

# Food Security UPDATE

Update October 18, 2024

*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.*

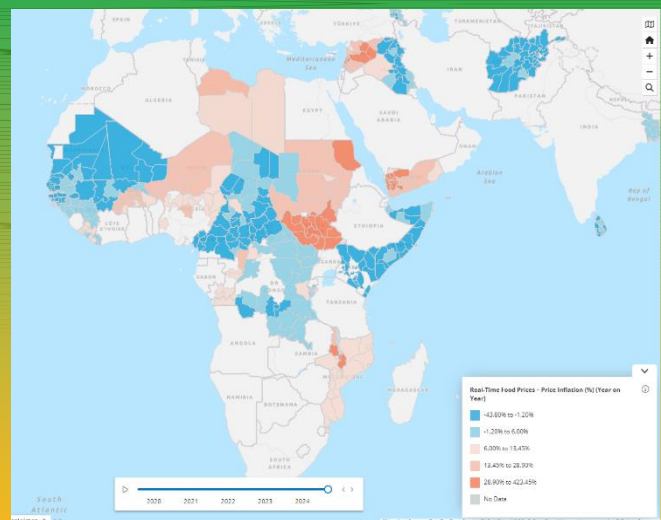
## AT A GLANCE

- Since the last update on September 26, 2024, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 1 and 2 percent lower, respectively; the export price index closed at the same level.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low- and middle-income countries.
- The Agricultural Market Information System ([AMIS](#)) [Market Monitor for October 2024](#) reported record-high global temperatures, a well-supplied fertilizer market, and softened rice prices following India's export policy changes.
- [A World Bank blog](#) highlights the need to repurpose harmful agricultural subsidies to support sustainable practices.
- According to the most recent Famine Early Warning Systems Network ([FEWS NET](#)) [Global Weather Hazards Summary](#), El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-neutral conditions prevail, with a La Niña event likely to emerge between September and November
- The [World Bank Group Annual Meetings public event](#) on October 23 will lay out the immense yet untapped economic and development potential of the food sector and discuss client country and private sector innovations.

## Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

To turn data into action for an agile, coordinated crisis response, the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#) provides decision makers with insights into more than 45 multi-sector indicators from more than 40 organizations via interactive maps and country profiles. The latest addition to the dashboard features [real-time food price inflation data](#) from the [World Food Security Outlook](#).

[Explore more.](#)

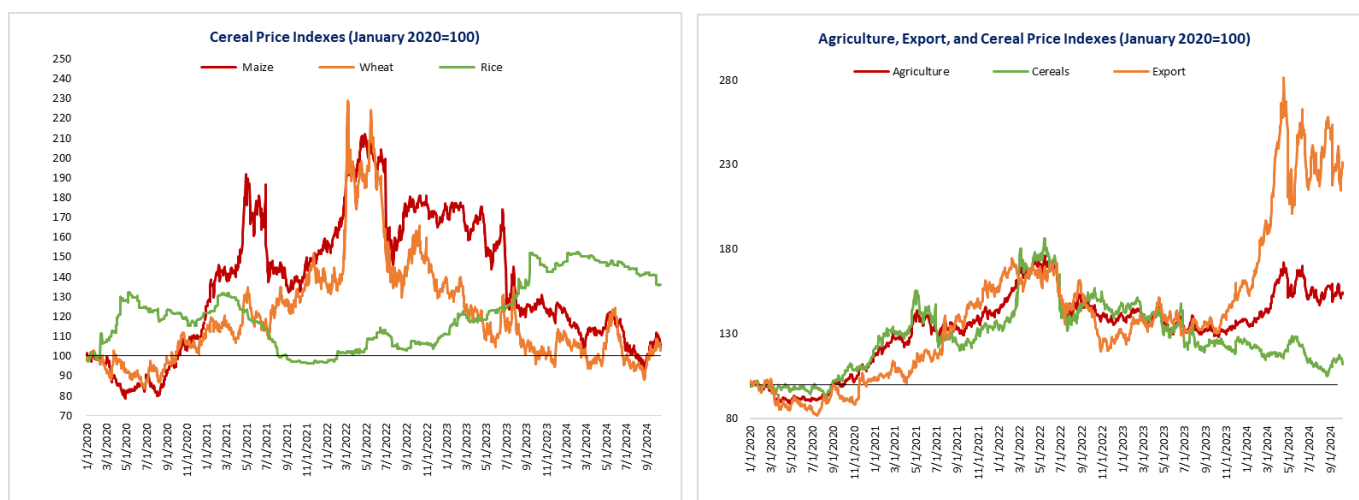


## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF SEPTEMBER 23, 2024)

### Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update on September 26, 2024, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 1 and 2 percent lower, respectively; the export price index closed at the same level. Maize and rice prices closed 3 and 4 percent lower, respectively, while wheat closed at the same level. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 14 percent lower and rice prices 7 percent lower; wheat prices are 4 percent higher. Maize prices are 4 percent higher than in January 2020, wheat prices 3 percent higher, and rice prices 36 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 September 23, 2024. 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

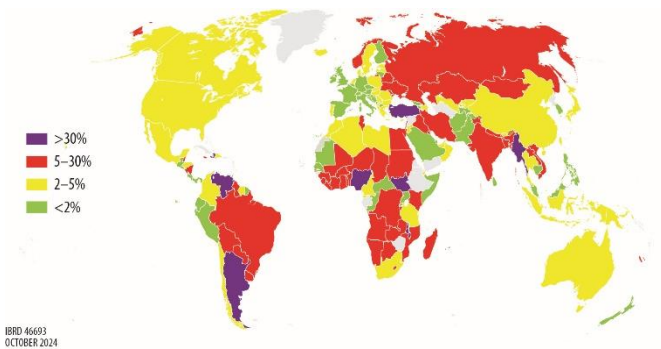
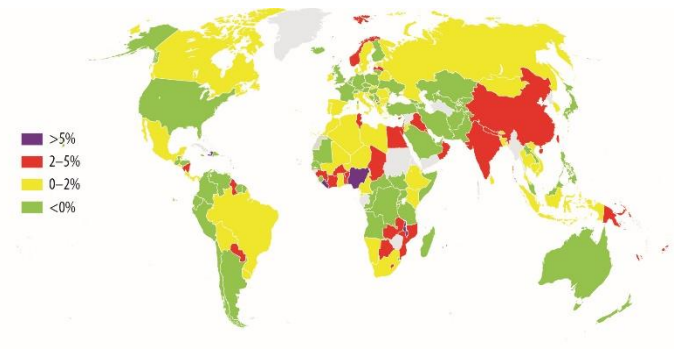


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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 May to August 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.

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 full dataset in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between June and September 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 76.2 percent of low-income countries (1.1 percentage points lower since the last update on September 26, 2024), 51.1 percent of lower-middle-income countries (3.2 percentage points lower), 38.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (6.0 percentage points lower), and 8.9 percent of high-income countries (1.8 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 58.9 percent of the 168 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

## EMERGING ISSUES

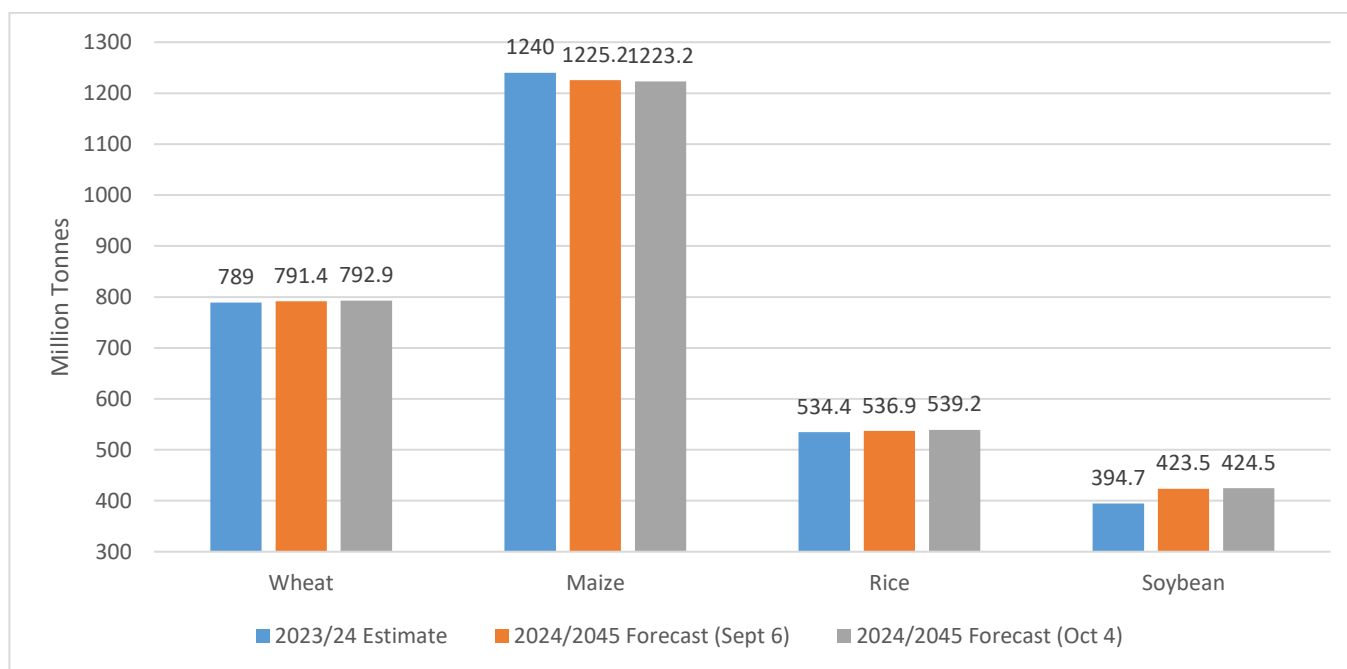
### Market Trends and Global Agricultural Outlook for October 2024

The [Agriculture Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor for October 2024](#) indicated that global temperatures reached record highs for the 15th consecutive month in August. Favorable rainfall improved wheat prospects in Australia, whereas excessive wet weather delayed harvests in Canada. There was some increase in Panama Canal crossings, but low water levels in the Mississippi River disrupted supply chains, particularly affecting U.S. exports of maize and soybeans via the U.S. Gulf. As a result of these weather-influenced market dynamics, export prices for wheat, maize, and soybeans rose in September, although they remained lower than in September 2023. Fertilizer markets are generally well supplied, and an increase in activity is expected in the last quarter of the year. Rice prices softened after India lifted its 14-month export ban on non-basmati rice, implementing a minimum export price instead.

AMIS highlighted the critical role of trade in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which aims for "zero hunger" by 2030. As of July, UN agencies reported that some 735 million people are facing hunger, partially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, indicating stagnation in progress towards SDG 2. [A World Trade Organization report](#) emphasized the importance of trade while acknowledging ongoing challenges, including trade-distorting support of agriculture, which amounted to USD630 billion globally in from 2020 to 2022. Despite these challenges, agricultural trade has increased significantly, increasing access to food and creating jobs, particularly in developing countries such as China, where undernourishment has drastically decreased, but nations such as India and Brazil continue to struggle with rising hunger amidst growing trade. Key drivers of food insecurity include conflict, climate change, and economic downturns.

The production forecast (Figure 3) for wheat output for 2024 has been increased because of better prospects in Australia, now estimated to be 0.5 percent above last year's levels. Conversely, the maize production forecast has been lowered, primarily in the European Union, where adverse weather has reduced yield expectations, bringing it to 1.4 percent below 2023 levels. The rice production forecast has been increased, based on an increase in output in India that offsets decline in other countries, especially Myanmar. The soybean production forecast for 2024/25 has been revised slightly upward, primarily because of anticipated larger outputs in Argentina.

**Figure 3: Production Forecasts**



Source: AMIS Market Monitor, October 2024.

The spring wheat harvest is progressing in the northern hemisphere as winter wheat sowing begins; wheat harvesting is progressing under mixed conditions in the southern hemisphere. In the northern hemisphere, maize harvesting is starting amid diverse conditions, with sowing beginning in Brazil for the southern hemisphere. Rice

conditions are generally favorable, although Super Typhoon Yagi and heavy monsoon rains have hit northern Southeast Asia. The soybean harvest is beginning in the United States under excellent conditions while facing challenges in Russia and Ukraine.

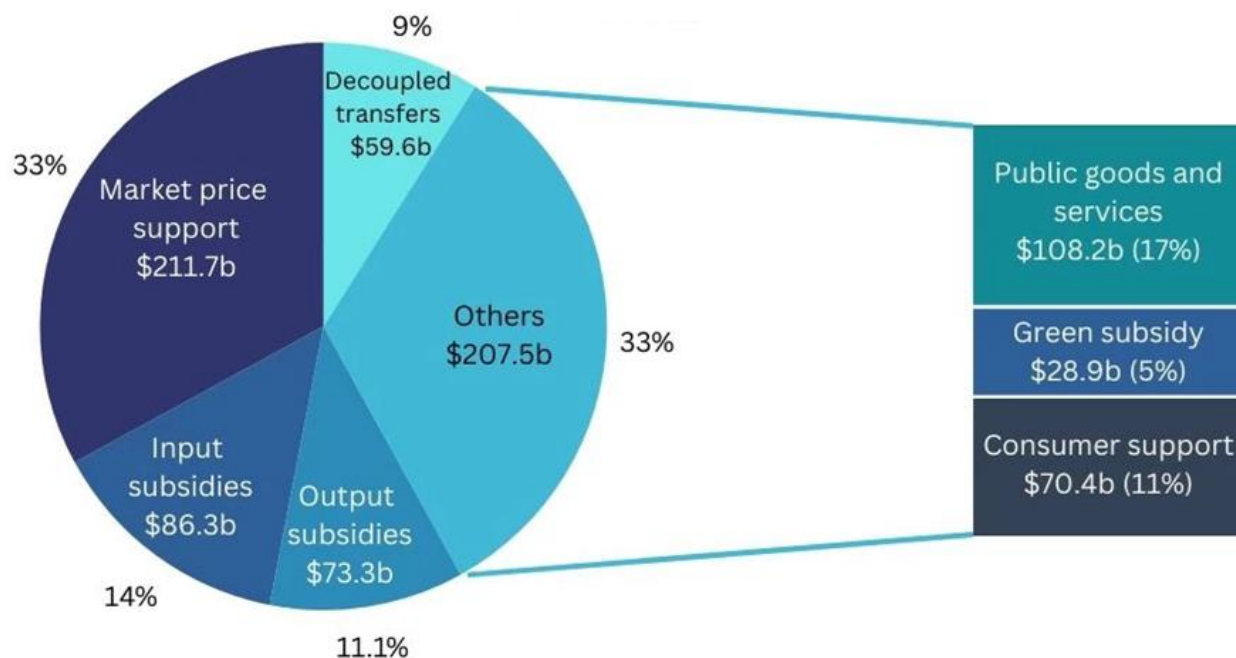
The International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index wheat subindex was 4 percent higher in September than the four-year low in August, driven by disappointing harvests in Western Europe, adverse weather in some exporting regions, and concerns over Black Sea supplies, although competition from that region limited price increases. Meanwhile, maize export prices increased by 5 percent because of limited export handling capacity and logistical challenges on the Mississippi River, with Brazilian prices also rising amid firm local demand. Rice prices softened slightly because of limited buying interest ahead of harvests and uncertainty regarding India's export policy, whereas U.S. and Pakistani prices fell with an increase in availability. Soybean prices were approximately 6 percent higher month on month, supported by strong U.S. demand, new purchases from China, and challenges in Brazilian growing conditions, despite overall ample global supplies.

### ***Catalyzing Change in Global Food Systems***

According to [a recent World Bank blog](#), there is increasing momentum for significant changes in global food systems, particularly following a historic agreement at the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference, where 160 countries committed to integrating food and agriculture into national climate strategies. This effort is designed to enhance nutrition, promote sustainable practices, and reduce emissions, but many developing nations are struggling to find funding for this transition, especially amidst rising public debt and economic challenges.

Currently, governments allocate approximately \$650 billion annually to maintain a food system that often harms the environment. These funds typically support specific agricultural products, stabilize farm incomes, and keep food prices low, but they inadvertently encourage harmful practices such as excessive fertilizer use, monoculture farming, and deforestation. This misallocation has significant consequences, degrading the environment and affecting public health, making the status quo unsustainable.

**Figure 4: Composition of Agricultural Support in 79 Countries, 2016–18**



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A potential solution lies in repurposing agricultural support. By redirecting just 10 percent of the most harmful subsidies toward sustainable innovations, it is estimated that countries could generate an additional \$2.4 trillion, reduce food prices by 18 percent, cut sector emissions by 40 percent, and restore more than 2 percent of farmland to natural habitats by 2040. Such changes could particularly benefit smallholder farmers, who produce most of the world's food but often face the greatest challenges from climate change and market volatility.

The World Bank emphasizes the importance of local action alongside global cooperation to help developing countries implement necessary reforms. To this end, the Bank has launched a comprehensive assistance package that includes public expenditure reviews, policy discussions, enhanced data insights, and financial backing for targeted repurposing initiatives. Initial results from these efforts have been promising. For instance, in the Philippines, rice sector reforms have increased competitiveness and decreased prices without affecting domestic production levels, benefiting the poorest citizens. Similarly, Uzbekistan revised its public expenditure framework to eliminate burdensome taxes on cotton and wheat, enabling a modernization agenda focused on crop diversification and sustainable practices. In addition, the World Bank is collaborating with Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania to design agricultural reforms that will encourage sustainable development and enhance food security. The goal is to create a thriving agricultural sector in which farmers are recognized and rewarded for their contributions to healthier ecosystems and lower emissions.

## ***Global Weather Hazards and Their Impact on Food Security***

According to the most recent [FEWS NET Global Weather Hazards Summary](#), ENSO-neutral conditions prevail, with a La Niña event likely to emerge between September and November. This situation raises the risk of flooding in various regions, including the Sahel, Yemen, and parts of Central America, which poses a significant threat to food security.

Heavy flooding is ongoing in the Sahel and eastern Africa. South Sudan's Sudd wetlands remain inundated, and heavy rainfall in eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia has led to severe flooding, threatening agricultural land and infrastructure. In northern Ethiopia, rising rivers increase the risk of landslides. Drought conditions are emerging in several areas, notably Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, eastern Liberia, and parts of Cameroon and Nigeria. This prolonged dryness has severely degraded ground conditions, particularly in northern Ghana, directly reducing crop yields and food availability.

West Africa is experiencing heavy rainfall, particularly in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia, resulting in floods that threaten lives and property. Although Senegal has seen some recovery in accumulated rainfall deficits, the overall situation remains precarious, with drought conditions worsening in Cameroon and southwestern and eastern Nigeria. The combination of excessive rainfall and drought in neighboring areas complicates food security, straining local agricultural systems.

In Central America, heavy rainfall ranging from 50 to 200 mm has been recorded, especially in western-central Guatemala and parts of Nicaragua. Although some areas have experienced above-average rain, northern and eastern Guatemala face significant rainfall deficits, with cumulative deficits between 25 and 80 percent of the average.

In Yemen, temperatures have risen slightly above average, and recent well-above-average rainfall has been beneficial, although rising temperatures are expected to continue, which could undermine agricultural productivity and threaten food security in a region already facing significant humanitarian challenges.

Northern South America is experiencing abnormal dryness, particularly in Colombia and Venezuela, where recent rainfall deficits have led to cumulative shortfalls. The lack of rainfall not only threatens crop production, but also increases wildfire risks.

## ***Transforming Agriculture for a Sustainable Future: World Bank Annual Meetings***

By 2050, the global population will be 10 billion people, requiring a 60 percent increase in food production. Climate change is accelerating, threatening our global food supply with floods, droughts, and heatwaves. The food sector, responsible for 30 percent of greenhouse gases, must transform rapidly to meet this demand sustainably. Smallholder farmers, who produce 80 percent of the world's food, will play a crucial role in achieving this, but they face a large financing gap, leading to challenges such as limited access to technology and knowledge. This shortfall also makes them more vulnerable to climate change, market volatility, and rising input costs. Adequately equipped,

farmers will drive this transition, presenting a unique opportunity to create jobs along the value chain and support a thriving economy.

The [World Bank Group Annual Meetings public event](#) on October 23 will lay out the immense yet untapped economic and development potential of the food sector and discuss specific client country and private sector innovations. The event will also showcase the breadth of the World Bank Group's ambition to close the financing gap for millions of farmers and small and medium agrifood enterprises.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

It is projected that up to [84 million people](#) will be food insecure in East and Southern Africa by March 2025 and that more than [69 million people](#) will be food insecure in the region's fragile and conflict-affected states, or 82 percent of all food-insecure people in the region. Unresolved conflicts continue to be the region's main driver of acute food insecurity. The [projected hotspots](#) (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 4+) are Sudan (19 million), South Sudan (8 million), and Somalia (5 million). In [Sudan](#), Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing in three internally displaced person (IDP) camps in Al Fasher, North Darfur. People who are facing increasingly dire shortages of food, medicine, and other essential supplies under protracted siege conditions are now also facing the wettest rainy season of the [40-year historical record](#), leading to flash floods that are further limiting household access to food and driving disease outbreaks. Areas outside of the IDP camps also face a [risk of Famine \(IPC Phase 5\)](#) because many host and IDP households already face large to extreme food consumption gaps indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). [Acute malnutrition](#) is visibly widespread, and deaths are occurring from hunger, disease, or the interaction of the two. In [South Sudan](#), deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, soaring staple food prices, limited income-earning opportunities, protracted impacts of conflict and flooding, and high returnee burden amid shortage and disruption of humanitarian assistance are driving widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. In [Somalia](#), poor crop production during the gu harvest has limited access to food and income. [Prolonged dry spells and lack of rainfall](#) have left poor households reliant on income from crop fodder and minimal milk and livestock sales.

### *East Asia and the Pacific*

East Asian and Pacific countries face a significant food security challenge in the wake of Typhoon Yagi, which brought widespread flooding, landslides, and extensive damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and livelihoods in September 2024, notably in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. This natural disaster has exacerbated existing food security challenges, necessitating immediate and longer-term responses from governments and regional bodies. [In Lao PDR, Typhoon Yagi affected 15 provinces and approximately 51,400 people, severely damaging rice paddies](#). Luang Namtha Province was hit hardest, with 543 hectares of lowland fields, 115 hectares of upland agricultural land, and 31 irrigation systems damaged. In Myanmar, [the International Federation of the Red Cross reported that approximately 60 townships were affected across nine states and regions](#). More than 480,000 hectares of paddy fields were affected, with more than [176,000 animals lost and nearly 340,000 hectares of rice paddy](#) and other crops submerged. In both countries, destruction



of agricultural land, infrastructure, and facilities has significantly reduced food production, affecting local consumption and market supply. In response to the immediate crisis, the governments of Lao PDR and Myanmar have implemented emergency relief measures through sectoral agencies at the central and local levels. Emergency assistance, including provision of rice, water, and medical supplies, is prioritized. Other measures include mitigation of future flooding, health monitoring, and repair of damage in affected communities.

High food prices and inflation continue to present challenges. The Lao Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare introduced a new minimum wage policy effective October 1, [raising the minimum monthly wage to 2.5 million kip \(\\$114\) to support workers amid rising living costs](#), but inflation remains high (21.7 percent) according to the Lao Statistics Bureau. In Myanmar, between June 2023 and June 2024, [the cost of a healthy diet rose by 40 percent and the common diet by 41 percent](#). The most conflict-affected states experienced the highest food inflation, with common diet costs rising by 81 percent in Rakhine, 61 percent in Chin, and 48 percent in Kachin. Despite nominal wage increases, the purchasing power of daily urban construction and rural agricultural wages has declined, making food increasingly unaffordable for many wage earners.

The Philippine Congress has ratified a bicameral conference committee report on a bill seeking to [amend the Agricultural Tariffication Act and extend the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund](#). Once signed into law, it will allow the Department of Agriculture to [address supply shortages and price increases in rice](#). The Philippines lost more than PhP3 billion to agricultural smuggling in 2023 alone, and in less than nine months this year, more than PhP230 million worth of smuggled agricultural products was seized. The government recently passed a law to combat agricultural smuggling, profiteering, hoarding, and forming cartels for agricultural and fishery products, [with the goal of making food more affordable and accessible and providing better incomes to farmers](#).

## **Europe and Central Asia**

According to the E.U. [short-term outlook report](#) published on October 8, agricultural markets are showing signs of partial return to stability, but the situation remains fragile because of weather-related problems, sanitary pressure in the animal sector, and the trade environment. The overall macroeconomic and food price environment indicates potential increases in demand for agri-food products in most sectors, with the overall E.U. economy on track to return to pre-COVID gross domestic product growth and inflation. Food inflation has returned to a moderate rate, although food prices remain much higher than before COVID for products such as olive oil, sugar, and certain vegetables. Input costs have steadily declined in recent months, after their peaks in 2022. The latest forecasts depict a moderate increase in energy prices, which is unlikely to increase energy costs significantly for E.U. farmers. The E.U. fertilizer market is gradually stabilizing, with prices slightly declining, although lower cereal prices and smaller harvests due to extreme weather events in 2024 may create financial challenges for farmers in 2025 when purchasing fertilizers, limiting the outlook on production. Overall, production faces numerous challenges linked to more-frequent extreme weather events and geopolitical events and developments, with effects on trade flows and input prices, as well as the impact of reemerging plant and animal diseases on production and consumer confidence.

The European arable crop sector supplied 64 million tonnes of crude protein in 2023/24. The main part of this volume comes from roughage, followed by cereals and oilseeds. Dry pulses account for only 1.1 million tonnes. This volume does not cover all the needs of the E.U. food, feed, and industrial sectors. To cover its [plant protein deficit](#), the European Union imports plant-based products that amount to 19 million tonnes of crude protein. In its

[Versailles declaration](#), the European Council called for boosting E.U. plant protein production. The European Commission published a wide overview of the plant protein market in the European Union in four factsheets on October 8, covering topics such as supply and demand, Common Agricultural Policy interventions, and national initiatives.

The Eurasian Economic Commission and participating countries have developed a draft agreement on [recognition of organic products](#) in the territory of Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) countries that was developed within the framework of a roadmap for creation of a common market for organic agricultural products that the heads of government of the EAEU member states approved in 2021. This document is aimed at regulating recognition and free trade in organic products within the EAEU. After the agreement is adopted, producers will be able to receive certificates confirming compliance of their products with established standards. This will ensure free trade in organic products between the EAEU countries, with a population of 185 million people. The signing of the agreement is planned for 2025. It will promote development of fair competition, ensure affordable prices for organic products, and improve nutrition.

### ***Latin America and the Caribbean***

La Niña is exacerbating the ongoing wildfire crisis in South America, particularly in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru. In Bolivia, there are [38 active fires](#) affecting more than 4 million hectares. [Brazil is facing its worst drought in 70 years](#), with 58 percent of its territory affected and more than 800 identified fires in the Amazon, Cerrado, and Pantanal regions. Drought and high temperatures are also severely affecting Ecuador and Peru, destroying at least 35,000 hectares in Ecuador and 6,000 hectares in Peru. This dire situation threatens to devastate countless productive hectares and significantly increase food insecurity for local and regional populations.

New [IPC data](#) confirm record levels of hunger in Haiti. Forty-eight percent of the population is experiencing severe acute food insecurity, falling into Crisis or worse conditions (IPC Phase 3+) between August 2024 and February 2025. This includes 6,000 individuals enduring catastrophic hunger and a collapse of their livelihoods, classified as IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). An additional 2 million people, or 18 percent of those assessed, are facing critical acute food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and 3.4 million are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). There has been a 4 percent rise (1.2 million people) in the number of people falling into IPC Phase 3 or higher since the previous analysis from August 2023. Escalating violence and population displacement have severely limited agricultural production and food trade, resulting also in [acute food insecurity that affects 125,000 children, who are facing](#) severe acute malnutrition. Irregular rainfall patterns, seed shortages, and high labor costs are intensifying this crisis.

The [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#) highlights the alarming situation of armed violence that 12 Emberá Dóbida indigenous communities in the Pichicora Indigenous Reserve, located in Bojayá, Chocó, Colombia, are facing. At least 1,394 individuals are confined because of threats and violence from non-state armed groups in the area that hampers work and productive activities within these communities, heightening the risk of food insecurity by reducing livestock and crops, as well as restricting mobility, which prevents people from meeting their essential food needs.

## **Middle East and North Africa**

As of October 3, [the ongoing conflict between Israel and Hezbollah has affected 1.2 million people in Lebanon, leading to the displacement of 540,000 individuals](#). [The World Food Program \(WFP\) country director in Lebanon has warned of a severe food crisis](#). The WFP has provided food assistance to 93,000 people in shelters, and 45,700 Lebanese in the southern districts have received emergency cash assistance, yet [WFP's resources could run out in two to three weeks unless additional funding is secured](#). [The food and agricultural sector response is facing similar challenges](#). Approximately [400,000 Lebanese have sought refuge in Syria](#), increasing inflation and demand for food in the Damascus area. Prices of staple food such as potatoes and tomatoes have already doubled, and [the Syrian government is removing subsidies on bread and energy](#). Official gas cylinder prices have risen to 870,000 Syrian pounds (~3 months' government salary), and black-market prices are approximately 1.1 million Syrian pounds. [Wheat production is declining as farmers withhold cultivation in response to delayed government payments and lack of inputs](#). Harvesting has almost halved in southern areas, and cultivation levels are expected to be down by nearly 60 percent. [Palestinians in the Gaza Strip continue to face dire food security conditions](#) amid the ongoing conflict; information on the food security situation in the West Bank remains limited. After an increase in flows of food assistance into Gaza, the IPC Famine Review Committee did not declare famine in June. The simultaneous decrease in commercial deliveries, from a daily average of 140 trucks in July to 80 and fewer in September, is threatening to increase food insecurity in Gaza.

The International Water Management Institute and the WFP Innovation Accelerator are [collaborating with the Jordanian private sector to increase water and food security](#). [Iraq is boosting local wheat production and reducing import reliance, with](#) the government approving local wheat sales at import prices and imposing gradually increasing tariffs on imported flour. Flour imports are expected to drop to a decade low of 1.5 million tonnes, wheat imports are projected to decrease to 2 million tonnes in 2024/25, and domestic wheat production is projected to rise to 6.3 million tonnes. Barley and corn production are also increasing.

[In Morocco, the food products index rose by 1.8 percent in August 2024](#), mainly driven by price increases for meats, dairy and eggs, fish and seafood, and vegetables. The 2024/25 agricultural season begins in the context of a persistent six-year drought, threatening to slow operations. The last agricultural campaign saw a water deficit of more than 30 percent, reducing the area sown with main cereals by 33 percent. Wheat imports are set to increase by 19 percent in 2024, responding to the sharp drop in the national harvest. [Tunisia continues to face a severe water crisis despite recent significant rainfall](#). As of October 7, the dam fill rate was 21.6 percent, compared with an average of 27.5 percent on the same date over the past three years. Access to essential food items has increased after the provision of grains through additional financing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the Emergency Food Security Response Project.

## **West and Central Africa**

High prices, exacerbated by flooding and conflict, continue to drive food insecurity in some areas, although the beginning of harvests will decrease food insecurity in most areas of West Africa. Harmonisé analysis projected that 49.5 million people would be food insecure (IPC Phase 3+) during this year's lean season from June to August 2024. Most areas in the region will be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security conditions until

January 2025 owing to the harvests, which will increase access to food, although it is projected that [crisis levels of food insecurity \(IPC Phase 3\) will persist](#) in areas characterized by fragility, conflict, and violence, namely in the southwest, northwest, and far-north regions of Cameroon; the Sahelo-Saharan strip and lake area of Chad; west and northwest Mali; the west, east, and north central regions of Niger; and the far west, central, and east regions of Nigeria until January 2025.

Although excess rainfall and subsequent flooding displaced people, destroyed crops and livestock, and damaged important infrastructure in some areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, and Niger, it is projected that rainfall in September and October will increase yields in many areas in central and eastern Sahel countries. Elsewhere in the region, dry spells affected northwestern Ghana, western Mauritania, northern Senegal, and other bimodal coastal countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Togo) in September. Above-average flooding has occurred in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Niger, and northeastern and northwestern Nigeria; as of mid-September, [cropland was flooded](#) in Nigeria (727,250 hectares), Chad (647,890 hectares), Mali (544,172 hectares), Cameroon (91,123 hectares), Burkina Faso (89,277 hectares), Niger (57,731 hectares), and the Central African Republic (743 hectares). If favorable rainfall observed in September continues in October 2024, [yields could increase](#) in Sahelian countries where crop cycles are not yet complete. It is likely that such a trend would enable production for the current agropastoral campaign to meet higher estimates. Overall, it is forecasted that cereal production in West Africa and the Sahel (excluding Senegal and Liberia) for the 2024/25 agricultural campaign will be between 68.5 million tonnes (which would be a 7 percent year-on-year decrease) and 80 million tonnes (which would be a 9 percent year-on-year increase and 12 percent higher than the five-year average). The projections are among the conclusions of a recent technical consultation meeting held in Niamey September 16 to 18 as part of the [West Africa Food Crisis Prevention and Management Mechanism](#).

## 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 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of October 2024, 16 countries had implemented 21 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	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour	7/12/2022	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 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 OCTOBER 2023–SEPTEMBER 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Nov-		Mar-			May-			Aug-24	Sep-24		
	Oct-23	23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	24	Apr-24	24			Jun-24	Jul-24
<b>Low Income</b>												
Afghanistan	-12.1	-14.0	-14.5	-15.1	-14.4	-13.8	-12.1	-11.5	-9.8	-10.5		
Burkina Faso	-5.2	-2.5	-1.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.5	3.8	8.0	10.6	10.6
Burundi	34.4	23.1	22.5	17.8	17.6	12.4	9.2	13.2	13.7	17.1	15.9	
Central African Republic	3.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.3		
Chad				0.1	1.3	2.0	2.2	12.8	15.3	17.0		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	18.9	20.6	21.2	20.0	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.0			
Ethiopia	29.7	30.0	30.6	32.2	31.6	29.0	27.0	25.5	22.7	20.6	18.8	#VALU E!
Gambia	23.2	23.6	22.0	20.4	21.7	19.7	15.3	14.7	14.0	12.7		
Guinea	13.5	14.4	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	
Liberia	16.9	25.1	26.9	26.1	28.4	25.5	25.8	12.8	11.6			
Madagascar	9.5	8.8	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	
Malawi	34.4	41.7	43.6	44.8	41.9	38.8	39.9	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.0	
Mali	-1.3	0.0	-1.1	2.2	0.9	-3.3	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	8.6	6.6
Mozambique	-40.2	-40.2	-41.0	7.1	7.0	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.3
Niger	11.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	10.8	12.5	15.7	19.4	24.4	22.7	15.2	8.6
Rwanda	22.5	16.0	9.1	2.9	0.8	-4.1	-6.7	-3.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.9	-8.1
Sierra Leone	60.3	59.2	57.2	49.8	44.7	42.1	36.9	32.4	27.3	24.8	22.8	
Somalia	-5.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	
South Sudan	-17.7	-10.6	22.5	105.9	116.0	186.0	64.5	44.9	96.1	96.4		
Sudan	-6.5	-0.1	7.7	25.5	26.1	19.7	8.9	13.8	-0.3	5.1		
Togo	5.4	3.3	3.0	0.4	4.4	2.5	4.1	8.1	9.4	8.2	9.0	7.4
Uganda	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6	-4.1
<b>Lower Middle Income</b>												

Algeria	10.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	3.7	2.8	1.2	2.5	7.5	7.6	5.0	
Angola	13.1	14.2	14.6	15.5	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	20.8	
Bangladesh	12.6	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	14.1	11.4	10.4
Belize	11.5	11.6	8.2	8.2	6.9	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	
Benin	-8.3	-4.5	-2.6	-5.5	-2.8	-2.4	3.3	1.1	-0.1	0.5	6.6	6.0
Bhutan	-21.6	-21.6	-20.9	5.8	6.2	6.9	5.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.1	
Bolivia	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.9
Cabo Verde	5.3	2.5	5.1	1.4	-0.6	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0
Cambodia	4.5	3.5	3.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	
Cameroon	10.1	8.4	7.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	
Congo, Rep.	3.7	4.3	4.8								3.1	1.3
Cote d'Ivoire	5.8	6.3	6.7	4.5	5.8	4.4	5.1	8.6	5.7	5.1	7.0	
Djibouti	3.8	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.6	0.6	2.7	
East Timor	11.2	11.8	12.4	7.4	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	4.9	3.6	
Egypt	71.3	64.5	60.5	47.9	50.9	44.9	40.5	31.0	32.0	29.8	29.0	
El Salvador	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	3.1	1.2
Eswatini	10.2	8.4	7.1	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9		
Ghana	44.8	32.2	28.7	27.1	27.1	29.6	26.9	22.6	24.0	21.5	19.1	22.1
Haiti	20.6	29	28.1	28.3	31.9	37.5	38.5	40.5	40.5	42.3		
Honduras	8.5	7.1	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.8
India	6.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.3	9.2
Indonesia	5.4	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.7	3.4	2.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of	35.7	35.8	41.1	38.7	31.2	24.5	23.1	22.3	25.5	26.2	24.3	23.7
Kenya	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1
Kyrgyzstan	5.5	3.9	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.0	26.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.5	21.2
Lesotho	7.3	9.2	10.3	11.7	9.1	9.7	10.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	
Mauritania	8.5	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Mongolia	14.8	13.3	12.2	11.7	10.3	9.8	8.7	6.7	4.7	5.6	7.3	7.7







Morocco	8.8	7.6	6.7	4.2	-0.4	0.9	-1.3	-1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0	
Myanmar	31.3	33.5	42.6	49.7	50.5	60.6	53.7	61.5	65.9	58.8		
Nepal	8.4	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.1	6.2	
Nicaragua	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.0	
Nigeria	31.5	32.8	33.9	35.4	37.9	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.9	39.5	37.5	37.8
Pakistan	26.8	28.0	27.5	25.0	18.1	17.2	9.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	-0.6
Palestinian Territories	7.0	9.6	24.7	33.1	43.6	51.4	34.5	36.4	33.4	30.8	36.9	78.3
Papua New Guinea			5.4			4.4			4.9			
Philippines	7.1	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2	1.4
Samoa												
Senegal	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3	5.0	2.8	2.5	1.4	-2.1	-4.0	-1.9
Sri Lanka	-5.2	-2.2	1.6	4.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	0.8	-0.3
Tajikistan	4.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	
Tanzania, Republic of	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.5
Tunisia	13.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.6	9.2
Ukraine	2.0	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	5.9	
Uzbekistan	11.1	10.3	9.9	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.5
Vietnam	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9	28.9
Zambia	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.9
Zimbabwe	23.1	29.9	38.3	60.3	84.4	101.0	105.0					
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
Albania	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.7
Argentina	153.8	183.6	251.4	296.2	303.8	308.3	293.0	289.4	285.1	275.8	236.9	201.0
Armenia	-2.8	-4.3	-4.8	-5.8	-7.4	-5.6	-4.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.1	-1.0
Azerbaijan	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.9
Belarus	4.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.8	
Botswana	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.0
Brazil	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.9
Bulgaria	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.1	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4

China	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	-6.1	-1.0	-2.8	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	2.9	2.8
Colombia	10.1	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.6	2.7
Costa Rica	-4.0	-5.9	-5.5	-5.2	-4.1	-3.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3	0.0
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	8.7	7.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.9
Ecuador	6.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.1
Equatorial Guinea	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	4.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	3.7	
Fiji	8.6	12.0	9.0	3.4	6.8	7.3	12.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	7.5
Gabon	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.4								
Georgia	-1.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.4	-3.4	-1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-0.3
Grenada												
Guatemala	-61.1	-61.3	-61.3	7.3	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	8.1	6.8	-0.8
Guyana	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.6	2	4.6	5.9	7.4	8	6.7	6.4	
Iraq	-3.2	-4.0	-3.7	0.8	0.7	-0.1	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.7	6.6	
Jamaica	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	4.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.3	
Jordan	1.7	0.8	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.5	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	
Kazakhstan	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.4	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1
Kosovo, Republic of	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.4
Lebanon	218.1	220.0	207.6	181.0	103.3	51.4	33.5	31.7	29.6	24.5	21.3	
Libya	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1
Malaysia	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	
Maldives	5.5	5.3	6.2	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.3	
Mauritius	-28.7	-29.0	-29.2	9.7	15.8	11.4	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.3	6.7	7.7
Mexico	4.9	5.3	6.1	7.3	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	4.7
Moldova, Republic of	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.2	7.1
Montenegro	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.0
Namibia	9.2	9.1	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.1
North Macedonia, Republic of	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.7	4.9	3.8	1.8	0.5	-0.2	1.7
Panama	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	
Paraguay	4.4	4.8	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.5
Peru	6.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	2.3	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1

Romania	8.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	4.5	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.7
Russian Federation	6.0	7.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	10.3	9.0	8.4	7.1	4.5	2.4	2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.9	2.3	3.8
South Africa	9.0	9.3	8.7	7.0	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	
Suriname	46.9	43.0	36.2	28.9	25.1	19.9	12.1	8.6	5.6	5.1	3.7	
Thailand	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.3
Turkey	72.1	67.3	72.2	69.6	71.0	70.5	68.4	69.9	68.2	59.0	44.4	43.5
Venezuela	319.0	280.4	172.6	90.5	61.3	58.5	57.6	53.4	47.9	41.4	34.1	
<b>High Income</b>												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	
Australia			4.5			3.8			3.3			
Austria	6.8	6.9	5.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.8	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.7	6.4	7.8	8.7	5.2	3.8	-0.9	
Barbados	9.2	#N/A	#N/A	8.5	7.7	5.5	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.4		
Belgium	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.6	4.6	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1
Bermuda	4.9	3.1	2.3	3.1	4	3.7	3.8	3.6				
Brunei Darussalam	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	
Canada	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Cayman Islands			-0.6			1.1			1.8			
Chile	-30.0	-30.4	-31.6	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.3	3.6
Croatia	8.6	8.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	4.1	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	
Cyprus	5.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.9
Czech Republic	3.2	0.7	-1.1	-4.7	-5.5	-6.6	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-3.8	-2.3	0.6
Denmark	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	-0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.7
Estonia	6.7	5.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.9	4.6

Faroe Islands			5.8			4.0			3.2			4.2
Finland	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	-0.5	-1.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.5
France	7.8	7.8	7.4	5.6	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Germany	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.8	0.9	-0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6
Greece	9.9	8.9	9.0	8.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Hungary	10.4	7.1	4.8	3.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.4
Iceland	11.8	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.6	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.3
Ireland	-5.8	-6.2	-7.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Israel	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	
Italy	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.1
Japan	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.5	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	
Korea, Republic of	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.2	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.9
Kuwait	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	
Latvia	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.4	4.5
Lithuania	5.6	2.8	0.5	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	0.0
Luxembourg	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.4	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.5
Macao SAR, China	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	
Malta	6.8	7.5	8.7	9.1	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	
Netherlands	7.9	6.3	4.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.2
New Caledonia	1.1	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	-1.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	
New Zealand	6.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2
Norway	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	7.0
Oman	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.3	
Poland	7.8	7.0	5.7	4.6	2.3	-0.2	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.7
Portugal	4.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.8	-0.1	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.6
Qatar	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.8	2.4	2.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8
Seychelles	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.4
Singapore	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	

Slovakia	9.0	7.8	6.5	4.9	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	3.1
Slovenia	6.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	1.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5
Spain	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.5	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.8
Sweden	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.8	0.9	-1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.1
Switzerland	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	0.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2
Taiwan, China	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	
United Arab Emirates	0.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.8	
United Kingdom	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	
United States	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
Uruguay	4.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	4.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Note:** The names of countries used herein are taken directly from the source and do not reflect any views, opinions, or endorsements by the World Bank. These country names are used solely for the purpose of accuracy and reference within the context of the provided material.

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