

Food Security

UPDATE

Access the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#)

Update March 14, 2024

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AT A GLANCE

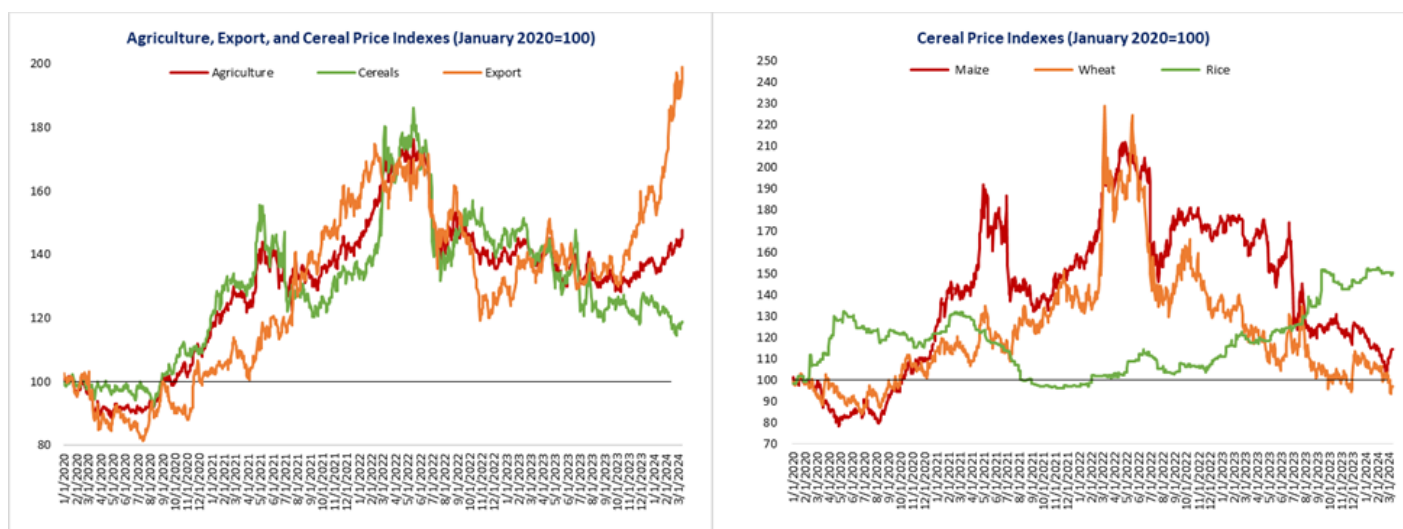
- Since the last update on February 29, 2024, the agriculture and cereal price indices closed 2 percent higher, respectively, and the export price index closed 1 percent higher.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low- and middle-income countries.
- In February 2024, as highlighted in the [AMIS March 2024 Market Monitor](#), despite external disruptions such as shipping problems and farmer protests in various countries, food commodity markets remained relatively stable. Wheat, maize, and soybean prices decreased to their lowest levels in two years, and rice prices decreased slightly because of a reduction in trading during the Lunar New Year holidays, although they remained significantly higher than a year ago.
- The [International Food Policy Research Institute](#) (IFPRI) recently discussed how the Ukraine-Russia conflict, now spanning two years, continues to exert profound effects on global agricultural markets, posing substantial challenges to food security worldwide.
- A [new FAO large-scale study](#) examining data from 44 low- and middle-income countries revealed the potential impacts of food prices on child malnutrition.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MARCH 12, 2024)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Compared to two weeks ago, the agriculture and cereal price indices closed 2 percent higher, respectively, and the export price index closed 1 percent higher. Among cereals, maize prices closed 12 percent higher, wheat prices were down 4 percent, while rice prices closed at the same level compared to two weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 32 percent lower and wheat prices are 21 percent lower. Rice prices on the other hand are 27 percent higher. Compared to January 2020, maize prices are 14 percent higher, wheat prices are 3 percent lower, and rice prices are 50 percent higher (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

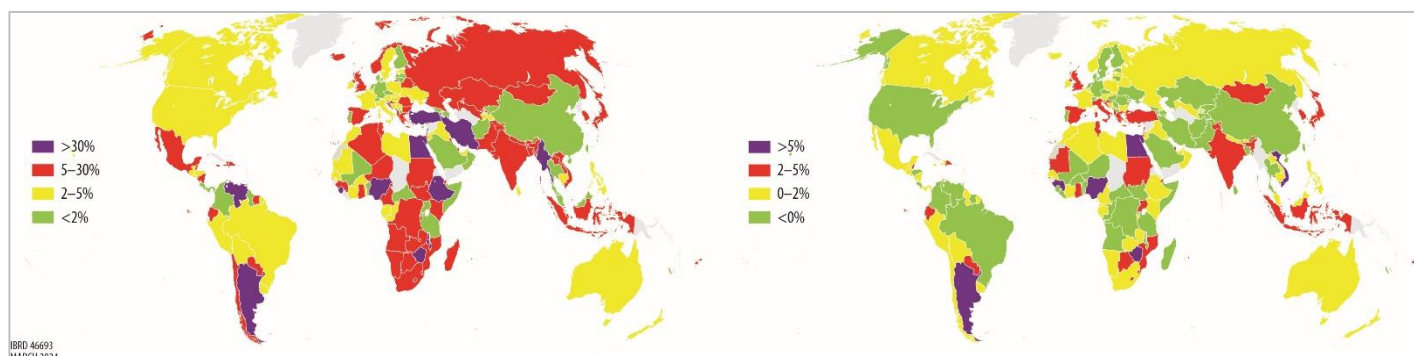
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2020, to March 12, 2024. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the dashboard in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between November 2023 and February 2024 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 60 percent of low-income countries (no increase since the last update on February 29, 2024), 63.8 percent of lower-middle-income countries (2.2 percentage points lower), 46.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (4.0 percentage points higher), and 27.3 percent of high-income countries (9.1 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 62.9 percent of the 167 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between November 2023 and February 2024).

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 (RTP) estimates.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from November 2023 to February 2024 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.

Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real food inflation (%YoY)
Argentina	296	Argentina	42
Lebanon	181	Zimbabwe	37
Zimbabwe	84	Egypt	15
Türkiye	71	Palestine	15
Venezuela	61	Viet Nam	13
Egypt	51	Mauritius	10
Myanmar	50	Bahrain	6
Malawi	45	Malta	6
Nigeria	35	Guinea	6
Palestine	33	Nigeria	6

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 November 2023 to February 2024 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

Insights from AMIS Market Monitor on Global Food Commodity Markets and Agricultural Trends

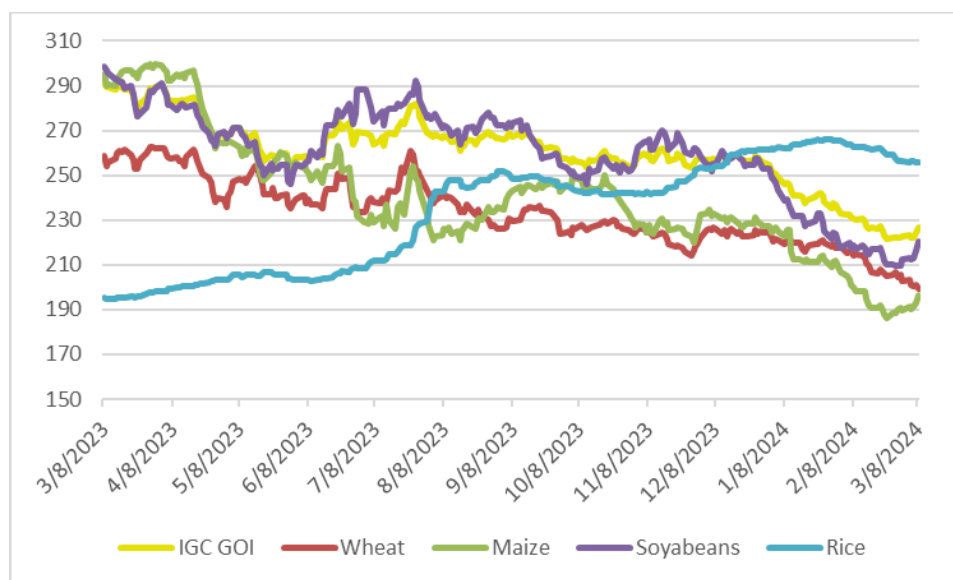
In February 2024, as highlighted in the [AMIS March 2024 Market Monitor](#), despite external disruptions such as shipping problems and farmer protests in various countries, food commodity markets remained relatively stable. Wheat, maize, and soybean prices decreased to their lowest levels in two years, and rice prices decreased slightly because of a reduction in trading during the Lunar New Year holidays, although they remained significantly higher than a year ago. The month was marked by unusually warm temperatures, which accelerated crop growth in many regions, with winter wheat crops in the northern hemisphere starting to emerge from dormancy and maize and soybean harvesting continuing in the southern hemisphere.

The report highlights that farmer protests have emerged globally, from the United Kingdom to India, highlighting common concerns about inadequate compensation amidst rising costs for inputs such as energy and fertilizers. These protests reflect broader challenges within the agrifood system, exacerbated by disruptions in commodity prices and shipping. Examples include Argentina's demands for tax reductions during droughts and India's calls for minimum support prices. In Europe, protests stem from issues such as changes in tax rebates and concerns over import competition and regulatory standards. Although agricultural policies are evolving to address climate change and sustainability, there is a risk of reducing farmers' competitiveness. These protests underscore the complexity of balancing food security, livelihoods, and environmental concerns, necessitating efforts to align policies with farmers' needs, enhance market transparency, and support the sector's transition to sustainability while maintaining open trade.

The global agricultural production outlook for key crops has been adjusted, with estimates of wheat production 2.3 percent lower in 2023 than 2022 production because of lower estimates in India and 5.3 percent higher estimates of maize production in 2023, particularly in Ukraine. Rice production estimates for 2022/23 and 2023/24 were raised because India's output figures were revised, offsetting minor downward adjustments in other countries such as Colombia and Myanmar. Soybean production forecasts for 2023/24 were reduced, mainly because of downward revisions in Brazil's forecast and dry conditions limiting Argentina's output.

Winter wheat in the northern hemisphere is beginning to emerge from dormancy under varying conditions across Europe, North America, Russia, and Ukraine. In the southern hemisphere, maize harvesting is ongoing, with Brazil experiencing mixed conditions, conditions in Argentina improving, and South Africa facing dry conditions. India is continuing the transplanting of the Rabi rice crop in the east, with favorable conditions in Indonesia and for Bangladesh's Boro season rice but dry conditions in Thailand and the Philippines. Soybean harvesting is underway in Brazil under mixed conditions, and recent rainfall has benefited crops in Argentina.

Figure 3: International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI)



Source: IGC.
Note: January 2000=100

In February, ample global supplies and strong export competition resulted in a 6 percent decrease in the Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) wheat subindex, reaching levels last seen in October 2020 (see figure 3). Russia stimulated demand by lowering prices, and prices dropped in Ukraine amidst concerns about Red Sea shipping and slowing demand from Asia. Maize export prices also declined, dropping by 10 percent as the GOI subindex hit its lowest since August 2020, driven by factors such as large domestic stocks in the United States and expectations of an increase in output in Argentina and Brazil. Rice prices eased because of new crop arrivals, although they remained higher than in February 2023, and soybean export prices followed a similar downward trend, influenced by factors such as big harvests expected in Argentina and Brazil and subdued international demand.

Assessing the Two-Year Impact of the Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on Global Agricultural Markets

[IFPRI](#) recently demonstrated how the Russia's invasion of Ukraine, now spanning two years, continues to have profound effects on global agricultural markets, posing substantial challenges to food security worldwide. The war, which began with Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, has disrupted agricultural production and trade in Ukraine, a major agricultural exporter, and threatens global food security. Despite initial shocks, global commodity markets have adapted to these disruptions, partly because other suppliers, including Russia, have increased exports, which has helped alleviate some of the initial impacts.

One of the most direct and significant impacts of the war has been on Ukrainian agricultural production, particularly in regions occupied by Russia. The occupation has led to abandonment of farmlands because of active fighting,

mining of agricultural fields, unexploded munitions, chemical contamination, and other challenges. According to the [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#), the occupied regions accounted for a significant portion of Ukraine's wheat, barley, rapeseed, soybean, and sunflower seed production from 2016 to 2020. The war has also indirectly affected production across Ukraine, with higher transportation costs making it more expensive to move grain and other agricultural products to export markets and raised the costs of imports. Most of such added costs have been absorbed by Ukrainian producers in the form of lower prices for agricultural goods and higher prices for imported inputs.

The impact on Ukrainian agricultural exports has been significant. The outbreak of war halted shipping out of Ukrainian Black Sea ports, disrupting exports, particularly for corn, although efforts such as the Black Sea Grain Initiative temporarily eased export constraints, allowing Ukraine to resume exports from select ports. Despite this, export patterns shifted, with more goods diverted to Europe and fewer reaching traditional markets in Africa and Asia.

There were initial concerns about potential supply shocks and high prices due to the conflict, but these fears subsided as alternative suppliers stepped in. Record crops from Russia and an increase in exports from other major producers helped stabilize prices, although they remained above pre-war levels. For instance, wheat prices are 45 percent below their peak in May 2022, and corn and soybeans are down 42 percent and 24 percent, respectively, over the same period. Despite a decrease in Ukrainian exports, global wheat and corn exports have exceeded previous levels, with projections indicating a rebound in corn exports.

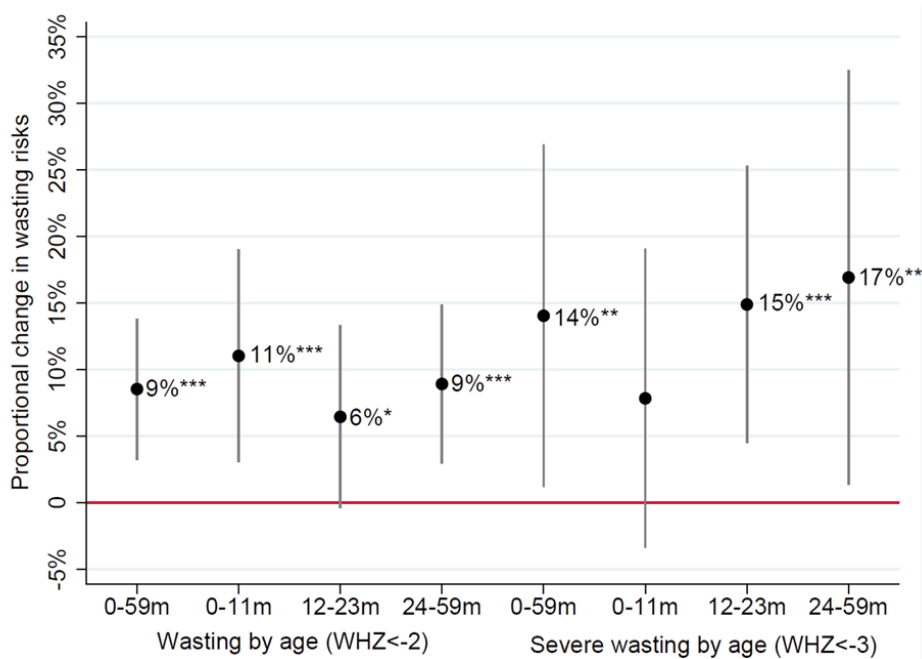
Ukraine's resilience in maintaining agricultural production amidst the war underscores its role as a global supplier, but prospects for peace remain uncertain, exacerbating market volatility. Policy interventions, such as export bans, exacerbate market instability. Ensuring a well-functioning global market is crucial for delivering food to importing countries, particularly those vulnerable to price shocks. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to affect global agricultural markets, highlighting the interconnectedness and fragility of the global food system in times of geopolitical unrest.

High Food Prices Exacerbate Child Malnutrition in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Despite recent decreases since their peak in 2022, food prices have risen dramatically over the past two decades, as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Price Index, which was 116 percent higher in real terms in 2022 than in 2000, exemplifies. A [new large-scale study](#) examining data from 44 low and middle-income countries highlights the potential impacts of these rising prices on child malnutrition.

A 5 percent increase in the real price of food over a 3-month period increases the risk of wasting by 9 percent and of severe wasting by 14 percent in children under five (Figure 4). Younger children appear particularly vulnerable to wasting, suggesting prenatal damage due to deteriorating maternal nutrition.

Figure 4: Change in Risk of Child Wasting and Severe Wasting Based on 5 Percent Increase in Real Food Price Index Over the 3 Months before Measurement, According to Child Age

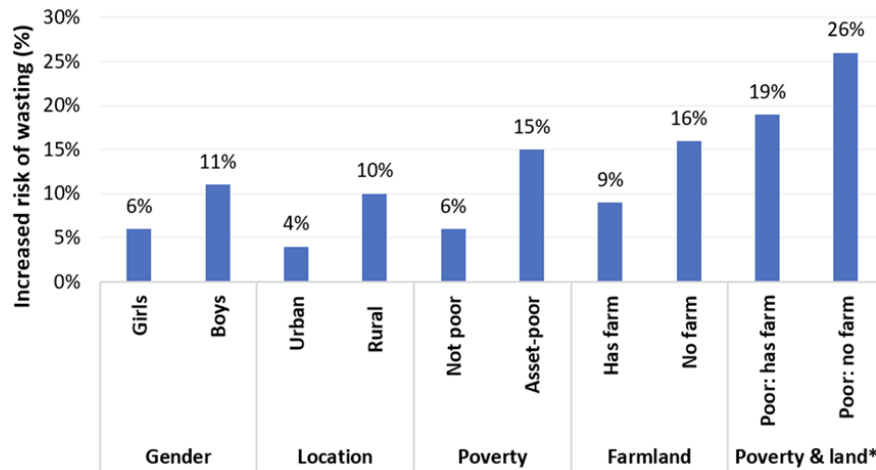


Source: Headey and Ruel 2024.

Note: 95% confidence intervals based on standard errors clustered at the country level reported in parentheses. *, **, and *** represent statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% level, respectively, from a two-sided test. See Headey and Ruel (2023) for details. Full sample includes 1,271 children in 44 low- and middle-income countries.

The effects of food price hikes vary based on factors such as sex, rural or urban residence, household wealth, and land ownership. Young boys, children from rural and asset-poor households, and children living in household without farmland are more susceptible to wasting (Figure 5). These effects can compound for the most vulnerable, with children from families that are asset poor and lack farmland facing a 26 percent greater risk of wasting, whereas children in asset-poor households owning at least some farmlands face a 19 percent greater risk.

Figure 5: Impacts of 5 Percent Increase in Real Food Prices on Child Wasting According to Sex, Location, Poverty Status, and Farmland Ownership



Source: Headey and Ruel 2024.

Note: Results based on Table 1 in Headey and Ruel (2023), which uses interaction terms between food price shocks and the attributes described on the x axis. All coefficients are significant at the 5 percent level in two-sided tests. *Poverty and land results refer to additive effects of being poor and not owning land.

The study also highlights the enduring consequences of even brief nutritional setbacks in a child’s early life. A 5 percent increase in food prices during the prenatal period is associated with a 1.6 percent greater risk of subsequent stunting and a 2.4 percent greater risk of severe stunting. Food price shocks in the first year of a child’s life were also found to have a statistically significant impact on their nutritional vulnerability.

Higher food prices also decrease young children’s dietary quality. Adequate children’s dietary diversity is defined as consuming at least four of seven healthy food groups in the past 24 hours and is predictive of lower risks of wasting and stunting. The study found that a 5 percent real food price increase in the past 12 months predicted a 3 percent decrease in the likelihood of having an adequately diverse diet as consumption shifted to cheaper, starchy staples.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Poor and late rains, coupled with high temperatures, have affected mainly the western parts of Southern Africa, potentially damaging the region's food and nutrition security. El Niño conditions continue to bring below-average rainfall in the southern region. While El Niño [peaked in early 2024](#), its full impact on food security will only be felt in late 2024 as an earlier and more severe 2024-2025 lean season in affected areas. In [Malawi](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) persist in the south. While harvests will increase food and income availability from May to August, [Malawi](#) will likely record below-normal production in the 2023/24 agricultural season due to El Niño

conditions. In [Mozambique](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected through September 2024 due to the adverse effects of El Niño and the expected rapid depletion of the imminent below-average harvest, limited access to income, and above-average food prices. In [Cabo Delgado](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) areas are rapidly reemerging as some Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) areas experience growing insecurity. The [resurgence of attacks](#) is increasing the number of IDPs, interrupting humanitarian actions, and posing enormous challenges to the humanitarian community's ability to respond. However, at the national level, most of the poorest households across the country are expected to face [Minimal \(IPC Phase 1\)](#) outcomes.

East Asia and the Pacific

Recent surveys reveal worsening food security in Myanmar, marked by declining dietary quality and soaring food prices. An IFPRI survey comprising six rounds of nationally representative household panel data collected from December 2021 to November 2023 found that [the state of food security and nutrition deteriorated in Myanmar in 2022/23](#). More than 3 percent of households in Myanmar were in moderate to severe hunger in September through November 2023, with levels highest in Chin (8.7 percent) and Tanintharyi (7.0 percent) provinces. The percentage of households with a low food consumption score rose from 9.4 percent in February 2022 to 15.9 percent in December 2022 before declining to 14.4 percent in November 2023. Dietary diversity among adults worsened, with inadequate diversity increasing from 20.6 percent to 30.9 percent over December 2021-February 2022 to October-December 2022, with an increase of 5.9 percentage points in the past one year. Women experienced a more rapid decline in dietary quality than men from February 2022 to November 2023. Lower consumption of milk and dairy products, vitamin A rich fruits, meat, fish, and eggs drive decreases in dietary quality in adults; 34.5 percent of all children aged 6 to 23 months and 23.6 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months had inadequate diet quality. [Between December 2021 and November 2023, the cost of a healthy diet rose by 93 percent and of a common diet by 103 percent](#). Specifically, onion prices quadrupled, rice prices more than doubled, oil and pulse prices doubled, and all other food prices increased by at least 50 percent. Food expenses have risen faster than wages, particularly in urban areas, making food increasingly unaffordable for wage earners, who are among the most vulnerable household groups in Myanmar. More recently, the World Food Program ([WFP estimates](#)) that, in January 2024, the average cost of a basic food basket in Myanmar (rice, oil, chickpeas, salt) was 5 percent higher than in December 2023 and 87 percent higher than in January 2023.

Rice prices in Indonesia reached a record high in February 2024, accompanied by increases in the prices of other food commodities. [Retail, wholesale, and mill prices of rice were 19.3 percent, 20.1 percent, and 24.7 percent higher, respectively, than in February 2024 and 5.3 percent, 6.0 percent, and 6.8 percent, respectively, than in January 2023](#). Dried, unhusked paddy prices at the farm level were 33.5 percent higher than in February 2023 and 6.1 percent higher than in January 2024. [Despite government interventions that decreased wholesale prices of medium-quality rice, retail prices remained stable as of March 3, 2024, with supply delays leaving premium rice prices unaffected. El Niño had led to an increase in fallow rice fields from October to December 2023, which resulted in fewer rice harvests early in 2024, but an increase in rice crops in January suggests a potential rise in March and April harvests](#). Statistics Indonesia predicts that rice production will be 17.5 percent (2.3 million tonnes) lower

during January to April 2024 than in the same period in 2023. To ensure supply and price stability during Ramadan, [the National Food Agency has eased the retail price ceiling for premium rice from March 10 to 23](#). Previously, [prices rising above the price ceiling had led modern retailers to stop stocking premium rice](#). The price ceiling varies according to region; for example, the ceiling for a kilogram of premium-quality rice in Java, Lampung, South Sumatra, and Sulawesi has been raised from rupiah (IDR) 13,900 (USD 0.90) to IDR 14,900 (USD 0.96), and in Maluku and Papua, it has been raised from IDR 14,800 (USD 0.96) to IDR 15,800 (USD 1.02). Prices of other food commodities also increased, with [chili peppers up 12 percent, eggs 11 percent, cooking oil 10 percent, and poultry 6 percent since the beginning of the year](#). The National Food Agency is working with other central and subnational government agencies to mitigate price hikes through various initiatives (e.g., affordable food schemes, better food distribution, acceleration of crop cultivation) and has suggested a contingency budget to the Ministry of Finance for food price stabilization, enabling low-interest loans for BULOG and ID FOOD to secure food supplies from domestic and international sources.

Europe and Central Asia

On Thursday, March 7, [the members of the European Parliament approved a proposal to renew the temporary suspension of import duties and quotas on Ukrainian agricultural exports to the European Union for another year](#), from June 6, 2024, to June 5, 2025, to support Ukraine amidst the continuing war. The legislation empowers the European Commission to take swift action and impose any necessary measures should there be significant disruptions to the EU market or to the markets of one or more EU countries due to problems with imports from Ukraine. It also provides for an emergency brake for particularly sensitive agricultural products, namely poultry, eggs, and sugar, so that, if imports of these products surpass average 2022 and 2023 volumes, tariffs would be re-imposed. In a separate vote, members agreed that all duties on imports from Moldova should be suspended for another year. The European Parliament is expected to vote on its first reading position during the upcoming plenary session. The European Council will then formally approve the regulation, which will enter into force after being published in the EU Official Journal. Meanwhile, farmers from the east and south of Ukraine can register for assistance through the State Agrarian Registry. The [FAO](#), with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, will assist small and medium-sized farms and agricultural producers with land area of 10 to 500 hectares by providing spring wheat seeds. Assistance will be provided to 1,500 farmers from Chernihivska, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska, and Zaporizka, with a preference for farms located near the front lines. The amount of support will depend on the area of cultivated land.

In Central Asia, [the annual inflation rate in Kyrgyzstan continued to decline, dropping to 7.3 percent at the end of 2023](#) and 5.9 percent by January 19, 2024. The greatest deceleration in price growth is in food. Food price inflation has decreased significantly—from 15.8 percent at the end of 2022 to 1.9 percent in January 2024.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Haiti is facing a critical food security crisis, intensified by recent events that have further destabilized the nation. On March 4, the government declared a three-day state of emergency and imposed a nighttime curfew after armed gangs

attacked the country's two largest prisons, allowing more than 3,000 inmates to escape. This has increased the chaos in the streets, particularly affecting already vulnerable communities.

According to the latest [FEWS NET update](#), in the commune of Cité Soleil, where the influence of armed gangs is strong, households are struggling with a significant food deficit. The situation has forced residents to rely on emergency coping strategies to survive. The area is experiencing Emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 4), indicating that conditions are extremely dire. Meanwhile, the rest of Haiti is not faring much better, with most regions in a state of Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The cost of basic food items remains unusually high, making it difficult for poor families to meet their minimum dietary needs. The average cost of a reference food basket has risen sharply compared to the five-year average, leading to a severe deterioration in the purchasing power of these households.

According to the latest update from the [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#), South America is facing disastrous effects from El Niño, with widespread flooding and emergencies across several countries. In Bolivia, the municipality of Cobija declared a state of emergency on February 28 because of intense rainfall and the overflowing Acre River, which has submerged 14 communes and displaced 570 families. There have been 40 fatalities, and the severe weather has affected more than 15,000 families. Ecuador has experienced 821 weather-related incidents since January 29, affecting more than 115,000 people, with floods being the most common disaster.

Peru's government declared a 60-day emergency in 100 districts across 17 departments, with persistent rains causing overflows, landslides, and floods affecting 40,000 people and damaging thousands of homes. Risk assessments indicate that potential flooding could affect more than 900,000 people in the near future. In Brazil, Acre State's emergency has led to 11,300 evacuations, with the first significant flooding since 2015 damaging infrastructure, disrupting essential services, and forcing 800 people in the municipality of Brasileia alone to leave their homes. The region braces for more challenges as the rainy season continues, highlighting the urgent need for disaster response and resilience planning.

Middle East and North Africa

In Morocco, the agricultural season for rainfed production (especially grain) has not concluded, but the production forecast shows lower production than the average of previous years. The area cultivated with grains is shrinking (to approximately 2.3 million hectares in 2023/24 from more than 5 million hectares in 2013/14). Total rainfall from September 2023 to February 2024 was 120 mm (national average), compared with 200 mm on average in previous years. Most of the country's territory had more than 30 percent less rainfall, with some areas having 20 to 30 percent less. In Tunisia, after a drought in the fall of 2023, frequent rainfall has increased the dam filling rate to 35.6 percent from 22 percent at the end of November 2023. Cereals and fodder crops are benefiting from this [improvement](#) in production conditions after four years of drought. The agrifood export-to-[import ratio](#) was 2.03 in January 2024, compared with 0.8 in January 2023, mainly because of an increase in olive oil exports (125 percent) and a decrease in agrifood imports (33 percent). In Djibouti, between December 2023 and January 2024, local market prices increased by 12.3 percent for rice and 1.96 percent for flour. Prices for local pasta and sugar are down slightly, and prices for imported oils and pasta are virtually unchanged. This information is based on monthly data that the Market Analysis Unit teams of the Ministry of Commerce collect. The ministers of agriculture for Iraq and Lebanon signed a [memorandum of cooperation in agriculture](#) to foster trade and economic activity through joint projects. The memorandum focuses on improving cooperation on animal and

plant health and combating epidemics and emphasizes the potential improvement of land transport via the transit route linking Lebanon to the Gulf countries and Iran through Syria and Iraq. On the sidelines of the 37th session of the Regional Conference of the [FAO](#) for the Near East and North Africa, Jordan announced that it has been designated as the host for the [Regional Observatory for Food Security in the Middle East](#), which will provide critical analytical information, situational reports, forecasts, and alerts on key indicators such as food security. In Yemen, in January 2024, 52 percent of households that WFP [surveyed](#) were unable to access adequate food, 11 percentage points more than in November 2023 and 6 percentage points more than in January 2023. Fifty-five percent reported inadequate access to food in areas that the Internationally Recognized Government controls, compared with 51 percent in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities. The proportion of households without minimum acceptable food consumption in the north reached the highest recorded level in the past 16 months. This is largely associated with the ongoing pause in humanitarian food assistance in the north. Until January 2024, [imports](#) of fuel, wheat and other food items in Yemen remained normal, but the escalation of conflict in the Red Sea could disrupt or block the movement of goods, leading to food shortages in the markets at least in the short term (March/April) and corresponding price increases. In Gaza, the food situation continues to worsen, and the United Nations has warned that the area is on the brink of [famine](#) unless action is taken.

West and Central Africa

Amid high humanitarian needs in West and Central Africa, the WFP is calling on partners to safeguard resilience programs across the Sahel, where the food and nutrition insecurity situation is expected to worsen in the upcoming lean season (June–August 2024). Cadre Harmonisé projections indicate that approximately 47 million people in West and Central Africa will experience acute food and nutrition insecurity (IPC Phase 3-5) over this period, including 10.8 million in the Sahel countries (3.2 million in Niger, 3.0 million in Burkina Faso, 2.9 million in Chad, 1.4 million in Mali, 365,000 in Mauritania). Since 2018, WFP has worked closely with national governments and development partners on an integrated resilience program that helps communities increase food security, reduce malnutrition, and mitigate the impacts of climate change and conflict. The program risks being suspended because of lack of funding for activities such as restoring degraded land and building community infrastructure. From March 2024 on, [WFP](#) will be forced to scale down or suspend activities across the Sahel.

Refugees, displaced persons, and migrants face significant challenges to food access and nutrition, and Chad is the largest refugee host country in the Sahel region, home to more than 8 million people internally displaced by conflict. Ongoing violence in the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Sudan has forced more than [1.1 million refugees into Chad](#). Sudanese refugees, Chadian returnees, and host households competing for scarce resources in Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions. Poor households in the west of Chad are also facing Crisis conditions because of cereal price increases in local markets (Kanem and Bahr El Gazel provinces) and premature depletion of food stocks (Lac Province). Vulnerable households in the northern provinces of Ennedi-Est, Ennedi-Ouest, and Tibesti are also in Crisis because of disruptions to inflows of processed food products from Libya. The situation is exacerbated by a government ban of artisanal gold panning, an important source of income in northern Chad ([FEWS NET, 2024](#)).

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 the beginning of the war in 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 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of March 11, 2024, 16 countries had implemented 23 food export bans, and 8 had implemented 15 export-limiting measures.

Table 2: 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	Non-basmati rice	7/20/2023	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour	7/12/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export taxes	Basmati rice	8/27/2023	12/31/2024
India	Export taxes	Parboiled rice	8/25/2023	12/31/2023
India	Export taxes	Rice	9/9/2022	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
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 3: 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 ban	Onions	12/8/2023	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 MARCH 2023–FEBRUARY 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24
Low Income												
Afghanistan	2.4	-3.3	-5.8	-11.2	-11.2	-12.6	-13.3	-12.1	-14.0	-14.5	-15.1	
Burkina Faso	0.7	-2.0	-2.9	-4.0	-5.5	-6.4	-6.8	-5.2	-2.5	-1.1	2.5	
Burundi	48.9	48.2	43.0	39.5	35.8	39.3	35.3	34.4	23.1	22.5	17.8	
Central African Republic	7.8	-8.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-3.4	-0.9	3.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.2	
Chad	18.6	18.8		-1.8	-5.7	-0.3						
Congo, Democratic Republic of	14.7	14.7	14.2	15.1	20.0	19.9	19.0	18.9	20.6			
Ethiopia	32.8	31.8	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.5	27.1	29.7	30.0	30.6		
Gambia	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4	23.2	23.6	22.0	20.4	
Guinea	18.3	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	13.5	14.0	13.5	14.4	14.9		
Liberia	-5.4	1.4	8.1	13.3	16.5	26.7	23.5	16.9				
Madagascar	15.5	14.8	14.2	14.2	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.8		
Malawi	32.4	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8	34.4	41.7	43.6	44.8	
Mali	10.6	5.7	2.2	1.8	0.5	-1.5	0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.1		
Mozambique	-35.6	-36.0	-37.5	-38.7	-39.5	-40.0	-40.4	-40.2	-40.2	-41.0	7.1	6.9
Niger	0.0	-0.3	-1.8	0.1	2.8	6.1	12.6	11.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	
Rwanda	62.6	54.6	39.6	35.7	29.2	30.7	33.1	22.5	16.0	9.1	2.9	0.8
Sierra Leone	49.5	52.3	55.8	58.0	59.9	62.8	64.7	60.3	59.2	57.2		
Somalia	5.0	6.6	2.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-4.1	-5.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	
South Sudan	-7.0	-23.8	-14.2	-11.4	-14.2	-18.4	-10.4	-17.7	-10.6	5.2		

Sudan	43.7	18.9	19.8	5.2	2.2	-3.2	-7.1	-6.5	-0.1	7.7	22.2	
Togo	3.6	4.6	2.1	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	5.4	3.3	3.0	0.4	4.4
Uganda	26.8	25.3	15.7	12.3	9.3	9.8	7.9	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	0.5
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	14.3	13.0	13.8	11.5	12.3	16.1	15.2	10.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	
Angola	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.6	15.5	
Bangladesh	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	10.8	9.6	9.6	
Belize	15.9	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.6	8.2	8.2	
Benin	10.9	4.1	3.1	2.1	1.3	-3.8	-4.9	-8.3	-4.5	-2.6	-5.5	
Bhutan	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.8	
Bolivia	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.3	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.2	4.0
Cabo Verde	10.8	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.6	5.3	2.5	5.1	1.4	
Cambodia	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.1		
Cameroon	12.9	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.3	10.8	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.7	5.4	
Congo, Rep.	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8		
Cote d'Ivoire	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.8	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	4.5	
Djibouti	4.4	1.3	0.9	-11.3	2.6	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.2	5.9	6.6	
East Timor	10.9	9.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.4	7.4	
Egypt	63.0	54.8	60.0	65.8	68.3	71.4	73.6	71.3	64.5	60.5	47.9	50.9
El Salvador	11.6	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.1
Eswatini	16.0	14.7	15.7	15.4	13.0	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.4	7.1		
Ghana	50.8	48.7	51.8	54.2	55.0	51.9	49.3	44.8	32.2	28.7	27.1	
Haiti	48.1	47.9	45.8	43.3	38	35.3	29.3	20.6	29	28.1	28.3	
Honduras	17.3	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.5	6.3	4.3
India	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.7	10.6	9.2	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	8.7
Indonesia	6.1	4.6	4.3	2.9	1.9	3.5	4.2	5.4	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.4

Iran, Islamic Republic of	79.5	80.3	77.5	42.7	36.7	38.0	37.4	35.7	35.8	41.1	38.7	31.2
Kenya	13.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.0
Kyrgyzstan	12.7	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.2	1.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	51.0	52.2	52.7	42.7	37.8	31.8	29.4	29.0	26.4	24.0	25.3	25.5
Lesotho	8.8	7.8	9.6	8.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.3	9.2	10.3	11.7	
Mauritania	16.2	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.5	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.4	4.1	
Mongolia	17.2	16.9	18.2	18.0	14.2	16.1	17.1	14.4	13.0	12.2	11.9	10.3
Morocco	16.1	16.3	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.9	8.8	7.6	6.7	4.2	
Myanmar	38.3	37.2	39.0	34.6	39.5	35.8	30.2	31.3	33.5	42.6	49.7	
Nepal	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	9.0	9.7	8.4	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.5
Nicaragua	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.8	10.3	9.0	8.6	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.8	
Nigeria	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	27.0	29.3	30.6	31.5	32.8	33.9	35.4	
Pakistan	47.2	48.1	48.7	39.5	39.5	38.5	33.1	26.8	28.0	27.5	25.0	18.1
Palestine, State of	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.1	6.2	5.9	7.0	9.6	24.7	33.1	
Papua New Guinea	8.7			7.4			6.4					
Philippines	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.2	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.8
Samoa												
Senegal	11.9	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.6	4.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3
Sri Lanka	42.3	27.1	15.8	2.5	-1.4	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2	-2.2	1.6	4.1	3.5
Tajikistan	4.3	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.2	5.8	4.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	
Tanzania, United Republic of	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.8
Tunisia	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.6	14.4	15.6	14.1	13.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	10.0
Ukraine	26.5	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.8	7.7	5.2	2.0	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.4
Uzbekistan	14.7	13.7	12.9	10.4	10.6	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.8
Viet Nam	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9
Zambia	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	14.1

Zimbabwe	128.0	102.0	117.0	256.0	103.0	70.8	23.1	23.1	29.9	38.3	60.3	84.4
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	5.6	
Argentina	106.6	115.0	117.8	116.9	116.3	133.5	150.1	153.8	183.6	251.4	296.2	
Armenia	5.1	1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.0	-2.8	-4.3	-4.8	-5.8	-7.3
Azerbaijan	16.9	15.3	12.9	11.7	9.9	7.6	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	
Belarus	9.0	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4	4.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.8	13.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	7.8	6.0	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	
Botswana	17.8	16.5	14.3	12.8	10.7	9.0	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.9	
Brazil	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.6
Bulgaria	20.8	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.3	10.4	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.0	
China	2.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	-6.1	-1.0
Colombia	21.6	18.2	15.3	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.2	10.1	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.2
Costa Rica	12.4	10.1	7.9	3.9	-1.2	-2.6	-3.3	-4.0	-5.9	-5.5	-5.2	-4.1
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	9.1	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.3	8.2	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	5.3	5.3
Ecuador	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.9	7.5	6.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.6
Equatorial Guinea	4.1	2.9	0.5	-1.2	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	
Fiji	5.3	4.8	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.6	12.0	9.0	3.4	6.8
Gabon	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.8		
Georgia	11.6	5.8	3.2	-0.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	-1.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.4
Grenada												
Guatemala	-59.1	-59.6	-60.4	-61.5	-62.0	-62.0	-61.7	-61.1	-61.3	-61.3	7.3	4.9
Guyana	10	6.9	6.4	4.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.6	
Iraq	8.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.3	4.6		
Jamaica	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.8	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.9	
Jordan	0.7	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.2	3.0	





Kazakhstan	20.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.4
Kosovo, Republic of	14.4	11.0	9.2	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	0.6
Lebanon	352.3	350.0	304.2	279.5	278.5	274.2	239.0	218.1	220.0	207.6	181.0	
Libya	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7			
Malaysia	6.9	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	
Maldives	8.0	6.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.2	4.7	
Mauritius	7.4	5.9	9.6	13.6	8.3	7.4	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	9.7	15.8
Mexico	11.0	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.1	7.3	5.1
Moldova, Republic of	22.4	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.5	8.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.3
Montenegro	14.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.6	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.2	
Namibia	14.9	13.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	7.1	6.4	5.5
North Macedonia, Republic of	22.3	16.8	14.9	12.3	12.1	11.0	7.8	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.6
Panama	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	
Paraguay	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	7.3	8.8	7.4
Peru	15.6	14.5	16.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	8.8	6.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.4
Romania	21.6	19.8	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.9	10.4	8.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	
Russian Federation	2.6	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.2	8.2	8.1	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	27.0	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.1	17.2	14.7	10.3	9.0	8.4	7.1	4.7
South Africa	14.5	14.3	12.0	11.1	10.1	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.7	7.0	
Suriname	59.4	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.4	59.0	46.9	43.0	36.2	28.9	
Thailand	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0
Türkiye	67.1	53.1	52.1	54.1	61.0	73.6	75.7	72.1	67.3	72.2	69.6	71.0
Venezuela	489.3	470.8	450.1	414.1	402.6	405.9	318.1	319.0	280.4	172.6	90.5	61.3
High Income												

Antigua and Barbuda

Aruba	10.6	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.9	
Australia	8.0			7.5			4.8			4.5		
Austria	14.7	13.2	12.1	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.4	4.7	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	4.8	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.2	6.8	
Barbados	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.5	8.6	9.0	9.2				
Belgium	17.0	16.6	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.6	4.6
Bermuda	9.4	9.3	8.3	6.8	5.9	5.6	4.4					
Brunei Darussalam	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Canada	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	
Cayman Islands	12.3			7.0			4.6			-0.6		
Chile	-23.1	-25.3	-26.5	-27.2	-28.0	-29.4	-30.0	-30.0	-30.4	-31.6	4.5	5.0
Croatia	18.2	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.4	10.9	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.7	6.5	
Cyprus	6.5	6.1	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5	5.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.4
Czech Republic	24.0	17.5	14.5	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.4	3.2	0.7	-1.1	-4.7	-5.5
Denmark	16.1	13.0	10.6	8.7	6.2	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	-0.9
Estonia	24.7	23.4	20.4	19.5	16.4	12.9	9.7	6.7	5.7	4.1	5.0	3.0
Faroe Islands	13.3			11.3			8.0			5.8		
Finland	16.2	13.7	11.1	9.2	8.2	6.8	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	
France	17.2	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	11.6	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	5.6	3.6
Germany	22.3	17.2	14.9	13.7	11.0	9.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.8	0.9
Greece	14.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.4	10.7	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.0	8.3	6.5
Hong Kong	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.0	
Hungary	42.6	37.9	33.5	29.3	23.1	19.5	15.2	10.4	7.1	4.8	3.6	2.2
Iceland	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.8	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.6
Ireland	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-2.8	-4.2	-4.9	-5.1	-5.8	-6.2	-7.1	4.3	

Israel	4.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.2	
Italy	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	9.9	8.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.2
Japan	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.9	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.7	
Korea, Republic of	6.0	4.8	3.8	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.3
Kuwait	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	
Latvia	24.3	19.9	17.2	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.1	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.1
Lithuania	28.0	21.9	18.0	14.3	12.5	10.7	8.6	5.6	2.8	0.5	0.1	-0.7
Luxembourg	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.4	4.3
Macao	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	
Malta	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	8.8	6.8	7.5	8.7	9.1	
Netherlands	18.4	15.9	15.2	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.4	7.9	6.3	4.1	2.1	0.8
New Caledonia	6.8	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.7	4.0	0.8	1.1	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	
New Zealand	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	
Norway	8.8	10.8	13.2	13.7	9.2	9.3	7.7	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	6.3
Oman	0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	0.3	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	
Poland	24.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	7.8	7.0	5.7	4.9	
Portugal	20.0	15.5	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.8
Qatar	0.7	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	
Seychelles	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4
Singapore	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	
Slovakia	28.1	25.4	21.7	18.9	16.5	13.5	11.2	9.0	7.8	6.5	4.9	
Slovenia	19.1	15.6	14.7	12.1	10.7	10.0	8.7	6.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	1.8
Spain	16.5	12.8	11.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.5	
Sweden	20.6	17.5	14.8	13.0	10.8	9.2	7.9	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.8	
Switzerland	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	0.7

Taiwan	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago	13.0	11.2	9.7	10.1	8.6	5.6	4.7	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.9	
United Arab Emirates	6.3	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.7	
United Kingdom	19.8	19.5	18.9	17.5	15.0	13.5	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.0	
United States	8.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2
Uruguay	10.9	13.6	13.3	10.5	8.7	6.9	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	4.8

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

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

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

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

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

For access to the RTP data, visit [RTP Data](#).

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

Although efforts are made to ensure accuracy, data from third-party sources may be subject to discrepancies or revisions. Users are encouraged to exercise caution and cross-reference information when making decisions based on the provided data.

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1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000
Internet: www.worldbank.org

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