

Food Security UPDATE

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

Update February 1, 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

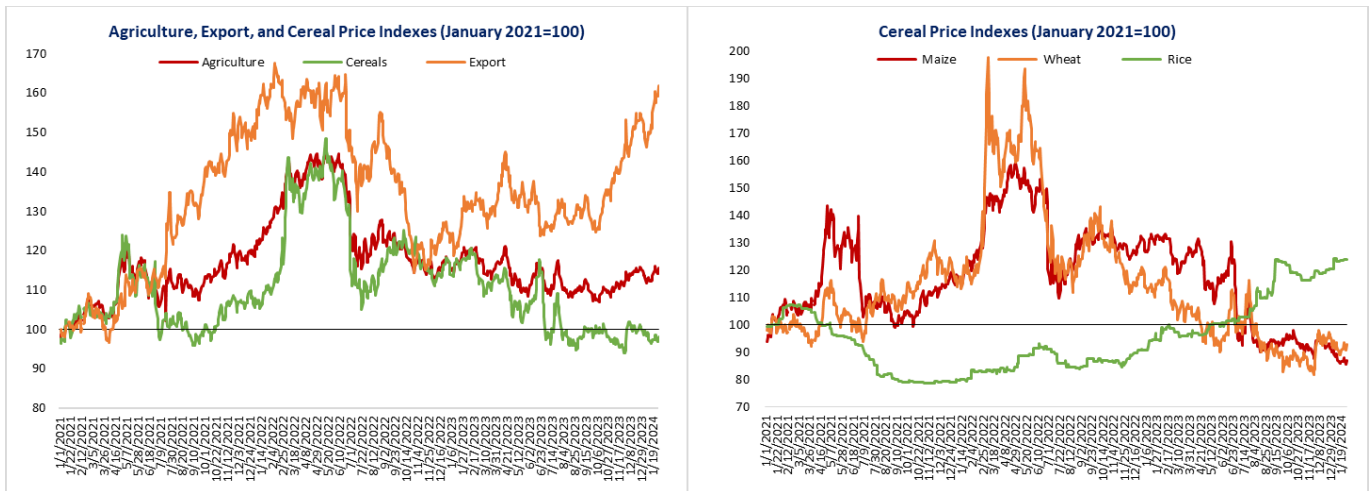
- Since the last update on January 18, 2024, the agricultural, export, and cereals price indices closed 3 percent, 7 percent, and 1 percent higher, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- According [to a recent blog from the International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\)](#), the recent attacks by Houthi rebels on ships in the Red Sea have triggered a 40 percent decrease in trade volumes in the Suez Canal, which is decreasing global food security.
- [The Global Economics Prospects 2024](#) report emphasizes the critical problem of food insecurity within the context of various challenges.
- [A blog post from the World Bank Agriculture and Food Global Practice](#) discusses the urgent need for circular food systems to address environmental challenges caused by the linear "take-make-consume-dispose" model dominating the global food system.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF DECEMBER 12, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update, of January 18, 2024, the agricultural, export, and cereals price indices closed 3 percent, 7 percent, and 1 percent higher, respectively. Cocoa and coffee (Arabica) prices, which increased by 8 percent each, drove the increase in the export price index. Among cereals, maize and wheat prices closed 1 percent and 4 percent higher, and rice prices closed at the same level as two weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 33 percent lower, wheat prices are 20 percent lower, and rice prices are 32 percent higher. Maize prices are 13 percent lower than in January 2021, wheat prices 7 percent lower, while rice prices 24 percent higher (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

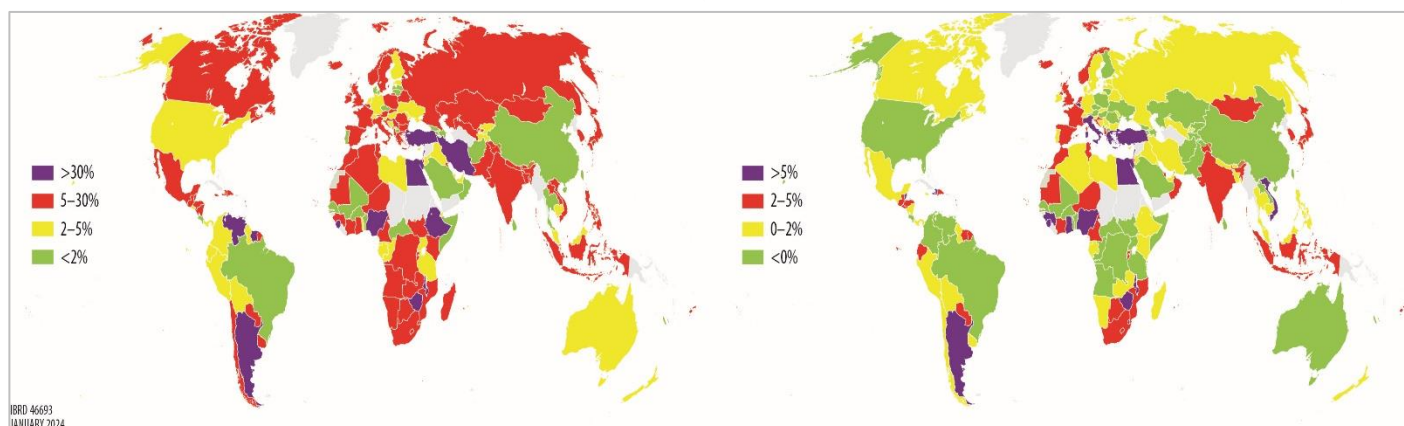
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to January 19, 2024. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the dashboard in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between September and December 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5 percent in 63.2 percent of low-income countries (no change since the last update on January 17, 2024), 73.9 percent of lower-middle-income countries (no change), 48.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (no change), and 44.4 percent of high-income countries (1.9 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 71 percent of the 165 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 September and December 2023).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from September 2023 to December 2023 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	251	Argentina	40
Lebanon	208	Egypt	27
Venezuela	173	Lebanon	15
Türkiye	72	Zimbabwe	12
Egypt	61	Viet Nam	11
Sierra Leone	57	Palestine, State of	9
Malawi	44	Malawi	9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	41	Belize	8
Zimbabwe	38	Türkiye	7
Suriname	36	Haiti	7

Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from September 2023 to December 2023 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.

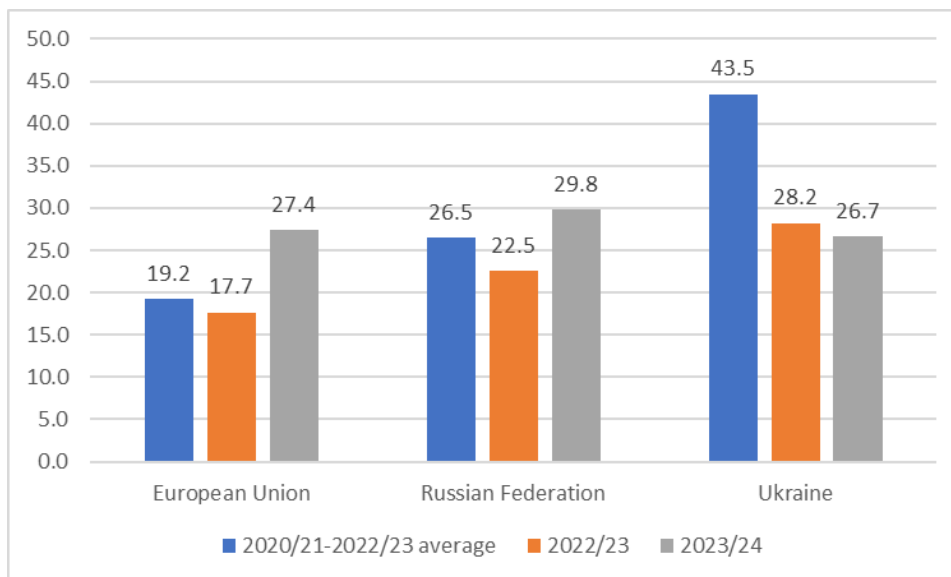
EMERGING ISSUES

Red Sea Shipping Disruptions: Impacts on Global Food Security

According [to a recent blog from IFPRI](#), the recent attacks by Houthi rebels on ships in the Red Sea have triggered a 40 percent decrease in trade volume in the Suez Canal, which is decreasing global food security. Shipping disruptions along critical global trade routes have become more frequent, causing concerns about the transportation of key commodities, especially grains, from Europe, Russia, and Ukraine.

A Chatham House analysis indicates that approximately 14 percent of cereals and 4.5 percent of soybeans traded globally pass through the Suez Canal. The disruption in the Red Sea is affecting key wheat exporters such as the European Union, Russia, and Ukraine (Figure 3). Shipping through alternative routes, such as around Cape Horn, substantially increases distances and voyage times, driving up fuel and operational costs.

Figure 3: Share of Wheat Exports Shipped Through the Suez Canal



Source: IFPRI.

Countries in East Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia are particularly vulnerable to the current Red Sea crisis. The IFPRI blog suggests that disruptions may affect wheat imports from the European Union, Russia, and Ukraine, impacting countries which heavily rely upon them, including countries in East Africa, Iran, and Pakistan. The closure of the Red Sea could increase food inflation in these countries, putting additional pressure on already vulnerable food security situations.

If disruptions persist, consumers in importing countries may face cost increases, leading to potential shifts to alternative suppliers. This could affect producers in Europe, Russia, and Ukraine, decreasing prices over the long

term. The closure of the Red Sea may also limit Ukraine's maize exports to China, reducing Ukraine's competitiveness and potentially leading to an increase in exports from the United States and Brazil.

The scale of impacts from the Red Sea crisis on shipping, markets, and food security depends on the duration of the Houthi attacks. Although the conflict currently affects a small share of overall agricultural trade, a prolonged disruption could significantly affect economically vulnerable importing countries in Africa and Asia, emphasizing the need for flexibility in sourcing food when disruptions occur in global supply chains.

Global Economics Prospects 2024: Addressing Food Insecurity Amidst Challenges

[The World Bank's Global Economics Prospects 2024](#) report emphasizes the critical issue of food insecurity within the context of various challenges. In 2023, food prices, a significant component of the agricultural price index, declined 9 percent because supplies of major crops were ample, except for rice, which declined by 27 percent. Food prices are expected to decline further in 2024 and 2025, although potential risks such as energy cost increases, adverse weather events, trade restrictions, and geopolitical uncertainty could affect them.

Despite the decline in food prices, the report highlights the persistent challenge of food insecurity. It is estimated that the number of severely food-insecure people globally rose from 624 million in 2017 to 900 million in 2022. The recent surge in rice prices exacerbates this problem because rice is a staple for more than half the world's population, fulfilling more than 20 percent of global calorie consumption.

The report underscores the need for global policy efforts to address food insecurity, given high consumer food price inflation. Policy makers face challenging trade-offs in addressing debt challenges and climate change and supporting populations facing food insecurity. Increasing international trade is crucial, considering signs of trade fragmentation and the use of restrictive measures.

High debt levels pose considerable challenges, with 13 low-income countries and 23 middle-income countries at high risk of debt distress. Climate change remains a critical challenge, requiring substantial investments in and financing of sustainable production practices. The report emphasizes the need to cut fossil fuel subsidies, repurpose them toward greener production, and address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable economies. Trade fragmentation is a priority because disruptions of global value chains can lead to significant welfare losses, particularly in lower-income regions. The report suggests bolstering the rules-based international order, increasing multilateral cooperation, and expanding trade agreements to mitigate these risks. The section on food insecurity notes that food price inflation remains high, increasing hunger. The report recommends avoiding export restrictions, offering technical assistance, implementing social protection measures, and shifting focus from costly agricultural subsidies to sustainable support for agricultural producers.

Addressing Environmental Challenges with Circular Food Systems

[A blog post from the World Bank](#) discusses the urgent need for circular food systems to address environmental challenges caused by the linear "take-make-consume-dispose" model dominating the global food system. The linear model is responsible for crossing planetary boundaries and generating [hidden costs of \\$12.7 trillion](#). Circular food

systems, which emphasize "reduce-reuse-recycle-remove" approaches, are proposed as a way to build profitable, sustainable, low-emission food systems.

Circularity involves integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems, regenerative practices, and innovations such as anaerobic digesters and agri-voltaic systems. [The Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#) estimates that adopting circular food systems in the European Union and United Kingdom could increase food production by 50 percent and farm profits by \$3,100 per hectare, cut biodiversity loss in half, and lower greenhouse gas emissions by 70 percent.

The blog highlights global efforts to promote circularity, including policy benchmarks, investments, business models, and digital technology's role in enhancing resource efficiencies. Examples from the [Global Forum for Food and Agriculture and the G20 Summit](#) demonstrate the growing global momentum to build circularity across sectors, including food systems. The World Bank is incubating a program on circular food systems to examine the economics, trade-offs, and transition costs and how to collaborate with partners to mainstream circularity in its operations. The goal is to steer the food system toward delivering healthy people, a healthy planet, and healthy economies.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

In the Horn of Africa, [Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\)](#) or worse levels persist in the worst drought- and flood-affected areas of the eastern Horn, alongside low levels of humanitarian assistance in many areas. Extreme outcomes are a concern in Ethiopia given the pause in humanitarian assistance, localized failed harvest, and severe flooding. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and [Emergency \(IPC Phase 4\)](#) levels are widespread in Sudan and South Sudan, driven by the impacts of conflict, including high levels of displacement and limited income-earning opportunities. Record-high El Niño–induced rainfall has led to widespread flooding in the riverine and low-lying agropastoral areas of southern Somalia, northeastern and coastal areas of Kenya, and southern and southeastern pastoral areas of Ethiopia. The floods have displaced nearly [1.5 million people](#) across the three countries, caused extensive crop and livestock losses, disrupted livelihood and trade activities, and damaged infrastructure, although in other areas, the rains have generally increased crop and livestock production. In [Ethiopia](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels are expected to persist in conflict- and drought-affected areas in the north, and flood-affected areas in the south and southeast, with additional areas in the north expected to deteriorate to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels during February to May 2024. In [Somalia](#), above-average recessionary crop harvests are anticipated in February and March in riverine areas, which will drive improvement from Emergency (IPC Phase 4) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels, although Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels are expected to persist in settlements hosting flood- and conflict-affected displaced people. In the pastoral areas of [Kenya](#), households continue to recover from the impacts of the historic drought, supported by above-average rains. Pastoral areas of Kenya are expected to transition to area-level Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels by May 2024.

[Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\)](#) levels are present in most deficit-producing parts of southern Africa. Poor households have largely exhausted their food stocks from the 2023 harvest, food prices are high and rising, and El Niño–induced

dryness in November has limited agricultural labor opportunities. Ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, is limiting poor households' access to income and food from their livelihoods. [Stressed \(IPC Phase 2\)](#) and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) levels are still present in relatively productive parts of southern Africa, such as much of Madagascar, central and northern Malawi, central and northern Mozambique, and high-producing areas of Zimbabwe, where households are meeting their food needs from harvested stocks and purchases, but lower-than-normal purchasing power is limiting households' abilities to meet their nonfood needs.

East Asia and the Pacific

Recent surveys indicate that food prices in Myanmar increased sharply in December 2023, whereas in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), the food security situation has remained stable in recent months. In Myanmar, the December 2023 World Food Programme ([WFP Market Price Monitoring Dashboard](#)) highlighted significant month-on-month increases for all monitored food commodities across the country: low-quality rice, palm oil, mixed oil, chickpeas, other pulses, eggs, onions, tomatoes, and salt. On average, rice prices increased by 10 percent month on month and palm oil prices by 26 percent. The cost of the basic food basket is 80 percent higher than in December 2022 and more than 250 percent higher than in January 2021. The average price of rice was 89 percent higher in December 2023 than in December 2022; palm and mixed oil prices were 74 percent and 75 percent higher, respectively; and chickpea prices were 68 percent higher. Prices in Rakhine State in particular have spiked, with the average cost of the basic food basket 51 percent higher month on month, as the flow of goods into Rakhine State and between townships continues to be blocked. It is expected that the arrival of food commodities to the state capital, Sittwe, in early January will alleviate scarcity and put some downward pressures on prices. In Lao PDR, the WFP Quarterly Remote Household Food Security Survey Brief (September 2023) reported that one in seven families in Lao PDR (14 percent of the population) are experiencing food insecurity, a trend that has remained relatively stable in recent months. This stability may be attributed to minimal changes in factors affecting food insecurity among the assessed population. The report also highlights that the food consumption of 21 percent of families is inadequate, failing to meet their nutrient requirements and lacking dietary diversity. It is likely that low income, which limits purchasing power and access to diverse and nutritious foods, is the cause of this insufficient dietary intake. The distribution of food insecurity is not uniform across the country, with 36 percent of families in Sekong Province, 24 percent in Bokeo, and 20 percent in Savannakhet experiencing food insecurity.

The government of Indonesia and the Myanmar State Authority Council have announced measures to stabilize food supplies and prices and buffer impacts of inflation on vulnerable groups. The Indonesian government has announced the continuation of a [loan interest subsidy scheme for state-owned enterprises ID Food and BULOG to support public procurement for strengthening government food reserves](#) in 2024. The Ministry of Finance has approved a loan ceiling of up to 28.7 trillion rupiahs (\$1.8 billion) to be eligible for the subsidy. The interest subsidy ranges from 3 percent to 4.5 percent and is offered through two schemes: one with a government guarantee and one without. The loans for the state-owned enterprises could be provided through state-owned banks, subnational development banks, or private banks. The government of Indonesia has also announced the replacement of the El Niño cash transfer (BLT El Niño) provided in late 2023—initially planned to be extended until June 2024—with the [Food Risk Mitigation cash transfer \(BLT Mitigasi Risiko Pangan\)](#) for January to March 2024. The new scheme will provide a

payment of 200,000 rupiahs (\$13) per month to 18.8 million beneficiaries to mitigate the impact of possible inflation arising from shifting harvest seasons and upcoming religious holidays. Total fiscal costs are [11.3 trillion](#) rupiahs (\$712 million). In addition to this scheme, the government is implementing a [rice social assistance program \(Bansos Beras\) until June 2024](#) that provides 10 kg of rice per month to another 22 million families. These schemes are in addition to the government's regular social assistance schemes: Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan*) and Staples Food Program (*Program Sembako*). In Myanmar, the [State Authority Council has launched the Myanmar Rice Online platform](#) for registering warehouse facilities involved in rice storage. Registration is designed to stabilize rice prices, establish a systematic approach to rice exports, prevent market manipulation, maintain rice stocks in supermarkets and wholesale shops, and develop a warehouse financing system. Warehouse operators and wholesalers procuring more than 5,000 baskets of paddy or more than 50 tonnes of rice are required to register; 193 warehouse facilities have been registered on the platform.

Europe and Central Asia

The European Commission has published a [report](#) on the use of crisis measures to support the EU agri-food sector from January 1, 2014, to the end of 2023. The report found that the legal toolbox for exceptional measures of the Common Organization of the Markets, further developed by the latest reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, provides flexibility to address various types of crises. Overall, the measures adopted have been effective in helping EU farmers and producers manage crises. From January 1, 2014, to the end of 2023, the European Commission adopted 63 exceptional measures to support farmers and producers affected by loss of production, a reduction in prices, higher production costs, or supply chain disruptions. These measures have channeled more than €2.5 billion of EU funds to the EU agricultural sector.

In central Asia, [Kazakhstan intends to phase out state regulation of prices for socially important products](#). By the end of December 2023, food prices in Kazakhstan had increased by 0.9 percent over the month and by 8.5 percent over the year. Regulations that set maximum food prices were implemented during the year as a way to control these price increases and prevent food insecurity. As was reported at the Ministry of Trade and Integration, [in the first half of 2024, Kazakhstan will abandon price ceilings for nine types of socially significant products](#): salt, flour, pasta, buckwheat, rice, bread, milk, potatoes, and chicken eggs. Furthermore, in the first half of 2025, it is planned to end price regulations for 10 socially significant products: table carrots, onions, white cabbage, sunflower oil, beef, chicken meat, kefir 2.5% fat in soft packaging, butter, cottage cheese, and white granulated sugar.

Meanwhile, because summer temperatures were abnormally high in the Kyrgyz Republic, the gross harvest of wheat was 26 percent lower year on year, and of barley was 30 percent lower as of November 23, 2023, according to a WFP report. Temperature fluctuations in the spring affected ripening dates of grains, legumes, and oilseeds. Food security among the population is generally stable, [with 10 percent being food insecure and 50 percent marginally food insecure](#). Despite this, the population is experiencing some inflationary and climatic pressures, with 72 percent of the population using asset-depletion coping strategies (relying on savings, borrowing money), of whom 33 percent are using crisis coping strategies (selling assets [the last livestock, land, house], seeking emergency assistance). One-third of the population remains poor, and 6 percent are at risk of poverty in 2022. The National

Statistical Committee has published data on consumer product prices and tariffs for 2023; [consumer prices and tariffs overall increased by 7.3 percent.](#)

Latin America and the Caribbean

According to the [WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Bulletin](#), an estimated 8.2 million people had insufficient food to eat in Haiti in November 2023 (prevalence of 70.8 percent). Although the situation was slightly better than in October (72.4 percent, the highest rate recorded since the WFP monitoring tool was developed in 2021), it remains alarmingly high. In addition, tensions since November have displaced thousands, disrupting trade and causing a shortage of fuel, in the Mariani district and increased basic food commodity prices in the Grand Sud. A roadblock has been set up on National Road 2, where supply trucks are hijacked, forcing drivers to risk their lives to transport essential goods to the Grand Sud. This situation has increased the price of food baskets by 23 percent in the South and South-East departments, and more than 60 percent of retailers have reported disproportionate price increases. Shortages of essential products such as red beans, sugar, and rice affect the region, affecting around 55,000 individuals. According to the [UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#), instability has recently expanded to the North, Artibonite, and North-West departments and the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, with shootings, roadblocks, and demonstrations. The WFP school canteen program is slowing down, especially in the South. An estimated 130,000 students no longer receive meals amid school closures and access constraints preventing WFP delivery.

Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean has surged to unprecedented levels, particularly through the perilous Darién jungle on the border of Panama and Colombia, with severe food security implications for migrants. According to data from the [Republic of Panama's Migration Service](#), a staggering 500,000 migrants and refugees undertook the dangerous journey through the Darién Gap in 2023, more than double the figures from 2022. Most are from Haiti, Ecuador, and Venezuela, but the flow includes individuals from other Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. According to the [International Organization for Migration](#), 64 percent of migrants who crossed through Darién to Costa Rica and North America during 2023 were men, 36 percent were women, and 21 percent were accompanying minors. Identified needs varied widely (food, 39 percent; money, 22 percent; access to water, 15 percent; shelter, 10 percent; medical care, 4 percent). The most common health problems were severe dehydration, gastrointestinal problems, and child malnutrition.

South Asia

Despite a good rice harvest predicted in Nepal this year (see January 18, 2024 Food Security Update), India's rice export ban and quota (95,000 tonnes) plus a 20 percent export duty have affected domestic rice prices in Nepal, which have increased 7 percent [according to traders](#). As a consequence, aggregate [imports of agricultural products were](#) 23.3 billion rupees lower in the first six months of fiscal year 2024 than during the same period in fiscal 2023. Domestically, [despite early forecasts](#) of good rainfall this winter, many areas have had no notable rain (or snow in higher elevations) for four months. In an effort to stimulate local production, the government has allocated 15 billion rupees for the purchase 250,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizer for fiscal 2025.

Food prices in Sri Lanka were 0.3 percent higher in December 2023 than December 2022, indicating stabilization after severe fluctuations that reached an all-time high of 94.9 percent in September 2022 and a record low of –5.2 percent in September 2023. These overall fluctuations include significant price spikes in certain food commodities such as vegetables grown in cool, high elevations (e.g., carrots), potatoes, and some categories of rice and price decreases for other vegetables and field crops grown in dry low-country areas. Nevertheless, consumers continue to face high cost-of-living pressures due to relatively high nonfood inflation (5.8 percent in December 2023) that indirectly affects household food security. Increases in the rate and coverage of from the value-added tax in January 2024 have sparked fears of price escalation, even though some food commodities such as rice flour, wheat flour, vegetables, fruits, and liquid milk are exempt. In anticipation of the pressures on low-income households, the government has decided to increase a welfare benefit program to cover 2.4 million families.

Middle East and North Africa

The humanitarian and food security crisis in Gaza has reached catastrophic levels, with the 2.2 million people living there at imminent risk of [famine](#); of these, 378,000 are in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 5, meaning extreme lack of food, starvation, and exhaustion of coping capacities, and another 939,000 are in Phase 4 (Emergency levels). The critically needed humanitarian aid falls short of the need and is hindered by the ongoing hostilities and destruction of infrastructure. During the week of January 15 to 21, 2024, about 1.2 million people received at least one type of food assistance. Malnutrition in children and pregnant and breastfeeding women is troubling, and given stocks and funding, nutrition partners will be able to meet only 25 percent of the nutritional needs of these vulnerable groups in the next two months. In Morocco, significantly less than average precipitation is threatening the farm sector with [drought](#) for the sixth consecutive year. As of mid-January, the dam filling rate was critically low ([23.3 percent](#), vs 31.5 percent in mid-January 2023), jeopardizing crops and domestic food production.

West and Central Africa

It is projected that most areas in West and Central Africa will remain Minimally food insecure (IPC Phase 1) until May 2024, with some being categorized as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Areas in Burkina Faso (Gourma, Kossi, Komondjari, Kompienga, Sanmatenga, Séno, Sourou, Yatenga, northern Bam and Namentenga provinces), Mali (Ménaka region, south of Gao), Chad (Barh El Gazel, Ennedi East, Ennedi West, Kenem, Lac, eastern Ouaddaï, western Sila, Tibesti, Wadifira provinces), Niger (Diffa region; south of Maradi; north of Tahoua; north, west, south of Tillaberi region), Cameroon (northwest, southwest regions); and Nigeria (far north of Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara states) will be at [Crisis food security levels](#) (IPC Phase 3), mostly because of persistent insecurity and armed conflict and deteriorating livelihoods.

Limited household food stocks and access to markets and humanitarian aid in some areas in Burkina Faso (Lorum, Oudalan, Soum, Yagha) and inaccessible areas in northeastern Nigerian states (Abadam, Bama, Guzamala, Marte) have led to Emergency food security levels (IPC Phase 4). Phase 4 food security levels might extend to Séno Province in Burkina Faso in February. There is still a risk of [Famine](#) (Phase 5) in Djibo Commune in Burkina Faso, which has been under blockade by nonstate armed groups for almost two years.

According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé [analyses](#), approximately 31.7 million people required immediate food and nutrition assistance between October and December 2023 (IPC Phase 3-5). Without appropriate countermeasures, this could increase to 44.5 million during the lean season between June and August 2024. An additional 85.6 million people are at risk of falling into food Crisis (IPC Phase 3) over the same period.

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 the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of January 30, 2024, 15 countries had implemented 21 food export bans, and 11 had implemented 14 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
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	8/19/2023	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 JANUARY –DECEMBER 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
Low Income												
Afghanistan	3.2	3.1	2.4	-3.3	-5.8	-11.2	-11.2	-12.6	-13.3	-12.1	-14.0	
Burkina Faso	10.9	7.4	0.7	-2.0	-2.9	-4.0	-5.5	-6.4	-6.8	-5.2	-2.5	-1.1
Burundi	41.3	40.9	48.9	48.2	43.0	39.5	35.8	39.3	35.3	34.4	23.1	22.5
Central African Republic	16.6	9.0	7.8	-8.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-3.4	-0.9	3.9	-3.0	-0.1
Chad	17.3	16.6	18.6	18.8		-1.8	-5.7	-0.3				
Congo, Democratic Republic of	13.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.2	15.1	20.0	19.9	19.0	18.9		
Ethiopia	33.6	29.6	32.8	31.8	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.5	27.1	29.7	30.0	30.6
Gambia	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4	23.2	23.6	22.0
Guinea	16.5	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	13.5	14.0	13.5	14.4	14.9
Liberia	-1.9	-3.3	-5.4	1.4	8.1	13.3	16.5	26.7				
Madagascar	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	14.2	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.5	8.8	
Malawi	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8	34.4	41.7	43.6
Mali	7.7	6.8	10.6	5.7	2.2	1.8	0.5	-1.5	0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.1
Mozambique	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.3	6.8	4.8	3.6	2.9	3.1	9.5	9.3
Niger	1.4	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	-1.8	0.1	2.8	6.1	12.6	11.3	9.8	
Rwanda	57.3	59.8	62.6	54.6	39.6	35.7	29.2	30.7	33.1	22.5	16.0	9.1
Sierra Leone	47.5	50.2	49.5	52.3	55.8	58.0	59.9	62.8	64.7	60.3	59.2	57.2
Somalia	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6	2.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-4.1	-5.2	-1.8	-2.1
South Sudan	11.4	8.2	-7.0	-23.8	-14.2	-11.4	-14.2	-18.4	-10.4	-17.7	-10.6	5.2
Sudan												
Togo	5.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	2.1	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	5.4	3.3	3.0

Uganda	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3	15.7	12.3	9.3	9.8	7.9	6.7	6.4	2.5
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.8	11.5	12.3	16.1	15.2	10.9	11.0	8.9
Angola	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.6
Bangladesh	7.8	8.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	10.8	9.6
Belize	15.3	14.5	15.9	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.6	
Benin	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1	3.1	2.1	1.3	-3.8	-4.9	-8.3	-4.5	-2.6
Bhutan	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.3	
Bolivia	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.3	3.0	2.0	3.3
Cabo Verde	15.6	16.6	10.8	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.6	5.3	2.5	5.1
Cambodia	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.5	
Cameroon	14.1	13.7	12.9	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.3	10.8	9.9	10.1	8.4	
Congo, Rep.	6.7	5.5	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	
Cote d'Ivoire	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.8	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.7
Djibouti	9.9	7.8	4.4	1.3	0.9	-11.3	2.6	0.0	1.9	3.8		
East Timor		10.2	10.9	9.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.8	
Egypt	47.9	61.8	63.0	54.8	60.0	65.8	68.3	71.4	73.6	71.3	64.5	60.5
El Salvador	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.0
Eswatini	15.5	17.0	16.0	14.7	15.7	15.4	13.0	10.7	9.9	10.2		
Ghana	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7	51.8	54.2	55.0	51.9	49.3	44.8	32.2	28.7
Haiti	48.6	48	48.1	47.9	45.8	43.3	38	35.3	29.3	20.6	29	
Honduras	17.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.5
India	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.7	10.6	9.2	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.7
Indonesia	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.6	2.6	3.6	5.2	6.9	6.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3	77.5	42.7	36.7	38.0	37.4	35.7	35.8	41.1
Kenya	12.9	13.3	13.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7
Kyrgyzstan	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.2

Lao People's Democratic Republic	47.1	49.3	51.0	52.2	52.7	42.7	37.8	31.8	29.4	29.0	26.4	24.0
Lesotho	9.2	10.9	8.8	7.8	9.6	8.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.3	9.2	10.3
Mauritania	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.5	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.4
Mongolia	14.0	16.2	17.4	17.1	18.4	18.2	14.4	16.4	17.4	14.8	13.3	12.2
Morocco	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.9	8.8	7.6	6.7
Myanmar												
Nepal	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	9.0	9.7	8.4	6.0	5.1
Nicaragua	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.8	10.3	9.0	8.6	6.5	6.0	7.3
Nigeria	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	27.0	29.3	30.6	31.5	32.8	33.9
Pakistan	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1	48.7	39.5	39.5	38.5	33.1	26.8	28.0	27.5
Palestine, State of	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.1	6.2	5.9	7.0	9.6	24.7
Papua New Guinea			8.7			7.4						
Philippines	11.2	11.1	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.2	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.5
Samoa												
Senegal	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.6	4.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.3
Sri Lanka	53.6	49.0	42.3	27.1	15.8	2.5	-1.4	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2	-2.2	1.6
Tajikistan	5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.2	5.8	4.8	3.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	4.5	3.7	2.3
Tunisia	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.6	14.4	15.6	14.1	13.2	11.9	12.3
Ukraine	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.8	7.7	5.2	2.0	2.4	3.7
Uzbekistan	15.6	15.7	14.7	13.7	12.9	10.4	10.6	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.7
Viet Nam	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9
Zambia	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.2
Zimbabwe	264.0	137.0	128.0	102.0	117.0	256.0	103.0	70.8	23.1	23.1	29.9	38.3
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	13.9	14.0	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.0



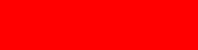

Argentina	98.4	102.6	106.6	115.0	117.8	116.9	116.3	133.5	150.1	153.8	183.6	251.4	
Armenia	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.0	-2.8	-4.3	-4.9	
Azerbaijan	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3	12.9	11.7	9.9	7.6	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.9	
Belarus	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4	4.2	6.0	6.8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.0	22.1	19.8	13.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	7.8	6.0	4.4	3.7	2.9	
Botswana	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.3	12.8	10.7	9.0	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	
Brazil	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	
Bulgaria	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.3	10.4	7.7	6.0	5.7	
China	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	
Colombia	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2	15.3	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.2	10.1	7.9	4.5	
Costa Rica	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1	7.9	3.9	-1.2	-2.6	-3.3	-4.0	-5.9	-5.5	
Dominica													
Dominican Republic	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.3	8.2	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	
Ecuador	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.9	7.5	6.5	5.0	4.5	
Equatorial Guinea	4.5	4.3	4.1	2.9	0.5	-1.2	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	
Fiji	7.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.6	12.0	9.0	
Gabon	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.7			
Georgia	15.1	14.1	11.7	5.9	3.2	-0.2	1.1	2.3	0.3	-1.2	-3.2	-2.7	
Grenada													
Guatemala	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	6.5	7.4	9.2	8.5	8.5	
Guyana	12	12.6	10	6.9	6.4	4.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	
Iraq	9.9	9.5	8.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.3		
Jamaica	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.8	8.3	7.4	8.7	
Jordan	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.2	
Kazakhstan	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.2	8.5	
Kosovo, Republic of	19.7	18.8	14.4	11.0	9.2	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	
Lebanon	138.	5	260.5	352.3	350.0	304.2	279.5	278.5	274.2	239.0	218.1	220.0	207.6

Libya	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	
Malaysia	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3
Maldives	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	
Mauritius	16.0	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.6	13.6	8.3	7.4	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.6
Mexico	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.1
Moldova, Republic of	29.1	26.9	22.4	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.5	8.0	5.4	4.8	4.5
Montenegro	26.4	24.3	14.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.6	3.8	2.6	1.7
Namibia	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	7.1
North Macedonia, Republic of	25.9	26.1	22.3	16.8	14.9	12.3	12.1	11.0	7.8	0.7	0.1	1.5
Panama	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.4
Paraguay	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	7.3
Peru	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5	16.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	8.8	6.8	4.7	3.7
Romania	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.9	10.4	8.7	6.8	5.8
Russian Federation	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.2	8.2
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.1	17.2	14.7	10.3	9.0	8.4
South Africa	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.0	11.1	10.1	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.7
Suriname	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.4	59.0	46.9	43.0	36.2
Thailand	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.6
Turkey	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1	52.1	54.1	61.0	73.6	75.7	72.1	67.3	72.2
Venezuela	389.9	477.6	489.3	470.8	450.1	414.1	402.6	405.9	318.1	319.0	280.4	172.6
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.5	3.6	1.8	1.5

Australia			8.0			7.5			4.8			
Austria	17.4	16.5	14.7	13.2	12.1	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.4
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.6	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.2
Barbados	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.5					
Belgium	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.6	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.0	8.2	7.0
Bermuda	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.3	6.8	5.9					
Brunei												
Darussalam	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Canada	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.0
Cayman Islands												
Chile	24.8	22.0	17.9	14.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9	8.0	8.0	7.3	5.4
Croatia	17.8	17.7	18.2	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.4	10.9	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.7
Cyprus	10.3	9.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5	5.1	2.2	3.2
Czech Republic	25.6	24.6	24.0	17.5	14.5	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.4	3.2	0.7	-1.1
Denmark	15.0	15.3	16.1	13.0	10.6	8.7	6.2	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.9	1.9
Estonia	27.4	25.2	24.7	23.4	20.4	19.5	16.4	12.9	9.7	6.7	5.7	4.1
Faroe Islands			13.3			11.3			8.0			5.8
Finland	15.3	16.3	16.2	13.7	11.1	9.2	8.2	6.8	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4
France	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	11.6	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.4
Germany	20.2	21.8	22.3	17.2	14.9	13.7	11.0	9.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	4.6
Greece	15.7	15.0	14.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.4	10.7	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3
Hungary	44.0	43.3	42.6	37.9	33.5	29.3	23.1	19.5	15.2	10.4	7.1	4.8
Iceland	11.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.8	11.0	10.5
Ireland	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	10.1	8.5	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.3	5.2
Israel	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9
Italy	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	9.9	8.6	6.4	5.9	5.9
Japan	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.9	8.6	7.5	6.9

Korea, Republic of	5.3	5.5	6.0	4.8	3.8	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.1
Kuwait	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.1
Latvia	28.4	25.2	24.3	19.9	17.2	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.1	3.6	2.8	1.9
Lithuania	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9	18.0	14.3	12.5	10.7	8.6	5.6	2.8	0.5
Luxembourg	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.2
Macao SAR, China	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4
Malta	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	8.8	6.8	7.5	8.7
Netherlands	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.9	15.2	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.4	7.9	6.3	4.1
New Caledonia	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.7	4.0	0.8	1.1	1.8	-1.0
New Zealand	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	6.0	4.8
Norway	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8	13.2	13.7	9.2	9.3	7.7	8.6	9.1	9.1
Oman	1.9	2.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	0.3	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4
Poland	21.2	24.8	24.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	7.8	7.0	5.7
Portugal	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.5
Qatar	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	4.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1
Seychelles	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9
Singapore	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7
Slovakia	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	21.7	18.9	16.5	13.5	11.2	9.0	7.8	6.5
Slovenia	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6	14.7	12.1	10.7	10.0	8.7	6.9	5.8	4.2
Spain	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8	11.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.0	7.3
Sweden	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	14.8	13.0	10.8	9.2	7.9	6.7	6.5	5.5
Switzerland	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Taiwan, China	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.7
Trinidad and Tobago	17.3	14.0	13.0	11.2	9.7	10.1	8.6	5.6	4.7	1.9	0.8	
United Arab Emirates	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.2	

United Kingdom	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5	18.9	17.5	15.0	13.5	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.0
United States	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7
Uruguay	12.9	10.9	10.9	13.6	13.3	10.5	8.7	6.9	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.3

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) from January 2022 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, supplemented by Trading Economics. 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.

The heat map shows the latest available nominal and real monthly food inflation (year on year) data for countries for which data are available. The International Monetary Fund is the core data source for food inflation, supplemented by Trading Economics. 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. Blank (gray) cells indicate countries with no data in the last 4 months. For nominal food price inflation, purple indicates inflation 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. 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.

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