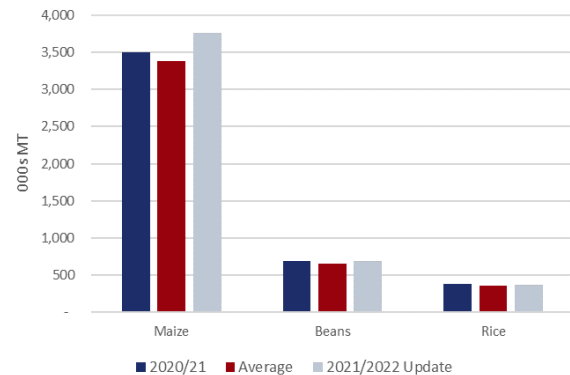


## Regional Supply and Market Outlook Update

### KEY MESSAGES

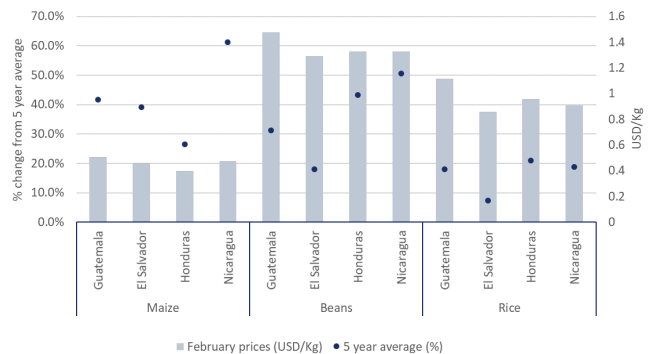
- Irregular rainfall in Nicaragua and Honduras led to production declines during the primera and postrera 2021 seasons. In Guatemala and El Salvador, overall agroclimatic conditions favored white maize and beans production resulting in above average harvests. In January 2022, rainfall distribution supported near to average apante harvest.
- Updated white maize regional production is expected at above average levels; however, aggregated beans harvest will be close to average in MY 2021/22. Aggregated regional white maize production will be above the previous year and five-year average levels, while beans and milled rice will remain stable compared to MY 2020/21 (**Figure 1**).
- Above average maize surpluses are expected in the region (**Figure 6**). Beans self sufficiency will remain average. Regional rice deficit will remain stable and will be fulfilled with regional and international imports. However, price volatility, tighter global cereal supply, and logistical constraints will put additional pressure on regional prices.
- In February 2022, wholesale prices are significantly above average throughout the region (**Figure 2**) and expected to remain high due to rising fuel and transportation costs, inflationary trends (**Figure 5**), and lower bean supply in Honduras and Nicaragua.
- International prices, inflation trends, and government policies will influence food prices in the upcoming months. Moreover, rising input costs will affect the performance of 2022 *primera* harvest and should be closely monitored to assess any negative impacts on crop areas and yields in the upcoming MY 2022/23.

**Figure 1.** Regional staple food production in Central America (000s MT)



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022

**Figure 2.** February 2022 price relative to 5-year average levels



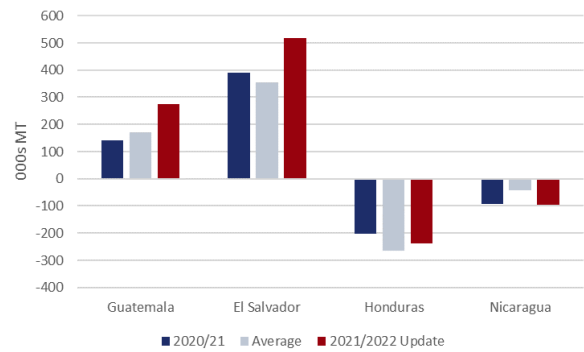
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022

**ABOUT THIS UPDATE** This report provides an update to Regional Supply and Market Outlook Report that was published in [November 2021](#). It summarizes the supply and market outlook for white maize, black and red dry beans, and milled rice in Central America during the, 2021/2022 marketing year (MY). For the purposes of this report, Central America refers to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Mexico and Costa Rica are included because of their role in regional supply and trade.

**CURRENT MARKET TRENDS**

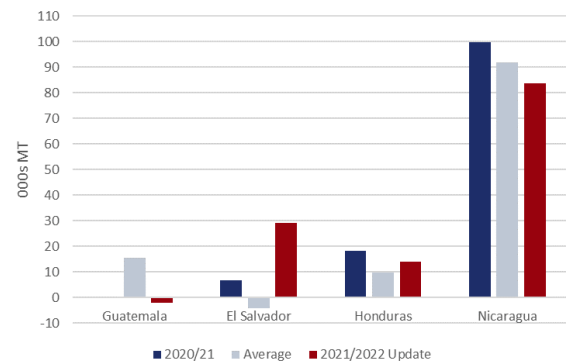
- In Central America, Market Year 2021/22 spans from August 2021 to July 2022, with three main harvests: *primera* (August-October 2021), *postrera* (September-December 2021), and *apante/postrera tardía* (January-February 2022). Maize harvests rely on *primera* season while beans are mainly produced during *postrera* and *apante*.
- Regional white maize supply remains above average levels as of March 2022. Drought conditions during 2021 led to significant country-level variations across the region and wider grain deficits in Nicaragua and Honduras than the five-year average (Figure 3). In Guatemala and El Salvador, higher national production increased white maize availability for the current marketing year. In addition, formal and informal imports, mainly from Mexico, stored grains, and carryover stocks contributed to adequate supply in those countries.
- In February 2022, wholesale maize prices were abnormally high and above the five-year average, with increases that range between 30 and 61 percent (Figure 2). Typically deficit in white maize, Honduras and Nicaragua were affected by delayed and climate-affected *primera* harvest resulting in above average prices and reduced grain availability. In Guatemala, higher local demand also pushed prices upwards.
- Net bean supply decreased in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua compared to the previous year (Figure 4). Crop losses due to irregular rainfall during *primera* and *postrera* harvest explain supply reductions. In addition, regional bean supply was affected by climatic shocks for the second consecutive year leading to reduced stocks in the main producing countries<sup>1</sup>. Bean wholesale prices remain well above average levels in February 2022 (Annex 4).
- Despite adequate regional supply, food prices remained above average levels and are expected to further increase in MY 2021/22 (Annex 5 and 6), driven by rising fuel, agricultural inputs, and transportation costs. Higher local demand and constraints in the international grain market due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict will add to the upward trend.
- Food inflation in Central America is rising (Figure 5), driven by increases in staple grains, animal protein, and vegetable oil prices. This trend is expected to continue influencing

**Figure 3. Net white maize supply (000s MT)**



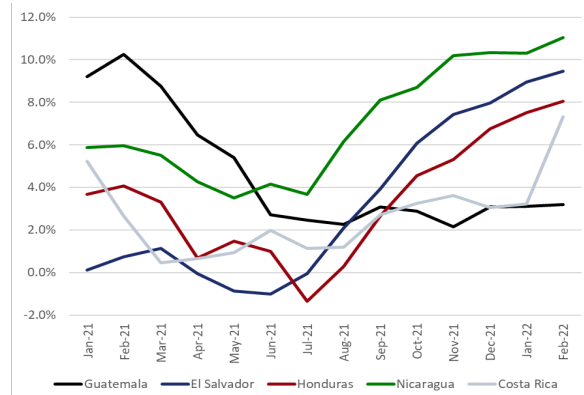
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022

**Figure 4. Net bean supply (000s MT)**



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022

**Figure 5. Yearly food inflation in Central America (2021-2022)**



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Central Banks of Honduras and El Salvador, National Statistics Institute of Guatemala and National Institute of Information and Development- Nicaragua.

<sup>1</sup> In MY 2020/21 tropical storms ETA and IOTA affected bean production area during the main season (*postrera*) reducing beans availability in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

wholesale and retail grain prices for the remainder of the marketing year.

## UPDATED ASSUMPTIONS ON MARKET TRENDS FOR MY 2021/22

### Production

- Adequate maize supply is expected in Guatemala and El Salvador from above-average production (**Annex 1**), carryover stocks, and imports. Production declined by six and one percent in Nicaragua and Honduras, respectively, due to drought conditions during 2021 and is likely to result in an early start of the lean season 2022.
- Reduced regional beans supply is likely from crop losses during *primera* and *postrera* harvest in Honduras and Nicaragua (**Annex 2**). *Apante* season was close to average levels, but production flows from this harvest will not offset previous losses.
- Rising fertilizers and fuel prices, logistic constraints and trade restrictions from leading input exporters such as Russia and Belarus are anticipated to result in higher prices and limited availability across the region. Below average crop areas for 2022 *primera* season are expected, resulting from sharp increases in production costs. Fertilizers are likely to remain significantly above average and 2021 high levels.

### Trade Flows

- Disruptions in the global supply chain resulting from soaring freight costs and expanded demand after the COVID-19 restrictions is expected to affect international trade flows. Higher import prices and delayed deliveries are anticipated for staple grains such as maize, beans and rice.
- **Maize.** Regional and international trade could remain similar to the previous year. In MY 2020/2021, regional imports declined by 30 percent due to reduced international purchases in El Salvador and Honduras, once COVID-19 food assistance programs ended. In Guatemala, imports increased by 22 percent over the same period. Nicaragua significantly increased regional imports from Honduras and El Salvador to improve local supply.
- **Beans.** International trade is anticipated to increase to offset regional crop losses and diminished exports availability in Nicaragua. In MY 2020/2021, black bean imports increased by eight percent compared to the previous year. Exports from Mexico, the United States, Brazil and Argentina accounted for 91 percent of the regional imports. Red bean exports from Nicaragua remained stable compared to the previous marketing year.

### Surplus/Deficit

- The region will maintain maize and beans surpluses (**Annex 1-2**); however, in Honduras and Nicaragua, bean surpluses declined by three and nine percent, respectively. Production declines in Nicaragua will affect export availability for the rest of the region. The rice deficit is expected to remain stable (**Annex 3**) and will be fulfilled with imports from international markets, mainly the United States.

### Prices

- Food inflation is expected to rise in Central America, driven by increasing inputs, utilities, and transportation costs. Grain prices will remain significantly above average for the remainder of MY 2021/22 influenced by soaring fuel prices, logistical constraints, and higher international demand and prices due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- **White maize** prices are anticipated above the five year average owing to higher market demand, rising transportation costs and inflationary trends. Increased industrial demand due to higher international yellow maize prices is expected to press prices upwards in Guatemala. In Honduras and Nicaragua below average *primera* carry over stocks are likely to result in above average prices.
- **Red and black beans** prices are likely to remain close to average and above last year's levels due to lower supply from crop losses during the *postrera* season. In addition, an early start of the lean season is expected due to below average production levels and reserves availability affecting prices across the region.

- **Rice** prices could increase during 2022 due to higher international demand for wheat substitutes. Imports availability is anticipated at average levels across the region.

### MARKET MONITORING INDICATORS FOR 2021/2022 MARKETING YEAR

Based on the updated regional maize and bean production estimates, grain supply is expected at adequate levels across the region. However, unfavorable price trends are likely to remain due to international market disruptions and soaring food prices. Ongoing market monitoring efforts should consider the following key indicators:

Indicator	Justification
Regional grain trade flows	Regional maize, bean, and rice import and export volumes can influence domestic prices and availability. Increased trade from overall favorable harvests in El Salvador and Guatemala could ease the supply deficit in neighboring countries.
Global commodities supply and prices	International market dynamics affect global supply and prices. As an import-dependent region, international trade has implications for regional staple food prices and availability. Changes in global supply and price levels, especially for the U.S.A. yellow maize and rice, and Mexican white maize and beans, should be closely monitored. Freight costs and supply chain disruptions should also be monitored for their implications on grain prices and availability.
Inflation	Rising inflation remains a concern due to its negative implications on food prices. The headline and food inflation should be monitored to assess the impacts of increasing fuel, transportation, and energy costs in the upcoming months.
Agricultural inputs supply and prices	Global oil production should be closely monitored to assess the influence of further increases in fuel and fertilizer prices and its potential impact on production and transportation costs. Trade restrictions in leading exporters such as Russia and Belarus directly impact regional fertilizers supply and should be monitored.
Currency exchange fluctuations	Local currencies depreciation can modify trade volumes and flows in the region. Therefore, it is crucial to monitor variation in the USD and the possible devaluation of local currencies due to their impact on international trade.
Government policies	Government policies, such as supplying agricultural inputs, tax reforms, border controls, managing the strategic reserves, setting or regulating prices, subsidies, and domestic marketing controls will impact the supply and final prices.
International conflict (Russian -Ukraine)	The military escalation between grain exporters will increase volatility in the international market affecting fuel, fertilizers, and food prices. Shifting global demand towards Brazil, Canada and the U.S.A. is likely to put upward pressure on yellow maize, rice, vegetable oils and wheat prices, affecting regional prices and import availability. Moreover, economic sanctions and trade restrictions will have a negative effect on global cereal supply leading to higher prices.

## Annex I. Central America Maize Balance Sheet and 2021/2022 Supply Projections by Country

Country	Item	2020/2021	5-Year average (2016/17- 2020/21)	2021/22	% change over one year	% change over 5-year average	Change one year	Change 5- year average
Costa Rica	Harvest	6,246	6,345	8,261	32%	30%	▲	▲
Costa Rica	Demand	47,552	43,995	49,527	4%	13%	►	▲
Costa Rica	Net Supply	-41,306	-37,650	-41,266	0%	10%	►	▲
Costa Rica	Self sufficiency	13%	15%	17%	27%	13%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Harvest	861,825	830,828	990,646	15%	19%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Demand	472,856	477,029	473,238	0%	-1%	►	►
El Salvador	Net Supply	388,970	353,799	517,407	33%	46%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Self sufficiency	182%	175%	209%	15%	20%	▲	▲
Guatemala	Harvest	1,722,840	1,706,447	1,879,038	9%	10%	▲	▲
Guatemala	Demand	1,582,652	1,535,620	1,605,604	1%	5%	►	►
Guatemala	Net Supply	140,188	170,827	231,738	95%	60%	▲	▲
Guatemala	Self sufficiency	109%	111%	117%	8%	5%	▲	▲
Honduras	Harvest	544,311	452,239	519,918	-4%	15%	►	▲
Honduras	Demand	745,850	715,752	757,454	2%	6%	►	▲
Honduras	Net Supply	-201,539	-263,512	-237,535	18%	-10%	▲	▼
Honduras	Self sufficiency	73%	64%	69%	-6%	8%	▼	▲
Mexico	Harvest	24,508,000	24,267,970	25,322,000	3%	4%	►	►
Mexico	Demand	14,660,472	14,653,105	14,807,076	-4%	1%	►	►
Mexico	Net Supply	9,847,528	9,614,865	10,514,924	7%	9%	▲	▲
Mexico	Self sufficiency	167%	166%	171%	2%	3%	►	►
Nicaragua	Harvest	371,039	397,298	372,060	0%	-6%	►	▼
Nicaragua	Demand	463,336	440,732	468,639	1%	6%	►	▲
Nicaragua	Net Supply	(92,297)	-43,434	(96,580)	5%	122%	►	▲
Nicaragua	Self sufficiency	80%	89%	79%	-1%	-11%	►	▼
Regional Total	Harvest	3,500,015	3,386,813	3,761,662	7%	11%	▲	▲
Regional Total	Demand	3,264,693	3,169,133	3,304,935	1%	4%	►	►
Regional Total	Net Supply	235,322	217,680	456,726	94%	110%	▲	▲
Regional Total	Self sufficiency	107%	107%	114%	6%	6%	▲	▲

Notes: Data for the 2021/22 marketing year are FEWS NET estimates as of August 2021; ► denotes less than or equal to 05 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 05 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 05 percent decrease. Import / export data include the calendar year (August-July). Central America includes Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua. Mexico is also included in this report due to the importance in the regional commerce. "Beans (all types)" include red beans and black beans. "Maize" includes only white maize in this report. "Average" includes data from 2016/17 to 2020/21. All trade data discussed in this report refer only to formal trade. All FEWS NET price estimates are based on price data General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGECA), Market Information System Honduras Agricultural Products (SIMPAAH), Ministry of Economy of Mexico and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA). FEWS NET consumption, production and trade estimates are based on data from the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration SIECA, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAOSTAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, Balance Sheet, Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala (MAGA), National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala INE, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology of Honduras (DICTA), National Rice Corporation of Costa Rica, CONARROZ, Agricultural and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP by its acronym in Spanish), Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of Mexico, SAGARPA, CNP National Production Council, Marketing and Agroindustry, Market Information Service, Costa Rica, Division of Agricultural Statistics, General Directorate of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) El Salvador.

**Annex 2. Central America Bean Balance Sheet and 2021/2022 Supply Projections by Country**

Country	Item	2020/2021	5-Year average (2016/17- 2020/21)	2021/22	% change over one year	% change over 5-year average	Change one year	Change 5- year average
Costa Rica	Harvest	13,943	10,193	15,177	9%	49%	▲	▲
Costa Rica	Demand	62,163	53,718	58,650	-6%	9%	▼	▲
Costa Rica	Net Supply	-48,220	-43,525	-43,473	-10%	0%	▼	►
Costa Rica	Self sufficiency	22%	19%	26%	15%	37%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Harvest	113,398	104,211	136,078	20%	31%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Demand	106,717	108,330	106,803	0%	-1%	►	►
El Salvador	Net Supply	6,681	-4,119	29,275	338%	-811%	▲	▼
El Salvador	Self sufficiency	106%	96%	127%	20%	32%	▲	▲
Guatemala	Harvest	230,407	238,905	231,738	1%	-3%	►	►
Guatemala	Demand	230,297	223,453	233,637	1%	5%	►	►
Guatemala	Net Supply	109	15,452	(1,899)	-1836%	-112%	▼	▼
Guatemala	Self sufficiency	100%	107%	99%	-1%	-7%	►	▼
Honduras	Harvest	136,078	121,745	133,765	-2%	10%	►	▲
Honduras	Demand	117,850	111,944	119,684	2%	7%	►	▲
Honduras	Net Supply	18,228	9,801	14,081	-23%	44%	▼	▲
Honduras	Self sufficiency	115%	109%	112%	-3%	3%	►	►
Mexico	Harvest	241,316	300,364	241,316	0%	-20%	►	▼
Mexico	Demand	1,297,944	1,297,292	1,310,924	1%	1%	►	►
Mexico	Net Supply	-1,056,628	-996,928	-1,069,608	1%	7%	►	▲
Mexico	Self sufficiency	19%	23%	18%	-1%	-21%	►	▼
Nicaragua	Harvest	208,652	194,056	193,774	-7%	0%	▼	►
Nicaragua	Demand	108,713	102,104	109,957	1%	8%	►	▲
Nicaragua	Net Supply	99,940	91,952	83,817	-16%	-9%	▼	▼
Nicaragua	Self sufficiency	192%	185%	176%	-8%	-5%	▼	►
Regional Total	Harvest	688,535	658,918	695,355	1%	6%	►	▲
Regional Total	Demand	563,577	545,831	570,081	1%	4%	►	►
Regional Total	Net Supply	124,958	113,087	125,274	0%	11%	►	▲
Regional Total	Self sufficiency	122%	121%	122%	0%	1%	►	►

Notes: Data for the 2021/22 marketing year are FEWS NET estimates as of August 2021; ► denotes less than or equal to 05 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 05 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 05 percent decrease. Import / export data include the calendar year (August-July). Central America includes Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua. Mexico is also included in this report due to the importance in the regional commerce. "Beans (all types)" include red beans and black beans. "Maize" includes only white maize in this report. "Average" includes data from 2016/17 to 2020/21. All trade data discussed in this report refer only to formal trade. All FEWS NET price estimates are based on price data General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGECA), Market Information System Honduras Agricultural Products (SIMPAAH), Ministry of Economy of Mexico and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA). FEWS NET consumption, production and trade estimates are based on data from the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration SIECA, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAOSTAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, Balance Sheet, Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala (MAGA), National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala INE, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology of Honduras (DICTA), National Rice Corporation of Costa Rica, CONARROZ, Agricultural and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP by its acronym in Spanish), Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of Mexico, SAGARPA, CNP National Production Council, Marketing and Agroindustry, Market Information Service, Costa Rica, Division of Agricultural Statistics, General Directorate of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) El Salvador.

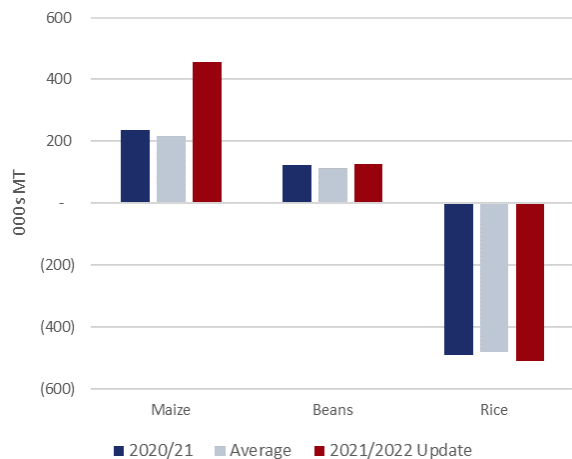
**Annex 3. Central America Rice Balance Sheet and 2021/2022 Supply Projections by Country**

Country	Item	2020/2021	5-Year average (2016/17- 2020/21)	2021/22	% change over one year	% change over 5-year average	Change one year	Change 5- year average
Costa Rica	Harvest	152,721	163,078	160,000	5%	-2%	►	►
Costa Rica	Demand	234,256	236,526	236,000	1%	0%	►	►
Costa Rica	Net Supply	-81,535	-73,448	-76,000	-7%	3%	▼	►
Costa Rica	Self sufficiency	65%	69%	68%	4%	-2%	►	►
El Salvador	Harvest	27,216	26,918	26,918	-1%	0%	►	►
El Salvador	Demand	92,357	93,860	92,432	0%	-2%	►	►
El Salvador	Net Supply	-65,142	-66,941	-65,513	1%	-2%	►	►
El Salvador	Self sufficiency	29%	29%	29%	-1%	1%	►	►
Guatemala	Harvest	47,000	34,012	47,000	0%	38%	►	▲
Guatemala	Demand	82,127	79,686	83,318	1%	5%	►	►
Guatemala	Net Supply	-35,127	-45,674	-36,318	3%	-20%	►	▼
Guatemala	Self sufficiency	57%	43%	56%	-1%	32%	►	▲
Honduras	Harvest	49,895	55,030	58,967	18%	7%	▲	▲
Honduras	Demand	213,964	207,117	217,293	2%	5%	►	►
Honduras	Net Supply	-164,069	-152,087	-158,326	-4%	4%	►	►
Honduras	Self sufficiency	23%	27%	27%	16%	2%	▲	►
Mexico	Harvest	190,000	215,965	201,000	6%	-7%	▲	▼
Mexico	Demand	1,096,322	1,095,771	1,107,285	1%	1%	►	►
Mexico	Net Supply	-906,322	-879,806	-906,285	0%	3%	►	►
Mexico	Self sufficiency	17%	20%	18%	5%	-8%	►	▼
Nicaragua	Harvest	263,084	245,441	245,441	-7%	0%	▼	►
Nicaragua	Demand	488,738	462,413	494,332	1%	7%	►	▲
Nicaragua	Net Supply	-225,654	-216,972	-248,891	10%	15%	▲	▲
Nicaragua	Self sufficiency	54%	53%	50%	-8%	-7%	▼	▼
Regional Total	Harvest	387,194	361,402	378,326	-2%	5%	►	►
Regional Total	Demand	877,186	843,076	887,374	1%	5%	►	▲
Regional Total	Net Supply	-489,992	-481,674	-509,048	4%	6%	►	▲
Regional Total	Self sufficiency	44%	43%	43%	-3%	-1%	►	►

Notes: Data for the 2021/22 marketing year are FEWS NET estimates as of August 2021; ► denotes less than or equal to 05 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 05 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 05 percent decrease. Import / export data include the calendar year (August-July). Central America includes Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua. Mexico is also included in this report due to the importance in the regional commerce. "Beans (all types)" include red beans and black beans. "Maize" includes only white maize in this report. "Average" includes data from 2016/17 to 2020/21. All trade data discussed in this report refer only to formal trade. All FEWS NET price estimates are based on price data General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGECA), Market Information System Honduras Agricultural Products (SIMPAAH), Ministry of Economy of Mexico and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA). FEWS NET consumption, production and trade estimates are based on data from the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration SIECA, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAOSTAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, Balance Sheet, Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala (MAGA), National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala INE, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology of Honduras (DICTA), National Rice Corporation of Costa Rica, CONARROZ, Agricultural and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP by its acronym in Spanish), Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of Mexico, SAGARPA, CNP National Production Council, Marketing and Agroindustry, Market Information Service, Costa Rica, Division of Agricultural Statistics, General Directorate of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) El Salvador.

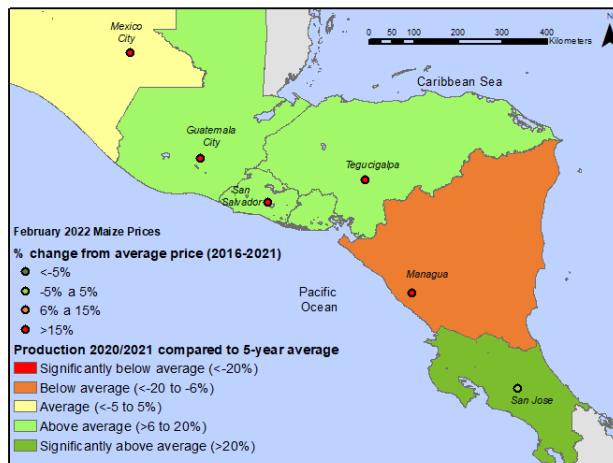
### Annex 4. Regional Staple Food Balances and Prices Compared to Average and Projected 2021/22 Production Levels

**Figure 6.** Regional staple grain balances in Central America (000s MT)



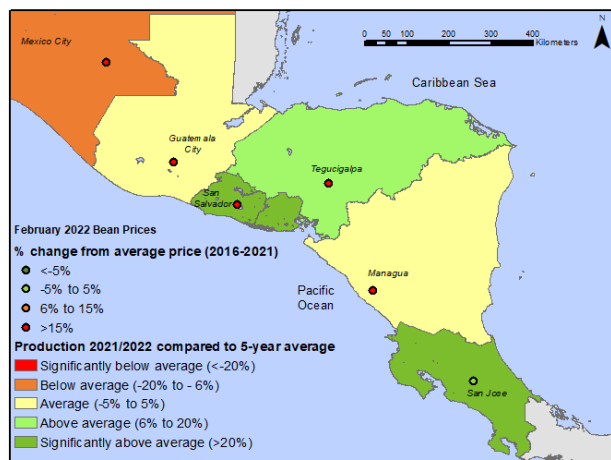
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from INE, FAO, UNFPA, Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022.

**Figure 7.** February 2022 Maize Prices compared to Average and Projected 2020/21 Maize Production levels



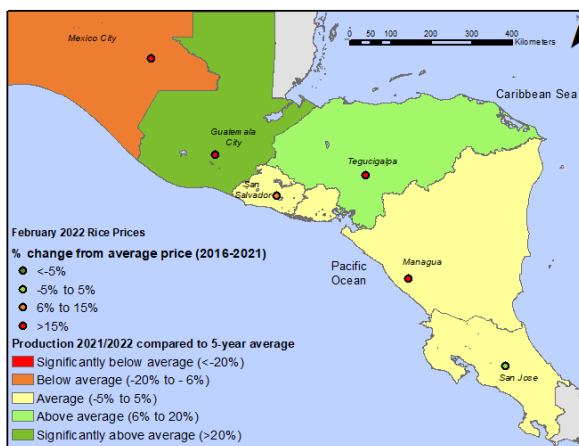
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022.

**Figure 8.** February 2022 Bean Prices compared to Average and Projected 2021/22 Beans Production levels



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022.

**Figure 9.** February 2022 Rice Prices compared to Average and Projected 2021/22 Rice Production levels



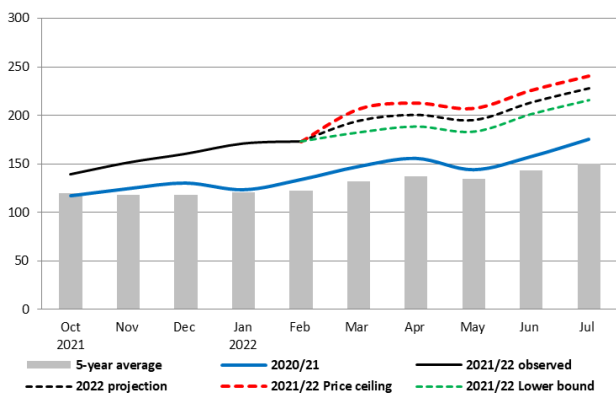
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Nutrition (MAGA/DIPLAN), El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPANH), 2022.



### Annex 5. Central America updated Maize Price Projections 2021/22

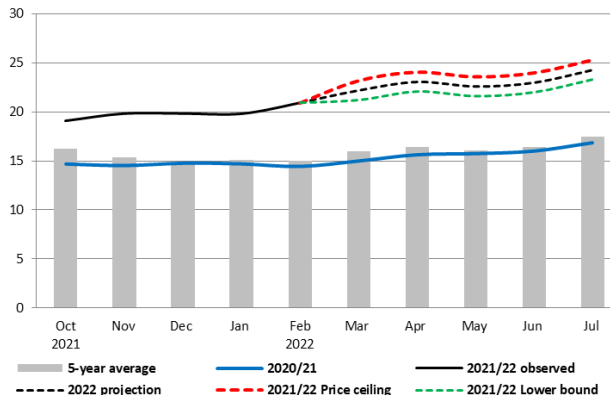
Figure 10. Maize price projections March– July 2022

**Guatemala City (Guatemala) GTQ/100lb**



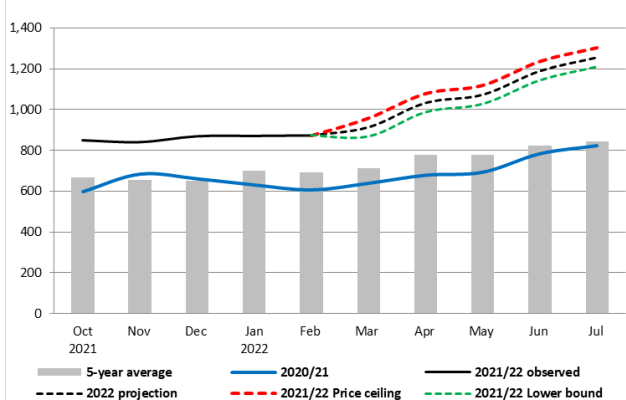
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA/DIPLAN) (2022).

**San Salvador (El Salvador) USD/100lb**



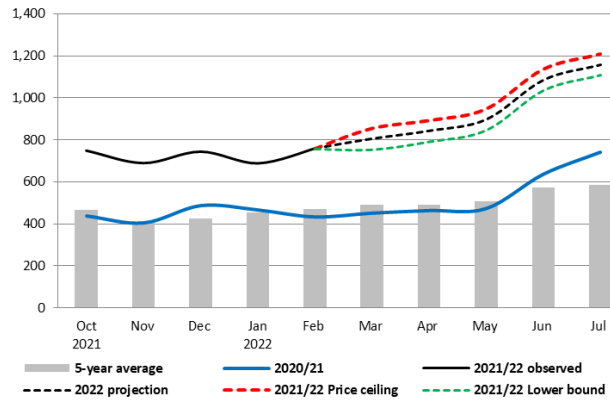
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) (2022).

**Tegucigalpa (Honduras) HNL/200lb**



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPAH) (2022).

**Managua (Nicaragua) NIO/100lb**

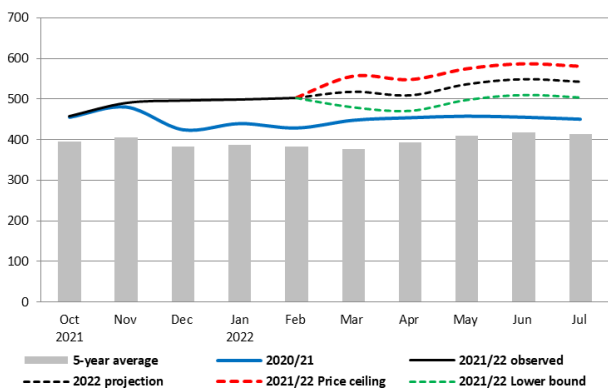


Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPAH) (2022).

### Annex 6. Central America updated Bean Price Projections 2021/22

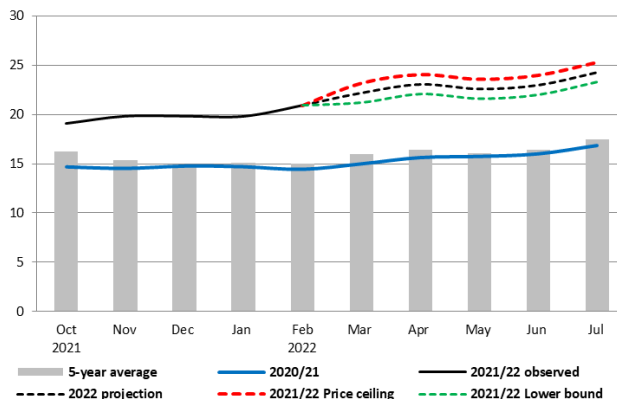
Figure 11. Bean price projections March– July 2022

#### Guatemala City (Guatemala) GTQ/100lb



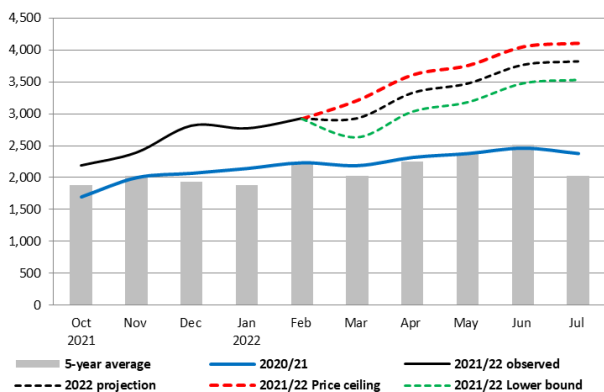
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA/DIPLAN) (2022).

#### San Salvador (El Salvador) USD/100lb



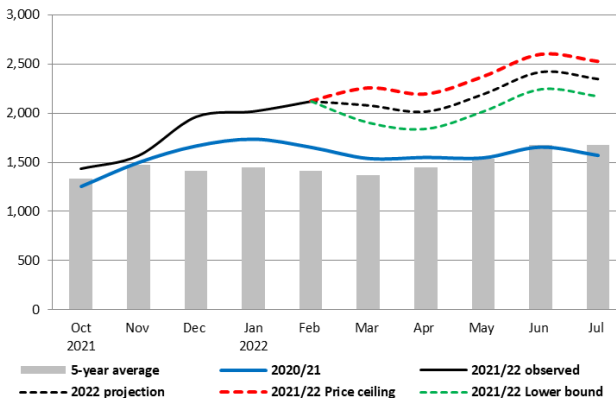
Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from El Salvador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) (2022).

#### Tegucigalpa (Honduras) HNL/200lb



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPAH) (2022).

#### Managua (Nicaragua) NIO/100lb



Source: FEWS NET estimates based on data from Agricultural Product Market Information System of Honduras (SIMPAH) (2022).

### Annex 7 Global Cereal Supply

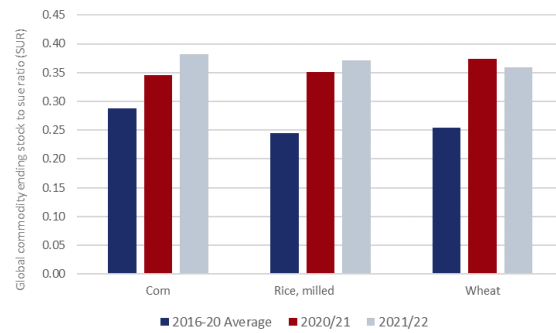
Global commodity markets remain well supplied with maize (corn), rice, and wheat (Figure 12). MY 2021/22 global cereal supplies are projected to remain above average owing to persistent year-on-year production gains. Global stocks are anticipated to increase marginally due mostly to assumed accumulation in Ukraine, while world trade is anticipated to decrease if exports from the Black Sea are not offset by other regions. Global wheat and maize trade is expected to fall short of earlier predictions (USDA and IGC).

Global grain prices have been significantly affected by the conflict in Ukraine, which caused a sudden shift of demand to other suppliers and a remarkable increase in exporter price quotes for coarse grains. Although markets have settled following the spikes in March 2022, maize and wheat prices are currently on an upward trend (Figure 13). Over the coming months, global maize and wheat prices will remain above 2020/21 levels, while rice prices will remain below 2020/21 levels.

There are several notable risks for the global cereal market. The global shipping logistics sector has experienced port delays and shipping container shortages due to increased demand associated with the economic recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, which may affect agricultural commodity and input (e.g. fertilizer) trade. Global fuel and fertilizer prices have reached record levels, which may put upward pressure on agricultural production and transportation costs. Moreover, uncertainty surrounds the impacts of the Russian-Ukraine conflict on global cereal supply. With Russia and Ukraine among the world's largest exporters of grains and oilseeds, the ongoing conflict, and resulting spike in agricultural commodity prices, has fueled concerns about potential food security risks.

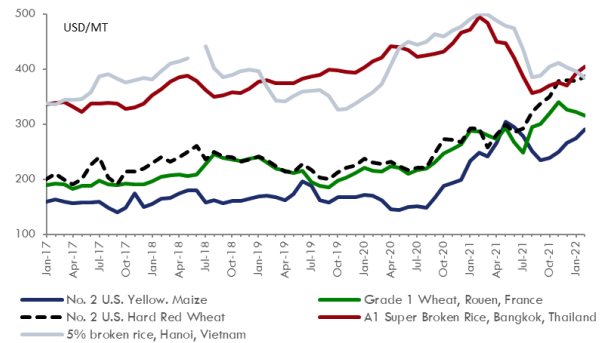
The forecaster consensus anticipates La Niña conditions will continue through the summer of 2022, with ENSO-neutral conditions predicted to return thereafter. The forecaster consensus favors a slower decay of La Niña (NOAA). The impact of this forecast will vary geographically (Figure 14). FEWS NET will continue to monitor global cereal, fertilizer, and fuel markets in the coming months as 2021/22 global commodity supply estimates are updated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), International Grains Council (IGC), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

Figure 12. Global commodity ending stock to use ratio (SUR)



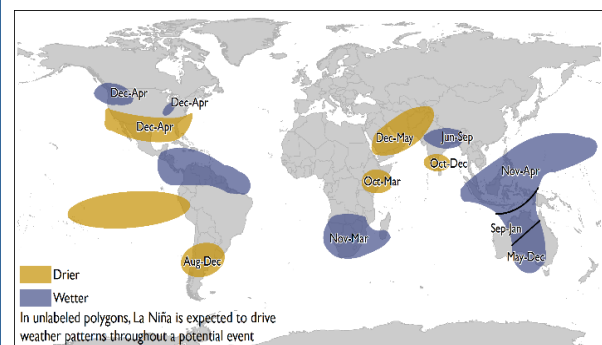
Source: FEWS NET calculations based on USDA's September 2021 data

Figure 13. Global Commodity Prices (USD/MT) January 2017-February 2022



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Bank, 2022

Figure 14. Typical Global La Niña Impacts



Source: FEWSNET