

# Food Security

## UPDATE

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

Update June 27, 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

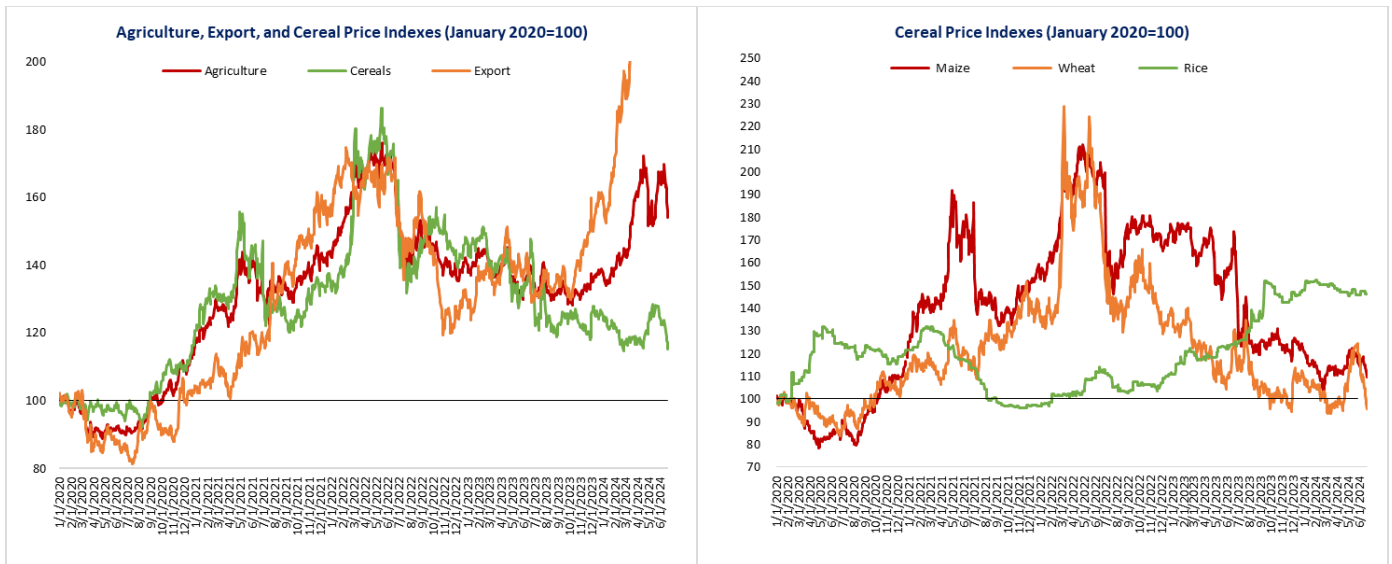
- Since the last update on May 30, 2024, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 8 percent, 10 percent, and 9 percent lower, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low- and middle-income countries.
- In the [latest Hunger Hotspots report](#) covering the period between June and October 2024, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) have issued a joint warning about the escalating food insecurity crisis in 18 critical hotspots comprising 17 countries or territories and one regional cluster.
- A [new report](#) from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) confirms that the food insecurity situation in Gaza continues to be catastrophic. A high risk of famine will persist across the whole Gaza Strip as long as conflict continues, and humanitarian access is restricted.
- [The AMIS Market Monitor for June 2024](#) highlights the initial forecasts for global cereal production released in May, underscoring significant uncertainty because planting of many crops is pending in the Northern hemisphere.

### GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JUNE 25, 2024)

#### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

Since the last update on May 30, 2024, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 8 percent, 10 percent, and 9 percent lower, respectively. A fall in cocoa (16 percent) and cotton (11 percent) prices drove the decrease in the export price index. Maize and wheat prices closed 8 percent and 23 percent lower, respectively, and rice closed at the same level. Maize prices are 28 percent lower, wheat prices 8 percent higher, and rice prices 18 percent higher on a year-on-year basis. Maize prices are 10 percent higher, wheat prices 5 percent lower, and rice prices 46 percent higher than in January 2020 (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

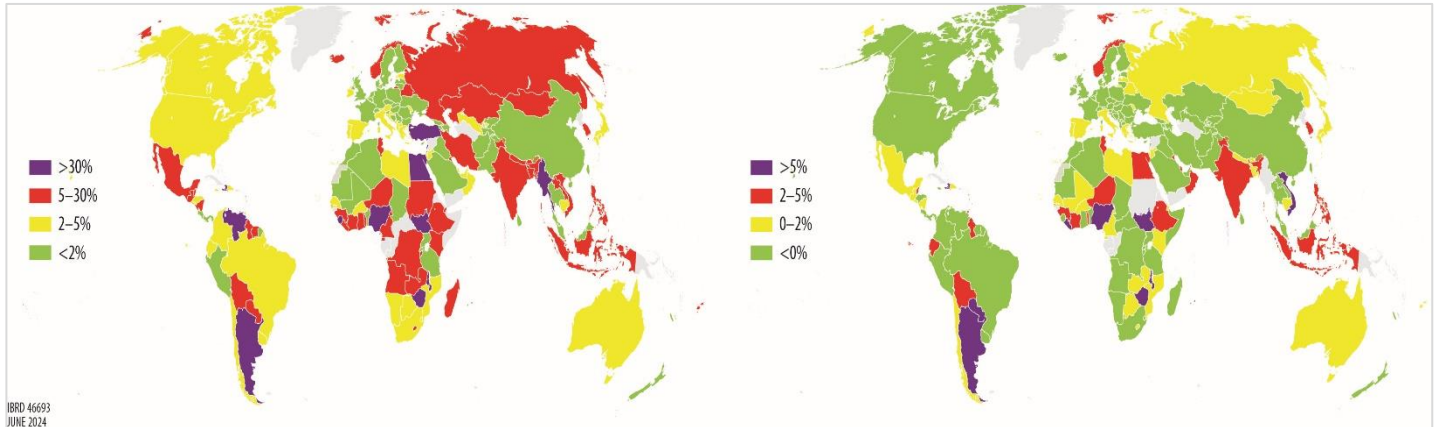
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2020, to June 23, 2024. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

### 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 February and May 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 59.1 percent of low-income countries (no change since the last update on May 30, 2024), 63.0 percent of lower-middle-income countries (no change), 36.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (5.0 percentage points higher), and 10.9 percent of high-income countries (3.6 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 46.7 percent of the 167 countries for which the food CPI and overall CPI 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 February and May 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 February to May 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	289	South Sudan	164
South Sudan	186	Zimbabwe	48
Zimbabwe	105	Liberia	16
Türkiye	70	Argentina	13
Myanmar	54	Haiti	11
Venezuela	54	Viet Nam	10
Malawi	41	Malawi	8
Nigeria	41	Nigeria	7
Haiti	39	Bahrain	7
Palestinian Territories	36	Paraguay	6

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

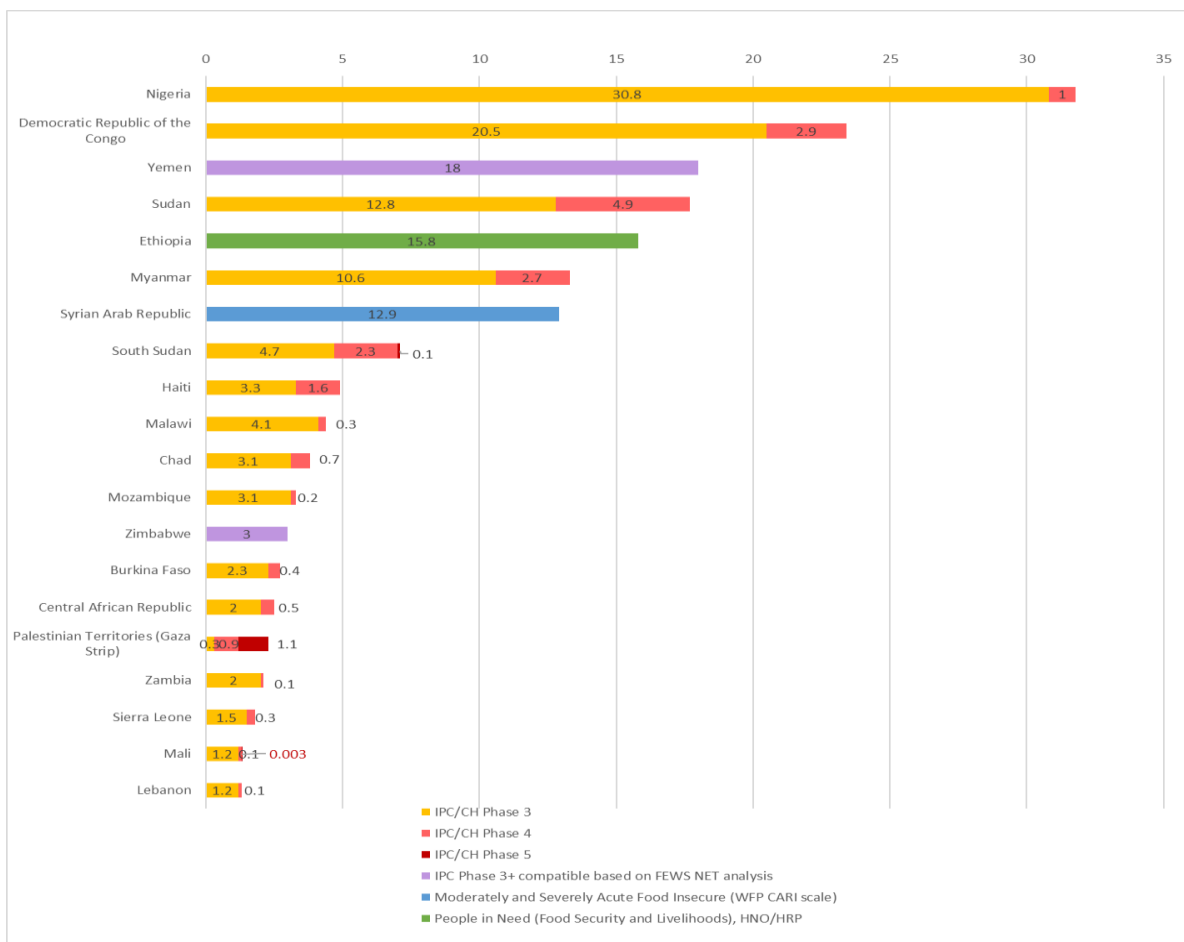
Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from February to May 2024 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

## EMERGING ISSUES

### FAO and WFP Warn of Escalating Food Insecurity Crisis in 18 Critical Hotspots

In the [latest Hunger Hotspots report](#) covering the period between June and October 2024, the FAO and WFP have issued a joint warning about the escalating food insecurity crisis in 18 critical hotspots, comprising 17 countries or territories and one regional cluster (Figure 3). Mali, the Palestinian Territories, South Sudan, and Sudan are of the highest concern, and Haiti is newly added because of escalating violence by non-state armed groups. These areas are experiencing famine or are at severe risk, requiring urgent action to prevent catastrophic conditions.

**Figure 3: Number of People in Acute Food Insecurity in Hunger Hotspots (Millions)**



Source: FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots June-October 2024

Sudan, [highlighted in a recent International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\) blog](#), faces an escalating food insecurity crisis, as warned by the United Nations, worsened by ongoing conflict and economic decline. According

to [the most recent IPC analysis](#), more than half the population (25.6 million people) is expected to be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse conditions from June to September 2024—coinciding with the lean season—with risk of famine in 14 areas. During this period, 755,000 people will be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) across 10 states. Additionally, 8.5 million people (18 percent of the population) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) condition. Rural communities are especially affected because of disrupted farming and skyrocketing food prices driven by hyperinflation. The conflict has exacerbated these challenges, further limiting access to affordable food. With 9.2 million people displaced since mid-2023, urgent humanitarian aid is crucial to prevent famine and severe malnutrition, particularly in children.

Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (particularly its eastern provinces), Myanmar, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen are also identified as hotspots of very high concern. These regions face significant levels of acute food insecurity exacerbated by worsening factors such as conflict, displacement, and economic instability. Recent additions to the list include the Central African Republic, Lebanon, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Zambia, and Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, and Zimbabwe continue to face acute hunger.

Conflict, leading to widespread displacement, destruction of food systems, and restricted humanitarian access, remains the primary cause of food insecurity in many hotspots. The conflict in Gaza is expected to worsen conditions there, potentially leading to famine by May 2024. In the Middle East and North Africa, Lebanon and Syria are facing increasing challenges due to regional conflict dynamics.

The Central Sahel is experiencing heightened instability, with rising violence affecting civilians and displacing populations. Similarly, withdrawal of UN peacekeeping missions from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and Somalia could exacerbate security vacuums exploited by non-state armed groups, further endangering civilian populations.

Economic challenges, including high debt levels and geopolitical tensions, compound the crisis, preventing governments from adequately supporting vulnerable populations. Climate variability, including the anticipated La Niña phenomenon, poses additional risks such as flooding and drought, affecting agricultural production and livelihoods in several countries.

The report emphasizes the critical need for expanded humanitarian assistance in all 18 hotspots to protect livelihoods and increase access to food. Early intervention is crucial to mitigate food gaps and prevent further deterioration into famine conditions. The international community is urged to invest in integrated solutions that address the multifaceted causes of food insecurity, ensuring sustainable support beyond emergency responses to build resilience and stability in affected regions.

### ***New IPC Report Calls for Immediate Actions to Prevent Famine***

A [new report](#) from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) confirms that a high risk of famine persists across the whole Gaza Strip as long as conflict continues and humanitarian access is restricted. The IPC acute food insecurity analysis conducted in February 2024 projected that famine would likely occur in the northern

governorates by the end of May, based on the assumption that conflict would persist with the same intensity and humanitarian access would remain very low. Although with some disruptions, in March and April the amount of food deliveries and nutrition services provided to the northern governorates increased. These appear to have temporarily alleviated conditions in the northern governorates. In this context, the available evidence does not indicate that famine is currently occurring, according to the report. In the southern governorates, the situation deteriorated following renewed hostilities in early May. Over one million people have been displaced since the start of the Rafah offensive on 6 May.

The report finds that 96% of the population, equivalent to 2.15 million people, face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), with 495,000 individuals experiencing catastrophic levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) through September 2024. [According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ongoing hostilities have caused more than 37,000 deaths, 85,000 injuries, and displacement of nearly 2 million people](#), damaged or destroyed almost 60 percent of the buildings, and devastated assets and infrastructure indispensable to survival, including across the food, health, and water systems.

The gravity of the situation is a reminder of the urgent need to make sure food and other supplies reach all people in Gaza. Only the cessation of hostilities in conjunction with sustained humanitarian access to the entire Gaza Strip can reduce the risk of a famine occurring in the Gaza Strip, according to the report. Life-saving humanitarian assistance must be delivered safely and equitably, focusing on acute food insecurity, WASH services, health needs and maintaining malnutrition prevention and treatment services across the region. Additionally, efforts should restore market systems, support local production, and rehabilitate agricultural sectors to enhance food security and resilience in the long term. Read: [WBG Statement on IPC Report Regarding Food Security Situation in Gaza](#)

### ***AMIS Market Monitor June 2024 Highlights Global Cereal and Vegetable Oil Trends***

[The AMIS Market Monitor for June 2024](#) highlights the initial forecasts for global cereal production released in May, underscoring significant uncertainty due to pending planting of many crops in the Northern hemisphere. The report scrutinizes the validity of early projections for 2024/25 wheat production, now challenged by adverse weather conditions such as drought and prolonged frost in key Russian regions that affect yield expectations. Consequently, world wheat export prices rose in May, driven by mounting concerns over production constraints, particularly in the Black Sea region. Given wheat's critical role as a staple food with limited substitutes, importing nations are closely monitoring developments for potential impacts on food security.

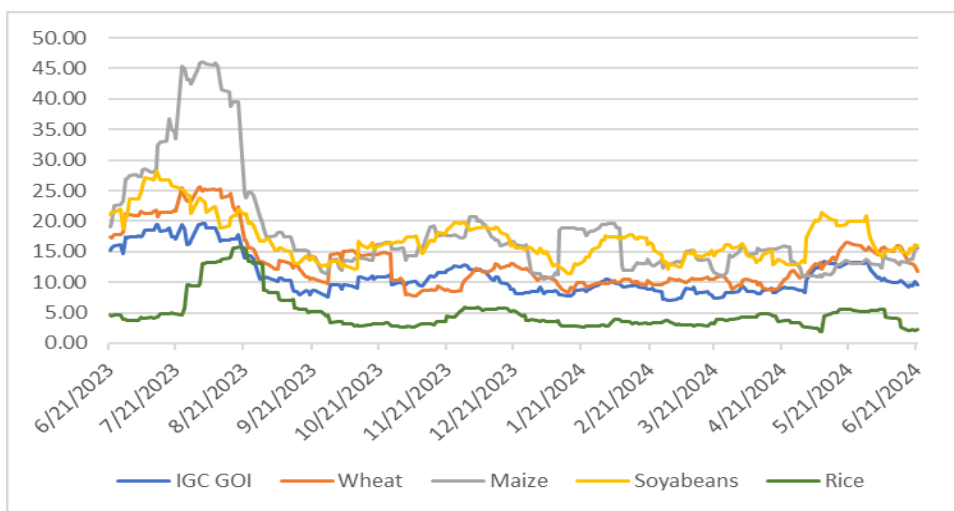
In 2024, it is estimated that production will be 0.1 percent lower than in 2023, with potential declines expected in the European Union, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom offset by increases in Australia, Canada, India, and the United States. Maize production is forecasted to be 1.3 percent lower than in 2023, driven by reductions in Brazil, South Africa, Ukraine, and the United States, although Argentina and the European Union anticipate larger harvests. Rice production for 2024/25 is tentatively projected to grow by 0.9 percent year on year to achieve a new peak, bolstered by robust plantings and greater yield. Additionally, soybean production in 2024/25 is set to reach a

record high, driven by expanded cultivation areas in Argentina, Brazil, and the United States, assuming favorable weather conditions persist.

In the Northern hemisphere, winter wheat harvesting coincides with the completion of spring wheat sowing, and in the Southern hemisphere, sowing is underway. Maize harvesting in southern regions such as Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa is advancing amid varied conditions, and northern regions are actively sowing. Conditions for rice cultivation are favorable in Bangladesh and China, with Southeast Asia transitioning between dry- and wet-season crops. Southern hemisphere soybean harvesting faces mixed conditions, whereas in the Northern hemisphere, sowing is proceeding under favorable weather.

In May, global commodity markets witnessed significant movements across several key sectors (Figure 4). Wheat export prices surged dramatically because of mounting concerns over production in the Northern hemisphere, particularly in the Black Sea region, exacerbated by attacks on shipping infrastructure in Russia and Ukraine. Average Grains and Oilseeds Index wheat sub-index values spiked by 11 percent to an 8-month high, with Russia and Ukraine experiencing firmer market conditions amidst domestic price increases and supply constraints. In maize markets, prices rose for the third consecutive month, driven by production uncertainties and spillover effects from wheat. Ukraine led the gains, with tightened old crop supplies amid an increase in shipments, and Argentina saw higher prices because disease pressures are affecting exportable surplus. Rice prices also increased globally, with tightening supplies boosting quotations in Thailand and Vietnam despite softer prices in India influenced by subdued demand and new crop arrivals. Soybean prices climbed by 6 percent on average, influenced by concerns over production and logistics in Brazil after flooding in Rio Grande do Sul that disrupted harvesting and port operations. Solid demand from Chinese processors supported Brazilian offers, and U.S. prices faced pressure from soft export demand but gained support from developments in South America.

**Figure 4: International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index**



Source: AMIS Market Monitor, International Grains Council Top of Form

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

An estimated [73 million](#) people in East and Southern Africa will be food insecure by December 2024. The [projected East and Southern Africa hotspots](#) (IPC Phase 4+) are Sudan (16 million), Ethiopia (12 million), South Sudan (8 million), and Somalia (3.5 million). In [Sudan](#), escalation of fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces on multiple fronts is resulting in massive displacement, civilian deaths and injuries, and further loss of livelihoods amid deteriorating economic conditions, especially in North Darfur. According to the [Sudan Mobility Update](#), the protracted and newly internally displaced population has risen to nearly 10 million people, and refugee outflows reached approximately 2.1 million by the end of May. [Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\) and Emergency \(IPC Phase 4\)](#) conditions are widespread across Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Khartoum, Al Jazirah, Kassala, and parts of the southeast. The number of people facing [Catastrophe \(IPC Phase 5\)](#) conditions is expected to escalate significantly toward the peak of the lean season (August/September) in areas with high concentrations of displaced and conflict-affected households in hard-to-reach areas. In [Ethiopia](#), Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) and Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes are ongoing and expected to persist through September in many areas of northern Ethiopia and parts of the pastoral south and southeast because of continued humanitarian food assistance. [Emergency \(IPC Phase 4\) and Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\)](#) conditions are expected in households where humanitarian food assistance is less available. In [Tigray](#), more-extreme outcomes are anticipated if humanitarian food assistance and social support substantially decline or are disrupted for an extended period before the harvest in October. Nationally, the February to May 2024 [belg rainfall season has been largely favorable](#), facilitating [belg](#) crop development, land preparation, and planting of long-cycle [meher](#) crops such as maize, sorghum, and groundnuts. In [South Sudan](#), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions persist in 28 counties, and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) conditions are likely in Pibor County of Greater Pibor Administrative Area. [Catastrophe \(IPC Phase 5\)](#) conditions are also expected among returnee households in transit sites with few to no assets and minimum capacity to cope. [Livestock production](#) in South Sudan continues to face challenges related to inadequate pasture, heat stress, cattle raiding, and limited veterinary services resulting in poor body conditions in most pastoral and agropastoral areas. In [Somalia](#), staple food availability is generally normal across the country, and cereal prices are stable or rising seasonally amid dwindling stocks during the April-to-June agricultural lean season. [Food security is increasing](#) in most pastoral areas with better livestock body conditions amid enhanced pasture and water regeneration. In most agropastoral areas, [Stressed \(IPC Phase 2\) or Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\)](#) conditions are expected through September, although continued flooding and poor progress of the April-to-June rains will likely [delay the 2024 main gu harvest](#) and result in below-average yields.

### *East Asia and the Pacific*

High production costs pose a challenge for agricultural production in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Myanmar, although favorable harvests in Myanmar have helped stabilize rice prices. In Myanmar, [a recent IFPRI report concluded that the ongoing conflict continues to raise security concerns for farmers, affecting farming practices and profitability](#). Between January and March 2024, 31 percent of farmers reported feeling insecure, 22 percent expressed serious security concerns about moving around, and 11 percent indicated fear of storing produce



at home because of the risk of confiscation or destruction. Despite this, agricultural inputs were accessible during the 2023 monsoon, illustrating private sector resilience, although prices rose from the previous year. Scarcity of fuel, critical for farming operations, was a major challenge, with one-quarter of farmers facing limited availability, especially in conflict zones such as Chin, Kayah, and Rakhine. Rakhine was particularly affected, with 81 percent of farmers experiencing fuel shortages. Crop prices generally increased—with paddy prices up by 64 percent—leading to higher incomes for most farmers, although those in remote, conflict-ridden areas struggled with higher input costs and lower or similar output prices affecting their profitability and welfare. On a more positive note, [Myanmar had harvested 720,000 hectares of dry-season rice by May 2024, about 65 percent of the sown area, yielding more than 3.9 million tonnes at 5.5 tonnes per hectare, marking a yield increase from the previous year](#). Despite extreme heat, the dry-season rice harvest is progressing well. Because of the favorable harvest, [Emata rice wholesale prices in May 2024 were stable for a second month](#) after a rise from November 2023 to February 2024, although prices remained 30 percent higher than the previous year because of high input costs, transport challenges, market disruptions from conflict, and strong demand from China. [In Lao PDR](#), farmers and producers are facing higher production costs because of rising fuel prices; depreciation of the kip; and the cost of imported machinery, fertilizers, and animal feed. Demand for beef is growing, but small-scale farmers are encountering obstacles in meeting this demand. The government is working to increase cattle exports to China but is hindered by quarantine conditions and fees at the border. Efforts are underway to address these challenges, with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry seeking to reduce fees and expedite cattle checks to facilitate exports. The government plans to encourage construction of modern abattoirs and processing of frozen meat products to add value to cattle exports.

In Fiji, rising food prices in late 2023 prompted concerns and adverse coping strategies in households, disproportionately affecting rural regions. Results from the WFP remote household survey conducted in September and October 2023 indicated that 53 percent of households in Fiji considered high food prices to be a top concern (WFP Market and Price Monitoring Bulletin Fiji - Annual Review 2023). In Bua, Macuata, Ra, and Rotuma provinces, 70 percent of surveyed households cited high food prices as their main worry. Food inflation in Fiji peaked at 12 percent in November 2023, with notable annual price hikes in potatoes (27 percent), canned tuna (16 percent), and noodles (14 percent). Onion and corned beef prices also increased by 10 percent year over year. Nearly 40 percent of households in Fiji used some form of negative coping strategy to access basic essential needs. Lack of affordability of basic necessities affected vulnerable households' consumption patterns, dietary choices, and decisions regarding frequency and diversity of meals, forcing households to opt for cheaper, less-nutritious food. Rural households, who constitute 62 percent of the poor, were found to be especially vulnerable to volatile staple food prices.

## **Europe and Central Asia**

[The European Commission published its latest forecasts on EU production, trade, and domestic use of a broad range of feed protein sources](#). Based on available data for 2023/24, it is estimated that feed demand remains stable at 71 million tonnes of crude protein. EU self-sufficiency for all sources of protein is expected to be 75 percent. The European Union remains fully sufficient in roughage, and it is the main source of feed protein, representing 41 percent of total EU feed use. The share of all oilseed meals accounts for 27 percent of total feed protein use in the

European Union, and the share of cereals accounts for 21 percent, although for oilseed meals, the European Union produces only 27 percent of what it needs to feed its livestock. Considering that, for certain feed proteins, the European Union relies on imports, the commission published a study on opportunities to diversify protein sources and limitations on doing so. The choice of feed protein for livestock production depends on several factors, with competitiveness being the main one. Profitability and strong value chains remain central to developing protein production in the European Union. Reducing dependence on feed imports can contribute to EU strategic autonomy and ensure a more resilient and autonomous EU food system while improving sustainability.

Between June 19, 2024, and June 5, 2025, Ukrainian oats will be imported into the European Union within the tariff quota from the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) in place since 2016 between the two parties. The automatic reintroduction of this tariff quota is a result of revised autonomous trade measures in place since June 6, 2024, which include [an emergency brake for several products](#), including oats, that is automatically triggered if import volumes reached average yearly imports recorded between July 1, 2021, and December 31, 2023. For oats, this average is 2,440.56 tonnes. Once this volume is reached, the commission reintroduces the corresponding tariff-rate quota from the DCFTA within 14 days. The quota for oats is set at 4,000 tonnes. Because imports since the beginning of 2024 are above this volume, most-favored-nation duties will apply until the end of 2024. The DCFTA quota will be available again as of January 1, 2025.

[On June 7, agriculture ministers from the five Central Asian countries came together at a virtual meeting to discuss sustainable locust management at the national and regional levels.](#) Kazakhstan hosted the meeting, which the FAO facilitated. The goal was to strengthen cross-border and long-term regional cooperation and share experience, knowledge, and lessons learned from locust campaigns. The meeting covered advanced approaches to increasing country capacities and supporting a preventive approach for better locust management and reduction of risks related to locust outbreaks. This includes use of monitoring systems and more-efficient, safer locust control, such as ultra-low volume technology for locust spraying and use of biopesticides. Reducing the impacts of locust control on food security and livelihoods while limiting the risks to human health and the environment are key to maintaining production levels and protecting the environment.

### ***Latin America and the Caribbean***

The latest [domestic food price warnings from FAO \(June 11, 2024\)](#) maintain a [high price warning for bread in Argentina](#), where bread (French type) prices continued to rise by 7 percent month on month and were 335 percent higher year on year in April 2024 because of high production, milling, and transport costs. In general, food prices continued to increase in April, when the annual food inflation rate was 293 percent at the national level.

In May, [unprecedented flooding severely affected Rio Grande do Sul](#), Brazil's southernmost state and a major agribusiness zone, affecting more than 90 percent of the state and more than 2 million people. The floods and landslides destroyed food storage facilities, disrupted harvests, and damaged soils, affecting soybean, rice, wheat, corn, dairy, swine, and poultry production. Rio Grande do Sul, accounting for 13 percent of Brazil's agricultural gross domestic product and producing more than 70 percent of the nation's rice, saw significant losses in harvested crops because of damaged infrastructure. The Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute (Irga) estimated that 84 percent of all areas

had been harvested when the heavy rains began, yet approximately 23,000 hectares was completely lost because of the floods, and another 18,000 hectares was partially underwater. Although the flooding did not significantly affect standing crops because of the advanced stage of the harvest, it caused substantial losses of harvested crops in storage facilities and disrupted transport activities because of damaged infrastructure, negatively affecting rice commercialization. To ensure adequate supply and contain price spikes amid record-high prices, the government removed import tariffs on paddy, milled, and brown rice from May 21 to December 31, 2024.

[The Caribbean is facing a severe water crisis](#). Governments have warned that water scarcity may become the new norm. Ongoing heatwaves, exacerbated by El Niño and long-term climate change, have led to record-high temperatures and worsening drought conditions. Grenada is facing its most severe water crisis in 14 years, triggered by a combination of drought and heatwaves. On May 10, 2024, the [government declared a water crisis](#) because of unprecedented low water levels in reservoirs. Farmers are struggling with dry conditions, leading to crop failure and food shortages. Meanwhile, a heatwave has worsened conditions, causing bushfires and exacerbating water shortages. Despite relief efforts, the water crisis is expected to persist until the peak of the next rainy season. [Other Caribbean countries](#), including Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad, [are facing similar challenges](#). In Jamaica, high temperatures and drought conditions have led to water shortages and stressed agricultural production. Barbados, heavily reliant on groundwater, struggles to balance increasing demand. Trinidad is experiencing one of its worst droughts, with water restrictions and fines for non-compliance in place until the end of June 2024. In Belize, extreme conditions, compounded by a significant heatwave, have sparked the worst wildfire outbreak in recent history.

### ***Middle East and North Africa***

According to the latest IPC analysis from June 2024, high and sustained risk of Famine persists across the whole Gaza Strip as long as conflict continues, and humanitarian access is restricted. Approximately 96 percent of the population of the Gaza Strip (21.5 million people) face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). Although the whole territory is classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) condition, the latest IPC findings show that approximately 495,000 people (22 percent of the population) face Catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) through September 2024. In this phase, households experience an extreme lack of food, starvation, and exhaustion of coping capacities. Another 745,000 people (33 percent) face Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4).

[The conflict in southern Lebanon has heightened the risk of wildfires, particularly because of Israel's use of incendiary munitions such as white phosphorus](#), and has resulted in extensive damage to agricultural lands, with significant losses of olive, banana, and citrus trees and severe impacts on soil fertility and local ecosystems.

In Jordan, [WFP has been facing a funding shortfall since July 2023, resulting in a 30 percent](#) reduction in regular levels of cash assistance for refugees in Jordan.

In [Algeria](#), during the national meeting, "Naama: Perspectives for Investment in Strategic Crops and Development of Local Breeds," officials emphasized government efforts to support agricultural investment and integrate production into processing operations, particularly in southern regions.

[Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed Shia Al-Sudani launched the Etihad Mills project in Babylon, with a production capacity of 1 million tonnes of double-zero flour annually.](#) He also opened the expanded sugar plant, increasing its capacity to 6,000 tonnes per day, and inaugurated facilities for vegetable oil extraction, feed production, and premixes. [Iraq and Italy signed a \\$700 million agreement to finance various industrial projects, including in the food sector, infrastructure, and pharmaceuticals, and Baghdad signed a contract with United Arab Emirates-based ARJ Holding LLC to build a complex fertilizer plant in Baiji that is expected to produce 249,000 tonnes of complex phosphate fertilizer annually.](#)

In [Libya](#), climate change has severely decreased food security, turning once-fertile lands known for figs, olives, and almonds into barren fields, forcing villagers to abandon their lands and livestock.

In Morocco, forecast production of the main cereals (soft wheat, durum wheat, barley) for the 2023/24 crop year is estimated at approximately 31.2 million quintals, compared with 55.1 quintals in 2022/23—a decrease of approximately 43 percent. Moroccan wheat imports are set to increase by 19 percent in 2024, reaching nearly 7.5 million tonnes.

In [Syria](#), wheat production remains subsidized in areas under and out of the control of the Syrian government, and the Syrian government and autonomous administration in northeastern Syria has set the price for purchasing above international benchmarks. Nevertheless, given the volatility of the Syrian pound, farmers prefer to use their production or sell it on the free market, given delays in payments from the government and authorities in control.

## **West and Central Africa**

In West Africa, the latest Cadre Harmonisé analysis projected that food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) would affect 49.5 million people during this year's lean season from June to August 2024. This includes 31.7 million people in Nigeria, 3.4 million in Niger, 3.3 million in Chad, 2.7 million in Burkina Faso, 1.6 million in Sierra Leone, 1.4 million in Mali, and about 1 million in Ghana. It was projected that 2.3 million people would face emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) of food insecurity, including 980,300 people in Nigeria, 534,400 in Chad, 423,300 in Burkina Faso, 126,200 in Niger, and 120,900 in Mali, and that [2,600 people would face Famine](#) (IPC Phase 5) in the Gao region of northeastern Mali.

Persistent civil insecurity, disruption of intra-regional trade, and insufficient financial resources to respond to food crises continue to aggravate food and nutrition crises in the region, according to the Food Crisis Prevention Network meeting in April 2024. The 2024 Global Report on Food Crises identified conflict and civil insecurity as the major driver of food insecurity in 2023 for six countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria). [Critical conditions persisted](#) or intensified in 2023 in the Liptako-Gourma area, the Lake Chad Basin, and parts of Cameroon. Insecurity has led to at least 6.9 million internally displaced persons, of whom [about 1.1 million reside in Chad](#). In addition, civil insecurity has spread to northern regions of other countries such as Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo. Economic shocks were identified as the primary driver of food insecurity in eight countries. High inflation especially affected coastal countries of the Gulf of Guinea, most notably Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, leading to higher food prices and greater food insecurity. Market disruptions placed additional inflationary pressure on food prices. Weather extremes were not identified as the primary driver of food insecurity in any country but have still affected

food security, notably in Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. Overall, [weather conditions were favorable](#) in most parts of the region in 2023, with localized erratic rainfall, floods, and cumulative rainfall deficits.

## TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

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

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since Russia’s invasion of 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 June 26, 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

<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Morocco</b>	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2024
<b>Myanmar</b>	Export licensing	Rice	9/2/2023	12/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export ban	Rice	7/29/2023	12/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/13/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/15/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Serbia</b>	Export ban	Corn, sunflower oil	4/20/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Thailand</b>	Export licensing	Sugar	10/31/2023	12/31/2024
<b>Tunisia</b>	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Uganda</b>	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)**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Announcement</b>	<b>Expected end date</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Argentina</b>	Export licensing	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2024
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2024
<b>Belarus</b>	Export ban	Apples, cabbages, onions	2/5/2023	12/31/2024
<b>India</b>	Export taxes	Onions	10/28/2023	12/31/2024
<b>Tajikistan</b>	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 JUNE 2023–MAY 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-11.2	-11.2	-12.6	-13.3	-12.1	-14.0	-14.5	-15.1	-14.4	-13.8		
Burkina Faso	-4.0	-5.5	-6.4	-6.8	-5.2	-2.5	-1.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.5
Burundi	39.5	35.8	39.3	35.3	34.4	23.1	22.5	17.8	17.6	12.4	9.2	
Central African Republic	0.1	0.6	-3.4	-0.9	3.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	0.0	
Chad	-1.8	-5.7	-0.3					0.1	1.3	2.0		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	15.1	20.0	19.9	19.0	18.9	20.6	21.2	20.0	20.0	19.4	19.2	
Ethiopia	28.0	27.3	26.5	27.1	29.7	30.0	30.6	32.2	31.6	29.0	27.0	25.5
Gambia	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4	23.2	23.6	22.0	20.4	21.7	19.7	15.3	
Guinea	17.1	17.7	13.5	14.0	13.5	14.4	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.2	8.2	
Liberia	13.3	16.5	26.7	23.5	16.9	25.1	26.9	26.1	28.4	25.5		
Madagascar	14.2	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.3	
Malawi	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8	34.4	41.7	43.6	44.8	41.9	38.8	39.9	40.7
Mali	1.8	0.5	-1.5	0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.1	2.2	0.9	-3.3	0.8	1.3
Mozambique	-38.7	-39.5	-40.0	-40.4	-40.2	-40.2	-41.0	7.1	7.0	5.0	5.4	5.0
Niger	0.1	2.8	6.1	12.6	11.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	10.8	12.5	15.7	
Rwanda	35.7	29.2	30.7	33.1	22.5	16.0	9.1	2.9	0.8	-4.1	-6.7	-3.5
Sierra Leone	58.0	59.9	62.8	64.7	60.3	59.2	57.2	49.8	44.7	42.1	36.9	32.4
Somalia	0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-4.1	-5.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.0	-4.0	0.0
South Sudan	-11.4	-14.2	-18.4	-10.4	-17.7	-10.6	22.5	105.9	116.0	186.0		
Sudan	5.2	2.2	-3.2	-7.1	-6.5	-0.1	7.7	25.5	26.1	19.7	8.9	
Togo	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	5.4	3.3	3.0	0.4	4.4	2.5	4.1	8.1
Uganda	12.3	9.3	9.8	7.9	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4
Lower Middle Income												

Algeria	11.5	12.3	16.1	15.2	10.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	3.7	2.8	1.2	
Angola	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.6	15.5	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5
Bangladesh	9.7	9.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.8
Belize	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.6	8.2	8.2	6.9	4.1	6.0	
Benin	2.1	1.3	-3.8	-4.9	-8.3	-4.5	-2.6	-5.5	-2.8	-2.4	3.3	1.1
Bhutan	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.9	5.6	
Bolivia	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.3	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.9	6.2	5.9
Cabo Verde	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.6	5.3	2.5	5.1	1.4	-0.6	0.1	1.5	2.7
Cambodia	2.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.6	4.0
Cameroon	12.1	11.3	10.8	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.1	
Congo, Rep.	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8					
Cote d'Ivoire	5.9	7.8	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	4.5	5.8	4.4	5.1	8.6
Djibouti	-11.3	2.6	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.1	
East Timor	8.0	8.4	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.4	7.4	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1
Egypt	65.8	68.3	71.4	73.6	71.3	64.5	60.5	47.9	50.9	44.9	40.5	31.0
El Salvador	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7
Eswatini	15.4	13.0	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.4	7.1	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.7	
Ghana	54.2	55.0	51.9	49.3	44.8	32.2	28.7	27.1	27.1	29.6	26.9	22.6
Haiti	43.3	38	35.3	29.3	20.6	29	28.1	28.3	31.9	37.5	38.5	
Honduras	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
India	4.7	10.6	9.2	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9
Indonesia	2.9	1.9	3.5	4.2	5.4	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	42.7	36.7	38.0	37.4	35.7	35.8	41.1	38.7	31.2	24.5	23.1	22.3
Kenya	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.6	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42.7	37.8	31.8	29.4	29.0	26.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	23.6	22.0	23.1
Lesotho	8.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.3	9.2	10.3	11.7	9.1	9.7	10.4	8.2



Mauritania	14.0	12.8	11.5	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	
Mongolia	18.2	14.4	16.4	17.4	14.8	13.3	12.2	11.7	10.3	9.8	8.7	6.7
Morocco	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.9	8.8	7.6	6.7	4.2	-0.4	0.9	-1.3	-1.2
Myanmar	34.6	39.5	35.8	30.2	31.3	33.5	42.6	49.7	50.5	60.6	53.7	
Nepal	5.7	7.4	9.0	9.7	8.4	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.2	6.3
Nicaragua	13.8	10.3	9.0	8.6	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.6	7.0	7.3
Nigeria	25.3	27.0	29.3	30.6	31.5	32.8	33.9	35.4	37.9	40.0	40.5	40.7
Pakistan	39.5	39.5	38.5	33.1	26.8	28.0	27.5	25.0	18.1	17.2	9.7	-0.2
Palestinian Territories	2.2	4.1	6.2	5.9	7.0	9.6	24.7	33.1	43.6	51.4	34.5	36.4
Papua New Guinea	7.4			6.4			5.4					
Philippines	6.7	6.3	8.2	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.1
Samoa												
Senegal	9.5	6.9	6.6	4.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3	5.0	2.8	2.5
Sri Lanka	2.5	-1.4	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2	-2.2	1.6	4.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	0.5
Tajikistan	1.1	1.0	4.2	5.8	4.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
Tunisia	15.6	14.4	15.6	14.1	13.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.6
Ukraine	16.1	12.8	7.7	5.2	2.0	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8
Uzbekistan	10.6	10.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.3	9.9	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.1	4.4
Viet Nam	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.9
Zambia	11.2	12.1	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.2
Zimbabwe	256.0	103.0	70.8	23.1	23.1	29.9	38.3	60.3	84.4	101.0	105.0	
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
Albania	10.8	9.5	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.0
Argentina	116.9	116.3	133.5	150.1	153.8	183.6	251.4	296.2	303.8	308.3	293.0	289.4
Armenia	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.0	-2.8	-4.3	-4.8	-5.8	-7.4	-5.6	-4.5	-1.8
Azerbaijan	11.7	9.9	7.6	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5
Belarus	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4	4.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.2	8.6	7.8	6.0	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	

Botswana	12.8	10.7	9.0	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0
Brazil	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6
Bulgaria	13.4	13.5	12.3	10.4	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.1	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.1
China	2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	-6.1	-1.0	-2.8	-2.8	-2.1
Colombia	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.2	10.1	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.9
Costa Rica	3.9	-1.2	-2.6	-3.3	-4.0	-5.9	-5.5	-5.2	-4.1	-3.0	-1.3	-1.8
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	5.4	6.3	8.2	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.6
Ecuador	4.4	6.4	8.9	7.5	6.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.9
Equatorial Guinea	-1.2	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	4.6	5.6
Fiji	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.6	12.0	9.0	3.4	6.8	7.3	12.2	7.7
Gabon	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.4				
Georgia	-0.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	-1.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.5	-3.4	-1.4	0.7
Grenada												
Guatemala	-61.5	-62.0	-62.0	-61.7	-61.1	-61.3	-61.3	7.3	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.5
Guyana	4.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.6	2	4.6	5.9	
Iraq	-3.4	-3.4	-3.6	-3.7	-3.2	-4.0	-3.7	0.8	0.7	-0.1		
Jamaica	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.8	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	4.8	3.5	3.9
Jordan	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.5	-0.1	2.1
Kazakhstan	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.4	6.9	6.3	
Kosovo, Republic of	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7
Lebanon	279.5	278.5	274.2	239.0	218.1	220.0	207.6	181.0	103.3	51.4	33.5	31.7
Libya	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2		
Malaysia	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
Maldives	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.2	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.3
Mauritius	-22.3	-25.9	7.4	-28.1	-28.7	-29.0	-29.2	9.7	15.8	11.4	6.8	5.3
Mexico	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.1	7.3	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.0
Moldova, Republic of												
Montenegro	13.1	11.4	9.5	8.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.3
Namibia	11.0	10.2	10.7	7.6	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	3.4	2.8
Namibia	11.9	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.2





North Macedonia, Republic of	12.3	12.1	11.0	7.8	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.7	4.9	3.8
Panama	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
Paraguay	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.5	9.4	9.9
Peru	12.9	12.0	11.0	8.8	6.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	2.3	-0.1	-1.9
Romania	17.9	16.2	11.9	10.4	8.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	4.5	2.8	2.1	1.2
Russian Federation	0.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.1
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	23.0	21.1	17.2	14.7	10.3	9.0	8.4	7.1	4.5	2.4	2.6	0.7
South Africa	11.1	10.1	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.7	7.0	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.6
Suriname	72.6	70.3	64.4	59.0	46.9	43.0	36.2	28.9	25.1	19.9	12.1	
Thailand	3.4	1.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	1.1
Turkey	54.1	61.0	73.6	75.7	72.1	67.3	72.2	69.6	71.0	70.5	68.4	69.9
Venezuela	414.1	402.6	405.9	318.1	319.0	280.4	172.6	90.5	61.3	58.5	57.6	53.4
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.4
Australia	7.5			4.8			4.5			3.8		
Austria	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.1	7.6	9.2	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.7	6.4	7.8	
Barbados	4.3	5.5	8.6	9.0	9.2			8.5	7.7			
Belgium	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.6	4.6	3.2	0.3	1.0
Bermuda	6.8	5.9	5.6	4.4	4.9	3.1						
Brunei Darussalam	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Canada	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.4
Cayman Islands	7.0			4.6				-0.6				
Chile	-27.2	-28.0	-29.4	-30.0	-30.0	-30.4	-31.6	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.9

Croatia	14.8	12.4	10.9	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	4.1	3.9	2.8
Cyprus	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5	5.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4
Czech Republic	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.4	3.2	0.7	-1.1	-4.7	-5.5	-6.6	-3.6	-4.4
Denmark	8.7	6.2	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	-0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.5
Estonia	19.5	16.4	12.9	9.7	6.7	5.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.2
Faroe Islands	11.3			8.0			5.8			4.0		
Finland	9.2	8.2	6.8	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	-0.5	-1.7	-0.2	-0.6
France	14.3	13.2	11.6	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	5.6	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
Germany	13.7	11.0	9.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.8	0.9	-0.7	0.5	0.6
Greece	12.2	12.4	10.7	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.0	8.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	3.0
Hong Kong SAR, China												
Hungary	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Iceland	29.3	23.1	19.5	15.2	10.4	7.1	4.8	3.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
Ireland	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.8	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.6	7.2	5.6	5.2
Israel	-2.8	-4.2	-4.9	-5.1	-5.8	-6.2	-7.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2
Italy	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	4.5
Japan	10.9	10.8	9.9	8.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.0
Korea, Republic of	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.9	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.5	4.1	3.7
Kuwait	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.2	6.4	5.4
Latvia	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.4
Lithuania	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.1	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5
Luxembourg	14.3	12.5	10.7	8.6	5.6	2.8	0.5	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.7	-0.8
Macao SAR, China	11.2	10.5	9.9	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.4	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3
Malta	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
Netherlands	10.1	8.8	9.3	8.8	6.8	7.5	8.7	9.1	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.6
New Caledonia	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.4	7.9	6.3	4.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
New Zealand	6.8	6.7	4.0	0.8	1.1	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	-1.2
Norway	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.2
Oman	13.7	9.2	9.3	7.7	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	5.2
Poland	-0.7	-1.4	0.3	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.8
Portugal	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	7.8	7.0	5.7	4.6	2.3	-0.2	1.6	1.4
Qatar	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.8	-0.1	0.2	3.5
	-0.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.8	2.4	2.9	4.6

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saudi Arabia	0.8	1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.5
Seychelles	-2.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4
Singapore	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Slovakia	18.9	16.5	13.5	11.2	9.0	7.8	6.5	4.9	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.7
Slovenia	12.1	10.7	10.0	8.7	6.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	1.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Spain	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.5	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.5
Sweden	13.0	10.8	9.2	7.9	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.8	0.9	-1.0	0.4	1.3
Switzerland	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	0.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3
Taiwan, China	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.4
Trinidad and Tobago	10.1	8.6	5.6	4.7	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1
United Arab Emirates	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	17.5	15.0	13.5	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.6
United States	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Uruguay	10.5	8.7	6.9	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	4.8	1.6	1.1	2.6

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

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

**Note:** The **food price inflation tracker** shows monthly food inflation (year on year) 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.

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