

Food Security UPDATE

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Update April 11, 2024

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AT A GLANCE

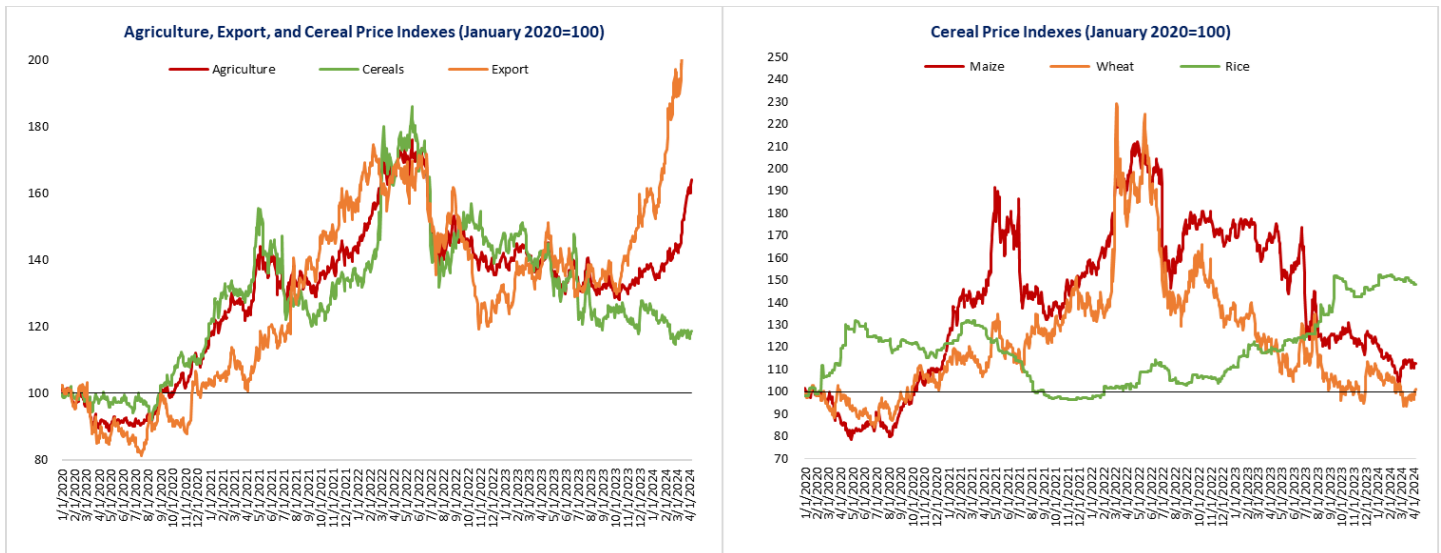
- Since the last update on March 28, 2024, the agriculture and export price indices closed 3 percent higher and 8 percent higher, respectively, while the cereal price index closed at the same level.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low- and middle-income countries.
- The most recent Agricultural Market Information System ([AMIS](#)) [market monitor](#) finds a month-on-month decrease in wheat and rice export prices. Coupled with a longer-term downward trajectory in maize prices, this is helping offset the rising costs of freight and insurance related to shipping disruptions for importers.
- Unhealthy ultraprocessed foods such as instant noodles and sodas are [increasing in prevalence and affordability](#).
- [Yemen's second Joint Monitoring Report \(JMR\)](#), published in March 2024, employs a sophisticated combination of quantitative modeling and qualitative analysis to provide comprehensive bimonthly monitoring of food and nutrition security (FNS), with a focus on identifying emerging crisis risks.
- Stakeholders in the FNS sector convened in Rome to foster collaboration between the World Bank and Rome-based agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development, and CGIAR.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF APRIL 8, 2024)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update on March 28, 2024, the agricultural and export price indices closed 3 percent higher and 8 percent higher, respectively, while the cereal price index closed at the same level. The export price index continues to be driven by increasing cocoa and coffee arabica prices. Among cereals, maize prices and rice prices were down 1 percent, while wheat prices closed 3 percent higher compared to two weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 34 percent lower and wheat prices are 17 percent lower, rice prices on the other hand are 25 percent higher. Compared to January 2020, maize prices are 13 percent higher, wheat prices are 1 percent higher, and rice prices are 48 percent higher (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2020, to April 8, 2024. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the dashboard in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between December 2023 and March 2024 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries (Figure 2a), with inflation higher than 5 percent in 57.1 percent of low-income countries (a 2.9 percentage point decrease since the last update on March 28, 2024), 63.8 percent of lower-middle-income countries (no change), 36.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (3.0 percentage points lower), and 21.8 percent of high-income countries (5.5 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 55.4 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 December 2023 and March 2024).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

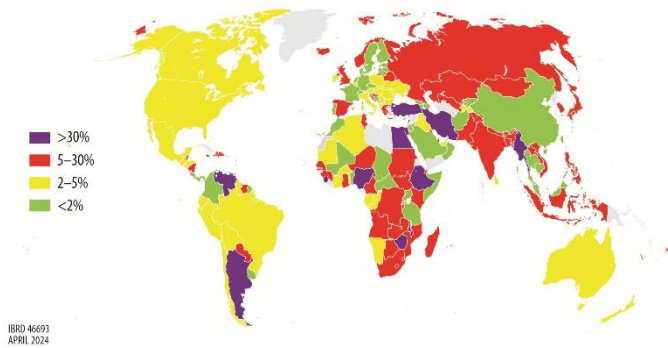
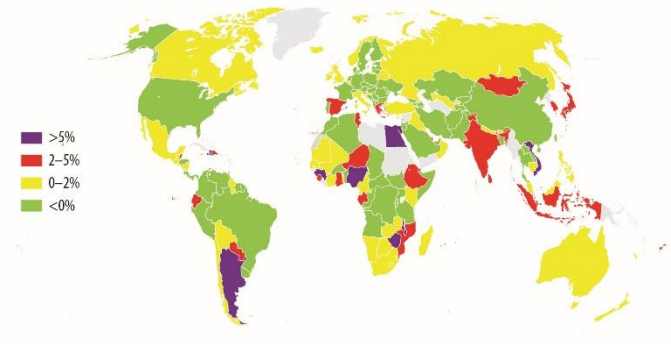


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from December 2023 to March 2024 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real food inflation (%YoY)
Argentina	304	Zimbabwe	37
Lebanon	103	Argentina	28
Zimbabwe	84	Palestinian territories	16
Türkiye	71	Viet Nam	13
Venezuela	59	Egypt	12
Myanmar	51	Malawi	9
Sierra Leone	50	Haiti	7
Egypt	45	Mauritius	6
Palestinian territories	44	Nigeria	6
Malawi	42	Guinea	5

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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from December 2023 to March 2024 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

Insights from AMIS Market Monitor in March 2024

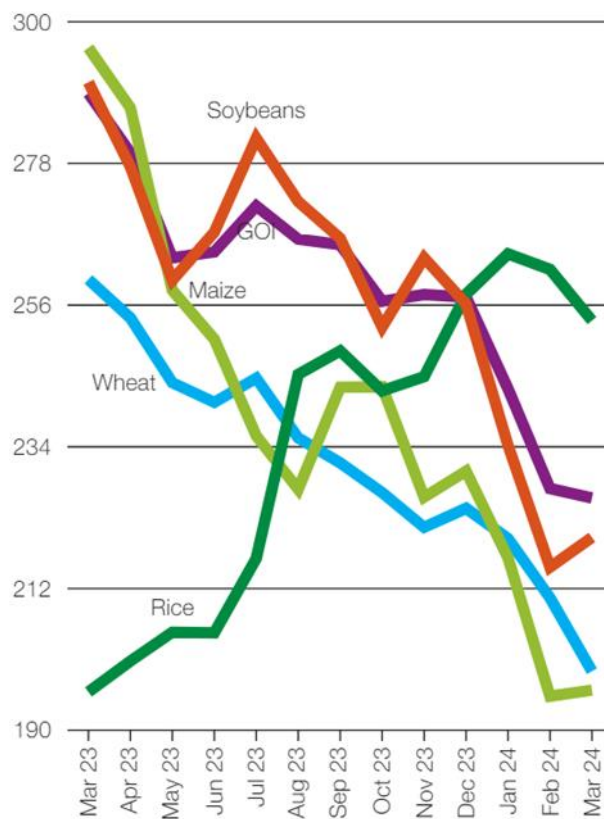
The most recent [AMIS market monitor](#) finds a month-on-month decrease in wheat and rice export prices (Figure 3). Coupled with a longer-term downward trajectory in maize prices (Figure 4), this is helping offset the rising costs of freight and insurance related to shipping disruptions for importers but has reduced profit margins for farmers, leading them to switch to alternative crops. Consequently, winter wheat plantings for the 2024 harvest decreased in Ukraine and the United States, although spring plantings may compensate for this in some regions. There may also be a shift from maize to soybeans as increasing crude oil prices boost prospects for biofuel demand. Although overall crop conditions by the end of March do not raise alarm, significant weather events could change this outlook.

Figure 3. Developments in Commodity Markets

	FROM PREVIOUS FORECASTS	FROM PREVIOUS SEASON
WHEAT	Neutral	Tightening
MAIZE	Tightening	Easing
RICE	Neutral	Tightening
SOYBEANS	Neutral	Easing

Source: AMIS

Figure 4. International Grains Council's Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) and Commodity Price Indices



Source: AMIS, IGC

Adverse winter weather in the European Union has damaged wheat crops, leading to plans for resowing in the north and reducing yield potential in the south, although conditions have improved in some countries since February, resulting in a near-average yield forecast for the region. In the United Kingdom, excessive rainfall remains a concern, whereas a mild winter and ample rainfall in Türkiye led to above-average crop development. Despite a warm February and March in Ukraine and supportive soil moisture conditions, the war in the south and east poses a threat. Winter wheat conditions remain stable in Russia. In China, spring wheat sowing has begun under favorable conditions, and in India, harvesting has commenced with a similarly positive outlook. In Canada and the United States, winter wheat conditions are generally favorable, although dry conditions persist in parts of Canada.

In Brazil, maize harvesting is progressing for the spring-planted crop under mixed conditions, with earlier drought conditions having significantly reduced yields in the southeast. Sowing of the summer-planted crop is concluding with similar concerns emerging because of irregular rainfall and high temperatures in the south and southeast. In Argentina, delayed harvests due to widespread rain and concerns about pests and diseases are affecting crop

conditions. South Africa faces damage from hot, dry conditions, and Mexico is addressing concerns about low irrigation water reserves. In India, conditions are favorable for the Rabi maize crop, and China and the United States are beginning sowing under favorable conditions.

China and India also face favorable conditions for their rice crops, with the former beginning sowing and the latter harvesting its Rabi crop. Conditions are also favorable in Bangladesh for its Boro rice crop, which is its largest output season. Indonesia's wet-season rice sowing is lagging behind that of last season but may pick up because of recent rainfall. Viet Nam is facing mixed conditions for dry-season rice, with saltwater intrusion affecting the harvest in the Mekong Delta. Thailand is facing challenges from hot, dry weather, and the Philippines is facing below-average rainfall, which is affecting the rice crop. Brazil and the United States face favorable conditions for harvesting and sowing, respectively.

Soybean harvesting is continuing in Brazil under mixed conditions, with below-average yields in several regions because of drought. Argentina is seeing good crop development after recent abundant rains, with good yields predicted.

Improving Nutritional Outcomes through Targeted Taxation

Unhealthy ultraprocessed foods such as instant noodles and sodas are becoming [increasingly prevalent and affordable](#). Overconsumption leads to worse health outcomes, even in countries battling effects of undernutrition such as stunting and those with rapidly increasing obesity rates linked to noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Nutrition-targeted taxes are an effective fiscal tool with which to address the growing dominance of unhealthy foods and beverages by encouraging substitution of healthy alternatives. The main goal is to support healthy diets and population health, with a key co-benefit being the potential to raise additional tax revenue. These taxes can be even more effective when designed to encourage manufacturers to reformulate products, such as lower tax rates on low-sugar products or combined with measures to promote healthy foods and drinks, such as subsidies on fruits and vegetables. In Kazakhstan, the [World Bank](#) found that taxes on sugary drinks were progressive, with a reduction in spending on health care and an increase in productivity having a net positive effect on the incomes of lower-income households in the long run. In Mexico, new studies show that the sugary drinks tax (complemented by marketing and labeling regulations) is associated with improvements in dental health and teenagers' weight, particularly in lower-income groups.

The World Bank has a proven track record of providing technical assistance on implementation of nutrition-targeted taxes (complemented by marketing and labeling regulations on unhealthy foods), drawing on its health, nutrition, tax policy, and poverty expertise. The Bank has seen consistently strong demand for technical assistance to design and implement these taxes, including from Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Ukraine, and many Caribbean and Pacific states. Initially, requests for technical assistance focused on taxes on sugary drinks. For example, support helped Nigeria pass its first tax on sugary drinks in 2021. To respond to this growing demand, the [Global Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax Database](#) enables standardized comparison of all taxes on sugary drinks globally. These taxes cover more than half of the world's population, although many must be adjusted to be effective (e.g., by excluding bottled

water). There is a growing number of requests from countries on how to extend existing taxes to unhealthy foods. For example, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Saudi Arabia have requested support to design taxes on unhealthy foods to address rising obesity.

Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring: Insights from the Second Yemen Joint Monitoring Report

[Yemen's second JMR](#), published in March 2024, employs a sophisticated combination of quantitative modeling and qualitative analysis to provide comprehensive bimonthly monitoring of FNS, with a focus on identifying emerging crises. Developed by a core team of members from the Assessment Capacities Project, FAO, UN Children's Fund, WFP, World Health Organization, and World Bank, the JMR is designed to complement existing analyses such as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and facilitate early recognition of and coordinated responses to major FNS crises in humanitarian and development partners.

The JMR add value to FNS analysis using a variety of data. Implementation of a robust, sustainable data system that underpins the foundations of the report has enabled the release of high-quality, high-frequency, reproducible FNS analysis. As the JMR becomes more embedded within responding to food crises, establishment of this sustainable system enables government ownership of the JMR model once conditions in the country allow.

This model, which uses data up to January 2024, provides a detailed analysis of the FNS situation in Yemen. The report highlights that approximately 2.5 million people in government- and Ansar Allah-controlled areas are living in areas at risk of deteriorating into Emergency or worse FNS conditions (IPC Phase 4+), consistent with previous modeling. Key indicators such as drought, exchange rates, displacement, and conflict risk have raised significant concern, underscoring the complex challenges facing the region.

In February 2024, the IPC issued an update for government-controlled areas, indicating a troubling increase in the number of people classified under IPC 3 and 4 conditions. This deterioration is attributed to worsening economic conditions and ongoing local conflicts, which are undermining previous progress. The JMR model had also identified a rise in the risk of IPC Phase 4 conditions in December, highlighting the urgency of the situation.

The report highlights various factors contributing to the current situation, including drought in multiple governorates, currency depreciation, displacement due to natural disasters such as Cyclone Tej, and the persistent threat of diseases such as cholera. Attacks in the Red Sea have prompted shifts in global shipping routes, increasing voyage times and costs, albeit without immediate decreases in import volumes to Yemen thus far.

The JMR team's ongoing monitoring efforts are crucial in assessing import dynamics, food price fluctuations, and their implications for Yemen's FNS. In February 2024, the cost of the minimum food basket in areas under the control of the internationally recognized government reached an all-time high—3 percent higher than in January 2024, and 6 percent higher than in February 2023. The drought monitoring system raised four critical risk alerts in four districts, and exchange rate, displacement, and conflict risk indicators raised a total of 150 heightened risk alerts in 128 districts.

The pilot JMR application in Yemen is set to expand significantly, with the goal of piloting preparedness plans for food security crises in 25 countries, including Somalia, which has already begun to pioneer its own version of the JMR. This expansion underscores the model's effectiveness and relevance in informing humanitarian and development practitioners in the field to promote collective recognition of an emerging crisis and encourage timely action from humanitarian and development communities.

Strengthening Strategic Partnerships for Global Food Security

From March 25 to 29, 2024, stakeholders in the FNS sector convened in Rome to address the multifaceted challenges of FNS. The gathering was designed to foster collaboration between the World Bank and Rome-based agencies such as the FAO, WFP, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and CGIAR.

A key takeaway from the event was acknowledgment of the need to leverage partnerships and expand them beyond business as usual to facilitate strategic FNS engagements with client countries and private sector, bilateral, and multilateral partners. As such, the collaboration between the World Bank Group, Rome-based agencies, and other stakeholders, including the G7 and G20, plays a pivotal role in driving greater impact in reducing hunger. Stakeholders underscored that collaborative solutions, rooted in shared objectives and coordinated endeavors, are critical for substantial progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal of zero hunger by 2030.

Panelists were aligned on key action areas, including FNS crisis prevention, preparedness, and response; high-impact cross-sectoral nutrition and healthy diet solutions; and promotion of a productive, low-emission, climate-resilient food system. Additional points of agreement included the importance of repurposing harmful subsidies and policies, integrating private sector mechanisms for sustainable impact, and shifting from viewing nutrition spending as a cost to recognizing it as an investment.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

In [Ethiopia](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected across the country in the coming month. The areas of highest concern are in Tigray and northeastern Amhara, followed by western Afar, where populations increasingly depend on food assistance and social support mechanisms with the lack of other food and income. It is estimated that [4 million people](#)—primarily those affected by conflict and drought—received food assistance from November to January. Still, the severity of food consumption deficits and the number of people in need have outpaced the humanitarian response. Proxy [acute malnutrition](#) data indicated Critical and Extremely Critical levels over the same period. In [Somalia](#), although the main-season deyr harvests and marginal seasonal improvements in livestock production have increased food consumption in many rural areas, pastoral areas in the central region remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) because of sustained below-average access to food and income from livestock production, which is a result of a decrease in herd sizes. Households in agricultural areas will experience seasonally declining food availability and income during the ongoing dry season as food stocks are exhausted.

[Emergency \(IPC Phase 4\)](#) outcomes are expected to emerge among internally displaced people as they face competition for limited income-earning opportunities and social support.

[Zimbabwe](#) has declared a disaster for agriculture amid the ongoing drought brought about by the current El Niño. On April 3, 2024, Zimbabwe's President Emmerson Mnangagwa appealed for [US\\$2 billion](#) to address food insecurity. More than 2.7 million people (one-sixth of the country's population) lack adequate food because of low yields. The El Niño-induced drought has resulted in below-average rainfall in more than 80 percent of the country. Zimbabwe's declaration follows the actions of neighboring countries. Last week, [Malawi](#) declared a disaster over drought in 23 of its 28 districts. In March, [Zambia](#) declared a national disaster and emergency over a prolonged drought and a recent cholera outbreak. In [Madagascar](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes continue across much of the Grand South despite a reduction in consumption gaps as households increase their consumption of green harvests, a form of early harvesting. Typical seasonal hazards, including dunes driven by the Tiomena winds, armyworms, locusts, and heavy rain, have exacerbated [below-average rainfall](#).

East Asia and the Pacific

Countries in East Asia and the Pacific are contending with El Niño-induced climatic challenges. [Farmers in Viet Nam's Mekong Delta are facing severe drought and an increase in salinization due to a prolonged heatwave, which is significantly decreasing agricultural productivity](#). Some farmers are expecting a yield decline of 20 percent to 30 percent for rice and 30 percent to 40 percent for vegetables; others have had to [reduce from three rice crops a year to two](#). According to the [National Center for Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting](#), a salinity rate of 4 grams per liter is expected to reach 24 to 40 miles inland between April 1 and 10; most plants can only survive 1 gram of salinity. A [recent study](#) suggests that salinity could affect approximately 80,000 hectares of rice and fruit farms; it is estimated that crop losses will reach nearly US\$3 billion annually. [Local authorities are taking measures](#) such as building dams, dredging canals, and establishing free water supply sites to mitigate the situation. In Thailand, [erratic patterns, especially droughts and floods, have become more frequent and severe, posing significant threats to rice production, which occupies more than 60 percent of the country's agricultural land](#). In 2022, monsoon conditions caused floods and landslides across 25 provinces; then in 2023, rainfall was 10 percent below average, with predictions of widespread drought for 2024. These weather extremes not only diminish the quantity of rice harvested, but also degrade its quality. A 5 percent reduction in rice production for the 2023/24 season is expected because of these water-related challenges. The East-West Center has highlighted the prolonged and increasingly destructive effects of these weather events on rice yields, which have profound implications for farmers' incomes and economic stability. In Myanmar, [dry season rice cultivation has reached 89 percent of the national target](#), but projections suggest total cultivated area is slightly less than forecasted and that [paddy production will remain below the five-year average for the second consecutive year](#), affected by drought and high agrochemical costs. Between June and November 2023, [19 percent of farm households in Myanmar experienced damage from climatic shocks](#), particularly intense wind in Rakhine, which affected 28 percent of households. Food insecurity and inflation increased during the period, with food inflation reaching 24 percent and rice prices up by 75 percent, significantly affecting overall inflation. Seventy-five percent of households employed strategies such as using savings, cutting nonfood expenses, and reducing food costs, a trend consistent with previous reports; 35 percent of households

depleted their savings, and although fewer households borrowed money than in June to December 2022 (30 percent down from 38 percent), 49 percent remained in debt. [Rice exporters expect global prices to increase in the second quarter of 2023 because](#) of the impact of El Niño and India's ongoing rice export restrictions.

Malaysia is implementing measures to secure affordable rice during Ramadan and Eid amid a local white rice scarcity that has persisted since late 2023. [Poor weather and disease decreased yields in 2023, contributing to the scarcity, and price differences between local and imported rice have exacerbated the issue.](#) In September 2023, global increases in rice prices led state-owned enterprise Bernas to raise prices on imported rice (from ringgit (RM)33 to RM39 (US\$6.95 to US\$8.21) per 10 kg), making local white rice, with its price set at [RM26 \(US\\$5.48\) per 10 kg since 2008, more desirable.](#) To make imported rice more affordable, in March 2024, [the government lowered imported rice retail prices by RM2 to RM3 \(US\\$0.42 US\\$0.63\) per 10 kg](#) in Peninsular Malaysia, and [East Malaysia has received a RM950 \(US\\$200\) subsidy per tonne of imported white since rice last October.](#) In addition, [140,000 tonnes of local paddy and rice will be distributed](#) with expanded distribution networks. [Malaysia, which produces 70 percent of the rice it consumes, plans to import 500,000 tonnes from India in addition to the 170,000 tonnes already allocated for domestic consumption.](#) [The ministry assures that current stocks will suffice for five months and is promoting local production with the 12 Rice Wave Initiatives, which](#) includes the Large-Scale Smart Padi Ala Sekinchan program (a two-year, five-season rice planting scheme) and irrigation improvements. In August 2023, [the government had increased the Padi Price Subsidy Scheme rate for farmers from RM360 \(US\\$76\) to RM500 \(US\\$105\) per tonne,](#) corresponding to an additional RM360 million (US\$75.8 million) annual cost and a total annual allocation of RM1 billion (US\$210.6 million).

Europe and Central Asia

After good performance by EU agri-food trade in 2022, the most recent report from the [European Commission](#) (published on April 5) indicates that the EU agri-food trade balance reached a record level in 2023. The European Union exported €228.6 billion and imported €158.6 billion for a surplus of €70.0 billion (22 percent [€12.8 billion] higher than in 2022). Sustained high prices for EU exports and declining prices for imported products are the main causes of the surplus. Key drivers of EU exports included cereal preparations, dairy products, and wine. The European Union continues to have a trade deficit in certain product categories such as oilseeds and high-protein crops; fruits and nuts; and coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices. With its high quality, competitiveness, and high level of diversification, the European Union is the top global trader of agri-food products.

[Sudan has received a second shipment of Ukrainian flour under the WFP initiative “Grain from Ukraine.”](#) The vessel “MV Future ID” arrived in Sudan with 14,076 thousand tonnes of flour milled from Ukrainian wheat. The first shipment of humanitarian aid was delivered to the Port of Khartoum (Sudan) on February 22, 2024. The “MV Ocean Dream” transported 7,665 tonnes of flour produced from Ukrainian wheat. The donors of the two shipments were Germany, which contributed US\$15 million; Belgium; Canada; the Czech Republic; Hungary; Ireland; Republic of Korea; Slovenia; Spain; and the Netherlands, which also contributed US\$23.8 million to finance the second shipment of flour. The WFP will distribute the Ukrainian flour as part of food packages for 2 million people in Sudan affected by the war.

As of April 7, in seven regions of Kazakhstan, [5,711 farm animals died](#) in flooding, including 1,137 cattle, 4,051 small animals, and 457 horses and other farm animals. Flood control measures continue. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in the regions affected by flooding, more than 60,000 farm animals were relocated to safe areas, including 18,800 in the Akmola region, 12,900 in the Kostanay region, more than 10,000 in the Aktobe and Atyrau regions, 4,500 in the West Kazakhstan region, and 1,500 in the Karaganda region.

Latin America and the Caribbean

There were [323 forest fires, six droughts, and two cold fronts](#) in Colombia between November 2023 and January 2024, during the peak of El Niño conditions, which resulted in water scarcity in 69 municipalities, affecting crop and dairy production and disrupting the agricultural supply chain. Fishing communities in Colombia also faced challenges due to reduced water flow. In El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, 743,000 people are in a state of severe food insecurity. In Guatemala, El Niño has affected 360,000 hectares of crops, resulting in harvests ranging from 25 percent to 75 percent smaller than in normal years. In Honduras, 25 percent of the population faced food emergencies as El Niño limited basic grain production, although imports ensured food supply.

[Armed gang violence in Haiti has increased in recent months](#) and the food security situation has significantly worsened, with 532,000 more people experiencing acute food insecurity than in previous estimates. Approximately 4.97 million people, or 50 percent of the population, are facing high levels of acute food insecurity from March to June 2024. This includes 1.64 million people in Emergency situations (IPC Phase 4) and 3.32 million people in Crisis situations (IPC Phase 3). The main factors contributing to this deterioration are gang violence, rising prices, and low agricultural production due to below-normal rainfall.

Middle East and North Africa

In response to mounting challenges of water scarcity, farmers in Iraq are increasingly turning to sidr (jujube) trees as an alternative to traditional date palm farming. Also, [Iraq's Ministry of Water Resources has announced plans for the construction of more than 36 water harvesting dams across the country. In northern Iraq's Salaheddin province, farmers face significant challenges to agriculture and food security from crude oil spills contaminating their lands. Iraq's Minister of Trade announced that the country has more than 2 million tonnes of wheat in storage, achieving self-sufficiency in wheat](#) and eliminating the need for imports to maintain strategic stocks.

The water situation in Tunisia remains troubling. [According to the National Agricultural Observatory, the filling rate of dams is barely 37.7 percent. There were shortages of basic food products, mainly wheat flour and sugar, in markets during Ramadhan.](#)

[Algeria is set to become the world's fifth largest buyer of soft wheat in 2024, as imports are projected to be 11 percent higher than in 2023, reaching 7.2 million tonnes. It is anticipated that wheat imports will remain high \(8.7 million tonnes\) in 2024/25 because of a decrease in domestic production.](#) Algeria's grain consumption necessitates greater storage capacity, with plans to construct 350 cereal storage centers, aiming to reach 9 million tonnes of storage capacity. [Algeria's government has taken measures to prevent shortages during Ramadan by flooding markets with subsidized goods.](#)

In Morocco, the forecast for cereal production (wheat and barley) ranges from 25 million to 40 million quintals, far below the objective of 70 million quintals. The government has launched initiatives to build up a strategic stock of 10 million quintals of cereals between February and the end of April 2024 and has implemented measures to support the agricultural sector to mitigate the impact of the drought and high input prices on farmers' and breeders' production costs. Cereal imports for the current season should then be at least at the same level as the last campaign, with approximately 85 million quintals (8.5 million tonnes) imported between June 2022 and May 2023.

West and Central Africa

The food and nutrition situation in the region remains extremely troubling. [The consolidated results of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis](#) indicate that, in the Sahel and West Africa, 37.1 million people (38.1 million including Cameroon) are acutely food and nutrition insecure (CH Phase 3 or worse). Unless appropriate measures are taken, this could rise to 49.5 million (52.5 million including Cameroon) between June and August 2024 (31.7 million in Nigeria, 3.4 million in Niger, 3.3 million in Chad, 2.7 million in Burkina Faso). The number of malnourished children in the region also continues to rise, reaching 16.7 million under the age of five. Production deficits, high food prices, limited market functionality, and the deteriorating security situation are all decreasing food security. Climate extremes are further pushing populations in the Sahel to migrate within western Africa toward areas with available natural resources, which is likely to increase because it is projected that per capita water availability will decline in the Sahel. [More than 16 million people](#) in Niger and Nigeria are expected to migrate internally by 2050.

Food prices across West Africa are expected to rise in the coming months as household stocks are depleted, demand for food increases during Ramadan, and transportation costs remain high. In [Nigeria](#), prices of staple food items are expected to increase because of continued supply tightening, rising demand, record annual inflation driven by depreciation of the naira, and high transport costs. Trends in staple food prices were mixed in February across the region. In the Sahel, coarse grain prices were stable or decreased from January to February 2024, owing to seasonal harvests and low demand, but prices in Niger increased in February because of supply deficits and strong demand. Prices in Burkina Faso and Mali were lower than last year, but grain prices in Chad and Niger were higher amid production shortfalls and high transportation costs. Prices of local staples in Cameroon were stable from January to February 2024, except for bean prices, which rose following poor yields. Prices of imported and processed commodities remained high in Cameroon because of global price trends and shipping costs. The cost of local and imported food staples in Togo increased from January to February 2024, especially for maize, given a decrease in availability and higher global commodity costs. [Livestock prices in the Sahel increased in February 2024](#), except in some conflict-affected markets (e.g., Liptako-Gourma, Greater Lake Chad region).

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 April 8, 2024, 16 countries had implemented 22 food export bans, and 8 had implemented 15 export-limiting measures.

Table 2: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Major Food Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2024
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, vegetable oil, wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2024
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2024
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2024
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, corn flour, sorghum flours	2/23/2022	12/31/2024
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2024
China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2024
India	Export ban	Non-basmati rice	7/20/2023	12/31/2024
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour	7/12/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export taxes	Basmati rice	8/27/2023	12/31/2024
India	Export taxes	Parboiled rice	8/25/2023	12/31/2023
India	Export taxes	Rice	9/9/2022	12/31/2024
Kuwait	Export ban	Chicken meat	3/23/2022	12/31/2024
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil	3/20/2022	12/31/2024
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2024
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2024
Myanmar	Export licensing	Rice	9/2/2023	12/31/2024
Russia	Export ban	Rice	7/29/2023	12/31/2024
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/13/2022	12/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/15/2022	12/31/2024

Serbia	Export ban	Corn, sunflower oil	4/20/2022	12/31/2024
Thailand	Export licensing	Sugar	10/31/2023	12/31/2024
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2024
Uganda	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2024

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#).

Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
Argentina	Export licensing	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
Azerbaijan	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2024
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2024
Belarus	Export ban	Apples, cabbages, onions	2/5/2023	12/31/2024
India	Export taxes	Onions	10/28/2023	12/31/2024
Tajikistan	Export ban	Onions, carrots, potatoes	1/31/2023	12/31/2024

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#).

ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION APRIL 2023–MARCH 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-3.3	-5.8	-11.2	-11.2	-12.6	-13.3	-12.1	-14.0	-14.5	-15.1	-14.4	
Burkina Faso	-2.0	-2.9	-4.0	-5.5	-6.4	-6.8	-5.2	-2.5	-1.1	2.5	2.0	
Burundi	48.2	43.0	39.5	35.8	39.3	35.3	34.4	23.1	22.5	17.8	17.6	
Central African Republic	-8.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-3.4	-0.9	3.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.2	-2.5	
Chad	18.8		-1.8	-5.7	-0.3					0.1		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	14.7	14.2	15.1	20.0	19.9	19.0	18.9	20.6	21.2			
Ethiopia	31.8	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.5	27.1	29.7	30.0	30.6	32.2	31.6	
Gambia	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4	23.2	23.6	22.0	20.4	21.7	
Guinea	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	13.5	14.0	13.5	14.4	14.9	14.4		
Liberia	1.4	8.1	13.3	16.5	26.7	23.5	16.9					
Madagascar	14.8	14.2	14.2	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.8	7.6		
Malawi	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8	34.4	41.7	43.6	44.8	41.9	
Mali	5.7	2.2	1.8	0.5	-1.5	0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.1	2.2	0.9	
Mozambique	-36.0	-37.5	-38.7	-39.5	-40.0	-40.4	-40.2	-40.2	-41.0	7.1	7.0	
Niger	-0.3	-1.8	0.1	2.8	6.1	12.6	11.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	10.8	
Rwanda	54.6	39.6	35.7	29.2	30.7	33.1	22.5	16.0	9.1	2.9	0.8	
Sierra Leone	52.3	55.8	58.0	59.9	62.8	64.7	60.3	59.2	57.2	49.8		
Somalia	6.6	2.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-4.1	-5.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-1.1	
South Sudan	-23.8	-14.2	-11.4	-14.2	-18.4	-10.4	-17.7	-10.6	5.2			

Sudan	18.9	19.8	5.2	2.2	-3.2	-7.1	-6.5	-0.1	7.7	22.2	8.5	
Togo	4.6	2.1	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	5.4	3.3	3.0	0.4	4.4	
Uganda	25.3	15.7	12.3	9.3	9.8	7.9	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	0.5	-0.4
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	13.0	13.8	11.5	12.3	16.1	15.2	10.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	3.7	
Angola	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.6	15.5	16.1	
Bangladesh	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.4	
Belize	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.6	8.2	8.2	6.9	
Benin	4.1	3.1	2.1	1.3	-3.8	-4.9	-8.3	-4.5	-2.6	-5.5	-2.8	
Bhutan	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.1	
Bolivia	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.3	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.9
Cabo Verde	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.6	5.3	2.5	5.1	1.4	-0.6	
Cambodia	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.1	-0.4	-0.3	
Cameroon	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.3	10.8	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.7	5.4		
Congo, Rep.	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8			
Cote d'Ivoire	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.8	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	4.5		
Djibouti	1.3	0.9	-11.3	2.6	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.2	5.9	6.6		
East Timor	9.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.4	7.4	7.4	
Egypt	54.8	60.0	65.8	68.3	71.4	73.6	71.3	64.5	60.5	47.9	50.9	44.9
El Salvador	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.1	2.2
Eswatini	14.7	15.7	15.4	13.0	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.4	7.1	5.6		
Ghana	48.7	51.8	54.2	55.0	51.9	49.3	44.8	32.2	28.7	27.1	27.1	
Haiti	47.9	45.8	43.3	38	35.3	29.3	20.6	29	28.1	28.3		
Honduras	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.2
India	4.2	3.3	4.7	10.6	9.2	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	7.8	
Indonesia	4.6	4.3	2.9	1.9	3.5	4.2	5.4	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.4

Iran, Islamic Republic of	80.3	77.5	42.7	36.7	38.0	37.4	35.7	35.8	41.1	38.7	31.2	
Kenya	10.2	10.3	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	5.8
Kyrgyzstan	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.2	1.8	0.3	
Lao Democratic Republic	52.2	52.7	42.7	37.8	31.8	29.4	29.0	26.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	23.6
Lesotho	7.8	9.6	8.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.3	9.2	10.3	11.7	9.1	
Mauritania	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.5	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.1	
Mongolia	16.9	18.2	18.0	14.2	16.1	17.1	14.4	13.0	12.2	11.9	10.4	10.0
Morocco	16.3	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.9	8.8	7.6	6.7	4.2	-0.4	
Myanmar	37.2	39.0	34.6	39.5	35.8	30.2	31.3	33.5	42.6	49.7	50.5	
Nepal	6.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	9.0	9.7	8.4	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.5	5.9
Nicaragua	12.7	13.0	13.8	10.3	9.0	8.6	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.8	5.6	
Nigeria	24.6	24.8	25.3	27.0	29.3	30.6	31.5	32.8	33.9	35.4	37.9	
Pakistan	48.1	48.7	39.5	39.5	38.5	33.1	26.8	28.0	27.5	25.0	18.1	17.2
Palestinian Territories	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.1	6.2	5.9	7.0	9.6	24.7	33.1	43.6	
Papua New Guinea			7.4			6.4						
Philippines	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.2	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.8	5.7
Samoa												
Senegal	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.6	4.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3	5.0
Sri Lanka	27.1	15.8	2.5	-1.4	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2	-2.2	1.6	4.1	5.0	3.8
Tajikistan	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.2	5.8	4.8	3.1	3.4	2.9		
Tanzania, United Republic of	9.1	8.5	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4
Tunisia	16.2	16.4	15.6	14.4	15.6	14.1	13.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	10.1
Ukraine	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.8	7.7	5.2	2.0	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.4	
Uzbekistan	13.7	12.9	10.4	10.6	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.8	7.9
Vietnam	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9	22.9





Zambia	11.6	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	14.1	15.6
Zimbabwe	102.0	117.0	256.0	103.0	70.8	23.1	23.1	29.9	38.3	60.3	84.4	
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	5.6	2.8	2.1
Argentina	115.0	117.8	116.9	116.3	133.5	150.1	153.8	183.6	251.4	296.2	303.8	
Armenia	1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.0	-2.8	-4.3	-4.8	-5.8	-7.4	-5.6
Azerbaijan	15.3	12.9	11.7	9.9	7.6	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	-0.3	
Belarus	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4	4.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.2	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	7.8	6.0	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	
Botswana	16.5	14.3	12.8	10.7	9.0	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	
Brazil	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	
Bulgaria	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.3	10.4	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.1	3.2	
China	0.5	1.1	2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	-6.1	-1.0	
Colombia	18.2	15.3	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.2	10.1	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.2
Costa Rica	10.1	7.9	3.9	-1.2	-2.6	-3.3	-4.0	-5.9	-5.5	-5.2	-4.1	-3.0
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.3	8.2	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	
Ecuador	5.8	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.9	7.5	6.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.0
Equatorial Guinea	2.9	0.5	-1.2	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7		
Fiji	4.8	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.6	12.0	9.0	3.4	6.8	
Gabon	7.0	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.4		
Georgia	5.8	3.2	-0.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	-1.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.4	-3.4
Grenada												
Guatemala	-59.6	-60.4	-61.5	-62.0	-62.0	-61.7	-61.1	-61.3	-61.3	7.3	4.9	
Guyana	6.9	6.4	4.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.6	2	
Iraq	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.3	4.6			

Jamaica	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.8	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	
Jordan	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.5
Kazakhstan	17.9	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.4	6.9
Kosovo, Republic of	11.0	9.2	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	
Lebanon	350.0	304.2	279.5	278.5	274.2	239.0	218.1	220.0	207.6	181.0	103.3	
Libya	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7				
Malaysia	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	
Maldives	6.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.2	4.7	5.6	
Mauritius	5.9	9.6	13.6	8.3	7.4	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	9.7	15.8	11.3
Mexico	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.1	7.3	5.1	5.0
Moldova, Republic of	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.5	8.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.3	
Montenegro	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.6	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	
Namibia	13.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.9
North Macedonia, Republic of	16.8	14.9	12.3	12.1	11.0	7.8	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.7
Panama	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	
Paraguay	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.5
Peru	14.5	16.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	8.8	6.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	2.3
Romania	19.8	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.9	10.4	8.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	4.5	
Russian Federation	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.1	17.2	14.7	10.3	9.0	8.4	7.1	4.5	
South Africa	14.3	12.0	11.1	10.1	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.7	7.0	6.1	
Suriname	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.4	59.0	46.9	43.0	36.2	28.9	25.1	
Thailand	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6

Turkey	53.1	52.1	54.1	61.0	73.6	75.7	72.1	67.3	72.2	69.6	71.0	70.5
Venezuela	470.8	450.1	414.1	402.6	405.9	318.1	319.0	280.4	172.6	90.5	61.3	58.5
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.0	
Australia			7.5			4.8			4.5			
Austria	13.2	12.1	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.4	4.7	3.2	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.7	
Barbados	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.5	8.6	9.0	9.2					
Belgium	16.6	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.6	4.6	3.2
Bermuda	9.3	8.3	6.8	5.9	5.6	4.4						
Brunei Darussalam	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	
Canada	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	
Cayman Islands			7.0			4.6			-0.6			
Chile	-25.3	-26.5	-27.2	-28.0	-29.4	-30.0	-30.0	-30.4	-31.6	4.5	5.0	3.8
Croatia	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.4	10.9	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	
Cyprus	6.1	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5	5.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.4
Czech Republic	17.5	14.5	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.4	3.2	0.7	-1.1	-4.7	-5.5	
Denmark	13.0	10.6	8.7	6.2	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	-0.9	
Estonia	23.4	20.4	19.5	16.4	12.9	9.7	6.7	5.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	1.1
Faroe Islands			11.3			8.0			5.8			4.0
Finland	13.7	11.1	9.2	8.2	6.8	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	-0.5	
France	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	11.6	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	5.6	3.3	1.7
Germany	17.2	14.9	13.7	11.0	9.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.8	0.9	-0.7
Greece	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.4	10.7	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.0	8.3	6.5	

Hong Kong	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.2	
Hungary	37.9	33.5	29.3	23.1	19.5	15.2	10.4	7.1	4.8	3.6	2.2	
Iceland	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.8	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.6	7.2
Ireland	-0.1	-0.6	-2.8	-4.2	-4.9	-5.1	-5.8	-6.2	-7.1	4.3	3.7	
Israel	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	
Italy	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	9.9	8.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	3.1
Japan	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.9	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	
Korea, Republic of	4.8	3.8	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.2
Kuwait	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	
Latvia	19.9	17.2	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.1	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.7
Lithuania	21.9	18.0	14.3	12.5	10.7	8.6	5.6	2.8	0.5	0.1	-0.7	-1.8
Luxembourg	12.5	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.4	4.3	3.0
Macao	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.7	
Malta	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	8.8	6.8	7.5	8.7	9.1	5.5	
Netherlands	15.9	15.2	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.4	7.9	6.3	4.1	2.1	0.3	0.9
New Caledonia	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.7	4.0	0.8	1.1	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	1.0	
New Zealand	12.5	12.1	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.1	
Norway	10.8	13.2	13.7	9.2	9.3	7.7	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	6.3	
Oman	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	0.3	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	1.1	
Poland	19.9	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	7.8	7.0	5.7	4.6	2.3	
Portugal	15.5	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.8	
Qatar	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.6	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	
Seychelles	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-0.9
Singapore	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	

Slovakia	25.4	21.7	18.9	16.5	13.5	11.2	9.0	7.8	6.5	4.9	3.1	
Slovenia	15.6	14.7	12.1	10.7	10.0	8.7	6.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	1.8	0.8
Spain	12.8	11.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.5	5.4	
Sweden	17.5	14.8	13.0	10.8	9.2	7.9	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.8	0.9	
Switzerland	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	0.7	-0.5
Taiwan	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.8
Trinidad and Tobago	11.2	9.7	10.1	8.6	5.6	4.7	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.9	0.1	
United Arab Emirates	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.1	
United Kingdom	19.5	18.9	17.5	15.0	13.5	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.0	5.0	
United States	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	
Uruguay	13.6	13.3	10.5	8.7	6.9	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	4.8	1.6

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

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

Note: The **food price inflation tracker** shows monthly food inflation (year on year) for countries for which data are available; blank (white) cells indicate missing data. The International Monetary Fund is the core data source for food inflation, via Haver Analytics. A traffic light approach was adopted to show the severity of food inflation, and the color coding was determined based on historical food price inflation targets and expert consultation with the World

Bank Agriculture and Food Unit. Purple indicates price increases greater than 30 percent, red indicates a year-on-year increase of 5 to 30 percent, yellow indicates a year-on-year increase of 2 to 5 percent, and green indicates a year-on-year increase of less than 2 percent.

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

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

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

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

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