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Food Price Monitoring and Analysis

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MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

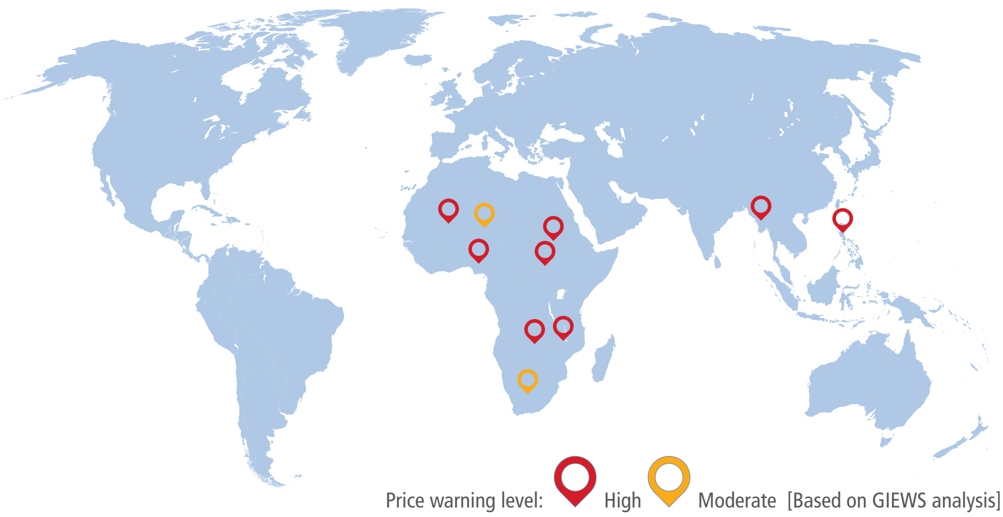
KEY MESSAGES

- In February 2025, international maize and wheat prices increased due to seasonally tighter supplies and concerns over crop production in key exporting countries. By contrast, international rice quotations declined, as ample exportable supplies and weak import demand exerted downward pressure on prices.

- FAO's analysis of the latest domestic staple food price data indicates that prices remained higher year-on-year in many countries during January and February 2025. On a monthly basis, maize and wheat prices increased seasonally in South America, with strong export demand providing additional support to the price increases in the major exporting countries. In Southern Africa, tight supply conditions and inflationary pressures from weakened currencies in several countries continued to sustain high maize prices. In Central America, maize prices exhibited mixed trends, with the main season harvest driving price declines in some areas, while adverse weather conditions led to localized production shortfalls and price increases in others. In Far East Asia, rice prices decline due to increased market availability from the 2024 main harvest in most countries. Prices of coarse grains increased in parts of East and West Africa due to conflict-related market disruptions and production shortfalls from the 2024 cereal harvest.

CONTENTS

Domestic price warnings



Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2025.

Warnings are only included if latest available price data is not older than two months.

Burkina Faso | Millet

Malawi | Maize grain

Mali | Coarse grains

Myanmar | Rice

Nigeria | Staple foods

Philippines | Rice

South Africa | Maize grain

South Sudan | Staple foods

Sudan | Staple foods

Zambia | Maize grain

GIEWS - Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture

INTERNATIONAL CEREAL PRICES

International maize and wheat export prices increased, while rice export prices declined

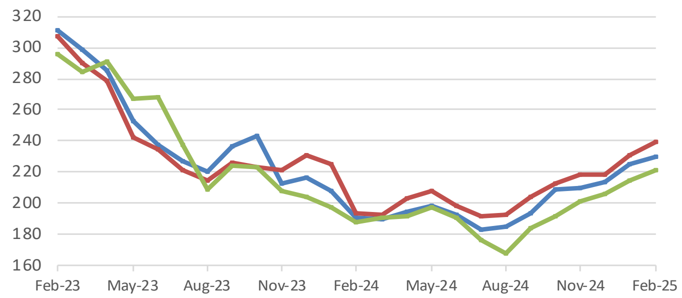
World **maize** prices continued their upward trend in February 2025. Brazil's (Paranagua, feed) values rose, up 4 percent, as supplies seasonally tightened and planting of the main crop (*Safrinha*) progressed slowly at the beginning of February due to weather-related delays. Strong export demand and deteriorating crop conditions in Argentina underpinned a 2 percent increase in Argentina's (Up River, f.o.b.) prices. A 3 percent increase in the benchmark United States of America (US No. 2, Yellow, f.o.b.) maize prices reflected strong export demand for United States of America maize.

Global **wheat** export prices also increased month-on-month in February 2025. Tighter domestic supplies, in addition to a stronger currency, in the Russian Federation led to a 4 percent increase in Russian (milling, 12.5%) quotations. As exports from the Russian Federation slowed, higher demand along with concerns over unfavourable crop conditions in some areas contributed to a 4 percent increase in the benchmark United States of America (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter) values. Argentina's (12%, Up River) prices also increased by 4 percent in February as their export pace surpassed last year's level due to their competitive price and larger seasonal supplies.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index averaged 105.9 points in February 2025, down 6.8 percent from January 2025. Export prices of *Indica* rice declined across Asia in February. The falls were driven by a combination of generally weak import demand, progress of the *winter-spring* harvest in Viet Nam and favourable prospects for off-season crops in India and Thailand. In India, the depreciation of the Indian rupee against the United States dollar placed downward pressure on prices, despite some support provided to quotations by a recovery in volumes procured domestically by the Government of India. In the United States of America, expectations of increased competition with South American exporters and trade policy uncertainties also caused *long-grain* quotations to decline.

International maize prices

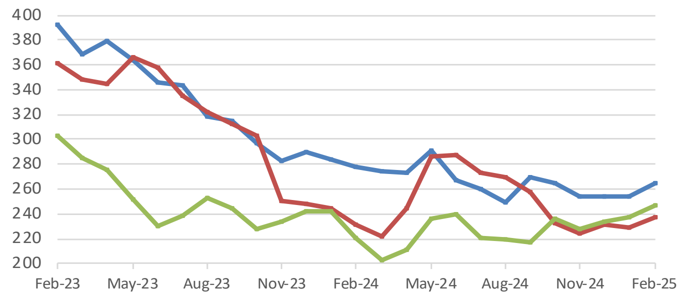
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Argentina, Maize (Up River)	229.60	2.1	9.6	20.6
Brazil (Paranagua), Maize (feed)	239.10	3.5	9.4	23.3
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	221.48	3.1	10.1	18.0

International wheat prices

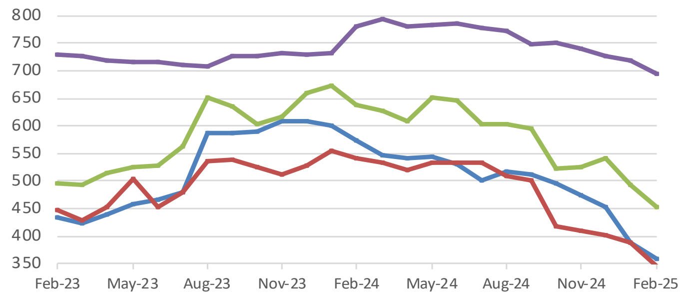
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	264.30	4.1	3.9	-5.0
Argentina, Wheat (12%, Up River)	237.65	3.7	5.7	2.7
Russian Federation, Wheat (milling, 12.5%)	247.30	4.0	8.4	12.3

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	359.25	-7.6	-24.2	-37.3
Pakistan, Rice (25% broken)	345.25	-11.3	-15.6	-36.2
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B white)	451.75	-8.3	-14.0	-29.2
United States of America, Rice (US No. 2, 4% Long Grain)	694.00	-3.5	-6.2	-11.0

For more information visit the FPMA website here

DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS

Countries where prices of one or more basic food commodity are at abnormal high levels which could negatively impact access to food.

Burkina Faso | Millet

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	-2.4	-0.4
12 months	3.6	0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Burkina Faso, Kongoussi, Wholesale, Millet.

Prices of millet higher year-on-year in February 2025

Wholesale prices of **millet** were stable or increased by up to 10 percent, month-on-month in February 2025, when they were 10 to 29 percent higher on a yearly basis in most markets. However, in the markets of Nouna and Kongoussi, year-on-year price increases of 49 and 60 percent were reported. The year-on-year rise in millet prices can be attributed to several factors, including strong local demand, in particular in areas where a rising number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was reported. In addition, low stock levels, especially in conflict-affected areas, where furthermore, access constraints hinder adequate supply to markets and localized production shortfalls in 2024 contributed to the higher year-on-year prices.

Malawi | Maize grain

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	20.0	4.0
12 months	4.2	0.6

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Malawi, National Average, Retail, Maize.

Maize prices continued to rise sharply

The average price of **maize** grain (the primary food staple) increased for a second consecutive month in February 2025, at a rate of more than 20 percent, climbing to a high of MWK 1 574/kg (USD 0.90/kg). At this level, prices had nearly doubled on a yearly basis, driven by constrained supply, both internally and externally across Southern Africa. This supply constraint is likely to have also disrupted informal trade patterns, which typically help to balance localized supply deficits. A weak currency has also increased processing and distribution costs, as costs of key imported inputs in agrifood chains, such as fuel, have risen.

Mali | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	1.4	-0.8
12 months	2.3	0.3

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Mali, Gao, Wholesale, Millet.

Prices of coarse grains remained above their year-earlier levels in February 2025

Wholesale prices of **sorghum** followed mixed trends in February 2025 and they were up to 39 percent higher on a yearly basis in most markets. **Millet** prices recorded month-on-month increases of up to 33 percent nationwide and, in February, they were 20 to 41 percent higher than a year earlier. However, in the market of Ségou, located in a key cereal-producing region where floods resulted in crop losses in several areas, the price of millet was 71 percent higher on a yearly basis. Market disruptions due to conflict as well as localized cereal production shortfalls in 2024 contributed to high prices of coarse grains across the country.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Myanmar | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	-2.2	0.1
12 months	-0.1	1.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Myanmar, Yangon, Retail, Rice (*Emata*, Medium).

Prices of rice at near-record highs in February 2025

Retail **rice** prices of the widely consumed *Emata* rice declined marginally month-on-month in February 2025, but prices remained at near-record levels, driven primarily by high production and transport costs, and the below-average 2024 main harvest, which was negatively affected by flooding from heavy rains and super Typhoon Yagi in September 2024. In addition, conflict-related market disruptions further contributed to the high prices. Overall, prices of rice in February were about 10 percent higher than their elevated levels a year earlier.

Nigeria | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 12-24	Same period average
3 months	-2.0	1.6
12 months	3.9	0.7

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Nigeria, National Average, Retail, Rice (milled).

Cereal prices remained at very high levels in December 2024

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the average prices of locally-produced **maize** and local **rice** remained stable in December 2024, when they were 99 and 112 percent, respectively, higher year-on-year. Average prices of **wheat flour** and **imported rice** recorded a slight month-on-month increase of 1 percent in December 2024, and were 96 and 106 percent, respectively, higher than a year earlier. The high **cereal** prices were mostly underpinned by the weak national currency, with the naira being equivalent to NGN 1 553.3/USD 1 in December 2024 compared to NGN 876.4/USD 1 in December 2023, as well as cereal production shortfalls in several areas in 2024. Furthermore, high transport costs support the high cereal prices and in northern areas, conflict continued to disrupt markets.

Philippines | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	-1.7	1.5
12 months	-0.7	1.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Philippines, National Average, Retail, Rice (regular milled).

Prices of rice at elevated levels in February 2025

Domestic retail prices of regular and well milled **rice**, the country's main staples, softened from October 2024 to February 2025 on account of improved supplies from the 2024 main harvest and large imports. However, as of January and early February 2025, prices of rice were still at high levels and, on 3 February 2025, the government declared a food security emergency on rice due to the extraordinary increase in prices, which will remain in effect until further notice. The declaration allows the release of buffer stocks held by the National Food Authority, with rice announced to be sold at a retail price of PHP 35/kg (USD 0.60/kg), significantly below current domestic prices.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

South Africa | Maize grain

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	-1.7	0.5
12 months	2.4	0.1

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: South Africa, Randfontein, Wholesale, Maize (white).

Wholesale prices of white maize decline, but remain well above year-earlier values

Wholesale prices of **white maize** grain fell precipitously in February 2025 following eight months of consistent monthly increases. The decrease is linked to good rains since late January that boosted crop conditions and official forecasts pointing to an upturn in production in 2025 following the drought-reduced 2024 harvest. However, on a yearly basis, white maize grain prices remained more than 30 percent higher, underpinned by a tight domestic supply and heightened export demand from neighbouring countries, where import needs have risen, amid the widespread impact of the El Niño-linked drought on the agriculture sector. **Yellow maize** prices also dropped steeply in February, but remained more than 30 percent higher year-on-year.

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01-25	Same period average
3 months	-3.7	-0.2
12 months	0.1	0.9

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: South Sudan, Rumbek, Retail, Maize (white).

Prices of maize and sorghum at record levels in Juba as macroeconomic challenges were exacerbated by a decrease in oil exports and trade disruptions due to floods

In the capital, Juba, retail prices of **maize** and **sorghum** unseasonally increased by 14 and 70 percent, respectively, in January 2025, due to the continuous depreciation of the exchange rate, despite an improved market availability following the 2024 harvest. Similarly, prices of **imported wheat** increased by 9 percent month-on-month. Prices surged in March 2024 following a sharp depreciation of the national currency, mainly as a result of a substantial reduction of oil exports due to damages to the pipelines passing through the Sudan and by disruptions in oil shipments via the Red Sea, against a backdrop of severe macroeconomic challenges. More recently, trade disruptions due to widespread floods exerted further upward pressure on prices. Prices of maize, sorghum and imported wheat, in January 2025, were between three and more than five times their already high year-earlier values, with prices of maize and sorghum at record levels.

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 01-25	Same period average
3 months	-10.9	0.2
12 months	6.1	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sudan, National Average, Retail, Sorghum.

Prices of staple foods continue to decline in January 2025, but still at very high levels, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict

The national average retail prices of domestically produced **sorghum** and **millet**, the main staples, declined in January 2025 for the fourth consecutive month, decreasing by 3 and 5 percent, respectively, as the 2024 harvest increased market availability. **Cereal** prices began to follow a sustained increasing trend in late 2017, due to the difficult macroeconomic situation, coupled with high prices of fuel and agricultural inputs inflating production and transport costs. Heightened political instability since 2019 and the conflict since April 2023 exerted further upward pressure. In January 2025, prices of sorghum and millet, despite the recent declines, were more than four times their pre-conflict levels in March 2023.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Zambia | Maize grain

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 02-25	Same period average
3 months	8.1	4.3
12 months	1.2	0.6

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Zambia, National Average, Retail, Maize (white).

White maize grain prices hit fresh peaks

The national average price of **white maize** grain continued to rise steeply in February 2025, reaching a new peak. The month-on-month increase was estimated at 19 percent in February, one of the biggest monthly price increases on record. The drought-affected 2024 harvest that resulted in reduced national supplies underlies much of the price growth. Recent price pressures were also likely exacerbated by an increase in electricity tariffs in November 2024, a response to power shortages and the need for electricity imports following reduced hydroelectric capacity.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of coarse grains remained higher year-on-year in several countries

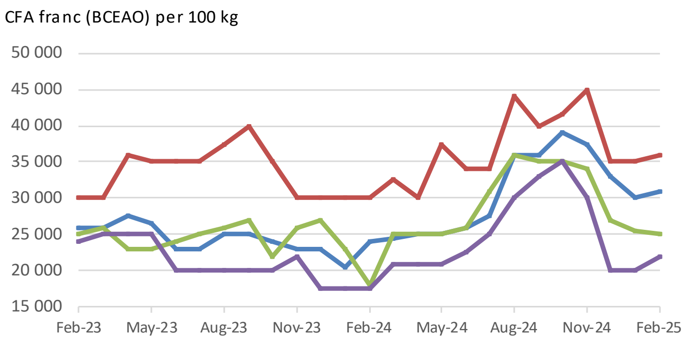
Prices of coarse grains showed mixed month-on-month trends in countries of the Sahel and along the Gulf of Guinea in January and February 2025. In several countries of the subregion, prices of coarse grains remained above their year-earlier values.

In **Mali**, wholesale prices of sorghum followed mixed trends, whereas prices of millet registered increases across the country in February 2025. Prices of coarse grains remained well above their year-earlier levels, underpinned by conflict-related market disruptions as well as production shortfalls of the 2024 cereal harvest in several areas. In **Burkina Faso**, wholesale prices of both millet and sorghum were stable or increased in February 2025. Prices of millet were higher on a yearly basis across the country, while sorghum prices were above their year-earlier levels in most markets. The elevated prices of coarse grains are underpinned by several factors, including strong local demand, in particular in areas where an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was reported. Furthermore, the year-on-year price increases were supported by low stock levels following localized production shortfalls in 2024, especially in conflict-affected areas, where, in addition, access constraints hinder adequate supply to markets. In **the Niger**, wholesale prices of sorghum and millet rose in most markets in February 2025. The most pronounced price increases were registered in the market of Agadez, where prices of sorghum and millet rose by 24 and 38 percent, respectively, on a monthly basis, reflecting the structurally cereal-deficit area in which it is located, keeping prices of coarse grains well above their year-earlier levels. Prices of coarse grains were near or at their year-earlier values in most markets, supported by the above-average 2024 cereal production. However, millet prices were 10 percent higher on a yearly basis in markets of Dosso and Zinder, while in the market of Agadez, a 25 year-on-year increase was registered. In **Senegal**, the national average retail price of millet and sorghum declined by 4 and 6 percent, respectively, month-on-month in January 2025, while the price of maize recorded an increase of 3 percent. Despite a substantial reduction in 2024 cereal output, prices were below their year-earlier values in January 2025.

In **Benin**, retail prices of sorghum declined across the country in January 2025, while prices of maize were either stable or increased. Prices of sorghum were lower on a yearly basis, while prices of maize were near their year-earlier levels, reflecting a generally adequate domestic supply, supported by the above-average cereal output in 2024 and the indefinite ban on the exports of basic food commodities, including maize, rice, millet and sorghum, that was introduced by the government in May 2024.

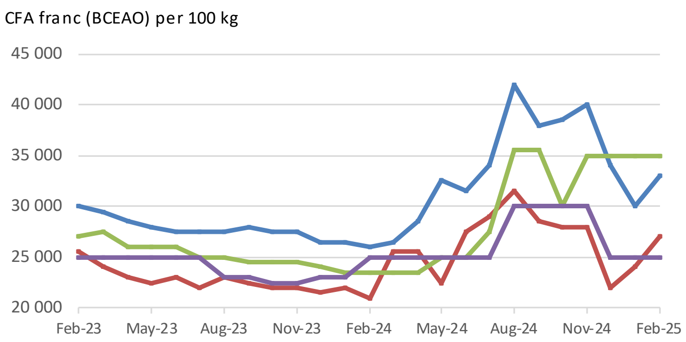
In **Togo**, retail prices of sorghum and maize remained stable for the fourth consecutive month in February 2025. Whereas prices of sorghum were generally at or near their year-earlier levels, prices of maize remained 6 to 12 percent higher year-on-year, mostly supported by localized production shortfalls and elevated transport costs across the country, a situation that the government aimed to alleviate by reducing retail petroleum prices as of 10 December 2024. In **Nigeria**, according to the National Bureau of Statistics, average prices of locally-produced maize and local rice remained stable in December 2024, while average prices of imported rice and wheat flour recorded a slight increase. Average prices of all these cereals were about twice as high as they were the previous year, mostly driven by a weak national currency, high transport costs, a reduced cereal output in 2024 and conflict-related market disruptions in several areas.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bamako, Millet	31 000	3.3	-17.3	29.2
Tombouctou, Millet	36 000	2.9	-20.0	20.0
Kayes, Sorghum	25 000	-2.0	-26.5	38.9
Ségou, Sorghum	22 000	10.0	-26.7	25.7

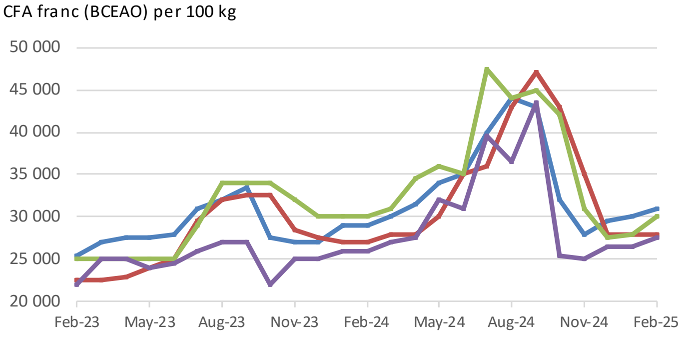
Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Ouagadougou, Millet	33 000	10.0	-17.5	26.9
Ouagadougou, Sorghum	27 000	12.5	-3.6	28.6
Nouna, Millet	35 000	0.0	0.0	48.9
Kongoussi, Sorghum	25 000	0.0	-16.7	0.0

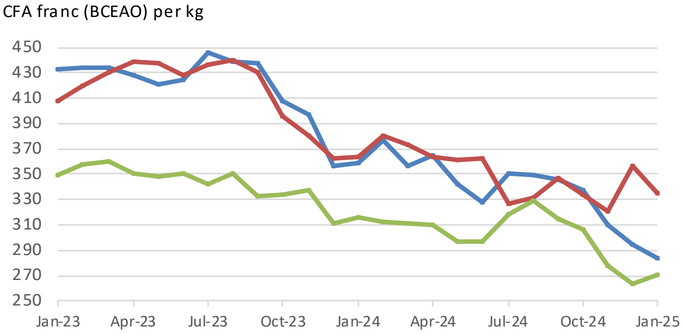
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger



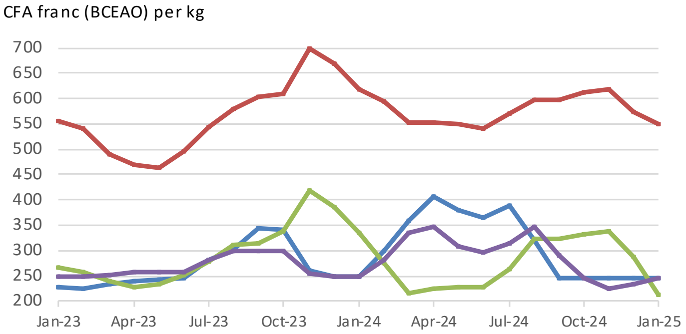
	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Niamey, Millet	31 000	3.3	10.7	6.9
Niamey, Sorghum	28 000	0.0	-20.0	3.7
Tillaberi, Sorghum	30 000	7.1	-3.2	0.0
Maradi, Millet	27 500	3.8	10.0	5.8

Retail prices of cereals in Senegal



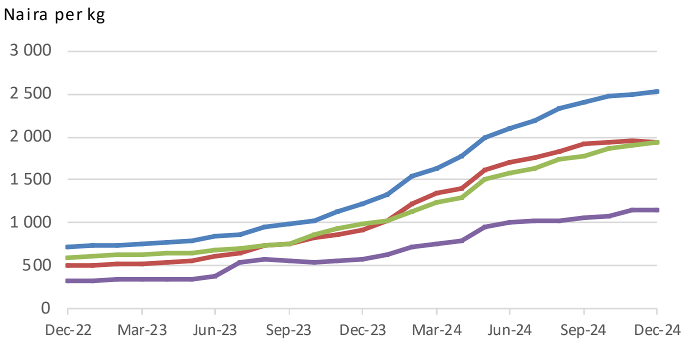
	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Millet	284	-3.7	-15.7	-20.9
National Average, Sorghum	335	-6.2	0.3	-8.0
National Average, Maize	271	2.7	-11.4	-14.2

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Benin



	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Cotonou, Maize	245	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Cotonou, Sorghum	549	-4.5	-10.3	-11.3
Natitingou, Sorghum	213	-25.8	-36.0	-36.6
Parakou, Maize	247	5.1	0.0	-0.4

Retail prices of cereals in Nigeria



	Latest Price Dec-24	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice (imported)	2 520.78	1.3	4.9	105.6
National Average, Rice (milled)	1 944.40	-0.8	1.5	111.8
National Average, Wheat (flour)	1 935.74	1.4	8.4	95.9
National Average, Maize (white)	1 151.13	-0.5	8.1	99.2

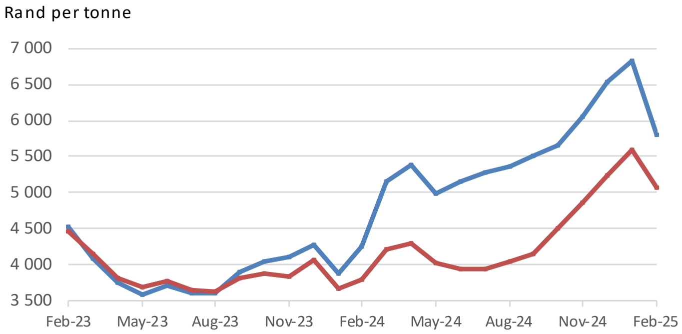
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Record-high maize prices, but good 2025 production outlook eases supply-side price pressure

Recent good rains have raised optimism for a rebound in cereal production in 2025, alleviating some price pressure, particularly in South Africa. However, with the main harvest not starting until May 2025, tight regional supplies, coupled with inflationary pressures from weak currencies in several countries continue to sustain elevated year-on-year maize prices, which have hit new record highs in Malawi and Zambia.

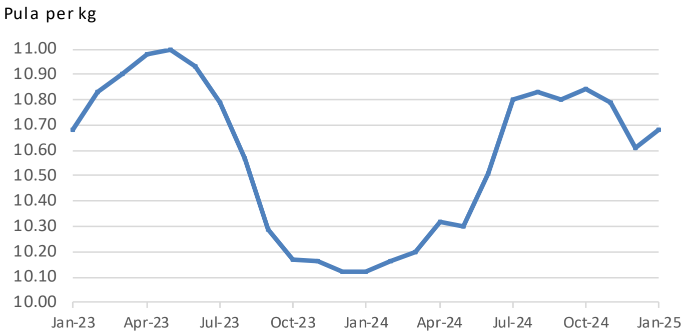
In **South Africa**, after eight months of continuous increases, wholesale prices of white maize grain fell precipitously in February 2025. The decrease is linked to good rains since late January that boosted crop conditions and official forecasts pointing to an upturn in production in 2025 following the drought-reduced 2024 harvest. However, on a yearly basis, white maize grain prices remained more than 30 percent higher, underpinned by a tight domestic supply and heightened export demand from neighbouring countries, where import needs have risen, amid the widespread impact of the El Niño-linked drought on the agriculture sector. Yellow maize prices also dropped steeply in February, but remained more than 30 percent higher year-on-year. South African wholesale wheat prices moved sidewards in February and were unchanged on a yearly basis, amid year-on-year softer prices on the international market, given the country's status as a net importer of wheat. Maize meal prices remained generally stable in **Botswana**, **Eswatini** and **Namibia** in January 2025, but were still higher year-on-year, primarily due to elevated prices in South Africa, their main trading partner. In contrast, there was a sharp uptick in the retail price of maize meal in Lesotho during January 2025, reinforcing the higher year-on-year levels. In **Malawi**, the national average price of maize grain increased for a second consecutive month in February 2025, at a rate of more than 20 percent, climbing to an all-time high of MWK 1 574/kg (USD 0.90/kg). At this level, prices had nearly doubled on a yearly basis, driven by constrained supply, both internally and externally across Southern Africa. This supply constraint is likely to have also disrupted informal trade patterns, which typically help to balance localized supply deficits. A weak currency has also increased processing and distribution costs, as costs of key imported inputs in agrifood chains, such as fuel, have risen. In **Zambia**, the national average price of maize grain jumped by 19 percent in February, one of the biggest monthly price increases on record, reaching a new all-time high. The drought-affected 2024 harvest that resulted in reduced national supplies underlies much of the price growth. Recent price pressures were also likely exacerbated by an increase in electricity tariffs in November 2024, a response to power shortages and the need for electricity imports following reduced hydroelectric capacity. In **Zimbabwe**, following a jump in January, the food inflation rate was virtually unchanged month-on-month in February. However, prices of food remain elevated, underpinned by currency weakness and instability, combined with the drought-reduced harvest of 2024. Similarly in **Mozambique**, the food inflation rate remained broadly stable in February, after a notable increase in the preceding two months. However, at 12 percent, the annual food inflation rate is double the 2024 average. Contributing factors include the El Niño-induced drought's impact on local food supplies and higher grain prices from South Africa.

Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Maize (white)	5 796.75	-15.0	-4.3	36.2
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	5 062.60	-9.6	4.2	33.3

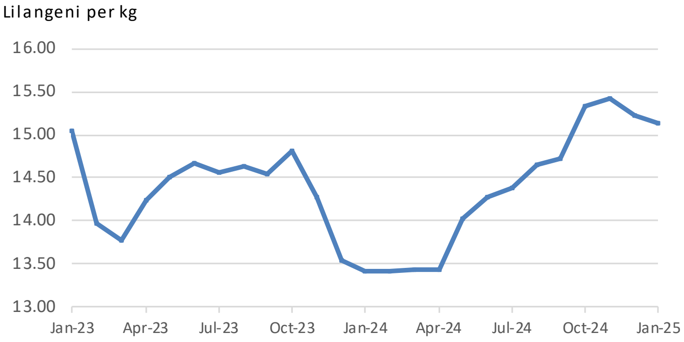
Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana



	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	10.68	0.7	-1.5	5.5

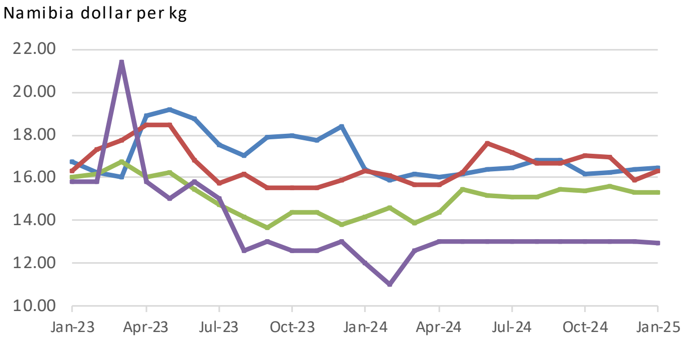
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini



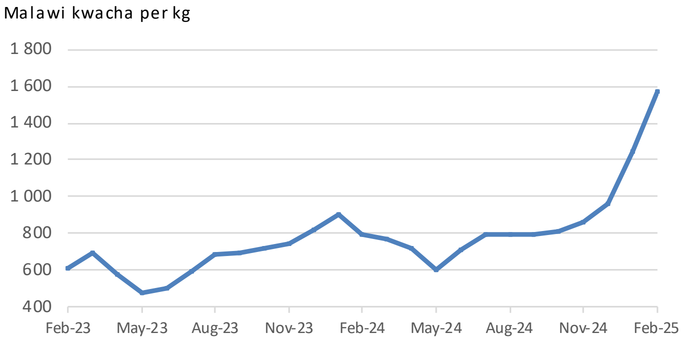
	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	15.13	-0.7	-1.4	12.7

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia



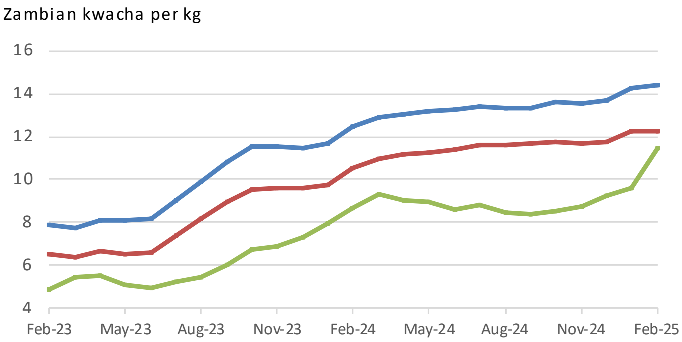
	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Windhoek	16.47	0.4	2.0	0.3
Swakopmund	16.30	2.5	-4.5	-0.3
Otjiwarongo	15.33	0.1	-0.6	8.3
Gobabis	12.98	-0.2	-0.2	8.2

Retail prices of maize in Malawi



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	1 573.76	26.6	82.0	97.2

Retail prices of maize in Zambia



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	14.42	1.1	6.4	15.9
National Average, White roller maize meal	12.28	0.2	5.2	16.5
National Average, Maize (white)	11.44	19.2	31.2	32.4

For more information visit the FPMA website here

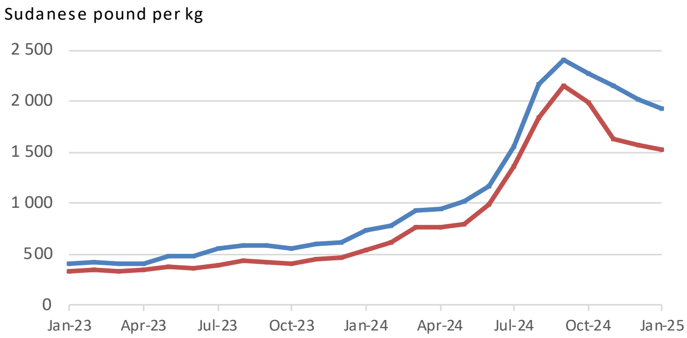
Prices of coarse grains remain at significantly elevated year-on-year levels in the Sudan and South Sudan

Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends month-on-month in January and February 2025 across the subregion. In **the Sudan** and **South Sudan**, prices continue to be at significantly elevated year-on-year levels, underpinned by conflicts and insecurity, tight supplies and severe macroeconomic difficulties, including currency weakness. By contrast, adequate carryover stocks and imports supported year-on-year lower maize prices in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In **the Sudan**, national average retail prices of domestically-produced sorghum and millet declined in January 2025 for the fourth consecutive month, decreasing by 3 and 5 percent, respectively, as the 2024 harvest increased market availability. Despite the recent declines, as of January 2025, prices of sorghum and millet were more than four times their pre-conflict levels in March 2023, underpinned by the impact of the ongoing conflict, which resulted in a reduced domestic availability, high input prices inflating production costs and trade disruptions, against a backdrop of already elevated prices due to macroeconomic challenges.

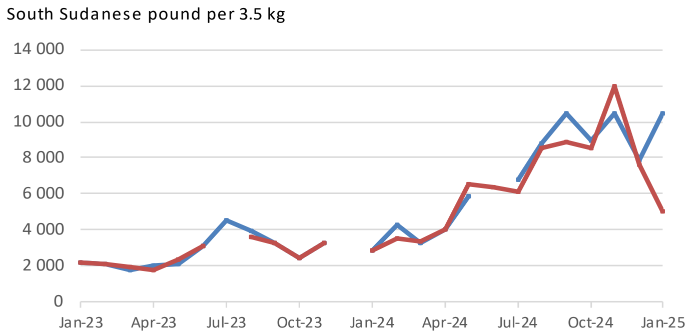
In **South Sudan**, retail prices of sorghum and maize unseasonally increased in January 2025, due to the continuous depreciation of the exchange rate, despite an improved market availability following the 2024 harvest. Prices of maize and sorghum in February were around five times their already high year-earlier values and at record levels, mainly due to reduced oil exports worsening the existing macroeconomic difficulties and flood-related trade disruptions. In **Somalia**, retail prices of maize and sorghum followed mixed trends in January 2025. Year-on-year price changes also followed mixed patterns, driven by local supply/demand dynamics. In the capital, Mogadishu, prices of sorghum were around their year-earlier values, while prices of maize were 5 percent higher. In **Rwanda** and **Burundi**, retail prices of maize declined in February by 3–17 percent month-on-month, as 2025A crops increased market supplies. In both countries, prices in February were up to about 60 percent higher than one year earlier despite adequate domestic availability, mainly due to weak national currencies inflating fuel prices and transport costs. In **Kenya**, wholesale prices of maize followed mixed trends in February and were around or below their year-earlier levels due to adequate carryover stocks and sustained imports from Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. In **Uganda**, the national average retail price of maize declined in February as the second season harvest, gathered in bimodal rainfall areas, increased domestic availability. February prices were 14 percent higher year-on-year, due to significant export demand. In **the United Republic of Tanzania**, the national average wholesale price of maize increased in January by 8 percent month-on-month, continuing the upward trend which began in June 2024, mainly due to increased export demand from South African countries, where the 2024 cereal output was sharply reduced by a drought. However, despite the recent increases, prices remained 5 percent lower on a yearly basis, due to ample domestic availability.

Retail prices of millet and sorghum in the Sudan



	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Millet	1 925.25	-4.8	-15.5	161.5
National Average, Sorghum	1 531.15	-2.5	-23.2	183.8

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

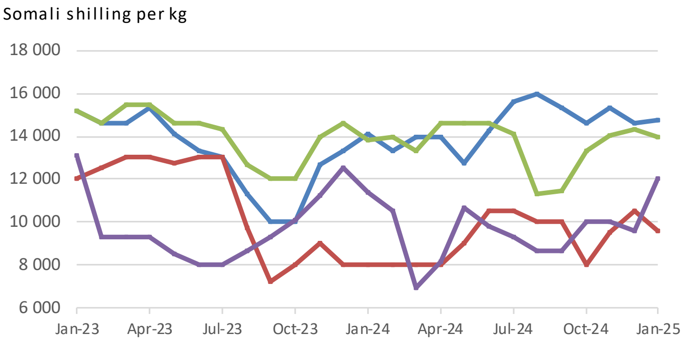


	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Rumbek, Maize (white)	10 500	33.1	16.7	265.2
Rumbek, Sorghum (*Feterita*)	5 000	-34.4	-41.2	76.5

For more information visit the FPMA website here

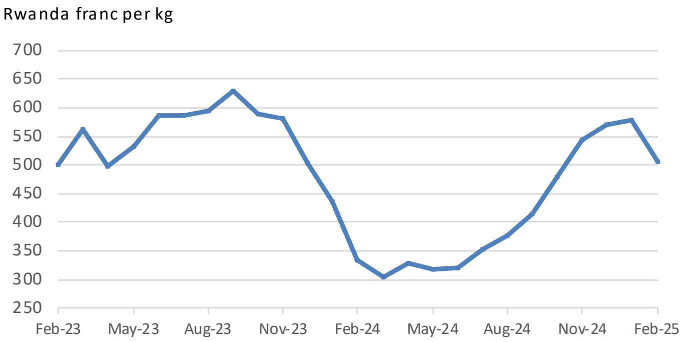
EAST AFRICA *(Cont.)*

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia



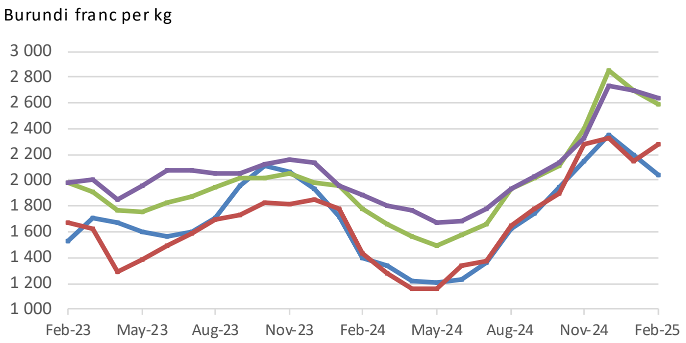
	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	14 786	1.3	1.3	5.0
Marka, Maize (white)	9 566	-8.9	19.6	19.6
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	13 967	-2.3	5.0	1.1
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	12 000	25.3	20.0	5.3

Retail prices of maize in Rwanda



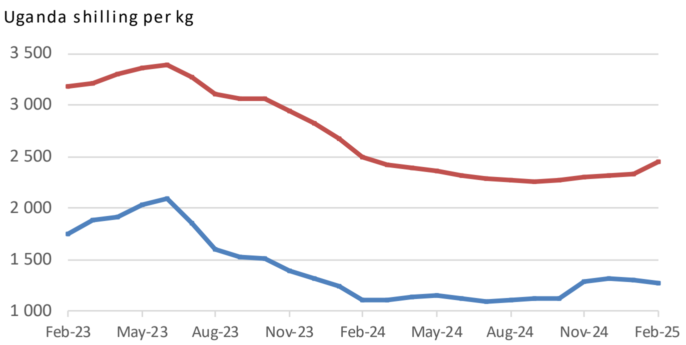
	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	506.20	-12.3	-6.7	51.2

Retail prices of maize in Burundi



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Kirundo, Maize (white)	2 042	-6.9	-4.9	45.7
Gitega, Maize (white)	2 275	5.7	0.0	58.7
Bujumbura Rural, Maize (white)	2 589	-4.0	7.9	45.1
Bujumbura Mairie, Maize (white)	2 633	-2.5	13.2	39.8

Retail prices of maize in Uganda



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	1 271.23	-2.1	-1.7	14.3
National Average, Maize (flour)	2 457.46	5.2	7.1	-1.7

For more information visit the FPMA website here

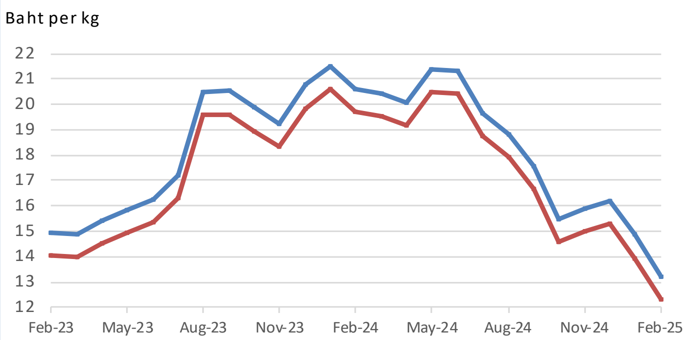
In February 2025, rice prices declined, while those of wheat grain and wheat flour followed mixed trends

In February 2025, domestic rice prices declined month-on-month in most countries of the subregion. In **Thailand**, wholesale rice prices declined sharply for the second consecutive month in February, weighed by increased market availabilities from the 2024 main harvest, estimated at an above-average level, generally weak international demand and favourable prospects for the 2024 secondary crop, to be harvested from April 2025 onwards. Overall, prices in Bangkok markets were about 35 percent lower than year-earlier levels. Similarly, in **Viet Nam**, wholesale rice prices decreased month-on-month in February and were between 10 to 33 percent lower year-on-year, owing to adequate market availability from the recently-concluded *autumn/winter* and *10th-month* harvests, estimated at close to the five-year average, as well as a slowdown in international demand. The imminent start of the 2025 main *winter/spring* harvest further contributed to the month-on-month price declines. In **Myanmar**, retail prices of *Emata* rice, the most widely consumed variety, declined marginally for the second consecutive month in February reflecting seasonal downward pressure on prices from the 2024 main crop. However, prices remained about 10 percent higher than the elevated levels a year earlier supported by the below-average 2024 main output, high agricultural input and transport costs, and conflict-related market disruptions.

In **India**, the national average retail price of rice was generally stable in February 2025, and was slightly lower year-on-year, as downward pressure from the above-average 2024 main *Kharif* crop was partially offset by large government purchases needed to run various welfare schemes. In **China (mainland)**, wholesale national average prices of *Indica* and *Japonica* rice varieties remained generally stable in February and were slightly below their year-earlier levels, as market supplies from the 2024 harvest are adequate. In **Sri Lanka**, retail rice prices declined by 8 percent month-on-month in February with the start of the 2025 main harvest. In **the Philippines**, retail prices of regular and well milled rice, the country's main staples, declined marginally in February, mainly on account of improved supply from the 2024 main and ongoing secondary harvest, as well as large imports in 2024. However, as of January and early February 2025, prices of rice were still at high levels and, on 3 February 2025, the government declared a food security emergency that will remain in effect until further notice. The declaration allows the release of buffer stocks held by the National Food Authority, with rice announced to be sold at a retail price of PHP 35/kg (USD 0.60/kg), significantly below current domestic prices. In **Indonesia**, the national average retail price of rice remained generally stable in January 2025 and was marginally up year-on-year.

Regarding wheat grain and wheat flour, prices followed mixed trends month-on-month in February 2025 in the subregion. In **China (mainland)**, wholesale wheat grain prices remained stable in February and were lower year-on-year, reflecting adequate supplies from the bumper 2024 harvest. In **Pakistan**, retail wheat flour prices declined in February and were significantly lower year-on-year, weighed down by abundant market supplies from the record 2024 production and the removal of the official purchases at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) since May 2024, which further increased market supplies. In **Sri Lanka**, a net wheat importer, retail prices of wheat flour were stable in February and were about 15 percent below year-earlier levels, reflecting trends in international markets and adequate market supplies from imports. In **Afghanistan**, retail wheat flour prices declined month-on-month across markets in February. In **India**, the national average retail price of wheat grain increased marginally in February and was 7 percent higher year-on-year, as the downward pressure from the record 2024 output was offset by large government purchases to support official welfare schemes and strong domestic demand. In **Indonesia**, a net wheat importer, the national average wheat flour price declined marginally in January 2025 and was lower year-on-year, after steadily declining throughout 2024 in line with international price trends.

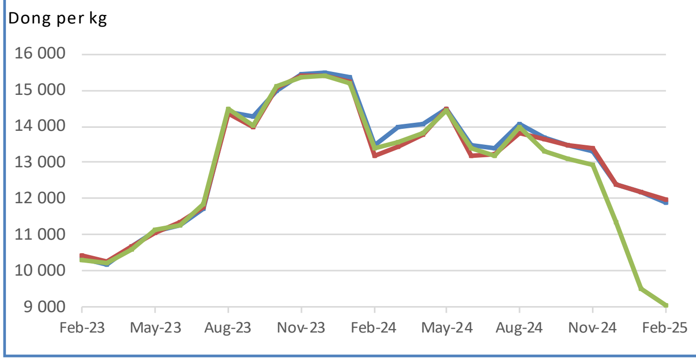
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	13.23	-10.9	-16.8	-35.9
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	12.33	-11.6	-17.8	-37.5

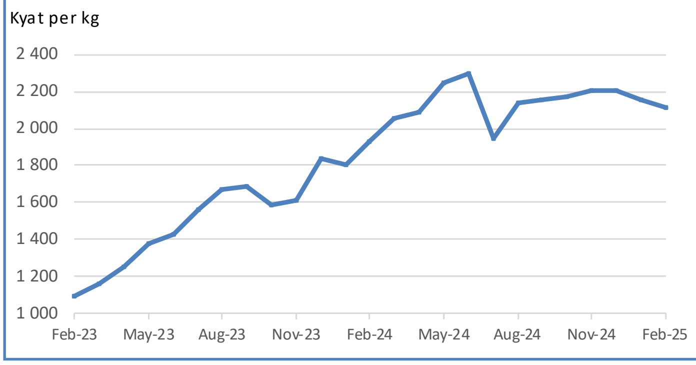
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of rice in Viet Nam



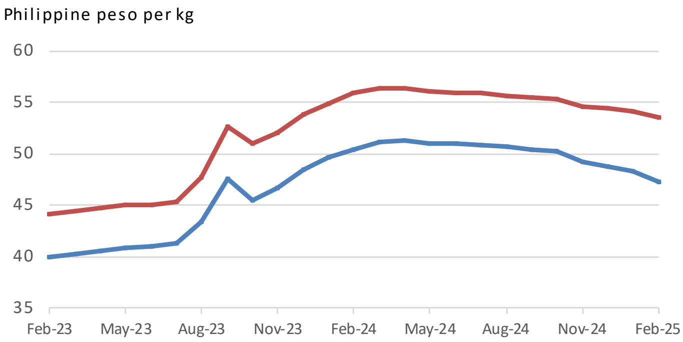
	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bac Lieu, Rice (5% broken)	11 912.50	-2.4	-10.4	-11.8
An Giang, Rice (5% broken)	11 962.50	-1.7	-10.6	-9.4
Dong Thap, Rice (5% broken)	9 050.00	-5.0	-30.0	-32.5

Retail prices of rice in Myanmar



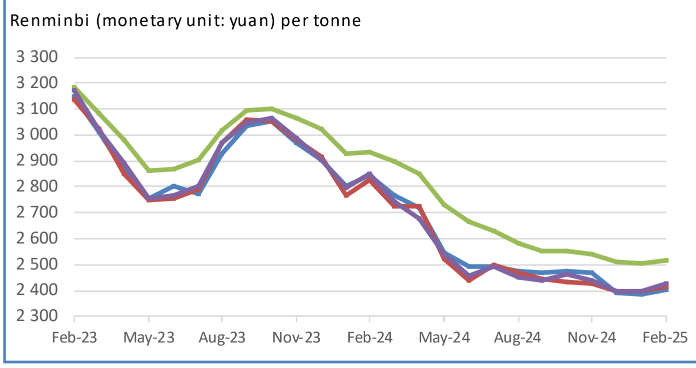
	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Yangon, Rice (*Emata*, Medium)	2 110.50	-2.2	-4.3	9.2

Retail prices of rice in the Philippines



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice (regular milled)	47.23	-2.1	-4.1	-6.4
National Average, Rice (well milled)	53.46	-1.3	-2.2	-4.4

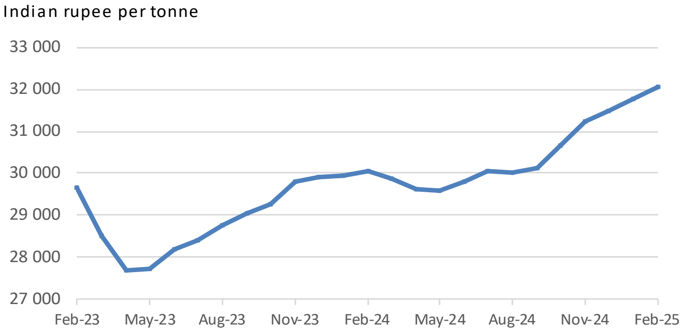
Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Zhengzhou	2 400.50	0.6	-2.7	-15.6
Linyi	2 417.00	0.9	-0.3	-14.4
National Average	2 518.00	0.6	-0.9	-14.1
Sijiazhuang	2 426.00	1.2	-0.5	-14.9

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of wheat in India



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	32 063.90	0.9	2.6	6.7

For more information visit the FPMA website here

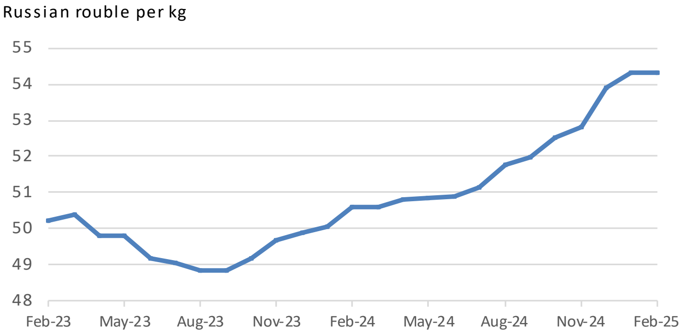
Domestic wheat flour prices were generally stable month-on-month across the subregion

In **the Russian Federation**, wheat export (offer, f.o.b.) prices increased by 4 percent month-on-month in February 2025, amid tightening supplies and an appreciation of the Russian rouble against the United States dollar. Prices were 11 percent above their previous year's levels. In **Ukraine**,[1] wheat export (offer, f.o.b.) prices increased month-on-month in February because of low stocks, high demand and a restrained supply from agricultural producers. Prices remained around 23 percent higher compared to the same period last year, following months of sustained increases throughout 2024. In addition, the introduction of a Russian wheat export quota from 15 February through 30 June 2025 has increased demand for Ukrainian wheat among traditional Russian buyers, boosting Ukraine's export volumes and further constraining the already limited domestic supply. The increase in export demand, amid reduced stock levels, could place additional upward pressure on export prices. In **Kazakhstan**, wheat export prices increased for the second consecutive month in February despite continued low export activity in recent months. Prices were down by 33 percent year-on-year following steady declines for most of 2024.

In domestic markets, the national average price of wheat flour was stable month-on-month in the Russian Federation and in Ukraine in February 2025, and in Kazakhstan in January 2025. In **the Russian Federation**, the national average retail price of wheat flour was stable month-on-month and increased by 7 percent year-on-year in February. This increase reflects, among other factors, near-average domestic production prospects and rising transport costs, which continue to keep upward pressure on prices despite relatively stable availability. In **Ukraine**, the national average wholesale price of wheat flour was stable month-on-month in February, and prices were 42 percent higher year-on-year, driven largely by high production costs and reduced wheat availability, due to the ongoing conflict. In **Kazakhstan**, the national average retail price of wheat flour was stable month-on-month in January and down by 5 percent year-on-year, supported by above-average wheat production and stock levels.

Across the subregion's net wheat importing countries, domestic wheat flour prices remained relatively stable month-on-month in January and February 2025. In **Azerbaijan**, the national average retail price of wheat flour was steady month-on-month in January and remained stable year-on-year, due to an adequate wheat supply. In **the Republic of Moldova**, the national average retail wheat flour price remained stable month-on-month in January. Prices were 3 percent below last year's level, supported by the above-average 2024 winter wheat harvest as well as adequate wheat flour imports from Ukraine. In **Armenia**, the national average retail price of first grade wheat flour decreased month-on-month in January and was 5 percent below year-earlier levels, reflecting an adequate domestic supply. In **Belarus**, the national average retail price of wheat flour increased by 4 percent month-on-month in January and was about 4 percent above last year's level following a below-average cereal production in 2024. In **Georgia**, the national average retail price of wheat flour increased for the second consecutive month in February 2025 was about 8 percent higher year-on-year. In **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan**, national average retail prices of wheat flour were stable month-on-month in February and were about 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively, below 2024 levels, reflecting adequate domestic availability supported by a near-average wheat production.

Retail prices of wheat flour in the Russian Federation

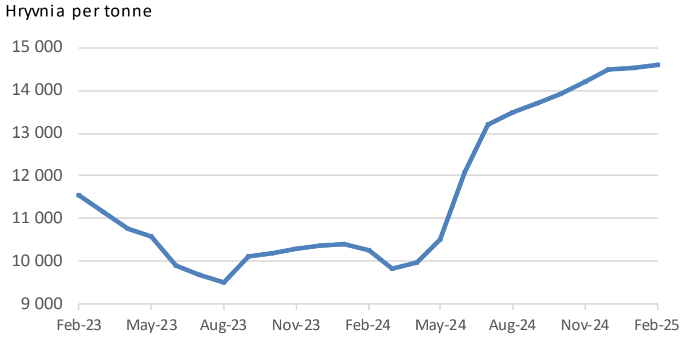


	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	54.32	0.0	2.8	7.4

[1] Information provided by Ukraine excludes statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions. The information is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, which reaffirm the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

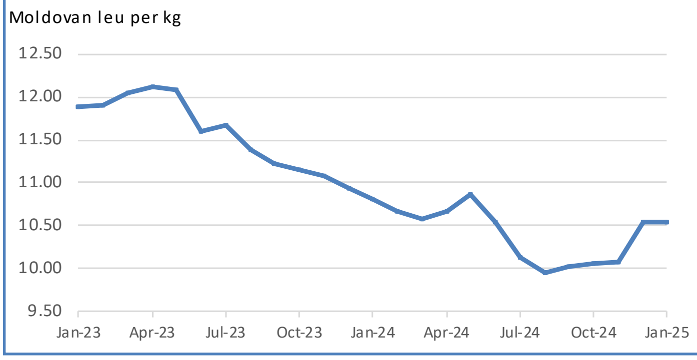
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in Ukraine



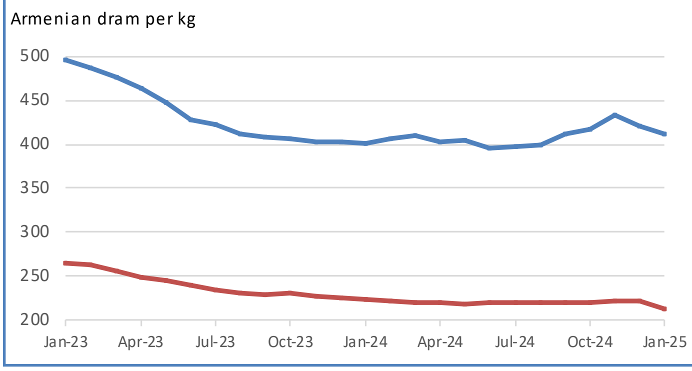
	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade, offer, EXW)	14 600	0.5	2.8	42.4

Retail prices of wheat flour in the Republic of Moldova



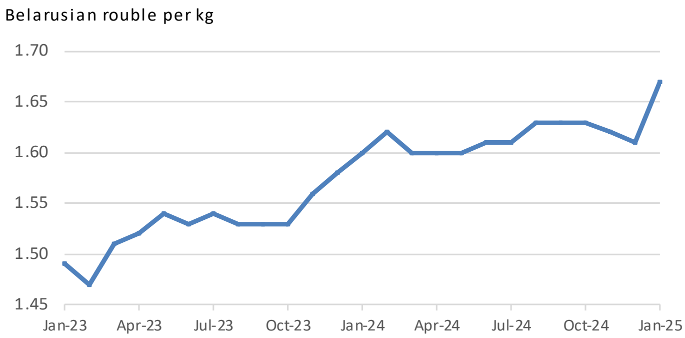
	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)	10.54	0.0	4.8	-2.6

Retail prices of wheat flour in Armenia



	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)	411.20	-2.4	-1.2	2.7
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	212.30	-4.7	-3.8	-5.1

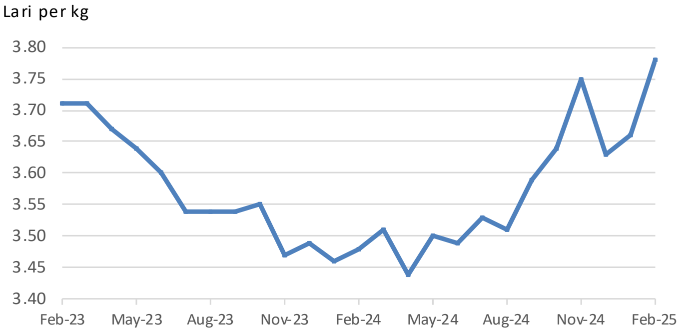
Retail prices of wheat flour in Belarus



	Latest Price Jan-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	1.67	3.7	2.5	4.4

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of wheat flour in Georgia



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	3.78	3.3	0.8	8.6

For more information visit the FPMA website here

In February 2025, prices of white maize and red and black beans showed mixed trends across the subregion

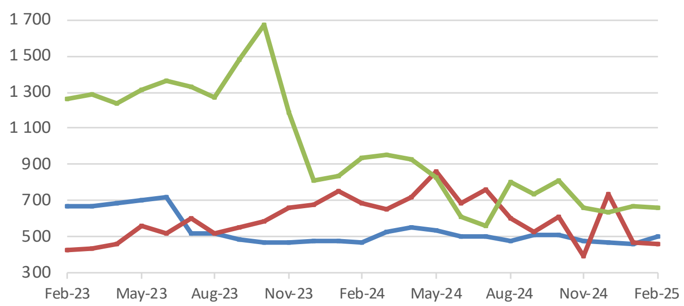
Wholesale prices of white maize exhibited mixed trends across the subregion in February 2025. In **Mexico**, wholesale prices of white maize declined across markets in February, in line with the increased supply from the main season harvest, that was concluded at the end of the month. The Mexico City market was the only exception, with white maize prices increasing by about 9 percent month-on-month in February. In the Mexico City market, wholesale prices of white maize were about 25 percent higher year-on-year, reflecting the contraction of domestic output due to high production costs and prolonged dry conditions in key cropping areas. In **Honduras**, wholesale prices of white maize were stable or increased seasonally in February and were about 7 percent below the previous year's levels, as ample stocks from two years of above-average harvests in 2023 and 2024 increased market availabilities. In **Guatemala**, wholesale prices of white maize decreased for the fifth consecutive month in February and were about 17 percent down from their year-earlier level, reflecting higher year-on-year import volumes and the good maize outcome in 2024. Wholesale maize prices increased slightly in **El Salvador** in February, following the conclusion of the minor harvest, that reported crop losses due to high rainfall amounts at the end of 2024. Prices in El Salvador were about 13 percent lower year-on-year, due to ample market availabilities from large imports in the second half of 2024, about 17 percent higher than one year earlier.

Wholesale prices of red beans strengthened in **Honduras** for the third consecutive month in February 2025, reflecting limited supplies from the rain-stricken minor harvest and the lower year-on-year import volumes in the second half of 2024. Wholesale prices of red beans declined further in February in **El Salvador**, as supply was supported by above-average import volumes in 2024. Prices were nearly unchanged year-on-year, reflecting adequate market availability.

In **Mexico**, wholesale prices of black beans followed mixed trends month-on-month in February 2025, despite adequate market availabilities from the main season harvest, that finalized in December 2024. Prices of imported and locally produced beans were lower year-on-year in most markets due to large imports in 2024, which were double the five-year average. In **Guatemala** the declining trend of prices of black beans continued for the sixth month in a row in February, on account of ample supplies from higher year-on-year imports and a good production in 2024.

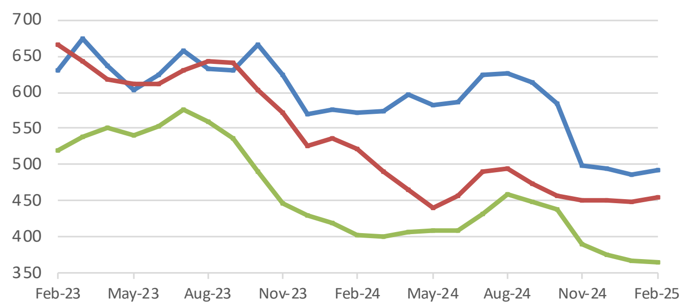
Prices of rice were mostly stable or declined month-on-month in February 2025 in the subregion, following the end of the harvest in January. Retail prices of rice in **the Dominican Republic** were nearly unchanged month-on-month in February, reflecting adequate supplies from the minor season harvest, that concluded in January. Prices were about 9 percent above their previous year's levels, in line with the low 2023 outturn. In **Costa Rica**, rice prices were generally stable in February, reflecting adequate availabilities from the main season harvest. Retail rice prices were about 5 percent up from their previous year's levels, as production continued to contract after custom duties on imports were reduced in 2022.

Wholesale prices of maize in Mexico



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mexico City, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	500	8.7	4.2	6.4
Xalapa, Maize (white, Veracruz)	460	-2.1	17.9	-33.3
Puebla, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	660	-1.5	0.0	-29.8

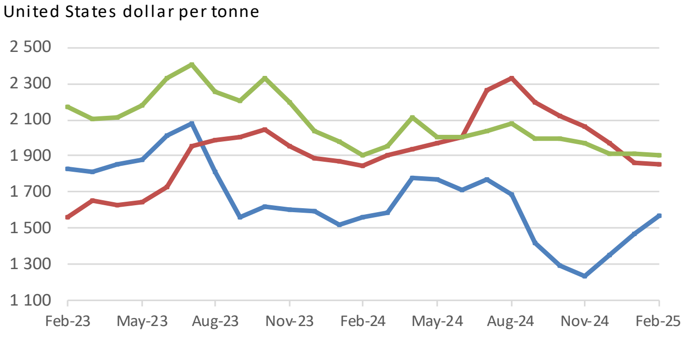
Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City	492.58	1.4	-1.2	-14.0
El Salvador, San Salvador	454.52	1.4	1.0	-12.8
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	365.42	-0.7	-6.2	-9.1

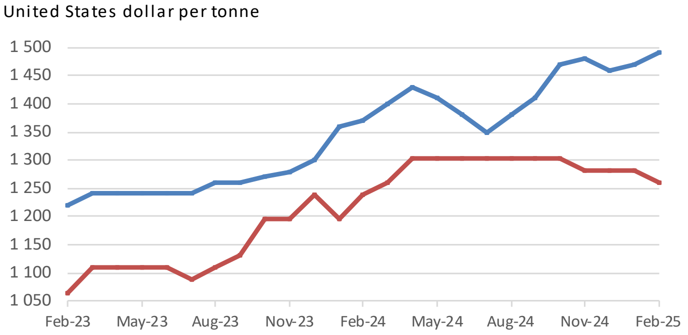
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 572.12	6.7	27.5	0.8
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	1 850.86	-0.4	-10.4	0.4
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	1 901.90	-0.7	-3.6	-0.3

Retail prices of rice in Central America



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Costa Rica, National Average, Rice (second quality)	1 490.00	1.4	0.7	8.8
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Rice (first quality)	1 260.92	-1.7	-1.7	1.8

For more information visit the FPMA website here

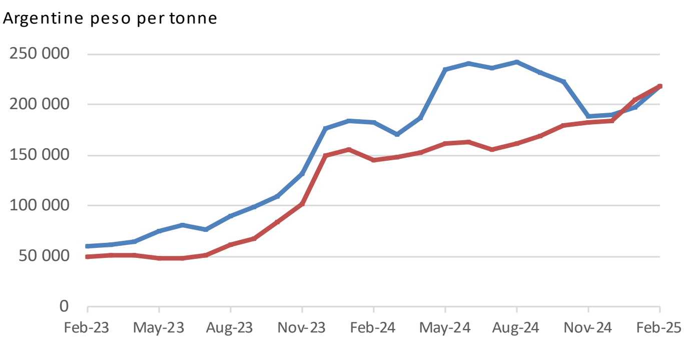
Wholesale prices of wheat and yellow maize increased in most countries of the subregion in February 2025

In February 2025, wholesale prices of yellow maize were stable or increased in most markets across the subregion, in line with seasonal trends. In **Argentina**, wholesale yellow maize prices continued rising in February, for the seventh consecutive month, reaching record price levels as a result of the record-high export demand, supported by the reduction of export taxes from 12 to 9.5 percent in January 2025. Prices were about 50 percent above the previous year's levels, in line with reduced availabilities from the 2024 low harvest along with the sustained currency depreciation. In **Paraguay**, wholesale prices of yellow maize increased seasonally in February and were slightly higher than the previous year, reflecting a 10 percent year-on-year reduction of imports in the July 2024 to January 2025 period. Wholesale prices of yellow maize followed mixed trends across markets in **Brazil** in February. Prices remained stable in the Rio Grande do Sul and Federal District markets, reflecting adequate availabilities from the minor harvest, currently underway, but were 3 percent higher month-on-month in Paraná market, reflecting the impact of dry conditions on harvesting operations at the beginning of the year. Prices were above their low levels of a year earlier, when the 2023 bumper harvest exerted downward pressure on prices across markets. Wholesale prices of yellow maize increased in most markets across **Ecuador** in February, in line with seasonal trends and with rising export prices from Argentina, the main exporting partner. Prices were largely above their previous year's levels across markets, reflecting limited supplies from the 2024 drought-stricken harvest. In **Colombia**, wholesale yellow maize prices were stable or declined month-on-month in February, due to improved supplies from the start of the minor season harvest and were above their level in 2024, when the bumper harvest kept prices low.

Wheat prices strengthened in February 2025, in line with rising international quotations. In **Argentina**, wholesale wheat prices rose for the third consecutive month in February, despite the improved market availability from the recently concluded above-average harvest, due to rising international quotations and high export demand. Wholesale wheat prices were about 20 percent higher year-on-year, reflecting the limited supply from two years of low harvests in 2022 and 2023. In **Brazil**, wholesale prices of wheat increased seasonally month-on-month in February in Rio Grande do Sul market and remained stable in Paraná, in line with lower seasonal demand from the milling industry. Wheat prices were higher due to limited availability from the 2023 low harvest. After two months of consecutive declines, wholesale wheat prices in Chile showed a slight monthly increase in February, after the end of the harvest, reflecting crop losses caused by wildfires in the central region. Prices of wheat in **Chile** were almost 12 percent above their levels of one year earlier, reflecting a reduced supply from lower year-on-year domestic production and import volumes in 2024. In one of the main wheat importing countries of the subregion, wholesale prices of wheat continued weakening by 5 percent in February in **Ecuador**, in line with ample availability from the large import volumes in 2024 and were lower than the previous year. Wholesale prices of wheat flour were stable in most markets of **Colombia** reflecting adequate supplies, except for Bogotá market, where wholesale prices increased by about 7 percent month-on-month in February. Wheat flour prices were lower year-on-year in Bogotá and Cartagena markets in Colombia, reflecting large market supplies and lower international quotations.

Wholesale rice prices followed mixed trends across the subregion in February 2025. Wholesale rice prices in **Brazil** declined for the third consecutive month in February, amid favourable prospects for the ongoing harvest. In both the Federal District and Rio Grande do Sul markets, prices were lower year-on-year, in line with the large availability from above-average import volumes. In **Paraguay**, wholesale rice prices soared monthly by about 20 percent in February, due to limited availabilities ahead of the start of the harvest in March 2025 and were about 35 percent up from their year-earlier levels following lower year-on-year imports from September 2024 to January 2025. Across markets in **Colombia**, wholesale rice prices remained stable or slightly declined month-on-month in February, with improved supplies from the start of the minor season harvest in February. Prices were below their level of one year earlier in most markets, reflecting the large 2024 outcome. In **Ecuador**, where the minimum wholesale price of rice was fixed by the government in December 2024, prices remained stable in February 2025 in Quito market, in line with adequate market availabilities. Prices were about 5 percent below their previous year's levels, due to the downward pressure from the large 2023 import volumes.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Córdoba, Wheat	218 086	10.4	16.0	19.8
Rosario, Maize (yellow)	218 095	6.3	19.7	50.4

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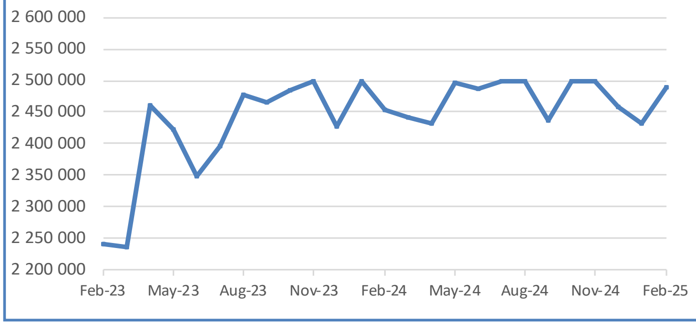
Wholesale prices of maize in Paraguay

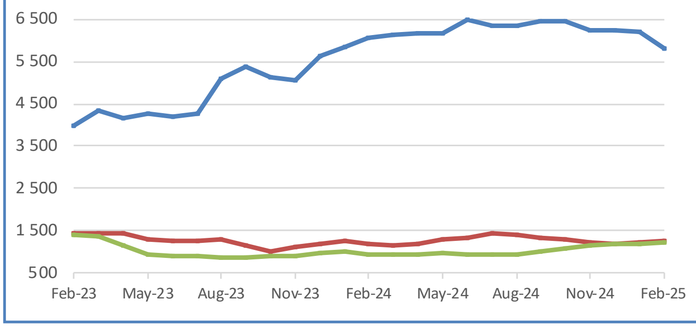
Guaraní per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Asunción, Maize (yellow)	2 490 430	2.4	-0.4	1.5

Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil

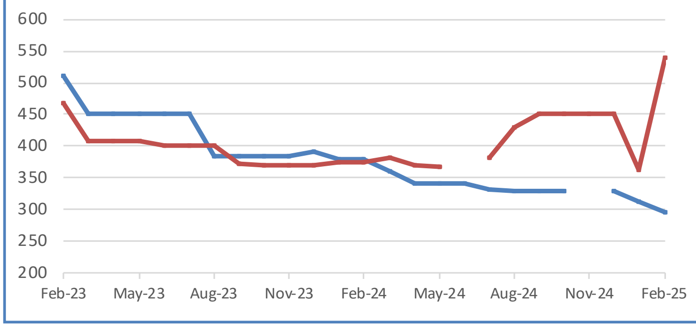
Brazilian real per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	5 799.75	-6.3	-7.1	-4.3
Rio Grande do Sul, Wheat	1 275.59	3.9	4.7	6.5
Paraná, Maize (yellow)	1 215.91	3.0	4.8	30.3

Wholesale prices of cereals in Ecuador

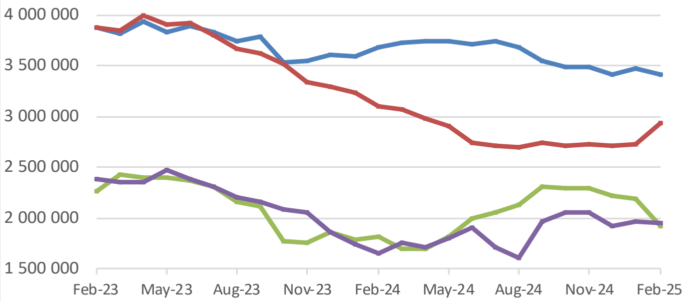
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Quito, Wheat (imported)	295.20	-5.3		-22.3
Quito, Maize (yellow)	540.13	48.5	19.5	44.1

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

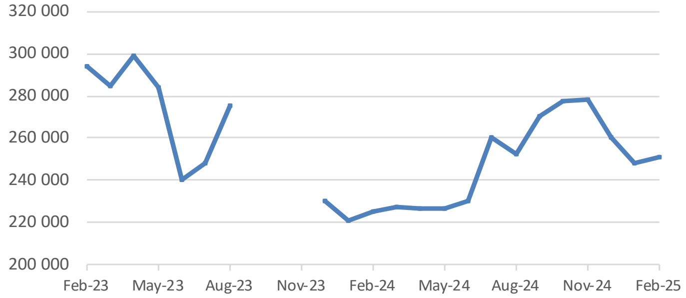
Colombian peso per tonne



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	3 418 250	-1.6	-2.2	-7.1
Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	2 935 750	7.7	7.8	-5.5
Bogotá, Maize (yellow)	1 922 330	-12.1	-16.0	6.0
Medellín, Maize (white)	1 953 500	-0.7	-4.7	18.4

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of wheat in Chile



	Latest Price Feb-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	251 250	1.3	-9.6	11.7

For more information visit the FPMA website here

This bulletin was prepared by the **Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Team** of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) in the Markets and Trade Division of FAO. It contains latest information and analysis on domestic prices of basic foods in selected countries where available price data are consistent and up to date, complementing FAO analysis on international markets. It provides early warning on high food prices at country level that may negatively affect food security.

The source of the data from which charts and tables included in this report are elaborated is the **FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool**. The FPMA Tool database includes weekly/monthly retail and/or wholesale price series of major foods consumed in over 100 countries and weekly/monthly prices for over 80 internationally traded foodstuffs and feedstuffs. Visit the tool on the GIEWS website here: https://fpma.fao.org/

This report is based on information available up to early March 2025.

For more information visit the **FPMA Website** at: www.fao.org/giews/food-prices

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