

Food Security UPDATE

Update April 6, 2023

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

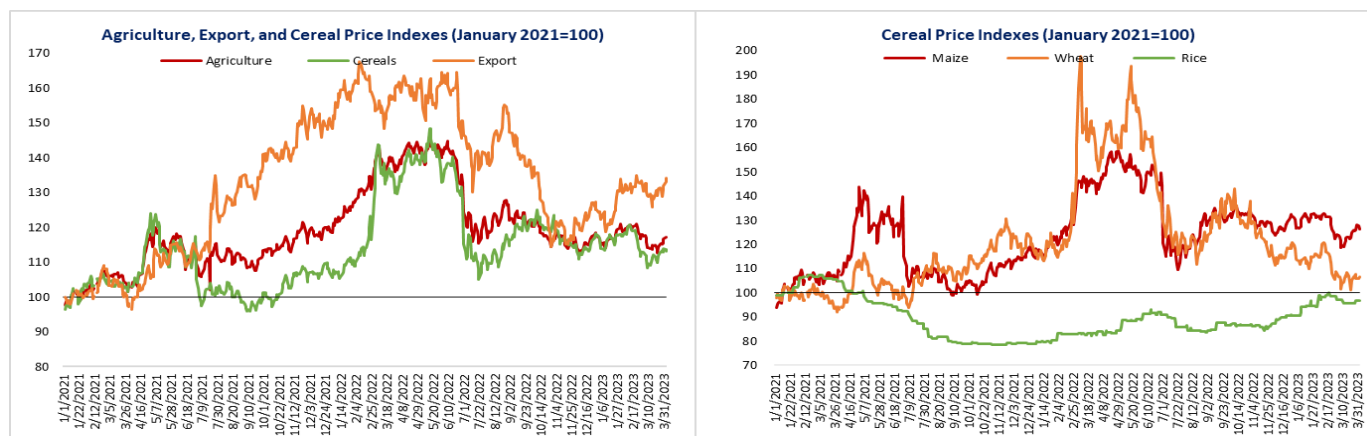
AT A GLANCE

- Since the last update on March 23, 2023, the agricultural and cereal price indices each closed 2 percent higher and the export price index 3 percent higher.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in almost all low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- [The April 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) highlights the gradual decline over the past 10 months of global grain and oilseed prices to levels prior to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- [In a recent blog post](#), IFPRI discussed the impact of the ongoing war in Ukraine on the country's agricultural sector and the potential ripple effects on global food security.
- [A recent IFPRI blog](#) examined the link between global wheat stocks and price volatility and how tightness in global stocks over the past 18 months has exacerbated volatility and affected prospects for global food security.
- A [recent IFPRI discussion paper](#) considered the extent to which high global wheat prices observed during the pandemic and the war in Ukraine have been passed to domestic markets.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF APRIL 4, 2023)

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 April 4, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

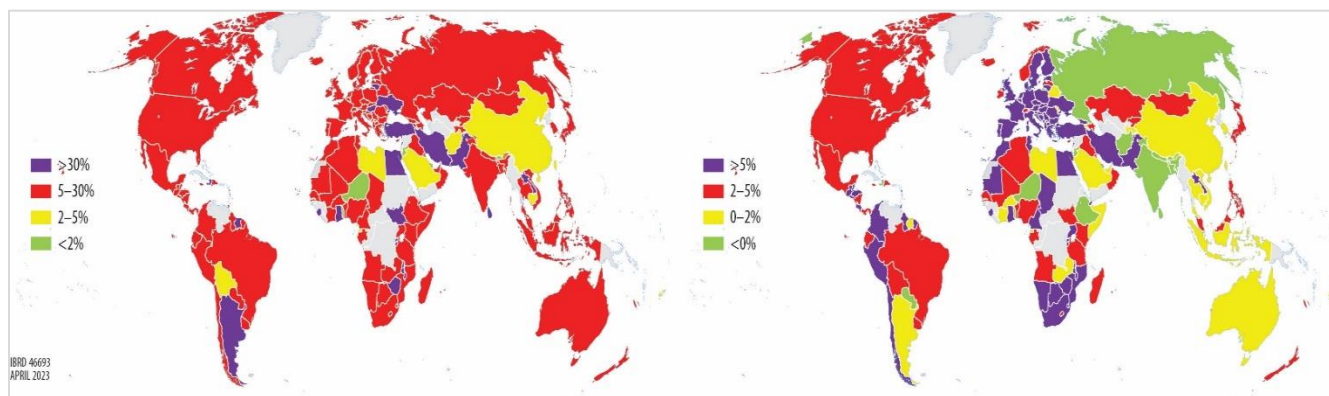
The agricultural and cereal price indices each closed 2 percent higher and the export price index 3 percent higher than two weeks ago. The prices of all three cereals increased, with maize, wheat, and rice prices closing 3 percent, 2 percent, and 1 percent higher, respectively, than two weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 15 and 37 percent lower, respectively, and rice prices are 16 percent higher. Maize and wheat prices are 26 percent and 7 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021, and rice prices are 5 percent lower (Figure 1).

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 December 2022 and March 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries, with inflation levels above 5 percent in 82.4 percent of low-income countries, 93.0 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 89.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 87.7 percent of high-income countries are experiencing high food price inflation. The most-affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2a). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 90.7 percent of the 162 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between December 2022 and March 2023).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from December 2022 to March 2023 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real food inflation (%YoY)
Lebanon	261	Lebanon	71
Zimbabwe	137	Zimbabwe	45
Argentina	103	Egypt	30
Iran, Islamic Republic of	73	Rwanda	30
Türkiye	67	Iran, Islamic Republic of	20
Egypt	62	Hungary	18
Rwanda	60	Uganda	18
Ghana	59	Türkiye	17
Suriname	59	Germany	15
Sierra Leone	50	Portugal	14

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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from December 2022 to March 2023 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

AMIS April 2023 Market Monitor Highlights Black Sea Grain Initiative Renewal and Declining International Grain Prices

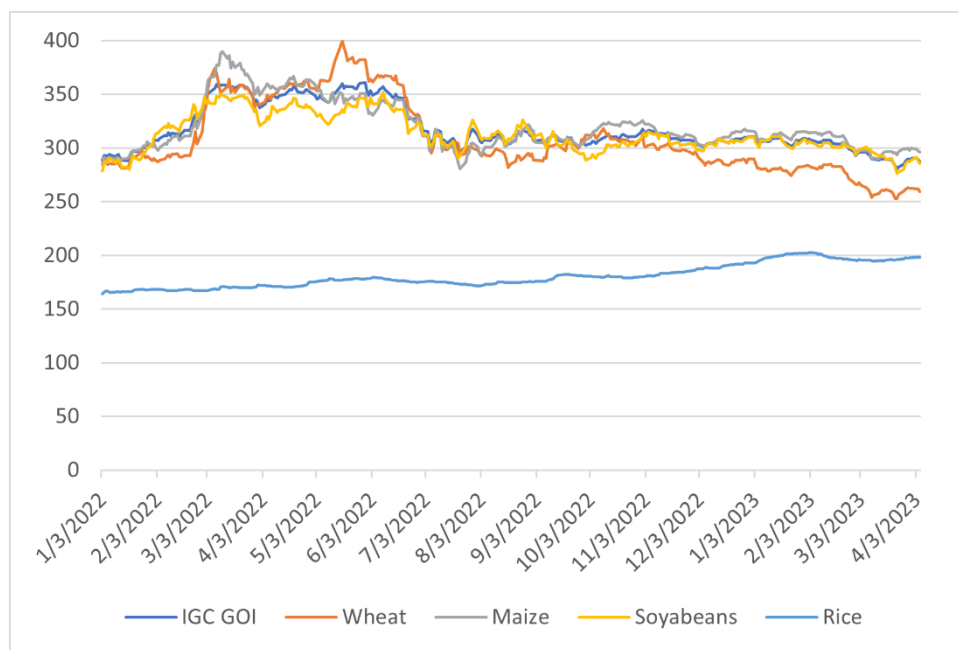
[The April 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) highlights the gradual decline over the past 10 months of global grain and oilseed prices to levels prior to the war in Ukraine. With the renewal of the Black Sea Grain Initiative on March 18, 2023, there is hope for continued recovery from the food price shocks of the past year. The report suggests that further measures must be taken to ensure that net food importing developing countries receive sufficient supplies in food at affordable prices. Despite the renewal of the Black Sea Grain Initiative for an additional 60 days, many bottlenecks are hindering the full potential of the deal, including a slowdown of ship inspections and high insurance costs. Due to the importance of the deal for Ukraine, Russia, and the rest of the world, these issues must be addressed to facilitate trade flows through the Black Sea.

Concerning global supply-demand outlook, the 2022/23 global wheat production forecast was raised in April to 796.6 million tonnes, surpassing 2021/22 levels by 2.4 percent. The maize 2022/23 production forecast was also raised slightly in April to 1159 million tonnes, but still expected to decline by 4.4 percent below 2021/22 levels. Meanwhile, the 2022/23 rice production was lowered slightly in April to 516 million tonnes, with downward revisions in Indonesia outweighing an increase in Cambodia's production forecast. Finally, 2022/23 soybean production forecasts declined 3 percent in April to 370.7 million tonnes, reflecting lower production forecasts in Argentina caused by prolonged drought, as well as decreases in production forecasts for Brazil and Uruguay.

Crop conditions for winter wheat in the northern hemisphere are generally favorable, except for Ukraine, where the impacts of war have impacted production, and the United States, which is currently experiencing dry conditions across the central and southern Great Plains as crops begin to break out of dormancy. In the southern hemisphere, maize harvest is ongoing in Brazil, while high temperatures and reduced precipitation in Argentina have heavily lowered the expected yield. For rice, conditions are favorable as showing begins in China, and the Rabi crop continues to develop in India. Similarly, dry-season rice in Southeast Asia is under generally favorable conditions. In the southern hemisphere, soybean harvest is progressing in Brazil under favorable conditions, while hot and dry conditions have negatively impacted the soybean crop in Argentina.

Wheat prices decreased 7.1 percent in March, according to the International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) (see Figure 3), reaching the lowest point in 19 months, due mainly to sustained export competition and increasing global financial fears. The GOI maize sub-index decreased by 4.6 percent, influenced partly by the United States Department of Agriculture’s 2023/24 supply and demand forecast, which included projections for larger carryovers. Average international rice prices decreased in March by 1.5 percent, driven by new crop pressure in the market, subdued demand, and currency movements. The GOI soybean sub-index decreased by 4 percent in March, with the steepest declines recorded in Brazil, linked to the harvesting of a record crop and fast grower sales.

Figure 3: International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Commodity Price Index and Sub-Indices



Source: AMIS April 2023 Market Monitor

Impacts of War in Ukraine on Ukrainian Agricultural Production and Implications for Global Food Security

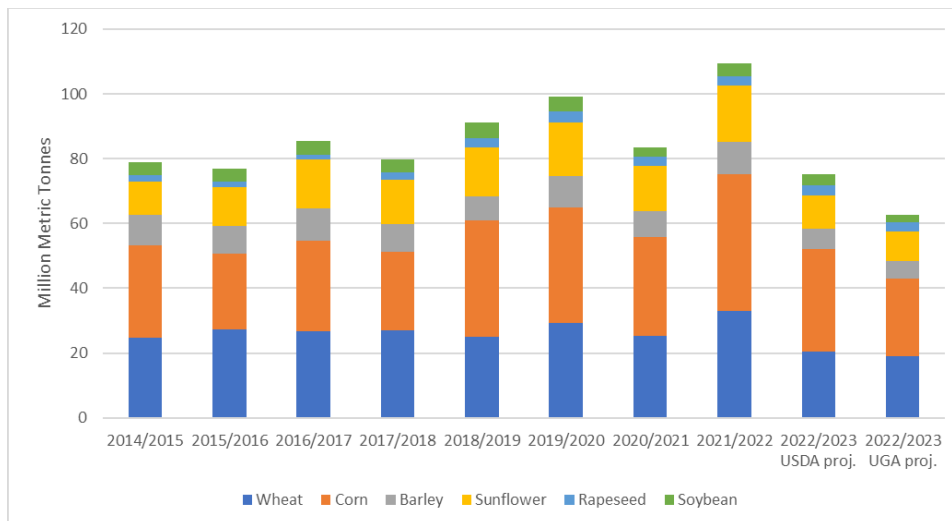
[In a recent blog post](#), IFPRI discussed the impact of the ongoing war in Ukraine on the country's agricultural sector and the potential ripple effects on global food security. As of September 2022, total damage to Ukraine's infrastructure was an estimated \$127 billion, equal to 64 percent of the country's 2021 gross domestic product. Impacts on Ukrainian agriculture have created economic uncertainty and increased global prices and price volatility, affecting agricultural markets and global food security.

In the past two decades, Ukraine has become a major global supplier of grain, with the country's share of global trade in grain rising from about 5 percent to 12 to 14 percent. Approximately 93 percent of Ukraine's agricultural exports are shipped to Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. After Russia invaded Ukraine, Ukraine was forced to seek alternative export routes when ports on the Black Sea were blocked. As such, export costs surged from the pre-war \$30 to \$40 per ton and became \$150 to \$200 per ton, severely depressing domestic grain prices and sharply decreasing Ukrainian grain and oilseed farmers' revenues. Total agricultural losses associated with the war have amounted to \$34.25 billion, or close to 75 percent of Ukraine's agricultural output the previous agricultural year.

The Black Sea Grain Initiative, brokered between Russia and Ukraine in August 2022, resulted in a significant increase in Ukraine's agricultural exports via the Black Sea deep water ports, but when the deal took effect, the 2022 harvest had already started. As such, despite monthly grain exports returning to pre-war levels, supply pressures on the domestic market continued, export costs remained almost at high pre-deal levels, and domestic prices stayed low, without any noticeable movement toward closing the gap with world market prices.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts that Ukraine will produce about 75 million tons of wheat, barley, corn, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds, and soya in the 2022/23 season—31 percent below 2021/22 (Figure 4). To compound the decrease in production, excessive precipitation in the autumn and lack of liquidity have delayed the 2022/23 harvest in Ukraine. As of December 1, 2022, when most grain would typically have been harvested and winter crops sown, Ukrainian farmers had harvested only slightly more than half of the 2022 grain crop and planted only about 40 percent of the prior year's winter crop areas. Given current global supply and demand conditions, the blog stated that it is likely that global markets will remain tight and global stocks will drop. With limited global capacity to replace the expected missing exports from Ukraine in the short run, all Ukrainian production and exports are crucial to maintaining global food security.

Figure 4: Production of Grains and Oilseeds in Ukraine



Source: IFPRI

IFPRI Blog Examines Connection Between Tight Global Wheat Stocks and Price Volatility

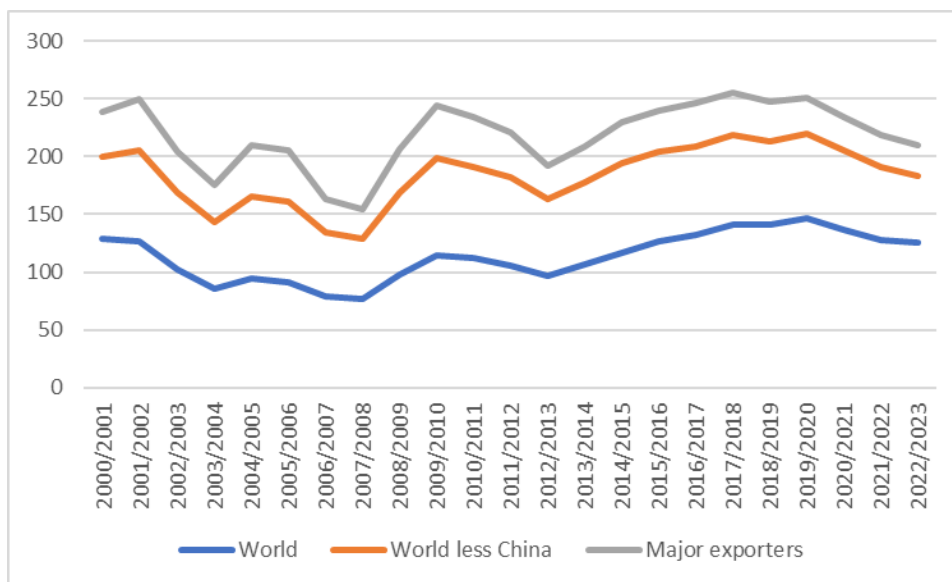
[A recent IFPRI blog](#) examined the link between global wheat stocks and price volatility and how tightness in stocks over the past 18 months has exacerbated volatility and limited prospects for global food security. High wheat prices and price volatility resulting from the war in Ukraine have fallen to pre-war levels over the past six months, but wheat price volatility remains higher than historical levels, indicating continuing uncertainty in wheat markets.

When production shortfalls occur, available stocks act as a buffer for market prices. Recently, low global stocks have reduced the capacity to buffer the impacts of shocks. When wheat production is high, private storers purchase grain to sell in the next period for an expected profit, putting an effective floor on market prices. When stocks carried forward from the previous year are abundant and there is a production shortfall, grain storers sell grain rather than carrying it forward to the following year. Post-pandemic impacts, droughts, and impacts of the war in Ukraine have decreased wheat stocks, which limits the ability of storers to buffer production shocks. When discretionary stocks are limited and production shocks occur, holders of pipeline stocks are reluctant to release grain to ensure adequate supply. Consumers are often willing to pay more for scarce grain supplies, forgoing other expenditures, which leads to continuing wheat price increases. Only large price increases can sufficiently reduce demand to meet the full impact of a supply shock, and as such, price volatility tends to be higher when stocks are low.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that global wheat ending stocks (the amount held at the end of a marketing year before the new crop is harvested and available for consumption) for the 2022/23 marketing year will be 267 million tonnes, with China holding more than half and the European Union and United States accounting for another 20 percent. Excluding China, it is estimated that there will be 128 million metric tonnes of global wheat ending stocks for 2022/23. If China is excluded from global totals, projected stocks for 2022/23 are 58 days of use,

the lowest level since 2007/08 (53 days). Similarly, considering only stocks that major exporting countries hold, ending stocks for 2022/23 are estimated at 26.3 days of use, also the lowest level since 2007/08 (25.4 days) (Figure 5). Such tightness of global stocks suggests that price volatility will continue to remain higher than in the past 10 years. In addition, in the context of tight global stocks, it is likely that production shortfalls in a major wheat-producing region would increase prices and price volatility.

Figure 5: Tightening Global Wheat Stocks



Source: IFPRI

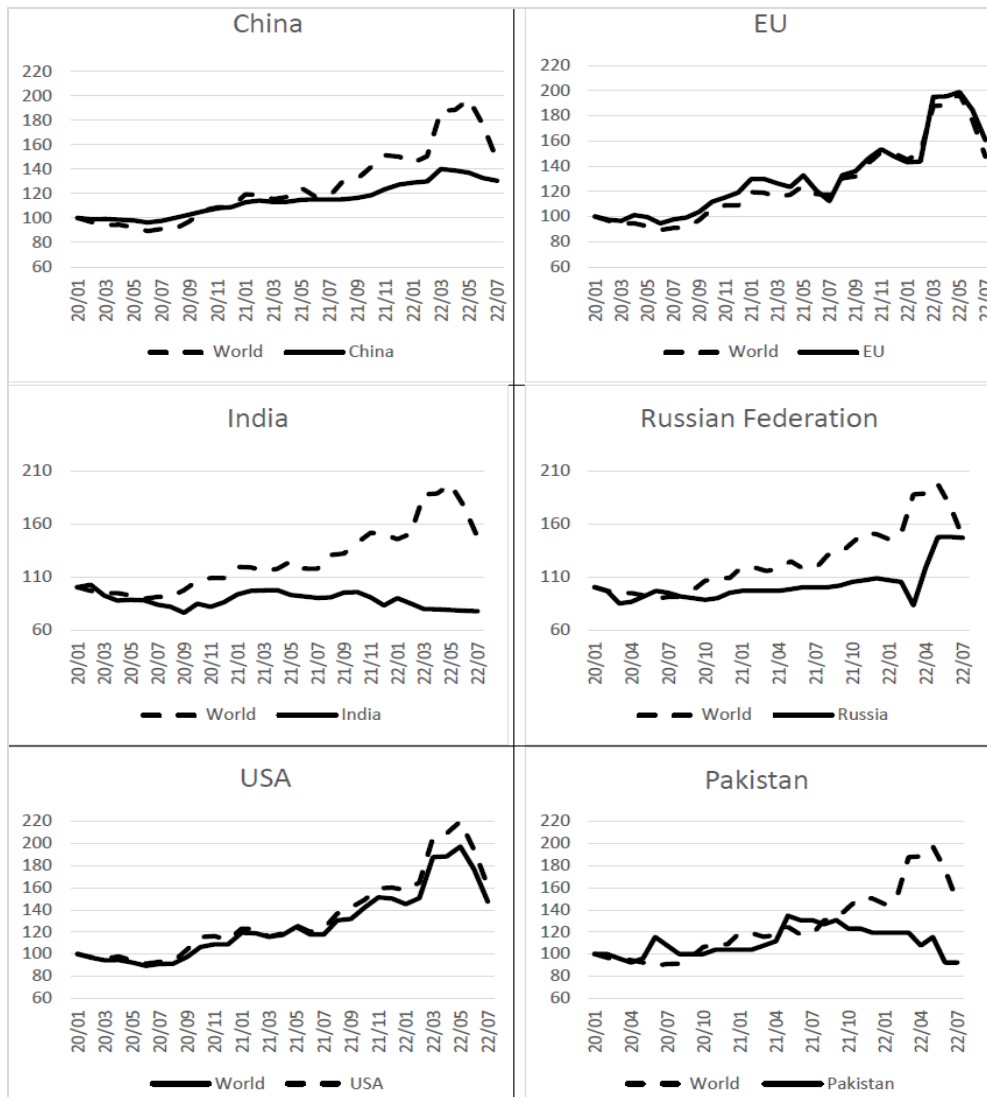
Price Insulation and Global Wheat Markets During COVID-19 and the War in Ukraine

In 2022, world food prices reached historic peaks and remain alarmingly high despite easing marginally since July. Many countries instituted policies, including export bans, meant to limit these price hikes in their domestic markets. When global food prices increase, an important question is how domestic prices will be affected. If domestic prices in key countries are insulated from global shifts, most of the adjustment to price shocks must be made in countries more closely linked to world markets.

A [recent IFPRI discussion paper](#) considered the extent to which high global wheat prices observed during the pandemic and the war in Ukraine have been passed to domestic markets and examined the impacts that restrictive trade measures have had regionally and globally. The authors performed an econometric analysis using a vector error connection model to explore short- and long-term effects of international wheat price shocks on 46 wholesale and retail price series for wheat and wheat products in 19 countries. The econometric analysis is based on price data compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as part of its Global Information and Early Warning System.

The authors identify a strong, stable relationship between domestic and global prices, although the rate at which domestic prices adjust to changes in world prices and the extent to which they do so vary between countries. For example, domestic wheat prices followed global prices movements closely in the European Union and United States, whereas domestic prices in China, India, and Pakistan experienced much less volatility and response to world prices (Figure 6). Similarly, Russia experienced relatively stable domestic wheat prices until its invasion of Ukraine.

Figure 6: International and Domestic Wheat Price Indexes, January 2020 to July 2022



Source: FAO Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool

Although reductions in Ukrainian supplies can partially explain the 2022 surge in global wheat prices, the paper's findings suggest that price-insulating policies such as export bans and variable import levies may have also played a role. Although these policies are intended to protect domestic consumers, they can increase international price volatility because the adjustments needed to stabilize global supply and demand after a shock cannot be spread across a wide range of markets. The authors found that, during the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, global wheat price increases were roughly double domestic price increases, with some of this difference likely due to price insulation through changes to export tax policy.

The authors conclude that price volatility, combined with a generally strong relationship between domestic and global prices in the absence of protectionist policies, can significantly reduce the affordability of food for consumers in low-income countries. One solution could entail helping governments redesign their domestic trade and storage policies to protect consumers from high prices without greatly affecting international price volatility. In addition, the authors recommend that international agreements focus on limiting measures such as export bans and variable levies that increase the instability of global markets.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Up to 83 million people in east and southern Africa experience acute food insecurity, including famine, which is predicted to increase in the coming months ([FEWS NET](#))—2 million more people than in February 2023. There are hotspots in the region where food insecurity increases more rapidly than in other countries. South Sudan and Somalia are at risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). Ethiopia (22.6 million people), Sudan (10 million), South Sudan (10 million), Somalia (7.5 million), and Kenya (7.5 million) face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. The Democratic Republic of Congo (10 million), Uganda (2.5 million), Mozambique (2.5 million), and Madagascar (2.5 million) face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions. Protracted drought has taken a toll on livestock-related livelihoods, and conditions are expected to worsen, with a sixth consecutive below-average rainfall season anticipated.

The Horn of Africa (including Ethiopia) faces unprecedented severe drought, threatening lives and livelihoods ([WFP](#)). The area enters its sixth consecutive rainy season with no precipitation in sight. The drought has affected more than 24 million people in Ethiopia, with at least 11.8 million needing emergency food assistance. In the drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, 23 percent of children under the age of five and pregnant and breastfeeding women are malnourished—far above the emergency threshold of 15 percent ([WFP](#)). Dry conditions are acute in the south and southeastern part of Ethiopia. The drought has resulted in significant loss of livestock and reduced household access to food and income ([FEWS NET](#)). Because of the absence of rainfall, the Borena area in the Oromia region of Ethiopia has faced a critical shortage of pasture and water that led to massive numbers of deaths of livestock, particularly cattle, which is the main livelihood asset of the community ([FEWS NET](#)). In South Sudan, up to 10 million people could face acute food insecurity by June 2023, with risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). This is more food-insecure people than the 5-year average in June and similar to June 2022. South Sudan continues to face very high levels of acute food insecurity indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes

persisting in the worst conflict- and flood-affected areas ([FEWS NET](#)). The areas of most significant concern include Akobo, Canal/Pigi, Fangak and counties of Jonglei; Pibor County in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area; Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity; and Fashoda and Panyikang counties of Upper Nile, where the population in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) condition is vast, and it is likely that some households are in Famine (IPC Phase 5). Although efforts are underway to increase food assistance to these areas, there have yet to be improvements in livelihood activities, market functioning, or physical access.

East Asia and the Pacific

Reports suggest that food security and nutrition conditions in Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) have deteriorated in recent years. A recent [IFPRI study](#) concluded that Myanmar's progress against malnutrition has been halted and likely reversed over the last two years. In the decade before the COVID-19 pandemic, Myanmar had been in the midst of a dietary transition driven by rapid economic growth and urbanization, but in 2020/21, maternal and child dietary diversity declined significantly as the economic situation deteriorated. From September 2021 to September 2022, the cost of a healthy diet increased by 61 percent. Recent declines in household income and increases in food prices will decrease dietary diversity, which is likely to increase micronutrient deficiencies, stunting, and wasting. The study suggests that a combination of nutrition education, homestead food production, rice fortification, and maternal-child cash transfer programs should be considered to combat nutritional deficiencies.

In Lao PDR, it was estimated that 1.04 million people (13.9 percent of the population) were moderately acutely food insecure, and 71,000 people (0.9 percent of the population) severely acutely food insecure in 2022, according to [a joint FAO/World Food Programme \(WFP\) report](#). The highest levels of acute food insecurity were found in the provinces of Attapeu (30 percent) and Luang Namtha (27 percent), where one in five households were not consuming an adequate diet. Dietary inadequacy was twice as high in rural as in urban areas. One in five households reported reducing meal sizes and reducing adult consumption to prioritize children as coping strategies. About one-quarter of households reported lower income than in the same month in 2021, underscoring the financial challenges many households face. The prices of most food items, including rice, have been steadily rising since early 2022 and reached record levels in November 2022, reflecting high production and transportation costs. The food inflation rate in January 2023 was estimated at 47.1 percent, the highest since March 2000. Year-on-year inflation has also continued to rise, reaching 41.3 percent in February 2023, up from 40.3 percent in January, according to the [Lao Statistics Bureau](#). In mid-March 2023, Prime Minister Sonexay Siphandone convened [an extraordinary government meeting](#), requesting ministries to pay public debts, manage exchange rates, and supervise goods and service prices in the capital city and provinces using realistic measures to stabilize the economy ahead of the Lao New Year, which is celebrated in mid-April.

The government of Indonesia, through the National Food Agency, has ordered the state-owned enterprise Bulog to import 2 million tonnes of rice until December 2023. The [decision to import rice](#) was made in a meeting that President Joko Widodo chaired on March 24, 2023. The first 500,000 tonnes will be imported immediately, to supplement rice supplies for the Food Supply and Price Stabilization program and provide in-kind rice assistance between March and May 2023 to 21.3 million families ahead of the Eid holiday. It is estimated that 630,000 tons of

rice will be needed for the assistance program; [as of March 27, Bulog's government rice reserve stood at 227,000 tonnes](#). Initially, [the National Food Agency assigned Bulog to purchase 2.4 million tonnes of rice](#) from domestic farmers for 2023, of which 70 percent was expected to be purchased during the ongoing main harvest season (February to April), but Bulog had procured only 55,000 tonnes from the current harvest as of March 27. [The government is considering rice imports from several countries](#), including India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Central Asia

The World Bank announced the restructuring of the ongoing Program for Results (PforR) [on Accelerating Private Investment in Agriculture to Ukraine program](#), which envisions allocating \$132 million to meet new PforR aims of supporting the recovery of agricultural production that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has dramatically reduced. PforR will make funds available for government programs that increase access to finance through the credit program "5-7-9" and partial credit guarantees for small farms, diversify agricultural production by supporting horticulture, and improve water deficit management and climate change adaptation. The restructured PforR complements the efforts of other development partners such as the European Union, and United Nations, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to support the agricultural recovery. In particular, it contributes to the Agricultural Resilience Initiative that USAID launched in early August 2022 to mobilize \$250 million in financing to support Ukrainian agriculture. The restructured PforR adds to several previously announced packages for the World Bank Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance in Ukraine Project, which helps the government of Ukraine maintain essential services and core government functions amid the on-going war.

The latest short-term outlook [for EU agricultural markets](#) reflects the damage that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has inflicted; the ensuing high input costs and food inflation continue to weigh on agricultural markets and consumer purchasing decisions. In addition, large parts of the European Union experienced winter droughts after last year's hot, dry summer, further decreasing the availability of water in regions with already record-low reservoirs. Affected farmers may move from water-intensive crops to those that require less water. The current EU macroeconomic forecast is more positive than in autumn 2022, despite uncertainties about energy supply for next winter and recent financial market tensions. High commodity prices last year helped counter high input costs, and farm income increased on average, albeit with significant sectoral and regional disparities.

Latin America and the Caribbean

FAO's latest [Crop Prospects and Food Situation](#) (March 2023) reports that cereal production in Latin America and the Caribbean is estimated to be at a record-high level in 2022, driven by bumper maize output in South America. By contrast, wheat production was below average, owing to a drought-affected harvest in Argentina. In Central America, 2022 maize output was below average. For 2023, large maize plantings are expected in the main South American producing countries in response to robust export demand. Early indications in Mexico point to slightly above-average wheat plantings in 2023, although moderately lower than in 2022.

The latest [IPC projections for Haiti](#) (March 23, 2023) indicate that nearly 5 million people (almost half of the population) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, an increase from the 4.7 million projected in the September 2022 analysis. Food insecurity drivers include high food inflation, fueled by the depreciation of the gourde against the dollar and the rising cost of transportation, and the deteriorating security climate, which continue to reduce the purchasing power of the poorest households. The areas most affected are Cité Soleil in Port au Prince and Ville de Jérémie in the Southern Department.

According to a recent WFP [Food Security assessment, conducted](#) between June and November 2022, 30 percent of the Colombian population is moderately or severely food insecure, a significant deterioration since the latest [National Nutritional Situation Survey, published in 2015](#), which found that 22.3 percent of households were moderately or severely food insecure. Of the 15.5 million Colombians who are food insecure, 2.1 million are severely food insecure, and 13.4 million are moderately food insecure. The departments with the highest prevalence of food insecurity are concentrated on the Atlantic coast, the most affected being Córdoba (70 percent), Sucre (63 percent), Cesar (55 percent), Bolívar (51 percent), and La Guajira (50 percent). Food insecurity in Colombia is highly correlated with monetary poverty, which in 2021 affected 39.3 percent of the population; extreme monetary poverty affected 12.2 percent.

Middle East and North Africa

In Iraq, the CPI increased to 123 points in January 2023 from 118 points in December 2022—the highest CPI in Iraq since 2009. The general inflation rate was [7.2 percent](#) in January, up from 4.3 percent in December 2022. In March 2023, food inflation was [7.5 percent](#) year-on-year; in January 2023, core inflation was 6.8 percent. Iraq [plans](#) to plant 1 million hectares of wheat and a small amount of barley in its 2022/23 winter crop planting season, after an unproductive season due to severe drought and amidst high wheat prices that the war in Ukraine have exacerbated. Because of lack of funding, WFP Iraq is forced to cut back on life-saving food and financial aid to displaced Iraqi and Syrian refugees. Previously serving 137,000 internally displaced people in 27 camps, WFP will be unable to continue delivering monthly food assistance; assistance to 38,000 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps would discontinue by July 2023 because of the financing situation. In Yemen, since September 2022, according to FAO high-frequency phone surveys, high food and fuel prices were not reported as major shocks like in the previous survey rounds. In [January 2023](#), farmers harvested wheat, barley, maize, and millet in the eastern plateau and watermelons, sweet melons, tomatoes, okra, green onions, eggplant, and green peppers in the southern coastal plain. Production of tropical fruits—bananas, papayas, lemons—continued to decline. Potatoes, carrots, and cucumbers from the northern highlands were available in the market. The December 2022 issue of the WFP Yemen Food Security Update reported that nearly half of the population had inadequate (borderline + poor) overall food consumption—52 percent in southern governorates and 47 percent in northern governorates. The national average cost of a minimum food basket in January 2023 was 2 percent higher than in December 2022 in internationally recognized government areas and 1 percent lower in Sana’a-based authorities areas.

South Asia

In Afghanistan, continued support for critical humanitarian operations is required to prevent further deterioration in food security. With severe hunger hitting nearly 20 million Afghans—6 million of them one step away from famine—the basic needs of the most vulnerable people must be prioritized, but funding shortfalls have forced [WFP](#) to reduce its lifesaving assistance to 4 million Afghans as they emerge from another freezing winter and are already worn down from battling one crisis after another. [Climate change remains the major driver of poverty and food insecurity in Afghanistan](#). Given that climate change will exacerbate the frequency and severity of future droughts, investments in resilience and shock-responsive social protection are vital to supplement urgent humanitarian assistance.

In Bangladesh, unfulfilled procurement targets and increased reliance on, especially for wheat, has limited the domestic [food supply](#). Food prices continue to increase, keeping year-on-year food prices high. Prices of most essential food commodities were increasing in February 2023, reducing the purchasing power of poor consumers and therefore their food expenditures. According to the [WFP](#) Remote Household Food Security Survey, high food prices were the main driver of the reported increase in moderate food insecurity (23 percent of low-income households) and deficiency in iron-rich food intake (10 percent of low-income households). In response, the government has promised ongoing agricultural to ensure food security. In Pakistan, the [WFP](#) Market Monitor Report reports year-on-year CPI food inflation of 43 percent in January 2023, with wide differences between commodities such as onions (228 percent), wheat flour (121 percent), bananas (90 percent), rice (81 percent), eggs (80 percent), pulses (57-69 percent), and potatoes (57 percent). Food prices have been increasing for 11 consecutive months, eroding the purchasing power of households by as much as 38 percent. The Pakistani approved a wheat procurement target of 1.80 million tonnes at a uniform procurement price of 3,900 rupees (\$15) per 40 kg in February to stabilize the wheat market in the face of increases in regional demand, limited carry-forward stocks, and high domestic wheat prices. In response to the 2022 International Wheat Tender, 200,000 tonnes of wheat from Russia entered and is being stored in Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation Ltd storage centers.

West and Central Africa

The **most recent [FAO](#) Food Price Monitoring and Analysis reports higher year-on-year prices of coarse grains in most West African countries**. Across the Sahel, low carryover stocks, reduced trade flows, and insecurity drove high prices. In Burkina Faso, most markets experienced approximately 5 to 20 percent year-on-year increases in coarse grain prices. Significantly higher year-on-year prices were also recorded in Senegal and Chad, with double-digit percentage increases in both countries. In Mali, some markets reported price levels below or close to those in the previous year, whereas other markets saw increases of 10 to 20 percent, mainly because of conflict-induced market disruptions. In Niger, coarse grain prices in February 2023 were considerably lower than in February 2022 because of a marked increase in output in 2022. In countries along the Gulf of Guinea, strong demand and weakening of local currencies against a backdrop of high international commodity prices were the main cause of food prices increases. For instance, coarse grain prices in Ghana approached record to near-record levels, with increases reaching up to 140 percent year on year for maize and millet ([FAO 2023](#)). In Nigeria, annual food inflation in January

stood at a record level of 24.3 percent. In Togo and Benin, coarse grain prices were generally near or below year-earlier levels ([FAO 2023](#)).

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

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

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of March 13, 2023, twenty-three countries had implemented 29 food export bans, and 10 had implemented 14 export-limiting measures.

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

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2023
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2023
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2023
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2023
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2023
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2023
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
Georgia	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2023
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
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	12/31/2023
Kazakhstan	Export ban	Onions	2/8/2023	5/8/2023
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023

Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
Kyrgyzstan	Export ban	Onions	1/31/2023	4/30/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
Mexico	Export taxes	Maize	1/16/2023	6/30/2023
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2023
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2023
Serbia	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2023
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Uganda	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2023
Uzbekistan	Export ban	Onions	1/20/2023	5/20/2023

Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
Ukraine	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2023
Vietnam	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2023

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

ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION APRIL 2022–MARCH 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Low Income												
Afghanistan				24.9	23.2	17.6	12.3	10.8	5.2	3.2		
Burkina Faso	25.6	25.2	28.9	30.8	29.8	26.4	23.7	19.6	14.7	10.8	7.7	
Burundi	19.3	22.9	21.0	24.4	24.2	26.3	29.5	39.8	39.1	41.3	40.9	
Chad	8.2	10.8	12.9	13.0	14.4	12.3	16.6	21.6	16.2	17.3		
Ethiopia	42.9	43.9	38.1	35.6	33.3	31.0	30.7	34.2	32.9	33.6	29.6	
Gambia	15.5	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.9	15.7	17.1	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	
Guinea	12.6		12.8	12.7								
Liberia	-2.4		-1.1	-1.0	-3.9	-5.1	3.1					
Madagascar			8.6	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.8		
Malawi	19.5			32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	
Mali	12.3	14.1	12.8	16.7	20.1	16.3	16.3	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9	
Mozambique	10.5	13.9	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.9	19.6	20.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	
Niger	9.6	9.6	8.1	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.9	1.4	-0.6	
Rwanda	13.2	23.8	26.1	32.7	34.5	41.2	56.9	64.4	59.2	57.3	59.8	
Sierra Leone	23.0		28.5	30.6	31.6	35.2	40.1	43.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	
Somalia	11.9	14.7	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.0	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	
South Sudan	0.1		2.3	1.7	-5.3			-10.5	-25.0	11.4	34.8	
Sudan												

Togo	13.6	13.7	10.2	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.1	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.6	
Uganda	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5	18.8	21.6	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	15.7	13.4	17.3	14.5	14.5	11.3	10.5	11.6	13.3	13.5		
Angola	25.9	25.8	25.2	24.6	23.9	22.9	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.1	15.8	
Bangladesh	6.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.1	
Belize	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	10.3	13.8	15.3	14.5	
Benin	-1.0	-1.7	-9.0	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	
Bhutan	3.7	3.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	
Bolivia	-0.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	
Cabo Verde	15.8	15.2	16.2	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.6	
Cambodia	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8			
Cameroon	12.0	12.4	12.1	15.9	14.4	15.7			13.8			
Cote d'Ivoire	7.4	5.2	9.8	9.0	10.9	10.8	9.6	8.5	6.7	6.0		
Djibouti			25.7	10.9	12.5				8.4	9.9		
East Timor	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.2				
Egypt	26.0	24.8	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.7	23.9	30.0	37.3	47.9	61.8	
El Salvador	10.9	13.3	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	
Eswatini		5.4	6.7		10.8	12.1	12.5	14.7	15.1			
Ghana	26.6	30.1	30.7	32.3	34.4	38.8	43.7	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	
Haiti	27.7	29.1	30.7	32.7		44.3	53.1		47.7	48.6		
Honduras	10.6	13.0	15.6	17.6	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.2	18.2	
India	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.0	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	

Indonesia	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7
Iran, Islamic Republic of	44.3	50.9	85.5	90.2	84.0				67.8	72.0	73.3	
Kenya	11.1	12.2	13.4	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.5	13.9	12.9	13.3	13.5
Kyrgyzstan	18.0	17.1	14.8	16.0	18.9	18.7	17.2	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.7	8.1	16.9	21.6	30.2	35.5	38.8	42.7	45.9	47.1	49.3	
Lesotho	7.2	7.4	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3	16.1	16.3	
Mauritania	13.4		16.0	17.4	11.8	12.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	
Mongolia	16.8	18.0	19.5	21.6	18.7	17.0	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.0	16.1	
Morocco	9.1	8.4	10.6	12.0	14.1	14.7	13.8	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	
Myanmar	15.4	15.7	16.0	17.1	18.4							
Nepal	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	
Nicaragua	16.2	16.9	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	
Nigeria	18.4	19.5	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	
Pakistan	17.0	17.3	25.9	28.8	29.5	31.7	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2
Palestine, State of	9.7	8.1	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	
Papua New Guinea			5.1			8.1						
Philippines	4.0	5.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.1	
Samoa												
Senegal	11.3	12.1	14.1	17.1	17.1	18.1	19.6	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	
Sri Lanka	45.1	58.0	75.8	82.5	84.6	85.8	80.9	69.8	58.5	53.6	49.0	47.6

Tajikistan	8.1		9.6	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.1			5.3	5.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	
Tunisia	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	
Ukraine	23.1	24.1	28.3	29.5	31.3	32.1	36.1	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	
Vietnam	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9
Zambia	14.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.7	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.8
Zimbabwe	104.0	155.0	255.0	309.0	353.0	340.0	321.0	376.0	285.0	264.0	137.0	
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	10.4	11.8	13.2	13.9	14.9	14.6	15.2	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.0	
Argentina	62.1	64.2	66.4	70.6	80.0	86.6	91.6	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	
Armenia	14.5	14.7	17.3	13.5	12.5	13.7	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	
Azerbaijan	18.3	20.1	20.5	20.3	20.8	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	
Belarus	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.6	18.9	18.3	15.9	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.0	23.5	24.2	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.3	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.1	
Botswana	6.2	8.3	9.7	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	
Brazil	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	
Bulgaria	20.7	22.1	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	
China	1.7	2.2	2.7	6.2	5.9	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	
Colombia	27.0	22.0	24.1	25.1	26.0	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	
Costa Rica	11.1	13.0	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	
Dominica												

Dominican Republic	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.5	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	
Ecuador	2.5	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	
Equatorial Guinea		6.7	7.8	5.8	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	
Fiji	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	
Gabon	3.9	3.9	5.8	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.0		8.8	8.5		
Georgia	21.4	22.0	21.8	16.4	15.8	17.7	15.7	16.8	16.4	15.1	14.1	11.7
Grenada												
Guatemala	5.6	7.2	10.7	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	
Guyana	13.8	11.5	7.3	9	10.6	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.1	12	12.6	
Iraq	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	2.9	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	9.9		
Jamaica	6.3	13.9	13.7	12.7	12.6	10.5	10.1	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	
Jordan	4.3	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	
Kazakhstan	17.9	19.0	19.2	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5
Kosovo, Republic of	16.4	18.6	19.2	22.0	21.1	21.2	22.5	19.6	19.4	19.7	18.8	
Lebanon	374.4	363.8	332.3	240.2	198.1	208.1	203.2	171.2	142.9	138.5	260.5	
Libya	5.1	4.9	4.5			3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2			
Malaysia	4.2	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.1	
Maldives	3.7	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	7.6	
Mauritius	17.8	11.9	6.5	13.6	16.0	18.5	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.0	11.4	
Mexico	12.8	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.5	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	
Moldova, Republic of	30.2	32.5	34.3	36.4	38.4	37.1	36.2	33.1	31.8	28.6	26.5	

Montenegro	19.8	21.3	23.1	25.4	26.1	27.7	30.3	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	
Namibia	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	
North Macedonia, Republic of	15.1	17.4	21.5	24.3	25.9	29.8	32.5	30.8	28.0	25.9	26.1	
Panama	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	
Paraguay	19.8	18.4	18.6	16.7	16.1	12.9	10.9	11.1	9.2	7.7	6.8	
Peru	11.8	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6
Romania	13.5	14.2	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	
Russian Federation	20.5	20.1	18.0	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	16.1	16.3	19.3	29.4	20.9	20.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	
South Africa	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	
Suriname	60.9	55.1	38.3	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	
Thailand	4.8	6.2	6.4	8.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.7	
Turkey	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.5	89.3	92.4	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1
Venezuela	192.9	154.6	146.1	131.4	108.8	157.9	157.7					
High Income												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba	8.3	9.7	11.1	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.5	13.6	13.3	12.8	11.8	





Australia			5.9			9.0			9.2			
Austria	8.2	8.8	11.5	12.1	13.0	13.5	14.5	15.2	16.3	17.4	16.5	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	9.7	11.6	7.3	8.5	10.4	10.7	9.9	12.7	11.5	6.6		
Barbados			18.6	17.4	11.2	7.6	12.9	18.8	19.5			
Belgium	5.1	6.3	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.4	12.3	14.5	14.5	15.6	16.1	17.0
Bermuda	5.4	6.4	8	9	9.5	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3			
Brunei Darussalam	4.7	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.1		
Canada	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.7	
Cayman Islands			7.9			10.3			14.0			
Chile	15.9	18.1	19.2	20.7	22.8	23.0	22.7	24.7	25.2	24.8	22.0	
Croatia	13.4	15.9	17.4	19.0	19.8	19.6	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.7	
Cyprus	11.2	8.5	7.8	7.4	1.6	7.4	13.2	15.5	12.2	10.3	9.3	
Czech Republic	11.1	15.5	18.7	20.0	20.2	21.8	26.2	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.6	
Denmark	7.7	10.6	13.6	15.6	16.7	15.9	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.3	
Estonia	14.6	17.0	19.2	19.7	21.4	24.4	28.0	28.2	29.8	27.4	25.2	
Faroe Islands		2.6	6.2			9.9			13.2			
Finland	6.0	9.0	10.9	12.3	12.5	14.5	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.3	16.3	
France	4.3	4.6	6.4	7.4	8.5	10.9	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	
Germany	8.6	11.1	12.7	14.8	16.6	18.7	20.3	21.0	20.4	20.2	21.8	22.3
Greece	11.3	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.7	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.0	

Hong Kong SAR, China	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	
Hungary	15.6	18.6	22.1	27.0	30.9	35.2	40.0	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.3	
Iceland	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.2	11.0	12.2	12.4
Ireland	3.5	4.5	6.8	8.1	9.2	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	
Israel	4.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	
Italy	6.7	7.6	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.3
Japan	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	
Korea, Republic of	4.3	5.9	6.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	
Kuwait	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	
Latvia	17.8	18.7	22.5	24.5	26.1	27.8	29.9	30.0	29.3	28.4	25.2	
Lithuania	22.0	25.5	28.9	30.4	31.0	31.2	34.5	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	
Luxembourg	5.4	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.8	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	
Macao SAR, China	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	
Malta	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	
Netherlands	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.3	13.1	12.8	14.0	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.4	
New Caledonia	3.7	4.6	5.7	5.6	7.5	9.8	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	
New Zealand	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	
Norway	2.1	3.1	5.6	10.2	10.1	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	
Oman	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	
Poland	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	18.1	20.0	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.2	24.8	24.0
Portugal	10.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	
Qatar	4.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.3	

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saudi Arabia	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	
Seychelles	-0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	
Singapore	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	
Slovakia	13.9	16.0	17.9	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	
Slovenia	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.0
Spain	10.4	11.2	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	
Sweden	6.4	8.5	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	
Switzerland	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7
Taiwan, China	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	
Trinidad and Tobago	8.7	8.1	7.8	10.3	11.7	11.6	12.0	13.8	17.3	17.3		
United Arab Emirates			9.0		9.1	7.5	8.4	6.7	6.1			
United Kingdom	6.7	8.6	9.9	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	
United States	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	
Uruguay	12.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	14.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.9	

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

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

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

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

© 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.