



The Food Price Monitor: East Africa is a monthly report developed for the Food Security Portal (FSP), facilitated by IFPRI, with the goal of providing clear and accurate information on price trends and variations in selected maize and rice markets throughout East Africa. The reports are intended as a resource for those interested in maize and rice markets in East Africa, namely producers, traders, consumers, or other agricultural stakeholders.

### Highlights

- ▶ In February 2025, Uganda recorded the sharpest maize price increases, with wholesale prices rising to 17.3 per cent, and retail prices rising to 15.8 per cent due to school demand and increased exports to Rwanda, while Tanzania saw a 9.8 per cent rise linked to low maize stock and high regional demand. Kenya experienced stable retail but declining wholesale maize prices, supported by seed subsidies, and Rwanda's prices dropped due to the Season A harvests.
- ▶ For rice, Uganda and Tanzania saw notable increases driven by Ramadan-related demand, a Rwanda recorded the highest monthly rise of 13.3 per cent despite a steep year-on-year decline of 22 per cent. Kenya was the only country with falling rice prices (retail -8.5%). Overall, prices were shaped by seasonal demand, supply constraints, and regional trade dynamics.
- ▶ Year-on-year comparisons showed the highest maize price increases in Uganda and the steepest rice price drops in Rwanda.

## Changing Maize Prices in East Africa

In February 2025, maize prices across Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania exhibited distinct trends, with notable weekly movements, especially in Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda.

Uganda experienced the strongest upward pressure, indicating a tightening supply; Kenya saw weakening wholesale but rising retail prices, while Rwanda's gradual weekly decline of prices reflected improving market supply. Tanzania had an increase in maize price.

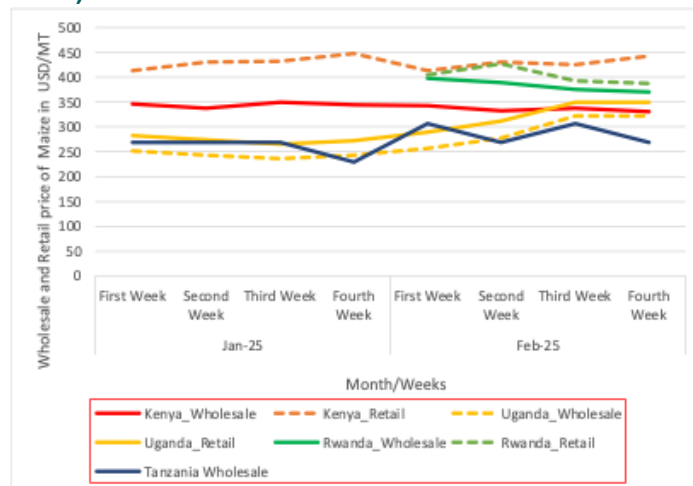
In Kenya, prices declined slightly from January to February. In February, the wholesale maize prices experienced slight fluctuation in each week, and experienced an overall percentage decrease of about 3.2%. However, retail prices had a slow, steady increase in the weekly prices in February from week one to the last week, a rise of approximately 7%, indicating growing retail costs.

In Uganda, maize prices experienced a sharp and consistent increase from the fourth week of January to the third week, where prices stabilized afterwards. Both wholesale and retail prices experienced a similar rise, resulting in a sharp upward movement of 25% wholesale and 21% retail. This suggests tightening supply or rising demand pressures in the Ugandan market. This increase in price is due to the domestic supply pressure, especially demand from schools, as the school term had just begun, and this was combined with increased demand for maize from Rwanda (Farmgain Africa, 2025)

In Rwanda, maize prices steadily declined each week throughout February. Weekly prices dropped by about 7 per cent. Retail prices showed some volatility, peaking in the second week before falling by the end of the month, causing a 3 per cent drop in price. In Rwanda, the drop in the price of maize in February was due to the available stock from the Season A maize harvest (AGRA,2025).

In Tanzania, from January and February 2025, maize prices in Tanzania shifted from stability, mainly in the first three weeks of January, to a sharp drop in the last week, and prices continued to be volatile throughout February in an increasing trend. The price of maize in Tanzania increased due to the reduced maize stock from the October-December harvests amid high export demand from the neighboring countries. (AGRA,2025a).

**Figure 1: Average wholesale and retail price of maize in East Africa (January 2025 - February 2025)**



Source: Authors' construction using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya and Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda

The retail and wholesale maize prices across Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania reveal some variations in maize movements between January and February 2025, as well as year-on-year changes compared to February 2024.

In Uganda, retail maize prices exhibited a significant monthly increase of 15.8%, rising from USD 274/MT in January to USD 325/MT in February 2025. The wholesale prices also significantly increased to 17.3%, rising from USD 243/MT in January to USD 295/MT in February 2025. This suggests a tightening domestic supply from previously. The year-on-year prices also increased from 59.6 % to 49.9 % for wholesale and retail prices, respectively.

In Kenya, prices remained relatively stable, with a slight drop of 0.7% in retail prices from USD 431/MT to USD 428/MT and a 2.6 per cent drop in wholesale prices from USD 344/MT to USD 366/MT. Compared to February 2024, retail prices increased by 18%, while wholesale prices increased by 10% percent indicating a moderate upward trend. However, the depreciation of the Kenyan shilling continued to exert upward pressure on input costs, such as fuel and other agricultural essentials, thereby sustaining higher overall production expenses.

Rwanda experienced a decline of 2.8 % from USD 414/MT to USD 403/MT and a year-on-year increase in the price at 26 per cent.

Tanzania, on the other hand, recorded a monthly increase of 9.8%, increasing from USD 259/MT in January to USD 287/MT in February, and a year-on-year decrease of 9.8%. In comparison to February 2024, maize prices increased sharply in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and only decreased in Tanzania, suggesting a notable depletion of available stocks (AGRA,2025b)

**Table 1: Changes in average monthly retail and wholesale price of maize in East Africa for January 2025 – February 2025**

Country	Market Levels	Monthly Average Prices January 2025 (USD/MT)	Monthly Average Prices February 2025 (USD/MT)	% Change January & February 2025	Monthly Average Prices February (USD/MT)
Kenya	Retail	431	428	-0.7	363
Uganda	Retail	274	325	15.8	217
Rwanda	Retail	414	403	-2.8	318
Kenya	Wholesale	344	336	-2.6	305
Uganda	Wholesale	243	295	17.3	185
Tanzania	Wholesale	259	287	9.8	318

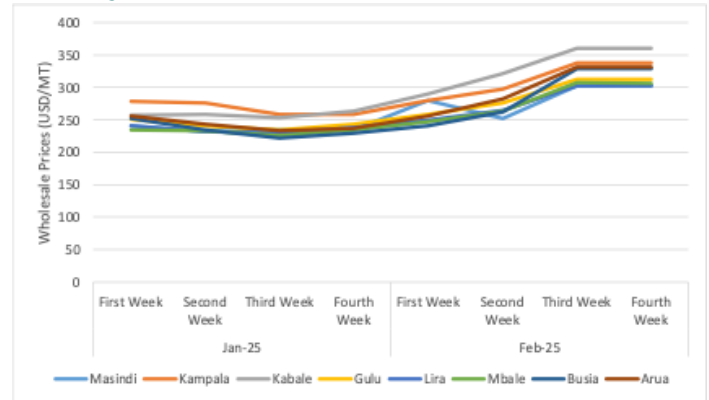
Source: Authors construction using data from FSP (for Uganda), Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (for Kenya), Ministry of Agriculture (for Tanzania), and e-SoKo (for Rwanda)

## Uganda

Figure 2 illustrates the trends in weekly average wholesale prices of maize across selected markets in Uganda from January to February 2025.

In January, prices remained relatively stable with minor week-to-week changes, indicating balanced supply and demand conditions. However, February witnessed a general upward trend. The market experienced a sharp rise in prices from the third week of January to the third week of February and then stabilized from the third week to the fourth week. Lira, Gulu, and Mbale continued to have the same price trend and the lowest prices throughout the month. Masindi had the most volatile price trend during February, although its prices also stabilized in the third week. Kabale had the highest price in February, higher than Kampala, whose price is usually highest in January. Maize prices were highest in Kabale, largely driven by limited maize stock availability and an increase in fuel prices compared to January. Additionally, traders were reportedly hoarding maize in anticipation of further price increases, which further fueled price hikes across many markets. However, Kampala experienced less of an impact, as maize imports from neighbouring Tanzania helped cushion the supply shortage.

**Figure 2: Average weekly retail prices of maize in selected markets in Uganda (December 2024 – January 2025)**

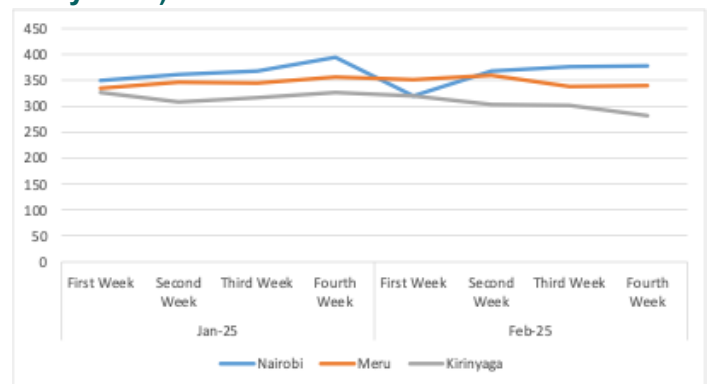


Source: Authors' construction using data from the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda.

## Kenya

Figure 3 displays the weekly average wholesale prices of maize across selected markets in Kenya for the period January to February 2025. In January, prices were relatively high but began to decline gradually throughout February. Despite week-to-week variations across different markets, the overall trend indicates easing price pressure during the period. Nairobi experienced a sharp rise in the price of rice from the first week to the second, then slowly continued upwards. This price increase was due to the general increase in food prices during Ramadan season. Meru and Kirinyaga experienced a slow price decline throughout the month.

**Figure 3: Average weekly retail prices of maize in selected markets in Kenya (January 2025 – February 2025)**

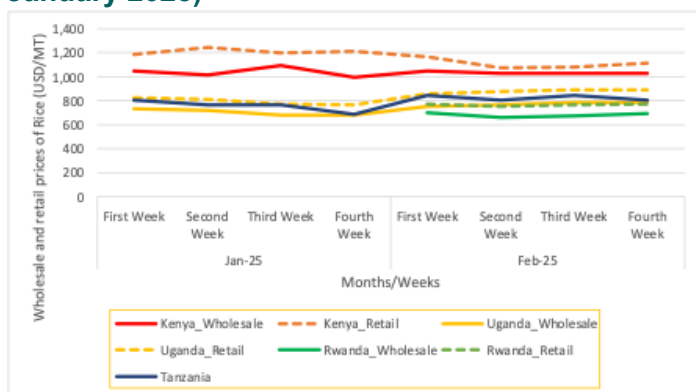


Source: Authors' construction using data from the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya.

## Changing Rice Prices in East Africa

Figure 4 illustrates the weekly average wholesale and retail rice prices across East African countries, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania, between January and February. In February, rice price trends differed across East Africa. Kenya experienced the highest and most volatile prices with sharp retail fluctuations, Uganda saw consistent and steep increases in both wholesale and retail prices, and Rwanda recorded the lowest and most stable prices, with only minimal weekly changes, reflecting relative market steadiness.

**Figure 4: Weekly average wholesale and retail prices of rice in East Africa (December 2024 – January 2025)**



Source: Authors' construction using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda and the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya and the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda.

Kenya's rice market exhibited moderate volatility during February compared to January. Wholesale prices remained steady through the three weeks of February, while the retail prices reduced sharply from the first week to the second and slowly increased in the fourth and last week, leading to a smaller margin in prices in wholesale and retail prices compared to January.

Uganda experienced the most pronounced price increases among the four countries. Both wholesale and retail prices increased consistently week after week, suggesting tightening supply conditions and heightened consumer demand, especially due to the Ramadan period, which brings a higher demand for rice. The strong upward trend points to emerging supply constraints during the period.

Rwanda showed a gradual decline in wholesale and retail prices in the first two weeks and then a decline in the last two weeks of February. Overall, the price remained relatively stable throughout the month, with a minimal decrease in price at 1.4% for wholesale and 0.1% for retail prices.

Tanzania experienced moderate price fluctuations on a weekly basis, The February 2025 trend was marked by price fluctuation between TZS 804 and 843, indicating market instability likely influenced by rising transport costs due linked to fuel price hikes (Mirondo, 2025).

In summary, Kenya experienced the highest and most volatile rice prices, reflecting market pressures. Uganda showed moderate and stable pricing trends, lower than Tanzania, while Rwanda demonstrated the lowest and most stable prices.

**Table 2: Monthly retail and wholesale price changes of rice in East Africa (January 2025 – February 2025, February 2024, and February 2023)**

Country	Market Levels	Monthly Average Prices January 2025 (USD/MT)	Monthly Average Prices February 2025 (USD/MT)	% Change January & February 2025	Monthly Average Prices February 2024 (USD/MT)	% Change February 2024 & February 2025
Kenya	Retail	1213	1110	-8.5	1084	2.5
Uganda	Retail	794	880	10.8	949	-7.2
Rwanda	Retail	678	768	13.3	984	-22.0
Kenya	Wholesale	1039	1035	-0.4	1102	-6.0
Uganda	Wholesale	703	774	10.1	857	-9.6
Tanzania	Wholesale	756	823	8.9	985	-16.4

Source: Author's construction using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya and Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda

Retail rice prices in Kenya declined by 8.5% from January to February 2025, falling from USD 1,213/MT to USD 1,110/MT. However, on a year-on-year basis, retail prices rose slightly by 2.5% compared to February 2024. Wholesale prices remained relatively stable, declining marginally by 0.4% (from USD 1,039/MT to 1,035/MT) between January and February 2025, but posted a 6% decline compared to February 2024.

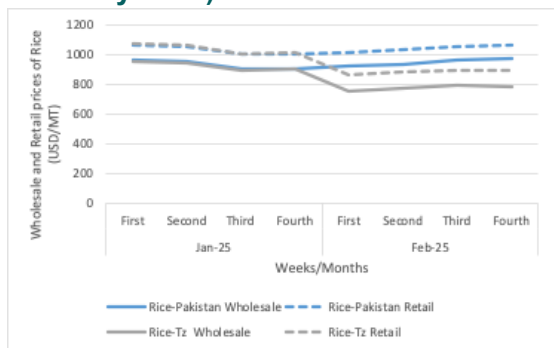
Uganda recorded significant price increases between January and February 2025. Retail prices rose by 10.8%, from USD 794/MT to 880/MT, pointing to rising consumer demand and possible supply constraints. However, when compared to February 2024, retail prices dropped by 7.2%, indicating that despite recent monthly increases, prices were still lower year-on-year, possibly due to better harvests or import stabilization.

Similarly, wholesale prices rose by 10.1% month-on-month (USD 703/MT to 774/MT), but declined 9.6% year-on-year, reinforcing the pattern of a short-term price surge amidst broader yearly deflation.

Rwanda experienced the highest month-on-month increase in retail rice prices, with a 13.3% rise from USD 678/MT in January to 768/MT in February 2025. However, this contrasts sharply with a 22% year-on-year decline compared to February 2024, when retail prices stood at USD 984/MT. This significant drop over the year suggests strong improvements in supply or shifts in import dynamics, despite the recent monthly price recovery.

Tanzania's wholesale rice prices increased by 8.9 per cent month-on-month, from USD 756/MT in January to USD 823/MT in February 2025. This was attributed to the Ramadan season that saw increased demand due to changes in consumption patterns, like increased rice consumption due to evening feasts and giving food to the needy. Also increase in inflation by 3.2 per cent in February contributed to an increase in the price of commodities, including rice (The East African,2025). The year-on-year comparison shows a more substantial 16.4 per cent decline from February 2024. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) report wrote that maize prices rose by 1.8 per cent between January and February 2025. In addition, during the same period, the NFRA sold 26,821 tonnes of maize to local traders, the World Food Programme (WFP), and neighboring countries Malawi and Zambia, thus explaining the increase in the price of maize (Mwakalinga,2025).

**Figure 5: Weekly average wholesale and retail prices of imported rice in Uganda (January 2025–February 2025)**



Source: Primary data collected in Uganda from rice traders

Pakistan rice prices remained relatively stable throughout the period (Figure 5).

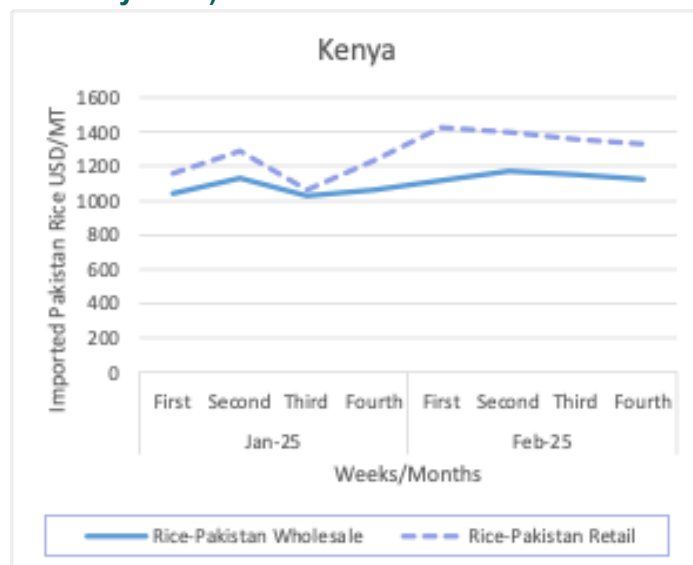
Wholesale prices showed a slow increase beginning in early February after fluctuations in January. Retail prices followed a similar trend, with a small upward trend observed over the four weeks of February.

In contrast, Tanzanian rice had notable fluctuations, particularly in late January and early February. Wholesale prices dropped sharply during the last week of January to the first week of February before stabilizing for the rest of the month. Retail prices also followed the same pattern. This decline may be attributed to the surplus availability of Tanzanian rice in the country.

Overall, Pakistan's rice market demonstrated greater price stability and resilience, whereas Tanzania's market experienced short-term volatility, particularly at the wholesale level.

Figure 6 presents a comparative analysis of the weekly average price of Pakistan rice in wholesale and retail rice prices in Kenya. This increase in the price of Pakistan rice could be attributed to the increase in inflation from 3.5 to 3.3 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2025).

**Figure 6: Weekly average wholesale and retail prices of imported rice in Kenya (January 2025–February 2025)**



Source: Analysis using data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives for Kenya.

## Summary and Future Outlook

Uganda and Tanzania experienced an increase in the price of maize, while Kenya and Rwanda had slight drops in the maize price. Uganda and Tanzania experienced increases in price due to the depletion of available stock. In Rwanda, season A harvests increased the availability of maize stock, thus a fall in the price. The Kenyan government's maize price reduction ahead of the incoming planting season influenced a decrease in the price of maize in February.

The price of rice increased in all the countries except Kenya. This trend may be attributed to increased demand

for rice during the Ramadan period in February, as rice is a staple food widely consumed by Muslims to break their fast.

In Tanzania, despite the increase in maize and rice prices, the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) affirmed that the country's food supply remains stable, citing the National Food Reserve Agency's (NFRA) stock of 619,659 tonnes as of February as evidence of sufficient reserves.

In a move to support food security, the government has reversed a 30 % price hike by the Kenya Seed Company and maintained 2024 maize seed prices for the 2025 planting season to ease costs for farmers. The set prices are KES 210 (US\$1.47) for 1kg, KES 420 (US\$2.94) for 2kg, KES 2,100 (US\$14.70) for 10kg, and KES 5,250 (US\$36.75) for 25kg. This move supports food security and aligns with Kenya's recent milestone of achieving maize self-sufficiency, as announced by the deputy president that the country will not need to import maize in 2025 (Milling Middle East & Africa 2025).

Year-on-year price differences across different East African countries are discussed below as shown in Figure 7.

Tanzania's wholesale prices began at a high of 495 to 506 USD/MT in early 2023 and steadily declined throughout the year, reaching a low of 233 to 246 USD/MT by late 2024. This significant decline suggests an improving domestic supply which was due to abundant harvests. However, in October and December 2024, prices rebounded (up to 273–297 USD/MT) before marginally decreasing again in early 2025. This rebound may indicate seasonal tightening of available stock.

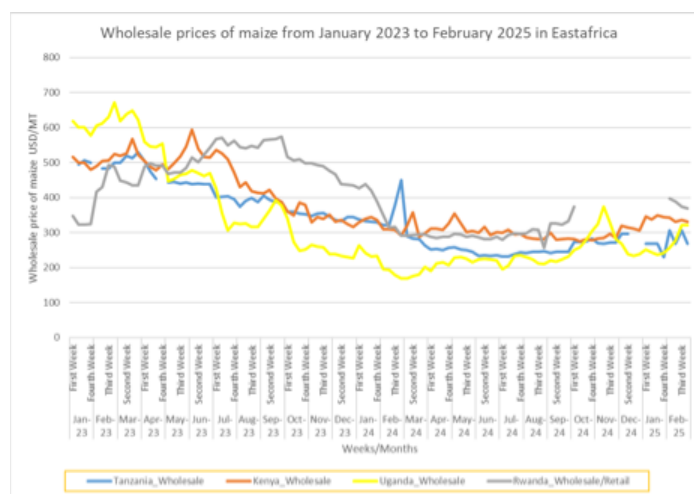
Kenya's prices were relatively stable through the first half of 2023, ranging between 490 to 594 USD/MT, with notable spikes in June and July 2023. However, from August 2023 onward, prices experienced a progressive and consistent decline, dropping to around 280 USD/MT and 300 USD/MT by mid-2024. This suggests improved supply, due to better harvests. From November 2024 and early 2025, however, Kenya showed signs of recovery, with prices rising again to 346 USD/MT in January and stabilising around 331–342 USD/MT in February

Uganda experienced the strongest price decline among the four countries. Prices peaked in early 2023 (up to 672 USD/MT in Feb 2023), driven by short supply or increased regional demand, especially from Kenya. Following this, prices dropped sharply through 2023, reaching sub-200 USD/MT by early 2024, and remained subdued for the rest of the year. A gradual upward correction began in late 2024 and early 2025, with prices climbing to 322 USD/MT in February 2025, indicating reduced availability of maize.

Rwanda's price movements were relatively stable compared to its neighbor, and the prices were consistently lower. The period from January to July 2023 saw steady increases from 348 to 574 USD/MT, possibly reflecting regional spillovers in price pressure. From August 2023 to early 2024, prices slowly declined, reaching USD/MT 292 to 298 USD/MT. A notable spike occurred from October to November 2024, with prices exceeding 370 USD/MT, possibly due to supply constraints or import disruptions. In early 2025, prices remained elevated but showed a slight downward adjustment.

Overall, Uganda saw the sharpest price volatility, with extreme highs in early 2023 and extreme lows in early 2024. Kenya had relatively moderate fluctuations, with a slow and predictable downward trend reversing slightly in 2025. Tanzania had a steady decline with brief rebounds, indicating more stable supply conditions. Rwanda had the most stable trajectory, with occasional peaks likely driven by regional dynamics or temporary disruptions.

**Figure 7: Maize wholesale prices, January 2023 – February 2025**



Source: Analysis using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya, and the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda

Figure 8 illustrates the wholesale rice price trends of rice across the African countries, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda, from January 2023 to February 2025. The prices are displayed in USD/MT (metric ton), with data segmented into weekly intervals.

Tanzania started 2023 with relatively high prices of rice, averaging over 1250 USD/MT in January to February. However, from mid-2023, prices experienced a steady de-

cline, reaching below 800 USD/MT by mid-2024. A moderate rebound was noted from September to December 2024, with prices stabilizing around 818 to 845 USD/MT. Despite fluctuations, prices remained below early-2023 levels in 2025, indicating improved supply. The moderate rebound towards end of 2024 was due to high import demand from neighbouring states like Zambia.

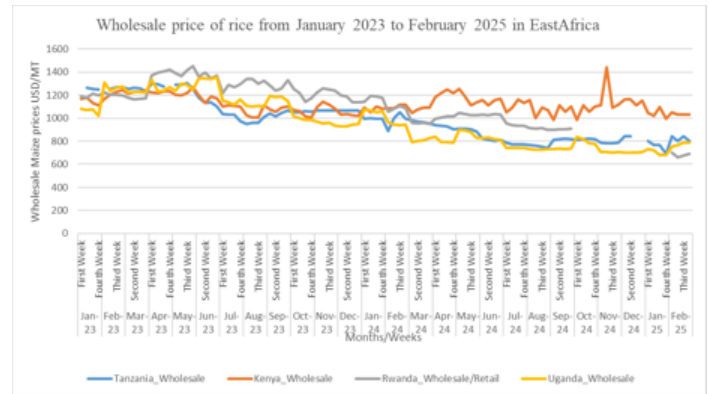
Kenya's market showed sustained high prices through early to mid-2023, ranging between 1100 USD/MT to 1250 USD/MT. This was followed by a decline in late 2023, reaching below 1000 USD/MT in the fourth quarter. In early 2024, prices briefly rebounded, touching 1252 USD/MT in May before slowly declining again to maintain a range between 1000 USD/MT to 1200 USD/MT till early 2025.

Rwanda had the highest and most volatile prices among the countries, consistently staying above 1100 USD/MT throughout 2023. Prices peaked in May 2023 at 1450 USD/MT before gradually declining. The decline was more gradual than in other countries, maintaining high retail levels of 900 to 1000 USD/MT throughout 2024 and down to below 1000 USD/MT in early 2025.

Uganda showed the sharpest fluctuations over the two-year period. Prices were very high in early 2023 (up to 1355 USD/MT in June), then experienced a dramatic decline to around 790–850 USD/MT by early 2024. A slight rebound followed in the second half of 2024, with prices oscillating around 730 to 790 USD/MT. Notably, in Feb 2025, Uganda's prices increased again to 789 USD/MT, showing signs of stock tightening. Among the four countries, Uganda had the most pronounced price drops, with periods below 750 USD/MT, particularly in early 2024.

Overall, Tanzania had a steady decline from high 2023 prices, a slight rebound late 2024, and stabilized in 2025. Kenya had a Strong volatility with early 2023 highs, corrections in late 2023, mild recovery. Rwanda had High and volatile prices, a gradual reduction, yet still elevated in 2025, and Uganda experienced extreme fluctuations with mid-2023 highs and sharp 2024 drops, partial recovery in 2025.

**Figure 8: Rice wholesale prices, January 2023 – February 2025**



Source: Analysis using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya, and Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda

## Data and Methodology

Data for wholesale and retail prices of rice and maize for Uganda and Tanzania were obtained from the (1) Food security Portal (FSP)<sup>1</sup> facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute, (2) Kenya Market Information System<sup>2</sup> sourced for the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Co-operatives (MALF) for Kenya, and e-Soko (3)<sup>3</sup> for Rwanda. Also, we maintain that the data source for commodity prices for Rwanda neither indicates whether the prices are retail or wholesale. Further, the data for Kenya and Rwanda were collected in the local currencies, measured in Kshs/Kg and Rwf/Kg, and converted to USD/MT. Additionally, we averaged the weekly and daily wholesale and retail prices of maize and rice across the markets for each country in East Africa while drawing comparisons between January and February. We also analysed within-country weekly average wholesale prices of maize in selected markets of Uganda and Kenya. We also computed monthly average changes in rice wholesale and retail prices between January and February for the East African region to quantify any changes in the two periods. Finally, we constructed graphs of wholesale and retail prices of domestically produced and imported rice for Uganda and Rwanda.

<sup>1</sup> The Food Security Portal data for East African countries is from the Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN) and is available at food price monitoring Africa weekly average - dataset - [ckan \(foodsecurityportal.org\)](https://ckan.org/dataset/foodsecurityportal)

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Co-operatives, Kenya Market Information System. Data available via [http://amis.co.ke/site/market/900?product=1&per\\_page=100](http://amis.co.ke/site/market/900?product=1&per_page=100)

<sup>3</sup>e-SOKO price data is available from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources of the Republic of Rwanda: <http://www.esoko.gov.rw/esoko/Dashboard/Login.aspx?DashboardId=4&dash=true&Login=true>

---

## References

- AGRA. (2025a). Food Security Monitor (Issue 54, January 2025). Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. [https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Food-Security-Monitor\\_Jan-2025-Issue-Editon-54\\_Final-rev.pdf](https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Food-Security-Monitor_Jan-2025-Issue-Editon-54_Final-rev.pdf)
- AGRA. (2025b, February). Food Security Monitor – February 2025. ReliefWeb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/food-security-monitor-february-2025>
- Farmgain Africa. (2025, March 18). February Commodity Outlook. <https://farmgainafrica.org/february-commodity-outlook>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2025, February 11). Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin #1. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/bitstreams/cab2eb38-0f7b-496d-a9aa-db943d53779c/download>
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2025, February). Kenya Consumer Price Indices and Inflation Rates – February 2025. <https://www.knbs.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Kenya-Consumer-Price-Indices-and-Inflation-Rates-February-2025.pdf>
- Milling Middle East & Africa. (2025, March 3). Kenya slashes maize seed prices to boost farmer affordability. <https://millingmea.com/kenya-slashes-maize-seed-prices-to-boost-farmer-affordability/>
- Mirondo, R. (2025, February 5). Fuel stations hoard product amid speculation on price hike. The Citizen. <https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news-national/fuel-stations-hoard-product-amid-speculation-on-price-hike-4950728>
- Mwakalinga, G. (2025, April 9). Rice, maize and beans prices up in February. The Guardian. <https://ippmedia.com/the-guardian/business/read/rice-maize-and-beans-prices-up-in-february-2025-04-09-114508>
- The East African. (2025, April 9). Tanzania inflation rises slightly on higher food prices. <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business-tech/tanzania-inflation-rises-slightly-on-higher-food-prices-4963054>
- 

### About the authors

Annet Adong: Center for Development Research, University of Bonn Germany

Ronald Ochen and Jolly Achola: Makerere University, Kampala Uganda

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*A world free of hunger and malnutrition*

IFPRI is a CGIAR Research Center

1201 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 USA | T. +1-202-862-5600 | F. +1-202-862-5606 | Email: [ifpri@cgiar.org](mailto:ifpri@cgiar.org) | [www.ifpri.org](http://www.ifpri.org) | [www.ifpri.info](http://www.ifpri.info)

© 2025 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). This publication is licensed for use under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0). To view this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>.