



Food Security UPDATE

Update February 14, 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

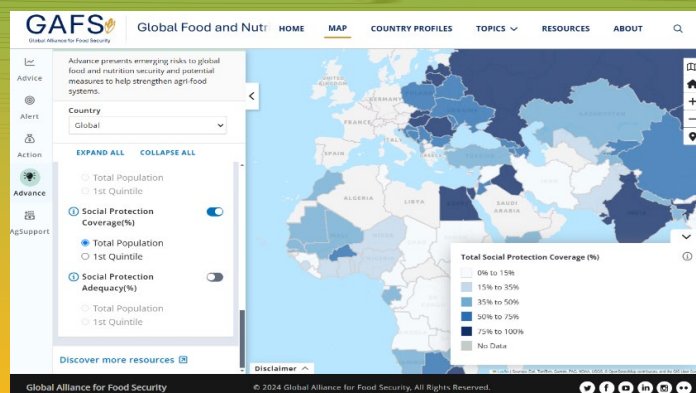
Food security continues to be at alarming levels in most low-income countries, particularly in Africa with an estimated 61.6 million food-insecure people in East Africa and that nearly 50 million people projected to face food insecurity in Western and Central Africa. Conflicts and climate change continue to be the main driver of food insecurity.

- Since the last update, agricultural and export price indices have risen, closing at 3 percent and 6 percent higher, respectively. The cereal price index closed at the same level
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in most low-income countries.
- According to the [February 2025 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#), global prices of AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans) are currently lower than they were a year ago, with the exception of maize, where international export prices reached a 15-month peak amid supply concerns.
- [The 2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises report](#) revealed that, on average, only 3% (USD 6.3 billion) of total development funding is allocated to the food sector—far less than the 33% (USD 10.3 billion) directed toward global humanitarian assistance.
- A recent World Bank [blog post](#) presents five alarming statistics that highlight the urgency of the global food and nutrition security situation and the vital role of data innovations in combating global hunger.
- The World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects [report](#), released in January 2025, warns of persistent economic stagnation, with global growth projected to hold at 2.7 percent through 2026.

Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

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

[Explore more.](#)

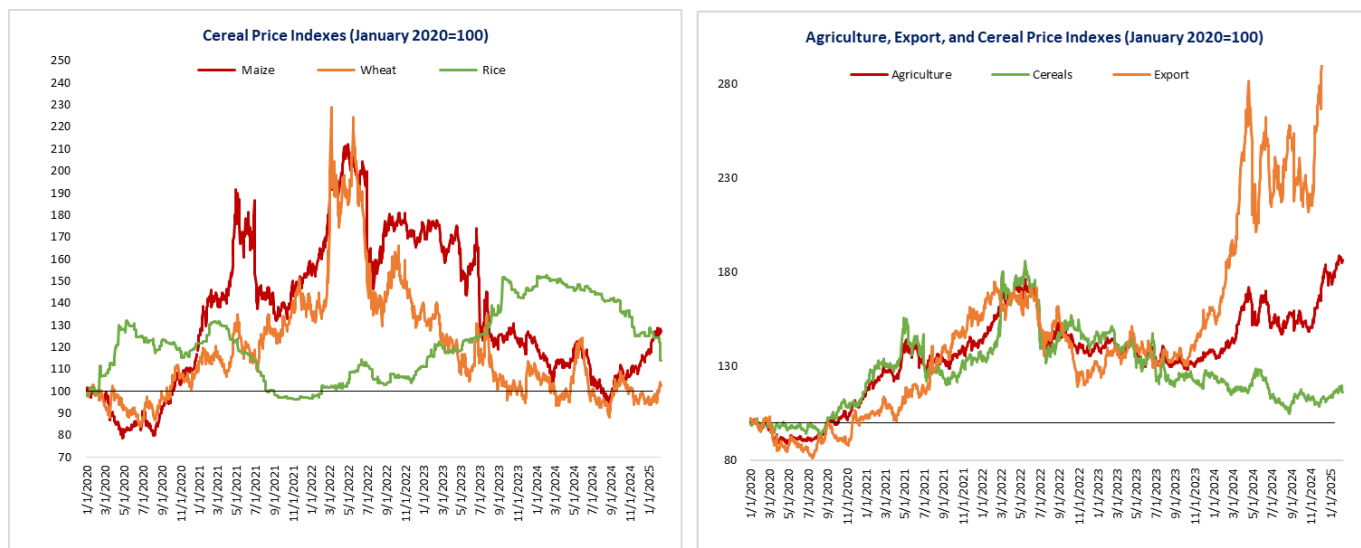


GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF FEBRUARY 12, 2025)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since our January 2025 update, agricultural and export price indices have risen, closing at 3 percent and 6 percent higher, respectively. The cereal price index closed at the same level. Maize and wheat prices closed 3 percent and 5 percent higher, respectively. Rice prices, on the other hand, closed 10 percent lower. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 10 percent higher while wheat and rice prices are 6 percent and 19 percent lower. Compared to January 2020, maize prices are 27 percent higher, wheat prices 2 percent lower, and rice prices 14 percent higher (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 February 12, 2025. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

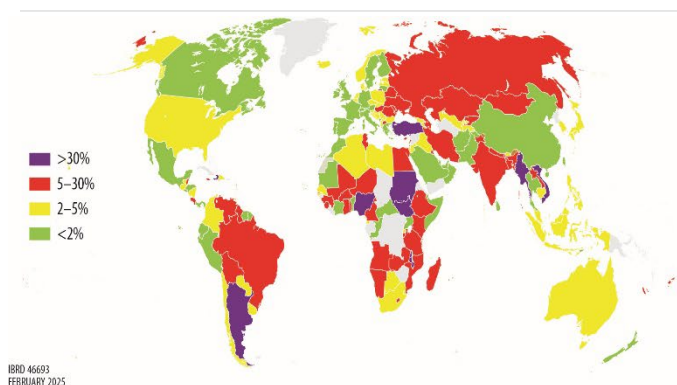
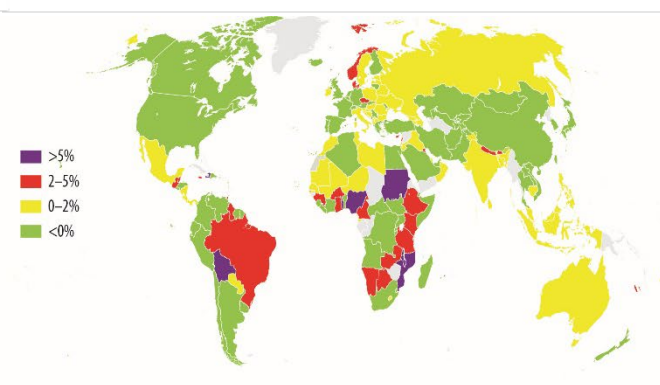


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from October 2024 to January 2025 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country's Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains moderately high. (See the full dataset in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between October 2024 and January 2025 for which food price inflation data is available shows

high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries (Figure 2a), with inflation higher than 5 percent in 73.7 percent of low-income countries (1.5 percentage points higher since the last update on January 14, 2025), 52.2 percent of lower-middle-income countries (8.7 percentage points higher), 38.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (no change), and 5.6 percent of high-income countries (1.8 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 56 percent of the 164 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

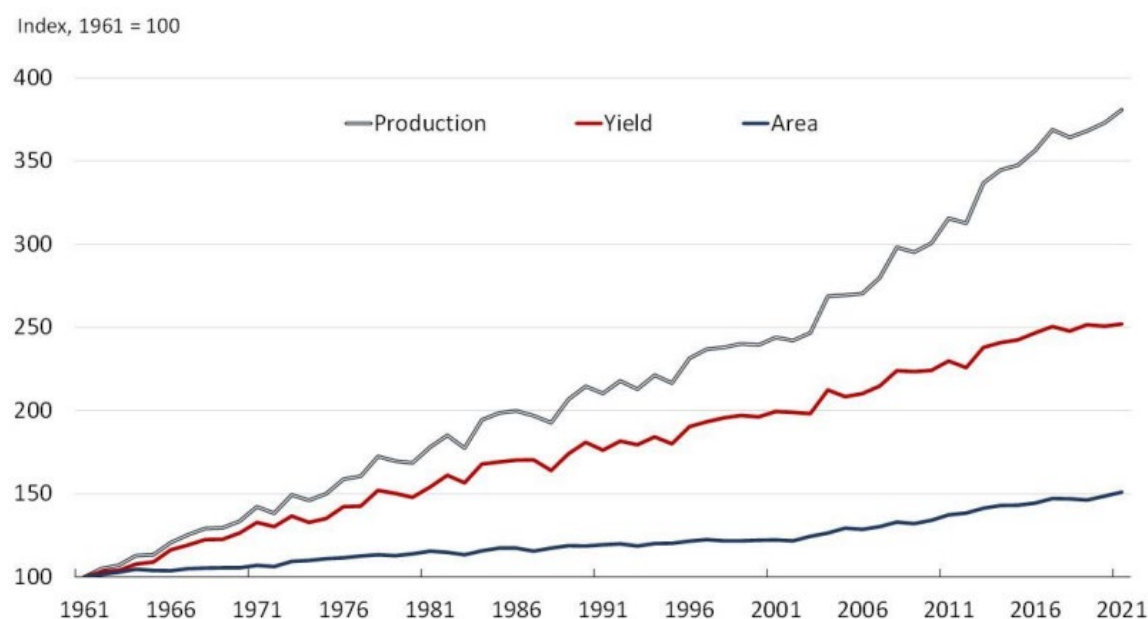
EMERGING ISSUES

AMIS Market Monitor Global Crop Trends and Outlook

According to the [February 2025 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor](#), international prices for crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans) remain lower than a year ago, except for maize, which reached a 15-month high because of supply limitations. Winter wheat crop conditions in parts of the European Union, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and North America are mixed, and potential shifts in U.S. trade policy could influence markets. Meanwhile, global temperatures in 2024 were the highest on record, intensifying the need for climate-resilient crop varieties.

It is projected that the global population will reach 10 billion by mid-century, making agricultural productivity increases crucial for food security, especially given the limited land available for expansion. Although there are concerns about stagnating yields for key crops in some regions, a review of 144 major crops from 1961 to 2021 shows that global yields have continued to grow, with crop production nearly quadrupling over the past six decades (Figure 3). Yield increases, particularly for major crops such as wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans, have contributed significantly to this growth, although challenges such as climate change, policy distortions, and inequitable food access persist. Addressing these challenges, including by developing resilient crops, removing trade barriers, and enhancing productivity in low-income countries, is critical to meeting future food requirements, with global demand projected to increase by one-third in the next 30 years.

Figure 3: Global Production, Yield, and Area of AMIS crops



Source: AMIS Market Monitor, World Bank, (J. Baffes, X. Etienne)

It has been forecast that wheat output will remain stable, with increases in Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States offsetting declines in the European Union and Russia. Maize production was slightly lower in 2024 than in 2023, with declines in Brazil and the United States. Rice production forecasts have been revised upward, with gains in China, Mali, Nepal, and Viet Nam balancing reductions in the Philippines and Senegal. Soybean production is down because of decreases in Argentina and the United States, despite gains in Brazil, Canada, and South Africa.

Crop conditions are mixed, with wheat in the Northern Hemisphere showing variability and maize in the Southern Hemisphere impacted by heat and dryness, particularly in Argentina and South Africa. Rice remains stable, although Viet Nam faces saline intrusion. Soybean conditions are mixed. Wheat prices held steady since the previous month, whereas maize prices surged to a 15-month high. Rice prices declined on weak demand, and soybean prices remained stable amid a progressing Brazilian harvest and uncertain international demand for U.S. supplies.

2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises Analyzes Gap Between Funding and Needs

According to the [2024 Financing Flows and Food Crises report](#), only 3% (USD 6.3 billion) of total development funding is allocated to the food sector—far less than the 33% (USD 10.3 billion) directed toward global humanitarian assistance.

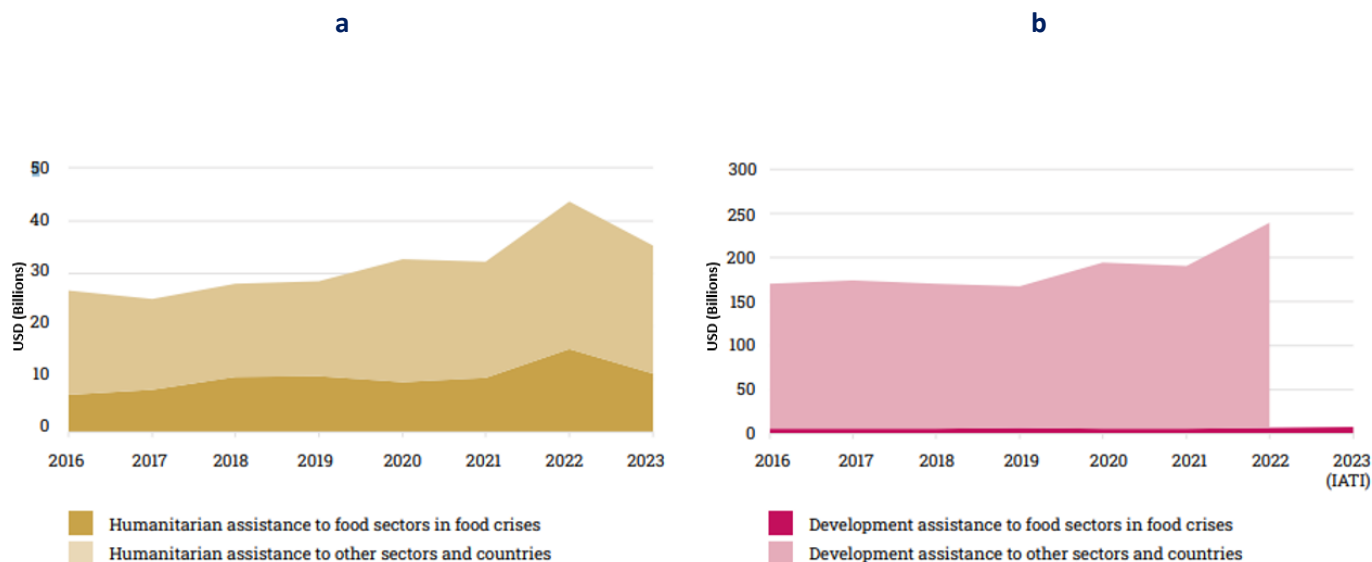
While 281 million people experienced acute food insecurity in 2023, humanitarian aid to food sectors declined by 30 per cent compared to 2022. That is despite a long-term trend in assistance which showed a 56 per cent increase since 2016.

The report notes a 19 percent decrease in humanitarian assistance from 2022, with allocations to food sectors decreasing by 30 percent (Figure 4). Nevertheless, the long-term trend for humanitarian assistance has been positive, with a 56 percent increase since 2016. Development allocations to food sectors are significantly larger than humanitarian assistance, but only 3 percent of global development funding (USD 6.3 billion) is directed toward the food sector, compared with 33 percent of global humanitarian assistance (USD 10.3 billion). Humanitarian financing decreased across all regions in 2023 but remained above average except for the Middle East and North Africa, where allocations were nearly USD 1 billion below average. Development assistance increased in all regions except Eastern Europe.

The report stresses the need for greater investment in agriculture to meet immediate needs and as a pathway to long-term sustainable development. The report advocates for a more-integrated approach to humanitarian financing that combines food assistance, nutrition, and emergency agricultural interventions, along with greater long-term investment in transforming agrifood systems to address structural disparities and build resilience against the drivers of food insecurity.

The Financing Flows and Food Crises report is produced by the Global Network Against Food Crises in collaboration with Development Initiatives.

Figure 4: (a) Humanitarian (2016–23) and (b) Development (2016–22) Assistance to Food Sectors in Countries and Territories in Food Crisis and Other Humanitarian Assistance



Source: Global Network Against Food Crises.

Data Solutions for Global Food Security

A recent World Bank [blog post](#) highlighted five alarming statistics underlining the urgency of the global food and nutrition security situation and emphasizing the critical role of data innovation in combating global hunger.

One of the most troubling findings is the surge in global malnutrition, affecting 733 million people in 2023, a 152 million increase since 2019. Rising food prices and income inequality have also resulted in 2.8 billion people being unable to afford a healthy diet, contributing to "hidden hunger." The blog illustrates the vulnerability of low-income populations to market fluctuations, showing that a 1% rise in global food prices can push 10 million more people into extreme poverty, and warning that more than 950 million people will be at risk of severe food insecurity by 2030.

Data gaps exacerbate the crisis, with more than half of the world's food-insecure population residing in countries lacking reliable data. To combat the fragmented data landscape, the World Bank has created the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, curating more than 45 indicators to provide a comprehensive view of food and nutrition security and identify data gaps.

The piece calls for renewed investment in technological innovation to transform a fragmented data landscape.

Economic Stagnation: A Threat to Food Security

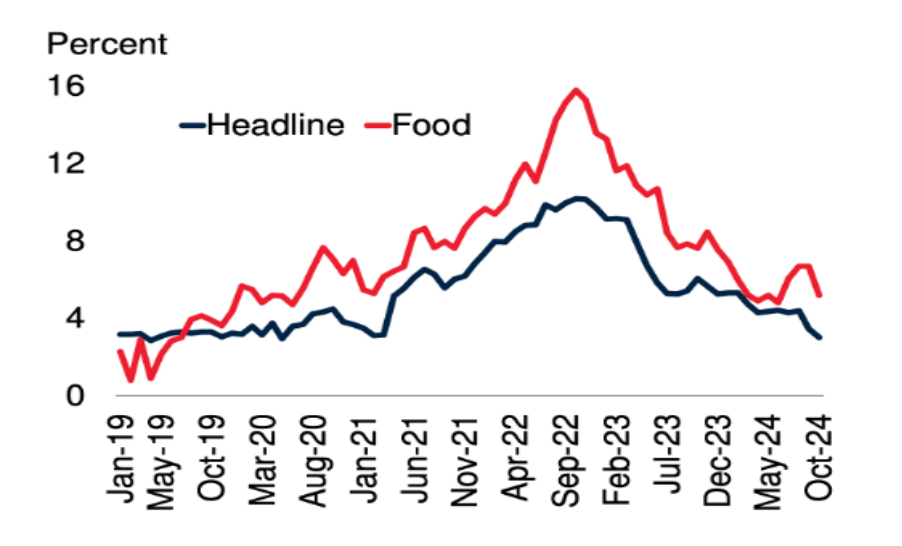
The World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects [report](#) (January 2025) warns of prolonged economic stagnation, with global growth projected to remain at 2.7 percent through 2026. Although this signals some stability, it falls short of driving meaningful poverty reduction or tackling rising food and nutrition insecurity in low-income countries. The report underscores how persistent challenges—high inflation, mounting debt, and trade disruptions—are exacerbating food insecurity for the world's most vulnerable.

One of the most pressing concerns is sustained high food price inflation in many low- and middle-income countries. More than 70 percent of low-income countries are experiencing food inflation rates exceeding 5 percent, which disproportionately affects poor households, who spend a significant portion of their income on food. This has reduced affordability, leaving millions unable to access adequate nutrition. As a result, food insecurity remains alarmingly high, compounding the long-term consequences of malnutrition and economic instability. The persistence of high global inflation, despite some easing in advanced economies, continues to undermine food affordability, particularly in low-income countries. These economic conditions have reinforced food insecurity, limiting household purchasing power and increasing reliance on external food aid.

Figure 5 illustrates inflation trends in Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting the economic challenges affecting food and nutrition security. Trade policies are also increasing risk. The report warns that proposed U.S. tariffs could decrease global growth by 0.3 percentage points, exacerbating financial pressures in food-importing countries. Protectionist measures, combined with climate shocks and weak investment, are reinforcing structural barriers to global food accessibility and affordability. **Meanwhile, extreme weather events—such**

as prolonged droughts and devastating floods—continue to disrupt food production, driving up costs and threatening supply chains. The convergence of these economic and environmental pressures is increasing hunger in already-fragile regions, increasing the likelihood of humanitarian crises.

Figure 5: Inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa



Sources: Haver Analytics; World Bank.

Note: Median difference in prices from 12 months earlier for a sample of 20 Sub-Saharan African emerging markets and developing economies.

To address these challenges, the report calls for decisive policy action at the national and global level. Strengthening food supply chains, stabilizing inflation, and mitigating the impact of trade disruptions are critical steps toward safeguarding food security. Investments in sustainable agriculture and climate adaptation are also essential to building resilience against future shocks. Without decisive action, economic stagnation will continue to fuel rising hunger and malnutrition, placing global food security further out of reach.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

The food and nutrition security situation remains dire in East and Southern Africa. As of January 2025, there were an estimated [61.6 million](#) food-insecure people in East Africa. It is estimated that more than [11 million children](#) younger than five and [4 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls](#) are acutely malnourished across the region, with Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan having some of the highest levels of malnutrition. The escalation of violence in the Eastern Democratic of Congo remains volatile and is worsening food security and humanitarian needs. In [Sudan](#), the ongoing conflict has worsened the food and nutrition crisis, driven by mass displacement, economic collapse, breakdown of essential services, and restricted

humanitarian access. It is estimated that, between December 2024 and May 2025, [24.6 million people](#), approximately half of Sudan's population, will experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+). Up to [40 percent of children](#) in refugee camps and local communities are chronically malnourished. Between December 2024 and May 2025, famine is expected to spread into five additional localities in North Darfur. In [South Sudan](#), agricultural production remains low because of flooding, dry spells, lack of seed, reliance on traditional farming methods, and extreme weather. Between December 2024 and March 2025, it is projected that [6.1 million people](#) (45 percent of the analyzed population) will face IPC3+ conditions. In [Ethiopia](#), food insecurity will persist in 2025 because of conflict, high prices, and slow livelihood recovery from past crises. Households that harvested in July and August are likely to deplete their stocks by February, and poor pastoral households will have below-normal herd sizes.

East Asia and the Pacific

Countries in East Asia and the Pacific are making significant progress in ensuring food security and self-sufficiency. Myanmar has [planted approximately 490,000 hectares](#) of dry season rice—42 percent of the national plan of 1.17 million hectares. Greater availability of irrigation and favorable weather conditions are expected to increase planting areas. Most of the dry season rice is currently at early vegetative growth stages and is growing under good conditions. The Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that the [country has significantly boosted domestic food production, surpassing 2024 targets for key staples](#) such as rice (3.7 million metric tons) and commercial crops (11 million tons), ensuring surplus reserves. The government is prioritizing self-sufficiency in rice, meat, eggs, fish, and vegetables. To further reduce import reliance, it plans to restrict food imports to official border crossings, expand farmland use, form cooperatives, link production with processing, prioritize self-sufficiency, and enhance crop quality and competitiveness through research and planning. These measures are designed to lower production costs, meet domestic demand, and sustain export growth. The Vietnamese government plans to [convert unproductive rice fields in the Mekong Delta](#) to high-value crops such as vegetables, fruit, and aquaculture to increase agricultural efficiency and farmer incomes. Authorities are guiding farmers through the transition to alternative crops, advising them to adopt advanced techniques, establish concentrated farming zones, and join cooperatives. The Indonesian government has announced several policies to support its food security goals, including [improving the national irrigation system](#); [increasing fertilizer distribution](#); and [using reserve forest land for food production](#), energy, and water security, with plans to produce up to 3.5 million metric tons of rice per year through [agroforestry or intercropping](#). The Ministry of Finance increased the food security [budget by 30 percent in 2024](#), and the Ministry of Villages and the Disadvantaged Regions has [mandated that](#) at least 20 percent of village funds be allocated to food security. The government has [increased the purchase price of dry unhusked rice](#) to USD 0.41 per kilogram to support food self-sufficiency and improve farmer welfare. The State Logistics Agency is tasked with [absorbing 3 million metric tons of rice](#) from [domestic production at the new pricing to build government rice reserves](#). It is projected that Indonesia will have a [rice surplus of 2.9 million metric tons until March and a stock of 4 million metric tons](#) by April 2025. The Coordinating Ministry for Food has announced that Indonesia will [stop importing](#) rice, sugar, and salt for human consumption and corn for animal feed in 2025 as domestic production increases. The Philippines government has increased its efforts to keep the [price of rice affordable](#), [lowering the price cap on imported rice](#) from \$1.00 to \$0.95 per kilogram. As of February 1, the price of imported

rice ranged from \$0.66 for regular milled to \$41.05 for special rice. The policy became effective in metro Manila on February 5 and will take effect nationwide on February 15. The government aims to [further lower the price](#) in March and is also considering a [hybrid tax depending on the rice variant](#) as part of efforts to lower the price.

Despite these efforts, challenges remain. The Lao People's Democratic Republic [still imports food items](#) such as soybeans and cornmeal; [deforestation continues to be a concern](#); and a recent [cold snap damaged coffee plantations](#) in Champassak, affecting farmers' livelihoods. In Indonesia, El Niño decreased rice production [by 2 percent](#) in 2024, and the country [imported 4.52 million metric tons](#), although Statistics Indonesia estimated that production from [January to March 2025 would](#) be higher than during the same period in 2024. Hunger in Myanmar is reaching alarming levels, with the World Food Programme (WFP) [estimating](#) that more than 15 million people will face hunger in 2025. The primary need of displaced people is food, but food prices rise each month, making it difficult for people to afford even basic necessities and increasing hunger. Over the past year, the prices of basic staples such as rice, beans, oil, and salt have increased by 30 percent. People living in active conflict areas, particularly Chin, Kachin, and Rakhine states and Sagaing Region, are experiencing the highest levels of food insecurity. A [United Nations Development Program study reported](#) that, since 2021, 16 percent of Myanmar's rice-growing area has been lost, primarily because of conflict and flooding. In conflict-affected regions in particular, trade restrictions aggravate high production and transportation costs, leading to acute food shortages. Rakhine is particularly vulnerable and could soon face famine-like conditions, with domestic food production projected to cover only 20 percent of its needs by mid-2025. The Philippines has experienced persistent high rice prices despite declining global rates and tariff reductions on imported rice. Its Department of Agriculture declared a rice emergency on February 3 because of the extraordinary increase in rice prices. This allows the release of rice buffer stocks that the National Food Authority holds to stabilize rice prices and protect consumers from further price hikes. The food security emergency is reviewed once or twice a month and will remain in effect until the situation improves.

Europe and Central Asia

[The European Commission has adopted a proposal to impose tariffs on a number of agricultural products from Belarus and Russia and on certain nitrogen-based fertilizers.](#) The agricultural products that the new tariffs affect constituted 15 percent of agricultural imports from Russia in 2023 that had not yet been subject to higher tariffs. Once the European Parliament and the European Council adopt the tariffs, all agricultural imports from Russia will be subject to them. The European Commission has said that the tariffs will support the growth of domestic production and the EU fertilizer industry, which has suffered during the energy crisis, and allow for diversification of supply from third countries. This will help ensure a steady fertilizer supply and, most importantly, ensure that fertilizers remain available for EU farmers at affordable prices. The proposal includes mitigating measures should EU farmers see a substantial increase in fertilizer prices.

The Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry of Kyrgyzstan adopted an order on January 11, 2025, approving a list of agricultural products the export of which is subject to restrictive measures. The order introduced [a quota for the export of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats](#) more than 12 months old from Kyrgyzstan for six months. The ministry emphasized that the restrictions are temporary.

[The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission](#) has exempted up to 3,500 metric tons of seed potato exports to Armenia and up to 1,790 metric tons to Kyrgyzstan from customs duties in 2025. The exemption was designed to ensure availability of proven planting material and sustainable yields and to increase the countries' self-sufficiency in potatoes.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Food security in Latin America is complex, exacerbated by climate variability and extreme weather events, with persistent challenges overshadowing progress in some areas. According to the [2024 Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition](#), the region is the only one globally to reduce undernourishment and food insecurity. The prevalence of undernourishment dropped from 6.6 percent in 2022 to 6.2 percent in 2023, meaning that 2.9 million fewer people were undernourished.

Nevertheless, extreme weather events continue to threaten agricultural production and food stability in key countries. In Brazil, [food inflation rose to 7.7 percent in 2024](#)—the fifth-highest rate among G20 economies—because of severe droughts linked to El Niño. These conditions devastated harvests in regions such as Rio Grande do Sul, driving up prices for essential staples such as tomatoes and potatoes. Similarly, in Mexico, prolonged drought in Sonora is expected to reduce wheat production, with [only 15 percent of the usual 150,000 hectares being sown](#). An extended dry season is predicted in 2025, raising concerns for states struggling to recover from previous droughts.

Middle East and North Africa

Since the ceasefire, [humanitarian aid to Gaza has surged](#), including delivery of 8,000 metric tons of food. A 25-kg bag of wheat flour now costs 47 percent less than a month ago yet still 300 percent more than before the conflict. One-third of households have reported greater access to food since the ceasefire, but consumption has remained significantly below pre-conflict levels. In the West Bank, the cost of the minimum expenditure basket rose by 4 percent in November 2024, driven primarily by an 11 percent increase in food prices. Some prices have stabilized or declined since the ceasefire, although others have increased. The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, driven by access and movement restrictions and violence. Israel's decision to cease all operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is expected to reduce aid substantially to the Palestinian population in Gaza and the West Bank

In Lebanon, [food insecurity persists because of the continued volatile security situation, including violations of the ceasefire and economic turmoil](#). Food costs were 22.2 percent higher in December 2024 than in December 2023 and are [projected to remain high](#), especially amid a [below-average winter cereal harvest](#). The IPC estimates that [1.65 million people will face acute food insecurity until March 2025](#), an increase from 1.59 million people during October and November 2024. [WFP is still assisting more than 2 million Lebanese citizens and refugees](#). Despite the ceasefire, [large numbers of displaced people face challenges returning to their homes](#) because infrastructure has been destroyed, and services are limited. Key areas are still [lacking access to humanitarian aid](#).

[The Syrian government plans to boost wheat cultivation in Deir ez-Zor](#), signaling a renewed emphasis on staple crop production for food security. [Operational reforms to bakery management without altering bread pricing](#) are expected, reflecting efforts to maintain food subsidies despite fiscal constraints. [The Syrian pound has appreciated](#), easing pressure on farmers and consumers, although a [shortage of cash continues to affect commercial activities](#).

[The loss of 12 million hectares of arable land in Iraq because of climate change is decreasing agricultural production and increasing food insecurity](#). Given recent political stability, the WFP is moving from crisis response to long-term resilience building by economically empowering youth, encouraging climate-adaptive agricultural practices, and strengthening social protection systems.

[Jordan's Food Security Council passed the 2025-27 Food Security Action Plan](#) in late January 2025. The [WFP is providing technical support to the council](#) and has developed a monitoring and evaluation matrix to track progress on food security in Jordan.

[Tunisia continues to face a water deficit, with a dam fill rate of 31.9 percent as of late January 2025](#), about 3.5 percent lower than in January 2024. Access to essential food items such as flour, bread, and cereal products continues to increase, and Tunisia's [food trade balance had surplus of 1,404 million dinars](#) at the end of December 2024.

[Recent rainfall and snowfall in Morocco have increased the filling rate of dams, which was 28.4 percent as of early January 2025](#), more than 5 percent (1 billion m³) higher than in January 2024.

West and Central Africa

High prices, exacerbated by weather extremes and conflict, have increased food insecurity in many countries in West and Central Africa. It was projected that [nearly 50 million people would face food insecurity](#) (IPC Phase 3+) during this year's lean season from June to August 2025. According to the [FAO's Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#), coarse grain prices exhibited mixed month-on-month trends in countries of the Sahel and along the Gulf of Guinea in December 2024 and January 2025, although in several countries in the subregion, coarse grain prices were higher than during the same period last year. For example, in Mali, wholesale sorghum prices in January 2025 were generally 10 to 25 percent higher than year-earlier levels, and millet prices were 15 to 45 percent higher, mainly reflecting high transport costs, conflict-related market disruptions, and production shortfalls in the 2024 cereal harvest in several areas. In Burkina Faso, wholesale sorghum and millet prices were up to 55 percent higher on a yearly basis in most monitored markets, except for a few markets where the year-on-year increase of millet prices were more pronounced. Localized production shortfalls due to flooding, strong local demand, and conflict-related market disruptions contributed to keeping sorghum and millet prices above their year-earlier levels. In Niger, wholesale millet and sorghum prices were stable or rose in January 2025, and prices were generally near their year-earlier values, underpinned by adequate domestic supply because of above-average cereal output in 2024. Furthermore, reports suggest an increase in cereal imports after a period of reduced cross-border trade due to the lingering effects of Economic Community of West African States sanctions. According to the [Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics](#), average prices of locally produced rice and wheat flour were about double their

year-earlier levels. High cereal prices were attributed to several factors, including the weak national currency, high transport costs, cereal production shortfalls, and conflict-related market disruptions in several areas.

South Asia

In Afghanistan, nearly 3.5 million children under five and 1.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women are facing [acute malnutrition](#) between June 2024 and May 2025 and require urgent interventions. The major drivers of acute malnutrition in Afghanistan include inadequate quantity and poor quality of children's diets, high prevalence of diseases (diarrhea, malaria, acute respiratory infection, measles), lack of access to safe drinking water, and poor sanitation and hygiene practices. Lack of access to health and nutrition services, suboptimal breastfeeding practices, and high levels of food insecurity increase acute malnutrition levels. Other factors such as [widespread shocks](#), including drought, flooding, and population displacement, continue to increase malnutrition. To [help break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity](#), there is a need to develop a robust nutrition early warning system to monitor risks and anticipate nutrition crises. There is also a need to enhance the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Program to provide accessible, high-quality treatment for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

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

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 1 and restrictions on other foods in Table 2. As of February 2025, 17 countries had implemented 22 food export bans, and 8 had implemented 12 export-limiting measures.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2024
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, vegetable oil, wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2024
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2024
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2024
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, corn flour, sorghum flours	2/23/2022	12/31/2024
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2024

China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour	7/12/2022	12/31/2024
Kuwait	Export ban	Chicken meat	3/23/2022	12/31/2024
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil	3/20/2022	12/31/2024
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2024
Mali	Export ban	Shea almonds, peanuts, soybeans, and sesame seeds	10/4/2024	12/31/2024
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2024
Myanmar	Export licensing	Rice	9/2/2023	12/31/2024
Russia	Export ban	Rice	7/29/2023	12/31/2024
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/13/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
Serbia	Export ban	Corn, sunflower oil	4/20/2022	12/31/2024
Thailand	Export licensing	Sugar	10/31/2023	12/31/2024
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2024
Uganda	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2024

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

Table 2: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

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

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

ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION FEBRUARY 2024 –JANUARY 2025 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-14.4	-13.8	-12.1	-11.5	-9.8	-10.5	-11.5	-8.3	-9.2	-7.0		
Burkina Faso	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.5	3.8	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.8	6.7	8.9	
Burundi	17.6	12.4	9.2	13.2	13.7	17.1	15.9	19.7	22.5	27.3		
Central African Republic	-2.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.6	-0.8			
Chad	1.3	2.0	2.2	12.8	15.3	17.0	10.9	12.4				
Congo, Democratic Republic of	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.0	14.3						
Ethiopia	31.6	29.0	27.0	25.5	22.7	20.6	18.8	19.6	19.2			
Gambia	21.7	19.7	15.3	14.7	14.0	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.9		
Guinea	14.5	14.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.1	
Liberia	28.4	25.5	25.8	12.8	11.6	5.1	-1.2	2.9	2.5			
Madagascar	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9			
Malawi	41.9	38.8	39.9	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.0	43.5	40.3	33.7	35.6	
Mali	0.9	-3.3	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	8.6	6.6	8.0	6.1	5.9	
Mozambique	7.0	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.4	7.5	10.4	
Niger	10.8	12.5	15.7	19.4	24.4	22.7	15.2	8.6	5.3	3.6	6.0	
Rwanda	0.8	-4.1	-6.7	-3.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.9	-8.2	-5.8	-0.5	5.7	4.1
Sierra Leone	44.7	42.1	36.9	32.4	27.3	24.8	22.8	19.4	16.8	14.7		
Somalia	-1.1	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.5	
South Sudan	116.0	186.0	64.5	246.0	368.0	368.0	387.0	101.0	106.0			
Sudan	26.1	21.6	49.0	72.2	149.6	227.4	302.3	333.7	340.1	321.6		
Togo	4.4	2.5	4.1	8.1	9.4	8.2	9.0	7.4	3.9	3.3	2.3	9.1
Uganda	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6	-4.1	-5.3	-4.0	-0.7	0.2

Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	3.7	2.8	1.2	2.5	7.5	7.6	5.0	4.5	6.5	3.6	4.0	
Angola	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	20.8	21.5	22.1	19.9	20.3	
Bangladesh	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	14.1	11.4	10.4	12.7	13.8	12.9	10.7
Belize	6.9	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.6	5.0	
Benin	-2.8	-2.4	3.3	1.1	-0.1	0.5	6.6	6.0	4.4	0.7	-1.8	
Bhutan	6.2	6.9	5.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	
Bolivia	4.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.9	11.9	14.8	15.4	19.2
Cabo Verde	-0.6	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.5	
Cambodia	-0.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	4.2	
Cameroon	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	7.5	
Congo, Rep.							3.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.1		
Cote d'Ivoire	5.8	4.4	5.1	8.6	5.7	5.1	7.0	2.4	2.2	1.9		
Djibouti	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.6	0.6	2.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.6	-0.9	
East Timor	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	
Egypt	50.9	44.9	40.5	31.0	32.0	29.8	29.0	27.7	27.3	24.6	20.3	20.8
El Salvador	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	3.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5
Eswatini	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6		
Ghana	27.1	29.6	26.9	22.6	24.0	21.5	19.1	22.1	22.4	26.0	27.8	28.3
Haiti	31.9	37.5	38.5	40.5	40.5	42.3	42.3	38.1	33.9	35.2	36.2	
Honduras	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.6
India	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.3	8.4	9.7	8.2	7.7	6.0
Indonesia	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	3.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	31.2	24.5	23.1	22.3	25.5	26.2	24.3	23.7	26.0	29.3	26.3	27.2
Kenya	7.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	6.1
Kyrgyzstan	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.5	4.1	5.4	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	25.5	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.5	21.1	22.1	19.5	17.2	14.4

Lesotho	9.1	9.7	10.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.3	6.7	5.6	
Mauritania	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	
Mongolia	10.3	9.8	8.7	6.7	4.7	5.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.8	9.4
Morocco	-0.4	0.9	-1.3	-1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	
Myanmar	50.5	60.6	53.7	61.5	65.9	58.8	71.3	75.8	83.4	76.8		
Nepal	6.6	5.9	5.2	6.4	5.9	4.0	6.1	5.0	7.1	9.1	10.1	7.7
Nicaragua	5.6	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.1	
Nigeria	37.9	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.9	39.5	37.5	37.8	39.2	39.9	39.8	
Pakistan	18.1	17.2	9.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.3	-3.1
Palestinian Territories	43.6	51.4	34.5	36.4	33.4	30.8	36.9	78.3	115.2	121.0	80.1	
Papua New Guinea		4.4			4.9							
Philippines	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
Samoa												
Senegal	-27.8	-26.6	-28.1	-28.4	-29.1	-31.5	-32.9	-31.5	-30.9	-30.6	-30.0	3.0
Sri Lanka	5.0	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	-1.0	-2.6
Tajikistan	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.6	5.3
Tunisia	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.4	7.3
Ukraine	2.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	5.9	8.5	10.9	14.4	14.2	14.1
Uzbekistan	8.8	7.9	7.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6
Viet Nam	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9
Zambia	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.6	19.2
Zimbabwe	84.4	101.0	105.0									
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	
Argentina	303.8	308.3	293.0	289.4	285.1	275.8	236.9	201.4	183.2	147.1	94.7	
Armenia	-7.4	-5.6	-4.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.1	-1.0	-0.6	1.5	1.7	2.2
Azerbaijan	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.4	5.4	
Belarus	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.2

Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	
Botswana	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.7	
Brazil	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.3
Bulgaria	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.7	
China	-1.0	-2.8	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.1	-0.4	0.5
Colombia	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.6
Costa Rica	-4.1	-3.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.4	2.4	6.2
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6
Ecuador	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
Equatorial Guinea	3.4	2.2	4.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.7	3.8	
Fiji	6.8	7.3	12.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	7.5	7.7	1.2	1.4	9.3
Gabon												
Georgia	-3.4	-3.4	-1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	3.1	3.6	3.0
Grenada												
Guatemala	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	8.1	6.8	5.0	2.5	3.6	3.8	
Guyana	2	4.6	5.9	7.4	8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.1	5.6	
Iraq	0.7	-0.1	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.7	6.9	4.4	3.0	3.8		
Jamaica	7.7	4.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.4	8.1	
Jordan	1.8	1.5	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.6	3.1
Kazakhstan	7.4	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8
Kosovo, Republic of	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	
Lebanon	103.3	51.4	33.5	31.7	29.6	24.5	21.3	19.7	22.8	23.2	22.2	
Libya	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	
Malaysia	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	
Maldives	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	
Mauritius	15.8	11.4	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.3	6.7	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.1	1.3
Mexico	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	6.2	6.0	4.4	1.9
Moldova, Republic of	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.7

Montenegro	0.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.4	0.3	0.6	-0.2	
Namibia	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.6
North Macedonia, Republic of	1.6	3.7	4.9	3.8	1.8	0.5	-0.2	1.3	2.7	5.2	5.1	
Panama	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	
Paraguay	7.4	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3	4.4
Peru	3.4	2.3	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.3
Romania	4.5	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	
Russian Federation	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.9	11.1	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	4.5	2.4	2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	
South Africa	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.0	1.8	2.1	
Suriname	25.1	19.9	12.1	8.6	5.6	5.1	3.7	1.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.8	
Thailand	-10.7	-10.3	-9.5	-8.8	-9.4	-8.7	-8.2	-7.8	-8.0	-8.6	-8.6	1.8
Turkey	71.0	70.5	68.4	69.9	68.2	59.0	44.4	43.5	45.1	48.9	43.6	41.5
Venezuela	61.3	58.5	57.6	53.4	47.9	41.4	34.1	24.9	21.9	#VALU	#VALU	#VALU
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	
Australia		3.8			3.3			3.3				3.0
Austria	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	4.7	6.4	7.8	8.7	5.2	3.8	-0.9	-3.4	-1.3	-2.0	-0.2	
Barbados	7.7	5.5	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.4				
Belgium	4.6	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.5
Bermuda	4	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.1				

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

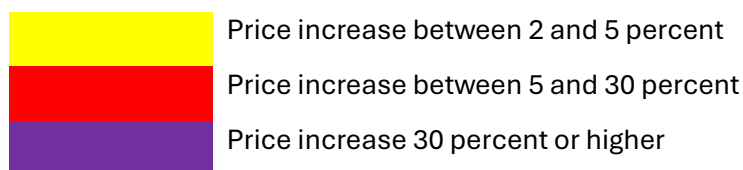
New Caledonia	1.0	1.0	0.8	-1.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	7.1	7.3	5.0	6.3	
New Zealand	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	
Norway	6.3	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7
Oman	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.7	
Poland	2.3	-0.2	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	
Portugal	0.8	-0.1	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.4
Qatar	6.8	2.4	2.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	-3.3	-0.5	1.1		
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	
Seychelles	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.4
Singapore	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	
Slovakia	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	3.1	5.0	4.7	2.4	
Slovenia	1.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Spain	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	
Sweden	0.9	-1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	
Switzerland	0.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	
Taiwan, China	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.7
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	
United Arab Emirates	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.3	
United Kingdom	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	
United States	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Uruguay	4.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.1

Color code

Indicator



Price increase less than 2 percent



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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