Food Security UPDATE

Update October 31, 2025

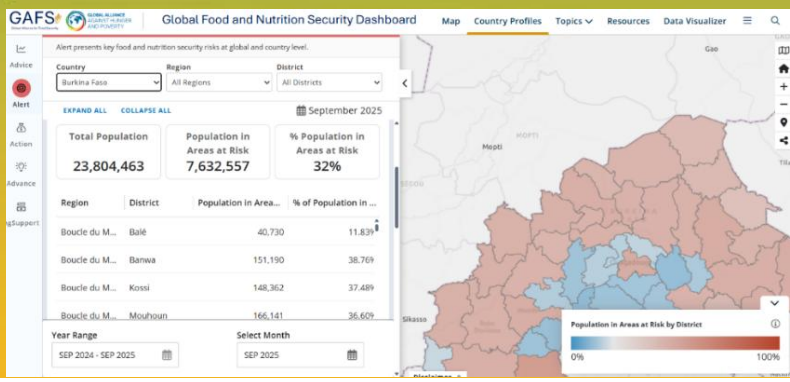
The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this update do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

AT A GLANCE

- Hurricane Melissa that hit Jamaica and Cuba and affected the Caribbean islands of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, this week, destroyed infrastructure, crops and livestock and disrupted essential services such as health and education. Several days of torrential rains, storm surges and catastrophic flooding have impacted the lives of more than 700,000 children across the Caribbean, according to UNICEF estimates. So far, in Jamaica, 77% of the country lost power, and more than 130 roads were blocked, severely disrupting access to health, education, and agricultural services. Jamaica's southwestern parishes, including St. Elizabeth, experienced severe impacts with homes submerged, landslides blocking roads, and agricultural infrastructure wiped out. The Government of Haiti is estimating over 16,000 hectares of food crops destroyed or damaged and loss of livestock for nearly 4,000 farming households. Preliminary damage assessments from the hurricane are ongoing but impacts on food and nutrition security will likely be dire, especially for the region's most vulnerable populations.
- The October 2025 Commodity Markets Outlook reported that Commodity prices are expected to decline by about 7 percent this year. Since the last update, agricultural and export-price indices closed 6 percent and 11 percent higher, respectively, and the cereal price index closed at the same level. The AMIS Market Monitor, reports that global markets for major staples remain broadly well supplied, with favorable production conditions across most regions. The expected La Niña, together with an irregular change in sea surface temperatures in the Indian Ocean, will require close monitoring as these can shift rainfall patterns in key producing and import-dependent regions.
- Also in October, the World Bank Group, together with the African Development Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, launched AgriConnect, an ambitious program to reshape agribusiness, create jobs in agrifood value chains and transform the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers globally.
- The 2025 Child Nutrition Report highlighted an alarming rise in childhood overweight and obesity worldwide, driven by unhealthy food environments. In 2025, the prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 overtook underweight for the first time, marking a significant shift in global malnutrition patterns. The number of overweight children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 has doubled since 2000, with low- and middle-income countries accounting for 81 percent of the global burden—up from 66 percent in 2000—leaving countries with a malnutrition double burden wherein overweight and obesity coexists with undernutrition.

Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

The **Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) indicators are now live** on the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard] — a major milestone in how we monitor and respond to food and nutrition security crises worldwide. The JMR represents the next generation of food and nutrition security early warnings, enabling faster risk detection and better informed decision-making. The datasets combine high-frequency indicators—such as food and fuel prices, exchange rates, rainfall and drought indices, conflict, and displacement—offering near real-time visibility into evolving risks and population exposure. Particularly valuable in fragile and conflict-affected settings, JMRs help fill information gaps, strengthen cross-sector collaboration, and directly inform the activation of national Preparedness Plans for Food and Nutrition Security Crises.

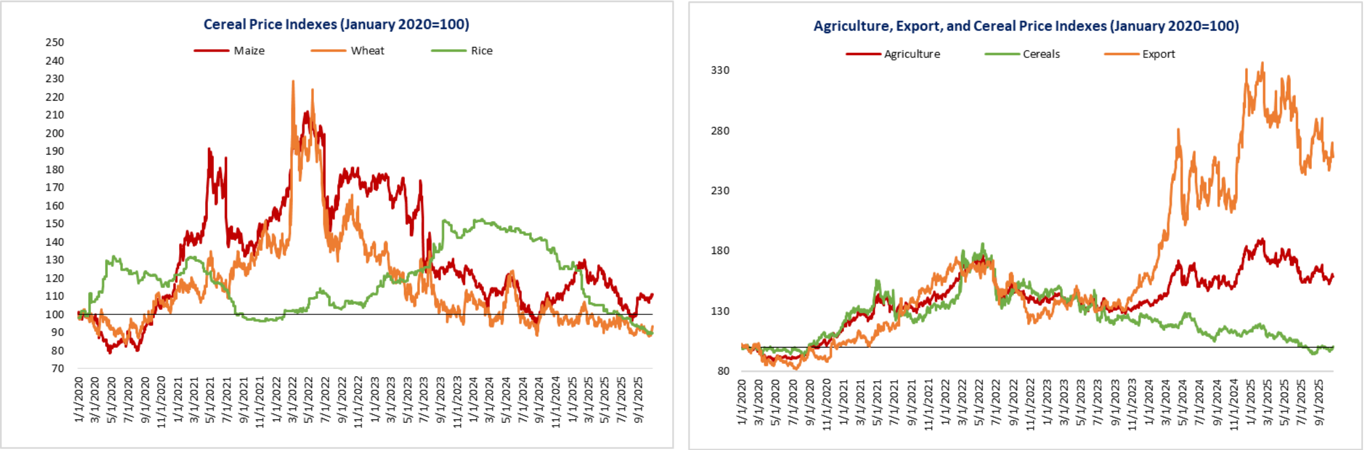


GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF OCTOBER 27, 2025)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update on September 19, agricultural and export price indices closed 6 percent and 11 percent lower, respectively, and the cereal price index closed at the same level. Decline in cocoa and coffee prices, which closed 21 and 7 percent lower, respectively, drove the decrease in the export price index. Among cereals, maize prices closed 1 percent higher, rice prices closed 3 percent lower, and wheat prices closed at the same level as the previous update. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 1 percent higher, and wheat and rice prices are 13 and 34 percent lower, respectively. Maize prices are 11 percent higher than in January 2020, and wheat and rice prices are 7 and 10 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 October 27, 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 or CPI) remains moderately high (see the full dataset in Annex A.) Information from June and September 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 55.6 percent of low-income countries (2.8 percentage points lower than at the last update on September 17, 2025), 51.1 percent of lower-middle-income countries (5.4 percentage points higher), 55.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (5.0 percentage points higher), and 20 percent of high-income countries (no change). 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

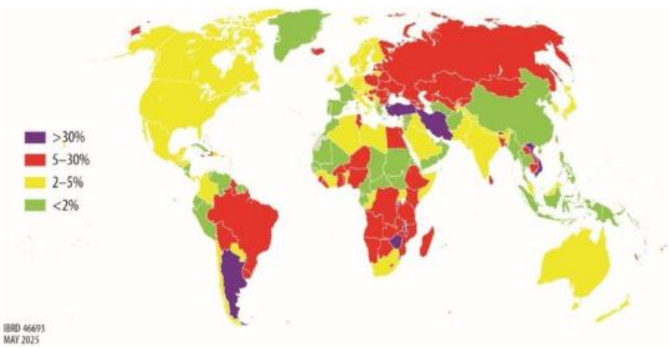
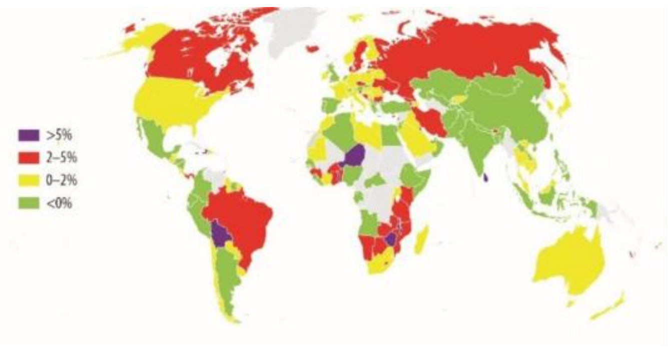


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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 June to September 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

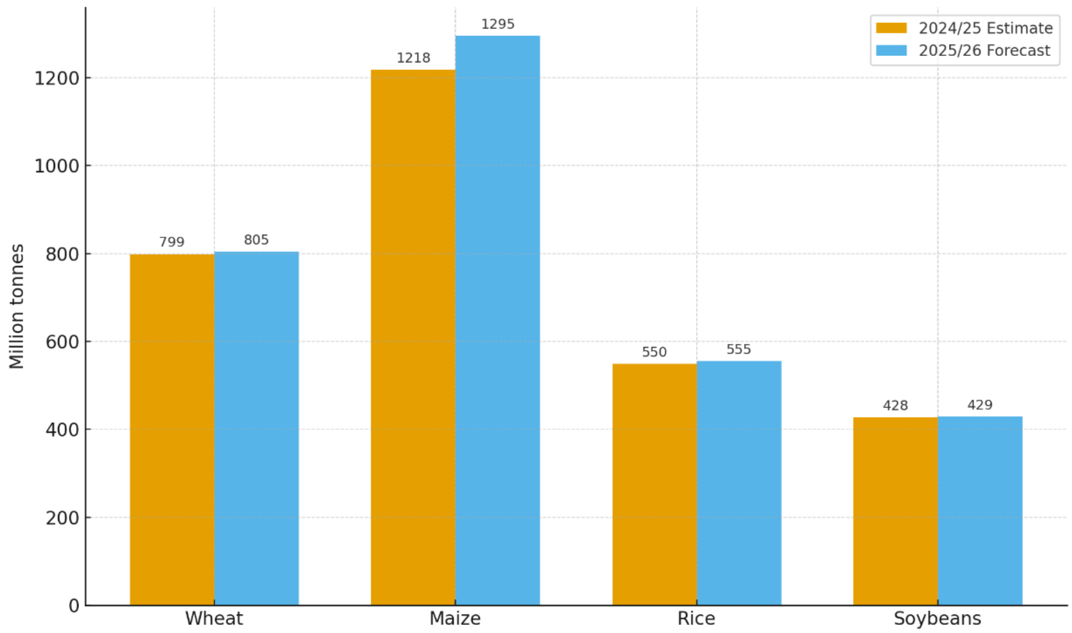
Global Staple Markets Remain Well Supplied as Production Prospects Strengthen

According to the October AMIS Market Monitor, global markets for major staples remain broadly well supplied, with favorable production conditions across most regions. Harvesting in the northern hemisphere and early planting in the southern hemisphere are progressing under mostly positive conditions. International prices continued to ease in September for wheat, maize, and rice because exportable supplies were ample, and there was strong competition among exporters, whereas soybean prices remained relatively stable. The expected La Niña, together with an irregular change in sea surface temperatures in the Indian Ocean, will require close monitoring as these can shift rainfall patterns in key producing and import-dependent regions.

Ammonia production continues to engender a notable share of global energy consumption and carbon emissions, given its central role in nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing. There is growing interest in low-carbon ammonia as a pathway to reduce the climate footprint of agriculture. For example, gray ammonia relies on fossil fuels without mitigation technologies, while blue ammonia incorporates carbon capture and storage, and green ammonia uses renewable electricity to produce hydrogen with minimal emissions. Although promising technologies and pilot investments are emerging, high production costs, infrastructure requirements, and regional disparities in renewable energy availability remain major challenges.

Production forecasts for the 2025 and 2026 seasons continue to improve for major cereals and oilseeds (Figure 3). Wheat output is expected to reach a record because of upward revised yield prospects in Canada, the European Union, and the Russian Federation alongside favorable outlooks in Australia. Maize production is forecast to rise by more than 6 percent year on year, driven by large harvests in Brazil and the United States. Global rice production projections have been increased based on stronger outlooks in India that outweigh downgrades in Pakistan. Soybean production projections have also been adjusted upward, mainly because of favorable expectations in Brazil even as planting expectations in Argentina have been lowered.

Figure 3: Grain Production Outlook for Major Staples



Source: AMIS Market Monitor, Oct 2025

Crop conditions remain mostly favorable worldwide. Wheat harvests are nearing completion in the northern hemisphere, with winter wheat sowing advancing under generally good conditions, and localized moisture deficits in parts of Eastern Europe. Maize harvesting is progressing well across the Americas, China, India, and much of Europe, although southeastern Europe has experienced heat-related yield pressure. Rice conditions are positive across major producers in Asia, with some flood damage that has been managed effectively. Soybean harvests are advancing in the northern hemisphere, and early planting in Brazil indicates a solid start to the new season, with only isolated drought-affected areas.

International prices continued their downward trend in September. The grains and oilseeds index declined slightly, and wheat prices hit a five-year low, reflecting abundant supplies and heightened competition among exporters. Maize prices softened as new crop supplies came to market, although strong export demand from the United States provided some support. Rice prices fell further on subdued import demand and comfortable inventories. Soybean prices were broadly stable as weak prices in Argentina offset firmness in Brazil and the United States. Overall volatility remains low, suggesting balanced near-term market fundamentals.

Commodity Price Drop Offers Limited Relief for Food Insecurity

According to the October Commodity Outlook, commodity prices are projected to decline by approximately 7 percent in 2025, continuing a downward trend driven by subdued global economic growth, trade tensions, and ample supply, particularly in oil markets. Agricultural and export price indices show mixed performance, with some gains and losses, while cereal prices have remained relatively stable. The report anticipates further declines, with prices expected to fall by another 7 percent in 2026, marking a fourth consecutive year of decreases and reaching a six-year low. The World Bank Group's agricultural commodity price index is projected to fall slightly, by 2 percent in 2026 and 1 percent in 2027, after holding steady in 2025.

Fertilizer prices are projected to increase by 21 percent in 2025 due to strong demand, trade constraints, and supply issues. Although prices are expected to ease by about 5 percent in 2026 and again in 2027, they will remain above their 2015–19 average due to elevated input costs and ongoing export restrictions and sanctions. Fertilizer prices increased nearly every month in 2025, reaching about 30 percent higher than a year earlier in the third quarter of 2025. In contrast, food commodity prices have declined so far this year, and in the third quarter of 2025, were 5 percent lower than a year earlier. This divergence—rising input costs versus falling output prices—has reduced profit margins for many farmers, which may lead to lower fertilizer usage and potentially reduced crop yields in the 2025–26 season, especially for those with limited access to finance.

Declining food commodity prices, especially for rice, wheat, and select fruits, have improved affordability in some emerging markets and developing economies. Nevertheless, domestic price changes do not always reflect global trends due to local conflicts and economic factors.

AgriConnect: Transforming Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Jobs

The World Bank Group, together with the African Development Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, has launched AgriConnect, an ambitious program to reshape agribusiness, create jobs in agrifood value chains and transform the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers globally. AgriConnect aims to transform agriculture and job opportunities by building up foundational infrastructure, promoting business-friendly environments and mobilizing private capital into the sector so that actors all along the value chain can grow. The World Bank Group has committed to doubling its annual agribusiness investments to US$9 billion by 2030 to help drive this transformation.

AgriConnect will focus on:

- Strengthening foundations by investing in physical and organizational infrastructure and human capital—including roads, AgTech solutions, skills development, agricultural extension and research, and value chain improvements;
- Revamping policies, including aligning regulations, streamlining standards, repurposing subsidies and lowering the legal barriers to doing business; and
- Capital mobilization, expanding access to finance by reducing risk with guarantees and insurance tools, scaling climate finance for agriculture, and strategic partnerships.

Unhealthy Food Environments Are Driving the Rise in Childhood Overweight and Obesity

The 2025 Child Nutrition Report highlights the alarming rise in childhood overweight and obesity worldwide, driven by unhealthy food environments. In 2025, the prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 has overtaken underweight for the first time, marking a significant shift in global malnutrition patterns. Currently, 20 percent of children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 and 5 percent of children under 5 are overweight; 427 million children and adolescents (aged 0–19) worldwide are overweight. The burden is especially concentrated in East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South Asia, which together account for more than half of all affected children globally. The number of overweight children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 has doubled since 2000, with low- and middle-income countries now accounting for 81 percent of the global burden—up from 66 percent in 2000.

Widespread availability, aggressive marketing, and affordability of ultra-processed foods and sugary beverages are shaping children's dietary habits from an early age, resulting in nutrient-poor diets and a double burden of malnutrition—wherein overweight and obesity coexists with undernutrition. The report recommends strong legal measures such as marketing restrictions, clear food labeling, and taxes on unhealthy products alongside efforts to make nutritious foods more accessible and affordable.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Across Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan, intense rainfall has increased soil moisture and water availability but also caused severe flooding, landslides, and crop damage. Still, unimodal regions of Kenya and Uganda saw above-average rains supporting strong production. The October–December 2025 season is forecast to be below average in the eastern Horn—linked to La Niña and a negative Indian Ocean “dipole”, or variation in temperatures, raising concerns about delayed pasture recovery and stress on livestock and marginal cropping zones. In Sudan, Famine (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 5) conditions persist as the humanitarian crisis continues to deteriorate at the peak of the lean season amid ongoing conflict, devastating floods, and soaring prices.

Malnutrition rates remain above Famine (IPC Phase 5) thresholds in Zamzam camp for internally displaced persons. In Ethiopia, the 2024 *meher* harvest has moderately increased food security. Food security outcomes across the north have improved to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and below conditions, although Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions are expected to persist in pastoral areas in Afar. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, conflict in the east has intensified, causing early lean season conditions and widespread displacement, with more than 170,000 people newly displaced during the planting period, severely limiting access to fields and food. Food insecurity is expected to rise sharply until the January 2026 harvest while other regions face lingering economic impacts from past flooding, although southwestern and southeastern provinces remain relatively stable because of diversified livelihoods and migration opportunities.

In Zimbabwe, poor households are experiencing increasing challenges as their own-produced food stocks become depleted, especially in deficit-producing areas of the south, east, west, and far north. As a result, these households are becoming more dependent on market purchases, but their constrained purchasing power limits access to food. Food assistance needs are expected to rise through at least February 2026. Although the recent above-average rainy season has increased water availability and supported seasonal income activities such as vegetable production and livestock watering, high prices for basic goods and agricultural inputs remain out of reach for most poor households. Declining remittances and increased competition in petty trade are further constraining incomes, and poor households are often unable to afford supplementary livestock feed, leaving them vulnerable to risks such as veld fires and drought. Overall, despite some improvements in water and pasture conditions, poor households face persistent barriers to food security and income generation.

East Asia and the Pacific

The agricultural production outlook in East Asia and the Pacific remains broadly positive. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations' October Rice Growing Outlook presents a generally positive forecast for several countries, despite weather-related challenges. In Indonesia, the dry-season harvest, covering approximately 4 million hectares, is progressing well, with yields slightly above average. Wet season planting is also ahead of last year's pace, supported by favorable rainfall in early October. In the first week of October, the national rice reserve stood at 3.89 million metric tons, exceeding the government's target. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, yields are anticipated to be slightly lower, particularly in upland and northern areas, because of heavy rainfall and landslides triggered by multiple tropical cyclones. Final planted area is calculated at 756,000 hectares for lowland wet season rice and 75,000 hectares for upland rice. In Myanmar, the wet season rice harvest, covering 5.95 million hectares (98 percent of the national target), is nearly complete, with a strong average yield of 4.4 metric tons/hectare despite localized monsoon flooding. The Philippines experienced significant crop damage, with 94,200 hectares affected and an estimated 216,600 metric tons of rice lost to five tropical cyclones and the southwest monsoon. Nevertheless, overall crop conditions remain fair to slightly favorable. In Viet Nam, the main wet season rice harvest has concluded, with average yields at near 6 metric tons/hectare, although northern provinces may face yield reductions following late-September tropical storms that affected more than 100,000 hectares.

Governments across the region are implementing targeted strategies to increase food access and agricultural resilience and improve nutrition. The Lao government is revising its National Nutrition Strategy (2026-2035) and

Action Plan (2026-2030) with support from development partners. Efforts to modernize agriculture include expanding irrigation infrastructure and promoting value-added agro-processing for export markets. Public–private partnerships have been strengthened by linking smallholder farmers to markets and financial institutions. Vietnamese authorities have approved a comprehensive irrigation plan for the Mekong Delta to improve water resource management and build agricultural resilience. The Indonesian government has intensified market interventions and price stabilization measures through the Food Supply and Price Stabilization Program and rice food aid program to maintain stable domestic prices. By September, the government had spent 50.9 percent of its food security budget (US$4.5 billion), funding initiatives such as food estate development, irrigation systems, and rural infrastructure. The government has allocated US$10 billion for food security in 2026. Agricultural development is increasingly focused on downstream processing, enhancing farmer welfare, and expanding livestock farming to increase food security and strengthen rural economies. In Myanmar, escalating conflict and displacement exacerbate severe humanitarian challenges. According to the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, near-daily civilian casualties, protection risks, and access constraints are exposing people to violence and extreme hardship. Nearly 3.6 million people have been displaced. Despite these challenges, humanitarian actors provided critical assistance to at least 3.5 million people in the first half of 2025.

Europe and Central Asia

The European Commission has unveiled its proposal to deliver minimum national allocations for income support under the post-2027 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), ensuring at least €300 billion in funding for E.U. farmers through 2034. This includes direct payments and other income-support tools such as investments, agri-environmental measures, and a €6.3 billion Unity Safety Net for market disruptions. An additional €453 billion will be available through member states' partnership plans to support broader CAP interventions such as LEADER,[1] innovation, and school schemes. Allocations will be based on each country's 2027 share to maintain fairness and continuity. The goal is to provide stability and predictability while enhancing the impact of E.U. budget spending and aligning agricultural support with broader policy goals.

On October 10, the government of Ukraine expanded the 5-7-9% Credit Program to all front-line territories, including areas of active hostilities where state electronic information services are operational. This will allow entrepreneurs, including agribusinesses, in these communities to access financing and refinance existing loans on preferential terms. The Ukraine 5-7-9% Credit Program, also called the Affordable Loans 5-7-9% Program, is a government initiative designed to provide financial support to businesses through low–interest rate loans. The World Bank has been supporting the 5-7-9% program during Russia's invasion to promote access to finance for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.

Uzbekistan's signing of the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the European Union on October 24, 2025 marks a strategic milestone that could significantly improve its food and nutrition security landscape. The agreement includes provisions for deeper cooperation in agriculture, rural development, and sustainable economic

[1] An E.U. rural development initiative to promote local, grassroots development in rural areas.

modernization—key areas for increasing agricultural productivity, input access, and resilience. With €12 billion in E.U. investment under the Global Gateway initiative and enhanced trade frameworks, Uzbekistan is positioned to benefit from greater market access, regulatory alignment, and support for green and digital transitions. These developments are expected to strengthen food systems, bolster rural livelihoods, and contribute to long-term food security outcomes in the region.

The World Food Program, in collaboration with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Education and the Korea International Cooperation Agency, has launched a three-year, US$10 million initiative to enhance the health and nutrition of 15,000 schoolchildren—at least half of them girls—across five provinces in Kyrgyzstan. The project, part of the Home-Grown School Feeding Program, will also benefit 1,000 smallholder farmers by linking them to schools and promoting local food systems. It includes upgrades to school kitchens and sanitation facilities and is designed to build institutional capacity at all levels to ensure long-term sustainability. The initiative addresses persistent challenges in food security and nutrition, particularly in rural and mountainous areas, and aligns with national development goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Latin America and the Caribbean

While food security in Latin America and the Caribbean has been improving, challenges remain. In 2024, 167 million people (25.2 percent of the population) were moderately to severely food insecure, down from 217 million (33.4 percent) in 2021. Undernourishment fell from 6.1 percent in 2020 to 5.1 percent (33.6 million) in 2024, although the Caribbean's rate was more than three times the regional average, whereas South America improved from 5.5 percent in 2020 to 3.8 percent. The highest prevalence of undernourishment is in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Jamaica; the largest numbers are in Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru. Food inflation peaked at 13.3 percent in December 2022 and fell to 6.6 percent in March 2025. Countries such as Bolivia (37.8 percent), Argentina (32.3 percent), Haiti (29.7 percent), and Brazil (>5 percent) were experiencing substantially higher food price inflation than other countries in the region. A 10 percent rise in food prices is linked to a 3.5 percent increase in moderate to severe food insecurity and higher child wasting.

The recently published Child Nutrition Report highlights a growing burden of malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean, where childhood overweight affects 36 percent of children and adolescents aged 5 to 19—among the highest rates globally—placing the region alongside the Middle East and North Africa and North America. Prevalence ranges from 23 percent in Guatemala to 58 percent in Chile, underscoring deep nutritional inequalities and the coexistence of undernutrition and overweight across communities.

In Mexico, recent torrential rains and flooding across Hidalgo, Veracruz, Puebla, Querétaro, and San Luis Potosí have exacerbated food security, especially in rural areas. The storms—among the most intense of the year—have damaged infrastructure, blocked roads, and disrupted access to several communities. Excess moisture and fungal infestations are threatening maize and sorghum crops, and more than over 100,000 homes are experiencing power outages and have limited access to safe food and water, particularly in Hidalgo, Puebla, and Veracruz. Government and military emergency operations are ongoing, but recovery challenges are expected to weigh on livelihoods and food availability in the months ahead.

In Haiti, armed gang activity and a declining economy are driving nearly 5.7 million people (more than half the population) into high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). Of these, 1.9 million are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions and 3.8 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The fact that approximately 1.3 million people are internally displaced compounds the crisis, with access to food, water, and basic services remaining severely limited. Food insecurity is expected to worsen during the lean season, with 5.91 million people projected to face IPC Phase 3 or above by mid-2026.

Hurricane Melissa that hit Jamaica and Cuba and affected the Caribbean islands of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, this week, destroyed infrastructure, crops and livestock and disrupted essential services such as health and education. Several days of torrential rains, storm surges and catastrophic flooding have impacted the lives of more than 700,000 children across the Caribbean, according to UNICEF estimates. So far, in Jamaica, 77% of the country lost power, and more than 130 roads were blocked, severely disrupting access to health, education, and agricultural services. Jamaica's southwestern parishes, including St. Elizabeth, experienced severe impacts with homes submerged, landslides blocking roads, and agricultural infrastructure wiped out. The Government of Haiti is estimating over 16,000 hectares of food crops destroyed or damaged and loss of livestock for nearly 4,000 farming households. Preliminary damage assessments from the hurricane are ongoing but impacts on food and nutrition security will likely be dire, especially for the region's most vulnerable populations.

Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

Before the October 10 ceasefire, the humanitarian situation in Gaza was catastrophic, with entire communities facing hunger, trauma, displacement, and the collapse of essential services. Information on the current situation is scarce, with highly volatile conditions in recent weeks delaying an updated IPC analysis, which is now tentatively planned for November 2025. Ceasefire conditions are enabling an increase in the inflow of aid, including the first entry of cooking gas since March. The World Food Program has initiated a rapid increase in operations, producing roughly 100,000 bread bundles daily and planning to restore distribution of food to 145 points, with a target of feeding up to 1.6 million people in the first three months of the ceasefire. With more than 98 percent of cropland damaged or inaccessible, sustained humanitarian access and early agricultural recovery are crucial to prevent famine from deepening.

Overlapping shocks have worsened Syria's food security outlook. An estimated 14.5 million people remain food insecure, including 9.1 million classified as acutely or severely food insecure and another 5.4 million at risk of food insecurity. The cost of the minimum expenditure basket jumped 40 percent. Drought is projected to reduce the wheat harvest by up to 75 percent, and agricultural losses from recent wildfires in Lattakia have been vast. The return of 2.8 million displaced people since December 2024 is placing additional pressure on fragile agricultural systems. Authorities and partners are piloting structural responses, including a drought insurance scheme for farmers and a nutrition-sensitive social protection program scheduled to begin in October.

In Lebanon, it is estimated that 1.24 million people experienced IPC Phase 3 to 5 food insecurity between July and October 2025 because of inflation, conflict spillovers, and economic stagnation. The duality of voluntary returns to and new arrivals from Syria creates challenges for host communities and humanitarian systems. Rising rents and commodity prices are exacerbating household vulnerability, and agricultural livelihoods remain fragile, despite localized rehabilitation projects and an increase in the provision of school meals covering 130,000 Lebanese and refugee children starting in October.

In September 2025, a policy-driven appreciation of the Yemeni riyal in areas that the Internationally Recognized Government controls reduced food and fuel prices and increased household purchasing power by nearly 28 percent month on month. The cost of the minimum food basket dropped by 34 percent, the steepest monthly decline on record, yet 62 percent of households across the country still struggle to meet their minimum food needs, and one-third face severe food deprivation, particularly female-headed households.

Morocco continues to face severe water stress, despite an increase in rainfall in the beginning of 2025. The government is addressing the water shortages with a strategy focused on seawater desalination, wastewater reuse, improved irrigation, and construction of storage infrastructure; additional demand management and conservation awareness measures are also planned. Support to livestock herders and programs to stabilize agricultural product prices and support exports are aimed at increasing the agricultural sector's resilience and sustainability while also protecting consumer purchasing power.[2]

West and Central Africa

The food and nutrition security situation in West and Central Africa remains fragile but shows some early signs of stabilization as the 2025/26 agricultural season advances. Rainfall has been generally normal to above average in most Sahelian areas, supporting good crop growth, whereas parts of the Gulf of Guinea experienced rainfall deficits and delayed second-season rains. Extreme weather events—including heavy rains, hailstorms, and localized flooding—affected more than 400,000 people across several countries, notably Cabo Verde, Niger, and Nigeria. Despite these challenges, the agropastoral outlook remains positive, with cereal production projected to be between 78 million and 88 million metric tons—a 1 to 14 percent increase over last year—and estimated tuber production of 267 million to 284 million metric tons, although pest infestations (fall armyworm, fruit flies, locusts, grain-eating birds) continue to threaten yields in some areas. Pastoral conditions are favorable overall, with strong forage and water availability, although insecurity and transhumance restrictions persist in parts of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.

Market conditions show mixed trends. Regionally, food prices remain above the five-year average, although some countries are observing a gradual seasonal decline following the lean season. Staple food prices remain extremely high in Ghana and Nigeria - more than 100 percent above the five-year average - and about 40 percent higher in Sierra Leone, reflecting ongoing inflation and currency pressures. By contrast, moderate declines are observed in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, supported by recent good harvests and national market regulation measures. Livestock prices are rising, and terms of trade are improving slightly for herders as cereal prices ease in several areas.

[2] Based on information from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Conflict, displacement, and economic instability continue to drive food and nutrition insecurity across the region. Violence and insecurity have disrupted market access and trade flows in parts of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Nigeria, and earlier flooding in Cabo Verde and persistent inflation in coastal economies such as Ghana and The Gambia continue to strain urban households. The food insecurity situation remains severe, affecting millions (IPC Phase 3+). Regional and national authorities, supported by the Economic Community of West African States, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and development partners, are strengthening early warning, post-harvest monitoring, and crisis-preparedness systems.

South Asia

India adopted a new tax scale for everyday consumer goods and services that took effect on September 22, 2025, that will facilitate access to food for lower- and middle-income people and increase investment and access to inputs by farmers and to other production factors necessary for food production and post-harvest activities. According to the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, the cost of food in India was 2.3 percent less in September 2025 than in September 2024.

In August 2025, in line with its vision to transform India into a developed economy by 2047, the government developed a new initiative to enhance agricultural productivity, implement crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage at the *panchayat* and block level, improve irrigation facilities, and facilitate availability of long- and short-term credit. The program will be implemented in 100 districts and benefit 17 million farmers.

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, 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

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

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

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

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

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

For access to the RTP data, visit RTP Data.

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

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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