

# Food Security UPDATE

Update February 9, 2023

*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.*

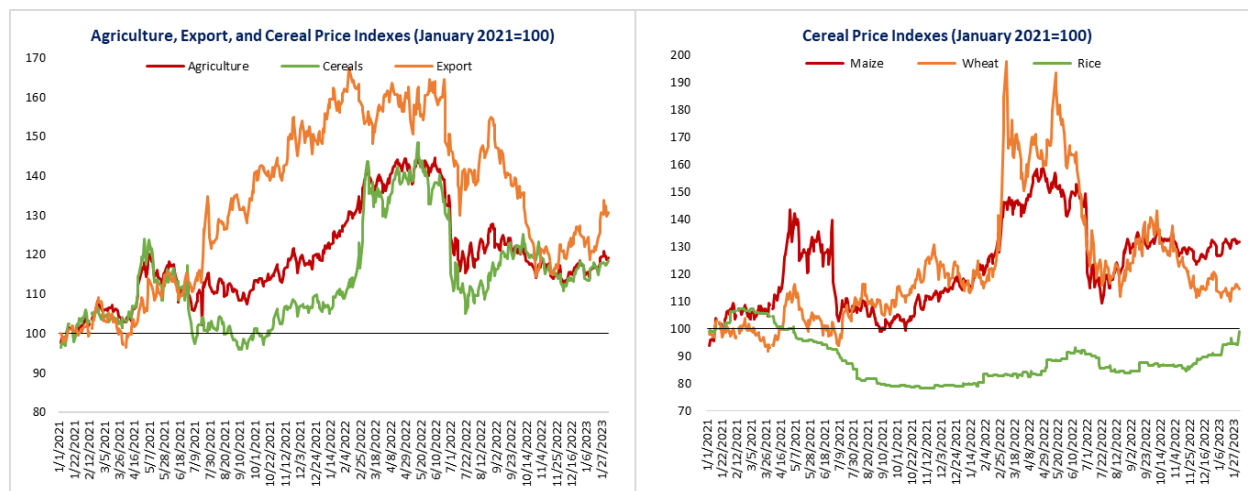
## AT A GLANCE

- Since the last update on January 26, 2023, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 2 percent higher than two weeks ago, and the export index closed 5 percent higher.
- Domestic food price inflation continues to remain high in almost all countries.
- According to the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) [February 2023 Update](#), fertilizer prices have decreased 40 percent since hitting record (nominal) highs last spring.
- A recent International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) [blog](#) indicates that, although export restrictions have eased, commodity markets remain volatile, and countries could impose further restrictions.
- Although global commodity prices have eased, [IFPRI](#) outlines eight remaining risks to recent progress made on global food security.
- A recent World Bank [blog](#) draws attention to the adverse health impacts associated with sugar, a commodity that receives significant agricultural support from governments.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF FEBRUARY 6, 2023)

### Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to February 6, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize

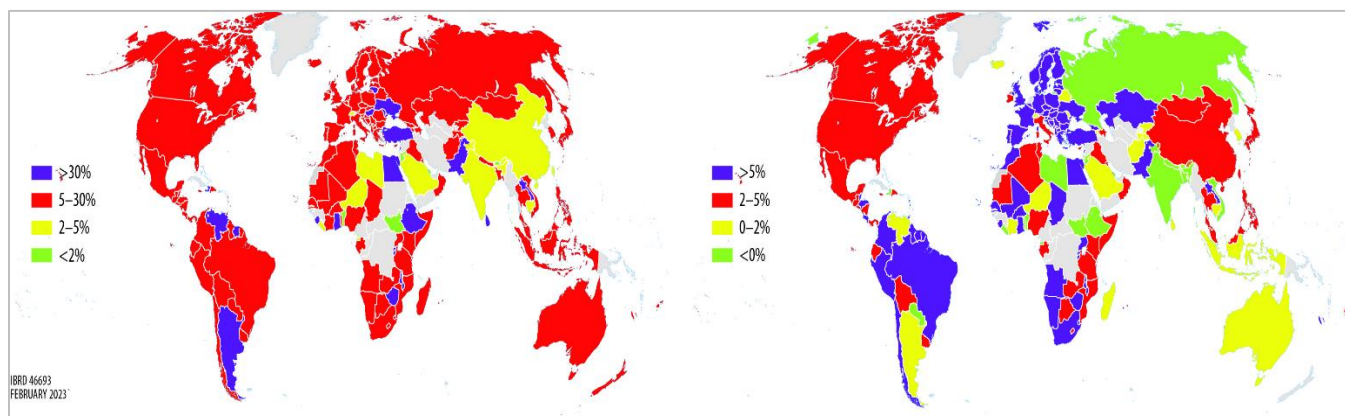
The agricultural and cereal price indices closed 2 percent higher than two weeks ago, and the export price index closed 5 percent higher. Maize, wheat, and rice prices closed 1 percent, 2 percent, and 5 percent higher, respectively. Coffee, whose prices increased by 11 percent during the last 2 weeks, drove the increase in the export price index. On a year-on-year basis, maize and rice prices are 9 percent and 16 percent higher, respectively, and wheat prices are 3 percent lower. Maize and wheat prices are 31 percent and 14 percent higher than in January 2021, and rice prices are 2 percent lower (Figure 1).

### 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 October 2022 and January 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries, with inflation levels above 5 percent in 83.3 percent of low-income countries, 90.2 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 91 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation is also high, with about 85.5 percent experiencing high food price inflation. The countries affected most are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2a). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 87.9 percent of the 158 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between October and January 2023).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

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

**Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List**

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real food inflation (%YoY)
Zimbabwe	285	Zimbabwe	41
Venezuela	158	Rwanda	28
Lebanon	143	Lebanon	21
Argentina	95	Hungary	20
Türkiye	70	Uganda	17
Suriname	61	Egypt	16
Ghana	60	Pakistan	15
Sri Lanka	59	Colombia	15
Rwanda	59	Lithuania	13
Haiti	48	Slovakia	13

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

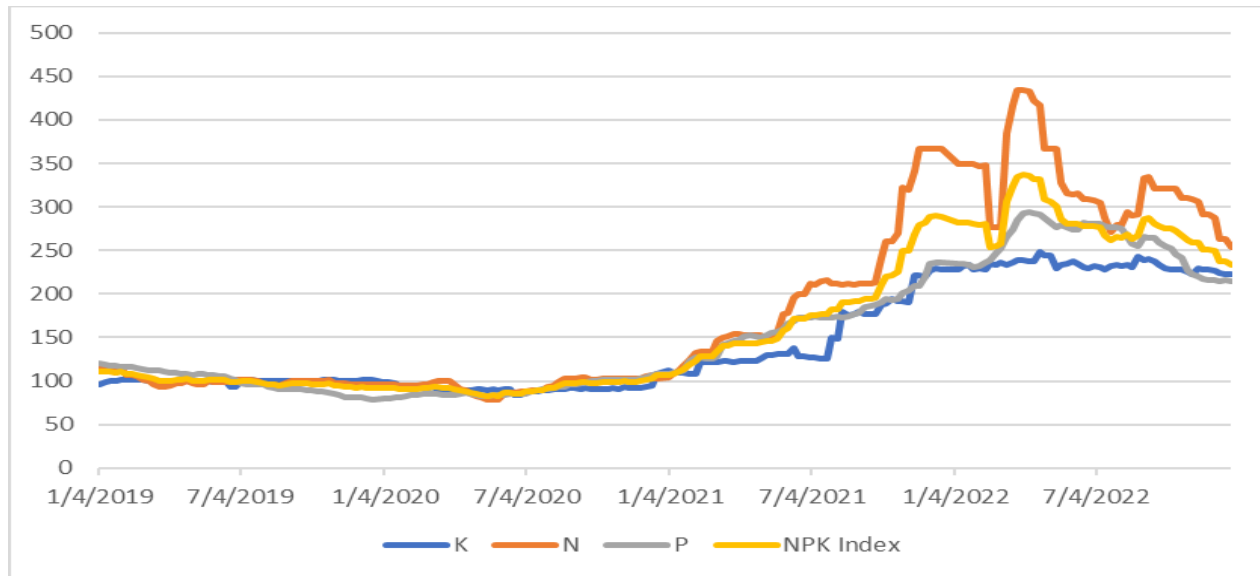
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## EMERGING ISSUES

### **February 2023 AMIS Market Monitor Indicates Lower Fertilizer Prices**

The [February 2023 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor](#) highlights the recent decline in global fertilizer prices—40 percent from record (nominal) highs last spring—caused especially by recent drops in natural gas prices and reopening of fertilizer plants in Europe (Figure 3). Despite this decrease, prices remain nearly twice their level of two years ago. With recent declines in fertilizer prices, it is likely that lower input purchases will increase profitability for producers. More-affordable nitrogenous fertilizers will make nitrogen-intensive crops such as wheat and maize likely choices for spring planting. It is also likely that lower fertilizer prices will increase fertilizer application rates, particularly in countries where fertilizer use is relatively low.

**Figure 3: International Fertilizer Price Index According to Main Nutrient Content**



Source: [IFPRI](#)  
Note: 2019 = 100.

In terms of global commodity supply-demand outlook, the 2022 wheat production forecast was raised in February based on improved crop prospects in Australia and Russia, with production now expected to be 2.0 percent higher than in the 2021/22 season. In contrast, 2022 maize production is now projected to be 4.6 percent lower than last year. This decrease reflects reduced production estimates for the European Union, Russia, and the United States. 2022 rice production forecasts have also been downgraded based on an area-based reduction of prospects in China. The 2022/23 forecast for soybean production has been reduced based on lower forecasts for Argentina and the United States offsetting better production prospects for China and Russia.

In the southern hemisphere, growing conditions for wheat have shown positive trends, especially in Australia, where the harvest is wrapping up under exceptional conditions, but in the northern hemisphere, some areas, including Russia, are experiencing drier-than-average conditions over much of the winter wheat growing area. For maize, growing conditions have deteriorated in Argentina because of the prolonged drought and high temperatures throughout December and January, which occurred during the key reproductive stage. Meanwhile, in Brazil, the maize harvest is beginning for the spring-planted crop (smaller season) under favorable conditions. In Southeast Asia, dry-season rice sowing has begun in all northern countries under favorable conditions, and the wet-season rice harvest has begun in Indonesia as sowing continues. For soybeans, hot, dry conditions are persisting in the southern hemisphere, in particular in Argentina and Brazil, reducing yields.

International export prices for wheat declined modestly in January because of a perceived increase in global availability. The wheat sub-index of the International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index is 2.8 percent lower year over year as of January 2023. International maize export prices increased slightly in January 2023, remaining

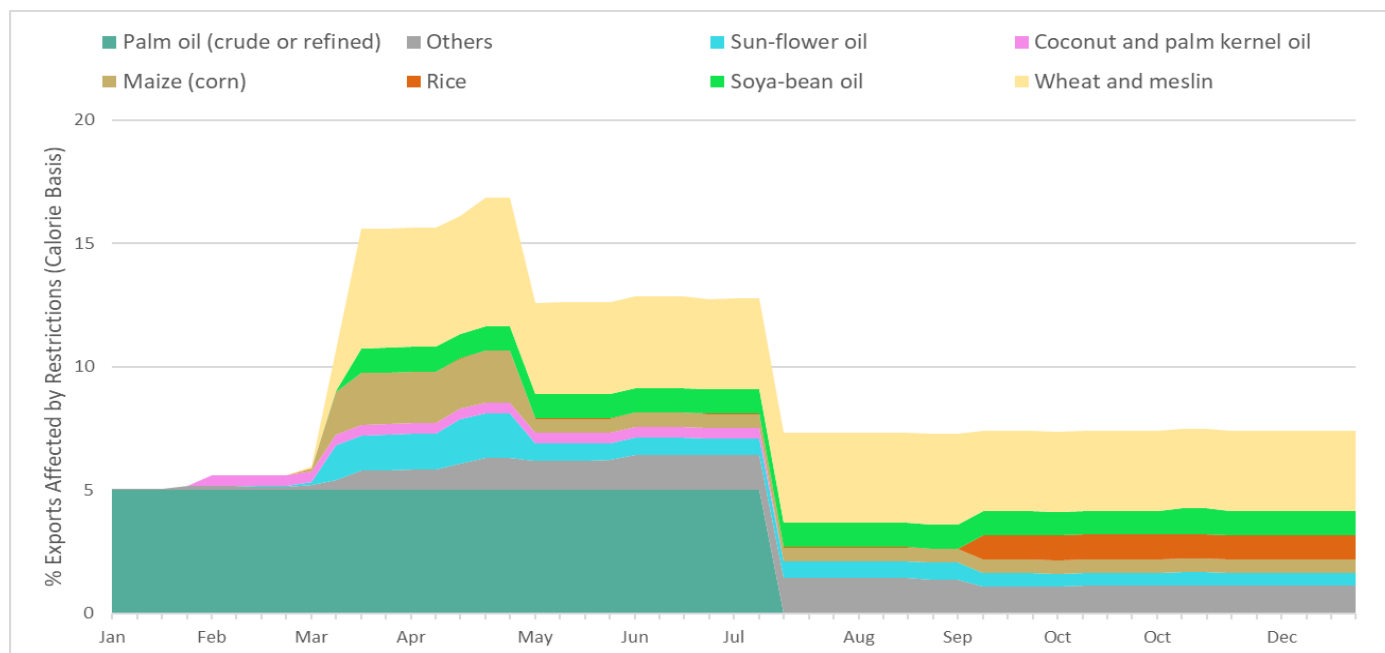
5.6 percent higher year over year. Average international rice prices continued to increase month over month, with benchmark Thai 5 Percent Broken rice values reaching a near 2-year peak on a stronger local currency and as exporters covered recent sales to Indonesia. Average rice prices remained 18.8 percent higher in January 2023 year over year. Average global soybean export values were slightly higher in January 2023 month over month, remaining 5.9 percent higher than the previous year.

### Food Export Restrictions Have Eased, but Concerns Remain for Key Commodities

A [blog](#) that IFPRI published on the impacts of restrictive trade measures suggests that, although pressures that led to export restrictions have eased, and prices of key commodities have mostly fallen to pre-war levels, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine continues, and markets remain volatile, raising concerns that countries could impose further restrictions.

Several countries responded to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine by imposing licensing requirements, taxes, and outright export bans. During 2022, 32 countries imposed 77 export restrictions, yet the World Trade Organization (WTO) was notified of only 13 (17 percent) despite requiring member countries to report such measures in a timely manner. At the peak of the export restriction trend in late May 2022, measures that 23 countries had implemented were affecting almost 17 percent of global food and feed exports (on a caloric basis) (Figure 4). By mid-July, just 7.3 percent of global trade of calories was affected and largely remained at that level for the rest of 2022. Countries largely targeted commodities that the war has affected the most—wheat, feed grains, and vegetable oils.

**Figure 4: Food and Feed Export Restrictions According to Product, 2022**



Source: IFPRI, 2023

The impact of any specific export restriction on market prices depends on its severity and timing and the level of affected exports relative to global supplies. Indonesia, for example, accounted for about one-third of calories lost to limits on palm oil exports. The war had a large impact on sunflower oil exports, and when vegetable oil prices rose after Russia's invasion, Indonesia announced that it was [banning the export of palm oil](#) and palm kernel oil beginning April 28. The May 22 relaxation largely contributed to the subsequent decline in vegetable oil prices.

India's restrictions on wheat and rice exports had more marginal consequences for overall wheat and rice trade. When the war began in February 2022, [Indian government officials](#) expected robust exports of wheat to offset the resulting global shortage given the record 7.85 million tonnes that India exported in fiscal 2022, but dryness in the Punjab region cut yield forecasts, and India imposed a ban on wheat exports on May 13. The export ban was less harmful than expected, because India announced that it would honor all export-related letters of credit and continue to assist neighbors. In fact, India's monthly wheat exports exceeded corresponding 2021 levels until September 2022. Similarly, its ban on broken rice and 20 percent tariff on exports of non-basmati varieties had minimal impact on total Indian exports or global rice prices relative to those of other cereals.

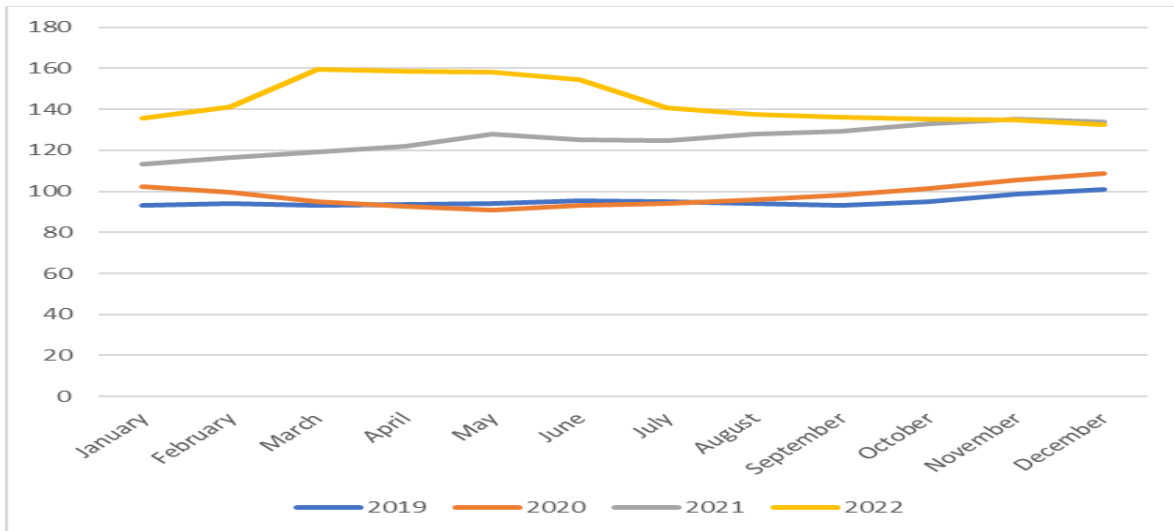
The removal of export restrictions, along with good summer harvests and the Black Sea Grain Initiative, are reducing global food prices. Nevertheless, it is likely that price volatility will continue given that global stock levels remain tight, drought is hurting output in South America, and food prices were on the rise before the war. As with wheat and rice, market tensions on commodities such as maize and soybeans have fallen, and many export restrictions on them have been lifted. Poor crop prospects in 2023 could again increase prices and the number of restrictive measures. Ultimately, 2022 showed that such policies are damaging to domestic producers and global consumers alike and should be avoided (although if they are imposed, they should be applied transparently and with timely notice to the WTO).

### ***IFRPI Outlines Food Security Risks for 2023***

[A recent blog post from IFRPI](#) outlined eight major remaining concerns for global food security, highlighting risks to recent progress, including historically high commodity prices, tight staple food markets, the impact of the war in Ukraine on spring planting, volatile fertilizer markets, adverse climatic conditions, global economic slowdowns, high food price inflation, and macroeconomic trends. Nearly a year after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in February 2022, international food prices have declined somewhat but remain high according to historical standards. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Price Index has returned to pre-war, end-of-2021 levels but remains well above previous years' levels (Figure 5). Vegetable oil prices fell 33 percent between June and December, showing the strongest decline, but remain one-third above pre-COVID levels.



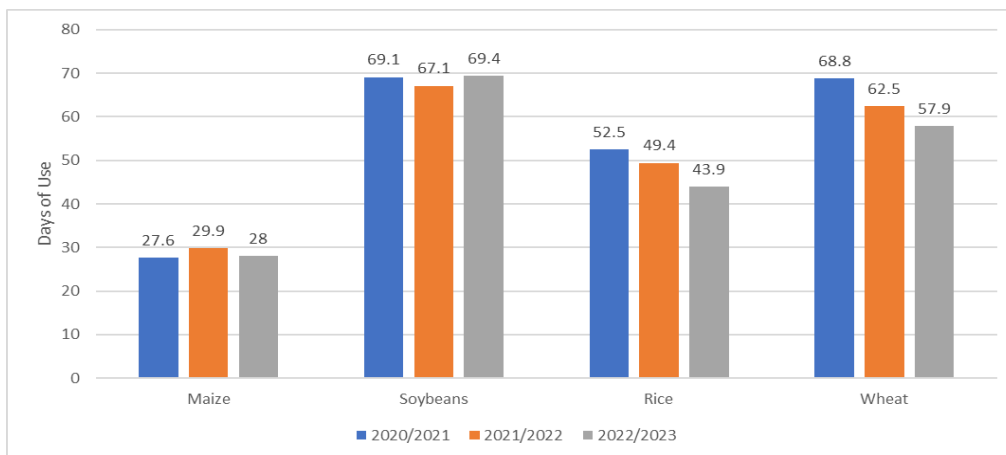
**Figure 5: Nominal Food and Agriculture Organization Food Price Index**



Source: IFPRI.  
Note: 2014-2016=100.

In compounding historically high food prices, it is likely that tight staple food markets and historically low stock-to-use ratios (Figure 6) will contribute to price instability in the case of a major supply shock, in addition to the ongoing uncertainty surrounding availability and exportability of Ukrainian grain. The war in Ukraine has disrupted exports of Ukraine’s 2021 and 2022 crops and is threatening to disrupt commodity supplies in 2023. It is likely that the conflict will affect spring plantings, with fall plantings of wheat 40 percent lower than in 2022.

**Figure 6: Global Ending Stocks (Excluding China)**



Source: IFPRI, 2023  
Note: Data reflects days of use

Despite recent declines, fertilizer prices remain high (Figure 3). Potash supply constraints have increased prices, and high input costs have reduced farm profitability. A reduction in profitability may reduce fertilizer use, limiting yields of staple crops such as wheat, maize, and in particular, rice, production of which declined in 2022. In the southern hemisphere, unfavorable climatic conditions, including prolonged drought in Argentina and East Africa, have sharply reduced production forecasts for wheat and other crops. These trends, combined with high fertilizer prices, could reduce the global food supply in 2023.

It is likely that global demand for food will decrease in 2023, with expectations of economic slowdowns. Although this may decrease the likelihood of a global food shortage, local hunger hotspots, for instance in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa, are likely to emerge where conflict, new weather shocks, and lack of import capacity may continue to limit food availability.

Macroeconomic challenges pose additional risks to food security for low-income countries. According to the International Monetary Fund, the share of low-income countries in debt distress has doubled to 60 percent since 2015. High debt-service obligations, coupled with rising food and energy import prices, have limited import capacity and weakened the currencies of these countries, which in turn has fueled domestic food price inflation.

During the second half of 2022, a drop in world market prices of staple foods helped slow food price inflation. Despite these developments, consumer prices for food have continued to increase sharply in most parts of the world. Shifts in international prices have limited effects on domestic prices, with low degrees of transmission of global market prices to domestic prices. Factors such as import dependence and insulation policies (including export restrictions, lower import tariffs, and domestic food subsidies) can affect the level of food price pass-through.

### ***Realigning Policies to Address the Health Costs of Free Sugars***

A recent [World Bank blog](#) draws attention to the adverse health impacts associated with sugar, a commodity that receives significant agricultural support by governments given the industry's economic importance for many countries. Sugar production has helped economies create jobs and attract investment in other sectors. In Mauritius, the economic multiplier of sugar milling has been estimated at 2.6, higher than the country's textile and financial intermediation sectors, but many governments are acknowledging the negative effect of added sugar on consumer health and taking measures to reduce sugar intake of their populations.

Governments support sugarcane and sugar beet production more than any other agrifood commodity. Market price support, which accounts for most of this support, is meant to keep domestic sugar prices high to encourage domestic production while disincentivizing consumption. Twenty different types of sugars are produced to be added to food or drinks (called "added" or "free sugars"). The rise in food marketing, supermarkets, urbanization, and personal incomes are all associated with greater free sugar consumption. Changes in diets and lifestyles are linked to a greater prevalence of noncommunicable diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and certain types of cancer. [One in five deaths globally](#) results from unhealthy diets, and the number of people who are overweight or obese has risen to more than 2 million.



In response, public policies could shift to taxation of sugar consumption and use revenues to compensate for the cost of health care tied to noncommunicable diseases or to support healthier crops or other development initiatives. Several governments have begun to [apply excise taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages](#) similar to those levied on tobacco and alcohol. Evidence is emerging of the health and economic benefits of this policy shift, such as [Mexico's 10 percent sugar-sweetened beverage tax](#), which is significantly reducing sugar-sweetened beverage consumption and the prevalence of diabetes and cardiovascular disease events.

Despite greater knowledge of sugar's social costs, governments still support free sugar production because it employs low-income farmers and generates export revenue. To reframe health and agricultural policies to support better health outcomes, policy makers could couple support measures with stricter health policies that curb free sugar consumption. Governments must also consider alternatives to free sugar production that reflect fiscal constraints and food crises, along with potential impacts on nutrition, employment, and the environment.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

**Up to 73 million people in east and southern Africa are experiencing acute food insecurity, including famine, and it is predicted that this will increase in the coming months for most countries** ([FEWSNET](#)). It is projected that Somalia will face Famine conditions (IPC Phase 5) and that 8.3 million people will need urgent humanitarian food assistance through 2023 ([FEWSNET](#)). Continued conflict in South Sudan has resulted in large parts of the country facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions, with risk of Famine conditions ([FEWSNET](#)). In Ethiopia, up to 22.6 million people are food insecure because of drought, conflict, and inflation ([WFP](#)), including some 12 million people estimated to be food insecure because of significant livelihood losses in drought-affected areas ([WFP](#)). In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, up to 10 million people are facing Crisis conditions (IPC Phase 3) ([FEWSNET](#)). There is also a high risk of acute food insecurity in other countries, including up to 5 million in Sudan; 2.5 million each in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zimbabwe; 1 million in Madagascar; and 0.5 million each in Burundi, Lesotho, and Rwanda. It is likely that **the historic multiyear drought in the Horn of Africa will continue into 2023 and exacerbate food insecurity in the region** ([FEWSNET](#)). Although ongoing La Niña conditions—one of the drought's main driving forces—are expected to dissipate in the coming months, the effects of the upcoming wet season are likely to remain significant. A drier-than-normal wet season is expected in March to May 2023 because of exceptionally warm west Pacific sea surface temperatures, which would mark a sixth consecutive season of drought ([FEWSNET](#)).

**Staple food prices were unchanged or declined in the region because of increasing market supply from the October-to-January harvest in Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda** ([FEWSNET](#)), but prices increased in Burundi, parts of Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Tanzania because of the ongoing lean season and conflict-related supply disruptions ([FEWSNET](#)). Livestock prices varied depending on availability of feed and water ([FEWSNET](#)). Livestock prices remained high, exacerbated by the impacts of the war in Ukraine on global trade disruptions in fertilizer, grains, and oil crop commodities and fuel ([FEWSNET](#)).

## **East Asia and the Pacific**

**In Southeast Asia, inflation in the Philippines and Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) hit multiyear highs in December 2022.** [The Philippines posted a new 14-year high inflation rate of 8.1 percent](#) in December 2022, driven primarily by rising food and non-alcoholic beverage prices, which grew 10.2 percent year-on-year. Incidents of avian influenza increased the price of [eggs, a key protein source in the country, by up to 45 percent](#). To stabilize prices and ensure adequate food supply, [the Philippines government issued an executive order extending the lower tariff rates](#) for pork at 15 percent (in-quota) and 25 percent (out-quota), corn at 5 percent (in-quota) and 15 percent (out-quota), and rice at 35 percent (in-quota and out-quota) until December 31, 2023. Annual inflation in Lao PDR surged to 39.3 percent in December 2022, the highest since 2000, according to the [Central Bank of Laos. According to a remote household food security survey by the Lao government and the World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#), approximately 15 percent of the population was food insecure in November 2022. Most food-insecure households experienced moderate levels of insecurity, with 1 percent experiencing severe food insecurity. Food insecurity was highest in Attapeu, Huaphan, and Luang Namtha provinces (24-30 percent). Champassak Province (4.3 percent) and Vientiane Capital (2.7 percent) have the lowest food insecurity rates, with clear differences in food insecurity between urban and rural areas.

**In Myanmar, conflict, economic pressures, and lower rice production continue to threaten food security.** According to the [Food Security Cluster](#), 15.2 million people were severely or moderately food insecure in December 2022, up from 13.2 million people a year before. [More than 1.5 million people remained displaced](#) across the country in January 2023 because of insecurity and violence. Conflict, contamination with landmines and explosive hazards, tight security, access restrictions, and threats against aid workers, particularly in the northwest and southeast, are rising, endangering lives and hampering humanitarian operations. Because of the risk of forced recruitment, robbery, physical assault, and arbitrary arrests, communities have limited movement of people, which has increased costs of essential goods and sparked shortages of food and other basic commodities. Limited access to jobs, which has hampered communities' ability to meet their populations' basic needs, has exacerbated the situation. Conflict-affected and displaced people have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including lowering food intake, selling assets, dropping out of school, engaging in risky migration, and marrying their children off early. Meanwhile, [most farmers in Myanmar expect lower production of 2022 monsoon paddy than in 2021 because of lower fertilizer use and high incidence of floods](#). Specifically, [in July 2022, urea prices were almost twice as high as a year earlier](#). Although farmgate prices are rising, security conditions are worsening for farmers in Myanmar. According to [IFPRI](#), 27 percent of farmers reported feeling insecure or very insecure by the end of the third quarter of 2022, 9 percentage points higher than at the beginning of the year. Farmers also reported serious concerns about security while moving around (25 percent), difficulties accessing labor (18 percent), and leaving fields uncultivated (8 percent).

## **Europe and Central Asia**

In 2022, more than 59 million tons of cargo was transshipped through Ukrainian [seaports](#), including 47.8 million tons of exports and 6.2 million tons of imports, Ukrainian Seaports Administration reported. Grain cargoes totaled 28.8 million tons and liquid cargoes 4.8 million tons. Because of the implementation of various complex measures,

smooth functioning of Danube ports was ensured, producing the best results since Ukraine gained independence. The port of Reni handled 5 times as much cargo in 2022 (6.82 million tons) as in 2021 (1.37 million tons). The port of Izmail more than doubled shipments, from 4 million tons in 2021 to 8.89 million tons in 2022. The port of Ust-Dunaisk increased handling volumes from 64,000 to 785,000 tons.

Across Central Asia, multiple bans on exports of onions and other regional staple crops have come into effect. [Kazakhstan](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#) and [Tajikistan](#) have banned exports of onions, with Tajikistan including potatoes and carrots in the bans. The impetus of the bans is to curb increases in domestic prices, driven by global increases in onion prices and local, climate-driven production losses. Flooding disasters in Pakistan, one of the largest onion producers in Asia and the world, are the leading cause of increasing demand and prices, although losses due to cold damage are anticipated in Tajikistan.

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

In Peru, the [agricultural and livestock unions alerted the country of the imminent food crisis](#) that the nation will face because of roadblocks set up by anti-government protestors in different parts of the country. Since the latest sociopolitical crisis broke out last year, interruption of the food logistics chain is causing severe shortages and increasing costs, not only in cities, where there are the most protests, but also throughout Peru. The unions maintained that the food crisis stems not only from the increase in prices, but also from the adverse impacts on the incomes of producers, merchants, carriers, and their families and from loss of jobs in small, medium, and large agricultural and livestock companies.

[FEWSNET reports](#) that, in Haiti, the rampant depreciation of the gourde and increasing inflation are affecting the incomes of the poorest people and reducing food access. Between January 2022 and January 2023, the gourde lost more than 45 percent of its value against the U.S. dollar, reaching 147.3 gourdes as of January 20, 2023, an all-time high. The scarcity of petroleum products at gas stations continues and continues to amplify inflation in the country. Most of the country remains in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) condition, with affected households resorting to crisis strategies. In Cité Soleil (a poor neighborhood of Port au Prince, Haiti's capital), resumption of economic activities in the city center has increased access to income for poor households but only in the short term. The food and nutritional situation there remains precarious, the use of emergency strategies continues, and poor households remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) status.

[WFP's Hunger Map](#) in late January elevated Colombia from moderate risk and stable to high risk and deteriorating, signifying that some regions of the country are above 40 percent on average in prevalence of insufficient food consumption and prevalence of households using crisis level or above food-based coping strategies and that significant deterioration in the average of these indicators has been observed over the last 90 days.

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

In Tunisia, water storage in dams remains low, with only [27.4 percent](#) of the current filling rate, compared with the average of [53.1 percent](#) over the last 3 years. The country has received only 33 percent of its average rainfall since the beginning of the agricultural year, and the drought is expected to affect cereal and fodder production, putting

Tunisia's food security at risk. The ratio the value of exports to the value of imports, declined from [70.2 percent in 2021 to 67.2 percent in 2022](#), mainly because of the increase in cereal, vegetable oil, soy, and sugar imports. Inflation has been rising, with food prices [14.6 percent higher in December 2022](#) than in December 2021, leading to shortages of basic food items such as milk, butter, sugar, coffee, and subsidized vegetable oil. In Morocco, the CPI was [8.1 percent higher year over year](#) in the fourth quarter of 2022 because the food products index was [14.1 percent](#) higher than during the same period in 2021. An increase in the prices of dairy products, eggs, meat, and oils, particularly olive oil, which was due to higher feed prices and dry weather conditions, offset the recent decline in prices of cereal-based products. The prices of fresh products rose by [18.3 percent](#), with a significant contribution from fresh vegetables, which was due to a reduction in the reserves of dams for agricultural use. Meanwhile, exports of agricultural and maritime food products were nearly 20 percent in 2022 than in 2021, with their value exceeding [80 billion dirhams](#). The food security situation in Yemen is dire, with [21.6 million](#) people facing food insecurity as of December 2022, including [12.9 million](#) children, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The cost of the minimum food basket remained stable (albeit high) in December compared with previous months in Internationally Recognized Government and Sana'a-Based Authority areas; [15 percent of surveyed households in the south and 9 percent in the north](#) reported that high food prices were a principal impediment to accessing an adequate diet.

## South Asia

In Afghanistan, headline [CPI inflation continues its downward trend](#), with headline year-on-year inflation in November 2022 decelerating to 9.1 percent from its peak of 18.3 percent in July 2022. Food and non-food segments contributed to this positive outcome. A drop in inflation for fuel (8.0 percentage points), wheat (5.1 percentage points), sugar (2.7 percentage points), cooking oil (2.2 percentage points), and bread (1.5 percentage points) explains the 3.9 percentage point year-on-year decline between November 2022 and December 2022, although a large percentage of the population still faces [unprecedented hunger](#). Household incomes have continued to shrink, forcing people to spend nearly all their income on food. More than half of all households are using crisis levels of coping (borrowing food or reducing adult meal portions) to survive. The [Global Food Crisis Report](#) indicates that Afghanistan is among the countries most at risk of food insecurity, requiring continuous monitoring to identify preparedness and anticipatory actions to [mitigate the impact on food and nutrition security](#).

Despite the easing pressure from global drivers of food inflation, access to basic food items remains problematic in South Asia, especially for the poor. Because of the floods, Pakistan's rice production is 6 million tons, the lowest level since 2012/13. In contrast, because of greater [water availability](#) and the 2022 [Kissan](#) Package input support package, wheat production will be about 2 million tons above last year. Nonetheless, the [WFP](#) estimates that an additional 1.1 million Pakistani people will move from IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) into IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) by early 2023. In Sri Lanka, total paddy production in 2022 has been 32 percent below the average production of the last 3 years and is at the lowest level since the 2017 drought-affected harvest. The [WFP](#) estimates that 37 percent of households were food insecure in November 2022. In Nepal, despite stable prices and availability of essential (food) commodities in markets, Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces reported shortages of food commodities, and the [WFP](#) estimates that 5.21 million Nepalese were not consuming an adequate diet in October 2022. In Bhutan, India's

export restrictions on wheat exports initially raised prices of wheat flour by 60 percent, but India’s special [concession](#) on exports of wheat and sugar to Bhutan alleviated this, even though Bhutan’s [cereal production](#) has decreased by 30 percent in the last 4 years as farmers diversify into fruit and vegetable production.

## West and Central Africa

**Seasonal increases in food availability and access are increasing food security in most areas in West Africa, but food insecurity remains alarming in areas affected by conflict.** Improvements are due to satisfactory agricultural production in 2022/23 and favorable conditions for pastoralists, with good water availability leading to decent pasture growth. Also, the January to March vegetable harvest increases food availability and provides a source of income to many households, although food insecurity prevails, mostly in areas affected by conflict, where difficulty accessing production areas and pastoralist routes limit food and livestock production, and market activity is disrupted (FEWSNET).

**Food prices across West Africa have decreased in line with seasonal trends, but food price inflation remains generally high, and abnormally high prices persist in areas affected by insecurity, where the usual seasonal declines in food prices did not occur.** Staple prices are well above average in the region, because carryover stocks are low; there are export restrictions or bans on grain; world commodity and fuel prices are high; and in the Gulf of Guinea, coastal countries’ currencies have depreciated. Cereal prices are predicted to remain above average because of increased restocking needs, persistent barriers to trade flows, and high transport costs in an inflationary macroeconomic environment ([FEWSNET](#) 2023).

## 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 [IFPRI COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker](#).

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of December 2022, 19 countries had implemented 23 food export bans, and eight had implemented 12 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	12/31/2022
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2022
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2022

<b>Bangladesh</b>	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Belarus</b>	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Cameroon</b>	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
<b>Georgia</b>	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
<b>India</b>	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2022
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2022
<b>India</b>	Export taxes	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), husked (brown) rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (other than parboiled rice and basmati rice)	9/9/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Iran</b>	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Kosovo</b>	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Kuwait</b>	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Pakistan</b>	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export ban	Rapeseed	3/31/2022	2/1/2023
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Serbia</b>	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Tunisia</b>	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2022

**Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)**

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
<b>Argentina</b>	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
<b>China</b>	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2022
<b>China</b>	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2022
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	No end date
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Ukraine</b>	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Vietnam</b>	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2022

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 FEBRUARY 2022–JANUARY 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Low Income												
Afghanistan						24.9	23.2	17.6	12.3	10.8		
Burkina Faso	17.8	24.3	25.6	25.2	28.9	30.8	29.8	26.4	23.7	19.6	14.7	
Burundi	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	21.0	24.4	24.2	26.3	29.5	39.8	39.1	
Chad	6.1	7.2	8.2	10.8	12.9	13.0	14.4	12.3	16.6	21.6	16.2	
Ethiopia	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	38.1	35.6	33.3	31.0	30.7	34.2	32.9	
Gambia			15.5	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.9	15.7	17.1	16.6	17.4	
Guinea	14.1	14.7	12.6		12.8	12.7						
Liberia			-2.4		-1.1	-1.0	-3.9	-5.1	3.1			
Madagascar	7.6				8.6	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.7	12.3		
Malawi			19.5			32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	
Mali	10.5	11.5	12.3	14.1	12.8	16.7	20.1	16.3	16.3	14.4		
Mozambique	8.9	8.0	10.5	13.9	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.9	19.6	20.2	14.6	
Niger	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.6	8.1	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.9	
Rwanda	0.3	2.5	13.2	23.8	26.1	32.7	34.5	41.2	56.9	64.4	59.2	
Sierra Leone	17.1	23.0	23.0		28.5	30.6	31.6	35.2	40.1	43.6	46.7	
Somalia	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.0	12.7	9.4	
South Sudan			0.1		2.3	1.7	-5.3			-10.5	-25.0	
Sudan												

Togo	17.9	19.1	13.6	13.7	10.2	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.1	9.1	6.7	
Uganda	4.5	1.9	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5	18.8	21.6	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	13.1	13.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	14.5	14.5	11.3	10.5	11.6	13.3	
Angola	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	24.6	23.9	22.9	21.8	20.3	18.9	
Bangladesh	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.9
Belize	3.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	10.3	13.8	
Benin	4.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.7	-9.0	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	
Bhutan	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	
Bolivia	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	
Cabo Verde	11.6	16.5	15.8	15.2	16.2	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.2	15.8	
Cambodia	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.3			
Cameroon		10.0	12.0	12.4	12.1	15.9	14.4	15.7				
Cote d'Ivoire	8.8	8.4	7.4	5.2	9.8	9.0	10.9	10.8	9.6	8.5	6.7	
Djibouti		6.8			25.7	10.9	12.5					
East Timor	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.2		
Egypt	17.7	19.8	26.0	24.8	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.7	23.9	30.0	37.3	
El Salvador	9.5	9.8	10.9	13.3	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.1	12.2	
Eswatini		3.4		5.4	6.7		10.8	12.1	12.5			
Ghana	17.5	22.5	26.6	30.1	30.7	32.3	34.4	38.8	43.7	55.3	59.7	
Haiti	25.9	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.7	32.7		44.3	53.1		47.7	
Honduras	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	15.6	17.6	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.2
India	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.0	5.1	4.6	

Indonesia	2.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
Iran, Islamic Republic of	40.7	41.2	44.3	50.9	85.5	90.2	84.0					
Kenya	8.4	9.7	11.1	12.2	13.4	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.5	13.9	12.9
Kyrgyzstan	12.1	15.8	18.0	17.1	14.8	16.0	18.9	18.7	17.2	17.2	15.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.5	6.1	5.7	8.1	16.9	21.6	30.2	35.5	38.8	42.7	45.9	47.1
Lesotho	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3	
Mauritania	9.6	11.4	13.4		16.0	17.4	11.8	12.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	
Mongolia	17.9	18.0	16.8	18.0	19.5	21.6	18.7	17.0	16.4	16.8	15.4	
Morocco	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.6	12.0	14.1	14.7	13.8	14.4	15.0	
Myanmar	12.8	15.4	15.4	15.7	16.0	17.1	18.4					
Nepal	6.0	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	5.8	
Nicaragua	11.0	13.7	16.2	16.9	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.6	16.6	15.9	
Nigeria	17.0	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.8	
Pakistan	14.7	15.3	17.0	17.3	25.9	28.8	29.5	31.7	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9
Palestine, State of	7.4	9.6	9.7	8.1	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	
Papua New Guinea		6.2			5.1			8.1				
Philippines	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.7
Samoa												
Senegal	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	17.1	17.1	18.1	19.6	21.4	18.8	
Sri Lanka	24.4	29.5	45.1	58.0	75.8	82.5	84.6	85.8	80.9	69.8	59.3	

Tajikistan	7.1	8.1		9.6	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.1				
Tanzania, United Republic of	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	
Tunisia	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.1
Ukraine	14.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.3	29.5	31.3	32.1	36.1	35.2	34.4	
Vietnam	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9
Zambia	16.0	15.3	14.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.7	12.1	11.9	11.6
Zimbabwe	69.3	75.1	104.0	155.0	255.0	309.0	353.0	340.0	321.0	376.0	285.0	
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
Albania	6.9	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.2	13.9	14.9	14.6	15.2	15.4	14.8	
Argentina	55.8	59.8	62.1	64.2	66.4	70.6	80.0	86.6	91.6	94.2	95.0	
Armenia	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.3	13.5	12.5	13.7	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4
Azerbaijan	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	20.5	20.3	20.8	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.1	
Belarus	11.3	15.5	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.6	18.9	18.3	15.9	14.4	13.8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.3	14.8	15.0	23.5	24.2	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.3	26.0	24.5	
Botswana	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	9.7	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	
Brazil	9.1	11.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.2	11.8	11.6	
Bulgaria	13.5	16.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.1	25.6	
China	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	6.2	5.9	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.8	
Colombia	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1	25.1	26.0	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	27.8
Costa Rica	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	
Dominica												

Dominican Republic	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.5	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.0	11.8	
Ecuador	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	
Equatorial Guinea	4.7	5.8		6.7	7.8	5.8	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.0	
Fiji	3.1	8.0	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0
Gabon	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	5.8	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.0		8.8	
Georgia	17.3	17.8	21.4	22.0	21.8	16.4	15.8	17.7	15.7	16.8	16.4	15.1
Grenada												
Guatemala	3.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	10.7	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.1	11.8	
Guyana			13.8	11.5	7.3	9	10.6	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.1	
Iraq	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	2.9	5.7	6.7	6.5		
Jamaica	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	13.7	12.7	12.6	10.5	10.1	14.2	13.7	
Jordan	2.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	
Kazakhstan	10.1	15.7	17.9	19.0	19.2	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.6	
Kosovo, Republic of	9.7	14.2	16.4	18.6	19.2	22.0	21.1	21.2	22.5	19.6	19.4	
Lebanon	401.5	390.	374.4	363.	332.	240.	198.	208.	203.	171.2	142.9	
Libya		5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5			3.9	3.6	3.8		
Malaysia	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.8	
Maldives	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.7		
Mauritius	16.4	19.1	17.8	11.9	6.5	13.6	16.0	18.5	17.8	17.0	16.9	
Mexico	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.5	12.4	12.7	

Moldova, Republic of	23.4	27.0	30.2	32.5	34.3	36.4	38.4	37.1	36.2	33.1	31.8	
Montenegro	13.1	18.3	19.8	21.3	23.1	25.4	26.1	27.7	30.3	31.0	29.8	
Namibia	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	
North Macedonia, Republic of	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5	24.3	25.9	29.8	32.5	30.8	28.0	
Panama	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	
Paraguay	15.7	17.5	19.8	18.4	18.6	16.7	16.1	12.9	10.9	11.1	9.2	7.7
Peru	7.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9
Romania	8.8	11.2	13.5	14.2	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	
Russian Federation	11.5	18.0	20.5	20.1	18.0	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	19.3	29.4	20.9	20.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	
South Africa	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	
Suriname		68.3	60.9	55.1	38.3	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.3	
Thailand	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.4	8.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.4	8.9	7.7
Turkey	64.2	71.6	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.5	89.3	92.4	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1
Venezuela	270.0	229.0	192.9	154.6	146.1	131.4	108.8	157.9	157.7			

High Income



Antigua and Barbuda

Aruba

6.1 7.2 8.3 9.7 11.1 11.0 12.1 12.1 11.5 13.6

Australia

4.3 5.9 9.0 9.2

Austria

4.2 5.5 8.2 8.8 11.5 12.1 13.0 13.5 14.5 15.2 16.3

Bahamas

Bahrain

12.2 10.6 9.7 11.6 7.3 8.5 10.4 10.7 9.9 12.7 11.5

Barbados

17.0 18.6 17.4 11.2 7.6 12.9

Belgium

4.0 4.8 5.1 6.3 8.4 9.2 9.7 10.4 12.3 14.5 14.5 15.6

Bermuda

5 5 5.4 6.4 8 9 9.5 10.6 10.5

Brunei

Darussalam

2.6 3.8 4.7 6.0 6.4 7.4 7.6 7.3 6.7 6.3 5.1

Canada

6.7 7.7 8.8 8.8 8.8 9.2 9.8 10.3 10.1 10.3 10.1

Cayman Islands

4.9 7.9 10.3

Chile

8.4 13.1 15.9 18.1 19.2 20.7 22.8 23.0 22.7 24.7 25.2

Croatia

10.0 11.1 13.4 15.9 17.4 19.0 19.8 19.6 20.4 19.6 19.6

Cyprus

7.9 9.7 11.2 8.5 7.8 7.4 1.6 7.4 13.2 15.5 12.2 10.3

Czech Republic

6.9 7.8 11.1 15.5 18.7 20.0 20.2 21.8 26.2 27.1 26.4

Denmark

5.5 6.3 7.7 10.6 13.6 15.6 16.7 15.9 16.5 16.0 15.6

Estonia

12.4 13.8 14.6 17.0 19.2 19.7 21.4 24.4 28.0 28.2 29.8 27.4

Faroe Islands

2.6 2.6 6.2 9.9 13.2

Finland

4.5 5.1 6.0 9.0 10.9 12.3 12.5 14.5 15.7 16.0 16.0





France

2.3 3.4 4.3 4.6 6.4 7.4 8.5 10.9 13.2 13.3 13.1 13.2

Germany	5.0	6.2	8.6	11.1	12.7	14.8	16.6	18.7	20.3	21.0	20.7	
Greece	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.7	15.1	15.3	15.7	
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	
Hungary	11.3	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	27.0	30.9	35.2	40.0	43.8	44.8	
Iceland	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.2	11.0
Ireland	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.8	8.1	9.2	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.1	
Israel	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	
Italy	4.8	5.9	6.7	7.6	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7
Japan	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	
Korea, Republic of	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	4.7	5.2	5.5
Kuwait	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.8	
Latvia	11.8	15.0	17.8	18.7	22.5	24.5	26.1	27.8	29.9	30.0	29.3	
Lithuania	14.7	17.3	22.0	25.5	28.9	30.4	31.0	31.2	34.5	36.1	35.0	
Luxembourg	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.8	10.5	10.4	10.9	
Macao SAR, China	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	
Malta	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	
Netherlands	5.1	6.2	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.3	13.1	12.8	14.0	15.7	17.0	
New Caledonia			3.7	4.6	5.7	5.6	7.5	9.8	10.6	8.7	10.9	
New Zealand	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	
Norway	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	10.2	10.1	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.1	
Oman	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	

Poland	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	18.1	20.0	22.9	23.0	22.1	
Portugal	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	
Qatar	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.6	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	
Seychelles	1.0	0.2	-0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.0
Singapore	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	
Slovakia	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.0	17.9	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.0	27.8	28.1	
Slovenia	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.3
Spain	5.6	6.8	10.4	11.2	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	
Sweden	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	
Switzerland	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	
Taiwan, China	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	
Trinidad and Tobago	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.8	10.3	11.7	11.6	12.0	13.8		
United Arab Emirates					9.0							
United Kingdom	5.0	5.9	6.7	8.6	9.9	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.7	16.7	17.0	
United States	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	
Uruguay	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	14.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.4

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) from January 2022 for countries for which data are available; blank (white) cells indicate missing data. The International Monetary Fund is the core data source for food inflation, supplemented by Trading Economics. A traffic light approach was adopted to show the severity of food inflation, and the color coding was determined based on historical food price inflation targets and expert consultation with the World Bank Agriculture and Food Unit. Purple indicates price increases greater than 30 percent, red indicates a year-on-year increase of 5 to 30 percent, yellow indicates a year-on-year increase of 2 to 5 percent, and green indicates a year-on-year increase of less than 2 percent.

The heat map shows the latest available nominal and real monthly food inflation (year on year) data for countries for which data are available. The International Monetary Fund is the core data source for food inflation, supplemented by trading economics. Real food inflation is calculated as the difference between food inflation and overall inflation. A traffic light approach was adopted to show the severity of nominal food inflation, and the color coding was determined based on historical food price inflation targets and expert consultation with the World Bank Agriculture and Food Unit. Blank (gray) cells indicate countries with no data in the last 4 months. For nominal food price inflation, purple indicates inflation increases greater than 30 percent, red indicates a year-on-year increase of 5 to 30 percent, yellow indicates a year-on-year increase of 2 to 5 percent, and green indicates a year-on-year increase of less than 2 percent. For real food inflation, purple indicates inflation increases greater than 5 percent, red indicates a year-on-year increase of 2 to 5 percent, yellow indicates a year-on-year increase of 0 to 2 percent, and green indicates a year-on-year change of less than 0 percent.

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