

Food Security UPDATE

Update January 17, 2025

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this update do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

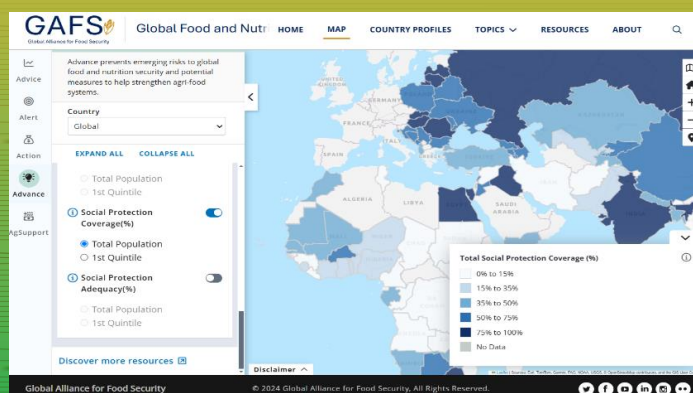
AT A GLANCE

- Since the last update, agricultural, cereal, and export price indices have risen, closing 3 percent, 3 percent, and 4 percent higher, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-income countries.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO's) [State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2024](#) focuses on the intricate linkages between food trade, diets, and nutrition and how global food trade can influence dietary patterns and nutritional outcomes.
- [In its Global Humanitarian Overview 2025](#), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) outlines the critical status of food security worldwide, with more than 280 million people facing acute hunger daily.
- The World Bank outlines significant progress and ambitious plans for global food security and sustainable agriculture in a [recent blog](#).
- A [blog](#) by the International Food Policy Research Institute highlights the complexities of measuring and monitoring global food systems.

Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

The [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#) now includes social protection data, offering valuable insights into the resilience of vulnerable populations against shocks that may threaten their food security. By analyzing the [coverage](#) and [adequacy](#) of social protection programs—particularly when disaggregated according to urban and rural populations and those in the bottom welfare quintile—users can identify gaps in social safety nets that require investments to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and promote equitable access to food in the face of challenges.

[Explore more.](#)

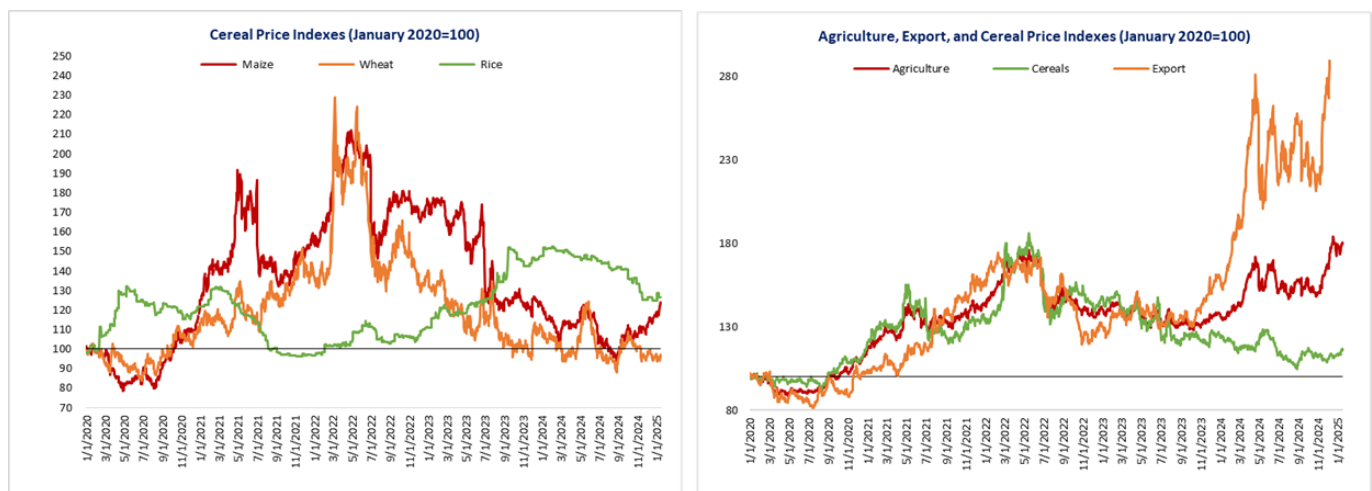


GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JANUARY 15, 2025)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update in December 2024, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices have risen, closing 3, 3, and 4 percent higher, respectively. Maize prices closed 9 percent higher, wheat prices closed 2 percent lower, and rice closed at the same level as in the previous update. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 2 percent higher, while wheat and rice prices are 10 and 16 percent lower, respectively. Maize prices are 24 percent higher, wheat prices 3 percent lower, and rice prices 26 percent higher than in January 2020 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Agricultural and Cereal Price Trends (Nominal Indexes)



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2020, to January 15, 2025. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country's Consumer Price Index [CPI]) remains moderately high. (See the full dataset in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between September and December 2024 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries (Figure 2a), with inflation higher than 5 percent in 72.2 percent of low-income countries (3.4 percentage points higher since the last update on December 13, 2024), 43.5 percent of lower-middle-income countries (3.2 percentage points lower), 38.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (5.0 percentage points higher), and 7.4 percent of high-income countries (3.5 percentage points higher). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 43.5 percent of the 161 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

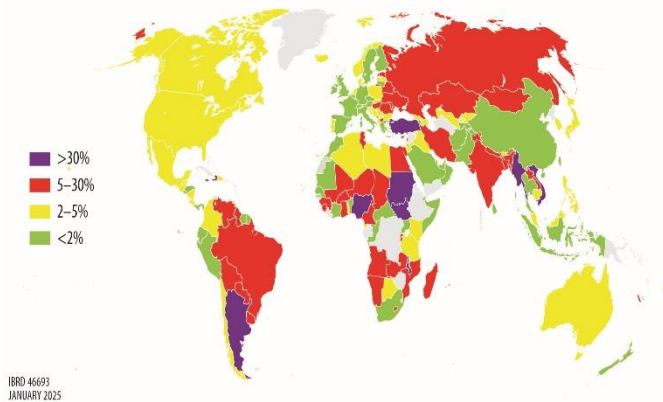
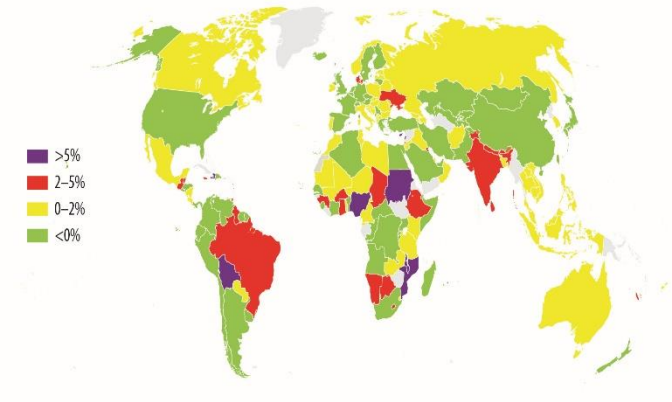


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, Trading Economics, and World Bank Real Time Price estimates.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from September to December 2024 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2024: Trade, Nutrition, and Global Dietary Trends

FAO's [State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2024](#) focuses on the intricate linkages between food trade, diets, and nutrition and how global food trade can influence dietary patterns and nutritional outcomes. The report shows that food and agricultural trade grew significantly, from USD 400 billion in 2000 to USD 1.9 trillion in 2022, with food trade comprising about 85 percent of the total.

The report underscores the importance of trade in the movement of food from surplus to deficit regions, playing a crucial role in global food security by stabilizing food supplies and prices, particularly during disruptions caused by extreme weather or other crises, ensuring access to a diverse range of foods globally. Nevertheless, the rapid globalization of food markets has led to concerns about its negative impacts. It can deplete natural resources, widen inequality in countries with many resource-poor farmers, and increase the availability of energy-dense, low-nutrition foods, potentially worsening diets and nutritional outcomes.

The report finds that nutrition transition trends vary from country to country and do not give rise to a globalized dietary pattern. From 1961 to 2019, the broad dietary patterns of high-income countries and emerging economies changed rapidly, with the share of staple foods in total calories available declining. During the same period, the dietary patterns of lower-income countries changed more slowly. The shift from undernutrition to overweight and obesity is the most significant characteristic of the nutrition transition.

The report explores the impact of trade on food prices and the affordability of healthy diets. It posits that trade openness, often manifested through low import tariffs, generally leads to lower food prices, which can increase access to a variety of foods, although there is concern that such openness might disproportionately reduce prices for energy-dense, low-nutrient foods, potentially exacerbating poor nutrition. This is particularly relevant in the context of ultra-processed foods, which, despite constituting a small share of total calorie intake, make up a significant portion of the value of food imports

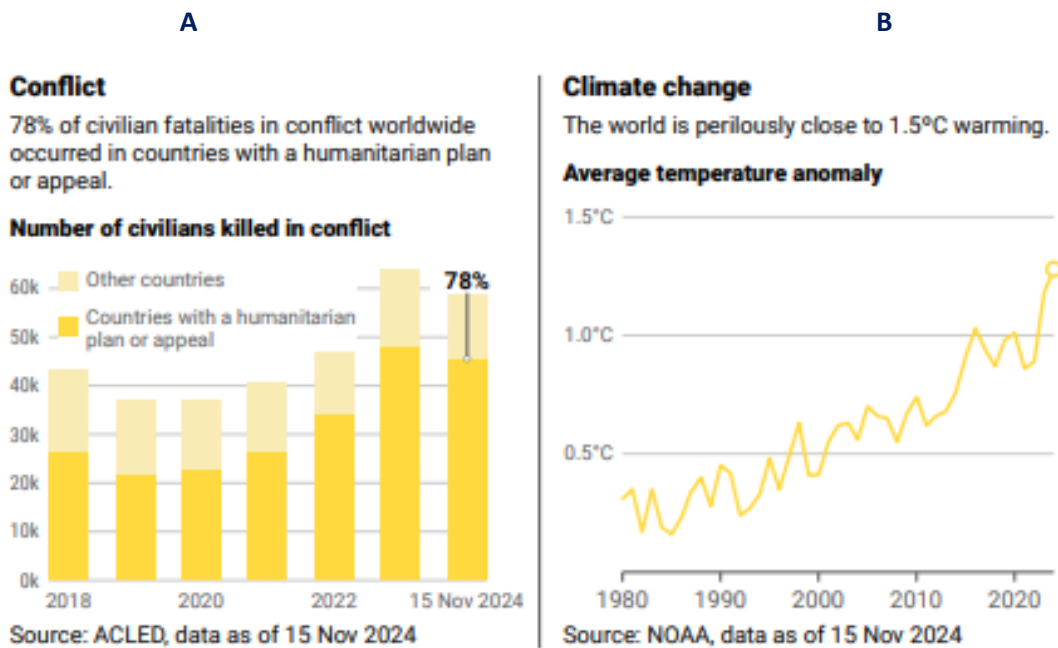
The report also examines ways in which trade can address nutrient gaps in countries where domestic production is insufficient. By facilitating the import of foods rich in essential nutrients, trade can enhance the nutritional profile of diets in these regions. This is especially important for countries with limited natural resources or challenging climates that hinder diverse food production. The expansion of trade in nutrient-rich foods can thus be a critical tool in combating malnutrition and improving public health outcomes.

The interplay between trade policies and nutrition is another focus. The report advocates for a harmonized approach wherein trade policies are aligned with nutrition objectives to ensure positive health outcomes. Recommendations include trading nutrient-dense foods while managing the influx of less-nutritious options. To be effective, policies promoting healthy diets must account for the complexities of global food trade dynamics.

Food Security Challenges in the Global Humanitarian Overview 2025

[In its Global Humanitarian Overview 2025](#), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) outlines the critical status of food security worldwide, with more than 280 million people affected by acute hunger daily. It shows the interconnected nature of food security and broader humanitarian crises and calls for a concerted global response to mitigate the impacts of food insecurity. The crisis, fueled by a mix of violence, displacement, climate shocks, and economic instability, severely disrupts food production and limits access to vital markets, with both conflict and climate-related factors worsening in recent decades (Figure 3), creating a complex environment wherein food insecurity is a symptom and a cause of broader humanitarian challenges.

Figure 3: Major Drivers of Humanitarian Crises: (A) Conflict and (B) Climate Change



In Afghanistan, despite sustained provision of aid, the food security situation remains fragile. Large parts of the population still require substantial food assistance because of ongoing drought and conflict, which have destabilized agricultural production, leading to severe food shortages. In Ethiopia, the intertwined effects of conflict and climate shocks continue to disrupt food security. Internally displaced persons rely heavily on humanitarian aid to meet their food needs; rising food prices, which place additional pressure on already-vulnerable families, making it increasingly difficult for them to afford basic necessities, exacerbate the situation.

In Malawi, the food security sector has suffered from significant underfunding, with funds reaching a small fraction of the targeted population. This shortfall has led to a sharp rise in malnutrition, with severe wasting in children becoming alarmingly common. The country's struggle with food insecurity is a stark reminder of the impact that inadequate funding and support can have on vulnerable populations. Similarly, in Mozambique, food security and livelihood interventions have reached a limited number of people in need. The rise in food prices has exacerbated the crisis, disproportionately affecting women and girls, who face greater effects of food insecurity. The limited scope of humanitarian interventions in this context underscores the urgent need for comprehensive, inclusive aid strategies.

Zimbabwe faces challenges related to food insecurity, largely driven by climate-induced shocks such as drought. The insufficient humanitarian response in this region has left a significant portion of the population at risk of food shortages. As climate events become more frequent and severe, the vulnerability of Zimbabwe's population to food insecurity will increase unless robust measures are taken to address the situation.

The report warns of the dire consequences of inaction, highlighting that the food security crisis is likely to deepen without immediate and substantial intervention. Under such a scenario, affected populations may resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive, including child labor and transactional sex. These coping strategies have far-reaching implications, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, including children and women.

In Somalia, inadequate food assistance threatens to exacerbate malnutrition, especially among children and vulnerable groups. The urgency of the situation reflects the broader pattern of food insecurity across the regions discussed in the report. The need for coordinated efforts to address food insecurity is critical, not only through emergency aid, but also through long-term development actions aimed at building resilience against future shocks.

The World Bank's Strategic Approach to Global Food Security in 2025

Shobha Shetty, Global Director for agriculture and food at the World Bank, outlines significant progress and ambitious plans for global food security and sustainable agriculture in her [blog](#). Emphasizing the World Bank's unique position to catalyze change, Shetty highlights the organization's role as the largest financier of agriculture and food in developing countries, having invested USD 22.3 billion in lending over the past five years. The Bank has committed to providing USD 9 billion annually for agri-finance and agribusiness by 2030, aiming to connect unbanked farmers to global value chains and create jobs in emerging markets.

Three key priorities for agriculture and food at the World Bank in 2025 are:

- Mobilizing coordinated action on food and nutrition security by leveraging the new Food and Nutrition Security [Global Challenge Program](#) to its full potential: The World Bank will focus on expanding partnerships to reduce fragmentation in overseas development assistance and leverage existing resources for greater impact.
- Expanding planet-healing solutions: The World Bank will intensify efforts to increase crop yield per water unit (crop per drop), expand agroforestry, and promote technologies to reduce methane emissions. There will be a strong focus on science, innovation, and knowledge to expand proven solutions that can heal the planet while increasing agricultural productivity and sustainability.
- Refocusing on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and healthy, sustainable diets: The World Bank will work toward making nutritious food more widely available and address the economic impact of unhealthy diets. This effort aligns with the organization's commitment to support more than 200 million people with greater food and nutrition security and influence policy changes in more than 40 governments.

This comprehensive strategy demonstrates the World Bank's commitment to transforming global food systems, addressing climate change, and increasing nutrition security while supporting sustainable economic development in emerging markets.

Navigating Global Food Systems Data

A [blog](#) by the International Food Policy Research Institute, highlights the complexities of measuring and monitoring global food systems. The authors emphasize the need for harmonized, sophisticated tools to capture the multifaceted interactions, trade-offs, and synergies within these systems.

Over the past two decades, the ecosystem of food system data and tools has evolved into a diverse landscape of resources and platforms, including searchable databases and dashboards. The [Food Systems Countdown Initiative](#) provides a comprehensive framework for monitoring food systems across five key themes: diets and nutrition, environment and production, livelihoods and equity, governance, and resilience. The initiative is designed to address gaps in data collection and analysis while ensuring that countries can translate global ambitions to best fit local contexts.

Despite significant progress in the availability of data related to food systems, challenges remain. Data gaps persist in areas such as supply chains, food environments, livelihoods, and consumer behaviors, and data availability varies across geographic regions and income groups, with much of it presented in highly aggregated forms. Poor-quality data make it difficult to monitor food systems and implement effective policy interventions. The frequency of data collection is also limited, with little real-time information available for various components of the food system.

Current metrics often fail to reflect the complex interactions within these systems, potentially leading to oversimplified assessments and interventions. The authors advocate for a new generation of indicators that combine observations, models, and complex system analyses. This approach would leverage advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and agent-based models while remaining grounded in a historical understanding of how food systems have evolved over time.

The blog emphasizes that understanding the political context surrounding food systems is particularly challenging with currently available data. To navigate this complexity, foresight analyses must become more sophisticated to analyze potential patterns of policy change. As political landscapes shift, existing indicators may be insufficient for measuring changes in food systems.

By addressing these challenges and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, researchers aim to create a robust framework that supports effective interventions for transforming global food systems.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis finds that Famine continues to widen in [Sudan](#), where 25 million people (half of the population) face acute food insecurity. This marks an unprecedented deepening and widening of the food and nutrition crisis, driven by the devastating conflict, which has triggered unprecedented mass displacement, a collapsing economy, the breakdown of essential social services, and severe societal disruptions, and poor humanitarian access. Production of key crops such as sorghum, millet, and wheat during the first year of the conflict – the 2023/24 season – was [down 46 percent](#) from the previous year. This production loss could have fed approximately 18 million people for a year. It represents an economic loss of between US\$1.3 and US\$1.7 billion. In [South Sudan](#), 8 million people is expected to be food insecure by July 2025 with the arrival of the lean season. Severe flooding, pest infestations, and prolonged dry spells have negatively impacted on the overall crop production prospects in some states and counties, likely leading to [below average harvests](#) in the most severely affected areas. As of the end of December, [nearly 970,000 people](#) have officially crossed into South Sudan due to escalation of hostilities in Sudan. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees ([UNHCR](#)) estimates the number

of unofficial crossings is more than double the number of total arrivals. This rising influx of people fleeing Sudan and the deplorable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions, widespread open defecation, and insufficient health facilities in areas of transit are contributing to the [rapid spread of cholera](#) in South Sudan.

East Asia and the Pacific

Rising prices of essential food commodities are putting significant pressure on household budgets, particularly for low-income families in East Asia and the Pacific. This has limited food access and affordability, with many households struggling to meet their basic needs. In Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), despite a [drop in inflation](#) to 16.9 percent, year-on-year in December 2024, the prices of goods remain high. In Indonesia, the statistics office recorded fluctuations in the prices of strategic food commodities ahead of the December holiday period. For example, red chilies were 10.0 percent higher, chicken meat 0.7 percent higher, shallots 8.3 percent higher, and eggs 2.4 percent higher than in [November](#). In Myanmar, the latest [World Bank Economic Monitor](#) concluded that worsening economic conditions in the second half of 2024, due to floods, ongoing armed conflict, and macroeconomic volatility, have led to severe shortages and higher prices. An [FAO monitoring report](#) found that, in November 2024, retail prices of Emata rice increased marginally for the fourth consecutive month, reaching near-record levels, because of expectations of a below-average 2024 main harvest after flooding in September. Rice prices were 37 percent higher in November 2024 than in November 2023.

Governments are implementing measures to control inflation and stabilize prices. Lao PDR has [taken steps](#) such as exchange rate stabilization, targeted credit policies, tax policy adjustments, price controls, subsidized food programs, and debt renegotiation. Indonesia has increased its value-added tax by 1 to 12 percent, [with staple food commodities remaining tax-free](#). The new rate will be applied only to premium imported foods such as special rice. The government will also distribute food assistance to low-income groups for six months in 2025, providing 960,000 metric tons of rice to 16 million households. The January and February distribution is already planned, and allocation over the remaining four months would be based on need. Humanitarian need in Myanmar is projected to reach unprecedented levels in 2025, with an estimated [19.9 million people requiring assistance](#). The [2025 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan](#) is designed to reach 5.5 million people with life-saving assistance, at a cost of USD 1.1 billion. In Viet Nam, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City, the [government will attempt](#) to control prices, track goods, and ensure quality, with a focus on the Vietnamese New Year holiday period in late January.

East Asian and Pacific countries are prioritizing domestic production to ensure food security, reduce reliance on imports, increase exports, and achieve food self-sufficiency. In Lao PDR, for example, authorities in Xieng Khuang province are encouraging farmers to grow specific crops such as [Kainoy sticky rice](#) on 12,500 hectares, providing support through subsidies and technical assistance. With technical support from FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is producing a [draft National Seed Policy](#). In Indonesia, efforts include a plan to [stop importing rice, sugar, salt, and corn feed in 2025](#). The government has allocated USD 8.7 billion for food security in 2025, [focusing on seven key aspects](#) related to the intensification and extensification of agricultural land. The Ministry of Agriculture has allocated 90,000 metric tons of superior rice and corn seeds for planting in 3 million hectares of rice fields. The ministry aims to [allocate 1 million hectares of new land](#) to increase corn production through private

sector cooperation. In addition, the Ministry of Transmigration is looking to encourage 100,000 local workers to relocate over five years to support [food self-sufficiency](#) in Central Kalimantan, Papua, South Kalimantan, South Sumatra, and West Kalimantan provinces. Especially for Wanam, Papua, the Government of Indonesia plans to hire locally. The ministry has also requested cooperation from the Attorney General's Office to supervise distribution of [agricultural production equipment and subsidized fertilizer](#). Ongoing conflict and economic instability make it difficult for the Myanmar government to implement food security initiatives, although by the end of December 2024, 3.2 million hectares of [wet season rice had been harvested](#)—more than half of the total planted area—yielding 13.7 million metric tons of paddy. Progress is slightly slower than last year, but the yield (4.26 metric tons per hectare) is consistent. For the dry season, the national plan targets 1.13 million hectares planted under rice, of which more than 100,000 hectares has already been planted, primarily in the Delta area. Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh has called on the agricultural sector to [expedite reform and innovate](#) to support farmers. Structural transformation of agriculture is ongoing to align production with market demand, with an emphasis on high-value, competitive products. Initiatives promoting green, sustainable agricultural practices are gaining momentum, including the scheme to cultivate high-quality rice on 1.13 million hectares.

Europe and Central Asia

The [EU agricultural outlook for 2024-35](#) predicts a resilient agricultural sector adapting to the triple challenges of climate change, sustainability concerns, and shifting consumer demand. Although the European Union is a net exporter of food, remaining self-sufficient in most commodities, noticeable sectoral changes include a decline in total meat production, stabilization of cereals and milk production, and an increase in production of poultry and pulses. Although uncertainties persist regarding macroeconomic, trade, and climate change developments, the report also shows improvements in several environmental and climate indicators, highlighting the transition toward a more environmentally sustainable agricultural sector.

[According to the Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food](#), Ukraine exported 78.3 million metric tons of agricultural products in 2024, worth USD 24.5 billion, reaching pre-war export levels and accounting for 59 percent of total exports. This marks the second-highest level of exports in Ukraine's history, after USD 27.7 billion in 2021. Sunflower oil accounts for the largest share by value (percent, USD 5.1 billion; 5.9 million metric tons), corn for the second-largest share (21 percent, USD 5.0 billion; 29.6 million metric tons), and wheat for the third-largest share (15 percent, USD 3.7 billion; 20.6 million metric tons). Among the other leaders are rapeseed (7 percent, USD 1.8 billion; 3.8 million metric tons), soybeans (5 percent, USD 1.3 billion; 3.4 million metric tons), cake and residue from the extraction of vegetable fats and oils (4 percent, USD 1.0 billion; 4.7 million metric tons), and meat and edible poultry products (4 percent, USD 958 million; 447,000 metric tons). Barley (USD 557 million, 3.3 million metric tons) and sugar (USD 418 million, 746,000 tons) accounted for 2 percent each.

Small and medium-sized farmers in Ukraine are struggling to mitigate [the impact of power cuts](#), experiencing losses in production volumes [or reverting to outdated technologies](#) that rely on manual labor instead of automated processes in the absence of reliable electricity. Deliberate attacks by Russia on Ukraine's energy infrastructure have substantially increased Ukrainian farmers' operational costs, driving up consumer prices for agricultural products and creating huge challenges for the already-struggling sector, which is a major driver of the Ukrainian economy.

Reliable electricity is crucial to processing dairy products such as milk and cheese and drying harvested grain. If these processes are interrupted, the whole batch is ruined.

There is [a steady upward trend in the dynamics of exports of oilseed meals from Kazakhstan](#). According to the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance, in 2023/24 (July-June), Kazakhstan exported 423,000 metric tons of soybean, sunflower, and rapeseed meal—44 percent more than in 2022-23. In 2023/24, 22% of meal exports from Kazakhstan were imported by the European Union. According to the European Commission, in 2023/24, the European Union imported 74,3000 metric tons of oilseed meals from Kazakhstan, 15 percent more than in 2022/23. For reference in 2022/23, the EU imported 17.6 percent of the total supply of the product from Kazakhstan. [Kazakhstan intends to continue to reduce the area under wheat in favor of oilseeds](#).

Latin America and the Caribbean

The resurgence of the screwworm fly (*Cochliomya hominivorax*) in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama poses a significant threat to food security. These countries detected more than 40,000 cases of screwworm fly infestations in 2024. Mexico also identified cases during the same period. Although the pest had been eradicated in Central America and Mexico in the late 1990s, illegal livestock trade and significant migratory flows have reintroduced it, challenging regional detection, control, and emergency response systems.

Livestock is a critical component of the agricultural sector in these regions, providing not only food, but also livelihoods for millions of people. The infestation could decrease meat and dairy production, driving up prices and making these essential food items less accessible to vulnerable populations. Export markets are also affected; as a preventive measure, the United States suspended livestock exports from Mexico starting November 22, 2024, and has yet to resume them. Mexican authorities estimate that a strong resurgence of the infestation in the region could cost up to USD 830 million to eradicate. The economic burden of combating it may divert resources from other vital areas, exacerbating poverty and food insecurity.

Climate events are also generating food insecurity and acute malnutrition in South America. [The United Nations Children's Fund estimates that severe drought along the Amazon River](#), which began in 2023, is affecting Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Low river levels in the Amazon restrict access to food, essential supplies, health, and education, particularly for riverside and indigenous communities. In Brazil, water shortages closed more than 1,700 schools and 760 health centers. In Colombia, rivers have dropped by up to 80 percent, halting classes in more than 130 schools and increasing health and safety risks for children. In Loreto, Peru, drought and fires have isolated health centers and worsened air quality.

Middle East and North Africa

In the Gaza Strip, [access to essential food items has plummeted](#), with only moderate availability of staples, and there is almost no access to dairy products, fresh vegetables, and meat. [The average daily fish catch has decreased to 7.3 percent of 2022 levels](#), exacerbating the severe protein shortage. [Prices of some remaining essential food items have increased by more than 1,000 percent](#), making them unaffordable for 90 percent of the population. [Eighty percent of households report at least one child going without food over the three-day period](#) before they were surveyed. Access impediments and looting [jeopardize food delivery in the southern districts, while northern](#)

[Gaza has been cut off from aid for longer than 77 days](#). It is likely that [military](#) and [settler violence](#) have disrupted the West Bank's food security, although reporting is scarce.

Despite minor improvements in Lebanon's CPI and decreases in food inflation, food costs were 23.2 percent higher in November 2024 than in November 2023. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that USD 112 million is needed to address food insecurity for 1 million people from January to March 2025. Food insecurity has risen because agricultural productivity has decreased, inflation has increased, and supply chains have been disrupted, with local wheat production covering only 12 percent of consumption needs.

The food security situation in Syria remains dire since the fall of the governing regime, with at least 4 million people projected to require food security support in the coming months. Financial and monetary instability have disrupted bread subsidies, trade, and imports. Bread prices have surged tenfold from SYP 400 to SYP 4,000, significantly straining household budgets. Damage to infrastructure, including bakeries, mills, roads, land, and irrigation systems, hinders food production and distribution.

The ministers of agriculture of Egypt and Jordan chaired the seventh session of the Egyptian–Jordanian Joint Agricultural Technical Committee meeting. Both countries are committed to increasing agricultural cooperation and exchanging agricultural products by removing obstacles and encouraging investments and private sector involvement to meet their food security needs.

Iraq produced 6.6 million metric tons of cereal in 2024, 11 percent above the national average for the given time period, driven by above-average precipitation and government subsidies. As a result, it is projected that the need for wheat imports for the 2024/25 marketing year will be 23 percent below average. Food prices eased in 2024, with wheat flour and rice prices 7 and 5 percent lower, respectively, than in 2023.

In areas that Yemen's Internationally Recognized Government controls, the [cost of the minimum food basket reached record highs each month in 2024—22 percent higher in November 2024](#) than in November 2023 because of currency depreciation, rising fuel prices, and higher global food prices. Prices of [essential food items](#) were 37 percent higher than one year earlier for red beans, 24 percent higher for sugar, and 20 percent higher for wheat flour. [Despite a 14 percent increase in imports through some ports](#) for January to November 2024 than for January to November 2023, declining household purchasing power continued to limit access to food.

[Morocco's dam filling level was 28.4 percent as of early January 2025](#), more than 5 percent above levels recorded during the same period last year. [To increase the crop production area for the 2024/25 season to 5 hectares](#), Morocco is providing 1.3 million quintals of certified cereal seed at reduced prices, subsidizing certified seed for forage and legumes, and supplying 650,000 metric tons of phosphate and 200,000 metric tons of nitrogen fertilizers at last year's prices.

Tunisia continues to face a severe water crisis despite recent significant rainfall, with a [dam fill rate of 23.3 percent as of early January 2025, more than 7 percent lower](#) than levels recorded during the same period the year before. [Access to essential food items, such as flour, bread, and cereal products, has increased](#).

West and Central Africa

The combined impact of extreme weather events, ongoing conflict and insecurity, high food prices, and challenging macroeconomic conditions continue to drive food insecurity in West Africa. [It was projected that food insecurity would affect nearly 50 million people](#) (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Phase 3 or worse) during last year's lean season (June-August 2024). According to the most recent [Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa Food Security Monitor](#), the number of people with insufficient food for consumption in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo (selected for their relevance to the alliance's Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative) increased by 7.6 million from August to September 2024. Countries that remain food insecurity hotspots are Burkina Faso (82.6 percent experiencing food insecurity), Niger (82.6 percent), Mali (69.1 percent), and Nigeria (53.5 percent). High food prices have substantially increased food insecurity in the region. For instance, in Mali, wholesale prices of millet and sorghum remained well above their levels of a year earlier in most monitored markets, reflecting conflict-related market disruptions and production shortfalls of the 2024 cereal harvest in several areas. Similarly, in Burkina Faso, a late start to the harvest in several areas, conflict-related market disruptions, and a decrease in imports from neighboring countries delayed marketing of the 2024 millet and cereal crops, which decreased supply, increasing wholesale prices. In Niger, prices of several food staples remained 15 to 20 percent higher than in 2023. According to the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics, average wheat flour and locally produced rice prices in the last quarter of 2024 were well above year-earlier levels. A combination of factors, including the weak national currency, a reduction in domestic cereal production, and high transportation costs, led to the high food prices. Nigeria's annual food inflation rate reached 39 percent during the period.

South Asia

Afghanistan is facing a severe food security crisis, with 11.6 million Afghans—25 percent of the population—struggling to access adequate food. [Climate shocks](#) are exacerbating this crisis. The ongoing drought—among the worst in decades—has drastically reduced rainfall, severely affecting rainfed agriculture, and catastrophic floods have caused widespread destruction of homes, agricultural land, and livestock. The frequency of droughts in the country has increased from an average of once every 3 years from 1986 to 2012 to once every other year from 2013 to 2023. By March 2025, aligning with the peak of the lean season, it is projected that [approximately 14.8 million people](#)—approximately 32 percent of the population—will face food insecurity. The economic outlook remains dire, characterized by rising fuel costs, appreciation of the currency, persistently high unemployment, low economic activity, and adverse climatic conditions. The return of Afghan refugees from neighboring countries is compounding these challenges, intensifying the strain on the economy. As a result, millions of vulnerable households face significant loss of income and access to essential resources. Addressing food insecurity requires a multifaceted strategy. A [new World Bank report](#) calls for moving beyond reliance on emergency aid in Afghanistan to focusing on building long-term resilience by boosting local agricultural production, encouraging sustainable farming practices, strengthening agricultural value chains, and implementing early warning systems for climate-related events. The World Bank is helping address the food security crisis through the [Afghanistan Emergency Food Security Project](#), which supports the Afghan population by increasing food crop production of smallholder farmers and addressing the nutritional needs of women-headed households in partnership with the FAO. The project has

benefited more than 5 million people, employed more than 170,000 female farmers, increased production of wheat by 26 percent, and improved irrigation and drainage services on 523,000 hectares of land.

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#), the [World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database](#), and the [International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Trade Tracker](#).

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 1 and restrictions on other foods in Table 2. As of January 2025, 17 countries had implemented 22 food export bans, and eight had implemented 12 export-limiting measures.

Table 1: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Major Food Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2024
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, vegetable oil, wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2024
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2024
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2024
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, corn flour, sorghum flours	2/23/2022	12/31/2024
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2024
China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour	7/12/2022	12/31/2024
Kuwait	Export ban	Chicken meat	3/23/2022	12/31/2024
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil	3/20/2022	12/31/2024
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2024
Mali	Export ban	Shea nuts, peanuts, soybeans, and sesame seeds	10/4/2024	12/31/2024
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2024
Myanmar	Export licensing	Rice	9/2/2023	12/31/2024
Russia	Export ban	Rice	7/29/2023	12/31/2024
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2024

Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/13/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
Serbia	Export ban	Corn, sunflower oil	4/20/2022	12/31/2024
Thailand	Export licensing	Sugar	10/31/2023	12/31/2024
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2024
Uganda	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2024

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#).

Table 2: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
Argentina	Export licensing	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
Azerbaijan	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2024
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2024
Belarus	Export ban	Apples, cabbages, onions	2/5/2023	12/31/2024
India	Export taxes	Onions	10/28/2023	12/31/2024
Tajikistan	Export ban	Onions, carrots, potatoes	1/31/2023	12/31/2024

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#).

ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION JANUARY –DECEMBER 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-15.1	-14.4	-13.8	-12.1	-11.5	-9.8	-10.5	-11.5	-8.3			
Burkina Faso	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.5	3.8	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.8	6.7	8.9
Burundi	17.8	17.6	12.4	9.2	13.2	13.7	17.1	15.9	19.7	22.5		
Central African Republic	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.6	-0.8		
Chad	0.1	1.3	2.0	2.2	12.8	15.3	17.0	10.9	12.4			
Congo, Democratic Republic of	20.0	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.0	14.3					
Ethiopia	32.2	31.6	29.0	27.0	25.5	22.7	20.6	18.8	19.6	19.2	#VALU	#VALU
Gambia	20.4	21.7	19.7	15.3	14.7	14.0	12.7					
Guinea	14.4	14.5	14.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.4	
Liberia	26.1	28.4	25.5	25.8	12.8	11.6						
Madagascar	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9		
Malawi	44.8	41.9	38.8	39.9	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.0	43.5	40.3	33.7	
Mali	2.2	0.9	-3.3	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	8.6	6.6	8.0	6.1	5.9
Mozambique	7.1	7.0	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.4	7.5	10.4
Niger	9.6	10.8	12.5	15.7	19.4	24.4	22.7	15.2	8.6	5.3	3.6	6.0
Rwanda	2.9	0.8	-4.1	-6.7	-3.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.9	-8.2	-5.8	-0.5	5.7
Sierra Leone	49.8	44.7	42.1	36.9	32.4	27.3	24.8	22.8	19.4	16.8	14.7	
Somalia	-1.0	-1.1	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.6	-2.7	
South Sudan	105.9	116.0	186.0	64.5	246.0	368.0	368.0	387.0	101.0	106.0		
Sudan	25.5	26.1	21.6	49.0	72.2	149.6	227.4	302.3	333.7	340.1	321.6	
Togo	0.4	4.4	2.5	4.1	8.1	9.4	8.2	9.0	7.4	3.9	3.3	2.3
Uganda	2.6	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6	-4.1	-5.3	-4.0	-0.7

Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	7.2	3.7	2.8	1.2	2.5	7.5	7.6	5.0	4.5	6.5	3.6	
Angola	15.5	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	20.8	21.5	22.1	19.9	
Bangladesh	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	14.1	11.4	10.4	12.7	13.8	12.9
Belize	8.2	6.9	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.7		
Benin	-5.5	-2.8	-2.4	3.3	1.1	-0.1	0.5	6.6	6.0	4.4	0.7	-1.8
Bhutan	5.8	6.2	6.9	5.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.7	4.9	
Bolivia	2.2	4.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.9	11.9	14.8	15.4
Cabo Verde	1.4	-0.6	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	2.4	1.4	
Cambodia	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1		
Cameroon	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	
Congo, Rep.								3.1	1.4	-0.2		
Cote d'Ivoire	4.5	5.8	4.4	5.1	8.6	5.7	5.1	7.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	
Djibouti	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.6	0.6	2.7	0.4	-0.8		
East Timor	7.4	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	
Egypt	47.9	50.9	44.9	40.5	31.0	32.0	29.8	29.0	27.7	27.3	24.6	20.3
El Salvador	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	3.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5
Eswatini	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7		
Ghana	27.1	27.1	29.6	26.9	22.6	24.0	21.5	19.1	22.1	22.4	26.0	27.8
Haiti	28.3	31.9	37.5	38.5	40.5	40.5	42.3	42.3	38.1	33.9	35.2	
Honduras	6.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.6
India	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.3	8.4	9.7	8.2	7.7
Indonesia	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	38.7	31.2	24.5	23.1	22.3	25.5	26.2	24.3	23.7			
Kenya	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.9
Kyrgyzstan	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.5	4.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	25.3	25.5	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.5	21.1	22.1		
Lesotho	11.7	9.1	9.7	10.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.3	6.7	





Mauritania	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
Mongolia	11.7	10.3	9.8	8.7	6.7	4.7	5.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.8
Morocco	4.2	-0.4	0.9	-1.3	-1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	
Myanmar	49.7	50.5	60.6	53.7	61.5	65.9	58.8	71.3	75.8	83.4	76.8	
Nepal	5.8	6.6	5.9	5.2	6.4	5.9	4.0	6.1	5.0	7.1	9.1	10.1
Nicaragua	6.8	5.6	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.1
Nigeria	35.4	37.9	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.9	39.5	37.5	37.8	39.2	39.9	
Pakistan	25.0	18.1	17.2	9.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.3
Palestinian Territories	33.1	43.6	51.4	34.5	36.4	33.4	30.8	36.9	78.3	115.2	121.0	
Papua New Guinea			4.4			4.9						
Philippines	3.3	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.5
Samoa												
Senegal	2.6	3.3	5.0	2.8	2.5	1.4	-2.1	-4.0	-1.9	-1.1	-0.8	0.1
Sri Lanka	4.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.8
Tajikistan	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.8		
Tanzania, United Republic of	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.6
Tunisia	12.1	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.4
Ukraine	3.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	5.9	8.5	10.9	14.4	14.2
Uzbekistan	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5
Viet Nam	20.9	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9
Zambia	13.7	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.6
Zimbabwe	60.3	84.4	101.0	105.0								
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1
Argentina	296.2	303.8	308.3	293.0	289.4	285.1	275.8	236.9	201.4	183.2	147.1	
Armenia	-5.8	-7.4	-5.6	-4.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.1	-1.0	-0.6	1.5	1.7
Azerbaijan	0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.4	
Belarus	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.7	3.3	

Botswana	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	
Brazil	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.7
Bulgaria	5.1	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	
China	-6.1	-1.0	-2.8	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.1	-0.4
Colombia	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.4
Costa Rica	-5.2	-4.1	-3.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.4	2.4
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8
Ecuador	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2
Equatorial Guinea	2.7	3.4	2.2	4.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.7	
Fiji	3.4	6.8	7.3	12.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	7.5	7.7	1.2	1.4
Gabon	4.4											
Georgia	-2.4	-3.4	-3.4	-1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	3.1	3.6
Grenada												
Guatemala	7.3	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	8.1	6.8	5.0	2.5	3.6	3.8
Guyana	1.6	2	4.6	5.9	7.4	8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.1	
Iraq	0.8	0.7	-0.1	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.7	6.9	4.4			
Jamaica	8.9	7.7	4.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.4	
Jordan	3.0	1.8	1.5	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.6
Kazakhstan	8.2	7.4	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5
Kosovo, Republic of	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lebanon	181.0	103.3	51.4	33.5	31.7	29.6	24.5	21.3	19.7	22.8	23.2	
Libya	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	
Malaysia	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	
Maldives	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	
Mauritius	9.7	15.8	11.4	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.3	6.7	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.1
Mexico	7.3	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	6.2	6.0	4.4
Moldova, Republic of	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4
Montenegro	1.2	0.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.4	0.3	0.6	
Namibia	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.2

North Macedonia, Republic of	1.9	1.6	3.7	4.9	3.8	1.8	0.5	-0.2	1.3	2.7	5.2	5.1
Panama	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	
Paraguay	8.8	7.4	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3
Peru	3.0	3.4	2.3	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1
Romania	5.6	4.5	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1
Russian Federation	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.9	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	7.1	4.5	2.4	2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5
South Africa	7.0	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.0	1.8	
Suriname	28.9	25.1	19.9	12.1	8.6	5.6	5.1	3.7	1.6	0.5	-0.5	
Thailand	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.3
Turkey	69.6	71.0	70.5	68.4	69.9	68.2	59.0	44.4	43.5	45.1	48.9	43.6
Venezuela	90.5	61.3	58.5	57.6	53.4	47.9	41.4	34.1	24.9	21.9		
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5		
Australia			3.8			3.3			3.3			
Austria	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.8	4.7	6.4	7.8	8.7	5.2	3.8	-0.9	-3.4	-1.3	-2.0	
Barbados	8.5	7.7	5.5	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.9				
Belgium	6.6	4.6	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.8
Bermuda	3.1	4	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.9	3.5				
Brunei Darussalam	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	
Canada	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	
Cayman Islands			1.1			1.8						

Chile	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.3	3.6	4.9	3.6	3.3
Croatia	6.5	5.5	4.1	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.4	4.3	
Cyprus	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.1	4.7	8.1
Czech Republic	-4.7	-5.5	-6.6	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-3.8	-2.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.3
Denmark	1.7	-0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.4
Estonia	5.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.9	4.6	5.8	5.4	5.4
Faroe Islands			4.0			3.2			4.2			4.1
Finland	1.6	-0.5	-1.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5
France	5.6	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Germany	3.8	0.9	-0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0
Greece	8.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.5	-0.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	
Hungary	3.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.4	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.4
Iceland	8.9	7.6	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Ireland	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	
Israel	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	4.7	
Italy	5.9	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.9
Japan	6.7	6.1	5.5	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.7	
Korea, Republic of	6.0	7.3	7.2	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.4
Kuwait	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.9	
Latvia	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.4	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.9
Lithuania	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.5	1.3
Luxembourg	6.4	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Macao SAR, China	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	
Malta	9.1	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.1	
Netherlands	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	3.0
New Caledonia	-0.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	-1.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	7.1	7.3	5.0	
New Zealand	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Norway	8.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9
Oman	1.3	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.0	

Poland	4.6	2.3	-0.2	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	
Portugal	2.6	0.8	-0.1	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4
Qatar	5.3	6.8	2.4	2.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	-3.3	-0.5	1.1	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	
Seychelles	-2.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4
Singapore	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	
Slovakia	4.9	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	3.1	5.0	4.7	
Slovenia	3.0	1.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3
Spain	7.5	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	
Sweden	3.8	0.9	-1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	
Switzerland	2.2	0.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2
Taiwan, China	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.1	
United Arab Emirates	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.9	1.1	
United Kingdom	7.0	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	
United States	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	
Uruguay	6.2	4.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.2

Color code	Indicator
	Price increase less than 2 percent
	Price increase between 2 and 5 percent
	Price increase between 5 and 30 percent
	Price increase 30 percent or higher

Source: International Monetary Fund, Haven, and Trading Economics data. Food inflation is calculated from the food and non-alcoholic beverages component of the Consumer Price Index for each country.

Note: The food price inflation tracker shows monthly food inflation (year on year) for countries for which data are available; blank (white) cells indicate missing data. The International Monetary Fund is the core data source for food inflation, via Haver Analytics. A traffic light approach was adopted to show the severity of food inflation, and the color coding was determined based on historical food price inflation targets and expert consultation with the World Bank Agriculture and Food Unit. Purple indicates price increases greater than 30 percent, red indicates a year-on-year increase of 5 to 30 percent, yellow indicates a year-on-year increase of 2 to 5 percent, and green indicates a year-on-year increase of less than 2 percent.

Real food inflation is calculated as the difference between food inflation and overall inflation. A traffic light approach was adopted to show the severity of nominal food inflation, and the color coding was determined based on historical food price inflation targets and expert consultation with the World Bank Agriculture and Food Unit. For real food inflation, purple indicates inflation increases greater than 5 percent, red indicates a year-on-year increase of 2 to 5 percent, yellow indicates a year-on-year increase of 0 to 2 percent, and green indicates a year-on-year change of less than 0 percent. Blank (gray) countries within the inflation heat map indicate countries with no data in the last 4 months.

Data presented for Sudan and Myanmar are based on World Bank Real-Time Price (RTP) estimates. RTP estimates of historical and current prices may serve as proxies for sub-national price inflation series or substitute national-level CPI indicators when complete information is unavailable. Therefore, RTP data may differ from other sources with official data, including the World Bank's International Comparison Program or inflation series reported in the World Development Indicators.

For access to the RTP data, visit [RTP Data](#).

Data for the following countries are sourced from Trading Economics: Angola, Aruba, Australia, Barbados, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, East Timor, Eswatini, Faroe Islands, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Poland, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe.

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