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Food Security UPDATE

Access the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

Update January 18, 2024

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AT A GLANCE

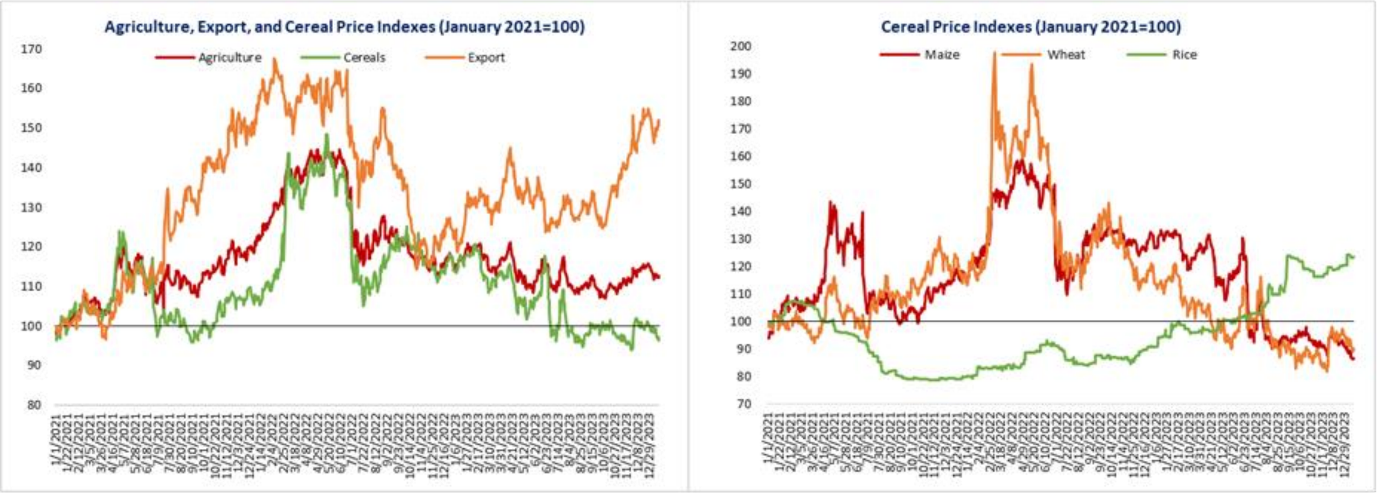
- Since the last update on December 14, 2023, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 2 percent and 4 percent lower, respectively, while the export price index closed 1 percent higher.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- In December 2023, the FAO Food Price Index was 118.5 points, 1.8 points (1.5 percent) lower than in November 2023.
- A World Bank blog post based on the October 2023 Commodity Markets Outlook provides insights into global food price trends. Over the past three quarters, prices have declined, with the World Bank food price index 9 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022.
- According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the Gaza Strip is facing an alarming humanitarian crisis marked by catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF DECEMBER 29, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update, of December 14, 2023, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 2 percent and 4 percent lower, respectively, while the export price index closed 1 percent higher. Maize and wheat declined 8 percent and 6 percent, respectively, driving the decrease in the cereal price index, whereas rice prices have increased 4 percent. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 29 percent and 20 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 39 percent higher. Maize prices are 13 percent lower than in January 2021, wheat prices are 10 percent lower, while rice prices are 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 December 29, 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 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 (1.3 percentage points higher than in the last update on December 14, 2023), 73.9 percent of lower-middle-income countries (2.2-percentage points lower), 48.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (2.0 percentage points lower), and 46.3 percent of high-income countries (11.1 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 73 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

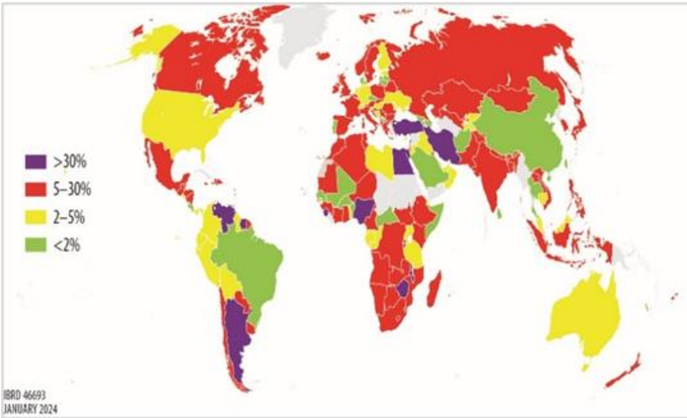
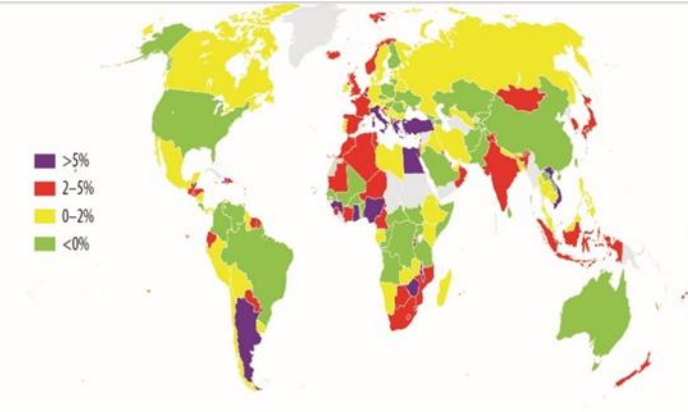


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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	220	Egypt	27
Venezuela	173	Viet Nam	11
Türkiye	72	Palestine	9
Egypt	61	Malawi	9
Sierra Leone	59	Zimbabwe	8
Suriname	43	Lebanon	8
Malawi	42	Burundi	8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	41	Belize	8
Zimbabwe	38	Türkiye	7

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

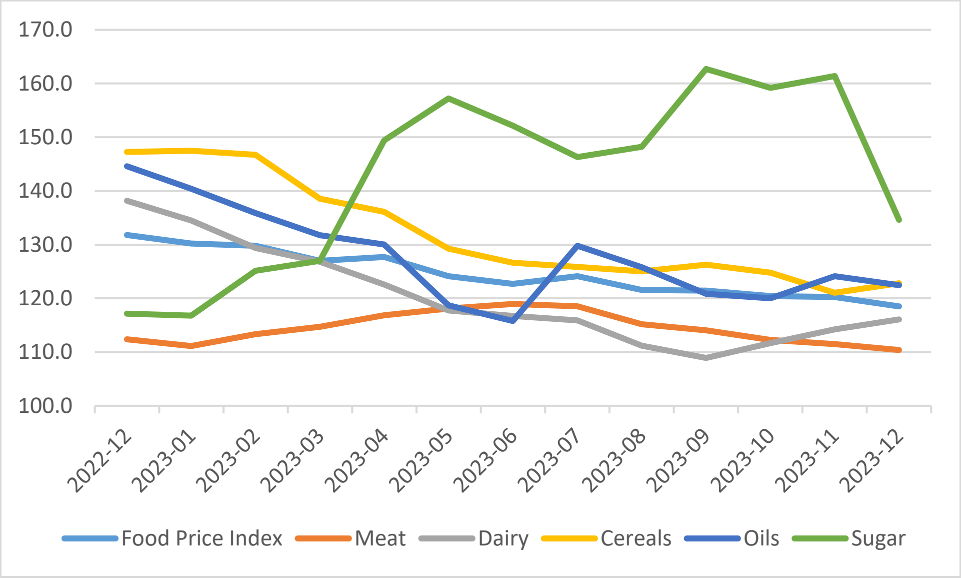
Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from September 2023 to December 2023 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

Global Food Price Trends in December 2023: Declines in Sugar and Vegetable Oils Offset Increases in Cereals

In December 2023, the FAO Food Price Index was 118.5 points, 1.8 points (1.5 percent) lower than in November 2023. Decreases in the price indices for sugar and vegetable oils (Figure 3) were the primary driver of this decrease; dairy and cereal prices increased. The index was 13.3 points (10.1 percent) below its December 2022 level. It averaged 124.0 points for 2023, 19.7 points (13.7 percent) less than for 2022.

Figure 3: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Food Price Indices



Source: FAO Food Price Index

The FAO Cereal Price Index was 122.8 points in December 2023, 1.8 points (1.5 percent) higher than in November 2023. Despite this increase, it remained 24.4 points (16.6 percent) below its December 2022 value. Weather-related disruptions and tensions in the Black Sea increased wheat export prices in December 2023, and maize prices increased on concerns about Brazil's crop plantings and logistical constraints in Ukraine. Barley prices increased, and sorghum prices decreased slightly. The FAO All Rice Price Index was 1.6 percent higher in December 2023 than in November, and international rice prices were 21 percent higher in 2023 than in 2022, mainly because of concerns about El Niño's impact and export restrictions by India.

The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index was 122.4 points in December 2023, 1.7 points (1.4 percent) lower than in November 2023, because of lower world prices for palm, soy, rapeseed, and sunflower seed oils, which were driven by a decrease in purchases from major importers and seasonally lower outputs in leading producing countries. The

Vegetable Oil Price Index averaged 126.3 points for 2023, a 32.7 percent decrease from 2022 and a three-year low due to an increase in global supply.

The FAO Sugar Price Index averaged 134.6 points in December 2023, a significant 16.6 percent decrease from November 2023. Strong sugar production in Brazil and the government of India's decision to limit sugarcane use for ethanol production drove the decrease. The Sugar Price Index averaged 145 points for 2023, a 26.7 percent increase from 2022 and the highest value since 2011, due to concerns over a tighter global sugar balance.

Navigating Risks in Global Food Price Trends

A World Bank blog post based on the October 2023 Commodity Markets Outlook provides insights into global food price trends. Over the past three quarters, prices have declined, with the World Bank food price index 9 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022. Projections indicate a further 2 percent decrease in 2024 and an additional 3 percent in 2025, because of favorable crop conditions and lower input costs.

Several risks to this outlook are discussed. First, escalation of the Middle East conflict could lead to a sustained oil price spike, increasing production and transportation costs for food and fertilizers. Second, the 2023/24 El Niño, expected to peak this winter, may cause dry conditions in key producing regions, increasing prices of tropical crops. Export restrictions such as India's ban on non-basmati rice exports have increased prices; an easing of these restrictions could stabilize prices. There are similar concerns about sugar exports. Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative may disrupt grain exports, and intensification of hostilities or navigational problems in the Danube River could tighten markets and increase prices.

Macroeconomic conditions pose risks because central banks' interest rate hikes may restrict borrowing and investment in agriculture. Sluggish global growth could reduce demand and prices. Currency fluctuations also play a role in local market food price inflation. Lastly, the long-term impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events and increasing water scarcity, could increase agricultural commodity prices. The interaction between El Niño and global warming could break temperature records, increasing food prices.

Although prices have been decreasing, the above risks could lead to increases in the coming months. Continuous monitoring is crucial to assess the effects of these factors on global food prices.

Catastrophic Levels of Food Insecurity in the Gaza Strip Amidst Intense Hostilities

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the Gaza Strip is facing an alarming humanitarian crisis marked by catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity resulting from intense hostilities, including bombardment, ground operations, and besiegement of the entire population. Approximately 85 percent of the population (1.9 million people) has been displaced, with continuous relocations leading to concentration in an ever-shrinking geographic area. The risk of famine is escalating daily, especially as the situation of intense hostilities and restricted humanitarian access persists or worsens.

The IPC indicates that, between November 24 and December 7, 2023, more than 90 percent of the Gaza Strip's population, approximately 2.08 million people, faced high levels of acute food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), with more than 40 percent of these in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and more than 15 percent in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Between December 8, 2023, and February 7, 2024, the entire population (approximately 2.2 million people) will be in IPC Phase 3 or above—the largest share of any population in any area or country facing such severe food insecurity in the history of the IPC initiative. Approximately half of these will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and more than one-quarter (500,000 million people) will be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). These catastrophic conditions involve extreme food scarcity, starvation, and depletion of coping capacities.

Although acute malnutrition and non-trauma-related mortality may not have crossed famine thresholds yet, these outcomes are typically associated with prolonged and extreme food consumption gaps. Of particular concern is the heightened vulnerability of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and elderly adults.

The IPC's most recent analysis for the Gaza Strip reveals that virtually all households are skipping meals daily, with four out of five households in the northern governorates and half of displaced households in the southern governorates going entire days and nights without eating. Many adults are skipping meals to ensure that children can eat. Humanitarian food assistance, which supported more than two-thirds of the population before the escalation of hostilities, is insufficient to address the rapidly growing life-threatening needs. Import restrictions, combined with the inability of the private sector to resume commercial activities, contribute significantly to the dire food insecurity situation.

According to the IPC, urbanization, coupled with movement restrictions, exacerbates the situation because depletion of food stocks is likely to result in sudden deterioration in food security because of the lack of alternative food sources. The escalation of hostilities has caused widespread damage to food production, including farmland, greenhouses, bakeries, and warehouses. Additionally, essential infrastructure such as healthcare facilities, water treatment plants, and drinking water installations have been damaged or destroyed. The current conditions demand urgent, robust humanitarian interventions to alleviate the escalating food crisis and prevent further deterioration.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

It is projected that 56 million people in fragile and conflict-affected states in East and southern Africa will be food insecure by June 2024—88 percent of all food-insecure people in the region. Conflicts, macroeconomic crises, and extreme climate events continue to be the region's main drivers of acute food insecurity. In Sudan, the recent expansion in the ongoing conflict has led to significantly greater acute food insecurity in the southeast than projected. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions are expected across much of the country, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in heavily conflict-affected urban areas. It is projected that up to 64 million people will be food insecure by June 2024. In Ethiopia, although the ongoing *meher* harvest has increased availability of food for millions of people, the El Niño–induced drought in 2023 is decreasing availability of food in north Gondar, eastern Amhara, and eastern Tigray. The risk of higher levels of acute food insecurity persists in the pastoral south and southeast as extreme flooding associated with the ongoing El Niño conditions has displaced 632,000 people and killed 21,500 livestock.

Exceptionally heavy rains and severe flooding over southeastern Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia in October and November have displaced around 1.5 million people; killed people and livestock; and severely damaged critical infrastructure, property, and crops. Current environmental conditions also increase the risk of waterborne diseases and crop pests. These extreme rains are largely attributed to the strong El Niño coupled with a strong positive Indian Ocean dipole. The strong El Niño conditions are likely to continue into early 2025, with persistent unseasonal but less-intense rainfall expected to continue, allowing for a largely beneficial, longer crop-growing period across much of equatorial East Africa.

East Asia and the Pacific

El Niño conditions are expected to continue in Southeast Asia and the Pacific until 2024, with potential further increases in temperatures in the central to eastern Pacific, according to climate model projections from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology. In the Pacific region, classic El Niño indicators are being seen, with above-average rainfall in some areas and below-average rainfall in others. It is expected that South Pacific countries such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Vanuatu will receive below-average rainfall, which could affect their subsistence agriculture. Palau is experiencing significantly below-average rainfall, limiting water availability, whereas Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Tuvalu are expected to have above-average rainfall, potentially alleviating drought conditions. The South Pacific is also entering cyclone season, with the possibility of nine to 14 named tropical cyclones. In Southeast Asia, typical seasonal conditions are expected over a three-month outlook period, except for in the Philippines, which may experience below-average rainfall. The four-month outlook suggests that other countries such as Cambodia, Myanmar, and Thailand and parts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Vietnam may also have below-average rainfall. Timor-Leste is persistently marked by below-average signals. Indonesia is in its rainy season, providing some relief from recent dry conditions, but monitoring is needed to assess the impact on the main rice growing season.

Rice prices in Southeast Asian remained high at the end of 2023, with El Niño and India's ongoing rice export restrictions limiting supply. Although the pace of increase in domestic rice prices has moderated in most countries in the region, prices in December 2023 were significantly higher than in December 2022. In the Philippines, rice inflation reached 19.6 percent in December 2023, the highest since March 2009. In Myanmar, *emata* rice retail prices in Yangon were 80.7 percent higher in December 2023 than in December 2022 after a below-average 2023 main paddy output, which followed a decrease in output in 2022. In November 2023, rice retail prices in the Lao People's Democratic Republic were 34.2 percent higher than in November 2022 amid generally high inflation, which averaged 31.2 percent in 2023. Governments in the region are introducing measures to mitigate the impact of El Niño on farmers and of high rice prices on consumers. The Philippines government is building rice buffer stocks by procuring domestic rice and importing to maintain stable prices until the next harvest in March. It is expected that more than half a million tonnes of rice will be imported between December 2023 and February 2024. Meanwhile, the Cheaper Rice Act has been filed in the House of Representatives to establish a price subsidy program for farmers amid the continuing spike in rice prices. The proposed measure is designed to ensure farmer profits and boost production. The bill would enable the Department of Agriculture and other concerned agencies to buy rice from local farmers at higher prices or an additional PhP5 to PhP10 (USD 0.09 to USD 0.18) per kilogram and sell to consumers at lower prices. In Indonesia, the government plans to extend the El Niño direct cash assistance until June 2024 from the original assistance period of November and December 2023. The scheme provides IDR 200,000 (USD 13) per month to 18.8 million beneficiary families to protect their purchasing power amid El Niño–related price shocks. The government has secured 3 million tonnes of rice from Thailand and India to ensure sufficient supplies for 2024. An additional IDR 14 trillion (USD 895 million) has also been approved for the country's fertilizer subsidy scheme in 2024, in addition to the budgeted amount of IDR 25 trillion (USD 1.6 billion). Rice exports from Thailand and Viet Nam have surged amid India's rice export restrictions as importing countries seek new supplies. In 2023, Vietnamese rice exports were 35 percent higher than in 2022, and Thai rice exports were 10 percent higher.

Europe and Central Asia

Although pandemics, conflicts, weather extremes, and natural disasters have made it difficult in recent years, food insecurity is decreasing and nutrition is improving in Europe and Central Asia, according to the Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in Europe and Central Asia published by FAO in December 2023. Since 2000, the prevalence of undernourishment in Europe and Central Asia has been less than 2.5 percent. The estimated number of moderately or severely food-insecure people declined by 4.1 percent (or 4.7 million) between 2021 and 2022 to 111.1 million people, although four of the seven subregions, Central Asia, the Western Balkans, and the Caucasus, exceeded the regional average of 11.9 percent in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity. Women are more likely to be moderately or severely food insecure than men. This trend is consistent at the global level as well. The 2022 and 2023 regional food security and nutrition reports call for transforming agrifood systems and rethinking food and agricultural policies to address food insecurity, malnutrition, poor health, environmental unsustainability, and limits on the livelihoods of farmers, especially rural farmers, and other actors across the agrifood sector.

Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey have signed an agreement to clear mines drifting in the Black Sea that have threatened Ukraine's Black Sea export routes since Russia's invasion in February 2022. Several commercial ships have struck mines, including a bulk carrier heading to load grain at a Danube River port. Ukraine has two main ports on the Danube River, which have become central to the country's grain exports since Russia's blockade of Ukraine's Black Sea ports and withdrawal in July from a United Nations–backed agreement that had allowed passage of grain shipments through the Black Sea.

To increase price stability in consumer markets, the president of Uzbekistan signed a decree on December 28, 2023, to remove import duties on certain food groups until January 1, 2025. The decree covers, among other things, fish, milk, cream, butter, eggs, bananas, citrus fruits, coffee, tea, vegetable oils, flour, and cereals and establishes that no customs duty will be applied to imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen poultry meat and by-products during 2024. Until the end of 2024, the double customs duty rate will not apply to goods originating from countries with which trade and economic relations do not provide for most favored nation treatment. The commission in charge of attracting investment, developing industry, and regulating trade has been instructed to submit proposals to prevent a sharp rise in sugar prices and ensure production stability.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The latest domestic food price warnings from the FAO (December 13, 2023) include moderate warnings for retail prices of bread in Argentina, which were 180 percent above their year-earlier values, and for rice in Ecuador, where prices were 33 percent to 51 percent higher than a year earlier.

The 2023 edition of the Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean shows that progress was made between 2021 and 2022 in reducing hunger and food insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean, although the progress achieved is far from the targets that must be met to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2—ending hunger. In particular, one in five people in the region cannot access a healthy diet, and malnutrition in all its forms, including child stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and obesity, continue to be a major challenge. As a Lancet editorial published in December 2023 highlighted, overweight in children younger than 5 is increasing at alarming rates in the region, and one-quarter of the adult population is obese.

South Asia

Nearly one-third of the population of Afghanistan (13.1 million people) remains in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above and is in urgent need of humanitarian food security assistance. In 2024, IPC Phase 3 outcomes are expected in northern and western areas of the country, where the cumulative impact of drought over the past three years has limited food stocks and jobs. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected in eastern, southern, and southeastern areas because food stocks from primary- and second-season production, remittances, and wages are expected to support household food. In many urban areas, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to continue through at least May because of lack of income associated with declines in employment opportunities and remittances. Furthermore, severe climate change effects have precipitated a widespread water crisis that leaves no corner of the country untouched and has generated new food, health care, and nutrition needs. According to an International Organization for Migration report, from mid-September through December, 489,900 people were forced to return from Pakistan, and around 436,000 people returned from Iran. Lack of shelter and jobs is driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes among returnees. To reduce vulnerability to crop failure, a recent report recommended increasing the use of irrigation, drought-resistant varieties, plant protection, and fertilizer alternatives.

Middle East and North Africa

Food insecurity remains high in the Middle East and North Africa and is exacerbated by the ongoing conflicts. In Gaza, food insecurity has reached alarming levels and is projected to increase. The IPC Famine Review Committee was activated on December 11, 2023. Based on data covering November 24 through December 7, 2023, 25 percent of the population in the northern governorates, 15 percent of internally displaced people in the southern governorates, and 10 percent of residents of the southern governorates were in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The committee warned that the risk of famine was increasing daily amid intense conflict and restricted humanitarian access. It is projected that, between December 8, 2023, and February 7, 2024, the entire population of the Gaza

Strip (about 2.2 million people) will be classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), with half of these expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 25 percent in Catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) conditions. This is the highest share of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity that the IPC initiative has ever classified for any given area or country. In Lebanon, the most recent IPC acute food insecurity analysis, published in December 2023, estimates that, for October 2023 through March 2024, about 1.05 million Lebanese refugees, Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and Palestine refugees from Syria will face acute food insecurity and be classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, corresponding to 19 percent of the analyzed population. It is projected that this will increase to 1.14 million people between April and September 2024. The causes of the decrease in food security in Lebanon are the country's continued economic crisis and food inflation. The projection assumed that the tensions at the southern border will not escalate into a wider conflict. Although Jordan is considered to have moderate food insecurity overall, according to the 2023 Global Hunger Index, its refugee communities are facing an increase in food insecurity. Funding shortfalls for the UN aid organizations, which the conflict in the Middle East has exacerbated, are limiting the aid available to these communities, further undermining their food security.

West and Central Africa

According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé analyses, which were validated during the 39th Annual Meeting of the Food Crisis Prevention Network in Praia, Cabo Verde, in December 2023, approximately 31.7 million people in West and Central Africa required immediate food and nutrition assistance between October and December 2023 (IPC Phase 3+). 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 currently considered Stressed (IPC Phase 2) are at risk of falling into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) over the same period. Sahelian countries including Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger are particularly hard hit, with nearly 16.5 million children under five experiencing acute malnutrition, of whom 4.8 million are experiencing severe malnutrition.

The Food Crisis Prevention Network meeting highlighted three interrelated drivers that are exacerbating the food and nutrition crisis in West Africa and the Sahel. First, violence and insecurity across the Sahel has internally displaced more than 8.3 million people, not including refugees from the ongoing conflict in Sudan. Violence and insecurity hamper free circulation of people and goods and tie up government resources at the expense of structural investments in food and nutrition security. Second, high food price inflation, averaging 20 percent in the case of staples, have reduced populations' purchasing power. Key causes of inflation include persistent trade barriers, high transport costs, currency depreciation, civil insecurity, and the Ukraine-Russia war. Last, current humanitarian interventions to alleviate crisis conditions are inadequate to meet needs. In 2022, only 60 percent of people in food crisis received nutrition and food assistance.

To address the food and nutrition crisis, the Food Crisis Prevention Network meeting called on the region's organizations (Economic Community of West African States, West African Economic and Monetary Union, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) and their member states to implement structural measures on several fronts, including by reducing barriers to intraregional trade and seasonal movement of livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures and increasing the intervention capacity of the regional food security reserve. It was also recommended that the region's countries develop sustainable funding mechanisms for national food and nutrition security and market information systems and emphasized the need to increase the effectiveness of food crisis response mechanisms, including through seeking synergies with social protection programs and adapting response modalities to the current context of insecurity.

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products, the World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database, and the International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Trade Tracker.

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of January 17, 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		
Central African Republic	16.6	9.0	7.8	-8.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-3.4	-0.9			
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	
Gambia	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4	23.2	23.6	
Guinea	16.5	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	13.5	14.0	13.5	14.4	
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			
Malawi	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8	34.4	41.7	
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	12.4	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	
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	

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		
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	6.2	
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	
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	

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	0.3
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	
Vietnam	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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
Suriname	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.4	59.0	46.9	43.0	
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	
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	6.0
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.6	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	7.9	6.8	5.2	
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	
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			12.3			7.0						
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	3.4
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	
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	
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	
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	
Malta	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	8.8	6.8	7.5	
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	
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	4.8	5.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.9	
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	
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

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
(green)	Price increase less than 2 percent
(yellow)	Price increase between 2 and 5 percent
(red)	Price increase between 5 and 30 percent
(purple)	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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