

Food Security UPDATE

Update September 26, 2024

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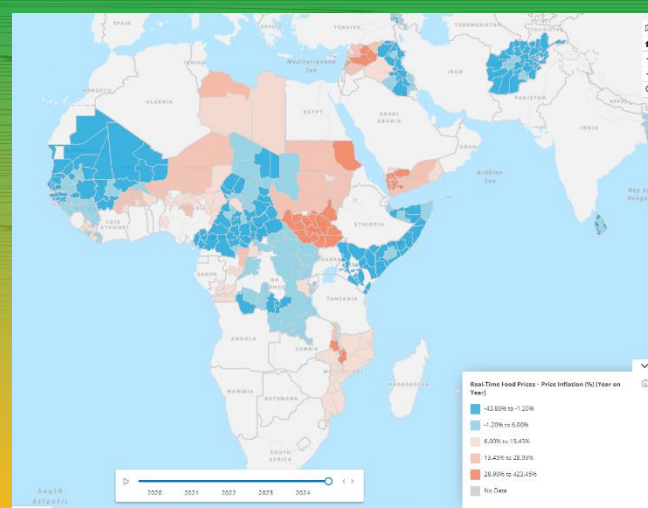
AT A GLANCE

- Since the last update on June 27, 2024, the agricultural and export price indices closed 1 and 2 percent higher, respectively; the cereals index was unchanged.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low- and middle-income countries.
- The [Global Report on Food Crises 2024 Mid-Year Update](#) highlights alarming trends in acute food insecurity and malnutrition, following high levels in 2023. The number of people projected to be in Catastrophe (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 5) has surged, increasing from 705,000 in 2023 to 1.9 million in 2024.
- The [State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World 2024](#) report reveals significant challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2—Zero Hunger. Despite some progress in some regions, global undernourishment remains alarmingly persistent, with an estimated 713 million to 757 million people affected in 2023.
- With the end of the year approaching, 2024 is likely to be one of the warmest years on record, the Agricultural Market Information System ([AMIS](#)) [Market Monitor for September 2024](#) highlights significant impacts on global commodity markets.

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.](#)

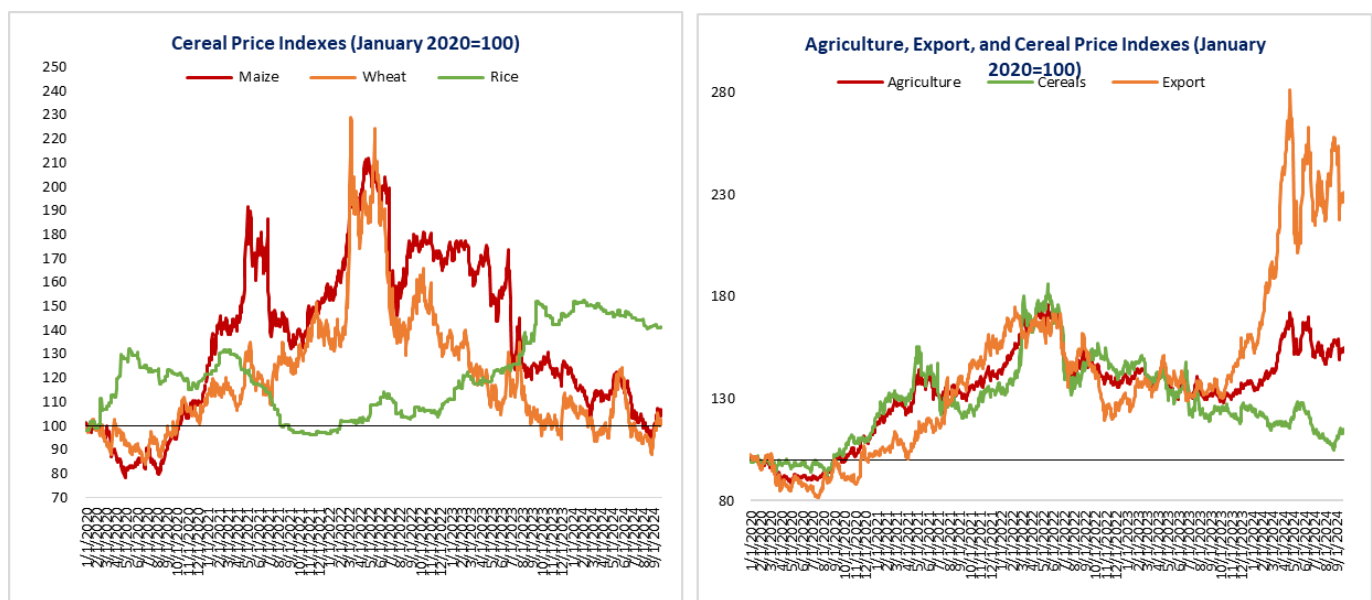


GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF SEPTEMBER 23, 2024)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update on June 27, 2024, the agricultural and export price indices closed 1 and 2 percent higher, respectively; the cereal index was unchanged. Maize and rice prices closed 3 percent and 4 percent lower, respectively, and wheat closed 8 percent higher. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 17 percent lower, wheat prices 4 percent lower, and rice prices 3 percent lower. Maize prices are 7 percent higher than in January 2020, wheat prices 3 percent higher, and rice prices 41 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

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 May and August 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 77.3 percent of low-income countries (18.2 percentage points higher since the last update on June 27, 2024), 54.3 percent of lower-middle-income countries (8.7 percentage points lower), 44.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (8.0 percentage points higher), and 10.7 percent of high-income countries (0.2 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 55.6 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 May and August 2024).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

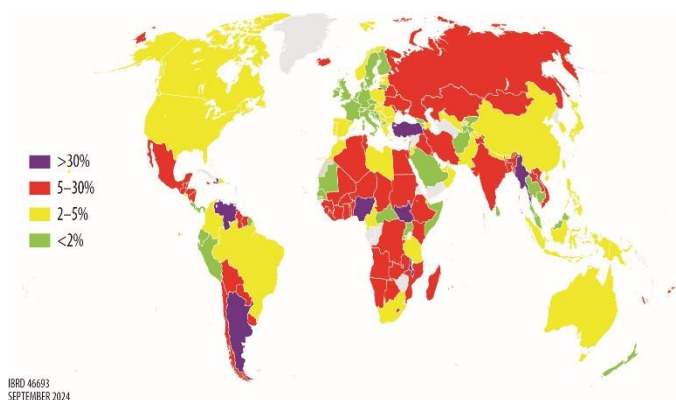
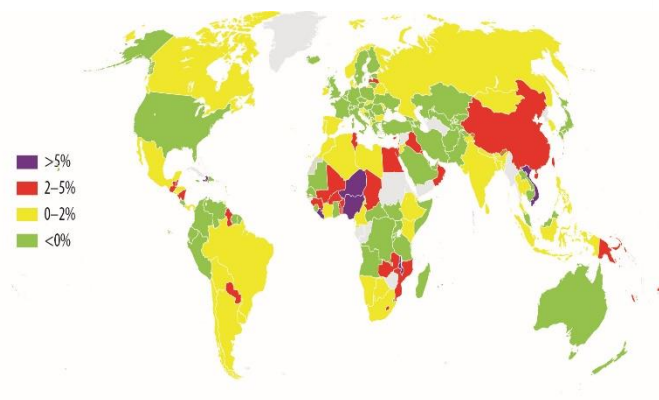


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real food inflation (%YoY)
Argentina	237	Haiti	12
South Sudan	96	Malawi	8
Myanmar	59	Viet Nam	8
Türkiye	44	Liberia	5
Haiti	42	Nigeria	5
Malawi	42	Niger	5
Nigeria	38	Maldives	5
Palestinian Territories	37	Chad	5
Venezuela	34	Burkina Faso	5
Egypt	29	Togo	5

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

EMERGING ISSUES

Escalating Global Food Crises: Key Insights from the 2024 Mid-Year Update

The [Global Report on Food Crises 2024 Mid-Year Update](#) highlights alarming trends in acute food insecurity and malnutrition as of August 2024 following high levels in 2023. The number of people projected to be in Catastrophe

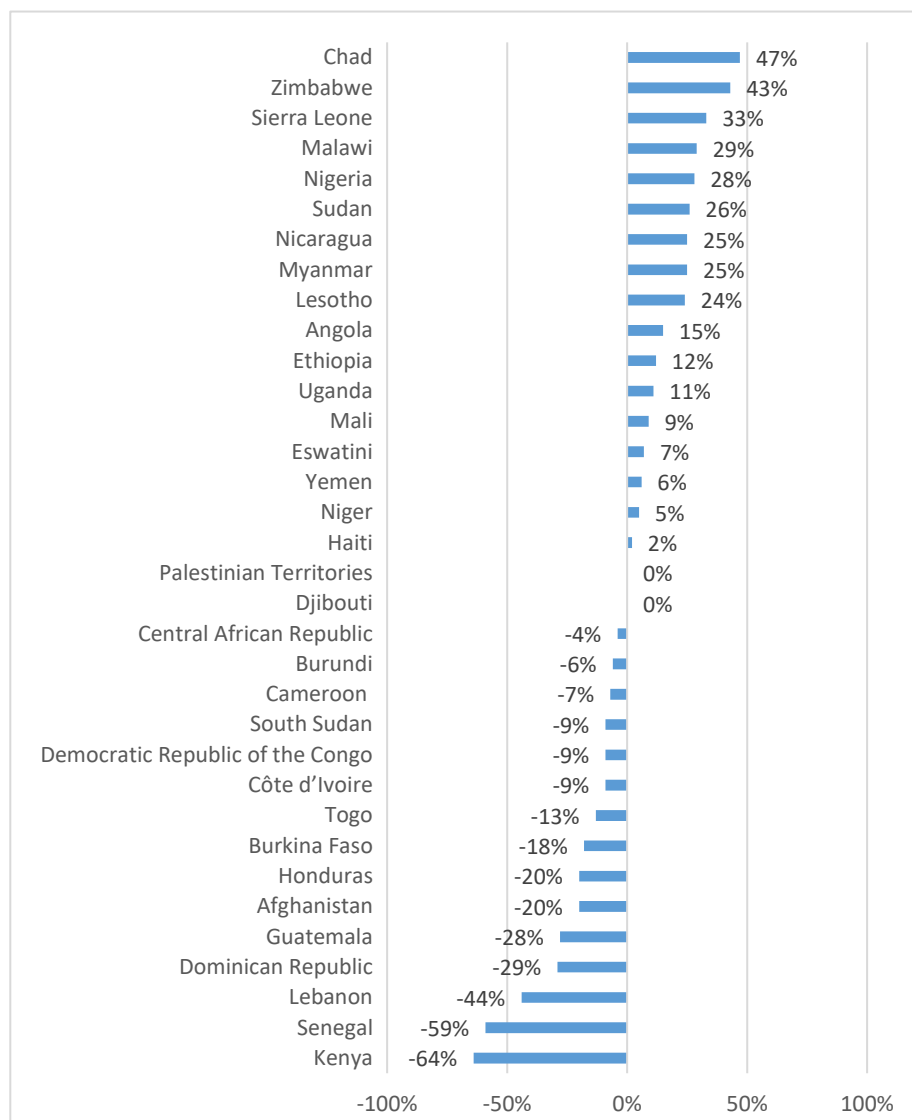
(IPC Phase 5) conditions has surged from 705,000 in 2023 to 1.9 million in 2024. Conflicts in Sudan and the Gaza Strip, leading to extreme food shortages and heightened mortality risks, are the primary drivers of this increase. In Sudan, it is expected that approximately 755,300 people will face Catastrophe conditions by September 2024 and that more than 1.1 million were in this state in Gaza during March and April 2024.

Sudan is facing severe challenges, with ongoing Famine (IPC Phase 5) reported in the Zamzam internally displaced persons site in North Darfur expected to continue through October 2024. Approximately 25.6 million people in Sudan have been experiencing acute food insecurity during the June to September lean season—a 26 percent increase from the previous year. The conflict has also resulted in more than 2 million people fleeing to neighboring countries, exacerbating regional food crises.

The Gaza Strip presents the most severe food crisis recorded in the history of the Global Report on Food Crises, with all 2.2 million residents needing urgent food and livelihood assistance as of early 2024. By mid-2024, half of the population was classified as being in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) conditions, although projections indicated a slight decrease in severity later in the year. Nonetheless, the risk of famine persists because of ongoing hostilities.

Conversely, some countries saw improvements (Figure 3). Nations such as Afghanistan, Guatemala, and Kenya reported declines in food insecurity, with more than 1 million fewer people facing acute food crises, although these countries remained in significant food crisis situations. On the other hand, 18 countries experienced worsening situations due to factors including intensified conflict and climate-related shocks, such as droughts. Notable examples include Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Yemen, each witnessing an increase of more than 1 million people facing high levels of food insecurity from the previous year.

Figure 3: Percentage Change in Number of People Facing High Levels of Acute Food Insecurity between 2023 Peak and August 29, 2024



Source: Food Security Information Network 2024

Note: Of the 73 countries and territories identified as having food crises in the Global Report on Food Crises 2024, 45 have valid acute food security analyses for 2024. This chart includes only changes in countries with two comparable analyses, so the following countries are not reported: Bangladesh, Benin, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania. For Pakistan and Zambia, the peak analyses straddle 2023 and 2024. Year-on-year comparisons are made between the peak number in 2023 and the highest available number for 2024.

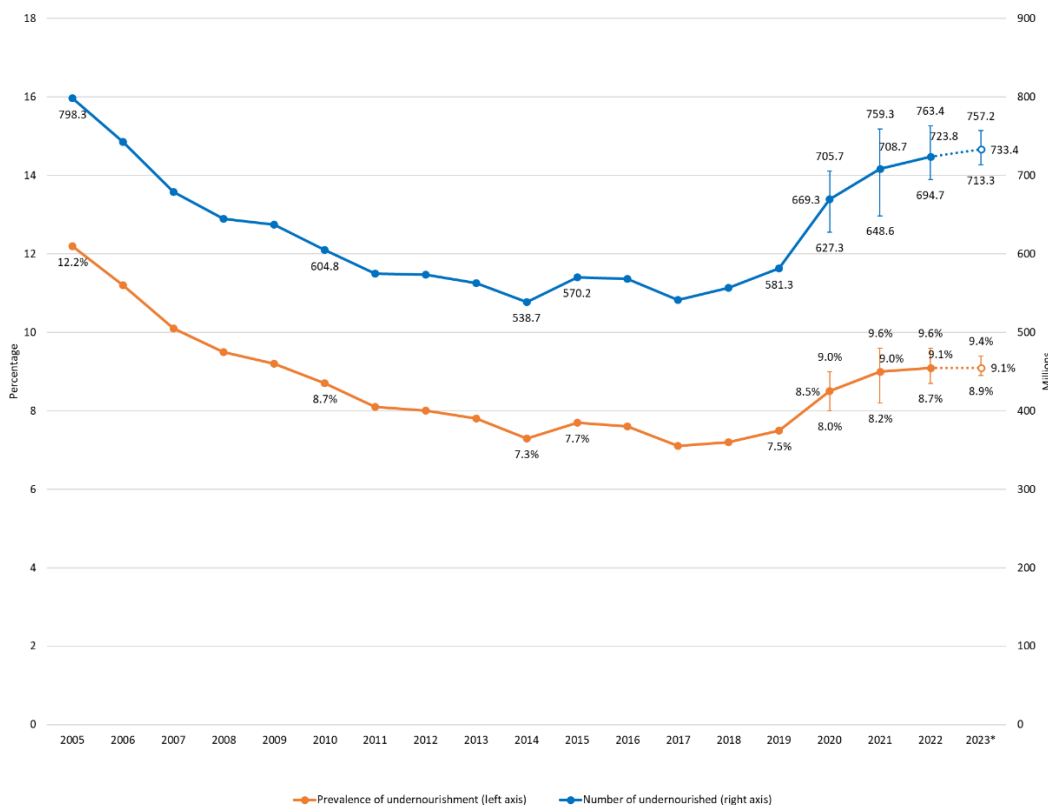
Globally, conflict remains the principal driver of acute food insecurity, particularly in the most affected regions. The impacts of extreme weather have compounded food insecurity, with record heat and ongoing effects from El Niño

leading to drought in Southern Africa and other regions. Future weather patterns, including potential La Niña effects, could further disrupt food production. Forced displacement continues to rise, particularly in the Gaza Strip and Sudan, leading to high levels of malnutrition, especially among children and women. Unaffordability of a healthy diet is increasingly driving food insecurity. Although global food markets have remained relatively stable, vulnerabilities persist because of extreme weather and geopolitical tensions. Domestic food inflation remains high in many countries, contributing to the ongoing struggles that low-income nations face, more than half of them at high risk of debt distress.

Challenges and Pathways to Achieve Zero Hunger in 2024

The [State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World 2024](#) reveals significant challenges in achieving SDG 2—Zero Hunger. Despite some progress in specific regions, global undernourishment remains alarmingly persistent, with an estimated 713 million to 757 million people affected in 2023—one in eleven people globally and one in five in Africa (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Global Hunger, 2005–2023



Source: FAO State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World 2024

The report indicates stagnation in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, with 2.33 billion people—28.9 percent of the global population—experiencing these conditions in 2023. Although progress in food security has been observed in Latin America, the situation in Africa has worsened, and there was no significant change in Asia.

Economic access to nutritious food is a major concern, with more than one-third of the global population (about 2.8 billion people) unable to afford a healthy diet in 2022. This is particularly pronounced in low-income countries, where 71.5 percent of the population struggles to afford nutritious food, compared with 52.6 percent in lower-middle-income countries and significantly lower percentages in higher-income nations.

The report warns that lack of improvement in food security and uneven access to healthy diets jeopardize achievement of Zero Hunger by the 2030 deadline. Projections suggest that, by the end of the decade, 582 million people will be chronically undernourished—most of them in Africa. To combat these challenges, there is an urgent need to transform agrifood systems to enhance resilience against major drivers of hunger and ensure equitable access to healthy diets.

Progress has been made in reducing stunting and wasting in children under five, along with improvements in exclusive breastfeeding rates, although childhood obesity rates are rising, contributing to a dual burden of malnutrition. The report emphasizes the necessity for coordinated actions addressing undernutrition and overweight.

To meet SDG targets 2.1 and 2.2 of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, increased and effective financing is crucial, but clarity is lacking on available resources and additional funding needed for food security and nutrition initiatives. The report calls for a standardized definition and mapping of financing flows to enhance accountability and ensure targeted investments. Public financing focuses on food consumption, with low-income countries facing limited capacity to address structural drivers of food insecurity. Official development assistance for food security remains less than 25 percent of total aid, with significant gaps in addressing the core drivers of malnutrition. Private financing, although substantial, often falls short in supporting sustainable food systems.

The report highlights that the financing gap could reach several trillion U.S. dollars if urgent action is not taken. Countries with limited access to financing face higher rates of undernourishment and childhood stunting, and those with greater access struggle with childhood overweight, indicating the complex interplay of financing and nutritional outcomes. To bridge these gaps, innovative financing solutions are necessary, including blended finance approaches and enhanced domestic revenue generation. Coordinated efforts among stakeholders, greater transparency, and data harmonization are essential for effective targeting and allocation of resources.

Global Commodity Market Trends and Agricultural Forecasts for September 2024

With the end of the year approaching, 2024 is likely to be one of the warmest years on record, the [AMIS Market Monitor for September 2024](#) highlights significant impacts on global commodity markets. Recent weather patterns have had mixed effects on agricultural production forecasts: maize output is projected to decrease because of heat affecting the European Union, Mexico, and Ukraine, whereas soybean production is expected to rise thanks to

favorable conditions in the United States. Although the Panamá Canal is nearing normal operational level again after experiencing lower capacity due to drought conditions, shipping disruptions in the Red Sea persist. This edition expands on developments in fertilizer markets, noting that fertilizer cost indices remain above 2019 averages despite recent easing.

In a special feature, the Market Monitor highlights that fertilizer markets are crucial for agricultural yields and have broad implications for food security and economic stability. These markets are highly concentrated and closely linked to energy prices, making them vulnerable to disruptions. The sharp increase in fertilizer prices during 2021 and 2022 raised significant concerns over supply and affordability, prompting governments to revise their fertilizer policies. Although tariffs on fertilizers remain low due to high import reliance, major exporting nations like China, Russia, Türkiye, and Ukraine have implemented export restrictions, creating further market instability. In light of these challenges, some countries are pivoting from mineral fertilizers to promote organic alternatives, offering budgetary support and establishing regulations to limit mineral use.

It is expected that wheat production for 2024 will exceed 2023's output by 0.4 percent, driven by upward revisions in Argentina, China, and especially the United States. Conversely, maize production forecasts have been trimmed by 1.2 percent because of downward adjustments in the European Union, Mexico, and Ukraine. Rice production estimates have increased, which is largely attributed to historical revisions in Bangladesh and optimistic expectations for Viet Nam, which counterbalance slight reductions in China and Indonesia. Soybean production forecasts have also been raised, particularly for Russia and the United States.

Winter wheat harvests are concluding in the northern hemisphere under mixed conditions, whereas southern hemisphere crops are faring well. Brazil is wrapping up its maize harvest, and the United States is experiencing exceptional conditions, unlike parts of southeastern Europe and Ukraine. Conditions for rice are generally favorable, despite some damage from heavy rains in the Philippines. Conditions for soybeans are good in the United States but poor in some parts of Eastern European.

Market dynamics reflect these agricultural conditions. Wheat prices are under downwards pressure because of limited demand and production concerns, with the Grains and Oilseeds Index wheat sub-index recently hitting a four-year low. In the maize market, U.S. prices have risen despite expectations of a bumper harvest, partly due to local heat waves. Rice prices have eased because of weak demand, although Viet Nam has seen an uptick in prices because of demand from the Philippines. Soybean prices have dropped as expectations for record U.S. harvests weigh on values, although some support comes from an increase in export sales.

Overall, although various agricultural sectors show promise, it is critical to monitor the ongoing challenges in fertilizer markets, weather patterns, and global demand as the year progresses.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Food insecurity in East and Southern Africa is concentrated in specific countries, driven by drought and conflict. An estimated [80 million](#) people in East and Southern Africa will be food insecure by February 2025. An estimated [30](#)

[million](#) will be food insecure by March 2025 in Southern Africa in the aftermath of the recent El Niño–induced drought that resulted in a below-normal harvest earlier this year. A [historic dry spell](#) and above-average temperatures in early 2024 led to well-below-average maize harvests across the region, ranging from a 10 percent deficit in South Africa to a 60 percent deficit in Zimbabwe compared with their five-year averages. Poor households in the region have nearly or completely exhausted their stocks from the 2024 harvest and are increasingly resorting to [unsustainable coping strategies](#) or experiencing food consumption gaps. Most of southern Angola, southern Malawi, and Zimbabwe and conflict-affected areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, southern and central Mozambique, are of the [highest concern](#).

The [projected East and Southern Africa hotspots](#) (IPC Phase 4+, Emergency) are Sudan (18 million people), Ethiopia (11 million), South Sudan (8 million), and Somalia (4 million). In [Sudan](#), Famine (IPC Phase 5) has been confirmed in three camps for internally displaced persons in Al Fasher, North Darfur. Approximately [600,000 internally displaced persons](#) are sheltering in these three camps. Famine is expected to extend into the harvest and post-harvest seasons beyond October. Since the onset of the Rapid Support Forces' siege of Al Fasher in April, escalation and intensification of conflict have destroyed essential infrastructure; led to massive displacement of civilians; cut off trade flows and humanitarian access; led to severe food shortages and steeply rising food prices; and aggravated already-limited access to water, sanitation, and health services. Although Al Fasher is of greatest concern, the widespread impacts of conflict on agricultural production; trade; market functionality; humanitarian access; and water, sanitation, and health services drive the [risk of Famine \(IPC Phase 5\)](#) in many other areas of Sudan. In [Ethiopia](#), millions of people are having difficulty accessing food because of limited household incomes and high food prices during the peak lean season. Large-scale food assistance partially mitigates food consumption deficits in northern Ethiopia, but [Emergency \(IPC Phase 4\)](#) conditions persist in areas where food assistance is insufficient to prevent food consumption gaps. Agricultural activities for [meher production](#) are underway across most of the country. National [production prospects are near normal](#), with near-normal production anticipated in the west and north and below-normal production anticipated in the east. In [South Sudan](#), high and rising staple food prices combined with declining income-earning opportunities amid poor macroeconomic conditions, high returnee burden, and continued conflict and insecurity are driving widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. Of highest concern are households with [heavily eroded and extremely limited coping capacity](#) after years of compounding shocks and restricted access to humanitarian assistance. Some households in parts of Pibor of Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Duk of Jonglei and people who are displaced and sheltering in areas of transit such as Rubkona of Unity, Renk of Upper Nile, and Aweil East of Northern Bahr el Ghazal are facing [Catastrophe \(IPC Phase 5\)](#) conditions. In [Somalia](#), there were large-scale cereal and cash crop losses after the gu harvest because of dry conditions, floods in riverine areas, conflict-driven displacement, and pest infestations. The [largest deficits](#) are expected in Bay/Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral livelihood zone—which is highly crop dependent—and severely flood-affected riverine areas.

East Asia and the Pacific

East Asian and Pacific countries are experiencing continuing rising food prices. In Indonesia, rice prices have been rising steadily—by more than 10 percent in the past year. The country is also facing a significant decline in rice

production. Rice production from January to August 2024 was approximately 21.38 million tonnes— 2.25 million tonnes less than the same period last year. This decrease is attributed to several factors, including the climate crisis, shrinking agricultural land, deteriorating soil conditions, and limited access to irrigation. In Laos, the World Bank Household Welfare Monitoring Survey conducted from May to June 2024 showed that, despite greater food security, high inflation and stagnant wages are lowering living standards, driving more workers abroad. Although unemployment is less than 1 percent, wage growth of 8 percent lags behind 26 percent inflation. Consequently, the percentage of households harmed by inflation rose from 53 percent in January to 58 percent in June. Nearly one-third of households remain food insecure, and inflation continues to affect spending on essentials such as education and health care. In [Myanmar](#), the average cost of the basic food basket in August 2024 rose by 5 percent from July and by 64 percent from 2023. A decrease in cultivated areas and production, rising agricultural input and transport costs, and conflict-related market disruptions are driving these trends. In the Philippines, rice prices remain high despite lower tariffs. The Philippine government issued Executive Order 62 in June 2024, which cut tariff rates on rice from 35 percent to 15 percent. It was expected to stabilize the price of rice at lower rates, although the prices of locally produced and imported rice are higher than expected. The Department of Agriculture is anticipating that consumers will feel the impact of tariff reduction by October 2024, with a more significant drop by January 2025 after the usual food price spikes in December.

Measures are being implemented to address inflation. In Indonesia, to stabilize domestic rice prices and offset declining production, the remaining supply to meet the quota allocated to the State Logistics Agency (Bulog) for 2024 will be imported by December. Bulog has already imported 2.4 million tonnes and plans to import an additional 1.2 million tonnes by the end of 2024, fulfilling its total 2024 import quota of 3.6 million tonnes. In an effort to improve national health outcomes, Indonesia plans to implement a comprehensive nutrition initiative that provides free nutritious meals designed to improve the dietary intake of children and low-income families, aiming to reach 15 million students across Indonesia starting in January 2025. In Laos, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is promoting sustainable agricultural development to enhance food security by supporting rice cultivation and livestock raising, particularly in rural areas. The Lao government plans to support exports of processed agricultural products using the Lao AMIS, a collaborative effort between the agricultural, forestry, industry, and commerce sectors. The Lao AMIS helps stakeholders such as farmers, producer groups, processing mill operators, and middlemen connect with each other and access markets more effectively, compare prices, and understand market trends. In the Philippines, in addition to the tariff cut, the government is providing farm inputs to farmers to increase production and thereby lower the prices of basic commodities. The Department of Agriculture launched the Agri-Puhunan at Pantawid program, which is designed to assist rice farmer-members of agricultural cooperatives across 1.2 million hectares nationwide. The program was designed to address critical challenges that farmers face in terms of access to financing, rising costs of inputs, and market instability.

[Myanmar continues to experience widespread conflict, particularly affecting northern Shan, Mandalay Region, and Rakhine State](#). Since late June, torrential monsoon rains and river overflows have exacerbated the humanitarian crisis, affecting approximately 393,000 people. Nationwide, approximately 3 million people are internally displaced, many without proper shelter during the monsoon season.

Europe and Central Asia

On September 13, [the European Commission authorized EU member states to pay higher advances of Common Agriculture Policy funds to agricultural producers](#), helping address liquidity problems that many face, mainly because of extreme weather events that have affected yields in recent years, high interest rates on European financial markets, and high prices of agricultural inputs and commodities. To respond to these challenges, and in line with one of the Common Agricultural Policy's fundamental objectives of providing an economic safety net for EU farmers, a number of member states requested this authorization. If member states use the authorization, farmers will be able to receive up to 70 percent of their direct payments in advance as of October 16, up from 50 percent. Similarly, advance payments for area- and animal-based interventions under rural development can be increased by up to 85 percent, instead of the usual 75 percent.

[About 70 million tonnes of cargo has been transported via the Ukrainian Sea Corridor over the past year](#), and 2,577 vessels have left Ukrainian ports. Grain accounted for more than 46 million tonnes. The main ports of destination for Ukrainian goods were in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the United States. Countries including Algeria, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, and Tunisia received Ukrainian grain. Thanks to the humanitarian initiative Grain from Ukraine, hundreds of thousands of families and millions of people in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen have received essential food.

In Kazakhstan, [more than 30.5 million hectares of agricultural lands is subject to wind and water erosion](#), including 1.6 million hectares of arable land. The press service of the Ministry of Agriculture reported that 26.6 million hectares of pastures are moderately to highly degraded. According to the State Institute for Land Surveying, in recent years, land degradation and water and wind erosion have been increasing, and the humus content of most soils has been reduced to 40 to 45 percent. Pasture degradation occurs to a greater extent in flatter landscapes, where more than 95 percent of degraded pastures are located. The main causes of land degradation and reduced soil fertility are climate change and anthropogenic impact on the natural environment. The institute monitors land and conducts soil and geobotanical surveys, on the basis of which digital agricultural maps will be created.

The Veterinary Service under the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry reported that [the markets of Kyrgyzstan have begun to stabilize after a significant increase in meat prices](#). Over the past month, the country has seen a steady increase in the cost of meat. Beef prices at the Osh market increased from 550 to 580 soms per kilogram in August to 650 to 680 soms in September. Lamb prices increased from 450 to 470 soms per kilogram to 550 to 570 soms over the same period. Sellers indicate that an increase in exports provoked a shortage on the domestic market and an increase in prices.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The latest [domestic food price warnings from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(September 12, 2024\)](#) maintain [a high price warning for bread in Argentina](#), where retail prices of bread (French type) continued to rise in July, reflecting tight seasonal wheat supplies from the low 2022 and 2023 outputs and high transport and milling costs. Bread prices are more than triple their year-earlier levels amid the difficult

macroeconomic scenario exacerbated by the strong peso devaluation in December 2023 and the following depreciation.

South America is facing an unprecedented wildfire crisis, intensified by severe drought and extreme temperatures. The widespread destruction of forests and agricultural lands could threaten food security across the region by disrupting crop production and livelihoods, and the extended fire season could exacerbate vulnerabilities in agricultural systems and food supplies. Between January and September 2024, [more than 350,000 wildfires](#) were reported across the region, with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru among the hardest hit. [In Brazil](#) alone, more than 50,000 active wildfires have burned approximately 12 million hectares, with significant impacts in the Amazon, Cerrado, and Pantanal regions. The number of fires in the country is more than double that of last year, [burning an area the size of Costa Rica in August alone](#). In [Bolivia](#), wildfires have ravaged more than 3.8 million hectares, prompting a national health emergency and drawing international support. Ecuador is battling 22 active fires, which have affected 30,000 hectares and 285 people. Peru has reported six deaths and extensive damage to crops and land, with crops on 1,370 hectares destroyed and 1,100 hectares damaged.

The [World Meteorological Organization](#) predicts a 55 percent likelihood of La Niña conditions emerging between September and November 2024, rising to 60 percent from October 2024 to February 2025. It is anticipated that this will lower ocean temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific, influencing global weather patterns. The [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#) highlights that below-average rainfall is anticipated in large parts of South America, threatening cultivation of crops and subsequent food security and livelihoods, particularly in indigenous and farming communities. Although above-average rainfall, as anticipated in Central America and the Caribbean, can be beneficial for agriculture, excess rains, flooding, and landslides can damage and destroy crops and livestock and oversaturate soil.

Middle East and North Africa

The latest IPC analysis for June through September 2024 projects that [96 percent of the Gazan population will face acute food insecurity \(IPC Phase 3+\)](#). The United Nations Satellite Centre projects a [68 percent decline in crop health across Gaza](#). An internal World Bank survey shows that West Bank farmers face plummeting prices, lack of farm access, market isolation, and tightened export controls. Two-thirds of farmers have reduced production. [Lebanon is facing severe food insecurity](#), with 1.4 million people struggling to access food, and an [escalation of the conflict with Israel is threatening to worsen the situation](#). Damage to the agricultural sector has led to [billions of U.S. dollars in losses](#). The [United Nations allocated US\\$24 million for aid](#), but only 25 percent of this year's humanitarian appeal has been met. The newly launched [Market Food Price Index rose 20 percent from July 2023 to July 2024](#). The [average cost of living for a Syrian family of five was more than 13 million Syrian pounds](#) in July 2024, far above minimum wage. Many [government subsidies have been phased out](#); the World Food Programme has decreased its operations because of shortfalls in funding, [causing households to resort to extreme coping mechanisms](#); and [farmers continue to incur losses](#) along all value chains. [Iraq's date palm industry is collapsing](#) because of the effects of climate change. Government initiatives to increase water efficiency are insufficient to stop the ongoing water crisis, although the Multipurpose Cash Assistance program has [increased food security for vulnerable populations](#).

In Yemen, the [cost of a minimum food basket in areas that the Internationally Recognized Government controls soared to unprecedented levels](#) in May 2024 with a 13 percent year-on-year increase due to currency depreciation, lack of purchasing power, and high fuel and agricultural input costs. [Available food is unaffordable](#) for many parts of the population, especially the most vulnerable. Insecurity in the Red Sea has [limited food availability and increased prices in Djibouti](#). Combined with lack of employment and climatic shocks, this has led to the expectation that [24 percent of the population will face high levels of acute food insecurity](#) (IPC Level 3 and 4) from July through December 2024.

Egypt's food CPI was 29.7 percent in July 2024. It is planned to transform in-kind food subsidies benefiting approximately 90 percent of the population into cash-based subsidies within three years. The [Algerian government intends to expand wheat production](#) in the desert south by 2030. Morocco's production of main cereals for 2023/24 is projected to drop by 43 percent, with sown area dropping by 33 percent. To compensate, wheat imports will increase by 19 percent. [Ongoing drought limits agricultural employment](#), especially in rural areas. In Libya, the minimum expenditure basket for food rose by 25 percent from July 2023 to July 2024. A temporary 27 percent tax on foreign exchange purchases could increase food costs. Approximately [1.2 million people use crisis-level food coping mechanisms](#). Tunisia is facing a severe water crisis, but access to essential food items has improved, partly because of provision of grains through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Emergency Food Security Response Project.

West and Central Africa

[Extreme weather events are significantly increasing food insecurity across West Africa](#), prompting several countries in the region to declare states of emergency. According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé analysis, a convergence of factors including worsening security conditions, low agricultural production levels, soaring food prices, disrupted markets, and increasingly frequent and severe extreme weather events caused nearly 55 million people faced food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher) during the lean season from June to August 2024. By August 2024, 14 countries in the region had experienced severe flooding caused by above-average rainfall, affecting approximately 3.5 million people. Chad has been the most severely affected, with nearly 1.5 million people affected and 588,287 hectares of cropland flooded. In Niger, 711,000 people have been affected and more than 5,500 hectares of farmland destroyed, particularly in the Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder regions. [In Nigeria](#), an estimated 1.6 million hectares of land has been inundated, including 342,650 hectares of cropland, affecting 685,770 vulnerable individuals. In Mali, 344,000 people were affected and 1.6 million hectares of land flooded, including nearly 500,000 hectares of cultivated land. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo have also faced flooding, and northern and northeastern Nigeria and Ghana are experiencing dry spells, with adverse effects on crop production and thus food insecurity.

In total, floods and droughts have affected approximately 3.5 million people, who require emergency support. It is estimated that USD50 million is needed to help 760,200 communities meet their basic food needs.

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 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 September 2024, 16 countries had implemented 22 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 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 SEPTEMBER 2023–AUGUST 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-13.3	-12.1	-14.0	-14.5	-15.1	-14.4	-13.8	-12.1	-11.5	-9.8	-10.5	
Burkina Faso	-6.8	-5.2	-2.5	-1.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.5	3.8	8.0	10.6
Burundi	35.3	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	-0.9	3.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.3		
Chad					0.1	1.3	2.0	2.2	12.8	15.3	17.0	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	19.0	18.9	20.6	21.2	20.0	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.0		
Ethiopia	27.1	29.7	30.0	30.6	32.2	31.6	29.0	27.0	25.5			
Gambia	24.4	23.2	23.6	22.0	20.4	21.7	19.7	15.3	14.7	14.0	12.7	
Guinea	14.0	13.5	14.4	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.7	
Liberia	23.5	16.9	25.1	26.9	26.1	28.4	25.5	25.8	12.8	11.6		
Madagascar	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	
Malawi	36.8	34.4	41.7	43.6	44.8	41.9	38.8	39.9	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.0
Mali	0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.1	2.2	0.9	-3.3	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	8.6
Mozambique	-40.4	-40.2	-40.2	-41.0	7.1	7.0	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3
Niger	12.6	11.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	10.8	12.5	15.7	19.4	24.4	22.7	15.2
Rwanda	33.1	22.5	16.0	9.1	2.9	0.8	-4.1	-6.7	-3.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.9
Sierra Leone	64.7	60.3	59.2	57.2	49.8	44.7	42.1	36.9	32.4	27.3	24.8	
Somalia	-4.1	-5.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0
South Sudan	-10.4	-17.7	-10.6	22.5	105.9	116.0	186.0	64.5	44.9	96.1	96.4	
Sudan	-7.1	-6.5	-0.1	7.7	25.5	26.1	19.7	8.9	13.8	-0.3	5.1	
Togo	1.7	5.4	3.3	3.0	0.4	4.4	2.5	4.1	8.1	9.4	8.2	9.0
Uganda	7.9	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	15.2	10.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	3.7	2.8	1.2	2.5	7.5	7.6	
Angola	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.6	15.5	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	20.8
Bangladesh	12.4	12.6	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	14.1	11.4

Belize	11.7	11.5	11.6	8.2	8.2	6.9	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	
Benin	-4.9	-8.3	-4.5	-2.6	-5.5	-2.8	-2.4	3.3	1.1	-0.1	0.5	6.6
Bhutan	-21.0	-21.6	-21.6	-20.9	5.8	6.2	6.9	5.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	
Bolivia	5.3	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.7
Cabo Verde	7.6	5.3	2.5	5.1	1.4	-0.6	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4
Cambodia	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	
Cameroon	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1
Congo, Rep.	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8								
Cote d'Ivoire	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	4.5	5.8	4.4	5.1	8.6	5.7	5.1	
Djibouti	1.9	3.8	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.6		
East Timor	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.4	7.4	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	4.9	3.6
Egypt	73.6	71.3	64.5	60.5	47.9	50.9	44.9	40.5	31.0	32.0	29.8	29.0
El Salvador	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	3.1
Eswatini	9.9	10.2	8.4	7.1	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	
Ghana	49.3	44.8	32.2	28.7	27.1	27.1	29.6	26.9	22.6	24.0	21.5	19.1
Haiti	29.3	20.6	29	28.1	28.3	31.9	37.5	38.5	40.5	40.5	42.3	
Honduras	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.6
India	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.3
Indonesia	4.2	5.4	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.7	3.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of	37.4	35.7	35.8	41.1	38.7	31.2	24.5	23.1	22.3	25.5	26.2	24.3
Kenya	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.4
Kyrgyzstan	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.4	29.0	26.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.5
Lesotho	6.2	7.3	9.2	10.3	11.7	9.1	9.7	10.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	
Mauritania	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mongolia	17.4	14.8	13.3	12.2	11.7	10.3	9.8	8.7	6.7	4.7	5.6	7.3
Morocco	9.9	8.8	7.6	6.7	4.2	-0.4	0.9	-1.3	-1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0
Myanmar	30.2	31.3	33.5	42.6	49.7	50.5	60.6	53.7	61.5	65.9	58.8	
Nepal	9.7	8.4	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.1	
Nicaragua	8.6	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.0
Nigeria	30.6	31.5	32.8	33.9	35.4	37.9	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.9	39.5	37.5
Pakistan	33.1	26.8	28.0	27.5	25.0	18.1	17.2	9.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5

Palestinian Territories	5.9	7.0	9.6	24.7	33.1	43.6	51.4	34.5	36.4	33.4	30.8	36.9
Papua New Guinea	6.4			5.4			4.4			4.9		
Philippines	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2
Samoa												
Senegal	4.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3	5.0	2.8	2.5	1.4	-2.1	-4.0
Sri Lanka	-5.2	-5.2	-2.2	1.6	4.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	0.8
Tajikistan	5.8	4.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	
Tanzania, Republic of	5.6	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8
Tunisia	14.1	13.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.6
Ukraine	5.2	2.0	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	5.9
Uzbekistan	11.2	11.1	10.3	9.9	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.9
Viet Nam	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9
Zambia	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	17.6
Zimbabwe	23.1	23.1	29.9	38.3	60.3	84.4	101.0	105.0				
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5
Argentina	150.1	153.8	183.6	251.4	296.2	303.8	308.3	293.0	289.4	285.1	275.8	236.9
Armenia	-3.0	-2.8	-4.3	-4.8	-5.8	-7.4	-5.6	-4.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.1
Azerbaijan	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	2.0	2.9
Belarus	2.4	4.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.0	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2	
Botswana	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1
Brazil	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.6
Bulgaria	10.4	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.1	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3
China	-3.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	-6.1	-1.0	-2.8	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	2.9
Colombia	11.2	10.1	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.6
Costa Rica	-3.3	-4.0	-5.9	-5.5	-5.2	-4.1	-3.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.3
Ecuador	7.5	6.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	-1.5
Equatorial Guinea	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	4.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	3.7
Fiji	8.4	8.6	12.0	9.0	3.4	6.8	7.3	12.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	9.6





Gabon	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.4							
Georgia	0.3	-1.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.4	-3.4	-1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2
Grenada												
Guatemala	-61.7	-61.1	-61.3	-61.3	7.3	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	8.1	6.8
Guyana	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.6	2	4.6	5.9	7.4	8	6.7	
Iraq	-3.7	-3.2	-4.0	-3.7	0.8	0.7	-0.1	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.7	
Jamaica	9.8	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	4.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.3
Jordan	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.5	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8
Kazakhstan	11.4	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.4	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
Kosovo, Republic of	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0
Lebanon	239.0	218.1	220.0	207.6	181.0	103.3	51.4	33.5	31.7	29.6	24.5	21.3
Libya	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	
Malaysia	4.0	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	5.5	5.3	6.2	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	
Mauritius	-28.1	-28.7	-29.0	-29.2	9.7	15.8	11.4	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.3	6.7
Mexico	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.1	7.3	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.8	6.0
Moldova, Republic of	8.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.2
Montenegro	7.6	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	-0.5
Namibia	9.7	9.2	9.1	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1
North Macedonia, Republic of	7.8	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.7	4.9	3.8	1.8	0.5	-0.2
Panama	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5
Paraguay	4.0	4.4	4.8	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.1
Peru	8.8	6.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	2.3	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9
Romania	10.4	8.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	4.5	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	4.2
Russian Federation	4.9	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	14.7	10.3	9.0	8.4	7.1	4.5	2.4	2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.9	2.3
South Africa	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.7	7.0	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.4
Suriname	59.0	46.9	43.0	36.2	28.9	25.1	19.9	12.1	8.6	5.6	5.1	
Thailand	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.8
Turkey	75.7	72.1	67.3	72.2	69.6	71.0	70.5	68.4	69.9	68.2	59.0	44.4
Venezuela	318.1	319.0	280.4	172.6	90.5	61.3	58.5	57.6	53.4	47.9	41.4	34.1

High Income

Antigua and Barbuda

Aruba	4.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	
Australia	4.8			4.5			3.8			3.3		
Austria	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Bahamas												
Bahrain	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.7	6.4	7.8	8.7	5.2	3.8	
Barbados	9.0	9.2	#N/A	#N/A	8.5	7.7	5.5	5.1	3.6	2.9		
Belgium	11.2	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.6	4.6	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Bermuda	4.4	4.9	3.1	2.3	3.1	4	3.7					
Brunei Darussalam	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	
Canada	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
Cayman Islands	4.6			-0.6			1.1			1.8		
Chile	-30.0	-30.0	-30.4	-31.6	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.3
Croatia	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	4.1	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
Cyprus	9.5	5.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.8	3.6
Czech Republic	5.4	3.2	0.7	-1.1	-4.7	-5.5	-6.6	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-3.8	-2.3
Denmark	4.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	-0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7
Estonia	9.7	6.7	5.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.9
Faroe Islands	8.0			5.8			4.0			3.2		
Finland	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	-0.5	-1.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
France	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	5.6	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
Germany	7.5	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.8	0.9	-0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5
Greece	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.0	8.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Hungary	15.2	10.4	7.1	4.8	3.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.4
Iceland	12.4	11.8	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.6	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.0
Ireland	-5.1	-5.8	-6.2	-7.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
Israel	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.3
Italy	8.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6
Japan	9.9	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	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.2	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.1
Kuwait	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	

Latvia	5.1	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.4
Lithuania	8.6	5.6	2.8	0.5	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6
Luxembourg	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.4	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0
Macao SAR, China	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Malta	8.8	6.8	7.5	8.7	9.1	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1
Netherlands	9.4	7.9	6.3	4.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1
New Caledonia	0.8	1.1	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	-1.2	3.2	3.6	5.7
New Zealand	8.0	6.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4
Norway	7.7	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5
Oman	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.3
Poland	10.4	7.8	7.0	5.7	4.6	2.3	-0.2	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	4.1
Portugal	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.8	-0.1	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.8
Qatar	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.8	2.4	2.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1
Seychelles	-2.5	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3
Singapore	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Slovakia	11.2	9.0	7.8	6.5	4.9	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2
Slovenia	8.7	6.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	1.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4
Spain	10.5	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.5	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.4
Sweden	7.9	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.8	0.9	-1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0
Switzerland	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	0.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2
Taiwan, China	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6
Trinidad and Tobago	4.7	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	
United Arab Emirates	2.7	0.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	
United Kingdom	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
United States	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Uruguay	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	4.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	5.8

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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