

Food Security UPDATE

Update September 29, 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.

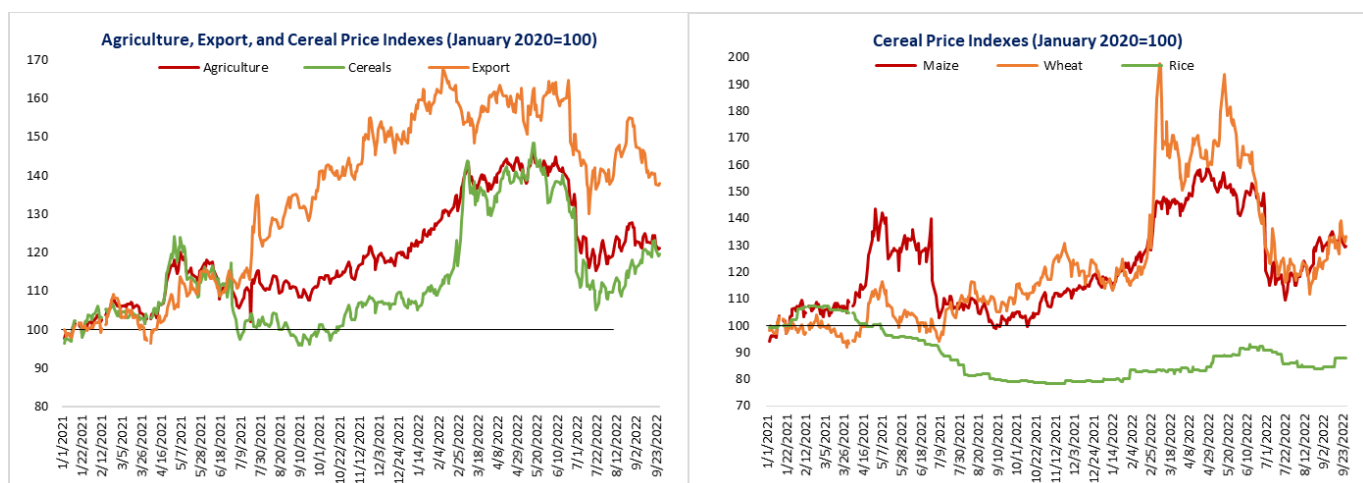
AT A GLANCE

- The agricultural price index has remained relatively stable, closing 3 percentage points lower than two weeks ago.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high around the world, with high inflation continuing in almost all low- and middle-income countries. The share of high-income countries with high inflation is also high.
- After some brief relief in the summer of 2022, fertilizer prices are beginning to rise again, and are expected to impact farmer profitability.
- According to the FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots: October 2022-January 2023 Outlook, acute food insecurity is likely to continue to increase in 19 hotspot countries between October 2022 and January 2023.
- Gender disparities in food security are increasing.
- The heads of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Trade Organization (WTO) have released the Second Joint Statement on the Global Food Security and Nutrition Crisis.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF SEPTEMBER 27, 2022)

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 September 27, 2022. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

The agricultural, export, and cereal price indexes closed lower than 2 weeks ago: the agricultural index 3 percentage points lower, the export index 5 percentage points lower, and the cereal index 1 percentage point lower (Figure 1). Cotton prices closed 15 percent lower than 2 weeks ago, driving the decline in the export index. Cereal prices were relatively stable; wheat prices increased by 1 percent, maize prices fell by 3 percent, and rice, which has remained relatively stable, increased by 4 percent. Average wheat, maize, and rice prices in September 2022 are 20 percent, 29 percent, and 8 percent higher, respectively, than in September 2021, whereas wheat and maize prices are 33 percent and 30 percent higher, respectively, and rice prices 12 percent lower than in January 2021.

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 and middle-income countries; 88.2 percent of low-income countries, 91.1 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 is also high, with about 82.1 percent experiencing high food price inflation. The countries affected most 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 83.3 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

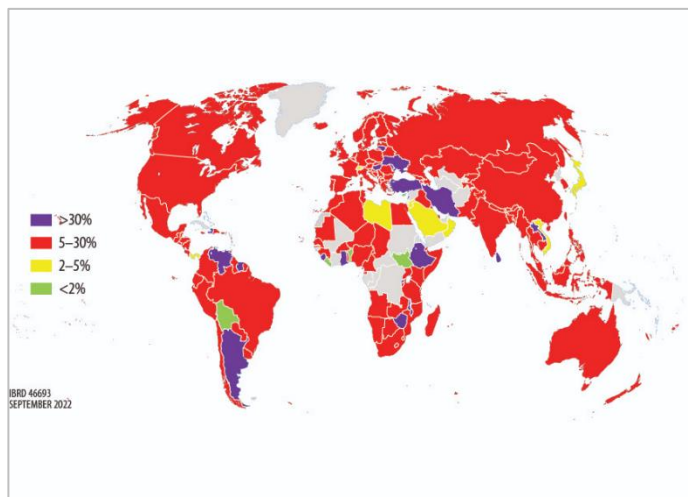
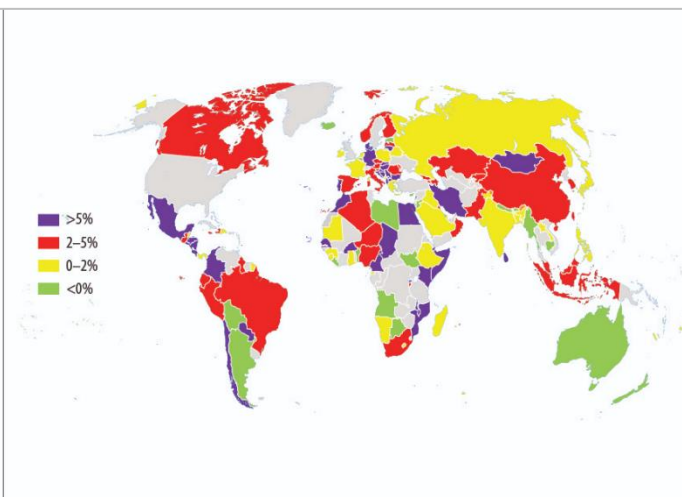


Figure 3: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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	Zimbabwe	68
Lebanon	198	Lebanon	36
Venezuela	131	Iran	32
Türkiye	89	Sri Lanka	22
Iran	84	Hungary	18
Sri Lanka	83	Colombia	15
Argentina	71	Djibouti	14
Moldova	38	Rwanda	14
Rwanda	34	Burkina Faso	12
Ghana	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

Increasing Fertilizer Prices Expected to Impact Farmer Profitability

[After some brief relief in the summer of 2022, fertilizer prices are beginning to rise again.](#) In the last week of August prices increased significantly for ammonium nitrate by 9 percent to EUR 960 per metric ton and for calcium ammonium nitrate by 13 percent to EUR 850 per metric ton. Limited fertilizer production in Europe, mainly caused by tight natural gas supplies and high energy prices, will likely lead the European Union to become a net importer of fertilizer, putting pressure on global markets. In addition to increasing energy prices, policy measures such as export restrictions in countries such as China, Belarus, and Russia, all major fertilizer suppliers, have limited global fertilizer availability. In response to fertilizer market turmoil, [the Agriculture Market Information System recently hosted a webinar](#) to provide an overview of the current state of global fertilizer markets and assess implications for farmer profitability.

During the webinar, the Prospect Group of the World Bank [presented an overview of energy markets](#). Energy prices have increased more than other commodity prices, with real European natural gas prices at record highs. The future of energy markets is uncertain, and a proposed price cap on Russia's energy exports could severely increase energy prices if Russia cuts exports to Europe.

The International Fertilizer Association also presented at the webinar, [providing an overview of fertilizer markets](#), and establishing a correlation between geopolitical drivers such as international sanctions, fertilizer prices, and fertilizer consumption, showing how fertilizer consumption responds directly to price. It is likely that fertilizer price increases will sharply reduce fertilizer use in Africa, East Asia, and South Asia. Higher natural gas prices and lower exports are likely to decrease the capacity of many countries, especially in Europe, to produce nitrogen-based fertilizer.

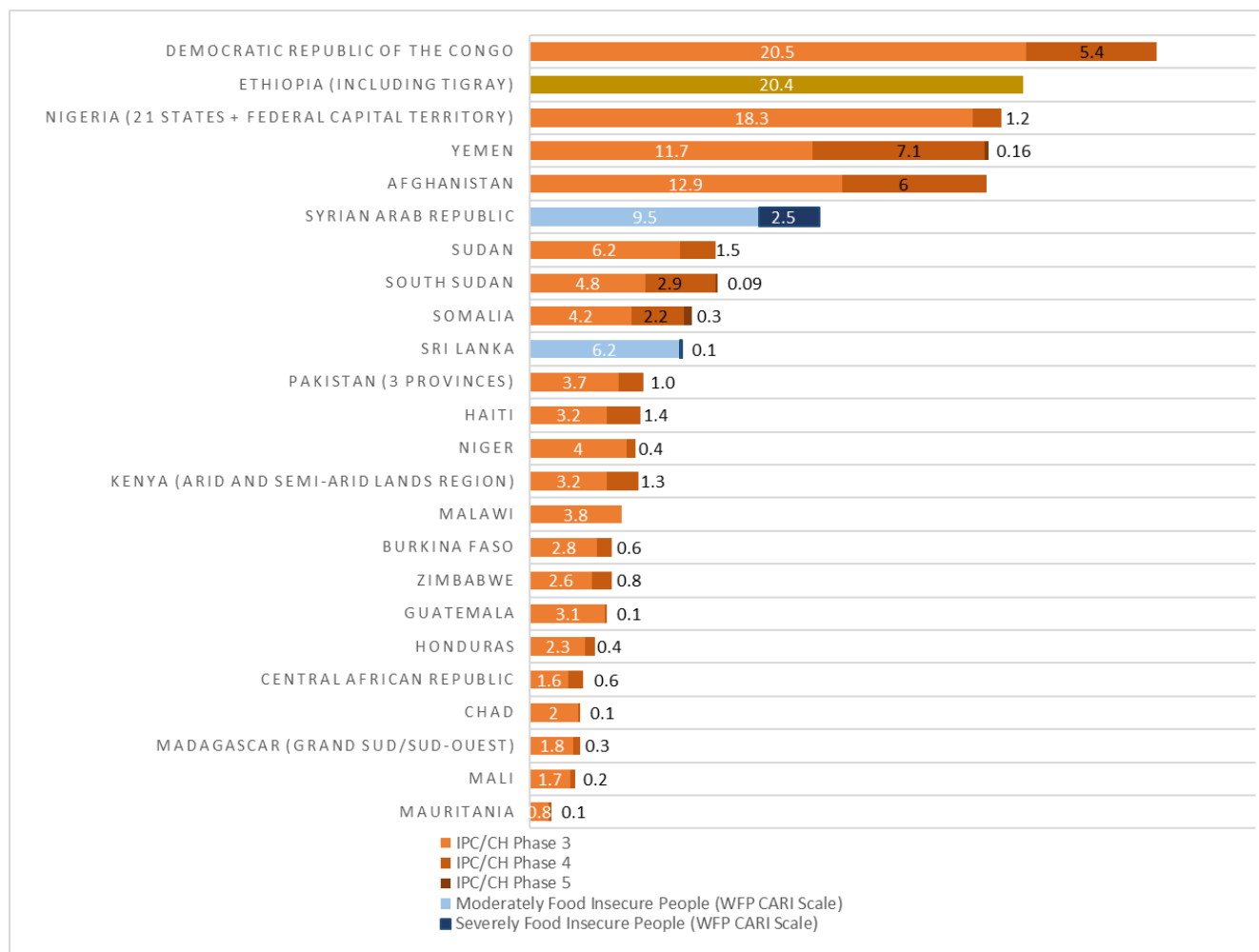
The FAO presented an overview of global fertilizer trade. With production capabilities limited, it is likely that Europe will become a net fertilizer importer, which will place pressure on global fertilizer markets. [Using FAO's Fertilizer Trade tracker](#), seasonal decreases in fertilizer imports were highlighted. Although EU fertilizer imports from Belarus and Russia have begun to fall, Russia has seen no decrease in export values, probably because of increases in global prices. The data presented did not yet show an increase in imports to the European Union, but this was primarily because of delays in data reporting.

During the webinar, the International Food Policy Research Institute detailed the effects that these market developments will have on farmer profitability. Data indicates that the ratio of fertilizer prices to crop prices has increased sharply, particularly for urea fertilizer for soybeans and corn, which is likely to decrease farmer profitability. As fertilizer becomes more expensive, farmers will shift fertilizer use to more-profitable crops. It is likely that African producers, who must buy fertilizers on world markets and sell crops at cheaper prices in local markets, will prioritize cash crops such as cotton, tea, and tobacco, neglecting food crops such as sorghum and millet, with potential damage to food security. Although high fertilizer prices will decrease profitability, other factors determine overall yields and profits for producers, such as other input prices, climate factors, and macroeconomic factors such as exchange rate fluctuations.

FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots Reports Indicated Deteriorating Acute Food Insecurity

[The FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots: October 2022-January 2023 Outlook](#), published on September 21, 2022, indicated that acute food insecurity is likely to continue to deteriorate in 19 hotspot countries between October 2022 and January 2023 (Figure 4). According to the report, based on information from the Global Report on Food Crises Mid-Year Update and additional data from the latest available analyses for eight countries and territories, the number of people who are experiencing acute food insecurity and will need urgent assistance (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above or equivalent) is likely to climb to 222 million people in 53 countries and territories that the report covers. Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen all have populations facing or projected to face starvation (catastrophe, IPC Phase 5) or at risk of reaching starvation.

Figure 4: Number of People Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity in Hotspot Countries in 2022, Millions



Source: FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots: October 2022-January 2023 Outlook

Organized violence and conflict are the main drivers of acute food insecurity in hotspot counties, with conflict continuing to affect the largest share of people experiencing acute food insecurity. In 2021, more than 70 percent of people facing crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3+) conditions were living in conflict-affected countries. Weather extremes and climate risks such as tropical storms, flooding, and drought also remain major drivers of food insecurity in hotspot countries. For example, in the Horn of Africa, it is likely that drought persisting for two years will lead to an unprecedented fifth poor rainy season. Rising global food prices caused by high global hydrocarbon and agricultural market prices, monetary tightening measures that major economies have adopted to curb rising inflation rates, new global supply-chain disruptions, and mounting macroeconomic risks in developing economies have also created significant barriers to food access in many hotspot countries.

In Afghanistan, nearly 6 million people are expected to be in emergency condition (IPC Phase 4) by November, a number that is likely to increase during the winter and the upcoming, overlapping lean season. During the previous lean season, the IPC reported that 20,000 people were facing starvation in Afghanistan’s central highlands. In

Ethiopia's Tigray region, humanitarian access has stalled because of renewed hostilities, with recent WFP assessments indicating an increase in food insecurity. In the southern and eastern regions of Ethiopia, a fifth consecutive failed rainy season will compromise the livelihoods of almost 10 million people. In 2022, it was estimated that 20.4 million people were acutely food insecure and in need of assistance in Ethiopia. In Nigeria, it is expected that 19.5 million people will face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) conditions up to August 2022, with the majority of critically food-insecure people living in conflict-affected states. In Somalia, it is expected that parts of the Bay region will experience Famine between October and December 2022 because of high food prices and a likely fifth below-average rainy season. Overall, 6.7 million people are expected to experience IPC Phase 3+ conditions between October and December 2022, including 2.2 million in IPC Phase 4 and at least 300,000 in IPC Phase 5. In South Sudan, it is likely that a fourth consecutive year of flooding, macroeconomic challenges, and prolonged conflict will lead to IPC Phase 5 conditions, mainly in flood-prone areas. In Yemen, it was estimated that 19 million people were in crisis or worse food insecurity at the beginning of 2022, with new IPC figures being updated.

Gender Gap in Food Security Expected to Increase Further

The compounding effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine-Russia war, and rising food prices continue to increase women's food insecurity more than men's. According to the FAO 2022 The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, women are more food insecure than men in every region of the world. CARE has also recently released [work](#) demonstrating the impact of the food crisis on women; 59 percent of the 828 million people globally affected by hunger in 2021 were women, with [150 million more women facing food insecurity than men](#). The disparity between men's and women's food security is 8.4 times as great as it was in 2018 and looks set to increase with the compounding effects of the war in Ukraine, the food crisis, and inflation.

There are significant links between food security and gender inequality; the same [CARE report](#) found that, as "gender inequality increased across 109 countries, so too did food insecurity. In Sudan, for instance—which the World Bank [scored a 2.5 out of 6 for gender equality](#)—almost two-thirds of women (65%) reported being food insecure versus nearly half (49%) of men." Around the world, women and girls are mostly responsible for household food preparation (up to 90%), which affects food security for entire households.

A recent [CARE study in Bangladesh](#), The Impact of Commodity Price Hikes on Poor and Extreme Poor Households, that measured impacts of food crises on households and the various coping strategies that households used found that women overwhelmingly bear the brunt of coping strategies, including reducing the quality of the food that they eat and curtailing meal amounts. Overwhelmingly, the evidence indicates not only that women face greater food insecurity, but also that gender inequality is a further driver and that reducing gender gaps reduces food insecurity.

UN Women and the UN Global Crisis Group recently presented a policy paper, [Global Gendered Impacts of the Ukraine Crisis on Energy Access and Food Security and Nutrition](#), which underscored how war-induced food price hikes and shortages have widened the global gender gap in food insecurity. Specifically as it relates to food security, the report highlighted the need to ["promote and protect the right to food by targeting the specific nutrition needs](#)

[of women and girls, and accelerate the transformation towards more equitable, gender-responsive and sustainable food systems, equitable access to inputs, technologies and markets by women.”](#)

Certain approaches have been highlighted as the best ways to address the food crisis by reducing the gender gap; a [recent roundtable of partners \(including the World Bank\) led to a report](#) outlining avenues that the COVID crisis had revealed as effective ways of reaching women. These include continuing to gather sex-disaggregated data and evidence of what works, extending anti-violence schemes with targeted incentives and cash transfers, expanding social protection measures that greatly affect nutritional absorption, increasing opportunities for work e.g., (reserving food procurement contracts), supporting women’s groups, tailoring financial services, broadening access to information, and promoting women’s leadership and participation.

Second Joint Statement on the Global Food Security and Nutrition Crisis Released

The heads of the FAO, IMF, WBG, WFP, and WTO have released the [Second Joint Statement](#) on the Global Food Security and Nutrition Crisis, which notes that considerable progress has been made in the four key areas highlighted in the first joint statement: providing immediate support to the vulnerable, facilitating trade and the international supply of food, boosting production, and investing in climate-resilient agriculture. Among other things, the leaders have welcomed the efforts of the Global Crisis Response Group and the Black Sea Grain Initiative and hope that a downward trend in trade-restrictive measures continues. The report highlights that the number of announced or implemented social assistance measures quadrupled globally from 27 to 148 between April and September 2022. An increase in international financial support to the most vulnerable countries was also noted.

Although hoping for continued progress on the four key areas from the first joint statement, the new statement outlined four new goals: supporting efficient production and trade, improving transparency, accelerating innovation and joint planning, and investing in food systems transformation. Having identified priorities for systematic coordination and joint planning, the joint statement commits the international organizations to working together to address structural market barriers that may exacerbate problems and build countries’ resilience to prevent and mitigate the impacts of future crises.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Up to 77 million people in eastern and southern African countries are experiencing acute food insecurity, which is predicted to increase in the coming months (World Bank Staff calculations based on Famine Early Warning Systems Network ([FEWS NET](#)) data). Significant amounts of people are facing Crisis-level conditions (IPC Phase 3) in Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with up to 15 million and 10 million people facing risk of acute food insecurity, respectively. There is also a high risk of high levels of food insecurity in other countries, including up to 7.5 million each in Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, and South Sudan, with risk of famine in Somalia and South Sudan; 5 million each in Malawi (up from 2.5 million in August) and Zimbabwe; 2.5 million each in Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Uganda; 1 million in Burundi; and 0.5 million each in Lesotho and Rwanda. Climate shock continues to affect food security in eastern and southern African countries and their economies. Abnormal dryness persists over southwestern and central Ethiopia, western Kenya, and Uganda. After 9 weeks with below-normal

rainfall, drought is hitting southwestern Ethiopia, whereas heavy rainfall has led to flooding in the Darfur region of Sudan, the Nile River basin in Sudan and the Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan ([FEWS NET](#)).

In Somalia, up to 7.5 million people are likely to face famine (IPC Phase 5) and crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes by March 2023. More people are in IPC Phase 5 than there were 1 and 5 years ago. A fifth consecutive poor rainy season is forecast that will result in food and income losses and displacement. Food aid is urgently needed to mitigate loss of life and avert famine (IPC Phase 5) in the Baidoa and Burhakaba districts of the Bay region, where famine (IPC Phase 5) is expected to emerge in October through December. It is likely that emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions will be widespread elsewhere, and additional areas face risk of famine if poor 2022 *deyr* rainfall results in failure of crops and livestock production and planned food assistance does not reach those most in need ([FEWS NET](#)).

In Ethiopia, 10 million to 15 million people are likely to continue to face emergency (IPC Phase 4) and crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions by March 2023, and more people are experiencing those conditions than there were 1 and 5 years ago. It is likely that food insecurity will continue to be widespread in northern, central, southern, and southeastern Ethiopia. Conditions in the southern and southeastern pastoral areas are likely to deteriorate in the face of the expected fifth consecutive below-average rainfall season. In Tigray, it is likely that food security will decrease, leading to greater consumption gaps when current food stocks dwindle and if conflict further disrupts agriculture and food-related activities ([FEWS NET](#)).

East Asia and the Pacific

The price of 5 percent broken white rice [rose by approximately US\\$ 20 per metric ton](#) in East Asia and the Pacific, four days after India's announcement that it was restricting rice exports. Buyers are trying to secure supplies from Thailand and Vietnam, which are the world's second- and third-largest rice exporters after India and account for [10 percent of global production of rough rice and 26 percent of global exports](#), according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Several countries in the region rely on imports to meet domestic demand; China and the Philippines are the world's main rice importers, and Japan uses imported rice for processed food products.

The Philippines government has proposed a nearly [40 percent increase in the 2023 budget for the agricultural sector](#) to help lower food costs and boost food security. This will include a doubling in the allocation of PHP 30.55 billion for the [National Rice Program](#) from this year's PHP 15.77 billion. It is not clear whether the measures will be in the form of producer or consumer support. The Philippine government is [earmarking its entire sugar production for the 2022/23 crop year for local consumption](#) and has approved the importation of up to 150,000 metric tons of sugar to alleviate tight supply and curb rising prices. The Department of Agriculture's price monitoring showed that the prices of refined and brown sugar in the markets of Metro Manila nearly doubled to PHP 95 and PHP 70 per kilo, respectively, from a year ago.

Europe and Central Asia

France's transport minister said on September 11 that he would sign an agreement with Romania to help increase Ukrainian grain exports to developing countries, including in the Mediterranean region. According to a draft agreement of the French-Romanian deal, Paris would help develop a project to increase efficiency at the port of Galati, equip border points in northern Romania, maximize use of grain containers stationed in the port of Constanța, and increase export capacity there and in the Sulina canal. It would also help develop a medium-term

strategy on the axes of the corridor between Romania and Ukraine and provide pilings to optimize ship traffic. France will also provide funding for initial technical expertise and work with Romania to identify future financing.

Winter crops have been harvested with favorable prospects. [In Kyrgyzstan](#), according to the National Statistical Committee, the volume of this year's grain harvest is twice that of last year—more than 1 million metric tons. In [Kazakhstan](#), as of September 20, 17.3 million metric tons of grain had been harvested. Meanwhile, [Uzbekistan](#) is working to decrease dependence on oilseed imports for processing by increasing planted area under sunflower, soybean, safflower, and other oilseed crops. Since the beginning of the year, 4,170 head of cattle and small ruminants have been infected with brucellosis in the West Kazakhstan region, and prescriptions for stamping out have been issued for all sick animals. The [Kyrgyzstani](#) Ministry of Agriculture has submitted a draft resolution for public discussion stating that, to support food security, imported cattle will not be subject to the value added tax until December 31, 2023.

Latin America and the Caribbean

According to the most recent update of the FAO [Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#) (September 15, 2022), high domestic price warnings have been issued for [wheat in Chile](#) (prices more than 80 percent higher in August 2022 than a year earlier), [wheat flour in Colombia](#) (prices at record highs, more than 70 percent higher in August 2022 than a year earlier), and [maize in El Salvador](#) (prices 70 percent higher in August 2022 than a year earlier), and moderate domestic price warnings have been issued for [maize in Honduras](#) (prices declined in August 2022 but remained 60 percent higher than a year earlier) and [wheat flour in Peru](#) (prices stable from July to August but at near-record levels).

The [WFP survey](#) from August 2022 indicated that there were 4.1 million food-insecure people in the English-speaking Caribbean—a dramatic increase of 1.3 million since February 2022. The [September 2022 issue of FEWS NET's Food Assistance Outlook Brief](#) projects that Guatemala and Haiti will be in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and that El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua will be in IPC Phase 2 (stressed) by March 2023. This is in the context of [constrained purchasing power and access to food for very poor households](#), which depend greatly on market purchases at this time of year but have few potential sources of income amid high food prices and general inflation. In Haiti, security problems compound these challenges by disrupting access to typical sources of food and income; the number of political violence events and deaths in Haiti as reported by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project increased by more than 70 percent between June and July.

Middle East and North Africa

The Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture announced its plans for the upcoming [Agricultural Campaign 2022-2023](#), which include mobilizing 1.1 million quintals of selected seeds of the three main cereals, supplying 70,000 units of monogerm seeds for sugar beets, giving farmers access to 500,00 metric tons of phosphate fertilizers at prices similar to the previous season, and expanding coverage of insured agricultural land by 200,000 hectares. In early September, the Ministry of Agriculture announced that [citrus exports had increased by 40 percent](#) despite unfavorable external market conditions. The production of [olives is also expected to increase by 25 percent](#) by the end of the year.

Food prices have recently stabilized in the region. Jordan had a relatively moderate [increase of 3.7 percent in food prices in July](#), which are the latest data available. [Food prices in Saudi Arabia](#) in August were also stable, increasing

2.7 percent. In [Palestine](#), wheat flour prices have increased by 36 percent and vegetable oil prices by approximately 18 percent since the beginning of the war in Ukraine. Although food inflation is significantly higher than normal, it has been stabilizing for the last few months. The situation is similar in the [West Bank and Gaza](#), with the food CPI increasing by 4.5 percent in the West Bank and decreasing by 0.1 percent in Gaza after the surge in food prices with the start of the war. The West Bank and Gaza are the second largest food importers in the Middle East and North Africa. The food CPIs in [Egypt](#) and [Lebanon](#) remained high in August—24.3 percent and 20.8 percent higher, respectively, than at the same time last year.

South Asia

In Afghanistan, since the [August floods](#), accessing food has remained a priority because the destruction of crops has limited food access and availability. Damage to agricultural land and local infrastructure is greatly affecting livelihoods. [Severe cash shortages](#) continue to limit economic activity at banks and local markets. Monthly [retail prices of wheat](#), an important food security crop, are considerably higher than last year or the average prices over the last 2 to 5 years. The key finding of Round 6 of the [International Organization for Migration](#) Returnee Longitudinal Survey is that returnees continue to experience significant economic and food-related challenges. Meanwhile, the United States and partners have announced [establishment of a US\\$ 3.5 billion Afghan Fund](#) using money from Afghanistan's central bank that was frozen after the Taliban took over the country in August 2021. "The Afghan Fund will protect, preserve, and make targeted disbursements to help provide greater stability to the Afghan economy."

Monsoon rain since June 2022 that is 67 percent above normal levels and overflows of glacial lakes have caused widespread flash flooding and landslides in Pakistan. One-third of the land in Pakistan has been inundated, and it might take months for the water to recede, especially along the Indus River. The most-food-insecure provinces of Balochistan and Sindh in southern and central Pakistan have been most affected. As of September 16, 1,500 people had been killed, 33 million people (of whom 27 percent are in Balochistan and 43 percent are in Sindh) have been affected in 81 districts, and [water-borne diseases](#) such as diarrhea and malaria are spreading rapidly. The floods have also killed more than [936,000](#) head of livestock (of which 69 percent are in Balochistan and 28 percent in Punjab), potentially damaged [9.4 million acres](#) of crop land (of which half is in Sindh), and destroyed 12,700 kilometers of roads and 375 bridges. This large-scale destruction of crops, livestock, and food stocks has put immediate upward pressure on [food prices](#); year-on-year food inflation in July 2022 for food was 28.8 percent, and the prices of all major staple crops have increased. The expected difficulties in preparing for the next planting seasons are additional burdens on the already dire food security situation that the heatwave in May, high inflation rates, high global commodity prices, and foreign currency shortages have caused. As a result, the number of acutely food insecure people (IPC Phase 3 and 4) in 28 highly vulnerable districts in Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is expected to increase from [4.7 million](#) in April to June 2022 to [7.2 million](#) in December 2022 to March 2023.

West and Central Africa

With an estimated 38.3 million people experiencing food insecurity from June to August 2022, West Africa faces its third consecutive year of food crisis because of an unprecedented convergence of overlapping shocks and stressors ([RPCA 2022](#)), including widespread food insecurity and high prices for food, agricultural inputs, and energy, that the Ukraine war has caused. The food security situation is expected to improve slightly across the

region beginning in October because of the start of the harvest season and mostly favorable weather conditions leading to normal crop development in most areas. Rainfall was light to moderate over the eastern part of the Sahel (eastern Niger and central Chad) and the pastoral belt (southern Mauritania and northern Senegal to central Chad) in August. Precipitation was moderate to heavy in the agricultural belt in the Sahel and heavy in the Sudanian zone, including the northern Gulf of Guinea countries. Heavy rains in August caused flooding in Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, damaging infrastructure, destroying stocks, and killing people. Despite the onset of the harvest season, there will be little to no decrease in food insecurity in areas highly affected by conflict, such as the Lake Chad region, the southwestern and northwestern regions of Cameroon, and parts of Nigeria (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. As of September 25, 2022, twenty countries have implemented 29 food export bans, and seven have 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
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2022
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	No end date
Belarus	Export licensing	Rice, whole-meal flour, flour from rye, barley, pasta	3/25/2022	12/31/2022
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	9/30/2022
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
Georgia	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
Ghana	Export ban	Maize, rice, soybeans	4/26/2022	10/30/2022
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export ban	Sugar	5/24/2022	10/31/2022
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2022
India	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
Iran	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
Kazakhstan	Export ban	Sunflower seeds	4/26/2022	9/30/2022

Kazakhstan	Export ban	Sugar	5/13/2022	11/24/2022
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export ban	Rapeseed	3/31/2022	2/1/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2022
Serbia	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2022
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Butter	4/15/2022	9/30/2022

Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2022
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	No end date
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2022
Ukraine	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2022
Viet Nam	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	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	30.8	29.8
Burundi	13.7	11.7			14.4	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	21.0	24.4	24.2
Chad	-1.1	-2.3	-2.6	2.9	6.0	6.1	7.2	8.2	10.8	12.9	13.0	
Ethiopia	41.9	40.7	39.0	41.7	40.1	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	38.1	35.6	33.2
Gambia	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.8			15.5	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.9
Guinea	16.1	15.7	15.2	15.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	12.6		12.9	12.8	
Liberia	0.2		-6.6					-2.4		-1.1	-1.0	
Madagascar	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6				8.6	9.9	
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	17.7	17.3
Niger	6.7	7.7	8.8	9.8	11.2	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.6	8.1	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		28.5	30.6	
Somalia	5.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	16.9	17.5	
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	7.7	7.2
Uganda	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.5	1.9	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5	18.8
Lower Middle Income												

Algeria	13.7	12.3	13.6	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	14.5	
Angola	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.8	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	24.6	19.4
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	-3.9
Bhutan	3.2	5.0	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	5.8	
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	17.6
Cambodia	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.5		
Cameroon	4.5	4.0	4.7	7.6			10.0	12.0	12.4	12.1		
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	10.8
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	14.1	14.5
Eswatini	5.1						3.4		5.4	6.7		
Ghana	11.4	10.9	13.0	12.8	13.8	17.5	22.5	26.6	30.1	30.7	32.3	34.4
Haiti			29.5	26.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.7	32.7	
Honduras	3.1	4.8	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	15.6	17.6	18.0
India	1.6	1.8	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6
Indonesia	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	8.3
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	84.0
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	18.9

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	21.6	30.2
Lesotho	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.4	10.2	
Mauritania	7.4	7.2	6.7		9.4	9.6	11.4	13.4		16.0	17.4	11.8
Mongolia	15.5	18.2	18.7	20.4	21.2	17.9	18.0	16.8	18.0	19.5	21.6	
Morocco	-0.3	0.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.6	12.0	14.6
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	6.0	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.9	
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	23.1
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	3.6
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	7.1	6.5
Samoa												
Senegal	4.5	4.3	3.8	5.4	9.2	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	17.1	17.1
Sri Lanka	9.9	11.7	17.1	21.6	24.3	24.4	29.5	45.1	58.0	75.8	82.5	
Tajikistan			7.4	7.5	6.8		7.1	8.1		9.6	9.7	
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	11.4	12.3
Ukraine	13.7	13.6	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.3	29.5	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	70.6	
Armenia	15.4	15.9	17.0	12.9	12.3	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.3	13.5	12.5
Azerbaijan	10.2	13.1	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	20.5	20.3	18.9
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	25.6	
Botswana	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	9.7	11.9	13.2
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	23.6	24.1
China	-6.0	-2.7	2.0	-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	6.2	6.3
Colombia	12.4	13.7	15.3	17.3	20.0	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1	25.1	26.0
Costa Rica	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.1	20.7	22.3
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	10.1	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.5	10.4
Ecuador	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.5
Equatorial Guinea	-0.5	2.0	2.1	3.4	3.2	4.7	5.8		6.7	7.8	5.8	
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	13.3	
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	7.1	6.7		
Jamaica	10.1	11.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	13.7	12.7		
Jordan	1.7	0.0	-0.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	3.9		
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	22.0	19.3	
Lebanon	278.3	302.7	359.1	0	441.	486.9	401.5	4	374.4	8	332.3	2	198.0
Libya		5.9		4.7				5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5		
Malaysia	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.2	
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	13.6	15.6	
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	25.4	15.5	
Namibia	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.8	
North Macedonia, Republic of	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.2	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5	24.3	25.9	
Panama	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8		
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	29.4	20.4
South Africa	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.3
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	94.5	89.3
Venezuela	1585.0	1298.0	1037.0	557.0			229.0		154.0		131.0	

High Income

Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba		1.7	4.1		4.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	9.7	11.1	11.0	
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	12.1	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	-0.1	0.5	2.2	3.3	9.5	12.2	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.3	8.5	10.4
Barbados	7.2			6.3			17.0			18.6	17.4	
Belgium	-1.0	-0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	8.4	9.2	9.7
Bermuda	1.4	1.5				5	5	5.4	6.4			
Brunei Darussalam												
Canada	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.7	5.4	5.8		
	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.8





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	20.7	19.4
Croatia	3.0	3.6	5.6	7.8	9.4	10.0	11.1	13.4	15.9	17.4	19.0	19.2
Cyprus	1.4	-0.1	-3.0	-0.2	3.5	7.9	9.7	11.2	8.5	7.8	7.4	1.6
Czech Republic	1.9	1.0	2.1	4.2	5.4	6.9	7.8	11.1	15.5	18.7	20.0	19.6
Denmark	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.7	10.6	13.6	15.6	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	12.3	12.5
France	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	6.4	7.4	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	16.6
Greece	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.2	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9	13.4	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	3.8
Hungary	4.4	5.2	6.0	8.1	10.1	11.3	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	27.0	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	8.6
Ireland	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.8	8.1	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	10.7
Japan	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.7
Korea, Republic of	3.0	1.7	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	8.1	8.1
Kuwait	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	
Latvia	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.3	8.8	11.8	15.0	17.8	18.7	22.5	24.5	25.7
Lithuania	4.1	5.9	7.6	10.5	11.8	14.7	17.3	22.0	25.5	28.9	30.4	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	1.9
Malta	3.6	3.4	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.5	11.3
Netherlands	-0.1	0.2	1.2	2.6	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.3	13.1
New Caledonia	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.8				3.7	4.6	5.7	5.6	
New Zealand	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.3
Norway	-3.8	-4.0	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	10.2	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	4.9
Poland	4.3	4.9	6.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	17.5
Portugal	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	15.3
Qatar	4.2	4.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	5.8
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	4.2	4.0
Seychelles	13.1	12.6	10.9	7.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9
Singapore	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.4
Slovakia	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.2	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.0	17.9	19.1	21.0
Slovenia	-0.4	0.3	1.2	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.5	14.1
Spain	1.8	1.7	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.8	10.4	11.2	13.3	13.9	13.8
Sweden	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	10.9	13.6	14.0
Switzerland	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.3
Taiwan, China	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.9
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	12.9	13.1
United States	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4
Uruguay	6.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.1

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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