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Food Security UPDATE

Update March 14, 2025

AT A GLANCE

Conflict and weather-related events continue to drive food insecurity in different countries. Mass displacement, a collapsing economy, the breakdown of essential social services, severe societal disruptions, and limited humanitarian access driven by the conflict in Sudan continue to cause an unprecedented food and nutrition crisis with nearly 25 million people (half of the population) are facing acute food insecurity, with Famine conditions (IPC Phase 5) spreading across the country.

- Since the last update in February 2025, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices have fallen by 8 percent, 4 percent, and 11 percent, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in most low-income countries.
- A recent World Bank blog highlights 60 years of steady growth in global agricultural yields, driven by maize, rice, soybeans, and wheat, but raises concerns about future stagnation. In a second piece, the Bank discusses the growing potential and trade-offs involved in applying Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to farming.
- The March 2025 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor reports fluctuating crop prices, with maize reaching a 15-month high because of supply constraints and weather and rice hitting a two-year low amid weak demand and ample supply.
- Accelerating Food and Nutrition Security through Food Fortification: A Private Sector Playbook highlights the growing role of businesses in addressing micronutrient deficiencies.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MARCH 11, 2025)

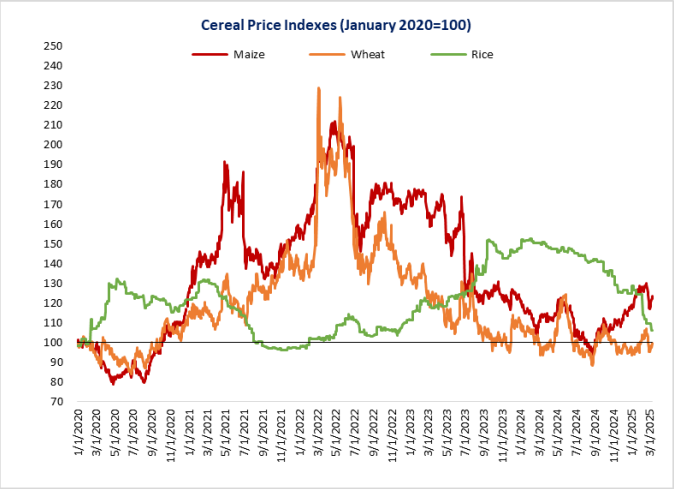
Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

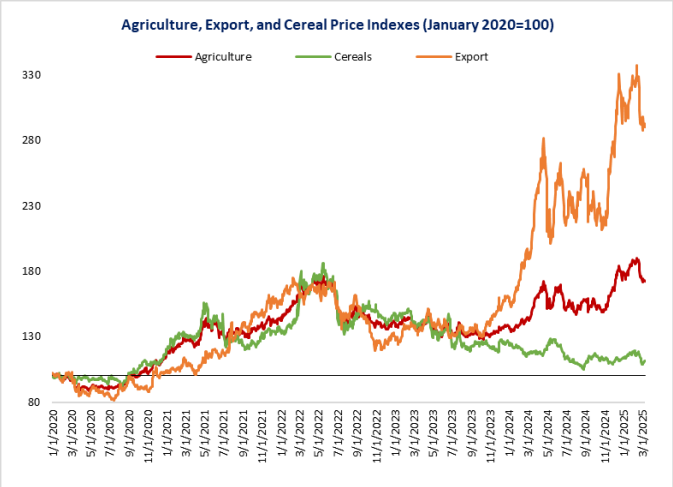
Find the latest data on food price inflation and global financing for agriculture, food security, and nutrition in the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard.

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Since the last update in February 2025, agricultural, cereal, and export price indices have fallen by 8 percent, 4 percent, and 11 percent, respectively. Maize and wheat prices each closed 3 percent lower and rice prices 7 percent lower. On a year-on-year basis, maize prices are 15 percent higher, and wheat and rice prices are 1 percent and 25 percent lower, respectively. Maize prices are 23 percent higher than in January 2020, wheat prices 1 percent lower, and rice prices 6 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 March 11, 2025. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

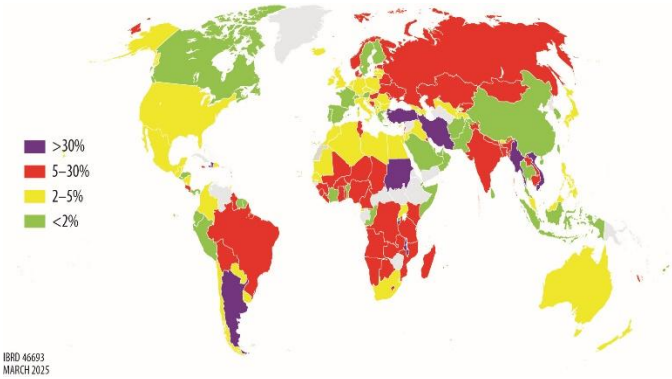
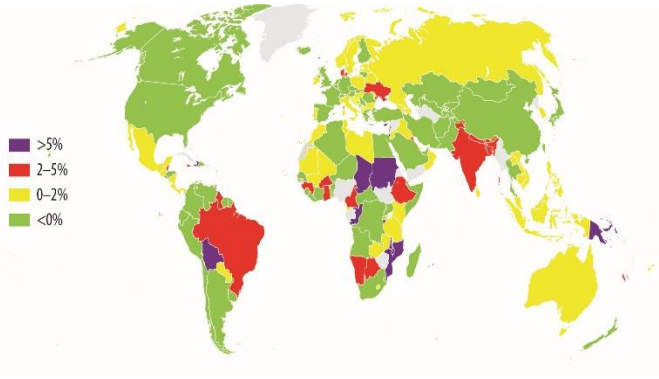


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, Trading Economics, and World Bank Real Time Price estimates.
Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from November 2024 to February 2025 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.

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country's Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains moderately high. (See the full dataset in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between November 2024 and February 2025 for which food price inflation data is available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries (Figure 2a), with inflation higher than 5

percent in 78.9 percent of low-income countries (5.2 percentage points higher since the last update on February 14, 2025), 50.0 percent of lower-middle-income countries (2.2 percentage points lower), 34.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries (2.0 percentage points lower), and 10.9 percent of high-income countries (4.8 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation, (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI), in 56 percent of the 168 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b).

EMERGING ISSUES

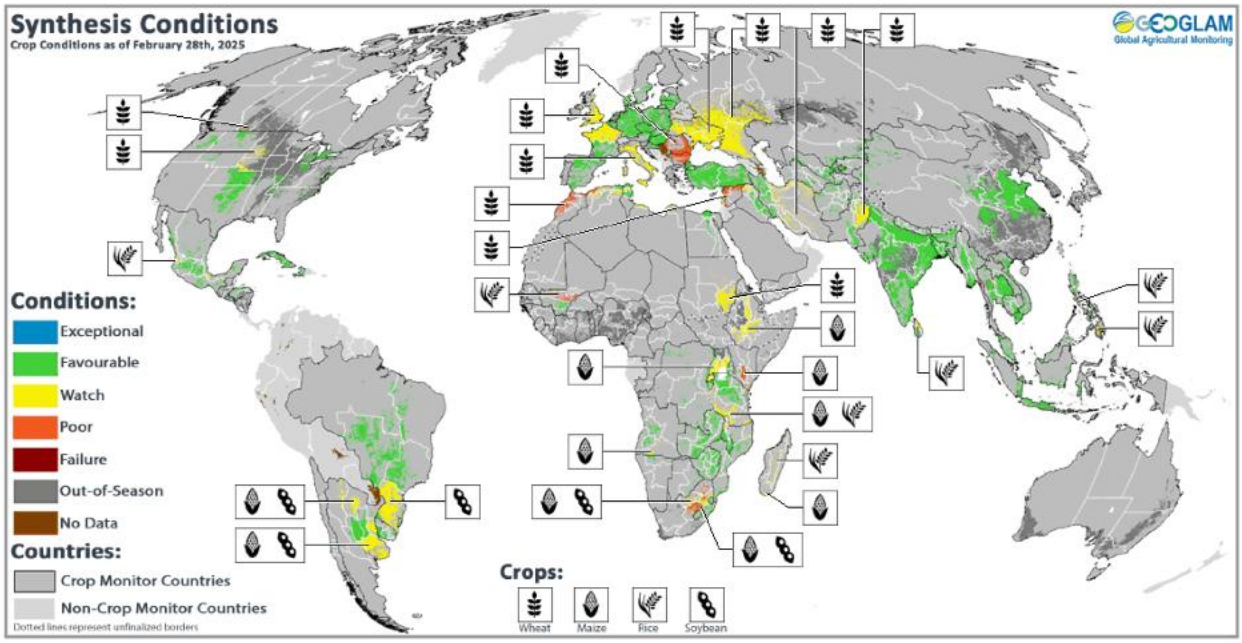
AMIS Market Monitor Global Crop Trends and Outlook

According to the March 2025 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor, crop conditions remained generally favorable across most of the globe, with some pockets of concern, notably for maize in South America, where above-average temperatures are forecasted, raising the risk of heat stress during the crop's reproductive development. Maize prices have already risen significantly in anticipation, with prices in February 2025 almost 25 percent higher than in February 2024. Wheat production is projected to increase modestly in 2025, with global output estimated at 796 million tonnes, although uncertainty regarding international trade relations might affect market dynamics. Rice prices have reached two-year lows, reflecting a combination of factors, including an increase in production area and favorable weather conditions.

Fertilizer prices increased in February as demand started rising in key import countries such as Australia and the United States, and supply was limited because key exporting countries need to meet domestic demand. Nitrogen fertilizer prices were up in February because of strong demand and in anticipation of a major tender in India coinciding with an increase in buying activity from Australia, Brazil, and the United States. An uptick in demand in northern hemisphere markets is expected despite widespread limited affordability of phosphates. There is some uncertainty over the level at which phosphate fertilizers will be subsidized in India for the Kharif season—with implications for import demand. Potassium fertilizer prices were mostly stable. Supply restrictions in the face of a seasonal uptick in demand are likely to support prices.

Map 1 highlights a mixed outlook for key crops this season. Wheat conditions in the Northern Hemisphere vary, with generally favorable conditions in North America but concerns over dryness in parts of Eastern Europe. In the Southern Hemisphere, maize crops are under pressure from heat and dry weather. Rice production remains mostly stable while soybean conditions are uneven.

Map 1: Crop Conditions Around the World



Source: AMIS Market Monitor

Changing Patterns in Agricultural Yields

A recent World Bank blog explored trends in global agricultural yields over the past 60 years, revealing steady growth (Figure 3) but also raising important concerns about the future. Although fears about stagnating yields persist, crop productivity has continued to rise, with global output increasing by nearly 33 kilograms of wheat per hectare annually, largely driven by four major crops—maize, rice, soybeans, wheat.

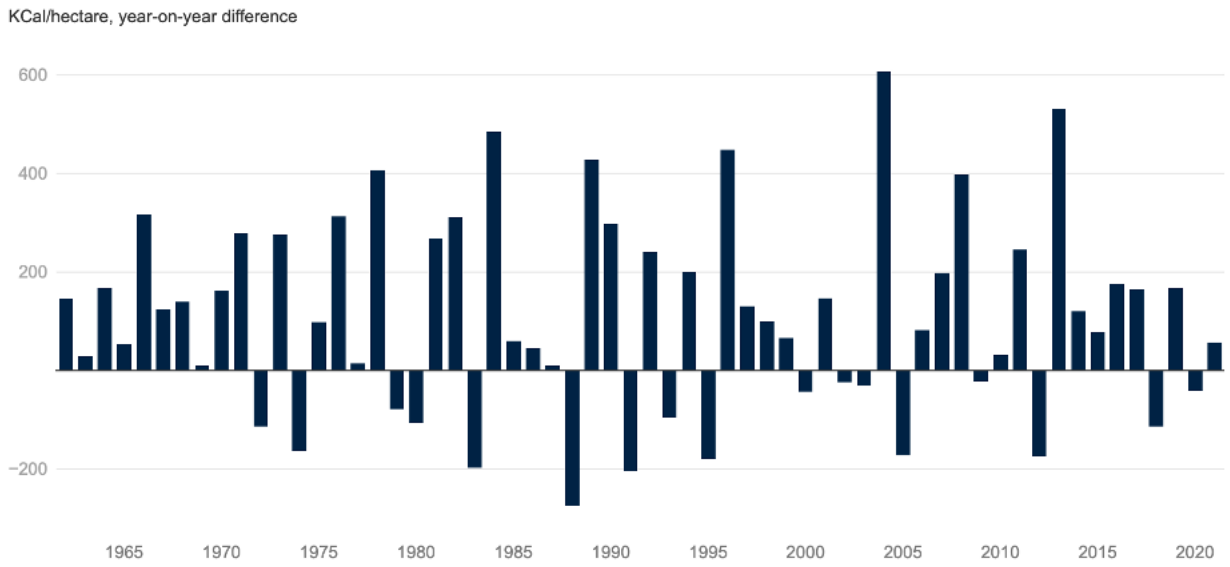
Not all regions have benefited equally. Although emerging markets and developing economies have made significant progress, Sub-Saharan Africa has lagged, largely due to limited irrigation, reduced use of commercial inputs, and structural barriers in agricultural systems. At the same time, new risks threaten future productivity gains. Climate change is making extreme weather more frequent, putting staple crops at risk. Because nearly half of the world's calories come from only a few major crops, any disruptions could have serious consequences for food security.

Beyond climate concerns, trade policies and government regulations are making it harder to keep food supplies stable. Restrictions on agricultural trade and use of food crops for biofuels have created supply chain problems, making food more expensive and less accessible. Finding the right balance between protecting the environment, increasing productivity, and making food more widely available will be key in the years ahead.

Although agricultural yields have steadily grown, the ability to sustain these gains in the coming decades depends on targeted investment, climate adaptation strategies, and more-efficient food systems. As global

demand for food continues to rise, ensuring that yield growth keeps pace will be critical for global food security.

Figure 3: Aggregate Yield Growth



Source: World Bank, (J. Baffes and Etienne

Fortifying Food: A Private Sector Playbook for Nutrition Security

A new publication explores the multifaceted landscape of food fortification, focusing on the crucial role of the private sector and outlining a practical approach for the private sector to take to accelerate food fortification initiatives and support global food and nutrition security. It focuses on real-world challenges that hinder fortification efforts and explores practical solutions to overcome them, ultimately building sustainable business models that can improve public health outcomes. Food fortification, a proven strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies and improve public health, faces significant barriers to adoption and impact. Barriers to food fortification include lack of consumer awareness and skepticism of fortification benefits and high costs of fortification, driven by high costs of fortificants, validation, and testing. Inconsistent regulations across countries increase production costs and logistical challenges, limiting economies of scale and availability of fortified products, and inadequate enforcement of standards undermines effectiveness, creating an uneven playing field and eroding trust in the system. Overcoming these challenges requires a multi-pronged approach that involves increasing consumer awareness, streamlining policy frameworks, and encouraging stakeholder partnerships and collaboration.

One example of private-sector collaboration in addressing nutrition challenges is Kenya's Porridge 4 Education initiative, which tackles malnutrition and school attendance in arid regions. Because of infrastructure limitations, traditional school meal programs struggled to reach remote areas. In response, private sector partners, including DSM and Tetra Pak, developed Super Porridge, a ready-to-drink, shelf-stable

product fortified with essential vitamins and minerals. Made from locally sourced, weather -resilient crops, the initiative reaches 50,000 children, demonstrating how private sector collaboration can provide nutrition solutions.

Building Resilient Agriculture Using Nature-Based Solutions

A recent World Bank blog lays out the promise of adopting Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), broadly defined as actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore ecosystems through practices such as agroforestry, biochar, crop diversification and reduced tillage. Over time, NBS can increase agricultural productivity, boosting revenues while at the same time conserving the environment and keeping carbon in soils. However, the approach involves risks, trade-offs and delicate financial decisions for farmers.

The blog highlights that NBS offer benefits but acknowledges that adoption remains low and that their effectiveness depends on local conditions and specific agricultural contexts, calling on development practitioners to explore how public policies can create the incentives and enabling conditions to drive their adoption.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

In Sudan, nearly 25 million people (half of the population) are facing acute food insecurity, with Famine conditions (IPC Phase 5) spreading across the country. Devastating conflict, mass displacement, a collapsing economy, the breakdown of essential social services, severe societal disruptions, and limited humanitarian access are driving this unprecedented deepening and widening of the food and nutrition crisis.

In South Sudan, more than 6.3 million people are food insecure (IPC Phase 3+), while 2.1 million children are experiencing acute malnutrition. In Somalia, 3.4 million people (17 percent of the population) are food insecure (IPC Phase 3+), and 1.7 million children are expected to experience acute malnutrition through December 2025. Lack of rainfall has decreased crop yields and depleted pasture and water sources, and localized flooding has damaged food crops and displaced riverine communities.

In Lesotho, 335,000 people (22 percent of the population) are facing acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+). Dry spells and extreme heatwaves in February and March 2024 significantly damaged crops during the critical grain-filling stage of maize production, decreasing overall crop yields and resulting in food shortages at the household level. Prices for key staples remain high, albeit lower than the five-year average.

East Asia and the Pacific

Food supplies in East Asia and the Pacific are increasing despite fluctuations in prices and inflation. In January 2025, Myanmar reported a month-on-month decline in the retail price of Emata rice, although prices were 20 percent higher than in January 2024 because of high production and transport costs, increasing acute food insecurity, which is affecting more than 15 million people. High inflation and a decrease in food cultivation have exacerbated the situation. Despite these challenges, more than 840,000 hectares has been planted in

dry season rice, which is 72 percent of the national plan. This is an increase over 2024 and can be attributed to greater availability of irrigation water and favorable growing conditions. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, inflation decreased from 15.5 percent in January 2025 to 12.7 percent in February, leading to a 10.8 percent decrease in food and nonalcoholic beverage prices. Nevertheless, residents continue to express concerns about the effect of inflation on household finances. The Indonesian government says that it has secured sufficient food supplies ahead of Ramadan, with government food reserves covering 1.9 million tonnes of rice, 4,086 kiloliters of cooking oil, 6 tonnes of eggs, 10,885 tonnes of granulated sugar, and 16 tonnes of beef. The National Food Agency predicts a stable food balance for 2025, with sufficient stocks of rice, cooking oil, sugar, beef, buffalo meat, soybeans, eggs, and shallots.

The Indonesian government has implemented several strategic measures to increase food reserves and ensure price stability during the fasting month and Eid period in 2025, including domestic procurement of 2 million tonnes of rice by the State Logistics Agency by April 2025, imports of 200,000 tonnes of raw sugar to increase stocks and stabilize prices, cancellation of a ban on sugar imports to increase stocks and alleviate price fluctuations, imports of 117,000 tonnes of beef and buffalo meat, subsidization of staple food commodities targeting 4,000 locations across the country, and a temporary halt in rice assistance distribution until April 2025 to protect farm-level prices. The government also continues to support the Free Nutritious Meals program and is aiming for self-sufficiency in beef and milk by increasing cattle production. To support the dairy sector, the government will offer incentives such as import duty exemptions for livestock and dairy industry equipment. The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared strategic locations in Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi for large-scale dairy farm investments. Infrastructure support will be provided for workers in these areas. The government also plans to import 200,000 dairy cows by the end of 2025 to meet Indonesia's milk needs, reduce the gap between imports and domestic production, and support the Free Nutritious Meals program. So far, 3,000 dairy cows have been imported.

Countries in the region continue to face multiple crises. Myanmar is experiencing severe challenges due to ongoing conflict and escalating humanitarian needs, exacerbated by a combination of natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and food insecurity. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, more than 15 million people face acute food insecurity. UNICEF has reported that high inflation and a reduction in food cultivation, exacerbated by weather-related disasters, have left families unable to provide sufficient, nutritious food for their children. Widespread landmine contamination threatens agricultural livelihoods and land cultivation, exacerbating long-term economic and food security challenges. Several villages in Xaysomboun Province, in Lao People's Democratic Republic, have been declared under threat from African swine fever. Surveillance efforts are being increased in 24 villages while villagers have been urged to report pigs exhibiting symptoms.

Europe and Central Asia

In February 2025, the European Union unveiled a new farming strategy designed to simplify regulations, boost financial support for farmers, and enforce stricter import standards. The plan includes measures such as greater compensation for young farmers and stricter rules against unfair trading practices, but environmental groups have criticized the strategy for lacking essential green initiatives, including removal of subsidies based

on farm size and creation of a fund to support pollution reduction. They argue that the plan focuses too heavily on production without adequately addressing broader food system reforms necessary for long-term sustainability.

European fertilizer companies are advocating for higher tariffs on Russian fertilizer imports, claiming that the current tariff rate of 6.5 percent is insufficient, given the steep decline in their earnings because of high production costs. The proposed tariff increases, starting at 13 percent and potentially reaching 50 percent over three years, are designed to address competitive disparities arising from high prices on natural gas, which is essential for fertilizer production. Industry representatives warn that, without substantial and immediate tariff adjustments, European fertilizer production—and by extension, food security—could be jeopardized.

From September 2024 to February 2025, Kazakhstan exported more than 5.8 million tonnes of grain from the 2024 harvest by rail—53 percent more than during the same period the previous year. Grain exports to Central Asian countries increased by 33 percent (to 3.2 million tonnes) and to Afghanistan by 36 percent (to 248,000 tonnes).7.4 million tonnes of new harvest grain was transported via rail during the reporting period (an increase of 47 percent) since the previous year. In February 2025, more than 1.3 million tonnes of grain was loaded onto the KTZ railroad network—49 percent more than in February 2024. Domestic grain transportation amounted to more than 282,000 tonnes, over the same period, representing an increase of 37 percent, annually. Grain exports exceeded 1 million tonnes, which is 53 percent more than last year. Exports increased by 39 percent to Tajikistan, 99 percent to Turkmenistan, 26 percent to Afghanistan, and 400 percent to Kyrgyzstan. Exports to Iran through the ports of Aktau and Kuryk increased by 600 percent.

Inflation in Kazakhstan increased from 1.1 percent in January 2025 to 1.5 percent in February and amounted to 9.4 percent year-over-year (8.9 percent in January). Food prices increased by 6.5 percent year-over-year (5.8 percent in January 2025). Prices in February 2025 were 62.1 percent higher than in February 2024 for potatoes, 27.3 percent higher for onions, 20.2 percent higher for cabbage, 17.0 percent higher for mineral and drinking water, 14.2 percent higher for confectionery, 13.0 percent higher for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, 12.6 percent higher for soft drinks, 12.5 percent higher for processed and canned fish, 12.2 percent higher for butter, and 10.6 percent higher for fruit and vegetable juices. Prices were 20.4 percent lower for buckwheat, 6.6 percent lower for carrots, 5.7 percent lower for rice, and 5.3 percent lower for eggs.

In Tajikistan, meat imports from Belarus and Kazakhstan are growing amid rising prices for local products. In Dushanbe, imported meat costs 75 somoni per kilogram, local beef with bones costs 90 somoni per kilogram, and sirloin edge costs 145 somoni per kilogram. In the context of rising prices for domestic products, imported products are becoming more affordable for buyers. Over the past year, prices have increased by 28.5 percent for domestic beef and 19.9 percent for domestic lamb.

In January 2025, Tajikistan imported 2.4 times as much wheat as in January 2024, importing 112,800 tonnes of grain, highlighting growing domestic demand and the need to increase domestic food availability. In January 2025, Kazakh exports grew significantly, especially to Central Asian countries, including Tajikistan; Kasakhstan is the main supplier of wheat to Tajikistan. According to the Grain Union of Kazakhstan, wheat exports to Tajikistan were 18 percent higher in January 2025 than in January 2024.

Regular monitoring of food prices in the largest supermarket chains in the city of Tashkent by experts at the Institute of Macroeconomic and Regional Studies under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan revealed that minimum prices for six items were lower in February 2025 than in January: 26.1 percent for potatoes, 11.3 percent for red carrots, 8.2 percent for table beets, 7.8 percent for eggs, 0.9 percent for milk, and 0.4 percent for sugar. Imports from Pakistan have led to lower potato prices after they rose in January 2025. Minimum prices increased for eight key food basket items. The largest price increase was for white cabbage, because of seasonal factors; cucumber prices also increased significantly, although they are 30.0 percent lower than in February 2024. Minimum prices remained unchanged for wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, pasta, apples, bananas, and chicken meat (fillet).

Latin America and the Caribbean

Intensification of armed violence between two nonstate armed groups in Colombia's Catatumbo subregion since December 2024 has exacerbated food insecurity, particularly for displaced and confined populations. The conflict has sharply increased forced displacements, affecting vulnerable groups such as women, children, indigenous communities, and social leaders. Movement restrictions and the presence of improvised explosive devices have further restricted access to food, markets, and humanitarian aid. With displacement surpassing municipal response capacities—particularly in Cúcuta (23,066 displaced), Tibú (13,541), and Ocaña (10,285)— humanitarian needs continue to grow.

Rising food prices in Brazil, driven by a combination of domestic factors, have put additional pressure on food security. The devaluation of the Brazilian real against the dollar, along with extreme weather conditions—including heavy rains in the south, followed by drought and wildfires in the second half of the year—have significantly increased food costs (by 7.7 percent in 2024). The most-affected categories are tubers, roots, and vegetables, whose prices increased by 8.2 percent, followed by fish (1.7 percent), poultry and eggs (1.7 percent), and sugar and derivatives (1.3 percent). Meat prices rose more modestly (0.4 percent), but the overall increase in staple food costs may further limit access to adequate nutrition for vulnerable populations.

Middle East and North Africa

Since the start of the ceasefire on January 19, humanitarian partners have made progress in providing aid to families across the Gaza Strip. Two million people, 90 percent of Gaza's population, received food assistance, increasing their food security, however food deliveries face continued restrictions. Food prices are soaring, including a 100-fold increase for flour and vegetables in recent weeks.

Since January 2025, food insecurity in Lebanon has been a major concern, with 1.05 million Lebanese and 1.43 million Syrian refugees in need of food and basic assistance. The war in Lebanon has severely decreased food security among children, who endure alarming levels of poverty and malnutrition. In Baalbeck, Bekaa, and El Hermel, more than 50 percent of children under two are facing severe food poverty, and 30 percent of children nationwide are experiencing insufficient meal frequency. Vegetable and grain prices are expected to rise amid a decrease in agricultural production due to lack of rainfall and low temperatures.

In Jordan, food prices were 3.1 percent higher in February 2025 than in January, marking the biggest month-on-month increase in the past 12 months and matching a broader surge in consumer prices amid inflationary pressures.

In Iraq, an initiative to increase food security through enhanced adaptation measures will introduce more efficient irrigation techniques and drought-resistant crops while supporting women, youth, and vulnerable groups with training and financial support. Working toward its self-sufficiency goals, the Iraqi government has signed agreements to build five grain silos with a 60,000-tonne capacity each, taking a significant step toward food security. Ahead of the month of Ramadan, the government launched a food basket program for vulnerable households, providing a 20 percent discount on food items for families enrolled in social welfare programs.

The Egyptian government has announced an 85 billion Egyptian pound social protection package. Pension payouts will increase by 15 percent, and the public sector minimum wage will rise to 7,000 pounds; 4.5 million public sector employees and 13 million families that receive pensions will benefit from the package. Short-term relief funding for 10 million low-income families will increase through Ramadan and Eid Al Fitr. The government plans to increase domestic wheat purchases by approximately 11 percent, to 4 million tonnes, increasing procurement prices to encourage farmers to sell wheat to the government.

Although the water deficit in Tunisia continues, recent rainfall allowed the dam fill rate to increase to 35.6 percent as of February 28. For the first time since 2021, it is within 1 percentage point of the average rate on the same date over the past three years.

West and Central Africa

The combined impact of extreme weather events, ongoing conflict and insecurity, high food prices, and challenging macroeconomic conditions continues to drive food insecurity in West Africa. For instance, conflict and policy failure in Mali and Niger have exacerbated tensions between farmers and herders. Rising temperatures and extreme weather events have disrupted food production and increased migration. In Burkina Faso, erratic climatic conditions have disrupted agriculture, displacing people and decreasing food security. In addition, the widespread increase in secondary cereal prices has contributed substantially to food insecurity. According to the FAO's Food Price Monitoring and Analysis, coarse grain prices in the region were higher in February 2025 than during the same period in 2024. In Togo, retail maize prices were 12 to 29 percent higher at the beginning of 2025 than at the beginning of 2024, reflecting local production shortfalls and high transport costs across the country. In Mali, wholesale sorghum prices were generally 10 to 25 percent above their year-earlier levels, and millet prices were 15 to 45 percent higher. These price increases in Mali and Togo reflect high transport costs and local production falls. Conflict-related market disruptions added to the price increases in Mali. In Burkina Faso, wholesale sorghum and millet prices were more than 50 percent higher at the beginning of 2025 than at the beginning of 2024, largely because of strong local demand, conflict, and weather extremes such as flooding which disrupted production and markets. Similarly in Niger, wholesale millet and sorghum prices were higher in January 2025 than in January 2024. In Nigeria, average prices of locally produced rice and wheat flour in January 2024 were approximately double January 2025 prices. High

cereal prices were attributed to several factors, including the weak national currency, high transport costs, production shortfalls, and conflict-related market disruptions in several areas.

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 Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and countries 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 1 and restrictions on other foods in Table 2. As of February 2025, 19 countries had implemented 25 food export bans, and 8 had implemented 12 export-limiting measures.

Table 1: 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	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2024
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour	7/12/2022	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
Mali	Export ban	Shea almonds, peanuts, soybeans, and sesame seeds	10/4/2024	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
Mali	Actual Ban	Shea nuts; ground nuts; soybeans, sesame	10/04/2024	12/31/25
Malysia	Export Taxes	Palm oil	11/01/2024	12/31/25

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 2: 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 JANUARY –DECEMBER 2024 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Low Income												
Afghanistan	-13.8	-12.1	-11.5	-9.8	-10.5	-11.5	-8.3	-9.2	-7.0	-4.5	-3.0	
Burkina Faso	2.4	3.9	4.5	3.8	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.8	6.7	8.9		
Burundi	12.4	9.2	13.2	13.7	17.1	15.9	19.7	22.5	27.3	67.9	39.0	
Central African Republic	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.6	-0.8				
Chad	2.0	2.2	12.8	15.3	17.0	10.5	12.4	7.8	8.9	8.8		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.0	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.7	11.7	10.7		
Ethiopia	29.0	27.0	25.5	22.7	20.6	18.8	19.6	19.2				
Gambia	19.7	15.3	14.7	14.0	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.9			
Guinea	14.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.1		
Liberia	25.5	25.8	12.8	11.6	5.1	-1.2	2.9	2.5	5.1	9.7		
Madagascar	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.4			
Malawi	38.8	39.9	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.0	43.5	40.3	33.7	35.6	36.0	
Mali	-3.3	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	8.6	6.6	8.0	6.1	5.9		
Mozambique	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.4	7.5	10.4	12.2	
Niger	-8.8	-6.2	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	-6.6	-12.0	-14.6	-16.0	-14.1	11.1	
Rwanda	-4.1	-6.7	-3.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.9	-8.2	-5.8	-0.5	5.7	4.1	1.5
Sierra Leone	42.1	36.9	32.4	27.3	24.8	22.8	19.4	16.8	14.7	13.9	14.8	
Somalia	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.5		
South Sudan	186.0	64.5	246.0	368.0	368.0	387.0	101.0	106.0				
Sudan	21.6	49.0	72.2	149.6	227.4	302.3	333.7	340.1	321.6			
Togo	-27.1	-25.9	-23.0	-22.2	-23.0	-22.5	-23.6	-26.1	-26.5	-27.2	9.0	
Uganda	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6	-4.1	-5.3	-4.0	-0.7	0.2	4.3
Lower Middle Income												

Algeria	2.8	1.2	2.5	7.5	7.6	5.0	4.5	6.5	3.6	4.0		
Angola	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	20.8	21.5	22.1	19.9	20.3	20.9	
Bangladesh	9.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	14.1	11.4	10.4	12.7	13.8	12.9	10.7	9.2
Belize	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.6	5.0	2.3	
Benin	-10.4	-5.2	-7.3	-8.3	-7.8	-2.2	-2.7	-4.2	-7.6	-10.0	1.7	
Bhutan	6.9	5.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	
Bolivia	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.9	11.9	14.8	15.4	19.2	
Cabo Verde	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	
Cambodia	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	4.2	7.8	
Cameroon	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	7.5	8.1	
Congo, Rep.						3.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.1			
Cote d'Ivoire	4.4	5.1	8.6	5.7	5.1	7.0	2.4	2.2	1.9			
Djibouti	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.6	0.6	2.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.6	-0.9		
East Timor	5.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	
Egypt	44.9	40.5	31.0	32.0	29.8	29.0	27.7	27.3	24.6	20.3	20.8	3.7
El Salvador	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	3.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Eswatini	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5		
Ghana	29.6	26.9	22.6	24.0	21.5	19.1	22.1	22.4	26.0	27.8	28.3	28.1
Haiti	37.5	38.5	40.5	40.5	42.3	42.3	38.1	33.9	35.2	36.2	36.7	
Honduras	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.8
India	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.3	8.4	9.7	8.2	7.7	5.7	
Indonesia	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	1.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of	24.5	23.1	22.3	25.5	26.2	24.3	23.7	26.0	29.3	26.3	27.2	36.4
Kenya	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5
Kyrgyzstan	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.5	4.1	5.4	6.1	
Lao People`s Democratic Republic	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.5	21.1	22.1	19.5	17.2	14.4	10.8
Lesotho	9.7	10.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.3	6.7	5.6	5.2	

Mauritania	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	
Mongolia	9.8	8.7	6.7	4.7	5.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.8	9.3	
Morocco	0.9	-1.3	-1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.3	
Myanmar	60.6	53.7	61.5	65.9	58.8	71.3	75.8	83.4	76.8			
Nepal	5.9	5.2	6.4	5.9	4.0	6.1	5.0	7.1	9.1	10.1	7.7	
Nicaragua	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.5	
Nigeria											26.1	
Pakistan	17.2	9.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.3	-3.1	-4.1
Palestinian Territories	51.4	34.5	36.4	33.4	30.8	36.9	78.3	115.2	121.0	80.1	21.9	
Papua New Guinea	4.4			4.9			4.2					
Philippines	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.6
Samoa												
Senegal	-26.6	-28.1	-28.4	-29.1	-31.5	-32.9	-31.5	-30.9	-30.6	-30.0	3.0	
Sri Lanka	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	-1.0	-2.5	-0.2
Tajikistan	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.6	5.3	
Tunisia	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.2
Ukraine	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	5.9	8.5	10.9	14.4	14.2	14.1	
Uzbekistan	7.9	7.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.1
Viet Nam	22.9	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9	33.9
Zambia	15.6	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.6
Zimbabwe	101.0	105.0										
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	
Argentina	308.3	293.0	289.4	285.1	275.8	236.9	201.4	183.2	147.1	94.7	64.7	
Armenia	-5.6	-4.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.1	-1.0	-0.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	4.4
Azerbaijan	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.4	5.4	4.9	
Belarus	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.7

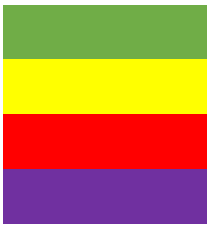
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.2	
Botswana	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	
Brazil	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	
Bulgaria	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.7	4.3	
China	-2.8	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.1	-0.4	0.5	-3.3
Colombia	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.6	4.6
Costa Rica	-3.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.4	2.4	6.2	6.8
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.8
Ecuador	5.0	5.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	
Equatorial Guinea	2.2	4.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.7	3.8	2.1	
Fiji	7.3	12.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	7.5	7.7	1.2	1.4	9.3	1.4
Gabon												
Georgia	-3.4	-1.4	0.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.7
Grenada												
Guatemala	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.2	5.6	4.4	2.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	3.6	
Guyana	4.6	5.9	7.4	8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.1	5.6	5.6	
Iraq	-0.1	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.7	6.9	4.4	3.0	3.8			
Jamaica	4.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.4	8.1	7.4	
Jordan	1.5	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.6	3.1	
Kazakhstan	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.5
Kosovo, Republic of	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	
Lebanon	51.4	33.5	31.7	29.6	24.5	21.3	19.7	22.8	23.2	22.2	20.9	
Libya	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5		
Malaysia	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	
Maldives	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	7.4	
Mauritius	11.4	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.3	6.7	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.1	1.3	
Mexico	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	6.2	6.0	4.4	1.9	3.2

Moldova, Republic of	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.7	
Montenegro	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.4	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4	
Namibia	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.1
North Macedonia, Republic of	3.7	4.9	3.8	1.8	0.5	-0.2	1.3	2.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	
Panama	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	1.2	
Paraguay	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.9
Peru	2.3	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.0
Romania	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.5	
Russian Federation	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.9	11.1	11.1	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	2.4	2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.6	
South Africa	-16.1	-16.4	-16.4	-16.7	-16.9	-16.6	-16.7	-17.7	-18.7	-18.4	2.0	
Suriname	19.9	12.1	8.6	5.6	5.1	3.7	1.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1	
Thailand	-10.3	-9.5	-8.8	-9.4	-8.7	-8.2	-7.8	-8.0	-8.6	-8.6	1.8	
Turkey	70.5	68.4	69.9	68.2	59.0	44.4	43.5	45.1	48.9	43.6	41.5	34.8
Venezuela	58.5	57.6	53.4	47.9	41.4	34.1	24.9	21.9				
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.7	
Australia	3.8			3.3			3.3			3.0		
Austria	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	6.4	7.8	8.7	5.2	3.8	-0.9	-3.4	-1.3	-2.0	-0.2	-1.6	
Barbados	5.5	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.9						
Belgium	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.2

Bermuda	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.1	2.8				
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	
Canada	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.6	-0.6	
Cayman Islands	1.1			1.8			2.2			3.5		
Chile	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.3	3.6	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.9
Croatia	4.1	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	
Cyprus	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.1	4.7	8.1	5.0	2.5
Czech Republic	-6.6	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-3.8	-2.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.3	4.6	
Denmark	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.7
Estonia	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.9	4.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.1
Faroe Islands	4.0			3.2			4.2			4.1		
Finland	-1.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	
France	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Germany	-0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.4
Greece	5.3	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	
Hungary	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.4	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	
Iceland	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6
Ireland	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	
Israel	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	4.7	3.7	4.8	
Italy	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.1
Japan	5.5	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.4	
Korea, Republic of	7.2	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.8
Kuwait	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	
Latvia	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.4	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.0	
Lithuania	-1.4	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.5	1.3	2.4	3.1
Luxembourg	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8
Macao SAR, China	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	
Malta	5.1	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	

Netherlands	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.1	
New Caledonia	1.0	0.8	-1.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	7.1	7.3	5.0	6.3	5.7	
New Zealand	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	
Norway	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	7.5
Oman	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.8	0.9	
Poland	-0.2	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9		
Portugal	-0.1	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.3	
Qatar	2.4	2.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	-3.3	-0.5	1.1			
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	
Seychelles	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.4	1.2
Singapore	-12.7	-13.1	-13.2	-13.2	-13.3	-13.4	-13.3	-13.3	-13.6	-13.6	1.5	
Slovakia	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	3.1	5.0	4.7	2.4	2.5	
Slovenia	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.8
Spain	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	
Sweden	-1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	
Switzerland	-0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9
Taiwan, China	2.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.9	
United Arab Emirates	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	-0.1	
United Kingdom	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.1	
United States	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	
Uruguay	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.1	3.7

Color code Indicator



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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