

# Food Security

## UPDATE

Update July 15, 2022

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

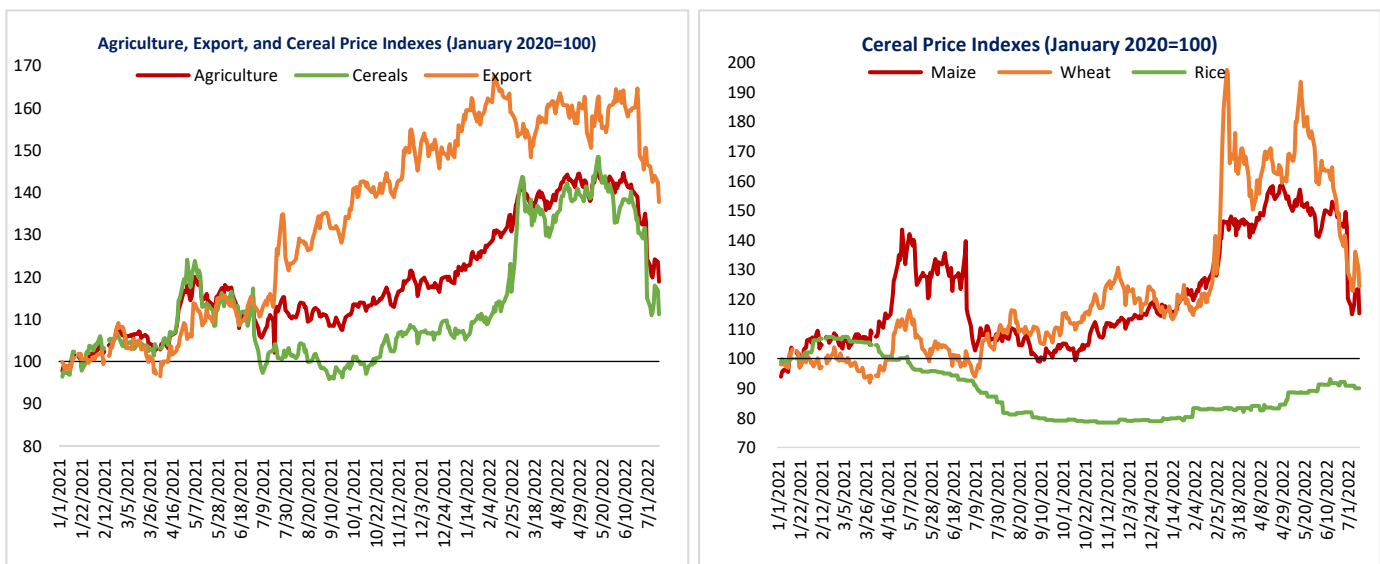
### AT A GLANCE

- The agricultural, cereal, and export price indexes decreased over the last 2 weeks, by 11 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent, respectively. The drop in the cereal price index was driven by maize and wheat, which decreased by 21 percent and 12 percent, respectively, in the last 2 weeks. Wheat prices are 6 percent higher than their January 2022 average, and 24 percent higher than the January 2021 average.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high around the world. Between February 2022 and June 2022, high inflation is observed in almost all low- and middle-income countries.
- Projections for 2030 suggest that 670 million people—8 percent of the global population—will face hunger, showing no improvement from hunger rates in 2015.
- The global food crisis has been partially made worse by the growing number of food trade restrictions put in place by countries with a goal of increasing domestic supply and reducing prices.

### GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JULY 12, 2022)

#### Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Figure 1: Trends in Agricultural and Cereal Prices (Nominal Indexes)



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to July 12, 2022. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

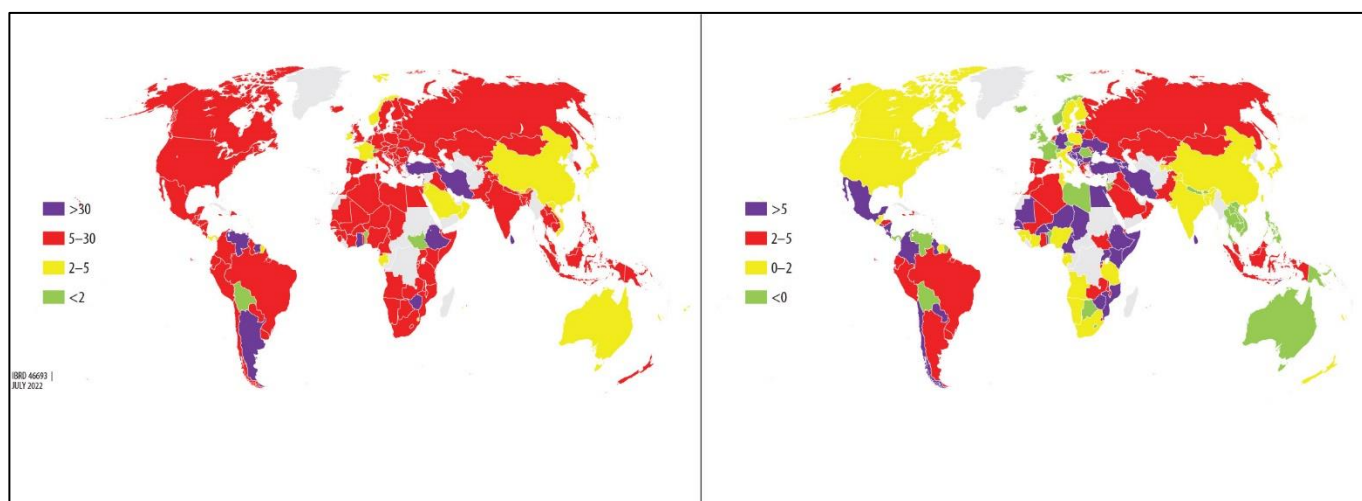
The agricultural, cereal, and export price indexes decreased over the last 2 weeks, by 11 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent, respectively. The drop in the cereal price index was driven by maize and wheat, which decreased by 21 percent and 12 percent, respectively, in the last 2 weeks. Rice prices also reported marginal decline of 2 percent (Figure 1). The decrease in the export price index was primarily driven by coffee (arabica), which declined by 8 percent. Despite this decline in price over the past month, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indexes remain 19 percent, 11 percent, and 37 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021. Wheat prices are 6 percent higher than their January 2022 average, and 24 percent higher than the January 2021 average. Maize prices are 2 percent lower than in January 2022 but 15 percent higher than in January 2021. Rice prices have also been on a rising trend and are now about 13 percent higher than they were in January 2022; however, they remain 11 percent lower than they were in January 2021.

### Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high (see dashboard in Annex A). Information from the latest month between February 2022 and June 2022 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries; 94.1 percent of low-income countries, 88.9 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 87 percent of upper-middle-income countries have seen inflation levels above 5 percent, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation has also increased sharply, with about 67.9 percent experiencing high food price inflation. Most affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 77 percent of the 160 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 3). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between February and May).

**Figure 2: Food Inflation Heat Map**

**Figure 3: Real Food Inflation Heat Map**



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

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

**Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List**

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real Food Inflation (%YoY)
Lebanon	364	Lebanon	152
Zimbabwe	255	Iran	33
Venezuela	193	Zimbabwe	23
Turkey	94	Turkey	16
Iran	86	Colombia	14
Sri Lanka	80	Sri Lanka	13
Argentina	64	Hungary	10
Suriname	61	Burkina Faso	10
Ethiopia	44	Montenegro	10
Moldova	34	Egypt	9

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

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

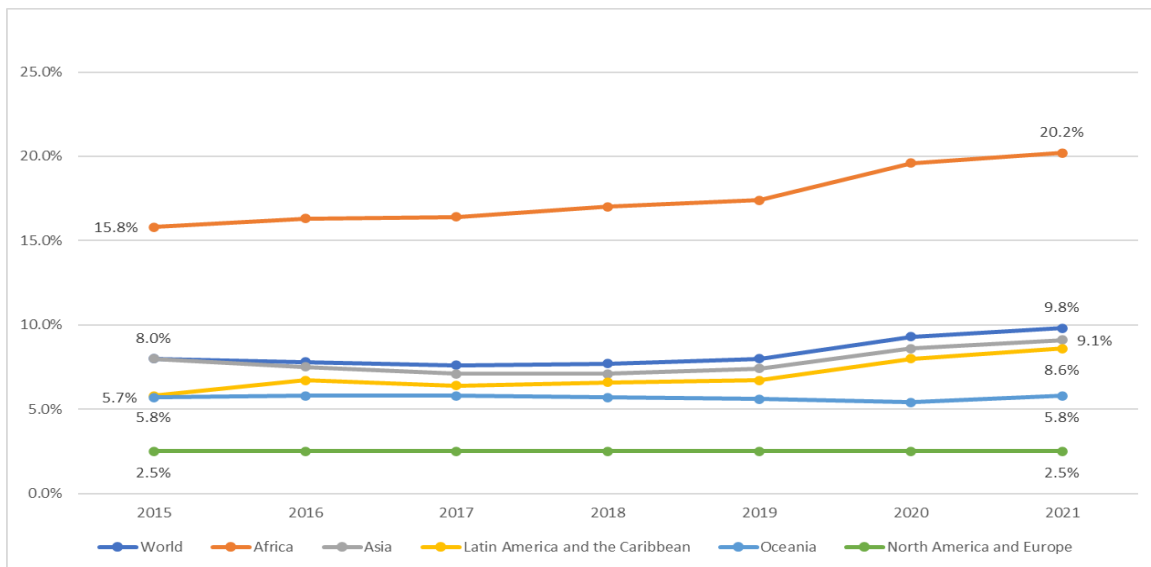
## EMERGING ISSUES

### *State of Food Insecurity in the World Report Indicates Hunger Rising to 828 Million in 2021*

[The 2022 edition of the State of Food Insecurity in the World \(SOFI\) report](#), presents the latest updates on global food security and nutrition. The report indicates that the number of people affected by hunger rose in 2021 to 828 million, an increase of about 46 million since 2020 and 150 million since 2019, before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. In contrast with hopes that the world would rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic reducing global hunger, its increase highlights heightened inequalities that unequal patterns of economic recovery have created.

According to the report, after remaining relatively unchanged since 2015, the prevalence of undernourishment jumped from 8.0 to 9.3 percent from 2019 to 2020 and rose at a slower rate in 2021 to become 9.8 percent. Projections for 2030 suggest that 670 million people—8 percent of the global population—will face hunger, showing no improvement from hunger rates in 2015. Regionally, Africa has the highest levels of hunger, with 20.2 percent of the population facing hunger, followed by Asia (9.1 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (8.6 percent), Oceania (5.8 percent), and North America and Europe (<2.5 percent) (Figure 4). According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s Food Insecurity Experience Scale, an estimated 29.3 percent of the global population (2.3 billion people) were moderately or severely food insecure in 2021, with 11.7 percent (923.7 million people) facing severe food insecurity, figures that have remained relatively unchanged since 2020.

**Figure 4: Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)**



Source: State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022.

The SOFI report also assesses trends in global nutrition and reveals that the prevalence of stunting among children under the age of 5 has declined steadily, with an estimated 22 percent (149.2 million) of children stunted in 2020, which is a decrease from 33.1 percent (201.6 million) in 2000, although an estimated 45 million children under the age of 5 were reported to have suffered from wasting, a life-threatening condition caused by insufficient nutrition, in 2020. Furthermore, the prevalence of overweight in children under the age of 5 was 5.7 percent (38.9 million) in 2020, an increase from 5.4 percent (33.3 million) in 2000.

Such deterioration in the state of global food security and nutrition are attributed to policies which fail to adequately reduce hunger, food security, and malnutrition. In addition, many policies cause environmental damage and do not support production of nutritious food. With worldwide support for food and agriculture accounting for nearly USD 630 billion per year, much of the support creates market distortions without reaching individual farmers. The SOFI report suggests that, to reverse current food insecurity trends, a repurposing of agricultural policies to encourage production and consumption of more-nutritious foods is necessary, in addition to adoption of low-emission-intensity technologies and use of social protection and health system policies to mitigate negative consequences of policy changes on vulnerable populations.

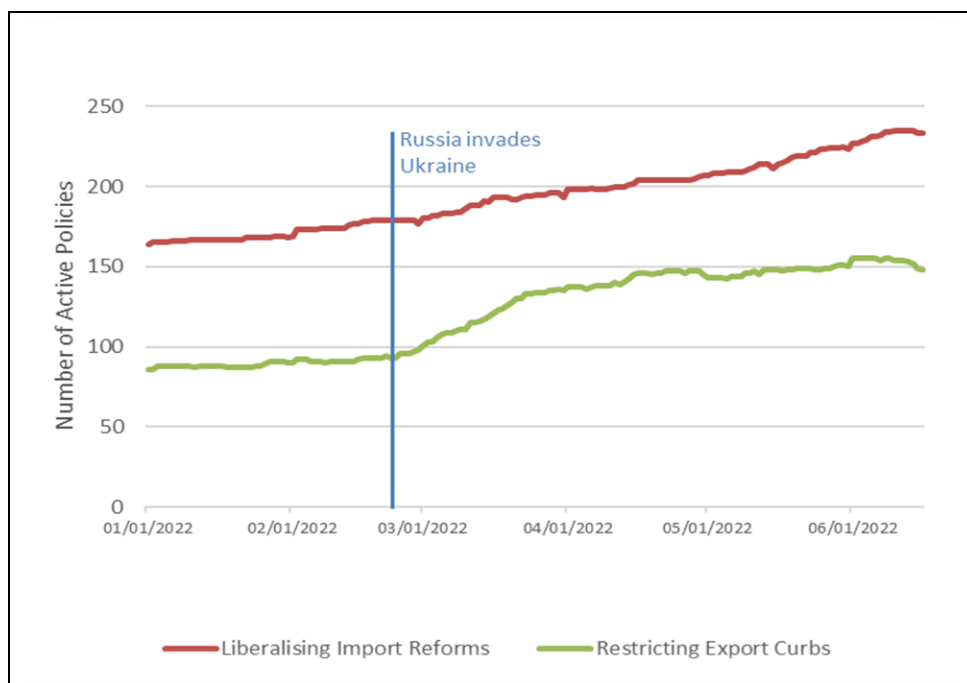
### **Global Food Trade Restrictions Compound Global Food Insecurity Caused by the War in Ukraine**

At the 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial World Trade Organization (WTO) Conference, held in June 2022, the discussions focused on the current food crisis, exacerbated by the growing number of food trade restrictions that countries have instituted with a goal of increasing domestic supply and reducing prices.

[According to a recent blog by World Bank Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnerships Mari Elka Pangestu and World Bank Managing Director of Operations Axel van Trotsenburg](#), the price of wheat has increased

by 34 percent since the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Thirty-four countries have imposed restrictions on exports of food and fertilizers as of early June, which has reduced global supply and exacerbated global food prices. In addition to export restrictions, some countries have eased restrictions on imports, which can place additional pressure on food prices by increasing demand. The World Bank Global Trade Alert indicates that 74 export restrictions have been announced on food and agricultural products this year, with 61 liberalizing import reforms, such as tariff reductions (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Trade Policy Buildup in Food Sector**



Source: World Bank Global Trade Alert data

Trade restrictions have affected developing economies the most, particularly in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Many developing countries in these regions are net importers of food and rely on production and imports from the Black Sea region. Furthermore, food price inflation acutely affects the poor in developing countries because food typically accounts for half of a standard family budget.

In addition to disruptions caused by food trade restrictions, the July 2022 edition of the Agricultural Marketing Information System Market Monitor indicates that hot, dry weather has decreased winter wheat yields in major producing regions, which may lead to further decline in global wheat production and supply. The combination of climate factors and trade restrictions will continue to contribute to market volatility.

In response to these constraints on global food security, trade ministers at the 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial WTO Conference delivered a package of results intended to build resilience to global challenges and catalyze institutional reform. Among these outcomes was the pledge by WTO members to exempt World Food Programme (WFP) humanitarian operations from export restrictions and prohibitions. In addition, adoption of the Declaration on the Emergency Response to Food Insecurity by WTO members will facilitate trade in food and agricultural products, such as cereals



and fertilizers, by requiring emergency policies intended to meet food security objectives to be reported and imposed with special attention to potential impacts on other members. Such multilateral cooperation is essential to ensure that global food and agricultural markets are open, transparent, and functioning.

### *Quantifying the Impacts of the War on Ukraine's Winter Wheat Harvest*

A recent [World Bank Policy Research Working Paper](#) quantified the direct and indirect impacts of Russia's invasion on Ukraine on winter crop area and the expected yield of winter crops. Many previous studies on the impacts of conflict on food security attempt to determine the relationship between conflict and consumption, a demand-side measure. In contrast, this paper provides insights into the supply-side impacts of the war in Ukraine.

Using a 4-year (2019-2022) panel of 10,125 village councils, the paper explores the extent of damage to agricultural fields using a machine learning model based on ground-truthed training data. Data gathered from village councils is used to determine the direct effects of the war on crop area, such as fields damaged by burning, explosion of ordnance, rockets, or aircraft, and soil compaction. Satellite imagery was used as a source of information to verify direct impacts of conflict on winter wheat crop yield. A regression model was used to estimate the relationship between direct effects of the war, such as damaged fields, and indirect effects, which are classified as economy-wide effects, on winter wheat crop area and yields.

The main findings of the report are that direct effects of the war in Ukraine, such as destruction of agricultural fields, have a much smaller impact on crop area and crop yield than indirect effects. In other words, factors such as massive population movements, economic disruption, and input shortages that Ukrainian farmers face have a much larger impact on production. Winter crop area, which would have been 9.14 million hectares in the absence of the war, has been reduced to 8.38 million hectares; 88.4 percent is attributable to indirect, or economy-wide, effects of the war. By analyzing satellite imagery to predict crop yields, the model showed that the war reduced yield by up to 15 percent—a loss of yield up to 4.6 million tons, of which 4.4 million tons is attributable to indirect effects. When reductions in area and yield are considered together, winter crop output was 20 percent less than it would have been if it could have been harvested fully.

The paper provides valuable insights into the supply-side effect of conflict on food security. Providing estimates at highly granular levels with up-to-date data via technology such as satellite imagery and machine learning allows policy makers to improve their decision making to reduce losses caused by conflict. Quantification of winter wheat crop losses will provide farmers with guidance to anticipate and avoid supply bottlenecks resulting from lack of access to infrastructure or inputs. In addition, the results of this study can be used to identify particularly vulnerable groups that the conflict has affected who need short-term support, which can improve the welfare of producers that the conflict has affected.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *West and Central Africa*

Between June and August 2022, Nigeria and the Sahelian countries Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger remain West Africa's most critical food insecurity hotspots with 19.5 million people and 12.6 million people, respectively, projected to experience crisis or worse conditions (IPC 3) ([Cadre Harmonise \(CH\) 20222](#)). Another

country experiencing an extraordinary rise in the levels of food insecurity is Benin, where 830,000 people are expected to be food insecure (IPC3) during the lean season. This marks a nearly 200 percent increase compared to the same period last year and a new record since 2014, mainly due to a spill-over of insecurity from Sahelian countries ([CH 2022](#), [WFP & FAO 2022](#)).

Over the next few months until September 2022, rising food prices will expose a growing number of households to food insecurity across the whole subregion. In Sahelian countries, current food prices are mainly driven by the rapid depletion of food stocks, food trade disruptions due to insecurity, grain export bans and production deficits caused by an erratic rainy season in 2021. Long-range projections see above-average rainfall for the rainy season starting in July with positive implications for this year's agricultural yields and biomass production ([WFP & FAO 2022](#), [International Institute for Climate and Society \(IRI\) 2022](#)). Favorable crop prospects for 2022/23, however, might be mitigated by high commodity, fuel, and fertilizer prices in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. In addition, conflict and violence continue to displace populations and reduce access to cropland, e.g., in the Lake Chad Basin, Liptako-Gourma region, northwest and north-central Nigeria, and northwest and southwest regions of Cameroon. Thus, despite an overall positive seasonal weather outlook, food prices are expected to remain above average with new highs expected over the next months ([Fews Net 2022](#)). In coastal countries, high food prices are mainly caused by strong export demand, the lingering effects of COVID-19 pandemic on shipping and logistics and the depreciation of non-CFA currencies. Going forward, seasonal climate outlooks indicate below average and erratic rainfall during the 2022 rainy season for Guinea, Benin and the southern and middle-belt regions of Nigeria ([CPC/NOAA 2022](#), [IRI 2022](#)). Fewer-than-normal precipitations may weigh on agricultural production this year, limiting food availability and access for vulnerable people ([WFP & FAO 2022](#)). Mitigated production prospects combined with ongoing macro-economic challenges including currency weakness, high levels of inflation and growing fiscal deficits are likely to exert continued upward pressure on food prices over the outlook period.

### *East and Southern Africa*

There is a high probability of failure of the fifth consecutive rainfall season for large parts of the Horn of Africa. This includes, for example, the North-Eastern, South-Eastern, and Coastal ASAL counties in Kenya. The long rains of March-May 2022 were less than 60% of the 40-year average. The current drought is already historic in its length and severity, and forecast models signal an elevated likelihood that the short rain season (October-December 2022) will also be below average, setting the stage for an unprecedented five-season drought. In Kenya alone, 4 to 5 million people are estimated to need humanitarian food assistance, up from 3.5 million in March 2022. Despite some improvement in humanitarian access, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes exist, e.g., in Tigray, Amhara, and Afar in Ethiopia and the above-mentioned Kenyan counties. The poor performance of rains was worsened by cases of African armyworm affecting more than 36 counties in Kenya alone. This has caused a steep increase in staple food prices in Kenya. The average wholesale price of a 90 Kg bag of maize increased 14% from May to June 2022. Fertilizer prices remain high and threaten crop performance. To avert this situation, the GOK continues the provision of fertilizer subsidies to most counties.

A below-average harvest of essential food and cash crops is expected in large parts of Southern Africa due to poor rainfall performance, multiple tropical storms, and limited access to agricultural inputs. In Malawi alone, food crop production is expected to be below the five-year average for maize (-13% or 3.8 million MT down from last year's 4.5 million MT), rice (-7%), sweet potatoes (-14%), and beans (-35%). Also, cash crop production, including tobacco and cotton, is reported to be 38% and 36% below average. The below-average harvest will likely reduce rural

household income from crop sales. Worsened macroeconomic conditions are characterized by (seasonally adjusted) low foreign currency reserves and increasing inflationary pressures. The Reserve Bank of Malawi's May 2022 Monetary Policy Report reports that foreign exchange reserves decreased from 1.72 months of import cover in Q1 2021 to 1.5 months in Q1 2022, triggering a local currency depreciation of 25% and further inflation. Approximately 5.4 million people (33% of the population) in Malawi face moderate or severe chronic food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4). One exception is Zambia, where the Ministry of Agriculture has confirmed that the carried-over stock of maize from last season is around 1.5 million MT of maize; in addition to the ongoing harvest, the country will have a stock of maize that exceeds its annual consumption. The Government also affirmed its commitment to allow exports of maize for this season. It is expected that the Farmer Input Support Program will be implemented during the coming season (October 2022) using the traditional process, excluding the option of using the e-Voucher system over concerns about the supply of fertilizers.

### *East Asia and the Pacific*

Inflation rates are increasing and recording multi-year highs in many countries in the region. Among ASEAN economies, the [average inflation rate](#) has increased from 0.9 percent in January 2021 to 3.1 percent in December 2021 and then to 4.7 percent in April 2022. In June, annual inflation in [Lao PDR](#) has reached 23.6 percent (22-year high), 7.66 percent in Thailand (14-year high), 4.5 percent in Indonesia (5-year high), and 6.1 percent in the [Philippines](#) (4-year high). Earlier in May, Singapore also recorded the highest inflation in 10 years at 5.6 percent. However, levels recorded are generally moderate compared to other regions, such as the United States, European Union, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the Asian Development Bank, the relatively low inflation could be partially [attributed to stable rice prices](#). As a consequence of rising inflation, a number of [Southeast Asian governments](#) have begun to roll out economic relief packages to help maintain purchasing power. Singapore has announced a stimulus measure worth 1.5 billion Singapore dollars to assist households and small businesses. Malaysia will disburse relief payments totaling 630 million Malaysian ringgits, benefiting 8.6 million people. The Thai government has granted a three-month extension to ongoing relief measures, which includes cooking gas subsidies for low-income groups. In Indonesia, cash payments are being directed to roughly 20 million households and 2.5 million street food vendors in response to surging cooking oil prices.

In terms of cereal production outlook and rice prices, the region is in a better-off position than the rest of the world. While [FAO](#) estimated that world cereal production in 2022 will decline by 0.6 percent compared to 2021, cereal production in Asia (as a whole, not limited to East Asia Pacific) is expected to increase by 0.5 percent, particularly due to expansions in China and India. Aggregate cereal production in 2022 is expected to reach 1.5 billion tons or 2.8 percent above the five-year average. Wheat outputs in China, Japan, and Mongolia are forecast to be above-average, while Myanmar is forecast to obtain below-average wheat harvests reflecting limited availability and high prices of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, energy and fuel. China, the Philippines, and Lao PDR are expected to achieve above-average rice output. The rice harvest outlook for Malaysia, Vietnam and the Republic of Korea are close to their respective five-year averages, while downturns are expected for Myanmar. Above-average harvest for coarse grains, particularly maize, is expected for China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. However, maize production in Myanmar is expected to be lower than the five-year average. Despite the [FAO Rice Price index](#) recording a 1.4 percent increase globally between May and June 2022, export quotations (free on board) of Thai and Vietnamese rice for aromatic, Indica, and glutinous market segments declined during the same period. Quotation for Cambodia fragrant rice (5%), however increased slightly by 0.5 percent. The price of Thai, Vietnamese,



and Cambodian rice between January and June 2022 were lower across all segments compared to the same period last year.

## *Europe and Central Asia*

The European Commission has presented a detailed overview of the latest trends and prospects for a range of agri-food sectors in [the summer 2022 edition of the short-term outlook report](#) for EU agricultural markets amidst global food security concerns.

The fallout from the invasion of Ukraine continues to impact global commodity markets and represents a major threat to global food security. In a post-COVID-19 recovery already marked by market balance challenges and price surges, it brings additional instability and uncertainty. Ukrainian agriculture is directly impacted all along the supply chain, from production to trade, maintaining the pressure on the global supply of cereals and oilseeds. [Ukraine has set a zero quota for the export of mineral and nitrogen fertilizers](#). In the EU, production of cereals is affected by dry weather conditions in several regions. As a result, the forecast for EU production of cereals is lower than expected and below 2021 levels. However, the existing stocks will help to meet domestic consumption needs and some of the export demand, which is expected to remain high in view of pressures on global markets. The EU animal sector (meat and dairy) faces its own challenges with animal disease outbreaks and high feed prices. However, food availability in the EU is not at risk. Agricultural producer prices remain high, mainly due to ongoing uncertainties brought about by Russia's aggression in Ukraine, and high energy costs. These are causing an inevitable increase in production costs such as electricity, transport, cooling and heating, as well as fertilizers and other inputs. Global agricultural prices have risen by 30% since the beginning of the invasion, although some relaxation has been observed in recent weeks, linked partly to the forthcoming harvest. This is also putting pressure on farmers' income. In March 2022, the Commission announced the distribution of an exceptional package of €500 million to Member States to support the producers most affected by the war in Ukraine. On this basis, Member States could provide additional financial support to farmers to contribute to global food security, or address market disturbances due to increased input costs or trade restrictions. The Commission is now publishing the overview of how Member States have been using and distributing this aid, and whether they complemented it with national funds. This overview is based on the notifications sent by Member States at the end of June 2022. The increase in producer prices of agricultural commodities is expected to continue being reflected in consumer food prices. It is expected that European consumers could move away from higher value products to cheaper ones to manage food price inflation.

In non-EU countries of Europe and Central Asia, food prices continue to rise and export bans are being instituted in order to protect domestic supplies. [Armenia in particular is facing a 17.1% year-on-year increase in food prices](#), whilst [Georgia has banned wheat and barley export for 1 year until July 4, 2023](#).

## *Latin America and the Caribbean*

In Central America, high prices of food and fuel are the main drivers of food insecurity, with many households still recovering from income reductions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures. The number of food insecure people requiring urgent humanitarian assistance during the 2022 lean season (June–August) is estimated at 2.6 million in Honduras and a record high of 4.6 million in Guatemala. Although the number in Honduras is estimated to be lower year on year, the actual food security situation could be worse due to the impact of high international food and energy prices. [\(FAO CPFS\)](#) Poorer households in the Dry Corridor, Eastern Honduras, and areas affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in Guatemala are reportedly engaging in unsustainable coping, such

as resorting to loans and credits to purchase food, migrating atypically, borrowing or relying on food support from friends and family, and/or selling their productive assets to cover their food needs. ([FEWSNET](#)) Food insecurity also remains a significant concern in the eastern Caribbean, with an estimated 2.8 million persons (nearly 40 percent of the population) estimated to be food insecure according to the Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey conducted by the UN World Food Programme in February 2022. This represents an increase of one million since the start of the pandemic, with severe food insecurity increasing 44 percent compared to one year ago. In Haiti, severe localized food insecurity due to consecutive reduced cereal harvests between 2018 and 2021, elevated food prices, natural disasters, socio-political turmoil, and worsening insecurity are estimated to result in 4.56 million people (approximately 45 percent of the total population) facing severe acute food insecurity and in need of urgent food assistance between March and June 2022. ([FAO CPFS](#))

In South America, prices of wheat and yellow maize mostly rose and remained well above their year-earlier values, in line with the upward trend in international markets. FAO reported moderate domestic price warnings for Chile (wheat), Colombia (wheat flour), and Peru (wheat flour) ([FPMA](#)). For Venezuelan refugees and migrants, the rising food inflation in host countries is likely to exacerbate households' vulnerability and limit access to food. Many countries are also facing high fertilizer prices, with Peru for example experiencing a deficit of 180,000 tons of urea so far this year, which puts at risk the 2022-2023 agricultural campaign beginning in August. This situation could affect more than 500,000 small commercial producers of corn, potatoes, rice, soy, among others. ([Bloomberg](#)) In Venezuela, according to the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants of Venezuela (R4V), the number of Venezuelans (with intention to remain in the host countries) in need of food assistance is forecast at 3.5 million in 2022, with over 80 percent located in Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. ([FAO CPFS](#))

## South Asia

[High acute food insecurity persists across Afghanistan, driven by a combination of a collapsing economy, drought, high food prices, and the impact of Ukraine conflict.](#) Between June and November 2022 (the post-harvest season), a slight improvement in food security is expected, with the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (that is, IPC Phase 3 or above) likely decreasing from 19.7 million to around 18.9 million (that is, 45% of the population). A significant amount of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA) has been provided, easing the food crisis for the most affected households. However, [Afghanistan's food security situation remains highly concerning, and hunger levels continue to stagnate at alarming levels.](#) For nearly nine months, over 90 percent of the population have faced insufficient food consumption. Despite marginal improvements, coinciding with further humanitarian food assistance and the end of winter, Afghanistan still faces the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption globally. A concerning number of people are still turning to drastic coping strategies. Gradual improvements have been observed each month since February for the wider population. However, female-headed households are still largely relying on coping strategies (87 percent), with no clear trend of improvement for nearly nine months. As food prices rise, even more household income is being spent on food. Households are now spending 87 percent of their income on food - up from 85 and 83 percent in April and March respectively. This comes as prices for key commodities are rising, with wheat flour rising 4 percent and cooking oil rising by 8 percent in the month of May. The cost of WFP's food basket has already risen by 17 percent since December 2021. Households with lower education levels are spending a higher proportion of income on food than those with higher education levels.

[The June 22 earthquake exacerbated existing vulnerabilities](#) for populations in southeastern Afghanistan, where individuals were already experiencing heightened levels of humanitarian need prior to the disaster. According to the UN, an estimated 362,000 Afghans residing in earthquake-affected areas require humanitarian assistance, with response agencies reporting immediate needs in the food assistance, emergency healthcare, shelter, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and sectors. [The World Bank’s \\$195 million Afghanistan Emergency Food Security Project](#) approved in June 2022 aims to provide critical lifesaving and livelihood improvement to smallholder farmers. The project will boost the production of food crops for smallholder Afghan farmers and prevent the further deterioration of food security. The project will focus on [key interventions](#) including improved wheat production for 1.2 million farmers, support for the nutritional needs of children, people with disabilities or chronic illness, and households headed by women, increased access to irrigation and better soil and water conservation practices, and cash for work activities targeting 1.9 million beneficiaries for the restoration of irrigation infrastructure and watershed management.

## TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#), the [World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database](#), and the [IFPRI COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker](#).

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizers have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine. Countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential shortages of food 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. Eighteen countries have implemented 27 food export bans, and seven have implemented 11 export-limiting measures.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected End Date
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Algeria</b>	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Argentina</b>	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	No end date
<b>Belarus</b>	Export licensing	Rice, whole-meal flour, flour from rye, barley, pasta	3/25/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Belarus</b>	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	9/30/2022
<b>Cameroon</b>	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oils	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
<b>Georgia</b>	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/04/2022	7/01/2023
<b>Ghana</b>	Export ban	Maize, rice, soybeans	4/26/2022	10/30/2022
<b>Indonesia</b>	Export taxes	Palm oil, palm kernel oil	3/17/2022	No end date
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Iran</b>	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Export ban	Wheat, meslin, flour, vegetable butter, sugar, sunflower seeds, eggs, barley, oats	3/19/2022	9/19/2022
<b>Kosovo</b>	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Kuwait</b>	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022

<b>Pakistan</b>	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export quota	Sunflower seeds	4/1/2022	8/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export licensing	Sunflower oil	4/15/2022	8/31/2022
<b>Serbia</b>	Export ban	Durum wheat, maize, wheat flour, corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Tunisia</b>	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Turkey</b>	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Turkey</b>	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Turkey</b>	Export ban	Butter	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Ukraine</b>	Export ban	Wheat, oats, millet, sugar	3/9/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Ukraine</b>	Export licensing	Poultry, eggs, sunflower oil, bovine meat, rye, maize	3/6/2022	No end date

**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	1/1/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
<b>China</b>	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2022
<b>China</b>	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2022
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Export ban	Mineral fertilizers	2/26/2022	8/26/2022
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	No end date
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Turkey</b>	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	No end date
<b>Ukraine</b>	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	No end date
<b>Russia</b>	Export ban	Fertilizer	2/4/2022	8/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2022

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products.

## ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION JUNE 2021–JUNE 2022 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Low Income													
Afghanistan	-0.4												
Burkina Faso	5.9	5.6	6.1	8.6	8.4	10.2	14.3	14.2	17.8	24.3	25.6	25.2	
Burundi	12.2	12.9	14.2	13.7	11.7			14.4	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	
Chad	0.3	-0.9	-5.3	-1.0	-2.3	-2.6	3.0	6.0		7.2	8.2	10.8	
Ethiopia	29.0	32.0	37.6	41.9	40.6	38.9	41.6	39.9	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	
Gambia	10.9	11.4	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.8			15.5	14.2	
Guinea	15.8	15.9	17.0	16.1	15.7	15.2	15.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	12.6		
Liberia	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.2		-6.6							
Madagascar	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6				
Malawi	11.1	10.3	9.7	10.9	11.8	12.8	13.6	14.2			19.5		
Mali	5.2	2.8	1.8	6.9	3.6	6.9	10.6	11.0	10.5	4	11.5		
Mozambique	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.8	12.2	10.4	9.8	10.9	9.0	7.8	10.5	13.9	16.3
Niger	8.4	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.7	8.8	9.8			11.3			
Rwanda	-1.5	-3.5	-5.7	-8.4	10.6	12.3	-9.5	-2.8	0.5	2.6	13.2	23.8	26.1
Sierra Leone	17.1	15.4	14.9	13.3	18.2	18.8	19.4	15.7	17.1	23.0	23.0		
Somalia	-1.9	4.7	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	
South Sudan	36.8	24.9	18.4								0.1		
Sudan													
Togo	11.9	14.5	15.0	12.5	13.5	11.9	14.9	16.8	17.9	19.1	13.6	13.7	



Uganda	-1.6	0.7	1.3	2.9	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.4	5.3	13.6	14.5
Lower Middle Income													
Algeria	3.8	3.79	9.34	13.7	2	13.6	11.9	11.8	13.2	13.6	8	15.6	
Angola	23.2	23.0	22.5	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.8	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	
Bangladesh	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.3	
Belize	3.8	4.6	5.5	4.9	5.8	5.7	3.4	2.5	3.8	6.0	7.1	7.3	
Benin	12.0	8.9	5.9	10.7	7.8	7.4	11.2	15.5	4.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.7	
Bhutan	10.1	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.0	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	
Bolivia	-0.4	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	
Cabo Verde	-0.7	0.6	2.2	2.4	3.3	5.2	6.9	10.0	11.6	16.5	15.8	15.2	
Cambodia	2.2	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.7			
Cameroon	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.0	7.6			10.0			
Cote d'Ivoire	6.0	7.8	8.8	10.6	8.9	11.4	12.3	11.9	8.8	8.5	7.5	5.2	
Djibouti	0.0	-3.1	1.6	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.5			6.8			
East Timor	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	
Egypt	3.3	4.9	6.6	10.6	11.5	8.1	8.4	12.5	17.6	19.7	26.0	23.8	22.4
El Salvador	-1.0	-0.1	2.1	3.9	6.1	7.4	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.9	13.3	14.4
Eswatini	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.1					3.4	3.4			
Ghana	7.3	9.5	10.9	11.5	11.0	13.1	12.8	13.7	17.4	22.4	26.6	30.1	
Haiti	15.0	14.4				29.5	26.3	25.5	25.9				
Honduras	1.0	-0.5	1.0	3.1	4.8	5.7	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	
India	5.2	4.0	3.1	0.7	0.9	1.9	4.1	5.4	5.9	7.7	8.1	7.8	
Indonesia	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.6	5.3	5.8	9.1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	62.7	57.4	59.2	62.4	61.3	47.0	41.8	42.8	40.7	41.2	44.3	50.9	85.5

Kenya	8.5	8.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.9	11.1	12.2	13.4
Kyrgyzstan	22.8	23.4	21.4	19.9	17.4	15.4	13.3	12.5	12.1	15.8	17.9	17.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.1	4.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.1	5.7	8.2	16.9
Lesotho	10.5	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	
Mauritania	5.2	6.1	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.7		9.4	9.6	11.4	13.4		
Mongolia	12.9	11.2	13.7	15.5	18.2	18.7	20.4	21.3	18.0	18.0	16.8	18.0	
Morocco	0.6	2.7	-1.1	-0.3	1.1	0.1	4.5	4.2	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	
Myanmar	4.5	5.1	6.1	6.2	5.8		12.4						
Nepal	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.9			7.4	7.1	
Nicaragua	3.5	4.1	3.7	6.1	8.1	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.0	16.2	16.9	
Nigeria	21.8	21.0	20.3	19.6	18.3	17.2	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	18.4	19.5	
Pakistan	10.5	8.2	10.0	10.2	8.3	10.5	10.3	12.8	14.7	15.3	17.0	17.3	25.9
Palestine, State of	3.2	4.1	5.2	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	6.7	7.4	9.6	9.7	8.1	
Papua New Guinea	4.9						5.2			6.2			
Philippines	4.7	4.9	6.5	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.8	5.2	6.4
Samoa													
Senegal	2.8	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	5.4	9.1	10.6	10.2	11.4	12.1	14.1
Sri Lanka	11.3	11.0	11.5	10.0	12.8	17.5	22.1	25.0	25.7	29.5	45.1	58.0	80.1
Tajikistan	10.9	12.4				7.4	7.5	6.8		7.1	8.1		
Tanzania, United Republic of	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.5	5.9
Tunisia	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	9.9

Ukraine	9.4	10.8	11.7	13.6	11.8	13.3	12.7	14.0	14.3	18.9	23.1	24.1	28.3
Vietnam	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9
Zambia	31.2	31.2	31.6	29.6	28.1	25.4	19.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	14.1	12.3	11.9
Zimbabwe	108.8	55.1	50.5	54.5	61.4	65.4	64.9	63.3	69.3	75.1	104.	155.	255.
Upper Middle Income													
Albania	2.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	10.4	11.8	13.2
Argentina	53.2	56.4	53.4	51.4	51.4	50.5	50.3	50.5	55.8	59.7	62.1	64.2	
Armenia	8.8	13.5	15.1	15.4	16.0	16.9	12.9	12.2	11.4	12.8	14.3	14.7	17.3
Azerbaijan	5.2	6.2	7.6	10.2	13.1	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	
Belarus	9.1	8.9	9.5	11.2	12.1	11.8	11.4	12.0	11.3	15.5	19.0	19.3	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9	2.3	3.6	5.1	6.7	8.5	10.6	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.0	21.5	
Botswana	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.2	8.3	
Brazil	12.6	13.3	13.9	12.5	11.7	8.9	7.9	8.0	9.1	11.6	13.5	13.5	13.9
Bulgaria	0.7	1.8	3.6	4.4	5.9	7.2	8.9	11.2	13.5	16.9	20.7	22.1	
China	-1.2	-4.4	-4.9	-6.0	-2.7	2.0	-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.9
Colombia	8.5	9.8	11.5	12.4		15.3	17.2	19.9	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1
Costa Rica	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.2	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.2
Dominica													
Dominican Republic	12.1	9.8	10.7	10.1	8.5	8.1	9.2	9.3	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	
Ecuador	-3.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7
Equatorial Guinea	-3.2	-4.4	-1.7	-1.0	-0.5	2.0	3.4			5.8		6.7	
Fiji	8.3	5.4	7.1	8.3	5.4	4.5	7.1	5.2	3.3	8.2	7.1	3.6	3.3
Gabon	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9		

Georgia	8.8	14.1	16.2	15.9	18.4	17.0	15.6	16.2	17.3	17.8	21.3	22.0	21.8
Grenada													
Guatemala	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.9	5.6	7.2	
Guyana	15.1	16.9				11.4	11.6				13.8		
Iraq	6.3	7.5	10.2	7.6	5.3	8.4	7.4	8.5	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.0	
Jamaica	3.6	4.5	7.0	10.1	11.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	
Jordan	-2.1	-0.3	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.0	-0.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.3	5.8	4.1
Kazakhstan	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.4	10.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	15.6	17.9	19.0	19.2
Kosovo, Republic of	0.3	1.7	3.5	4.2	4.2	6.7	8.1	8.8	9.7	14.2	16.4	18.6	
Lebanon	221.8	248.	290.	281.	304.	358.	439.	483.	396.	390.	374.	363.	
Libya	3.1				5.9		4.7			5.5			
Malaysia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.3	
Maldives	2.3	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	
Mauritius	10.7	9.4	7.7	5.7	7.4	8.7	10.0	10.2	16.1	18.3	17.2	11.9	6.5
Mexico	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.8	8.4	10.8	11.6	11.9	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.6
Moldova, Republic of	4.6	4.2	4.8	8.3	12.7	15.5	17.5	21.1	23.3	27.0	30.2	32.5	34.3
Montenegro	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.5	7.2	11.1	13.1	17.8	19.8	21.3	
Namibia	7.3	6.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.4	4.6	5.7	6.8	
North Macedonia, Republic of	1.9	1.0	2.2	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	
Paraguay	8.6	10.4	11.5	13.6	14.7	13.3	12.3	14.1	15.7	17.5	19.8	18.4	18.6
Peru	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.9	7.5	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	11.9

Romania	2.2	2.3	2.7	4.3	5.3	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.8	11.2	13.5	14.2	
Russian Federation	7.9	7.4	7.7	9.2	10.9	10.8	10.6	11.1	11.5	18.0	20.5	20.1	18.0
Saint Lucia													
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines													
Serbia	1.2	1.6	5.1	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	
South Africa	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	
Suriname	59.8	64.5	62.8	65.3	66.0	68.3	61.5	67.7		68.3	60.9		
Thailand	0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-1.2	-0.3	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.4
Turkey	20.0	24.9	29.0	28.8	27.4	27.1	43.8	55.6	64.5	70.3	90.8	93.1	94.3
Venezuela	2049	202	1946	158	129	103	557.	389.	270.	229.	193.		

High Income

Antigua and Barbuda													
Aruba	-1.1	-0.3			1.7	4.1		4.9	6.1	7.2	8.3		
Australia	0.7			1.3			1.9			4.3			
Austria	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	4.9	4.3	5.8	8.2	8.8	
Bahamas													
Bahrain	-1.3	0.1	-2.7		0.6	2.1	3.3	9.5	12.2	10.6	9.7	11.6	
Barbados	0.1	1.2	1.6	7.2			6.3			17.0			
Belgium	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	0.2	1.2	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	8.4
Bermuda	1.2		1.3	1.4	1.5				5				
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8			







Canada	1.3	1.7	2.7	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	
Cayman Islands				3.3			4.3			4.9			
Chile	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.4	13.1	15.9	18.1	19.2
Croatia	0.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.8	5.7	7.9	9.4	10.0	10.8	13.4	15.9	
Cyprus	-0.5	4.0	8.2	1.5	-0.2	-3.1	-0.2	3.5	8.0	9.4	11.2	8.5	7.8
Czech Republic	-1.0	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.9	2.0	4.1	5.4	6.9	7.7	11.1	15.5	
Denmark	-0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.6	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.7	10.6	
Estonia	0.3	1.2	2.2	3.3	2.7	5.4	6.1	9.3	12.4	13.8	14.6	17.0	19.2
Faroe Islands	0.5			-0.2			0.6			2.6			
Finland	-0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	3.2	4.5	5.1	6.0	9.0	
France	-0.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	
Germany	1.3	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.9	5.0	5.3	6.2	8.6	11.1	12.7
Greece	0.4	1.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.2	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9
Hong Kong SAR, China	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.6	4.6	4.0	4.0	
Hungary	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.5	7.8	10.1	11.4	13.4	15.6	18.6	22.1
Iceland	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	7.3
Ireland	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.5	
Israel	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	
Italy	-0.6	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.4	7.6	9.3
Japan	0.0	-0.7	-1.1	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	
Korea, Republic of	5.9	5.6	4.4	3.0	1.7	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4
Kuwait	11.5	10.1	9.7	8.2	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	
Latvia	2.0	1.3	2.2	3.9	4.5	5.6	7.2	8.8	11.8	14.7	17.8	18.7	22.5

Lithuania	0.8	2.1	2.7	4.2	5.9	7.6	10.4	11.8	14.7	17.1	22.0	25.5	28.5
Luxembourg	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	6.8
Macao SAR, China	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	
Malta	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	
Netherlands	-1.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.6	4.4	5.0	6.4	8.4	9.1	11.2
New Caledonia	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.8				3.7		
New Zealand	2.8	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	
Norway	-1.7	-2.7	-2.9	-3.8	-4.0	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	
Oman	-0.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.0	
Poland	1.7	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.9	6.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	
Portugal	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.9	
Qatar	2.0	2.6	1.3	4.2	4.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis													
Saudi Arabia	8.1	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	
Seychelles	17.4	16.1	14.4	13.1	12.6	10.9	7.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.8	0.2	2.2
Singapore	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	
Slovakia	1.4	2.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.5	5.8	8.1	9.6	12.0	13.9	16.0	
Slovenia	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	1.1	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8
Spain	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.3	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.8	10.1	11.2	
Sweden	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.9	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	
Switzerland	-2.8	-2.0	-1.2	-1.7	-2.0	-1.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	1.1	1.8
Taiwan, China	2.2	2.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3
Trinidad and Tobago	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	7.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	7.9	8.7		

United Arab Emirates	-2.4	-1.5	-1.1	0.3	1.9	3.6	3.7						
United Kingdom	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.5	4.3	4.4	5.0	6.7	8.6	
United States	2.4	3.4	3.7	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.9	8.8	9.4	10.2	
Uruguay	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5

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

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

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

© 2022 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433  
Telephone: 202-473-1000  
Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

This work is a product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the data included in this work and does not assume responsibility for any errors, omissions, or discrepancies in the information, or liability with respect to the use of or failure to use the information, methods, processes, or conclusions set forth. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Nothing herein shall constitute or be construed or considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of The World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

### **Rights and Permissions**

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because The World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: [pubrights@worldbank.org](mailto:pubrights@worldbank.org).