



MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD PRICE TRENDS

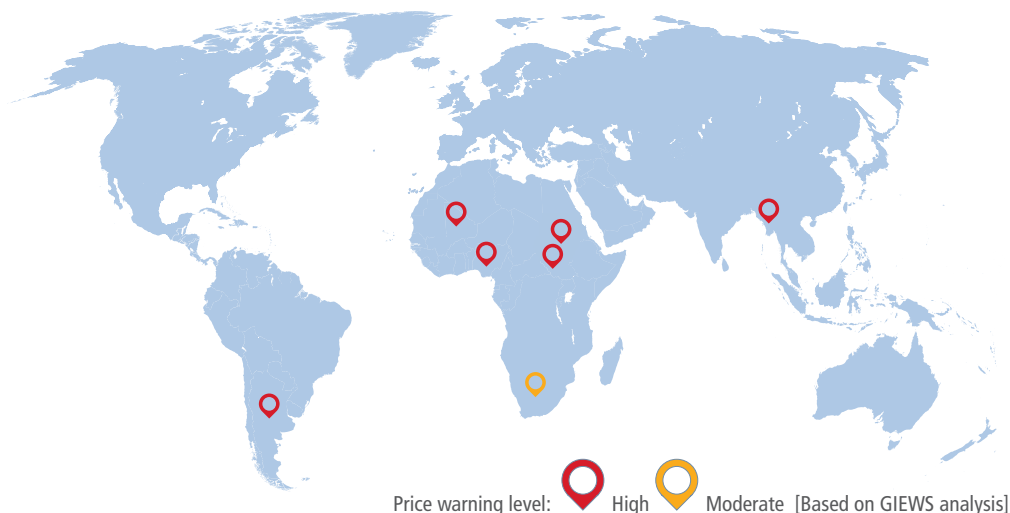
KEY MESSAGES

- Global wheat prices increased in September 2024, driven by concerns over unfavourable weather conditions in a number of key exporting countries. International maize prices also increased as low river levels in Brazil and the United States of America caused logistical disruptions. By contrast, export quotations of *Indica* rice declined, amid generally quiet trading activity.
- FAO's analysis of the latest available domestic price data reveals some year-on-year price softening for food staples in August and September 2024 in parts of Central America, East Africa and Far East Asia. However, the persistence of multiple concurrent shocks, including adverse weather conditions, conflicts and macroeconomic difficulties, continue to keep prices of key staples higher than last year's levels in most Southern and West African countries, as well as in Argentina, Haiti, Myanmar, the Sudan and South Sudan.

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL CEREAL PRICES.....	2
DOMESTIC PRICE WARNINGS.....	3
WEST AFRICA.....	6
SOUTHERN AFRICA.....	8
EAST AFRICA.....	10
FAR EAST ASIA.....	12
EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA....	14
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.....	16
SOUTH AMERICA.....	18

Domestic price warnings



Price warning level: High Moderate [Based on GIEWS analysis]

Source: GIEWS, modified to comply with UN map, 2024.

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

Argentina | Bread

Mali | Coarse grains

Myanmar | Rice

Nigeria | Staple foods

South Africa | Maize grain

South Sudan | Staple foods

Sudan | Staple foods

INTERNATIONAL CEREAL PRICES

Global wheat and maize prices increased in September 2024, while international rice prices declined

Global **wheat** export prices rose in September 2024, largely due to concerns over unfavourable weather in some key exporting countries. Overly wet weather conditions in Canada and the European Union, which led to harvest delays in the former and a sizeable cut to the production forecast for the latter, underpinned a 5 percent month-on-month increase in both the European Union (France, Grade 1, Rouen) quotations and the Canadian (No. 1 CWRS, 13.5 St. Lawrence) values, while unseasonably warm and dry conditions in the United States of America supported an 8 percent increase in the benchmark United States of America (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter) quotations. However, competitively priced supplies from the Black Sea Region capped the increase in prices. Declines in Argentina (12%, Up River) prices (down 4 percent) and those of Australia (Eastern states) also helped to moderate the overall firmer tone in global wheat prices.

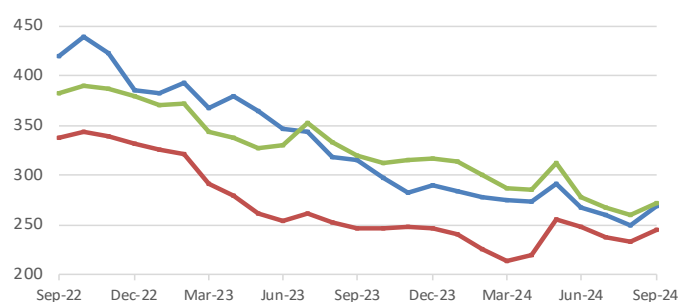
International **maize** export prices also increased month-on-month. A sharp 10 percent increase in the benchmark United States of America (US No. 2, Yellow, f.o.b.) maize prices led to the rise, as low water levels in

the Mississippi River to the US Gulf Port drive up transport costs. Similarly, a 6 percent increase in the Brazil (Paranagua, feed) maize prices was driven by a pause in shipping on the Madeira River in Brazil, due to low water levels, along with pressure from strong domestic demand. Argentina (Up River, f.o.b.) prices also increased by 4 percent, primarily pressured by Argentina's strong export pace.

The FAO All Rice Price Index averaged 133.1 points in September 2024, down 0.7 percent from August. September trading activities remained generally quiet in Asian markets of *Indica* white rice, with notable demand-side developments largely confined to Indonesian import tenders. In Thailand and Viet Nam, the quiet trading activity drove export prices downward, offsetting the influence of national currency appreciations *vis-à-vis* the United States dollar. Ongoing harvests also contributed to the price falls registered in Pakistan and Viet Nam. In the Americas, quotations of US No. 2, 4% also declined for the third successive month, as the long grain harvest progressed at an upbeat pace in the United States of America.

International wheat prices

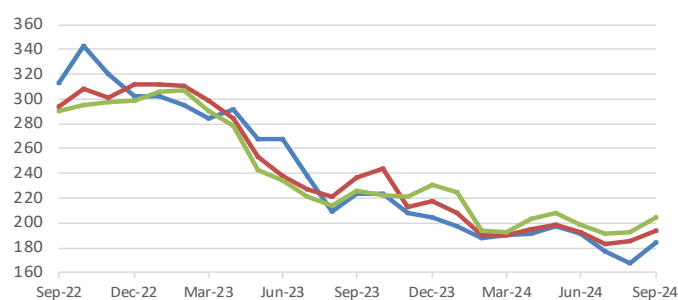
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change 1M	Percent Change 3M	Percent Change 1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Wheat (US No. 2, Hard Red Winter)	269.60	8.1	0.9	-14.5
European Union (France), Wheat (Grade 1, Rouen)	245.29	5.0	-1.1	-0.8
Canada (St. Lawrence), Wheat (CWRS, 13.5%)	271.67	4.5	-2.5	-15.0

International maize prices

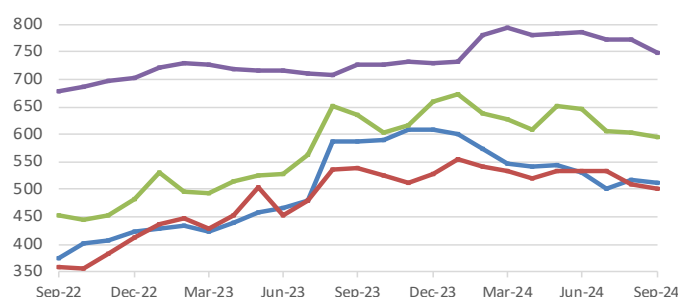
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change 1M	Percent Change 3M	Percent Change 1Y
United States of America (Gulf), Maize (US No. 2, Yellow)	183.95	9.5	-3.7	-17.9
Argentina, Maize (Up River)	193.25	4.4	0.4	-18.4
Brazil (Paranagua), Maize (feed)	204.00	5.9	3.0	-9.6

International rice prices

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change 1M	Percent Change 3M	Percent Change 1Y
Viet Nam, Rice (25% broken)	511.50	-1.0	-3.8	-12.9
Pakistan, Rice (25% broken)	500.00	-1.9	-6.2	-7.0
Thailand (Bangkok), Rice (Thai 100% B white)	595.75	-1.3	-7.8	-6.0
United States of America, Rice (US No. 2, 4% Long Grain)	746.75	-3.1	-4.9	2.9

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.

Argentina | Bread

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08-24	Same period average
3 months	 -66.0	-0.1
12 months	-17.8	7.7

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Argentina, Greater Buenos Aires, Retail, Bread (French type).

Retail prices of bread continued to rise in August 2024 and remained significantly above their already high year-earlier levels

Retail prices of **bread (French type)** continued to rise by 4.2 percent month on month in August 2024 and were about 222 percent above their already high year-earlier levels. The increase reflects tightening seasonal **wheat** supplies from the low outputs of the last two years, as well as high transport and milling costs. In general, prices of food items mostly increased in August, except for a slight decline in retail **rice** prices, amid a difficult macroeconomic scenario, exacerbated by the Argentine peso devaluation in December 2023. The Argentine peso has depreciated steadily since December 2023, and in August 2024, was about ARS 974/USD 1 compared to ARS 350/USD 1 a year ago. In August, the annual food inflation rate was 236.9 percent at the national level.

Mali | Coarse grains

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09-24	Same period average
3 months	3.1	7.1
12 months	 9.8	-0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Mali, Bamako, Wholesale, Sorghum.

Prices of coarse grains well above their year-earlier values

Following seasonal increases in August 2024 across the country, wholesale prices of locally produced **sorghum** and **millet** showed mixed trends in September. In several markets, prices of coarse grains reached record levels, with sorghum prices registering year-on-year increases of 30 to 65 percent and millet prices rising by 35 to 75 percent. Conflict continues to severely disrupt markets in northern and eastern regions, resulting in low local market supplies. Furthermore, the high prices of **coarse grains** were supported by strong local demand and concerns over the performance of the cropping season, in particular due to adverse weather conditions, including floods, which are expected to negatively affect the 2024 cereal output.

Myanmar | Rice

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09-24	Same period average
3 months	-58.7	-3.1
12 months	 -21.5	1.0

Compound growth rate in real terms.

Refers to: Myanmar, Yangon, Retail, Rice (*Emata*, Medium).

Prices of rice at near-record highs in September 2024

Retail **rice** prices of the widely consumed *Emata* rice increased for the second consecutive month in September 2024 and were at near-record levels, as seasonal upward pressure was exacerbated by high prices of agricultural inputs and transport costs, and concerns over the impact of flooding on the 2024 main harvest. Conflict-related market disruptions contributed to the price increases. Overall, rice prices in September were almost 30 percent above their elevated level a year earlier.

Price warning level:  High  Moderate

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Nigeria | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08-24	Same period average
3 months	-9.7	6.2
12 months	 -0.8	1.2

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Nigeria, Lagos, Wholesale, Maize (white).

Prices of staple foods remained at very high levels, reaching new record highs in several markets

Wholesale prices of locally produced **coarse grains** and of local and imported **rice** showed mixed trends in August 2024, when the prices of local cereals reached new record highs in several markets across the country. Prices of **sorghum**, **millet** and **maize** were up to 106, 118 and 154 percent, respectively, higher than a year earlier. Prices of local and imported rice were up to 115 and 87 percent, respectively, higher year-on-year. The high cereal prices were primarily driven by a weak currency, high transport costs and strong domestic demand due to the below-average cereal production in 2023, which has led to an atypically early dependence on markets. Conflict-related market disruptions also contributed to the price increases.

South Africa | Maize grain

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09-24	Same period average
3 months	 155.0	-1.1
12 months	-21.1	0.1

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

Wholesale white maize prices hit new record highs in September 2024

After four months of persistent growth, wholesale prices of **white maize grain** reached a new record high in September 2024 and were 41 percent higher year-on-year. The all-time high level was driven by a tight domestic supply, following a drought-affected 2024 harvest, and heightened export demand from regional neighbours, also due to drought-reduced 2024 cereal outputs which pushed up their import needs. Between May and September, the monthly pace of South African white maize exports to neighbouring Southern African countries was about 25 percent higher than in the same months in 2023. Lower international prices and a moderate strengthening of the national currency provided some downward price pressure. The increasing wholesale white maize grain prices have partially filtered down to the retail level, with prices of maize meal also increasing in 2024, but by a lesser extent. As of August 2024 prices were 6 percent up on a yearly basis.

South Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 09-24	Same period average
3 months	 -54.8	0.8
12 months	-20.5	10.4

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

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

In the capital, Juba, prices of main staple cereals, **sorghum** and **maize**, as well as prices of other important staples in the local diet, including **groundnuts** and **wheat flour**, increased in September by 3 to 4 percent month-on-month reaching record levels, while prices of **cassava** firmed up. 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. Prices continued to surge, albeit irregularly, in the following months, with prices of maize and sorghum increasing by 43 and 48 percent, respectively, between April and September 2024. More recently, trade disruptions due to widespread floods exerted further upward pressure on prices. Nominal prices of sorghum and maize in June were more than twice their already high year-earlier values, and about 250 times those in July 2015, before the currency collapse. Underlying the high food prices are insufficient supplies due to low local production and the continuously difficult macroeconomic situation due to low foreign currency reserves and a weak national currency.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Sudan | Staple foods

Growth Rate (%)		
	to 08-24	Same period average
3 months	 52.2	1.0
12 months	 86.8	-0.4

Compound growth rate in real terms.
Refers to: Sudan, Al-Fashir, Retail, Millet.

Prices of staple foods at very high levels, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict

Prices of the main staples, **sorghum** and **millet**, reached new record highs in August 2024. **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 on staple food prices. Between March 2023, immediately before the conflict broke out in April, and April 2024, prices of sorghum and millet tripled on average across the country.

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Prices of coarse grains remained higher on a yearly basis in many countries

Prices of coarse grains showed mixed trends month-on-month in most countries of the Sahel and along the Gulf of Guinea in August and September 2024. In many countries of the subregion, prices of coarse grains were higher on a yearly basis.

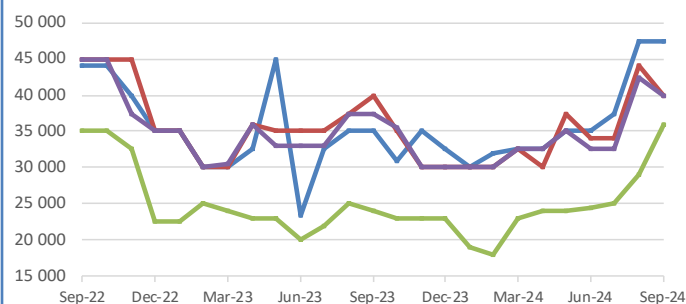
In **Mali**, wholesale prices of both sorghum and millet followed mixed trends across the country in September, when they remained well above their year-earlier levels. The elevated prices mainly reflect conflict-related market disruptions, strong local demand and concerns over the performance of the 2024 cropping season, in particular due to adverse weather conditions, including floods. In **Burkina Faso**, wholesale prices of sorghum remained stable or decreased, while prices of millet showed mixed trends in September. Prices of both sorghum and millet were significantly higher compared to their levels of a year earlier. The elevated prices were underpinned by low supply, mostly reflecting reduced imports and strong demand, especially in areas with a high concentration of internally displaced persons and in urban centres, while conflict continues to disrupt markets. In **the Niger**, wholesale prices of sorghum increased in most markets in September, while prices of millet followed mixed trends, but prices of both sorghum and millet were well above their year-earlier levels. The high prices were mostly due to the lingering effects of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sanctions, reduced cereal imports from Benin, flood-induced disruptions of market supply routes, which have resulted in high transport costs, and conflict-related market disruptions. In **Chad**, retail prices of maize and millet remained stable or increased in August, and were up to 37 and 46 percent, respectively, above their year-earlier levels. Retail prices of sorghum increased across the country and were up to 67 percent

higher on a yearly basis in August. The high prices of coarse grains reflect low supply due to below-average cereal production in 2023, elevated transport costs and reduced cereal imports. In addition, strong local demand, in particular in eastern areas, where most refugees and returnees from the Sudan are located, supported the price increases.

In **Senegal**, the national average retail price of millet remained stable in August, while seasonal increases were recorded for the prices of sorghum and maize. Prices of coarse grains were below their year-earlier levels in August, reflecting the above-average cereal production in 2023. In **Benin**, retail prices of maize followed mixed trends in August, while prices of sorghum rose seasonally across the country. Despite the fact that in May 2024, the government introduced a ban, until further notice, on the export of basic food commodities, including maize, rice, millet and sorghum, prices of maize remained up to 22 percent higher year-on-year in August. Prices of sorghum were near their year-earlier levels in most markets, although in a few others, they were also higher on a yearly basis. In **Togo**, retail prices of both maize and sorghum were stable or registered seasonal increases in August. Prices of maize were generally near their year-earlier levels, while prices of sorghum were lower on a yearly basis. In **Nigeria**, wholesale prices of locally produced coarse grains (maize, millet and sorghum) and of local and imported rice followed mixed trends in August, and they remained well above their year-earlier values. The high cereal prices were supported by a weak currency, high transport costs and strong domestic demand resulting from below-average cereal production in 2023, leading to an atypically early dependence on markets. In addition, conflict-related market disruptions contributed to the price increases.

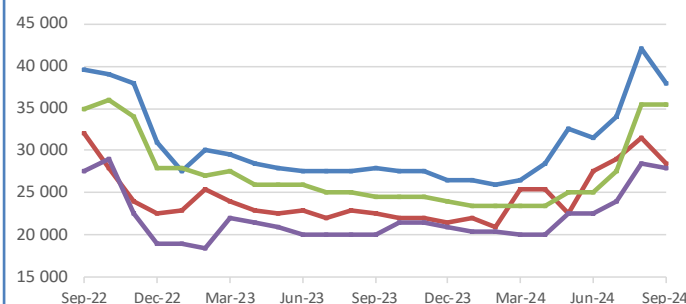
Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Mali

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in Burkina Faso

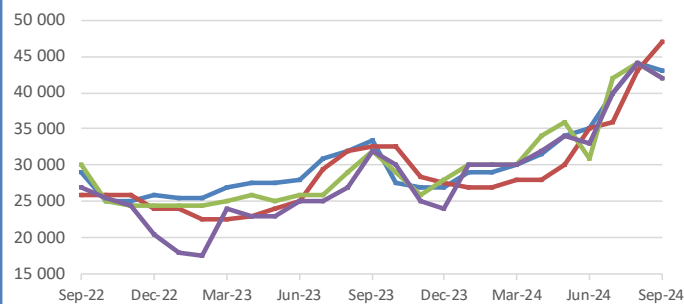
CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

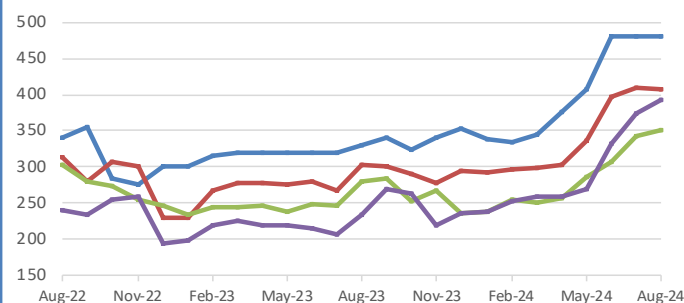
Wholesale prices of millet and sorghum in the Niger

CFA franc (BCEAO) per 100 kg



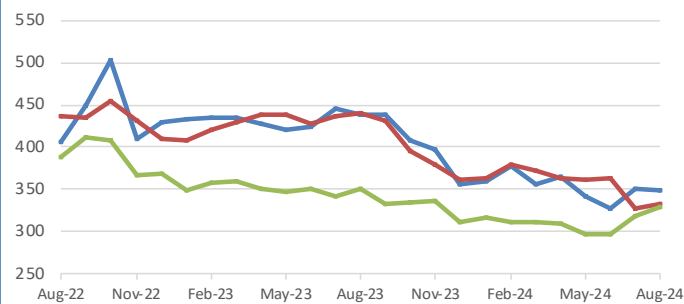
Retail prices of millet and sorghum in Chad

CFA franc (BEAC) per kg



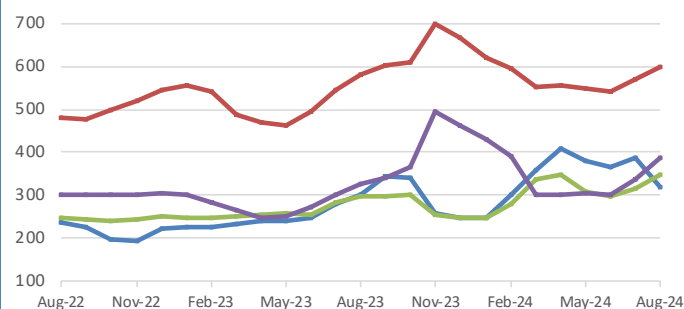
Retail prices of cereals in Senegal

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Benin

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Multiple pressures keep prices of key cereal staples high

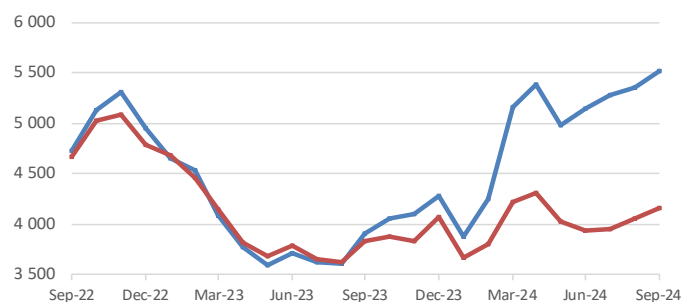
Tight supplies, year-on-year weaker currencies and robust export demand are supporting high maize grain prices across the subregion, which are expected to continue to rise seasonally until early next year when the main harvest period starts. Prospects of a favourable rainy season, driven by an emerging La Niña event, bode well for crop production in 2025 and an upturn in supplies would likely ease current price pressures.

In **South Africa**, prices of white maize grain reached new record highs in September 2024. The key drivers are a tight domestic supply, following a drought-affected 2024 harvest, and heightened export demand from regional neighbours, also owing to drought-reduced 2024 cereal outputs which pushed up their import needs. Between May and September, the monthly pace of South African white maize exports to neighbouring Southern African countries was about 25 percent higher than in the same months in 2023. Yellow maize prices have increased in the last three months, but at a much slower rate and were about 18 percent below their record high level reached in November 2022. This reflects a better harvest compared to white maize, ample global supplies and declining prices on the international markets. Wholesale wheat prices dipped moderately in September, remaining lower year-on-year, supported by decreasing prices on the international market and a continued strengthening, albeit modestly, of the national currency. In the net cereal importing countries of **Botswana**, **Eswatini** and **Lesotho**, prices of maize meal (mostly made from white maize) generally firmed up in August, as increasing prices in South Africa filter through to

domestic markets. Maize meal prices in **Namibia** showed more stability in August and September. In **Zambia**, although maize grain prices remained firm in September and were below their all-time highs of March 2024, they were 40 percent higher year-on-year, underpinned by a 50 percent drop in the domestic maize output compared to the five-year average. Maize meal prices, however, continued to rise, but at a relatively moderate pace, reaching record highs in September. The value of the national currency was generally stable in August and September, following a persistent depreciation in preceding months, and this could help to limit imported inflation in the coming months. Prices of maize grain in **Malawi** were stable between August and September, and below peaks reached in January earlier this year. However, the national average price of maize grain remains 14 percent higher year-on-year, supported by the effects of a weak currency and a sharply reduced cereal output in 2024. In **Zimbabwe**, amid a broadening gap between the official and parallel exchange rates, the national currency was devalued by more than 40 percent in September. This depreciation could fuel price growth, particularly given the increased proportion of imports within national supplies, as the country grapples with the impacts of a reduced 2024 harvest. The monthly food inflation rate jumped to 10 percent in September, up from 2 percent in August. In **Mozambique**, the annual food inflation rate has hovered around 5 percent since March, with the headline inflation rate remaining at 3 percent over the same period. In response to easing inflationary pressure, the national bank cut the main policy rate in September.

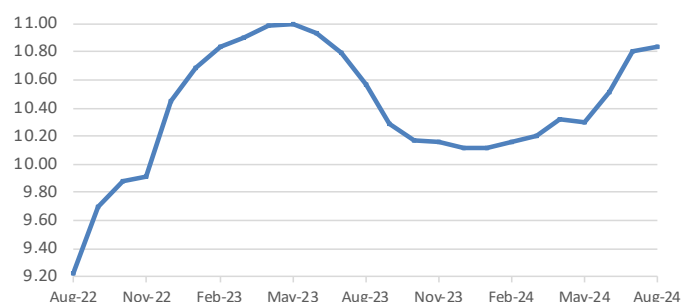
Wholesale prices of maize in South Africa

Rand per tonne



Retail prices of maize meal in Botswana

Pula per kg

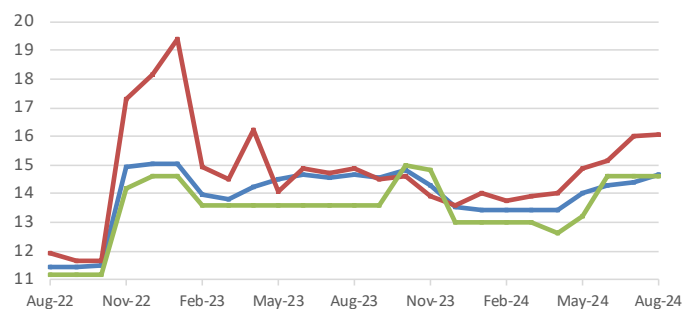


For more information visit the FPMA website [here](https://www.fpmasouthafrica.org/)

SOUTHERN AFRICA cont'd

Retail prices of maize meal in Eswatini

Lilangeni per kg



■ National Average

■ Hhohho

■ Shiselweni

Latest Price
Aug-24

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

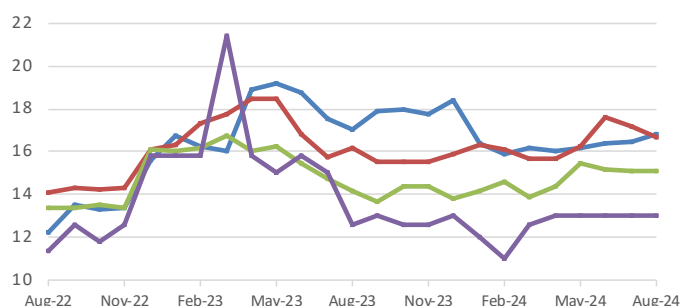
14.65 1.9 4.4 0.1

16.06 0.4 8.1 8.1

14.60 0.0 10.6 7.4

Retail prices of maize meal in Namibia

Namibia dollar per kg



■ Windhoek

■ Swakopmund

■ Otjiwarongo

■ Gobabis

Latest Price
Aug-24

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

16.85 2.4 4.0 -1.1

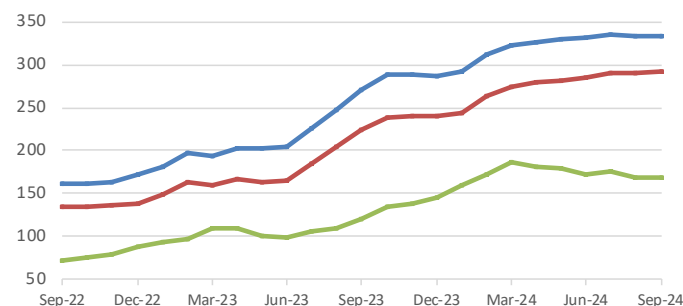
16.65 -2.9 2.5 3.1

15.11 0.0 -2.3 6.4

13.00 0.0 0.0 3.2

Retail prices of maize in Zambia

Zambian kwacha per 25 kg



■ National Average, Breakfast maize meal

■ National Average, White roller maize meal

■ National Average, Maize (white)

Latest Price
Sep-24

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

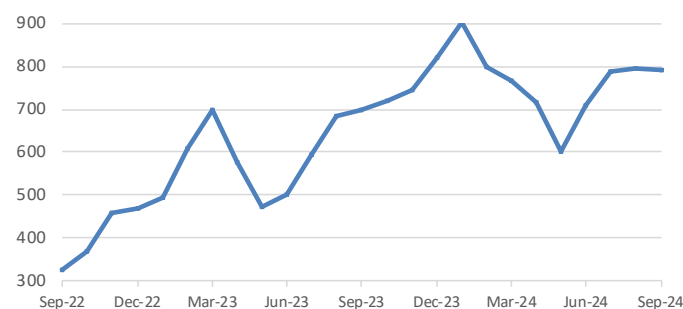
334.11 0.2 0.9 23.9

291.49 0.2 2.5 29.6

168.31 -0.3 -1.9 39.9

Retail prices of maize in Malawi

Malawi kwacha per kg



■ National Average

Latest Price
Sep-24

Percent Change
1M 3M 1Y

792.35 -0.2 11.9 13.7

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Prices of coarse grains attained new record high levels in the Sudan and in South Sudan

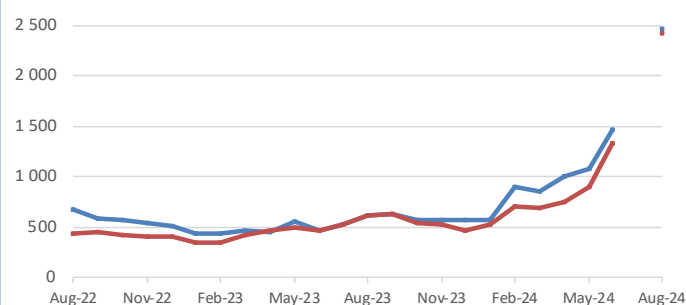
Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in August and September 2024 in the subregion. Prices reached new record highs in **the Sudan** and in **South Sudan**, and continue to be underpinned by tight supplies and severe macroeconomic difficulties, including currency weakness. In the Sudan, prices are further supported by a sharply reduced domestic availability and disruptions to trading activities as a result of the conflict that started on 15 April 2023.

In **the Sudan**, retail prices of domestically produced sorghum and millet, reached new record highs in August 2024. Prices are underpinned by the impact of the ongoing conflict, which resulted in a sharply reduced domestic availability, high input prices inflating production costs and trade disruptions, against a backdrop of already elevated prices due to macroeconomic challenges. Prices of sorghum and millet in August were on average three times higher than their pre-conflict levels in March 2023. In **South Sudan**, retail prices of maize and sorghum increased for the third consecutive month in September in the capital, Juba, rising by 4 and 3 percent, respectively. In Juba, prices of sorghum and maize in September were more than twice their already high year-earlier values and at record levels, due to tight supplies, reduced oil exports worsening the existing macroeconomic difficulties and flood-related trade disruptions. In **Somalia**, retail prices of sorghum and maize followed mixed trends in August, when they were around or below their year-earlier levels in several markets due to adequate carryover stocks from the above-average cereal production in 2023.

In **Ethiopia**, retail prices of maize in August were 10 to 20 percent lower than their year-earlier levels in Bahirdar, Mekele and Shashemene markets, located in surplus producing areas, due to adequate carryover stocks. By contrast, in the capital, Addis Ababa, and in Diredawa markets, both located in deficit areas, they were 10 and 20 percent, respectively, higher than one year earlier due to sustained local demand, coupled with a weak national currency, inflating fuel prices and transport costs. In **Rwanda**, retail prices of maize continued to increase, following seasonal patterns in September, when they were 30 to 40 percent below their year-earlier levels due to adequate carryover stocks. Similarly, in Burundi, retail maize prices increased by 3 to 5 percent month-on-month in September, but they remained close to, or below, their year-earlier levels due to adequate carryover stocks. In **Kenya**, wholesale prices of maize continued to decline in September with the main *long-rains* season harvest, when they were between 25 and 35 percent lower than one year earlier across markets, due to adequate domestic availability and sustained maize imports from Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. In **Uganda**, retail prices of maize declined in August for the third consecutive month, easing by about 4 percent month-on-month as the first season harvest, gathered in June and July, increased market availability. Prices in August were about 35 percent lower year-on-year, due to adequate carryover stocks. In **the United Republic of Tanzania**, wholesale prices of maize seasonally increased in August by 3 percent when they were 33 percent lower than 12 months earlier, due to adequate domestic availability.

Retail prices of millet and sorghum in the Sudan

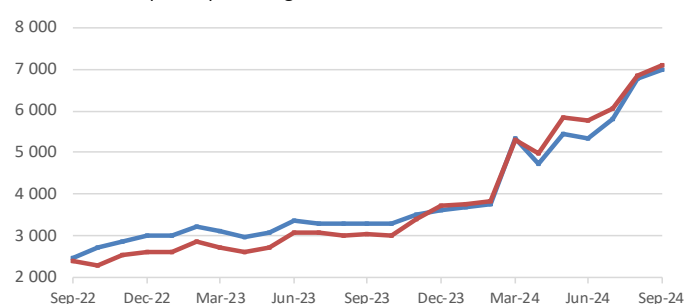
Sudanese pound per kg



	Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Al-Fashir, Millet	2 464.50	130.1	298.8	
Al-Fashir, Sorghum (<i>Feterita</i>)	2 416.50	168.5	291.8	

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in South Sudan

South Sudanese pound per 3.5 kg

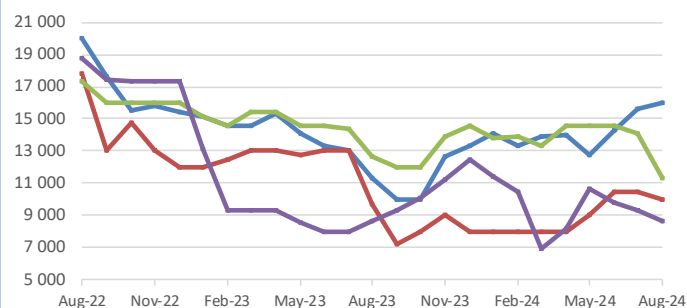


	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Juba, Sorghum (<i>Feterita</i>)	6 993.75	3.4	30.8	112.7
Juba, Maize (white)	7 106.25	3.6	23.1	134.0

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Retail prices of maize and sorghum in Somalia

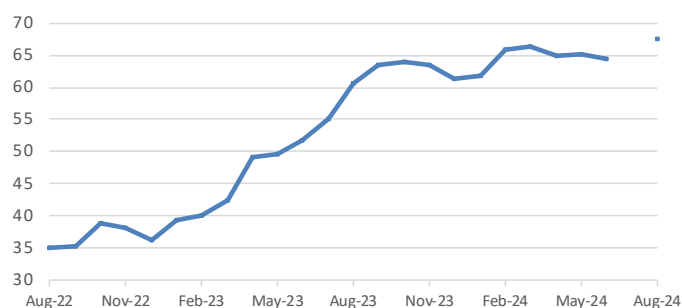
Somali shilling per kg



	Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Mogadishu, Maize (white)	16 000	2.7	25.2	41.6
■ Marka, Maize (white)	10 000	-4.8	11.1	2.6
■ Mogadishu, Sorghum (red)	11 300	-19.7	-22.6	-10.7
■ Baidoa, Sorghum (red)	8 660	-6.9	-18.8	-0.5

Retail prices of maize in Ethiopia

Ethiopian birr per kg



	Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Addis Ababa, Maize (white)	67.50		3.5	11.4

Retail prices of maize in Rwanda

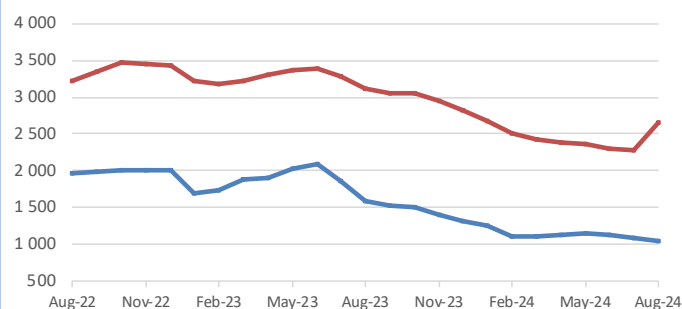
Rwanda franc per kg



	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ Kigali	473.25	5.6	15.1	-31.0

Retail prices of maize in Uganda

Uganda shilling per kg



	Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
■ National Average, Maize (white)	1 054.85	-3.7	-8.2	-34.1
■ National Average, Maize (flour)	2 651.23	15.9	12.2	-14.8

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

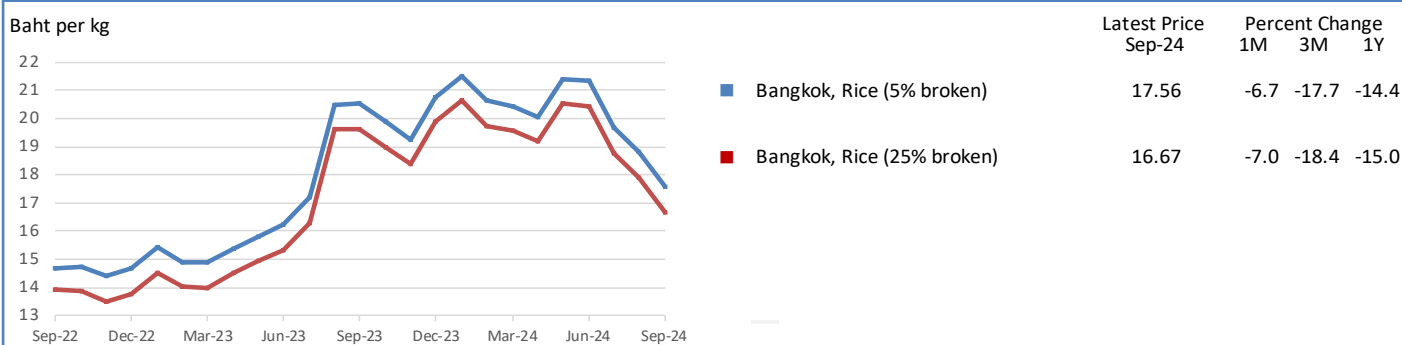
In September 2024, rice prices showed mixed trends, while those of wheat grain and wheat flour generally declined

In September 2024, domestic rice prices showed mixed trends month-on-month and were generally lower year-on-year in many countries of the subregion. In **Thailand**, wholesale rice prices declined for the fourth consecutive month in September, reflecting the recently-started 2024 main harvest, with a production forecast at an above-average level and overall weak international demand in recent weeks. Overall, September prices were 15 percent down year-on-year. Similarly, wholesale rice prices fell month-on-month in September in **Viet Nam**, mostly due to improved market supplies from the ongoing 2024 summer/autumn harvest. In **India**, the national average retail price of rice decreased marginally in September, reflecting favourable prospects for the 2024 main *Kharif* crop, the harvest of which started in late September, although prices were slightly higher year-on-year. In late September, the Government of India reduced the export tax on certain rice types, lifted the export ban on *Indica* white rice and imposed a minimum export price of USD 490/tonne for all *Indica* white rice grades. In **Myanmar**, retail prices of the widely consumed *Emata* rice rose for the second consecutive month in September, to near-record levels, as seasonal upward pressure was exacerbated by concerns over the impact of flooding on the 2024 main harvest. High costs of agricultural inputs and transport, and conflict-related market disruptions contributed to the price increases. In **China (mainland)**, the wholesale national average price of *Indica* and *Japonica* rice varieties remained stable in September and were close to their year-earlier levels, reflecting adequate market availabilities from the 2024 early double and single crop harvests. In **the Philippines**, retail prices of regular and well-milled rice were stable in September, ahead of the arrival of the 2024 main harvest into the

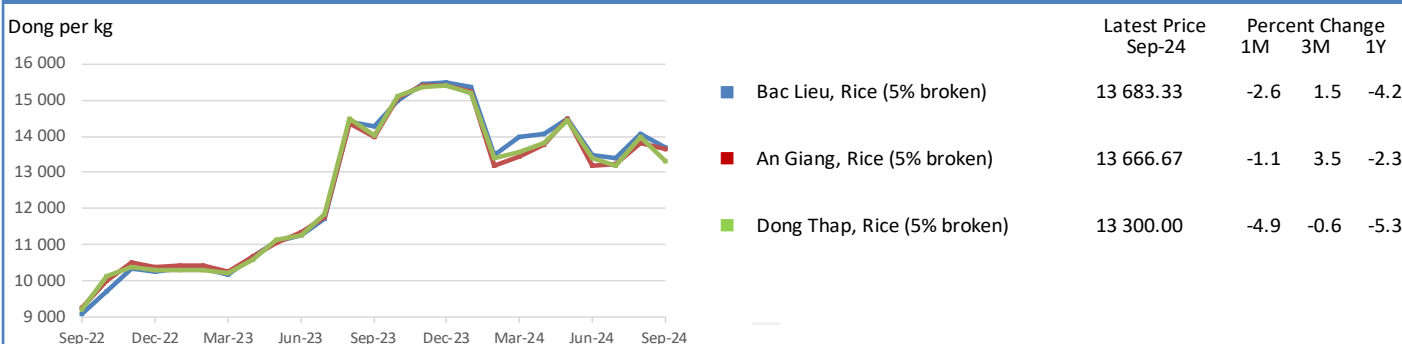
markets. Overall, prices remained about 5 percent higher year-on-year. In **Sri Lanka**, retail rice prices increased marginally with the end of the 2024 secondary *Yala* harvest.

Regarding wheat grain and wheat flour, prices continued to decline month-on-month in September 2024 and were well below their year-earlier values in most countries reflecting improved market availability from the 2024 wheat harvests, estimated at a bumper level in many countries. In **China (mainland)**, wholesale wheat grain prices were stable in September and were lower year-on-year, weighed down by ample market availability from the 2024 harvest. In **Pakistan**, retail wheat flour prices declined for the second consecutive month in September and were well below their high levels a year earlier, owing to the abundant market supply from the 2024 production. Additionally, the Punjab provincial government, which had previously purchased wheat from farmers at a minimum support price, decided not to procure wheat from the 2024 harvest. This resulted in an increased supply in the market, exerting additional downward pressure on prices. In **India**, the national average retail price of wheat grain was stable in September and close to its year earlier levels, reflecting adequate market availability from the 2024 harvest. In **Sri Lanka**, a net wheat importer, retail prices of wheat flour declined in September and were about 10 percent below their levels from the previous year, reflecting trends in international markets and adequate import volumes. In **Afghanistan**, retail prices of wheat flour showed mixed trends in September and were lower year-on-year, in line with weak international wheat quotations and improved market availability from the 2024 wheat harvest.

Wholesale prices of rice in Thailand



Wholesale prices of rice in Viet Nam



For more information visit the FPMA website [here](https://www.farma.org)

Retail prices of rice in Myanmar

Kyat per kg

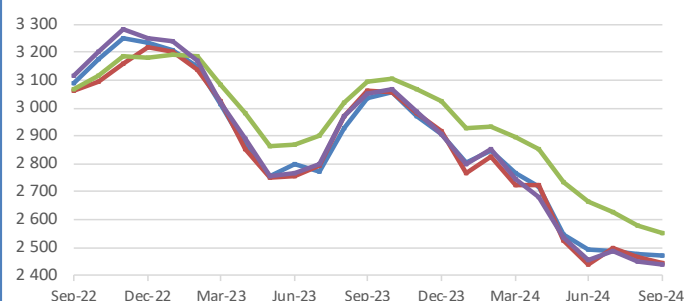


■ Yangon, Rice (*Emata*, Medium)

Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
2 155.17	1.0	-6.1	27.6

Wholesale prices of wheat in China (mainland)

Renminbi (monetary unit: yuan) per tonne



■ Zhengzhou, Wheat

■ Linyi, Wheat

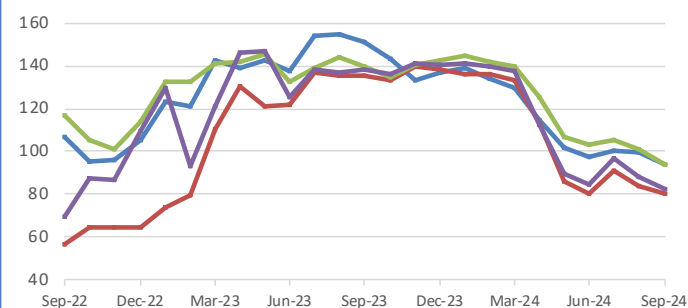
■ National Average, Wheat

■ Sijiazhuang, Wheat

Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
2 470.00	-0.3	-0.9	-18.6
2 445.00	-0.9	0.3	-20.1
2 553.00	-1.0	-4.1	-17.5
2 440.00	-0.4	-0.7	-20.0

Retail prices of wheat flour in Pakistan

Pakistan rupee per kg



■ Karachi

■ Multan

■ Quetta

■ Peshawar

Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
93.95	-5.4	-3.3	-37.8
79.95	-4.5	-0.5	-40.9
94.06	-6.9	-8.9	-32.8
82.75	-6.3	-1.9	-40.1

Wholesale prices of wheat in India

Indian rupee per tonne



■ National Average

Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
30 135.20	0.4	1.1	3.8

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Domestic wheat flour prices increased moderately in the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, while prices decreased elsewhere in the subregion

Wheat export prices in the **Russian Federation** declined marginally in September 2024, following more significant declines over the previous two months, due to subdued export activities. The price decline was partly offset by lower-than-expected spring wheat harvest prospects, caused by unfavourable weather conditions in some regions. By contrast, in **Ukraine**,¹ the wheat export price increased month on month in September, but remained around 10 percent higher compared to the same period last year. In **Kazakhstan**, the milling wheat export price fell for the third consecutive month in September, and by around 7 percent month-on-month, marking a new 12-month low, as demand remained sluggish from key importing countries in Central Asia. On the import side, the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture extended a temporary suspension of wheat imports, that was previously introduced in April 2023, for a further six months, through December 2024, in an effort to combat illegal wheat imports. The measure covers wheat imports from all countries in all forms of transportation, including from Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) members, except for transit or for movement between member states of the EAEU.

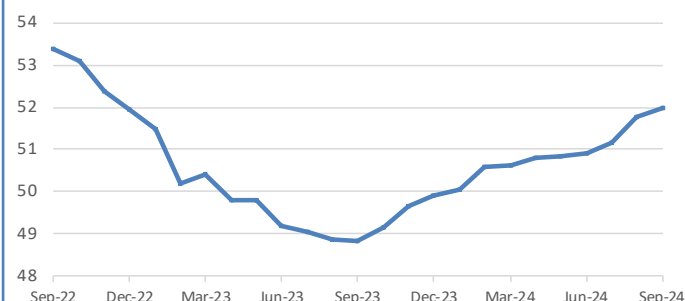
The national average price levels of wheat flour sustained upward trends in September 2024 in the Russian Federation and Ukraine. In the **Russian Federation**, the national average retail price of wheat flour in September continued to increase slightly, reaching its highest level since January 2023 and was 6 percent higher year-on-year, reflecting reduced 2024 wheat production estimates. In **Ukraine**, the national average

wholesale price of wheat flour reached a new record high, reflecting tight domestic supply, strong export activities, as well as high input and transport costs. In **Kazakhstan**, the national average wholesale price for wheat flour remained steady in August, following a steady decline since January 2024. Prices were nearly unchanged compared to the same period last year, amid quiet market activity, good harvest prospects and ample ending stocks.

Wheat flour prices remained relatively stable in August and September 2024 across the domestic markets of the subregion's net wheat importing countries, primarily due to weak international wheat prices. In **Armenia**, the national average retail wheat flour price slightly increased month on month in August and was 4 percent below last year's level, reflecting adequate domestic supply. Similarly, in **Georgia**, the national average retail wheat flour price slightly increased in September, reflecting sufficient domestic supply. In **Belarus**, the national average retail wheat flour price marginally increased in August and was about 6 percent above last year's level. In the **Republic of Moldova**, retail wheat flour prices fell by about 2 percent in August, marking the third consecutive monthly decrease, and were 12 percent below last year's level, supported by the above-average winter wheat harvest as well as adequate wheat flour imports from Ukraine. In **Kyrgyzstan**, the national average retail price of wheat flour, which has been falling since the beginning of 2024, increased marginally on a monthly basis in September and was close to year-earlier levels.

Retail prices of wheat flour in the Russian Federation

Russian rouble per kg



Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
51.97	0.4	2.1	6.4

■ National Average

Wholesale prices of wheat flour in Ukraine

Hryvnia per tonne



Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
13 700	1.5	13.2	35.3

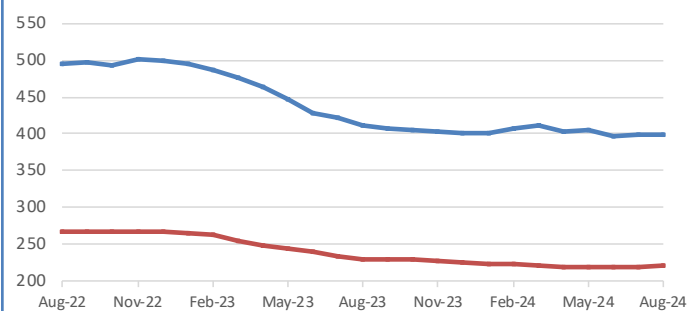
■ National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade, offer, EXW)

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.

EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA cont'd

Retail prices of wheat flour in Armenia

Armenian dram per kg

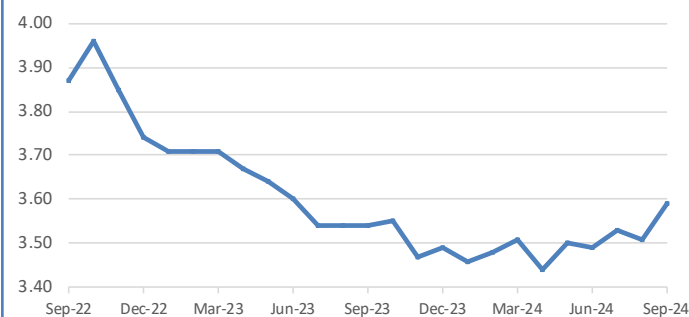


■ National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)
■ National Average, Wheat (flour, first grade)

Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
399.40	0.4	-1.2	-2.9
220.60	0.5	0.7	-4.3

Retail prices of wheat flour in Georgia

Lari per kg

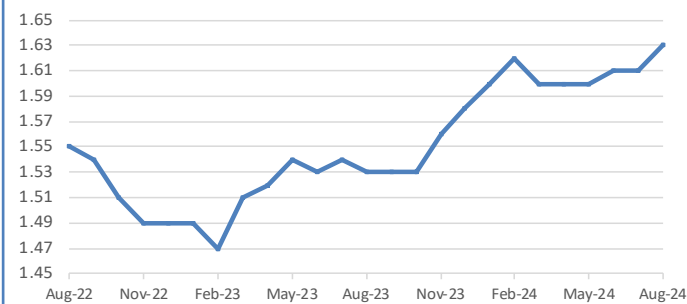


■ National Average

Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
3.59	2.3	2.9	1.4

Retail prices of wheat flour in Belarus

Belarusian rouble per kg



■ National Average

Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
1.63	1.2	1.9	6.5

Retail prices of wheat flour in the Republic of Moldova

Moldovan leu per kg



■ National Average, Wheat (flour, high grade)

Latest Price Aug-24	Percent Change		
	1M	3M	1Y
9.95	-1.9	-8.4	-12.6

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](https://www.fpma.org)

Prices of white maize, red and black beans mostly declined month-on-month in September 2024, in line with seasonal trends

Wholesale prices of white maize mostly declined across the subregion in September 2024 due to improved market availability from the start of the main crop harvest. In **Guatemala** and in the two major markets of **Honduras**, maize prices showed slight decreases in September, in line with improved supplies from the late start of the main crop harvest. Prices in Guatemala and Honduras were lower compared to previous year's levels due to the above-average output in 2023/24 and low international prices. Wholesale prices of maize were 4 percent lower month-on-month in **El Salvador** in September, due to improved availability from the start of the main season harvest, after three months of consecutive price increase. In El Salvador, maize prices were about 26 percent below the previous year's level, on account of lower prices in the United States of America, the main exporting partner.

In **Mexico**, wholesale prices of white maize exhibited mixed trends across the markets in September. In Mexico City, Guadalajara (Jalisco) and Culiacan (Sinaloa), maize prices increased for the second consecutive month, reflecting tight seasonal availabilities ahead of the start of the main crop harvest in October. Notable exceptions were Puebla (Sinaloa) and Xalapa (Jalisco) markets, where prices decreased by 7 percent in September. Prices were mostly higher year-on-year across the markets, reflecting low supplies from the below-average output in 2023.

Wholesale prices of red and black beans were lower month-on-month across the subregion, mostly in line with improved seasonal availabilities. Wholesale prices of red beans in Tegucigalpa market in **Honduras** were 14 percent lower month-on-month in September, declining for the second consecutive month due to improved supply from the *Primera* season harvest. Similarly, in **El Salvador**, wholesale prices of red beans moderately declined in September, following the start of the main crop harvest. In Honduras and El Salvador, prices were

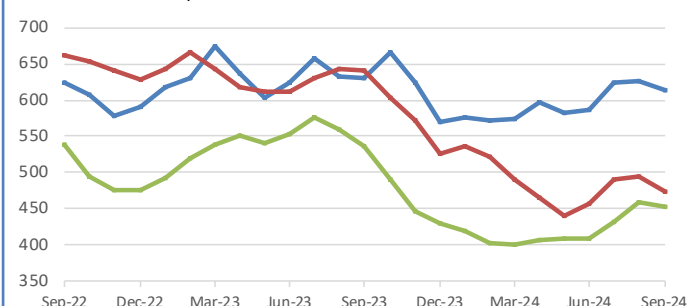
about 10 percent lower than their year-earlier levels, due to improved year-on-year imports from Nicaragua, the main source of red beans exports in the subregion. Wholesale prices of black beans declined in September in **Guatemala** (Guatemala City market), after rising for six consecutive months, reflecting higher availabilities from the start of the main harvest. Prices were about 8 percent higher year-on-year in September, due to the lower year-on-year supply from the 2023 output. In **Mexico**, wholesale prices of black beans were slightly lower month-on-month across the markets, in line with increased market availabilities from the main harvest but were higher year-on-year due to the low 2023 production.

In **Costa Rica**, after a short-lived decline in August, wholesale prices of rice increased month-on-month in September, and were 13 percent above their September 2023 levels, reflecting the 25 percent reduction of imports since the beginning of 2024. Retail prices of rice (first quality) in **the Dominican Republic** were stable in September, reflecting adequate market supplies at the end of the main paddy crop harvest. Rice prices were about 20 percent higher than the previous year, in line with the low 2023 output and higher year-on-year international prices.

In **Haiti**, retail prices of black beans showed mixed trends across the markets in August, while retail prices of domestically produced maize meal were lower than in previous months, reflecting increased supplies from the finalization of the 2024 main season harvest in August. Maize prices were 12 percent higher than in August 2023 in Port-au-Prince market, on account of the year-on-year reduction in production caused by worsening insecurity conditions across the country. In most major markets, prices of imported rice, vegetable oil and wheat flour were stable or declined, due to the stability of the gourde against the United States dollar in August.

Wholesale prices of white maize in Central America

United States dollar per tonne

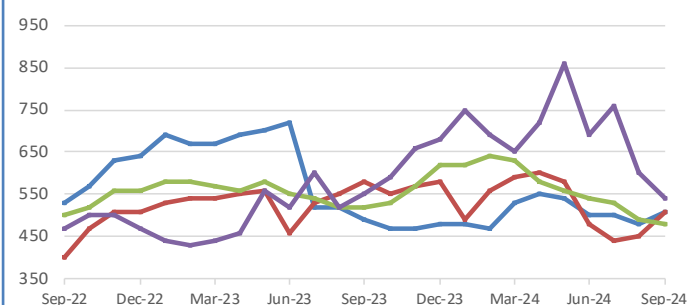


	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change 1M	Percent Change 3M	Percent Change 1Y
Guatemala, Guatemala City	614.02	-1.9	4.8	-2.7
El Salvador, San Salvador	472.78	-4.4	3.5	-26.2
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	453.64	-1.4	10.7	-15.4

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Wholesale prices of white maize in Mexico

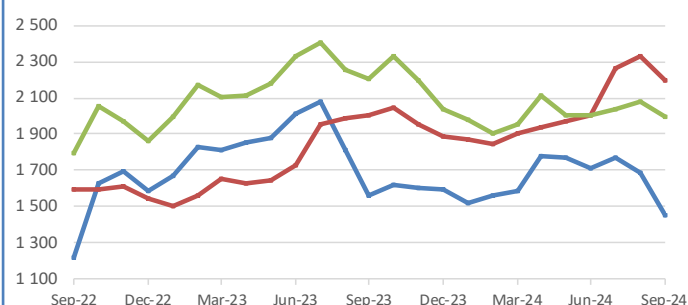
United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Mexico City, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	510	6.3	2.0	4.1
Culiacán, Maize (white, Sinaloa)	510	13.3	6.3	-12.1
Guadalajara, Maize (white, Jalisco)	480	-2.0	-11.1	-7.7
Xalapa, Maize (white, Veracruz)	540	-10.0	-21.7	-1.8

Wholesale prices of beans in Central America

United States dollar per tonne



	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change		
		1M	3M	1Y
Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Beans (red)	1 452.88	-14.0	-15.3	-7.1
Guatemala, Guatemala City, Beans (black)	2 193.84	-5.8	9.2	9.6
El Salvador, San Salvador, Beans (red)	1 999.80	-3.6	-0.2	-9.4

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](#)

Wholesale rice prices mostly increased year-on-year in September due to limited availability from the low 2023 crop harvest

Wholesale rice prices mostly declined in September 2024 across the subregion and were higher year-on-year due to the low 2023 harvest in most of the countries, with the exception of Colombia and Ecuador, where rice production was above average in 2023. In **Brazil**, rice prices were mostly stable or moderately higher month-on-month across the main producing areas, due to lower expectations for the recently concluded harvest. In **Paraguay**, rice prices strengthened for the second consecutive month in September, in line with seasonal trends. Rice prices in Brazil and Paraguay were 25 and 42 percent, respectively, higher than their previous year's level, reflecting the below-average harvest attained in 2023. In **Ecuador**, rice prices weakened in September and were lower than the same period one year earlier, on account of ample supplies from increased year-on-year imports from the beginning of the year. In **Uruguay**, rice prices remained stable in September, after increasing for four consecutive months and were about 35 percent higher than the previous year due to the lower 2024 year-on-year output. In **Colombia**, rice prices were stable or lower month-on-month, where the harvest is nearing completion, and were mostly lower than one year earlier across the markets.

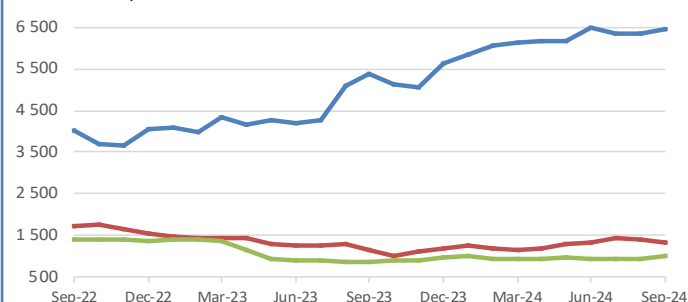
Wholesale yellow maize prices were largely stable or strengthened across the subregion in September. In **Brazil**, prices continued to increase across the markets in September for the second consecutive month, as the upward pressure on prices caused by tight supplies from the lower-than-previously-expected output more than offset the downward effect of low international quotations. Maize prices were around 15 percent above their previous year's levels, which were comparatively lower due to the bumper 2023 harvest. Similarly, in **Argentina**, wholesale prices of yellow maize increased for the second consecutive month in September, in line with seasonal trends and remained 150 percent higher than the same month in 2023, following two years of significant crop losses caused by leafhoppers as well as the strong devaluation of the Argentine peso in December 2023. In **Uruguay**, wholesale maize prices were stable in September, after three months of consecutive price increases caused by high export demand from South Korea, that amounts for almost half of the total exports in 2024. Prices were about 16 percent

lower year-on-year, due to ample availability from the above-average 2024 *Primera* season harvest. Yellow maize prices showed a moderate decline in **Paraguay** in September, following the end of the main *Zafriña* harvest, and were slightly lower than the previous year's level. In September, wholesale yellow maize prices in Bogota market of **Colombia** increased for the sixth consecutive month, due to the upward pressure exerted by low expectations from the ongoing minor crop harvest and were about 10 percent higher than the previous year. In **Bolivia (Plurinational State of)**, wholesale yellow maize prices were higher in September across Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Oruro markets, due to low expectations for the winter minor season harvest that concluded in September, amid severely dry conditions.

In September, wholesale prices of wheat exhibited mixed trends across the subregion. In **Argentina**, the major wheat exporter in the subregion, wheat prices decreased by 4 percent month-on-month, in line with international prices. Prices were 135 percent above the previous year's level, due to tight supplies from two consecutive years of below-average harvests. In **Uruguay**, wholesale wheat prices increased for the fourth consecutive month, in line with seasonal trends and were about 10 percent below their levels in the same period of the previous year, reflecting a 2023 above-average harvest. Similarly, wheat prices increased month-on-month in **Chile**, on account of tight supplies ahead of the start of the harvest in November. In September, wheat prices showed mixed trends month-on-month in the key producing areas in **Brazil**; Rio Grande do Sul reported lower month-on-month price levels, in line with international trends, while Paraná Region, where the harvest is at a more advanced stage, showed a slight increase in prices reflecting low yield expectations owing to below-average precipitation amounts during the growing stages of the crop. In both markets, prices were higher year-on-year, due to tight supplies from the low 2023 output. In the main wheat importing countries, wheat prices remained stable in Quito market in **Ecuador** in September, while they were stable or moderately lower in **Colombia**. Year-on-year prices were nearly 15 percent lower in Ecuador, while they declined by up to 26 percent across Colombian markets, reflecting lower international quotations.

Wholesale prices of cereals in Brazil

Brazilian real per tonne

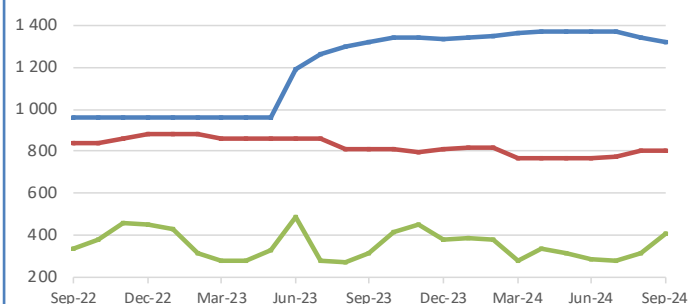


	Latest Price Sep-24	Percent Change 1M	Percent Change 3M	Percent Change 1Y
Rio Grande do Sul, Rice (milled, fine long grain, type 1)	6 463.05	2.1	-0.1	20.4
Rio Grande do Sul, Wheat	1 345.27	-4.6	1.1	16.8
Paraná, Maize (yellow)	1 003.87	5.0	7.4	16.5

For more information visit the FPMA website [here](https://www.fpma.org.br)

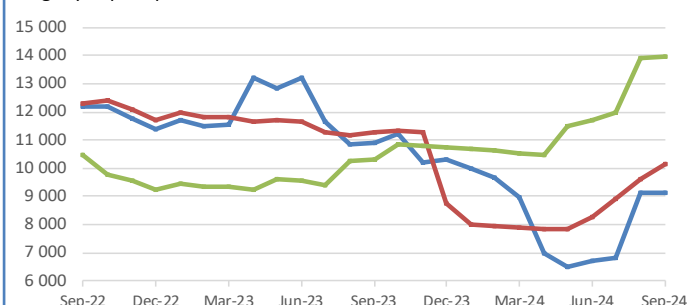
Wholesale prices of cereals in Ecuador

United States dollar per tonne



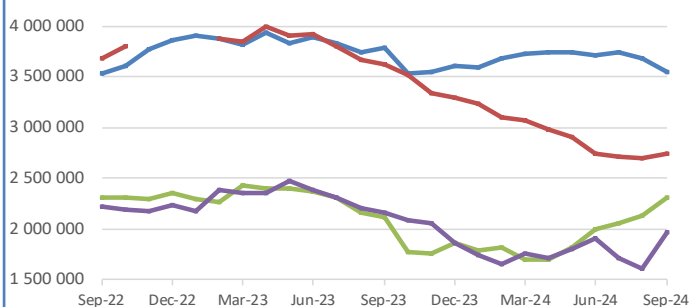
Wholesale prices of cereals in Uruguay

Uruguayan peso per tonne



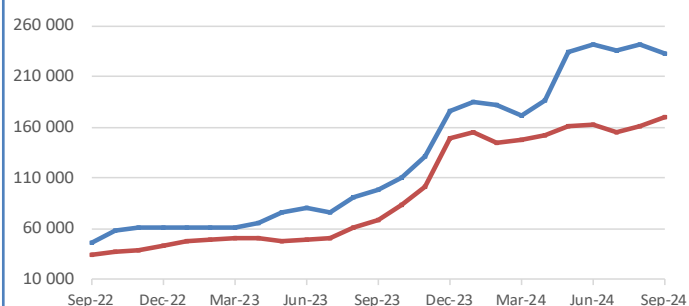
Wholesale prices of cereals in Colombia

Colombian peso per tonne



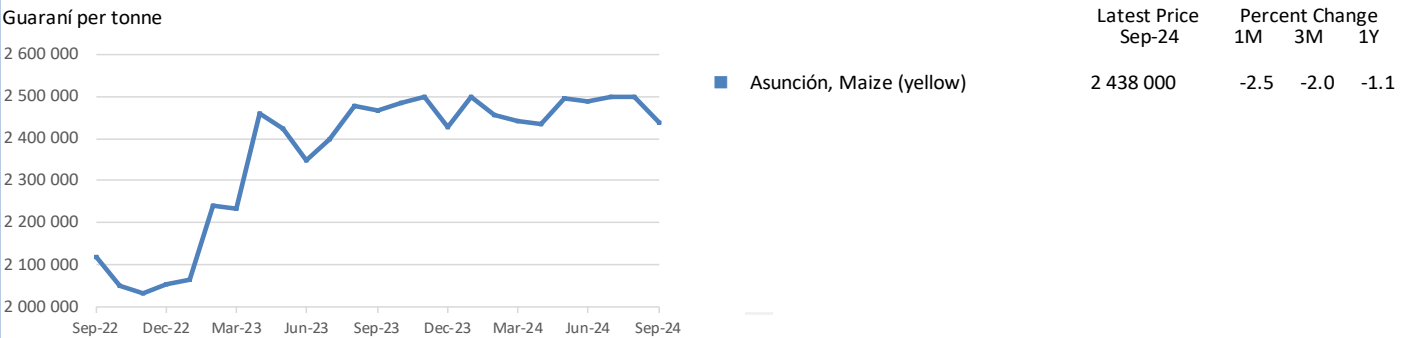
Wholesale prices of cereals in Argentina

Argentine peso per tonne



For more information visit the FPMA website [here](https://fpma.org.ar/)

Wholesale prices of maize in Paraguay



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 October 2024.

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

Enquiries may be directed to:

GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Team
Markets and Trade - Economic and Social Development
GIEWS1@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Rome, Italy

The **Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)** has set up a mailing list to disseminate its reports. To subscribe, submit the Registration Form on the following link:
http://newsletters.fao.org/k/Fao/markets_and_trade_english_giews_world

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

ISSN 2707-1952 [Print]

ISSN 2707-1960 [Online]

© FAO, 2024



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original [Language] edition shall be the authoritative edition."

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.