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# Food Security UPDATE

Update May 16, 2025

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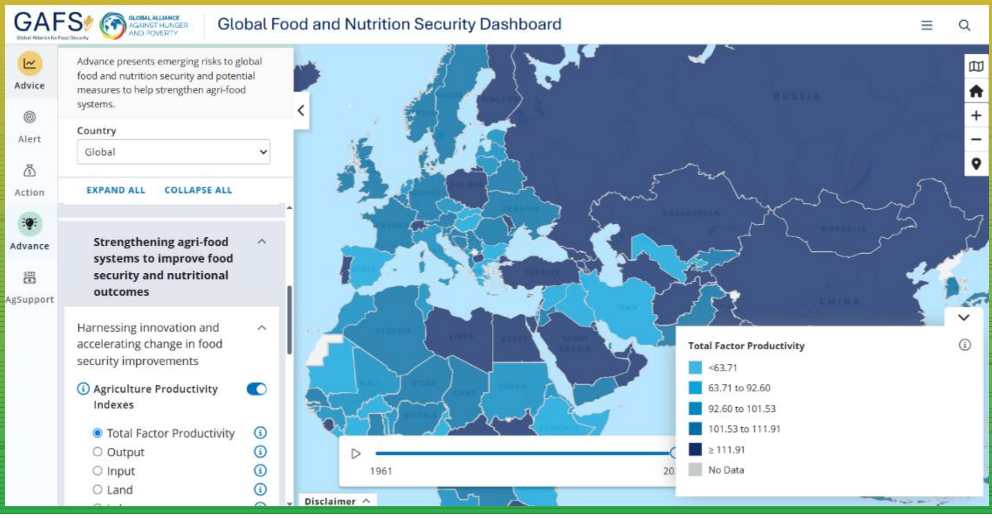
## AT A GLANCE

- Conflict and insecurity, weather extremes, and economic shocks continue to drive acute food insecurity. According to the 2025 Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), acute hunger has grown in 2024 for the sixth consecutive year. Around 295 million people are now facing high levels of acute food insecurity, with the most people experiencing the most severe forms of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH5) and famine living in countries affected by conflicts.
- According to a special IPC snapshot published on May 12, the entire population of Gaza is now facing high levels of acute food insecurity, with half a million people (one in five) facing starvation. This marks a significant deterioration compared to the previous IPC analysis (released in October 2024) and the already dire conditions detected between 1 April - 10 May 2025.
- The April 2025 Commodity Markets Outlook reports that global commodity prices fell sharply in early April, ending a period of relative stability. Since the last update, agricultural and export price indices closed 2 percent and 5 percent higher, respectively, and the cereal price index closed 5 percent lower. The May 2025 AMIS Market Monitor reports that stable global markets for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans, with adequate supplies and no short-term shortages expected.
- A new report titled Strengthening Strategic Grain Reserves to Enhance Food Security, jointly published by the World Bank, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), offers lessons learned from the management of strategic grain reserves (SGRs)—government-managed stockpiles of staple grains, providing guiding principles for policymakers and development practitioners. The findings are published in a blog post.

**Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard**

The [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#) **introduced an innovative** [data visualizer](#) **to enhance users' ability to analyze food and nutrition security data. The dashboard has also included data on** [total factor productivity](#)**, offering valuable insights into the output gains from improved technology, resource efficiency, and management practices.**

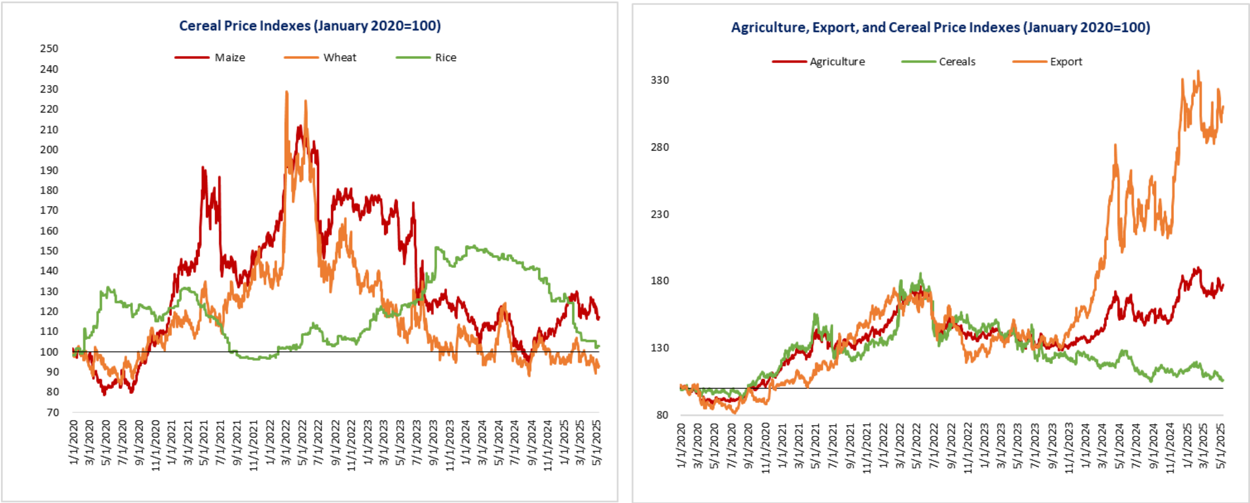



## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MAY 12, 2025)

### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

Since the last update, on April 22, 2025, the agricultural and export price indices closed 2 percent and 5 percent higher, respectively, and the cereal price index closed 5 percent lower. A decline in maize, wheat, and rice prices, which closed 7 percent, 4 percent, and 2 percent lower, respectively, since the last update, drove the decrease in the cereal price index. On a year-on-year basis, maize, wheat, and rice prices are 1 percent, 20 percent, and 30 percent lower, respectively. Maize prices are 17 percent higher, wheat prices 7 percent lower, and rice prices 3 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 May11, 2025. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

## *Food Price Inflation Dashboard*

**Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map**

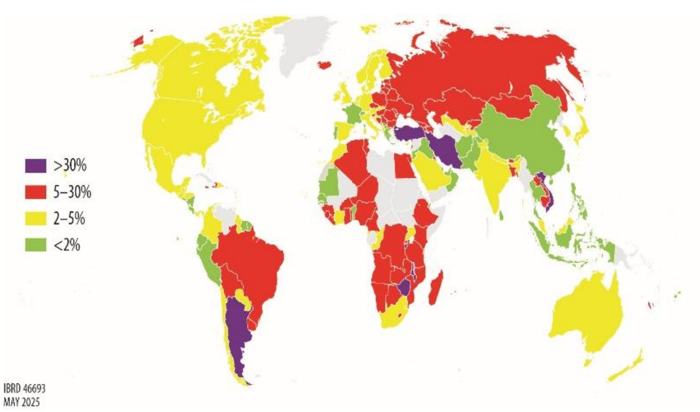
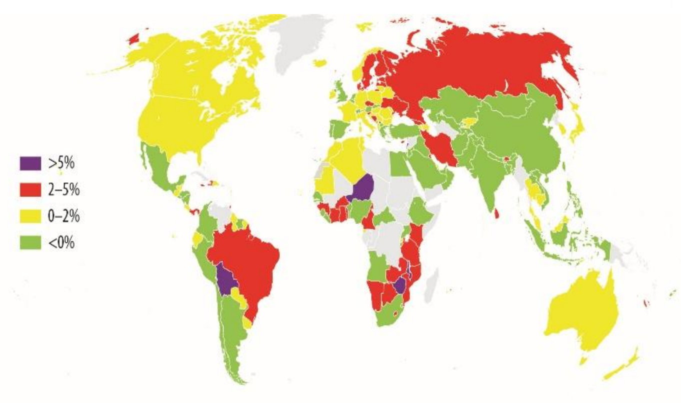



**Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map**




*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 January to April 2025 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.

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 January and April 2025 for which food price inflation data is available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries (Figure 2a), with inflation higher than 5 percent in 87.5

percent of low-income countries (8.6 percentage points higher since the last update on April 22, 2025), 50.0 percent of lower-middle-income countries (2.2 percentage points higher), 47.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (no change), and 18.5 percent of high-income countries (0.6 percentage points higher). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 61 percent of the 157 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

## EMERGING ISSUES

### *Acute Food Insecurity Rising for Sixth Consecutive Year*

According to the 2025 Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), acute hunger has increased for the sixth consecutive year, with 295 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity—three times as many as in 2016 and twice as many as in 2020. Conflict and insecurity, weather extremes, and economic shocks continue to drive acute food insecurity and to compound vulnerabilities, pushing millions into Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophic levels of food insecurity. The 2025 GRFC also highlights “nutrition crises” for the first time, with nearly 38 million children and 11 million pregnant and breastfeeding women facing acute malnutrition in 2024.

More people were experiencing the most severe forms of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH 5) in 2024 than at any time since reporting began. Famine was confirmed in parts of Sudan, and risk of famine persisted in the Gaza Strip throughout the year. More than 10 times as many people were in catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) in 2024 (almost 2 million) as in 2016 (155,000). The major driver has been intensifying conflict, but weather extremes have contributed.

Despite alarming levels of food insecurity, funding for addressing food crises is plummeting, and the food sector is expected to receive less funding than it did 10 years ago—with twice the number of people facing acute hunger.

The Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) is published annually by the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) with analysis from the Food Security Information Network (FSIN).

See “Middle East and North Africa” section for an update on the Gaza Strip.

### *Commodity Price Drop Offers Limited Relief for Food Insecurity*

According to the April 2025 Commodity Markets Outlook, commodity prices are set to fall sharply this year, by about 12 percent, as weakening global economic growth weighs on demand, and by another 5 percent next year, reaching a six-year low.

Agricultural commodity prices increased by 1 percent in the first quarter of 2025, primarily because of a 16 percent surge in beverage prices. Raw material prices fell by nearly 3 percent, and food prices decreased by 2 percent. The agricultural price index is expected to remain stable in 2025, with declines in food and raw material prices balancing increases in beverage prices. It is projected that food prices will drop 7 percent in 2025, driven by weaker grain demand and ample supplies, before stabilizing in 2026. Despite the decline in food prices projected for 2025 and 2026, the report notes that these trends are unlikely to reduce acute food insecurity meaningfully, because the decline is too small, especially given that lower prices are attributable in part to weaker income growth prospects and that acute food insecurity often reflects localized crises such as armed conflicts, natural disasters, and economic downturns, often in places with limited integration into global markets.

The World Bank's fertilizer price index rose by 6 percent in the first quarter of 2025, reaching 11 percent higher than the previous year, driven by strong demand for urea amid production shortages and export restrictions. Despite trade barriers, phosphate and potash supplies have met demand. Fertilizer prices are expected to rise 7 percent in 2025 and then stabilize in 2026, remaining above 2015–19 levels because of robust demand, high input costs (especially natural gas), and ongoing export restrictions, mainly from China. Rising input costs pose an upside risk to fertilizer prices, whereas resumed Chinese exports may lower prices.

## *AMIS Global Agricultural Outlook (May 2025): Production Trends and Market Dynamics*

The May 2025 AMIS Market Monitor reports that global markets for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans remain generally stable, with adequate supplies overall and no major shortages expected in the short term.

Production estimates and crop monitoring show that wheat production for 2024 remains nearly unchanged this month, slightly surpassing last season's level. Dry weather remains a concern for winter wheat in parts of Europe, Russia, Türkiye, Ukraine, and the United States. Maize production in 2024/25 is likely to be 2.1 percent below 2023/24 after a further downward adjustment this month. Rice harvesting is progressing favorably across South America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, while sowing is advancing in China, Europe, and the United States. Rice production levels for 2024/25 rose slightly month-on-month, with increases in Cambodia and Egypt partially offsetting decreases in Lao PDR. The soybean production estimate for 2024/25 increased slightly month-on-month due to upward revisions for Brazil, which more than offset lower forecasts for Paraguay and South Africa. Soybean harvesting is progressing in the southern hemisphere as sowing begins in the northern hemisphere.

Fertilizer prices increased modestly in April. Export restrictions in China and strong demand from India remained key factors in tightening markets, and adjustments to trade policies continue to be a source of uncertainty. Although it is likely that prices will follow the seasonal downward trajectory after the conclusion of the purchasing season in the northern hemisphere, they may remain high if India moves to boost low domestic stocks amid continued Chinese export restrictions. Analysis of fertilizer markets and global trade in recent years shows that, despite disruptions, global fertilizer markets have been resilient, although the cumulative effect of multiple stressors is difficult to quantify.

Despite stable commodity price movements, market participants closely monitor the evolving trade landscape, which may affect the macroeconomic environment, influencing energy prices, exchange rates, and growth prospects, with implications for agricultural production and trade.

## *Leveraging Strategic Grain Reserves to Enhance Food Security*

A new report, Strengthening Strategic Grain Reserves to Enhance Food Security, produced jointly by the World Bank, the World Food Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organization, lays out lessons learned from public grain stock management in developing countries and provides guiding principles for policymakers and development practitioners to design and manage Strategic Grain Reserves (SGRs). These best practices are shared with the aim of advancing long-term food security. SGRs can play a vital role in ensuring that food is available when supplies fall short, particularly in import-dependent, vulnerable, isolated countries, although managing SGRs requires careful consideration of fiscal costs and market distortions. SGRs are most effective when integrated with broader food security strategies in which trade, private sector development, and safety nets play important complementary roles. Strategic grain reserves often fail as tools for food price stabilization. They typically lack clear objectives, come with high fiscal costs, discourage private storage and trade, and struggle to influence prices—especially in open markets where international trends, not local shocks, drive price movements.

# REGIONAL UPDATES

## *East and Southern Africa*

As of early 2025, East and Southern African countries were experiencing a significant food security crisis, with approximately 62.9 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity and factors such as climate change, land degradation, and supply chain inefficiencies exacerbating the situation. In Ethiopia, more than 10 million people face acute hunger because of conflict, displacement, drought, and economic shocks. The WFP warns that, without immediate funding, 3.6 million vulnerable individuals, including 650,000 malnourished women and children, will lose access to essential food and nutrition assistance. Malnutrition rates have surpassed emergency thresholds in regions such as Afar, Oromia, Somali, and Tigray, where child wasting exceeds 15 percent. In Somalia, 3.4 million people face acute food insecurity, with the number projected to rise to 4.4 million by June because of lack of rainfall, high food prices, conflict, and flooding. Moreover, 1.7 million children under five are projected to be acutely malnourished, including 430,000 severely malnourished. Although conditions improved over the past year thanks to better rainfall and aid, the outlook remains poor, requiring continued humanitarian support. In Tanzania, 466,000 people are food insecure because of dry spells, floods, high food prices, and lack of purchasing power. The situation is expected to improve by October, with the number of Crisis-level cases projected to drop to 242,000 thanks to favorable rainfall and harvests.

## *East Asia and the Pacific*

Despite natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and conflict, crop production in East Asian and Pacific countries is projected to rise, supported by strategic government interventions.

In Myanmar, rice production is expected to reach 12.4 million tonnes in 2025/26—5 percent higher than in 2024/25—alongside modest gains in maize production for 2025/26. Retail prices of Emata rice declined by 2.9

percent from January to March 2025 as the 2024 main harvest hit the market. Despite an increase in rice production, Typhoon Yagi, ongoing conflict, and high food prices have increased acute food insecurity by 14.3 percent in 2025, affecting 15.2 million people. The situation further deteriorated after a 7.7 magnitude earthquake in March 2025, affecting 38.1 million people and exacerbating food supply disruptions, particularly in Mandalay and Sagaing.

The Philippines reported 1.9 percent growth in agricultural output in the first quarter of 2025, driven by increases in poultry, fisheries, and crop production that coincided with a significant reduction in inflation, including a 10.9 percent year-on-year decrease in rice prices, as food and transport costs declined by 2.1 percent.

In Indonesia, as of April 26, 2025, national rice reserves stood at 3.18 million tonnes, their highest level in 23 years, driven by a surge in rice production of 50 to 62 percent between January and April, reaching 13.95 million tonnes, the largest harvest in seven years. For January to June 2025, it is estimated that rice production for public consumption will be 18.76 million tonnes, 11.2 percent more than during the same period in 2024. To increase rice productivity and national food security, the Ministry of Agriculture is continuing the Food Brigade program in 2025, which involves a new generation of farmers using modern technology in agriculture and covers 230,800 hectares of farmland across 12 Indonesian provinces.

In Cambodia, cereal production for 2024/25 is forecast to reach a record level, covering 910,000 hectares—driven by attractive prices at planting time. Harvesting of the irrigated 2024/25 secondary dry season paddy crop, which constitutes about 30 percent of annual output, is underway. The government has deployed 250 agricultural officials nationwide, with plans to expand to more than 1,300 by the end of the year. This initiative is part of strategic policies designed to position the agricultural sector toward commercial farming to enhance farmer incomes.

In Lao PDR, efforts are underway to increase agricultural productivity and access to markets. Initiatives between April and May include the opening of a new agricultural center in Borikhamxay Province, investments in irrigation dam safety, and a public-private partnership to establish a horticulture and agroforestry market and exhibition center. Lao PDR is also looking to increase farm exports to Brunei.

Lao PDR and Cambodia suspended meat imports from Thailand to prevent the spread of anthrax after the death of a Thai man from the disease in April. Disease outbreaks continue to threaten regional food security, with this latest incident following anthrax infections in southern Lao PDR last year, reports of bird flu in Cambodia, and African Swine Fever continuing to appear regularly.

## *Europe and Central Asia*

From May 2022 to March 2025, total estimated trade between Ukraine and the European Union via the solidarity lanes was €211 billion—€61 billion in Ukrainian exports and €150 billion in EU exports. These lanes—which the European Union, Moldova, and Ukraine established jointly—are designed to facilitate exports of Ukrainian agricultural goods (e.g., grains, oilseeds, related products) and imports of essential goods, including humanitarian aid, animal feed, and fertilizers. During this period, Ukraine exported approximately 179 million tonnes of goods via the solidarity lanes, including 91 million tonnes of agricultural products, nearly 85 million tonnes of which was grains, oilseeds, and related goods. In parallel, the European Union has imposed higher tariffs on Belarusian and Russian grain products to halt exports of illegally appropriated grain produced in the territories of Ukraine.

In Kazakhstan, crops will be diversified in 2025 on approximately 1 million hectares. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, a significant increase in sowing area for legumes, oilseeds, and forage crops is expected in 2025, which is expected to increase the forage base for livestock farming, improve crop rotation capacity, and increase the sustainability of agricultural production in general. The area under oilseed crops will increase by 382,000 hectares to more than 3.3 million hectares, with the area under sunflowers increasing by 121,000 hectares to 1.4 million hectares, the area under flax by 181,000 hectares, safflower by 52,000 hectares, rapeseed by 28,000 hectares, and forage crops by 127,000 hectares. Over the past two years, the sowing area under wheat has decreased by 750,000 hectares, including 187,000 hectares this year. It is planned to increase the area of barley by 158,000 hectares and buckwheat by 41,000 hectares.

Beef prices in Kazakhstan have increased by 11.9 percent since the beginning of the year, decreasing accessibility for consumers. To curb further price increases, the Interdepartmental Commission on Foreign Trade Policy and Participation in International Economic Organizations has decided to ban cattle exports for three months according to the press service of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Over the last six months, Kazakhstan has had an export quota of 85,000 bulls. In connection with expiration of the quota, the Ministry of Agriculture planned to restrict the export of bulls to 60,0000.

## *Latin America and the Caribbean*

In Bolivia, flooding is intensifying, affecting more than 686,000 people according to recent humanitarian reports. Approximately 270,000 people are in urgent need of assistance, approximately 40 percent of whom belong to Indigenous communities. The floods have displaced thousands, many of whom remain in makeshift shelters, and have endangered more than 1.1 million livestock, further threatening rural livelihoods and food production.

In Ecuador, the ongoing rainy season has led to a surge in extreme weather events, with 2,892 emergencies—primarily landslides and floods—recorded across all 24 provinces as of April 20. The number of affected people has risen to 165,968, with 44 confirmed deaths and damage to more than 53,500 homes. The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, and Manabí have been the hardest hit, prompting alerts because of high risk of additional landslides and flooding. The cumulative impact is straining infrastructure and compounding vulnerabilities in low-lying and densely populated areas.

In Haiti, acute food insecurity has reached unprecedented levels, driven by surging gang violence, widespread displacement, and economic collapse. According to the latest IPC analysis, 5.7 million people —more than half the population—are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity through June, including 2.1 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 8,400 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). More than 1 million children are facing emergency levels of hunger, with healthcare systems overwhelmed and access to treatment restricted. Despite an increase in humanitarian efforts—such as the WFP assisting 1.3 million people and UNICEF treating more than 4,600 children for severe acute malnutrition so far in 2025— the scale of need continues to outpace the response. Meanwhile, a recent study from the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean warns that critical water scarcity across the Caribbean poses growing risks ahead of the 2025 hurricane season, highlighting severe infrastructure gaps and heightened threats of contamination and disease outbreaks during extreme weather events.

## *Middle East and North Africa*

According to an IPC brief published on May 12, nineteen months into the conflict, the Gaza Strip is still confronted with a critical risk of Famine. The whole territory is now classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with the entire population expected to face Crisis or worse acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Over 60 days have passed since all humanitarian aid and commercial supplies were blocked from entering the territory. Goods indispensable for people's survival are either depleted or expected to run out in the coming weeks.

The cost of food in Lebanon was approximately 21 percent higher year on year in March 2025. The Minister of Economy and Tade met with representatives from the WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization to discuss developing a national food security strategy and reconstruct the Beirut port silos. The Minister of Agriculture announced a new coordination mechanism with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to facilitate safe access for farmers to Lebanon's southern borderlands, but the Israeli military remains present and has threatened farmers in Majidiyé, undermining trust in the mechanism. The newly launched national rehabilitation plan for the agricultural sector targets seed distribution, farmer training, and infrastructure support. Olive tree production, which is seen as a symbol of peace and resilience, is recovering, after 134,000 hectares of production area was destroyed and 70 agricultural workers were killed during the conflict with Israel.

In Yemen, food insecurity was greater in March 2025 than it had been one year earlier, with severe food deprivation increasing from 21 to 33 percent, with slightly higher levels for internally displaced persons. Key drivers include economic decline, humanitarian aid gaps, limited livelihood opportunities, and drought-like conditions threatening farming and livestock. The price of the minimum food basket in areas that the internationally recognized government controls has reached record highs each month since January 2024; in March 2025, it was 28 percent higher than in March 2024.

## *West and Central Africa*

As of April 2025, West Africa has been facing escalating food insecurity, primarily driven by soaring food prices and persistent conflict. It is projected that nearly 53 million people will face food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse) by mid-2025, including 3.4 million facing Emergency levels (IPC/CH Phase 4) according to a new Cadre Harmonisé food security analysis released this month. Economic factors such as food inflation and soaring fuel costs, especially in countries such as Ghana, Guinea, and Ivory Coast, are exacerbating this crisis. In Nigeria, for instance, more than 31.8 million people are facing acute food shortages, which security challenges and removal of fuel subsidies are exacerbating by increasing transportation costs and food prices.

Conflict and violence continue to drive food insecurity in the region, having severely disrupted agricultural activities and displaced millions from their homes. In the Central Sahel and Nigeria, funding shortfalls forced the WFP to suspend food and nutrition assistance for 2 million crisis-affected people as of April 2025, including refugees and internally displaced persons. The recent withdrawal of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger from the Economic Community of West African States has disrupted regional trade flows, contributing substantially to food price inflation. These compounded challenges underscore the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian efforts and long-term solutions to address the root causes of food insecurity in West Africa.

## 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. As of May 2025, nine countries had implemented 10 food export bans, and four had implemented four export-limiting measures.

**Table 1: Food Trade Policy Tracker (All Food Commodities)**

| Jurisdiction | Measure | Products | Announcement | Expected end date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **India** | Export ban | Broken rice | 9/8/2022 | 12/31/2025 |
| **India** | Export ban | Sugar | 6/1/2022 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Indonesia** | Export tax | Palm oil | 9/30/2024 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Iran** | Export tax | Onions | 1/10/2023 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Mali** | Export ban | Shea almonds, peanuts, soybeans, sesame seeds | 10/4/2024 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Malysia** | Export Taxes | Palm oil | 11/01/2024 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Nigeria** | Export Ban | Maize | 4/30/2024 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Ghana** | Export Ban | Maize, rice, soybeans | 8/26/2024 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Jordan** | Export Ban | Sugar, rice, corn, sunflower oil, palm oil, soy bean oil | 12/25/2023 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Malawi** | Export Ban | Maize | 5/15/2023 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Pakistan** | Export Ban | Wheat | 7/13/2024 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Russia** | Export Tax | Barley, maize, wheat | 7/29/2023 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Uzbekistan** | Export Ban | Potatoes, maize, sugar | 6/1/2022 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Zambia** | Export Ban | Maize | 2/21/2024 | 12/31/2025 |

*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 MAY 2024–APRIL 2025 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

| Country/Economy | May-24 | Jun-24 | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Low Income** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -11.5 | -9.8 | -10.5 | -11.5 | -8.3 | -9.2 | -7.0 | -4.5 | -3.0 | -2.2 | -1.0 | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | -19.7 | -22.7 | -21.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.4 | |
| Burundi | 13.2 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 22.5 | 27.3 | 67.9 | 39.0 | 38.7 | | |
| Central African Republic | -0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | -0.8 | | | | | | |
| Chad | 12.8 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | | | | |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of | 19.8 | 19.0 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.6 | |
| Ethiopia | 25.5 | 22.7 | 20.6 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 11.9 | |
| Gambia | 14.7 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 10.2 | |
| Guinea | 8.6 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | |
| Liberia | 12.8 | 11.6 | 5.1 | -1.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 11.4 | | |
| Madagascar | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.0 | | | |
| Malawi | 40.7 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 43.5 | 40.3 | 33.7 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 38.5 | 37.7 | |
| Mali | 1.3 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | | | | |
| Mozambique | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 8.8 |
| Niger | | | | | | -14.4 | -15.9 | -13.9 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 14.2 | |
| Rwanda | -3.5 | -3.9 | -3.7 | -3.9 | -8.2 | -5.8 | -0.5 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 8.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 32.4 | 27.3 | 24.8 | 22.8 | 19.4 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 10.3 | |
| Somalia | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -2.7 | -1.5 | | | | |
| South Sudan | 246.0 | 368.0 | 368.0 | 387.0 | 101.0 | 106.0 | | | | | | |
| Sudan | 72.2 | 149.6 | 227.4 | 302.3 | 333.7 | 340.1 | 321.6 | | | | | |
| Togo | -23.0 | -22.0 | -22.9 | -22.4 | -23.7 | -26.2 | -26.6 | -27.3 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 5.2 |
| Uganda | -1.4 | 0.5 | 2.0 | -0.6 | -4.1 | -5.3 | -4.0 | -0.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| **Lower Middle Income** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 7.3 | |
| Angola | 18.5 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 21.6 | |
| Bangladesh | 10.8 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Belize | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | |
| Benin | -7.3 | -8.3 | -7.8 | -2.2 | -2.7 | -4.2 | -7.6 | -10.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | |
| Bhutan | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.8 | |
| Bolivia | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 25.3 | 23.9 |
| Cabo Verde | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | |
| Cambodia | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 5.2 | |
| Cameroon | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 | | | |
| Congo, Rep. | | | | 3.1 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | | |
| Cote d`Ivoire | -22.6 | -24.7 | -25.0 | -23.7 | -27.0 | -27.1 | -27.4 | -28.0 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | |
| Djibouti | 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.4 | -0.8 | -1.6 | -0.9 | -3.8 | -2.6 | -2.9 | |
| East Timor | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | |
| Egypt | 31.0 | 32.0 | 29.8 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| El Salvador | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | -0.3 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -0.6 |
| Eswatini | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | | | |
| Ghana | 22.6 | 24.0 | 21.5 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Haiti | 40.5 | 40.5 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 38.1 | 33.9 | 35.2 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 28.2 | |
| Honduras | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| India | 7.9 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 2.9 | |
| Indonesia | 6.2 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 22.3 | 25.5 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 26.0 | 29.3 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 36.4 | 40.8 | 42.3 |
| Kenya | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.7 | |
| Lao People`s Democratic Republic | 23.1 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 14.4 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 9.7 |
| Lesotho | 8.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauritania | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | |
| Mongolia | -31.6 | -32.9 | -32.4 | -31.4 | -31.1 | -31.1 | -31.4 | -30.5 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 6.9 |
| Morocco | -1.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 2.2 | |
| Myanmar | 61.5 | 65.9 | 58.8 | 71.3 | 75.8 | 83.4 | 76.8 | | | | | |
| Nepal | 6.4 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 3.3 | |
| Nicaragua | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 1.7 | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | 26.1 | 23.5 | 21.8 | |
| Pakistan | -0.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 | -0.6 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -3.1 | -4.1 | -5.1 | -4.8 |
| Palestinian Territories | 36.4 | 33.4 | 30.8 | 36.9 | 78.3 | 115.2 | 121.0 | 80.1 | 21.9 | -12.3 | -2.2 | |
| Papua New Guinea | | 4.9 | | | 4.2 | | | 4.8 | | | | |
| Philippines | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| Samoa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | -28.4 | -29.1 | -31.5 | -32.9 | -31.5 | -30.9 | -30.6 | -30.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | -0.9 | -1.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | -1.0 | -2.5 | -1.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Tajikistan | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Tunisia | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Ukraine | -0.8 | -0.4 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 17.2 | |
| Uzbekistan | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Viet Nam | 24.9 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 31.9 | 32.9 | 33.9 | 34.9 | 35.9 |
| Zambia | 16.2 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 18.9 | 18.7 |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | 102.9 |
| **Upper Middle Income** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Argentina | 289.4 | 285.1 | 275.8 | 236.9 | 201.4 | 183.2 | 147.1 | 94.7 | 64.7 | 52.0 | 45.6 | |
| Armenia | -1.9 | -0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Azerbaijan | -1.5 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.4 | |
| Belarus | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | |
| Botswana | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | |
| Brazil | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Bulgaria | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | |
| China | -2.1 | -2.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | -0.4 | 0.5 | -3.2 | -1.4 | -0.2 |
| Colombia | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Costa Rica | -1.8 | -1.7 | -1.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.9 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 1.0 |
| Dominica | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Ecuador | 4.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | -1.5 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 0.7 | -0.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 5.6 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.9 | |
| Fiji | 7.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | -4.3 |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 3.1 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Guyana | 7.4 | 8 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5 | 4.9 | |
| Iraq | 2.1 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | | |
| Jamaica | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 | |
| Jordan | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.3 | |
| Kazakhstan | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| Kosovo, Republic of | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 6.2 | |
| Lebanon | 31.7 | 29.6 | 24.5 | 21.3 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 21.4 | |
| Libya | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | | | | |
| Malaysia | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | |
| Maldives | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | |
| Mauritius | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 1.3 | -5.7 | 0.8 | 7.8 |
| Mexico | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Moldova, Republic of | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montenegro | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | -0.5 | -1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | |
| Namibia | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | |
| North Macedonia, Republic of | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| Panama | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.6 | |
| Paraguay | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| Peru | -1.9 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -1.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -1.0 | -0.8 | 1.0 |
| Romania | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 | |
| Russian Federation | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 12.4 | |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serbia | 0.7 | -0.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| South Africa | -16.4 | -16.7 | -16.9 | -16.6 | -16.7 | -17.7 | -18.7 | -18.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | |
| Suriname | 8.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -0.8 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | |
| Thailand | -8.8 | -9.4 | -8.7 | -8.2 | -7.8 | -8.0 | -8.6 | -8.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Turkey | 69.9 | 68.2 | 59.0 | 44.4 | 43.5 | 45.1 | 48.9 | 43.6 | 41.5 | 34.8 | 36.9 | 35.8 |
| Venezuela | 53.4 | 47.9 | 41.4 | 34.1 | 24.9 | 21.9 | | | | | | |
| **High Income** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aruba | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | |
| Australia | | 3.3 | | | 3.3 | | | 3.0 | | | 3.2 | |
| Austria | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 8.7 | 5.2 | 3.8 | -0.9 | -3.4 | -1.3 | -2.0 | -0.2 | -1.6 | -0.8 | -1.7 | |
| Barbados | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | | | | |
| Belgium | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Bermuda | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -1.3 | -0.9 | -0.7 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 3.2 | |
| Cayman Islands | | 1.8 | | | 2.2 | | | 3.5 | | | | |
| Chile | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Croatia | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | |
| Cyprus | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Czech Republic | -4.4 | -4.8 | -3.8 | -2.3 | 0.3 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.9 | |
| Denmark | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.6 | |
| Estonia | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| Faroe Islands | | 3.2 | | | 4.2 | | | 4.1 | | | 4.6 | |
| Finland | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | |
| France | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Germany | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Greece | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| Hungary | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 5.4 |
| Iceland | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Ireland | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Israel | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.5 | |
| Italy | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| Japan | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | |
| Korea, Republic of | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Kuwait | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | |
| Latvia | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.3 |
| Lithuania | -0.8 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Luxembourg | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Macao SAR, China | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | |
| Malta | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | |
| Netherlands | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.5 | |
| New Caledonia | -1.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.3 | |
| New Zealand | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Norway | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 3.1 |
| Oman | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | |
| Poland | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | |
| Portugal | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | |
| Qatar | 4.7 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -1.0 | -3.3 | -0.5 | 1.1 | -1.1 | -5.4 | -4.5 | 0.6 | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | |
| Seychelles | -0.3 | -0.7 | -1.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Singapore | -13.2 | -13.2 | -13.3 | -13.4 | -13.3 | -13.3 | -13.6 | -13.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | |
| Slovakia | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | |
| Slovenia | -0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 5.1 |
| Spain | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | |
| Sweden | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 4.7 | |
| Switzerland | 0.3 | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.5 | -1.0 |
| Taiwan, China | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.9 | |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 | |
| United Kingdom | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | |
| United States | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | |
| Uruguay | 2.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 |

| Color code | Indicator |
|---|---|
| Green | Price increase less than 2 percent |
| Yellow | Price increase between 2 and 5 percent |
| Red | 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.

Although efforts are made to ensure accuracy, data from third-party sources may be subject to discrepancies or revisions. Users are encouraged to exercise caution and cross-reference information when making decisions based on the provided data.

**Note:** The names of countries used herein are taken directly from the source and do not reflect any views, opinions, or endorsements by the World Bank. These country names are used solely for the purpose of accuracy and reference within the context of the provided material.