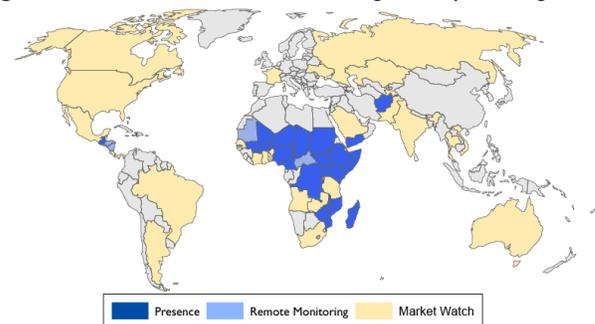


**KEY MESSAGES**

- In **West Africa**, market supplies increased with ongoing harvests but remained below average due to relatively lower carry-over stocks and production compared to 2020/21. Demand remained above average due to increased replenishment of stocks as well as institutional and industrial procurement. Prices decreased seasonally compared to the previous month but remained above average. Supply and demand trends, depreciating national exchange rates in select countries, and rising transport costs will maintain above-average prices for local and imported commodities.
- In **East Africa**, prices increased in most markets in Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi as supplies tightened before the December-to-January harvest. Prices declined in markets in the main producing regions of Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and South Sudan due to the ongoing October-to-January harvest. However, prices were atypically stable or increased in south-eastern Ethiopia, north-eastern Uganda, rural South Sudan, and Somalia due to below-average production, disrupted trade, and currency depreciation.
- In **Southern Africa**, markets and the milling subsector were well-supplied with maize following above-average production during the 2020/21 production year. In November, prices followed seasonally stable trends and remained lowest in Malawi and South Africa, supporting exports within the region and beyond. Planting for the 2021/22 production season was delayed in localized areas due to agroclimatic conditions. High fertilizer costs may constrain production, especially in South Africa. While firm international commodity prices supported regional export earnings, many regional currencies continued to depreciate.
- In **Central America**, although markets were well supplied and operating normally, prices remained elevated compared to 2020 and average levels. Maize prices were stable following *primera* harvests, while local bean prices increased atypically due to a combination of increasing transportation costs, irregular rainfall, and government purchases. In **Haiti**, fuel shortages, political unrest, and insecurity continued to disrupt commercial activities. Marketing system constraints, especially into and out of Port-au-Prince, increased local and imported commodity prices.
- In **Central Asia**, wheat prices were stable or increasing at already elevated levels. Wheat prices in Kazakhstan and Pakistan tracked international reference market trends, stabilizing after increasing earlier in the year. Prices increased across Afghanistan with the depreciation of the AFN and due to elevated prices in regional source markets. In **Yemen**, prices remained above average due to protracted conflict and persistent depreciation of the YER. Price trends differed significantly between internationally recognized government (IRG) and Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) controlled areas.
- **International** staple food markets remained well supplied. Rice and maize prices were stable while wheat prices continued rising at already elevated levels. Global crude oil and fertilizer prices, along with freight costs, reached five-year high levels in October.

**Figure 1. FEWS NET market monitoring country coverage**



Source: FEWS NET

FEWS NET monitors trends in staple food prices in countries at risk of food insecurity. The Price Watch provides an update on market and price trends in selected reference markets. Specific trends for key reference markets and commodities are available in the Price Watch Annexes 1 and 2. FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges partner organizations, ministries of agriculture, national market information systems, the Regional Agricultural Intelligence Network, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and others for their assistance in providing price data.