

# Food Security UPDATE

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

Update July 27, 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

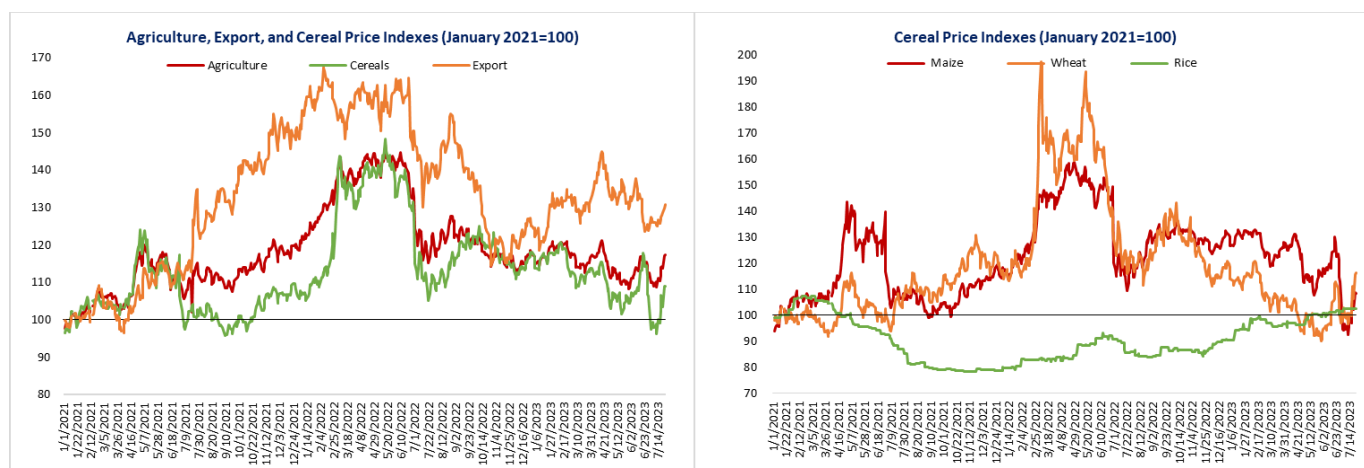
- Since the last update on July 13, 2023, the agricultural, export, and cereal price indices closed 6 percent, 4 percent, and 10 percent higher, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in many low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- The [2023 State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World report](#) highlights the state of global hunger and food insecurity and the challenges and opportunities that urbanization presents in the context of agrifood systems.
- Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) raises concerns in global markets.
- India has imposed a non-basmati rice export ban at a time of heightened global concerns about international global food prices with Russia's exit from the BSGI.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JULY 25, 2023)

### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

Since the last update on July 13, the agricultural, export, and cereal price indices closed 6 percent, 4 percent, and 10 percent higher, respectively. An increase in maize and wheat prices, which closed 12 percent and 14 percent higher, respectively, after declining in the first half of July, drove the increase in the cereal price index, whereas rice prices have remained stable. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 15 percent and 17 percent lower, while rice prices are 16 percent higher. Maize, wheat, and rice prices are 8 percent, 11 percent, and 3 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021 (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

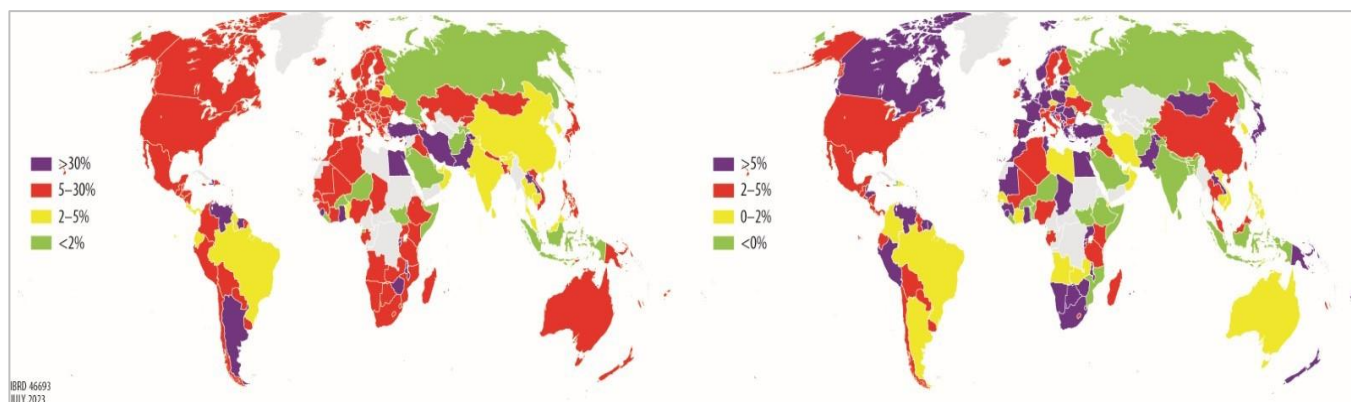
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to July 25, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

## 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 February 2023 and May 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5 percent in 63.2 percent of low-income countries, 79.5 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 67.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 78.9 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 80.1 percent of the 166 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 March 2023 and June 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 March 2023 to June 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) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Venezuela    | 414                           | Zimbabwe                         | 80                         |
| Lebanon      | 280                           | Egypt                            | 30                         |
| Zimbabwe     | 256                           | Lebanon                          | 26                         |
| Argentina    | 117                           | Türkiye                          | 16                         |
| Suriname     | 71                            | Rwanda                           | 15                         |
| Egypt        | 66                            | Burundi                          | 14                         |
| Sierra Leone | 58                            | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 14                         |
| Ghana        | 54                            | Sierra Leone                     | 13                         |
| Türkiye      | 54                            | Ghana                            | 12                         |
| Haiti        | 46                            | Greece                           | 11                         |

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

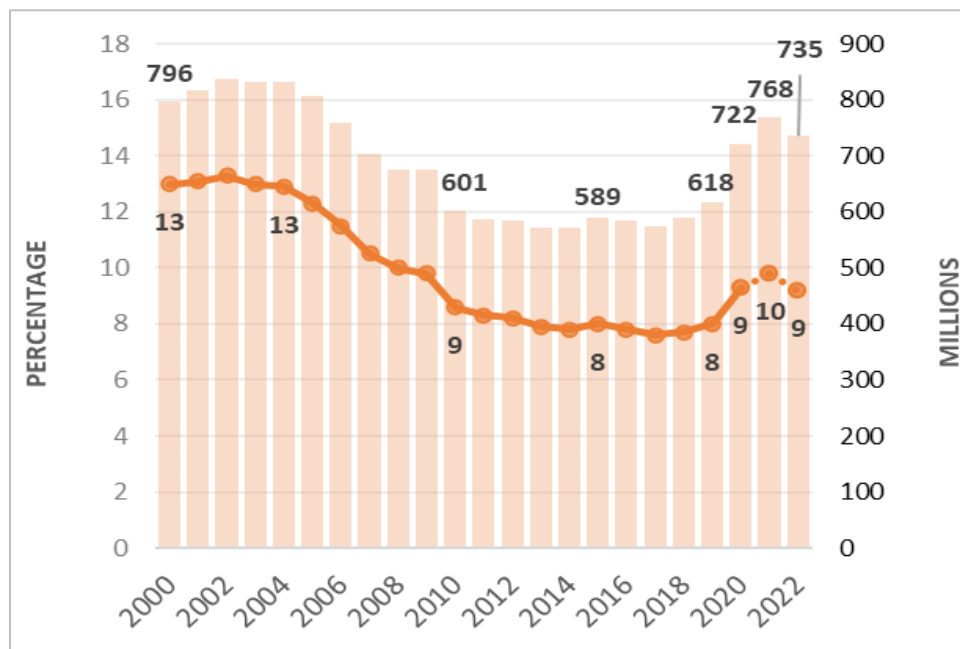
Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from March 2023 to June 2023 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

## EMERGING ISSUES

### State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World Report Indicates Stagnating Progress in Reducing Hunger

The [2023 State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World report](#) highlights the state of global hunger and food insecurity and the challenges and opportunities that urbanization presents in the context of agrifood systems. Global hunger, measured according to prevalence of undernourishment, remained relatively unchanged from 2021 to 2022 but is still significantly higher than before the pandemic. Approximately 9.2 percent of the world's population faced hunger in 2022, compared with 7.9 percent in 2019. Between 691 million and 783 million people experienced hunger in 2022, 122 million more than in 2019 (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Number and Percentage of Undernourished People Globally**



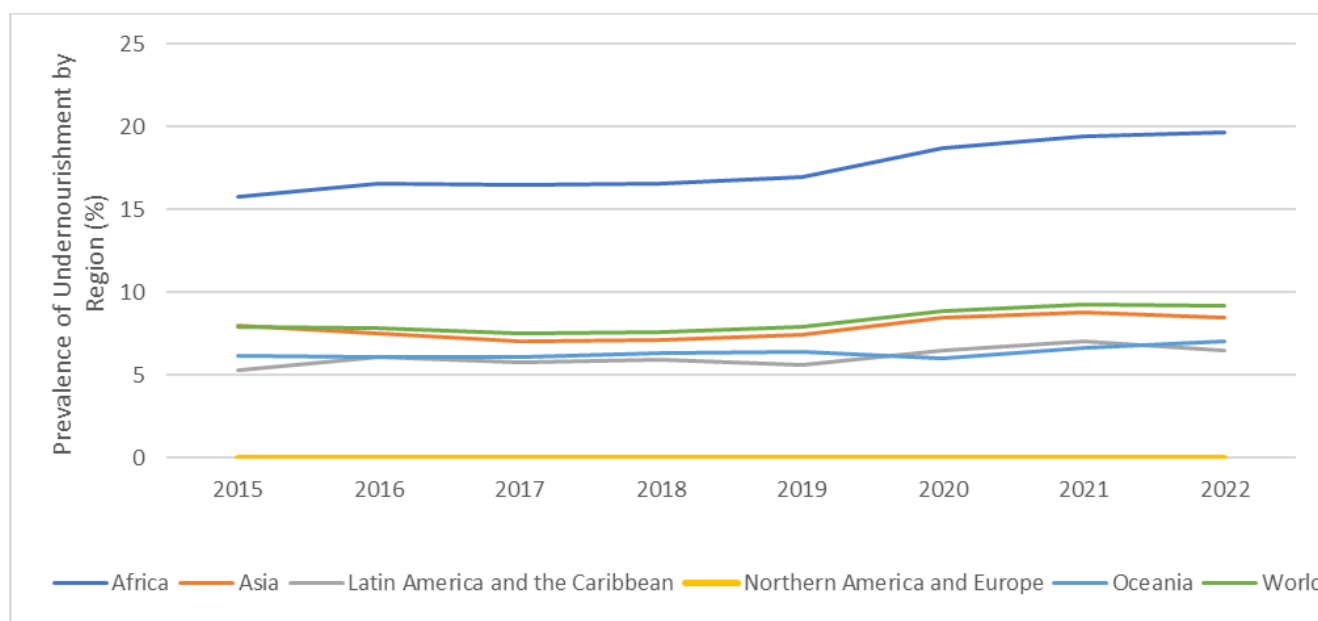
Source: FAO, WFP

Although progress has been made in reducing hunger in Asia and Latin America, it is increasing in western Asia, the Caribbean, and all subregions of Africa (Figure 4). It is projected that by 2030, almost 600 million people will be chronically undernourished, highlighting the significant challenge of eradicating hunger, particularly in Africa.

The start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine sent shockwaves through the global economy, slowing the recovery that began in 2021. Global gross domestic product grew by 3.4 percent in 2022, 1 percentage point slower than predicted. The war in Ukraine significantly affected global food and agricultural markets, because Russia and

Ukraine were major producers and exporters of agricultural commodities. This led to a surge in international food prices, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Price Index reaching an all-time high in March 2022. Import costs of food rose, affecting countries that rely heavily on food imports, and world food imports reached an all-time high of nearly \$2 trillion, driven by higher prices. Rising food and input prices contributed to overall inflation, with global headline inflation exceeding 9 percent in the second half of 2022. Although the economic recovery in 2022 increased household disposable income and access to food for some, higher food prices and inflation decreased access to food for others, particularly the poorest households. As a result, global hunger has remained far above pre-pandemic levels in all regions.

**Figure 4: Prevalence of Undernourishment According to Region**



Source: FAOSTAT

Moderate or severe food insecurity affected 29.6 percent of the global population (2.4 billion people) in 2022, with 11.3 percent being severely food insecure. Food insecurity disproportionately affects women and people in rural areas. The gender gap in food insecurity narrowed slightly in 2022.

More than 3.1 billion people worldwide (42 percent) were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021 (134 million more than in 2019), although the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet decreased by 52 million from 2020 to 2021. Of children under 5 years old, 22.3 percent were stunted, 6.8 percent were wasted, and 5.6 percent were overweight in 2022. Although progress has been made in increasing exclusive breastfeeding and reducing stunting, the world is still not on track to achieve the 2030 targets for child nutrition.

Urbanization is driving changes in agrifood systems, presenting challenges and opportunities. Challenges include availability of cheap, energy-dense, unhealthy foods; limited availability of fruits and vegetables; exclusion of small

farmers from formal value chains; and loss of land and natural capital due to urban expansion. Urbanization also provides opportunities for income generation, expanded food value chains, and access to nutritious foods for farmers. Understanding these changes requires a rural-urban continuum lens, because connectivity and interlinkages across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas play a crucial role. In Africa, changes in food demand and supply across the rural-urban continuum are accelerating, leading to a dietary transition.

New evidence challenges the traditional thinking that food purchases are a small share of rural household consumption in Africa. Food purchases are high not only for urban households but also across the rural households as well. Consumption patterns between urban and rural areas are more similar than previously thought. Increasing access to affordable, healthy diets and achieving food security for all requires policies and legislation that leverage the connectivity between rural and peri-urban areas and cities, including investment in infrastructure, public goods, and capacity building; research and development in healthier food environments; and greater availability of nutritious foods.

To leverage the connectivity across both rural and urban areas effectively, adequate governance mechanisms and institutions are necessary. Subnational governments can play a significant role in designing and implementing policies that promote policy coherence at various levels and among stakeholders within agrifood systems.

### ***Russia's Withdrawal from Black Sea Grain Initiative Raises Concerns in Global Markets***

On July 17, 2023, [Russia announced that it would not renew the BSGI](#). The initiative, brokered by the United Nations and Türkiye, had allowed Ukraine to resume its grain and oilseed exports after Russia's invasion. Since it was signed in July 2022, the BSGI has facilitated the export of 33 tonnes [of grain and oilseeds](#), with 57 percent of these exports reaching developing countries and nations traditionally reliant on Ukraine's agricultural products. The agreement had been beneficial for Ukrainian farmers and global food markets alike.

Even before Russia's withdrawal from the BSGI, shipments had been declining. In May 2023, only 1.3 tonnes was exported, the lowest since the deal's inception, and no new vessels had been registered under the initiative since the end of June's. [The International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\)](#) had raised concerns about future trade dynamics and regional stability after termination of the agreement, compounded by Russia's warnings about shipping safety in the northwestern Black Sea.

The markets had anticipated Russia's move because of ongoing geopolitical tensions, so grain markets exhibited minimal immediate response to Russia's withdrawal, with future prices for key grains and oilseeds increasing only slightly. Wheat futures jumped 3 percent on July 17 but remained well below peak levels of the previous year. Similarly, corn and soybean futures surged before returning to pre-announcement levels. Despite Russia's decision, global commodity markets were still relatively favorable. [The July 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System Market Monitor](#) revealed improved wheat production prospects in several countries, including Canada, Kazakhstan, and Türkiye. Maize production forecasts for 2023 remained nearly unchanged, and rice and soybean production forecasts experienced marginal adjustments.

In response to potential disruptions that the withdrawal will cause, Ukraine had been preparing a backup plan to maintain grain shipments. The government offered a \$500 million insurance guarantee to shipping companies to cover any damage or expenses incurred while moving through the Black Sea. Ukraine also planned to ship more grain on the Danube River, which had seen a significant increase in exports over the past year, but despite the availability of alternative export routes, the global market was still anticipating resumption of the BSGI. If the initiative is not reinstated by August 2023, coinciding with the harvest for most Ukrainian wheat and barley, global food markets could have a more significant reaction and price increase. Factors such as alternative export routes and higher production in other regions could temper this impact, preventing a market disruption similar to that witnessed in March and April 2022.

During the 2022/23 season, Ukraine projected that it would export 45.5 million tonnes of grain, with the Black Sea grain corridor accounting for 27 million tonnes, and the remaining 18.5 million tonnes being exported through alternative routes, such as the E.U. solidarity lanes, Ukrainian Danube ports, and the Romanian port Constanza. Without the Black Sea grain corridor, Ukraine's export capacity would be limited to 20 million to 24 million tonnes in 2023/24, resulting in a potential shortage of 10 million to 15 million tonnes of Ukrainian grains in the global market. This estimation did not account for oilseed exports, which would further strain alternative routes.

Russia's decision not to renew the BSGI has raised concerns about future trade dynamics and regional stability. Although global grain markets initially showed a muted response, the possibility of a larger market reaction and price increase looms if the initiative is not reinstated by August 2023. Ukraine's preparation of alternative export routes might mitigate some of the impact, but Russia's withdrawal will affect Ukrainian farmers the most, presenting numerous challenges in the coming year, such as declining farmgate prices, reduced income because of lower export volumes, and higher storage costs because stocks had to be stored for longer before export, putting additional strain on the financial situation and operations of Ukrainian farmers.

### ***India Imposes Non-Basmati Rice Export Ban***

On July 19, to ensure availability of non-basmati white rice and limit price increases in the domestic market, [the government of India amended its export policy](#) on non-basmati white rice from “Free with export duty of 20%,” which it had imposed in September 2022, to “Prohibited,” with immediate effect. Although the export ban is likely to lower domestic prices for consumers (and producers), because India is the world's dominant rice exporter (accounting for nearly 40 percent of the global rice market), it could cause considerable increases in world prices and induce price volatility. The export ban comes at a time of heightened global concerns about international global food prices following Russia's exit from the BSGI.

The export ban follows the [Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting](#), where the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors reaffirmed the importance of a “rules-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system” with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and reiterated their commitment to fight protectionism and encourage concerted efforts for reform of the WTO.

This move has sparked concern about the potential escalation of global food inflation. Retail rice prices in India grew 11.5 percent between June 2022 and June 2023, with a further 3 percent increase in the past month. Between April and June, export volumes rose 35 percent, year-on-year. It is likely that high international prices, the ongoing El Niño, and extreme climatic conditions in other rice-producing countries drove this sharp increase.

Despite increasing global production in recent years, rice prices have risen, increasing by 20 percent from February 2022 to June 2023, whereas wheat and maize prices declined by 8 percent and 4 percent, respectively, over the same period. [The July 9 update from the U.S. Department of Agriculture](#) projects that global rice production for the 2022/23 season will reach 521 million tonnes. Although consumption is expected to increase slightly, the stocks-to-use ratio is predicted to decline marginally from the previous season—from 33.4 percent to 32.7 percent. Despite this, the ratio remains considerably higher than that leading up to the 2008 price spike, when it averaged below 20 percent. Rice markets are thin, with only 10 percent of global production traded, in contrast to wheat and maize, with 26 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Furthermore, because government entities handle exports and imports for several Asian countries, a few policy reactions could destabilize the global market. In 2008, for example, rice prices spiked nearly 250 percent in the first quarter of the year (from \$375/tonne in January to more than \$900/tonne in April) because of various government announcements and export and import policy actions.

The El Niño weather pattern is likely to reduce rice supplies because of rice's water-intensive nature. The potential decrease in supply could exacerbate price inflation caused by the ban. According to [IFPRI](#), past El Niño episodes have been associated with 4 percent to 11 percent decreases in rice yields. [A 2023 study](#) found that El Niño reduces global rice yields by 1.33 percent, with substantial impacts of nearly 15 percent in rice harvest areas. Key rice producers, including Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam, are among the most affected countries.

The recent ban on non-basmati white rice has further increased global rice prices. Thailand and Vietnam, other major rice exporters, have experienced surges in prices for 5 percent broken rice, which affects countries attempting to bypass India's restrictions. India's internal food prices have faced upward pressure, with damage to crops from recent monsoons and disruptions in transportation increasing prices of essential items. These factors collectively contribute to concerns about global food inflation because rice is a crucial staple for billions of people worldwide.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

In East Africa, it is projected that up to 60 million people will be food insecure by January 2024. The [projected hotspots](#) are Ethiopia (10 million people), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (10 million), Sudan (9 million), South Sudan (8 million), Somalia (6 million), and Kenya (5 million). Somalia and South Sudan continue to be at [risk of famine](#). It is projected that more people will need food assistance than a year ago in DRC, Malawi, and Sudan. In South Sudan, [more than 60 percent](#) of the population will be acutely food insecure between June and September. With [insufficient means of producing or purchasing food](#), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will be widespread at the peak of the lean season. Household stocks have been depleted earlier than usual in many



areas, income-generating opportunities remain limited, and staple food prices are atypically high, exacerbated by disrupted trade flows and increased demand related to the conflict in Sudan and the influx of refugees and returnees. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes persist in the country— associated with significant food consumption gaps and high levels of acute malnutrition and mortality. Even during the harvest period, acute food insecurity will remain high, given anticipated conflict and the forecasts of below-average rainfall in the east, where crop production is typically limited, and households may harvest only a few months' worth of stocks. In contrast, it is projected that fewer people will need food assistance in Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Somalia, and Zimbabwe. Russia's decision to withdraw from the BSGI threatens the region. In particular, [Ethiopia and Somalia](#) rely heavily on Ukrainian wheat imports. Since its inception a year ago, the BSGI has stabilized global markets, with food costs [dropping approximately 23 percent](#) from their March 2022 peak. The end of the agreement could acutely affect a region already reeling from unpredictable seasons, poor crop yields, and livestock deaths. Somalia is undergoing its worst drought in four decades and depends heavily on imports. [More than 80 percent](#) of its wheat is imported from Russia and Ukraine. [Djibouti and Kenya](#) have also imported significant amounts of grain under the initiative and stand to suffer.

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

In Myanmar, rising costs and an uncertain policy environment introduce additional challenges to food security amid ongoing conflict and recent Cyclone Mocha. The [UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#) estimated that 15.2 million people in Myanmar are facing moderate to severe food insecurity in 2023, with nearly 1.9 million internally displaced persons as of July 13, 2023. After a brief suspension after Cyclone Mocha, regular humanitarian programs have resumed in Rakhine, but the State Administrative Council has continued to pause the humanitarian cyclone response. Access has become more restricted countrywide, particularly in the southeast and Kachin regions, making prompt, efficient aid delivery to affected communities difficult. Meanwhile, the survival minimum expenditure basket for June, based on market price monitoring in May, rose 28 percent, from 195,000 to 250,000 kyat (\$93 to \$119), reflecting the effects of high inflation and currency fluctuations over the past 6 months. The [domestic price of emata rice in June 2023 also rose for the 17th consecutive month](#), reaching a record high. Below-average output in 2022, worsened by high costs of agricultural inputs and transportation, have limited availability of rice. A recent [IFPRI survey](#) from April 2023 indicated that transport costs were 44 percent higher than the previous year, with nearly half of traders experiencing difficulty accessing fuel. In the northwestern part of the country, [crop damage and depleted household food reserves due to Cyclone Mocha have contributed to high food prices](#), with June prices nearly triple the already high levels of the previous year. Prices of groundnuts and other pulses are between 30 percent and 80 percent higher than in 2022, reaching record or near-record levels. Imported basic food items such as wheat flour, cooking oil, meat, and dairy products also experienced record or near-record prices in June 2023. Limited availability in local markets because of below-average import levels since 2022 have driven the high prices. Over the 6 months to June, there was [further expansion of export and import license requirements, greater regulation of fuel imports, and additional administrative restrictions on outbound financial transfers](#). The State Administrative Council announced that imports will be subject to additional scrutiny, with the intention of substituting domestically produced goods for imports. At the same time, access to foreign exchange

continues to constrain the ability of firms to import necessary inputs despite measures introduced to reduce dependence on the U.S. dollar in favor of other foreign currencies.

The governments of Indonesia and Lao PDR are considering measures to dampen the impact of food inflation. In Lao PDR over the last 6 months, the costs of goods and services have increased well beyond this year's targeted inflation rate of 9 percent, decreasing household incomes and people's standard of living ([Vientiane Times July 12, 2023](#)). The government indicated to the National Assembly that it is unlikely to increase the minimum wage because of high inflation ([Vientiane Times July 11, 2023](#)). [The kip's depreciation has contributed to inflation and labor shortages in the country](#), especially in agriculture, as people migrate to neighboring countries for work. Farmers have also been reported abandoning their fields or growing fewer crops because of rising production costs and lack of manual workers. To address high inflation, the National Assembly has requested that the government take stronger action to address spiraling prices and currency exchange rates. In Indonesia, the [National Food Agency announced the continuation of rice assistance for 21.35 million beneficiary families for another 3 months, from October to December 2023](#). This assistance will help cushion the impact of food inflation on vulnerable groups, particularly because [El Niño is expected to peak in August and September 2023](#), potentially affecting harvests. Each family will receive 10 kg of rice over 3 months. In April to June 2023, a similar scheme was deployed to mitigate the impact of food inflation during major religious holidays. To dampen potential El Niño-induced food inflation, the National Food Agency will also continue to organize affordable food markets throughout the country where key staples will be sold at subsidized prices.

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

A [short-term market outlook published on July 14 shows that E.U. farmers' resilience continues to be challenged, with lower commodity prices and higher-than-average input costs](#). In addition, E.U. countries experienced difficult weather events in the spring, from droughts and rain deficit to excessive rainfall, resulting in delayed flowering, late sowings, greater risk of pests, and less availability of water, with complete crop destruction in the case of the most-severe events. This will decrease total E.U. crop production, especially through reduced yields and quality of several agricultural commodities. In addition to crops, these developments could reduce regional availability and quality of forage, although there have been some early signs of positive market prospects, with growth in some input costs having slowed or even declined. Energy inflation is contained, and natural gas prices have dropped to pre-2022 levels, although they remain above pre-COVID levels. This reduces pressure on the E.U. fertilizer market, although uncertainties remain. E.U. food inflation has showed the first signs of stabilization since January 2021 but remains high and above general inflation. In some E.U. countries, food prices have started to decline on a monthly basis, but retail food prices remain higher than in the beginning of 2021. Other costs of living remain high as well, so household budgets remain constrained, which affects consumer choices on food purchases.

[Russia has suspended its participation in the BSGI](#), which expires on July 17, as the Russian president's press secretary stated at a briefing for the Russian media. Ukraine is seeking alternative grain export pathways. Without seaports, Ukraine will be able to export no more than 3.8 million tonnes of agricultural products each month according to a member of the Committee on Agrarian and Land Policy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Water shortages continue to affect farmers in Central Asia. This year, as in the past, [farmers in the Kyrgyz Republic are facing water shortages](#), as was reported previously in southern Kazakhstan. Peasants of the Chui and Talas regions have experienced an acute shortage, with landowners in the Nizhne-Chuysky ayil okmotu especially affected. According to the latest estimates, about 120 hectares of crops was lost in this area. The water resources service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic has reported that the supply of irrigation water is half that during the same period last year, with the shortfall attributed to climate change.

### ***Latin America and the Caribbean***

The July 2023 issue of the FAO [Crop Prospects and Food Situation](#) reports that, in South America, prolonged drought has decreased production in Argentina, where the 2023 maize harvest forecast is well below average. By contrast, robust demand has increased plantings in Brazil, and combined with good weather conditions, record maize production is foreseen in 2023. In Haiti, civil insecurity, violence, and the country's economic downturn have exacerbated acute food insecurity. It is estimated that 4.9 million people faced severe acute food insecurity and needed urgent food assistance between March and June 2023, up from projections of 4.7 million in January 2023.

According to the most recent FAO [Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#) (July 17, 2023), moderate domestic price warnings have been flagged for [wheat flour in Argentina](#) (retail prices of wheat flour continued to increase to record levels in May 2023) and [red beans in Nicaragua](#) (high production costs and strong export demand held prices of red beans at 40 percent above their June 2022 levels). In [Central America and the Caribbean](#) overall, wholesale prices of beans in June remained higher than a year earlier. In [South America](#), maize prices decreased seasonally, except in countries affected by drought, including Argentina and Uruguay.

### ***Middle East and North Africa***

The drought situation in Tunisia has severely affected local cereal production. (The [dam filling rate](#) is only 35.8 percent, compared with an average of 44.3 percent over the last 3 years.) Production is expected to decrease from 7.5 million quintals last year to 2.8 million quintals this year, which will barely suffice for seed production. As of July 19, 2.6 million quintals had been harvested. The grain harvest will be complete at the end of July. The country is still experiencing a crisis in terms of access to certain basic products—mainly flour, bread, rice, sugar, and coffee. To overcome the flour and bread shortage, the government increased the monthly quantities that the Grain Board distributes by 70,000 quintals for soft wheat and 50,000 quintals for durum wheat, increased the grain distribution rate to flour mills, and allocated additional quantities to priority regions. It was also decided to set up a digital system to monitor distribution of grains and derivatives and to connect stakeholders in the distribution circuit. [Inflation](#) decreased to 9.3 percent in June from 9.6 percent in May, 10.1 percent in April, and 10.3 percent in March. This decline has been observed mainly at with regards to food price inflation (15.2 percent in June versus 15.9 percent in May and 15.6 percent in April). In June 2023, food prices were 15.2 percent higher than 1 year earlier, mainly because of a 36.3 percent increase in the price of sheep meat, a 28.4 percent increase in the price of poultry meat, a 27.5 percent increase in the price of eggs, a 21.8 percent increase in the price of edible oils, and a 21.3 percent increase in the price of beef.

In Djibouti, drought is affecting an estimated 200,000 people. The current drought started in 2020 and has continued, with five below-average rainy seasons since. Drought has mainly affected rural areas and the regions of Ali Sabieh, Arta, and Obock, as well as some parts of Tadjourah. The crisis has displaced approximately 6,000 people. Food prices in Djibouti were 1.27 percent higher in April 2023 than in April 2022. The Djibouti CPI increased from 117.1 points in March 2023 to 117.6 points in April 2023. In Lebanon, the situation is dire, with almost 90 percent of households lacking enough money to buy essentials, forcing extreme coping measures. More than 10 percent of Lebanese families have sent their children to work to make ends meet and ensure access to food. Food price inflation declined from 350.0 percent in April 2023 to 304.2 percent in May, and the CPI increased from 4,027.8 points in April 2023 to 4,243.3 points in May. Lebanon now faces the second worst food price inflation worldwide, after Venezuela. Lebanon's nominal [food inflation](#) is 304 percent, and real food inflation, defined as food inflation minus overall inflation, is 44 percent. In Iraq, [persistent droughts](#) and low river flows have led farmers to shift to farming in the harsh desert using wells dug deep into the earth. This has allowed the country to double the area cultivated with wheat and achieve a larger, better harvest, meeting 80 percent of the population's need for bread.

## **West Africa**

Food insecurity is expected to remain alarmingly high until September in [West and Central Africa](#). Most areas in the region are experiencing Minimal or Stressed levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 1-2). In areas facing civil insecurity, notably in some regions in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria, Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) are spreading. Emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) are observed in the provinces of Djibo (where many internally displaced people live), Loroum, Oudalan, Soum, and Yagha in Burkina Faso; Ménaka in Mali; and the northeast and northwest states of Nigeria, where limited food stocks and access to markets and humanitarian aid are predicted to persist until September 2023. It is projected that more than 42 million people in West Africa will be in food crisis or worse from June to August 2023.

Favorable weather conditions, with mostly average to above-average, well-distributed rainfall, characterize the current agricultural season [across West Africa](#). Seasonal rainfall analysis indicates that most parts of the Guinean-Sudanese zone are experiencing average to above-average precipitation. Although deficits in rainfall were reported from April to June in southern Benin, eastern Burkina Faso, northwestern Côte d'Ivoire, northern Ghana, southern Mali, and southeastern and northwestern Nigeria, it is expected that the water requirements of crops in these areas until maturity will be met, although below-average harvests are expected in the regions experiencing conflict such as the Lake Chad Basin and parts of Cameroon and Nigeria because of lack of access to cropland and agricultural inputs and field abandonments.

## 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 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 June 5, 2023, twenty 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        |
| India        | Export ban       | Broken rice  | 9/8/2022     | 12/31/2023        |
| 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        |
| Morocco      | Export ban       | Tomatoes, onions, potatoes   | 2/8/2023     | 12/31/2023        |

|                 |                  |  |           |            |
|-----------------|------------------|--|-----------|------------|
| <b>Pakistan</b> | Export ban       | Sugar                                  | 4/15/2022 | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Russia</b>   | Export ban       | Rice, rice groats                      | 6/30/2022 | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Russia</b>   | Export taxes     | Soya beans                             | 4/14/2022 | 8/31/2024  |
| <b>Russia</b>   | Export taxes     | Sunflower oil, sunflower meal          | 4/15/2022 | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Russia</b>   | Export taxes     | Wheat, barley, corn                    | 4/8/2022  | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Serbia</b>   | Export ban       | Corn flour, sunflower oil              | 3/10/2022 | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Tunisia</b>  | Export ban       | Fruits and vegetables                  | 4/12/2022 | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Türkiye</b>  | Export licensing | Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits | 1/27/2022 | 12/31/2023 |
| <b>Türkiye</b>  | 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 JULY 2022–JUNE 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

| Country/Economy            | Jul-22 | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Low Income</b>          |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Afghanistan                | 24.9   | 23.2   | 17.6   | 12.3   | 10.8   | 5.2    | 3.2    | 3.1    | 2.4    | -3.3   | -5.8   |        |
| Burkina Faso               | 30.8   | 29.8   | 26.4   | 23.7   | 19.6   | 14.7   | 10.8   | 7.7    | 1.4    | -1.4   | -2.7   | -3.6   |
| Burundi                    | 24.4   | 24.2   | 26.3   | 29.5   | 39.8   | 39.1   | 41.3   | 40.9   | 48.9   | 48.2   | 43.0   |        |
| Chad                       | 13.0   | 14.4   | 12.3   | 16.6   | 21.6   | 16.2   | 17.2   | 16.6   | 18.7   | 18.8   |        |        |
| Ethiopia                   | 35.6   | 33.3   | 31.0   | 30.7   | 34.2   | 32.9   | 33.6   | 29.6   | 32.8   | 31.8   | 28.4   | 28.0   |
| Gambia                     | 13.9   | 14.9   | 15.7   | 17.1   | 16.6   | 17.4   | 16.9   | 17.5   | 19.8   | 21.5   | 22.0   | 23.0   |
| Guinea                     | 12.7   |        |        |        |        |        |        | 18.2   | 18.3   | 18.9   | 18.1   |        |
| Liberia                    | -1.0   | -3.9   | -5.1   | 3.1    |        | -2.5   | -1.9   | -3.3   | -5.4   | 1.4    |        |        |
| Madagascar                 | 9.9    | 10.3   | 10.9   | 11.7   | 12.3   | 12.6   | 13.8   | 14.2   | 15.5   | 14.8   |        |        |
| Malawi                     | 32.5   | 33.4   | 33.7   | 34.5   | 33.4   | 31.3   | 30.5   | 31.7   | 32.4   | 37.9   | 38.8   | 37.2   |
| Mali                       | 16.7   | 20.1   | 16.3   | 16.3   | 14.4   | 12.1   | 8.8    | 7.9    | 10.6   |        |        |        |
| Mozambique                 | 17.7   | 17.8   | 17.9   | 14.9   | 15.2   | 14.6   | 16.1   | 17.0   | 18.5   | 17.3   | 14.3   | 6.8    |
| Niger                      | 5.9    | 5.2    | 4.9    | 4.0    | 5.2    | 3.9    | 1.4    | -0.6   | 0.0    | -0.3   | -1.9   |        |
| Rwanda                     | 32.7   | 34.5   | 41.2   | 56.9   | 64.4   | 59.2   | 57.3   | 59.8   | 62.6   | 54.6   | 39.6   | 35.7   |
| Sierra Leone               | 30.6   | 31.6   | 35.2   | 40.1   | 43.6   | 46.7   | 47.5   | 50.2   | 49.5   | 52.3   | 55.8   | 58.0   |
| Somalia                    | 17.5   | 16.7   | 16.1   | 15.0   | 12.7   | 9.4    | 6.7    | 5.4    | 5.0    | 6.6    | 2.3    | 0.4    |
| South Sudan                | 1.7    | -5.3   |        |        | -10.5  | -25.0  | 11.4   | 8.2    | -7.0   | -23.8  | -14.2  | -11.4  |
| Sudan                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Togo                       | 7.7    | 7.2    | 8.6    | 6.1    | 9.1    | 6.7    | 5.5    | 1.6    | 3.6    | 4.6    | 2.1    | 3.4    |
| Uganda                     | 16.5   | 18.8   | 21.6   | 25.6   | 27.8   | 29.4   | 27.6   | 27.3   | 26.8   | 25.3   | 15.7   | 12.3   |
| <b>Lower Middle Income</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Algeria                    | 14.5   | 14.5   | 11.3   | 10.5   | 11.6   | 13.3   | 13.5   | 13.9   | 14.3   | 13.0   | 13.8   |        |
| Angola                     | 24.6   | 23.9   | 22.9   | 21.8   | 20.3   | 18.9   | 17.1   | 15.8   | 14.9   | 14.2   | 13.6   | 13.2   |
| Bangladesh                 | 8.2    | 9.9    | 9.1    | 8.5    | 8.1    |        |        | 8.1    | 9.1    | 8.8    | 9.2    | 9.7    |

|                                  |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Belize                           | 8.0  | 8.2  | 9.4  | 9.6  | 10.3 | 13.8  | 15.3 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 12.2 | 11.9 |      |
| Benin                            | -5.3 | -3.9 | -7.2 | -0.8 | 1.2  | -0.4  | -1.9 | 8.9  | 10.9 | 4.1  | 4.7  | 2.1  |
| Bhutan                           | 5.8  | 5.2  | 4.3  | 2.9  | 2.2  | 1.5   | 1.5  | 1.9  | 0.8  | 1.8  | 3.2  |      |
| Bolivia                          | 2.3  | 0.8  | 2.2  | 5.7  | 6.4  | 6.6   | 6.8  | 4.6  | 5.0  | 5.7  | 6.1  | 5.3  |
| Cabo Verde                       | 16.7 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 15.8  | 15.6 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 9.4  | 8.0  | 8.2  |
| Cambodia                         | 5.0  | 4.3  | 4.6  | 4.3  | 4.1  | 3.8   | 3.7  | 3.1  | 2.4  | 2.3  | 2.2  |      |
| Cameroon                         | 15.9 | 14.4 | 15.7 |      |      | 13.8  |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Cote d'Ivoire                    | 9.0  | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.6  | 8.5  | 6.7   | 6.0  | 5.6  | 7.4  | 7.6  | 6.8  | 5.9  |
| Djibouti                         | 10.9 | 12.5 |      |      |      | 8.4   | 9.9  | 7.8  | 4.4  | 1.3  |      |      |
| East Timor                       | 8.5  | 8.3  | 8.2  | 7.6  | 7.2  |       |      | 10.2 | 10.9 |      |      |      |
| Egypt                            | 22.4 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 30.0 | 37.3  | 47.9 | 61.8 | 63.0 | 54.8 | 60.0 | 65.8 |
| El Salvador                      | 14.1 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.2  | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 8.4  | 6.9  |
| Eswatini                         |      | 10.8 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 15.1  | 15.5 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 15.7 |      |
| Ghana                            | 32.3 | 34.4 | 38.8 | 43.7 | 55.3 | 59.7  | 61.0 | 59.1 | 50.8 | 48.7 | 51.8 | 54.2 |
| Haiti                            | 32.7 |      | 44.3 | 53.1 |      | 47.7  | 48.6 | 48   | 48.1 | 47.9 | 45.8 |      |
| Honduras                         | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 16.2  | 17.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 10.8 |
| India                            | 6.7  | 7.6  | 8.4  | 7.0  | 5.1  | 4.6   | 6.2  | 6.3  | 5.1  | 4.2  | 3.3  | 4.6  |
| Indonesia                        | 10.3 | 8.3  | 8.4  | 7.0  | 5.8  | 5.7   | 5.7  | 7.2  | 5.7  | 3.8  | 3.4  | 1.7  |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of        | 90.2 | 84.0 |      |      |      | -63.6 | 72.4 | 73.0 | 79.5 | 80.3 | 77.5 | 42.7 |
| Kenya                            | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 13.9  | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Kyrgyzstan                       | 16.0 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 15.8  | 16.8 | 18.3 | 12.7 | 8.9  | 8.2  | 6.6  |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 21.6 | 30.2 | 35.5 | 38.8 | 42.7 | 45.9  | 47.1 | 49.3 | 51.0 | 52.2 | 52.7 | 42.7 |
| Lesotho                          | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.9  | 10.3  | 9.2  | 10.9 | 8.8  | 7.8  | 9.6  |      |
| Mauritania                       | 17.4 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 15.4  | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 15.0 |      |
| Mongolia                         | 21.6 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 15.4  | 14.0 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 18.2 |
| Morocco                          | 12.0 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 15.0  | 16.8 | 20.1 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 12.7 |
| Myanmar                          | 17.1 | 18.4 |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |



|                              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nepal                        | 6.9   | 7.1   | 8.2   | 8.1   | 7.4   | 5.8   | 5.6   | 6.2   | 5.6   | 6.9   | 5.5   | 5.7   |
| Nicaragua                    | 18.3  | 18.9  | 17.1  | 18.6  | 16.6  | 15.9  | 15.7  | 15.2  | 13.9  | 12.7  | 13.0  | 13.8  |
| Nigeria                      | 22.0  | 23.1  | 23.3  | 23.7  | 24.1  | 23.8  | 24.3  | 24.4  | 24.5  | 24.6  | 24.8  | 25.3  |
| Pakistan                     | 28.8  | 29.5  | 31.7  | 36.2  | 31.2  | 35.5  | 42.9  | 45.1  | 47.2  | 48.1  | 48.7  | 39.5  |
| Palestine, State of          | 4.6   | 3.6   | 4.9   | 6.8   | 6.3   | 6.9   | 4.2   | 5.4   | 2.9   | 1.8   | 2.2   | 2.2   |
| Papua New Guinea             |       |       | 8.1   |       |       | 9.5   |       |       | 8.7   |       |       |       |
| Philippines                  | 7.1   | 6.5   | 7.7   | 9.8   | 10.3  | 10.6  | 11.2  | 11.1  | 9.5   | 8.0   | 7.5   | 6.7   |
| Samoa                        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Senegal                      | 17.1  | 17.1  | 18.1  | 19.6  | 21.4  | 18.8  | 13.7  | 11.6  | 11.9  | 11.5  | 10.4  | 9.5   |
| Sri Lanka                    | 82.5  | 84.6  | 85.8  | 80.9  | 69.8  | 58.5  | 53.6  | 49.0  | 42.3  | 27.1  | 15.8  | 2.5   |
| Tajikistan                   | 9.7   | 8.0   | 7.9   | 6.1   |       |       | 5.3   | 5.5   | 4.3   | 3.7   | 1.3   |       |
| Tanzania, United Republic of |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Tunisia                      | 6.5   | 7.8   | 8.3   | 9.1   | 9.5   | 9.7   | 9.9   | 9.6   | 9.7   | 9.1   | 8.5   | 7.8   |
| Tunisia                      | 11.4  | 12.3  | 13.3  | 13.2  | 15.7  | 15.1  | 14.6  | 16.1  | 16.3  | 16.2  | 16.4  | 15.6  |
| Ukraine                      | 29.5  | 31.3  | 32.1  | 36.1  | 35.2  | 34.4  | 32.8  | 31.5  | 26.5  | 21.7  | 19.7  | 16.1  |
| Vietnam                      | 2.9   | 3.9   | 4.9   | 5.9   | 6.9   | 7.9   | 8.9   | 9.9   | 10.9  | 11.9  | 12.9  | 13.9  |
| Zambia                       | 12.0  | 11.4  | 12.1  | 12.7  | 12.1  | 11.9  | 11.6  | 11.6  | 11.8  | 11.6  | 11.6  | 11.2  |
| Zimbabwe                     | 309.0 | 353.0 | 340.0 | 321.0 | 376.0 | 285.0 | 264.0 | 137.0 | 128.0 | 102.0 | 117.0 | 256.0 |
| Upper Middle Income          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Albania                      | 13.9  | 14.9  | 14.6  | 15.2  | 15.4  | 14.8  | 13.9  | 14.0  | 11.5  | 10.1  | 10.7  | 10.8  |
| Argentina                    | 70.6  | 80.0  | 86.6  | 91.6  | 94.2  | 95.0  | 98.4  | 102.6 | 106.6 | 115.0 | 117.8 | 116.9 |
| Armenia                      | 13.5  | 12.5  | 13.7  | 12.5  | 11.1  | 10.0  | 9.4   | 9.9   | 5.1   | 1.1   | -2.2  | -5.6  |
| Azerbaijan                   | 20.3  | 20.8  | 21.7  | 21.0  | 20.2  | 19.1  | 17.5  | 17.2  | 16.9  | 15.3  | 12.9  | 11.7  |
| Belarus                      | 19.6  | 18.9  | 18.3  | 15.9  | 14.4  | 13.8  | 12.9  | 12.8  | 9.0   | 5.5   | 3.7   | 3.2   |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina       | 25.6  | 26.6  | 27.2  | 27.3  | 26.0  | 24.5  | 23.0  | 22.1  | 19.8  | 13.0  | 11.2  |       |
| Botswana                     | 11.9  | 13.3  | 14.8  | 15.8  | 16.3  | 17.0  | 17.2  | 17.3  | 17.8  | 16.5  | 14.3  | 12.8  |
| Brazil                       | 14.7  | 13.4  | 11.7  | 11.2  | 11.8  | 11.6  | 11.1  | 9.8   | 7.3   | 5.9   | 5.5   | 4.0   |
| Bulgaria                     | 23.6  | 23.6  | 24.9  | 25.7  | 26.1  | 25.6  | 24.6  | 23.5  | 20.8  | 15.8  | 14.4  | 13.4  |
| China                        | 6.2   | 5.9   | 8.8   | 7.1   | 3.7   | 4.8   | 6.2   | 2.7   | 2.5   | 0.5   | 1.1   | 2.3   |



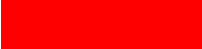

|                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Colombia           | 25.1  | 26.0  | 27.0  | 27.3  | 27.3  | 28.0  | 26.2  | 24.0  | 21.6  | 18.2  | 15.3  | 14.0  |
| Costa Rica         | 20.7  | 22.3  | 20.3  | 20.6  | 19.9  | 19.1  | 18.6  | 14.5  | 12.4  | 10.1  | 7.9   | 3.9   |
| Dominica           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Dominican Republic | 12.5  | 10.4  | 10.3  | 9.9   | 10.0  | 11.8  | 12.0  | 10.2  | 9.1   | 8.0   | 6.1   | 5.4   |
| Ecuador            | 6.7   | 6.5   | 7.9   | 8.0   | 8.2   | 8.4   | 6.2   | 5.7   | 6.5   | 5.8   | 4.7   | 4.4   |
| Equatorial Guinea  | 5.8   | 7.0   | 6.3   | 5.2   | 4.5   | 5.0   | 4.5   | 4.3   | 4.1   |       | 0.5   | -1.2  |
| Fiji               | 4.7   | 6.9   | 6.0   | 9.1   | 9.6   | 7.1   | 7.0   | 3.2   | 5.3   | 4.8   | 8.1   |       |
| Gabon              | 6.7   | 8.1   | 8.8   | 8.0   |       | 8.8   | 8.6   | 8.3   | 7.6   | 7.0   | 7.4   |       |
| Georgia            | 16.4  | 15.8  | 17.7  | 15.7  | 16.8  | 16.4  | 15.1  | 14.1  | 11.7  | 5.8   | 3.2   | -0.2  |
| Grenada            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Guatemala          | 12.7  | 13.3  | 13.1  | 13.6  | 12.1  | 11.8  | 13.3  | 15.4  | 14.6  | 13.3  | 11.2  | 8.0   |
| Guyana             | 9     | 10.6  | 11.2  | 12.3  | 13.4  | 14.1  | 12    | 12.6  | 10    | 6.9   | 6.4   | 4.7   |
| Iraq               | 6.7   | 2.9   | 5.7   | 6.7   | 6.5   | 6.7   | 9.9   | 9.5   | 8.9   |       |       |       |
| Jamaica            | 12.7  | 12.6  | 10.5  | 10.1  | 14.2  | 13.7  | 12.7  | 11.3  | 10.1  | 10.3  | 10.7  | 10.3  |
| Jordan             | 3.9   | 3.0   | 3.2   | 3.5   | 3.1   | 0.6   | -0.4  | 1.0   | 0.7   | 0.8   | -1.9  | -0.1  |
| Kazakhstan         | 19.9  | 21.0  | 22.2  | 23.3  | 24.4  | 25.6  | 26.0  | 26.2  | 20.5  | 17.9  | 16.5  | 14.6  |
| Kosovo,            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Republic of        | 22.0  | 21.1  | 21.2  | 22.5  | 19.6  | 19.4  | 19.7  | 18.8  | 14.6  | 11.3  | 10.0  | 9.0   |
| Lebanon            | 240.2 | 198.1 | 208.1 | 203.2 | 171.2 | 142.9 | 138.5 | 260.5 | 352.3 | 350.0 | 304.2 | 279.5 |
| Libya              |       |       | 3.9   | 3.6   | 3.8   | 4.2   |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Malaysia           | 7.0   | 7.3   | 6.9   | 7.3   | 7.4   | 6.8   | 6.8   | 7.1   | 6.9   | 6.3   | 5.9   | 4.7   |
| Maldives           | 6.0   | 6.2   | 5.5   | 5.9   | 5.7   | 6.6   | 7.8   | 7.6   | 8.0   | 6.4   | 4.7   |       |
| Mauritius          | 13.6  | 16.0  | 18.5  | 17.8  | 17.0  | 16.9  | 16.0  | 11.4  | 7.4   | 5.9   | 9.6   | 13.6  |
| Mexico             | 14.2  | 14.2  | 14.6  | 14.5  | 12.4  | 12.7  | 12.8  | 12.3  | 11.0  | 10.0  | 9.1   | 7.7   |
| Moldova,           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Republic of        | 36.4  | 38.4  | 37.1  | 36.2  | 33.1  | 31.8  | 28.6  | 26.5  | 22.2  | 16.4  | 14.0  | 13.1  |
| Montenegro         | 25.4  | 26.1  | 27.7  | 30.3  | 31.0  | 29.8  | 26.4  | 24.3  | 14.8  | 12.0  | 11.0  | 10.9  |
| Namibia            | 8.4   | 8.8   | 9.5   | 9.2   | 9.5   | 12.0  | 14.3  | 14.4  | 14.9  | 13.9  | 13.0  | 11.9  |

|                                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| North Macedonia, Republic of     | 24.3  | 25.9  | 29.8  | 32.5  | 30.8  | 28.0  | 25.9  | 26.1  | 22.3  | 16.8  | 14.9  | 12.3  |
| Panama                           | 4.8   | 5.1   | 4.4   | 4.6   | 4.7   | 5.2   | 5.3   | 5.2   | 4.9   | 4.8   | 4.2   | 3.4   |
| Paraguay                         | 16.7  | 16.1  | 12.9  | 10.9  | 11.1  | 9.2   | 7.7   | 6.8   | 7.2   | 7.1   | 7.5   | 6.3   |
| Peru                             | 11.6  | 11.4  | 11.7  | 11.3  | 12.0  | 15.2  | 15.9  | 16.3  | 15.6  | 14.5  | 16.4  | 12.9  |
| Romania                          | 16.1  | 18.2  | 19.1  | 20.6  | 21.5  | 22.0  | 22.5  | 22.3  | 21.6  | 19.8  | 18.7  | 17.9  |
| Russian Federation               | 16.8  | 15.8  | 14.2  | 12.1  | 11.1  | 10.3  | 10.2  | 9.3   | 2.6   | 0.0   | -0.9  | 0.2   |
| Saint Lucia                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Serbia                           | 29.4  | 20.9  | 20.8  | 23.9  | 23.5  | 24.4  | 24.7  | 26.0  | 27.0  | 24.3  | 24.5  | 23.0  |
| South Africa                     | 10.4  | 11.8  | 12.3  | 12.3  | 12.9  | 12.8  | 14.1  | 14.1  | 14.5  | 14.3  | 12.0  | 11.1  |
| Suriname                         | 32.6  | 36.7  | 40.0  | 51.3  | 54.9  | 61.4  | 58.4  | 58.7  | 59.4  | 67.0  | 70.5  |       |
| Thailand                         | 8.0   | 9.4   | 9.8   | 9.6   | 8.4   | 8.9   | 7.7   | 5.7   | 5.2   | 4.5   | 4.0   | 3.4   |
| Turkey                           | 94.5  | 89.3  | 92.4  | 98.7  | 102.0 | 76.8  | 70.1  | 68.6  | 67.1  | 53.1  | 52.1  | 54.1  |
| Venezuela                        | 131.4 | 108.8 | 157.9 | 157.7 | 168.6 | 257.4 | 389.9 | 477.6 | 489.3 | 470.8 | 450.1 | 414.1 |
| High Income                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Antigua and Barbuda              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Aruba                            | 11.0  | 12.1  | 12.1  | 11.5  | 13.6  | 13.3  | 12.8  | 11.8  | 10.6  | 9.4   | 8.1   |       |
| Australia                        |       |       | 9.0   |       |       | 9.2   |       |       | 8.0   |       |       |       |
| Austria                          | 12.1  | 13.0  | 13.5  | 14.5  | 15.2  | 16.3  | 17.4  | 16.5  | 14.7  | 13.2  | 12.1  | 10.6  |
| Bahamas                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Bahrain                          | 8.5   | 10.4  | 10.7  | 9.9   | 12.7  | 11.5  | 6.6   | 4.3   | 4.8   | 6.7   |       |       |
| Barbados                         | 17.4  | 11.2  | 7.6   | 12.9  | 18.8  | 19.5  |       | 3.4   | 4.3   | 4.6   |       |       |
| Belgium                          | 9.2   | 9.7   | 10.4  | 12.3  | 14.5  | 14.5  | 15.6  | 16.1  | 17.0  | 16.6  | 15.5  | 14.4  |
| Bermuda                          | 9     | 9.5   | 10.6  | 10.5  | 10.4  | 10.3  | 10.1  | 9.2   | 9.4   |       |       |       |

|                         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Brunei                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Darussalam              | 7.4  | 7.6  | 7.3  | 6.7  | 6.3  | 5.5  | 5.1  | 4.8  | 3.9  | 2.8  |      |      |
| Canada                  | 9.2  | 9.8  | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 9.7  | 8.9  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  |
| Cayman Islands          |      |      | 10.3 |      |      | 14.0 |      |      | 12.3 |      |      |      |
| Chile                   | 20.7 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 22.0 | 17.9 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 11.9 |
| Croatia                 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 14.8 |
| Cyprus                  | 7.4  | 1.6  | 7.4  | 13.2 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 9.3  | 6.5  | 6.1  | 8.0  | 9.9  |
| Czech Republic          | 20.0 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 26.2 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 11.6 |
| Denmark                 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 8.7  |
| Estonia                 | 19.7 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 20.4 | 19.5 |
| Faroe Islands           |      |      | 9.9  |      |      | 13.2 |      |      | 13.3 |      |      |      |
| Finland                 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 9.2  |
| France                  | 7.4  | 8.5  | 10.9 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 14.3 |
| Germany                 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 17.2 | 14.9 | 13.7 |
| Greece                  | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 12.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR,<br>China | 4.1  | 3.8  | 3.7  | 3.4  | 3.5  | 3.8  | 5.0  | 2.5  | 1.6  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.4  |
| Hungary                 | 27.0 | 30.9 | 35.2 | 40.0 | 43.8 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 43.3 | 42.6 | 37.9 | 33.5 | 29.3 |
| Iceland                 | 8.1  | 8.6  | 8.4  | 9.7  | 10.4 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.1 |
| Ireland                 | 8.1  | 9.2  | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 10.1 |
| Israel                  | 4.6  | 4.5  | 3.3  | 4.4  | 5.2  | 4.6  | 4.0  | 3.9  | 4.5  | 4.4  | 3.3  | 4.4  |
| Italy                   | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 10.9 |
| Japan                   | 4.3  | 4.5  | 5.1  | 6.4  | 7.5  | 7.9  | 7.8  | 8.1  | 8.3  | 9.2  | 9.6  | 9.8  |
| Korea, Republic<br>of   | 8.1  | 8.1  | 7.9  | 7.6  | 4.7  | 5.2  | 5.5  | 5.5  | 6.1  | 4.8  | 3.6  | 3.8  |
| Kuwait                  | 8.2  | 7.3  | 6.9  | 7.0  | 7.1  | 7.8  | 7.8  | 7.4  | 7.9  | 8.0  | 7.2  | 6.6  |
| Latvia                  | 24.5 | 26.1 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 28.4 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 19.9 | 17.2 | 14.0 |
| Lithuania               | 30.4 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 34.5 | 36.1 | 35.0 | 33.4 | 30.7 | 28.0 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 14.3 |
| Luxembourg              | 7.5  | 8.0  | 8.8  | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 11.2 |
| Macao SAR,<br>China     | 2.2  | 1.9  | 1.8  | 1.8  | 1.6  | 1.9  | 2.4  | 2.2  | 2.3  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.6  |
| Malta                   | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Netherlands             | 12.3 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 13.1 |

|                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| New Caledonia         | 5.6  | 7.5  | 9.8  | 10.6 | 8.7  | 10.9 | 8.7  | 7.3  | 6.8  | 6.9  | 7.9  | 6.8  |
| New Zealand           | 7.4  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 10.1 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| Norway                | 10.2 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 9.0  | 8.8  | 10.8 | 13.2 | 13.7 |
| Oman                  | 6.1  | 4.9  | 5.1  | 4.6  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 4.8  | 5.1  | 4.1  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.2  |
| Poland                | 15.9 | 18.1 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 17.8 |
| Portugal              | 14.3 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 9.2  | 8.3  |
| Qatar                 | 4.8  | 6.4  | 4.6  | 1.3  | 0.3  | 1.5  | -0.6 | -1.9 | 0.7  | 1.4  | -1.5 | 0.0  |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Saudi Arabia          | 4.2  | 4.3  | 4.7  | 4.6  | 3.7  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 3.1  | 2.3  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 0.8  |
| Seychelles            | 1.8  | 0.9  | 1.7  | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.9  | 3.1  | 1.9  | 2.0  | 1.8  | -0.4 | -2.2 |
| Singapore             | 6.1  | 6.4  | 6.9  | 7.1  | 7.3  | 7.5  | 8.1  | 8.1  | 7.7  | 7.1  | 6.8  | 5.9  |
| Slovakia              | 19.1 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 25.4 | 21.7 | 18.9 |
| Slovenia              | 13.5 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 17.7 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 12.1 |
| Spain                 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 10.2 |
| Sweden                | 13.6 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 20.6 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 13.0 |
| Switzerland           | 1.9  | 2.3  | 2.9  | 4.2  | 4.4  | 4.0  | 5.6  | 6.5  | 6.7  | 5.4  | 5.4  | 5.2  |
| Taiwan, China         | 7.2  | 4.9  | 5.3  | 5.2  | 4.1  | 4.9  | 5.3  | 4.3  | 4.9  | 4.2  | 3.0  | 1.4  |
| Trinidad and Tobago   | 10.3 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 11.2 | 9.7  |      |
| United Arab Emirates  |      | 9.1  | 7.5  | 8.4  | 6.7  | 6.1  |      | 6.3  | 6.3  | 5.8  | 4.8  |      |
| United Kingdom        | 12.9 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 17.5 |
| United States         | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.5  | 8.5  | 7.7  | 6.7  | 5.7  |
| Uruguay               | 12.2 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 10.2 |

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

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

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

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

© 2022 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433  
Telephone: 202-473-1000  
Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

This work is a product of the staff of the World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the data included in this work and does not assume responsibility for any errors, omissions, or discrepancies in the information, or liability with respect to the use of or failure to use the information, methods, processes, or conclusions set forth. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Nothing herein shall constitute or be construed or considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of the World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

### **Rights and Permissions**

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because the World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications, the World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: [pubrights@worldbank.org](mailto:pubrights@worldbank.org).