

Food Security

UPDATE

Update May 4, 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

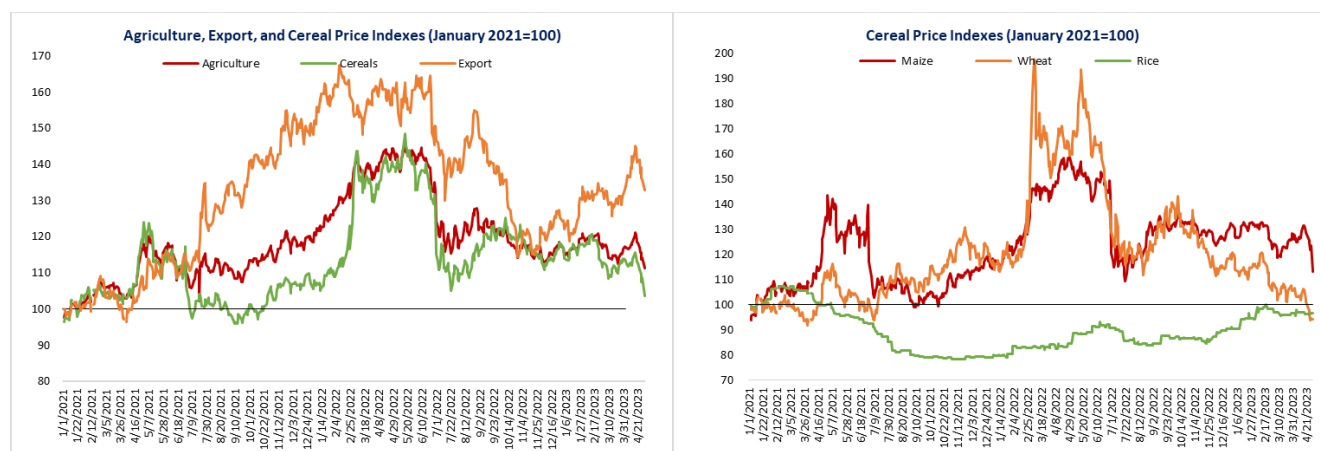
- Since the last update on April 20, 2023, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 8 percent, 9 percent, and 11 percent lower, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in almost all low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- The [2023 Global Report on Food Crises \(GRFC\)](#) indicates that 258 million people in 58 countries or territories for which consensus-based evidence is available faced crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/Cadre Harmonisé (IPC/CH) Phase 3+ or equivalent) in 2022.
- In the [April 2023 edition of the Global Commodity Market Outlook](#), the World Bank indicated that, overall, commodity prices are expected to be 21 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022.
- The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) [2023 Global Food Policy Report: Rethinking Food Crisis Responses](#) provides evidence-based policy recommendations for governments, donors, and nongovernmental organizations working to reduce short- and long-term impacts of food crises.
- [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#), a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), analyzes new data to provide an overview of female participation in global agrifood systems and the various challenges that these women face.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MAY 1, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 8 percent, 9 percent and, 11 percent lower, respectively, than two weeks ago. The decrease in maize and wheat prices (14 percent and 11 percent lower, respectively, than two weeks ago) drove the decrease in the cereal price index. Rice prices remained relatively unchanged. The decrease in coffee prices, which were 12 percent lower than two weeks ago, was the primary driver of the decrease in the export price index. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 17 percent and 38 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 15 percent higher. Maize prices are 13 percent higher than in January 2021, while wheat and rice prices are 6 percent and 4 percent lower, respectively (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to May 1, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country's Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the dashboard in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between January 2023 and April 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries, with inflation greater than 5 percent in 64.7 percent of low-income countries, 83.7 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 89.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries with many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 81.8 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 84.3 percent of the 159 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 January 2023 and April 2023).

Figure 2a: Food Inflation Heat Map

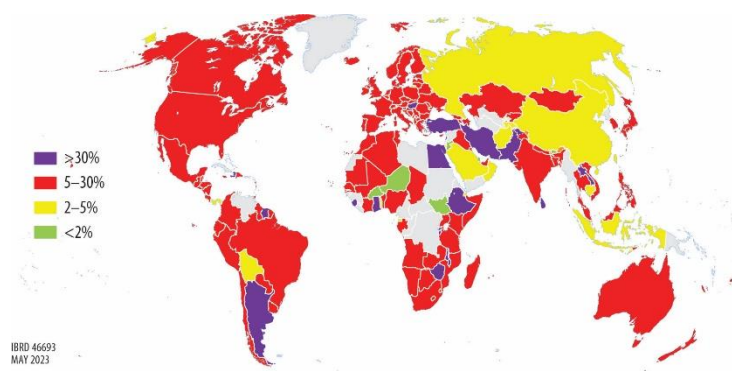
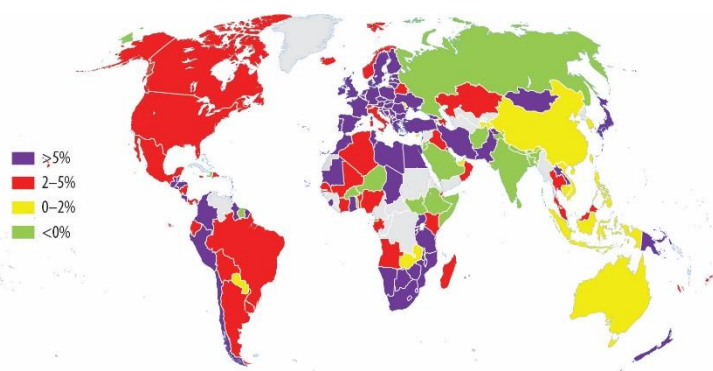


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from January 2023 to April 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 | 352 | Lebanon | 89 |
| Argentina | 107 | Rwanda | 32 |
| Zimbabwe | 102 | Egypt | 30 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 73 | Zimbabwe | 27 |
| Türkiye | 67 | Iran, Islamic Republic of | 20 |
| Egypt | 63 | Uganda | 18 |
| Rwanda | 63 | Hungary | 18 |
| Suriname | 59 | Türkiye | 17 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 51 | Burundi | 16 |
| Ghana | 51 | Netherlands | 14 |

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

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

New Global Report on Food Crises Highlights Increasing Global Acute Food Insecurity

According to the [2023 edition of the Global Report on Food Crises \(GRFC\)](#), an annual report from the Global Network Against Food Crises, 258 million people in 58 countries or territories for which consensus-based evidence was available faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 3+ or equivalent) in 2022. In seven countries (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen), some affected populations

faced Catastrophic/Famine levels of food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 5), which indicates the threat of famine and extremely critical levels of malnutrition in several areas of the countries, marking the most countries facing such extreme levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the report's history, which began in 2017. According to projections available for 38 of the 58 countries and territories as of March 2023, up to 153.4 million people are projected to be in IPC/CH Phase 3+ or equivalent in 2023. In addition, several shocks that occurred in early 2023 including tropical cyclone Freddy in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique, the earthquakes in the Syrian Arab Republic and Türkiye, and the escalating conflict in the Sudan, were not factored into the available estimates and are likely to exacerbate the acute food insecurity situation in these countries and territories.

The report indicates that the number of people facing acute food insecurity at Crisis levels or worse has increased from 193 million in 2021. This mostly reflects an increase in the population analyzed, although the prevalence of acute food insecurity has also increased from 21.3 percent of the population in 2021 to 22.7 percent in 2022. This trend indicates a deterioration of global acute food insecurity. Although the size of the population analyzed has increased, the number of people experiencing Crisis or worse acute food insecurity is the highest on record since the GRFC started reporting these data in 2017. This marks the fourth consecutive year of increases in the global number of acutely food-insecure people.

The 2023 GRFC finds that the root causes of food crises are complex and interlinked, with conflicts, national and global economic shocks, and weather extremes acting as interrelated, mutually reinforcing drivers of acute food insecurity and hunger. Of these primary drivers, conflict and insecurity remain the most important, with the GRFC indicating that, by the end of 2022, there were an estimated 53.2 million internally displaced people, mainly displaced by conflict, in 25 food-crisis countries. This is an increase from 2021 levels, when there were an estimated 45 million internally displaced people in 24 food-crisis countries.

In addition to conflict and insecurity, the 2023 GRFC highlights that global economic risks and shocks have increased food insecurity and compounded preexisting economic vulnerabilities. For example, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has exacerbated COVID-19-induced socioeconomic conditions in many countries and limited the contributions of Russia and Ukraine to global production and trade of fuel, fertilizers, and other food commodities. The war has also limited global food trade, particularly in the Black Sea region, and increased global food prices and price volatility. Although international trade agreements such as the Black Sea Grain Initiative, the EU Solidarity Lanes initiative, and the memorandum of understanding between Russia and the Secretariat of the United Nations have limited trade disruptions, much uncertainty remains. As part of the Black Sea Grain Initiative and the Solidarity Lanes, Ukraine was able to export more than 58 million tonnes of grain, oilseeds, and related goods between May 2022 and end of March 2023. While these efforts have helped ease high global food prices, their continuation will be critical for the foreseeable future.

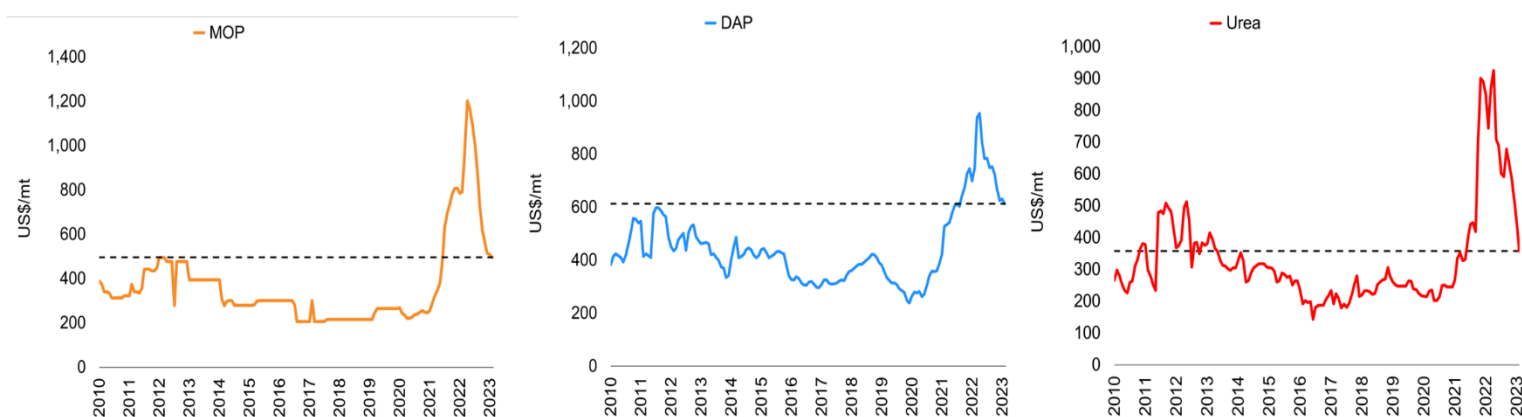
World Bank Commodity Market Outlook Forecasts Price Decreases in 2023

In the [April 2023 edition of the Global Commodity Market Outlook](#), the World Bank indicates that commodity prices are expected to be 21 percent lower overall in 2023 than in 2022. Specifically, energy prices are expected to decline 26 percent, Brent crude oil prices 16 percent, agricultural prices 7 percent, food prices 8 percent, and fertilizer

prices 37 percent. In the first quarter of 2023, global commodity prices fell 14 percent and, by the end of March, were approximately 30 percent below their historic June 2022 peak. According to the updated report, slowing economic activity, favorable winter weather, and a global reallocation of commodity trade flows have largely mitigated price increases that occurred after Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

In 2022, the World Bank's fertilizer price index fell by 18 percent, although it remains well above the 2015-19 average. A reduction in supply after Russia's invasion of Ukraine has been the major driver of historically high fertilizer prices. Recent decreases in fertilizer prices have been more pronounced for synthetic fertilizers such as urea that are produced from natural gas and fell 36 percent in the first quarter of 2023 than for natural fertilizers (Figure 3). Fertilizers derived from mined minerals such as diammonium phosphate (DAP) and potassium chloride (MOP) have seen less-severe price decreases, falling 8 percent and 14 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 2023. Although lower prices have increased fertilizer affordability, farmers continue to decrease application rates, which may be a result of reduced demand in response to high prices in 2022 and trade restrictions imposed on major producers such as Belarus and Russia. After the 37 percent price decrease in 2023 mentioned above, the World Bank forecasts an additional 7 percent decrease in 2024 because of the expected easing of supply disruptions in combination with lower energy prices. Despite these decreases, fertilizer prices are expected to remain at historically high levels. As of the first quarter of 2023, fertilizer prices remain well above pre-pandemic levels. Urea, DAP, and MOP fertilizers are 57 percent, 76 percent, and 95 percent higher, respectively, than their 2015-19 averages. Input market dynamics and trade restrictions will continue to affect fertilizer markets, which could limit supply and demand recovery in 2023.

Figure 3: Fertilizer Prices

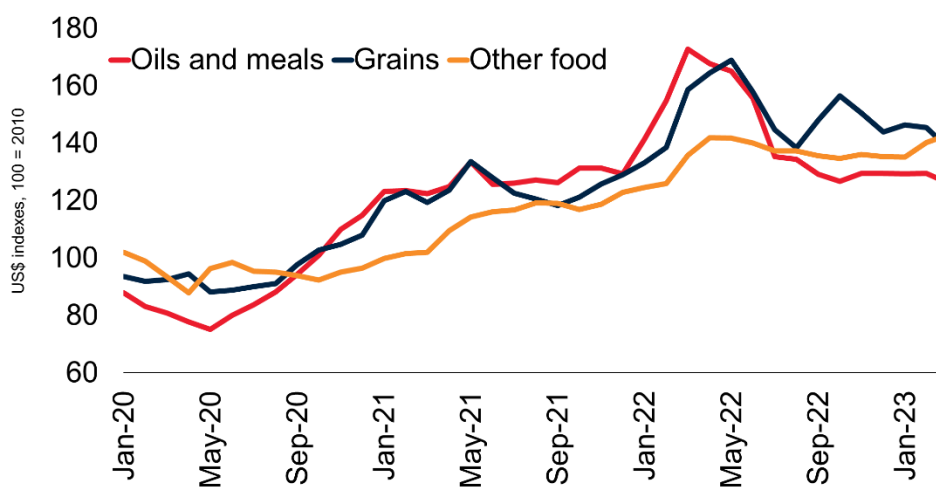


Source: World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook: April 2023

There was no change in the World Bank food price index between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023 because decreases in grain prices offset increases in the prices of other food items (Figure 4). The grain price index decreased 5 percent in the first quarter of 2023, remaining two-thirds above its pre-pandemic (2015-2019) average. Wheat and maize prices decreased 8 percent in the first quarter, but wheat prices were still 100

percent above their 2015-19 average, and maize prices were 80 percent higher. In the first quarter of 2023, rice prices rose 11 percent, driven by several factors including strong demand related to major festivals and restocking in Asia; currency appreciations against the U.S. dollar in India, Thailand, and Vietnam; and tight supply conditions during the 2022/23 season in most of Asia's rice producers—including China, India, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. The grain price index is expected to fall by 10 percent in 2023 and a further 8 percent in 2024. The oils and meals price index was stable between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023 because the surge in the first half of 2022 had largely been reversed by the third quarter of 2022 but remains 52 percent above its 2015-19 average. The oils and meals price index is expected to decline by 14 percent in 2023 and 2 percent in 2024, assuming that there are no further disruptions from the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Figure 4: Agricultural Price Index



Source: World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook: April 2023.

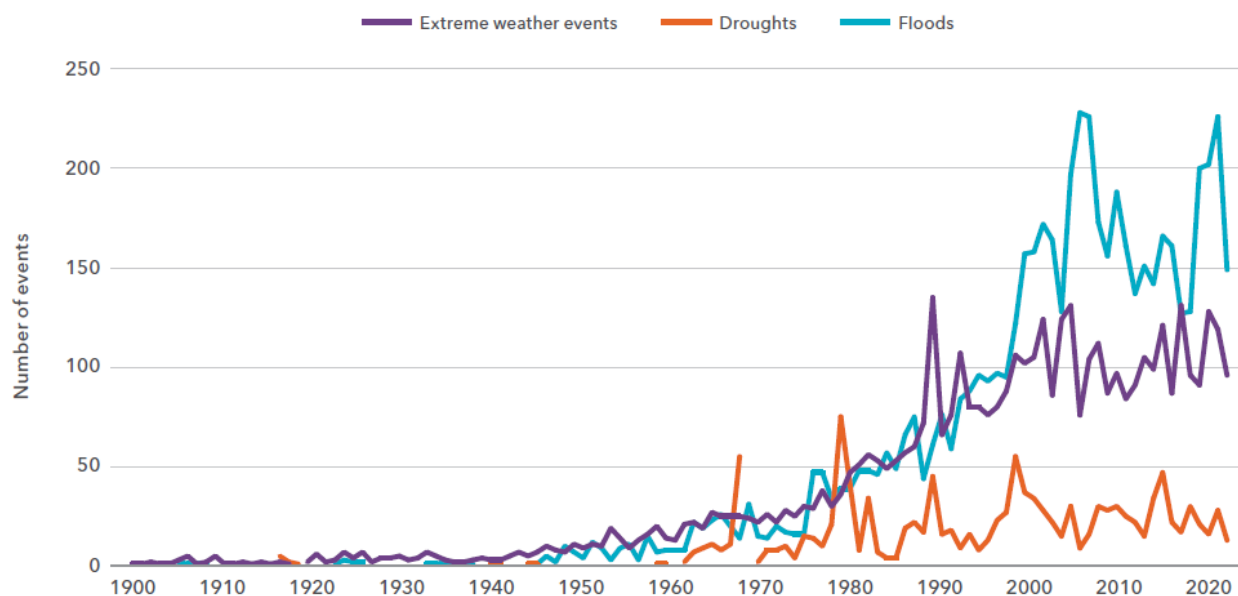
In the short run, actions such as the removal of trade restrictions and slower global growth could continue to push food prices lower, but if the Russian invasion of Ukraine continues, along with its many uncertainties, wheat, maize, oilseed, and fertilizer markets could remain unstable. Additionally, with the Black Sea Grain Initiative set to expire in less than 60 days, the global grain market could see new bouts of price volatility amid heightened uncertainty about the long-term outlook. Furthermore, in the short-run, there is a 62 percent chance that the El Niño Southern Oscillation will develop during May to July and a more than 80 percent chance that it will develop during September to November. This would increase the likelihood of record-warm temperatures and altered precipitation patterns that could affect global crop yields, particularly in the southern hemisphere. In the long run, intensification of climate change may increase the frequency of extreme weather events such as major droughts, which may severely affect the output of regions that are highly fertile yet already arid, including Mediterranean countries, southern Africa, the western United States, and grasslands (prairies, savannas, pampas) in many parts of the world. In

addition, proliferation of biofuel mandates and shifting market structures may place upward pressure on food prices.

Rethinking Responses to Global Food Crises

The past decade has seen multiple, often overlapping crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, various natural disasters, and the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine. These events have upended global food systems and reversed progress in reducing poverty and malnutrition. As climate change and geopolitical conflicts worsen amid more-frequent public health emergencies, crises affecting food security, nutrition, and livelihoods will become more common and devastating (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Trends in Extreme Weather Events, Droughts, and Floods



Source: IFPRI, using data from the EM-DAT.

The [2023 Global Food Policy Report: Rethinking Food Crisis Responses](#), from IFPRI, provides evidence-based policy recommendations for governments, donors, and nongovernmental organizations working to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of food crises. Drawing on research from IFPRI and other CGIAR centers, the report stresses the need for well-coordinated early warning systems and anticipatory action frameworks to prepare and organize responses ahead of a crisis. The report also calls on governments to maintain supportive business environments for agrifood value chains, build adaptive social protection programs that integrate gender and climate goals, repurpose agricultural support funds, and better leverage private sector funds for long-term resilience.

The IFPRI study notes that most humanitarian responses to critical food shortages are activated—at relatively high costs and prioritizing short-term solutions—after a shock occurs. Increasing data collection and analysis, developing

pre-crisis frameworks that identify vulnerabilities and funding triggers, and actively monitoring the targeting of interventions to ensure the inclusion of groups being missed are all actions that can help make humanitarian efforts more anticipatory and effective.

Lastly, the report addresses the intersection of migration and food insecurity, given that about four-fifths of displaced people have experienced acute hunger and malnutrition. Policy recommendations that might improve outcomes related to forced displacement include investing in new, nontraditional analytical approaches to better understand the key factors driving forced migration. Furthermore, the report suggests that social protection and climate objectives could be better aligned, and measures for integrating refugees into host communities could be recast to focus on gender and food security.

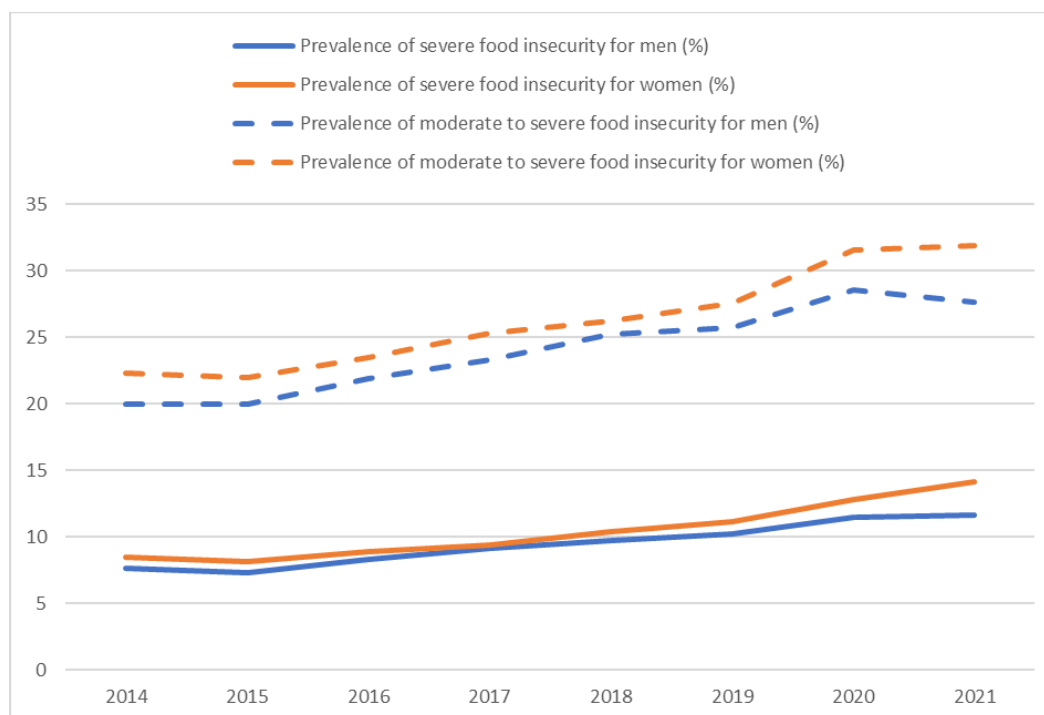
Status of Women in Agrifood Systems

The FAO recently released [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#), which analyzes new data from the International Labour Organization (Harmonized Microdata) to provide an overview of female participation in global agrifood systems and the various challenges that these women face. The report revealed that promoting women's empowerment and gender equality in agrifood systems enhances the welfare of women and their households, increasing productivity, income, and resiliency.

The report provides new insights more than a decade after the release of the [State of Food and Agriculture \(SOFA\) 2010-11](#) on the theme of women in agriculture. SOFA 2010-11 outlined the food security gains that could be realized by closing gender gaps in access to agricultural inputs, services, and assets. The report found that closing gender yield gaps of 20 percent to 30 percent by increasing input use (improved seeds, fertilizer, and tools) and increasing domestic production by 2.5 percent to 4 percent could decrease the number of undernourished people in the countries for which data were available by 100 million to 150 million. SOFA 2010-11 compares female-headed households with male-headed households at the farm level without considering the gender of who was managing farm activities, whereas the new FAO report explores productivity gaps between plots managed by women and men. Closing the gender yield gap (24 percent) at the plot level and the wage gap (18.4 percent) in agrifood-system employment would reduce the number of food-insecure people by 45 million.

Increasing women's resilience to shocks is also a focus of The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, which suggests that, if half of small-scale producers benefited from development interventions centered on women's empowerment, it would significantly raise the incomes of an additional 58 million people and bolster the resilience of an additional 235 million. Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate shocks, and insecurity and coping mechanisms used to respond to such stressors are all heightened in countries where gender inequalities are stark. Women are more food insecure than men worldwide, and the gap has widened since the outbreak of the pandemic (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Global Gender Gap in Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity



Source: FAOSTAT, Suite of Food Security Indicators

The report reviews best practices and concludes with specific policy recommendations, including increasing the availability and collection of gender-disaggregated data, expanding successful approaches that have shown promise in multiple contexts, and addressing social norms and institutional barriers when designing interventions. Other policy takeaways underline women's rights to own or have secure tenure over farmland and access to agricultural extension as key conditions for increasing food security and resilience.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

In southern Africa, the lean season peak and high food prices are decreasing purchasing power, with poor households remaining dependent on market purchases for staple foods. Area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are present in areas with crop production deficits of Angola, Lesotho, conflict-affected areas of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Mozambique, southern Malawi, and Zimbabwe, although the start of the harvest in March and April is expected to increase household food access. Crops are in good condition in many parts of Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and northern Zimbabwe, although national harvests are likely to be mixed. Overall, the region is expecting an above-average harvest but below the record 2021 harvest. Food inflation is still increasing in southern Africa, particularly in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and South Africa. In

February 2023, food inflation was highest in Malawi (31.7 percent) and Zimbabwe (136.8 percent) ([FEWS NET](#)). Most food prices in Malawi, including maize prices, are expected to remain high through September, including during the harvest and post-harvest periods, because of high input prices and fuel and transportation costs ([FEWS NET](#)). The key drivers of high food prices include high global commodity prices and production costs, which are a result of high fuel, transportation, and production costs. Although global food and energy prices have moderated, depreciation in domestic exchange rates is keeping food prices high. Persistent blackouts in Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa have increased costs in agricultural and food supply chains. Supply chain actors are relying on alternative sources of electricity, such as generators, which is increasing costs associated with refrigeration and running processing plants. In Sudan, acute food insecurity is expected to worsen after the lean season begins in late April and the conflict limits humanitarian assistance ([Reuters](#)). Sudan's national cereal production for the 2022/23 cropping season is 45 percent higher than in 2022 and about 13 percent above the 5-year average ([FEWS NET](#)), mainly because favorable weather conditions have increased yields.

Continued conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan is expected to increase refugee populations in East Africa (AFE) and West Africa (AFW), including Uganda, which is expected to constrain the already-inadequate funding for humanitarian food assistance. It is likely that the imminent shift from geographic targeting (based on settlement location) to needs-based targeting will decrease ration sizes in the coming months, with some households being removed entirely from beneficiary lists. Combined with this, limited income-earning opportunities and above-average food prices, which are expected to persist through September, will lead to Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes. It is likely that the worst-affected households will face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) outcomes, with the number expected to increase (although remain less than 20 percent of the population) by May 2023 before the bimodal harvests in June boost food availability and decrease prices. In Uganda, atypically high staple food prices will continue to constrain food access for poor households until the harvest in June. Below-average domestic supplies, above-average regional demand, and high fuel prices are placing upward pressure on prices. It is anticipated that Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity will persist in most areas through September ([FEWS NET](#)). Near-average rainfall was forecast for March through May, so near-normal crop and livestock production is expected to support regular seasonal access to food and income in the coming agricultural season.

East Asia and the Pacific

In East Asia, the production outlook for key staples in 2023 is generally favorable despite some country- and crop-specific challenges. In Myanmar, [recovery in rice production is forecast for 2023 following higher market prices, but lower corn production is expected because of higher costs, lower use of fertilizers, and planting difficulties in conflict-affected areas](#). According to [FAO](#), the price of the widely consumed Emata rice in Myanmar reached an all-time high in March 2023—corresponding to a year-on-year increase of almost 130 percent—because of seasonal pressures, poor harvests in 2021 and 2022, and higher input and transportation costs. Sustained export demand, depreciation of the kyat, and limited milling operations are likely to keep domestic rice prices high in 2023, which is expected to encourage farmers to increase their rice acreage, despite higher production costs and uncertain export and foreign currency regulations that affected exports and production in 2022. Changes in export regulations and controls on export earnings will lower rice exports this year. In 2022, despite the re-opening of the Myanmar-

China border, Myanmar rice exports were 9 percent lower than in 2021. Smaller production areas, especially in conflict areas (e.g., Sagaing region, Chin State, Kayah State), and unfavorable weather conditions explain lower production of corn in 2022. The Department of Agriculture reports that the monsoon-season corn production area shrunk by 14 percent in Kayah State and 24 percent in Sagaing in 2022. In Shan State, low rainfall early in the growing season diminished the final crop. In 2023, demand for corn will remain below average because of lower exports and lower demand from the livestock sector. Corn exports are forecast at 2.1 million metric tons for 2023. Changes in export regulations and difficulties in obtaining export licenses are also decreasing demand for Myanmar's corn, reducing domestic prices and discouraging some farmers from planting. According to [FAO](#), Cambodia has experienced a seasonal increase in rice prices, whereas slight drops were observed in Thailand and Vietnam. The arrival of the 2023 main winter-spring harvest in Vietnam, as well as expectations for an above-average 2022/23 secondary crop in Thailand, to be harvested from April onward, decreased rice prices. In China, domestic rice prices have remained steady, whereas wheat prices have been declining because of adequate market availability and expectations of an above-average harvest in 2023.

An FAO–World Food Programme (WFP) remote household food security assessment suggests that, in 2023, macroeconomic conditions could exacerbate food security conditions in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which worsened at the end of 2022. Results of the [assessment](#), conducted in 18 provinces, suggest that acute food insecurity in Laos is rising because of high food, fuel, and agricultural input prices; livelihood disruptions; reduced household income and purchasing power; and flooding and typhoons. If the macroeconomic situation worsens and households exhaust less-severe coping mechanisms, household food security may deteriorate during the wet season from May to October 2023. The report highlights the need to support the 1.1 million people estimated to be moderately or severely food insecure through existing social assistance mechanisms and expanded food assistance and livelihood programs for the most vulnerable. This includes households affected by climate shocks in 2022 who were unable to cultivate crops during the main (wet) and secondary (dry) seasons. Separately, the Lao Statistics Bureau reported that the average inflation rate for the first quarter of 2023 was 40.8 percent, one of the highest in the region (Vientiane Times, April 21, 2023).

Europe and Central Asia

The latest monitoring [report](#) from the European Commission shows that EU agrifood trade (exports plus imports) totaled EUR 401.6 billion, of which EUR 229.8 billion was exports and EUR 171.8 billion was imports—a EUR 58 billion trade balance. EU imports increased more (EUR 41.6 billion) than exports (EUR 31.7 billion)—a trade balance that was EUR 10 billion less than in 2021. This evolution of trade resulted from an unprecedented rise in global prices over the year for many commodities, mostly because of an increase in the prices of primary agricultural commodities, notably coffee and soya meal. These two categories were the most important imported products in 2022 (EUR 12.8 billion and EUR 8.7 billion, respectively). On the export side, cereal preparations and wine were the two main export products (EUR 19.8 billion and EUR 17.7 billion, respectively). The steepest increase in export values was recorded for wheat (63 percent year-on-year, reaching EUR 11.6 billion). Greater volumes exported has also increased exports.

According to [APK-Inform](#), in the Ukrainian ports of Great Odesa and Danube, the increase in tension in the Ukrainian market due to a lack of understanding regarding continued export of agricultural products from Ukraine within the framework of the grain agreement and the even greater ambiguity of the situation with the supply of grain to foreign markets by land continued to decrease traders' bid prices for wheat during the week of April 17. Delay in planting and partial flooding of agricultural lands in some regions of the country limited a more-significant decrease in prices. Bid prices for milling and feed wheat declined to USD 180 to USD 190 per ton carriage paid to port and USD 170 to USD 180 per ton carriage paid to port, respectively, in the ports of Great Odesa and to USD 185 to USD 200 per ton carriage paid to port and USD 180 to USD 190 per ton carriage paid to port, respectively, in the Danube ports. Maximum prices were rarely declared.

Latin America and the Caribbean

According to FAO's most recent [Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#) (April 14, 2023), moderate domestic price warnings are flagged for [wheat flour in Argentina](#) (retail prices of wheat flour increased to record highs) and [white maize in Mexico](#) (prices of white maize in Puebla increased and were 90 percent higher year on year).

A recent [United Nations Development Program analysis](#) indicates that, although food prices have significantly increased in recent years everywhere around the world, they have risen faster in Latin America than in any other region. Latin American and Caribbean governments have implemented new spending and tax policies to address rising energy and food prices, but these policies tend to disproportionately benefit higher-income groups.

In March 2023, Peru encountered the onset of the El Niño Costero phenomenon, resulting in localized warming of the ocean surface in the Niño 3 and Niño 1+2 regions, along with Cyclone Yaku, the first cyclone to hit the Peruvian coasts in four decades. Heavy rains and floods have resulted, leading to approximately 517,000 individuals requiring assistance according to the [National Humanitarian Network](#). Official records are being updated, but it is estimated that the floods have affected approximately 92,000 homes. The most pressing need is for food security, particularly in rural areas and urban outskirts. Bridge collapses and blocked roads have impeded access to markets and basic food supplies for many rural communities, and disruptions in the fuel supply have limited availability of food and water. According to a [recent assessment from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#), the rains and floods have severely affected farming families in rural areas, with more than 38,000 hectares of crops damaged and 22,000 hectares lost. The livelihoods of these individuals are deteriorating, leading to a distressing deterioration in diet. Even before the emergency, 55 percent of the population in the departments of Lambayeque, Piura, and Tumbes (where the state of national emergency has been declared) were experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity.

Middle East and North Africa

Although continuing to rely on imports to meet domestic demand, Iraq [intends](#) to raise its wheat production by roughly 60 percent in 2023 and anticipates producing 3.5 million tons of wheat this year (versus 2.2 million tons last year). Iraqi farmers started harvesting wheat in early April 2023 and will begin storing it in the Ministry of Trade's silos as the government purchases local wheat at a price that is nearly twice as high as the global average to

encourage local farmers to grow. Iraq's grain board is working to upgrade its grain storage silos and, in the final quarter of the year, plans to build a silo with a capacity of 60,000 tons in the southern province of Diwaniya. The facility, expected to cost USD 27 million, will receive some funding from Saudi Arabia. Five of Iraq's 27 silos were damaged during conflict with Islamic State militants. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the government of Japan are collaborating on [sustainable development of the food industry](#) in Iraq. Among other initiatives, their Emergency Livelihood Support to Mitigate the Food Insecurity Crisis among Vulnerable People in Iraq initiative will improve Iraq's sustainable livelihood prospects and increase food security by reviving historic food processing enterprises in Duhok and Nineveh governorates, which the continuing conflict in Iraq has severely damaged. In Tunisia, as of April 19, 2023, 40.5 percent less water was collected in dams than at the same time last year. Since September 1, 2022, Tunisia has received only 44 percent of its average rainfall. The drought is limiting production of fodder and cereals. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that cereal production will be 500,000 tons less than last year, which means that no cereal will be left for human consumption after securing seed for planting next year. Grain purchase financing is again critical in Tunisia because planned African Development Bank and European Investment Bank projects are pending implementation, and Tunisia has not yet signed an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Some grain shipments have reached Tunisia since mid-February but are still awaiting payment before off-loading can begin. Forthcoming soft wheat shipments are expected to cover domestic consumption requirements, but durum wheat supply will be tight because domestic production will barely suffice for seed production, and hence the government must import an additional 758,000 tonnes of durum wheat costing approximately USD 394 million. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed an agreement with the World Bank on April 14, 2023, to provide funding for an additional shipment of durum wheat (25,000 tonnes) through the Emergency Food Security Response project approved in 2022.

South Asia

A recently released [Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) indicated that, between January and December 2022, humanitarian partners reached 26.1 million people with at least one form of assistance, including 22.3 million people with food and livelihood support. A combination of new funding in 2022 (USD 3.2 billion) and funds carried over from 2021 (USD 542 million) enabled the response. Despite the historic scale of the response, underfunding has meant that people's needs were not reduced and that they have not been able to move toward stability and independence. The outlook remains grim with climate forecasts indicating that the dry spell and drought-like conditions are likely to be extended for the third year in a row. This is against a backdrop of surging urban debt, financial constraints, and rural lack of access to services, with a notable lack of access to water. External factors such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and devastating floods in Pakistan are [driving commodity prices even higher](#). Millions of people who received one form of assistance will continue to require multiple rounds of support over the year to survive. Meanwhile, the government of India recently signed a [memorandum of understanding](#) with the WFP for delivery of humanitarian assistance comprising 10,000 tonnes of wheat to address the acute food crisis affecting Afghanistan. Since August 2022, 9 of 10 Afghan families have not been able to afford enough food, nearly 20 million Afghans do not know where their next meal will come from, 6 million are one step away from famine, and 67 percent (more than 28 million people) need humanitarian assistance—10 million more than 2 years ago.

In Sri Lanka, after unprecedented high inflation in mid-2022, falling global energy and fertilizer prices started to [ease off](#) inflationary pressures in early 2023; agricultural prices have fallen more slowly, putting continued pressure on the food-importing country and domestic food prices, which are 60 percent higher year on year. According to the [WFP](#) January Household Food Security Survey, 32 percent of households in Sri Lanka were food insecure, and 73 percent are adopting food-based coping strategies. In Bangladesh, the [WFP](#) reports that food price inflation was 8.1 percent in February—a 33 percent year-on-year increase in food prices. A USAID-funded [survey](#) found that high food prices have spread to most essential food commodities, reducing the purchasing power of poor consumers and increasing their food expenditures. In Nepal, the [WFP](#) reports that prices of food staples and pulses remained relatively stable across the country in the first quarter of 2023, and vegetable prices declined sharply. In Pakistan, the [WFP](#) Market Monitor Report indicated year-on-year CPI food inflation of 43 percent in January 2023, with wide [variation](#) between commodities such as onions, wheat flour, and bananas. Food prices have been increasing for 11 consecutive months, eroding the purchasing power of households by as much as 38 percent.

West and Central Africa

The latest estimates from the West Africa Food Crisis Prevention Network indicate that 29.5 million people need emergency food and nutritional assistance. Without appropriate measures, this could increase to 42.5 million people during the lean season between June and August 2023 (IPC phase 3+). An additional 107.5 million people who are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) could fall into food crisis if additional shocks occur, particularly in Nigeria (64 million), Niger (7.3 million), and Burkina Faso (5.1 million). The nutrition situation in the Sahelian countries remains alarming. In Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, nearly 16.5 million children under the age of 5 are experiencing acute malnutrition ([RPCA 2023](#)).

The Food Crisis Prevention Network identifies civil insecurity, high inflation, and climate change as key factors aggravating the current food and nutrition security crisis. Violence and insecurity have internally displaced more than 7.5 million people, depriving them of their livelihoods (housing, productive capital, social networks) and limiting access to education and health care services. Previously limited to the Sahelian countries, areas at high risk of violence extend to northern Togo and Benin, decreasing food security. Persistent trade barriers, high transport costs, repercussions of the war in Ukraine, and currency depreciation in coastal countries have caused food price inflation that limits household ability to access sufficient nutritious food. On average, prices of major staple grains across West Africa are 25 percent to 40 percent higher than the last 5 years' average. Moreover, accelerating climate change is decreasing the productive capacity of the region's food systems ([RPCA 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-two countries had implemented 28 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 |
| 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 MAY 2022–APRIL 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

| Country/Economy | May-22 | Jun-22 | Jul-22 | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Low Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | | 24.9 | 23.2 | 17.6 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | | |
| Burkina Faso | 25.2 | 28.9 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 26.4 | 23.7 | 19.6 | 14.7 | 10.8 | 7.7 | 1.4 | |
| Burundi | 22.9 | 21.0 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 26.3 | 29.5 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 48.9 | |
| Chad | 10.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 16.6 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.7 | |
| Ethiopia | 43.9 | 38.1 | 35.6 | 33.3 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 34.2 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 29.6 | 32.8 | |
| Gambia | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 19.8 | |
| Guinea | | 12.8 | 12.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | -1.1 | -1.0 | -3.9 | -5.1 | 3.1 | | -2.5 | | | | |
| Madagascar | | 8.6 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 14.2 | | |
| Malawi | | | 32.5 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 34.5 | 33.4 | 31.3 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 32.4 | |
| Mali | 14.1 | 12.8 | 16.7 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 7.9 | | |
| Mozambique | 13.9 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 18.5 | |
| Niger | 9.6 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.4 | -0.6 | 0.0 | |
| Rwanda | 23.8 | 26.1 | 32.7 | 34.5 | 41.2 | 56.9 | 64.4 | 59.2 | 57.3 | 59.8 | 62.6 | |
| Sierra Leone | | 28.5 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 35.2 | 40.1 | 43.6 | 46.7 | 47.5 | 50.2 | 49.5 | |
| Somalia | 14.7 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | |
| South Sudan | | 2.3 | 1.7 | -5.3 | | | -10.5 | -25.0 | 11.4 | 8.2 | -7.0 | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 13.7 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 3.6 | |
| Uganda | 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 | 13.4 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.3 | |
| Angola | 25.8 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 20.3 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 14.9 | |
| Bangladesh | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 9.1 | |
| Belize | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 16.5 | |

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|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benin | -1.7 | -9.0 | -5.3 | -3.9 | -7.2 | -0.8 | 1.2 | -0.4 | -1.9 | 8.9 | 10.9 |
| Bhutan | 3.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | |
| Bolivia | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Cabo Verde | 15.2 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 10.8 |
| Cambodia | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | |
| Cameroon | 12.4 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 15.7 | | | 13.8 | | | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 5.2 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 7.4 |
| Djibouti | | 25.7 | 10.9 | 12.5 | | | | 8.4 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 4.4 |
| East Timor | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.2 | | | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| Egypt | 24.8 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 30.0 | 37.3 | 47.9 | 61.8 | 63.0 |
| El Salvador | 13.3 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.6 |
| Eswatini | 5.4 | 6.7 | | 10.8 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15.5 | | |
| Ghana | 30.1 | 30.7 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 38.8 | 43.7 | 55.3 | 59.7 | 61.0 | 59.1 | 50.8 |
| Haiti | 29.1 | 30.7 | 32.7 | | 44.3 | 53.1 | | 47.7 | 48.6 | 48 | |
| Honduras | 13.0 | 15.6 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 |
| India | 7.8 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| Indonesia | 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 | 50.9 | 85.5 | 90.2 | 84.0 | | | | 67.8 | 72.0 | 73.3 | |
| Kenya | 12.2 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 17.1 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 12.7 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 8.1 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 30.2 | 35.5 | 38.8 | 42.7 | 45.9 | 47.1 | 49.3 | 51.0 |
| Lesotho | 7.4 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 16.1 | 16.3 | |
| Mauritania | | 16.0 | 17.4 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Mongolia | 18.0 | 19.5 | 21.6 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 17.4 |
| Morocco | 8.4 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 20.1 | 16.1 |
| Myanmar | 15.7 | 16.0 | 17.1 | 18.4 | | | | | | | |
| Nepal | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Nicaragua | 16.9 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 13.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nigeria | 19.5 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.5 | |
| Pakistan | 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 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 2.9 | |
| Papua New Guinea | | 5.1 | | | 8.1 | | | 9.5 | | | | |
| Philippines | 5.2 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 9.5 | |
| Samoa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | 12.1 | 14.1 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 11.9 | |
| Sri Lanka | 58.0 | 75.8 | 82.5 | 84.6 | 85.8 | 80.9 | 69.8 | 58.5 | 53.6 | 49.0 | 42.3 | 30.6 |
| Tajikistan | | 9.6 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 6.1 | | | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.3 | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.7 | |
| Tunisia | 8.4 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 16.3 | |
| Ukraine | 24.1 | 28.3 | 29.5 | 31.3 | 32.1 | 36.1 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 31.5 | 26.5 | |
| Vietnam | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 11.9 |
| Zambia | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 155.0 | 255.0 | 309.0 | 353.0 | 340.0 | 321.0 | 376.0 | 285.0 | 264.0 | 137.0 | 128.0 | 102.0 |
| Upper Middle Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 11.8 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 11.5 | |
| Argentina | 64.2 | 66.4 | 70.6 | 80.0 | 86.6 | 91.6 | 94.2 | 95.0 | 98.4 | 102.6 | 106.6 | |
| Armenia | 14.7 | 17.3 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 5.1 | |
| Azerbaijan | 20.1 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 16.9 | |
| Belarus | 19.3 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 9.0 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 23.5 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 19.8 | |
| Botswana | 8.3 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.8 | |
| Brazil | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 7.3 | |
| Bulgaria | 22.1 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 20.8 | |
| China | 2.2 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | |
| Colombia | 22.0 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 28.0 | 26.2 | 24.0 | 21.6 | |
| Costa Rica | 13.0 | 15.1 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 14.5 | 12.4 | |

Dominica

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|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dominican Republic | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 9.1 |
| Ecuador | 4.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 6.7 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Fiji | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 5.3 |
| Gabon | 3.9 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.0 | | 8.8 | 8.5 | | |
| Georgia | 22.0 | 21.8 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 11.7 |

Grenada

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|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Guatemala | 7.2 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 14.6 |
| Guyana | 11.5 | 7.3 | 9 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 12 | 12.6 | 10 |
| Iraq | 9.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 9.5 | |
| Jamaica | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| Jordan | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 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 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 22.5 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 14.6 |
| Lebanon | 363.8 | 332.3 | 240.2 | 198.1 | 208.1 | 203.2 | 171.2 | 142.9 | 138.5 | 260.5 | 352.3 |
| Libya | 4.9 | 4.5 | | | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | | | |
| Malaysia | 5.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Maldives | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.0 |
| Mauritius | 11.9 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 11.4 | 7.4 |
| Mexico | 12.5 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 11.0 |
| Moldova, Republic of | 32.5 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 36.2 | 33.1 | 31.8 | 28.6 | 26.5 | 22.2 |
| Montenegro | 21.3 | 23.1 | 25.4 | 26.1 | 27.7 | 30.3 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 26.4 | 24.3 | 14.8 |
| Namibia | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.9 |
| North Macedonia, Republic of | 17.4 | 21.5 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 32.5 | 30.8 | 28.0 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 22.3 |
| Panama | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Paraguay | 18.4 | 18.6 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| Peru | 13.7 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 15.6 |

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|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Romania | 14.2 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 21.6 |
| Russian Federation | 20.1 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 2.6 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serbia | 16.3 | 19.3 | 29.4 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 26.0 | 27.0 |
| South Africa | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.5 |
| Suriname | 55.1 | 38.3 | 32.6 | 36.7 | 40.0 | 51.3 | 54.9 | 61.4 | 58.4 | 58.7 | 59.1 |
| Thailand | 6.2 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Turkey | 93.1 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 89.3 | 92.4 | 98.7 | 102.0 | 76.8 | 70.1 | 68.6 | 67.1 |
| Venezuela | 154.6 | 146.1 | 131.4 | 108.8 | 157.9 | 157.7 | | | | | |
| High Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aruba | 9.7 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 10.6 |
| Australia | | 5.9 | | | 9.0 | | | 9.2 | | | 8.0 |
| Austria | 8.8 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 14.7 |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 11.6 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Barbados | | 18.6 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 12.9 | 18.8 | 19.5 | | | |
| Belgium | 6.3 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 17.0 16.6 |
| Bermuda | 6.4 | 8 | 9 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | |
| Canada | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 8.9 |
| Cayman Islands | | 7.9 | | | 10.3 | | | 14.0 | | | |
| Chile | 18.1 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 22.0 | 17.9 |
| Croatia | 15.9 | 17.4 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18.2 |
| Cyprus | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 6.5 |
| Czech Republic | 15.5 | 18.7 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 26.2 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 24.0 |
| Denmark | 10.6 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 16.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Estonia | 17.0 | 19.2 | 19.7 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 24.7 | |
| Faroe Islands | 2.6 | 6.2 | | | 9.9 | | | 13.2 | | | 13.3 | |
| Finland | 9.0 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | |
| France | 4.6 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 14.9 |
| Germany | 11.1 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 17.2 |
| Greece | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 14.5 | |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | |
| Hungary | 18.6 | 22.1 | 27.0 | 30.9 | 35.2 | 40.0 | 43.8 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 43.3 | 42.6 | |
| Iceland | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Ireland | 4.5 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | |
| Israel | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 | |
| Italy | 7.6 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| Japan | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | |
| Korea, Republic of | 5.9 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.1 | |
| Kuwait | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.9 | |
| Latvia | 18.7 | 22.5 | 24.5 | 26.1 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 28.4 | 25.2 | 24.3 | |
| Lithuania | 25.5 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 34.5 | 36.1 | 35.0 | 33.4 | 30.7 | 28.0 | |
| Luxembourg | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.3 | |
| Macao SAR, China | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | |
| Malta | 9.9 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 11.8 | |
| Netherlands | 9.1 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.4 | |
| New Caledonia | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 6.8 | |
| New Zealand | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | |
| Norway | 3.1 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | |
| Oman | 5.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.1 | |
| Poland | 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 24.8 | 24.7 | |
| Portugal | 12.8 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 20.0 | |
| Qatar | 6.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | -0.6 | -1.9 | 1.1 | |

Saint Kitts and Nevis

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Saudi Arabia | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Seychelles | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Singapore | 4.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Slovakia | 16.0 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 28.1 |
| Slovenia | 11.1 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 17.7 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 19.1 |
| Spain | 11.2 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Sweden | 8.5 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 20.6 |
| Switzerland | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Taiwan, China | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 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 | | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| United Kingdom | 8.6 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 19.8 |
| United States | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| Uruguay | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 10.9 | 10.7 |

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

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

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

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

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