

Food Security

UPDATE

Update April 25, 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.

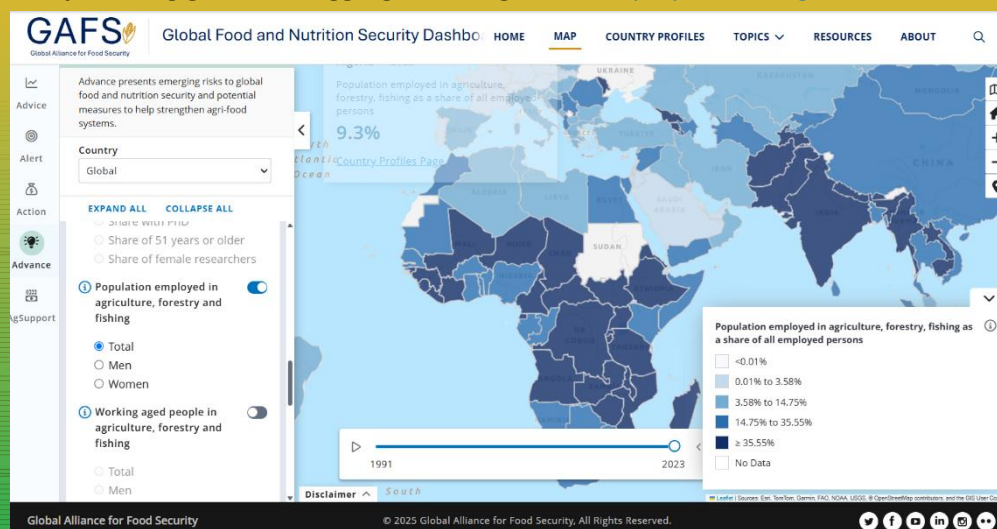
AT A GLANCE

- Forecasts for global growth [from the IMF](#) have been revised markedly down compared with the January 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, reflecting effective tariff rates “at levels not seen in a century and a highly unpredictable environment”.
- Conflicts continue to drive food insecurity in East and Central Africa, with more than 25 million people in Sudan experiencing acute food insecurity and famine conditions in multiple regions and 27.7 million people in the Democratic Republic of Congo facing high levels of acute food insecurity, including nearly 4 million in emergency conditions. Conflict is also driving food insecurity in Gaza, Haiti, Lebanon, and Yemen.
- Since the last update in March 14, agricultural and export price indices closed 1 percent and 2 percent higher, respectively, and the cereal price index closed at the same level.
- A recent [World Bank blog](#) highlights how public support to the agriculture and food sector—more than US\$800 billion per year globally—is still largely misaligned with the goal of improving nutrition. Much of this support goes toward staple grains, sugar, and meat, with healthier foods such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy receiving far less attention.
- The [April 2025 AMIS Market Monitor](#) reports that global markets for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans are generally stable. There is enough supply overall, and stock levels for most crops are at or near average. No major shortages are expected in the near term.
- The [World Bank State of Social Protection 2025 report](#) warns that gaps in social protection coverage remain substantial, with 2 billion people in low- and middle-income countries uncovered or inadequately covered by

social protection.

Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

[Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#) launched a brand-new [AI chatbot](#) to help users better navigate its Food and Nutrition Security resources and trusted partner sites. The Dashboard has also included two new indicators providing gender disaggregated insights on [employment in agriculture](#).



GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MARCH 11, 2025)

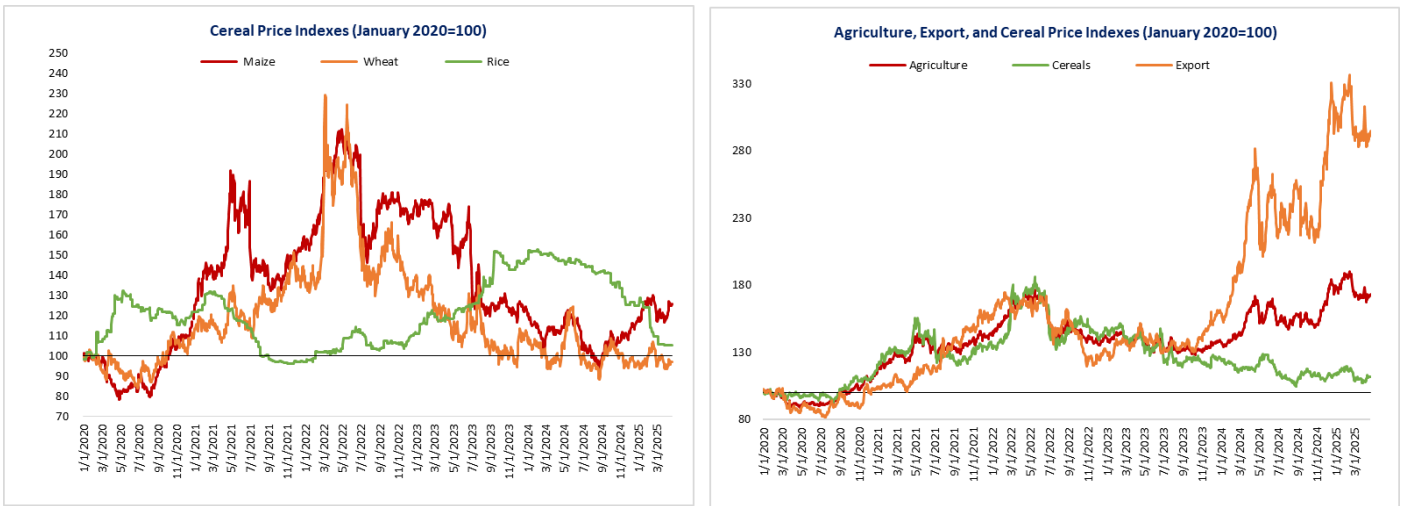
IMF Growth Forecast

[Forecasts for global growth](#) have been revised markedly down compared with the January 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, reflecting effective tariff rates at levels not seen in a century and a highly unpredictable environment. Taking April tariff increases into account, the IMF reduced its global growth forecast to 2.8 percent and 3 percent this year and next, a cumulative downgrade of about 0.8 percentage point relative to our January 2025 WEO update. The IMF also presents a global forecast excluding the April tariffs (pre-April 2 forecast). Under this alternative path, global growth would have seen only a modest cumulative downgrade of 0.2 percent, to 3.2 percent for 2025 and 2026.

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update dated March 14, agricultural and export price indices closed 1 percent and 2 percent higher, respectively, and the cereal price index closed at the same level. Maize prices closed 2 percent higher, and wheat and rice prices closed 2 percent and 1 percent lower, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 9 percent higher, and wheat and rice prices are 4 percent and 29 percent lower, respectively. Maize prices are 26 percent higher, wheat prices 3 percent lower, and rice prices 5 percent higher than in January 2020 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Agricultural and Cereal Price Trends (Nominal Indexes)



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2020, to April 21, 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

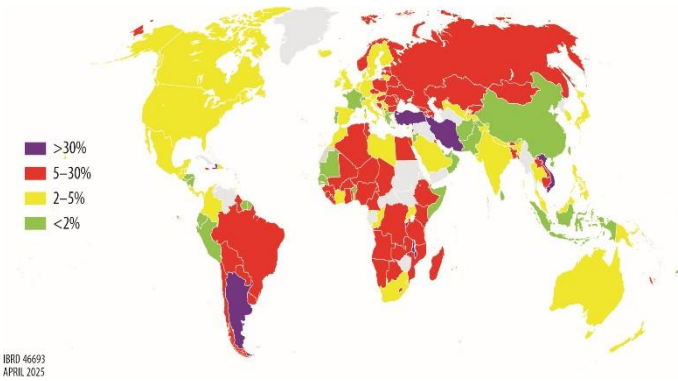
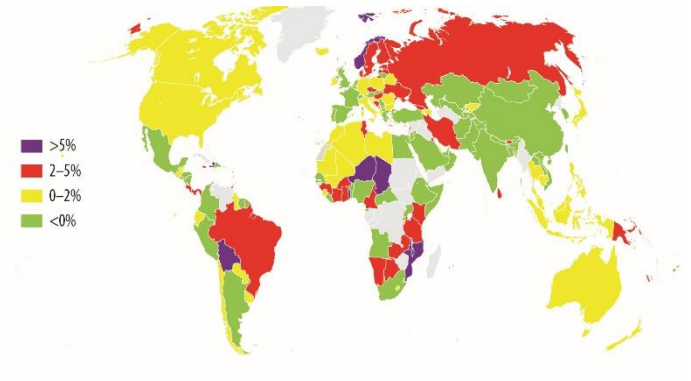


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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 December 2024 to March 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 December 2024 and March 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 78.9 percent of low-income countries (no change since the last update on March 14, 2025), 47.8 percent of lower-middle-income

countries (2.2 percentage points lower), 47.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (13.0 percentage points higher), and 17.9 percent of high-income countries (7.0 percentage points higher). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 60 percent of the 162 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

EMERGING ISSUES

Crop Markets Steady, but Some Risks Remain

The [April 2025 AMIS Market Monitor](#) reports that global markets for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans are generally stable. There is enough supply overall, and stock levels for most crops are at or near average, with no major shortages expected in the near term. Maize and soybean supplies appear steady, especially with adequate harvests in South America.

The report also highlights that fuel and fertilizer prices, and ocean freight rates have continued to decline. Fertilizer market dynamics in March varied according to nutrient. Nitrogen fertilizer prices mostly declined, whereas phosphorus and potassium fertilizer prices were stable to firm on tight supply. Trade restrictions and threats of retaliation continue to add uncertainty in global fertilizer markets. International vegetable oil prices remained high amid tightening global supplies of palm, rapeseed, and sunflower oils. Export prices for soy oil declined in March, reflecting large global exportable availability, particularly from the United States as demand from its biofuel sector declined.

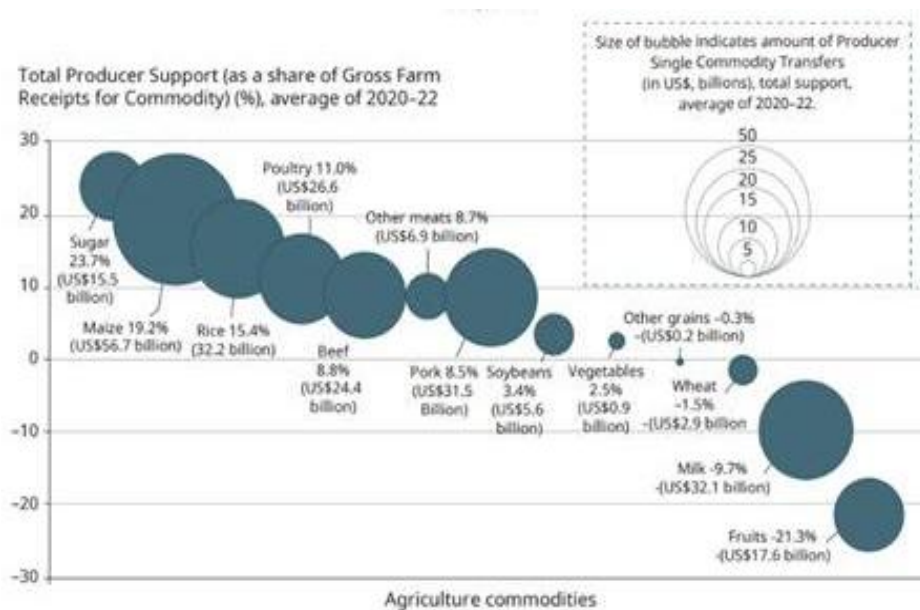
Overall, there is less stress in markets now than during the big disruptions in 2022/23, although AMIS notes that localized disruptions from extreme weather, logistics, and trade restrictions could still trigger short-term pressures.

Realigning Food System Support to Improve Diets

Malnutrition, including undernutrition, overweight, and obesity, engenders significant costs, driving up healthcare expenditures and reducing incomes. Unhealthy diets and high food prices are among the core drivers of malnutrition. A recent [World Bank blog](#) highlights how public support of the agriculture and food sector—more than US\$800 billion per year globally—is largely misaligned with the goal of improving nutrition. Much of this support goes toward staple grains, sugar, and meat, with healthier foods such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy receiving far less attention. This imbalance resulted in a missed opportunity to reduce the rising health and economic costs of poor diets, including undernutrition, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Public spending patterns favor foods already consumed in excess (e.g., sugar, cereals), with those that are under-consumed and better for health (e.g., fruits, vegetables) receiving less support (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Total Producer Support (as a share of Gross Farm Receipts for Commodity %), average of 2020-2022



Source: World Bank. 2025. Reshaping the Agrifood Sector for Healthier Diets: Exploring the Links between Agrifood Public Support and Diet Quality.

The blog notes that solutions to promote healthier diets must be tailored to each country’s context and that there is no one-size-fits all formula to determine the right composition and amount of public support in any individual country. For example, investing in infrastructure and research can boost food availability and consumption including for less healthy options. Likewise, easing trade and market restrictions tends to increase market efficiency and reduce prices but can also increase consumption of unhealthy foods. Pairing agrifood reforms with health and social protection measures can yield benefits and avoid harm, especially for the most vulnerable, but local circumstances should be considered. For example, although input subsidies have increased food security in Malawi, they have not improved dietary diversity, whereas cash transfers have. In Bangladesh, rural roads are correlated with healthier diets, whereas input subsidies are not.

Linking Social Protection to Food Security

According to the [World Bank State of Social Protection 2025 report](#), low- and middle-income countries have expanded social protection to cover a record number of 4.7 billion people over the past decade, with an increase in coverage from 41 to 51 percent of the population between 2010 and 2022 and significant gains among poor people in low-income countries, but coverage gaps remain substantial, with 2 billion people in low- and middle-income countries uncovered or inadequately covered by social protection, including more than 1 billion people in Africa and South Asia alone. Unreached populations are disproportionately concentrated in fragile, conflict-affected, and hunger-prone regions of Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East.

The report describes policy actions tailored to each country’s context, capacity, and fiscal restraints. One key opportunity identified is subsidy reform. Many countries still spend heavily on regressive food and energy subsidies, which are often inefficient and poorly targeted. Redirecting these funds to direct support—for example, through

digital transfers or nutrition-sensitive programs—could expand coverage and improve dietary outcomes. Indonesia’s food assistance program is highlighted as a positive example, with recipients encouraged to purchase more-nutrient-rich foods.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

The food security situation in East and Southern Africa remains critical, with approximately 10 million people in Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food security conditions. As the recent [Food Security Monitor](#) from AGRA reports, South Sudan is particularly affected, with 61 percent of its population facing IPC Phase 3 or higher conditions, including 31,000 individuals in Catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) conditions. The prevalence of insufficient food consumption in these regions has remained unchanged from the previous month, indicating persistent challenges. In [Sudan](#), more than 25 million people (more than half of Sudan’s population) are experiencing acute food insecurity, with Famine conditions (IPC Phase 5) in multiple regions. The ongoing conflict has displaced more than [14 million people](#). In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 27.7 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including nearly 4 million in Emergency conditions. [Escalating armed conflict](#)—particularly in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika—along with widespread displacement, economic shocks, and rising food prices, is driving the crisis. [Economic shocks](#) such as the closure of banks in conflict-affected areas and rising food prices have further strained livelihoods. Structural challenges, including poor infrastructure, lack of agricultural productivity, and climatic shocks, are exacerbating the situation. In [Southern Africa](#), Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe continue to face high food insecurity, exacerbated by climatic shocks including droughts and floods, which have reduced crop yields, particularly of maize—a staple food in the region. [Rising food prices](#) and limited access to clean water compound the crisis, increasing the risk of malnutrition and disease outbreaks.

East Asia and the Pacific

Climate shocks, conflict, and persistent food insecurity remain a significant challenge in East Asian and Pacific countries. Myanmar and Thailand report significant impacts from the earthquake in March, leading to extensive harm to livelihoods. In Myanmar, [the 7.7 magnitude earthquake on March 28 affected more than 17 million people](#). The hardest-hit areas were Mandalay and Sagaing, where more than 9.1 million people face disrupted markets and near collapse of essential services. [According to the assessment of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#), the earthquake has affected more than 3.7 million hectares of cropland. The earthquake also hit an area of high livestock density, home to more than 3.6 million cattle. A U.N. Human Rights Committee report of March 13 highlights [the worsening food security crisis](#), with more than 19.9 million people requiring humanitarian assistance. Conflict in the country has intensified, resulting in approximately 15.2 million people, nearly one-third of the population, facing acute food insecurity. In Lao People’s Democratic Republic, in February, the World Food Program reported a decrease in food insecurity from 13 percent in September to 11 percent in December 2024, reflecting the positive impact of the harvest season. Despite this improvement, 17 percent of households still consume insufficient food, with 47 percent resorting to coping strategies for livelihood needs. [Households](#)

[experiencing food insecurity are concentrated in rural areas](#). Families dependent on upland rice farming and those with limited education, larger family sizes, and headed by women, are most vulnerable.

Governments across the region have implemented measures to manage rice production and stabilize prices. In Indonesia, the government was able to maintain stable food prices, including for rice, during Ramadan and Eid. The Minister of Agriculture attributes this stability to the government's [Cheap Food Market Operation and market inspections](#) conducted by various ministries, institutions, and state-owned enterprises. The government has also [facilitated and supervised food distribution and provided transportation subsidies](#) to reduce price disparities among regions. As a result, [rice prices have declined by 22 percent year on year and 2.5 percent month-on-month](#), with total [rice reserves reaching 2.2 million tonnes](#) at the end of March 2025, compared with 800,000 tonnes the previous year. According to the National Food Agency, the [national average medium-grade rice price on March 26, 2025 \(approximately US\\$0.80\)](#) was 0.41 percent lower than the previous week, 0.29 percent lower than the previous month, and 1.83 percent lower than the previous three months. In Myanmar, despite a slight month-on-month decline in February 2025, [rice prices remained near record highs](#), about 10 percent higher than last year, because of higher production and transport costs, a below-average 2024 main harvest affected by flooding and Typhoon Yagi, and conflict-related market disruptions.

East Asian and Pacific countries continue their efforts to increase food security and reduce reliance on food imports. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, [the government outlined several priorities](#) for April, focusing on controlling market prices, increasing product efficiency, and ensuring public security during the Lao New Year. The government reaffirmed its commitment to stabilizing the economy by promoting food production, ensuring a steady supply of essential goods, and monitoring market prices to prevent unwarranted increases, particularly in consumables and services. To improve public services, the National Assembly recently [approved the merger of two ministries, with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment merging with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry](#), now called the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. In Myanmar, by March 2025, [more than 960,000 hectares of dry season rice](#) had been planted, accounting for approximately 82 percent of the national plan for the year. Planting progress is similar to that of last year. Harvesting of early-planted rice has begun in the Delta region, with about 34,000 hectares harvested at a yield of 3.95 tonnes per hectare, which is slightly less than last year. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance has allocated a [US\\$9.36 billion food security budget for 2025](#), aiming to boost agricultural and fisheries productivity, support food supply chains, and ensure food availability. As part of these efforts, the government plans to [increase the area of protected rice fields from 8 to 20 provinces](#), bringing the total area of protected rice fields [to an estimated 6.58 million hectares](#). The government also plans to [form 70,000 village cooperatives](#) to strengthen village economies and alleviate poverty in rural areas. These cooperatives, set to launch in July 2025, will [act as aggregators to increase agricultural product prices](#), stabilize inflation, and [shorten the distribution chain](#) between producers and consumers, reducing prices. They will also serve as centers for village economic activities, including [storing and distributing community agricultural products](#), and will [distribute food to support the state's Free Nutritious Meals program](#). The government aims to achieve rice self-sufficiency by 2025, with Statistics Indonesia forecasting [potential rice production of 13.95 million tonnes](#) from January to April 2025—approximately 3 million tonnes with a [surplus of rice-equivalent products](#). To increase rice reserves and maintain rice stock and price stability, the government has asked the [State Logistics Agency \(Bulog\) to absorb 2 million tonnes](#)

[of rice](#)-equivalent grain (unmilled or harvested grain (usually paddy rice)) from domestic farmers by April 2025 and [750,000 to 800,000 tonnes of rice](#) equivalent by the end of March 2025.

Europe and Central Asia

[EU agri-food exports reached a record level of 235.4 billion euros in 2024](#), 3 percent higher than the peak in 2022 and 2023 (6.6 billion euros). The United Kingdom and United States are the top destinations for EU exports, whereas exports to China and Russia decreased. The European Union kept exporting a diversified basket of products, topped by exports of cereal preparations, dairy products, and wine. The value of olives, olive oil, and cocoa products increased the most, because of strong price increases, whereas the value of exports of cereals declined, because of decreases in prices and volumes. EU agri-food imports also reached a record level of 171.8 billion euros in 2024, 8 percent higher than in 2023 (12.4 billion euros), slightly topping the record reached in 2022. This was primarily driven by a steep increase in the prices of cocoa, coffee, and fruit and nut imports. These were also the most-imported product categories by the European Union, together with oilseeds and protein crops. The European Union continued to import agri-food products from a diverse set of trade partners, with Brazil, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom the top sources. Imports increased from Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Ukraine and decreased from Australia and Russia. Overall, the stronger growth in import value led to a decline in the EU agri-food trade balance that reached 63.6 billion euros—5.8 billion euros (8 percent) less than the record level in 2023.

On April 2, the United Nations released the [Food Security and Nutrition in Europe and Central Asia 2024 report](#), which revealed the food security challenges in the region. In 2023, an estimated 107.2 million people, or 11.5 percent of the population, were moderately or severely food insecure. This is lower than in 2022 (11.7 percent) but higher than in all previous years. The global trend remained unchanged for the second year in a row. About 2.6 percent (24.5 million people) of the population of Europe and Central Asia was facing severe food insecurity in 2023, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 2022. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity were below the world averages in all European and Central Asian subregions. Central Asia and the Western Balkans had a higher prevalence of severe food insecurity than the region as a whole. The Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Western Balkans exceeded the average prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity at the regional level.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In South America, a combination of adverse weather conditions and the risk of stunt disease outbreaks is constraining maize production prospects for 2025 according to the FAO Crop Prospects and Food Situation Triannual Global Report (March 2025). Nevertheless, overall output is expected to remain above average, primarily driven by strong yields anticipated in Brazil.

In Central America and the Caribbean, dry weather has led to a reduction in cereal plantings, [contributing to a 7.5 percent decline in production from 2023 to 2024](#), reflecting ongoing challenges in the subregion. Mexico has also faced diminished production prospects because of persistent dry conditions. The prolonged lack of water, [particularly in the northern and central states](#), is affecting not only agricultural production, but also livestock farming and access to drinking water. These challenges pose significant risks to the national economy and food security; although some areas continue to struggle with unfavorable weather, other parts of the subregion are expected to benefit from better conditions, supporting higher yields.

In Haiti, the food security crisis has reached an alarming level. More than half of the population—approximately 5.7 million people—is facing high levels of acute food insecurity, driven by relentless gang violence and ongoing economic collapse, [according to the latest IPC analysis](#). Of these, more than 8,400 living in displacement camps are experiencing catastrophic hunger, falling into IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), the most severe level of food insecurity. This dire situation underscores the complex interplay between violence, displacement, and hunger in fragile states across the region.

Beyond drought- and weather-related disruptions, widespread wildfires across Latin America are exacerbating food insecurity and economic instability. In Argentina, ongoing fires in Patagonia have consumed thousands of hectares of forests, destroyed homes, and displaced families, and in Chile, active fire outbreaks continue to threaten rural and urban communities, killing people and straining emergency response efforts. Colombia is also on high alert, [with more than 300 municipalities at risk of wildfires](#) due to extreme temperatures and prolonged dry conditions. These fires not only devastate agriculture and livestock production, but also disrupt access to essential services, isolating communities and worsening the humanitarian situation in affected areas.

Middle East and North Africa

Food security in the Gaza Strip continues to deteriorate with the closure of all crossings since March 2 and resumption of military operations on March 18. This has effectively halted all commercial and humanitarian aid flows for 42 days, collapsing North Gaza's markets and depleting Gaza City's supplies, which may only last for one to two weeks. Food prices in April are 29 to 1,400 percent higher than in February, when the ceasefire was still in effect. They are also averaging 50 percent higher than in March, when the ceasefire had just ended. Dietary diversity is plummeting. With crossings closed, it is estimated that food security metrics will deteriorate to catastrophic levels similar to those of December 2024 to January 2025. In late February, the World Bank, European Union, and United Nations estimated that the conflict has caused [US\\$835 million in damages and US\\$1,300 million in losses](#) to Gaza's agriculture and food sector. Reconstruction and recovery needs are projected to be US\$4,200 million. In the West Bank, military activity, displacement, and movement restrictions are [disrupting markets and food access](#), making basic food items unaffordable for many families.

In Syria, [bread prices have surged](#) after a reduction in the weight of subsidized bread bundles in an effort to preserve strategic wheat reserves, [exacerbating food insecurity](#) amid declining wheat production and disrupted supply chains. For the first time since the start of the Syrian conflict, the government has launched an [international tender to purchase wheat](#) to stabilize prices and maintain supply amid growing economic difficulties and strained supply chains.

In Lebanon, the World Bank estimated that the recent conflict has caused [US\\$79 million in damages and US\\$742 million in losses](#) to the country's agricultural and food sector. An estimated US\$412 million is needed for reconstruction and recovery. Lebanon's [food security remains fragile](#), especially among vulnerable populations, with cash assistance covering 53 percent of Lebanese and Syrian refugees' [food needs](#). [Funding shortfalls](#) have affected World Food Program operations, reducing the number of Syrian refugee recipients by nearly 40 percent.

Iraq has achieved [year-round self-sufficiency](#) in seven crops after investments of US\$663 million in modern irrigation systems, although droughts, water shortages, and climate-induced displacement [undermine agricultural livelihoods](#), underlining the need to [focus on long-term resilience building](#).

In Yemen, up to 3.8 million people are estimated to be at risk of falling into [emergency-level food insecurity](#). Overall [food insecurity levels remain high](#), driven by rising food prices, limited income, and widespread disease. Conflict, displacement, and civilian casualties continue to [disrupt livelihoods](#) and access to essential services.

[Algeria](#), [Morocco](#), and [Libya](#) are seeing below-average crop yields due to adverse weather and, in Libya, ongoing localized conflict and a severe locust infestation. In contrast, [Tunisia is expecting above-average production](#) levels after strong rainfall.

West and Central Africa

High prices, aggravated by weather extremes and conflict, are exacerbating the food insecurity situation in many countries in the region. It is projected that nearly 53 million people will be food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or worse) by mid-2025, including 3.4 million facing emergency levels of hunger (IPC/CH Phase 4) according to a new Cadre Harmonisé food security analysis released this month.

According to the [FAO's Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#), coarse grain prices remained higher year on year in several countries in the region, exhibiting mixed month-on-month trends in countries of the Sahel and along the Gulf of Guinea in February and March 2025, with prices higher than during the same period last year in several countries of the subregion. For example, in Mali, wholesale millet and sorghum prices were generally stable month on month in March 2025 as markets continued to be supplied from the recently concluded harvests. Exceptions were markets in Bamako, Mopti, and Sikasso, where coarse grain prices registered monthly increases. Sorghum prices were near their year-earlier levels or slightly higher, and millet prices recorded more-significant year-on-year increases. In Burkina Faso, wholesale sorghum prices followed mixed trends month on month in March, and millet prices generally rose, with few markets reporting stable prices. Prices of both coarse grains were above their year-earlier values in most markets, underpinned by strong local demand and low stock levels following localized production shortfalls in 2024, especially in conflict-affected areas. In Niger, wholesale sorghum and millet prices were stable month on month in most monitored markets in March because of adequate market supply. The exception was in the market of Agadez, where sorghum and millet prices registered year-on-year increases of 24 and 38 percent, respectively.

In Ghana, the monthly food inflation rate fell by 0.2 percent points in March 2025, and the annual food inflation rate was 26.5 percent. The government of the Republic Ghana has, in recent months, introduced policies to safeguard domestic cereal supply, reduce import costs, and stabilize prices, including for maize, a key staple.

In Togo, retail sorghum prices were generally stable, and maize prices increased in most markets in March. Sorghum prices were marginally higher than their year-earlier levels, whereas maize prices were 8 to 18 percent higher year on year, mostly because of localized production shortfalls and high transport costs across the country. In Benin, maize prices remained stable or increased month on month in February 2025 as supplies decreased in some markets despite the recently concluded harvest period, and sorghum prices were stable or declined. In Nigeria, the annual food inflation rate decreased significantly in the first two months of 2025, from 39.8 percent in December 2024 to

26.1 percent in January 2025, easing further to 23.5 percent in February. This could be partly because the National Bureau of Statistics rebased the CPI in January 2025.

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 April 2025, 19 countries had implemented 25 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
Mali	Actual Ban	Shea nuts; ground nuts; soybeans, sesame	10/04/2024	12/31/25
Malaysia	Export Taxes	Palm oil	11/01/2024	12/31/25

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 APRIL 2024–MARCH 2025 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-12.1	-11.5	-9.8	-10.5	-11.5	-8.3	-9.2	-7.0	-4.5	-3.0		
Burkina Faso							-19.7	-22.7	-21.1	8.6	7.2	
Burundi	9.2	13.2	13.7	17.1	15.9	19.7	22.5	27.3	67.9	39.0		
Central African Republic	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.6	-0.8					
Chad	2.2	12.8	15.3	17.0	10.5	12.4	7.8	8.9	8.8			
Congo, Democratic Republic of	19.2	19.8	19.0	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.7	11.7	10.7	10.5	9.9	
Ethiopia	27.0	25.5	22.7	20.6	18.8	19.6	19.2	18.5	18.7	15.8	14.6	11.9
Gambia	15.3	14.7	14.0	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.7	
Guinea	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.1	5.5	
Liberia	25.8	12.8	11.6	5.1	-1.2	2.9	2.5	5.1	9.7			
Madagascar	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.4	10.0		
Malawi	39.9	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.0	43.5	40.3	33.7	35.6	36.0	38.5	37.7
Mali	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	8.6	6.6	8.0	6.1	5.9			
Mozambique	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.4	7.5	10.4	12.2	12.0	12.2
Niger							-14.4	-15.9	-13.9	11.6	11.9	14.2
Rwanda	-6.7	-3.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.9	-8.2	-5.8	-0.5	5.7	4.1	1.4	3.6
Sierra Leone	36.9	32.4	27.3	24.8	22.8	19.4	16.8	14.7	13.9	14.8	13.5	
Somalia	-4.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.5			
South Sudan	64.5	246.0	368.0	368.0	387.0	101.0	106.0					
Sudan	49.0	72.2	149.6	227.4	302.3	333.7	340.1	321.6				
Togo	-26.0	-23.0	-22.0	-22.9	-22.4	-23.7	-26.2	-26.6	-27.3	9.5	8.2	8.2
Uganda	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6	-4.1	-5.3	-4.0	-0.7	0.2	4.3	3.1
Lower Middle Income												

Algeria	1.2	2.5	7.5	7.6	5.0	4.5	6.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	6.3	
Angola	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	20.8	21.5	22.1	19.9	20.3	20.9	21.3	21.6
Bangladesh	10.2	10.8	10.4	14.1	11.4	10.4	12.7	13.8	12.9	10.7	9.2	8.9
Belize	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.6	5.0	2.3	2.5	
Benin	-5.2	-7.3	-8.3	-7.8	-2.2	-2.7	-4.2	-7.6	-10.0	1.7	0.4	0.7
Bhutan	5.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.4	
Bolivia	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.9	11.9	14.8	15.4	19.2	21.5	25.3
Cabo Verde	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.5	2.2
Cambodia	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	4.2	7.8	6.6	
Cameroon	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	7.5	8.1		
Congo, Rep.					3.1	1.4	-0.2	0.4	6.0	3.7	2.8	
Cote d'Ivoire	-25.1	-22.6	-24.7	-25.0	-23.7	-27.0	-27.1	-27.4	-28.0	4.2	2.2	2.5
Djibouti	5.1	4.0	3.6	0.6	2.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.6	-0.9	-3.8	-2.6	-2.9
East Timor	6.4	7.1	5.8	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Egypt	40.5	31.0	32.0	29.8	29.0	27.7	27.3	24.6	20.3	20.8	3.7	6.6
El Salvador	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	3.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0
Eswatini	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7		
Ghana	26.9	22.6	24.0	21.5	19.1	22.1	22.4	26.0	27.8	28.3	28.1	26.5
Haiti	38.5	40.5	40.5	42.3	42.3	38.1	33.9	35.2	36.2	36.7	37.5	
Honduras	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
India	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.3	8.4	9.7	8.2	7.7	5.7	3.8	2.9
Indonesia	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	1.4	1.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of												
Kenya	23.1	22.3	25.5	26.2	24.3	23.7	26.0	29.3	26.3	27.2	36.4	40.8
Kyrgyzstan	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.5	4.1	5.4	6.1	7.6	7.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic												
Lesotho	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.5	21.1	22.1	19.5	17.2	14.4	10.8	8.6
Lesotho	10.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.3	6.7	5.6	5.2	6.0	
Mauritania	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Mongolia	-30.4	-31.6	-32.9	-32.4	-31.4	-31.1	-31.1	-31.4	-30.5	9.3	9.6	8.3





Morocco	-1.3	-1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.3	4.6	2.2
Myanmar	53.7	61.5	65.9	58.8	71.3	75.8	83.4	76.8				
Nepal	5.2	6.4	5.9	4.0	6.1	5.0	7.1	9.1	10.1	7.7	5.0	3.3
Nicaragua	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.5	4.3	1.7
Nigeria										26.1	23.5	21.8
Pakistan	9.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.3	-3.1	-4.1	-5.1
Palestinian Territories	34.5	36.4	33.4	30.8	36.9	78.3	115.2	121.0	80.1	21.9	-12.3	-2.2
Papua New Guinea			4.9			4.2			4.8			
Philippines	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.3
Samoa												
Senegal	-28.1	-28.4	-29.1	-31.5	-32.9	-31.5	-30.9	-30.6	-30.0	3.0	0.5	-0.9
Sri Lanka	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	0.8
Tajikistan	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.4
Tunisia	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	8.0
Ukraine	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	5.9	8.5	10.9	14.4	14.2	14.1	15.0	17.2
Uzbekistan	6.9	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.7
Viet Nam	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9	33.9	34.9
Zambia	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.6	18.9
Zimbabwe	105.0											
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0
Argentina	293.0	289.4	285.1	275.8	236.9	201.4	183.2	147.1	94.7	64.7	52.0	45.6
Armenia	-4.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.1	-1.0	-0.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	4.4	5.4
Azerbaijan	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.4	5.4	4.9	5.6	6.4
Belarus	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.2	5.7	
Botswana	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.8
Brazil	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.7
Bulgaria	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.7	4.3	4.5	5.3

China	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.1	-0.4	0.5	-3.2	-1.4
Colombia	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
Costa Rica	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.4	2.4	6.2	6.7	4.8
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.3
Ecuador	5.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.7
Equatorial Guinea	4.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.7	3.8	2.1	2.1	
Fiji	12.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	7.5	7.7	1.2	1.4	9.3	1.4	0.2
Gabon												
Georgia	-1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.7	6.6
Grenada												
Guatemala	2.1	3.1	3.2	5.6	4.4	2.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	3.6	3.3	3.2
Guyana	5.9	7.4	8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.1	5.6	5.6	5	
Iraq	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.7	6.9	4.4	3.0	3.8				
Jamaica	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.4	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.4
Jordan	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.6	3.1	2.0	0.3
Kazakhstan	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.5	7.6
Kosovo, Republic of	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.7	6.2
Lebanon	33.5	31.7	29.6	24.5	21.3	19.7	22.8	23.2	22.2	20.9	20.5	
Libya	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5			
Malaysia	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	
Maldives	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	7.4	6.3	
Mauritius	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.3	6.7	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.1	1.3	-5.7	0.8
Mexico	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	6.2	6.0	4.4	1.9	3.2	3.7
Moldova, Republic of												
of	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.2	9.4
Montenegro	3.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.4	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Namibia	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.3
North Macedonia, Republic of												
Republic of	4.9	3.8	1.8	0.5	-0.2	1.3	2.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.9	1.5
Panama	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	1.2	2.0	2.6
Paraguay	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.9	6.4

Peru	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8
Romania	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.1
Russian Federation	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.7	12.4
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0
South Africa	-16.4	-16.4	-16.7	-16.9	-16.6	-16.7	-17.7	-18.7	-18.4	2.0	2.3	
Suriname	12.1	8.6	5.6	5.1	3.7	1.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	
Thailand	-9.5	-8.8	-9.4	-8.7	-8.2	-7.8	-8.0	-8.6	-8.6	1.8	2.0	2.4
Turkey	68.4	69.9	68.2	59.0	44.4	43.5	45.1	48.9	43.6	41.5	34.8	36.9
Venezuela	57.6	53.4	47.9	41.4	34.1	24.9	21.9					
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.7		
Australia			3.3			3.3			3.0			
Austria	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2
Bahamas												
Bahrain	7.8	8.7	5.2	3.8	-0.9	-3.4	-1.3	-2.0	-0.2	-1.6	-0.8	
Barbados	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8			
Belgium	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.4
Bermuda	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.5				
Brunei Darussalam	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	-0.9	
Canada	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.6	-0.6	1.3	3.2
Cayman Islands			1.8			2.2			3.5			
Chile	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.3	3.6	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	5.0
Croatia	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.2
Cyprus	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.1	4.7	8.1	5.0	2.5	2.3
Czech Republic	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-3.8	-2.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.3	4.6	4.2	5.9
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.6
Estonia	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.9	4.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.1	6.7

Faroe Islands			3.2			4.2			4.1			4.6
Finland	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.6
France	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5
Germany	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.4	3.0
Greece	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.9
Hong Kong SAR, China	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.1	
Hungary	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.4	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.1	7.0
Iceland	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.9
Ireland	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.1
Israel	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	4.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	2.5
Italy	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1
Japan	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0
Korea, Republic of	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1
Kuwait	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2
Latvia	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.4	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.9	6.0
Lithuania	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.7	4.1
Luxembourg	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Macao SAR, China	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	
Malta	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.2
Netherlands	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.5
New Caledonia	0.8	-1.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	7.1	7.3	5.0	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.3
New Zealand	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.5
Norway	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	7.6	8.6
Oman	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	-0.7
Poland	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.7
Portugal	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Qatar	2.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	-3.3	-0.5	1.1	-1.1	-5.4	-4.5	0.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.3
Seychelles	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.4	0.6	0.0
Singapore	-13.1	-13.2	-13.2	-13.3	-13.4	-13.3	-13.3	-13.6	-13.6	1.5	1.0	
Slovakia	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	3.1	5.0	4.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2

Slovenia	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.8
Spain	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1
Sweden	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.2	4.7
Switzerland	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5
Taiwan, China	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.9
Trinidad and Tobago	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	
United Arab Emirates	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.7	-0.1	-0.2	
United Kingdom	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.9
United States	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0
Uruguay	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	6.5

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.

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