45.00	48.00	53.00	55.00
Southern Africa						
Mozambique: Maxixe, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Feb-11	12.70	11.87	8.95	13.33
Mozambique: Gorongosa, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Feb-11	10.55	9.94	9.20	15.58
Mozambique: Nampula, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Feb-11	9.86	10.72	9.14	11.57
Mozambique: Montepuez, Maize (white)*	MZN per Kg	Feb-11	9.14	9.14	8.07	10.86
South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (white)**	ZAR per tonne	Feb-11	1 567.00	1 354.43	1 150.50	1 727.80
South Africa: Randfontein, Maize (yellow)**	ZAR per tonne	Feb-11	1 630.25	1 459.38	1 227.05	1 596.30

* 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
Far East Asia						
Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (20% broken milled)*	VND per Kg	Feb-11	8 370.00	8 750.00	7 460.00	6 057.14
Viet Nam: Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken milled)*	VND per Kg	Feb-11	8 070.00	8 450.00	7 195.00	5 857.14
China: National Average, Rice (Japonica second quality)*	CNY per Kg	Feb-11	5.20	5.23	4.21	3.72
China: National Average, Wheat (flour)*	CNY per Kg	Feb-11	3.95	3.94	3.41	3.09
Sri Lanka: Colombo, Rice (white)*	LKR per Kg	Feb-11	58.79	56.52	62.21	65.00
Sri Lanka: Colombo, Wheat (flour)*	LKR per Kg	Feb-11	81.48	81.33	61.86	69.76
Indonesia: National Average, Rice*	IDR per Kg	Jan-11	9 244.00	9 082.00	7 495.00	6 591.00
India: Chennai, Onions*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	17.05	41.20	18.30	17.30
India: Delhi, Onions*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	19.95	49.20	23.10	18.23
India: Mumbai, Onions*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	21.37	49.90	18.00	14.93
India: Patna, Onions*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	18.79	40.45	15.65	14.00
India: Chennai, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	24.00	24.00	22.00	18.00
India: Delhi, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	15.50	14.93	15.45	13.00
India: Mumbai, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	21.05	20.15	19.95	15.85
India: Patna, Wheat*	INR per Kg	Feb-11	15.00	14.47	13.00	11.00
Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat*	AFN per Kg	Feb-11	18.00	18.00	15.25	23.50
Afghanistan: Kandahar, Wheat (flour)*	AFN per Kg	Feb-11	21.00	22.00	19.00	25.50
Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat*	AFN per Kg	Feb-11	18.07	19.13	14.13	22.50
Afghanistan: Kabul, Wheat (flour)*	AFN per Kg	Feb-11	23.67	23.78	15.35	25.50
Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat*	PKR per Kg	Feb-11	27.50	26.88	26.38	24.00
Pakistan: Karachi, Wheat (flour)*	PKR per Kg	Feb-11	32.35	32.18	32.00	25.45
Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat*	PKR per Kg	Feb-11	27.06	27.06	27.44	23.23
Pakistan: Lahore, Wheat (flour)*	PKR per Kg	Feb-11	29.62	29.62	29.30	22.00
CIS						
Belarus: National Average, Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Jan-11	0.63	0.58	0.40	0.35
Russian Federation: National Average, Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Feb-11	1.18	1.02	0.56	0.54
Kyrgyzstan: National Average , Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Feb-11	0.58	0.56	0.35	0.47
Azerbaijan: National Average, Potatoes*	USD per Kg	Jan-11	1.00	0.93	0.72	0.60
Kyrgyzstan: Jalal-Abad , Wheat flour (first grade)*	KGS per Kg	Feb-11	27.63	26.25	17.50	21.55
Kyrgyzstan: Naryn , Wheat flour (first grade)*	KGS per Kg	Feb-11	27.99	26.14	17.80	23.40
Kyrgyzstan: Osh , Wheat flour (first grade)*	KGS per Kg	Feb-11	28.50	28.00	19.33	23.67
Azerbaijan: National Average, Bread (high grade flour)*	AZN per Kg	Jan-11	0.62	0.63	0.53	0.55
Azerbaijan: National Average, Wheat (flour)*	AZN per Kg	Jan-11	0.73	0.73	0.57	0.54
Central America and Caribbean						
Guatemala: Guatemala City, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	445.34	388.52	307.98	352.06
Nicaragua: Managua, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	369.29	364.01	345.71	364.82
Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	433.24	392.97	282.60	336.53
El Salvador: San Salvador, Maize (white)**	USD per tonne	Jan-11	432.17	339.13	274.78	313.04
Nicaragua: Managua, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	1 105.35	1 199.39	645.41	905.03
Honduras: Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	1 747.35	1 778.50	755.03	1 146.93
El Salvador: San Salvador, Beans (red)**	USD per tonne	Jan-11	2 288.04	2 040.65	787.39	1 231.96
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, Rice (first quality)*	DOP per Kg	Jan-11	45.61	47.80	47.63	47.46
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, Rice (second quality)*	DOP per Kg	Jan-11	39.04	42.28	41.85	41.24
South America						
Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Maize (yellow)**	BOB per Kg	Feb-11	483.59	490.28	565.22	627.15
Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Potatoes**	BOB per Kg	Feb-11	456.83	388.70	272.51	330.36
Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Rice (estaquilla)**	BOB per Kg	Feb-11	882.26	880.65	932.89	1 103.21
Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Wheat (flour)**	BOB per Kg	Feb-11	601.23	599.49	538.14	526.43
Brazil: São Paulo, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	296.29	269.01	141.43	147.26
Colombia: Barranquilla, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Jan-11	411.72	361.39	335.24	379.84
Peru: National Average, Maize (yellow)**	USD per tonne	Jan-11	440.21	433.28	353.58	364.95
Brazil: São Paulo, Wheat (flour)**	USD per tonne	Feb-11	823.97	765.13	584.33	530.82
Peru: National Average, Wheat flour (extra)**	USD per tonne	Jan-11	682.36	639.91	585.54	643.84
Uruguay: National Average, Wheat (flour)**	USD per tonne	Jan-11	705.01	686.97	723.52	678.40

* Retail

**Wholesale

Note: For sources see price charts in regional sections.

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