

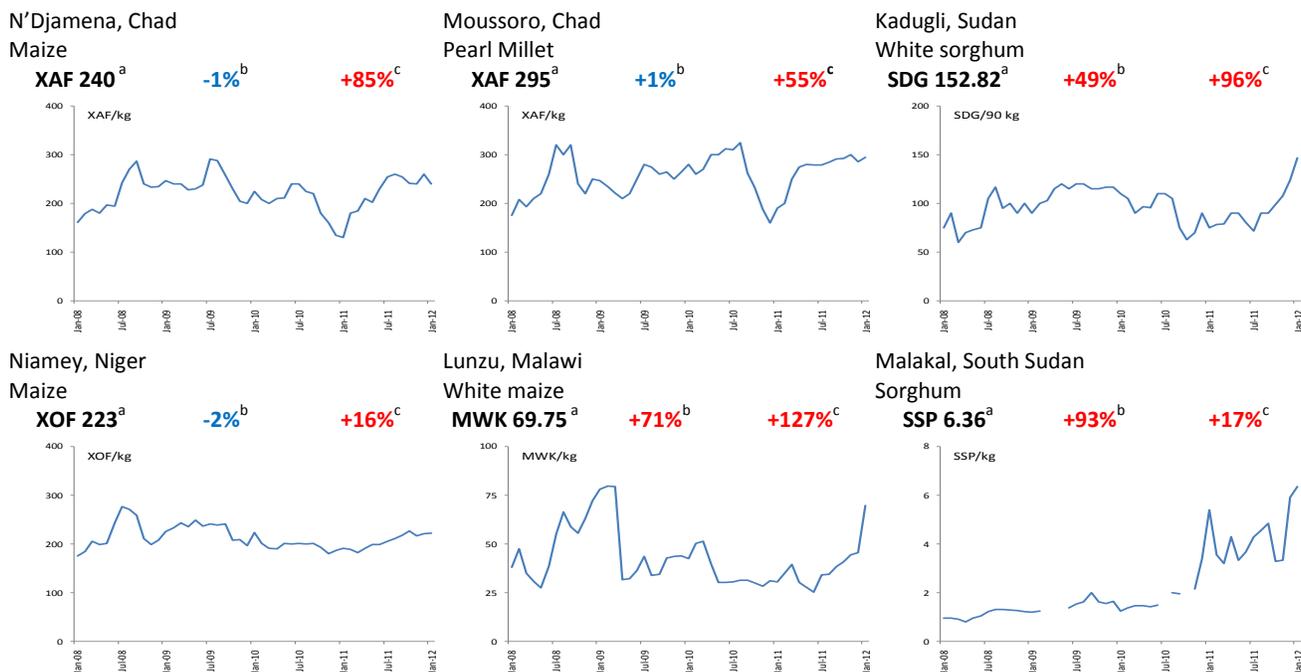
PRICE WATCH: January Food Prices

February 29, 2011

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food prices in countries vulnerable to food insecurity. The Price Watch provides an update on trends in selected urban centers. Prices for key markets and commodities monitored are made available in the Price Watch Annex.*

- In East Africa, food crop prices have declined and stabilized in Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, and other areas that had good harvests. However, prices remain high in major deficit areas such as in Kenya and in regions with poor market access such as Somalia's Juba Valley trade basin and northeastern Kenya.
- Poor grain production in Sudan this year and constraints to trade due to the conflict have led to very high grain prices in South Kordofan State and Blue Nile State in Sudan and in northern South Sudan.
- Maize prices increased seasonally or remained stable in Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in January but they continued to increase rapidly in Malawi.
- In West Africa, grain prices declined in many reference markets in January. Yet, they remain high, particularly in the areas of the Sahel that had significant crop losses and/or where trade flows are hindered by civil insecurity in Mali and Nigeria.
- Following good *postrera* season harvests of maize and beans, supplies are adequate in Central America and prices were generally stable in early 2012.
- In Afghanistan and Tajikistan, wheat and wheat flour prices remain stable as the winter season progresses. However, these prices remain relatively high, particularly in Tajikistan, despite the low price of wheat in Kazakhstan

Figure 1: Food price trends in selected reference markets, January 2008-January 2012



^a Current monthly average price ^b Change over three months ^c Change over one year.

Sources: FEWS NET, World Food Program (WFP), Système d'information sur les marchés agricoles au Niger (SIMA NIGER), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) of Malawi, World Food Program (WFP), and Sudan Institutional Capacity Program: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA)

* FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges partner organizations, ministries of agriculture, national market information systems, the Regional Agricultural Intelligence Network, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Program, and other partners, for assistance in providing price data.

OVERVIEW

Current situation. International grain prices have increased slightly since December 2011 (Figures 2 and 3). Maize export prices in the United States increased by seven percent between late December and late February. Wheat prices in the U.S. export market rose in late January and then came down in February. From late December to late February, the price of hard red winter wheat went up by just one percent. Grain prices remain well above the levels from 2009/10.

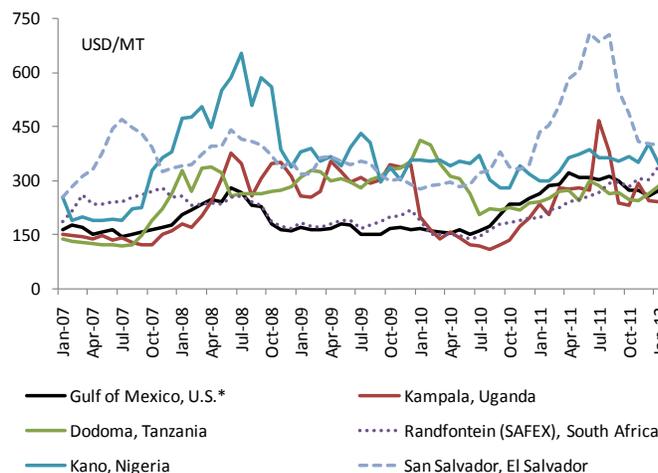
Crop losses in South America due to excessively hot and dry conditions in maize surplus-producing areas and uncertainty about the maize crop prospects in South Africa pushed prices up between December and January. However, a recent upward revision of the forecast for U.S. corn production put downward pressure on prices. Furthermore, production prospects in China improved over the past few months, and despite unfavorable growing conditions, both Argentina and Brazil are still expecting record maize harvests. **These favorable expectations maintained maize prices relatively stable in February.**

A recent slowdown in shipments of wheat from the Black Sea region has caused some upward pressure on international prices but healthy wheat harvests in the southern hemisphere, particularly in Argentina and Australia, have had the opposite effect. **Wheat supplies in the international market remain adequate.** Abundant supplies of low-grade wheat from several exporters have encouraged the substitution of wheat for maize for some industrial uses and livestock feed.

Rice prices continued to fall as bumper harvests arrive on markets in South and Southeast Asia (Figure 3). Export prices for rice from Thailand continued to decrease between December and January and then remained stable in February. The price of Vietnamese rice continued to fall in February, converging towards prices in South Asia. **Export prices in Vietnam, India, and Pakistan currently are much lower than in Thailand.** Abundant supplies in India and good production in China in 2011/12 have contributed to the recent decline in international rice prices.

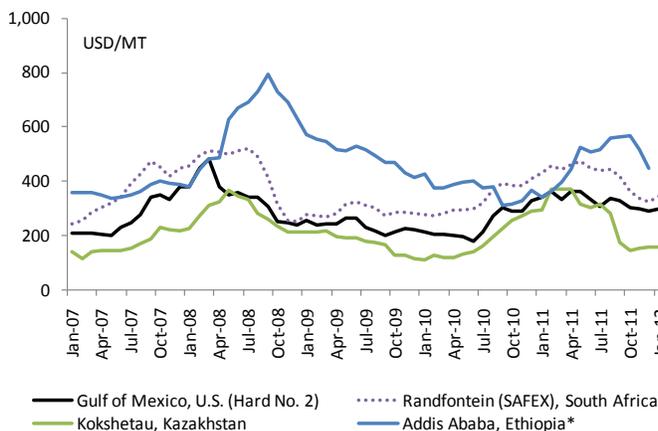
In FEWS NET regions in the northern hemisphere, coarse grain prices in producing areas have generally been stable or declining over the past few months following the main harvest period (Figure 2). In East Africa, staple food prices decreased following good harvests in many parts of the region but they remain high in areas with a structural deficit or with poor market access. In West Africa, coarse grain prices in the south of the region have decreased following the main harvest but they are relatively high in the Sahel, despite a decline in January. In Central America, maize prices declined considerably in the second half of 2011, and they are now close to their levels before the price surge in 2010/11. In Central Asia, wheat prices have been relatively steady thanks to abundant supplies in Kazakhstan and Pakistan and adequate trade flows into

Figure 2: International and regional white maize export or wholesale prices, 2007-12



* Denotes yellow maize. All others are white maize.

Figure 3: International and regional wheat export or wholesale prices, 2008-12



* Denotes retail price. All other prices are export or wholesale.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Marketing (MITM) of Tanzania, Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) of El Salvador, South Africa Futures Exchange (SAFEX), KazAgroMarketing, and Ethiopia Grain Trade Enterprise (EGTE).

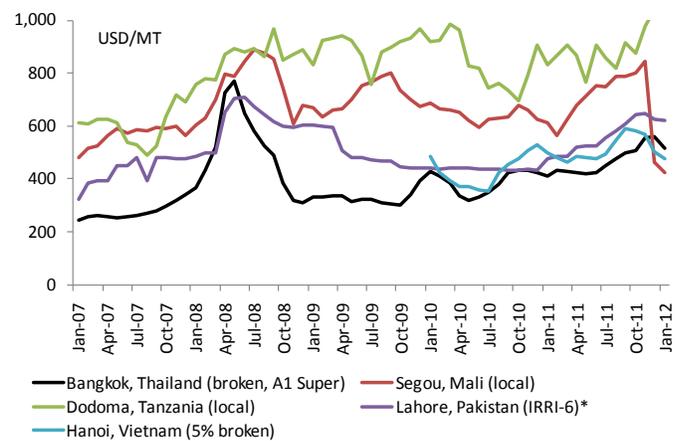
deficit areas. In Southern Africa, as the lean season progresses, maize prices and the prices of other staple foods have generally been stable or seasonally increasing.

Outlook. Worldwide grain production is expected to reach a record level in the marketing year 2011/12 (International Grains Council, IGC). By the end of the marketing year, global stocks are now expected to marginally increase compared to last year as grain production was revised upward in several large producing countries. However, stocks among major exporters are still expected to decline because the utilization of maize and barley for feed is growing rapidly, and despite a slight decline in the growth of maize utilization by the ethanol industry. World maize stocks are forecast to continue to decrease, by seven million metric tons (MMT) compared to 2010/11, but wheat stocks will increase by 15 MMT (IGC). The outlook for the next wheat crop in the northern hemisphere remains good and wheat production in 2012/13 should be relatively high.

In the coming months, international wheat prices can be expected to remain steady or to slightly increase as exportable supplies in northern hemisphere decline while supplies remain adequate among all major exporters. The upcoming wheat harvest in South Asia is expected to bring substantial supplies to the export market, causing some downward pressure on prices. If the prospects for the wheat crop in the northern hemisphere remain good, they might decline later this year. Maize prices should also remain relatively stable. Although the maize crop from the southern hemisphere will bring new supplies to the market, the supply-demand balance will remain tight due to the low level of maize stocks in exporting countries.

Record-high rice production is expected also in 2011/12 despite the floods that caused rice crop losses in Southeast Asia in 2011. Significant increases in production are expected in China and India. End-of-year stocks for major rice exporters are forecast to increase significantly, particularly in India and Thailand. As the new rice crop will continue to reach markets in the next few months in a number of rice-producing countries, prices may decline further.

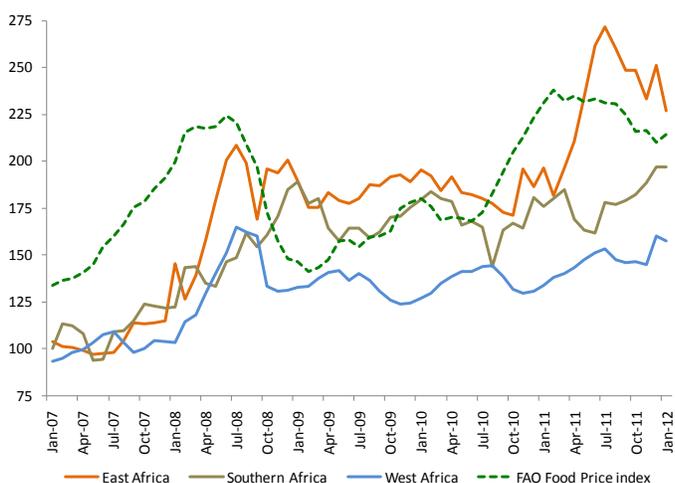
Figure 4: International and regional rice export or wholesale prices, 2008-12



* Denotes retail price. All other prices are export or wholesale.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Marketing (MITM) of Tanzania, and World Bank

Figure 5: FEWS NET African regional price indices and FAO Food Price Index, 2007-2012



Sources: FAO and FEWS NET

Note: FEWS NET Regional price indices are based on equally-weighted retail price quotes for staple foods consumed by the poor (key local and/or imported cereals, pulse, and/or tuber) in reference markets of FEWS NET countries' capital cities. The base years of the FEWS NET regional price indices are the regional marketing years ending in 2006. The FAO Food Price Index uses 2002-2004 as the base period. The Southern Africa index excludes Zimbabwe because of hyperinflation in 2008, and Malawi in December, January, and August of 2011 due to missing data. This month the West Africa index excludes Côte D'Ivoire. It also has excluded Guinea since August 2011 and Togo since April 2011 due to missing or unavailable data. The East Africa index excludes Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Uganda this month due to unavailable data and data quality issues.

EAST AFRICA

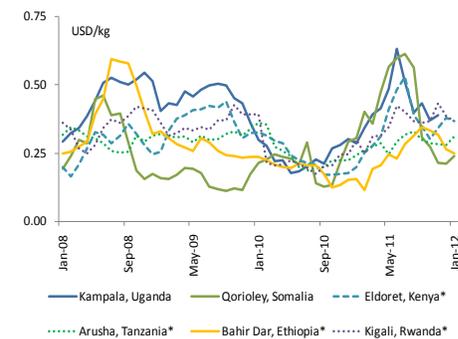
Current situation. In Sudan, the below normal harvest from the 2011 main crop from November to January has led to unseasonable price increases. The uncharacteristic surge that started in October and November 2011 has been sustained to date with the month-on-month price increases continuing between December and January. Sorghum prices are up to double prices from last year. Millet prices, another key staple have followed similar trends. These increases have been triggered by low harvests, trade disruption in some areas, farmers holding onto their stock in anticipation of higher prices, and increased marketing costs as transportation cost have increased. **Trade disruptions have been especially severe in areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan under control of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) where ongoing conflict limits trade.** In South Sudan, although prices are somewhat stable and very close to last year's prices, this will be short lived as farmers' stocks are declining. **The trade ban by Sudan will limit South Sudan's ability to import, and the depreciating local currency will make imports more expensive.** In particular, the weakening currency implies that cross-border inflows from Uganda and Ethiopia will be more costly.

In Kenya, prices of white maize are somewhat seasonably stable, but they are higher than at the same time last year. In some markets in the northeast such as Mandera, prices have stabilized at very high levels. The high prices across the country have been occasioned by tighter markets as most large-scale producers continue to hold on to their stocks in anticipation of higher prices since the duty-free maize imports authority ended in December. In addition, cross-border inflows from Uganda and Ethiopia are lower than last year, perhaps due to higher prices obtainable in the South Sudan. In Mandera and surrounding markets in northeastern and eastern Kenya, the traditional inflows of substitute cereals such as rice, wheat flour, and pasta from southern Somalia's Mogadishu and Kismayo ports has been disrupted by the ongoing military intervention. This is placing additional pressure on maize prices. Similarly, the military operation has disrupted inflows of informally traded maize from the *Deyr* crop in Somalia.

In Ethiopia and Uganda, increased supplies from the *Meher* and second season harvests, respectively have led to significant declines in prices of maize and sorghum. In Tanzania, prices are showing marginal seasonable increases following the good *Vuli* season harvest and declining cross-border demand. In Rwanda, prices have started a slight seasonable increase as the lean season approaches and planting for the season B harvest has been delayed. In Burundi, supplies from the season-A harvest have continued to maintain the relatively stable staple commodity prices even as the lean season progresses. **In Somalia, the rapid decline in prices of white maize and red sorghum from the good *Deyr* harvest has started to stabilize.** The price drop has been transmitted from southern Somalia to the central trade basin though some areas of the cowpea belt in Middle Shabelle and Galgadug regions still have very high prices for cereals. The thinning of supplies from humanitarian agencies in some areas due to recent disruption of their activities is one factor leading to prices stabilizing and to continued high prices in some areas of the cowpea belt.

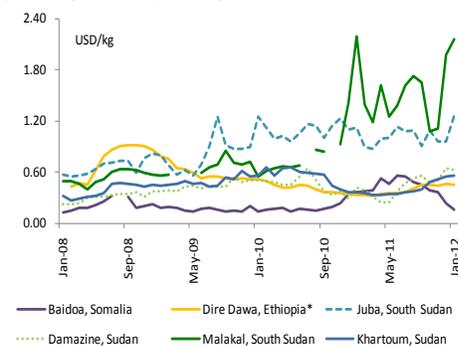
Outlook. In Sudan, price increases will likely persist through the lean season as no large changes to supply or demand are expected. In Sudan and South Sudan, both local currencies may depreciate against the U.S. dollar as foreign currency reserves are exhausted by the oil dispute. Both countries rely on imports to cover food gaps and have unusual needs this year. Similarly, civil insecurity in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States will continue to disrupt trade in the affected areas, and market isolation of these areas will increase with the start of the rainy season in June. In Kenya, maize prices will most likely remain stable with short rains and cross-border inflows, until April, when increases are expected. Maize prices will most likely peak in May or June following the usual seasonal pattern. In Uganda and Ethiopia, prices will most likely continue to decline with increased inflows from recently harvested crop, while in Somalia, the price trend will depend on if assistance flows continue to complement local supplies.

Figure 6: Prices of white maize in surplus-producing areas of East Africa, January 2008-January 2012



* Denotes wholesale. All other prices are retail.

Figure 7: Prices of sorghum in East Africa, January 2008-January 2012



Sources: WFP, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit Somalia (FSNAU)/FEWS NET, RATIN, WFP, MITM, FAO, EGTE, Ministry of Agriculture of Kenya, and FarmGain Africa Ltd.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

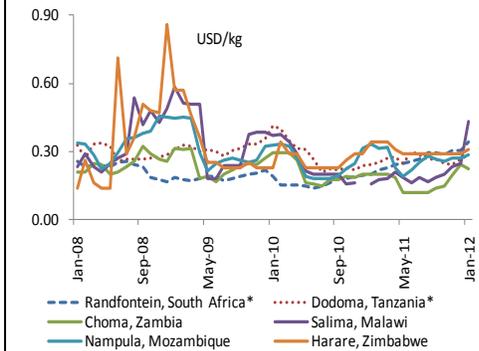
Current situation. As the lean season progresses, staple food prices in most reference markets continued to increase seasonally in January. **Maize price movements generally remained within seasonal trends, except in Malawi.** Prices for other staples including rice and legumes have been more variable, with significant increases in some markets. On the South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX), maize spot prices continued to increase steadily between December and January but they decreased significantly between January and mid-February, by over 10 percent, due to an appreciation of the rand vis-à-vis major currencies and an upward revision of crop prospects. SAFEX Wheat prices followed a similar trend.

In Mozambique, trade flows from the central region are bringing maize supplies to the deficit markets of Maputo and Chokwe in the south, and prices have been stable or increasing seasonally. Bean prices have been relatively stable but they remain high compared to prices from previous years. **In Zambia, maize prices declined or remained stable in most reference markets between December and January.** This unseasonal trend was apparently caused by the sale of maize by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) to private millers and communities in urban and rural areas at prices well below market prices along with a government measure requiring millers to lower the maize meal price. Large public and private stocks have ensured a robust supply and stable prices. In contrast to other countries in the region, maize prices in Zambia have remained well below prices from the past few years. The FRA still holds large stocks but, recently, abundant rains reportedly damaged some of its maize stocks in rural areas. In Zimbabwe, maize prices slightly increased in January. They are moderately above prices from last year.

In Malawi, prices for staple food commodities continued to increase between December and January. Prices for rice, beans, and cassava have also gone up over the past months, with the exception of cassava in Lunzu, in the south. Maize prices increased significantly throughout the country over the past few months, particularly in the food deficit areas of southern Malawi. In Nsanje, in the extreme south of Malawi, and Lunzu, in the south, the price of maize rose by 54 and 71 percent, respectively, between October and January. Larger price increases were observed in rural markets in the south. In the central and northern parts of the country, in surplus areas, maize prices rose as well. A key driver of this surge in maize prices stems from fuel shortages and high fuel prices, which have raised transportation costs. These circumstances are consequences of a foreign exchange shortage and the devaluation of the Malawian kwacha between August and September 2011. This factor has been compounded by atypical upward pressure due to mediocre crop prospects for the upcoming harvest. In the vicinity of Malawi, for instance, a 45-percent increase in the price of maize was observed in Tete, northwestern Mozambique in January due dwindling stocks in the surplus markets of the region and increasing demand.

Outlook. Generally, staple food prices are expected to rise seasonally or remain stable through the period February-March, the peak of the lean season. Then, availability will improve and prices will begin to decline with the arrival on the market of the new crops, the marketing of carryover stocks, and the decreased reliance of households on markets as they gain access to their green harvests of maize and other food crops. Exceptions could be the areas that have been severely affected by heavy rains and floods, particularly the lower part of the Limpopo basin in the Gaza province and parts of Maputo province, where planting was delayed, crops were lost, and, as a result, harvests will come later and in smaller quantities. In major deficit areas, price declines will also come later. **Between January and February, maize prices in Malawi slightly declined following a response from traders and the export ban in place since December 2011, but this easing in prices was limited. As maize supplies continue to dwindle in the lean season continued price increases are expected.** Furthermore, the reduced production prospects compared to the past few years imply that prices will remain relatively high even after the next harvest. Small price declines are expected but prices will probably start to rise again within two to three months from the harvest period. Imports from Mozambique and Tanzania will help mitigate this upward pressure on prices in Malawi. Furthermore, the hike in general inflation in Malawi in late 2011, from below 10 percent to slightly above that, suggests that nominal food prices are even more likely to exhibit an upward trend in the coming months. In South Africa, the upcoming harvest will put downward pressure on grain prices in the region—planted

Figure 8: Prices of white maize in Southern Africa, January 2008 – January 2012



* Wholesale prices. All others are retail.

Sources: SAFEX, MITM, MAFS, Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique, Central Statistics Office of Zambia, and FEWS NET

areas for maize and wheat are substantially higher than last year—but SAFEX prices will most likely remain higher than the price levels before the recent price surge in international markets.

WEST AFRICA

Current situation. At the regional level, cereal availability has improved following the marketing of crops from the main growing season and the start of the off-season harvest. Generally, flows of food crops (cereals, vegetables, and tubers), supported by trade between the Sudanian zone and the Sahel have continued to supply markets adequately. The reliance of households on markets is currently limited as they still have stocks from the main harvest, and they have off-season crops, but they will soon increasingly turn to the market as the lean season approaches. In January, staple food prices in many reference markets in the Sahel eventually declined following a period of unseasonal price increases.

In the eastern trade basin (Benin, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad), cereal prices decreased in the deficit areas of Niger and Chad in January as adequate supplies were transferred from the surplus areas of Benin and Nigeria. An exception is the price of millet in Chad. Cereal trade flows to Chad from typical trading partners such as Nigeria, Libya, Cameroon, and the Central African Republic were below normal. In Nigeria, a fall in the price of cowpea of over 40 percent on the wholesale market of Kano between December and January has negatively affected the revenue of producers from Niger and Chad and their ability to purchase cereals. This price decrease was due to a lower demand from traders from the south of Nigeria. Flows of cash crops including cowpea, groundnut, and sesame from Chad to Nigeria were hindered due to the instability in Nigeria. In Benin, maize prices have been stable or declining. Supplies of tubers are abundant and their prices are stable.

In the central and western trade basins, the demand from traders from the Sahel has been strong due a weak supply in parts of Mali and Mauritania. **However, cereal trade flows have been weak relative to the demand in deficit areas, in particular in the western part of the central trade basin serving the deficit areas of the northwestern Mali and southeastern Mauritania.** As a result, prices in deficit markets rose above the seasonal averages. Yet, in January, prices decreased slightly in many markets in Mali. In Ghana, prices continued to increase from December to January due to a strong internal demand from agro-industries. These high prices in Ghana have prevented traders from sourcing adequate quantities of maize there. Côte d'Ivoire is thus a key source of maize for Mali and Burkina Faso. In Senegal, traders' stocks of local cereals are declining, yet prices remained stable from December to January.

Outlook. In the coming months, the impact of high local cereal prices in the Sahel on food access will be mitigated by the availability of substitutes from the Sudanian zone such as maize and cassava flour and from off-season cropping areas. Imported food products will also play a significant role in allowing poor households to access food, particularly in Mali and Mauritania. **However, the increase in market demand from households in the Sahel will raise the upward pressure on prices.** The conflicts in Nigeria and Mali have recently restricted the flows of food commodities and their persistence will hinder the functioning of markets, which could cause shortages locally and a further rise in prices, in particular in the Sahel region of Chad and in northern Mali.

Figure 9: Prices of millet in West Africa, January 2008-January 2012

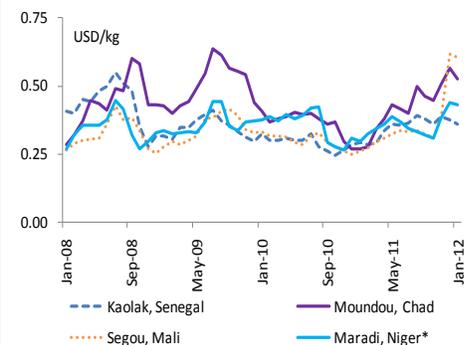


Figure 10: Sorghum prices in West Africa, January 2008-January 2012

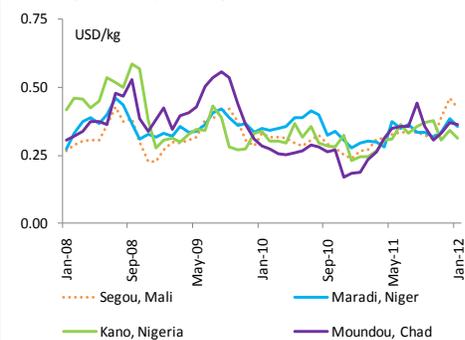
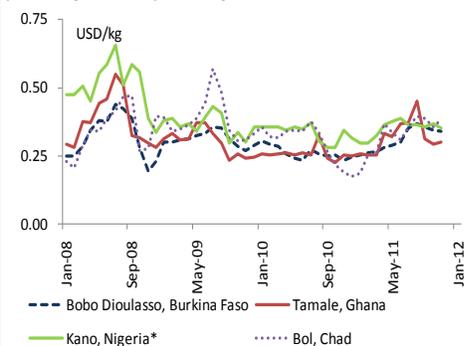


Figure 11: Maize prices in West Africa, January 2008-January 2012



* Wholesale prices. All others are retail.

Sources: SIMA NIGER, OMA, FEWS NET, and Système de l'Information sur les Marchés du Senegal (SIM)

CENTRAL ASIA

Current situation. Wheat and wheat flour prices were relatively stable in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Pakistan in January (Figures 12 and 13). The low price of wheat in Kazakhstan following a bumper harvest is one factor containing seasonal price rises along with good prospects for the coming winter wheat harvest.

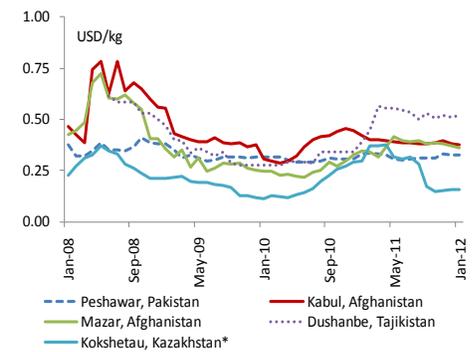
In Afghanistan, wheat and wheat flour prices remained relatively stable on most markets. Imported wheat flour in a few markets in Afghanistan such as Kandahar is actually now below the price of local wheat grain due to the lower prices of imported flour from Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Trade of basic goods including staple foods from the north and with Pakistan continues mostly normally. Rice and vegetable oil prices were mostly stable.

Diesel prices continued to rise very slightly from December to January in Afghanistan. Fuel prices in Afghanistan are under seasonal upward pressure, which is normal for winter. Changing fuel trade and trends in international markets, especially regarding Iranian supplies, also played a role.

In Tajikistan, prices for wheat flour remained relatively stable between December and January. These stubbornly high wheat flour prices have fallen very slightly, but they have yet to reflect the lower prices in Kazakhstan. High transportation costs are cited as one reason for continued high prices. The government of Tajikistan's Anti-Monopoly Agency recently regulated prices of certain grades of petrol provided by Gazpromneft-Tajikistan. This led to a slight drop in prices for petrol between December and January. Rice prices continued to rise in several markets which have been attributed to some losses of the crop in November due to cold in Panjakent Rice, Fruit, and Vegetable livelihood zone. Vegetable oil prices remained relatively stable. Delays of rail cars on the southern route to Kurgan-Tyube from Uzbekistan have shifted additional trade through Dushanbe, but they have not significantly affected staple food prices or supply in southern Tajikistan.

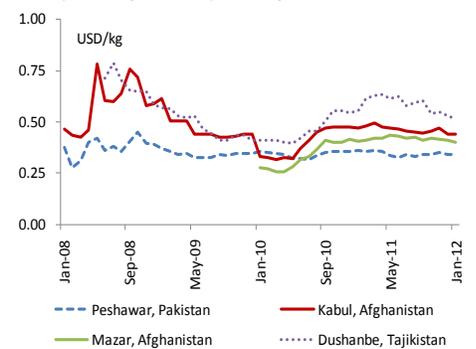
Outlook. In the coming months, there will still be upward pressure on wheat, wheat flour, and other staple food prices as the lean season progresses. This high demand for market purchases in both Tajikistan and Afghanistan will peak as households exhaust their winter stocks. Supplies from Kazakhstan and Pakistan should keep market availability good. However, as supplying markets is more difficult in winter, high fuel prices both in Tajikistan and in Afghanistan could lead to higher prices of imported wheat and wheat flour over the remainder of the lean season through April. Additional relief will come from the food aid distributions currently underway in northern and central provinces of Afghanistan. Good planting conditions in Afghanistan over the past several months have led to a good outlook for next season, which should cause households that produce surplus wheat to sell on the markets instead of holding back their stocks.

Figure 12: Wheat prices in Central Asia, January 2008-January 2012



* Wholesale prices. All others are retail.

Figure 13: Wheat flour prices in Central Asia, January 2008-January 2012



Sources: WFP, KazAgroMarketing

CARIBBEAN and CENTRAL AMERICA

Current situation. In Central America, maize prices mostly were stable or slightly declined between December and January due to adequate supplies from the *postrera* harvest and stable prices in the international market (Figure 15). Trade flows from surplus areas have brought adequate supplies and have lowered prices in deficit areas. The recent floods due to tropical depression 12E have had little impact on food availability at the regional level, although many households were affected. In Guatemala, following the harvest from the *postrera* season and the harvest in Petén region of northern Guatemala, white maize prices decreased rapidly but they remain above the levels from before 2010. In El Salvador and Nicaragua, white maize prices remained steady or fell slightly in January as supplies from the *postrera* harvest are marketed while rural household have access to their own production. In Honduras, maize prices in most reference markets were flat but small increases were observed in some markets.

Bean prices moderately declined in several markets across Central America. New supplies from the harvest in Petén region of northern Guatemala resulted in stable prices in Guatemala City. In Nicaragua and El Salvador, supplies of red beans and *Seda* red beans from the *postrera* and *apante* harvests have lowered prices. In Honduras, red bean prices were stable in some reference markets while they declined in others between December and January.

In Haiti, the prices of imported and locally-produced staples have been relatively stable (Figure 9). The price of imported rice was stable or continued to decline in January. This downward trend has been driven by the entry of new traders, which has increased competition in the market and lowered prices, and recently by the decline in international prices. Maize flour prices remained stable. Bean prices decreased in several reference markets, including Jérémie in the south and Cap-Haïtien in the north, as supplies from the new crop bring downward pressure on prices.

Outlook. In Central America, white maize and bean prices are expected to remain relatively stable over the next few months as supplies from the *postrera* harvest are available in adequate quantities. Some rural households will be able to rely on their stocks from these harvests. However, for households that were affected by tropical depression 12E or faced other production shocks, market purchases may begin about two months earlier this year. The recent easing of international maize prices may also reduce the pressure on prices, but the ability to import will remain constrained by relatively high international maize prices and tight stocks on international markets. Losses of maize to cold in Mexico will likely place upward pressure on prices throughout the region from now until the *primera* harvest starts in July.

Between late February and mid-March, the *apante* harvest in Nicaragua will add substantial supplies of beans to regional availability and put further downward pressure on red bean prices. However, if the *apante* season does not fill all bean demand, imports may be relatively expensive this year. While stock levels of dry beans in the U.S. are good, prices have increased over the past year due to a low area planted in 2011. Competition from other, higher-value crops displaced plantings for beans in the U.S. this past season. As Mexico had a disappointing harvest in 2011 and will import more beans than usual from the U.S., Canada, Nicaragua, and Argentina, supplies in the western hemisphere will be relatively tight. Both Canada and China had relatively disappointing years for dry beans due to competition for land from higher-value crops, so countries in Central America and the Caribbean that need to import beans will face higher prices from their usual international exporters. Black bean markets are the most likely to be affected.

In Haiti, supplies from the ongoing harvests will keep the prices of local food crops relatively stable until March. Receding international rice prices and healthy competition among traders in the domestic market should ensure stable rice prices in Haiti. The bean harvest in irrigated areas will probably lead to a decrease in beans prices in February-March.

Figure 14: Imported rice prices in Haiti, January 2008- January 2012

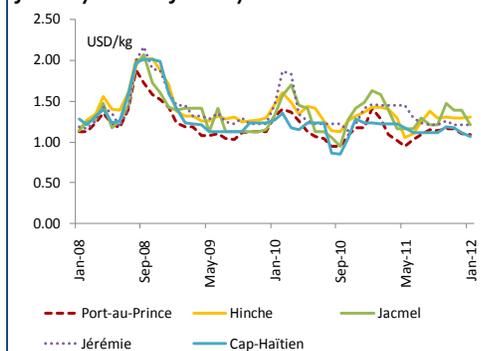
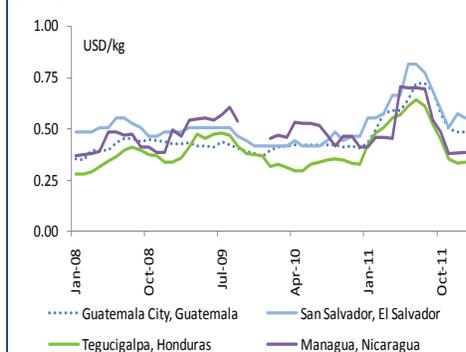


Figure 15: Retail white maize prices in Central America, January 2008- January 2012



Sources: Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA)/FEWS NET, MAL, Dirección General de Economía Agropecuaria (DGEA), Sistema de Información de Mercados Productos Agrícolas de Honduras (SIMPAH), Secretaría de Economía de México, and Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación de Guatemala (MAGA)