

# Food Security UPDATE

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

Update November 9, 2023

*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

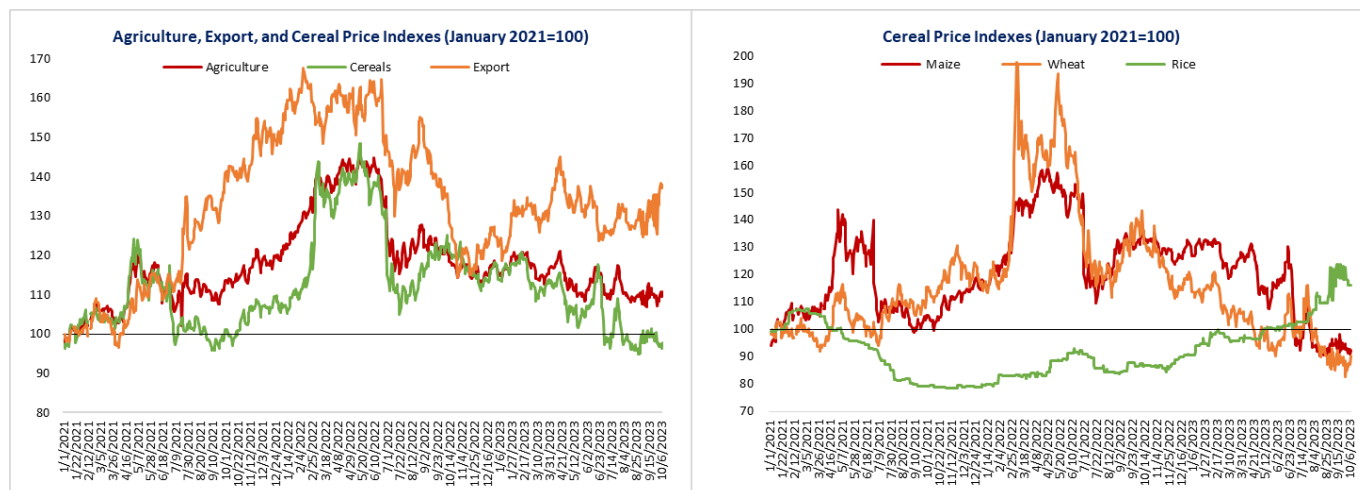
- The agricultural and export price indices closed 1 percent and 2 percent higher than two weeks ago, respectively, while the cereal price index closed 1 percent lower.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- In the most recent [Commodity Markets Outlook](#), the World Bank highlights developments in major commodity markets and explores emerging market trends. Prior to the conflict in the Middle East, the agricultural price index fell by 3 percent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2023, driven primarily by a 3 percent drop in food prices, which constitute nearly two-thirds of the agricultural index. Since the onset of the conflict, agricultural prices have increased nearly 4 percent.
- The [November 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) shared some key developments in the wheat, maize, rice, and soybean commodity markets. Production forecasts for all four crops remained virtually unchanged from October.
- The latest [Hunger Hotspots report by the Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) and the World Food Program \(WFP\)](#) identifies 18 hotspots (including 22 countries and territories) that will require urgent action between November 2023 and April 2024. Burkina Faso, Mali, Palestine, South Sudan, and Sudan are of highest concern.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2023)

### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

The agriculture and export price indices closed 1 percent and 2 percent higher, respectively, while the cereal price index closed 1 percent lower compared to two weeks ago. Among cereals, maize and rice prices closed 2 percent lower, while wheat prices closed by 2 percent higher compared to two weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 29 percent and 33 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 37 percent higher. Compared to January 2021, maize prices are 8 percent lower, wheat prices are 10 percent lower, while rice prices are 16 percent higher (Figure 1).

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



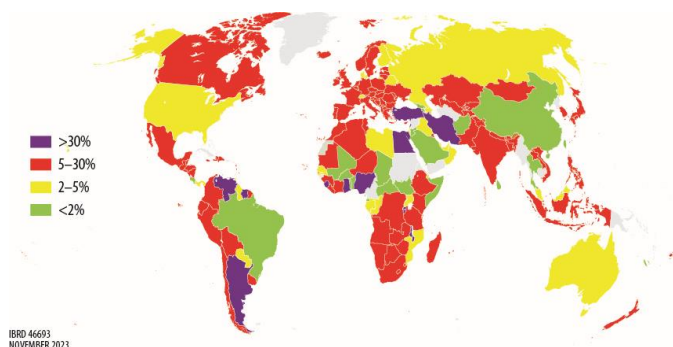
Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to November 8, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

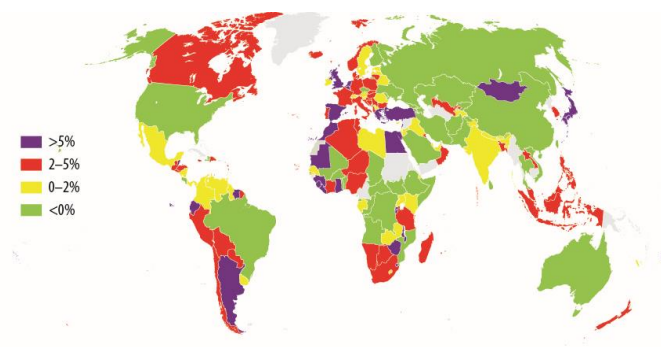
## ***Food Price Inflation Dashboard***

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 July and October 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 52.4 percent of low-income countries, 88.6 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 61.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 67.3 percent of high-income countries are experiencing high food price inflation. The most-affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2a). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 76 percent of the 166 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 July and October 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 July 2023 to October 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)
Venezuela	318	Egypt	36
Lebanon	239	Lebanon	31
Argentina	150	Rwanda	15
Egypt	74	Argentina	12
Türkiye	72	Argentina	12
Sierra Leone	65	Ghana	11
Suriname	60	Türkiye	11
Ghana	49	Sierra Leone	10
Iran, Islamic Republic of	37	Belgium	9
Malawi	37	Malawi	9

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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from July 2023 to October 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

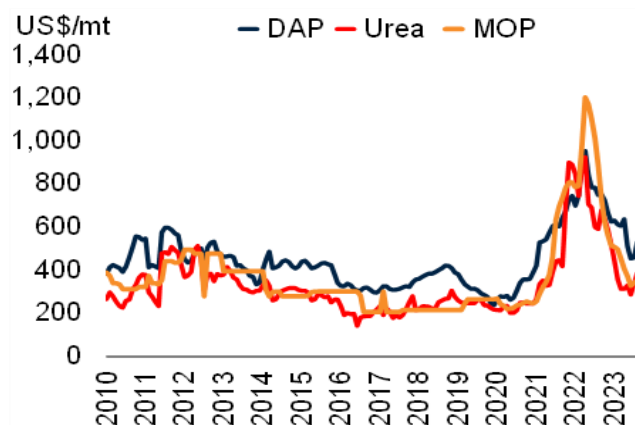
### World Bank Explores Emerging Fertilizer and Agricultural Commodity Markets Trends

In the most recent [Commodity Markets Outlook](#), the World Bank highlights developments in major commodity markets and explores emerging market trends. The report also summarizes concerns about food insecurity, which is the result of several factors.

The World Bank fertilizer price index was 3 percent higher in Q3 relative to the previous quarter, primarily due to a surge in urea prices, which was the result of production disruptions and only partially offset by declining phosphate and potash prices. Over the past year, fertilizer prices dropped by nearly 35 percent, closely mirroring energy prices, especially for natural gas. Fertilizer affordability approached its 2012–19 average.

Nitrogen (urea) fertilizer prices, increased by 18 percent during 2023Q3 quarter-on-quarter, because of global production shortfalls for urea and ammonia (Figure 3). Despite this, urea prices remained 41 percent lower than a year ago. Nitrogen-based fertilizer demand is expected to grow moderately in 2023, after a 5 percent reduction in consumption in 2022 due to export restrictions. It is projected that urea prices will decline by 13 percent in 2024 as production recovers. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) prices fell by 5 percent in 2023Q3 relative to the previous quarter and dropped nearly 34 percent over the past year because of the decrease in the price of natural gas, which is vital for ammonia production. Application of DAP fertilizer was weak in Asia because of high prices and trade disruptions. DAP prices are expected to fall further in 2024 and 2025 as supplies recover and capacity strengthens. Muriate of potash (MOP) prices decreased by 6 percent in 2023Q3 relative to the previous quarter and remained more than 60 percent lower than in 2022Q3, impacted by sanctions on Belarus and Russia. After an estimated 55 percent decline in 2023, MOP prices are expected to drop another 22 percent in 2024 before stabilizing in 2025. This outlook could change if Belarus expands exports through alternative routes or if companies buying Belarusian and Russian fertilizers self-sanction.

Figure 3: Fertilizer Price Indexes



Source: World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook

Since the onset of the conflict in the Middle East, agricultural prices have increased nearly 4 percent, mostly due to price increases of tropical commodities. Prior to the conflict, the World Bank agricultural price index fell by 3 percent in 2023Q3, driven primarily by a 3 percent drop in food prices, which constitute nearly two-thirds of the agricultural index. Robust grain harvests offset disruptions that weather-related events and Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative caused, although the emergence of El Niño led to significant price spikes for some agricultural commodities, concentrated in regions vulnerable to its impact. In Q3, rice and cocoa prices reached their highest levels since 2008; sugar and fruit prices also hit multi-year highs. Despite these spikes, based on improved global supply outlooks for grains and oilseeds, along with the subsiding of El Niño's impacts in 2024, it is projected that the food price index will be 9 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and will decline by 2 percent in 2024 and 3 percent in 2025.

The World Bank grains price index decreased by more than 7 percent in 2023Q3, although grain prices remained 20 percent higher than their 2015-2019 average in inflation adjusted terms. Higher global production in 2022/23 and a favorable supply outlook eased pressure on markets created by extreme weather and Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative. Maize and wheat prices declined by 18 and 10 percent in 2023Q3, respectively, relative to the previous quarter, driven by a bumper harvest in Ukraine. In contrast, rice prices surged by 18 percent in 2023Q3 because of export bans and trade restrictions in major rice-producing countries, particularly India.

Prices of oils and meals remained stable in 2023Q3, with a 7 percent decline in palm oil prices offsetting an increase in soybean, groundnut, and coconut oil prices. Factors such as drought in the U.S. Midwest, an increase in palm oil production and exports from Indonesia and Malaysia, and high demand for biofuels influenced these dynamics.

The food price forecast assumes moderate to strong El Niño effects, export restrictions in major rice and sugar exporters, and favorable supply prospects from important grain and oilseed producers. If these assumptions are not realized, the price forecast may be altered. Other risks to the price forecast include variation in the influence of El Niño, India's rice export restrictions, the status of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, demand for biofuel, and climate change. A key risk food prices is the potential escalation of conflict in the Middle East. This could lead to higher oil prices, which in turn would increase the costs of producing and transporting food and fertilizers. Such price spikes have previously caused food prices to rise. Additionally, if natural gas and coal prices increase, or if the conflict affects major nitrogen-based fertilizer exporters in the region, fertilizer prices may also increase, further impacting food costs.

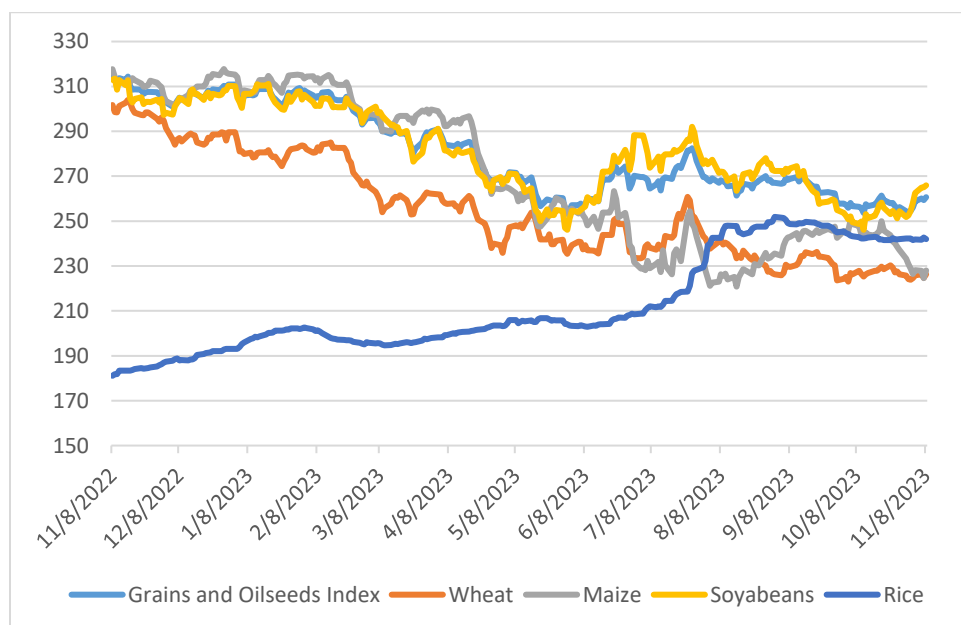
Food security is a growing concern, particularly in low- and lower-middle-income countries. Food insecurity has worsened over the past few years, with a notable increase in moderate and severe food insecurity from 2015 to 2022. Factors such as conflict, natural disasters, and economic instability are driving this alarming trend. The recent surge in rice prices has exacerbated food insecurity because rice is a staple food for a significant portion of the global population. Inflation-adjusted food prices have also risen, affecting households worldwide. Many countries have experienced double-digit food price inflation, with regions such as Europe and Central Asia being particularly affected because of disruptions from the war in Ukraine.

## AMIS Market Monitor, November 2023: Insights on Key Commodity Markets

The [November 2023 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor](#) shared some key developments in the commodity markets for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans. Production forecasts for all four crops remained virtually unchanged from October, but it is forecast that wheat production will be 2.2 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022. By contrast, maize, rice, and soybean production in 2023 is projected to be 4.5 percent, 0.8 percent, and 7.3 percent higher, respectively, than in 2022.

Prices for the major crops mostly trended downward in October 2023 (See figure 4). According to the International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index, international wheat prices were 2 percent lower month on month and 26.6 percent lower year on year, although production uncertainty because of the conflict in Ukraine is creating volatility in the market. The country's wheat production this year was one-third lower than pre-war levels, and this trend is expected to continue in 2024. International maize prices were unchanged on a monthly basis but significantly lower year on year. Soybean prices declined on a monthly basis by 5.2 percent and on an annual basis by 15.9 percent. Maize and soybean markets are fairly stable at prices below their 2022 peaks because of large global harvests and ample estimated closing stocks. Rice prices were 2.5 percent lower month on month because El Niño's impact has been less than expected, and key rice-producing countries undertook positive policy changes. Nevertheless, international rice prices remain 34.9 percent higher year on year.

**Figure 4: International Grains Council Commodity Price Indices**



Source: International Grains Council



## Crop Conditions

- **Wheat:** Dryness in the southern hemisphere is expected to lead to below-average yields in Argentina and Australia. Winter planting in the northern hemisphere is occurring under mixed conditions.
- **Maize:** Despite some localized drought-like conditions, harvests with near-average yields are expected in China, Russia, and the United States. Sowing conditions are favorable in Brazil but not Argentina.
- **Rice:** Harvest conditions are favorable in China and north India, but limited rains have affected the planting season in parts of Southeast Asia.
- **Soybeans:** Mixed weather conditions have affected harvests in Canada and the United States and sowing in Brazil, but yields are not expected to be significantly affected.

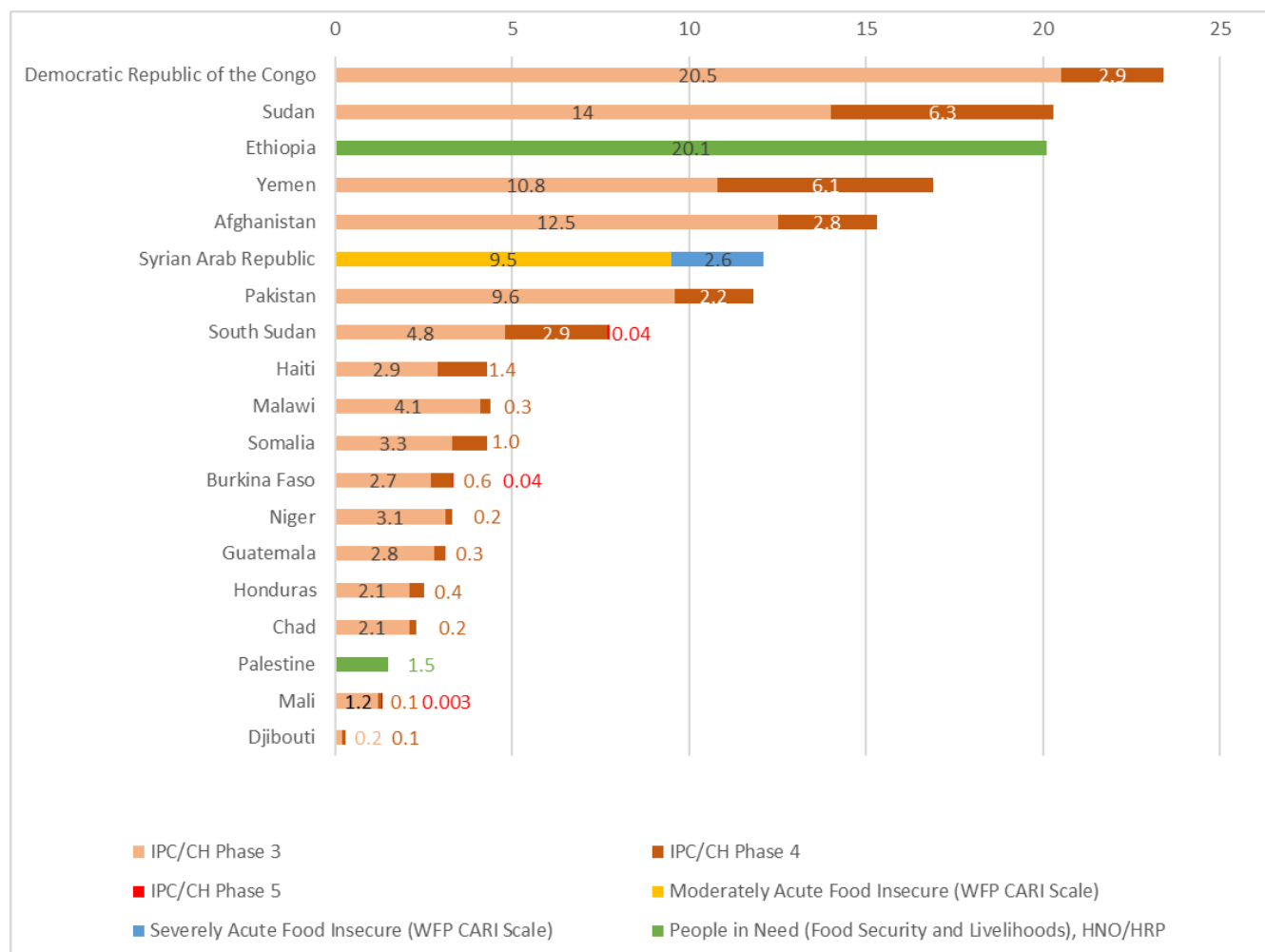
## *People in 22 Countries and Territories Require Urgent Food Assistance Over the Next Six Months*

The latest [Hunger Hotspots report by FAO and WFP](#) identifies 18 hotspots (including 22 countries and territories) that will require urgent action between November 2023 and April 2024. Burkina Faso, Mali, Palestine, South Sudan, and Sudan are hunger hotspots of the highest concern, with significant numbers of people at risk of Famine (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/Cadre Harmonisé (IPC/CH) Phase 5) or Emergency food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4) that is likely to worsen in the coming months. These countries were also highlighted as being of most concern in the previous update in May 2023, with the exception of Palestine, which was added because of the severe escalation of conflict there this past month.

Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen remain hotspots of great concern from the previous edition, with more people facing Emergency food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4) and conditions likely to worsen over the next six months.

Countries in Central America's Dry Corridor (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), along with Malawi, also remained on the hunger hotspot list from May 2023, with many people in these countries facing food consumption gaps and acute malnutrition (IPC/CH Phase 3). Chad, Djibouti, Niger, and Zimbabwe, all of which witnessed a significant deterioration in food security over the past six months, joined the list in this edition (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Number of People in Acute Food Insecurity in Hunger Hotspots (where available, in 2023-2024, in millions)**



Source: *Hunger Hotspots. FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2023 to April 2024 Outlook*

Conflict, climate, and the economy are the primary drivers of food insecurity. Growing violence and armed conflict are affecting more than half of the hunger hotspots, displacing civilians, and disrupting crop production and markets. This includes the recent conflict in Palestine; military coups in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger; and non-state actors fighting in Sudan. The gradual withdrawal of peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and Somalia may exacerbate the situations in those countries.

It is expected that El Niño will have a strong effect on food security in many regions. The Dry Corridor of Central America, stretching across El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, is facing drought-like conditions that are expected to affect the May–August 2024 harvest. Production in southern Africa will also suffer from below-



average rainfall. Meanwhile, above-average rainfall in East Africa due to the positive Indian Ocean Dipole is set to cause significant localized flood-related damage.

Finally, lower- and middle-income countries have experienced relatively stagnant economic growth in 2023, and the forecast for next year does not look promising. Fifty-four countries experienced annual food inflation higher than 10 percent in October 2023. This is in line with a longer-term trend, with the FAO Food Price Index remaining 20 percent above its December 2019 level. Higher food prices have been coupled with lower investment in social protection, with borrowing costs for most lower- and middle-income countries remaining prohibitively high.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

In fragile and conflict-affected countries in East and southern Africa, it is projected that more than [51 million](#) people (83 percent of the 62 million people projected to be food insecure in the region) will be food insecure by April 2024. Unresolved conflicts continue to be the region's main driver of acute food insecurity. Five of the [top 10 African countries](#) facing acute food insecurity are fragile and conflicted-affected countries in East and southern Africa: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan. People fleeing into neighboring fragile and conflicted-affected countries have strained already fragile food systems. For example, between the onset of the conflict in April 2023 and October 27, nearly [342,000 people](#) were recorded crossing into South Sudan from Sudan. According to the WFP, [90 percent of returning families](#) are experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity in Sudan. Screening data from the border revealed that almost 20 percent of children under five and more than one-quarter of pregnant and lactating women are malnourished.

It is forecasted that the ongoing strong El Niño will peak in late 2023 and dissipate by mid-2024. El Niño typically brings below-average rainfall to southern and western East Africa and above-average rainfall to eastern East Africa. The [impacts of poor rainfall](#) and above-average temperatures on agricultural production; food prices; and water, sanitation, and hygiene are of most significant concern in drought-prone areas of southern Africa and areas recovering from conflict in northern Ethiopia. It is expected that Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will spread, especially during the January–March peak of the 2023/24 lean season and after the post-harvest period in August 2024. In East Africa, it is expected that the overall effects of El Niño will lead to a net decline in food assistance needs, but needs will remain very high because of the 2020–23 drought in the eastern Horn of Africa; 2019–22 floods in South Sudan; and conflicts in northern Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

### *East Asia and the Pacific*

Viet Nam's export rice prices reached 15-year record highs, and rising farmgate prices in Myanmar helped increase paddy farm profits amid costlier production. [Viet Nam's 5 percent broken rice has surged to a 15-year peak of US\\$653 per ton](#), surpassing the prices of competitors Thailand and Pakistan by more than 16 percent. In the last four weeks, the price of Viet Nam's 5 percent broken rice has risen by 6.5 percent, and its 25 percent broken rice is priced at US\$638 per ton—22.7 percent higher than Thailand's and 30.7 percent higher than Pakistan's.

Domestically, rice prices in Viet Nam have been reaching new highs (16 percent higher year-on-year). The ban on exports of certain rice varieties from India has caused a 40 percent drop in global supply, creating opportunities for rice-exporting countries such as Viet Nam to meet demand from China, Indonesia, and the Philippines, but [Viet Nameese exporters are concerned that the high prices may cause buyers to choose less-expensive varieties](#). Viet Nam exported 7.1 million tonnes of rice in the first 10 months of the year, 35 percent more than over the same period in 2022, and is expected to reach 7.8 million tonnes by year-end. With an expanded rice crop area of 30,000 hectares and improved farming techniques, Viet Nam anticipates a yield of 20 million tonnes in the upcoming season. [A recent analysis by the International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\)](#) on rice production in Myanmar during the 2023 dry season (from November/December to May/June) found that real profits from paddy farming were 41 percent higher than in 2022. Paddy prices at the farm level were 68 percent higher, and the cost of fertilizer, labor, and mechanization services were an average of 13 percent to 21 percent higher, although the same report indicated that Cyclone Mocha affected 13 percent of all crop farmers and that 3 percent of crop farmers lost their entire dry-season harvest. Nearly half of affected farmers reported that the upcoming monsoon season would not proceed as normal, which is likely to affect production of rice and other crops in those areas. A [separate report by IFPRI](#) noted that, although most farmers' crop sales income during the 2023 dry season was higher than the previous year, farms that Cyclone Mocha affected and those located in conflict-affected or insecure areas are more likely to report declines in crop sales income than other farmers.

Recent surveys provide insights into food security trends in Myanmar, Tonga, and Vanuatu. In Myanmar, results from five rounds of the IFPRI [Myanmar Household Welfare Survey](#) indicated that food security and nutrition in Myanmar generally deteriorated between late 2021 and mid-2023. Although the proportion of households reporting moderate to severe hunger declined slightly, from 4.4 percent (Round 1: December 2021-February 2022) to 3.3 percent (Round 5: April-May 2023), households reported experiencing hunger more frequently; in Round 5, 12.3 percent of households reported not having any food in the house more than 10 times in the four weeks preceding the survey, compared with 3.6 percent in Round 1. Moderate to severe hunger is also more prevalent in poorer and conflict-affected regions, such as Chin (10.1 percent) and Rakhine (7.6 percent). The percentage of households with low food consumption scores increased nationally from 9.4 percent in Round 1 to 17.7 percent in Round 5. Inadequate dietary diversity rose from 20.6 percent to 27.1 percent of adults over the same period. Women experienced a faster decline in dietary quality than men. In Vanuatu, the [WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping survey](#) in May/June 2023 suggested that 93 percent of households were able to maintain basic consumption patterns after category 4 Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin in February and March 2023 that caused significant damage and livelihood impacts, but 14 percent of respondents in Tefea, the most affected province, reported poor (2 percent) or borderline (12 percent) food consumption, and 46 percent of respondents reported employing crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies such as begging or relying on the traditional *wantok* or clan system for support (13 percent). In Tonga, a similar [WFP survey](#) for February/March 2023 indicated that 93 percent of households had acceptable food consumption patterns and that only 4 percent of respondents had to resort to crisis or emergency coping strategies. High food prices were cited as a key concern for households in Vanuatu (41 percent) and Tonga (6 percent).

## *Europe and Central Asia*

According to a government resolution published on November 1, to prevent abuses such as tax avoidance in the export of key agrarian goods, [Ukraine will introduce mandatory registration of food export companies](#). Ukraine is one of the world's leading food producers and exporters, but officials estimate that up to one-third of exported goods are paid for in cash without payment of taxes. An additional problem is concealment or delay of foreign currency proceeds in accounts outside of Ukraine. According to the new procedure, only companies that are registered in the State Agrarian Register, are value-added taxpayers, and have no tax debts or delays in the return of foreign currency proceeds may export.

[The consequences of drought conditions and domestic food price inflation remained the main burden on food security in the Kyrgyz Republic](#). According to the WFP, recent mobile food security monitoring found that 10 percent of the population was acutely food insecure, and that 56 percent was only marginally food secure and continues to apply asset-depleting coping mechanisms. Some of these strategies have long-term negative consequences, not only for household well-being, but also for long-term development. Although the Kyrgyz Republic remained self-sufficient in terms of sugar, meat, potatoes, sugar beets, and milk and dairy products from January to September 2023 according to the Ministry of Agriculture, the market continues to be unstable, especially for wheat and wheat flour. In September, prices for wheat exported from Kazakhstan were 21 percent higher than in August, mainly because of drought-related decreases in production. In Russia, wheat export prices were 3 percent lower than in August but remained 5 percent higher than in June, before the cancellation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

## *Latin America and the Caribbean*

Extreme weather events have battered parts of Mexico and Central America, limiting access to food and water. In the aftermath of Hurricane Otis, a Category 5 storm that hit the Mexican Pacific city of Acapulco on October 25, [Reuters reports that looting broke out as the city's population of nearly 900,000 became increasingly desperate for food and water](#). The Mexican government sent some 17,000 members of the armed forces to keep order and help distribute tons of food and supplies in Acapulco, but access to food and water remains challenging. Estimates show that damage from the hurricane could climb as high as US\$15 billion. Meanwhile [Tropical Storm Pilar is expected to bring](#) heavy rainfall, floods, mudslides, and life-threatening surf and rip current conditions to areas along the Pacific coast of El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua this week. Governments and weather organizations have issued tropical storm warnings across the region.

[El País reports that seven of Bolivia's nine departments are experiencing severe drought](#), which has jeopardized the water and food supply for more than 200,000 families, particularly in the Andean region. The water crisis, worsened by climate change, has damaged crops, and killed livestock, which is driving up prices for increasingly scarce, low-quality food, decreasing food security. The government has allocated US\$17 million to the situation and is implementing more than 800 water, sanitation, and irrigation projects. An emergency program is providing large-volume water tanks (300-1,300 gallons) to many affected municipalities. An even drier 2024 is anticipated because of El Niño.

## Middle East and North Africa

The World Bank [Commodity Markets Outlook](#) released in October 2023 indicates that the conflict in the Middle East could exacerbate food insecurity in the region. Recent developments resulted in the entire population of Gaza (2.3 million people) needing immediate humanitarian assistance. On October 27, 2023, the [WFP](#) reported that, without additional fuel supplies, bakeries working with WFP would no longer be able to produce bread. [The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East](#) reported on October 29 that thousands of people broke into several of its warehouses and distribution centers, taking wheat flour and other basic supplies. The Lebanese government has prepared an [emergency plan](#) in case the regional conflict escalates that covers supply and distribution of essential commodities, including food. Specific [preparedness measures](#) for monitoring and ensuring access to bread have been proposed that rely on close coordination between the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the milling and baking sector. Wheat [imports](#), financed through the Wheat Supply Emergency Response Project, remain strong. In Tunisia, dam refill rates are unprecedentedly low at [24 percent](#), a level that threatens food and water security.

## West Africa

In general, across the Sahelian countries, food insecurity affects regions facing conflict and violence the most because conflict disrupts livelihoods and market operations, leading to large-scale displacement of populations. In Niger, rising food prices and ongoing conflict in regions such as Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabery are likely to cause 1.5 million to 2.0 million people to require food assistance in April 2024. In Chad, it is projected that 1.0 million to 1.5 million people will need food assistance because of below-average off-season harvests, market supply fluctuations, and high food prices as the lean season approaches. Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees are straining available food resources in Chad, compounding food insecurity.

It is estimated that 1.5 million to 2.0 million people in Burkina Faso, 1.5 million to 2.0 million in Cameroon, 0.5 million to 0.7 million in Mali, 0.2 million to 0.5 million in Mauritania, and 12.0 million to 13.0 million in Nigeria will need food assistance in April 2024—similar to April 2023 levels. The [Food Early Warning Systems Network](#) defines needing urgent humanitarian food assistance as facing Crisis or worse food insecurity outcomes (IPC Phases 3–5), irrespective of receipt of food assistance, plus people in lower IPC phases who would likely be in Crisis or worse without food assistance.

## 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 November 6, 2023, 19 countries had implemented 27 food export bans, and 9 had implemented 18 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	12/31/2023
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, vegetable oil, wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2023
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2023
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, corn flour, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2023
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2023
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2023
India	Export ban	Non-basmati rice	7/20/2023	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export taxes	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), husked (brown) rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (specifically parboiled rice and basmati rice)	9/9/2022	12/31/2023
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2023
Myanmar	Export licensing	Rice	9/2/2023	12/31/2023
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2023
Serbia	Export ban	Corn, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2023
Thailand	Export licensing	Sugar	10/31/2023	12/31/2023
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2023

<b>Türkiye</b>	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export licensing	Grains, oilseeds	3/4/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Uganda</b>	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2023

**Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Announcement</b>	<b>Expected end date</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2023
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Belarus</b>	Export ban	Apples, cabbages, onions	2/5/2023	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export taxes	Onions	8/19/2023	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beans, red lentils	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2023

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 NOVEMBER 2022–OCTOBER 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23
<b>Low Income</b>												
Afghanistan	10.8	5.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	-3.3	-5.8	-11.2	-11.2	12.6	-	-
Burkina Faso	19.6	14.7	10.8	7.7	1.4	-1.4	-2.7	-3.6	-5.0	-6.0	-6.3	-
Burundi	39.8	39.1	41.3	40.9	48.9	48.2	43.0	39.5	35.8	39.3	35.3	-
Central African Republic	-	16.6	9.0	7.8	-8.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-3.4	-	-	-
Chad	21.6	16.2	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	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	34.2	32.9	33.6	29.6	32.8	31.8	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.5	27.1	-
Gambia	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4	-
Guinea	-	15.7	16.5	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	13.5	14.0	-
Liberia	-0.5	-2.5	-1.9	-3.3	-5.4	1.4	8.1	13.3	16.5	-	-	-
Madagascar	12.3	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	14.2	11.4	10.8	-	-
Malawi	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8	-
Mali	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9	11.8	6.8	1.7	1.4	0.2	-1.6	-0.8	-
Mozambique	15.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.3	6.8	4.8	3.6	2.9	-
Niger	5.2	3.9	1.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	3.0	6.1	12.6	-
Rwanda	64.4	59.2	57.3	59.8	62.6	54.6	39.6	35.7	29.2	30.7	33.1	-
Sierra Leone	43.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	49.5	52.3	55.8	58.0	59.9	62.8	64.7	-
Somalia	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6	2.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-4.1	-
South Sudan	-10.5	-25.0	11.4	8.2	-7.0	23.8	14.2	-11.4	-14.2	18.4	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	2.1	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	-
Uganda	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3	15.7	12.3	9.3	9.8	7.9	2.6
<b>Lower Middle Income</b>												
Algeria	11.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.8	11.5	12.3	16.1	13.7	-
Angola	20.3	18.9	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	-
Bangladesh	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.8	12.5	12.4	-

Belize	10.3	13.8	15.3	14.5	15.9	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.7	
Benin	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1	4.7	2.1	1.3	-3.8	-4.9	
Bhutan	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.1	
Bolivia	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.3	
Cabo Verde	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.6	10.8	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.6	
Cambodia	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0				
Cameroon	16.4	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.9	11.5	11.6	12.1				
Congo, Rep.	6.0	6.2	6.7	5.5	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3	
Cote d'Ivoire	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.8	5.6	6.5	
Djibouti		8.4	9.9	7.8	4.4	1.3	0.9	-11.3	2.6			
East Timor	7.2			10.2	10.9	9.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.8	11.4	
Egypt	30.0	37.3	47.9	61.8	63.0	54.8	60.0	65.8	68.3	71.4	73.6	
El Salvador	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	
Eswatini	14.7	15.1	15.5	17.0	16.0	14.7	15.7	15.4	13.0	10.7		
Ghana	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7	51.8	54.2	55.0	51.9	49.3	
Haiti		47.7	48.6	48	48.1	47.9	45.8	43.3	38	35.3	29.3	
Honduras	18.1	16.2	17.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.3
India	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.7	10.6	9.2	6.3	
Indonesia	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.6	2.6	3.6	5.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of	68.4	66.0	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3	77.5	42.7	36.7	38.0	37.4	
Kenya	15.5	13.9	12.9	13.3	13.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.8
Kyrgyzstan	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.7	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42.7	45.9	47.1	49.3	51.0	52.2	52.7	42.7	37.8	31.8	29.4	
Lesotho	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.8	7.8	9.6	8.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	
Mauritania	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.5	10.2	
Mongolia	16.8	15.4	14.0	16.2	17.4	17.1	18.4	18.2	14.4	16.3	17.3	14.7
Morocco	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.9	
Myanmar												
Nepal	7.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	9.0		
Nicaragua	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.8	10.3	9.0	8.6	
Nigeria	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	27.0	29.3	30.6	
Pakistan	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1	48.7	39.5	39.5	38.5	33.1	26.8

Palestine, State of	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.1	6.2	5.9	
Papua New Guinea		9.5			8.7			7.4				
Philippines	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.1	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.2	10.0	7.0
Samoa												
Senegal	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.6	4.0	
Sri Lanka	69.8	58.5	53.6	49.0	42.3	27.1	15.8	2.5	-1.4	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2
Tajikistan			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.2	5.8	
Tanzania, United Republic of	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	
Tunisia	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.6	14.4	15.6	14.1	13.0
Ukraine	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.8	7.7	5.2	
Uzbekistan	16.2	15.9	15.6	15.7	14.7	13.7	12.9	10.4	10.6	10.5	11.0	
Viet Nam	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9
Zambia	12.1		11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.7	13.4	13.4
Zimbabwe	376.0	285.0	264.0	137.0	0	0	0	256.0	103.0	70.8	23.1	23.1
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
Albania	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.0	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.0	8.3	
Argentina	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	6	106.	115.	117.		133.	150.	
Armenia	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.1	-3.0
Azerbaijan	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3	12.9	11.7	9.9	7.6	4.7	
Belarus	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.1	19.8	13.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	7.8	6.2	
Botswana	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.3	12.8	10.7	9.0	7.7	
Brazil	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	
Bulgaria	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.3	10.4	
China	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	
Colombia	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2	15.3	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.2	
Costa Rica	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1	7.9	3.9	-1.2	-2.6	-3.3	
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.3	8.2	9.0	
Ecuador	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.9	7.5	

Equatorial Guinea	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	2.9	0.5	-1.2	1.9	1.3		
Fiji	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.4	
Gabon		8.8	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.1		
Georgia	16.8	16.2	15.1	14.1	11.8	6.0	3.4	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.4	-1.2
Grenada												
Guatemala	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	6.5	7.4	
Guyana	13.4	14.1	12	12.6	10	6.9	6.4	4.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	
Iraq	6.5	6.7	9.9	9.5	8.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7		
Jamaica	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.8	
Jordan	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	
Kazakhstan	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.4	10.4
Kosovo, Republic of	19.6	19.4	19.7	18.8	14.4	11.0	9.2	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	
Lebanon	171.2	142.9	138.5	260.5	3	0	2	279.5	278.5	2	0	
Libya	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.4			
Malaysia	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	
Maldives	5.7	6.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.5	
Mauritius	17.0	16.9	16.0	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.6	13.6	8.3	7.4	5.1	
Mexico	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.9	
Moldova, Republic of	33.1	31.8	29.1	26.9	22.4	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.5	8.0	
Montenegro	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	14.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.6	
Namibia	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	9.7	
North Macedonia, Republic of	30.8	28.0	25.9	26.1	22.3	16.8	14.9	12.3	12.1	11.0	7.8	
Panama	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	
Paraguay	11.1	9.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.0	4.4
Peru	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5	16.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	8.8	6.8
Romania	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.9	10.4	
Russian Federation	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	
Saint Lucia												

Saint Vincent  
and the  
Grenadines

Serbia	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.1	17.2	14.7	
South Africa	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.0	11.1	10.1	8.2	8.2	
Suriname	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.5	59.6	
Thailand	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.7
Turkey	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1	52.1	54.1	61.0	73.6	75.7	72.0
Venezuela	168.6	257.4	389.9	477.6	3	8	1	414.1	402.6	9	1	

High Income

Antigua and  
Barbuda





Aruba	13.6	13.3	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.5	
Australia		9.2			8.0			7.5			4.8	
Austria	15.2	16.3	17.4	16.5	14.7	13.2	12.1	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.0	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	12.7	11.5	6.6	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	7.6	
Barbados	18.8	19.5	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.5			
Belgium	14.5	14.5	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.6	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.5
Bermuda	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.3	6.8				
Brunei												
Darussalam	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.3			
Canada	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9	
Cayman Islands		14.0			12.3			7.0				
Chile	24.7	25.2	24.8	22.0	17.9	14.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9	8.0	
Croatia	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.7	18.2	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.4	10.9	10.4	
Cyprus	15.5	12.2	10.3	9.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5	5.5
Czech Republic	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.0	17.5	14.5	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.4	
Denmark	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.3	16.1	13.0	10.6	8.7	6.2	4.6	4.7	
Estonia	28.2	29.8	27.4	25.2	24.7	23.4	20.4	19.5	16.4	12.9	9.7	6.7
Faroe Islands		13.2			13.3			11.3			8.0	
Finland	16.0	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.2	13.7	11.1	9.2	8.2	6.8	4.6	
France	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	11.6	9.8	7.7
Germany	21.0	20.4	20.2	21.8	22.3	17.2	14.9	13.7	11.0	9.0	7.5	
Greece	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.4	10.7	9.4	

Hong Kong	3.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	
Hungary	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.3	42.6	37.9	33.5	29.3	23.1	19.5	15.2	
Iceland	10.4	10.2	11.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.7
Ireland	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	10.1	8.5	7.7	7.5	
Israel	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	
Italy	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	9.9	8.6	6.5
Japan	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.9	
Korea, Republic of	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.6	4.9	6.7
Kuwait	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	
Latvia	30.0	29.3	28.4	25.2	24.3	19.9	17.2	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.1	
Lithuania	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9	18.0	14.3	12.5	10.7	8.6	
Luxembourg	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	8.9	
Macao	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	
Malta	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	9.9	
Netherlands	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.9	15.2	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.4	7.8
New Caledonia	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.7	4.0	0.8	
New Zealand	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	
Norway	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8	13.2	13.7	9.2	9.3	7.7	
Oman	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.3	3.0	3.4	
Poland	23.0	22.1	21.2	24.8	24.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	
Portugal	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	
Qatar	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	1.0	0.5	2.2	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	-0.6	
Seychelles	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	
Singapore	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	
Slovakia	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	21.7	18.9	16.5	13.5	11.2	
Slovenia	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6	14.7	12.1	10.7	10.0	8.7	7.3
Spain	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8	11.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.5	
Sweden	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	14.8	13.0	10.8	9.2	7.9	
Switzerland	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3
Taiwan	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.8	5.5
Trinidad and Tobago	13.8	17.3	17.3	14.0	13.0	11.2	9.7	10.1	8.6	5.6	4.7	



United Arab Emirates	6.7	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	
United Kingdom	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5	18.9	17.5	15.0	13.5	12.3	
United States	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7	
Uruguay	10.6	11.8	12.9	10.9	10.9	13.6	13.3	10.5	8.7	6.9	4.7	5.1

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.

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

**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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