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MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

KEY MESSAGES

- ↗ World maize prices stabilized in October 2025, amid ample supplies, tempered by US yield concerns and China-US trade developments. At the same time, international wheat prices varied across origins, but movements remained contained. International rice prices declined, driven by intense competition for markets and the start of main-crop harvests in several exporting countries.
- ↗ In domestic markets monitored by FAO, cereal prices declined seasonally across multiple regions during September–October 2025, consistent with post-harvest trends. Maize prices declined in Central America and Southern Africa, while prices of coarse grains fell in West Africa. Similarly, rice prices eased in Far East Asia and South America, reflecting improved supply from the recent harvests. Wheat and wheat flour prices were stable or declined in South America, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, underpinned by ample supplies. By contrast, wheat prices increased across Asia, particularly in Afghanistan and Pakistan, due to crop and stock losses stemming from adverse weather conditions. In parts of the Near East, persistent currency weakness and subsidy cuts continue to drive year-on-year cereal price increases. In East Africa, prices of coarse grains remained elevated year-on-year in several countries, in particular in South Sudan and the Sudan. In the Sudan's North Darfur State, prices in Al Fashir Market increased markedly, driven by severely constrained market access, amid intensified conflict and the ongoing siege of the city.

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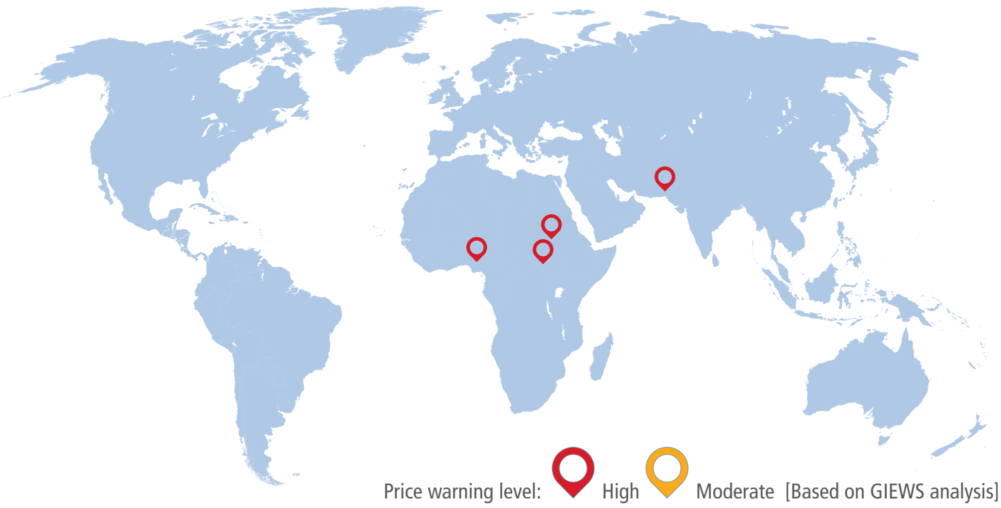
Domestic price warnings



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

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

Nigeria | Staple foods

Pakistan | Wheat flour

South Sudan | Staple foods

Sudan | Staple foods

International maize and wheat prices were relatively stable in October 2025, while rice prices declined

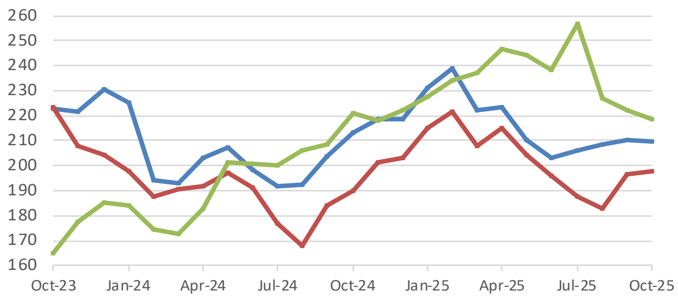
World **maize** prices stabilized across origins in October, reflecting ample availabilities although some support was provided by reports of potentially lower yields in the United States of America, as well as news of trade agreements between China (mainland) and the United States of America. The benchmark maize price in the United States of America (US No. 2, Yellow, f.o.b.) marginally strengthened by 0.6 percent. In Brazil (Paranagua, feed), prices remained virtually unchanged. The largest price movement was observed in Ukraine where maize (offer, f.o.b.) eased by 1.5 percent, as demand from key importers of Ukrainian wheat remained weak in face of their own domestic harvests and a seasonal ebb in imports.

Movements in international **wheat** prices varied across regions, reflecting seasonal trends, yet movements remained very contained. In the Southern Hemisphere, harvesting is underway, and fresh supplies are putting downward pressure on prices. Argentina (12%, Up River) quotations declined by 2.3 percent month-on-month, reflecting a strong production outlook. On the other hand, steady progress of winter wheat planting across the Northern Hemisphere and stable demand kept most reference prices only marginally changed. In the European Union (France, Grade 1, Rouen) quotations eased by 0.4 percent, while United States of America (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter) prices finished the month at 0.1 percent higher. Kazakhstan (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash Station) was an exception, with prices increasing by 2.5 percent, reflecting lack of high-quality wheat, amid strong demand.

The FAO All **Rice** Price Index averaged 98.4 points in October 2025, down 2.5 percent from September. Asian prices of *Indica* rice remained under downward pressure in October, as main-crop harvests were launched or gained momentum in several rice exporting countries, in a context already marked by ample exportable supplies and fierce competition for markets. In Thailand, the baht's depreciation against the United States dollar also contributed to falls. In India, a slowdown in buying interest also weighed on prices. In Viet Nam, the Philippines' continued absence from the market provided little room for quotations to move up, but cutbacks in *Indica* rice plantings and previously sealed deals with other Asian buyers prevented prices from falling further. In the United States of America, quotations of US No. 2, 4% moved little in October.

International maize prices

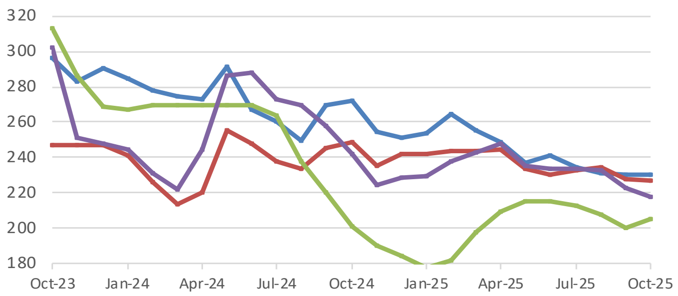
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Brazil (Paranagua), Maize (feed)	209.87	-0.1	1.8	-1.6
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	198.00	0.6	5.4	4.2
Ukraine, Maize (offer, f.o.b.)	218.75	-1.5	-14.9	-1.1

International wheat prices

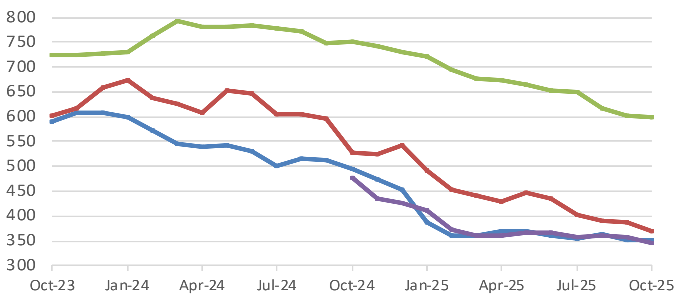
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	230.45	0.1	-1.6	-15.3
European Union (France), Wheat (Grade 1, Rouen)	227.00	-0.4	-2.6	-8.8
Kazakhstan, Wheat (milling, d.a.p. Saryagash station)	205.00	2.5	-3.8	2.0
Argentina, Wheat (12%, Up River)	217.95	-2.3	-6.6	-9.9

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	350.96	-0.2	-1.0	-29.1
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B white)	370.00	-4.2	-8.0	-30.0
United States of America, Rice (US No. 2, 4% Long Grain)	600.00	-0.4	-7.8	-20.1
India, Rice (25% broken)	346.41	-3.3	-2.9	-27.4

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.

Nigeria | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 07-25	Same period average
3 months	-4.3	4.3
12 months	-1.4	1.5

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

Annual food inflation declined, but remained at elevated levels in September 2025

Following a period of relative stability at around 22 percent between March and August 2025, the annual **food** inflation rate declined to 16.9 percent in September 2025, driven by increased food imports and the commercialization of the newly harvested 2025 cereal crops. While this represented the lowest level in five years and a sharp decline from the 37.8 percent recorded in September 2024, the weak naira and high transport costs contributed to keeping the annual food inflation in double digits. Furthermore, the year-on-year decrease was attributed to the rebasing of the Consumer Price Index by the National Bureau of Statistics in January 2025,[i] which included reweighing the reference consumption basket and updating the base year from 2009 to 2024.

Pakistan | Wheat flour

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10-25	Same period average
3 months	12.8	0.4
12 months	1.2	-0.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Pakistan, Karachi, Retail, Wheat (flour).

Prices of wheat flour surged in October 2025 in most markets of the country

Prices of **wheat flour**, the country's main food staple, surged for the second consecutive month in October 2025, ranging between 6 to 53 percent across monitored markets. The price increases mostly reflect stock losses and market disruptions resulting from severe flooding between June and September 2025, compounded by seasonal upward pressure and inflationary effects linked to the high costs of production and transport. Concerns about the impact of the ongoing La Niña event, typically associated with dry conditions in the country, on the 2026 wheat crop contributed to the price increase. In an effort to curb soaring wheat flour prices, the government implemented several market stabilization measures, including the Sindh Cabinet's approval to release 1.26 million tonnes of wheat flour to mills at subsidized prices and the Punjab Government's imposition of strict controls on the interprovincial movement of wheat and wheat flour through a permit-based system.

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 10-25	Same period average
3 months	-7.7	-0.7
12 months	-1.0	-0.3

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: South Sudan, Juba (Konyokonyo), Retail, Sorghum.

Prices of food at very high levels in Juba in September 2025, mainly due to macroeconomic challenges

In the capital, Juba, prices of **sorghum** declined in October by 15 percent, while prices of **maize** remained firm. Prices surged in March 2024 following a sharp depreciation of the national currency, mainly caused by a substantial reduction of oil exports due to damages to the pipelines passing through the Sudan. During 2025 oil exports partially resumed, but revenues were still insufficient to finance expenses, and the exchange rate continued to depreciate. As of October 2025, prices of **maize** and **sorghum** were almost three times their already elevated year-earlier levels, mainly due to severe and persistent macroeconomic challenges.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

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

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09-25	Same period average
3 months	65.6	2.1
12 months	9.3	1.0

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

Prices of sorghum and millet at very high levels in September 2025, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict

Retail price of domestically produced **sorghum** declined in September by 2 and 3 percent, respectively, in Kassala and Qadarif markets, located in southeastern key-producing areas, ahead of the 2025 harvest. Similarly, prices of **millet** levelled off in Nyala Market, located in South Darfur State, a key millet producing area. By contrast, in Al Fashir Market, located in North Darfur State, between August and September, cereal prices continued to surge, with prices of sorghum almost doubling and prices of millet increasing by almost 70 percent, due to heightened violence and the besiegement of the city. Prices in September were more than 40 times their year-earlier levels and more than 200 times their pre-conflict levels in March 2023, with soaring food prices being among the main drivers of the dire local food security situation. According to the latest IPC analysis,[ii] IPC Phase 5 (Famine), is currently ongoing in Al Fashir Town, and is expected to persist through January 2026. Countrywide, **cereal** prices began to follow a sustained increasing trend in late 2017 due to a 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 September 2025, prices of **sorghum** in Kassala and prices of **millet** in Nyala were more than four and almost three times, respectively their pre-conflict levels in March 2023.

Price warning level: High Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website here

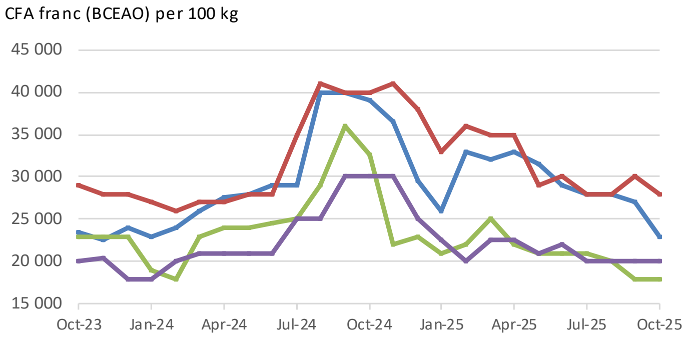
Prices of coarse grains below their year-earlier levels in most monitored countries

Prices of maize, millet and sorghum remained stable or recorded month-on-month declines in most monitored markets in countries in the Sahel and along the Gulf of Guinea in September and October 2025, when they were generally lower than a year earlier.

In **Mali**, wholesale prices of sorghum were generally stable in October 2025, except in a few markets where they decreased by up to 14 percent. Wholesale prices of millet, meanwhile, fell in most markets by 7 to 15 percent, while remaining stable in a few others. These month-on-month price developments reflected improved market supply in several areas and the replenishment of household stocks due to the ongoing cereal harvest. In most markets, sorghum and millet prices were between 30 and 50 percent below their high year-earlier values. The year-on-year price declines were supported by the delivery of food assistance and government interventions, including the sale of cereals from public stocks at subsidized prices. In **Burkina Faso**, wholesale prices of millet and sorghum generally fell in October by up to 15 and 20 percent, respectively, except in a few markets where they remained stable, underpinned by improved market supply due to destocking by traders, the arrival of newly harvested crops and export restrictions on cereals. Food assistance and the sale of cereals from public stocks at subsidized prices, which reduced households' dependence on market purchases in some regions, also contributed to the decline of prices. Together, these factors contributed to pushing coarse grain prices well below their high levels from a year earlier, with decreases of up to 44 percent for millet and 42 percent for sorghum reported. In **the Niger**, wholesale prices of millet followed mixed trends in October, whereas prices of sorghum declined in most markets, except in a few where they remained stable. Compared to the high prices of the previous year, millet prices decreased by 24 to 45 percent, while sorghum prices fell by 37 to 56 percent in most monitored markets. These price declines were underpinned by several factors, including destocking by traders, the arrival of the first harvests from the 2025 agricultural season and the ban on agricultural exports, which supported improved market supply. In addition, targeted food distributions and the sale of cereals at subsidized prices by the government added downward pressure on coarse grain prices. In most markets across Chad, retail prices of millet, maize and sorghum recorded declines in September, with stability observed in a few others. Millet prices were 20 to 41 percent lower year-on-year, whereas prices of sorghum and maize were generally 20 to 56 percent below their levels a year earlier. These year-on-year price declines were supported by improved market supply due to the release of stocks by traders, the recent start of the 2025 cereal harvest and increased imports. Another contributing factor was the distribution of cereals by the government for sale at subsidized prices. In **Senegal**, the national average retail prices of locally produced and imported rice remained stable in September, when they were near and below their year-earlier levels, respectively.

In **Ghana**, the annual food inflation rate decreased for the ninth consecutive month in October 2025, reaching 9.5 percent, down from 11 percent in September 2025 and 22.8 percent in October 2024, according to the Ghana Statistical Service.[iii] The annual inflation rate for cereals and cereal products increased, after falling for five consecutive months, and was estimated at 7.4 percent in October 2025, well below the 16.4 percent recorded a year earlier. The downward year-on-year trend was partially attributed to a stronger Ghanaian cedi, which appreciated to GHS 11.37/USD 1 in October 2025, from GHS 16.01/USD 1 in October 2024, easing global commodity prices and decreasing transport costs. In **Benin**, retail prices of maize decreased in October, while retail prices of sorghum remained stable. Prices of maize and sorghum were up to 20 and 32 percent, respectively, lower on a yearly basis, reflecting abundant market supply and weak external demand. While the export ban on staple cereals, including maize and sorghum, was lifted in June 2025, the continued application of export royalties disincentivized cross-border trade. In **Togo**, retail prices of local maize registered month-on-month declines of up to 17 percent in September 2025, whereas prices of imported rice followed mixed trends. Prices of both cereals were generally near or below their year-earlier values. **Nigeria's** annual food inflation rate fell for the second consecutive month in September, reaching 16.9 percent, reflecting increased food imports and the commercialization of the newly harvested 2025 cereal crops. While this marked the lowest level in five years and was significantly below the 37.8 percent recorded in September 2024, the weak naira and high transport costs contributed to keeping the annual food inflation in double digits. Moreover, the year-on-year decline was attributed to the rebasing of the Consumer Price Index by the National Bureau of Statistics[iv] in January 2025, which involved reweighing the reference consumption basket and updating the base year from 2009 to 2024.

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali

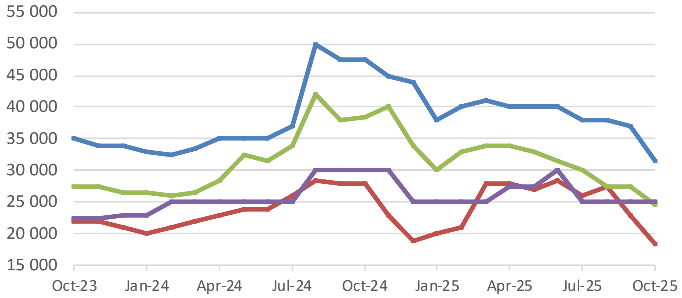


	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mopti, Millet	23 000	-14.8	-17.9	-41.0
Kayes, Millet	28 000	-6.7	0.0	-30.0
Bamako, Sorghum	18 000	0.0	-14.3	-44.6
Sikasso, Sorghum	20 000	0.0	0.0	-33.3

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

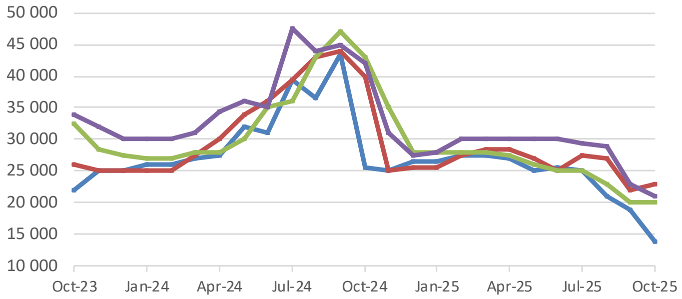
CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dori, Millet	31 500	-14.9	-17.1	-33.7
Tenkodogo, Sorghum	18 500	-19.6	-28.8	-33.9
Ouagadougou, Millet	24 500	-10.9	-18.3	-36.4
Kongoussi, Sorghum	25 000	0.0	0.0	-16.7

Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

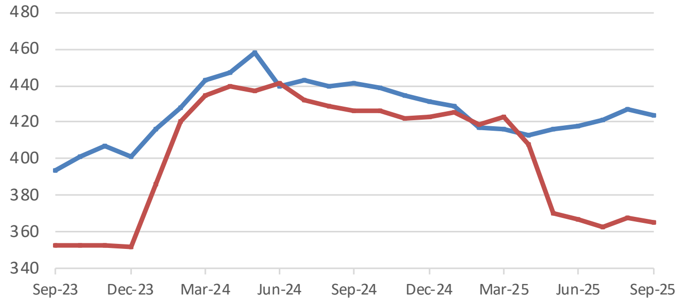
CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Maradi, Millet	14 000	-26.3	-44.0	-45.1
Dosso, Millet	23 000	4.5	-16.4	-42.5
Niamey, Sorghum	20 000	0.0	-20.0	-53.5
Tillaberi, Sorghum	21 000	-8.7	-28.8	-50.0

Retail prices of rice in Senegal

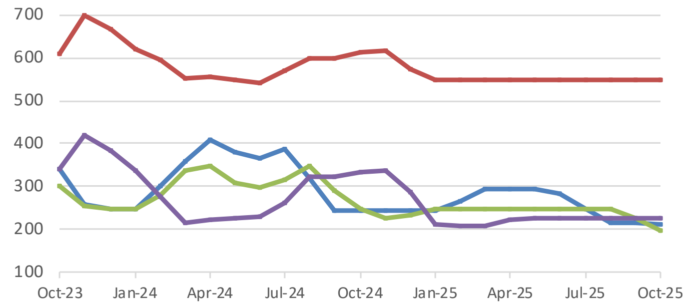
CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	424	-0.7	1.4	-3.9
National Average, Rice (imported, non-aromatic)	365	-0.8	-0.5	-14.3

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Benin

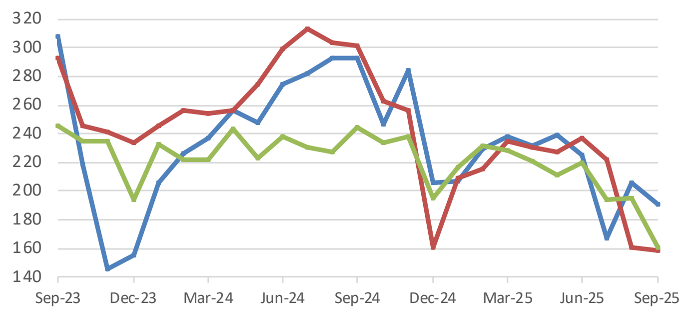
CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Cotonou, Maize	212	-2.3	-13.8	-13.5
Cotonou, Sorghum	548	0.0	0.0	-10.5
Parakou, Maize	197	-12.8	-20.2	-20.2
Natitingou, Sorghum	227	0.0	0.0	-31.8

For more information visit the FPMA website [here]

Retail prices of maize in Togo



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Centrale Region, Maize (white)	191	-7.3	-15.1	-34.8
Maritime Region, Maize (white)	159	-1.2	-32.9	-47.2
Savanes Region, Maize (white)	161	-17.4	-26.8	-34.0

For more information visit the FPMA website here

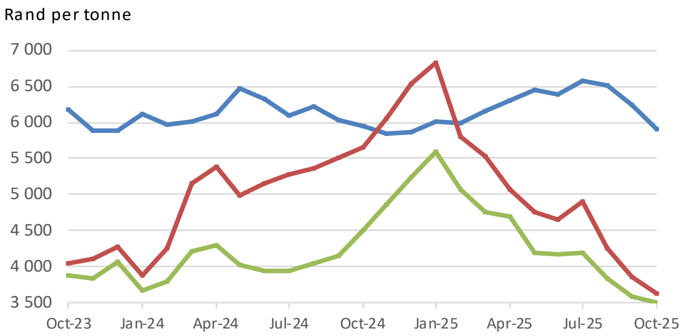
Grain prices continued to soften or remained stable, under pressure from ample supplies

Ample 2025 harvests across much of Southern Africa continued to weigh on grain prices in September and October 2025. Early optimistic production prospects for the 2026 cereal crop, underpinned by expectations of favourable La Niña-related rains, point to higher likelihood of sustained price stability into 2026.

In **South Africa**, the declining trend in wholesale prices of yellow and white maize continued in October 2025, with prices reaching levels about 22 and 36 percent, respectively, below year-earlier values. These price declines are predominantly driven by ample national supplies following an above-average harvest in 2025. Expectations of a second consecutive above-average harvest in 2026, resting on prospects of an expansion in plantings and a favourable rainfall outlook linked to the prevailing La Niña conditions, are exerting further downward pressure. Moreover, lower regional demand for South African maize, amid an improvement in production levels across most of Southern Africa in 2025, and declining international maize quotations, underpinned by ample global supplies, are further limiting upward price pressure. Wholesale wheat prices decreased for the third consecutive month in October, pressured by softening international prices on the back of an estimated record global output and stock growth in key exporting countries. On a yearly basis, wholesale wheat prices were at broadly comparable levels.

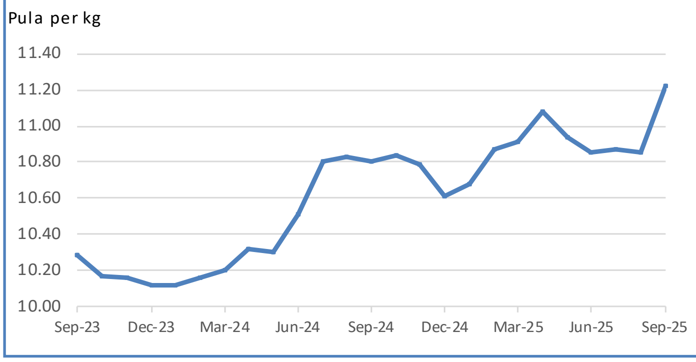
There were mixed month-on-month movements of retail prices of maize meal in the net importing countries of **Botswana**, **Eswatini**, **Lesotho** and **Namibia**. In general, white maize meal prices were close to or moderately higher than their year-earlier levels as of September 2025, amid the declining prices in South Africa, the countries' main supplier. In **Malawi**, after four consecutive monthly increases, the national average price of white maize grain fell in October 2025. However, despite the decline, the average price remains about 50 percent higher year-on-year, underpinned by tight supply conditions, amid two consecutive years of below-average harvests. The Malawian government has recently signed a government-to-government agreement with Zambia to import 200 000 tonnes of maize grain. These imports could contribute to easing pressure on prices; however, the timing of the imports remains uncertain. In **Zambia**, prices of maize grain and meal products were generally unchanged in October relative to September's levels and were between 20 and 30 percent lower year-on-year, driven by substantial national supplies after a bumper harvest in 2025. An appreciation of the national currency since mid-2025 has also contributed to limiting imported inflationary pressure. Looking further ahead, prospects of a good rainy season bode well both for agricultural production and hydro-electricity generation in 2026, factors that could help maintain stable prices into next year. In **Zimbabwe**, the annual food inflation rate (using the blended rate that combines prices denominated in United States dollars and the national currency) fell to 23 percent in October from 42 percent in September, amid generally sufficient domestic food availability, reflecting an upturn in production in 2025, and continued imports of grains, largely from South Africa. In **Mozambique**, after a 3-percentage point jump in August, the annual food inflation rate remained unchanged at 12 percent in September 2025. According to the World Food Programme (WFP),[v] prices of key cereal products (maize meal, rice and wheat flour) were stable or lower year-on-year as of September 2025 across most provinces.

Wholesale prices of maize and wheat in South Africa



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Randfontein, Wheat	5 898.04	-5.3	-10.4	-0.7
Randfontein, Maize (white)	3 625.83	-6.0	-26.1	-35.9
Randfontein, Maize (yellow)	3 498.65	-2.8	-16.4	-22.3

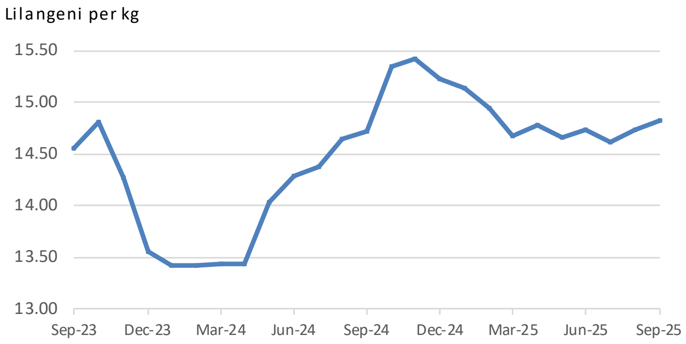
Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	11.22	3.4	3.4	3.9

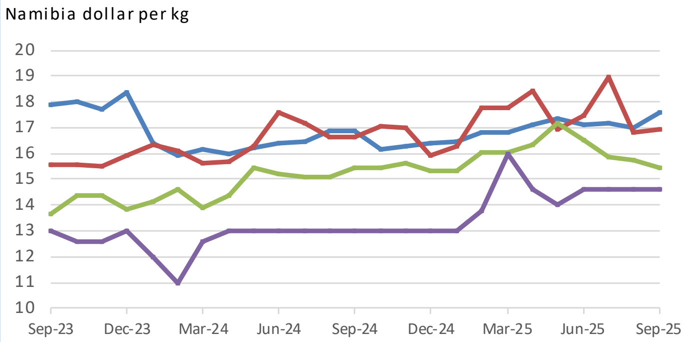
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini



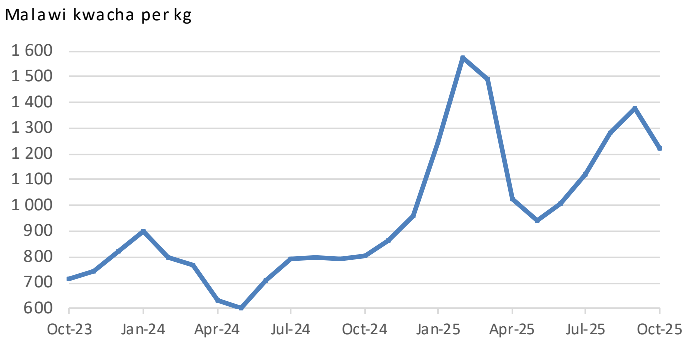
	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	14.82	0.5	0.5	0.7

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia



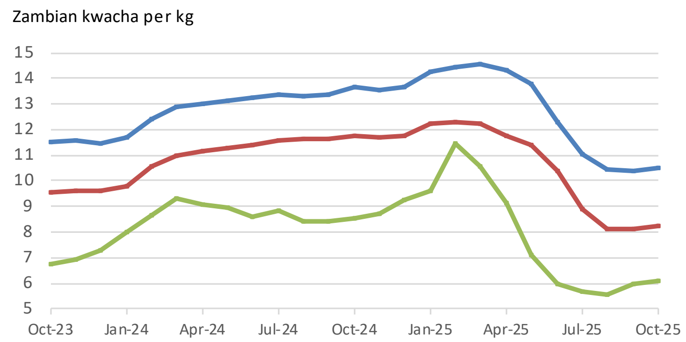
	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Windhoek	17.61	3.5	2.8	4.5
Swakopmund	16.95	0.9	-2.9	1.8
Otjiwarongo	15.46	-1.7	-6.3	0.0
Gobabis	14.60	0.0	0.0	12.3

Retail prices of maize in Malawi



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	1 219.70	-11.4	8.7	51.1

Retail prices of maize in Zambia



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Breakfast maize meal	10.50	0.9	-4.7	-23.0
National Average, White roller maize meal	8.25	1.4	-7.1	-29.7
National Average, Maize (white)	6.07	1.5	6.7	-29.0

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

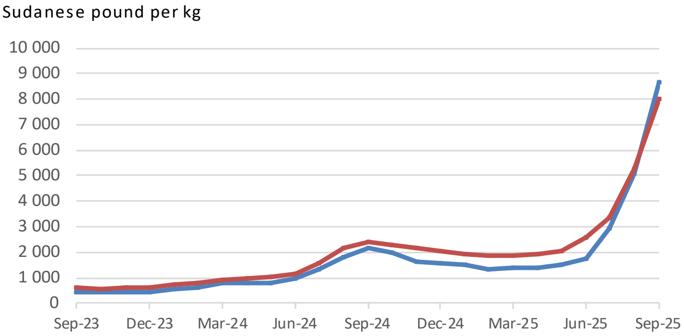
Prices of coarse grains followed mixed month-on-month trends in September and October 2025 across the subregion. In **the Sudan** and **South Sudan**, prices continue to be at significantly elevated year-on-year levels, underpinned by conflicts and insecurity, and severe macroeconomic difficulties, including currency weakness. In **Uganda** and **Rwanda**, prices of maize were substantially higher than one year earlier, due to a tight supply situation coupled with sustained export demand in Uganda and a weak national currency inflating fuel prices and transport costs in Rwanda.

In **the Sudan**, retail prices of domestically produced sorghum declined in September by 2 and 3 percent, respectively, in Kassala and Qadarif markets, located in southeastern key-producing areas, ahead of the 2025 harvest. Similarly, prices of millet levelled off in Nyala Market, located in South Darfur State, a key millet producing area. By contrast, in Al Fashir Market, located in North Darfur State, between August and September, cereal prices continued to surge, with prices of sorghum almost doubling and prices of millet increasing by almost 70 percent, due to heightened violence and the besiegement of the city. As of September 2025, prices of sorghum in Kassala and prices of millet in Nyala were more than four and almost three times, respectively, their pre-conflict levels in March 2023, while prices in Al Fashir were more than 200 times their values in March 2023. Cereal prices are underpinned by the impact of the ongoing conflict, which resulted in high input prices inflating production costs and trade disruptions, against a backdrop of already elevated prices due to macroeconomic challenges.

In **South Sudan's** capital, Juba, prices of sorghum declined in October by 15 percent, while prices of maize remained firm. Prices of maize and sorghum in October were almost three times their already elevated year-earlier levels, mainly due to severe and persistent macroeconomic challenges.

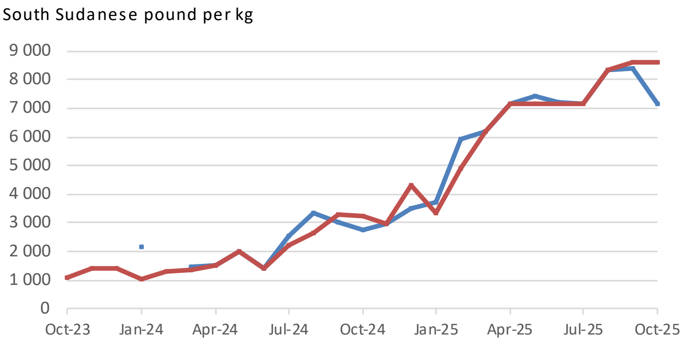
In **Kenya**, the national average retail price of maize remained stable in October, when it was 14 percent higher than one year earlier, owing to low carryover stocks from a year-on-year lower 2024 cereal production. In **Rwanda** and **Burundi**, the national average retail price of maize increased for the third consecutive month in October following seasonal patterns, rising by 2 and 4 percent, respectively, month-on-month. The price in October was 29 percent higher year-on-year in **Rwanda**, mainly due to a weak national currency inflating fuel prices and transport costs, while it was 15 percent below its year-earlier level in **Burundi**, due to adequate domestic availability. In **Ethiopia**, wholesale prices of maize declined or levelled off in October with the main *Meher* harvest. Year on year price changes followed mixed trends, driven by local supply/demand dynamics. In **Uganda**, the national average price of maize continued in September the decreasing trend of recent months, albeit at slower rates, declining by 5 percent month-on-month. Despite the recent declines, prices in September remained 25 percent higher year-on-year, due to tight domestic availability coupled with sustained export demand. In **Somalia**, retail prices of sorghum seasonally increased in September by 12 percent in Baidoa and Dinsoor markets, located in the *sorghum belt* in Baidoa Region. By contrast, prices of maize declined in September by 19 percent in Qorioley Market and levelled off in Marka Market, both located in Lower Shabelle Region, the main maize producing area, with the *Gu* off-season maize harvest, gathered in September in riverine areas. In the capital, Mogadishu, prices of both sorghum and maize moderately increased in October, by 2 and 3 percent, respectively. Year on year price changes followed mixed trends.

Retail prices of sorghum and millet in the Sudan



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Sorghum	8 676.01	70.4	392.3	302.5
National Average, Millet	8 035.06	53.3	208.3	234.8

Retail prices of sorghum and maize in South Sudan

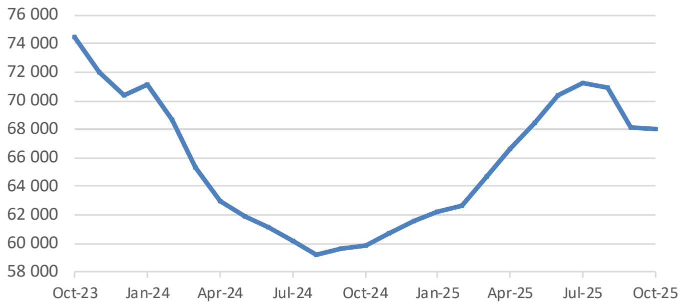


	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Juba (Konyokonyo), Sorghum	7 150	-14.9	0.0	161.9
Juba (Konyokonyo), Maize (white)	8 580	0.0	20.0	166.1

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of maize in Kenya

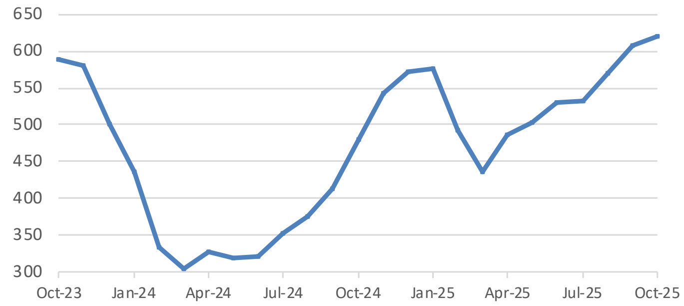
Kenya shilling per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	68 050	-0.1	-4.5	13.7

Retail prices of maize in Rwanda

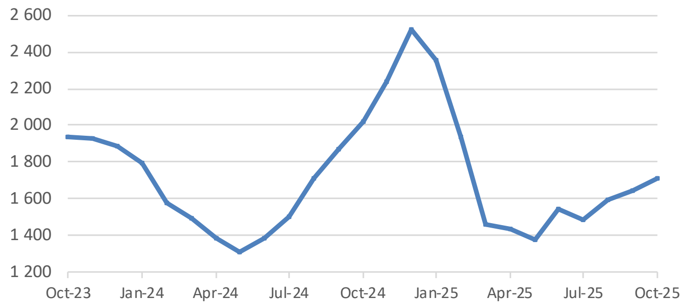
Rwanda franc per kg



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	619.05	1.9	16.5	29.2

Retail prices of maize in Burundi

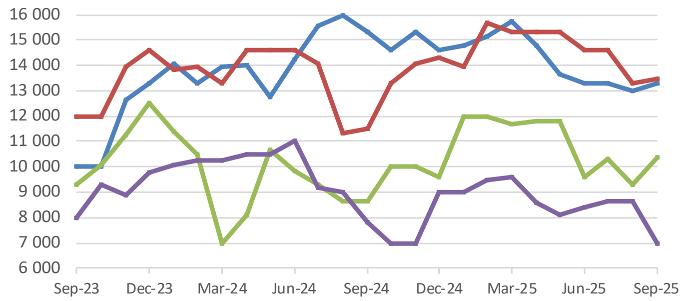
Burundi franc per kg



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Maize (white)	1 708.52	4.1	14.7	-15.5

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

Somali shilling per kg



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mogadishu, Maize (white)	13 300	2.5	0.0	-13.1
Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	13 500	1.5	-7.5	17.6
Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	10 387	11.7	8.5	19.8
Qorioley, Maize (white)	7 000	-18.8	-16.9	-10.3

For more information visit the FPMA website here

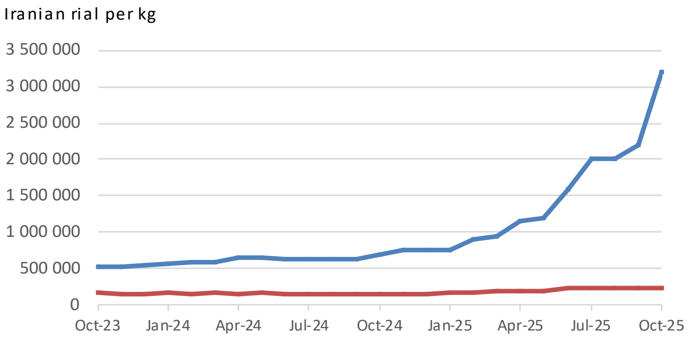
Subsidy reduction and currency depreciation drive annual cereal price increases in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye, while annual food inflation followed divergent trends in North Africa

In the Near East subregion, retail prices of wheat flour and rice remained significantly above the previous year's levels in **the Islamic Republic of Iran** (October 2025) and in **Türkiye** (September 2025), mainly due to reduced subsidies and currency depreciation. In the North Africa subregion, annual food inflation trends varied across countries over the same period, easing in **Egypt** and **Morocco**, but increasing in **Tunisia** and **Libya**.

In **the Islamic Republic of Iran**, retail wheat flour price in Tehran Market remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive month in October 2025, supported by the ongoing government subsidy programme that aids in stabilizing retail prices. However, prices were about 50 percent higher than the same period last year, following the reduction of government subsidies on wheat flour provided to bakeries in June 2025, which resulted in a 20 percent monthly price increase. The retail price of rice in Tehran reached a record high of IRR 3.2 million/kg in October 2025, marking the second consecutive month of record prices. This represented a 46 percent increase compared to the previous month and a more than threefold rise year-on-year, largely driven by constrained supply conditions. In **Iraq**, the national average retail prices of wheat flour and rice decreased slightly month-on-month in October 2025 and remained at about the same levels compared to the same period last year, mostly due to the ongoing government subsidy programme that aims to stabilize prices of essential food commodities. In **Türkiye**, the national average retail price of wheat flour increased slightly in September 2025 compared to the previous month, while the average retail price of rice decreased moderately month-on-month. Both prices remained about 40 and 20 percent, respectively, above their year-earlier levels, largely reflecting high production costs and national currency depreciation. According to Turkstat,[vi] the Producer Price Index (PPI) for agricultural products increased in September 2025 by about 6 percent compared to the previous month and by about 47 percent year-on-year. Within the non-perennial crops' subgroup, wheat and rice (not husked) subindices increased by 41 and 35 percent, respectively, compared to September 2024.

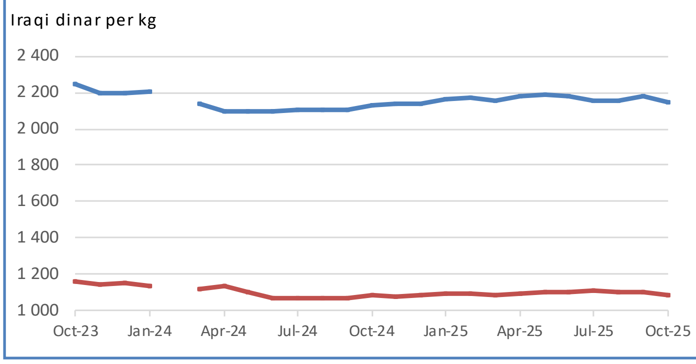
In **Egypt**, the annual food inflation rate eased for the fourth consecutive month in September 2025, hovering at 1.4 percent. The national average wheat flour and rice (unpackaged) prices remained largely unchanged in September compared to the previous month, and were about 4 and 5 percent, respectively, higher than the same period in 2024, due to adequate supply from local production and imports. In **Tunisia**, the annual food inflation stood at 5.6 percent in October 2025,[vii] largely driven by price increases for fresh vegetables, ovine and bovine meat, fresh fish and fruits, ranging from 10 to 20 percent, while prices of edible oil decreased by about 22 percent. In **Morocco**, the annual food inflation,[viii] which had been easing since February 2025, was slightly up, by 0.2 percent in September 2025, compared to the previous month, driven by marginal price increases in vegetables, fish, meat, bread and cereals. In **Libya**, the annual food inflation rate stood at 3.3 percent in September 2025 compared to the base year of 2024,[ix] reflecting a slight increase from 3.1 percent in August 2025.

Retail prices of rice and wheat in the Islamic Republic of Iran



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Tehran Market, Rice	3 200 000	45.5	60.0	357.1
Tehran Market, Wheat (flour)	235 000	0.0	0.0	46.9

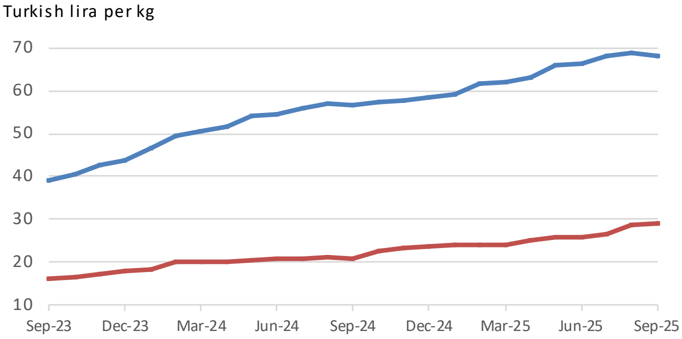
Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Iraq



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	2 147.22	-1.5	-0.3	0.7
National Average, Wheat (flour)	1 084.72	-1.8	-2.0	0.1

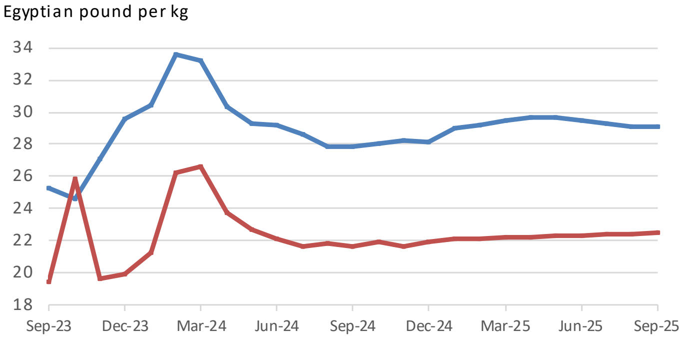
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Türkiye



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	68.03	-0.9	2.4	20.2
National Average, Wheat (flour)	28.95	1.3	11.3	38.1

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour in Egypt



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice (unpackaged)	29.11	0.0	-1.1	4.6
National Average, Wheat (flour)	22.55	0.7	1.0	4.0

For more information visit the FPMA website here

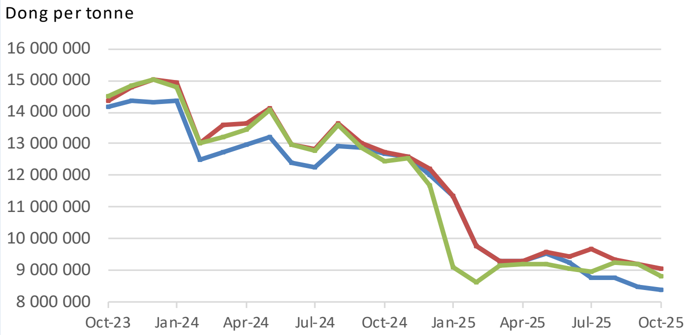
FAR EAST ASIA

Prices of rice generally softened in most countries of the subregion, while those of wheat grain and wheat flour generally increased in October 2025

In October 2025, domestic rice prices generally declined in most countries of the subregion, with the start of the 2025 main season harvest. In exporting countries, notably Viet Nam, Thailand, India and Cambodia, additional downward pressure stemmed from intensified competition in external markets. In **Viet Nam**, wholesale prices of rice declined slightly month-on-month in October and were between 28 and 34 percent below their year-earlier levels across monitored markets, largely reflecting ample market supply from the above-average 2025 harvests and subdued export demand, especially from the Philippines. In **Thailand**, wholesale rice prices in Bangkok Market declined in October, continuing the downward trend since January 2025, and stood at about 35 percent lower year-on-year, pressured by ample supplies from the ongoing 2025 main harvest and muted import demand. In **Myanmar**, retail prices of *Emata* rice, the most consumed type of rice, declined month-on-month in October, but remained at high levels following the sharp increases recorded between 2022 and 2024, driven by elevated agricultural inputs and transport costs, and market disruptions linked to ongoing conflict and July to August 2025 floods. In **India**, the national average retail price of rice remained stable in October and close to its year-earlier level, as the above-average market availability from the 2026 main *Kharif* harvest was offset by strong domestic demand and large purchases by the government which needed to run various social welfare schemes. In **Cambodia**, wholesale rice prices declined in October and were lower year-on-year, reflecting the start of the main 2025 harvest. In **China (mainland)**, the wholesale national average price of *Indica* rice, the most consumed variety, declined marginally in October and was up to 5 percent lower year-on-year, reflecting adequate market availability from the 2025 harvests. In **Sri Lanka**, retail rice prices increased seasonally in October and were close to their year-earlier levels as market availability remains generally adequate from the 2025 harvests. In **the Philippines**, retail prices of regular and well-milled rice softened in October, reflecting incoming supplies from the ongoing 2025 main harvest, which is estimated at an above-average level. Overall, prices were between 10 and 21 percent lower year-on-year, prompting the government to impose a 60-day ban on imports of regular and well-milled rice, effective 1 September 2025, and subsequently extended until the end of the year to support farmers during the harvest period.

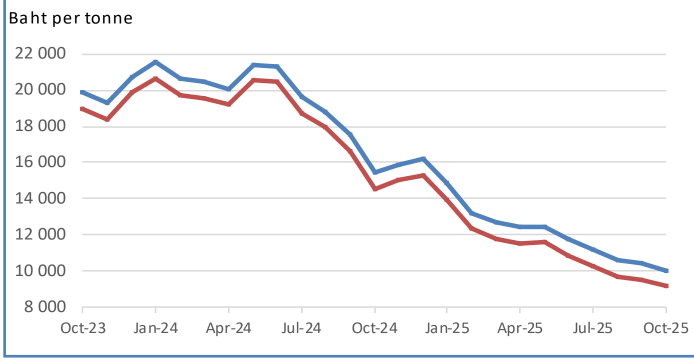
Regarding wheat grain and wheat flour, prices generally increased seasonally for the second consecutive month in October 2025 across most countries of the subregion. In **Pakistan**, wheat flour prices rose sharply for the second consecutive month in October, driven by seasonal upward pressure, flood-related stock losses, inflationary pressure and concerns that the prevailing La Niña event, normally associated with dry conditions, could affect the 2026 wheat crop, currently being planted. In **Afghanistan**, retail wheat flour prices increased month-on-month in October, reflecting dryness-induced losses to the 2025 wheat crop, market disruptions caused by the late August 2025 earthquake and concerns over the ongoing La Niña event, as many areas are already experiencing drought-like conditions. In **China (mainland)**, wholesale wheat grain prices increased slightly in October and were marginally higher year-on-year, reflecting adequate supplies from the bumper 2025 wheat harvest. In **India**, the national average retail price of wheat grain was stable in October and was slightly higher than the elevated level of a year earlier, mostly sustained by strong domestic demand and large purchases by the government which needed to run various social welfare schemes. In **Sri Lanka**, a net wheat importer, retail prices of wheat flour declined slightly in October, in line with international quotations.

Wholesale prices of rice in Viet Nam



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
An Giang, Rice (25% broken)	8 400 000	-1.2	-4.5	-33.9
Bac Lieu, Rice (25% broken)	9 050 000	-1.6	-6.7	-28.9
Dong Thap, Rice (25% broken)	8 825 000	-4.1	-1.4	-29.2

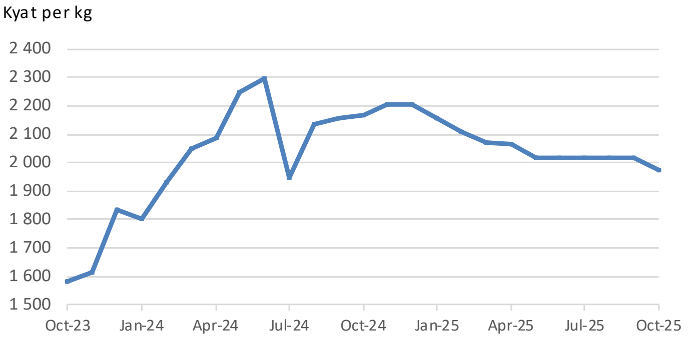
Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bangkok, Rice (5% broken)	10 055	-3.7	-10.0	-35.0
Bangkok, Rice (25% broken)	9 155	-4.0	-10.9	-37.2

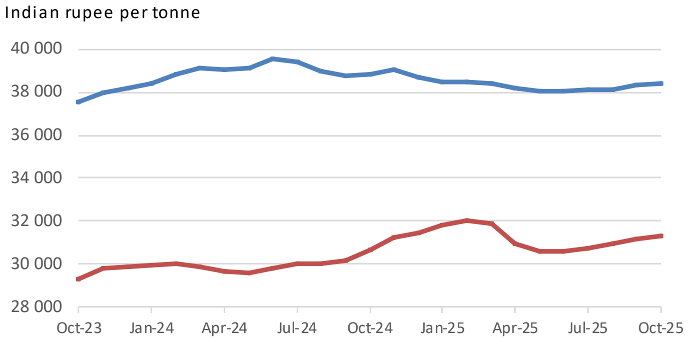
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of rice in Myanmar



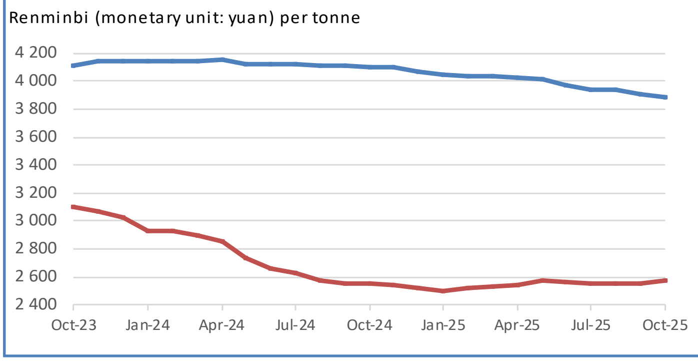
	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Yangon, Rice (*Emata*, Medium)	1 974.49	-2.1	-2.1	-9.0

Wholesale prices of rice and wheat in India



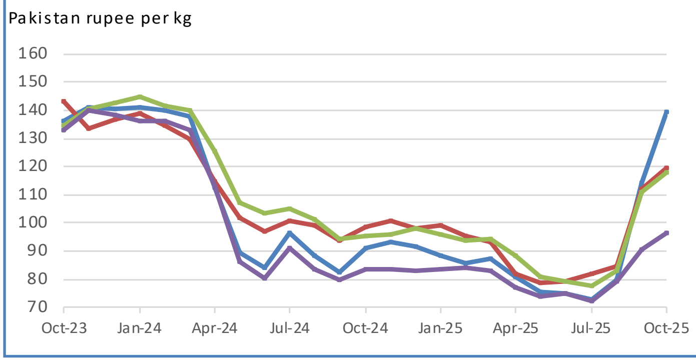
	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice	38 432	0.3	0.9	-1.1
National Average, Wheat	31 302	0.4	1.8	2.1

Wholesale prices of rice and wheat in China (mainland)



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Rice (Indica)	3 882.50	-0.5	-1.5	-5.2
National Average, Wheat	2 579.50	1.0	0.9	1.2

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Peshawar	139.26	22.0	91.4	52.8
Karachi	119.65	6.6	46.2	21.2
Quetta	117.75	6.1	51.9	23.3
Multan	96.68	6.8	33.5	16.0

For more information visit the FPMA website here

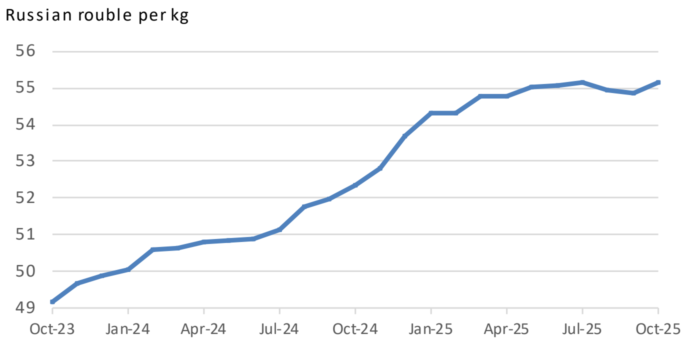
Domestic wheat flour prices were mostly stable or increased marginally month-on-month, with mixed annual trends registered across the subregion

Wheat export prices remained stable or declined month-on-month across two key exporters in the subregion, **the Russian Federation** and **Ukraine**, in October 2025, reflecting a positive outlook for the 2025 wheat harvest, which concluded in September. In **the Russian Federation**, export prices for wheat (offer, f.o.b., deep-sea ports) remained stable month-on-month in October 2025 and were 2 percent lower year-on-year, underpinned by an adequate 2025 cereal harvest. In **Ukraine**,[1] milling wheat export prices (offer, f.o.b.) registered a slight month-on-month decline in October and stood at 2 percent below their year-earlier levels, reflecting adequate domestic supply in 2025. By contrast, milling wheat export prices in **Kazakhstan** (d.a.p., Saryagash Station) rose by almost 3 percent month-on-month in October and exceeded year-earlier levels, due to a reduced 2025 wheat output following the completion of the harvest in September due to unfavourable weather conditions.

At the domestic level, the national average retail price of wheat flour increased marginally month-on-month in **the Russian Federation** in October and was up by 5 percent year-on-year, underpinned by strong domestic demand. The price increase also aligned with a 70 percent increase in the wheat export duty, which was raised by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) from RUB 99.1 to RUB 167.7/tonne, effective 29 October 2025. While the policy was implemented at the end of the month, prevailing expectations and anticipatory market behaviour may have influenced earlier price movements, thereby contributing to the observed monthly price increase. In **Ukraine**, the national average wholesale price for first grade wheat flour was stable month-on-month in October and was about 4 percent higher year-on-year, due to persistent logistical disruptions linked to the ongoing conflict. In **Kazakhstan**, the national average retail price of wheat flour (first grade) increased marginally for the third consecutive month in September, but declined slightly year-on-year, supported by ample domestic stocks.

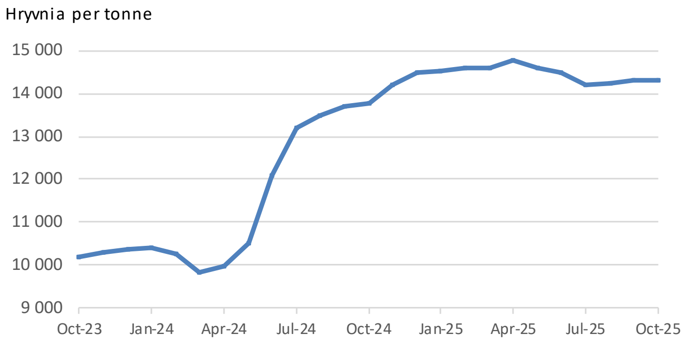
Retail wheat flour prices in the net importing countries of the subregion were stable or increased marginally month-on-month in September and October 2025, reflecting varied domestic supply and demand conditions. In **Georgia**, prices declined month-on-month in October but remained nearly 8 percent above their year-earlier levels, driven by elevated input costs. In **Tajikistan** (Dushanbe), prices of first grade wheat flour were stable month-on-month in October and stood at 13 percent below their levels a year earlier. In **Armenia**, the retail price of first grade wheat flour was stable month-on-month in October at close to year-earlier levels. In **Azerbaijan**, the national average wheat flour price edged up slightly month-on-month in September, but remained stable year-on-year, supported by adequate domestic supply. In **Belarus**, the national average retail price of wheat flour increased marginally in September and was about 3 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting elevated import costs. In **Uzbekistan**, retail prices of first grade wheat flour were stable in September and decreased by 2 percent year-on-year, indicating sufficient domestic availability.

Retail prices of wheat flour in the Russian Federation



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	55.13	0.5	0.0	5.3

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in Ukraine

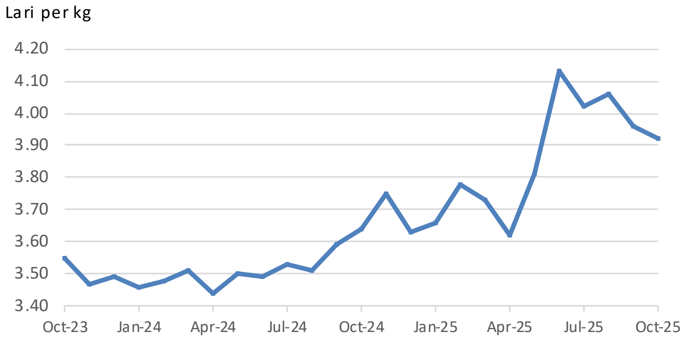


	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade, offer, EXW)	14 300	0.0	0.7	3.8

[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.

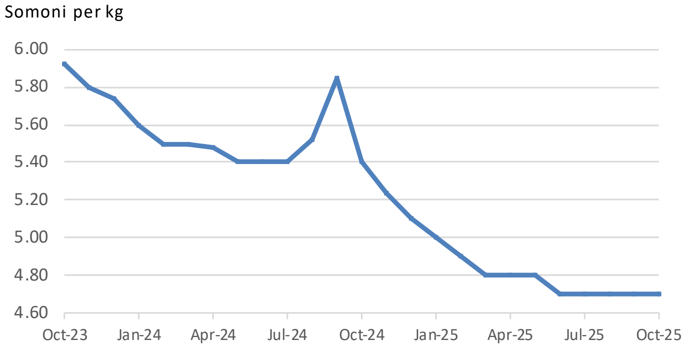
For more information visit the FPMA website here

Retail prices of wheat flour in Georgia



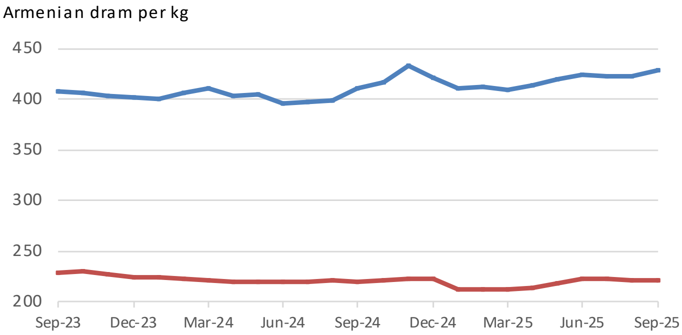
	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	3.92	-1.0	-2.5	7.7

Retail prices of wheat flour in Tajikistan



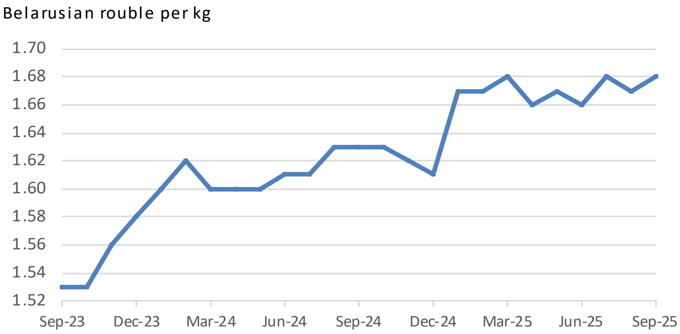
	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Dushanbe, Wheat (flour, first grade)	4.70	0.0	0.0	-13.0

Retail prices of wheat flour in Armenia



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)	428.60	1.5	1.2	4.3
National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)	222.00	0.2	-0.2	0.8

Retail prices of wheat flour in Belarus



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	1.68	0.6	1.2	3.1

For more information visit the FPMA website here

Prices of white maize were stable or declined in the subregion, in line with improved seasonal availabilities

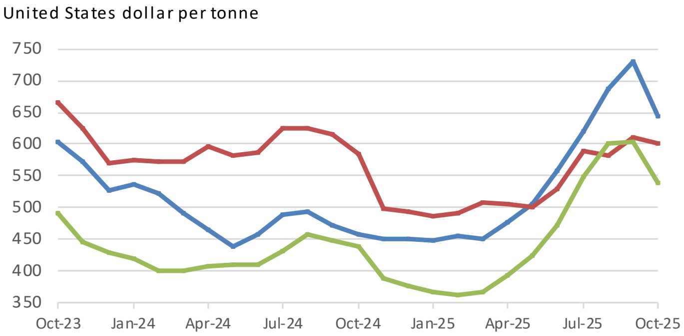
Wholesale prices of white maize were stable or declined across the subregion in October 2025, as the start of the main season harvest provided downward pressure following sustained increases during the prolonged lean season. In **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **El Salvador**, white maize prices increased from May to September 2025, driven by concerns over the impact of delayed and erratic seasonal rains on the main *primera* crop yields and declined in October with the start of the harvest. In **Guatemala**, prices were close to their October 2024 levels, while in **El Salvador** and **Honduras**, prices were over 30 percent higher than one year earlier, reflecting tight market supplies. In October 2025, prices of white maize followed mixed trends across most monitored markets in **Mexico**, reflecting improved availabilities from the start of the main season crop harvest and were lower than the previous year, due to larger year-on-year import volumes from January to August 2025.

In October 2025, wholesale prices of black beans were stable in **Guatemala**, in line with adequate market availabilities and were about 16 percent lower year-on-year on account of larger yearly import volumes. Across the markets in **Mexico**, wholesale prices of imported and domestically produced black beans declined in September and October, eased by ample availabilities from the minor season harvest. Prices were below their level of October 2024, due to large market supplies from the higher year-on-year 2024 outturn, compounded by above-average import amounts from September 2024 to August 2025.

Wholesale prices of red beans declined seasonally across the markets in **Honduras** in October and were up to 25 percent higher than the previous year, due to tightened market supply conditions from the year-on-year reduction in import volumes during the January to August 2025 period. In **El Salvador**, wholesale prices of red beans remained stable month-on-month and were higher on a yearly basis, as the upward pressure exerted by the delayed start of the harvest was partially offset by higher year-on-year import volumes. In **Nicaragua**, the main red bean exporter in the subregion, retail prices of red beans registered slight seasonal increases for four consecutive months from June to September, ahead of the start of the harvest in October, and were slightly higher than the previous year.

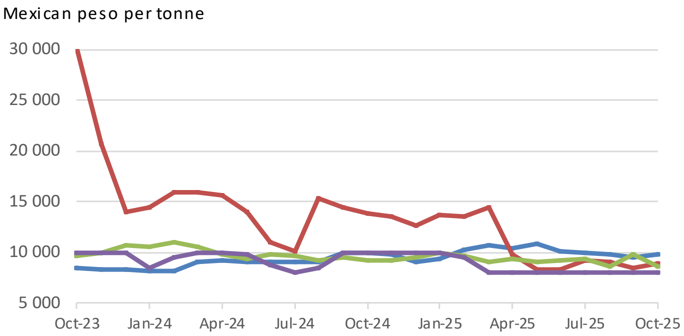
In **the Dominican Republic**, retail prices of rice remain stable month-on-month in October, and were close to their year-earlier levels, as ample supplies from the good domestic output in 2025 offset the decline in year-on-year imports. In **Costa Rica**, wholesale prices of rice (second quality) remained nearly unchanged month-on-month in October, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the ongoing main season harvest. Larger year-on-year import volumes, coupled with declining international prices, exerted downward pressure on prices, which were about 6 percent below their level of the previous year. In **Haiti**, retail prices of domestically produced maize meal and black beans were mostly unchanged month-on-month in September, as larger seasonal supplies from the main season harvest partially eased inflationary trends. Similarly, prices of imported rice, vegetable oil and wheat flour remained stable across the markets in September, mostly reflecting unchanged market supplies. Prices of both domestically produced and imported food items remain largely above the five-year average. The expansion of armed gang governance beyond the Port-au-Prince area further limited access to markets, particularly in urban areas.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
El Salvador, San Salvador	645.04	-11.7	4.2	41.1
Guatemala, Guatemala City	602.14	-1.3	2.0	3.1
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	538.34	-10.8	-2.1	23.0

Wholesale prices of maize in Mexico



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Mexico City, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	9 750	2.6	-2.5	-2.5
Puebla, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	8 880	4.5	-3.5	-35.7
Guadalajara, Maize (white, Jalisco)	8 670	-11.1	-7.3	-5.8
Culiacán, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	8 000	0.0	0.0	-20.0

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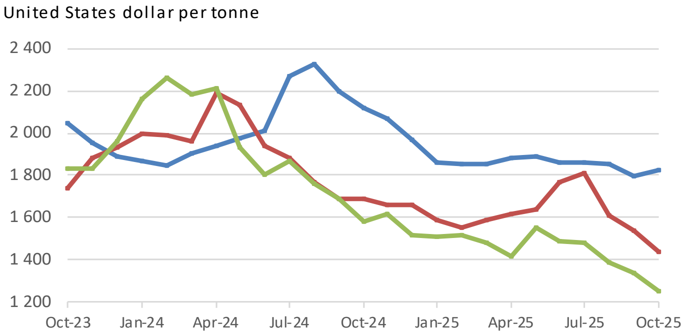
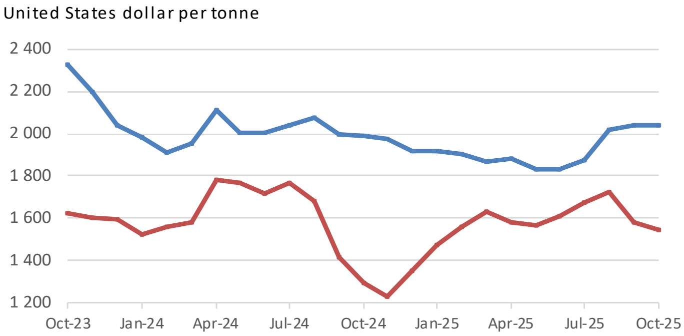
Wholesale prices of black beans in Central America



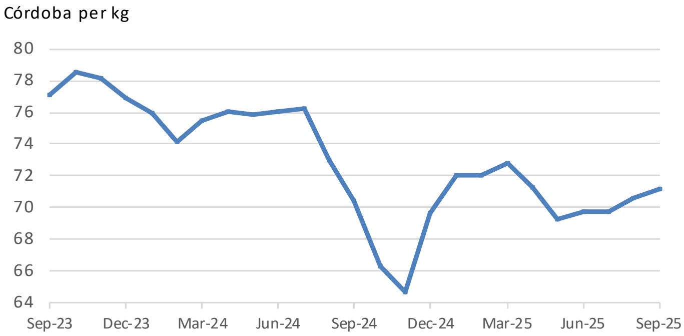
	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	1 824	1.7	-1.9	-13.9
Mexico, Mexico City, Beans (black, Zacatecas)	1 440	-6.5	-20.4	-14.8
Mexico, Puebla, Beans (black, Veracruz)	1 250	-6.7	-15.5	-20.9

Wholesale prices of red beans in Central America



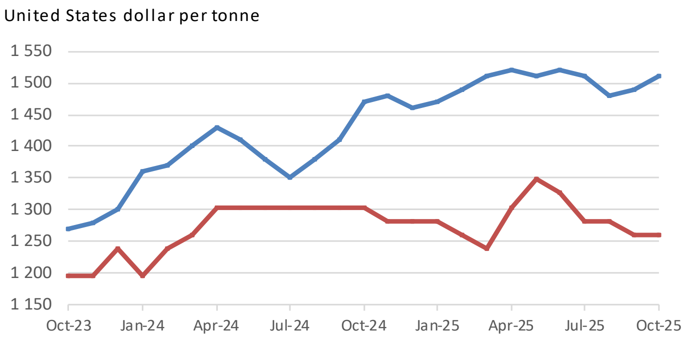
	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	2 040.50	-0.1	9.0	2.4
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 547.70	-2.0	-7.7	19.7

Retail prices of red beans in Nicaragua



	Latest Price Sep-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
National Average	71.22	0.9	2.2	1.2

Retail prices of rice in Central America



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Costa Rica, National Average, Rice (second quality)	1 510.00	1.3	0.0	2.7
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Rice (first quality)	1 260.92	0.0	-1.7	-3.3

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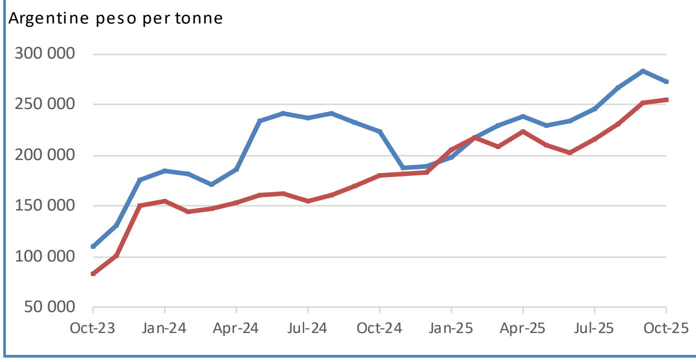
Wholesale prices of yellow maize exhibited mixed trends, while rice and wheat prices were mostly stable or declined across the subregion

Wholesale prices of yellow maize exhibited mixed month-on-month trends across the subregion in October 2025. In **Argentina**, wholesale prices of yellow maize strengthened for the fourth consecutive months, amid ongoing planting operations. The limited supply from the 2025 drought-reduced harvest and the depreciation of the national currency drove prices 42 percent above their previous year's level. Yellow maize prices in **Brazil** were mostly stable or registered moderate declines across the monitored markets, reflecting ample supplies from the 2025 record-high crop that was harvested in September. Prices were moderately lower than the previous year, as large market availabilities more than offset the growing demand from the ethanol industry. In October, prices of yellow maize showed a seasonal increase in **Peru** and in the Bogotá Market in Colombia. On a yearly basis, prices were about 12 percent lower in Peru, driven by the above-average 2025 outturn and higher year-on-year 2025 import volumes. In **Colombia**, yellow maize prices were lower than the previous year, eased by a larger year-on-year outturn. Yellow maize prices remained stable month-on-month in **Paraguay** and **Ecuador**, reflecting adequate market availabilities. While prices were nearly unchanged in Paraguay, they generally decreased in Ecuador compared to 2024 levels. In **Uruguay**, wholesale prices of yellow maize declined steadily from March through September 2025 and were about 22 percent lower year-on-year after two consecutive years of above-average harvests.

Wholesale prices of rice were mostly stable or declined month-on-month across the subregion in October 2025, reflecting ample availability from large domestic production and imports in 2025. In October, wholesale prices of rice followed mixed month-on-month trends across the monitored markets in **Brazil** and were on average 20 percent below their level of the previous year, weighed by the large supply from an above-average 2025 harvest. Wholesale prices of rice declined month-on-month in **Peru**, **Colombia** and **Ecuador**, and were lower than their previous year's levels, pressured downward by above-average outturns in 2024 and 2025. Prices of rice in **Paraguay** were stable in September and October, amid a boost to domestic supplies following large import volumes between July and September. Prices, however, remained 6 percent above their year-earlier level, underpinned by the impact of a drought-reduced harvest in 2025. In **Uruguay**, rice prices remained stable in August and September, after contracting seasonally for three months. The above-average production in 2025, placed downward pressure on prices, which were 36 percent below their level of one year earlier.

Wholesale prices of wheat weakened seasonally in October 2025 across wheat producing countries, while remaining generally stable in importing countries. Following sustained increases in the four preceding months, wholesale prices of wheat declined month-on-month in October across the monitored markets in **Argentina** and **Chile**, in line with improved market availabilities from the start of the harvest. In **Argentina**, a year-on-year increase in export volumes helped to lift prices to over 20 percent above their year earlier levels, while in **Chile**, prices were 6 percent higher year-on-year, due to limited availabilities from the 2024 below-average harvest. In **Brazil**, prices of wheat declined steadily from May to October 2025 and were over 12 percent lower than the previous year, pressured by the ample supply from two consecutive years of above-average imports. Prices of wheat flour were nearly unchanged month-on-month in October in **Ecuador**, **Colombia** and **Peru**, three of the main importing countries in the subregion, reflecting adequate supplies, and were lower than the previous year, eased by large import amounts from the start of the year, as well as ample carryover stocks. In August and September wholesale prices of wheat weakened in **Uruguay**, reflecting positive prospects for the 2025 season harvest, expected to start in November. Compared to the previous year, prices were about 7 percent lower, eased by ample supplies from the above-average 2024 outturn.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Córdoba, Wheat	272 341.67	-3.9	10.6	22.1
Rosario, Maize (yellow)	254 630.19	1.4	17.5	41.6

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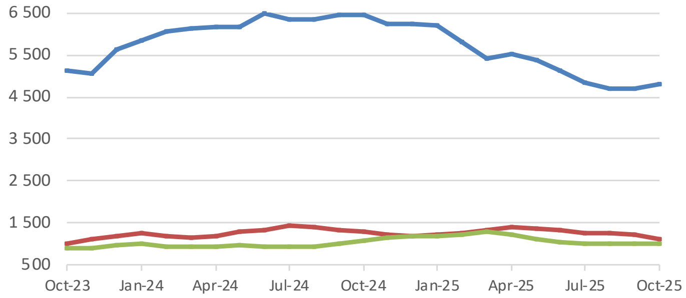
Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil

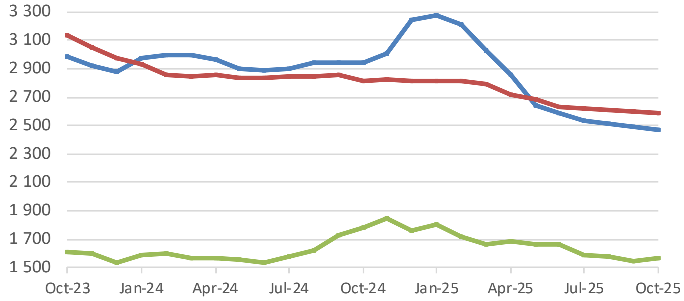
Brazilian real per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long-grain, type 1)	4 817.01	2.6	-0.3	-25.3
Rio Grande do Sul, Wheat	1 121.72	-9.5	-12.3	-14.4
Paraná, Maize (yellow)	1 012.87	1.5	1.8	-6.0

Wholesale prices of cereals in Peru

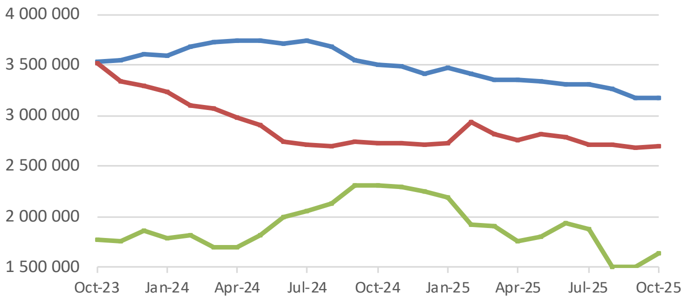
Sol per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Lima, Rice (milled, superior)	2 470	-0.8	-2.4	-16.0
Lima, Wheat (flour)	2 590	-0.4	-1.1	-7.8
Lima, Maize (yellow)	1 570	1.3	-1.3	-11.8

Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

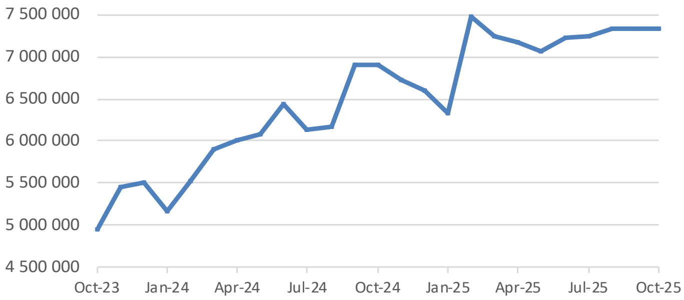
Colombian peso per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Bogotá, Rice (first quality)	3 176 250	-0.1	-4.0	-9.3
Bogotá, Wheat (flour)	2 704 250	0.8	0.0	-0.9
Bogotá, Maize (yellow)	1 631 330	8.8	-13.2	-29.2

Wholesale prices of rice in Paraguay

Guaraní per tonne



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Asunción	7 333 000	0.0	1.1	6.3

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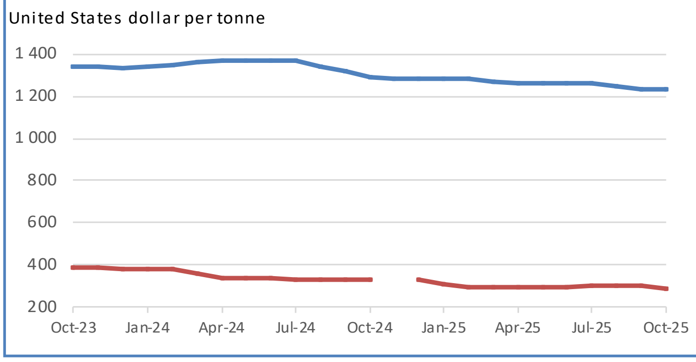
Wholesale prices of cereals in Ecuador



	Latest Price Oct-25	Percent Change 1M	3M	1Y
Quito, Rice (long grain)	1 230.00	0.0	-2.4	-4.7
Quito, Wheat (imported)	288.58	-4.3	-4.3	-12.1

For more information visit the FPMA website here

NOTES

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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 November 2025.

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

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