

# Food Security UPDATE

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Update April 25, 2024

*The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this update do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.*

## AT A GLANCE

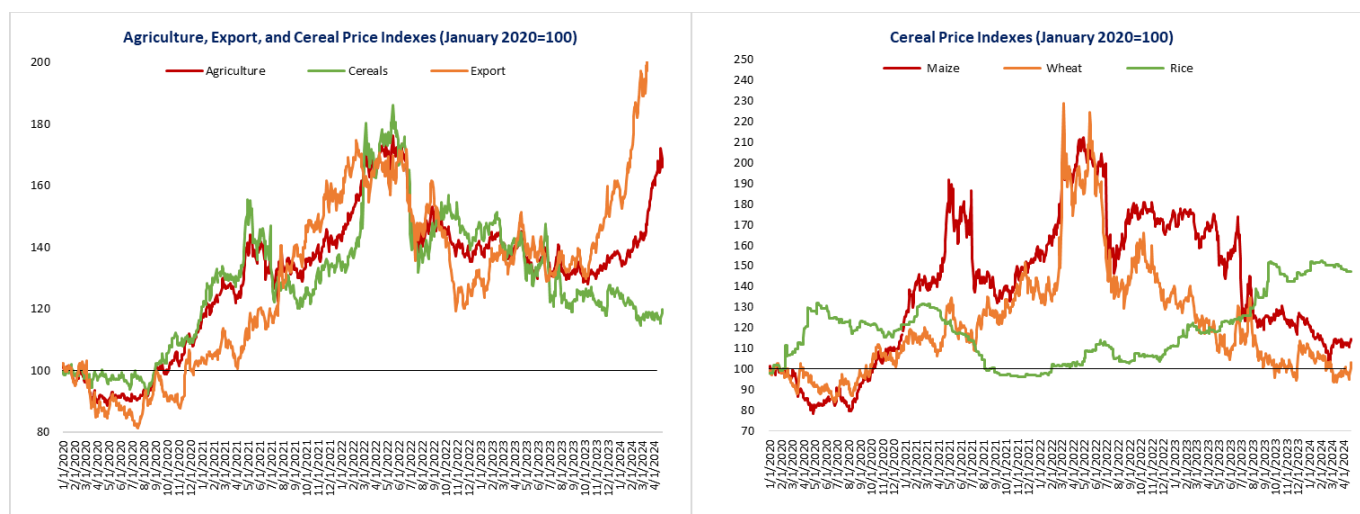
- Since the last update on April 11, 2024, the agriculture and cereal price indices closed 1 percent higher, and the export price index closed 3 percent higher.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low- and middle-income countries.
- According to the latest 2024 edition of the [Global Report on Food Crises \(GRFC\)](#), nearly 282 million people in 59 countries and territories experienced high levels of acute hunger in 2023 - a worldwide increase of 24 million from the previous year.
- [According to the USDA ERS](#), global wheat ending stocks for the 2023/24 period are anticipated to hit an eight-year low, dropping 0.6 million metric tons (MMT) to 258.3 million metric tons (MMT).
- According to new [research published by IFPRI](#), [international fertilizer prices have fallen by 50 percent](#) from their peak in April 2022.
- [As highlighted in a recent IFPRI blog](#), [parts of southern Africa have been in the grip of a severe drought since late 2023](#), exacerbated by the ongoing El Niño Southern Oscillation. This has resulted in plummeting harvests; prompted disaster declarations in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; and affected countries across the region.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF APRIL 23, 2024)

### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

Since the last update on April 11, 2024, the agriculture and cereal price indices closed 1 percent higher, and the export price index closed 3 percent higher. Among cereals, maize and wheat prices closed 2 percent higher, while rice closed 1 percent lower. 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 24 percent higher. Compared to January 2020, maize prices are 15 percent higher, wheat prices are 3 percent higher, and rice prices are 47 percent higher (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

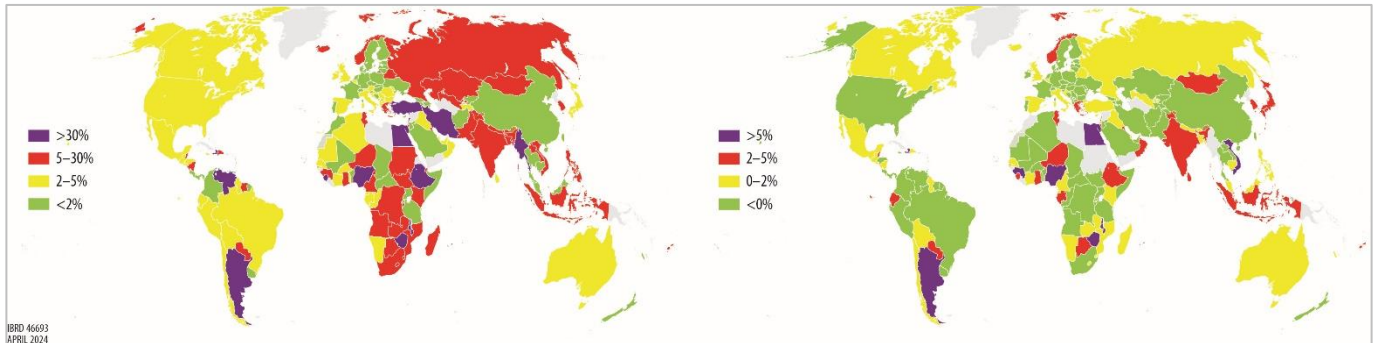
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2020, to April 23, 2024. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

## Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the 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 (no change since the last update on April 11, 2024), 63.8 percent of lower-middle-income countries (no change), 33.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (3.0 percentage points lower), and 12.7 percent of high-income countries (9.1 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 48.8 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	308	Zimbabwe	46
Zimbabwe	101	Argentina	20
Türkiye	71	Palestinian Territories	14
Venezuela	59	Viet Nam	13
Lebanon	51	Egypt	12
Palestinian Territories	51	Haiti	9
Myanmar	51	Malawi	7
Egypt	45	Nigeria	7
Sierra Leone	45	Mauritius	6
Nigeria	40	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

### ***Acute hunger remains persistently high in 59 countries, with 1 in 5 people in need of urgent assistance***

According to the latest [Global Report on Food Crises \(GRFC\)](#), nearly 282 million people in 59 countries and territories experienced high levels of acute hunger in 2023 - a worldwide increase of 24 million from the previous year. This rise was due to the report's increased coverage of food crisis contexts as well as a sharp deterioration in food security, especially in the Gaza Strip and the Sudan. For four consecutive years, the proportion of people facing acute food insecurity has remained persistently high at almost 22 percent of those assessed, significantly exceeding pre-COVID-19 levels.

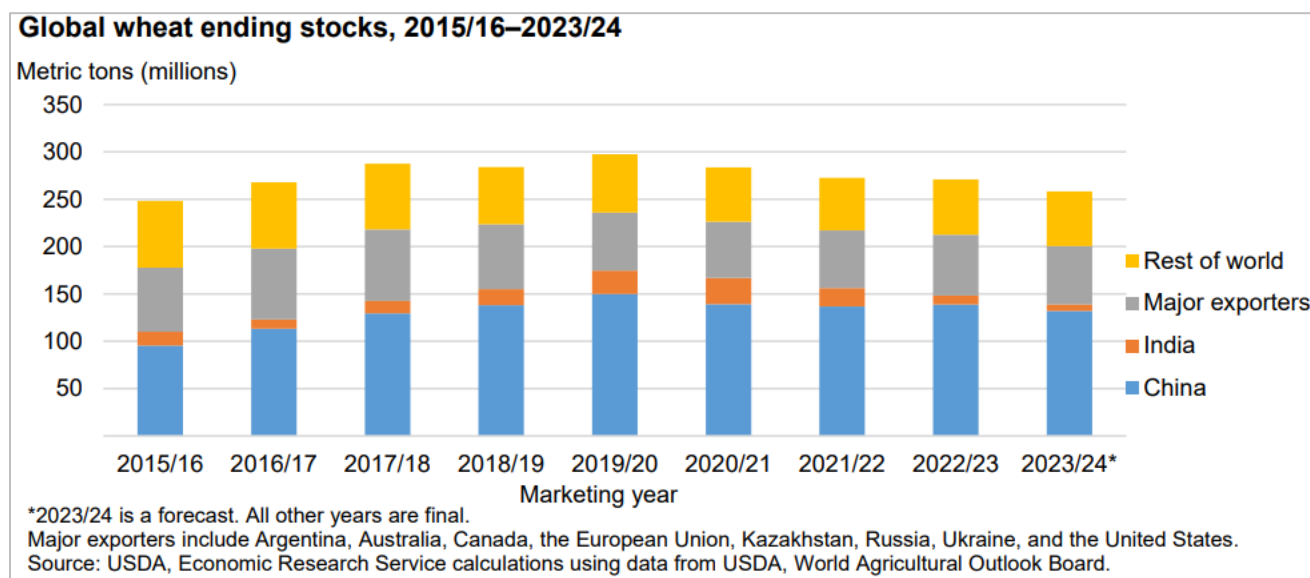
Children and women are at the forefront of these hunger crises, with over 36 million children under 5 years of age acutely malnourished across 32 countries, the report shows. Acute malnutrition worsened in 2023, particularly among people displaced because of conflict and disasters.

The Global Network Against Food Crises urgently calls for a transformative approach that integrates peace, prevention, and development action alongside at-scale emergency efforts to break the cycle of acute hunger which remains at unacceptably high levels. "This crisis demands an urgent response. Using the data in this report to transform food systems and address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition will be vital," said António Guterres, UN Secretary-General.

### ***Global Wheat Stocks Decline to Eight-Year Low Amidst Record Exports and Rising Demand***

[According to the USDA ERS](#), global wheat ending stocks for the 2023/24 period are anticipated to hit an eight-year low, dropping 0.6 million metric tons (MMT) to 258.3 million metric tons (MMT). This decline is primarily attributed to India's diminished wheat stocks, forecasted to decrease by 2.1 MMT to 6.9 MMT due to faster consumption rates than previously estimated. India's ending stocks will have plummeted by over 20 MMT from their peak in 2020/21, reflecting a substantial reduction. Overall, global stocks have seen a decline of 39 MMT from their peak in 2019/20, with China contributing 18 MMT to this decrease.

**Figure 3: Global Wheat Ending Stocks, 2015/16–2023/24**



While global wheat production for 2023/24 is slightly up by 0.7 MMT to 787.4 MMT, it remains the second highest on record. The increase is primarily driven by higher production in the European Union (EU), Moldova, and Pakistan, offsetting a smaller crop in Tunisia. Notably, EU production sees a boost of 0.5 MMT, while Pakistan's production is revised higher based on government statistics. Conversely, Tunisia's production is lowered by 0.4 MMT due to updated government statistics indicating reduced yield and harvested area.

Global wheat exports for the July 2023–June 2024 trade year are projected to reach a record 216.7 MMT, up by 1.3 MMT. This increase is mainly driven by larger exports from Ukraine, Russia, Egypt, and Australia. The EU, however, experiences substantial export revisions downward, attributed to decreased competitiveness with Russia in key markets such as Algeria and Saudi Arabia. Egypt's exports are forecasted at a record high, driven by robust shipments of flour and pasta to Sudan and Yemen.

Wheat imports are expected to rise for key importing countries including Algeria, Pakistan, the EU, and Indonesia, outweighing reductions in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Algeria's imports are forecasted to reach a record 9.0 MMT, largely due to robust Durum imports from Mexico. Pakistan's imports have accelerated, partly due to the government's decision to allow duty-free imports through the private sector. EU imports are up to 13.5 million due to strong imports from Ukraine, while Indonesia's imports are forecasted to reach a record 12.0 MMT.

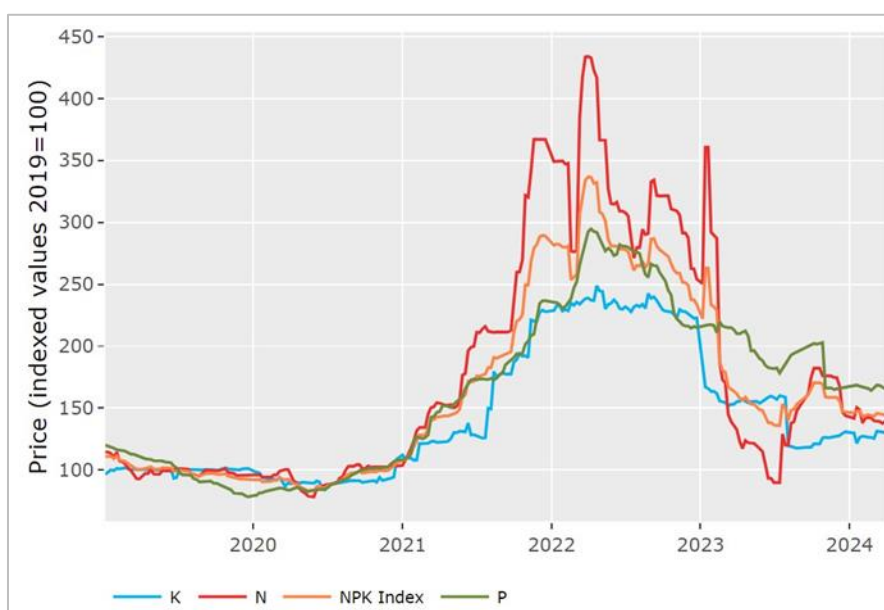
Global wheat consumption sees an increase this month, driven by larger food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use. India notably contributes to larger FSI consumption due to increased offtake from government-held stockpiles aimed at controlling wheat price inflation. Conversely, feed, and residual use is reduced for Russia and the United States, whereas it is showing an increase for the EU and Indonesia due to various factors affecting production and import dynamics.

Considering declining global wheat stocks, particularly in key producing nations like India and Ukraine, the outlook for the 2023/24 period remains challenging. Despite a modest uptick in production, the surge in exports to record levels underscores the strain on global wheat supply chains. Moreover, with rising import demand from several countries and the ongoing volatility in production and trade dynamics, concerns about food security loom large. As wheat plays a crucial role in ensuring food stability for millions worldwide, continued vigilance and strategic planning in managing stocks and trade become imperative to mitigate potential risks to food security.

## Fertilizer Prices Have Declined Sharply from Their Peak in 2022

According to new [research published by IFPRI](#), international fertilizer prices have [fallen by 50 percent](#) from their peak in April 2022, (Figure 4). Factors such as an increase in demand in the post-COVID economic recovery, disruptions to the global supply chain, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine caused global fertilizer prices to increase significantly from 2021 to 2022. These events raised concerns that fertilizer application would be reduced, which could decrease production and increase food insecurity, but price shocks appear to have had a limited impact on fertilizer use.

**Figure 4: Trends in International Fertilizer Prices According to Nutrient**



Source: [Food Security Portal](#).

Note: K=Potassic fertilizers; N=Nitrogenous fertilizers; P=Phosphatic fertilizers; NPK=Combined Index

The surge in fertilizer prices was primarily attributed to rising energy prices and export restrictions implemented by major producing countries such as China and Russia. Energy prices, particularly for oil and natural gas, greatly influence fertilizer production costs, and their rise throughout 2021 and 2022 caused an increase in global fertilizer prices. These fertilizer export restrictions, implemented before the invasion of Ukraine, led to a further spike in prices. Meanwhile, events occurring after the invasion began, such as temporary EU sanctions on Belarus and Russia and disruptions in Black Sea trade routes, also tightened global fertilizer supplies.

Despite rising prices, global fertilizer demand declined only modestly during the 2022/23 crop cycle, with demand falling to 192 million tons—from 200 million tons in the preceding cycle but still above the 10-year average. It is expected that global demand will increase slightly in 2023/24 to 195 million tons, which suggests that, despite the



steep increase in input costs, farmers worldwide were able to absorb the higher costs, especially in the context of generally favorable harvest prospects and high crop prices.

Analysis of urea imports, the most used fertilizer, illustrates that some countries appeared to be affected far more than others. Of major crop-producing countries, Argentina and Thailand were hit particularly hard (Figure 5), but urea imports into the United States increased from 2020, with one possible reason being that fertilizer input costs accounted for a smaller share of overall farm operating costs, limiting the impact of their higher prices.

**Figure 5: Urea Imports of Major Crop-Producing Countries, 2022**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Import volume (MT)</b>	<b>2020-2022 %chg</b>
Argentina	892,582	-19.0%
Brazil	7,091,672	-0.5%
India	10,101,039	-9.4%
Thailand	1,767,792	-24.6%
United States	4,896,646	7.3%

Source: [IFPRI](#).

Low- and Middle-Income Countries felt the impact of high fertilizer prices more acutely, with import volumes declining drastically in sub-Saharan Africa in response to higher prices (Figure 6). It is likely that higher input costs relative to crop prices reduced the earnings of smallholder farmers in these countries.

**Figure 6: Urea Imports of Selected African Countries, 2022**

Country	Import volume (MT)	2020-2022 %chg
Benin	10,509	-85.4%
Burundi	123	-58.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	101,264	2.7%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	9,091	-19.8%
Ethiopia	501,853	-13.3%
Malawi	99,128	-
Ghana	9,411	-81.6%
Kenya	80,639	-44.9%
Senegal	81,614	10.0%
Zambia	184,348	-18.4%

Source: IFPRI.

### **Assessing the Impact of the 2023/24 Drought in Southern Africa and Mitigation Strategies**

[As highlighted in a recent IFPRI blog](#), parts of Southern Africa have been reeling under the grip of a severe drought since late 2023, exacerbated by the ongoing El Niño Southern Oscillation. This has resulted in plummeting harvests, prompted disaster declarations in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and affected countries across the region. Dwindling maize yields pose a grave threat to food security for millions of households reliant on this staple for a significant portion of their daily calorie intake.

Despite the grim situation, some factors could alleviate the food security crisis stemming from the drought, including availability of ample stocks from above-average harvests in the preceding years and the prospect of more-favorable weather conditions in the upcoming crop year.

The adverse effects of El Niño on rainfall and crop conditions in southern Africa have been considerable. The dearth of rainfall from late January to mid-March has desiccated soils, spiked daytime temperatures, and ravaged crops



across the region. February and March witnessed some of the driest conditions on record, exacerbating the situation. The absence of timely, adequate rainfall, especially crucial for rainfed maize crops, has led to reports of irreversible damage to crops in various countries.

The ongoing drought, a predictable albeit severe consequence of the typical El Niño cycle, has increased the probability of drought in several southern African nations. Reports from various monitoring agencies had forewarned of the potential for a decrease in job opportunities and below-normal harvests, which has indeed occurred, with many regions facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity conditions.

Although the impact of the drought has been widespread, major production regions such as South Africa and southern Malawi have been less severely affected, although it is estimated that South Africa's maize yields are 17 percent below expectations, with significant reductions expected in production of yellow maize used for animal consumption and white maize for human consumption.

South Africa, the primary maize exporter in the region, faces significant challenges due to the drought. It is projected that maize exports will decline substantially, raising concerns about meeting the needs of other countries in southern Africa. Importing nations such as Zimbabwe may need to explore alternatives beyond the region to fulfill their requirements. In addition, macroeconomic challenges in some countries have exacerbated inflationary pressures, complicating the situation.

Although immediate relief for maize crops seems unlikely this season, prospects for next year appear more promising with the anticipated development of La Niña conditions. La Niña is often associated with above-normal precipitation and greater maize yields in southern Africa. This presents an opportunity to use available stocks to meet current consumption needs and then replenishing supplies during the upcoming crop season.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

In East and Southern Africa, food insecurity, including famine, continues to rise because of ongoing conflicts and extreme weather events. An estimated 75 million people will be food insecure by October 2024. The projected East and southern Africa hotspots (IPC Phase 4+) are in Sudan (17 million people), Ethiopia (15 million), South Sudan (9 million), and Somalia (3.5 million). Continued fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces has driven most of Sudan into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. As the lean season progresses, risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) is expected to emerge in parts of West Darfur and among the 6.6 million displaced population more broadly. Prices of staple cereals and livestock continue to rise in most markets. In Ethiopia, it is expected that food security will worsen in conflict- and drought-affected areas until October, when the onset of the *meher* harvest will begin to alleviate food insecurity. In South Sudan, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions will persist in many areas given a high returnee burden, severe flooding under projected La Niña conditions, deteriorating economic conditions, and a likely increase in violent conflict before the December 2024 elections. There is risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in parts of north-central Unity and Upper Nile if flooding and conflict

converge to isolate households and restrict mobility to search for food, particularly in areas hosting high numbers of returnees with limited coping capacity. In Somalia, it is likely that seasonal flooding in riverine areas will cause localized displacement and crop losses. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions will persist among some internally displaced persons, including in the conflict-affected Sool region.

The ongoing drought brought about by the current El Niño has driven countries in southern Africa to declare national emergencies and disasters, including Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Most recently, Zimbabwe declared a disaster for agriculture and appealed for USD 2 billion to reduce food insecurity. More than 2.7 million people (one-sixth of the country's population) are food insecure because of low yields. The drought has worsened water and pasture conditions across the country, and farmers are increasingly destocking their livestock. The government has identified 1,488,523 million cattle (28 percent of Zimbabwe's herd) as being at high risk because of drought. Zimbabwe's declaration follows the actions of Malawi and Zambia. In February, Zambia declared a national disaster and emergency over prolonged drought and a recent cholera outbreak. The drought has destroyed nearly half of the 2.2 million hectares planted with maize and affected more than 1 million farming households. In March, Malawi declared a disaster over drought in 23 of its 28 districts. A preliminary assessment found that 44 percent of maize crops have failed or been affected by the drought, with 2 million households directly affected. Scientists have recently predicted a short transition period between El Niño and La Niña, during which dry conditions could prolong the drought in the region.

## ***East Asia and the Pacific***

[Food insecurity in the Asia-Pacific region is expected to stay high](#), with climate shocks such as the ongoing El Niño decreasing crop yields. Nearly half of the Asia-Pacific region faces significant physical climate and water management risks, with many countries lacking resilience because of social and governance challenges. Among Southeast Asian countries, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and the Philippines have greater exposure and less resilience to shocks. [Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam](#) are most at risk from climate shocks, with Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand having moderate exposure. Despite a general decline in food prices from their 2022 peaks, rice prices remain high in the region, exacerbated by small harvests and export restrictions. Several countries, such as Indonesia and the Philippines, have introduced policy measures, including stockpiling and bilateral negotiations (e.g., between [the Philippines and Vietnam](#) and [between Cambodia and Indonesia](#)) to mitigate food security risks. Current policy measures in the region may mitigate but cannot fully offset food security risk. Encouraging new companies and financial institutions to enter agriculture-related sectors could increase farm productivity and crop yields.

The nature of food security challenges is specific to countries in the region. In the Philippines, the U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts [a 14 percent increase in rice imports for 2024](#), reaching 4.1 million tonnes, because of an estimated decrease in local production, of 12.3 million tons. In 2023, [82 percent of the Philippines' rice imports came from Vietnam](#), with the rest from India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Thailand. The [National Food Authority \(NFA\), under the Rice Tariffication Law, is mandated to maintain a nine-day consumption buffer stock of 330,000 tonnes from local sources](#) but achieved only 2.3 percent of its paddy procurement target in February because private

traders offered farmers higher prices. [To support farmers and increase procurement, the NFA has raised paddy prices for the second time under the current administration and is revising its distribution methods, including through auction-based releases.](#) The new prices will be province specific and range between pesos (PhP) 17 to PhP 23 (USD 0.30-0.40) per kilogram for fresh or wet paddy and PhP 23 to PhP 30 (USD 0.40-0.53) per kilogram for dry paddy. [Previously, the buying price for dry paddy was set at PhP 19-23 \(USD 0.33-0.40\), and the national average price was PhP 26.90 \(USD 0.47\), although traders offered between PhP 27 and PhP 30 \(USD 0.47-0.53\).](#) According to analysts, [the new NFA paddy prices, limited to fulfilling buffer stock, are unlikely to lead to higher retail prices, because traders already pay more at the farmgate.](#) The NFA council has also approved a PhP 10 billion (USD 175 million) modernization plan to increase its capacity to process and store rice. In Myanmar, the [United Nations Development Programme People's Pulse Survey 2023](#) indicates that household incomes have stagnated or declined since January 2023, with 57 percent of respondents seeing no change and 30 percent experiencing a decrease. The middle class is contracting, with median incomes hovering near the survival minimum expenditure basket. The labor market remains weak, with widespread wage stagnation and job losses, and half of all households lack a secondary income source. By the end of 2023, 49.7 percent of Myanmar's population was living below the national poverty line, a significant increase from 24.8 percent in 2017. Concurrently, in March 2024, [wholesale prices for Emata rice decreased](#) slightly after the secondary rice harvest, yet prices were still 46 percent higher than the previous year. In the Lao PDR, [annual inflation reached 24.9 percent in March 2024.](#) According to the [World Bank Rapid Monitoring Phone Surveys](#) (January-February 2024), workers are increasingly moving from services to other sectors that are less affected by inflation, such as agriculture and manufacturing. An increase in own-food production during the pandemic and periods of high inflation, rising demand for agricultural exports, and greater returns on agriculture than on non-farm businesses or wage employment largely drove the shift toward agriculture. The proportion of households engaged in agriculture rose from 73 percent to 90 percent between the 2019/20 and 2023 cropping seasons, with low-income crop producers more likely to engage in commercial agriculture (63 percent of bottom 40 percent, compared with 58 percent of the overall population). Cassava is the major cash crop, grown by 42 percent of low-income crop producers. In contrast, crop producers from the top 60 percent are more likely to grow vegetables and fruit for their own consumption. In addition to own-food production, households are addressing food inflation by finding cheaper food alternatives and seeking additional employment or loans. Low-income families are particularly affected, meaning that inequality could rise while development progress reverses.

## **Europe and Central Asia**

[Members of the European Parliament approve trade support measures for Ukraine with protection for EU farmers.](#)

On April 23, Parliament endorsed the extension of temporary trade liberalization measures for Ukraine, while protecting EU farmers. With 428 votes in favor, 131 against and 44 abstentions, Members of the European Parliament backed extending the suspension of import duties and quotas on Ukrainian agricultural products for another year, until 5 June 2025, to support the country amidst Russia's invasion. Under the new regulation, the European Commission can take swift action and impose any measures it deems necessary should there be significant disruption to the EU market or the markets of one or more EU member states due to Ukrainian imports (e.g., wheat). As part of reinforced safeguard measures to protect EU farmers, the Commission can trigger an

emergency brake for particularly sensitive agricultural products, namely poultry, eggs, sugar, oats, groats, maize, and honey. If imports of these products surpass the average of import volumes recorded in the second half of 2021, and all of 2022 and 2023, tariffs can be re-imposed. As part of the agreement on these new rules, the Commission pledged to launch talks with Ukraine on permanent trade liberalization soon, and keep the Parliament closely engaged in the process.

[Kazakhstan extends ban on wheat imports for another 6 months](#). Order No. 125 of the Minister of Agriculture of Kazakhstan dated April 11, 2024, banned the import of wheat into Kazakhstan, including from the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) member states, by road, water, and rail. The only exception to this ban is rail deliveries to poultry and flour mills exclusively for production and consumption, not subject to sale on the domestic and foreign markets. The temporary ban will be introduced on April 12, 2024, for a period of 6 months. Furthermore, the domestic market boasts ample reserves of both food and fodder; As of April 1, 2024, [reserves of grain and legumes in Kazakhstan exceeded 10.5 million tons, of which 8.4 million tons were wheat](#). Of the total volume of grain, food reserves amount to more than 6.9 million tons, seeds more than 1.1 million tons and fodder more than 2.3 million tons. There were more than 6 million tons of food wheat in storage, more than 933 thousand tons in the seed fund, and more than 1.4 million tons of forage.

### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

The latest [domestic food price warnings from the Food and Agriculture Organization \(April 12, 2024\)](#) are [high for wheat flour in Argentina](#), where prices rose more than 11 percent month on month in February 2024. In Argentina, food prices continued to rise in a difficult macroeconomic context aggravated by the currency devaluation. In February 2024, the annual food inflation rate was about 300 percent at the national level.

Based on the [latest update from the Famine Early Warning System Network about the situation in Haiti](#), the food and nutrition security situation is critical, with political instability, economic challenges, and natural disasters exacerbating the crisis. The violence and logistical disruptions in March reduced market supply and increased food prices, pushing more Port-au-Prince households into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. Chronic malnutrition affects around 22 percent of children under five, and clean water and sanitation are scarce. Despite ongoing efforts to address these issues, the combination of violence and instability continues to threaten the food security and nutrition of Haitians.

[OXFAM's March 2024 evaluation of the Dry Corridor](#) in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras showed that 17.4 percent of households experienced moderate or severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) during the key maize and bean harvest period (October-November). Despite higher incomes from seasonal work such as coffee harvesting, factors such as El Niño and rising food prices have led to a significant need for food aid. Female-headed households are 5.7 percent more likely to face food insecurity than male-headed households, with disparities more pronounced in Honduras. Educational levels correlate inversely with food insecurity, highlighting that education is a critical factor in mitigating food insecurity risks.

## **Middle East and North Africa**

According to the latest IPC analysis, [95 percent of Gazans are experiencing Crisis or worse \(IPC Phase 3+\) food insecurity](#), and famine is imminent, especially in the northern governorates. Aid workers say that insufficient aid is [reaching the Gaza Strip](#). Updates on food security in the West Bank remain scarce. Tension between Israeli settlers and Palestinians in the West Bank has been surging, leading to [agricultural equipment being destroyed](#). It is likely that [greater restrictions on movement](#) are increasing the food insecurity of Palestinian households in the West Bank.

Outgoing Prime Minister Mikati disclosed the severe impact of nearly six months of Israeli strikes on southern Lebanon, proposing to declare it an agricultural disaster zone. He stated that 800 hectares of land were entirely damaged, approximately 34,000 head of livestock were killed, and around 75 percent of local farmers lost their primary source of income. Mikati sought immediate assistance from UN representatives and ambassadors of countries that traditionally support Lebanon to address the urgent situation. The devastation in the agricultural sector is likely to have long-lasting consequences, with losses reaching several billion dollars, according to outgoing Minister of Agriculture Abbas Hajj Hassan. The U.S. Agency for International Development has announced an additional USD 67 million in humanitarian aid for Lebanon, targeting vulnerable populations in Lebanon, including Lebanese and Syrian communities.

[In Syria, prices of agricultural products increased](#), driven by the significant increase in transportation fees for food commodities, agricultural products, and agricultural inputs, most notably for shipment of greenhouse-produced fresh vegetables from the coastal area. This is because of the new arrangement of providing transportation vehicles with diesel fuel at the non-subsidized price of 11,880 Syrian pounds per liter. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform continued to support the agricultural sector by providing urea fertilizer for wheat production this winter cropping season, estimated at 100,000 tons.

Minister of Agriculture Khaled Al Hanifat stated that Jordan is [intensifying its efforts to combat food waste](#) as part of the national initiative "No to Food Waste" launched in November 2022; [101 kilograms of food is wasted per person each year in Jordan, or 1.1 million tons in total](#), which could sustain the food needs of 1.5 million people for a year. Jordan's goal is to achieve 50 percent less food loss and waste by 2030. Meanwhile, [food prices have risen for eight consecutive months](#).

In Libya, [prices of essential goods, especially food items](#), have been rising. The full basket cost was 6 percent in February in January.

Egypt's month-on-month headline and food inflation fell markedly in March 2024, to 0.5 percent and —0.6 percent, respectively, and year-on-year headline and food inflation decreased somewhat but remained high, at 33.1 percent and 42.0 percent, respectively. Increases in food prices, but also a likely delay in recording an increase in gasoline and diesel prices of 8 to 21 percent, primarily drove the downside inflation surprise. [Minister of Supply and Internal Trade of Egypt Ali Moselhi announced that a higher committee will be formed in the upcoming days to monitor the price of bread](#) because flour prices have decreased by around 35 percent. Meanwhile, governorates started



[receiving local wheat](#) from farmers nationwide and are hoping to receive 3.5 million tonnes of the staple crop during the 2024 wheat supply season. Egypt's consumes approximately 18 million tonnes of wheat annually, half of which is used to produce subsidized bread.

## **West and Central Africa**

According to recently reported projections of food insecurity in West Africa, most areas in the region will remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) conditions until September 2024. In West Africa and the Sahel, 37.1 million people (38.1 million including Cameroon) are acutely food and nutrition insecure (Cadre Harmonisé Phase 3+). [This could rise to 49.5 million \(52.5 million including Cameroon\) between June and August 2024.](#) In zones experiencing civil insecurity—including the far north of Cameroon; much of northern Chad; parts of northern Nigeria; and the Liptako Gourma area where the borders of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger meet—Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions will persist until May and likely spread to other parts of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria from June to September 2024. In the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon, with the new harvest, food insecurity will decrease slightly from June-July onwards. The Loroum, Oudalan, Soum, and Yagha provinces of Burkina Faso; the Menaka region of Mali; and the inaccessible local government areas of Abadam, Guzamala, and Marte in northeastern Nigeria are experiencing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. Emergency food insecurity is expected to remain in these areas until September because of dwindling household food stocks and limited access to markets and humanitarian aid. [Emergency conditions will also spread to Séno Province and other parts of northern Burkina Faso by June, with conditions worsening during the lean season.](#)

The 2023/24 agricultural season in the Sahel and West Africa ended with cereal production reaching 77 million tonnes, 0.6 percent less than during the previous season but 4.0 percent higher than the 5-year average. The slight dip in regional cereal production is mainly due to significant decreases in three countries affected by prolonged dry spells and flooding: Chad (–7.2 percent), Nigeria (–5.7 percent), and Niger (–5.5 percent). Regional root and tuber production reached 206 million tonnes, 4 percent more than in the previous season and 8 percent higher than the five-year average. [Production of cash crops generally increased in the region, except for cowpea, Bambara groundnut, coffee, and cocoa, which all experienced decreases ranging from 6 to 13 percent from last year.](#)

## **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 22, 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.

Although efforts are made to ensure accuracy, data from third-party sources may be subject to discrepancies or revisions. Users are encouraged to exercise caution and cross-reference information when making decisions based on the provided data.

**Note:** The names of countries used herein are taken directly from the source and do not reflect any views, opinions, or endorsements by the World Bank. These country names are used solely for the purpose of accuracy and reference within the context of the provided material.

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1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433  
Telephone: 202-473-1000  
Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

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