Food Security UPDATE

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this update do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

AT A GLANCE

- Since the last update on June 29, 2023, the agriculture and cereal price indices closed 4 percent and 12 percent lower, while the export price index closed at the same level.

- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.

- The July 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) Market Monitor highlights geopolitical tensions that threaten the Black Sea Grain Initiative, including the collapse of the Nova Kakhovka dam and damage to the ammonia pipeline between Russia and Ukraine.

- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development–Food and Agriculture Organization (OECD-FAO) Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032, a 10-year assessment of agricultural commodity and fish markets at global, regional, and national levels, highlighted the threat to global food security from the surge in agricultural input prices in recent years.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JULY 11, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

The agriculture and cereal price indices closed 4 percent and 12 percent lower compared to 2 weeks ago, while the export price index closed at the same level. The decline in the cereal price index was primarily driven by a sharp decline in maize prices which dropped by 21 percent compared to 2 weeks ago. Wheat prices also declined by 3 percent while rice prices increased by 1 percent over the same period. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are both 19 percent lower, and rice prices are 16 percent higher. Compared to January 2021, maize prices are 4 percent lower, while wheat and rice prices are 1 percent and 3 percent higher (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Agricultural and Cereal Price Trends (Nominal Indexes)
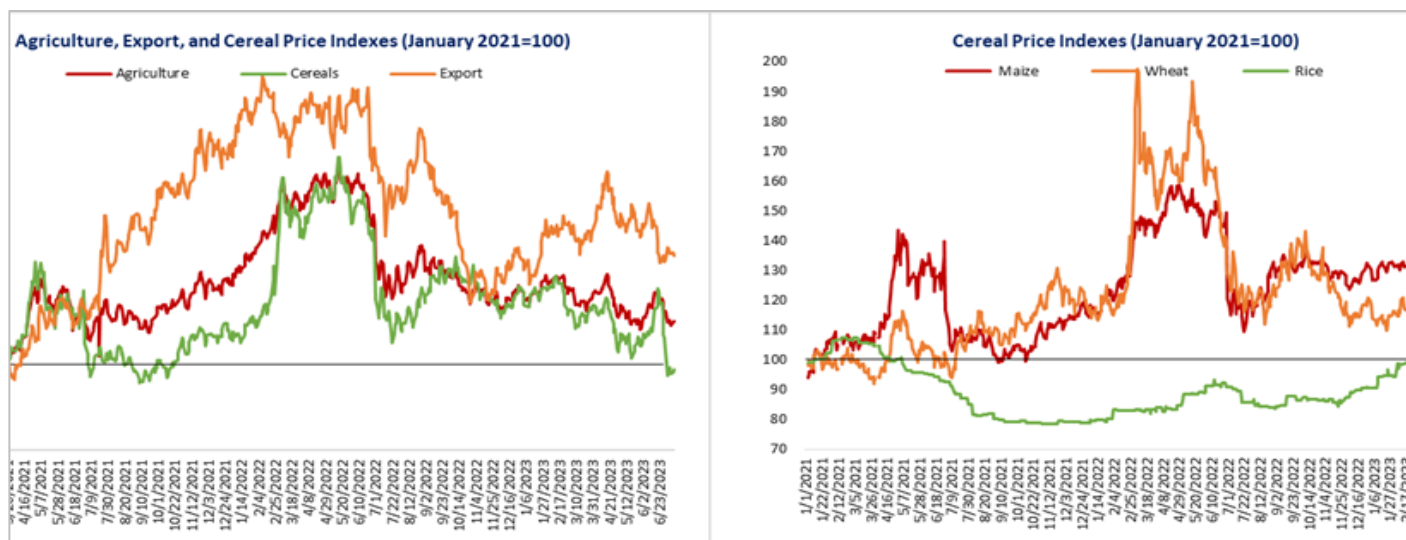
*Source:* World Bank commodity price data.
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to July 11, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country's Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the dashboard in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between February 2023 and May 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5 percent in 61.1 percent of low-income countries, 79.1 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 70.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 78.9 percent of high-income countries are experiencing high food price inflation. The most-affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2a). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 79.8 percent of the 163 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b). This week's 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between March 2023 and June 2023).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

■	>30%
■	5–30%
■	2–5%
■	<2%

IBRD 46693
JULY 2023

Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map
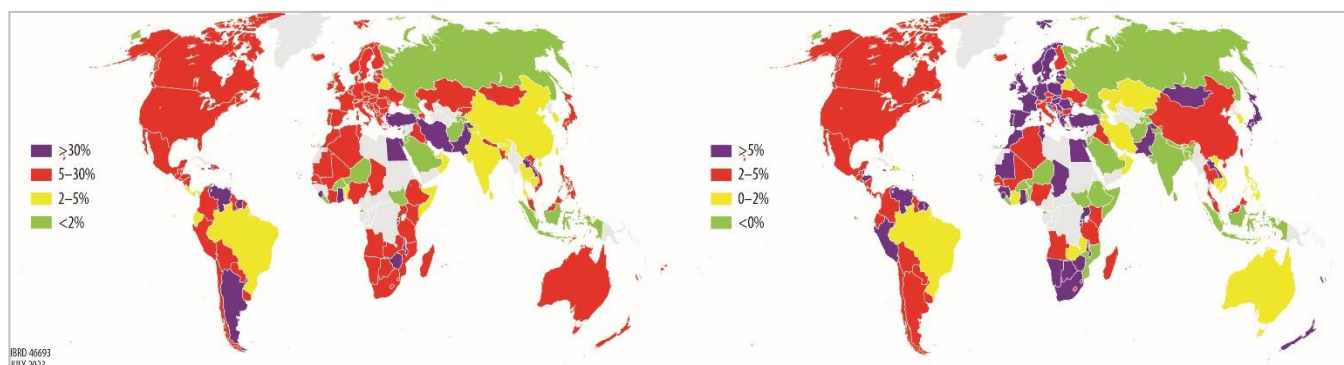
■	>5%
■	2–5%
■	0–2%
■	<0%

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

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

Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real food inflation (%YoY)
Venezuela	414	Zimbabwe	80
Lebanon	304	Lebanon	44
Zimbabwe	256	Egypt	30.1
Argentina	118	Türkiye	16
Suriname	71	Rwanda	15
Egypt	66	Burundi	14
Sierra Leone	56	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14
Türkiye	54	Sierra Leone	11
Ghana	52	United Kingdom	11
Haiti	48	Greece	11

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

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

EMERGING ISSUES

July AMIS Market Monitor Highlights Geopolitical Tensions Threatening Black Sea Grain Initiative

The July 2023 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor highlights the results of geopolitical tensions that threaten the Black Sea Grain Initiative, including the collapse of the Nova Kakhovka dam and damage to the ammonia pipeline

between Russia and Ukraine. The flooding and disruption of irrigation, along with the demand to reopen the pipeline, are increasing tensions and could lead to termination of the agreement, ultimately reducing Black Sea exports and undermining Ukraine's production incentives.

On June 6, 2023, the catastrophic collapse of the Kakhovka dam in southeastern Ukraine resulted in extensive flooding, posing a threat to drinking water supplies and raising concerns for agricultural areas that rely on the reservoir for irrigation. The Kakhovka dam and reservoir are crucial for agriculture, providing water through major irrigation canals to more than 500,000 hectares of farmland. The reservoir irrigates vast croplands that produce grains, oilseeds, vegetables, and fruits. The dam's collapse has caused significant flooding downstream, affecting more than 40,000 hectares of land and numerous towns and villages. Although the flooded agricultural area is relatively small, disconnection of the irrigation canals upstream has led to water scarcity for summer and winter crops, with implications for Ukraine's agricultural exports. The long-term outlook highlights concern about agricultural production and export shortages, necessitating ongoing monitoring and assessment by organizations such as AMIS and the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative. Restoration of the dam, reservoir, and canals will be a time-consuming process with far-reaching consequences for future planting and harvest seasons.

Regarding global cereal production, the forecast for wheat production was raised to 783.3 million tonnes this month based on improved prospects in many countries, including Canada, Kazakhstan, and Türkiye, whereas the maize production forecast for 2023 remained nearly unchanged at 1,211.3 tonnes. AMIS states that a rebound is still likely, with production surpassing the 2022 level by 4.2 percent. The 2023/24 rice production forecast was also raised marginally month over month to 523.7 million tonnes, reflecting some upward adjustment of output forecasts in countries along and south of the equator. The 2023/24 soybean production forecast has been reduced since June 2023, to 403 million tonnes, driven by lower forecasts for the United States that offset upward revisions for Brazil, India, and Zambia.

In the northern hemisphere, the winter wheat harvest is ongoing, with spring wheat sowing wrapping up under mixed conditions. In the southern hemisphere, wheat sowing is ongoing in Argentina, also under mixed conditions. Maize harvesting is continuing in Argentina under poor conditions, and drought is developing in the United States, northern China, Mexico, and central Ukraine, which may reduce yields. Rice harvesting is beginning in China under favorable conditions, and sowing in Thailand has begun under mixed conditions because of a later-than-normal start of the rainy season and the high cost of agricultural inputs. The soybean harvest is wrapping up in Argentina with poor yields, and drought is affecting the soybean crop in the United States.

In June, wheat markets remained volatile after prices reached a near-2-year low in late May, driven by prospects of ample global availability and sustained competition from Russia. The International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) wheat subindex rebounded in early June, as mounting weather worries in some key producers, including Argentina, Canada, the European Union, and the United States, prompted talk of tightening global supply, with overspill from rallying soybean and maize prices adding to the upside (Figure 3). The IGC GOI maize subindex averaged 3 percent lower in June than in May, marking a fifth consecutive monthly decline. Amid mixed price movements in key Asian exporters, the GOI rice subindex was broadly unchanged from May to June. In June, the

IGC GOI soybean subindex was 2 percent higher than in May. In the United States, despite recent downwards pressure from favorable rains, gains were largely linked to worries about the impact of hot, dry Midwest weather on yield.

Figure 3: International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index
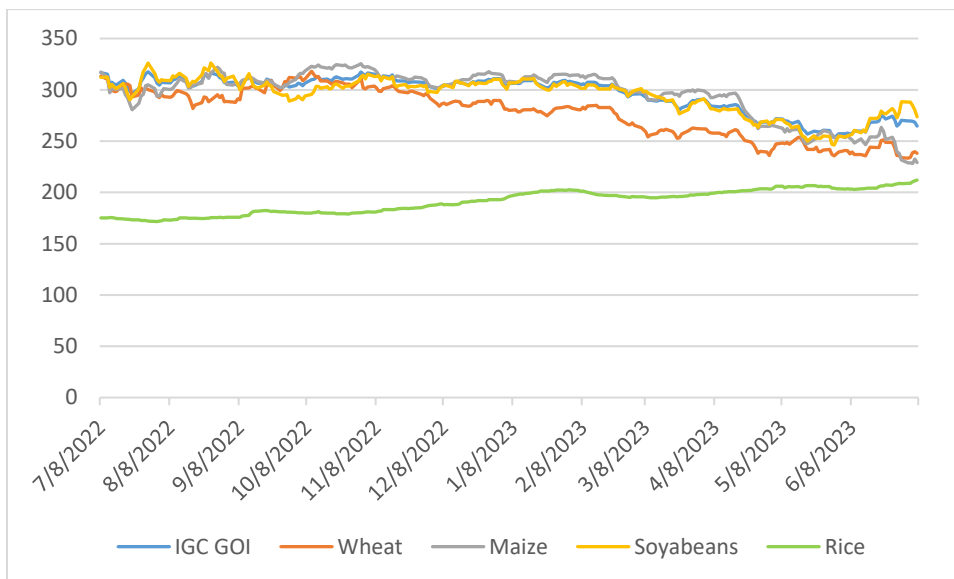
Source: International Grains Council

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032 Highlights Key Output, Consumption, and Trade Trends

The OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032 presents a 10-year assessment of agricultural commodity and fish markets at global, regional, and national levels, accounting for economic risks and uncertainties and high energy prices. The report is a collaborative effort between the OECD and FAO that incorporates input from member countries and international commodity organizations. One of the key concerns raised in the report is global food insecurity resulting from the surge in agricultural input prices in recent years. The outlook suggests that rising fertilizer costs can lead to higher food prices. Using the Aglink-Cosimo modeling approach, the report estimates that, for every 1 percent increase in fertilizer prices, agricultural commodity prices will rise by 0.2 percent. The impact is more significant for crops that depend directly on fertilizers than for livestock products, except for poultry and pork, which heavily rely on compound feed.

Although the scenario analysis focuses on the link between fertilizers and agricultural commodities, fluctuations in energy, seed, labor, and machinery prices would also affect food prices. The outlook uses analytical methods to calculate food loss and waste, creating more-accurate estimates of food consumption and supporting efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 target of halving per capita food waste by 2030.

Baseline projections in the report consider the IMF's World Economic Outlook October 2022 downgrade in expected average economic growth for the coming decade and a decrease in China's population. The projections assume a decrease in energy prices in 2023, followed by a slow increase until 2032, although the report acknowledges that uncertainties arising from the war between Russia and Ukraine affect food, energy, and input prices. Although lack of availability of grains and fertilizers was a major concern at the onset of the war, the Black Sea Grain Initiative has increased supply.

The outlook projects a 1.3 percent annual increase in global calorie consumption over the next decade, which is less than the previous decade because of an anticipated slowdown in population and per capita income growth. Livestock production in low- and middle-income countries is expected to expand and intensify rapidly, resulting in fast-growing demand for feed. In high-income countries and some upper-middle-income countries such as China, livestock production growth is expected to be lower, limiting growth in demand for feed.

The report projects slow growth in demand for biofuel feedstock over the next 10 years. Most additional biofuel use is projected to be in India and Indonesia, driven by increasing transport fuel use and blending requirements, with an expected decline in demand for first-generation biofuel feedstocks in the European Union and other markets.

The outlook emphasizes the importance of investments in technology, infrastructure, and training to support projected 1.1 percent annual growth in total global agricultural production (Figure 4). Increases in yield are expected to account for most growth in crop production, whereas increases in per-animal productivity will contribute to growth in livestock and fish production. Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and adapting to climate change are also crucial efforts addressed in the report.

Figure 4: World Cereal Production Projections, 2023-2032
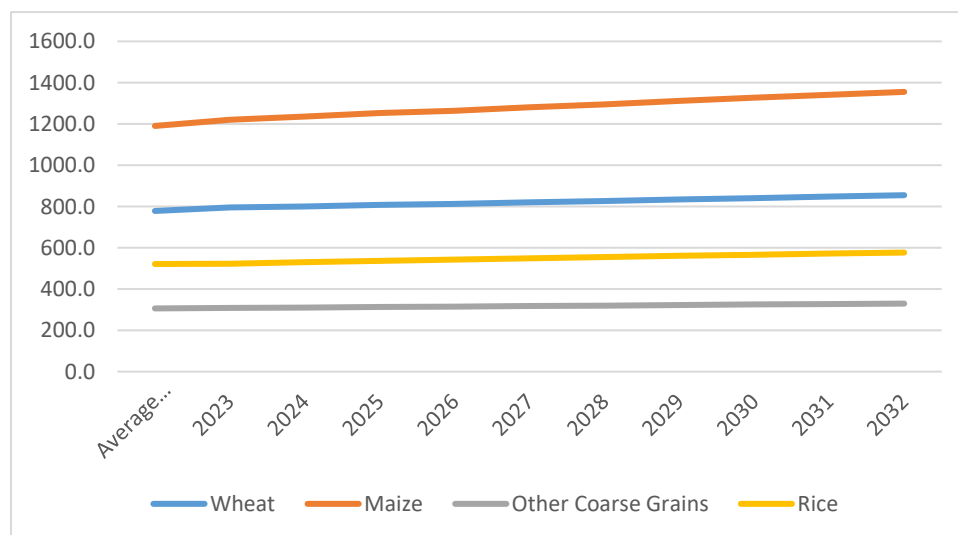
Source: OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032.

Trade in agricultural commodities and processed products is projected to grow alongside growth in production despite disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic. The war between Russia and Ukraine has affected agricultural commodity trade and prices, but measures such as the Black Sea Grain Initiative and the European Union–Ukraine Solidarity Lanes have helped restore trade and support global food security.

The outlook's medium-term projections are based on the assumption that current policies will remain in place and that consumer preferences and production technology will evolve as expected, although uncertainties related to environmental, social, geopolitical, and economic developments could influence projections.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

East Africa continues to face widespread food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3+) because of the lasting impacts of drought, flooding, continued conflict, and poor macroeconomic conditions. Ethiopia is experiencing persistent Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions, and risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) is reported in parts of Somalia and South Sudan ([FEWS NET](#)). The continued conflict in Sudan is expected to push a further 2 million to 2.5 million people into hunger as the country enters the lean season (June-September) ([Insecurity Insight](#)). This would result in acute food insecurity in the country reaching unprecedented levels, with more than 19 million people (~two-fifths of the population) affected ([Insecurity Insight](#)). In the Horn of Africa, rainfall in April brought relief from the 2020-23 drought, supporting agricultural activities and progressive recovery of livestock production due to the rejuvenation of rangeland resources ([FEWS NET](#)), although millions of households continue to have limited access to food and income because of massive declines in livestock herd sizes and high levels of debt accrued during the drought. In addition, flash floods have killed an estimated 70,000 head of livestock in Ethiopia and 4,000 in Kenya ([FEWS NET](#)).

Across most of Rwanda, bimodal Uganda, and western Burundi, it is expected that availability of food stocks from previous seasonal harvests, enhanced cross-border trade, and typical livestock production will result in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity ([FEWS NET](#)).

In southern Africa, most households are participating in the harvest, which is increasing household food access and dietary diversity ([FEWS NET](#)). Staple food supplies in particular have increased in parts of the region where rainfall was average to above average, including surplus-producing areas of Lesotho, northern and central Madagascar, central and northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, and northern parts of Zimbabwe. In these areas, households are experiencing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity ([FEWS NET](#)), although in southern Mozambique and southern and central Zimbabwe, dry spells in January and February resulted in significant production losses, and it is likely that most poor households are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions ([FEWS NET](#)). Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist across areas in the grand south of Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique that Tropical Cyclone Freddy affected ([FEWS NET](#)). Although staple food prices have declined in most markets since the main harvest, prices remain higher than last year and the 5-year average ([FEWS NET](#)). In areas with below-average production,

prices are likely to rise in August and September, earlier than normal, as more households increase their reliance on market purchases and food stocks decline. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe, local currency instability and depreciation are driving commodity price increases in local currencies, limiting the ability of poor households to access food (FEWS NET).

El Niño conditions have developed in the tropical Pacific and are expected to strengthen gradually into the northern hemisphere 2023/24 winter (NOAA). Although the intensity of the forecasted El Niño remains unclear, past El Niño conditions have delayed the start of the rainfall season and led to below-normal precipitation and dry spells. Extreme El Niño years have severely reduced crop production, increasing the number of acutely food-insecure households.

East Asia and the Pacific

Inflationary pressures are easing in a number of Southeast Asian countries, yet food prices remain high in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and Myanmar. The latest data from the Philippines show that annual inflation in June 2023 has continued to ease—to 5.4 percent from 6.1 percent in May 2023. Inflation in June 2022 was 6.1 percent. Food inflation decelerated slightly from 7.5 percent in May 2023 to 6.7 percent in June but was still above the 6.4 percent from June 2022. The downtrend was due to lower annual inflation for meat and other parts of slaughtered animals; fruits and nuts; milk; and sugar, confectionery, and desserts. Prices for rice, fish and other seafood, vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas, and pulses increased. In Indonesia, annual inflation continued to decline, from 4 percent in May 2023 to 3.5 percent in June 2023, the lowest in 14 months. Annual food inflation also eased, from 3.4 percent in May to 1.7 percent in June. Commodities contributing to food inflation over the past year include rice, garlic, chicken, and eggs. In Lao PDR, inflation decreased significantly, from 38.9 percent in May to 28.6 percent in June , although food and non-alcoholic beverage prices are 42.7 percent higher than in 2022. In Myanmar, household incomes continue to face significant pressure because of persistently high food prices and ongoing labor market fragility. The impact on employment and income has been particularly severe in states and regions more affected by the ongoing conflict. Food security and nutrition deteriorated in the first half of 2023, with concerns about food shortages increasing significantly among farming households and coping mechanisms becoming increasingly strained. According to a May 2023 World Bank survey, 48 percent of farming households worry about not having enough food, up from 26 percent in May 2022. The survey also shows a notable drop in consumption of nutritious foods such as milk, meat, fish, and eggs.

Several governments in East Asia and the Pacific are introducing initiatives to increase domestic food availability and promote exports. The Philippine government announced the Masagana Rice Industry Development Program, which is designed to enable the country to reach 97.5 percent rice sufficiency by 2028 while ensuring the welfare of Filipino farmers. The program has four strategic pillars: increase rice productivity, reduce risk, and increase resilience through climate change adaptation; attain economies of scale and efficient operations through farm clustering; accelerate digital transformation of rice production; and pursue a holistic approach through agricultural productivity, agribusiness, and agro-industrialization. The Laotian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is focusing on the growth of cooperatives and associations to increase domestic production capacity, ensuring food security

and reducing reliance on imports. The Laotian government has also established a company to promote agricultural exports via the Laos-China Railway. In Indonesia, President Joko Widodo has instructed the Ministry of Agriculture to boost production in anticipation of the impact of El Niño–induced droughts on crop harvests. Indonesia's National Food Agency has also assigned state-owned enterprise Bulog to optimize public procurement of rice from farmers to ensure sufficient government food reserves.

Europe and Central Asia

According to APK-Inform and UN Black Sea Grain Initiative published data, the most-recent inspections of ships at the entrance to the grain corridor were conducted on June 28. According to published data for June 30 to July 11, eight ships have left the ports of Odessa and Chornomorsk with agricultural products (three to China; one each to Ethiopia, France, India, Tunisia, and Türkiye) and are in the grain corridor. In general, according to the Joint Coordination Center, during operation of the grain corridor since the beginning of August 2022, 33.09 million tonnes of agricultural products have been exported from Ukraine: 16.81 million tonnes of corn, 8.91 million tonnes of wheat, 1.86 million tonnes of sunflower meal, 1.65 million tonnes of sunflower oil, 1.27 million tonnes of barley, 0.99 million tonnes of rapeseed, and 0.80 million tonnes of soybeans. A total of 1,001 ships have left Ukrainian ports during the period of the grain initiative, with a peak of 178 in September 2022 and 182 in October 2022.

Southern Kazakhstan is experiencing an acute shortage of irrigation water, including in Kyzylorda, Turkestan, and Zhambyl regions. Farmers and local governments will be required to follow an irrigation schedule and be prepared for restrictions, as the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan recently announced. The Minister also noted that there are no reliable data on irrigated lands in the region. The flow of water into the Shardara reservoir in Turkestan region is also low. From April 1 to June 30, despite a forecast of 2.23 billion m^3 of water, only 1.291 billion m^3 (58 percent) arrived. The limit for regular irrigation in the Syrdarya River Basin has been reduced. The government of Turkestan region was advised to reduce the sowing of water-intensive crops and not to sow rice in Maktaaral and Zhetysay regions. Meanwhile, 10 percent of neighboring Kyrgyz Republic's population is reported to be acutely food insecure, and 51 percent is marginally food secure and is applying asset-depleting coping strategies to maintain food security, according to the June 2023 mobile vulnerability survey that the World Food Programme administered. Asset-depleting coping strategies include labor migration; reduction of expenses for agriculture inputs, livestock, and seeds; and use of savings or borrowing money to buy essential food. The key factors hindering purchases of food were lack of money and high food prices.

Latin America and the Caribbean

According to the June 2023 edition of the AMIS Market Outlook, yields of early- and late-planted maize are low in Argentina, but high in Brazil. Soybean yields are also low in Argentina. Poor crop conditions can be attributed to an early frost in mid-February, along with water deficits and extreme heat during critical growth stages.

In Guatemala, the recently published IPC results for 2023/24 indicate that around 3.4 million people were facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity between March and May 2023, with an additional 410,000 facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels. Although these numbers are lower than the previous year, projections for June to

August 2023 suggest an increase to 3.7 million people in Crisis and 604,000 in Emergency. This is about 24 percent of Guatemala's population. The most vulnerable populations are daily workers and small basic grain farmers who exhausted their reserves between March and May 2023 and households that depend on food purchases to meet their food needs. The increase in the prices of the basic food basket, fertilizers, fuel, and services, coupled with limited income, increase the need to resort to emergency coping strategies to meet household food needs: selling productive assets, goods, and animals; migrating; borrowing money; reducing spending on health care; and using seed reserves. At the end of May 2023, maize and bean stocks were lower than expected, although consumption indicators were at an acceptable level. Departments such as Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Huehuetenango, Quiché, San Marcos, and Sololá have troubling IPC indexes.

In the English-speaking Caribbean, a food security and livelihoods survey that WFP conducted revealed that at least 3.7 million people in the subregion are food insecure—more than half of the population. Although this is 10 percent less than in last year's survey, the survey highlights the financial hardships and challenges resulting from the rising cost of living in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic; 98 percent of respondents reported that high food prices were a problem in the 3 months before the survey, and climate-related hazards had affected 42 percent of households in the preceding 12 months. These events continue to have a significant impact on livelihood activities that are sensitive to climate change, with rising costs of animal feed, fertilizer, and fuel affecting people's ability to meet their food and other needs.

Tropical Storm Bret caused severe damage in Saint Lucia, destroying more than 75 percent of the country's banana and plantain crops, which were already too small to meet international demand. The storm also damaged more than 40 acres of vegetables and at least 18 greenhouses, resulting in more than 100 farmers losing their livelihoods. These impacts compound the damage from flash floods 6 months before, which imposed approximately US$445,000 in losses on the agricultural sector. In addition, the volcanic eruption in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in 2021 had consequences in the region.

Middle East and North Africa

In view of this year's low cereal production, the Moroccan government has introduced an import refund system for soft wheat for a maximum quantity of 25 million quintals between July and September 2023. The state pays a flat-rate restitution premium to importers (cereal traders, agricultural cooperatives, industrial mills) if the export price exceeds 270 dirhams per quintal so that the reference price paid to the mill remains at the level that the state has set, and price fluctuations do not affect consumers.

The Moroccan government has also allocated US$1 billion to mitigate the impact of the drought and high input prices on farmers' and breeders' production costs by protecting animal resources and supporting the livestock sector with US$0.5 billion in the form of subsidies for imported cattle feed to stabilize prices at the national level; subsidizing nitrogen fertilizer, soluble fertilizer, potassium fertilizer, and seed prices for certain VCs (round tomatoes, potatoes, onions) with a budget of $0.4 billion; and providing US$0.1 billion to the Crédit Agricole Group to reschedule farmer's debts.

In Algeria, the state grain importer has issued an international tender to buy a 50,000 tonnes of durum wheat for shipment in August and September. In its previous tender, which closed on April 13, it booked at least 400,000 tonnes of durum wheat, believed to be sourced from Mexico and Canada.

South Asia

In Afghanistan, food inflation continued to decrease, from 26 percent in June 2022 to 3.2 percent in January 2023, with prices of basic household items down on a year-on-year basis. The declining trend in global food prices from their mid-2022 peak has helped ease inflationary pressures. Although overall higher prices than in August 2021 have eroded household purchasing power, the recent deflationary trend in basic household item prices is a positive development. Although food consumption is slightly higher than it was last quarter, 87 percent of the population still does not have adequate food to eat or dietary diversity. There has been a persistent trend in recent years of people consuming less-diverse diets. Although staple foods are consumed on average 7 days a week nationwide, consumption of other food groups such as protein (0.7 days) and vegetables (1.9 days) remain persistently low. Afghanistan has among the highest climate risk index score of any country, with high hazard exposure and underlying vulnerability, as well as limited coping capacity. A 30 percent to 35 percent wheat deficit is expected for 2023 after the third consecutive year of drought in Afghanistan. People are resorting to drastic measures to put food on the table. More than 80 percent of households are compromising the quality of their food, and 78 percent are borrowing money or food, which increases indebtedness. In addition, half of the households are reducing the number of meals they consume. Although there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of households with high coping in the past quarter, dropping from 57 percent in January 2023 to 36 percent in April 2023, this remained more than three times as high as the pre-collapse level of 11 percent in August 2021.

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 Trade Tracker.

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of June 5, 2023, twenty countries had implemented 27 food export bans, and 10 had implemented 14 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	12/31/2023
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2023
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2023
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2023
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2023
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2023
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2023
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
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	12/31/2023
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2023
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2023
Serbia	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2023
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Uganda	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2023

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	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
Ukraine	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2023
Vietnam	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2023

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 JULY 2022–JUNE 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23
Low Income												
Afghanistan	24.9	23.2	17.6	12.3	10.8	5.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	-3.3		
Burkina Faso	30.8	29.8	26.4	23.7	19.6	14.7	10.8	7.7	1.4	-1.4	-2.7	-3.6
Burundi	24.4	24.2	26.3	29.5	39.8	39.1	41.3	40.9	48.9	48.2	43.0	
Chad	13.0	14.4	12.3	16.6	21.6	16.2	17.2	16.6	18.7	18.8		
Ethiopia	35.6	33.3	31.0	30.7	34.2	32.9	33.6	29.6	32.8	31.8	28.4	
Gambia	13.9	14.9	15.7	17.1	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5		
Guinea	12.7											
Liberia	-1.0	-3.9	-5.1	3.1		-2.5	-1.9	-3.3	-5.4			
Madagascar	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.8		
Malawi	32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8	
Mali	16.7	20.1	16.3	16.3	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9	10.6			
Mozambique	17.7	17.8	17.9	14.9	15.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.3	6.8
Niger	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.9	1.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-1.9	
Rwanda	32.7	34.5	41.2	56.9	64.4	59.2	57.3	59.8	62.6	54.6	39.6	35.7
Sierra Leone	30.6	31.6	35.2	40.1	43.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	49.5	52.3	55.8	
Somalia	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.0	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6	2.3	
South Sudan	1.7	-5.3			-10.5	-25.0	11.4	8.2	-7.0	-23.8	-14.2	
Sudan												
Togo	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.1	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	2.1	

Country											
Uganda	16.5	18.8	21.6	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3	15.7	12.3
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	14.5	14.5	11.3	10.5	11.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.8	
Angola	24.6	23.9	22.9	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.2	13.6	
Bangladesh	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1			8.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.7
Belize	8.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	10.3	13.8	15.3	14.5	16.5	12.7		
Benin	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1	4.7	2.1
Bhutan	5.8	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	3.2	
Bolivia	2.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.3
Cabo Verde	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.6	10.8	9.4	8.0	
Cambodia	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	
Cameroon	15.9	14.4	15.7			13.8						
Cote d`Ivoire	9.0	10.9	10.8	9.6	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	
Djibouti	10.9	12.5				8.4	9.9	7.8	4.4	1.3		
East Timor	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.2			10.2	10.9			
Egypt	22.4	23.1	21.7	23.9	30.0	37.3	47.9	61.8	63.0	54.8	60.0	65.8
El Salvador	14.1	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4	8.4	6.9
Eswatini		10.8	12.1	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	17.0	16.0	14.7		
Ghana	32.3	34.4	38.8	43.7	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7	51.8	
Haiti	32.7		44.3	53.1		47.7	48.6	48	48.1			
Honduras	17.6	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	12.6	10.8
India	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.0	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	
Indonesia	10.3	8.3	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8	3.4	1.7

Iran, Islamic Republic of	90.2	84.0				-63.6	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3	77.5	42.7
Kenya	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.5	13.9	12.9	13.3	13.5	10.2	10.3	10.4
Kyrgyzstan	16.0	18.9	18.7	17.2	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9	8.4	
Lao People`s Democratic Republic	21.6	30.2	35.5	38.8	42.7	45.9	47.1	49.3	51.0	52.2	52.7	42.7
Lesotho	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.8	7.8	9.6	
Mauritania	17.4	11.8	12.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.0	
Mongolia	21.6	18.7	17.0	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.0	16.2	17.4	17.1	18.4	
Morocco	12.0	14.1	14.7	13.8	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	15.6	
Myanmar	17.1	18.4										
Nepal	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.5	
Nicaragua	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.8
Nigeria	22.0	23.1	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8	
Pakistan	28.8	29.5	31.7	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1	48.7	39.5
Palestine, State of	4.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	2.2	
Papua New Guinea			8.1			9.5						
Philippines	7.1	6.5	7.7	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.1	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.7
Samoa												
Senegal	17.1	17.1	18.1	19.6	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.4	
Sri Lanka	82.5	84.6	85.8	80.9	69.8	58.5	53.6	49.0	42.3	27.1	15.8	4.1

Country												
Tajikistan	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.1			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	1.3	
Tanzania, United Republic of	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.8
Tunisia	11.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.6
Ukraine	29.5	31.3	32.1	36.1	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7	19.7	
Vietnam	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9
Zambia	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.7	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2
Zimbabwe	309.0	353.0	340.0	321.0	376.0	285.0	264.0	137.0	128.0	102.0	117.0	256.0
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	13.9	14.9	14.6	15.2	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.0	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.8
Argentina	70.6	80.0	86.6	91.6	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	106.6	115.0	117.8	
Armenia	13.5	12.5	13.7	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1	-2.2	-5.6
Azerbaijan	20.3	20.8	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3	12.9	
Belarus	19.6	18.9	18.3	15.9	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5	3.7	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.3	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.1	19.8	13.0	11.2	
Botswana	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.3	
Brazil	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.0
Bulgaria	23.6	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.8	14.4	
China	6.2	5.9	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1	2.3
Colombia	25.1	26.0	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2	15.3	14.3
Costa Rica	20.7	22.3	20.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1	7.9	3.9
Dominica												

Dominican Republic	12.5	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	6.1	5.4
Ecuador	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4
Equatorial Guinea	5.8	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1		0.5	
Fiji	4.7	6.9	6.0	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	8.1	
Gabon	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.0		8.8	8.5					
Georgia	16.4	15.8	17.7	15.7	16.8	16.4	15.1	14.1	11.7	5.8	3.2	-0.2
Grenada												
Guatemala	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3	11.2	
Guyana	9	10.6	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.1	12	12.6	10	6.9	6.4	
Iraq	6.7	2.9	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	9.9	9.5	8.9			
Jamaica	12.7	12.6	10.5	10.1	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	10.7	
Jordan	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.9	
Kazakhstan	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9	16.5	
Kosovo, Republic of	22.0	21.1	21.2	22.5	19.6	19.4	19.7	18.8	14.6	11.3	10.0	
Lebanon	240.2	198.1	208.1	203.2	171.2	142.9	138.5	260.5	352.3	350.0	304.2	
Libya			3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2						
Malaysia	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	
Maldives	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	4.7	
Mauritius	13.6	16.0	18.5	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.0	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.6	13.6
Mexico	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.5	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.1	7.7

Country												
Moldova, Republic of	36.4	38.4	37.1	36.2	33.1	31.8	28.6	26.5	22.2	16.4	14.0	13.1
Montenegro	25.4	26.1	27.7	30.3	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	14.8	12.0	11.0	
Namibia	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	13.0	11.7
North Macedonia, Republic of	24.3	25.9	29.8	32.5	30.8	28.0	25.9	26.1	22.3	16.8	14.9	12.3
Panama	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	
Paraguay	16.7	16.1	12.9	10.9	11.1	9.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.3
Peru	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5	16.4	12.9
Romania	16.1	18.2	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8	18.7	
Russian Federation	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0	-0.9	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	29.4	20.9	20.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3	24.5	
South Africa	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.0	
Suriname	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5	
Thailand	8.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4
Turkey	94.5	89.3	92.4	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1	52.1	54.1
Venezuela	131.4	108.8	157.9	157.7	168.6	257.4	389.9	477.6	489.3	470.8	450.1	414.1

High Income

Country												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.5	13.6	13.3	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.4	8.1	
Australia			9.0			9.2				8.0		
Austria	12.1	13.0	13.5	14.5	15.2	16.3	17.4	16.5	14.7	13.2	12.1	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	8.5	10.4	10.7	9.9	12.7	11.5	6.6	4.3	4.8	6.7		
Barbados	17.4	11.2	7.6	12.9	18.8	19.5		3.4	4.3	4.6		
Belgium	9.2	9.7	10.4	12.3	14.5	14.5	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.6	15.5	14.4
Bermuda	9	9.5	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.4			
Brunei Darussalam	7.4	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.8		
Canada	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.3	
Cayman Islands			10.3				14.0			12.3		
Chile	20.7	22.8	23.0	22.7	24.7	25.2	24.8	22.0	17.9	14.7	12.7	11.9
Croatia	19.0	19.8	19.6	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.7	18.2	16.1	15.2	
Cyprus	7.4	1.6	7.4	13.2	15.5	12.2	10.3	9.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	9.9
Czech Republic	20.0	20.2	21.8	26.2	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.0	17.5	14.5	
Denmark	15.6	16.7	15.9	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.3	16.1	13.0	10.6	8.7
Estonia	19.7	21.4	24.4	28.0	28.2	29.8	27.4	25.2	24.7	23.4	20.4	19.5
Faroe Islands			9.9				13.2			13.3		
Finland	12.3	12.5	14.5	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.2	13.7	11.1	
France	7.4	8.5	10.9	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9	15.0	13.6

Country												
Germany	14.8	16.6	18.7	20.3	21.0	20.4	20.2	21.8	22.3	17.2	14.9	13.7
Greece	13.4	13.5	13.7	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.5	11.4	11.5	12.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.7	
Hungary	27.0	30.9	35.2	40.0	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.3	42.6	37.9	33.5	29.3
Iceland	8.1	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.2	11.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1
Ireland	8.1	9.2	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	
Israel	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.3	
Italy	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.7	11.2
Japan	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.6	
Korea, Republic of	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.8
Kuwait	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.2	
Latvia	24.5	26.1	27.8	29.9	30.0	29.3	28.4	25.2	24.3	19.9	17.2	14.4
Lithuania	30.4	31.0	31.2	34.5	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9	18.0	14.4
Luxembourg	7.5	8.0	8.8	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.2
Macao SAR, China	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	
Malta	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0	
Netherlands	12.3	13.1	12.8	14.0	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.9	15.2	13.0
New Caledonia	5.6	7.5	9.8	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.9	
New Zealand	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.1	
Norway	10.2	10.1	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8	13.2	13.7
Oman	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	

Country												
Poland	15.9	18.1	20.0	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.2	24.8	24.7	19.9	18.9	
Portugal	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.2	
Qatar	4.8	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	-1.5	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	
Seychelles	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.2
Singapore	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	
Slovakia	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	21.7	
Slovenia	13.5	14.1	14.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6	14.7	12.1
Spain	13.9	14.1	14.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8	11.9	
Sweden	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	14.8	
Switzerland	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.2
Taiwan, China	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago	10.3	11.7	11.6	12.0	13.8	17.3	17.3	14.0	13.0	11.2	9.7	
United Arab Emirates		9.1	7.5	8.4	6.7	6.1		6.3	6.3	5.8	4.8	
United Kingdom	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5	18.9	
United States	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.7	
Uruguay	12.2	12.1	14.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.9	10.7	13.1	12.8	10.2

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

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

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

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