

# Food Security UPDATE

Access the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#)

Update September 28, 2023

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

## AT A GLANCE

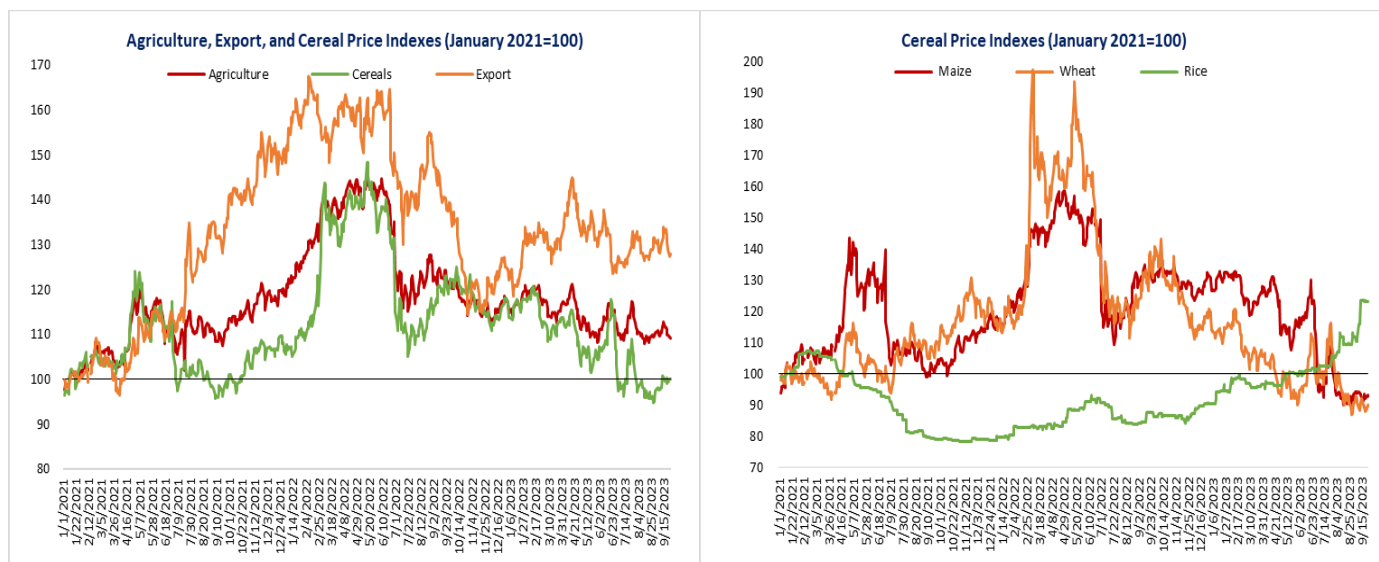
- The agricultural and export price indices closed 1 percent and 2 percent lower, respectively, compared to two weeks ago, while the cereal price index closed 2 percent higher.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- The [midpoint assessment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) underscores concerns regarding achievement of food- and agriculture-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the face of multiple crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and armed conflicts, which are threatening global progress in eradicating poverty, improving food security and nutrition, enhancing health, and combating climate change.
- There have been significant disturbances in trade in global food and agricultural markets, including India's recent ban on rice exports and trade restrictions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, sparking concerns regarding food security, price unpredictability, and the ability of the global trade system to withstand such challenges.
- The [new Global Report on Food Crises 2023 Mid-Year Update](#) shows that 238 million people across 48 countries are facing acute food and nutrition insecurity.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF SEPTEMBER 27, 2023)

### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

The agricultural and export price indices closed 1 percent and 2 percent lower, respectively, than two weeks ago; while the cereal price index closed 2 percent higher. Rice and wheat prices, which closed 6 percent and 2 percent higher, respectively, than two weeks ago, have driven the increase in the cereal price index. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 29 percent and 31 percent lower, respectively, although rice prices continue their rising trend and are currently 38 percent higher. Compared to January 2021, maize prices are 7 percent lower, wheat prices are 10 percent lower, and rice prices are 23 percent higher (Figure 1).

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



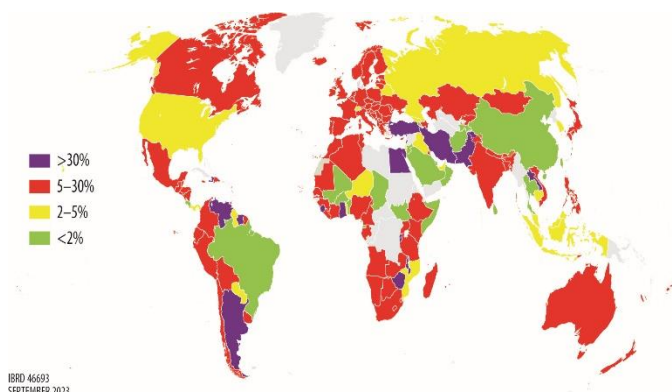
Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to September 27, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

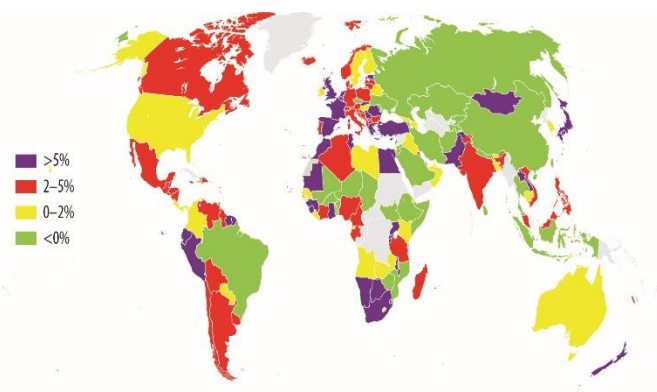
## Food Price Inflation Dashboard

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 May and August 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 52.6 percent of low-income countries, 86.4 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 64.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries with many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 69.6 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 79.4 percent of the 165 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 May and August 2023).

**Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map**



**Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map**



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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from May 2023 to August 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	403	Lebanon	44
Lebanon	274	Egypt	34
Argentina	134	Sierra Leone	15
Türkiye	74	Türkiye	15
Zimbabwe	71	Rwanda	13
Suriname	65	Ghana	12
Sierra Leone	60	Guinea	12
Ghana	52	Pakistan	11
Burundi	39	Suriname	11
Malawi	39	Malawi	11

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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from May 2023 to August 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

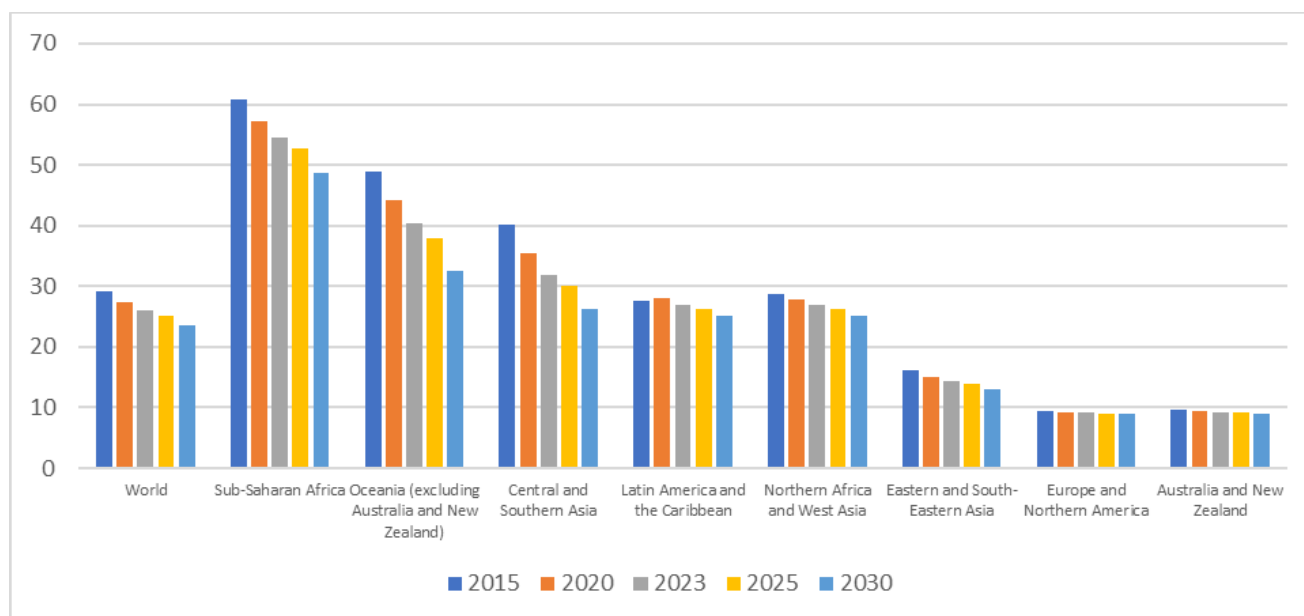
### *Global Food and Agriculture Challenges at the Midpoint of the 2030 Agenda*

[The midpoint assessment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) underscores concerns regarding achievement of food- and agriculture-related SDGs. Multiple crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and armed conflicts are threatening global progress in eradicating poverty, improving food security and nutrition, and enhancing health. Progress achieved over the past two decades has stagnated and, in some cases, regressed.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that between 691 million and 783 million people were hungry globally in 2022, effectively erasing progress made since 2015. In addition, food insecurity rose from 25.3 percent in 2019 to 29.6 percent in 2022, with severe food insecurity affecting 11.3 percent of the global population. This translates to 180 million more people facing severe food insecurity than in 2019. Although some improvements have been made in malnutrition indicators, such as declines in stunting rates from 2012 to 2022, global targets are far from being met. Wasting affects 6.8 percent of children under 5, whereas the prevalence of overweight children remains stagnant at 5.6 percent, and the prevalence of anemia in women, a risk factor for maternal and perinatal complications, has not improved since 2015.

[Gender disparities play a significant role in these food and nutrition challenges.](#) In 2022, 27.8 percent of women and 25.4 percent of men globally experienced moderate or severe food insecurity. Although there has been a slight narrowing of the global gender gap in food insecurity, the outlook remains poor. Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) are particularly vulnerable, with projected food insecurity rates of up to 48.6 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively, by 2030 (Figure 3). Despite decreases in food insecurity across all regions, global progress must be 33 times as fast as it currently is to reach the SDG goal of zero hunger by 2030. Women face unequal status in society and agrifood systems, often working as contributing family workers for little or no pay. They also have less access to land ownership and secure land tenure rights, contributing to a gender gap in land productivity. Addressing these disparities could reduce food insecurity and boost global gross domestic product by 1 percent, or nearly USD 1 trillion.

**Figure 3: Percentage of Women Who Are Moderately or Severely Food Insecure, 2015–2030**



Source: UN Women

The world struggles to maintain genetic diversity in plant and animal genetic resources, and global fish stocks are under severe threat from overfishing, pollution, poor management, and illegal fishing, with 35.4 percent of global stocks overfished in 2019. Although there is evidence of effective fisheries management in some countries, the contribution of sustainable fisheries to global gross domestic product declined to less than 0.1 percent in 2019. Agricultural losses due to natural disasters amounted to USD 19.3 billion in 2021, with 13.2 percent of food lost after harvesting globally in 2021. Water stress remains a concern, with varying levels across regions, and water use efficiency has fluctuated in recent years.

To address these challenges, it is crucial to increase data capabilities. Despite efforts to strengthen data and statistical systems for SDG monitoring, substantial data gaps persist. Comprehensive, disaggregated, timely, and reliable data are essential for measuring progress according to region and socioeconomic groups and directing resources appropriately. Robust data systems are vital for developing evidence-based policy and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **Global Food and Agricultural Markets Amid Recent Export Restrictions and Trade Disruptions**

In recent years, ongoing trade disruptions, including India’s recent rice export ban and trade restrictions resulting from Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, have rattled global food and agricultural markets, raising concerns about food

security, price volatility, and the resilience of the global trade system and underscoring the need for greater international cooperation and policy responses to address these challenges.

[The global rice market has experienced significant turbulence since India, the world's leading rice exporter, began implementing a series of export restrictions in July.](#) This includes a ban on milled white rice exports, an export tax on parboiled rice, and establishment of a minimum export price for basmati rice in August as a way to ensure availability of non-basmati white rice in the domestic market. As a result, global importers have turned to the next largest suppliers, Thailand and Vietnam, leading to a surge in export prices reminiscent of the 2008 rice price spike. India's absence from the white rice market is particularly noticeable because it accounted for approximately 40 percent of global rice trade in 2022.

India's dominance as the lowest-priced white rice supplier, especially to Sub-Saharan Africa since 2020, has raised concerns about the potential impact of significantly higher rice prices on this import-dependent region. Even before the Indian ban, global rice prices had been increasing because of strong importer demand and a reduction in production in various exporting countries. Indonesia, traditionally a minor importer, plans to double its imports in 2023, primarily relying on Thailand and Vietnam as suppliers, but exports from these countries are limited, with stocks at their lowest levels in years because of high demand and lower production. Neighboring countries such as Burma and Pakistan also faced a reduction in production in the 2022/23 season.

[Trade restrictions have also disrupted the fertilizer industry over the past year.](#) Before Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic had already affected fertilizer markets, leading to a 25 percent increase in fertilizer prices between March and August 2021. The invasion exacerbated these challenges, causing additional transportation interruptions in the Black Sea region and new trade restrictions. Consequently, fertilizer prices increased by more than 50 percent from February to April 2022.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 2020, the most recent year for which fertilizer trade data are available, Belarus and Russia played significant roles in the global fertilizer export market, accounting for nearly 20 percent of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash trade in 2020. Russia was a major supplier of urea and phosphate, with China, Canada, Morocco, and the United States also being important players. Trade restrictions had already disrupted fertilizer availability in 2021, with China, the European Union, and the United States imposing sanctions. After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the European Union imposed additional sanctions on Russian potash and restricted fertilizer transit through its territory. Canada imposed tariffs on Russian fertilizers, and Russia banned ammonium nitrate exports until May 2022. In contrast, the United States, seeking to avoid supply shortages and price hikes, exempted Russian fertilizers from sanctions.

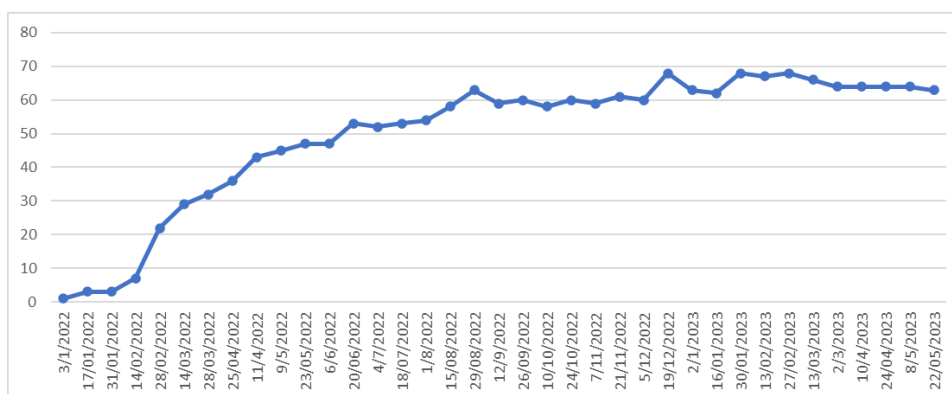
Fertilizer is a crucial input in food production, particularly for staple grains. Rising fertilizer prices can have a profound impact on food supply, because farmers may reduce fertilizer use because of higher costs, potentially leading to lower crop yields. Additionally, low fertilizer application rates continue to affect many countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The invasion of Ukraine increased not only fertilizer prices, but also grain prices, reaching a peak in May 2022. Easing export restrictions and sanctions, along with the partial reopening of transit through the Black Sea, helped stabilize

grain markets. However, as of March 2023, grain prices remained approximately 20 percent higher than two years earlier. Transportation via the Black Sea also remains uncertain given Russia’s more recent exit from the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

[The mid-year monitoring report from the World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#) revealed that export restrictions on food, feed, and fertilizer, which had been increasing since 2020, persist, contributing to supply uncertainty and price volatility (Figure 4). As of mid-July 2023, the WTO reported that 59 of the 104 export-restrictive measures introduced on food, feed, and fertilizers since the onset of the Ukraine crisis in late February 2022 remained, affecting trade valued at approximately USD 24.5 billion. This trend underscores the enduring disruptions in global food markets. It also highlights the urgent need for WTO members to enhance collaboration during the 13th Ministerial Conference, which will take place from February 26 to 29, 2024, and ensure that trade promotes growth, resilience, and prosperity.

**Figure 4: Number of Export Restrictions on Food, Feed, and Fertilizers in Force, January 2022 to mid-May 2023**



Source: World Trade Organization Secretariat

### ***New Mid-Year Update Shows Persistently High Global Levels of Acute Food Insecurity***

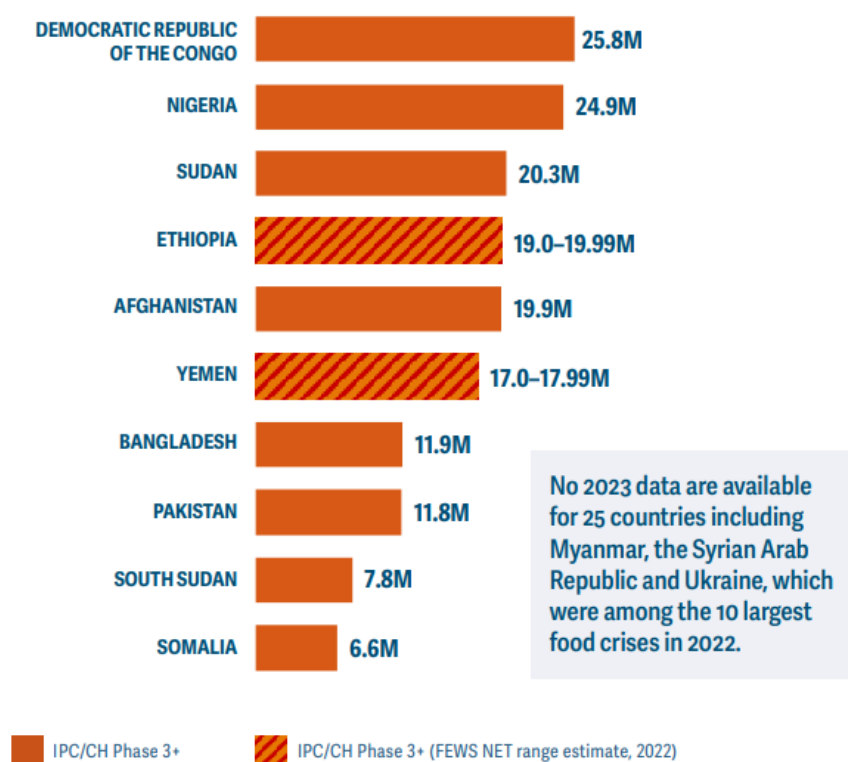
The new [Global Report on Food Crises 2023 Mid-Year Update](#) shows that 238 million people across 48 countries face acute food and nutrition insecurity—22 million more people than in 2022, although improved analysis coverage was a partial cause of this increase. This mid-year update did not include data for 25 countries that the annual report typically covers (usually released at the beginning of each calendar year), such as Myanmar, Syria, and Ukraine, all of which faced significant food security challenges in the preceding year. It is expected that the aggregate global number of acutely food-insecure people has increased year over year.

Nine countries experienced an increase in acute food insecurity since 2022. Sudan was particularly affected, with an increase of 8.6 million acutely food-insecure people (74 percent). Burundi and Somalia experienced an increase of 1 million people each, increasing the acutely food insecure population by 65 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

Fifteen countries improved their outlook over the past year. The acutely food-insecure population decreased in Sri Lanka by 2.4 million people (38 percent) and in Niger by 1.1 million people (25 percent), although it is feared that the recent coup d'état may reverse those gains. The acutely food-insecure populations in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, and Mali decreased by approximately half a million people each—a decrease of 42 percent in Guinea and 31 percent in Mali.

Overall, 70 percent of people facing acute food insecurity in the world reside in 10 countries (Figure 5). (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 3 indicates a crisis situation corresponding with high malnutrition, difficulty meeting minimum food needs, and high mortality).

**Figure 5. The 10 Countries with the Most People Facing Acute Food Insecurity, August 2023**



Source: IPC TWGs, CH, FEWS NET, HRP, HNO, REACH, 2022 and 2023.

Food insecurity significantly affects health and nutrition outcomes, especially in women and children. Data from 21 countries in food crisis showed that 27 million children under the age of 5 were affected by wasting in 2023, of whom 7 million were severely wasted. Meanwhile, data from 15 countries suggest that 6.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women were experiencing acute malnutrition. The number of wasted children rose particularly in



Kenya, Sudan, and Mauritania, because of conflict and drought in the first two countries and macroeconomic issues in the third.

Of the 238 million people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), it is estimated that 34 million are in an emergency situation (IPC Phase 4), with extremely high food consumption gaps and malnutrition levels, leading to significant livelihood challenges and excess deaths. Nearly half of this population resides in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan.

There are three major drivers of food insecurity in 2023. The first is conflict, with the war in Ukraine continuing to affect global food prices and the civil conflict in Sudan leading to a sudden spike in food insecurity in the country and disrupting regional markets. Other countries facing protracted conflicts include the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Niger, Somalia, and Yemen.

The second factor is economic challenges. Food prices continue to remain high in many domestic markets because of a strong U.S. dollar and expensive agricultural inputs and fuel. Meanwhile, rising public debt is hampering the ability of many countries to import food and alleviate the crisis, especially the four Asian countries in the sample—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Climate-induced extreme weather was the third major cause of food insecurity, with many countries still recovering from major droughts and flooding that occurred in preceding years. East Africa in particular is susceptible to extreme weather, with countries such as Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda facing major challenges. With a continued strong El Niño event expected to last through next year, droughts and heatwaves are likely to pose further challenges to food security.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

In East Africa, humanitarian needs remain high, driven by conflict, poor macroeconomic conditions, and the lasting impacts of weather shocks, including flooding in South Sudan and [drought in the Horn](#). Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes persist, with a [risk of more-extreme outcomes](#) in Ethiopia and South Sudan. Intense fighting in Sudan has disrupted livelihoods and trade and displaced more than [3 million](#) people. In [Ethiopia](#), widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, with some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), are anticipated in the northern conflict-affected Tigray region and southern and southeastern drought-affected regions. In South Sudan, where Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are widespread, the arrival of thousands of returnees and refugees in the north exacerbates already-high humanitarian needs. There is a credible risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in South Sudan should a large-scale increase in conflict or extensive flooding in the rest of the season cut households off from food for a prolonged period.

Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity outcomes are widespread across southern Africa as the harvest period ends, with conflict and weather shocks during the [2022/23 agricultural season](#) pushing some areas into Crisis (IPC

Phase 3). As household food stocks decline, more households are expected to begin facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes as food prices increase seasonally, limiting household purchasing power. It is estimated that the recent harvest at the end of the primary cereal season in southern Africa will be above the five-year average but slightly lower than the 2022 bumper harvest. Market prices have begun to decline, but prices remain higher than last year and the five-year average, particularly in Malawi, where maize prices are 55 percent to 250 percent above 2021 prices and [150 percent to 360 percent](#) above the five-year average in some markets. Climate forecasts suggest increasing confidence in a strong [El Niño](#) by late 2023. El Niño is typically correlated with below-average rainfall in southern Africa. Based on historical trends during El Niño years, the onset of the primary rainy season between October and December will most likely be delayed and have mixed performance. Irregular rainfall will most likely compound the impacts of [limited access to agricultural inputs](#) on planted areas, affecting the ability of poor households who rely on agricultural labor opportunities to earn income. There is particular concern for sites that experienced [significant crop losses](#) due to dry spells in 2023 and cyclones in 2022 and 2023.

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

The leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries have made a joint commitment to strengthen food security and nutrition, and governments across the region continue to introduce measures in response to high rice prices. Ten member states signed the [ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition in Response to Crises](#) during the 43<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Summit on September 5, 2023. The declaration lays out commitments to support rapid action to respond to crises (e.g., strengthening the existing ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserves, ensuring unimpeded trade and intensifying intra-ASEAN trade, strengthening social welfare and safety net measures, exploring development of local resource-based food reserves) and long-term resilience and sustainability of agri-food systems (e.g., by strengthening national policy frameworks, coordinating policies across ASEAN member states, promoting investments in agricultural research and development and infrastructure, accelerating digital transformation and adoption of innovative technologies, enhancing public-private partnerships). The Malaysian government has announced the launch of the [Rahmah Rice Sales initiative](#), through which imported rice will be sold at discounted prices across the country. The initiative is a [short-term](#) response to the increasing price of imported rice and the shortage of locally produced rice and is part of a broader USD 32 million allocation for the Rahmah sales program, which subsidizes essential commodities—[discounted by 10 percent to 30 percent](#)—to the bottom 40 percent income group. The Philippines National Food Authority [increased the purchase price of unhusked rice by 19 percent to 21 percent](#) on September 18, following implementation of a rice retail price cap on September 5. The Department of Finance is considering a [temporary reduction of rice import tariffs](#) to help reduce prices—from 35 percent (ASEAN and most-favored nation rates) to zero or a maximum of 10 percent.

Rising food prices and costs continue to threaten food security in Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). In Myanmar, [domestic prices of rice, groundnuts, and pulses increased, reaching record or near-record levels in August 2023](#). Below-average cereal output in 2022, conflict-related market disruptions, high agricultural input prices, and high transport costs explain these record prices. Basic food items, including wheat flour, cooking oil, meat, and dairy products were also at record or near-record levels. Below-average imports since

2022, constrained by the country's generally low import capacity after depreciation of the kyat, limited availability of these items in local markets. Myanmar is also experiencing [major supply disruptions for cooking oil](#). [Food security conditions could deteriorate further](#) if constrained access to fertilizers, persisting local food insecurity, and below-average rainfall lead to lower cereal production in 2023. An [International Food Policy Research Institute survey](#) in March 2023 indicated that, despite disruptions in electricity supply, high fuel costs, and rising operating costs, Myanmar's rice milling sector remains healthy, although a decline in rice stocks suggests that market supply could be more restricted in the coming months, which would put additional upward pressure on rice prices, which (even at the parallel exchange rate) have risen faster than global rice prices in the past year, with negative implications for consumers. In Lao PDR, [production, labor, and living costs increased by more than 40 percent](#) in the first half of 2023. Prices are expected to continue rising by 5 percent to 10 percent until year-end because of the global economic slowdown, inflation, a weak currency, and high demand for imports. [The kip has depreciated sharply in 2022 and 2023](#), driven by a shortage of foreign exchange as a result of the need to service large external debts. A recent World Bank [household survey](#) indicated that soaring food prices are threatening household livelihoods and food security. Eggs, for example have [doubled in price](#) since the end of 2022. Food insecurity has worsened over the last year, especially in urban areas, where the proportion of food-insecure households increased from 58 percent to more than 66 percent. To cope, households report growing or foraging more food, switching to cheaper food, or reducing food consumption. The number of wage workers and non-farm businesses switching to or expanding farming and agricultural businesses also increased. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has advised the government to [minimize imports of certain vegetables and other agricultural produce](#) to boost cultivation in Lao PDR while addressing inflation. The government is encouraging farmers to supply more goods for the domestic market and export, but with the price of imported agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer and animal feed, remaining high, some producers import these products illegally.

## **Europe and Central Asia**

[Since the expiration of the restrictive measures on Ukrainian exports of grain and other foodstuffs to the European Union, Ukraine has agreed to introduce measures to avoid a surge of exports to the European Union](#). The European Commission has analyzed data related to the impact of exports of four categories of agricultural products on the EU market and has concluded that, thanks to the work of the Coordination Platform, which brings together high-level officials from Ukraine and key donors to address Ukraine's financing needs, and temporary measures introduced on May 2, 2023, market distortions in the five member states bordering Ukraine (Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia) have disappeared. A constructive attitude of all participants in the platform helped solve concrete problems and ensured that exports to countries outside the European Union are flowing and even increasing. Also in May, [the European Commission adopted exceptional, temporary preventive measures on imports of a limited number of products from Ukraine](#) (wheat, maize, rapeseed, sunflower seed) under the safeguard of the Autonomous Trade Measures Regulation. It was reported that these measures were necessary given the exceptional circumstances of logistical bottlenecks experienced in the five member states.

In Central Asia, [the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic has proposed banning the export of wheat and flour for six months](#) to ensure the country's food security and stabilize market prices for food products. The ministry

submitted for public discussion a draft government resolution on introducing a temporary ban on the export of wheat and flour outside the customs zone of the Eurasian Economic Union. If the resolution is adopted, a ban will be imposed on the export of wheat and meslin (a 2:1 mixture of soft wheat and rye) from Kyrgyzstan and wheat flour for a period of six months.

[The president of Kazakhstan proposed abandoning full subsidies for the agricultural sector](#) and noted that, sometimes, a business is created precisely for the purpose of receiving government support, in which case, the economic return is disproportionate to the level of budgetary support. For 2015 to 2021, the volume of state support for business (7 trillion tenge) was 1.5 times as great as the tax revenue received from supported companies (4.5 trillion tenge). Previous attempts to change approaches to business incentives have failed. Therefore, the president instructed the government to develop an open and unified registry of support recipients to eliminate excessive concentration of resources in a small circle of enterprises and to evaluate the effectiveness of government assistance objectively and quickly.

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

The latest domestic food price warnings from the FAO (September 15, 2023) include a moderate warning for retail prices of bread in Argentina, which continued to rise in July to levels 130 percent higher year-on-year. Additionally, there was a moderate warning for rice in Ecuador, where prices continued to rise in August, reaching levels 35 percent higher year-on-year in the capital, Quito.

According to the latest assessment of the Joint Research Centre's Anomaly Hotspots of Agricultural Production, approximately 20 percent of the area of all Central American countries except Nicaragua will experience below-average maize and bean harvests during the Primera cycle. The forecasted lighter-than-usual rainfall in the eastern regions of Central America and most parts of the Andean countries until the end of October may threaten the ongoing crop cycles. In addition, according to the [Famine Early Warning Systems Network](#), the poorest households in the dry corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are expected to face Crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) until September because of seasonal challenges, previous shocks, and unsustainable coping strategies, although this proportion is projected to decrease in the last quarter of the year, driven by increased labor demand in agriculture. The rest of the region's impoverished households, facing high food prices, are likely to remain at Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity until January 2024. In Haiti, prolonged drought, flooding, and violence limited the spring harvests, resulting in yields below the five-year average and acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) for vulnerable households.

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

In Jordan, the Cabinet approved a regulation in July 2023 leading to establishment of the [Food Security Council](#) within the Ministry of Agriculture, with the aim of responding to climate change and food crises. Members include representatives from various agencies and ministries. According to the World Food Programme ([WFP](#)), the food security of refugees has improved in the past year and returned to slightly above pre-COVID levels, although certain household groups (e.g., female headed, unemployed, members with a disability) remain vulnerable and likely to

resort to coping strategies that limit their long-term ability to meet essential needs. The government of the West Bank and Gaza signed an agreement with the Palestine Wheat Silos Company to establish [wheat storage silos](#) with a capacity of 80,000 tons in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, fully funded by the private sector. Construction of the first two silos in the West Bank is to be completed within two years. The aim is to increase production and storage capacity. To increase food security, Japan pledged USD 1.5 million to the WFP to continue food assistance for the most-vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip, which [will allow the WFP to aid 27,000 Palestinians for three months](#). Germany pledged USD 40 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to enable it to continue to provide food assistance to households in the Gaza Strip, although it still faces a funding gap of USD 75 million, which could lead to the end of assistance by the end of September.

### **South Asia**

In Afghanistan, the latest [official statistics](#) show that year-on-year headline deflation hit -9.1 percent in July 2023, driven by deflation of -12.6 percent in food and -5.0 percent in non-food segments. Core deflation was -2.8 percent in June 2023. As the economy moves toward structurally lower aggregate demand, easing global supply challenges associated with high international prices might be responsible for recent price dynamics, which are also supported by exchange rate appreciation. Meanwhile, the WFP is being forced to drop another 2 million hungry people from [food assistance](#) in Afghanistan in September 2023 due to a massive funding shortfall, bringing to 10 million the number of people cut off from its support this year in the country. Because of a massive funding shortfall, WFP will be able to provide emergency assistance to only 3 million people per month, meaning that 1.4 million new and expecting mothers and their children are no longer receiving specialized food designed to prevent malnutrition.

### **West Africa**

Although no updated Cadre Harmonisé data are available, near-real time data from the WFP's Hunger [Map](#) show that the overall food and nutrition situation in West Africa remains problematic for large shares of the subregion's populations. As of September 22, [the countries with the greatest prevalence of insufficient food consumption](#), in order of severity, are Mali (13.1 million, 69 percent), Niger (17.7 million, 68 percent), Burkina Faso (11.7 million, 59 percent), Guinea (7.2 million, 58 percent), Sierra Leone (7.7 million, 57 percent), Chad (8.6 million, 54 percent), and Nigeria (88.2 million, 44 percent) (number of people and share of population affected).

Because of the upcoming harvests, it is expected that food insecurity will decrease from October 2023 to January 2024 and that most areas will remain Minimally food insecure (IPC Phase 1) until January 2024, although some areas (e.g., Diffa and southernmost Maradi region in Niger, Komondjari province in Burkina Faso) will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Between October 2023 and January 2024, the harvest will mean that most areas currently experiencing insecurity and armed conflict in Burkina Faso (Bam, Gnagna, Gourma, Kompienga, Mouhoun, Namentenga, Sanmatenga, Seno region, Sourou, Tapoa, Yatenga), Cameroon (most northern region), Chad (Bahr El Gazal, East Ouaddai, Kenem, le Lac region, Logone, Nord-east Guera, Tibesti, Wadifira, parts of Ennedi and Sila), Mali (the south of Tombouctou; the northeast, east, southeast of Mopti), and Nigeria (the northeast, the northwest, part of the central north) will see improvements in food security from IPC Phase 3 to IPC Phase 2, although it is expected that [Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\) will prevail until January 2024](#), especially in some areas in Burkina Faso (Loroum,

northern Yatenga, Sanmatenga, Séno), Chad (Le Lac, Ouaddai, Wadifira), and Niger (the north and west of the Tillaberi region, the north of Tahoua).

## TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#), the [World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database](#), and the [International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy 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 September 25, 2023, 19 countries had implemented 25 food export bans, and 7 had implemented 12 export-limiting measures.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Algeria</b>	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, vegetable oil, wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Argentina</b>	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2023
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Export ban	Millet, corn flour, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Belarus</b>	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Cameroon</b>	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2023
<b>China</b>	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Non-basmati rice	7/20/2023	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export taxes	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), husked (brown) rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (specifically parboiled rice and basmati rice)	9/9/2022	12/31/2023

<b>India</b>	Export taxes	Onions	8/19/2023	12/31/2023
<b>Kosovo</b>	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Kuwait</b>	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Morocco</b>	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2023
<b>Pakistan</b>	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Russia</b>	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Serbia</b>	Export ban	Corn, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Tunisia</b>	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export licensing	Grains, oilseeds	3/4/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Uganda</b>	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2023

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

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Announcement</b>	<b>Expected end date</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
<b>China</b>	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Belarus</b>	Export ban	Apples, cabbages, onions	2/5/2023	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 SEPTEMBER 2022–AUGUST 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
<b>Low Income</b>												
Afghanistan	17.6	12.3	10.8	5.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	-3.3	-5.8	-11.2		
Burkina Faso	26.4	23.7	19.6	14.7	10.8	7.7	1.4	-1.4	-2.7	-3.6	-5.0	-6.0
Burundi	26.3	29.5	39.8	39.1	41.3	40.9	48.9	48.2	43.0		35.8	39.3
Chad	12.3	16.6	21.6							-1.8	-5.7	-0.3
Ethiopia	31.0	30.7	34.2	32.9	33.6	29.6	32.8	31.8	28.4	28.0	27.3	
Gambia	15.7	17.1	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	
Guinea						18.2	18.3	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	
Liberia	-5.1	3.1		-2.5	-1.9	-3.3	-5.4	1.4	8.1	13.3		
Madagascar	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.8	14.2			
Malawi	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	
Mali	16.3	16.3	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9	11.8	6.8	1.7	1.4	0.2	-1.6
Mozambique	17.9	14.9	15.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.3	6.8	4.8	3.6
Niger	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.9	1.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	3.0	
Rwanda	41.2	56.9	64.4	59.2	57.3	59.8	62.6	54.6	39.6	35.7	29.2	30.7
Sierra Leone	35.2	40.1	43.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	49.5	52.3	55.8	58.0	59.9	
Somalia	16.1	15.0	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6	2.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.1
South Sudan			-10.5	-25.0	11.4	8.2	-7.0	-23.8	-14.2	-11.4	-14.2	-18.4
Sudan												
Togo	8.6	6.1	9.1							3.4	5.6	2.0
Uganda	21.6	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3	15.7	12.3	9.3	9.8
<b>Lower Middle Income</b>												
Algeria	11.3	10.5	11.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.8	11.5	12.3	
Angola	22.9	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.8



Bangladesh	9.1	8.5	8.1			8.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.8	12.5
Belize	9.4	9.6	10.3	13.8	15.3	14.5	15.9	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	
Benin	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1	4.7	2.1	1.3	-3.8
Bhutan	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.3	
Bolivia	2.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.3
Cabo Verde	17.9	17.8	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.6	10.8	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8
Cambodia	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0		
Cameroon	15.7			-19.3	14.1	13.7	12.9	11.6	11.6			
Cote d'Ivoire	10.8	9.6	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.8	
Djibouti				8.4	9.9	7.8	4.4	1.3		-11.3	2.6	
East Timor	8.2	7.6	7.2			10.2	10.9		7.7	8.0	8.4	9.8
Egypt	21.7	23.9	30.0	37.3	47.9	61.8	63.0	54.8	60.0	65.8	68.3	71.4
El Salvador	13.6	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.1
Eswatini	12.1	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	17.0	16.0	14.7	15.7			
Ghana	38.8	43.7	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7	51.8	54.2	55.0	51.9
Haiti	44.3	53.1		47.7	48.6	48	48.1	47.9	45.8	43.3	38	
Honduras	17.2	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.4
India	8.4	7.0	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.7	10.6	9.2
Indonesia	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.6	2.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of				-63.6	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3	77.5	42.7	36.7	38.0
Kenya	15.5	15.8	15.5	13.9	12.9	13.3	13.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	8.7	7.6
Kyrgyzstan	18.7	17.2	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	5.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	35.5	38.8	42.7	45.9	47.1	49.3	51.0	52.2	52.7	42.7	37.8	31.8
Lesotho	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.8	7.8	9.6	8.3	6.0	
Mauritania	12.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.5
Mongolia	17.0	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.0	16.2	17.4	17.1	18.4	18.2	14.4	16.3
Morocco	14.7	13.8	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.4
Myanmar												

Nepal	8.2	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	9.0
Nicaragua	17.1	18.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.8	10.3	9.0
Nigeria	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	27.0	29.3
Pakistan	31.7	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1	48.7	39.5	39.5	38.5
Palestine, State of	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.1	6.2
Papua New Guinea	8.1			9.5			8.7					
Philippines	7.7	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.1	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.2
Samoa												
Senegal	18.1	19.6	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.6
Sri Lanka	85.8	80.9	69.8	58.5	53.6	49.0	42.3	27.1	15.8	2.5	-1.4	-5.4
Tajikistan	7.9	6.1			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	
Tanzania, United Republic of												
Tunisia	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.8	6.1	5.6
Tunisia	13.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.6	14.4	15.6
Ukraine	32.1	36.1	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.8	7.7
Vietnam	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9
Zambia	12.1	12.7	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.6
Zimbabwe	340.0	321.0	376.0	285.0	264.0	137.0	128.0	102.0	117.0	256.0	103.0	70.8
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	14.6	15.2	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.0	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.0
Argentina	86.6	91.6	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	106.6	115.0	117.8	116.9	116.3	133.5
Armenia	13.7	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0
Azerbaijan	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3	12.9	11.7	9.9	7.6
Belarus	18.3	15.9	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.2	27.3	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.1	19.8	13.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	7.8
Botswana	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.3	12.8	10.7	9.0
Brazil	11.7	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.1
Bulgaria	24.9	25.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.3
China	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	-1.7	-1.7
Colombia	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2	15.3	14.0	12.8	12.0
Costa Rica	20.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1	7.9	3.9	-1.2	-2.6
Dominica												

Dominican Republic	10.3	9.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.3	8.2
Ecuador	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.9
Equatorial Guinea	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1		0.5	-1.2	1.9	1.3
Fiji	6.0	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.0
Gabon	8.8	8.0		8.8	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.4			
Georgia	17.7	15.7	16.8	16.2	15.1	14.1	11.8	6.0	3.4	0.0	1.2	2.4
Grenada												
Guatemala	13.1	13.6	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	6.5
Guyana	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.1	12	12.6	10	6.9	6.4	4.7	3.2	1.3
Iraq	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	9.9	9.5	8.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Jamaica	10.5	10.1	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.9
Jordan	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2
Kazakhstan	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	13.5	
Kosovo, Republic of	21.2	22.5	19.6	19.4	19.7	18.8	14.5	11.0	9.2	9.0	6.0	5.4
Lebanon	208.1	203.2	171.2	142.9	138.5	260.5	352.3	350.0	304.2	279.5	278.5	274.0
Libya	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2								
Malaysia	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2
Maldives	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.8
Mauritius	18.5	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.0	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.6	13.6	8.3	7.4
Mexico	14.6	14.5	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8
Moldova, Republic of	37.1	36.2	33.1	-94.6	29.1	26.9	22.4	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.5
Montenegro	27.7	30.3	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	14.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.7
Namibia	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.2
North Macedonia, Republic of	29.8	32.5	30.8	28.0	25.9	26.1	22.3	16.8	14.9	12.3	12.1	11.0
Panama	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.0
Paraguay	12.9	10.9	11.1	9.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	3.2
Peru	11.7	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5	16.4	12.9	12.0	11.0
Romania	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.9
Russian Federation	14.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.2	3.6
Saint Lucia												

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Serbia	20.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.1	17.2
South Africa	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.0	11.1	10.1	8.2
Suriname	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.5
Thailand	9.8	9.6	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.7
Turkey	92.4	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1	52.1	54.1	61.0	73.6
Venezuela	157.9	157.7	168.6	257.4	389.9	477.6	489.3	470.8	450.1	414.1	402.6	

High Income





Antigua and Barbuda

Aruba	12.1	11.5	13.6	13.3	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.0	
Australia	9.0			9.2			8.0			7.5		
Austria	13.5	14.5	15.2	16.3	17.4	16.5	14.7	13.2	12.1	10.6	10.3	9.5
Bahamas												
Bahrain	10.7	9.9	12.7	11.5	6.6	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	
Barbados	7.6	12.9	18.8	19.5		3.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3		
Belgium	10.4	12.3	14.5	14.5	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.6	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.7
Bermuda	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.3			
Brunei Darussalam	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.2		
Canada	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8
Cayman Islands	10.3			14.0			12.3					
Chile	23.0	22.7	24.7	25.2	24.8	22.0	17.9	14.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9
Croatia	19.6	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.7	18.2	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.4	10.9
Cyprus	7.4	13.2	15.5	12.2	10.3	9.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.7
Czech Republic	21.8	26.2	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.0	17.5	14.5	11.6	9.2	7.5
Denmark	15.9	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.3	16.1	13.0	10.6	8.7	6.2	4.6
Estonia	24.4	28.0	28.2	29.8	27.4	25.2	24.7	23.4	20.4	19.5	16.4	12.9
Faroe Islands	9.9			13.2			13.3			11.3		
Finland	14.5	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.2	13.7	11.1	9.2	8.2	6.8
France	10.9	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	11.6

Germany	18.7	20.3	21.0	20.4	20.2	21.8	22.3	17.2	14.9	13.7	11.0	9.0
Greece	13.7	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.4	10.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3
Hungary	35.2	40.0	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.3	42.6	37.9	33.5	29.3	23.1	19.5
Iceland	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.2	11.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2
Ireland	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	10.1	8.5	7.7
Israel	3.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5
Italy	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	9.9
Japan	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3
Korea, Republic of	7.9	7.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.6
Kuwait	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0
Latvia	27.8	29.9	30.0	29.3	28.4	25.2	24.3	19.9	17.2	14.0	10.9	7.5
Lithuania	31.2	34.5	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9	18.0	14.3	12.5	10.7
Luxembourg	8.8	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9
Macao SAR, China	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5
Malta	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3
Netherlands	12.8	14.0	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.9	15.2	13.1	11.7	9.7
New Caledonia	9.8	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.7	4.0
New Zealand	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	9.6	8.9
Norway	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8	13.2	13.7	9.2	9.3
Oman	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.3	2.9
Poland	20.0	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.2	24.8	24.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7
Portugal	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.6
Qatar	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	1.0	0.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0
Seychelles	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	-3.0	-2.8
Singapore	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8
Slovakia	23.3	26.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	21.7	18.9	16.5	13.5
Slovenia	14.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6	14.7	12.1	10.7	10.0
Spain	14.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8	11.9	10.2	10.8	10.4
Sweden	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	14.8	13.0	10.8	9.2
Switzerland	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3

Taiwan, China	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.5
Trinidad and Tobago	11.6	12.0	13.8	17.3	17.3	14.0	13.0	11.2	9.7	10.1	8.6	
United Arab Emirates	7.5	8.4	6.7	6.1		6.3	6.3	5.8	4.8	3.9		
United Kingdom	14.9	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5	18.9	17.5	15.0	13.5
United States	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3
Uruguay	14.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.9	10.7	13.1	12.8	10.2	8.7	6.9

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

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

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

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

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