

Food Security UPDATE

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

Update October 26, 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

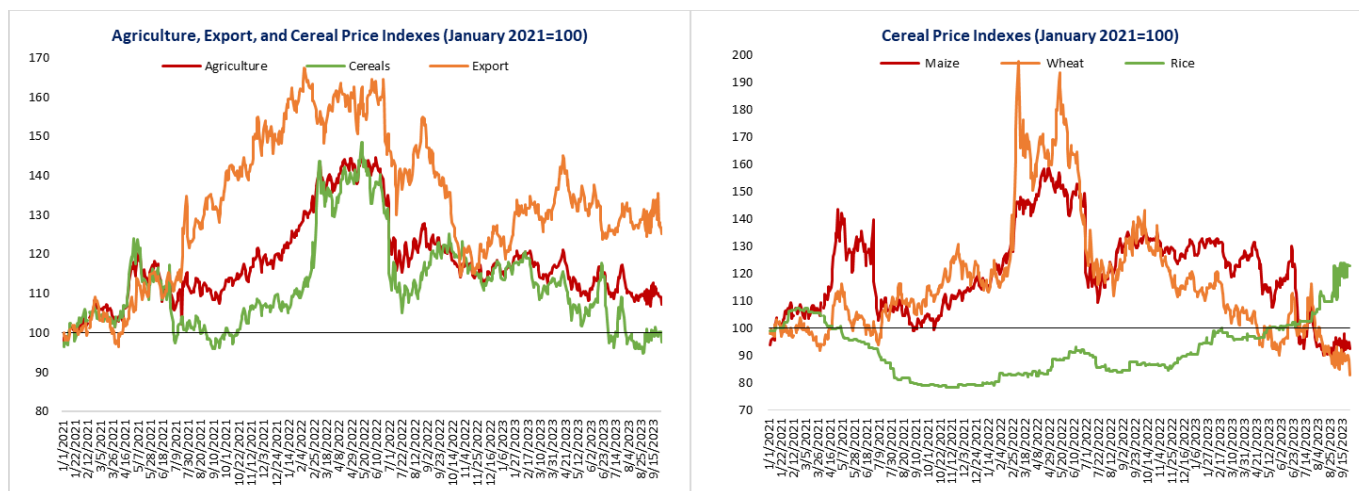
- The agricultural and export price indices closed 3 percent and 7 percent higher than two weeks ago, respectively, while the cereal price index was unchanged.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- In a blog released October 16, IFPRI highlights [World Food Day 2023](#) under the theme "Water is Life, Water is Food. Leave No One Behind," which underscores the often-underestimated role of water in food systems.
- A [new United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) report](#) found that global agricultural losses due to natural disasters amounted to \$3.8 trillion from 1991 to 2021—equivalent to annual losses of \$123 billion, or about 5 percent of global agricultural gross domestic product (GDP).
- [The Global Alliance for Food Security \(GAFS\)](#) has launched a [new module](#) on its [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#) that tracks Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FSCPP) progress and mobilizes early action when crises are detected.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF OCTOBER 10, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

The agricultural and export price indices closed 3 percent and 7 percent higher than two weeks ago respectively, while the cereal price index was unchanged. Increases in cocoa and coffee (arabica and robusta) prices drove the increase in the export price index. Maize prices remained unchanged, wheat prices increased by 4 percent, and rice prices decreased by 2 percent. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 28 percent and 35 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 39 percent higher. Compared to January 2021, maize prices are 6 percent lower, wheat prices 12 percent lower, while rice prices are 19 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 October 24, 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 June and September 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 57.1 percent of low-income countries, 83.0 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 59.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 64.3 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 77 percent of the 170 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 June and September 2023).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

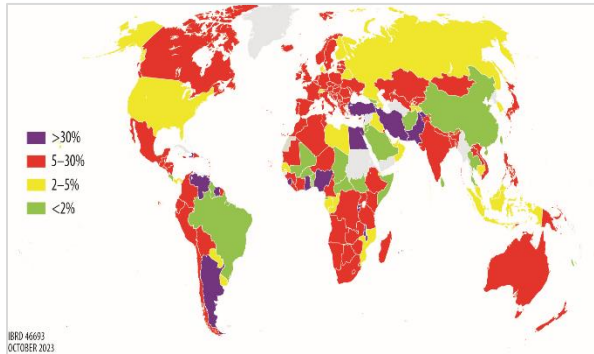
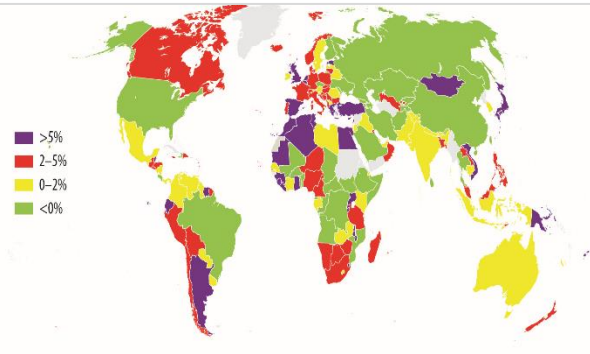


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from June 2023 to September 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	318	Egypt	36
Lebanon	239	Lebanon	31
Argentina	150	Rwanda	15
Türkiye	76	Türkiye	14
Egypt	74	Argentina	12
Suriname	65	Sierra Leone	12
Sierra Leone	63	Ghana	11
Ghana	49	Suriname	11
Haiti	38	Bahrain	9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	37	Netherlands	9

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

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

IFPRI Highlights Safeguarding Water and Food Security on World Food Day 2023

In a blog released October 16, IFPRI highlights [World Food Day 2023](#) under the theme "Water is Life, Water is Food. Leave No One Behind," which underscores the often-underestimated role of water in food systems. Although water is vital, it tends to be invisible in many critical processes, including ecosystem health, energy production, and manufacturing. This lack of awareness is problematic as water systems are near a breaking point. Many are unaware that agriculture globally consumes around 85 percent of all water withdrawals, and that water pollution contributes significantly to food safety concerns. The consequences of paying insufficient attention to water's vital roles in sustaining ecosystems, communities, and agriculture are profound and include the increasing risk of food systems "breaking," which would increase undernutrition and lead to humanitarian crises. The blog proposes several actions to address this challenge.

- Preserve water-dependent ecosystems, such as floodplains, ensuring that their functions and services are sustained.
- Elevate water's role in food systems by obtaining better data, improving institutions, and increasing investment.
- Improve water management in agriculture.
- Focus on sustainable practices to reduce water and food losses beyond the farm gate.
- Address social inequities, for example by considering basic human rights to water and food, with a particular focus on women's rights, when developing policies and interventions in the water-for-food space.

In a world facing climate change and numerous global challenges, a growing number of joint water and food crises are leading to conflict and migration. By acting in these five key areas, resilience and water and food security can be increased, and ecosystem health can be improved. This year's World Food Day theme offers an opportunity for collective action on water and food.

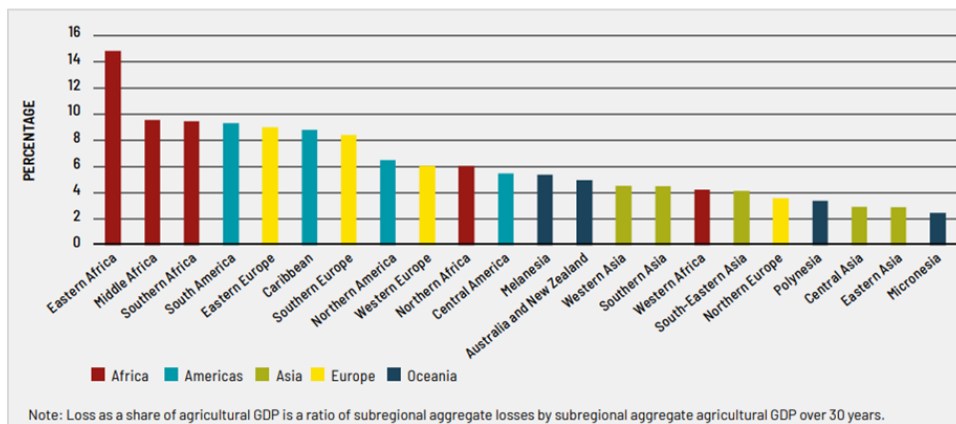
Natural Disasters Cause More Than \$100 Billion Worth of Agricultural Loss Each Year, Equivalent to 5 Percent of Global Agricultural GDP

A [new FAO report](#) found that global agricultural losses due to natural disasters amounted to \$3.8 trillion from 1991 to 2021 (Figure 3)—equivalent to annual losses of \$123 billion, or about 5 percent of global agricultural GDP. It is likely that this is an underestimate of the true amount of damage because it focuses on crops and livestock. Lack of data prevented comprehensive analysis of damage to forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture. Despite that, estimated losses over the past 31 years could have met the daily dietary requirements of 400 million to 500 million people.

Relative to GDP, agricultural losses affected Africa the worst during this period. Eastern Africa lost nearly 15 percent of its agricultural GDP because of natural disasters. Overall, lower- and lower-middle-income countries were the

worst affected, losing up to 10 percent of their agricultural GDP. Small island developing countries were also hit hard, with losses of about 7 percent of their annual agricultural GDP.

Figure 3. Agricultural Losses as a Share of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product According to Subregion, 1991-2021



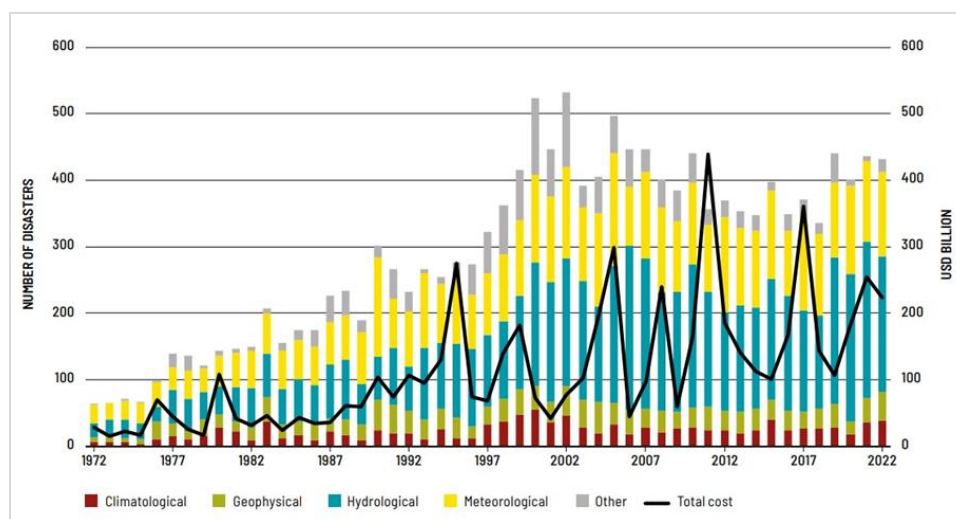
Source: [FAO](#)

The largest losses were to cereals (69 million tonnes lost per year), followed by sugar crops and fruits and vegetables (40 million tonnes each). Losses in meat, dairy, and eggs amounted to 16 million tonnes.

Within the context of natural disasters, the two factors that caused the most damage to agriculture were varying levels of water supply and extreme temperatures. For example, 65 percent of all losses caused by droughts are in the agricultural sector; flooding can kill crops and delay timely sowing or harvesting; and high temperatures can affect livestock mortality, weight, fertility, and milk production.

Climate change is exacerbating the situation. Global disasters used to occur about 100 times a year in the 1970s but have occurred about 400 times a year over the past two decades (Figure 4). Severe heatwaves and droughts lowered crop production by approximately 2.2 percent between 1964 and 1990, compared with 7.3 percent between 1991 and 2015.

Figure 4. Number of Disasters According to Hazard Grouping and Total Economic Loss, 1971-2022



Source: [Emergency Events Database](#)

Steps can be taken to reduce losses and build resilience in the agricultural sector. Some disaster risk–reduction practices that have been deployed have had positive results:

- **Uganda:** Cultivation of high-yield, drought-tolerant banana varieties resulted in 10 times greater net benefits than existing local practices for farms affected by dry spells over 11 years.
- **Bolivia:** Building of semi-roofed livestock shelters and vet pharmacies for llamas yielded 17 percent greater net benefits than existing local practices over 11 years. According to simulations, systematic expansion of this practice could reduce llama mortality by 12 times.
- **Pakistan:** Disaster risk–reduction practices employed for several crops in climate change–vulnerable regions yielded benefits of \$6.78 to \$8.18 for each \$1 invested in these practices.
- **Horn of Africa:** Risk-informed desert locust control interventions in the region in 2020/21 averted cereal and milk losses of nearly \$2 billion. Each \$1 invested in the intervention averted approximately \$15 in damage.

Global Alliance for Food Security Launches Live Crisis Tracker

Addressing severe food insecurity globally requires a substantial increase in resources, [estimated at more than \\$90 billion to \\$120 billion annually](#). [GAFS](#), initiated during the Group of Seven (G7) Development Ministers Meeting, is a critical effort to address the food and nutrition security crisis, which the conflict in Ukraine has exacerbated. GAFS, which the World Bank and the 2022 German G7 Presidency lead, involves more than 60 bilateral and multilateral partners, U.N. agencies, governments, and civil society organizations. In November 2022, GAFS launched the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#), which provides up-to-date information on the food crisis, financing, and responses at national, regional, and international levels. GAFS is also developing Food Security Crisis Preparedness

Plan ([FSCPPs](#)) to enhance crisis preparedness in 25 vulnerable countries, with the goal of preventing and mitigating emergency and famine conditions. On October 20, 2023, GAFS launched a [new module](#) in the dashboard focused on tracking FSCPP progress and mobilizing early action when crises are detected.

This approach is a collaborative effort to enhance crisis preparedness by sharing timely information and standardizing crisis recognition processes. The system's early impacts are evident in various countries, such as [Yemen](#), where FSCPPs have encouraged collaborative efforts to produce high-frequency food and nutrition security reports. FSCPPs have also contributed to establishment or revitalization of decision-making structures such as food security councils in countries like Somalia and South Sudan. The Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard and FSCPPs offer a promising means to expedite and strengthen responses to food and nutrition security crises. By providing real-time knowledge, they enable more-efficient resource allocation and contribute to the long-term goal of ending hunger by 2030.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

It is projected that up to 62 million people in East and southern Africa will be food insecure by April 2024. Projected hotspots (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 4+) are in Ethiopia (14 million), Sudan (10 million), South Sudan (7 million), and Somalia (5 million). In Sudan, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes persist because of continued fighting, especially for urban populations in El Geneina, Kadugli, and Nyala. It is likely that some households in El Geneina will face Famine (IPC Phase 5) given the severity of fighting, which has significantly disrupted household mobility and delivery of assistance since mid-April. In South Sudan, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes remain widespread as the lean season peaks in unimodal areas. Atypically high staple food prices continue to rise, exacerbated by disruption of trade with Sudan; regional tightening of food stocks; persistently poor macroeconomic conditions; and a delayed, poor first harvest in bimodal Equatoria states.

Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes continue in the Karamoja subregion of Uganda and eastern and northern [Burundi](#), and the greater north and Teso regions of [Uganda](#) face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes. Poor households face food consumption gaps in these areas because below-average harvests, high and increasing staple prices, and reduced access to income due to low wages have depleted food stocks. In southern Africa, the recently concluded main season harvest has decreased food insecurity to Minimal (IPC Phase 1). In northern surplus-producing areas of Madagascar, Malawi, central and north Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, households are accessing food from their 2023 harvested stocks and income from crop sales, although Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are widespread in areas where household food stocks are gradually being depleted, and households depend on market purchases, with food prices higher than the five-year average.

East Asia and the Pacific

[Rice prices in East Asia and the Pacific began to stabilize in September 2023—with some exceptions—although at levels much higher than the previous year.](#) Domestic rice prices in main exporters Viet Nam ([wholesale, An Giang, 5 percent broken: –2.9 percent month to month \(mtm\); 50.8 percent year over year \(yoy\)](#)) and Thailand ([wholesale, Bangkok, 5 percent broken: 0.1 percent mtm; 39.1 percent yoy](#)) have started to ease after sharp increases in July and August in the aftermath of India’s rice export ban. Prices in China remained stable in September ([wholesale, national average, indica: 0.9 percent mtm; 0.7 percent yoy](#)) amid adequate supplies from the 2023 harvests, as with Cambodia, where an above-average 2023 main crop is expected ([wholesale, Phnom Penh, mix: 0.0 percent mtm; 36.6 percent yoy](#)). In Myanmar, retail prices of emata rice, a widely consumed variety, increased marginally in September ([retail, Yangon, emata: 1.3 percent mtm; 71.4 percent yoy](#)), ahead of a below-average expected main harvest; prices were at record levels, reflecting tight market availability and high transport and production costs. In the Philippines, prices continued to increase in September, reflecting expectations of a small main crop and international market trends ([retail, national average, regular milled: 9.7 percent mtm; 19.5 percent yoy](#)). [Food inflation increased to 10.0 percent](#), driven by the significant increase in rice prices, which climbed to a [14-year high](#). The Philippines is expected to [import 3.1 million to 3.5 million tonnes of rice in 2023](#), mainly from Viet Nam, and India has confirmed a shipment of 235,000 tonnes to the Philippines amid its export ban. In Indonesia, retail rice prices have continued to rise ([retail, national average: 5.6 percent mtm; 18.4 percent yoy](#)) based on expectations of a [smaller harvest](#) because of El Niño. The Indonesian government plans to import [1.5 million tonnes of rice](#), primarily from Thailand and Viet Nam, to bolster domestic stocks and manage prices, in addition to [the 2 million tonnes of rice imports assigned to the State Logistics Agency](#) earlier this year and the [300,000-tonne carryover](#) from last year’s import plan.

The state and nature of food insecurity vary greatly across the region, as recent surveys and reports underscore. Results from a World Food Programme (WFP) mobile phone survey in March 2023 show that, although 85 percent of households in [Fiji](#), 87 percent in [Kiribati](#), and 96 percent in [Samoa](#) had acceptable food consumption scores, nutritional quality remained a concern. In Fiji, consumption of nutrient-rich food had declined, and in Kiribati, consumption of fruits, vegetables, and dairy was much lower than of staples, fats, and sugars. In Samoa, urban households tended to consume more fat and sugar than rural households. Interviewed households cited high food prices, driven by inflation, as a key concern (Samoa, 46 percent; Kiribati, 33 percent; Fiji, 4 percent), along with food shortages (Fiji, 57 percent; Kiribati, 17 percent). Common negative coping strategies in the three countries included spending personal savings and borrowing money or food, in addition to more extreme measures such as selling productive assets, withdrawing children from school, and begging. [WHO](#) also reported that the six countries with the greatest risk of premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases, which include unhealthy diet as a risk factor, are in the Pacific: Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. In the Philippines, a poll by [Pulse Asia](#) indicated that rising goods and services prices remained the top concern of Filipinos, with 74 percent viewing citing inflation as an urgent national concern. Hunger and aid to farmers were also mentioned as important. A survey by [Social Weather Stations](#) found that 10.4 percent of Filipino families experienced hunger and not having anything to eat at least once in the second quarter of 2023. Meanwhile, the [2023 Sustainable Development Goals Status Analysis for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic](#) indicates that food

insecurity has worsened there more than the regional average. The percentage of the population experiencing food insecurity increased from 29.4 percent in 2015 to 31.8 percent by 2020. Meanwhile, nutritional outcomes were mixed; although rates of undernourishment and of stunting and wasting in children younger than five had declined, the prevalence of overweight in children and anemia in women had increased since 2015.

Europe and Central Asia

[In the European Union, monthly food inflation started to decline since July](#) according to the short-term outlook for EU agricultural markets in 2023 and 2024. Although food prices remain a concern for consumers, this might bring some relief in demand for certain products. In general, food inflation accounts for almost 40 percent of price increases at the consumer level. Wine consumption has dropped because of higher prices coupled with structural decline in the consumption of red wine. The crisis distillation, which the European Commission authorized this summer, is helping stabilize the market. Consumption of meat has also declined because of high prices. Although improved grassland conditions and lower feed costs provided some relief to livestock producers, meat production, except for poultry, may remain below average.

[Kazakh wheat exports to China from January to August 2023](#) (\$110.2 million) [were almost 21 times as high as during the same period in 2022](#), and barley exports to China (\$102.4 million) were 4.1 times as high. In general, exports of goods from Kazakhstan to China from January to August 2023 (\$9 billion) were 2.1 percent higher. Total trade between Kazakhstan and China from January to August 2023 was \$19 billion, 22.6 percent higher than during the same period of 2022. China's share in total trade was 21 percent. [Exports of Kazakh wheat to China were suspended in 2021 because of coronavirus restrictions](#), although Kazakhstan recently signed an agreement to supply 1 million tonnes of wheat to China. [China is one of the largest global grain importers](#) and annually imports about 10 million tonnes of wheat and more than 12 million tonnes of barley. Improvements in facilities and procedures at the Alashankou border crossing and the Khorgos terminal will enable volume increases.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The latest [domestic food price warnings from FAO \(October 11, 2023\)](#) flag a [moderate warning for retail prices for bread in Argentina](#), which were 150 percent above their year-earlier values in August 2023, and a [moderate warning for rice in Ecuador](#), where tight supplies continued to exert upward pressure on rice prices in September 2023.

El Niño, characterized by warm waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, significantly influences seasonal climate fluctuations worldwide, including in Latin America and the Caribbean. [On June 8, 2023, scientists confirmed the onset of El Niño](#), which is likely to have social and economic consequences for the region. El Niño tends to peak between October and February, with effects ranging from increased rain and storms in South America to drier conditions in parts of the Caribbean and Central America. The unpredictability of El Niño makes forecasting its economic impacts challenging, but it can disrupt agriculture, increase food prices, and even lead to social unrest. Past El Niño events have caused substantial loss of global income, so its effects must be monitored and mitigated. Recent estimates suggest that El Niño events in 1982/83 and 1997/98 caused global income losses of \$4.1 trillion and \$5.7 trillion respectively (Callahan and Mankin 2023). Smith and Ubilava (2017) estimate a 0.8–percentage point

decrease in growth for countries in tropical and humid areas and a 0.7–percentage point decrease for countries in temperate and arid areas. Some recently predicted El Niño effects for 2023/24 in Latin America and the Caribbean include the following:

- According to the latest [Global Food Security Alert from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network](#), El Niño has disrupted seasonal rains in Latin America and the Caribbean since May, delaying rainfall onset, causing erratic rainfall distribution, and raising temperatures, which has reduced soil moisture and increased pest disease. Toward the end of 2023, rainfall predictions in the region vary from close to average to below average, but the cumulative effect of these irregular rainfall patterns, higher temperatures, and limited seed availability because of first-season low yields is expected to decrease harvests in late 2023 and early 2024.
- In Central America, particularly in the Dry Corridor and northern Honduras, subsistence farmers are expected to lose up to 25 percent of their crops this year, exacerbating hunger. In Nicaragua, El Niño–induced drought has already affected 50 percent of crops. The WFP projects that 1.6 million people in Central America may face food insecurity, with up to 2.7 million needing food assistance by March 2024.
- In the Caribbean, high temperatures caused by El Niño are affecting soil and water conditions, limiting productivity, decreasing incomes, increasing food prices, and decreasing trade. Drought concerns have emerged in parts of the southeastern Caribbean, leading to water stress for human consumption and agriculture. In Haiti, crop yield losses are exacerbating the concurrent effects of insecurity and poor economic conditions on acute food insecurity.
- During August and September, extensive regions of South America experienced unprecedented heat, with temperatures surpassing 40°C in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay. Bolivia experienced a record-breaking 45°C, the highest winter temperature ever in the southern hemisphere, and Paraguay reached a new winter high of 41.9°C. Wildfires erupted in Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay. Although El Niño played a role in these high temperatures, a study [that a consortium of 12 scientists known as the World Weather Attribution team conducted](#) determined that its influence was relatively small compared with the effect of climate change. The research indicated that climate change was the primary factor behind the extreme heat, increasing the likelihood of heatwaves and pushing maximum temperatures higher by approximately 1.4°C to 4.3°C.

Middle East and North Africa

The food security situation in the Gaza Strip remains dire since the outbreak of the war between Hamas and Israel on October 5, 2023, and the resulting siege on the territory. Even before the war, [63 percent of Gaza Strip inhabitants were food insecure](#). The [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#) reports that only four to five days' worth of stocks of essential food commodities are left in shops, and bread supplies are running low; only five of the 23 bakeries in Gaza are operational. It is expected that flour will be depleted in less than a week. Interruption of power and water supplies compounds the challenge. For the first time since the start of the war, limited quantities of humanitarian aid [started](#) to be delivered to the southern part of the Gaza Strip through the Rafah border crossing on October 21, 2023, with other [convoys](#) lined up or coming through shortly thereafter.

Tunisia plans to keep its food subsidies almost unchanged for 2024, as a bill on its budget showed on Tuesday, October 17, 2023. The severe drought in 2022/23 has limited production and availability of grains in Tunisia, with only 2.95 million quintals of grain harvested, against an objective of 10.5 million quintals. Imports must cover the gap of 7.55 million quintals until the next harvest; it is estimated that the import bill will be \$420 million.

The eighth Arab Food Security Conference and Exhibition was held in Morocco on October 2-3, 2023. [Topics](#) discussed were investments to develop production and storage capacities, increases in research in food production, and establishing Arab food crisis response mechanisms (e.g., food programs, crisis fund, commodities exchange).

West Africa

The ongoing harvest season in many parts of West Africa is expected to increase food security in the near term. Although food prices are expected to decrease, they will remain significantly higher than the five-year average. The [main factors](#) underlying the persistence of above-average food prices include low food stocks; insecurity and trade restrictions in the Sahel; and strong demand, high international food prices, and currency depreciation in Gulf of Guinea countries.

Large shares of the subregion's population have [insufficient food](#). The countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food in order of severity are Niger (20.3 million, 78 percent), Mali (13.1 million, 69 percent), Sierra Leone (5.0 million, 61 percent), Burkina Faso (11.8 million, 60 percent), Guinea (6.8 million, 55 percent), Chad (8.6 million, 54 percent), Nigeria (88.5 million, 44 percent), Cameroon (11 million, 44 percent), Liberia (4.6 million, 43 percent), Central African Republic (1.7 million, 37 percent), Guinea-Bissau (0.7 million, 37 percent), and Senegal (4.9 million, 31 percent) (total affected population in millions and as a share of total population in brackets). Insufficient food consumption is based on poor or borderline food consumption as determined according to [Food Consumption Score](#) and does not equal food insecurity as defined according to the Cadre Harmonisé (data as of October 20, 2023).

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#), the [World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database](#), and the [International Food Policy Research Institute 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 October 23, 2023, 19 countries had implemented 27 food export bans, and 8 had implemented 16 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, vegetable oil, wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2023
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2023
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, corn flour, 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 ban	Non-basmati rice	7/20/2023	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
India	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
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
Myanmar	Export licensing	Rice	9/2/2023	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, 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 licensing	Grains, oilseeds	3/4/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	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 ban	Onions	2/3/2023	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
Belarus	Export ban	Apples, cabbages, onions	2/5/2023	12/31/2023
India	Export taxes	Onions	8/19/2023	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, red lentils	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	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 OCTOBER 2022–SEPTEMBER 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23
Low Income												
Afghanistan	12.3	10.8	5.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	-3.3	-5.8	-11.2	-11.2	-12.6	
Burkina Faso	23.7	19.6	14.7	10.8	7.7	1.4	-1.4	-2.7	-3.6	-5.0	-6.0	-6.3
Burundi	29.5	39.8	39.1	41.3	40.9	48.9	48.2	43.0	39.5	35.8	39.3	35.3
Central African Republic				16.6	9.0	7.8	-8.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-3.4	
Chad	16.6	21.6	16.2	17.3	16.6	18.6	18.8		-1.8	-5.7	-0.3	
Congo, Democratic Republic of				13.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.2	15.1	20.0		
Ethiopia	30.7	34.2	32.9	33.6	29.6	32.8	31.8	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.5	27.1
Gambia	17.1	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	24.2	24.4
Guinea			15.7	16.5	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.1	17.1	17.7	13.5	
Liberia	3.1	-0.5	-2.5	-1.9	-3.3	-5.4	1.4	8.1	13.3	16.5		
Madagascar	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	14.2	11.4	10.8	
Malawi	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	36.8
Mali	16.3	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9	11.8	6.8	1.7	1.4	0.2	-1.6	
Mozambique	14.9	15.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.3	6.8	4.8	3.6	2.9
Niger	4.0	5.2	3.9	1.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	3.0	6.1	12.6
Rwanda	56.9	64.4	59.2	57.3	59.8	62.6	54.6	39.6	35.7	29.2	30.7	33.1
Sierra Leone	40.1	43.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	49.5	52.3	55.8	58.0	59.9	62.8	
Somalia	15.0	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6	2.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-4.1
South Sudan	-16.2	-10.5	-25.0	11.4	8.2	-7.0	-23.8	-14.2	-11.4	-14.2	-18.4	
Sudan												
Togo	6.1	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	2.1	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7
Uganda	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3	15.7	12.3	9.3	9.8	7.9
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	10.5	11.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.8	11.5	12.3	16.1	
Angola	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9
Bangladesh	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.8	12.5	12.4
Belize	9.6	10.3	13.8	15.3	14.5	15.9	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	
Benin	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1	4.7	2.1	1.3	-3.8	-4.9

Bhutan	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.8	
Bolivia	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.3
Cabo Verde	17.8	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.6	10.8	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.6
Cambodia	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0			
Cameroon	15.4	16.4	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.9	11.5	11.6	12.1			
Congo, Rep.	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.7	5.5	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3
Cote d'Ivoire	9.6	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.8	5.6	
Djibouti			8.4	9.9	7.8	4.4	1.3	0.9	-11.3	2.6		
East Timor	7.6	7.2			10.2	10.9	9.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.8	11.4
Egypt	23.9	30.0	37.3	47.9	61.8	63.0	54.8	60.0	65.8	68.3	71.4	73.6
El Salvador	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.0
Eswatini	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	17.0	16.0	14.7	15.7	15.4	13.0		
Ghana	43.7	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7	51.8	54.2	55.0	51.9	49.3
Haiti	53.1		47.7	48.6	48	48.1	47.9	45.8	43.3	38		
Honduras	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.3
India	7.0	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.7	10.6	9.2	6.3
Indonesia	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.6	2.6	3.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of	71.4	68.4	66.0	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3	77.5	42.7	36.7	38.0	37.4
Kenya	15.8	15.5	13.9	12.9	13.3	13.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.0
Kyrgyzstan	17.2	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	38.8	42.7	45.9	47.1	49.3	51.0	52.2	52.7	42.7	37.8	31.8	29.4
Lesotho	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.8	7.8	9.6	8.3	6.0	5.9	
Mauritania	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.5	10.2
Mongolia	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.0	16.2	17.4	17.1	18.4	18.2	14.4	16.3	17.3
Morocco	13.8	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.9
Myanmar												
Nepal	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	9.0	
Nicaragua	18.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.8	10.3	9.0	8.6
Nigeria	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	27.0	29.3	30.6
Pakistan	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1	48.7	39.5	39.5	38.5	33.1
Palestine, State of	6.8	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.1	6.2	5.9
Papua New Guinea			9.5			8.7			7.4			
Philippines	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.1	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.2	10.0



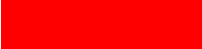

Samoa												
Senegal	19.6	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.6	4.0
Sri Lanka	80.9	69.8	58.5	53.6	49.0	42.3	27.1	15.8	2.5	-1.4	-5.4	-5.2
Tajikistan	6.1			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.2	
Tanzania, United Republic of												
Tunisia	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.6
Ukraine	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.6	14.4	15.6	14.1
Uzbekistan	36.1	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.8	7.7	5.2
Viet Nam	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.6	15.7	14.7	13.7	12.9	10.4	10.6	10.5	11.0
Zambia	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9
Zimbabwe	12.7	12.1		11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.7	13.4
Zimbabwe	321.0	376.0	285.0	264.0	137.0	128.0	102.0	117.0	256.0	103.0	70.8	23.1
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	15.2	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.0	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.0	8.3
Argentina	91.6	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	106.6	115.0	117.8	116.9	116.3	133.5	150.1
Armenia	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.1
Azerbaijan	21.0	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3	12.9	11.7	9.9	7.6	4.7
Belarus	15.9	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.3	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.1	19.8	13.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	7.8	
Botswana	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.3	12.8	10.7	9.0	7.7
Brazil	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.9
Bulgaria	25.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.3	10.4
China	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3
Colombia	27.3	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2	15.3	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.2
Costa Rica	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1	7.9	3.9	-1.2	-2.6	-3.3
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	9.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.3	8.2	9.0
Ecuador	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.9	7.5
Equatorial Guinea	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	2.9	0.5	-1.2	1.9	1.3	
Fiji	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.4
Gabon	8.0		8.8	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.1	
Georgia	15.7	16.8	16.2	15.1	14.1	11.8	6.0	3.4	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.4
Grenada												
Guatemala	13.6	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	6.5	7.4

Guyana	12.3	13.4	14.1	12	12.6	10	6.9	6.4	4.7	3.2	1.3	
Iraq	6.7	6.5	6.7	9.9	9.5	8.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	
Jamaica	10.1	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.8
Jordan	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3
Kazakhstan	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.4
Kosovo, Republic of	22.5	19.6	19.4	19.7	18.8	14.4	11.0	9.2	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2
Lebanon	203.2	171.2	142.9	138.5	260.5	352.3	350.0	304.2	279.5	278.5	274.2	239.0
Libya	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.4		
Malaysia	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0
Maldives	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	
Mauritius	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.0	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.6	13.6	8.3	7.4	5.1
Mexico	14.5	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.9
Moldova, Republic of	36.2	33.1	31.8	29.1	26.9	22.4	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.5	8.0
Montenegro	30.3	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	14.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.6
Namibia	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	9.7
North Macedonia, Republic of	32.5	30.8	28.0	25.9	26.1	22.3	16.8	14.9	12.3	12.1	11.0	7.8
Panama	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.4
Paraguay	10.9	11.1	9.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.0
Peru	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5	16.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	8.8
Romania	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.9	10.4
Russian Federation	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.2	3.6	4.9
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	23.9	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.1	17.2	14.7
South Africa	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.0	11.1	10.1	8.2	8.2
Suriname	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5	72.6	70.3	64.5	
Thailand	9.6	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.7	-0.1
Turkey	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1	52.1	54.1	61.0	73.6	75.7
Venezuela	157.7	168.6	257.4	389.9	477.6	489.3	470.8	450.1	414.1	402.6	405.9	318.1
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	11.5	13.6	13.3	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.0	4.4	

Australia			9.2			8.0			7.5			
Austria	14.5	15.2	16.3	17.4	16.5	14.7	13.2	12.1	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.0
Bahamas												
Bahrain	9.9	12.7	11.5	6.6	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	
Barbados	12.9	18.8	19.5	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3			
Belgium	12.3	14.5	14.5	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.6	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.2
Bermuda	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.3				
Brunei Darussalam	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.3		
Canada	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9
Cayman Islands			14.0			12.3			7.0			
Chile	22.7	24.7	25.2	24.8	22.0	17.9	14.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9	8.0
Croatia	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.7	18.2	16.1	15.2	14.8	12.4	10.9	10.4
Cyprus	13.2	15.5	12.2	10.3	9.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5
Czech Republic	26.2	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.0	17.5	14.5	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.4
Denmark	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.3	16.1	13.0	10.6	8.7	6.2	4.6	4.7
Estonia	28.0	28.2	29.8	27.4	25.2	24.7	23.4	20.4	19.5	16.4	12.9	9.7
Faroe Islands			13.2			13.3			11.3			8.0
Finland	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.2	13.7	11.1	9.2	8.2	6.8	4.6
France	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	11.6	9.8
Germany	20.3	21.0	20.4	20.2	21.8	22.3	17.2	14.9	13.7	11.0	9.0	7.5
Greece	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.4	10.7	9.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.4	3.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0
Hungary	40.0	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.3	42.6	37.9	33.5	29.3	23.1	19.5	15.2
Iceland	9.7	10.4	10.2	11.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.4
Ireland	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	10.1	8.5	7.7	7.5
Israel	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7
Italy	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	9.9	8.6
Japan	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.9
Korea, Republic of	7.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.6	4.9
Kuwait	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9
Latvia	29.9	30.0	29.3	28.4	25.2	24.3	19.9	17.2	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.1
Lithuania	34.5	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9	18.0	14.3	12.5	10.7	8.6
Luxembourg	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	8.9
Macao SAR, China	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7

Malta	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	9.9
Netherlands	14.0	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.9	15.2	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.4
New Caledonia	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.7	4.0	0.8
New Zealand	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0
Norway	12.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8	13.2	13.7	9.2	9.3	7.7
Oman	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.3	3.0	3.4
Poland	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.2	24.8	24.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4
Portugal	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.3
Qatar	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	1.0	0.5	2.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	-0.6
Seychelles	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5
Singapore	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3
Slovakia	26.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	21.7	18.9	16.5	13.5	11.2
Slovenia	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6	14.7	12.1	10.7	10.0	8.7
Spain	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8	11.9	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.5
Sweden	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	14.8	13.0	10.8	9.2	7.9
Switzerland	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8
Taiwan, China	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.8
Trinidad and Tobago	12.0	13.8	17.3	17.3	14.0	13.0	11.2	9.7	10.1	8.6	5.6	
United Arab Emirates	8.4	6.7	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	
United Kingdom	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5	18.9	17.5	15.0	13.5	12.3
United States	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7
Uruguay	11.5	10.6	11.8	12.9	10.9	10.9	13.6	13.3	10.5	8.7	6.9	4.7

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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