THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Food Security UPDATE

Update December 19, 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

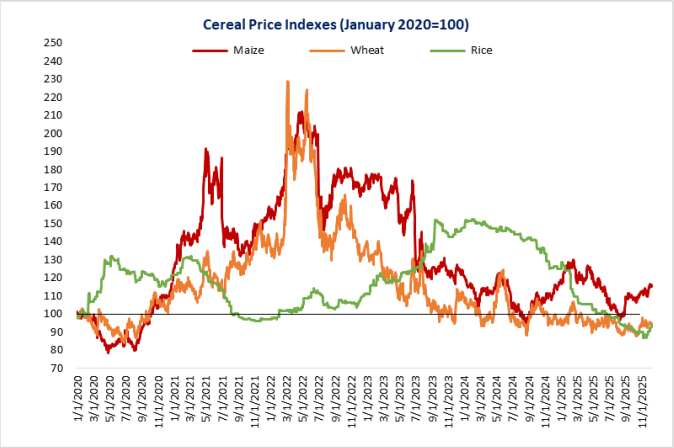
- Recent global assessments and projections paint a stark picture of worsening food insecurity, driven by compounding fragility, conflict, and climate shocks. The World Food Program's (WFP) Hunger Hotspots warns of deteriorating food security in 16 countries over the coming year, with Afghanistan, Somalia, and Syria re-entering the list. The WFP 2026 Global Outlook reports a 20 percent increase in the number of people facing acute food insecurity since 2020. The Global Hunger Index highlights conflict as the greatest driver of hunger, exacerbated by climate change, which is now a constant rather than episodic threat.
- Agricultural and cereal price indices have risen by 1 and 3 percent respectively since the previous update on October 31, while the export price index remained unchanged. Wheat, maize, and rice prices were 1, 4, and 5 percent higher. Year-on-year, maize prices are up 2 percent, wheat is down 3 percent, and rice is down 29 percent. According to the December 2025 AMIS report, global markets are well supplied, with wheat and rice prices falling, maize staying stable, soybean prices rising, and fertilizer costs easing slightly, although high input costs still limit demand in lower-margin systems.
- FAO's State of Food and Agriculture 2025 report highlights the immediate and long-term consequences of land degradation in agricultural productivity, food security, and ecosystem resilience.
- According to the 2025 State of the World's Children report, depending on where they live, more than 417 million children are severely deprived in at least two of the following basic needs: education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation and clean water. These conditions greatly limit households' ability to provide children with adequate, nutritious diets, particularly during periods of economic stress. The burden is most acute in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, which together account for a large proportion of the children facing extreme poverty and nutrition-related deprivation.

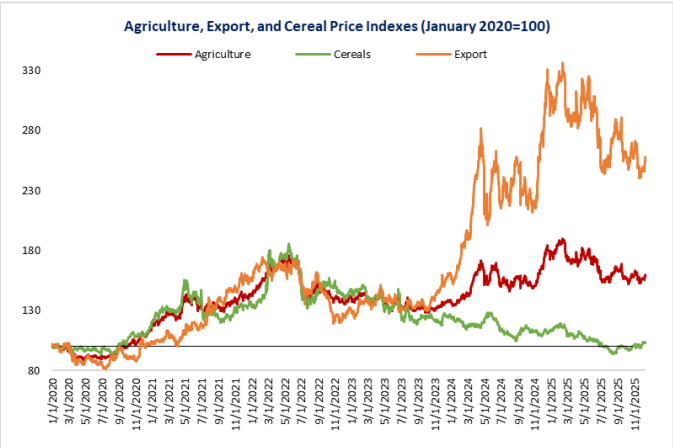
GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF DECEMBER 15, 2025)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 1 and 3 percent higher, respectively, and the export price index closed at the same level. The increase in the cereal price index was due to an increase in wheat, maize, and rice prices, which closed 1, 4, and 5 percent higher, respectively, than in the previous update. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 2 percent higher, whereas wheat and rice prices are 3 and 29 percent lower, respectively. Maize prices are 16 percent higher than in January 2020, whereas wheat and rice prices are 5 and 6 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 December 12 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 August and November 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 45.0 percent of low-income countries (10.6 percentage points lower than at the last update on October 31, 2025), 43.5 percent of lower-middle-income countries (7.6 percentage points lower), 41.9 percent of upper-middle-income countries (13.1 percentage points lower), and 9.1 percent of high-income countries (10.9 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 54 percent of the 166 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

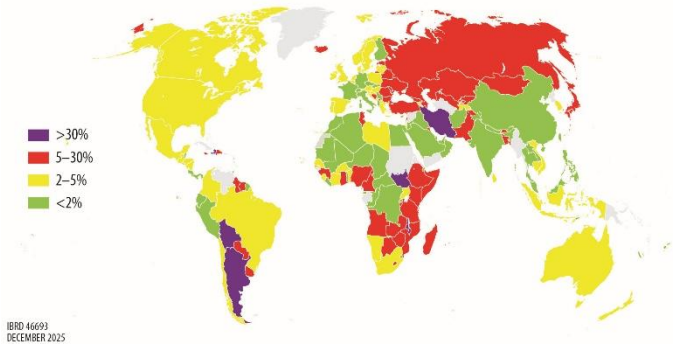
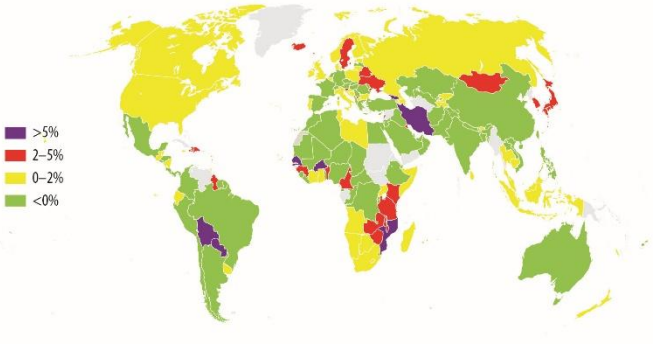


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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 August to November2025 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

Escalating Food Insecurity Projections Amid Conflict

Recent global assessments and projections paint a stark picture of worsening food insecurity driven by compounding fragility, conflict, and climate shocks. WFP's Hunger Hotspots warns of deteriorating food security in 16 countries over the coming year, with Afghanistan, Somalia, and Syria re-entering the list. The WFP 2026 Global Outlook reports a 20 percent increase in the number of people facing acute food insecurity since 2020. As a result, poorer diets and harmful coping strategies are accelerating acute child malnutrition, especially in conflict-affected and climate-exposed areas.

The Food Assistance Outlook Brief, published by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, projects the highest shares of populations requiring urgent food assistance in South Sudan (up to 50 percent); Yemen and Haiti (more than 25 percent); Somalia (around 20 percent); and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Ethiopia (10 percent). The Global Hunger Index emphasizes conflict as the greatest driver of hunger, exacerbated by climate change, which is now a constant rather than episodic threat. With progress on hunger reduction stalled or reversed in two-thirds of all countries since 2016, funding shortfalls, data gaps, and growing regional inequalities are pushing the goal of zero hunger well beyond 2030, potentially by more than a century at the current pace.

Global Agricultural Markets Remain Well Supplied Amid Policy Uncertainty and Uneven Price Trends

The December 2025 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor finds global agricultural markets broadly well supplied as the year closes, with mixed price movements across major commodities. Wheat and rice prices are lower than in December 2024, maize prices have remained relatively stable, and soybean prices have increased. Trade policy uncertainty drove market sentiment during much of 2025, although renewed optimism emerged in November, particularly around U.S.–China trade relations. Fertilizer prices eased modestly, but high input costs relative to crop prices continue to constrain demand, especially in lower-margin production systems.

The global supply–demand outlook for 2025/26 points to ample availability of wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans. Wheat production forecasts were revised upward on record output in Argentina and improved estimates for the United States, supporting higher ending stocks. Maize production forecasts remained broadly unchanged. Rice production prospects improved, particularly in Indonesia and parts of South and East Asia, with global stocks projected to reach record levels sufficient to cover more than four months of consumption. Soybean production forecasts were trimmed slightly because of lower U.S. yields, but higher exports from South America and stronger Chinese demand supported trade growth.

Crop conditions globally are mostly favorable, although weather variability remains a key risk. La Niña conditions, combined with a negative Indian Ocean Dipole earlier in the season and shorter-than-expected rains in parts of East Africa, whereas rainfall increased across the Indo-Pacific region. Extreme weather events affected some areas, particularly rice-producing areas in Southeast Asia.

Restoring Land and Productivity for a More Resilient Global Food System

The State of Food and Agriculture 2025 report by FAO highlights the immediate and long-term consequences of land degradation for agricultural productivity, food security, and ecosystem resilience. Agricultural expansion is responsible for nearly 90 percent of global deforestation, with cropland growth and pasture expansion infringing on forests, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Land-Use Change in Cropland and Forest Land According to Region and Subregion, 2001-2023

Source: FAO, State of Food and Agriculture 2025.

Of the world's 570 million farms, 85 percent are smallholdings of less than 2 hectares operating on only 9 percent of agricultural land, whereas farms larger than 1,000 hectares (0.1 percent of the total number of farms) control half of global farmland. Large farms produce 55 percent of crop-derived nutrients and most of the world's cereal, oils, and sugar crops. Although smallholder farmers produce just 16 percent of global food production, they are vital producers in low- and middle-income countries, providing 60 percent of local food.

Unsustainable agricultural practices, including monocropping, overgrazing, and excessive use of pesticides, have significantly degraded ecosystems over time. Intensive input use masks the effects of land degradation on crop yields but results in further deterioration and diminishing returns. It is estimated that, for every 10 percent increase in land degradation, yield gaps grow by 2 percent. The global cost of land degradation has been estimated at up to USD 300 billion annually.

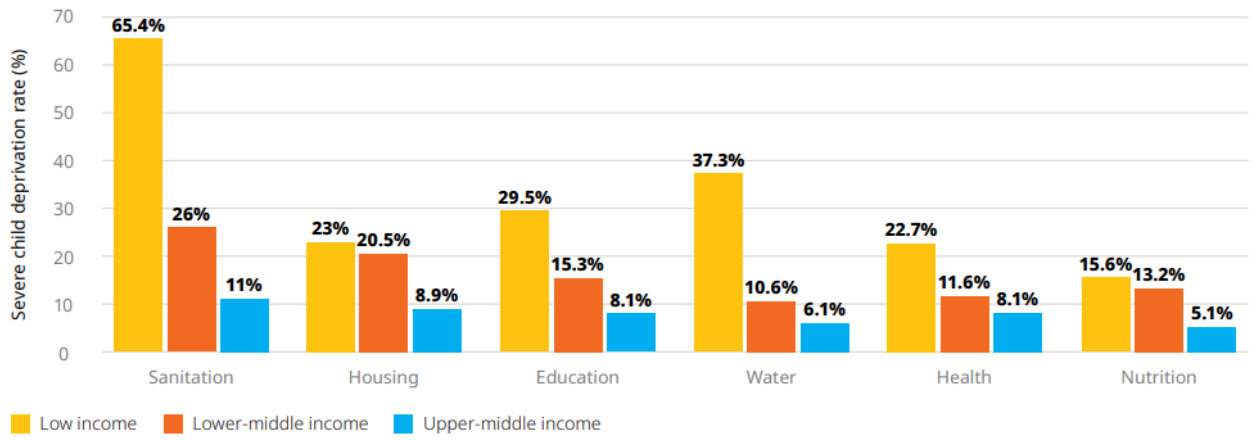
Smallholder farmers across the global South bear the brunt of land degradation, constrained by insecure land tenure, limited market access, and vulnerability to climate shocks. Eastern and Southern Asia are most affected because of excessive use of chemical fertilizers. Limited access to other inputs such as improved seeds and mechanization leads to heavy reliance on pesticides to protect yields amid economic and environmental stressors. In contrast, large-scale farms often have greater access to capital and technology, enabling them to optimize productivity and maintain land quality.

Closing the socioeconomic yield gap and ensuring global food security will depend on strengthening sustainable agriculture and restoring degraded lands. Reversing even one-tenth of existing land degradation would provide food for an additional 154 million people annually. Current restoration efforts could be improved by combining regulatory frameworks with incentive-based approaches to align private productivity goals with broader public benefits. Nuanced interventions that are sensitive to farm size, degradation drivers, and local capacity are essential for channeling effective investments and enhancing the long-term resilience of agrifood systems.

Food Security Implications from The State of the World's Children 2025

According to the 2025 State of the World's Children report, depending on where children live, more than 417 million are severely deprived in at least two of the following basic needs: education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation and clean water. These conditions greatly limit households' ability to provide children with adequate, nutritious diets, particularly during periods of economic stress. The burden is most acute in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, which together account for a large proportion of the children facing extreme poverty and nutrition-related deprivation.

Figure 4: Average Rates of Severe Deprivation According to Dimension and Country Income Group



Source: UNICEF, UNICEF analysis of data from MICS and DHS, compiled by Save the Children

Climate-related droughts and floods have reduced household food availability and increase malnutrition risks for children, whose nutritional needs are highest during early development. Conflict intensifies these risks by displacing families, disrupting child nutrition and health care services, and cutting off access to school meals and humanitarian assistance. As a result, children in fragile and conflict-affected settings face disproportionately high risks: roughly

half live in extreme poverty, where hunger and undernutrition become persistent conditions rather than temporary shocks.

The report makes clear that, when economic and climate- and conflict-related shocks converge, children's food and nutrition are among the first to erode.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Food and nutrition security is worsening in Eastern and Southern Africa because of weather events, conflicts, and economic pressure. La Niña is causing severe drought conditions in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse conditions are expected in the harvest period through January in most of South Sudan, mainly because of conflicts, a weakening economy, climate variability and change, and large numbers of returnees and refugees. Thousands of people continue to be displaced because of conflict that began in November 2025, despite efforts to de-escalate. Conflict has interrupted trade, work, and access to humanitarian assistance. South Sudan's poor macroeconomic conditions persist, with a deepening the fiscal crisis. The currency has depreciated by 35 to 50 percent, eroding household purchasing capacity. Prices this year remained 20 to 75 percent above last year's and the five-year average 115 to 160 percent higher. In Fangak (Jonglei) and Nasir (Upper Nile), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions are expected, with Catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) conditions occurring in remote locations. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions are expected to continue in Canal/Pigi (Jonglei); Longochuk, Panyikang, and Ulang (Upper Nile); and Pibor (Greater Pibor Administrative Area). Flooding has affected more than 1.4 million people across 39 counties in eight states. Floodwater remains high in the Sudd wetlands and along main rivers, decreasing access to food and income and leading to high levels of disease. Conflict- and flood-driven population displacement has continued. Pasture and livestock conditions are poor in severely flood- and conflict-affected counties, and the health of vegetation is below average. In Zimbabwe, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions have emerged as the lean season begins. This year, farmers own produced food-stock is depleted, which leads to food deficits. The areas most affected are Manical, Masvingo, Matabeleland North and South, and Midlands provinces and northern parts of Mashonaland province. The surplus-producing areas have transitioned from Minimal (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions. Atypically low grain flows from surplus to deficit areas continue to constrain maize grain market supplies, and prices increases above the seasonal averages are expected Inflationary pressures continue to erode the purchasing power of poor households. Rainfall in November was favorable across the country, enabling farmers to start planting or intensify land preparation, and pastures are regenerating and are expected to improve livestock conditions. The purchase of crop inputs has increased but is constrained by low purchasing power of low-income households.

East Asia and the Pacific

East Asia and the Pacific continues to demonstrate resilience in food security, supported by robust agricultural output and strategic export growth. The latest World Bank Lao Economic Monitor reports that agricultural output

in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) is projected to grow by 3.3 percent in 2025 and 3.1 percent in 2026, contributing 0.5 percentage points to real gross domestic product (GDP) growth. The share of workers in agriculture and the prevalence of commercial farming have both increased. Agricultural exports reached a record USD 1.5 billion in the first 10 months of the year, exceeding the annual target. Domestic food production has increased, averaging 6.75 million metric tons annually, including an average of 3.77 million metric tons of rice per year, and meeting 96 percent of national food targets. In Myanmar, the wet-season rice harvest in November covered 1.09 million hectares, accounting for 18.2 percent of the total planted area of 6.0 million hectares. Harvesting progress is slightly ahead of last year. Production reached 4.8 million metric tons, at a yield of 4.4 metric tons per hectare, slightly higher than last year because of favorable weather conditions during the wet season. The Vietnamese National Statistics Office, under the Ministry of Finance, reported a trade surplus of USD 19.56 billion. Exports of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products totalled USD 58.13 billion (up 12.9 percent), and imports totalled USD 40.5 billion (up 11.5 percent), resulting in a sectoral trade surplus of USD 17.59 billion, nearly matching the national surplus. These figures highlight agriculture's critical role in sustaining Viet Nam's trade performance. The Indonesian agricultural sector grew by 6.5 percent, driven by greater demand for chicken meat and eggs because of the Free Nutritious Meal (FNM) program, with the food crops subsector growing by 9.9 percent. The sector contributed 14.3 percent to national GDP in 2025, the highest in six years. The Statistics Indonesia/Central Statistics Agency estimated that domestic rice production from January to December 2025 would reach 35 million metric tons, a 13.4 percent increase over the previous year, and reach the highest level since 2019. This strong performance has enabled the government to maintain a zero rice-import policy, following President Prabowo Subianto's directive to maintain national self-sufficiency. The government rice reserve stock stands at 3.8 million metric tons, with further absorption expected during the main harvest period in early 2026.

Domestic food price trends remain mixed across the region. In Lao PDR, inflation rose from 4.3 percent in October to 4.8 percent in November, although prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages fell by 1.8 percent month on month, with fresh onions down 22.6 percent, pork down 4.1 percent, and beef and buffalo meat down 3 percent. In the Philippines, food inflation for the bottom 30 percent of households declined to 2.7 percent in November 2025, driven by lower rice and corn prices, although increases in the prices of fish and other seafood, fruits, and nuts partially offset these gains. Cereals, including rice, corn, flour, bread, pasta, and related products, remained the top contributor to food inflation. Rice production was 12.6 percent higher year on year, contributing to 2.8 percent growth in the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sector in the third quarter of 2025. In Myanmar, food prices moderated but remain structurally unstable. An International Food Policy Research Institute survey on 2025 dry season rice production and prospects for the 2025 monsoon season found that Myanmar's rice sector is under acute cost–price pressure. The cost of the national basic food basket was 4 percent lower month on month in October and 18 percent year on year, with rice prices down 19 percent annually and salt down 9 percent. Meanwhile, egg and onion prices jumped by 12 and 19 percent, respectively, in October. With 12.4 million food-insecure people and 3.6 million internally displaced persons as of November 2025, Myanmar remains classified as a hunger hotspot of very high concern in the latest WFP global food security report. Critical underfunding of its 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, which is only 15 percent financed, exacerbates the problem. The Statistics Indonesia/Central Statistics Agency recorded that the price of medium-grade rice in early November 2025 was 1.1

percent lower than in October 2025. The price of broiler chickens had increased by 9.3 percent and of chicken eggs by 2.9 percent because of demand from the FNM program.

Structural reforms are shaping agricultural policy and rural livelihoods. The Lao central bank's 2025–2030 strategy, which aligns with national self-reliance goals, prioritizes monetary stability, with an inflation target of 5 percent or less, and expansion of agricultural credit to 20 percent of total lending, promoting financial inclusion. These measures support a shift toward commercial farming, which 60.2 percent of rural households practice. Myanmar's rice sector is facing its least profitable season in five years. Farmgate paddy prices have fallen by 15 percent, whereas input costs have risen by 16 to 21 percent, and labor wages have surged by nearly 50 percent amid conscription and displacement. Combined with earthquake damage and ongoing conflict, these pressures have stifled recovery, leaving rural households increasingly vulnerable. The Philippines, although not experiencing shocks of the same magnitude, remains focused on sustaining cereal production and monitoring differences in inflation across income groups to safeguard nutritional access. In Indonesia, the National Nutrition Agency projects a need for at least 6 million new farmers to support animal food supply for the FNM initiative. The government is investing in integrated poultry farms in East Java Province and outside Java Island, fish farms (covering 20,000 hectares and aquaculture across 500 districts), and dairy farms (covering 500,000 hectares), with major projects planned for 2026 to strengthen protein-based food production in support of the FNM program. Danantara, Indonesia's sovereign wealth fund, plans to allocate approximately USD 1.2 billion to support poultry farm constructions. The government would also build animal feed factories to strengthen the national livestock sector, reducing production costs and maintaining price stability.

Europe and Central Asia

Kazakhstan achieved a record agricultural harvest in 2025, collecting 27.1 million metric tons of grain—including 20.3 million metric tons of wheat—and 4.5 million metric tons of oilseeds and million metric tons of legumes. Despite a reduction in wheat acreage, quality remained strong, with more than half of soft wheat suitable for food use. Additional outputs included 2.9 million metric tons of potatoes, 3.8 million metric tons of vegetables, and 2.6 million metric tons of melons. Exports between September and October reached 2.2 million metric tons, 21 percent more year on year, with new markets in Europe, North Africa, and Asia and an estimated export potential of 13 million metric tons. The government aims to boost grain exports to China to 2 million metric tons annually, reflecting steady growth driven by modern technologies and crop diversification.

Georgia is advancing efforts to have its traditional wheat cultivation practices recognized as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Intangible Cultural Heritage. This initiative highlights the role of heritage crops in promoting agrobiodiversity and resilient food systems. Preserving endemic wheat varieties not only safeguards cultural identity, but also supports sustainable agriculture, dietary diversity, and nutrition security. By integrating heritage into modern food systems, Georgia sets an example of how cultural and ecological values can align to strengthen global food security strategies.

Uzbekistan has initiated a large-scale grassland restoration program under a presidential decree aimed at strengthening food security and ecosystem protection. Covering more than 21 million hectares of degraded land,

the plan includes creating a grassland database management center, developing a digital monitoring system, and introducing modern technologies such as drones and seed production for desert-steppe plants. The initiative will establish communal grazing areas, rebuild infrastructure, and adopt best practices from China and Mongolia. Backed by USD 63 million in funding from the Asian Development Bank, the project seeks to improve livestock feed supply, enhance climate resilience, and boost meat and dairy export potential, with completion targeted for July 2026.

Agriculture ministers from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan signed a joint declaration in Tashkent establishing a regional food security plan through 2030. The agreement aims to strengthen cooperation on sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and trade integration to ensure stable food supplies across Central Asia. Key priorities include harmonizing standards, improving logistics and storage infrastructure, boosting production of strategic crops, and enhancing emergency response mechanisms for food shortages. The plan underscores the region's commitment to collective action in addressing food security challenges amid climate change and global market volatility.

The latest Joint Research Center Monitoring Agricultural ResourceS Bulletin reports that, although most EU summer crops achieved near- or above-average yields, southeastern Europe faced significant challenges, with grain, maize, and sunflower yields dropping between 3 and 10 percent below the five-year average because of persistent drought and localized weather extremes. Regions in Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, and Romania experienced prolonged drought followed by sudden excessive wetness, leading to poorly developed crops and low yields, and Greece and Türkiye also saw a reduction in output because of hot, dry conditions. In contrast, winter crop sowing is progressing well across much of Europe, supported by favorable conditions, although delays persist in areas with overly wet or dry soils.

In the latest FAO Food Price Index release, global food commodity prices continued to ease in November 2025, with the overall index averaging 125.1 points, down for the third consecutive month, reflecting declines in dairy, meat, sugar, and oils that more than offset a rise in cereal prices—particularly wheat and maize—supported by firm demand and some regional supply concerns. Overall, the index remains slightly below its November 2024 level and significantly lower than the peaks seen in 2022, underscoring ongoing softening of international food prices that could relieve import cost pressures across Europe and Central Asia, although the modest increase in cereal quotations linked to supply and geopolitical factors highlights the continued vulnerability of staple food markets in the region and underlines the importance of monitoring price trends to safeguard food and nutrition security.

On December 10, Uzbekistan announced a year-round food market intervention mechanism to stabilize prices and strengthen food security. The system will allow the government to release or purchase food from reserves to prevent sharp price fluctuations. Complementary measures include low-interest loans (12 percent) for farmers, guarantees covering up to 50 percent of loans, and free distribution of virus-free potato mini-tubers to seed farms. Food exports have surged 37 percent to USD 3.2 billion, marking a record high for the country.

As of early December, Kazakhstan's domestic wheat prices remained stable amid rail export bottlenecks at Saryagash while the tenge strengthened against major currencies. Class 3 wheat traded at approximately 125,000

tenge/metric ton (~USD 191/metric ton) for export, reflecting logistical constraints rather than supply shortages. Authorities are negotiating freight prioritization rules to ease congestion and maintain the flow of flour to Central Asian neighbors.

Tajikistan seeks substantial meat imports to bolster food security. On December 9–10, Tajikistan signaled plans to import 100,000 metric tons of meat from Pakistan, valued at more than USD 50 million, to address domestic protein gaps and stabilize prices. This move underscores the country's vulnerability to food inflation and climate shocks, as highlighted in the Global Report on Food Crises 2025, which lists Tajikistan as a regional food security risk zone.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Recent extreme weather events are exacerbating food-security challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean. Jamaica continues to face severe food-security and humanitarian challenges more than a month after Hurricane Melissa made landfall. The storm displaced more than 279,000 people from 90,000 households, with limited returns as families move from shelters into informal accommodations. Humanitarian partners have reached nearly 280,000 people with food assistance and hot meals, yet critical service gaps persist: 21 percent of households remain without electricity and 17.5 percent lack access to safe drinking water, intensifying daily hardships and health risks. An active leptospirosis outbreak resulting in 12 confirmed deaths has triggered expanded public health, water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions. Although national authorities lead coordination efforts are leading to early recovery, substantial needs are expected to persist.

Haiti is facing even sharper deterioration after Melissa. Torrential rains and flooding damaged homes, crops, livestock, and key transportation corridors, contributing to a surge in food insecurity; approximately 51 percent of the population—5.7 million people—are in IPC Phase 3+, with projections rising to more than 5.9 million by March 2026. The hurricane's impacts have compounded already-severe economic pressures, driving price hikes and further undermining food availability and access.

Similarly, in South America, extreme rainfall has caused acute localized disruptions. In early December, Colombia faced severe flooding, with the National Meteorological Institute reporting that 10 hours of intense rainfall—equivalent to the volume normally received in an entire month—hit Leticia in Amazonas Department. Approximately 1,100 people in 18 neighborhoods were affected, with 218 homes damaged and at least 15 residents evacuated to temporary shelters. Local authorities have requested a declaration of public calamity, with a landslide threatening the main water supply pipeline, placing water access for about 12,000 people at immediate risk.

The World Bank recently published a review of public policy responses to food price crises. The 2022 food and fuel price surge pushed regional inflation to a 14-year high of 6.5 percent, with food price inflation surpassing overall inflation in 18 of 21 Latin American and Caribbean countries. In 2022, governments adopted 177 policy measures—more than double those in 2008 (83) and nearly six times the number in 2011 (30)—mostly in the form of subsidies (37 percent), tax measures (15 percent), and social assistance (22 percent)—although most interventions were generalized and fiscally costly, with only 30 percent concluded by mid-2023. The report highlights limited progress in structural reforms to address underlying vulnerabilities such as low investment in climate-smart agriculture, logistics, and water management, underscoring the need for more-resilient, better-targeted policy approaches.

Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

Food insecurity in Gaza remains severe, with winter conditions aggravating the situation. WFP operations have expanded for the second consecutive month amid ceasefire conditions, reaching 1.8 million people across all of Gaza in November, although the situation remains highly fragile as ongoing administrative and movement restrictions continue to limit aid deliveries. Prices for basic food commodities have decreased across all governorates but remain above pre-conflict levels, making them inaccessible to most people. Consequently, although food consumption increased slightly from October to November, it remains far below pre-conflict levels. Gaza's agricultural system cannot sustain any short-term recovery because of widespread destruction, leading to full reliance on aid deliveries. The FAO estimates that only 4 percent of cropland and 17 percent of greenhouses are undamaged and accessible. Similarly, only 9 percent of wells and 7 percent of agricultural infrastructure remain accessible and undamaged. In the West Bank, widespread assaults on farmers, trees, and agricultural infrastructure have disrupted the olive harvest season.

The population in northeastern Syria is facing widespread food insecurity, with 77 percent experiencing recurring food shortages and many parents skipping meals to provide food for their children. The WFP and the OPEC Fund have signed an agreement to provide monthly electronic food vouchers to 1.6 million vulnerable Syrians, aiming to ease food insecurity. Shipments carrying more than 70,000 metric tons of wheat from Ukraine and Russia have arrived in Syria as part of government efforts to bolster strategic grain reserves and increase national food security.

Yemen's acute food insecurity is expected to worsen further, driven by economic deterioration, escalating conflict, economic sanctions, adverse weather conditions, population displacement, and disrupted supply chains. A decline in staple crop yields observed by the end of November 2025 is putting additional pressure on food security. Funding constraints threaten to limit emergency assistance significantly from January 2026 on.

South Asia

South Asia's food and nutrition security landscape remains complex, shaped by a mix of economic pressures, natural disasters, and evolving policy responses. Despite some improvements, persistent vulnerabilities and disparities continue to challenge progress toward regional food security targets.

Bhutan remains highly dependent on cereal imports—particularly rice from India—to meet its national food requirements. The FAO projects that the 2025 cereal harvest will be approximately 73,000 metric tons, which is 7 percent below the five-year average, primarily because of a gradual reduction in cultivated area as land shifts to vegetables, cash crops, and infrastructure. Although overall yields are average because of favorable weather, certain regions experienced declines from dry spells, floods, and landslides. The 2025 Integrated Crop and Livestock Census indicates that vegetable production grew by 4 percent in 2024, reaching nearly 28,000 metric tons. Meanwhile, cattle numbers fell by 2 percent, with more than 14,000 bovine deaths mainly attributed to disease and wildlife predation. In contrast, poultry and pig populations increased by 13 and 15 percent, respectively, and egg production rose by 15 percent to nearly 98 million eggs. Annual headline inflation reached 3.9 percent in

September 2025 (up from 2.5 percent in September 2024), driven largely by a 5.7 percent increase in the Food Index. Contributing factors include higher prices for imported food—especially vegetables and staples—stemming from adverse weather in India, supply chain disruptions, and an increase in transportation costs. Bhutan's reliance on food imports from India heightens its vulnerability to external price shocks, and rising food prices continue to exert inflationary pressure and reduce affordability.

In India, government incentives, including minimum support prices and input subsidies, are driving record wheat plantings and increasing cereal production. Wheat output reached 117.5 million metric tons in 2025, contributing to a 2.3 percent rise in total cereal production and boosting stocks to an estimated 80.6 million metric tons by 2026. Cereal exports are forecast to be above the five-year average, reflecting large rice surpluses. The FAO Food Price Index declined for the third consecutive month in November 2025, signaling some relief in food prices.

Nepal's Global Hunger Index 2025 score is 14.8 (moderate), ranking 72 out of 123 countries. Although only 5.3 percent of the population is undernourished, child stunting remains high at 26 percent. Low undernourishment suggests that overall food availability and market access are improving, yet high stunting signals persistent deficits in diet quality, maternal and child care, and health care services. Nepal has made substantial progress since 2000, improving from a "serious" hunger score of 37.1, but national gains have largely stagnated since 2016, with child stunting remaining the most persistent challenge. The 2025 report also flags subnational disparities, noting that food security conditions in provinces such as Karnali have worsened or remained stagnant, underscoring the need for stronger, coordinated, multisector nutrition and food system interventions aligned with Sustainable Development Goals targets.

Sri Lanka's food and nutrition security remains precarious, shaped by the lingering effects of the 2022 crisis and economic adjustment. In 2025, it is projected that poverty will fall to 22.3 percent, but 16 percent of households are food insecure, and 26 percent consume inadequate diets. Food inflation surged, with prices up 132 percent between 2021 and 2024, forcing poorer households into negative coping strategies. Nutrition outcomes have deteriorated; underweight and stunting rates have increased, particularly in the estate and Northern districts. Cyclone Ditwah's landfall in November 2025 brought severe flooding and infrastructure damage, affecting more than 2 million people and further disrupting food and water supply chains, compounding malnutrition and vulnerability. It damaged the agricultural sector extensively, resulting in significant losses of crops, destruction of standing plantations, and disruption of livestock activities. Preliminary assessments indicate that more than 191,000 acres of cropland have been affected, including rice, maize, onions, potatoes, chilies, and soybeans. Although some of these losses are covered under the mandatory government crop insurance scheme, the destruction is expected to reduce employment opportunities substantially and threaten incomes of households that rely on seasonal farm work, potentially leading to short-term food insecurity. In addition to crop losses, irrigation infrastructure such as tanks, canals, and distribution networks has sustained severe damage across multiple districts, further impeding recovery efforts. Agricultural assets, including farm machinery, storage facilities, processing units, and fencing, have also been affected, limiting farmers' capacity to resume production quickly.

West and Central Africa

Food and nutrition security conditions in West and Central Africa remain fragile, although seasonal improvements are emerging as the main harvests progress. Agricultural prospects for the 2025/26 season are positive; cereal production is projected at 82.9 million metric tons, up 7.3 percent from last year, and tuber production is expected to rise by 3.2 percent, although hailstorms, pest infestations (fall armyworm, locusts, fruit flies), and earlier flooding decreased yields in parts of Cabo Verde, the Gulf of Guinea, and localized zones in Niger and Nigeria. Pastoral conditions remain generally good, supported by strong forage availability, although bushfires, localized water deficits, and transhumance restrictions continue to disrupt herd mobility.

Food prices have continued to ease across the Sahel as new harvests reach markets, with coarse grain prices falling significantly year on year—by up to 44 percent in Burkina Faso, 41 percent in Chad, 56 percent in Niger, and 50 percent in Mali. These declines reflect greater supply and government-subsidized cereal sales. Prices remain high in coastal economies such as Ghana and The Gambia, where inflationary pressures persist despite recent stabilization of the Ghanaian cedi. Livestock markets are well supplied, and terms of trade for pastoralists have improved in many Sahelian areas as cereal prices decline. At the same time, conflict-affected areas in the Liptako-Gourma region, Lake Chad Basin, and northwest Nigeria continue to face disrupted trade flows, lower market functionality, and weaker livestock prices. Short-term food security concerns remain acute in northern Nigeria, where the IPC Acute Malnutrition update estimates that 6.4 million children under five will suffer from acute malnutrition through September 2026, including 2 million experiencing severe acute malnutrition, driven by conflict, disease outbreaks, and limited access to services.

Conflict, displacement, climate shocks, and funding constraints continue to shape regional vulnerabilities despite improved production and market conditions. Nearly 4 million people across the Sahel remain displaced because of conflict and climate events, with repeated movements weakening household coping capacity. Several countries are implementing or expanding national response plans; nine West African countries mobilized 177.9 billion West African francs (USD 318 million) in 2025 for food and nutrition response activities, although financing gaps persist. Regional institutions (Economic Community of West African States, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, West African Economic and Monetary Union) are intensifying early warning, transhumance monitoring, and phytosanitary surveillance, but operational constraints—including delayed Cadre Harmonisé data collection in several countries—limit the availability of updated consolidated food insecurity figures for December. As the region enters the post-harvest period, sustained attention is required to maintain market stability, support nutrition response efforts, and strengthen resilience against recurring shocks.

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 December 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 DECEMBER 2024–NOVEMBER 2025 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-4.5	-3.0	-2.2	-1.0	-0.7	-1.7	-2.1	0.4	1.3	-0.8		
Burkina Faso		8.6	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.8	5.9	1.9	-2.4	2.6		
Burundi	38.8	39.1	38.9	40.2	46.2	43.7	42.6	38.9	32.8	29.4	24.9	
Central African Republic	7.2	10.5	8.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.4	-0.4	1.2	-1.8		
Chad						-5.4	-6.3	-7.4	-3.1	-6.4		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.7	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.3	1.8	
Ethiopia	18.7	15.8	14.6	11.9	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.1	12.7	12.1	10.2	10.6
Gambia	12.5	12.3	12.7	10.2	8.6	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.6	
Guinea	8.1	0.0	5.5	5.2	4.5	5.1	6.9	7.4	7.9			
Guinea-Bissau	9.1	15.1	13.4	15.3	8.8	3.3	1.3					
Liberia	10.2	13.4	11.7	9.3	7.7	7.9	5.5	4.1	2.2	2.9	1.9	
Madagascar	7.4	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.0		
Malawi	35.6	36.0	38.5	37.7	35.8	32.7	31.7	32.5	33.7	33.0	32.4	
Mali	5.7	7.4	7.2	6.1	4.4	4.1	1.0	-1.3	-3.6	-3.7	-4.3	
Mozambique	10.4	12.2	12.0	12.2	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.0	11.9	11.9	11.5	9.5
Niger	-13.9	11.6	11.9	10.3	3.3	-1.9	-9.4	-11.6	-16.6	-14.7	-11.2	-9.9
Rwanda	5.7	4.1	1.4	3.6	8.2	10.0	10.7	6.6	5.0	4.0	1.0	-1.1
Sierra Leone	13.9	14.8	13.4	10.3	8.6	5.4	4.6	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	
Somalia	-1.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	4.5	1.4	0.8	1.5	4.8	5.3	
South Sudan											106.0	
Sudan												
Syria												
Togo	2.2	9.5	8.2	8.2	6.0	2.1	2.7	-1.3	-1.1	-7.3	-2.9	-1.6
Uganda	-0.7	0.2	4.3	3.1	2.4	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.0	7.4	6.1	4.0
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	4.0	4.3	6.3	7.3	4.0	-1.7	-4.7	-5.1	-7.2	-7.6	-5.0	
Angola	22.5	23.1	23.6	23.8	24.2	23.8	23.0	21.8	19.9	18.2	16.9	17.8
Bangladesh	12.9	10.7	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.4
Belize	5.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	

Benin	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.7	3.6	3.0	5.9	3.8	6.1	7.8	6.2	4.6
Bhutan	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.3	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.6	
Bolivia	15.4	19.2	21.5	25.3	23.9	28.3	37.8	37.2	36.7	36.2	34.0	32.9
Cabo Verde	0.5	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.9	0.6	-0.9	1.2
Cambodia	4.2	7.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	
Cameroon	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.0	5.9	6.3	
Congo, Rep.	6.0	3.7	2.8	2.9	0.8	-1.1	-4.0	-3.6	-1.8	0.2	-0.8	
Cote d`Ivoire	1.0	4.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	-0.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.7	2.1	
Djibouti	-0.9	-3.8	-2.6	-2.9	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	-1.7	-0.2	0.5	-0.5	
East Timor	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.9
Egypt	20.3	20.8	3.7	6.6	6.0	11.0	6.9	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.5	0.7
El Salvador	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.5	1.4	2.3
Eswatini	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.4			
Ghana	27.8	28.3	28.1	26.5	25.0	22.8	16.3	15.1	14.8	10.8	9.5	6.6
Haiti	36.2	36.7	37.5	28.2	29.7	29.9	31.5	32.7	34.4	35.1		
Honduras	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.6	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.9
India	7.7	5.7	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	-1.4	-3.7	-2.8
Indonesia	1.9	3.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.2	3.5	4.0	5.3	5.4	4.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	26.3	27.2	36.4	40.8	42.3	40.9	41.6	46.6	50.8	57.5	64.2	66.1
Kenya	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.7
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	6.1	7.6	7.7	8.5	10.1	10.2	11.5	13.1	10.7	10.6	
Lao People`s Democratic Republic	17.2	14.4	10.8	8.6	9.7	5.7	5.2	4.1	3.1	1.9	0.4	1.4
Lesotho	5.6	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.8	
Mauritania	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
Mongolia	8.8	9.3	9.6	8.3	6.9	5.7	5.6	6.4	10.0	10.5	11.8	12.0
Morocco	0.7	3.3	4.6	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	-0.3	
Myanmar												
Nepal	10.0	7.7	5.0	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.5	-1.2	-2.3	-1.3	-2.5	-3.3
Nicaragua	3.1	2.5	4.3	1.7	0.4	-0.7	-2.3	-2.7	-0.8	1.9	2.6	3.3
Nigeria	17.9	26.1	23.5	21.8	21.3	21.2	22.0	22.7	21.9	16.9	13.1	11.1
Pakistan	0.3	-3.1	-4.1	-5.1	-4.8	3.1	2.6	0.9	-1.8	5.0	5.6	5.5
Palestinian Territories	80.1	21.9	-12.3	-2.2	37.7	76.0	193.7	211.9	112.1	41.2	-10.1	-42.9

Papua New Guinea	4.8			6.3			4.4					
Philippines	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	-0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.3
Samoa	6.9	6.1	2.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.8	10.9	7.8	3.8	-1.3	
Senegal	0.1	3.0	0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.3	0.6	2.8	3.9	4.9	3.2	4.9
Sri Lanka	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	0.8	2.9	5.9	4.2	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.0
Tajikistan	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.4	6.6
Tunisia	7.4	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9
Ukraine	14.2	14.1	15.0	17.2	19.8	22.2	23.2	22.5	20.4	17.2	15.3	11.8
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.9	5.3	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.9
Vietnam	4.6	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.7	2.1	3.3
Zambia	18.6	19.2	20.6	18.9	18.7	17.9	16.7	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.1	13.9
Zimbabwe	83.4	80.6	65.1	52.7	46.4	49.2	49.3	49.5	47.9	41.9	22.6	16.9
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.2
Argentina	94.7	64.7	52.0	45.6	41.4	35.5	32.3	30.6	27.8	27.3	28.6	31.1
Armenia	1.8	2.3	4.4	5.4	5.1	7.4	6.1	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.2	3.4
Azerbaijan	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.5	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.2	6.6	7.9	8.2	7.1
Belarus	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.8	9.2	10.1	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9	5.2	5.7	6.3	7.3	8.0	8.8	9.1	7.4	5.8	5.3	
Botswana	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5
Brazil	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.4	6.6	5.5	3.9
Bulgaria	2.7	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.8	6.7	7.3	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.3	5.0
China	-0.4	0.5	-3.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-1.6	-4.4	-4.5	-2.9	0.2
Colombia	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	5.0	5.2	5.7	4.8
Costa Rica	2.4	6.2	6.7	4.8	1.0	0.1	0.8	-1.0	-2.7	-1.9	-0.6	-1.6
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	3.6	2.6	3.5	4.0	5.7	8.0
Ecuador	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.9
Equatorial Guinea	3.8	2.1	2.1	4.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.6	-1.5	
Fiji	0.8	7.8	-1.6	-2.0	-5.5	-3.3	-2.0	-3.8	-7.6	-8.2	-8.4	-3.9
Gabon	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3								
Georgia	3.6	3.0	3.7	6.6	7.0	8.3	10.1	10.4	10.0	11.9	11.7	10.3
Grenada												

Guatemala	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	2.2
Guyana	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.4	10.3	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	6.2	
Iraq	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.9	3.0	2.0	-0.2	-2.3	-2.3	-1.5	-2.4	
Jamaica	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.4	7.5	6.5	4.7	3.7	0.4	0.7	3.1	7.0
Jordan	2.6	3.1	2.0	0.3	1.7	3.0	2.6	0.1	-1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.9
Kazakhstan	5.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.8	13.6	13.4
Kosovo, Republic of	2.4	2.8	3.7	6.2	6.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.5	8.6	8.4	9.3
Lebanon	22.2	20.9	20.5	21.4	20.9	21.4	20.8	21.9	23.5	23.9	19.4	
Libya	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	
Malaysia	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	
Maldives	4.9	7.4	6.3	6.1	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.4	
Mauritius	7.1	1.3	-5.7	0.8	7.8	9.3	8.8	3.8	1.9	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Mexico	4.4	1.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	5.1	4.5	2.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.0
Moldova, Republic of	7.4	7.7	8.2	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.7	8.7	6.9	7.0	6.5
Montenegro	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.2	3.7	4.7	4.9	5.2	6.3	5.6	3.5
Namibia	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0
North Macedonia, Republic of	5.1	5.0	5.9	1.5	0.8	4.1	5.5	6.0	5.4	3.3	6.3	4.7
Panama	0.1								-9.9	-9.8	-9.3	0.3
Paraguay	5.3	4.4	4.9	6.4	4.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	8.8	9.8	10.3	10.0
Peru	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	-0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2
Romania	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.4	7.7	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.6
Russian Federation	11.1	11.1	11.7	12.4	12.7	12.5	11.9	10.8	9.8	9.5	9.3	7.5
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.7	6.7	7.4	7.2	0.5	-1.0	-2.1
South Africa	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.4	3.8	
Suriname	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9	0.0	1.6	3.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	
Thailand	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.5
Turkey	43.6	41.5	34.8	36.9	35.8	32.4	29.7	27.3	33.1	35.8	34.8	26.9
Venezuela												
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												

Aruba	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Australia	3.0			3.2			3.0			3.1	3.2	
Austria	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.1	3.5	
Bahamas	2.3	0.2		-0.1	-1.7	-1.3						
Bahrain	-0.2	-1.6	-0.8	-1.7	-4.2	-9.0	-3.6	-6.2	-3.8	-0.6	-1.5	
Barbados	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	
Belgium	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.0
Bermuda	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.7			1.1				
Brunei Darussalam	-1.5	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.3	
Canada	0.6	-0.6	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.4	
Cayman Islands	3.5			3.0			3.1					
Chile	3.3	2.9	2.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	4.1	2.6	3.1
Croatia	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.9	6.1	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.0
Cyprus	8.1	5.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	-1.2	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-2.7	-3.8
Czech Republic	1.3	4.6	4.2	5.9	4.0	5.2	6.1	4.9	4.5	2.4	3.3	1.9
Denmark	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.1
Estonia	5.4	4.2	5.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	8.4	9.1	9.2	7.7	6.3	6.5
Faroe Islands	4.1			4.6			4.7			4.6		
Finland	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6
France	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7
Germany	2.0	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.2
Greece	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.4
Hong Kong	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Hungary	5.4	6.0	7.1	7.0	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	4.7	3.9	3.2
Iceland	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.7
Ireland	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2
Israel	3.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.3	1.9	0.9	2.3	2.9
Italy	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.9
Japan	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	
Korea, Republic of	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.0	3.2	4.7	3.0	3.2	4.6
Kuwait	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.0			
Latvia	4.9	4.0	4.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.0	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.0	3.6
Lithuania	1.3	2.4	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.6	4.4	4.7	4.0
Luxembourg	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8
Macao	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	

Malta	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.7	
Netherlands	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.8
New Caledonia	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	0.9	-1.6	0.1
New Zealand	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.7	4.4
Norway	3.9	4.7	7.6	8.6	3.1	5.0	4.4	5.6	4.7	5.8	5.7	4.2
Oman	1.8	1.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-1.5	-1.7	-0.6	0.4	0.9
Poland	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.7
Portugal	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.5
Qatar	-1.0	-5.4	-4.5	0.6	0.3	-0.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.4	-0.7	-1.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3
Seychelles	3.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.9
Singapore	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	
Slovakia	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.6	1.4	0.9
Slovenia	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	5.1	4.7	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	4.4
Spain	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Sweden	1.1	1.5	3.2	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.4
Switzerland	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6
Taiwan	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.5
Trinidad and Tobago	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.6	3.3	2.9	1.5	0.9	
United Arab Emirates	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.8			
United Kingdom	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.8	
United States	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1		
Uruguay	5.2	4.1	3.7	6.5	5.8	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.3

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.

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org