

Select a month:

February 2022

Value

- At least 25% of the days in the s..
- At least 25% of the days in the s..
- A period characterized by a low ..

Click or hover over a narrative to see full text about that component.

About the Excessive Food Price Variability Tool

The Excessive Food Price Variability Early Warning System was developed and is maintained by IFPRI's Food Security Portal (FSP). It identifies periods of unusual price variability in world commodity markets (i.e. price variability that exceeds a pre-established estimated band). It is updated daily and uses a traffic light system that alerts about the number of days of high, moderate, or low price variability. The excessive price variability measures are estimated through a model of the day to day fluctuations of price variations in futures commodity markets. For all data, trends, and methods, see: <https://www.foodsecurityportal.org/>

Commodity Price Variability Monthly Outlook



Commodity	Price variability			Food Price Variability in World Markets
	LAST MONTH	LAST 3 MONTHS	LAST 12 MONTHS	
Hard wheat	■	■	■	Hard wheat prices saw high levels of volatility in February, as the conflict in Ukraine brings supply from one of the world's top growing regions to a halt.
Soft Wheat	■	■	■	Like hard wheat, soft wheat prices were highly volatile in February due to the conflict in Ukraine, which brings worry of a reduction in world export availabilities.
Maize	■	■	■	Maize price volatility was low in February despite worsening crop conditions in South America and associated supply concerns stemming from the conflict in Ukraine.
Rice	■	■	■	Rice price volatility was low in February as the month was a quiet one in Asian markets.
Soybean	■	■	■	Soybean prices saw high volatility in February as meal exports reduced from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay due to drought in the region; demand for soybean products rose; and prices for other grains and crude oil increased.
Cocoa	■	■	■	Cocoa prices were highly volatile in February due to uncertainty around the effect of seasonal dusty Harmattan winds on crops and dry weather in Côte d'Ivoire – as well as earlier expectations of strong demand in Europe.
Coffee	■	■	■	Coffee price volatility was high in February due to new signs of tight supplies and low reserves. Concerns stem from the ongoing effect of dry weather in Brazil and supply chain issues.
Cotton	■	■	■	Cotton prices were highly volatile in February as futures prices fell from their previously high levels on signs that supply from the U.S. will be higher than expected.
Sugar	■	■	■	Sugar saw low price volatility in February.

Select a month:

February 2022

Commodity Price Variability Monthly Outlook



*Days in **extreme** or **moderate** price variability

Click or hover over a narrative to see full text about that component.

About the Excessive Food Price Variability Tool

The Excessive Food Price Variability Early Warning System was developed and is maintained by IFPRI's Food Security Portal (FSP). It identifies periods of unusual price variability in world commodity markets (i.e. price variability that exceeds a pre-established estimated band). It is updated daily and uses a traffic light system that alerts about the number of days of high, moderate, or low price variability. The excessive price variability measures are estimated through a model of the day to day fluctuations of price variations in futures commodity markets. For all data, trends, and methods, see: <https://www.foodsecurityportal.org/>

Price variability	Days in variability		
Commodity	DAYS IN VARIABILITY IN THE LAST MONT..	DAYS IN VARIABILITY IN THE LAST 3 MO..	DAYS IN VARIABILITY IN THE LAST 12 M..
Hard wheat	38	80	170
Soft Wheat	38	80	147
Maize	0	23	166
Rice	3	3	3
Soybean	38	59	67
Cocoa	32	55	73
Coffee	38	80	137
Cotton	38	80	159
Sugar	0	0	13

Food Price Variability in World Markets

Hard wheat prices saw high levels of volatility in February, as the conflict in Ukraine brings supply from one of the world's top growing regions to a halt.

Like hard wheat, soft wheat prices were highly volatile in February due to the conflict in Ukraine, which brings worry of a reduction in world export availabilities.

Maize price volatility was low in February despite worsening crop conditions in South America and associated supply concerns stemming from the conflict in Ukraine.

Rice price volatility was low in February as the month was a quiet one in Asian markets.

Soybean prices saw high volatility in February as meal exports reduced from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay due to drought in the region; demand for soybean products rose; and prices for other grains and crude oil increased.

Cocoa prices were highly volatile in February due to uncertainty around the effect of seasonal dusty Harmattan winds on crops and dry weather in Côte d'Ivoire – as well as earlier expectations of strong demand in Europe.

Coffee price volatility was high in February due to new signs of tight supplies and low reserves. Concerns stem from the ongoing effect of dry weather in Brazil and supply chain issues.

Cotton prices were highly volatile in February as futures prices fell from their previously high levels on signs that supply from the U.S. will be higher than expected.

Sugar saw low price volatility in February.