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Food Security UPDATE

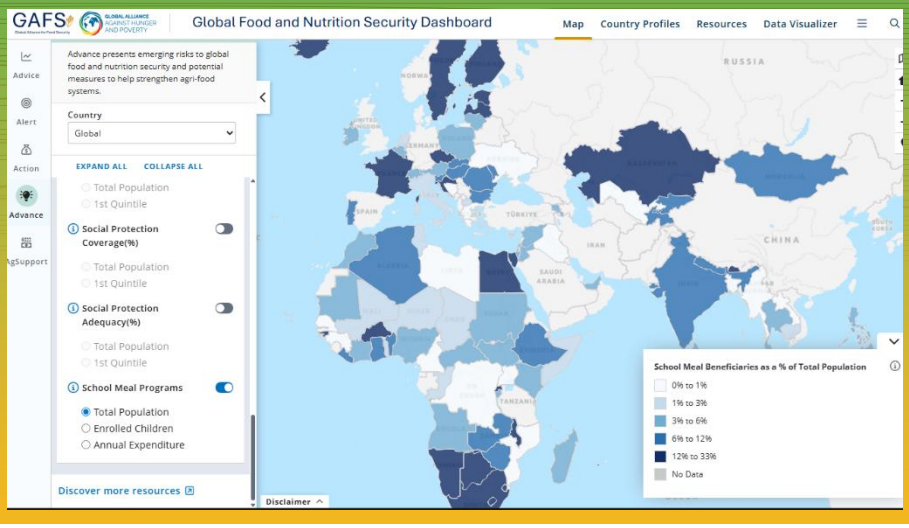
Update September 19, 2025

AT A GLANCE

- The September 2025 update to the *Global Report on Food Crises*, produced by a consortium of UN agencies, technical organizations, donors, and regional intergovernmental bodies, reports that 1.4 million people are facing catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity. In August, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification declared famine in Sudan and the Gaza Strip (Phase 5). Haiti, Mali, South Sudan, and Yemen also have large populations facing acute food insecurity.
- Since the last update on June 13, 2025, the agricultural, export, cereal price indices closed 3 percent, 6 percent, and 4 percent higher respectively. The September 2025 edition of the *AMIS Market Monitor* reports that international wheat, maize, rice, and soybean markets remain broadly well supplied, although risks tied to trade policies, biofuels, and climate variability continue to weigh on outlooks.
- The 2025 edition of *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* highlights progress and persistent challenges in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition, with a central focus on the impacts of food price inflation.
- The 2025 edition of the *Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates* highlights persistent challenges in reducing child malnutrition and the risk that recent progress will stall or reverse.

Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

Explore the latest insights on school meal programs! The Global Food and Nutrition Dashboard now features comprehensive coverage and public spending data on school meals programs that aim to alleviate short-term hunger and enhance educational outcomes.

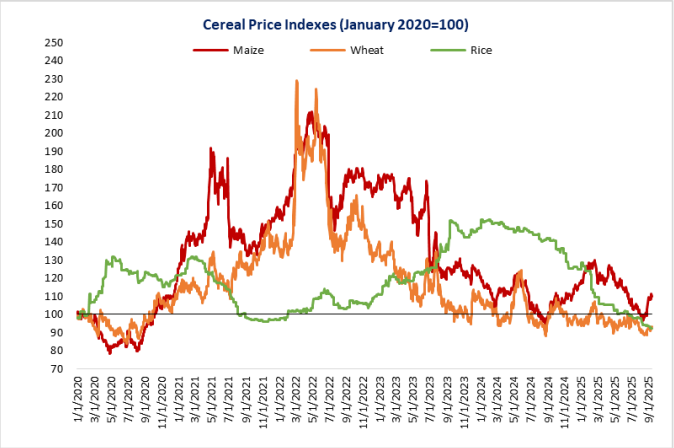


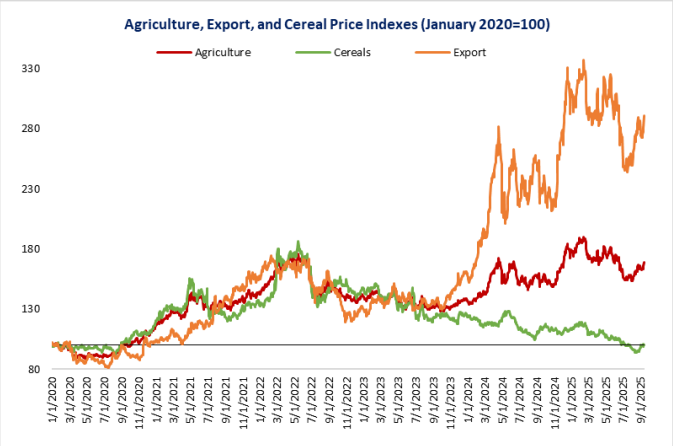
GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2025)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update on June 13, 2025, agricultural, export, and cereal price indices closed 3 percent, 6 percent, and 4 percent higher respectively. The decrease in cereal price indices was driven by a decline in maize, wheat, and rice prices which closed 2 percent, 3 percent, and 9 percent lower respectively. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 5 percent higher, while wheat and rice prices are 5 percent and 34 percent lower respectively. Compared to January 2020, maize prices are 10 percent higher, while wheat and rice prices 7 percent and 8 percent lower respectively (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 September 15, 2025. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

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 May and August 2025 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 52.9 percent of low-income countries (23.6.0 percentage points lower than at the last update on June 9, 2025), 45.7 percent of lower-middle-income countries (8.8 percentage points higher), 50.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (5.0 percentage points higher), and 20 percent of high-income countries (5.5 percentage points higher). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 65 percent of the 161 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

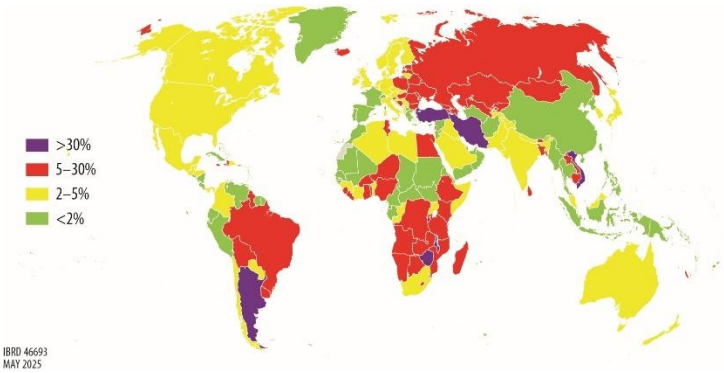
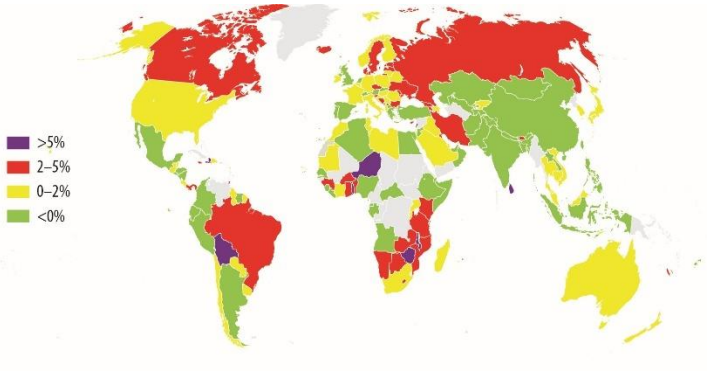


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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 May to August 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.

EMERGING ISSUES

Global Grain and Oilseed Markets Stabilize Amid Mixed Price Trends

The September 2025 edition of the *AMIS Market Monitor* reports that international wheat, maize, rice, and soybean markets remain broadly well supplied, although risks tied to trade policies, biofuels, and climate variability continue to weigh on outlooks. Wheat and rice prices have dropped to multi-year lows, whereas strong export demand has supported maize and soybean prices. Fertilizer affordability remains a concern, with steady phosphorus and potassium prices but rising nitrogen costs.

Production forecasts for 2025/26 are generally positive. Wheat output is expected to edge higher, supported by the European Union and Russia. Maize production is forecast to be 6.4 percent above 2024 levels, driven by strong harvests in Brazil, Mexico, Ukraine, and the United States. Rice production is stable, with global stocks projected to reach a record high, mainly because of accumulations in Asia. Soybean output is slightly lower owing to reduced area in the United States, with Brazil remaining the leading exporter.

Crop conditions are largely favorable across major producing regions, although localized drought in southeastern Europe, Ukraine, and parts of the Russian Federation is reducing maize and wheat yields. A La Niña event is likely to develop later in 2025, alongside a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, raising risks of below-average rainfall in eastern East Africa and above-average rainfall in the Indo-Pacific.

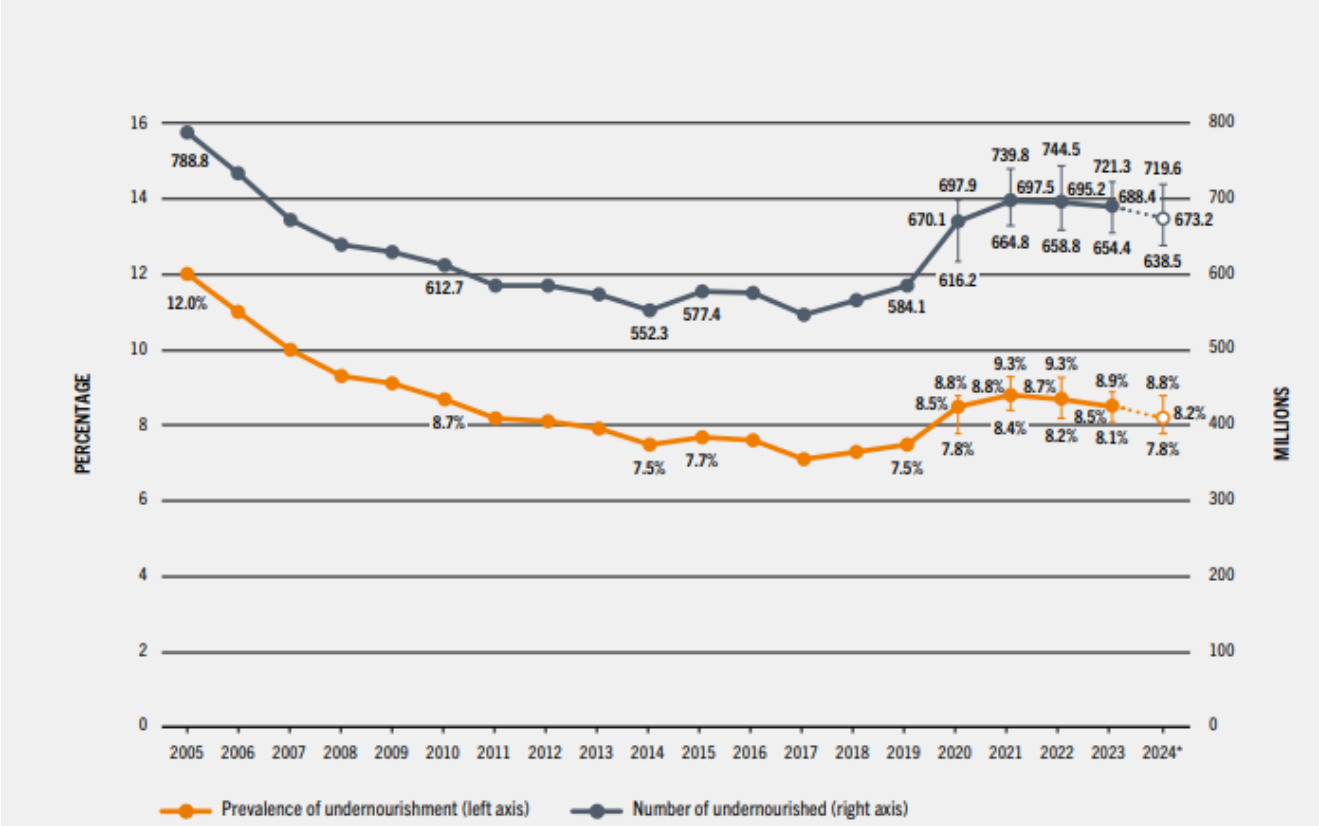
International prices in August showed mixed movements: wheat and rice prices declined to their lowest levels in years, whereas maize and soybean prices firmed on strong export demand. Vegetable oil prices remained high, supported by higher palm oil quotations.

Food Price Inflation Undermines Progress on Global Food Security and Nutrition

The 2025 edition of *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* highlights progress and persistent challenges in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition, with a central focus on the impacts of food price inflation. Despite recent declines in hunger and food insecurity after pandemic-era spikes, global progress remains fragile, uneven across regions, and insufficient to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 targets by 2030.

In 2024, an estimated 673 million people (8.2 percent of the global population) faced hunger, marking a modest improvement from 2022 and 2023 (Figure 3). Gains were concentrated in South and Southeast Asia and South America, whereas hunger continued to rise in much of Africa and Western Asia. Projections suggest that 512 million people will remain chronically undernourished by 2030, nearly 60 percent of them in Africa. Moderate or severe food insecurity affected 2.3 billion people in 2024, equivalent to 28 percent of the world's population. The global prevalence has declined slightly since its pandemic-era peak but remains far above 2015 levels. Food insecurity is consistently higher among women than men and more prevalent in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 3: Global Hunger Estimates



Source: FAO, State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025.

The global average cost of a healthy diet rose to USD 4.46 (purchasing power parity) per person per day in 2024, up from USD 4.01 in 2022. Income growth partially offset rising costs, reducing the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet from 2.76 billion in 2019 to 2.60 billion in 2024, although affordability decreased in Africa, where more than 1 billion people, or 66.6 percent of the population, could not afford a healthy diet in 2024.

Nutrition outcomes remain mixed. Child stunting declined from 26.4 percent in 2012 to 23.2 percent in 2024. Rates of wasting and overweight among children under five changed little, estimated at 6.6 and 5.5 percent, respectively, in 2024. Exclusive breastfeeding rose significantly, from 37.0 percent in 2012 to 47.8 percent in 2023. In contrast, anemia in women of reproductive age increased from 27.6 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2023, and adult obesity rose from 12.1 percent in 2012 to 15.8 percent in 2022. A new global indicator of dietary diversity shows that only one-third of children aged 6 to 23 months and two-thirds of women aged 15 to 49 years achieve minimum dietary diversity in their diets.

Food price inflation surged from late 2020, reaching 13.6 percent globally in January 2023, compared with headline inflation of 8.5 percent. Low-income countries were hit hardest, with rates exceeding 30 percent in mid-2023.

Contributing factors included the COVID-19 pandemic, expansive fiscal and monetary policies, the war in Ukraine, energy market volatility, and persistent supply chain disruptions. A 10 percent rise in food prices is associated with a 3.5 percent increase in moderate or severe food insecurity and up to a 6 percent rise in severe wasting in children under five.

According to the report, policy choices shaped divergent national outcomes. Countries that combined targeted fiscal measures and social protection programs with coordinated monetary and fiscal policies were better able to stabilize markets. Structural and trade-related reforms, including food reserves and efforts to reduce trade distortions, provided resilience. Investments in agricultural productivity, storage, transport, and research, along with strong agricultural market information systems, were also critical in reducing vulnerability to future shocks..

Global Report on Food Crises 2025 September Update—Key Findings

The September 2025 update to the *Global Report on Food Crises*, produced by a consortium of UN agencies, technical organizations, donors, and regional intergovernmental bodies, highlights increasing acute food insecurity, malnutrition, and displacement since 2024. Conflict, economic shocks, and weather extremes, underpinned by structural fragilities, continue to drive food crises while substantial funding reductions limit responses to these crises.

According to the report, conflicts have led to famine (IPC Phase 5) in the Gaza Strip and Sudan, and risk of famine in parts of South Sudan. Six countries and territories have populations facing catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 5). Most of the 1.4 million people in this phase are in the Gaza Strip and Sudan, followed by South Sudan, Yemen, Haiti, and Mali.

The largest numbers of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity are in Nigeria (30.6 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (27.7 million), and Sudan (24.6 million). In proportional terms, the most extreme situations are in Gaza, Haiti, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen, where more than half the population requires urgent food and livelihood assistance. In all these territories, conflicts are the driver of the food security crises.

Acute malnutrition remains critical, with 26 countries experiencing nutrition emergencies. The most severe crises are in Gaza, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen, driven by the interplay of food insecurity, collapsing health systems, outbreaks of disease, and restricted humanitarian access. Conditions in South Sudan and Sudan are particularly dire, with surveys showing extremely critical malnutrition levels in many areas.

Displacement continues to exacerbate food insecurity. In Gaza, nearly 90 percent of the population has been displaced, and in South Sudan and Sudan, hundreds of thousands of displaced or returning populations face extreme hunger. Elsewhere, displacement in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Haiti is pushing millions into severe food insecurity.

These crises are unfolding amid unprecedented funding cuts. In 2025, major donor reductions of 35 to 83 percent have forced sharp contractions in operations. Only one in four of those identified as urgently in need of food assistance is currently targeted, and nutrition programs for women and children have been halved.

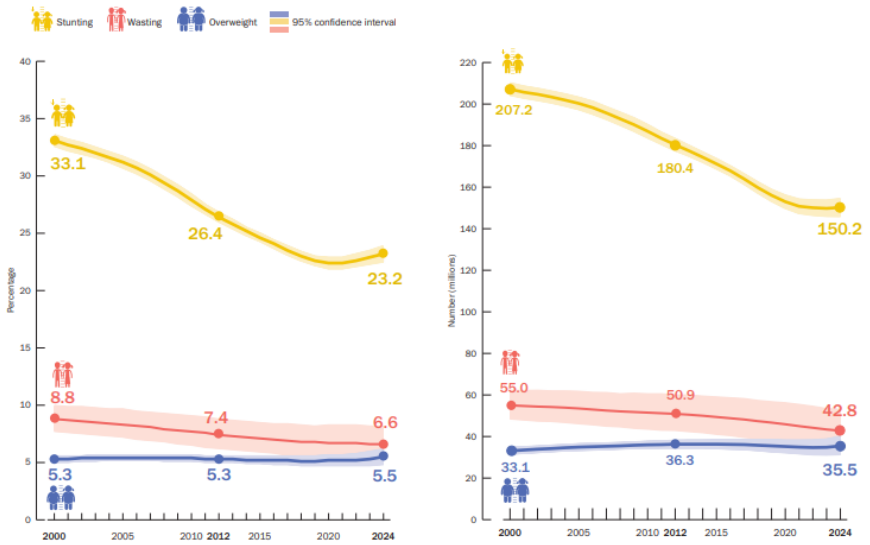
Slipping Progress on Stunting Threatens Global Gains in Reducing Child Malnutrition

The 2025 edition of the *Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates* highlights persistent challenges in reducing child malnutrition and the risk that recent progress will stall or reverse. The report tracks stunting, wasting (defined as low weight-for-height), severe wasting, and overweight in children under five, providing global and regional data up to 2024.

In 2024, stunting affected 150.2 million children under five, or 23.2 percent (Figure 4). Although prevalence has declined from 26.4 percent in 2012, the pace of progress has slowed, and in some regions, numbers are rising. Africa and Asia account for more than 90 percent of all cases. Nearly two in five stunted children live in Southern Asia. Africa is the only region where the absolute number of stunted children has increased over the past decade. Across all regions, boys are more likely to be stunted than girls.

An estimated 42.8 million children under five were wasted in 2024, including 12.2 million severely wasted. Global prevalence was 6.6 percent, down only slightly from 7.4 percent in 2012. Asia is home to 70 percent of all wasted children, and Africa accounts for more than one-quarter. Southern Asia has the highest prevalence globally. Because the *Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates* use prevalence-based survey data, it is likely that these figures underestimate the annual burden, which can rise sharply during seasonal lean periods, conflicts, and disease outbreaks.

Figure 4: Global Malnutrition Overview



Percentage of children under 5 affected by stunting, wasting and overweight, global, 2000–2024

Number (millions) of children under 5 affected by stunting, wasting and overweight, global, 2000–2024

Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group Joint Malnutrition Estimates.

Overweight is a growing threat, with 35.5 million children under five affected globally, or 5.5 percent. This rate has changed little since 2012. Asia and Africa together account for nearly three-quarters of the global total. In several sub-regions, overweight prevalence has increased, reflecting poor food environments, wide access to processed

foods, and declining physical activity levels. Boys are more likely than girls to be overweight, although differences are not statistically significant.

Progress toward the SDGs is uneven. About 80 percent of children under five live in countries showing at least some progress in reducing stunting, but 40 percent live in countries making no progress on wasting, and 58 percent live in countries where overweight is stagnant or worsening. In Africa and Asia, around one-third of countries show no progress or worsening outcomes on wasting. Very few countries worldwide are on track to reduce overweight.

Lower-middle-income countries, which are home to almost half of the world's under-five population, carry a disproportionate burden: two-thirds of stunted children and three-quarters of wasted children live there. Although they have achieved reductions in stunting, absolute numbers remain high. High-income countries, by contrast, face relatively low levels of stunting and wasting but greater risks of overweight, underscoring the global dual burden of malnutrition.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

In East and Southern Africa, 105 million people are food insecure. A number of factors, including conflict, climate shocks (droughts, floods, cyclones), disease outbreaks, displacement, and macro-economic stressors, will keep acute food-assistance needs well above the recent five-year average across much of the region through mid-2026. In Sudan alone, approximately 22 million people (nearly half the population) are acutely food insecure, with famine-like conditions persisting in parts of Darfur, Khartoum, and Kordofan. In Ethiopia, 21 million face severe shortages, particularly in Amhara, Tigray, and pastoral regions, with only temporary relief expected from the meher harvest. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 15 million are food insecure, mainly in Ituri and North and South Kivu, where renewed conflict is disrupting farming and markets. In South Sudan, up to 9 million people are food insecure as conflict, flooding, displacement, and cholera converge. In Somalia, 5 million will face peak needs in early 2026 as below-average rains and insecurity undermine pastoral livelihoods and internally displaced persons settlements. In Kenya, 3.5 million people are food insecure, particularly in arid northeast and southeastern cropping zones, where a poor short-rains (October-December 2025) outlook risks compounding three consecutive failed harvests. In Mozambique, 4 million are food insecure, concentrated in Cabo Delgado and semi-arid central and southern regions affected by conflict and cyclones. In Madagascar, 1.2 million people in the Grand Sud, Grand Sud-Est, and East are food insecure (May–September 2025), with conditions projected to worsen to 1.5 million by January 2026 and more than 1.6 million by April 2026, including more than 110,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions as drought, cyclone damage, and locust infestations reduce food availability and access.

East Asia and the Pacific

Agricultural production forecasts are mixed across East Asia and the Pacific, heavily influenced by weather patterns and ongoing instability. In Myanmar, 2025 wet-season rice planting is slightly ahead of last year's schedule, with harvest expected in October and production forecast at 28.2 million metric tons, 2 percent above the five-year

average, but ongoing conflict, flooding, and trade policy disruptions continue to constrain yields and market access. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, wet-season rice planting covers 742,000 hectares, or 97 percent of the national production plan. Severe weather events—including Typhoon Kajiki and Storm Wipha—caused widespread flooding, affecting 1.5 million people and damaging cropland. In the Philippines, growing conditions for wet-season rice are generally good in most provinces, but three tropical cyclones in July damaged an estimated 95,000 hectares of rice paddy, resulting in a volume loss of 61 million metric tons. In Indonesia, Statistics Indonesia attributes favorable conditions and government support to farmers for a 14 percent increase in rice production over the same period in 2024, at 21.7 million metric tons for January to July 2025. The National Food Agency has confirmed that it will not import rice this year.

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain pressing concerns, especially in conflict- and disaster-affected areas. In Myanmar, acute food insecurity has increased dramatically, with 16.7 million people (29 percent of the population) projected to face high levels of insecurity between June and August, driven by conflict, displacement, and natural disasters. According to September 2025 figures from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, the number of internally displaced people is estimated to be approximately 3.6 million. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, targeted projects have increased food and nutrition security in the south, yet 82,000 people remain highly food insecure because of recent floods, and food security has decreased in Khammuan and Saravan provinces because of flooding and persistent structural vulnerabilities. Several initiatives to boost agricultural production are ongoing, including investing in cold storage, training centers, and a large-scale integrated agricultural project to strengthen agricultural value chains and disaster resilience. In Indonesia, the 2026 draft state budget prioritizes food security and nutrition, allocating USD 10 billion for food programs and USD 20.6 billion for free nutritious meals, aiming to enhance long-term resilience. These efforts highlight a regional shift toward integrated, nutrition-sensitive approaches to address immediate and structural drivers of food insecurity.

Prices of staple foods, especially rice, have fluctuated considerably, prompting government interventions. In Indonesia, retail rice prices surged sharply between late July and August 2025. Although prices had moderated slightly by late August, medium-grade rice prices remained 11.9 percent above the revised ceiling price. In response, the government has implemented a multi-pronged stabilization strategy under its Rice for Food Supply and Price Stabilization program. This includes releasing 1.3 million metric tons from its 3.95-million-metric-ton strategic reserve, distributing 365,000 metric tons of targeted food assistance, and Intensifying the Cheap Food Movement to increase affordability at the community level. The government has also officially raised the national ceiling price for medium-quality rice and plans to simplify rice quality classifications and accelerate the introduction of reserve releases and social assistance programs to enhance responsiveness. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, authorities are prioritizing cost reductions in the production of essential agricultural goods—including rice, pork, eggs, and fish. Key measures include balancing domestic supply and demand, restricting non-essential imports, and resolving critical bottlenecks in animal feed supply chains for livestock producers. Although year-on-year inflation dropped to 5 percent in August, several categories of goods and services continue to face inflationary pressure. In Myanmar, national rice prices declined by 6 percent year on year and 1 percent month on month in July 2025, although prices for animal-sourced foods rose sharply, with pork prices surging by 67 percent year on year because of escalating production and fuel costs. Fish prices climbed because of robust export demand and weather-related

disruptions to offshore fishing. In conflict-affected states such as Kachin and Kayin, local food prices rose significantly because of road closures, flooding, and disrupted supply chains.

Europe and Central Asia

European Parliament Commissioner Hansen underlined in recent speeches at the European Parliament plenary and the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will remain a core priority in the European Union's next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028–2034), with a ringfenced budget of at least €300 billion dedicated to farmer income support and crisis management. He stressed that food security, resilience, and rural vitality are central to the European Union's response to mounting geopolitical and climate challenges, noting proposals for a new €6.3 billion Unity Safety Net to double the current agricultural reserve. The future CAP will be designed to be simpler, more targeted, and modernized, with merged funds, streamlined requirements, and stronger incentives for farmers to take environmental and climate action while ensuring fairer distribution of support, especially for small farms, young farmers, and border regions. Hansen emphasized that CAP reform is not a revolution but an evolution—protecting farmers' livelihoods, boosting generational renewal, supporting innovation and rural entrepreneurship, and strengthening the European Union's strategic food sovereignty.

On July 24, 2025, the European Union and Moldova reached a new agreement to modernize their trade relationship by extending autonomous trade measures that had previously supported Moldovan exports of agricultural products—including plums, table grapes, and apples—into EU markets. These measures, first introduced in July 2022 to help Moldova reroute exports amid disruptions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, expired on July 24, 2025. The agreement ensures that Moldovan farmers continue benefiting from zero or reduced tariffs, maintaining their access to the European Union and supporting export resilience.

In Kazakhstan, as of September 9, 2025, 6.3 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been harvested, which is 39.3 percent of the total sown area. Almost 9 million metric tons of grain have been threshed. In addition to grain crops, agricultural producers have harvested 221,000 metric tons of oilseeds; 933,000 metric tons of potatoes, with a yield of 24.2 metric tons per hectare; almost 2.2 million metric tons of vegetables, with a yield of 30.0 metric tons per hectare; more than 2.1 million metric tons of melons, with a yield of 27.5 metric tons per hectare; 358.1 thousand metric tons of cabbage, with a yield of 36.9 metric tons per hectare; 448.1 thousand metric tons of onions, with a yield of 41.0 metric tons per hectare; and 137.8 thousand metric tons of carrots ,with a yield of 31.5 metric tons per hectare.

Also in Kazakhstan, the newly introduced mechanism of beef export quotas allows domestic farmers to continue external deliveries within the framework of concluded contracts; a complete ban on exports was not introduced. The Interdepartmental Commission made this decision as a balanced and considered measure. Exporters with valid supply contracts until the end of this year retain the opportunity to fulfill their obligations, which will allow foreign sales markets to be retained, supply disruptions to be avoided, and Kazakhstan's position as a reliable supplier to be maintained. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, there is no beef deficit in the country. The cattle population has reached 8.7 million head, including 4.5 million cows, which is 3.1 percent more than last year. The number of

offspring has increased by 17.9 percent (2.7 million calves). These indicators create the basis for a further increase in production volumes. A preferential lending program was launched on August 1, 2025, to replenish working capital for the purchase of fattening cattle. This measure is especially important for small farms, because it encourages them to increase their livestock production. The increased subsidy standard—up to 300 tenge per kilogram when delivering cattle to fattening sites and meat processing plants—creates an additional incentive for production growth.

Similarly, Kyrgyz authorities have introduced a series of measures designed to stabilize domestic meat prices and safeguard consumer access to this key product. The government announced a 90-day state regulation of retail meat prices, coupled with tighter monitoring of market practices to prevent sharp fluctuations. Although official figures show that meat production in the country is growing, reliance on imports continues to pose risks to supply and affordability. To further protect domestic availability, the Ministry of Agriculture has proposed a temporary ban on livestock exports. These steps reflect broader efforts to balance rising consumer demand with market stability and food security concerns.

A recent analysis highlights that most countries fall short of achieving full self-sufficiency across all seven key food groups (fruits, vegetables, legumes, starchy foods, meat, fish, dairy). Armenia stands out within Europe and Central Asia as one of the 50 most self-sufficient countries in the world. This suggests that, despite broader regional challenges in meeting diverse dietary needs domestically, Armenia has made significant strides in its capacity to produce a wide range of essential food groups from local agricultural systems. Similarly, other nations in the region are implementing policies designed to increase local food production to ensure a stable, resilient food supply. These countries include Albania, Bosnia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Turkiye, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In Colombia, 25.5 percent of households—more than 14.4 million people—faced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2024, according to a recent report by the National Administrative Department of Statistics and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Although this represents a modest 0.6 percent decrease from 2023, disparities between urban and rural areas have grown. The situation is most critical in rural areas, where 34.2 percent of the population is affected, compared with 23 percent in urban centers. Extreme weather events, especially droughts, have intensified vulnerabilities, and recent security incidents have disrupted farming, market access, and humanitarian aid, further affecting vulnerable populations.

In the Caribbean and Central America, acute food insecurity continues to escalate. In Haiti, 5.7 million people—more than half the population—face crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 8,400 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), with conditions worsening because violence is disrupting markets, livelihoods, and farmland access. In El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, the lean season has intensified food insecurity across the Dry Corridor, driven by erratic rainfall and delayed planting, with drought forecasts already triggering Guatemala's anticipatory action framework. Humanitarian partners are targeting 51,500 people in Guatemala through Central Emergency Response Fund–supported anticipatory action to mitigate impacts, but funding shortfalls remain a challenge across the region.

Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

According to an IPC Special Snapshot, the entire population of the Gaza Strip is facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse food insecurity, including 80 percent in IPC Phase 4-5 (Emergency-Famine). The IPC added that famine was confirmed in the Gaza Governorate and is projected to spread to Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis by late September. Despite the World Food Program's resumed operations, insecurity and looting meant that 99 percent of the 34,900 metric tons of August food deliveries was lost before reaching communities. Inspections, delays, and rejections have disrupted delivery of 172,000 metric tons of regionally stored food. Wheat flour and sugar prices fell by 84 and 98 percent, respectively, in August but remain 100 to 3,500 percent above pre-crisis levels. Diets are dangerously undiversified, and 95 percent of households reported going to bed hungry.

Driven by shrinking humanitarian assistance, a collapsing economy, disrupted imports, volatile currency, and climate shocks, an estimated 17 million Yemenis are facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food insecurity or worse, including 5.2 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Conditions are expected to worsen from September 2025 to February 2026, with 18 million projected to be in IPC Phase 3 or worse and more than 40,000 at risk of famine. Seventy percent of households cannot meet basic food needs amid rising food costs and limited purchasing power, with internally displaced persons and women-headed households particularly affected.

As of early September, Afghanistan's food prices showed little week-to-week change, whereas year-on-year prices were higher for tomatoes (24 percent), cooking oil (14 percent), salt (13 percent), and Palawi rice (10 percent) and lower for other staple and vegetables. Regional disparities persist, and most prices remain above pre-transition 2021 levels. The late August earthquake in eastern Afghanistan caused severe regional damage and market disruption, although the provincial capital Asadabad remains accessible, with functioning markets and stable prices. Acute food insecurity is projected to worsen through at least early 2026 because of four years of drought, persistent economic challenges, and the return of 2.4 million people from Iran and Pakistan.

In Tunisia, above-average rainfall during the past agricultural season improved the water resources situation and resulted in above-average cereal output, with total production estimated to be 1.9 million metric tons. Since late 2024, access to food staples such as flour, bread, and cereal products has also increased. Markets are well supplied, supported by steady grain imports and additional government measures.

West and Central Africa

Food and nutrition security in West Africa and the Sahel remains fragile as the lean season progresses. According to the latest CH, approximately 49.4 million people are in Crisis conditions or worse (CH Phase 3+) across 15 countries in the region, with particularly critical conditions in parts of Chad, Mali, and northern Nigeria. Although rainfall has been generally favorable, ensuring good crop development in many areas, localized deficits are reported in eastern Burkina Faso; northern Nigeria (Borno, Jigawa, Yobé); and parts of Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. Despite satisfactory forage and water availability for livestock, wildfires and local water scarcity are putting pressure on pastoral livelihoods.

Staple food prices remain significantly above the five-year average, with estimated increases of 21 percent for imported rice and 42 percent for maize and extreme hikes reported in Nigeria (200 percent), Ghana (100 percent), and Sierra Leone (62 percent) Persistent inflationary pressures, local currency depreciation, and constrained trade in conflict-affected areas have driven these price surges. Although international prices for most cereals, oils, and sugar have eased, rice prices remain high, further straining import-dependent countries. In Niger, seasonal trends also increased horticultural product prices in September, including a 3 percent increase for cabbage and oranges and smaller increases for tomatoes and dates. Although livestock prices are slightly up, the terms of trade remain unfavorable for pastoralists, because cereal costs continue to outpace gains in animal markets.

Conflict and displacement continue to compound the crisis. Recent violence in Ghana's Savannah Region displaced nearly 48,000 people, with 15,500 crossing into Côte d'Ivoire, and flooding in Cabo Verde in August affected more than 119,000 people and damaged water infrastructure. In The Gambia, food inflation is eroding household purchasing power, particularly for low-income families. Regional institutions and governments are increasing monitoring and response planning, but the lack of fully funded national response plans remains a challenge. With climate variability, conflict, and economic instability converging, the region faces persistent risks of food insecurity, requiring sustained coordination, resource mobilization, and resilience-building efforts.

South Asia

Bhutan continues to make progress in food and nutrition security, although challenges persist because of climate variability, rising food prices, and limited arable land. According to the latest national nutrition survey, the prevalences of stunting and wasting in children under five are 15 and 4 percent, respectively. Dietary diversity has increased in urban areas, but micronutrient deficiencies (especially iron and vitamin A) persist in rural communities. Eighty-six percent of Bhutanese do not consume enough vegetables and fruits, and 27 percent of households cannot afford a diet that meets their nutrient needs. Although production of key staples such as rice and maize increased slightly between 2023 and 2024 because of favorable weather, agricultural production is generally declining in Bhutan, and yields of rice and maize from the summer 2025 harvest decreased slightly because of dry spells at the time of transplanting and heavy rainfall and localized flooding during harvesting. Livestock numbers remain stable, but import delays from neighboring countries have limited access to agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers, although Bhutan's National Seed Center has signed an agreement with India's Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited to import 5,000 metric tons of fertilizer annually. Bhutan and India also signed a memorandum of understanding to enhance cooperation in agricultural research, livestock health, post-harvest management, and food processing. National headline inflation dropped from 3.8 percent in May to 3.7 percent in June 2025, primarily driven by a decrease in food inflation, although annual food inflation in May was 6.4 percent, mostly driven by increases in the prices of imported staple crops linked to higher transportation costs and currency depreciation. Thus, increasing food prices continue to put pressure on inflation and reduce affordability.

Nepal's food and nutrition security faces renewed pressure in 2025, with paddy transplantation covering only about 95 percent of planned area, 3 percentage points lower than last year, with Madhesh Province the hardest hit by early-season drought. Experts project a 5 to 7 percent drop in rice production, translating to a loss of roughly 280,000 to 340,000 metric tons and more than 15 billion rupees in value. Delayed rains, late transplanting, irrigation

gaps, and fertilizer shortages drove an estimated 80,000-hectare shortfall in cultivation nationwide, with Madhesh planting only 86.3 percent of its 370,145 hectares. Given agriculture's outsized role in livelihoods and prices, a smaller rice harvest could constrain household food availability, increase food inflation, and raise import needs over last year's record 5.95 million metric tons. The government has reaffirmed the right to food and is supporting measures to strengthen local food systems; promote climate-resilient practices; and expand use of local, nutritious crops in school meals, although significant vulnerabilities persist: only approximately 40 percent of farmland is irrigated, mechanization and energy access remain limited, and growing climate variability is intensifying drought, pests, and disease.

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 International Food Policy Research Institute Food Trade Policy Trade Tracker.

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer remain widespread, although their intensity and form have shifted since the initial surge since COVID-19 and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Although some export bans are still in place, new restrictions in recent months have tended to take the form of quotas, duties, or licensing requirements rather than outright prohibitions. As of September 2025, 17 countries had implemented 27 export-limiting measures (Table 1). Globally, the use of these policies remains a significant risk factor for food security.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Bangladesh	Export Ban	Pulses, shrimp, onions, garlic, ginger	3/23/2022	12/31/2025
Belarus	Export Ban	Grains	3/01/2022	12/31/2025
Belarus	Export Licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat	3/29/2023	12/31/2025
Botswana	Export Ban	Corn, sorghum	5/15/2023	12/31/2025
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2025
India	Export ban	De-oiled rice bran	8/16/2024	9/30/2025
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	12/31/2025
India	Export tax	Sugar, molasses	1/15/2024	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, and sesame seeds	10/4/2024	12/31/2025
Malysia	Export Taxes	Palm oil	11/01/2024	12/31/25
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, soya 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 Ban	Sugar	9/01/2024	8/31/2026
Russia	Export Tax	Barley, maize, wheat	7/29/2023	12/31/2025
Russia	Export Tax	Sunflower seed oil cake	1/01/2025	12/31/2025
Turkey	Export Ban	Potatoes, onions	5/03/2023	12/31/2025
Turkey	Export Ban	Sunflower oil, soybean oil, sunflower seeds	9/07/2022	12/31/2025
Turkey	Export Licensing	Poultry, edible offal	7/07/2023	12/31/2025
Ukraine	Export Ban	Buckwheat	7/28/2022	12/31/2025
Ukraine	Export Licensing	Cattle, beef, chicken, eggs, rye, buckwheat	1/01/2023	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 SEPTEMBER 2024–JULY 2025 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-8.3	-9.2	-7.0	-4.5	-3.0	-2.2	-1.0	-0.7	-1.7	-2.1	0.4	
Burkina Faso		-19.7	-22.7	-21.1	8.6	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.3	1.4	
Burundi	19.7	22.5	27.3	67.9	39.0	38.7	40.1	46.1	43.5	42.5	38.9	
Central African Republic	1.6	-0.8			10.5	8.0	2.1	1.6				
Chad	12.4	7.8	8.9	8.8		-9.5	-10.4	-11.7	-18.0	-18.0	-19.7	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	13.9	13.7	11.7	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.7	8.7	7.3	
Ethiopia	19.6	19.2	18.5	18.7	15.8	14.6	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.7
Gambia	12.6	12.5	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.7	10.2	8.6	8.2	7.8		
Guinea	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.1	5.5	5.2	4.5				
Liberia	2.9	2.5	5.1	9.7	12.7	11.4	9.1	7.5	7.7	5.5		
Madagascar	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.4	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.7		

Malawi	43.5	40.3	33.7	35.6	36.0	38.5	37.7	35.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	
Mali	6.6	8.0	6.1	5.9								
Mozambique	5.4	6.4	7.5	10.4	12.2	12.0	12.2	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0	11.9
Niger		-14.4	-15.9	-13.9	11.6	11.9	10.3	3.3	-2.1	-9.3	-11.4	
Rwanda	-8.2	-5.8	-0.5	5.7	4.1	1.4	3.6	8.2	10.0	10.0	6.6	5.0
Sierra Leone	19.4	16.8	14.7	13.9	14.8	13.5	10.3	8.6	5.4	4.6	3.6	
Somalia	-0.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	4.5			
South Sudan	101.0	106.0										
Sudan	333.7	340.1	321.6									
Togo	-23.7	-26.2	-26.6	-27.3	9.5	8.2	8.2	6.0	2.2	2.2	-1.3	-1.1
Uganda	-4.1	-5.3	-4.0	-0.7	0.2	4.3	3.1	2.4	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.0
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	4.5	6.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	6.3	7.3	4.0	-1.7	-1.7	-5.1	
Angola	21.5	22.1	19.9	20.3	22.9	23.3	23.6	24.0	23.6	23.6	21.6	19.9
Bangladesh	10.4	12.7	13.8	12.9	10.7	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.6	7.6
Belize	5.1	4.7	3.6	5.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Benin	-2.7	-4.2	-7.6	-10.0	1.7	0.4	0.7	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.8	
Bhutan	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.9	
Bolivia	7.9	11.9	14.8	15.4	19.2	21.5	25.3	23.9	28.3	28.3	37.2	36.7
Cabo Verde	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	
Cambodia	1.4	2.1	2.7	4.2	7.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.2
Cameroon	6.0	5.9	5.9	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.8	
Congo, Rep.	1.4	-0.2	0.4	6.0	3.7	2.8	2.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.1		
Cote d`Ivoire	-26.9	-27.1	-27.4	-28.0	4.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Djibouti	0.4	-0.8	-1.6	-0.9	-3.8	-2.6	-2.9	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	-1.7	
East Timor	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.1	1.1	
Egypt	27.7	27.3	24.6	20.3	20.8	3.7	6.6	6.0	11.0	11.0	3.4	2.1
El Salvador	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-1.8	-1.2
Eswatini	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.3		

Ghana	22.1	22.4	26.0	27.8	28.3	28.1	26.5	25.0	22.8	22.8	15.1	14.8
Haiti	38.1	33.9	35.2	36.2	36.7	37.5	28.2	29.7	29.9	31.5	32.7	
Honduras	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	1.9
India	8.4	9.7	8.2	7.7	5.7	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	-0.8	0.0
Indonesia	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	23.7	26.0	29.3	26.3	27.2	36.4	40.8	42.3	40.9	40.9	46.6	50.8
Kenya	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.9	8.3
Kyrgyzstan	2.0	2.5	4.1	5.4	6.1	7.6	7.7	8.5	10.1	10.1	11.5	13.1
Lao People`s Democratic Republic	21.1	22.1	19.5	17.2	14.4	10.8	8.6	9.7	5.7	5.7	4.1	3.1
Lesotho	9.0	8.3	6.7	5.6	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	
Mauritania	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Mongolia	-31.1	-31.1	-31.4	-30.5	9.3	9.6	8.3	6.9	5.7	5.7	6.4	10.0
Morocco	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.3	4.6	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	
Myanmar	75.8	83.4	76.8									
Nepal	5.0	7.1	9.1	10.1	7.7	5.0	3.3	2.5	1.5	1.5	-1.2	
Nicaragua	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.5	4.3	1.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-2.7	-0.8
Nigeria					26.1	23.5	21.8	21.3	21.1	22.0	22.7	21.9
Pakistan	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.3	-3.1	-4.1	-5.1	-4.8	3.1	3.1	0.9	-1.8
Palestinian Territories	78.3	115.2	121.0	80.1	21.9	-12.3	-2.2	37.7	76.0	76.0	211.9	112.1
Papua New Guinea	4.2			4.8			6.3					
Philippines	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6
Samoa												
Senegal	-31.5	-30.9	-30.6	-30.0	3.0	0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	2.8	3.9
Sri Lanka	0.5	1.3	0.0	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	0.8	2.9	5.9	5.9	2.2	2.0
Tajikistan	0.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	7.6	7.7

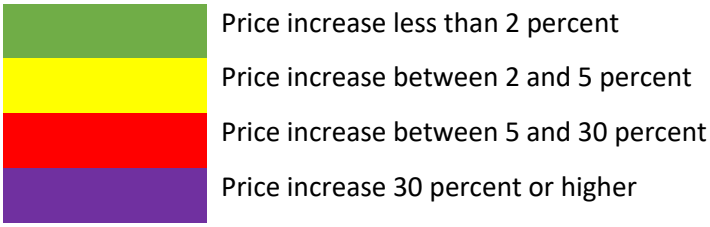
Tunisia	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.1
Ukraine	8.5	10.9	14.4	14.2	14.1	15.0	17.2	19.8	22.2	22.2	22.5	20.4
Uzbekistan	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.7	4.1	5.5	5.5	6.7	6.9
Viet Nam	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9	33.9	34.9	35.9	36.9	37.9	38.9	39.9
Zambia	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.6	18.9	18.7	17.9	17.9	15.3	14.9
Zimbabwe	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	102.9	118.3	118.7	120.7	115.9
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3
Argentina	201.4	183.2	147.1	94.7	64.7	52.0	45.6	41.4	35.5	35.5	30.6	27.8
Armenia	-1.0	-0.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	4.4	5.4	5.1	7.4	7.4	4.5	4.7
Azerbaijan	2.8	2.5	4.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.8	8.1	7.3	6.4	6.8
Belarus	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.8	9.2	9.2	10.3	9.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.2	5.7	6.3	7.3	8.0	8.0	9.1	
Botswana	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7	4.2	5.0
Brazil	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
Bulgaria	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.7	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.5	6.9
China	3.4	2.9	1.1	-0.4	0.5	-3.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-1.6	-4.4
Colombia	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	5.0
Costa Rica	-0.3	-1.9	0.4	2.4	6.2	6.7	4.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	-1.0	-2.7
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.5	2.6	3.5
Ecuador	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1
Equatorial Guinea	3.2	4.6	4.7	3.8	2.1	2.1	4.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	
Fiji	7.5	7.7	1.2	1.4	-9.2	-16.2	-16.8	-20.0	-19.4	-19.4	-19.5	-22.6
Gabon												
Georgia	-0.3	0.4	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.7	6.6	7.0	8.3	8.3	10.4	10.0
Grenada												
Guatemala	2.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	0.1	0.2
Guyana	6.6	7.2	6.1	5.6	5.6	5	4.9	5.4	5.5	8.3	8	
Iraq	4.4	3.0	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.0	-2.3	
Jamaica	6.9	5.3	6.4	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.4	7.5	6.5	6.5	3.7	

Jordan	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.6	3.1	2.0	0.3	1.7	3.0	3.0	0.1	-1.0
Kazakhstan	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.7
Kosovo, Republic of	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.7	6.2	6.9	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.5
Lebanon	19.7	22.8	23.2	22.2	20.9	20.5	21.4	20.9	21.4	21.4	21.9	
Libya	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5			2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7		
Malaysia	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	
Maldives	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	7.4	6.3	6.1	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	
Mauritius	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.1	1.3	-5.7	0.8	7.8	9.3	9.3	3.8	1.9
Mexico	4.7	6.2	6.0	4.4	1.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	5.1	5.1	2.5	3.1
Moldova, Republic of	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.2	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.7	8.7
Montenegro	-1.4	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.2	3.7	3.7	4.9	5.2
Namibia	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.3
North Macedonia, Republic of	1.3	2.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.9	1.5	0.8	4.1	4.1	6.0	5.4
Panama	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.5
Paraguay	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.9	6.4	4.9	4.3	4.3	6.3	8.8
Peru	-1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	-0.3
Romania	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.5	7.7	8.9
Russian Federation	9.2	9.0	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.7	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.5	10.8	9.8
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.7	7.4	7.2
South Africa	-16.7	-17.7	-18.7	-18.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	
Suriname	1.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	
Thailand	-7.8	-8.0	-8.6	-8.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Türkiye	43.5	45.1	48.9	43.6	41.5	34.8	36.9	35.8	32.4	32.4	27.3	33.1
Venezuela	24.9	21.9										
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												

Aruba	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	
Australia	3.3			3.0			3.2			3.0		
Austria	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	4.4	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	-3.4	-1.3	-2.0	-0.2	-1.6	-0.8	-1.7	-4.2	-9.0	-9.0	-6.2	
Barbados	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.0			
Belgium	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.4
Bermuda	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.9	2	1.7				
Brunei Darussalam	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	
Canada	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.6	-0.6	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	
Cayman Islands	2.2			3.5			3.0					
Chile	3.6	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.9	2.7
Croatia	2.7	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.3
Cyprus	3.9	5.1	4.7	8.1	5.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	-3.6	-3.6
Czech Republic	0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.3	4.6	4.2	5.9	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5
Denmark	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.2
Estonia	4.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.1	9.1	9.2
Faroe Islands	4.2			4.1			4.6			4.7		
Finland	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.6
France	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Germany	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.5
Greece	3.2	1.5	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	
Hungary	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.1	7.0	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Iceland	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.9	5.9	4.6	5.2
Ireland	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.1
Israel	6.8	5.7	4.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	2.5	4.7	3.8	4.4	3.3	
Italy	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.7
Japan	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.2	6.3	

Korea, Republic of	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.2	4.7
Kuwait	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.9	
Latvia	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.0
Lithuania	0.0	-0.5	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.6
Luxembourg	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.7
Macao SAR, China	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Malta	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Netherlands	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5
New Caledonia	7.1	7.3	5.0	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.9	2.4	2.7	1.9
New Zealand	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	
Norway	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	7.6	8.6	3.1	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.7
Oman	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.5	-1.8
Poland	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.9
Portugal	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.4	3.7	3.9
Qatar	-3.3	-0.5	1.1	-1.1	-5.4	-4.5	0.6	0.3	-0.6			
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1
Seychelles	-0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4
Singapore	-13.3	-13.3	-13.6	-13.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Slovakia	3.1	5.0	4.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	
Slovenia	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	6.9	6.9
Spain	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8
Sweden	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.2	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9
Switzerland	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8
Taiwan, China	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.3	
United Arab Emirates	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	
United Kingdom	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	

United States	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2
Uruguay	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	6.5	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.6



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.

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