

# Food Security

## UPDATE

Access the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#)

Update June 1, 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

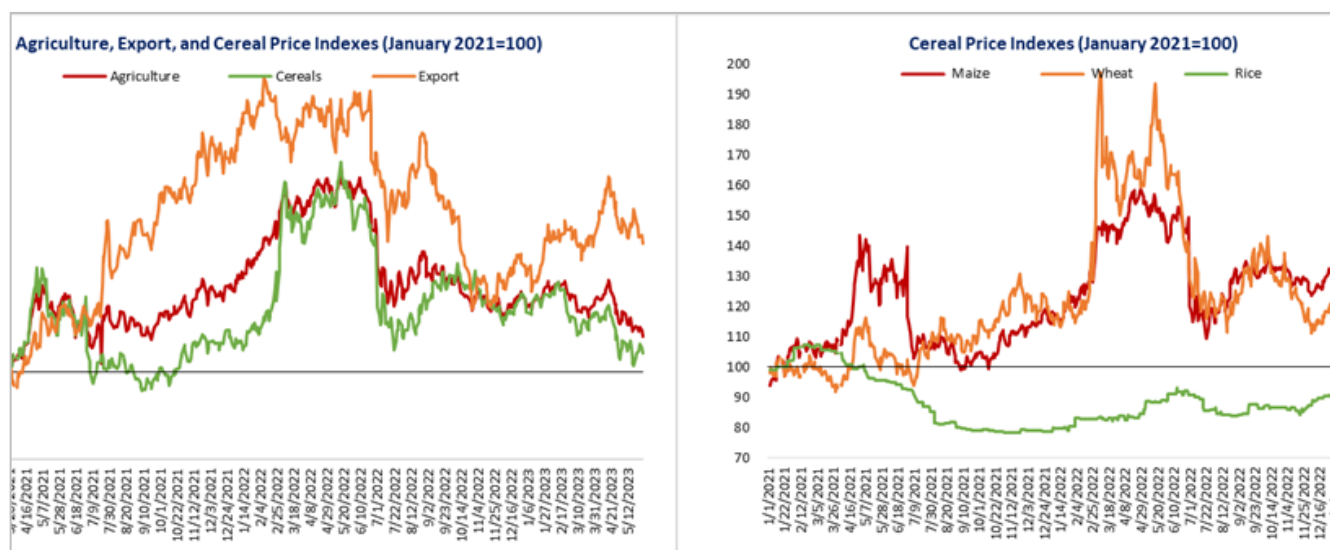
- Since the last update on May 18, 2023, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 4 percent, 4 percent, and 3 percent lower, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in most low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) [warn that food security is likely to deteriorate further in 18 hunger hotspots](#) across 22 countries in the outlook period of June to November 2023.
- [A recently published International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\) blog](#) examines three factors that will affect global rice markets in the coming months: fertilizer availability for farming, El Niño and its likely impact on rice production, and trade policies of large rice-exporting countries and their impacts.
- The 49<sup>th</sup> Group of Seven (G7) summit was held from May 19 to 21 in Hiroshima, Japan. G7 leaders and those of invited guests—Australia, Brazil, Comoros, the Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam—issued the [Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security](#).
- On May 17, 2023, [Russia agreed to a two-month extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative](#), a deal that has allowed Ukraine to ship grain through the Black Sea to parts of the world facing hunger, boosting global food security.

### GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF MAY 29, 2023)

#### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 4 percent, 3 percent, and 3 percent lower, respectively, than two weeks ago. Wheat prices saw a significant decrease of 11 percent compared to two weeks ago, while rice and maize prices were relatively stable. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 25 percent and 55 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 13 percent higher. Maize prices are 15 percent higher than in January 2021, while wheat and rice prices are 11 percent and 1 percent lower, respectively (Figure 1).

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



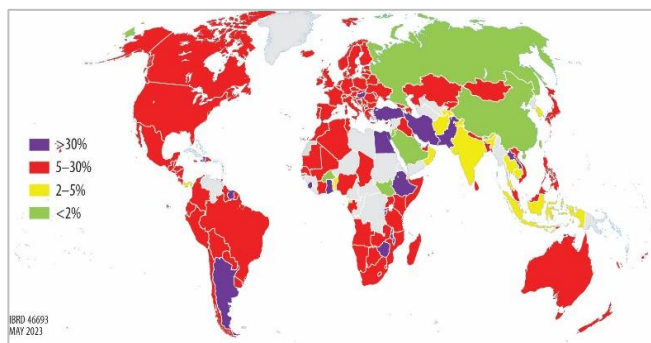
Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to May 29, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

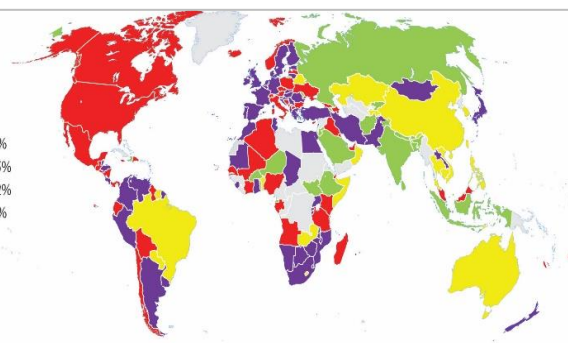
### Food Price Inflation Dashboard

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 70.6 percent of low-income countries, 81.4 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 84.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 80.4 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 84.5 percent of the 161 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	350	Lebanon	81
Argentina	115	Venezuela	35
Zimbabwe	102	Zimbabwe	27
Iran, Islamic Republic of	80	Rwanda	26
Suriname	67	Iran, Islamic Republic of	25
Egypt	55	Egypt	24
Rwanda	55	Uganda	17
Türkiye	53	Burundi	16
Sierra Leone	52	Hungary	14
Lao People's Democratic Republic	52	Lao People's Democratic Republic	12

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

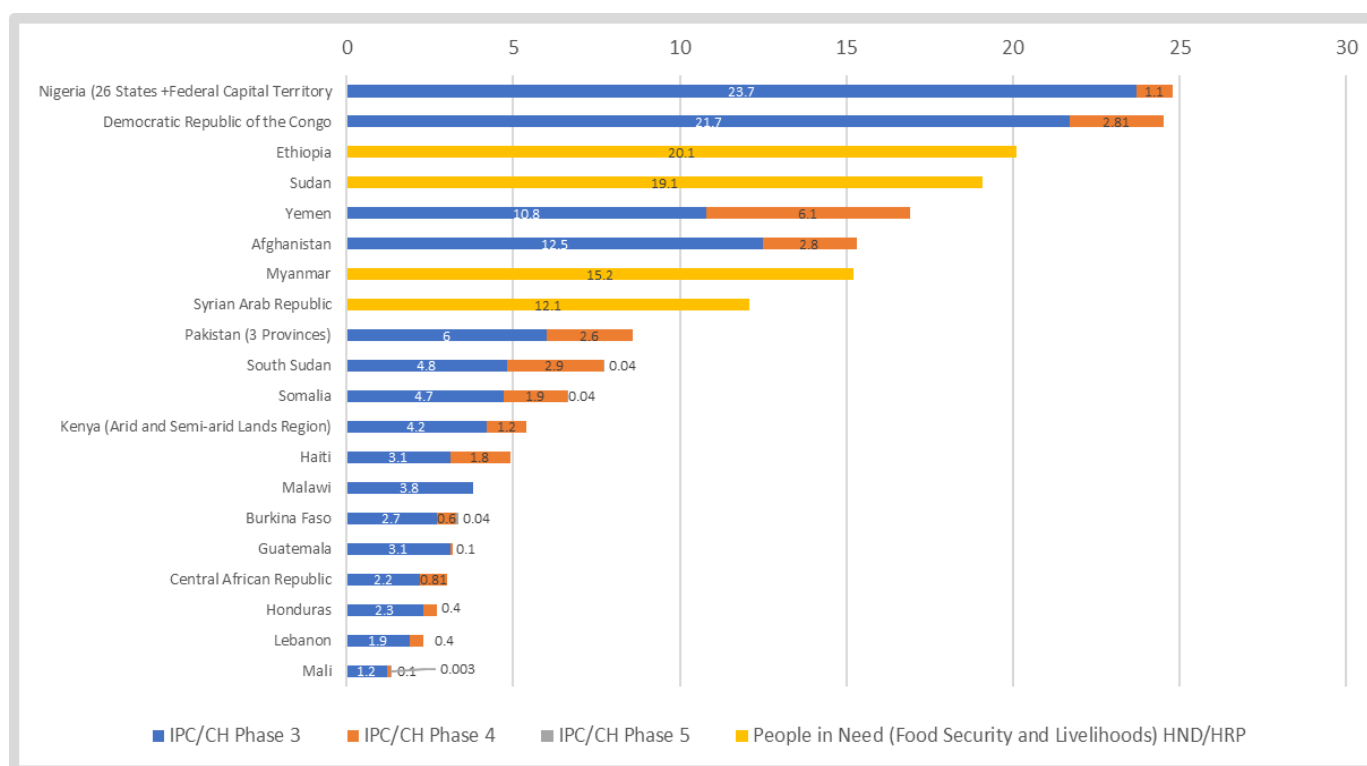
*Note:* Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from January 2023 to April 2023 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

## EMERGING ISSUES

### Hunger Hotspots Report Provides Bleak Outlook for Remainder of 2023

The FAO and WFP warn that food security is likely to deteriorate further in 18 hunger hotspots across 22 countries in the outlook period of June to November 2023. Their joint Hunger Hotspots [report](#) released this week, signals hunger hotspots of highest concern, outlines upcoming trends of acute food insecurity drivers, and provides country risk narratives grouped according to region.

**Figure 3: Number of People in Acute Food Insecurity in Hunger Hotspot Countries in 2023 (Where Available, Most Recent Projection), Millions**



Source: World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization.

Note: IPC, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification; CH, Cadre Harmonisé.

Afghanistan, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen remain of highest concern for the June to November 2023 outlook. Haiti, Sudan, and the Sahel region (Burkina Faso and Mali) have been elevated to levels of the highest concern as violence severely limits the movement of people and goods in Burkina Faso, Haiti, and Mali, and the recently erupted conflict persists in Sudan. The hotspots of highest concern include populations already in Catastrophe (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)/Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phase 5) or at risk of

deterioration to catastrophic conditions where an extremely vulnerable population already in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) faces severe aggravating factors—especially access constraints.

The Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Syria are of very high concern. All these hotspots have many people in IPC/CH Phase 4, coupled with worsening drivers that are expected to intensify life-threatening conditions in the coming months. Guatemala, Honduras, and Malawi remain of high concern, with acute food insecurity likely to deteriorate further during the outlook period. El Salvador, Lebanon, and Nicaragua have been added to the list of hunger hotspot countries since the September 2022 edition.

In many of these countries, organized violence and armed conflict continue to be key drivers of acute food insecurity. Global levels of violence have declined slightly since the [last edition](#) of the Hunger Hotspots report released in September 2022 but have recently increased because of conflict in Sudan, hitting a new peak characterized by a three-year high in the number of conflict incidents—in particular, incidents involving ordnance. Economic risks also factor into food insecurity trends, with the global economy expected to slow in 2023 amid monetary tightening in advanced economies (increasing the cost of credit), persistently high international commodity prices, and overall reduction in donor support to offset global hunger.

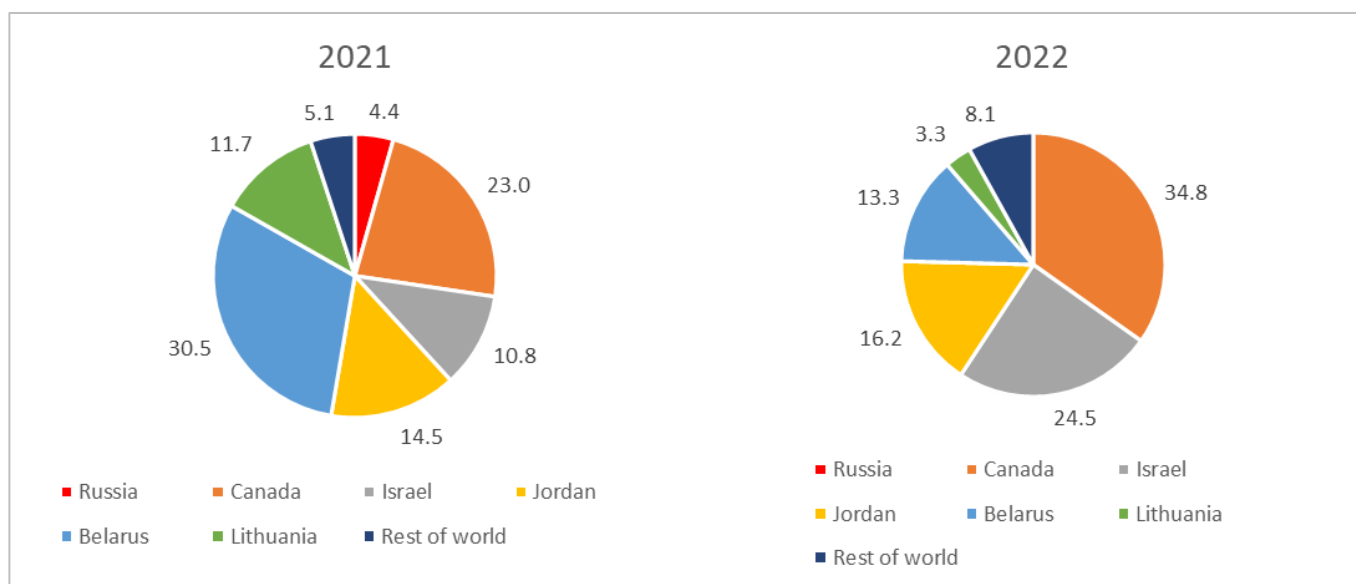
Weather extremes such as heavy rain, tropical storms, cyclones, flooding, drought, and climate variability remain significant drivers of food insecurity in some countries and regions. The latest forecast from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (from May 2023) suggests an 82 percent likelihood of El Niño conditions starting in the May-to-July period. In response to these drivers, urgent, expanded assistance is required to protect livelihoods and increase access to food. The report provides country-specific recommendations on priorities for emergency response to address existing humanitarian needs and anticipatory actions to ensure that short-term interventions are implemented before new humanitarian needs materialize. Recommendations include provision of context-specific packages (cash, productive inputs, subsidies) for staple crop, livestock, and poultry production; development of water-saving community gardens; and provision of health, water, sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition services to boost local food production and improve livelihood opportunities and food security.

### ***IFPRI Blog Highlights Potential Risks for Rice Markets for Upcoming Season***

During the past year, since Russia invaded Ukraine, agricultural markets have seen significant volatility as impacts from the war, combined with tight global stocks, have driven prices to record nominal highs. Despite these disruptions, rice markets have been relatively calm because of large global supplies and lack of a direct trade connection to the war in Ukraine. However, rice prices have risen recently (20 percent to 30 percent since September 2022), and global stocks are approximately 5 percent lower year over year and projected to be at their lowest levels since 2017/18. The rapid emergence of El Niño has raised concern about possible impacts on rice production in South and Southeast Asia, which could trigger further price increases that could hurt consumers in the regions. [A recently published IFPRI blog](#) examines three factors that will affect global rice markets in the coming months: fertilizer availability for farming, El Niño and its likely impact on rice production, and trade policies of large rice-exporting countries and their impacts.

In 2022, fertilizer prices hit record nominal prices for many reasons, including sanctions imposed on Belarus and Russia and trade restrictions that major fertilizer producers such as China imposed. Although prices have retreated almost 80 percent from their 2022 peaks, they remain almost double those of January 2022. Countries in South and Southeast Asia account for almost 60 percent of global rice production and more than 80 percent of global rice exports, relying heavily on fertilizer imports. With sanctions placed on major exporters, rice producers adjusted by shifting to alternate suppliers (Figure 4). With the exception of Pakistan (flooding), rice yields in Asia have been generally at or above year-ago levels, but if shortages of fertilizer components persist into the new crop year, yields could be affected.

**Figure 4: Indian Potash Imports, 2021-2022**



Source: International Food Policy Research Institute.

An upcoming El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean dipole potentially resulting in warm, dry weather could affect rice production. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, there is an 82 percent chance of an El Niño developing during May to July 2023 and an 89 percent chance in June to August. A strong El Niño developing this summer could have a significant impact during the monsoon season, when the rice planting period in Bangladesh and India is starting. In previous El Niño episodes since 2000, rice yields dropped 4 percent to 11 percent from the trend yield because of low rainfall. A 2023 study shows that El Niño will reduce the global mean rice yield by 1.3 percent and significantly harm 13.4 percent of rice harvest areas, with Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam the most affected.

In addition to these risks, trade restrictions pose a major threat to rice prices. As evidenced in 2022, there is a positive association between food prices and share of restricted global food trade. A recent unpublished study estimated that a 5.5-percentage-point increase in food inflation increases the likelihood of a country imposing export restrictions on commodities by 37.8 percent. As such, a combination of El Niño and lack of fertilizers could

increase prices; if countries restrict exports, prices could increase even further. As climate change, fertilizer availability, and export restrictions continue to affect rice production and markets, producers are adapting [by using innovative solutions](#), including using hybrid seed varieties, rotating rice and shrimp, and using less-water-intensive cropping patterns.

### ***G7 in Hiroshima Calls for Increasing Global Food Security and Improving Nutrition***

The 49<sup>th</sup> G7 summit was held from May 19 to 21 in Hiroshima, Japan. G7 leaders and those of invited guests—Australia, Brazil, Comoros, the Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam—issued the [Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security](#) as a result of discussions held during Session 6: “Working Together to Address Multiple Crises.” They reaffirmed that access to affordable, safe, nutritious food is a basic human right and stressed the need to work closely together to respond to the worsening global food security crisis. Hiroshima Summit participants also agreed to build more-resilient, -sustainable, -inclusive agrifood systems, including by increasing stability and predictability in international markets.

The first action the G7 intends to take, in cooperation with the international community, is to respond to the immediate food security crisis resulting from the pandemic; climate change; armed conflicts including the war in Ukraine; and volatile energy, food, and fertilizer prices. Leaders pledged to support multisectoral humanitarian assistance to countries experiencing emergency acute food insecurity; advocate for a substantial increase in humanitarian and development funding to avert famine and build sustainable food systems; support grain exports from Russia and Ukraine, including expansion and extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative; facilitate rules-based, open, fair, transparent, nondiscriminatory international trade in food and agricultural products; strengthen coordination among donors, UN agencies, international financial institutions, and multilateral development banks; and expand sustainable, efficient local, regional, and international food production and value chains consistent with World Trade Organization rules.

The second joint action outlined in the statement is to prepare for and prevent future food security crises. Signatories intend to increase market transparency and preparedness for food and nutrition crises by broadening coverage of the Agricultural Market Information System to include fertilizer and vegetable oils; increasing data provision on AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans), including on crop stockpiles; supporting synergistic collection, analysis, and dissemination of data by international organizations; supporting implementation of existing crisis response and preparedness strategies in countries where they exist; contributing to establishment of Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans through World Bank support; and supporting the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Integrated Food Security Framework, the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR), the East Asia Summit’s renewed commitment to implement the 2013 Declaration on Food Security, and the Economic Community of West African States Regional Food Security Reserve.

Finally, representatives agreed to increase efforts to achieve zero hunger (Sustainable Development Goal 2), build resilient agrifood systems, and ensure access to food and nutrition for all by coordinating actions at the global, regional, and national levels through engagement with relevant agencies, funds, and platforms; supporting targeted, cost-effective approaches in humanitarian efforts and in broader social protection and safety net

responses; incorporating nutrition goals into related agricultural, education, health, social protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene policies; and increasing access to affordable, healthy diets and safe, nutritious foods. Other proposed actions include supporting production and use of fortified foods adapted to local contexts, conserving biodiversity and improving soil health, promoting efficient use of fertilizers, developing agriculture-related infrastructure and investing in food supply chains, addressing climate shocks by promoting climate-smart agriculture, supporting efforts to reduce food loss and waste, and promoting engagements with the private sector in research and development and responsible investment for further digitization of agricultural and food systems.

In support of the intended actions, signatories agreed upon the importance of several platforms, tools, and funding mechanisms, including the Rome-based UN agencies of the FAO, the WFP, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development; the Global Alliance for Food Security; the Global Network Against Food Crises; the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program; the Committee on World Food Security; and the Ministerial Mediterranean Dialogue on the Food Crisis. The Global Alliance for Food Security is supporting greater crisis preparedness by developing and operationalizing multisectoral [Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans](#) in 26 countries and monitors the severity of food crises and support from governments and donors in response through the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#).

### ***Black Sea Grain Initiative Extended***

On May 17, 2023, [Russia agreed to a two-month extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative](#), a deal that has allowed Ukraine to ship grain through the Black Sea to parts of the world facing hunger, which is a boost to global food security after Russia's invasion of Ukraine increased global food prices. More than 30 million tonnes of food have been exported under the initiative and is reaching some of the world's most vulnerable people and places—including 30,000 tonnes of wheat recently exported from Ukraine to Sudan.

Extending the initiative mainly provides relief for countries in Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Asia that rely on Ukrainian wheat, barley, vegetable oil, and other affordable food products, especially as drought takes a toll. The initiative helped lower prices of food commodities such as wheat over the last year, although domestic food price inflation remains high in many countries. Russia has benefitted greatly from the deal and is expected to export more wheat than any country ever has in one year (44 million tonnes) according to the Global Food Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Trade flows that financial data provider Refinitiv tracks show that Russia exported slightly more than 4 million tonnes of wheat in April, the highest volume for the month in five years, following record or near-record highs in several previous months. Exports since last July reached 32.2 million tonnes, 34 percent above the same period last year.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### ***East and Southern Africa***

Up to 73 million people in East and Southern Africa are experiencing acute food insecurity, including famine, and [it is predicted that this will increase](#) in the coming months for most countries. Acute food insecurity is deepening at a



faster rate in hotspot countries, including Ethiopia (20.1 million people), Sudan (10 million), South Sudan (10 million), and Somalia (7 million), that are under Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. South Sudan and Somalia are at risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). [In Ethiopia, more than 20.1 million people are food insecure](#), including 2.7 million internally displaced people and 1.9 million returnees. Drought, unusual flooding, conflict, and macroeconomic challenges have rapidly increased the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity. Since 2020, prolonged drought, a result of consecutive failed rainy seasons, has continued to affect the northern, southeastern, and southern parts of Ethiopia, including Afar; Oromia; Somali; and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNP). In late 2022, a fifth below-average rainy season resulted in severe drought, [affecting approximately 24 million people](#), primarily pastoralists in Afar, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali. An estimate from the beginning of January 2023 indicated that [10.8 million livestock had died across the region](#) because of lack of pasture and water. Following the prolonged drought, heavy rainfall in March 2023 has allowed for modest pasture and water point regeneration, although the subsequent flooding and sharp temperature drop resulted in more than 70,000 livestock deaths and damage to shelters, crops, and infrastructure, according to authorities in Oromia and Somali. Moreover, as many as 4.8 million children are estimated to be wasted, of whom 1.2 million are severely wasted.

In [Sudan](#), the conflict that erupted on April 15, 2023, after the breakdown of security sector reform negotiations between the chairman of the Transitional Sovereignty Council, Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and the leader of the Rapid Support Forces, Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, has led to rapid deterioration in food security conditions. The swift, unanticipated disruption of trade and market functionality, household mobility, humanitarian assistance, and basic service provision, including health care, banking, electricity, transport, and communication, has left millions of people facing critical shortages of food, water, and basic supplies, particularly in dense urban areas and greater Darfur, which hosts a large share of displaced and acutely food-insecure people. Before the outbreak of conflict, Sudan already faced a high level of food insecurity because of the high cost of living amidst the persistence of poor macroeconomic conditions and inter-communal conflict. Although the current fighting has not yet spread to rural areas, the likely ripple effects of trade disruptions and price increases in rural areas—particularly when food stocks are already declining, and market dependence is increasing—are expected to exacerbate food consumption gaps and increase Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes across the country as it heads into the typical lean season from June to September. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to increase in populations that are already acutely food insecure and have limited coping capacity, rendering them highly vulnerable to the direct and indirect impacts of the ongoing conflict on food security.

The fighting in Sudan severely affects the health care system, which is likely to increase the disease burden and prevalence of malnutrition. In Khartoum, the Ministry of Health reported that only one in four health facilities are fully functional and 40 percent partially functional. In addition, the conflict disrupted the treatment of approximately 50,000 acutely malnourished children. Power outages have affected cold storage of pharmaceutical and medical supplies, leading to critical shortages and damaging vaccine stocks. Combined with lack of access to clean drinking water, the risk of disease spread and implications for malnutrition are highly troubling. A recent report from the World Health Organization indicates high risk of biological hazards because a laboratory was seized in Khartoum, with workers unable to gain access and power cuts threatening management of its materials. Trade,

market, and banking functionality in affected urban areas continue to be disrupted amid the ongoing fighting. In Khartoum and surrounding areas, only a few markets are open, and prices have skyrocketed as supply dwindles and demand spikes amid household depletion of food, water, and essential items. At the same time, lack of access to **bank and mobile money accounts is increasingly undermining household purchasing power.**

**Suspension of humanitarian assistance by the WFP and humanitarian partners continues as the threat to the lives of staff remains elevated. Humanitarian facilities have reportedly been looted, with severe implications for potential delivery if assistance is resumed.** In the absence of food assistance, it is likely that the 3.7 million internally displaced people, which includes an estimated 3 million people in the Darfur region alone and more than 75,000 recently displaced, and the most food-insecure households in rural areas are facing a sharp increase in the size of their food consumption gaps. In addition, tens of thousands of the estimated 1.3 million refugees hosted in Sudan are being newly displaced, with an estimated 33,000 fleeing Khartoum to neighboring states within Sudan and 10,000 South Sudanese refugees returning to South Sudan. An estimated 20,000 Sudanese have crossed into Chad, but estimates of arrivals into the Central African Republic, Egypt, and Ethiopia are unavailable. It is likely that prolonged suspension of food assistance will cause outcomes to deteriorate by at least one IPC Phase in areas where it was determined that food assistance had prevented worse outcomes, especially in greater Darfur and parts of greater Kordofan and greater Nile. More broadly, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network anticipates a rapid increase in the population facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, with the most significant increases anticipated in densely populated urban areas such as Khartoum and the greater Darfur region.

### **East Asia and the Pacific**

Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic reported deteriorating food security in 2022 and that damage from [Cyclone Mocha](#), which hit Myanmar on May 14, may exacerbate the situation there. According to Myanmar's State Administration Council, by May 19, [the cyclone had caused more than 140 deaths and extensive damage to housing, infrastructure, and public facilities](#). Regions and states affected include Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Mandalay, Magway, Mon, Nay Pyi Taw, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan, and Yangon. [The deaths of more than 200 cattle and goats were reported in villages in Magway](#). [Flooding](#) devastated beans and sunflowers, damaged rural roads, and reportedly destroyed farmers' grain warehouses. Early estimates were that more than 2,000 hectares of soybean, rice, bean, and sesame fields were fully lost. Meanwhile, [a recent IFPRI report](#) confirms that food security and nutrition in Myanmar worsened in 2022. Between October to December 2022, 4 percent of households were facing moderate to severe hunger, with higher rates in Chin (10 percent), Mon (6.8 percent), and Kayin (6 percent). The percentage of households with low food consumption scores increased from 9.4 percent in early 2022 to 15.7 percent later in the year. Inadequate dietary diversity among adults increased from 20.6 percent to 25.1 percent, particularly for rural women. More than one-third of children aged 6 to 23 months and 15.9 percent aged 24 to 59 months had inadequate dietary quality. Risk factors for food insecurity and poor dietary quality include low income, limited assets, and being a wage worker or part of a low-wage community. Rising food prices, conflict, and physical insecurity also contribute to poor dietary quality. Remittance-receiving households proved more resilient, experiencing lower levels of hunger and greater dietary diversity at the household, adult, and child levels. The Laotian economy is predicted to rise by [3.9 percent](#) and as much as [4.5 percent](#), driven by recovery in services and

exports associated with tourism, processing industries, and agricultural production, although continued depreciation of the kip has contributed to the rising cost of living. During May to December 2022, inflation affected nearly 90 percent of Laotian families. Living costs for urban and higher-income households increased by 24.5 percent and rising agricultural input prices affected rural and low-income households. More than three-quarters of affected households reduced food consumption or shifted to cheaper, self-produced, or wild foods, which can result in inadequate nutrition. In parallel, a recent food security study by the Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance reported that, [over the last 12 months](#), 47 percent of households ran out of food; 11 percent had not eaten for an entire day; 31 percent had gone hungry at least once over the last month; and 56 percent did not have access to nutritious food because of the rising costs of food and fuel, low income, climate change, and the COVID-19 outbreak.

During the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) forum in Seoul (April 25-26, 2023), Indonesia highlighted the importance of strengthening regional rice reserve management to anticipate the impact of climate change and mitigate disasters in Asia. [Indonesia underlined APTERR's important role in ensuring regional food security, especially during emergency situations such as natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic.](#) Strengthening regional food security aligns with Indonesia's initiative as the 2023 ASEAN chairman, described in the ASEAN Leaders Declaration on Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition in Times of Crises. This is to be pursued by facilitating trade, ensuring smooth logistics and supply chains, and expediting delivery of food and agricultural products. To increase food security in the long term, ASEAN seeks to develop a strong food and agricultural sector through digitization, innovative financing, climate resilience, and an increase in small-scale farmers' capacity. Indonesia also encourages development of a food security early warning system to support APTERR's implementation to increase effectiveness and expedite APTERR's rice reserve release.

### ***Europe and Central Asia***

Antimicrobial resistance—the ability of microorganisms to resist antimicrobial treatments, especially antibiotics—has a direct impact on human and animal health. [The Farm to Fork strategy](#) has the objective of reducing overall EU sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture by 50 percent by 2030. For the current programming period (2023-27), almost all EU countries included measures for support of animal welfare and combating antimicrobial resistance in their Common Agricultural Policy strategic plans. This covers a wide range of species through combinations of practices, investments, cooperation, and training; €6.3 billion of EU funding is earmarked to support voluntary actions under eco-schemes and rural development that is designed to reach 23 percent of EU livestock units.

[In Kazakhstan, prices for socially significant products will be set on a quarterly basis.](#) The Kazakh Ministry of Trade, by order dated May 17, 2023, amended the rules for setting retail price thresholds and maximum allowable retail prices for socially significant food products. The retail price threshold is a limit on the retail price at which products can be sold and is designed to ensure availability of essential products, especially for socially vulnerable groups with low incomes. According to the amendments, local administrations must submit quarterly proposals to the authorized body on threshold retail prices for socially significant food products. Previously, this was done only once a year.

## **Latin America and the Caribbean**

According to the FAO's most recent [Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#) (May 10, 2023), high domestic price warnings have been flagged for [wheat flour in Argentina](#) (retail prices of wheat flour increased further and set new record highs in March 2023) and [red beans in Nicaragua](#) (after short-lived seasonal declines, prices of red beans rose in April to levels 60 percent higher year on year). A moderate domestic price warning has also been flagged for [white maize in Mexico](#) (prices of white maize, in Puebla, decreased on a monthly basis but remained well above their year-earlier levels.).

Half of Guatemalan children face chronic malnutrition according to a recent [report that Doctors of the World Spain published](#), which also warns that the situation is especially dire in children under five years old (forty-five percent of deaths of Guatemalan children under the age of five are linked to malnutrition). Guatemala has the most cases of child malnutrition in Latin America and the sixth most in the world. More than 4 million people who base their diet on corn do not receive adequate food. The climate crisis has substantially exacerbated these conditions. The country's dry corridor has experienced a six-year drought, resulting in poverty and increasing vulnerability to extreme weather events such as storms, floods, droughts, and heatwaves. Hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020 had a severe impact, causing extensive crop destruction and displacing 339,000 people. These challenges have disproportionately affected Indigenous communities, with 40 percent of Indigenous peoples in the country living in extreme poverty.

According to a recent survey from the [WFP](#), as of May 22, 2023, 15 million (30.3 percent) people in Colombia had insufficient food consumption, 3.93 million fewer than in February 2023 and 0.93 million more than in April 2023. In Ecuador, the [WFP](#) estimates that 2.5 million (15 percent) had insufficient food consumption in April 2023—30,000 more than in February 2023. In Peru, it is estimated that 4.6 million people (14.4 percent) have insufficient food consumption as of May 31, 2023-- 280,000 more than in April. In Bolivia, 1.6 million people (14.9 percent) have insufficient food consumption—340,000 fewer than in February 2023.

In Haiti, a national nutrition Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey that [the United Nations Children's Fund](#) conducted this year reveals that armed violence has increased the number of children facing severe acute malnutrition—30 percent more than in 2022. It is expected that more than 115,600 children will experience severe wasting in 2023, up from 87,500 in 2022. A persistent cholera outbreak has compounded the malnutrition crisis, which has particularly affected children who are severely wasted. More than 41,000 suspect cholera cases have been reported in Haiti, 46 percent of which are in children younger than 14.

## **Middle East and North Africa**

In Tunisia, water shortages remain critical. The current filling rate in dams is only 30.3 percent, compared with an average of 53 percent over the last three years. As of May 18, 2023, the amount of water collected in the dams was [40 percent](#) less than at the same time in 2022. Since the beginning of the agricultural year (September 1, 2022), Tunisia has received only 53 percent of its average rainfall. The drought has severely affected cereal production, which is expected to decrease from 7.5 million quintals in 2022 to 2.5 million quintals in 2023, which will barely

suffice for seed production. The good rainfall in May came too late to salvage cereal output, because the crop was in its last stage of growth, and the absence of rainfall in March and April hindered crop development. Large areas cultivated with cereals were therefore left for grazing. Alternatively, the May rainfall helped save fruit trees (mainly olive trees) and fodder crops, whose planting season has just started. Food shortages continue in Tunisia, mainly because of the critical state of public finances, which constrains capacity to import basic products (rice, flour, sugar, coffee, and now cereals and bread). A notable development is that, in April, the government lifted the Grain Board monopoly on barley imports. Since then, three private companies have begun importing small quantities of barley (shipments of 5,000 tonnes). In Iraq, thanks to a good year for domestic production, the strategic wheat reserve now covers [six months](#) of consumption and is likely to increase to one year's worth of consumption by the end of the buying season. In Egypt, strategic reserves are sufficient for [5 months](#) of consumption of wheat, 3.1 months of rice, 7 months of sugar, and 4 months of vegetable oil. Gulf Cooperation Council countries are responding to the [sheep export ban](#) that New Zealand and Australia imposed by promoting investments in innovative, homegrown food technologies that will reduce their dependence on imports.

### **South Asia**

In Afghanistan, below-average precipitation and snow water volume, earlier-than-normal snow melt in most basins, and below-normal soil moisture conditions as of mid-May 2023 have resulted in [significant dryness](#) in the wheat belt and the rangelands in the northern, western, and central parts of the country. A high probability of above-average temperatures across the country for June to August 2023 is forecast, in which case persistent [drought for the third consecutive year](#) may limit second crop cultivation and rangeland vegetation. [The rise of El Niño](#) in May 2023 is expected to become dominant during October to December 2023 (94 percent chance). Above-average precipitation can be expected for the 2023/24 wet season. Although wetter conditions are normally conducive to agricultural production, [excessive rainfall raises the risk of flooding](#), with potential damage and loss of crops.

In Pakistan, prices continue to rise and are expected to remain high. There is no uniform government [wheat support price](#) this year, with the federal and Punjab provincial governments having increased the wheat support price for the 2023/24 crop to Rs. 3,900 per 40 kilograms (\$346 per metric ton), while Sindh government set the price at Rs. 4,000 per 40 kilograms (\$354 per metric tons). Free wheat [flour](#) was distributed during Ramadan to 185,000 families in the federal capital and to households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (10.7 million households) and Punjab (15.8 million households). In Sindh province, low-income families were facilitated to purchase 30kg bag of wheat flour at the subsidized rate of PKR 65 per kg. Sri Lanka's Ministry of Agriculture submitted a new national agricultural policy for Cabinet approval by the end of April designed to ensure food security and promote entrepreneurial agriculture. Limited market availability and price hikes on [eggs](#) decreased food availability in the first quarter. The government responded by revising the special commodity levy on imported eggs (from 50 rupees to 1 rupee for three months) used for the bakery industry. Eleven billion rupees has been allocated to provide financial subsidies to 550,000 paddy farmers in the 2023 yala season (May to end of August). Fertilizer [subsidies](#) of 20,000 rupees for one hectare and 40,000 rupees for two hectares have been provided directly to farmers' bank accounts using a voucher scheme. In July 1, the government will launch the welfare support program [Aswesuma](#) targeting more than 2 million individuals with monthly benefits based on their welfare status. For example, 400,000 extremely poor families will

receive a monthly subsidy of 15,000 rupees, and 800,000 poor families will receive 8,500 rupees per month. In Nepal, food [prices](#) have stabilized for most commodities, but significant year-on-year increases have been observed for wheat flour, bananas, oranges, tomatoes, cabbage, and milk. Rising food prices are a concern in areas with lower purchasing power and higher rates of food insecurity, particularly in Karnali Province and the mountain belt. To stabilize [wheat](#) prices, Nepal has requested that India supply 300,000 tonnes of wheat in fiscal 2024. The government has increased the prices of chemical [fertilizer](#) (e.g., DAP by 16 percent and urea by 78 percent) for the first time in 10 years, effective March 13, 2023, to counteract subsidies and alleviate pressure on the treasury. Thirty-one billion rupees has been allocated to import more than 400,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizers through the end of February 2024.

### **West and Central Africa**

**Over the past four years, the number of food-insecure people across West Africa has more than quadrupled in the wake of multiple overlapping crises**, increasing by 32.8 million from 9.7 million in June to August 2019 to an estimated 42.5 million in June to August 2023. In addition, 107.5 million people are considered to be at risk of falling into food crisis in the event of shocks from June through August 2023, particularly in Nigeria (64 million), Niger (7.3 million), and Burkina Faso (5.1 million). It is estimated that nearly 16.5 million children under five in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger are malnourished. Overlapping crises, including insecurity and violence, are driving West Africa's alarming food and nutrition situation. Violence has led to internal displacement of 7.5 million people, depriving them of housing, productive capital, social networks, and access to education and health care. Persistent inflation, estimated at an average of 18 percent, is undermining households' ability to access sufficient nutritious food. The persistence of barriers to regional trade (illegal levies, taxes, and bans on grain exports); rising transport costs; currency depreciation in Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone; and the consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war are driving inflation. As a result of inflationary pressures, prices of the main cereals are 25 percent to 40 percent higher than the average of the last five years, with peaks in Ghana (100 percent), Sierra Leone (100 percent), Burkina Faso (50 percent), and Nigeria (50 percent). Insecure areas have been particularly affected. Lastly, [climate change is increasingly affecting the region's food systems](#), especially by disrupting precipitation patterns.

## **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 countries had implemented 26 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

<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Uganda</b>	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2023

**Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Announcement</b>	<b>Expected end date</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
<b>China</b>	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2023
<b>China</b>	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2023
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Russia</b>	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2023
<b>Türkiye</b>	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Ukraine</b>	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Vietnam</b>	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	48.2
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	31.8
Gambia	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.9	15.7	17.1	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5
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	15.5	
Malawi			32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9
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	52.3
Somalia	14.7	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.0	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6
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	14.1
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	8.8
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	9.4
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	7.6
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	48.1	
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					-63.6	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3
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	7.8	
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	17.1	
Morocco	8.4	10.6	12.0	14.1	14.7	13.8	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	
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	27.1	

Tajikistan	9.6	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.1			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	
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
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
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	12.8
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	15.8
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	6.9
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	350.0
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	6.3
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	12.0
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	4.8
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	14.3
Suriname	55.1	38.3	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.1	66.7
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 9.4

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 13.2

Bahamas

Bahrain 11.6 7.3 8.5 10.4 10.7 9.9 12.7 11.5 6.6 4.3 4.8 6.7

Barbados 18.6 17.4 11.2 7.6 12.9 18.8 19.5 3.4 4.3

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 9.2

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

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 16.1

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	2.6
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	12.0
Japan	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2
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	8.0
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	2.6
Malta	9.9	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2
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	2.7
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	1.7
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	7.1
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	5.8
United Kingdom	8.6	9.9	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5
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.

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.

**Note:** With effect from June 2020, Zimbabwe is publishing the new Consumer Price Index (CPI) code-named Blended Consumer Price Index. The index measures the combined price changes of goods and services in both the USD and ZWL. Two separate indices were computed, that is, the USD Consumer Price Index and the already available ZWL Consumer Price Index. The original CPI weights were split into USD and ZWL components using linking factors. These linking factors were proportions of estimated household expenditure in USD and ZWL according to the COICOP classification. The resultant weights were then used to combine the two indices to come up with the blended index.

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