THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Food Security UPDATE

Access the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

Update May 18, 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

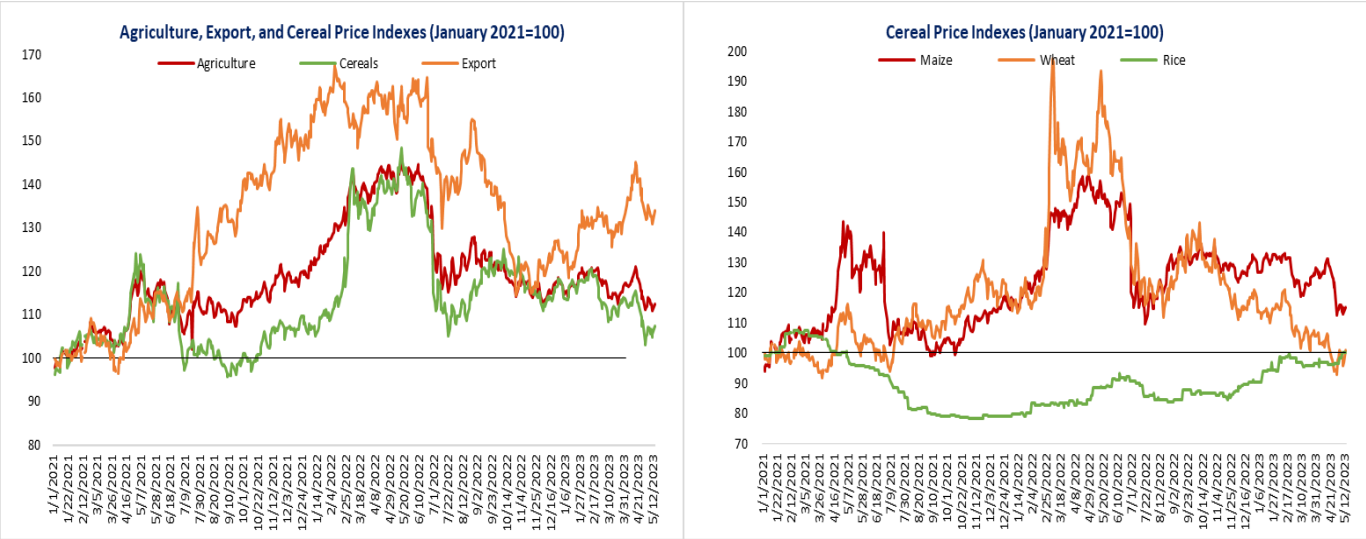
- Since the last update on May 4, 2023, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 1 percent, 4 percent, and 1 percent higher, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- The May 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) Market Monitor highlights that, after three consecutive years of La Niña, which brought bumper crops for some countries and crop failures for others, it is likely that the world is heading into an El Niño pattern. In general, El Niño will affect agricultural production on more than 25 percent of global cropland, slightly increasing global mean soybean yields and slightly decreasing global mean maize, rice, and wheat yields.
- According to the 2023 edition of the Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), the number of people in GRFC countries and territories facing acute food insecurity increased from 192.8 million in 2021 to 257.8 million in 2022 and has more than doubled since 2016. The percentage of the analyzed population in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/Cadre Harmonisé (IPC/CH) Phase 3 or above or equivalent has increased each year, doubling between 2016 and 2022 from 11.3 to 22.7 percent.
- In a recent blog post, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) discusses six key lessons learned that apply broadly to addressing the impacts of overlapping food crises, building resilience in agrifood systems, and increasing global food security in the face of future shocks.
- The World Food Programme (WFP) reported that up to 19 million Sudanese (41 percent of the population) were struggling to find one meal per day, up from 15 million last year.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MAY 15, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 1 percent, 4 percent, and 1 percent higher, respectively, than two weeks ago. Maize, wheat, and rice prices all increased in the last two weeks, with prices closing 2 percent, 7 percent, and 4 percent higher, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 22 percent and 41 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 14 percent higher. Maize prices are 15 percent higher than in January 2021, while wheat and rice prices are at the same level (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

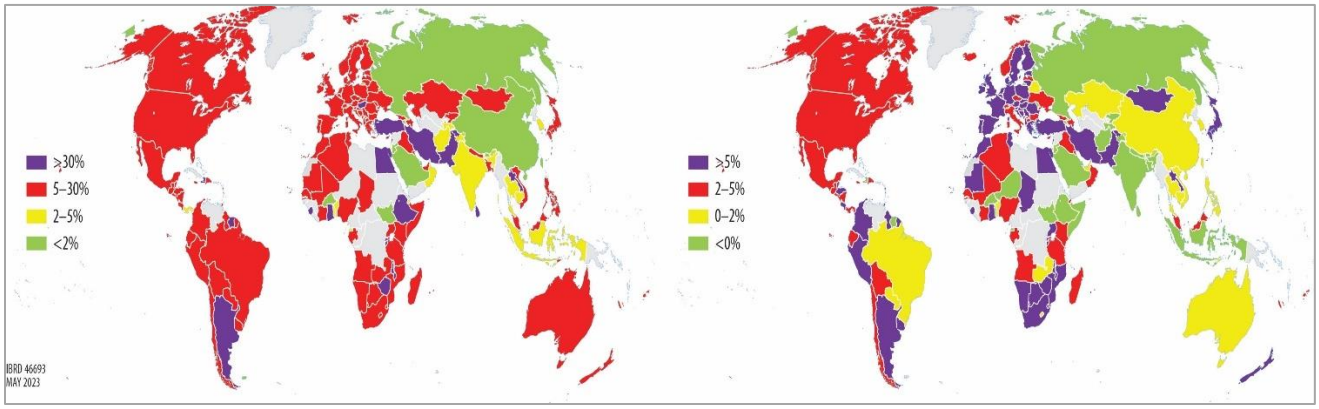
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to May 15, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

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 most low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5 percent in 64.7 percent of low-income countries, 81.4 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 84.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation; 78.6 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 81.9 percent of the 160 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	115	Zimbabwe	27
Zimbabwe	102	Rwanda	26
Iran, Islamic Republic of	73	Egypt	24
Suriname	59	Iran, Islamic Republic of	20
Egypt	55	Uganda	17
Rwanda	55	Burundi	16
Türkiye	53	Hungary	14
Lao People's Democratic Republic	52	Lao People's Democratic Republic	12
Sierra Leone	50	Pakistan	12

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 April2023 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 May 2023 Market Monitor Outlines El Niño's Potential Impacts on Agriculture

The May 2023 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor highlights that, after three consecutive years of La Niña, which brought bumper crops for some countries and crop failures for others, it is likely that the world is heading into an El Niño pattern, with a 62 percent chance of development during May to July, a 75 percent chance between June

and August, and an 80 percent chance during the rest of the year. If El Niño materializes, depending on its strength, average to above-average rain could occur in Central Asia, southern North America, southeast South America, southern Europe, eastern and southern East Africa, and southern and eastern China. Drier-than-average conditions could occur in Central America, the Caribbean, parts of western and northern East Africa, northern South America, southern Africa, India, Northern China, and Australia.

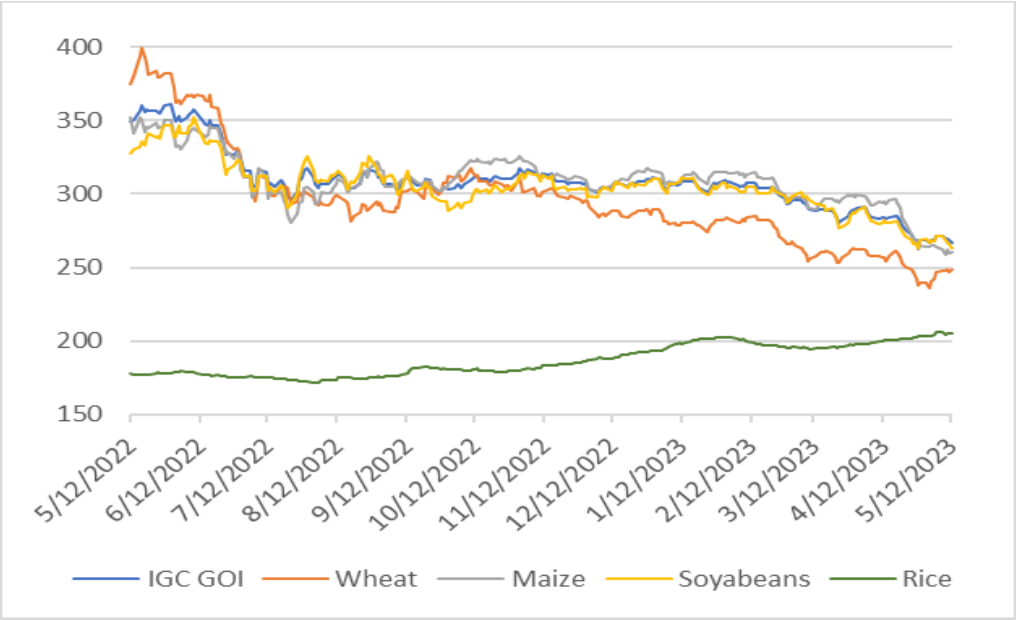
In general, El Niño will affect agricultural production on more than 25 percent of global cropland, slightly increasing global mean soybean yields and slightly decreasing global mean maize, rice, and wheat yields. Maize and soybean yields are likely to increase in parts of the U.S. Midwest and southeast South America and decrease in northeast Brazil, the North China Plain, India, Indonesia, southern Mexico, Southern Africa, and West Africa. Wheat yields are likely to increase in Central Asia, China, southeast South America, and the southern U.S. Great Plains and decrease in southeast Australia. For rice, decreases are possible across all of Southeast Asia. Despite these forecasts, based on historical trends, the true impacts on agriculture can only be known when El Niño begins to develop.

The 2022/23 global wheat production forecast was increased in May to 800.4 million tonnes, surpassing 2021/22 levels by 2.9 percent. The maize 2022/23 production forecast was also raised in May, to 1,161.6 million tonnes but is still expected to be 4.2 percent below 2021/22 levels. The rice 2022/23 forecast was increased slightly in May, to 516.7 million tonnes, with upward revisions in Myanmar and some African and South American countries outweighing a decrease in the Philippines production forecast. Finally, 2022/23 soybean production forecasts declined for the third consecutive month in May, to 369.1 million tonnes, reflecting lower production forecasts in Argentina caused by prolonged drought that outweigh a revised upward forecast for Brazil.

Crop conditions for winter wheat in the northern hemisphere are generally favorable except in Spain, Ukraine, and the United States, which is experiencing dry conditions across the central and southern Great Plains that are affecting winter wheat production. The maize harvest is ongoing in Brazil for spring-planted crops. High temperatures and lack of precipitation in Argentina have significantly lowered the expected maize yield. In the northern hemisphere, maize sowing is beginning under generally favorable conditions. For rice, conditions are favorable for single-season rice sowing beginning in China, for the developing Rabi crop in India, and for wet-season rice harvesting in Indonesia. In the southern hemisphere, the soybean harvest is wrapping up in Brazil under exceptional conditions, and in Argentina, the yield from the ongoing harvest of early- and late-planted soybean crops is poor.

Wheat prices decreased 1.7 percent in April according to the International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index (Figure 3), reaching their lowest point since July 2021, mainly because of limited export demand and favorable crop prospects influenced by much-needed rains across the U.S. plains. The Grains and Oilseeds Index maize subindex decreased by 2.3 percent, driven by a seasonal supply boost and overall reduced overseas demand. Average international rice prices increased in April by 2.3 percent, reflecting prospects for heavy Indonesian purchasing. The soybean subindex decreased by 4.1 percent in April, with the steepest decline recorded in South America.

Figure 3: International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Commodity Price Index and Subindices



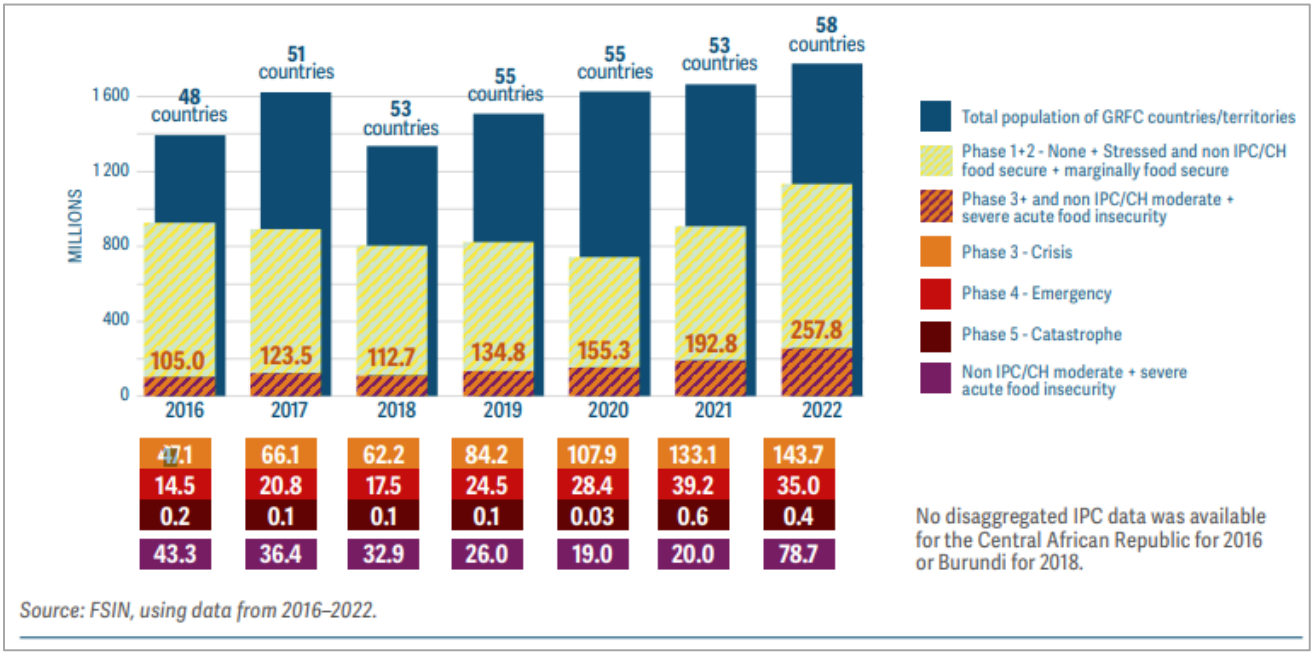
Source: AMIS May 2023 Market Monitor

Global Report on Food Crises Highlights Regional Trends in Food Insecurity

In addition to a global overview and country-specific analyses, the 2023 edition of the GRFC, an annual report from the Global Network Against Food Crises, provides regional summaries of food crises that occurred in 2022. Globally, the number of people in GRFC countries and territories facing acute food insecurity increased to 257.8 million in 2022 from 192.8 million in 2021 and has more than doubled since 2016, albeit with data coming from a larger group of countries (Figure 4). The percentage of the analyzed population in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above or equivalent has also increased each year, doubling from 11.3 percent in 2016 to 22.7 percent in 2022. The causes of this increase 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.

In central and southern Africa, 47.4 million people (22 percent of the analyzed population) in 13 countries were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or above in 2022. The Central African Republic (CAR) had the highest share of its national population in IPC Phase 3 or above (44 percent), followed by Namibia (30 percent). Conflict in three countries (CAR, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique), widespread extreme weather, and rising food prices have led to high levels of acute food insecurity.

Figure 4: Number of People in Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) Countries and Territories Facing Acute Food Insecurity



The compounding effects of drought, macroeconomic challenges, and conflict drove food insecurity in East Africa, with 56.85 million people (22 percent of the analyzed population) in eight countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda) in Crisis or worse last year and 301,100 people in Somalia and South Sudan in a state of Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), with no new information available on the 401,000 people who faced Catastrophe in the Tigray region of Ethiopia. The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration reported 16.3 million (11.7 million IDPs and 4.54 million refugees) displaced people across East Africa.

In West Africa and the Sahel, 41.45 million people (12 percent of the analyzed population) in 15 countries were in CH Phase 3 or above. Forced displacement and alarming malnutrition rates among children and women were especially prominent in the central Sahel and Lake Chad Basin.

In Asia, 51.3 million people (36 percent of the analyzed population) in five countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity in 2022. Of 28.52 million in the two countries with IPC analyses (Afghanistan, Pakistan), 8.67 million were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Drivers included economic shocks in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, conflict in Bangladesh and Myanmar, and weather extremes in Pakistan.

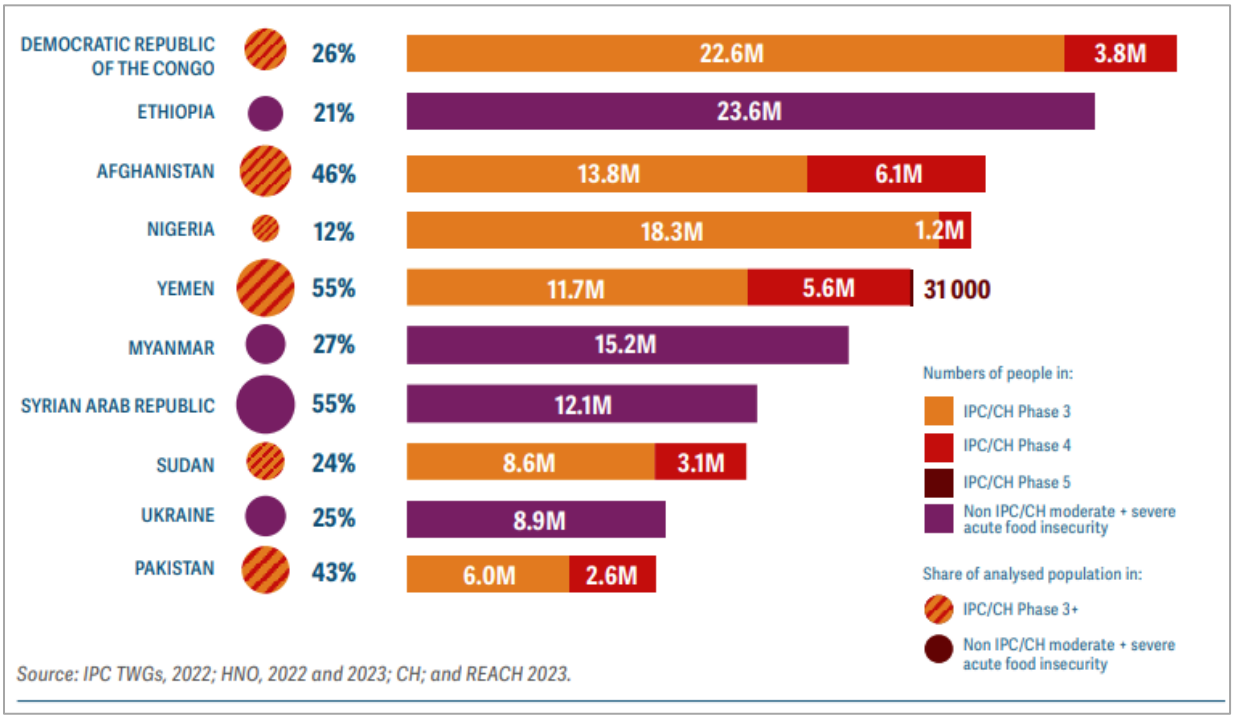
In Latin America and the Caribbean, 17.8 million people (27 percent of the analyzed population) in eight countries (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua) were in Crisis or

worse. about it was estimated that 19,000 people in Haiti faced Catastrophe between September 2022 and February 2023. L income opportunities in Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras eroded household purchasing power amid increasing macroeconomic instability.

In the Middle East and North Africa, 31.4 million people in eight countries or territories (Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Syria, Yemen) faced acute food insecurity. Syria and Yemen accounted for about 86 percent of the region's population in IPC Phase 3 or worse. Two other major food crises in the region, each affecting at least 1 million people, affected Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Palestine. The economic effects of the war in Ukraine significantly reduced food security in the region because wheat is the main staple cereal.

Countries of concern with large data gaps include the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Egypt (Syrian refugees), Iran (Afghan refugees), the Philippines, Türkiye, and Venezuela. Ten countries or territories accounted for 163 million people or 63 percent of the total number of people, in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above or equivalent globally in 2022(Figure 5). Six of the countries have been on this list since 2016 (Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Syria, Yemen).

Figure 5: Countries with the Most People in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/Cadre Harmonisé Phase 3 or Above or Equivalent in 2022



IFPRI Blog Details Lessons Learned from Overlapping Crises in 2022

In 2022, food inflation reached critical levels, with double digit levels recorded in most of the world, contributing to rising hunger and malnutrition. High input costs, years of insufficient yield growth, and weather shocks led to low stocks of key commodities, leaving markets susceptible to shocks. Russia's invasion of Ukraine triggered new supply-side disruptions, pushing prices up further. In a recent blog post, IFPRI discusses six key lessons learned that apply broadly to addressing the impacts of these overlapping food crises, building resilience in agrifood systems, and improving global food security in the face of future shocks.

After the onset of the war in Ukraine, 16 countries implemented barriers to trade, including export restrictions, with the goal of protecting domestic consumers. These measures, which affected 17 percent of the world's trade in calories, led to price increases for consumers and limited market access for producers in developing countries. As such, IFPRI suggests that countries should avoid export bans and restrictions on food and agricultural goods.

IFPRI also suggests that enhancing flexibility in sources of food, feed, and agricultural inputs in response to a clear lack of dietary diversity in traded commodities that the world's dependence on imports from Russia and Ukraine has highlighted, can help avoid food price increases. With the invasion disrupting imports from these countries, grain and fertilizer prices rose to their highest levels since 2008. Providing more flexibility in which, where, and how food, feed, and agricultural inputs are produced and consumed can increase the resilience of local, national, regional, and global food systems and avoid price increases when the next shock hits. Although agricultural productivity growth has been slowing in some countries and regions, it has remained robust globally. The blog suggests that policies aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity growth, such as investments in research and development, have narrowed the yield gap.

In Africa, a global economic slowdown and monetary tightening have threatened to restrict governments' ability to address the current crisis. Combined with high reliance on imports and rising prices, this has limited many African countries' ability to secure sufficient food supplies. As such, the blog suggests that countries should provide for financial risk and uncertainty by exploring innovative mechanisms to reduce their debt burdens. For example, debt-for-nature swaps provide debt relief in return for investments in sustainable development, enabling economic, social, and environmental stability.

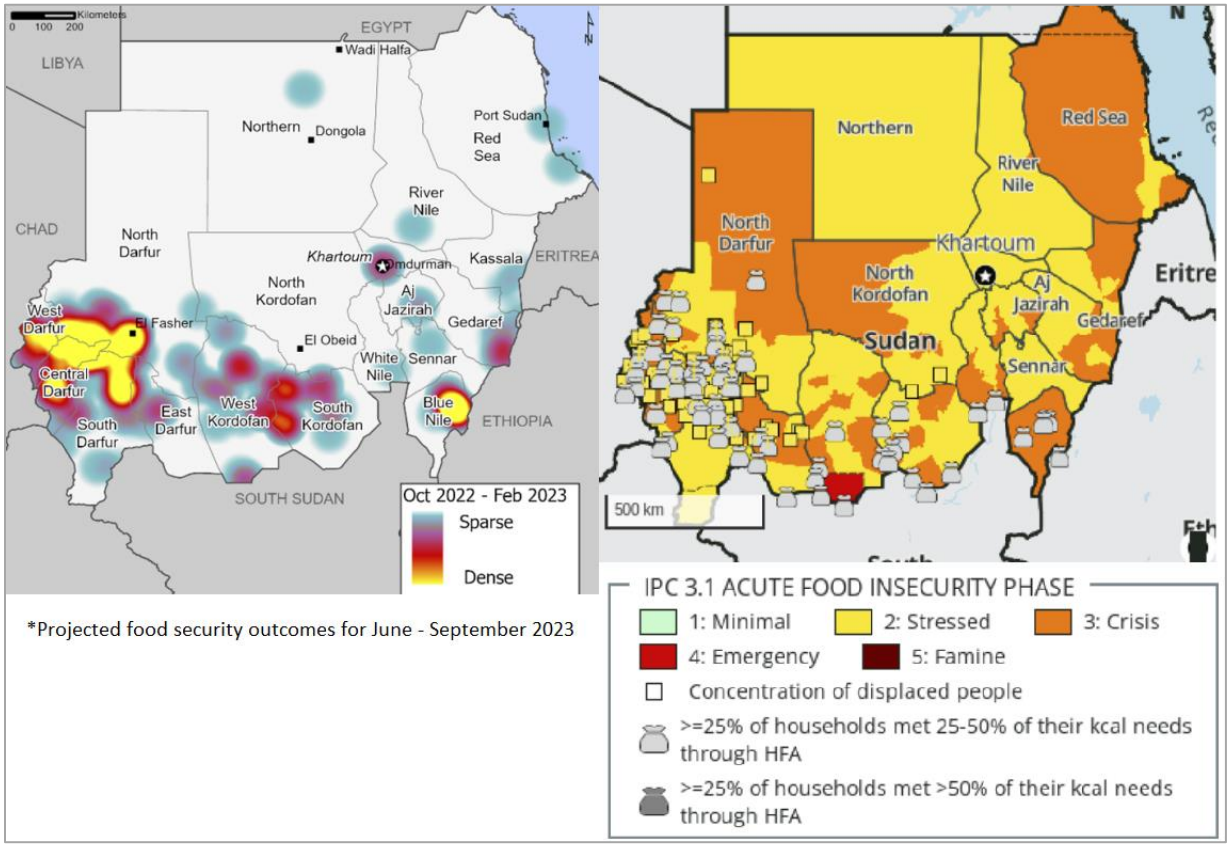
Although donors and governments must respond to crises with emergency measures, the blog suggests that they should not lose sight of long-term goals. As such, governments should safeguard food security, taking a whole-of-system approach, with interventions that target the food system, economic environment, governance, and other key elements in the broader, long-term dimensions of the crisis.

Lastly, IFPRI suggests that it is essential to step up the fight against climate change and biodiversity loss to mitigate future shocks and promote food security. Climate change has destroyed food crops and exacerbated food crises. With climate change expected to continue to destabilize the global food supply and food security, these impacts are particularly troubling.

Sudan Emergency and Implications for Regional Food Insecurity

Heavy fighting in Sudan has been ongoing since April 15, when a power struggle emerged between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces. Although the warring parties signed an agreement to lay the groundwork for humanitarian assistance to resume in Sudan, a ceasefire has yet to be negotiated, and clashes have continued around Khartoum and Darfur. The conflict compounds an economic crisis, climate shocks, and poor harvests that are significantly decreasing food security in Sudan (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Heat Map of Battles and Violence Against Civilians and Projected Food Security Outcomes in Sudan



Source: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) and FEWS NET.

The WFP, which provides vulnerable households with food assistance, school meals, and nutrition and safety net programs, briefly suspended all operations in Sudan on April 16 after the death of three employees caught in the violence. Although some operations have resumed, including food assistance intended to reach more than 384,000 people in four Sudanese states, the disruption to aid has been costly, with food and other supplies running low and the lean period between harvests imminent. WFP Sudan Country Director Eddie Rowe reported that up to 19 million Sudanese (41 percent of the population) were struggling to find one meal per day, up from 15 million last year.

Before the fighting broke out, 4 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women were acutely malnourished.

It is likely that the violence in Sudan will have large impacts on regional food insecurity, with roughly 100,000 people having fled to neighboring countries in recent weeks. This could rise to as many as 800,000 as the conflict continues. Many of those fleeing—Sudanese and refugees from other countries who once sought safety in Sudan—are heading to CAR, Chad, and South Sudan, all countries grappling with their own food insecurity. The WFP has called for $162.4 million in funding to support 2.3 million people in urgent need of food assistance in Chad. Food insecurity in northern CAR and South Sudan is expected to deteriorate.

Before the conflict, food insecurity was projected to worsen in Sudan, with most of the population in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) concentrated near the borders with neighboring countries. The most-affected groups are internally displaced people (IDPs); returnees; conflict-affected populations in parts of Blue Nile, Darfur, and Kordofan states; refugees from Ethiopia, South Sudan, and other nearby countries; and poor groups from agropastoral and pastoral communities in rural parts of western, eastern, and northern Sudan. Along with addressing the crises in Haiti and the Sahel, the WFP has called on G7 leadership to increase food assistance to fight hunger in Sudan and the broader region as violence and food insecurity threaten to spill across borders.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

It is projected that up to 68 million people in East Africa will be food insecure (Crisis, Emergency, and Famine; IPC Phases 3-5) by October 2023. The projected hotspots are in Ethiopia (14 million), DRC (10 million), Sudan (10 million), South Sudan (10 million), Somalia (10 million), and Kenya (7 million). Somalia and South Sudan continue to be at risk of famine. East Africa has had stable numbers of people facing acute food insecurity between 2016 and 2019, but since then, the population in IPC Phase 3 or above has rapidly increased—by more than 10 million additional people each year. This is attributed to COVID-19, increasing conflict, climate variability and change, and macroeconomic crises, exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The population facing Famine (IPC Phase 5) has also increased in recent years. There were fewer people in Phase 5 in 2022 (301,050) than the record 2021 level (509,000), but no new information was available on the 401,000 people in IPC Phase 5 in the Tigray region of Ethiopia in July through September 2021, although concerns persist. The regional IPC Phase 5 figures for these past two years see significant increases including in 2018 when 172,000 people were in Famine (IPC Phase 5) in Somalia and South Sudan. It is projected that 222,700 people will be in IPC Phase 5 from April to June 2023 in the most severely drought- and conflict-affected areas. In southern Somalia, agropastoral populations in Burhakaba district (Bay region) and IDPs in settlements in Baidoa (Bay) and Mogadishu (Banadir) face risk of Famine if the Gu season rainfall turns out to be much lighter than forecast, leading to crop failure, and humanitarian assistance does not reach the most-vulnerable populations. In South Sudan, it is expected that 43,000 people will be in IPC Phase 5 from April to July 2023 in Akobo, Canal/Pigi, and Fangak counties (Jonglei state) and Leer and Mayendit counties (Unity state).

In Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, it is estimated that 11.7 million children under the age of 5 were wasted by the end of 2022, with 2.8 million severely wasted. Across the region, the most wasted children under the age of 5 were in Ethiopia (4.8 million, 1.21 million severely wasted), Sudan (2.8 million, 0.56 million severely wasted), Somalia (1.48 million, 0.36 million severely wasted), and South Sudan (1.4 million, 0.35 million severely wasted) followed by Burundi, Kenya, and Uganda. In the Horn of Africa, acute malnutrition has worsened significantly since 2021, with very high levels of wasting. In Ethiopia, data from most of the *woredas* in the Somali and Oromia regions reported proxy global acute malnutrition levels of greater than 15 percent. In Somalia, median wasting prevalence was 15.9 percent and exceeded 25 percent in several areas. In Kenya, arid and semi-arid counties reported wasting prevalence of greater than 15 percent. The nutrition situation in South Sudan and Sudan continues to be dire, with wasting of more than 15 percent of the population in conflict-affected areas in South Sudan.

East Asia and the Pacific

The Indonesian government announced adjustments to its domestic market obligation policy for cooking oil; it has also called for a leaders' declaration on food security as part of its 2023 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chairmanship. In Indonesia, annual food inflation moderated from 5.7 percent in March to 3.8 percent in April. In monthly terms, food prices increased by 0.3 percent in April, which coincided with the Ramadan fasting month and the Eid Al-Fitr holiday, which typically is associated with high food prices, although this years' holiday period coincided with the major harvest season for rice, chilies, and shallots, which helped keep inflation lower than previous years' Ramadan, according to Statistics Indonesia. The government has introduced four new policies related to cooking oil and exports of crude palm oil and three of its derivative products that took effect on May 1. The four policies annul an earlier set of temporary policies announced in February that sought to increase the domestic supply of cooking oil by 50 percent throughout Ramadan and Eid: reducing the obligatory quota to supply the domestic market (DMO) for cooking oil from 450,000 to 300,000 tons per month; reducing the export multiplier ratio (ratio between output sold at home under the DMO and that shipped overseas) from 1:6 to 1:4; over the next nine months, allowing exports by holders of the 66 percent of exports licenses that had been temporarily suspended since February, and increasing export incentives for packaged cooking oil producers to increase the proportion of packaged subsidized cooking oil (vis-á-vis unpackaged) to ease distribution. As the 2023 chair of ASEAN, the Indonesian government has also initiated the drafting of an ASEAN leaders' declaration on the threat of food crisis to increase strategic cooperation of all stakeholders in building mechanisms to increase food security, strengthen regional supply chains, and encourage sustainable agriculture.

In Myanmar, ongoing armed clashes in the northwest and southeast are displacing more people and increasing humanitarian needs. More than 1.8 million internally displaced people were reported across Myanmar as of April 24. In the northwest, Chin, Magway, and Sagaing are the most-affected regions. Meanwhile, business owners, including rice mill owners in the commercial capital Yangon, are struggling with the restrictions on power usage that the regime's electricity supply corporation set, announcing in April that business and industries may not use power from the national grid between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. With the summer paddy harvest underway, rice mills are operating with diesel generators that run at higher costs, increasing rice prices.

Europe and Central Asia

A nationwide survey of agricultural enterprises with land of up to 250 hectares has revealed the impact of Russia's invasion on agricultural enterprises in Ukraine. The survey found that agricultural enterprises reported that 9 percent less has been planted with grain and oil crops than during the same period of the previous year. Agricultural enterprises in areas along the front line are the most affected, recording a nearly 20 percent decrease in the area of grains and oil crops cultivated. The overall value of damages and losses for crop and livestock enterprises is estimated to be $3.85 billion. Losses are incurred through increased costs, damage, contamination with unexploded ordnance, changed business decisions, and difficulties related to production and sales.

Adopting green policies can help minimize climate change and environmental risks to agriculture. On May 8, the World Bank report *Green Growth in North Macedonia's Agriculture Sector* was launched in Skopje by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy. The agrifood sector is a key contributor to growth in North Macedonia, accounting for 7.6 percent of gross domestic product in 2021. This is higher than in most comparable economies in the western Balkans and other upper-middle-income countries in Europe and Central Asia. North Macedonian agricultural systems face a number of challenges, including adaptation to climate conditions and sectoral inefficiencies. Such challenges are expected to increase as a result of climate change. The report focuses on these challenges and investigates possible priority policy actions to promote a greener future.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The latest Famine Early Warning Systems Network Integrated Food Security Analysis for Latin America and the Caribbean published in April reports that Haiti and Central America are expected to continue to face food security challenges through the summer and fall. In Haiti, Cité Soleil (located in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area) remains in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) condition because of gang violence and insecurity that are cutting off humanitarian access and disrupting economic activity and the ability to access employment and generate income. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are widespread across the rest of the country. Poor conditions—including gang violence, inflation, and drought—continue to limit poor households' access to income and ability to mitigate food consumption gaps. In Central America, most rural areas are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through September as agricultural labor opportunities decrease and high food prices limit purchasing power just as people are most market dependent with the progression of the lean season. Very poor households in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala are carrying atypical debt and have no reserves of staple grains for consumption, forcing them to use coping strategies that put their livelihoods at risk to mitigate food consumption gaps, resulting in their classification in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) condition until September.

According to the GRFC 2023, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) or equivalent reached 17.8 million (27 percent of the analyzed population) in eight Latin American and Caribbean countries in 2022. Haiti had the greatest severity of acute food insecurity, with 48 percent of its analyzed population in IPC Phase 3 or above—up from 46 percent in 2021. In Guatemala and Honduras, 26 percent to 28 percent of the resident population was in IPC Phase 3 or above. Of Venezuelan migrant and refugee populations, 60 percent in Ecuador and

62 percent in Colombia faced moderate or severe acute food insecurity according to WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security guidelines (WFP 2023).

Eleven Latin American countries agreed to work together to fight inflation and increase regional integration and trade. During a virtual meeting that the leaders of the participating countries (including Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela) attended on April 6, 2022, they outlined seven points in their joint statement, including advancing the definition of trade facilities, implementing logistical and financial measures to improve the exchange of goods, promoting measures to facilitate access to international credit, and increasing financing for infrastructure projects for transportation of goods. The group calls itself the Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Countries Against Inflation and invited other Western Hemisphere countries to join the initiative. Mexico, where 2023 started with year-on-year inflation of 7.9 percent, the highest since level January 2001, led the initiative.

A needs assessments of the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population with permanent, transit (migrate one time), or itinerant working situations in Colombia that the Interagency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows conducted revealed that 57 percent of the population planning to stay (7 percent severe, 50 percent moderate) and 93 percent of those in transit (51 percent severe, 42 percent moderate) had food insecurity and that 80 percent consumed two meals a day or fewer. The food groups that those in transit consumed most were cereals, sugars, and fats; those that they consumed least were meats and dairy (1.7 and 1.8 days per week, respectively); 79 percent of those in transit and 34 percent of those willing to stay permanently resort to emergency strategies to obtain food.

Middle East and North Africa

Since May 1, **Lebanon** has increased the customs tariffs on imported goods. As a consequence, of the government's decision to adjust the customs dollar according to the Sayrafa exchange rate, prices have increased. The percentage of customs duty applied to each item will now be calculated based on the current rate, rather than a fixed exchange rate of 60,000 LBP per US dollar. The percentage increase in prices will vary according to the customs duty rate of each item. Imported goods such as canned vegetables and fruits, chocolate, biscuits, candies, cheeses, and dairy products will be affected, as well as clothing, electrical appliances, household items, and others. **Algeria**, which was hailed as one of the leading countries in ensuring in food security at the Davos Economic Forum in January 2023, is aiming to achieve food self-sufficiency by 2024-25. With this aim in mind and among other measures, Algeria plans to open a gene bank in July, with the capability to hold 80,000 strains. The country also opened a seed bank last August. In **Libya**, food security is an important challenge, with WFP estimating that over 324,000 individuals, including 174,000 vulnerable Libyans and 150,000 vulnerable non-Libyans, remain in need of food assistance. According to WFP, the national cost of the food basket in November 2022 was 822 LYD, which represents an increase by 18 percent since the levels preceding the war in Ukraine. Recently, the country has committed to developing a food security strategy throughout 2023, with an important focus on cereals.

South Asia

The recently released Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan indicated that, in 2022, humanitarian partners reached 26.1 million people with at least one form of assistance, including 22.3 million with food and livelihood support. A combination of new funding in 2022 ($3.2 billion) and funds carried over from 2021 ($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 an imminent triple-dip La Niña phenomenon to extend the dry spell and drought-like conditions for the third year in a row. This is against a backdrop of surging urban debt, financial constraints, and rural inability to access 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 during the year to survive.

The government of India recently signed a memorandum of understanding with the WFP to deliver humanitarian assistance of 10,000 tonnes of wheat to address the acute food crisis in Afghanistan. Since August 2022, ninety percent of Afghan families have been unable to afford enough food, and nearly 20 million Afghans do not know where their next meal will come from. Six million are one step away from Famine. Two-thirds of the population—more than 28 million people—needs humanitarian assistance this year, 10 million more than two years ago.

In Bangladesh, although inflation decreased between August 2022 and January 2023, it surged to 8.1 percent in February and 9.1 percent in March, which are year-on-year increases of 1.9 and 2.8 percentage points, respectively. In particular, the price of protein-rich foods such as fish, eggs, milk, and beef increased significantly in the first quarter of 2023. According to WFP's latest mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping survey report, 68 percent of respondents cited high food prices as their greatest concern, significantly affecting their well-being. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that 460 billion takas in agricultural subsidies might be needed to support producers, up from 280 billion takas in fiscal 2021/22. The government increased the price of urea and other fertilizers in August but has maintained fertilizer subsidies. In Pakistan, the WFP Market Monitor Report revealed that CPI food prices increased by 3.7 percent between February and March, a year-on-year increase of 47.2 percent. The largest price increases were for wheat flour (17.6 percent), basmati rice (9.2 percent), cooking oil (12.9 percent), ghee (11.6 percent), and sugar (10.0 percent). In Sri Lanka, after unprecedentedly 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 food-importing countries and domestic food prices, which remain 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, with 73 percent adopting food-based coping strategies.

West and Central Africa

Seasonal weather forecasts generally indicate a favorable 2023/24 agricultural season. In March and April, rainfall was generally above average in the Gulf of Guinea bimodal area, except in southeast Nigeria and southwest Cameroon. Planting is ongoing in the Sudanian areas of the Gulf of Guinea, and field preparation is beginning in the

Sudanian areas of the Sahel countries. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration seasonal forecast for the region indicates average rainfall for the main season of March to May 2023 in the bimodal area of the Gulf of Guinea, average to above-average rainfall for the rest of the Gulf of Guinea, and above-average rainfall in the Sahelian countries from June to September 2023. Seasonal decreases in the availability of pasture in the Sahelian zones have led to a concentration of herds in areas with greater pasture supply, especially in Burkina Faso, along the Niger River in Mali, and in the southern zones of Niger. Ongoing insecurity in the Lake Chad Region, Liptako-Gourma area, far north Cameroon, northwestern Nigeria, and Tibesti region of Chad has restricted access to certain pastoral areas. The increasing concentration of herds in these areas raises the risk of conflict and resource degradation.

Until September 2023, most areas of West Africa, except those facing insecurity and violence, where food crisis conditions (IPC Phase 3) prevail, will face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) levels of food insecurity. Bam, Gourma, Komondjari, Kossi, northern Namentenga, Séno, Sourou, and Yatenga provinces in Burkina Faso and the northern and western parts of the Tahoua and Tillabéry regions in Niger in particular are facing IPC Phase 3 conditions. Bar el Gazel, the northern Guera regions, and Kanem in Chad; the southern Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu regions in Mali; Borno State and portions of the Kaduna, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara regions of Nigeria; and the far north of Cameroon also face IPC Phase 3 conditions. In the northwest and southwest regions of Cameroon, food security levels are projected to improve slightly, from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in March to May 2023 to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in June to September 2023. In Loroum, Oudalan, Soum, and Yagha provinces in Burkina Faso, Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) will persist. In the commune of Djibo, which has experienced a large influx of IDPs, some populations will face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) from March to May 2023. From June through September, Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4) are likely to be present in Menaka, Mali, and inaccessible local government areas in the northeastern and northwestern states of Nigeria.

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-one countries had implemented 27 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
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	-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	17.3
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	54.6
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	-23.8
Sudan												
Togo	13.7	10.2	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.1	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.6	3.6	4.6

Uganda	13.6	14.5	16.5	18.8	21.6	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3
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	14.2
Bangladesh	8.3	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1			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	
Benin	-1.7	-9.0	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1
Bhutan	3.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.8	
Bolivia	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7
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	2.4	
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	54.8
El Salvador	13.3	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4
Eswatini	5.4	6.7		10.8	12.1	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	17.0		
Ghana	30.1	30.7	32.3	34.4	38.8	43.7	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7
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	15.3
India	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.0	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2
Indonesia	5.8	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8

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	10.2
Kyrgyzstan	17.1	14.8	16.0	18.9	18.7	17.2	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9
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	52.2
Lesotho	7.4	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.8	
Mauritania		16.0	17.4	11.8	12.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7
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	6.9
Nicaragua	16.9	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7
Nigeria	19.5	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6
Pakistan	17.3	25.9	28.8	29.5	31.7	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1
Palestine, State of	8.1	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	-0.1	1.8
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	8.0
Samoa												
Senegal	12.1	14.1	17.1	17.1	18.1	19.6	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5
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	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1

Tunisia	8.4	9.9	11.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2
Ukraine	24.1	28.3	29.5	31.3	32.1	36.1	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7
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	10.1
Argentina	64.2	66.4	70.6	80.0	86.6	91.6	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	106.6	115.0
Armenia	14.7	17.3	13.5	12.5	13.7	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1
Azerbaijan	20.1	20.5	20.3	20.8	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3
Belarus	19.3	19.6	19.6	18.9	18.3	15.9	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5
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	16.5
Brazil	13.5	13.9	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9
Bulgaria	22.1	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.9
China	2.2	2.7	6.2	5.9	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5
Colombia	22.0	24.1	25.1	26.0	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2
Costa Rica	13.0	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	13.1	13.2	12.5	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0
Ecuador	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8
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	5.8
Grenada												
Guatemala	7.2	10.7	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3
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	8.9	
Jamaica	13.9	13.7	12.7	12.6	10.5	10.1	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3
Jordan	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8
Kazakhstan	19.0	19.2	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9
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	11.3
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	5.9
Mexico	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.5	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0
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	16.4
Montenegro	21.3	23.1	25.4	26.1	27.7	30.3	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	14.8	11.6
Namibia	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9
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	16.8
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	7.1

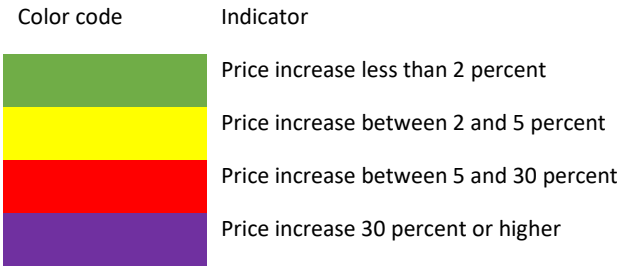
Peru	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5
Romania	14.2	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8
Russian Federation	20.1	18.0	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	16.3	19.3	29.4	20.9	20.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3
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	4.5
Turkey	93.1	94.3	94.5	89.3	92.4	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1
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		3.4		
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	3.9	

Canada	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.3
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	14.7
Croatia	15.9	17.4	19.0	19.8	19.6	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.7	18.2	15.8
Cyprus	8.5	7.8	7.4	1.6	7.4	13.2	15.5	12.2	10.3	9.3	6.5	6.1
Czech Republic	15.5	18.7	20.0	20.2	21.8	26.2	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.0	17.5
Denmark	10.6	13.6	15.6	16.7	15.9	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.3	16.1	13.0
Estonia	17.0	19.2	19.7	21.4	24.4	28.0	28.2	29.8	27.4	25.2	24.7	23.4
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	13.7
France	4.6	6.4	7.4	8.5	10.9	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9
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	11.4
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	37.9
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	13.1
Israel	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4
Italy	7.6	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.5
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	4.8
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	19.9

Lithuania	25.5	28.9	30.4	31.0	31.2	34.5	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9
Luxembourg	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.8	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5
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	15.9
New Caledonia	4.6	5.7	5.6	7.5	9.8	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9
New Zealand	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5
Norway	3.1	5.6	10.2	10.1	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8
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	19.9
Portugal	12.8	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5
Qatar	6.7	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	
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	0.8
Seychelles	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
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	25.4
Slovenia	11.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6
Spain	11.2	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8
Sweden	8.5	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5
Switzerland	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4
Taiwan, China	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2
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	7.7
Uruguay	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	14.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.9	10.7	13.1

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.



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.

1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000
Internet: www.worldbank.org