

Food Security UPDATE

Update October 27, 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.

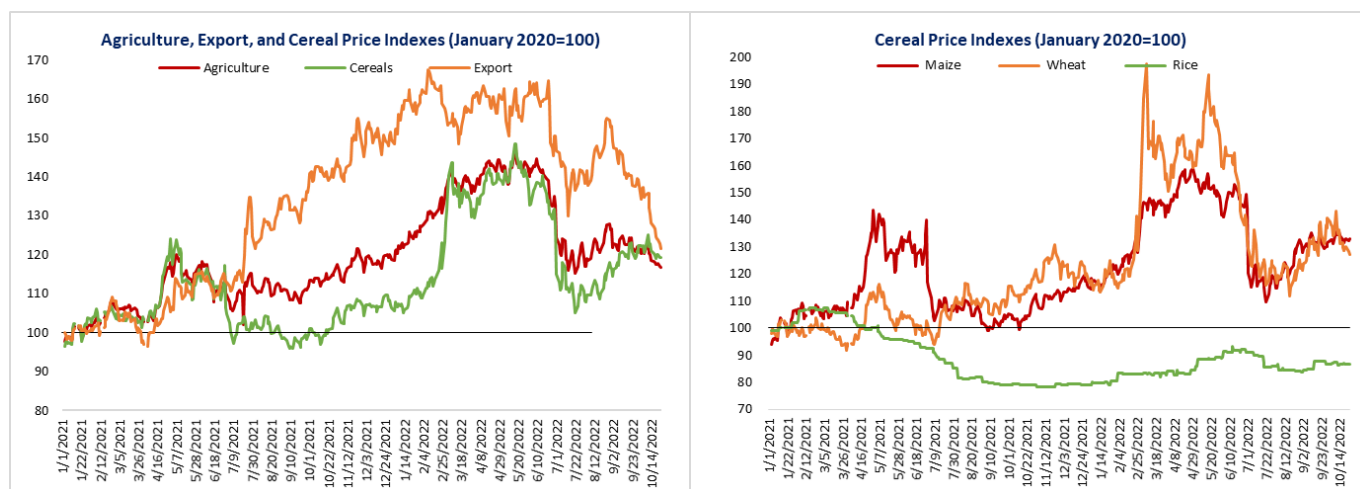
AT A GLANCE

- Food commodity prices declined in the third quarter of 2022 from their all-time highs in April. Grain supplies will be lower this season, however, due to a projected decline in maize supplies because of weather-related decreases in yields in the United States and European Union.
- Fertilizer prices fell in the third quarter of 2022 but remain at historically high levels. However, several factors pose upside price risks.
- By increasing the availability of grain, the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) has helped reduce food prices since April 2022. However, there are concerns about the threat of further disruptions to Black Sea trade if the BSGI is not renewed.
- Climate change has added another dimension to the pressure on agricultural production and prices, with rising temperatures prompting shocks such as droughts, floods, and pest and disease outbreaks.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF OCTOBER 25, 2022)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to October 25, 2022. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices declined in the last two weeks by 4 percent, 3 percent, and 10 percent, respectively (Figure 1). After posting an increase 2 weeks earlier, wheat prices declined by 8 percent, driving the decline in the cereal price index, although they are 17 percent higher than in October 2021. Maize and rice prices remained relatively stable, closing 1 percent point lower than 2 weeks ago, although they are 28 percent and 10 percent higher, respectively, than in October 2021. Maize and wheat prices are 33 percent and 27 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021, and rice prices are 13 percent lower. The export price index has continued its declining trend since the start of September; coffee and cotton, whose prices fell by 13 percent and 12 percent, respectively, drove the large drop in the export price index in the past 2 weeks.

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 2022 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries; 84.2 percent of low-income countries, 88.9 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 93 percent of upper-middle-income countries have seen inflation levels above 5 percent, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation is also high, with about 87.5 percent experiencing high food price inflation. The countries affected most are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 84 percent of the 163 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 3). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between May and August 2022).

Figure 2: Food Inflation Heat Map

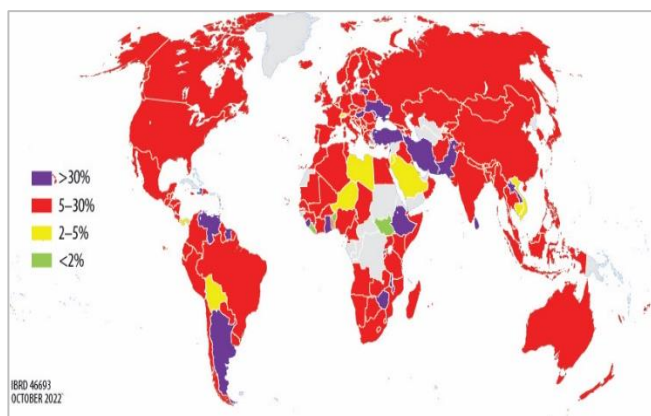
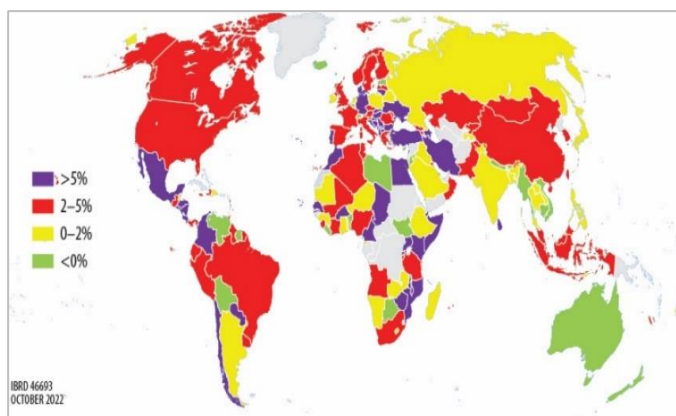


Figure 3: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

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

Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real Food Inflation (%YoY)
Zimbabwe	340	Zimbabwe	68
Lebanon	208	Lebanon	36
Venezuela	109	Iran	32
Türkiye	92	Hungary	15
Argentina	87	Colombia	15
Sri Lanka	86	Sri Lanka	14
Iran	84	Djibouti	14
Rwanda	41	Rwanda	14
Ghana	38	Burkina Faso	12
Moldova	37	Costa Rica	10

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

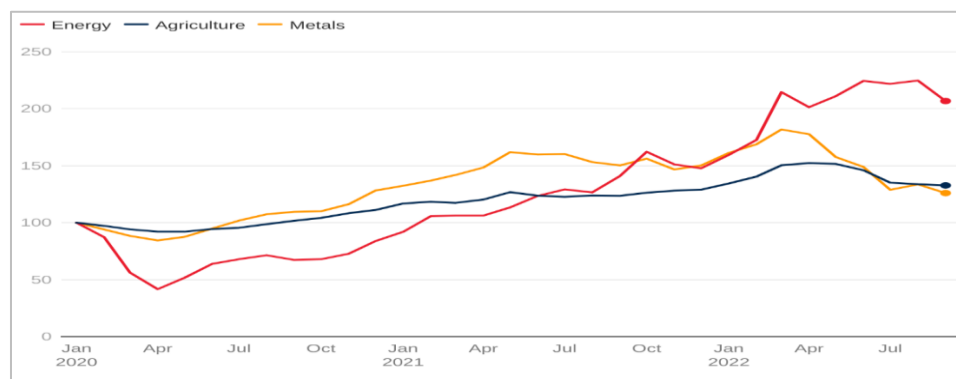
Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from June to September 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

Commodity Prices Decline After Recent Increases. However, Significant Risks Threatening This Decline Continue to Exist

Most commodity prices have retreated from their peaks in the aftermath of the post-pandemic demand surge and the initiation of the war in Ukraine (Figure 4). A sharp global slowdown in growth and concerns about an impending global recession have driven the decline, although trends for individual prices of commodities have seen divergent trends amid differences in supply conditions and their response to softening demand.

Figure 4: Commodity Price Indexes (January 2020=100)

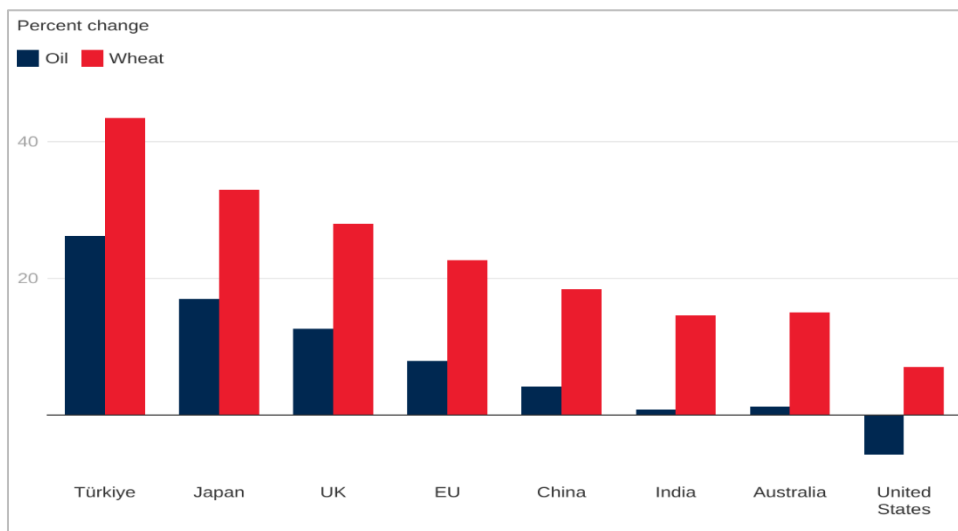


Source: World Bank

Note: Monthly data. Last observation is September 2022.

Commodity prices remain high in many countries in domestic currency terms because currencies have depreciated (Figure 5). For example, from February 2022 to September 2022, the price of Brent crude oil in U.S. dollars fell nearly 6 percent, yet because of currency depreciations, almost 60 percent of oil-importing emerging market and developing economies faced an increase in domestic-currency oil prices during this period. Nearly 90 percent of these economies also experienced a larger increase in wheat prices in local currency terms than the rise in U.S. dollars.

Figure 5: Oil and Wheat Price Changes in Local Currencies, (% Change)

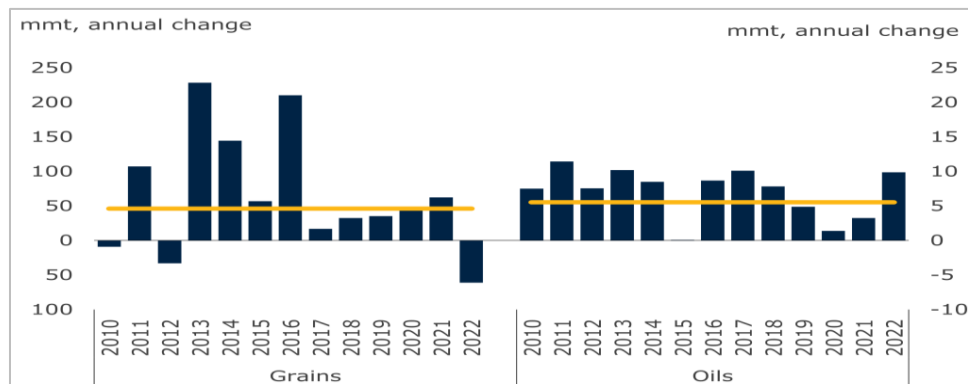


Source: Haver Analytics; World Bank

Note: Percentage change in prices in local currency terms between February and September 2022.

Food commodity prices declined in the third quarter of 2022 from their all-time highs in April (Figure 6). Larger-than-expected edible seed and oilseed global supplies, the UN-brokered Black Sea Grain Initiative that allowed Ukrainian grains to reach global markets and deteriorating global growth prospects have caused the decline. Grain supplies will be lower this production season, however, due to a projected decline in maize supplies because of weather-related decreases in yields in the United States and European Union.

Figure 6: Grain Supply Growth and Edible Oil Supply Growth



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture; World Bank

Note: Years represent crop season (for example, 2021 refers to 2021-22). Supply is the sum of beginning stocks and production. Data updated as of October 12, 2022.

Fertilizer prices fell in the third quarter of 2022 but remain at historically high levels (Figure 7). The decrease in prices reflects weak demand as farmers cut back fertilizer applications because of the high cost; fertilizer affordability is at its lowest since 2008/09. High input costs, especially energy; additional sanctions on Belarus and Russia; and extended export restrictions by China pose upside price risks.

Figure 7: Fertilizer Affordability Index



Source: World Bank

Note: Ratio of World Bank's fertilizer price index to food price index. A higher ratio represents lower fertilizer affordability, and vice versa. Last observation is September 2022.

Brent crude oil prices fell sharply during the third quarter of 2022, with prices in September 2022 averaging 25 percent below their June highs (Figure 8). The decrease reflects concerns about an impending global recession, continued pandemic restrictions in China, and substantial releases from strategic reserves. Oil prices partially rebounded in October as OPEC+ members agreed to cut their production targets by 2 million barrels per day. Oil prices are expected to average \$92 per barrel in 2023, close to current levels. The main downside risk is a global

economic recession, which could lead to weaker demand. Upside risks are related to supply challenges, including weaker-than-expected U.S. production and lower production among OPEC+ members.

Figure 8: Brent Crude Oil Prices

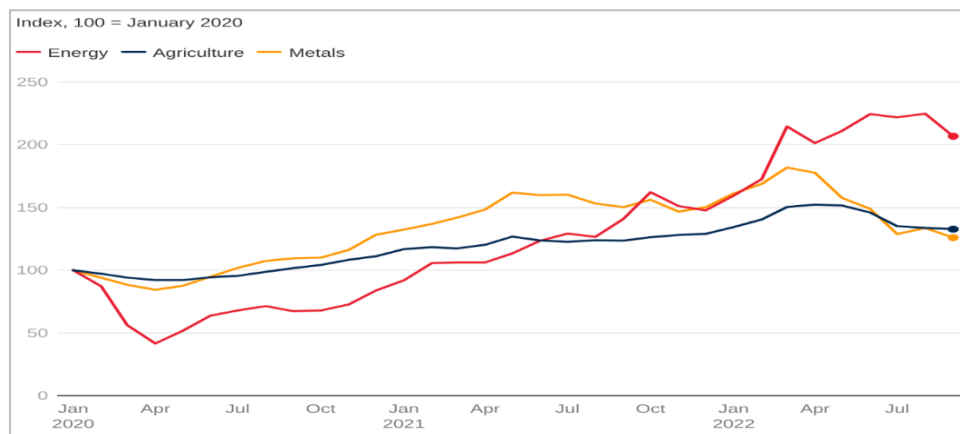


Source: World Bank.

Note: Monthly data, last observation October 2022.

European natural gas reached an all-time high of \$70 per million British thermal units in August 2022 because of aggressive actions by several European countries to import liquefied natural gas to rebuild inventories and compensate for reduced flows of gas from Russia (Figure 9). Prices in Japan and the United States also increased substantially. European prices subsequently dropped as inventories filled and consumers reduced their consumption in response to higher prices and warmer-than-usual weather. Natural gas prices are expected to ease in 2023 as demand weakens, although the outlook will depend on the severity of the winter in Europe. A colder-than-expected winter could result in very low inventory levels by spring that would prove difficult to refill in 2023.

Figure 9: Natural Gas Prices (US\$/million British thermal units)

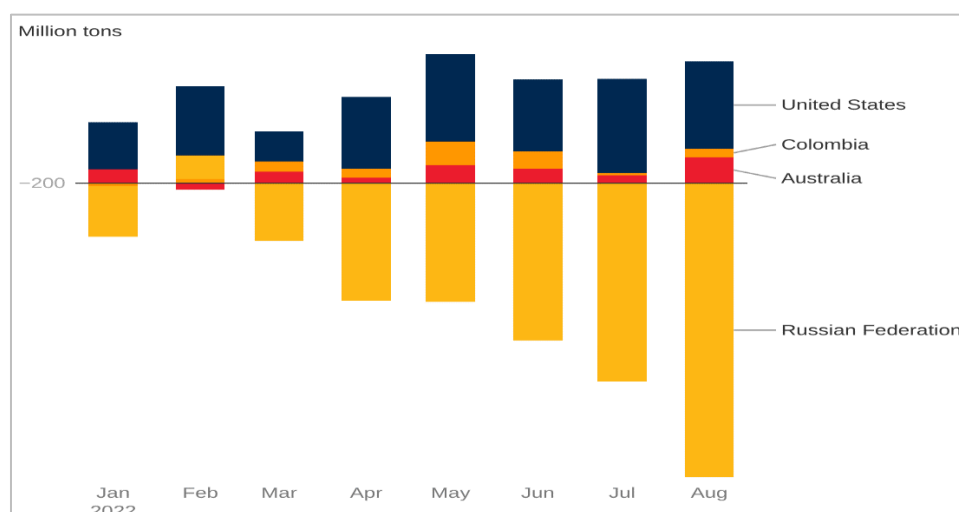


Source: World Bank

Note: Monthly data, last observation is October 2022 for natural gas, EU and natural gas, US and September 2022 for LNG Japan.

High natural gas prices have heavily influenced developments in coal markets, encouraging many countries to switch from natural gas to coal for power generation (Figure 10). In addition, the European Union’s ban on Russian coal imports in August has altered trade flows. Europe has imported more coal from Colombia, South Africa, the United States, and even Australia. Meanwhile, Russia has rerouted cargoes that would typically have gone to the European Union to other countries, including India and Türkiye. These diversions have resulted in a significant increase in transport distances and therefore higher transport costs, because coal is bulky and expensive to transport.

Figure 10: EU Coal Import Growth, Select Countries (Million Tonnes)



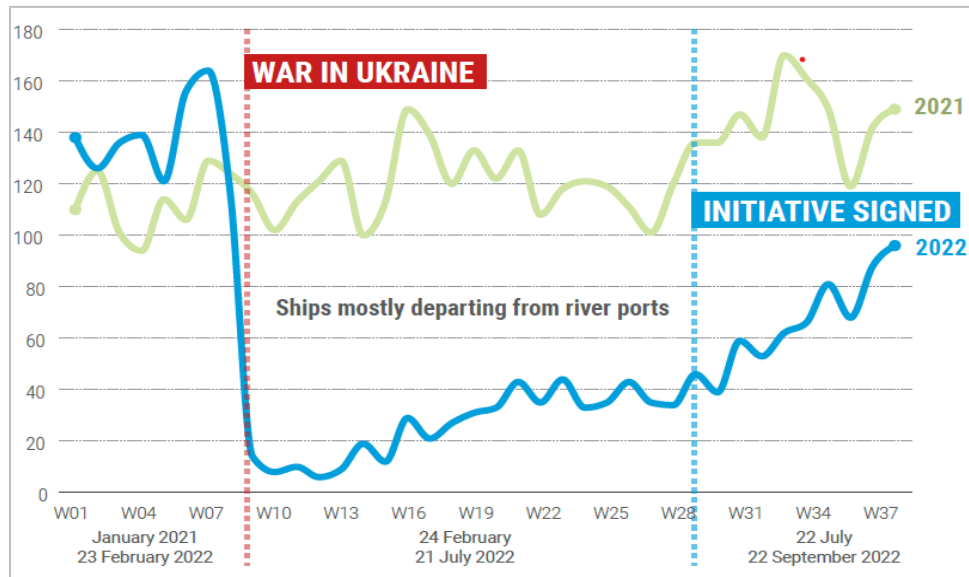
Source: Eurostat; World Bank

Note: Figure shows the year-on-year change in coal imports in million tonnes from select countries.

Black Sea Grain Initiative: Achievements and Uncertainties

A recently published [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development report](#) on the Black Sea Grain Initiative indicates a rise in ship departures since the signing of the Initiative on July 22, 2022, although shipments are still about 40 percent to 50 percent below pre-war levels (Figure 11).

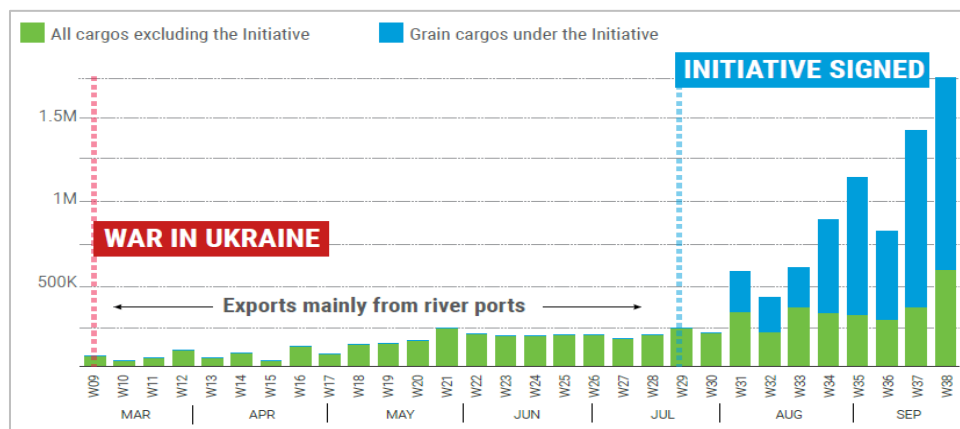
Figure 11: Weekly Departures of Cargo Ships from Ukraine



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

The war has prompted changes in shipping patterns in the Black Sea region, with port calls increasing in Romania and Bulgaria after the sharp decline in Ukraine since Russia invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022. River ports started to replace Black Sea ports for Ukrainian trade as the share of ships departing from Ukrainian seaports dropped from more than 90 percent before the war to less than 20 percent after the invasion, rebounding to 36 percent after the signing of the initiative. Three seaports—Odesa, Chornomorsk, Pivdennyi/Yuzhny— have been reopened, increasing the number of port calls and volumes carried (Figure 12).

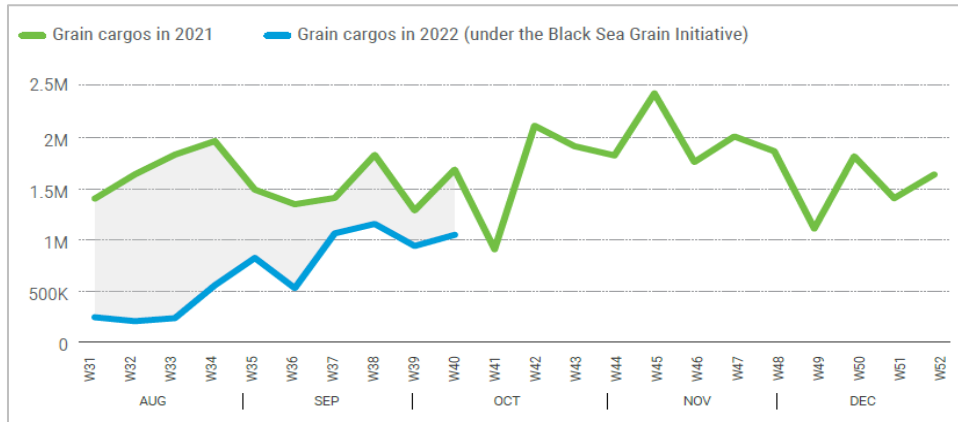
Figure 12: Weekly Volume of Cargo Shipped from Ukrainian Ports, Millions of Tonnes



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

The increase in dry bulk carriers leaving from these important seaports has allowed the amount of grain traded to increase as well; 1.2 million tonnes of grain was shipped per week in September, still below 2021 levels but indicating some progress for food distribution (Figure 13).

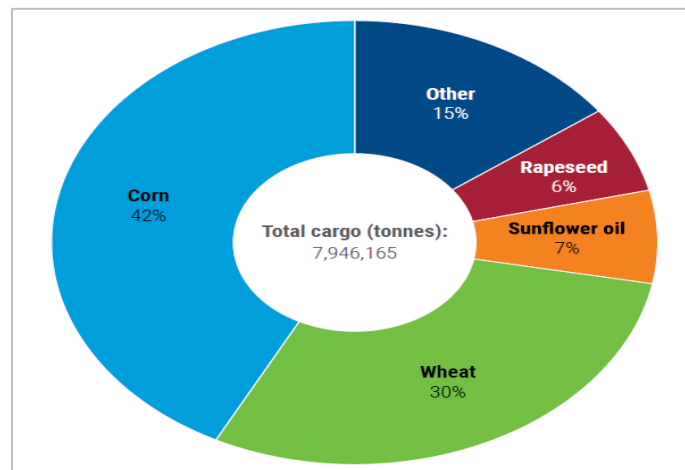
Figure 13: Weekly Volume of Grain Shipped from Ukrainian Ports, 2021 vs 2022, Millions of Tonnes



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

As of October 17, 2022, almost 8 million tonnes of grain and foodstuff had left Ukraine thanks to the initiative, with maize and wheat accounting for more than 70 percent of the total (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Composition of Food Exports as Share of Total

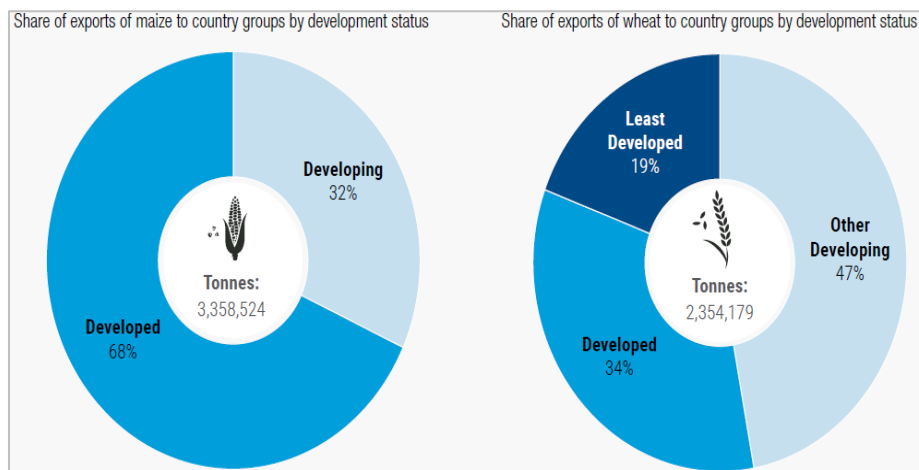


Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

More than 3 million tonnes of maize have left Ukraine since the initiative was signed, with 68 percent going to developed countries (Figure 15). This may indicate only the initial destination of the maize, because the grain could be processed or sent on to other countries. Moreover, it is likely that part of this cargo includes maize for animal

feed, of which developed countries are among the world’s largest exporters and importers. For wheat, 19 percent has gone to least developed countries (LDCs) with vulnerable populations, 47 percent to other developing countries, and 34 percent to developed countries.

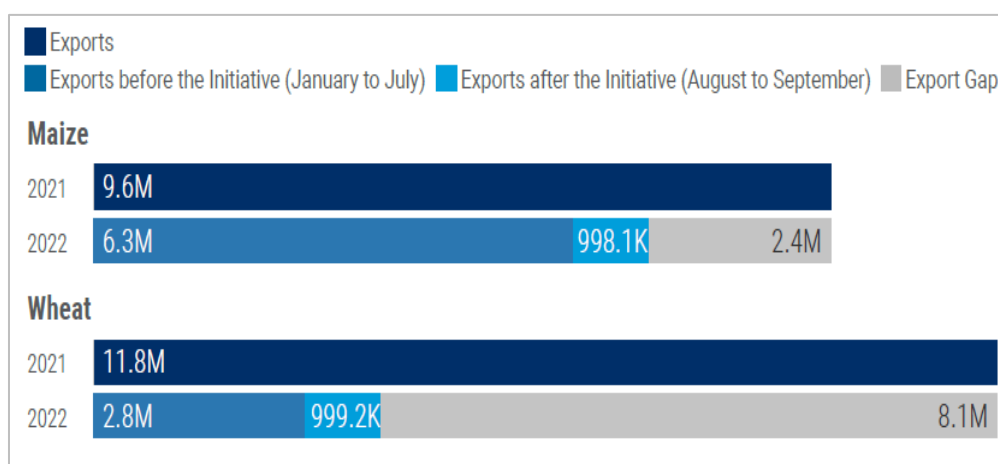
Figure 15: Share of Exports of Maize and Wheat to Country Groups According to Development Status



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022 <http://www.sea.live/>

Through the initiative, Ukrainian exports to developing countries have started to recover, although exports between January and September 2022 were well below exports for the same period in 2021 (Figure 16). The export gap consists of 2.4 million tonnes of maize and 8.1 million tonnes of wheat.

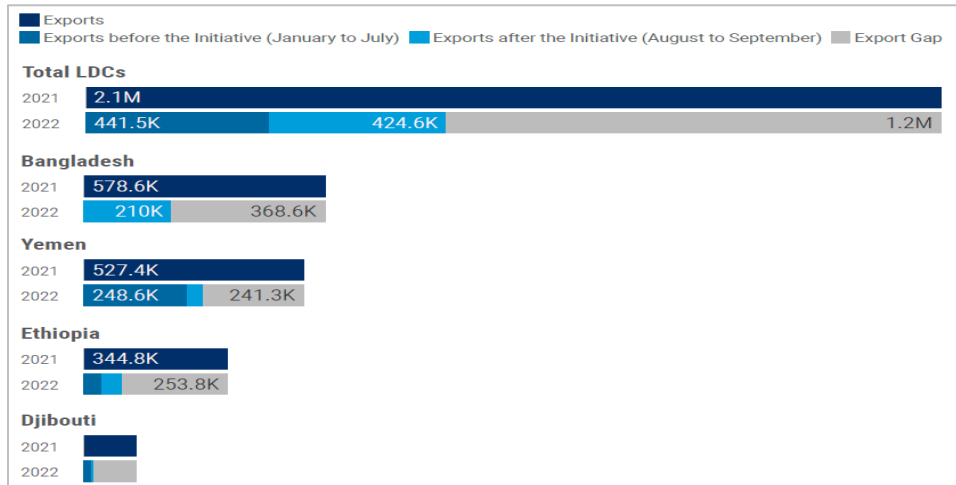
Figure 16: Ukrainian Exports of Maize and Wheat to Developing Countries, Tonnes



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

The initiative increased wheat exports to LDCs by about half a million pounds in August and September. Despite this progress, wheat shipments to LDCs from January to September 2022 were less than 1 million tonnes—1.2 million tonnes less than during the same period in 2021 (Figure 17).

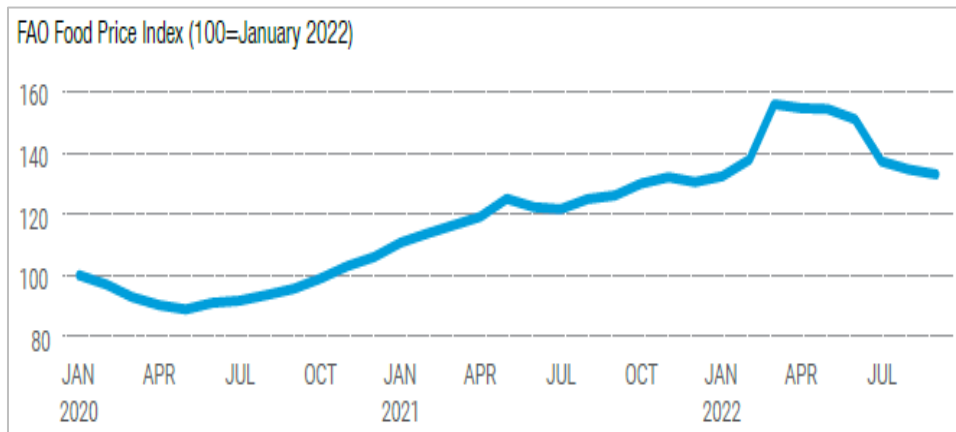
Figure 17: Ukrainian Wheat Exports to Least Developed Countries, Tonnes



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

In the last two years food prices had been gradually trending upwards due to COVID-19 induced disruptions and the war in Ukraine. By increasing the availability of grain, the initiative has helped reduce food prices since April 2022 (Figure 18).

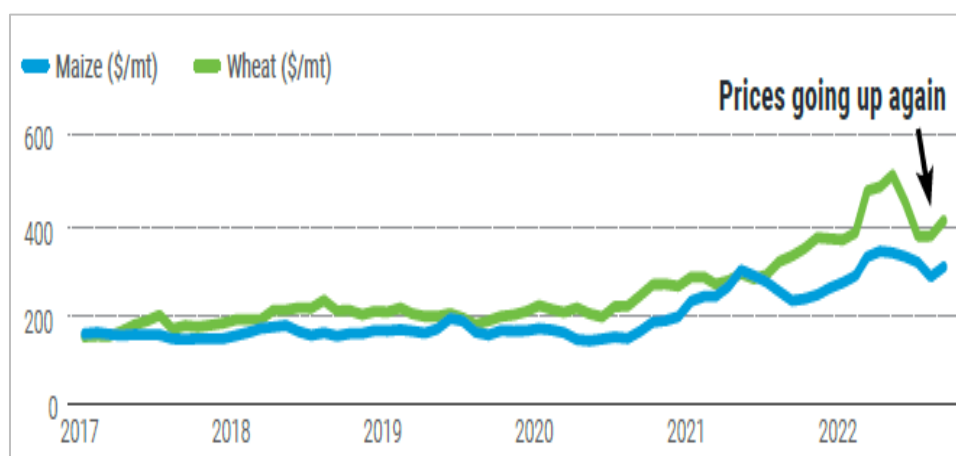
Figure 18: FAO Food Price Index, (100=January 2022)



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

However, prices have begun to rise again due to concerns about whether the initiative will be renewed, and the threat of further disruptions to Black Sea trade (Figure 19). Maize and wheat prices remain at historically high levels, one more reason the renewal of the initiative beyond its November 20 expiration date remains important for developing countries.

Figure 19: Ukrainian Wheat Exports to Least Developed Countries, Tonnes



Source: UNCTAD, October 20, 2022

Relationship Between Climate Change and Food Security

A recent [World Bank blog](#) outlined ways in which climate change drives food insecurity and adaptation and mitigation strategies that can be used to fortify the global food system. The war in Ukraine, supply chain bottlenecks, and the pandemic are increasing food prices, and millions more people are facing acute hunger around the world. Climate change increases the pressure on agricultural production and prices, with rising temperatures exacerbating harmful shocks such as droughts, floods, and pest and disease outbreaks. Moreover, the food system itself—responsible for about one-third of greenhouse gas emissions—can aggravate climate change, a vicious cycle threatening the health of vulnerable populations and our planet.

A key concern for agricultural production is water scarcity, particularly in countries where water is already a limited and contested resource. When water is in short supply, extreme weather events and irregular patterns decrease crop yields even more and increase poverty. Although moderately higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels can benefit certain crops, an increase beyond 2°C in average global temperatures would complicate adaptation efforts and damage less-heat-tolerant products such as wheat. Global warming also causes water to enter the atmosphere via evaporation from soil and transpiration from plants, a process known as evapotranspiration. These various conditions, in addition to disproportionately stressing food security in water-constrained areas, significantly affect Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, which account for 80 percent of the world's population most at risk of climate-induced crop failure and hunger. In Africa alone, approximately 43 million additional people could fall below the international poverty line by 2030.

Despite the grim outlook, actions can be taken to reduce anthropogenic emissions and build resilience in the face of climate change. Efficient water management through sound policies to regulate current and future supply and demand, combined with development of irrigation infrastructure, would ease water shortages. Digital technologies, including soil moisture sensors and satellite-based evapotranspiration measurement, along with water accounting systems, also present opportunities to conserve water. Similarly, farmers could shift from crops such as rice to less-water-intensive and less-methane-emitting options such as maize and legumes. Increasing the organic carbon content of soil improves soil health and increases water retention, assisting plants during droughts. By rotating with cover crops and not excessively tilling, farmers can restore nutrients to the soil and use less chemical fertilizer—a large source of emissions. [Thirty-seven percent of the mitigation necessary](#) to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement can be delivered through these nature-based solutions, but convincing farmers to alter their practices will take time, as will the broader social, economic, and technological changes required to address environmental challenges to food security.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Up to 69.5 million people in eastern and southern Africa continue to experience acute food insecurity, including famine, and it is predicted that this will increase in the coming months for most countries ([FEWS NET](#)). Somalia faces famine conditions (IPC Phase 5), and 7.5 million people are likely to be affected, with approximately 90 percent of the country facing extreme drought. Up to 15 million people in Ethiopia and 10 million in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). There is also a high risk of acute food insecurity in other countries, including up to 7.5 million people each in Kenya, South Sudan, and Sudan (with risk of famine in the latter); 2.5 million each in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zimbabwe; 1 million in Burundi; and 0.5 million each in Lesotho and Rwanda.

Food prices remain high in most markets in eastern and southern African ([FEWS NET](#)) because of below-average production; high inflation; currency depreciation; and in some locations, trade disruptions caused by flooding and conflict. Higher transport and import costs and currency depreciation are expected to put further upward pressure on staple food prices, particularly in southern Africa.

East Asia and the Pacific

In September 2022, several East Asian and Pacific countries recorded higher annual inflation figures than in August. Higher food prices increased inflation in the Philippines to 6.9 percent year-on-year in September 2022. According to the [Philippine Statistics Authority, \(PSA\)](#) this is the highest recorded inflation since October 2018. The country recorded inflation rates of 6.3 percent in August and 4.2 percent in September 2021. The year-to-date rate is 5.1 percent, which is above the central bank's 2 percent to 4 percent target band for the year. Food and non-alcoholic beverages posted the highest increase at 7.4 percent, up from 6.3 percent in August 2022). In Indonesia, annual inflation increased from 4.769 percent in August 2022 to 5.95 percent in September 2022, lower than initial

estimates from the [Central Bank of Indonesia](#) of 6.2 percent year-on-year. In light of this, the [Central Bank has cut the end-2022 headline inflation outlook to 6.3 percent](#), from 6 percent to 6.7 percent; although this is still above the [target inflation rate of 2 percent to 4 percent](#) determined early this year. According to [Statistics Indonesia](#), a fuel price adjustment the Government implemented earlier in the month was the primary driver of inflation in September 2022. Inflation in the energy sub-component recorded a 16.48 percent spike in annual terms during the month. On the other hand, food inflation recorded a 0.57 percent reduction month-to-month (corresponding to an 8.41 percent increase year-on-year, supported by ongoing harvests for several horticultural goods. Meanwhile, in Lao People's Democratic Republic, the [Central Bank](#) indicated that inflation increased from 30 percent in August 2022 to 34 percent in September.

In Lao People's Democratic Republic, a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) survey in August 2022 showed that aggregate production costs for agricultural products have increased sharply in 2022, underpinned by higher prices for fertilizer, fuel, and other agricultural inputs. As a result, the most vulnerable farmers were unable to access agricultural inputs for the 2022 main wet season, which is expected to decrease agricultural production, income, and food security. Market supply of agricultural and livestock inputs has decreased; fertilizer sales have declined severely; and in some cases, the use of crop supplements has halted altogether, with farmers lacking the funds to purchase them.

Europe and Central Asia

After the meeting between the Ukrainian Minister of Infrastructure and the Turkish Minister of Defense on October 16 in Istanbul, the parties to the grain initiative—Türkiye, Ukraine, United Nations—expressed their readiness to prolong the deal and pledged that they will make maximum efforts for its successful implementation. Ukraine emphasized the importance of accelerating the process of ship inspection by the Joint Coordination Center, which would enable the volume of grain exports to Africa, Asia, and Europe to be substantially increased and prevent formation of lines at inspections. According to the Ukrainian Minister of Infrastructure, as of October 17, more than 7.7 million tonnes of agricultural products have been exported, which has stabilized world food prices and counteracted the threat of global hunger. In particular, as part of the grain initiative, the UN World Food Program has delivered more than 150 thousand tonnes of wheat to countries facing the threat of famine.

High food price inflation is heightening inequalities and vulnerabilities in Central Asia. According to the National Bank of the [Kyrgyz Republic](#), headline inflation in August 2022 was 15.6 percent, among the highest in the region. The August 2022 food security assessment by the World Food Program found that 21 percent of households (more than 1.3 million people) in the Kyrgyz Republic were food insecure. In [Kazakhstan](#), socially important food products have risen in price by almost 20 percent this year, although [growth in prices for wheat and oilseeds has slowed](#) because [grain production has exceeded predictions by more than 1 million tons](#). In [Tajikistan](#), average prices of most monitored food commodities remained stable in most markets in the week of October 3 to 9, compared with the previous week. Petrol and diesel prices have decreased slightly in the last 2 weeks.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The most recent update of the FAO [Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#) (September 15, 2022) has issued high domestic price warnings for [wheat in Chile](#) (prices lower with the ease in international quotations but remained well above year-earlier levels) and [wheat flour in Colombia](#) (wholesale prices stable at high levels, reflecting higher year-on-year international quotations) and moderate domestic price warnings for [maize in El Salvador](#) (prices remaining at high levels because of rising production and transportation costs), [maize in Honduras](#) (prices continuing to decline seasonally but remaining above September 2021 levels), and [white maize in Mexico](#) (prices in Puebla more than doubling their year-earlier levels in September).

In terms of policy responses, [FAO's Food Policies](#) reported an [announcement](#) by the government of Mexico of a voluntary agreement with 16 private sector actors to reduce prices of 24 basic food items by 8 percent by the end of February 2023. The goal is to contain rising food inflation, which was 15 percent in August 2022 on an annual basis. The government will also promote domestic production of cereals and temporarily suspend exports of white maize and beans, although details of these measures are not yet available. The government will also promote domestic production of cereals and temporarily suspend exports of white maize and beans, although details of these measures are not yet available.

Middle East and North Africa

The food security situation is not favorable in the Middle East and North Africa. [Inflation in Tunisia](#) continued to increase—from 8.6 percent in August to 9.1 percent in September—following month-on-month increases of 0.4 percent from July to August and June to July. The National Institute of Statistics explains that the acceleration of food price increases from 11.9 percent in August 2022 to 13 percent in September is the main cause of this increase in inflation, although a wide range of food items previously reported as being in limited supply in Tunisian markets have been available since early October. Although milk has also been available in markets, some restrictions have been established to prevent consumers from hoarding it. The [FAO reported](#) that high food prices and unemployment are some of the most significant threats to people's livelihoods in Lebanon, and the recent local currency depreciation has increased prices for agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and feed, which are mostly imported, limiting food production. In Djibouti, the [food CPI](#) was 10.4 percent higher year-on-year in July and 12.5 percent higher year-on-year in August.

Water shortage is a continuing challenge in the region. In Tunisia, the [current filling rate of dams](#) is only 31.5 percent nationwide, compared with a national average of 43.76 percent over the last 3 years. As of October 14, 2022, 40 million cubic meters of water were collected in the dams, less than one-third of the yearly average of 124 million cubic meters. Because of concerns regarding water stress, the government of Morocco has decided to [exclude water-intensive crops](#) such as avocados, watermelons, and new citrus plantations from the support program for drip irrigation.

South Asia

In [Afghanistan](#), the number of people facing insufficient food consumption spiked sharply after the pivotal events of August 2021 in which the Taliban regained control of the country. More than a year later, hunger has not decreased, with some [nine in 10 households](#) continuing to face insufficient food consumption month after month. A combination of drought, conflict, political instability, and the economic crisis have combined to deepen the food security crisis. By August 2022, Afghanistan had topped the list of countries with insufficient food consumption. More than half of the population has been regularly turning to coping strategies during most of the past year—more than four times as many as in August 2021. Fifty-five percent of the Afghan population (24.4 million people) need humanitarian assistance. The combined effects of a paralyzed banking system, lack of liquidity, loss of income, lack of job opportunities, and the consequences of fighting are [making it almost impossible for](#) Afghan families to provide for themselves and meet their basic needs. Economic sanctions have deepened an already dire economic situation.

Widespread flash flooding and landslides in Pakistan have destroyed agricultural assets and rural infrastructure and complicated the next planting season, exacerbating previously high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The most food-insecure provinces of Balochistan and Sindh in southern and central Pakistan have been most affected, and although the overall extent of [flooding](#) continues to decrease, approximately 4,000 km² of land remains flooded in Sindh. As of October 15, 1,717 individuals had died, about 13 million people remained exposed to flooded areas, and more than 20 million people required [humanitarian assistance](#), especially for [water-borne diseases](#). The floods have also killed more than 1 million livestock (of which 45 percent are in Balochistan, 39 percent in Sindh, and 16 percent in Punjab), damaged [9.4 million acres](#) of crop land (of which half in Sindh), and destroyed 13,098 km of roads and 410 bridges (mostly in Sindh). This large-scale destruction of crops, livestock, and food stocks put immediate upward pressure on [food prices](#): year-on-year food inflation in September 2022 for food prices was 30.8 percent, and the prices of all major staple crops increased. The expected difficulties in preparing for upcoming planting seasons are placing additional pressure on the already dire food security situation that the heatwave in May, high inflation rates, high global commodity prices, and foreign currency shortages caused. As a result, the number of acutely food insecure people (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in 28 highly vulnerable districts in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh is expected to increase from [4.7 million](#) in April to June 2022 to [7.2 million](#) from December 2022 to March 2023. In the [affected districts](#), more than 7 million vulnerable children and women require immediate access to nutrition services, more than 5 million people have no access to safe drinking water, and nearly 4 million children lack access to health services.

West and Central Africa

The food and nutrition security situation in West Africa remains alarming, even though, as of October, the majority of stressed (IPC Phase 2) areas will improve to minimal (IPC Phase 1) because of the ongoing harvest season. That said, there will be little to no decrease in food insecurity in areas highly affected by conflict, such as Seno and Yagha provinces in Burkina Faso; the north and west of the northwest and southwest regions of Cameroon; the Lake Region of Chad; the Ménaka area in Mali; Diffa, southern Maradi, and the northern and western parts of the Tahoua

and Tillabéri regions in Niger; and Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara in Nigeria, where households will continue to rely on food assistance. The alarming food security situation reflects cereal prices, which remain well above the 5-year average. Although prices were broadly stable or higher than in August in Sahelian countries at the height of the lean season, they declined in coastal countries, reflecting increases in supplies from new harvests. Nevertheless, prices remained well above the 5-year average in the region ([FEWS NET](#)).

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

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

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizers have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of October 21, 2022, twenty countries have implemented 25 food export bans, and eight have implemented 12 export-limiting measures.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected End Date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2022
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2022
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2022
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2022
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2022
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
Georgia	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export ban	Sugar	5/24/2022	10/31/2022
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export taxes	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), husked (brown) rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (other than parboiled rice and basmati rice)	9/9/2022	12/31/2022
Iran	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
Kazakhstan	Export ban	Sugar	5/13/2022	11/24/2022
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export ban	Rapeseed	3/31/2022	2/1/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024

Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2022
Serbia	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2022
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2022

Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2022
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	No end date
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2022
Ukraine	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2022
Viet Nam	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2022

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

ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION OCTOBER 2021–SEPTEMBER 2022 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Low Income												
Afghanistan										24.9		
Burkina Faso	8.4	10.2	14.3	14.2	17.8	24.3	25.6	25.2	28.9	30.8	29.8	26.4
Burundi	11.7			14.4	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	21.0	24.4	24.2	26.3
Chad	-2.3	-2.6	2.9	6.0	6.1	7.2	8.2	10.8	12.9	13.0		
Ethiopia	40.7	39.0	41.7	40.1	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	38.1	35.6	33.3	31.0
Gambia	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.8			15.5	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.9	15.7
Guinea	15.7	15.2	15.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	12.6		12.9	12.8		
Liberia		-6.6					-2.4		-1.1	-1.0		
Madagascar	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6				8.6	9.9	10.3	
Malawi	11.8	12.8	13.6	14.2			19.5			32.5	33.4	33.7
Mali	4.8	7.5	10.6	11.1	10.5	11.5	12.3	14.1	12.8			
Mozambique	12.3	10.5	9.8	10.9	8.9	8.0	10.5	13.9	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.9
Niger	7.7	8.8	9.8	11.2	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.6	8.1	5.9	5.2	4.9
Rwanda	-10.5	-12.3	-9.6	-2.8	0.3	2.5	13.2	23.8	26.1	32.7	34.5	41.2
Sierra Leone	18.2	18.8	19.4	15.7	17.1	23.0	23.0		28.5	30.6	31.6	
Somalia	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.1
South Sudan							0.1		2.3	1.7	-5.3	
Sudan												
Togo	13.4	11.9	14.9	16.8	17.9	19.1	13.6	13.7	10.2	7.7	7.2	8.6

Uganda	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.5	1.9	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5	18.8	21.6
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	12.3	13.6	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	14.5	14.5	
Angola	23.2	23.6	23.8	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	24.6	23.9	22.9
Bangladesh	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.1
Belize	5.8	5.7	3.3	2.5	3.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	
Benin	7.7	7.4	11.4	15.6	4.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.7	-9.0	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2
Bhutan	5.0	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	
Bolivia	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.2
Cabo Verde	3.3	5.2	6.9	10.0	11.6	16.5	15.8	15.2	16.2	16.7	17.6	17.9
Cambodia	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.0		
Cameroon	4.0	4.7	7.6			10.0	12.0	12.4	12.1	15.9	14.4	
Cote d'Ivoire	9.0	11.4	12.2	11.9	8.8	8.4	7.4	5.2	9.8	9.0	10.9	10.8
Djibouti	4.6	3.7	3.5			6.8			25.7	10.9	12.5	
East Timor	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.5	8.3	
Egypt	11.5	8.0	8.4	12.4	17.7	19.8	26.0	24.8	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.7
El Salvador	6.1	7.4	8.0	8.9	9.5	9.8	10.9	13.3	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.6
Eswatini						3.4		5.4	6.7			
Ghana	10.9	13.0	12.8	13.8	17.5	22.5	26.6	30.1	30.7	32.3	34.4	37.8
Haiti		29.5	26.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.7	32.7		
Honduras	4.8	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	15.6	17.6	18.0	17.2
India	1.8	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	8.4
Indonesia	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.4

Iran, Islamic Republic of	61.4	46.9	41.7	42.7	40.7	41.2	44.3	50.9	85.5	90.2	84.0	
Kenya	10.3	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.1	12.2	13.4	15.2	15.3	15.5
Kyrgyzstan	17.4	15.4	13.3	12.5	12.1	15.8	18.0	17.1	14.8	16.0	18.9	18.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.1	5.7	8.1	16.9	21.6	30.2	35.5
Lesotho	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.4	10.2	10.2	
Mauritania	7.2	6.7		9.4	9.6	11.4	13.4		16.0	17.4	11.8	12.6
Mongolia	18.2	18.7	20.4	21.2	17.9	18.0	16.8	18.0	19.5	21.6	18.6	17.1
Morocco	0.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.6	12.0	14.1	14.7
Myanmar	8.8		12.4		12.8	15.4	15.4	15.8	16.1			
Nepal	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.9	6.0	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.1	8.2
Nicaragua	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.0	13.7	16.2	16.9	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.1
Nigeria	18.3	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.3
Pakistan	8.3	10.2	10.3	12.9	14.7	15.3	17.0	17.3	25.9	28.8	29.5	31.7
Palestine, State of	1.6	1.8	1.6	6.7	7.4	9.6	9.7	8.1	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9
Papua New Guinea			5.2			6.2						
Philippines	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7
Samoa												
Senegal	4.3	3.8	5.4	9.2	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	17.1	17.1	18.1
Sri Lanka	11.7	17.1	21.6	24.3	24.4	29.5	45.1	58.0	75.8	82.5	84.6	85.8
Tajikistan		7.4	7.5	6.8		7.1	8.1		9.6	9.7	8.0	

Tanzania, United Republic of	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3
Tunisia	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.4	12.3	13.3
Ukraine	13.6	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.3	29.5	31.3	32.1
Vietnam	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.9
Zambia	28.2	25.5	19.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	14.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.4	12.1
Zimbabwe	61.4	65.4	64.9	63.3	69.3	75.1	104.0	155.0	255.0	309.0	353.0	340.0
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	3.8	5.0	6.5	6.7	6.9	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.2	13.9	14.9	14.6
Argentina	51.3	50.6	50.3	50.5	55.8	59.8	62.1	64.2	66.4	70.6	80.0	86.6
Armenia	15.9	17.0	12.9	12.3	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.3	13.5	12.5	13.7
Azerbaijan	13.1	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	20.5	20.3	20.8	21.7
Belarus	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.3	15.5	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.6	18.9	18.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.7	8.5	10.6	11.8	13.3	14.8	15.0	23.5	24.2	25.6	26.6	
Botswana	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	9.7	11.9	13.3	14.8
Brazil	11.7	8.9	7.9	8.0	9.1	11.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.7	13.4	11.7
Bulgaria	6.0	7.3	8.9	11.2	13.5	16.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.9
China	-2.7	2.0	-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	6.2	5.9	8.8
Colombia	13.7	15.3	17.3	20.0	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1	25.1	26.0	27.0
Costa Rica	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.3
Dominica												

Dominican Republic	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.5	10.4	10.3
Ecuador	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.9
Equatorial Guinea	2.0	2.1	3.4	3.2	4.7	5.8		6.7	7.8	5.8	7.0	6.3
Fiji	5.4	4.5	7.1	5.1	3.1	8.0	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0
Gabon	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9					
Georgia	18.4	17.0	15.6	16.2	17.3	17.8	21.4	22.0	21.8	16.4	15.8	17.7
Grenada												
Guatemala	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	10.7	12.7	13.3	13.1
Guyana		11.4	11.6				13.8	11.5	7.3	9	10.6	
Iraq	5.3	8.4	7.4	8.5	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.7		
Jamaica	11.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	13.7	12.7	12.6	10.5
Jordan	0.0	-0.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2
Kazakhstan	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	15.7	17.9	19.0	19.2	19.9	21.0	22.2
Kosovo, Republic of	4.2	6.7	8.1	8.8	9.7	14.2	16.4	18.6	19.2	22.0	21.1	21.2
Lebanon	302.7	359.1	441.0	486.9	401.5	390.4	374.4	363.8	332.3	240.2	198.1	208.1
Libya	5.9		4.7			5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5			
Malaysia	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.3	6.9
Maldives	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.2	
Mauritius	7.3	8.6	9.9	10.3	16.4	19.1	17.8	11.9	6.5	13.6	16.0	18.5
Mexico	8.4	10.8	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.6

Moldova, Republic of	12.7	15.5	17.5	21.1	23.4	27.0	30.2	32.5	34.3	36.4	38.4	37.1
Montenegro	4.8	5.6	7.2	11.3	13.1	18.3	19.8	21.3	23.1	25.4	26.1	27.7
Namibia	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5
North Macedonia, Republic of	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.2	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5	24.3	25.9	29.8
Panama	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.4
Paraguay	14.7	13.3	12.3	14.1	15.7	17.5	19.8	18.4	18.6	16.7	16.1	12.9
Peru	7.5	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.7
Romania	5.3	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.8	11.2	13.5	14.2	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.1
Russian Federation	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	18.0	20.5	20.1	18.0	16.8	15.8	14.2
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	9.8	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	19.3	29.4	20.9	20.8
South Africa	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.8	12.3
Suriname	66.0	67.3	61.5	67.7		68.3	60.9	55.1	38.3	32.6	36.7	
Thailand	-0.3	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.4	8.0	9.4	9.8
Türkiye	27.5	27.2	43.7	55.6	64.2	71.6	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.5	89.3	92.4
Venezuela	1298.0	1037.0			270.0	229.0	192.0	154.0	146.0	131.0	108.0	
	0	0	557.0	389.0	0	0	9	6	1	4	8	
High Income												

Antigua and Barbuda



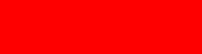

Aruba	1.7	4.1		4.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	9.7	11.1	11.0	12.1	
Australia			1.9			4.3			5.9			
Austria	1.1	1.6	1.7	5.0	4.2	5.5	8.2	8.8	11.5	12.1	13.0	13.5
Bahamas												
Bahrain	0.5	2.2	3.3	9.5	12.2	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.3	8.5	10.4	
Barbados			6.3			17.0			18.6	17.4		
Belgium	-0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.4
Bermuda	1.5				5	5	5.4	6.4	8			
Brunei Darussalam	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.7	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.6	
Canada	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.3
Cayman Islands			4.3			4.9			7.9			
Chile	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.4	13.1	15.9	18.1	19.2	20.7	22.8	23.0
Croatia	3.6	5.6	7.8	9.4	10.0	11.1	13.4	15.9	17.4	19.0	19.8	19.6
Cyprus	-0.1	-3.0	-0.2	3.5	7.9	9.7	11.2	8.5	7.8	7.4	1.6	7.4
Czech Republic	1.0	2.1	4.2	5.4	6.9	7.8	11.1	15.5	18.7	20.0	20.2	21.8
Denmark	1.4	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.7	10.6	13.6	15.6	16.7	15.9
Estonia	2.7	5.4	6.2	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.6	17.0	19.2	19.7	21.4	24.4
Faroe Islands			0.6			2.6		2.6	6.2			
Finland	1.1	1.6	1.7	3.2	4.5	5.1	6.0	9.0	10.9	12.3	12.5	14.5
France	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	6.4	7.4	8.5	10.9

Germany	4.5	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	8.6	11.1	12.7	14.8	16.6	18.7
Greece	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.2	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
Hungary	5.2	6.0	8.1	10.1	11.3	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	27.0	30.9	35.2
Iceland	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.4
Ireland	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.8	8.1	9.2	10.2
Israel	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3
Italy	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.7	7.6	9.2	10.2	10.7	12.0
Japan	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1
Korea, Republic of	1.7	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	8.1	8.1	7.9
Kuwait	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.3	
Latvia	4.6	5.7	7.3	8.8	11.8	15.0	17.8	18.7	22.5	24.5	26.1	27.8
Lithuania	5.9	7.6	10.5	11.8	14.7	17.3	22.0	25.5	28.9	30.4	31.0	31.2
Luxembourg	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.8
Macao SAR, China	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8
Malta	3.4	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8
Netherlands	0.2	1.2	2.6	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.3	13.1	12.8
New Caledonia	0.7	1.9	0.8				3.7	4.6	5.7	5.6	7.5	9.8
New Zealand	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3
Norway	-4.0	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	10.2	10.1	11.9
Oman	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.9	5.1

Poland	4.9	6.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	18.1	20.0
Portugal	0.5	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9
Qatar	4.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7
Seychelles	12.6	10.9	7.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.7
Singapore	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.4	
Slovakia	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.2	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.0	17.9	19.1	21.0	23.3
Slovenia	0.3	1.2	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7
Spain	1.7	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.8	10.4	11.2	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.7
Sweden	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3
Switzerland	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9
Taiwan, China	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.9	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	7.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.8	10.3		
United Arab Emirates	1.9	3.6	3.7									
United Kingdom	1.4	2.5	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.7	8.6	9.9	12.9	13.5	14.9
United States	5.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.2
Uruguay	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	14.0

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

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.