

# Food Security UPDATE

Update September 15, 2022

*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.*

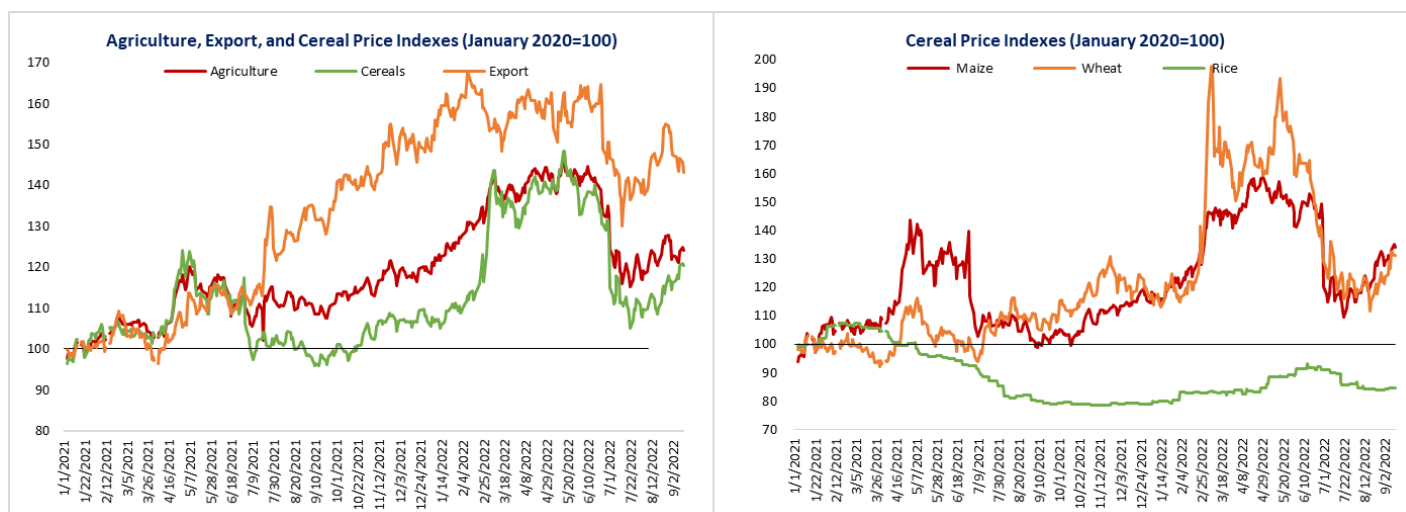
## AT A GLANCE

- Since the last Update issued on August 11, 2022, the agricultural price index has remained relatively stable and is currently 1 point higher.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high around the world, with high inflation continuing in almost all low- and middle-income countries and the share of high-income countries with high inflation having increased sharply.
- Famine is projected to occur between October and December 2022 in three areas of Somalia's Bay region.
- The flooding in Pakistan has exacerbated previously high levels of food insecurity.
- It is forecasted that 205.1 million people will be in food crisis or worse in 45 of the 53 countries/territories with data for 2021 and 2022.
- India, the world's largest exporter of rice, recently imposed trade restrictions on certain types of rice.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2022)

### Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

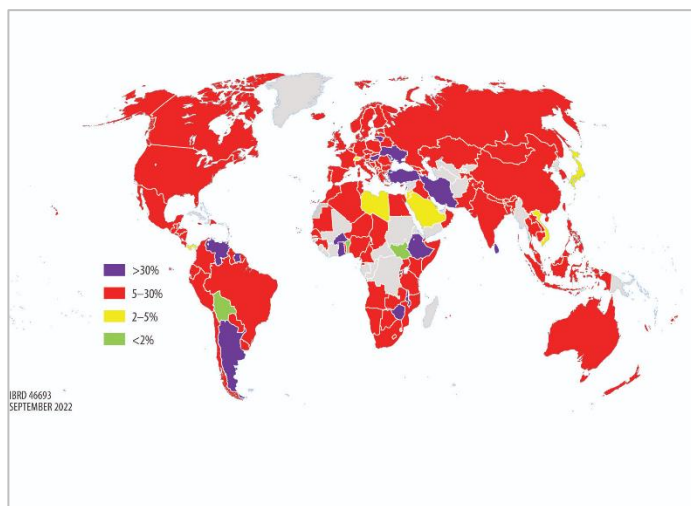
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to September 13, 2022. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Since the last Update issued on August 11, 2022, the agricultural price index has remained relatively stable and is currently only 1 point higher; the cereal price index has increased by 8 points, and the export price index has decreased by 2 points (Figure 1). A 4–percentage point decline in cotton prices over the period drove the decline in the export price index. The increasing trend in the cereal price index – since the sharp decline in July – continued during August and September, driven by rising wheat and maize prices, with rice prices remaining stable. The maize price index rose the most during the period—by approximately 12 points—followed by wheat, which rose by 7 points; rice increased by 0.3 points. Wheat, maize, and rice prices are 17 percent, 29 percent, and 6 percent higher, respectively, than in September 2021. Wheat, maize, and rice prices are 31 percent and 34 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021, and rice prices are 15 percent lower.

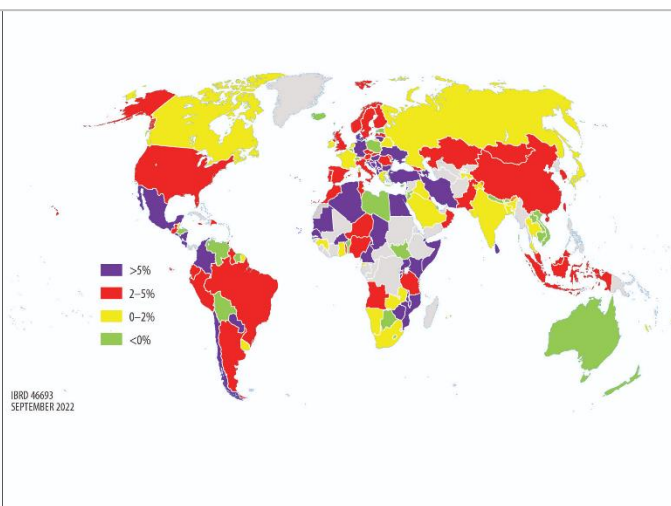
## Food Price Inflation Dashboard

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 May and August 2022 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low-income and middle-income countries; 93.3 percent of low-income countries, 90.9 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 93 percent of upper-middle-income countries have seen inflation levels above 5 percent, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation has also increased sharply, with about 85.7 percent experiencing high food price inflation. The most affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 78.8 percent of the 156 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 3). 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 May and August 2022).

**Figure 2: Food Inflation Heat Map**



**Figure 3: 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 May to August 2022 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	353	Lebanon	72
Lebanon	240	Zimbabwe	68
Venezuela	131	Sri Lanka	30
Sri Lanka	91	Iran	29
Türkiye	90	Hungary	18
Iran	81	Colombia	14
Argentina	66	Djibouti	14
Moldova	38	Rwanda	14
Ethiopia	36	Burkina Faso	13
Rwanda	34	Costa Rica	10

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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from May to August 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

## EMERGING ISSUES

### *Without More Humanitarian Assistance, Famine Likely in Somalia's Bay Region Between October and December 2022*

On September 5, 2022, Martin Griffiths, Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) [announced a projection of famine between October and December 2022 in three areas in the Baidoa and Burhakaba districts of Somalia's Bay region](#), referencing the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [food security and nutrition analysis for Somalia](#). A multidisciplinary team of technical experts working as part of the Somalia IPC Technical Working Group made the projection of famine (IPC Phase 5) conditions based on surveys conducted in June and July 2022. The projection is contingent on factors including inadequate expansion of humanitarian assistance, further worsening of Somalia's drought, and further deterioration in health and sanitation in these areas. Following a request from the Somalia IPC Technical Working Group, on August 5, the Famine Review Committee—a panel of independent international food security and nutrition experts—[reviewed and technically vetted the analysis and evidence for the projection](#).

In the areas in Somalia's Bay region where the IPC analysis expects famine (IPC Phase 5) conditions, unprecedented drought, conflict, and high food prices have limited the ability to raise livestock and grow crops, deeply affecting the predominantly agropastoral population's ability to afford enough food to survive. According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network ([FEWS NET](#)) and [Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit \(FSNAU\)](#) field assessments, the near-total failure of the sorghum and maize harvests in July in combination with limited supply from neighboring countries and global price shocks stemming from the war in Ukraine led to a more than 200 percent increase in the price of sorghum—a main dietary staple—over normal levels. Furthermore, conditions for crops and livestock are expected to continue to be extremely poor, with below-average rainfall likely in late 2022, according to [GEOGLAM's Early Warning Crop Monitor](#). As a consequence, crop and livestock production prospects and income from

agricultural employment are expected to be poor in the Bay region at least until the start of the rainy season in April 2023, which will further affect livelihoods. [The Bay region has a history of famine](#), which claimed the lives of more than 250,000 people in 2011.

Famine (IPC Phase 5) is defined as extreme deprivation of food, with starvation, death, destitution, and extremely critical levels of acute malnutrition. The classification of famine is determined when at least 20 percent of households in an area face an extreme lack of food, at least 30 percent of children are acutely malnourished, and two adults or four children per 10,000 die each day from outright starvation or the interaction of malnutrition and disease. Available evidence does not suggest that IPC Phase 5 is currently occurring in Somalia. The famine projection suggests that there is a narrow opportunity to act to prevent what could become IPC Phase 5 conditions between October and December 2022.

[The World Food Programme \(WFP\) has expanded assistance](#) to unprecedented levels in recent months in Somalia. In July, 3.7 million people were assisted, with most of the relief in the form of cash assistance. This is more than double the number in April, and the most that WFP has ever reached in Somalia. In the coming months, WFP is targeting 4.5 million beneficiaries for relief food and cash-based assistance and is expanding its nutrition support to reach more than 444,000 acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, but WFP has reported that it will face a funding pipeline break for cash-based transfers starting in October, with a full break in November and December. In the absence of sustained assistance in November and December, famine outcomes are expected to occur in rural and internally displaced populations that are likely to continue into 2023.

## ***Flooding in Pakistan Exacerbates Food Insecurity***

Beginning mid-June 2022, heavy monsoon rainfall-induced flooding has damaged infrastructure and led to casualties in Pakistan. According to [Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority](#), 33 million people have been affected since September 6 in 81 districts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh. Significantly higher rainfall than the 30-year average has severely damaged agricultural lands, livestock assets, forests, and agricultural infrastructure. Rural communities, which rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, are among the hardest hit. The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development ([ACTED reports](#) heavy damage to transport infrastructure, which immediately reduced food access in affected areas and increased food prices. Communities in Balochistan and Sindh that ACTED's teams have assessed have reported no access to food and, in some cases, no access to local markets. In addition, the [OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team in Pakistan](#) estimates that 73 percent of households in areas with flooding have inadequate resources to buy food.

[The Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) has reported that over 1.2 million hectares of agricultural land in Sindh has been damaged](#), which will have catastrophic impacts on livelihoods and food production in the region. Although more accurate estimates of the extent of the damage are forthcoming, [a recent study used remote sensing technology](#) to estimate production losses in the Sindh region of 193 tons of rice (80 percent of total production), 3.1 million bales of cotton (88 percent of total production), and 10.5 million tons of sugarcane (66 percent of total production). In Balochistan, 61 percent of livestock keepers in assessed districts have reported symptoms of transboundary animal diseases. Approximately half of flood-affected households in assessed districts in Balochistan earn a living by keeping livestock; 36 percent of those have reported losing at least one livestock asset, 46 percent damage to livestock shelters, and 29 percent loss of animal feed stock. In total, the [National Disaster Management](#)

[Authority reports that 500,000 head of livestock have been lost](#) because of the rains and floods in Balochistan, accounting for 66 percent of the nearly 755,000 livestock deaths reported nationwide.

The flooding has exacerbated previously high levels of food insecurity in Pakistan, where it is estimated that [4.66 million people faced crisis conditions or worse \(IPC Phase 3 or above\)](#) from October 2021 to March and April 2022. Moreover, Pakistan ranked ninth out of the 10 countries and territories with the most people in crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent in 2021. Multiple shocks including high food and fuel prices, drought, livestock diseases, and widespread loss of income-generating opportunities due to the impacts of COVID-19 had previously driven food insecurity in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkwa, and Sindh provinces. [According to the FAO](#), of the 1.9 million people in need of food security and agricultural assistance in the affected districts, nearly 510,000 are a step away from catastrophic food insecurity.

In the [Pakistan Climate Risk Country Profile](#), the World Bank reports that the country is highly vulnerable to climate change, with an increase in the incidence of drought conditions likely. The frequency and intensity of extreme climate events is projected to increase, increasing disaster risks particularly for vulnerable poor and minority groups. An increase in the number of people affected by flooding is projected as well, with a likely increase of approximately 5 million people exposed to extreme river floods between 2035–2044 and a potential increase of approximately 1 million annually exposed to coastal flooding between 2070–2100. As such, these projections suggest yield declines in many key food and cash crops, including cotton, wheat, sugarcane, maize, and rice.

Food assistance and livelihood support to smallholder farmers and livestock keepers in affected regions is essential to mitigate the impacts of flooding on food insecurity in Pakistan. [According to OCHA](#), lead agencies in the food security and agricultural sector have provided relief food assistance and livelihood support for nearly 410,000 people in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkwa, and Sindh, including food assistance for up to 117,000 people in Sindh.

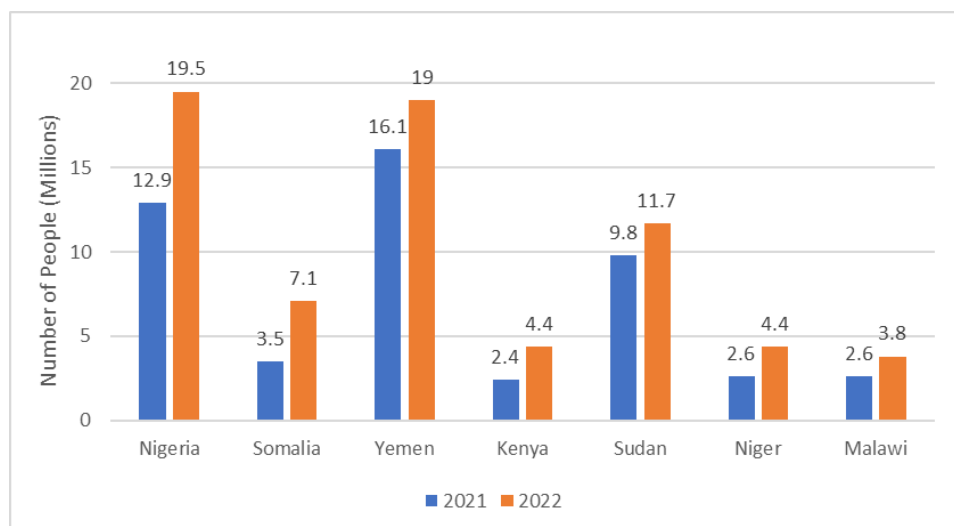
## ***Global Report on Food Crises 2022 Mid-Year Update Indicates Record Number of People Requiring Food Assistance***

According to the [Global Report on Food Crises 2022 Mid-Year Update](#), the number of people in crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent is forecast to reach up to 205.1 million in 45 of the 53 countries/territories included in the report, originally published in May 2022. The mid-year update, published September 12, 2022, records the highest number of acutely food insecure people in the report's history. Since publication of the annual report in May 2022, 14 countries include new or updated 2022 peak estimates, most of which have more people facing crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent. For the 45 countries covered in the mid-year update, 29.5 million more people are in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above or equivalent since 2021. Some assessments included in the mid-year update were conducted before the war in Ukraine began and do not capture the impacts of the conflict.

Of the 45 countries and territories with data for 2021 and 2022, seven had an increase of more than 1 million people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above, with Nigeria experiencing the greatest increase, followed by Somalia and Yemen (Figure 4). In Nigeria, the impacts of increased conflict and related displacement, economic shocks, high food prices, and weather extremes are exacerbating the situation. In Somalia and the Horn of Africa, consecutive poor rainy seasons resulting in four poor harvests (with a fifth likely) since 2020, along with the death of more than 3 million livestock since mid-2021 from starvation and disease, has caused the increase in food insecurity. Protracted conflict, which

has led to continued displacement and lack of access to public service, which the instability of humanitarian assistance has exacerbated, drives food insecurity in Yemen.

**Figure 4: Countries/territories with an Increase of More Than 1 Million People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or Above Between 2021 and 2022**



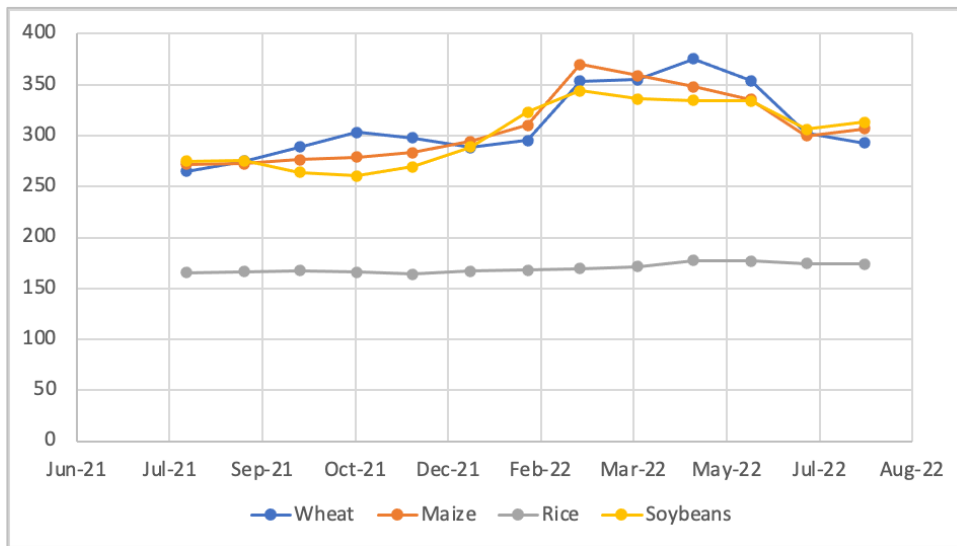
Source: Global Report on Food Crises 2022 Mid-Year Update

The mid-year update spotlights domestic food prices, which have been rising steadily since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a main source of food insecurity in mid-2022. Even before the war in Ukraine dramatically increased international food commodity prices, they were at a 10-year high. Although prices began to decrease to pre-invasion levels during the second quarter of 2022, consumer prices were still 7.9 percent higher year on year in August 2022. Of the 53 countries and territories in food crisis in 2021 ([GRFC](#)), Mozambique, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe had the largest increases in the cost of a food basket. According to the mid-year update, weather conditions creating tight commodity markets, high agricultural input prices, potential supply gaps, and protectionist trade policies pose the most significant ongoing challenges to global food prices in 2022.

## ***Agricultural Market Information System Releases September 2022 Market Monitor Report***

The [September 2022 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) provides the latest production estimates and market projections for major agricultural commodities and highlights that, although the partial reopening of Ukraine’s Black Sea ports relieved pressure on global food markets, weather-related concerns began to arise in the second half of August. Thus, although international prices of wheat and maize fell month to month in July, by 15 percent and 11 percent, respectively, the price drop has already slowed for wheat and stopped for maize (Figure 5). Relying on estimates of the International Grains Council, AMIS determined that Ukraine must increase its grain export volume from the present 3 million metric tons to approximately 7 million metric tons per month to free sufficient space for the upcoming harvests. Ukraine’s wheat harvest is wrapping up with generally good yields away from the war zone and low yields near the war zone. Conditions for the maize harvest remain mixed in south and east Ukraine because of the ongoing war and recent hot, dry weather.

**Figure 5: International Grain Council Commodity Price Indices**



Source: September 2022 AMIS Market Monitor

According to AMIS, the global wheat production forecast for 2022 is only slightly below that of 2021, with higher production forecasts for Canada, China, Russia, and the United States offsetting lower export prospects for the European Union and India. Prices remained stable in the second half of August amid signs of resurgent international demand, increased tensions in the Black Sea region, and worries about soil moisture conditions ahead of the 2023/24 planting in some regions.

Maize production is forecasted to be 2.4 percent below last year’s output because of a downturn in harvest prospects in the European Union and United States. As a result, export prices firmed in August, with movements in outside markets (above the lowest offering and below the highest bid) contributing to market volatility at times. AMIS noted that prices in the United States rose because of concerns about 2022/23 crop prospects, highlighted by disappointing yield figures from an annual crop tour, where accurate growing season information is provided regarding likely yields. Similarly, maize price quotations increased in Argentina with increased buying interest, with worries noted about La Niña persisting into 2023.

Projecting a decrease in production of rice in 2022, AMIS assessed that reduced harvest prospects for India and a few other countries, including Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, outweighed slight upward revisions for Brazil and a few West African countries, although average international rice prices changed little month to month, with mixed movements in the major exporters.

The soybean production forecast was raised marginally because higher forecasts for Brazil and the United States have more than offset a downward revision for India. Average international soybean values increased during August, with the International Grain Council Grains and Oilseeds Index soybean sub-index advancing modestly month to month to take year-to-year gains to 14 percent.

Meanwhile, fertilizer markets remained volatile, especially in Europe, where tight natural gas supplies and high prices have caused many producers of urea and ammonia to stop operations. Next season’s fertilizer application

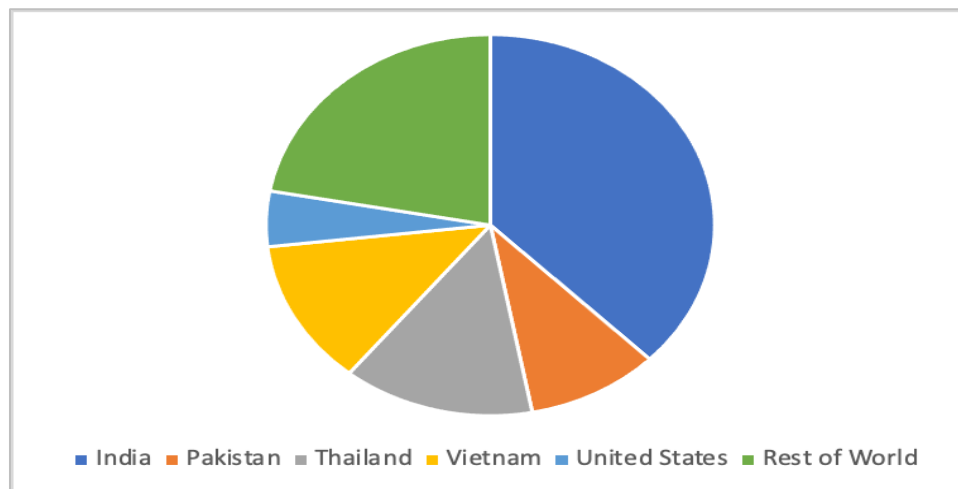
rates could thus decrease. Although prices for all fertilizer types remain higher than a year ago, AMIS found some variations. Although prices for nitrogen fertilizers increased in August, prices for other fertilizers remained mostly stable or even decreased, following seasonal low demand. Finally, AMIS found that futures prices for CBOT and Euronext commodities have declined to their lowest levels since the start of the conflict in Ukraine, although they remain higher than in previous years.

### India Imposes Trade Restrictions on Certain Types of Rice

India has [banned the export of broken rice and imposed a 20 percent duty](#) on exports of paddy, brown, and white rice that is neither basmati nor parboiled rice. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) analyzed the implications of these trade restrictions on global rice trade in its [September 2022 report, "Grain: World Markets and Trade."](#)

According to the USDA, India accounted for approximately 41 percent of total global exports of rice in 2021 and is a larger exporter than the next four exporters (Pakistan, Thailand, United States, Vietnam) combined (Figure 6).

Figure 6: 2021 Rice Exports

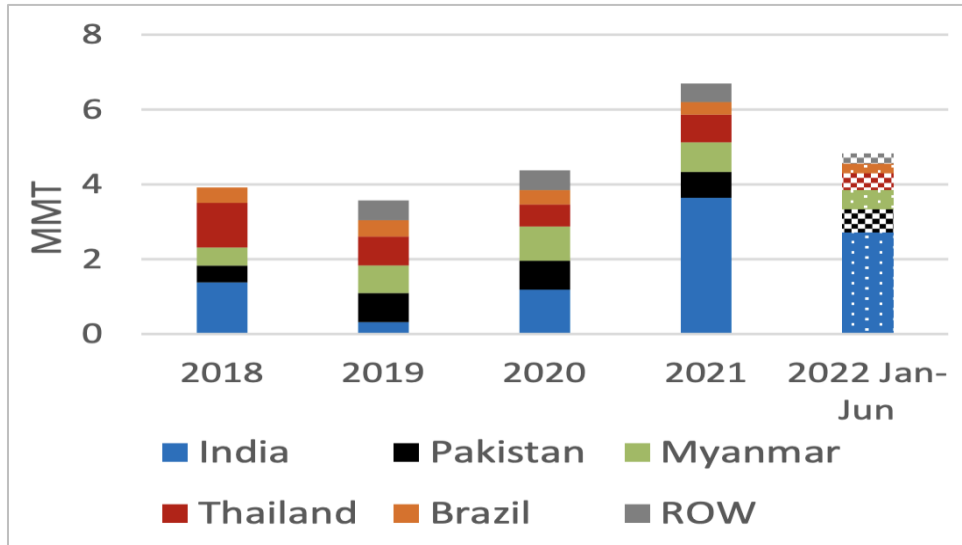


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Global Market Analysis

India supplies more than half of global broken rice exports (Figure 7), and the USDA has accordingly indicated that rice trade is likely to contract because of the ban on Indian exports of broken rice. According to its projections, the restriction comes at a time when the global rice production forecast has been decreased year to year for the first time since 2015/16, primarily because of smaller crops in China, India, and Pakistan.



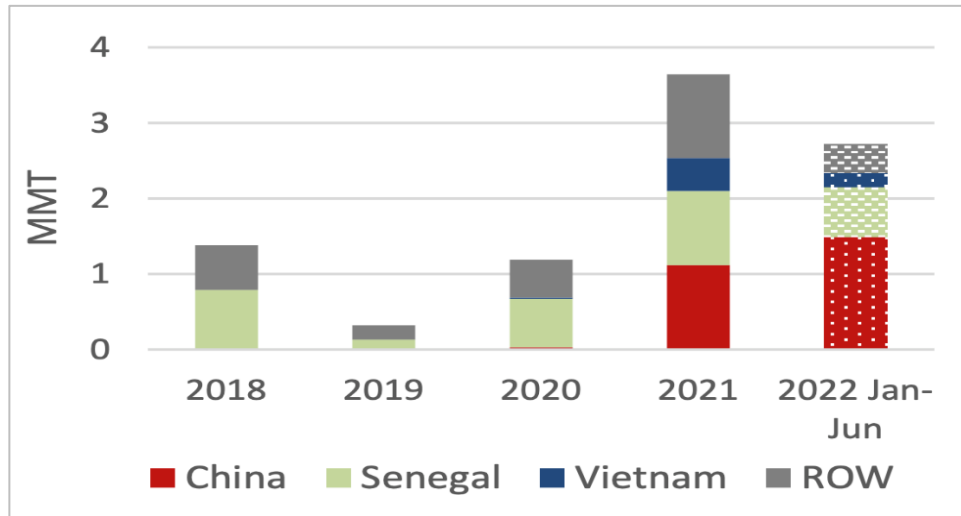
**Figure 7: 2021 Top Broken Rice Exporters**



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC and FAS Post, as reported in U.S. Department of Agriculture Global Market Analysis

Relying on data from Trade Data Monitor LLC, the USDA has found that, until 2021, broken rice accounted for approximately 10 percent of total rice exports, but for the first half of 2022, broken rice exports increased to approximately 20 percent because of increased demand for low-cost rice and an abundant supply owing to India’s record-high exporting year. According to the USDA, Senegal has historically been the largest importer for India’s broken rice, which it uses as a staple dish, but China and Vietnam have bought significant volumes of broken rice since 2021. China uses broken rice mainly for animal feed, and Vietnam uses it in liquor manufacturing and processed food (Figure 8).

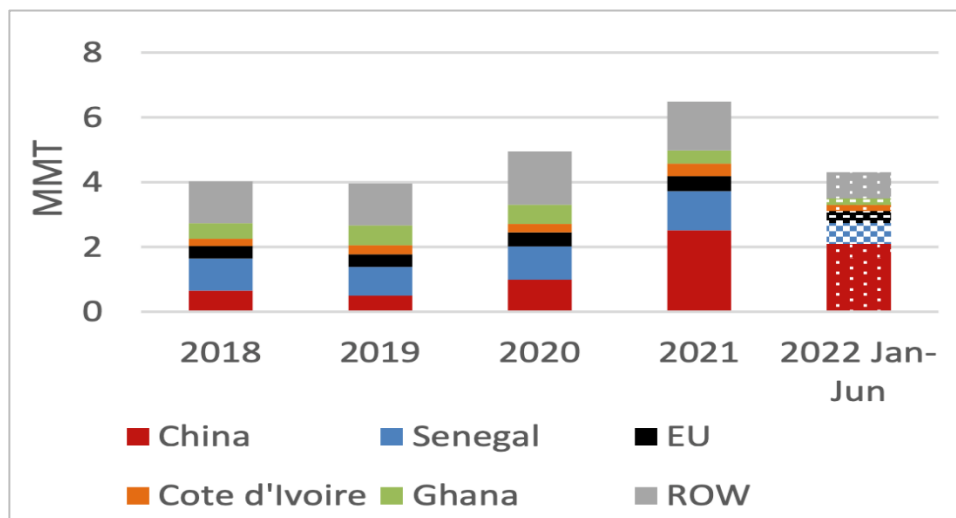
**Figure 8: Top Importers of Broken Rice from India**



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Global Market Analysis

In view of the trade ban, the USDA forecasts that key importers of Indian broken rice such as China, Senegal, and Vietnam will import less in 2023 (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Broken Rice Imports**



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, as reported by U.S. Department of Agriculture Global Market Analysis

The USDA has projected that the imposition of a 20 percent tax on exports of non-basmati, non-parboiled white rice is likely to decrease India’s supplies to its neighboring countries and Africa. It has further highlighted that India’s exports of these varieties of rice have been offered at a significantly lower price than those of other major exporters, making it an attractive option for low-income importing countries. According to the USDA’s analysis, imposition of this tariff is likely to result in India’s price being above that of other Asian exporters except for Thailand. Thus, it estimates that, although Indian exports are expected to drop, Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam have the potential to offset some of the decline in Indian exports.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### East and Southern Africa

Countries in East and southern Africa continue to experience acute food insecurity that is predicted to increase further in the coming months ([FEWS NET](#)). Food insecurity is particularly severe in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Ethiopia, with up to 10 million and 15 million people facing risk of acute food insecurity, respectively. There is also high risk of food insecurity in other countries, including up to 7.5 million each in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan, with risk of famine in the latter two; 5 million in Zimbabwe; 2.5 million each in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Uganda; and up to 1 million in Burundi.

Staple food prices increased in most markets because of a decrease in stocks and other local characteristics, including in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and South Sudan ([FEWS NET](#)). Maize prices increased atypically because of below-average production, which was a result of drought and high fuel and fertilizer prices. Maize prices

increased, for example, in DRC, Mozambique, and Tanzania. In addition, currency depreciation and reduced hard currency reserves pushed prices up.

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

Although countries in the region are still combatting high inflation, pressures are starting to abate in some others. In [Indonesia](#), food price inflation was slightly lower in August 2022 (8.2 percent) than in July 2022 (10.3 percent), driven primarily by harvests of [key horticultural commodities](#). [Rice prices](#) increased from July to August because of diminishing supplies ahead of September harvests—between 3.3 percent and 6.6 percent at the farmgate level and between 0.3 percent and 2.4 percent at the retail level. [Fuel prices increased by about 30 percent](#) across Indonesia on September 3, 2022, after the government reduced fuel subsidies to alleviate pressure on the state budget amid high global energy prices. To buffer the impact of the fuel price increase on the most vulnerable, including potential impacts on food prices, the government will reallocate a portion of the energy subsidy budget to direct cash transfers to 20.6 million poor families and introduce several social protection schemes. Inflation in the [Philippines](#) for August settled at 6.3 percent after 5 months of increase according to the Philippines Statistics Authority. The slowdown is due to slower price increases for transport and food. The Philippines is also reported to be experiencing a contraction in the supply of [sugar](#), [garlic](#), [white onions](#), and [salt](#). In [Thailand](#), headline inflation in August 2022 reached a 14-year high of 7.9 percent. [Singapore's](#) core inflation rate in July 2022 was also the highest in 14 years, at 4.8 percent. Meanwhile, some countries in the region had more-modest inflation in July 2022, such as [China](#) (2.7 percent) and [Vietnam](#) (2.5 percent), although food price inflation is likely to increase in the coming months because of the drought in the Yangtze River basin.

## ***Europe and Central Asia***

In August, 65 ships left the ports of Chornomorsk, Odesa, and [Pivdennyi](#) carrying more than 1.5 million tons of Ukrainian agricultural products. Corn (64 percent), wheat (18 percent), and barley (5 percent) were the main products exported. Ukraine also shipped meal, oil, rapeseed, soybean, peas, sunflower seed, and mixed feed via seaports in August. Products were shipped to 19 countries, with Türkiye (23 percent), Spain (12 percent), and Egypt (12 percent) the main destinations. On August 30, the bulk carrier “Brave Commander” became the first vessel that the WFP chartered to arrive in Africa from Ukraine, delivering 23,000 tons of Ukrainian wheat to Djibouti. After being unloaded, the wheat was to be delivered to consumers in Ethiopia.

On September 10, Kazakhstan lifted [restrictions on the export of wheat and wheat flour](#), the Ministry of Agriculture reported. According to the ministry, Kazakhstan will harvest more than 13 million tonnes of wheat in 2022—12 percent more than in 2021. About 6.5 million tonnes of grain is needed to ensure annual domestic consumption, enabling agricultural producers to export grain and flour. The restriction on wheat and wheat flour exports was supposed to be effective from July 8 to September 30, 2022. The volume of the export quota in the specified period was 550,000 tonnes for wheat and 370,000 tonnes for flour.

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

In a new edition of its flagship annual report [Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean](#), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean indicates that, although inflation has affected all components of the CPI in 2021 and 2022, rates are highest for food and energy. Prices in those sectors have increased at rates not

seen since 2008, during the global financial crisis. At the end of 2021, food inflation in the region was 7.4 percent; by June 2022, it had reached 11.9 percent. At the subregional level, in 2021, the economies of Central America and Mexico had the highest inflation, at 8.7 percent, whereas during the first half of 2022, the economies of South America had the highest rate, at 11.9 percent. Food inflation was increasing in 24 countries in 2021 and in 29 countries during the first 6 months of 2022.

The [August 2022 issue of FEWS NET's Food Assistance Outlook Brief](#) projects that El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras will require food assistance (at IPC Phase 3, crisis, or Phase 2, stressed, levels of severity) by February 2023. This in the context of atypically high prices in Central America that are exacerbating the impact of the ongoing lean season. Costa Rica, [as the FAO has reported](#), has eliminated reference prices for rice and reduced tariffs on rice imports. On August 3, the government signed two decrees (38884-MEIC and 39763 MAG-MEIC-COMEX) that eliminated reference prices for rice in wholesale and retail markets (which had been fixed since 2013) and reduced import tariffs on paddy rice from 35 percent to 3.5 percent and on milled rice from 35 percent to 4 percent. These measures aim to contain increases in rice prices, which have been rising since September 2021 and were nearly 15 percent higher year on year in retail markets in June 2022. High international prices placed additional upward pressure on prices, because the country sources more than half of its domestic consumption of rice from international markets. On average, about one-third of rice imports originated from the United States between 2019 and 2021, where zero duties are already applied under free trade agreements, with the rest mostly coming from South America.

## **Middle East and North Africa**

Food prices keep increasing in the region because of global supply chain disruptions. In Tunisia, food price inflation reached [11.9 percent](#), which drove overall inflation to [8.6 percent](#), the highest since 1991. Some imported food items that the government regulates, including rice, sugar, and vegetable oil, are unavailable in the market because of rising costs and transportation disruptions. Morocco's and Egypt's food CPIs were [12.0 percent](#) and [22.4 percent higher](#), respectively, in July than at the same point last year. Food prices in [Syria](#) have remained stable, albeit high, in recent months after the abrupt surge immediately after the onset of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Combined with the impacts of the war, water stress chronically threatens food security in the region. Water stores behind dams in Tunisia are [currently only 34 percent full](#), compared to an average of 47 percent full at this point in the year over the past 3 years. Morocco's cereal production this year was exceptionally low, [harvesting only 33 percent](#) of the previous year's yield because of the serious drought and inadequate frequency of rainfall.

The UN Children's Fund recently released a report warning that acute food insecurity threatens more than [58 million people](#) in the Middle East and North Africa, including [29.5 million children](#) in Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, because of the intensifying conflict in the region. Specifically in Yemen, the proportion of households that lack access to adequate food increased to [55 percent](#) in areas under the internationally recognized government and [50 percent](#) in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities in July. [Many other factors](#), such as local currency depreciation, delayed payments to civil and military employees over several months, and a large number of Yemeni people returning to Yemen from Saudi Arabia, have aggravated the situation.

## South Asia

The 5.9 magnitude earthquake that struck southeastern Afghanistan in June 2022, affecting 361,634 people and destroying 4,500 homes, markedly increased food prices. Although the full extent and cost of the damage from the earthquake is still being evaluated, it is likely that the damage to education, health, and market infrastructure is substantial. [Current and upcoming harvests](#) of wheat, potatoes, fruit, and other crops—along with some income from the sale of livestock and livestock products—is expected to continue providing rural households with food and income, with the number of people facing crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions expected to continue to decline as the harvest progresses before the onset of winter. Very poor macroeconomic conditions, limited access to typical sources of income (including from labor and remittances from Iran), and above-average prices will continue to drive crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes for the worst-affected market-dependent households in rural and urban areas. In rural areas worst affected by poor crop and livestock production, crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to re-emerge by January 2023.

Hefty monsoon rains since June 2022 (67 percent above normal levels) and increased melting of glaciers due to extreme heat events have caused widespread flash flooding and landslides in Pakistan. One-third of the land in Pakistan is already inundated, and more rain is expected. The most food-insecure provinces of Balochistan and Sindh in southern and central Pakistan have been most affected. As of September 7, the [government of Pakistan has designated](#) 81 districts across Pakistan to be “calamity hit.” It is estimated that the floods have affected 33 million people (of which 27 percent are in Balochistan and 43 percent in Sindh) and that 6.4 million people need of assistance. In addition, the floods have killed more than 719,000 head of livestock (of which 69 percent are in Balochistan and 28 percent in Punjab) and destroyed more than 2 million acres of crops and orchards (304,475 acres in Balochistan, 178,186 acres in Punjab, ~154,000 acres in Sindh) and critical rural infrastructure. This large-scale [destruction](#) of crops and food stocks and expected difficulties in starting the next planting seasons add to the already dire food security situation that the heatwave in May, high inflation rates, high global commodity prices, and foreign currency shortages have caused. [The government of Pakistan’s](#) immediate response was to earmark US\$173 million in cash transfers to 1.5 million flood-affected families. Together with the United Nations, the government also launched a multisectoral flood response program to support 5.2 million people over the next 6 months. This plan, estimated to cost US\$160.3 million, includes measures to restore crop- and livestock-based livelihood activities for the next planting season and support nutrition interventions.

## West and Central Africa

Against a backdrop of high global food, fuel, and agricultural input prices, staple food prices in West Africa remain well above the 5-year average, threatening food and nutrition security, especially for poor households. In addition to the effects of global food, energy, and input price trends, in the Sahel, high prices stem from the early depletion of food stocks from last season, increased replenishment needs, various national restrictions on cereal outflows, and continued civil insecurity, particularly in the Lake Chad basin and the Liptako-Gourma region. In the Gulf Coast countries, continued currency depreciation and sharply rising import costs are the main causes of high prices. Prices will remain above average until the new crops arrive in October ([FEWS NET](#))

With the harvest season approaching, food security is expected to improve slightly across the region after October, primarily in areas that are not or only slightly affected by conflict and insecurity. Most areas where the food security situation is considered stressed (IPC Phase 2) will improve to minimal (IPC Phase 1). In many regions currently in

crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions, the situation is expected to improve to moderate (IPC Phase 2): Bam, Gnagna, Gourma, Komondjari, Kossi, Lorum, Namentenga, Sanmatenga, Sourou, and Yatenga in Burkina Faso; Bar el Gazel, Kanem, Wadi Fira, the east of Batha region, the west of Hadjer Lamis region, and the north and west of the Far North regions of Chad; the eastern Mopti and southern Timbuktu region of Mali; and some localities in the northern states of Nigeria. In areas where armed conflict is the primary driver of food insecurity, such as the northern and north central regions of Burkina Faso, the northwestern and southwestern regions of Cameroon, the Lake region of Chad, Diffa and southern Maradi in Niger, and some states in Nigeria, emergency food insecurity is expected to persist until January 2023, and these areas will continue to depend on humanitarian aid. The severity of food insecurity will decrease slightly in a few conflict-afflicted areas (e.g., in parts western and northern Borno in Niger) from emergency (IPC Phase 4) to crisis (IPC Phase 3) ([FEWS NET](#)).

## 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 fertilizers 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. Twenty-one countries have implemented 30 food export bans, and six have implemented 11 export-limiting measures.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected End Date
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Algeria</b>	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Argentina</b>	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	No end date
<b>Belarus</b>	Export licensing	Rice, whole-meal flour, flour from rye, barley, pasta	3/25/2022	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	9/30/2022
<b>Cameroon</b>	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
<b>Georgia</b>	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/04/2022	7/01/2023
<b>Ghana</b>	Export ban	Maize, rice, soybeans	4/26/2022	10/30/2022
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Sugar	5/24/2022	10/31/2022
<b>India</b>	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/06/2022	12/31/2022
<b>India</b>	Export ban <sup>a</sup>	Broken rice	9/8/2022	No end date
<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)	9/8/2022	12/31/2022

<b>Iran</b>	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Export ban	Wheat, wheat flour	4/26/2022	9/30/2022
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Export ban	Sunflower seeds	4/26/2022	9/30/2022
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Export ban	Sugar	5/13/2022	11/24/2022
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Export ban	Wheat, meslin, flour, vegetable butter, sugar, sunflower seeds, eggs, barley, oats	3/19/2022	9/19/2022
<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	12/31/2023
<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	Durum wheat, maize, wheat flour, 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 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
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Butter	4/15/2022	9/30/2022

a. <https://www.reuters.com/world/india/india-imposes-20-duty-rice-exports-various-grades-2022-09-08/>

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
<b>Argentina</b>	Export ban	Beef	1/1/2022	12/31/2022
<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>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	No end date
<b>Ukraine</b>	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	No end date
<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 SEPTEMBER 2021–AUGUST 2022 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country /Economy	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Low Income												
Afghanistan												
Burkina Faso	8.6	8.4	10.2	14.3	14.2	17.8	24.3	25.6	25.2	28.9	30.7	
Burundi	13.7	11.7			14.4	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	21.0	24.4	
Chad	-1.1	-2.3	-2.6	2.9	6.0		7.2	8.2	10.8			
Ethiopia	41.9	40.7	39.0	41.7	40.1	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	38.1	35.5	
Gambia	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.8			15.5	14.2	13.7	13.9	
Guinea	16.1	15.7	15.2	15.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	12.6		12.9		
Liberia	0.2		-6.6					-2.4				
Madagascar	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6				8.6		
Malawi	10.9	11.8	12.8	13.6	14.2			19.5			32.5	
Mali	6.7	4.8	7.5	10.6	11.1	10.5	11.5					
Mozambique	11.8	12.3	10.5	9.8	10.9	8.9	8.0	10.5	13.9	16.3	17.2	17.3
Niger	6.7	7.7	8.8	9.8			11.3			8.2	5.9	
Rwanda	-8.3	-10.5	-12.3	-9.6	-2.8	0.3	2.5	13.2	23.8	26.1	32.7	34.4
Sierra Leone	13.3	18.2	18.8	19.4	15.7	17.1	23.0	23.0				
Somalia	5.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	16.9		
South Sudan								0.1		2.3	1.7	
Sudan												
Togo	12.4	13.4	11.9	14.9	16.8	17.9	19.1	13.6	13.7	10.2		
Uganda	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.5	1.9	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5	
Lower Middle Income												



Algeria	13.7	12.3	13.6	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.6	15.7	13.4	17.3		
Angola	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.8	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.2		
Bangladesh	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	
Belize	4.9	5.8	5.7	3.3	2.5	3.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	
Benin	10.7	7.7	7.4	11.4	15.6	4.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.7	-9.0	-5.3	
Bhutan	3.2	5.0	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1		
Bolivia	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.8
Cabo Verde	2.4	3.3	5.2	6.9	10.0	11.6	16.5	15.8	15.2	16.2	16.7	
Cambodia	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.7			6.5		
Cameroon	4.5	4.0	4.7	7.6			10.0			12.0		
Cote d'Ivoire	10.6	9.0	11.4	12.2	11.9	8.8	8.4	7.4	5.2	9.8	9.0	
Djibouti	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.5			6.8			25.7		
East Timor	6.4	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.6		
Egypt	10.7	11.5	8.0	8.4	12.4	17.7	19.8	26.0	24.8	22.4	22.4	23.1
El Salvador	4.0	6.1	7.4	8.0	8.9	9.5	9.8	10.9	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.5
Eswatini	5.1						3.4					
Ghana	11.4	10.9	13.0	12.8	13.8	17.5	22.5	26.6	30.1	30.7	32.3	
Haiti			29.5	26.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.7		
Honduras	3.1	4.8	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	15.6	7.2	8.2
India	1.6	1.8	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.8	
Indonesia	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	7.7
Iran, Islamic Republic of	62.5	61.4	46.9	41.7	42.7	40.7	41.2	44.3	50.9	85.5	90.2	81.2
Kenya	10.6	10.3	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.1	12.2	13.4	15.2	15.3
Kyrgyzstan	19.9	17.4	15.4	13.3	12.5	12.1	15.8	18.0	17.1	14.8	16.0	

Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.1	5.7	8.1	16.9		
Lesotho	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.4		
Mauritania	7.4	7.2	6.7		9.4	9.6	11.4	13.4		16.0	17.4	
Mongolia	15.5	18.2	18.7	20.4	21.2	17.9	18.0	16.8	18.0			
Morocco	-0.3	0.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.6	12.4	
Myanmar	5.8	8.8		12.4		12.8	15.4	15.4	15.8			
Nepal	6.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.9			7.4	7.1	7.4		
Nicaragua	8.1	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.0	13.7	16.2	16.9	15.5	18.3	
Nigeria	19.5	18.3	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.6	22.0	
Pakistan	10.2	8.3	10.2	10.3	12.9	14.7	15.3	17.0	17.3	25.9	28.8	29.5
Palestine, State of	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	6.7	7.4	9.6	9.7	8.1	6.7	4.6	
Papua New Guinea				5.2			6.2					
Philippines	5.1	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.4	6.9	6.3
Samoa												
Senegal	4.5	4.3	3.8	5.4	9.2	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	17.2	
Sri Lanka	9.9	11.7	17.1	21.6	24.3	24.4	29.5	45.1	58.0	75.8	90.9	
Tajikistan			7.4	7.5	6.8		7.1	8.1		9.6		
Tanzania, United Republic of	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8
Tunisia	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.9	11.0
Ukraine	13.7	13.6	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.3	28.9	30.7
Vietnam	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.9

Zambia	29.7	28.2	25.5	19.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	14.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.4
Zimbabwe	54.5	61.4	65.4	64.9	63.3	69.3	75.1	104.0	155.0	255.0	309.0	353.0
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	4.5	3.8	5.0	6.5	6.7	6.9	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.2	13.9	14.9
Argentina	53.4	51.3	50.6	50.3	50.5	55.8	59.8	62.1	64.2	66.4		
Armenia	15.4	15.9	17.0	12.9	12.3	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.3		
Azerbaijan	10.2	13.1	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	20.5	20.3	
Belarus	11.1	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.3	15.5	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.6	18.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.2	6.7	8.5	10.6	11.8	13.3	14.8	15.0	23.5	24.2	24.7	
Botswana	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	9.7	11.8	
Brazil	12.6	11.7	8.9	7.9	8.0	9.1	11.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.7	13.4
Bulgaria	4.5	6.0	7.3	8.9	11.2	13.5	16.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	24.2	
China	-6.0	-2.7	2.0	-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	6.1	6.3
Colombia	12.4	13.7	15.3	17.3	20.0	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1	24.6	
Costa Rica	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.1	21.1	22.5
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	10.1	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.3	
Ecuador	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7	6.2	5.9
Equatorial Guinea	-0.5	2.0	2.1	3.4			5.8		6.7	7.8		
Fiji	8.3	5.4	4.5	7.1	5.1	3.1	8.0	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.9
Gabon	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9				
Georgia	15.9	18.4	17.0	15.6	16.2	17.3	17.8	21.4	22.0	21.8	16.4	15.8
Grenada												

Guatemala	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	10.7	12.7	
Guyana			11.4	11.6				13.8	11.5	7.3		
Iraq	7.6	5.3	8.4	7.4	8.5	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.0	6.9	6.5	
Jamaica	10.1	11.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	13.7	12.6	
Jordan	1.7	0.0	-0.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	3.8	
Kazakhstan	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	15.7	17.9	19.0	19.2	19.9	21.0
Kosovo, Republic of	4.2	4.2	6.7	8.1	8.8	9.7	14.2	16.4	18.6	19.2		
Lebanon	278.3	302.7	359.1	441.0	486.9	401.5	390.4	374.4	363.8	332.3	240.0	
Libya		5.9		4.7			5.5	5.1	4.9			
Malaysia	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	6.9	
Maldives	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	6.0	
Mauritius	5.5	7.3	8.6	9.9	10.3	16.4	19.1	17.8	11.9	6.5		
Mexico	8.8	8.4	10.8	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.2
Moldova, Republic of	8.3	12.7	15.5	17.5	21.1	23.4	27.0	30.2	32.5	34.3	36.4	38.4
Montenegro	4.8	4.8	5.6	7.2	11.3	13.1	18.3	19.8	21.3	23.1	24.4	
Namibia	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.4	
North Macedonia, Republic of	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.2	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5	23.6	25.1
Panama	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.5	
Paraguay	13.5	14.7	13.3	12.3	14.1	15.7	17.5	19.8	18.4	18.6	16.7	16.1
Peru	6.9	7.5	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.4
Romania	4.3	5.3	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.8	11.2	13.5	14.2	14.7	16.1	18.2

Russian Federation	9.2	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	18.0	20.5	20.1	18.0	16.8	15.8
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	19.3	19.7	
South Africa	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	9.7	
Suriname	66.1	66.0	67.3	61.5	67.7		68.3	60.9	55.1	38.3	32.6	
Thailand	-1.1	-0.3	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.4	8.0	9.4
Türkiye	29.0	27.5	27.2	43.7	55.6	64.2	71.6	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.7	90.3
Venezuela	1585.0	1298.0	1037.0	557.0	389.0	270.0	229.0	192.9	155.0	146.0	131.0	
High Income												

Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba		1.7	4.1		4.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	9.7	11.1		
Australia	1.3			1.9			4.3			5.9		
Austria	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	5.0	4.2	5.5	8.2	8.8	11.5	12.2	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	-0.1	0.5	2.2	3.3	9.5	12.2	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.3	8.5	
Barbados	7.2			6.3			17.0			18.6		
Belgium	-1.0	-0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	8.4	9.2	
Bermuda	1.4	1.5				5	5	5.4	6.4			
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.7	5.4			
Canada	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	
Cayman Islands	3.3			4.3			4.9			7.9		





Chile	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.4	13.1	15.9	18.1	19.2	21.7	19.4
Croatia	3.0	3.6	5.6	7.8	9.4	10.0	11.1	13.4	15.9	17.4	18.3	
Cyprus	1.4	-0.1	-3.0	-0.2	3.5	7.9	9.7	11.2	8.5	7.8	7.5	
Czech Republic	1.9	1.0	2.1	4.2	5.4	6.9	7.8	11.1	15.5	18.7	19.3	19.6
Denmark	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.7	10.6	13.6	14.6	15.9
Estonia	3.3	2.7	5.4	6.2	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.6	17.0	19.2	19.7	21.4
Faroe Islands	-0.2			0.6			2.6		2.6	6.2		
Finland	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	3.2	4.5	5.1	6.0	9.0	10.9	12.4	
France	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	6.4	6.8	7.7
Germany	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	8.6	11.1	12.7	14.8	
Greece	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.2	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9	13.0	13.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	
Hungary	4.4	5.2	6.0	8.1	10.1	11.3	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	28.8	33.1
Iceland	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.1	
Ireland	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.8	7.7	8.8
Israel	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	
Italy	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.7	7.6	9.2	10.2	10.6
Japan	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.4	
Korea, Republic of	3.0	1.7	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	8.0	8.0
Kuwait	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.0	7.8	
Latvia	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.3	8.8	11.8	15.0	17.8	18.7	22.5	24.3	25.7
Lithuania	4.1	5.9	7.6	10.5	11.8	14.7	17.3	22.0	25.5	28.9	29.9	30.6
Luxembourg	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.0

Macao SAR, China	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	
Malta	3.6	3.4	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.8	
Netherlands	-0.1	0.2	1.2	2.6	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.2	13.0
New Caledonia	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.8				3.7	4.6	5.7		
New Zealand	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	
Norway	-3.8	-4.0	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	10.4	10.3
Oman	1.9	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.1	
Poland	4.3	4.9	6.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.3	
Portugal	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.8	13.4	13.9	
Qatar	4.2	4.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.3	4.2	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.9	
Seychelles	13.1	12.6	10.9	7.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.8	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.0
Singapore	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1	
Slovakia	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.2	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.0	17.9	19.1	
Slovenia	-0.4	0.3	1.2	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.2	13.8
Spain	1.8	1.7	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.8	10.4	11.2	13.3	13.5	
Sweden	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	10.9	13.5	
Switzerland	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.5
Taiwan, China	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	
Trinidad and Tobago	5.7	7.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.8		
United Arab Emirates	0.3	1.9	3.6	3.7								

United Kingdom	0.9	1.4	2.5	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.7	8.6	9.9	12.6	
United States	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.9	
Uruguay	6.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5	11.5	11.4

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

Note: Food inflation is defined as percent change in monthly nominal food and beverages CPI index, year on year (e.g., index in May 2020 relative to prices in May 2019). Blank (white) cells indicate missing data.

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



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