

Food Security

UPDATE

Update August 11, 2022

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.

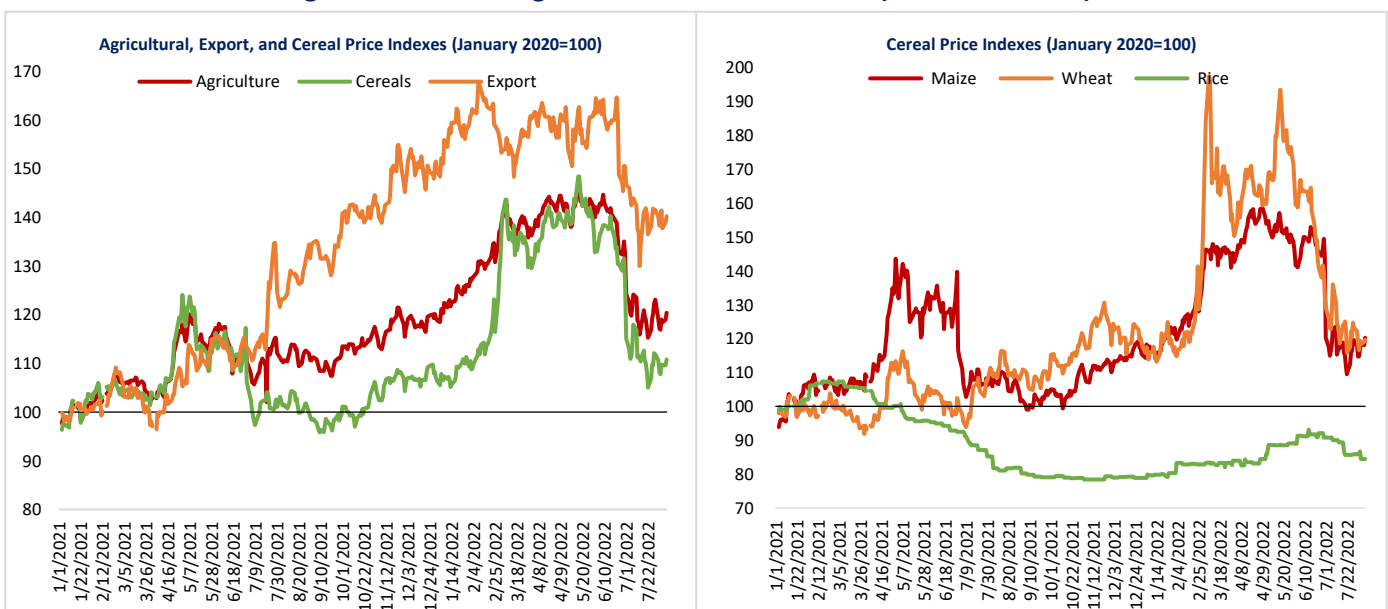
AT A GLANCE

- The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices were stable over the past 2 weeks, with the agricultural and cereal price indices 1 percent higher than 2 weeks ago.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high around the world, with high inflation continuing in almost all low- and middle-income countries and the share of high-income countries with high inflation increasing sharply.
- A recent [World Bank blog](#) discussed three policy proposals for making fertilizers more accessible and affordable: countries should lift trade restrictions or export bans on fertilizers; fertilizer use must be made more efficient, for instance by providing farmers with appropriate incentives that do not encourage overuse; and invest in innovation to develop best practices and newer technologies that may help increase output per kilogram of fertilizer used.
- The first Ukrainian grain shipment is under way, but challenges to food security persist.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF AUGUST 9, 2022)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Figure 1: Trends in Agricultural and Cereal Prices (Nominal Indices)



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to August 9, 2022. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

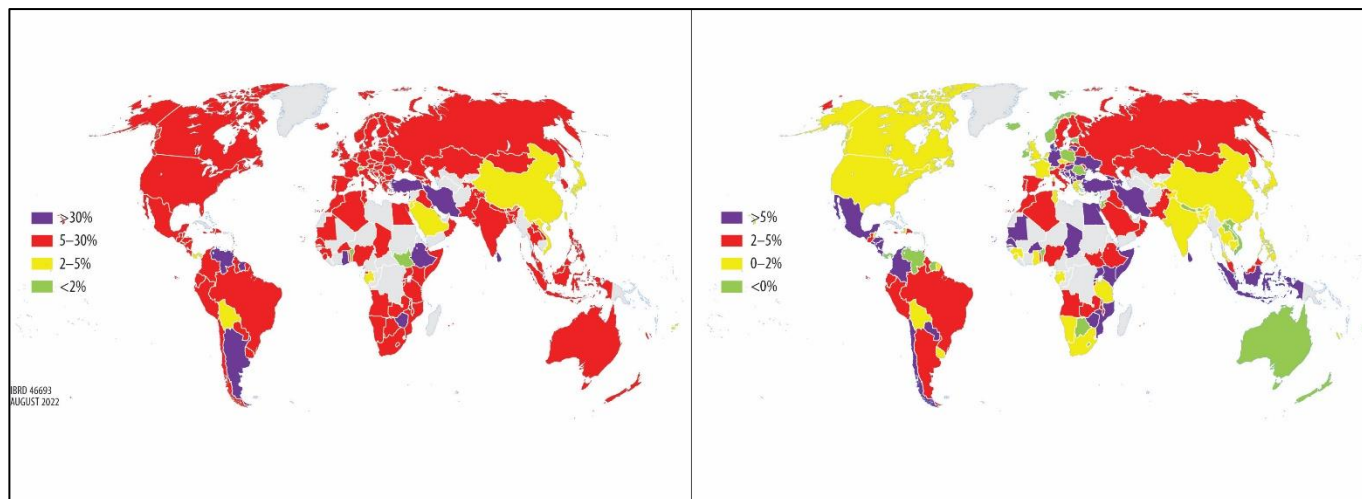
The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices were stable over the past 2 weeks, with the agricultural and cereal price indices 1 percent higher than 2 weeks ago and no change in the export price index. Maize prices were 4 percent higher than 2 weeks ago, whereas wheat prices dropped by 2 percent and rice prices by 1 percent. Maize and wheat prices are 2 percent higher than the January 2022 average, and rice is 6 percent higher. Maize and wheat price indices are 20 percent higher than the January 2021 average, and the rice price index is 16 percent lower (Figure 1).

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high around the world (see the dashboard in Annex A). Information from the latest month between April and July 2022 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries; 92.9 percent of low-income countries, 92.7 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 89 percent of upper-middle-income countries have seen inflation levels above 5 percent, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation has also increased sharply, with about 83.3 percent experiencing high food price inflation. The most affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 81 percent of the 153 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 3). 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 April and July 2022).

Figure 2: Food Inflation Heat Map

Figure 3: 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 April to July 2022 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	332	Lebanon	122
Zimbabwe	309	Zimbabwe	52
Venezuela	155	Iran	36
Türkiye	95	Sri Lanka	30
Sri Lanka	91	Türkiye	16
Iran	90	Colombia	14
Argentina	66	Djibouti	14
Suriname	38	Burkina Faso	11
Ethiopia	38	Hungary	10
Moldova	34	Rwanda	10

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

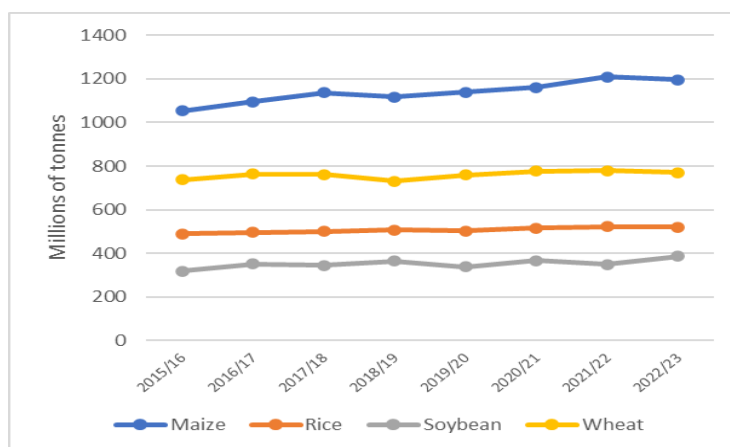
Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from April to July 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

EMERGING ISSUES

Agriculture Market Information System July Market Monitor Report Indicates Mixed Prospects for Agricultural Production

[The July 2022 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) covers international markets for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans, providing a summary of major market developments over the past month. For wheat, there has been no change in prospects since June 2022, with production expected to be 1.0 percent lower in 2022 than in previous seasons (Figure 4). In the northern hemisphere, the winter wheat harvest has begun, but hot, dry weather has limited production in the European Union, Ukraine, and the United States. In the southern hemisphere, dry conditions have hindered sowing in Argentina. According to the International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index and sub-indices, wheat prices in June 2022 were high above 2021 prices, driven by fears of limited market availability because of the ongoing war in Ukraine, although these levels do not consider the recent trade deal between Russia and Ukraine to allow shipments through the Black Sea, which may increase market availability. During the second half of June, prices decreased with seasonal harvest pressure and better weather in the northern hemisphere.

Figure 4: Agriculture Market Information System Production Estimates



Source: July 2022 AMIS Market Monitor

For maize, production prospects improved in July, although production in 2022 is still expected to be 1.2 percent below the previous year's level. Harvesting is continuing in Argentina and Brazil, but drought has reduced yields of early-planted crops. For countries in the northern hemisphere, crops in early vegetative conditions have experienced favorable conditions, except for parts of the Northern China Plain, where dry conditions are slowing crop development. The International Grains Council subindex prices averaged 3 percent lower in June, after decreasing maize exports for a third consecutive month.

Rice production prospects remain strong, with a 0.2 percent increase since last month, reflecting revisions to Indian production in 2022, although 2022 prospects were downgraded for Vietnam by 442,000 tonnes. According to the GEOGLAM crop monitor, potential yields of early-season rice have decreased in China because of high rainfall and lack of sun in the south. Average international rice prices decreased in June by 0.2 percent, driven by low demand and currency movements.

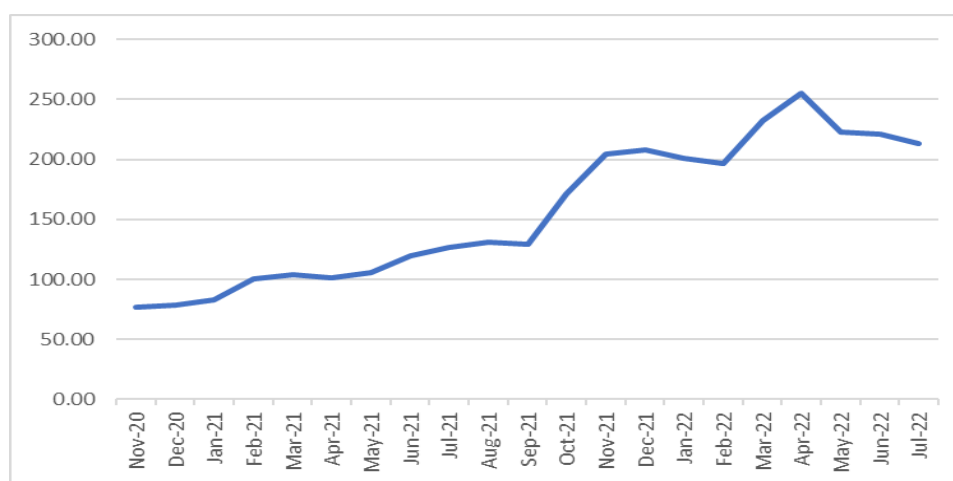
Estimates of soybean production were decreased by 0.75 percent in July, based on revisions for U.S. production. In contrast, Brazil's production prospects increased. Global output for the current season is forecast to be at a record high 387.5 million tonnes. In June, international soybean prices decreased by only 0.1 percent from May. Robust domestic and export demand, with record delivery commitments for the 2022/23 season, initially supported U.S. free on board quotes, but a downturn in external markets driven by worries about a protracted economic slowdown, alongside pressure from a retreat in soya product values, reversed these gains.

Agricultural commodity futures market prices declined to March 2022 levels in June, with wheat future prices dropping 7.7 percent and maize future prices dropping 9.0 percent because of better production outlooks and fears of recession. Grain prices received support from continuing uncertainty over grain exports from the Black Sea region. Although price volatility has declined since March 2022, it remains very high—above levels from before the war in Ukraine—indicating a high level of risk for grain markets.

How to Manage the World's Fertilizers to Avoid a Prolonged Food Crisis

A recent [World Bank blog](#) discussed three policy proposals for making fertilizers more accessible and affordable. The World Bank fertilizer price index increased by around 15 percent from earlier this year, with prices more than three times as high as 2 years ago (Figure 5). High input costs, supply disruptions, and trade restrictions have been the primary drivers of this drastic price increase.

Figure 5: World Bank Fertilizer Price Index



Source: World Bank, Indexes based on nominal USD (2010=100)

The blog has recommended three measures to address this serious threat to food security. First, countries should consider lifting trade restrictions or export bans on fertilizers. As of early June, there were 310 active trade measures across 86 countries affecting food and fertilizers, with approximately 40 percent of these being restrictive. Furthermore, there has been a general scarcity of local commercial bank financing in many markets, with the financing needs of manufacturers, traders, and importers tripling in some cases. To address this, the blog suggests mobilizing short-term credit facilities and guarantees.

Second, fertilizer use must be made more efficient, for instance by providing farmers with appropriate incentives that do not encourage overuse. The blog notes that rich countries consume 100 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare, nearly twice as much as developing countries. Sub-Saharan Africa consumes the least—about 15 kilograms per hectare. The blog suggests reworking public policies to encourage productive, sustainable use. An example of such a policy reform is the European Union's 1992 Common Agricultural Policy. With enactment of these reforms, support to the Common Agricultural Policy shifted to direct payments, and farm prices became more closely aligned with world prices, encouraging efficient use.

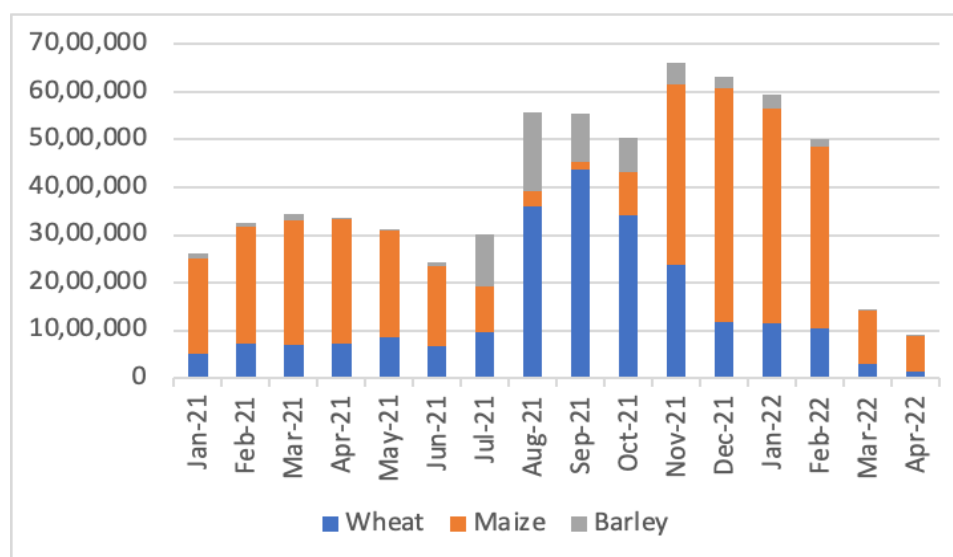
Finally, the blog suggests that investments be made in innovation to develop best practices and newer technologies that may help increase output per kilogram of fertilizer used. Precision agriculture is an example of an improved technology that is already available. Fertigation, which allows fertilizers to be used in measured quantities, determined using sensors, is another. Another option is to supplement conventional fertilizers with bio-fertilizers.

First Ukrainian Grain Shipment Under Way, but Challenges to Food Security Persist

After the July 22 agreement that representatives from Russia, Türkiye, Ukraine, and the United Nations signed in Istanbul, Türkiye, the [first ship carrying grains](#) left the southern port of Odesa, Ukraine, on August 1, and [three additional ships](#) departed on August 5. UN Secretary General [António Guterres](#) welcomed the initiative, stating that ensuring the export of grains was a humanitarian imperative and expressing hope that the move would bring much-needed stability and relief to global food security.

A [recent blog](#) by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has projected that this opening up of Ukraine's Black Sea ports should ease market prices. Although wheat and corn prices returned to pre-war levels by July 1 and July 17, respectively, prices for both cereals remain 50 percent higher than 30 months ago. There are concerns regarding implementation of the agreement, because continued attacks in the region have cast doubt on whether insurers will be willing to insure ships. Ukraine exported an average of 4 million tons of grains (wheat, maize, barley) per month (Figure 6) and 430,000 tons of sunflower oil—indicative of the significance of Ukraine's export potential. The war-induced blockade diverted grain exports to alternate routes, increasing costs and reducing export volumes.

Figure 6: Monthly Ukrainian Grain Exports (Tonnes)



Source: International Food Policy Research Institute using COMTRADE data

Although the news of resumption of Ukrainian grain exports from Black Sea ports has renewed some optimism in markets, experts remain cautious. [The Wall Street Journal](#) has reported that, although there may be short-run price adjustments, the situation remains difficult and tight, especially because many other export restrictions persist (Table 2). Estimates based on the IFPRI COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker that the total amount of exports that the [restrictions affect account for 17.2 percent of total calories traded](#) globally indicate the scale and severity of these restrictions.

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

During the worst hunger crises in the greater Horn of Africa region in the last 70 years according to the World Health Organization, trade openness and continuous movement of goods are vital for food security. In eastern Africa, the most traded commodities are maize and wheat. Other food staples are traded and essential in the household food basket (e.g., rice, sorghum, sugar). Trade between countries in the region for the aforementioned commodities increased to above-average levels, such as exports from Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda to food-deficit countries including Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, and South Sudan. Reduced rainfall and droughts affect trade in other protein-rich food sources such as livestock ([FEWS](#)).

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, people in conflict zones continue to be forcibly displaced, and recent incidents have limited agricultural activities and the flow of products to shrinking markets. Prices of leading imported products, especially rice and refined vegetable oil, are experiencing cyclical and atypical fluctuations. With below-average harvests expected for the next cropping season, limited availability of local produce is anticipated in the face of steady demand. Maize prices are forecast to increase because of strong demand for fertilizers, food, seeds, industrial use, and tighter stocks ([FEWS](#)). To mitigate the effects of limited supply and rising food prices, the [government decided on July 18](#) to abolish the value-added tax, remove 14 taxes, and lower 20 other import and export taxes.

According to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment, more than 3.8 million Malawians will be food insecure and need food assistance for 3 to 5 months of the upcoming lean season, more than double that of last year (Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee Report for 2021/22 season, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs). Final 2021/22 agricultural production estimates show a national year-on-year production reduction of 19 percent for maize, 75 percent for wheat, and 12 percent for rice. National maize stocks under the National Food Reserve Agency are low (62,475 tons) (National Agricultural Production Estimates third round results 2021/22, Ministry of Agriculture). Food inflation rose to 31.2 percent in June 2022 from 25.5 percent in May 2022, and non-food inflation was 16.6 percent in June 2022 (National Statistical Office). The rise in food and overall inflation rates comes at the end of the harvest season, when inflation typically eases owing to the increase in maize stocks. Fertilizer prices increased by more than 70 percent between February and July this year, threatening maize production next season.

West and Central Africa

In West and Central Africa, high food prices and pervasive conflict continue to drive food insecurity, which is projected to affect more than 38 million people from June to August ([RPCA 2022](#)). Prices in West Africa, especially for staple foods, are at or near record levels, driven by below-average 2021/22 production and disrupted trade flows. The ongoing war in Ukraine, which has increased global food, energy, and agricultural input prices, has exacerbated atypical price trends for local and imported foods. In addition to reduced financial access to food, conflict is one of the critical drivers of food insecurity, especially in the Liptako Gourma region and northwest Nigeria. It is expected that conflict and fatalities will reach a record high in 2022, increasing food insecurity in the region. The number of conflict events and fatalities reported from January to June 2022 has already exceeded what was recorded in the first half of 2021 ([West Africa Food Security Outlook Briefing FEWS NET 2022](#)).

Despite favorable plant growth conditions in many parts of the Sahel, fertilizer shortages are expected to limit food production. West Africa is highly dependent on fertilizer imports from Russia and Ukraine. With the ongoing war causing significant fertilizer shortages and price increases, a deficit of fertilizer of 1.2 million to 1.5 million tons is projected. These shortages may translate to losses in cereal production of approximately 20 million tons—equivalent to more than one-quarter of production in 2021. In the very short term, fertilizer scarcity will affect Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali most acutely, with supply gaps for this year’s agricultural campaign ranging from 69 percent (Ghana) to 88 percent (Mali) as of April 2022 ([ECOWAS, FAO, and WFP 2022](#)). Recent data confirm that, although an overall favorable rainy season has allowed planting operations to intensify in Burkina Faso and Mali, conflict and lack of fertilizer are limiting planting ([Fews Net 2022a; 2022b](#)). If the crisis persists, fertilizer shortages will also critically limit next year’s growing season in other countries in the region where supply gaps have been narrower and contribute to high levels of food insecurity in the medium term ([ECOWAS, FAO, and WFP 2022](#)).

East Asia and the Pacific

Consumer prices continued to climb in a number of Southeast Asian countries, with inflation rising beyond ranges that governments targeted. In Myanmar, [domestic rice prices continued to rise in July 2022](#). The consumer price of domestic rice increased by 30 percent during July. Unrest in Sagaing, Myanmar’s second-largest rice-producing region, has prevented farmers from growing and harvesting rice, and the cost of planting is preventing farmers from planting spring rice. In Indonesia, [annual inflation rose to 4.9 percent in July 2022](#)—a 7-year high—reflecting rising food and household fuel prices, air fares, and some electricity tariffs. Bank Indonesia’s target range for headline inflation is 2 percent to 4 percent, although policy makers have stated a preference for determining the pace of monetary tightening based on the core inflation rate, which remains in line with expectations at 2.9 percent. The Philippines Central Bank projected that the sustained rise in food prices and transport fares and depreciation of the Philippine peso will drive [the Philippines’ annual headline inflation for July 2022 to 5.6 percent to 6.4 percent](#). The Central Bank projects that inflation will average 5 percent this year, above the target range, mainly because of higher oil prices on the international market and the impact of supply constraints on several commodities. [In Lao People’s Democratic Republic \(PDR\), the inflation rate for June 2022 was 23.6 percent](#) according to the Bank of Lao PDR, and [the consumption price index has soared well above the government-set ceiling of 12 percent](#).

In Myanmar, the authorities have implemented foreign exchange restrictions and export controls, and a major earthquake in the Philippines has damaged agricultural infrastructure. The Myanmar Ministry of Commerce released a directive [requiring exporters to accept only U.S. dollars](#) for exports of rice, corn, oilseed crops, beans, and pulses starting July 1, 2022, and to use the Central Bank’s fixed exchange rate instead of the market exchange rate. Exporters must also deposit all earnings in the Central Bank. Rice and broken rice were excluded from the directive on July 3, 2022, allowing exporters to accept Chinese yuan and Thai baht. The Ministry of Commerce also [issued a requirement for export licenses on beans, pulses, edible crops, and cooking oil](#), effective July 23, 2022. In the Philippines, [damage to agriculture that the 7.0 magnitude earthquake](#) that jolted the northern part of Luzon Island on July 27 has reached PhP 28.7 million according to the latest data. Damage to agricultural infrastructure has reached PhP 15 million, including farm-to-market roads, a diversion dam, and communal irrigation systems. Authorities announced that [supply and prices of agricultural commodities are stable](#).

Europe and Central Asia

The Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine, the Minister of Defense of Türkiye, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations signed [an agreement unblocking Ukrainian grain exports](#) from three Ukrainian ports (Odesa, Chornomorsk, Pivdennyi) in Istanbul on July 22, and the [three ports have resumed operating](#). Representatives of Türkiye, Russia, and the United Nations had signed the agreement separately. No bilateral documents were signed between Russia and Ukraine. The purpose of the agreement is to promote safe navigation for the export of grain and related food products and fertilizers, including ammonia, from the three ports. A joint coordination center has been established in Istanbul to coordinate exports. [Ukraine may export about 20 million to 25 million tons of grain by the end of the year through these ports](#).

[Notable developments in EU agri-food trade amid global uncertainties](#). A drop in exports to Russia and China in April has affected the EU trade balance. According to the European Commission monthly agri-food trade report published on July 28, the value of EU agri-food trade reached €31.4 billion in April 2022, 14 percent higher than in April 2021. Agri-food exports declined by 5.4 percent from March, largely because of a reduction in exports to Russia (-26 percent) and China (-11 percent). Agricultural imports reached €13.5 billion (1.2 percent lower than in March), leading to an agri-food trade balance of €4.4 billion for April 2022—16 percent lower than in March 2022—although overall EU trade flows for January to April 2022 were significantly higher than during the same period in 2021, with the value of exports increasing by 10 percent and that of imports by 28 percent because of high global prices.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The most recent price warnings from the Food and Agriculture Organization on July 12, 2022, include a price warning for Chile (wheat) and moderate domestic food price warnings for Colombia (wheat flour), El Salvador (maize), Guatemala (maize), Honduras (maize), and Peru (wheat flour) ([FPMA](#)). In Central America, high global prices for fertilizer, fuel, and staple food commodities are expected to exacerbate food insecurity by limiting household purchasing power. The U.S. Agency for International Development estimates that 9.3 million people in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are in need of humanitarian assistance ([reliefweb](#)).

In Haiti, the security situation continues to worsen, with an increase of more than 70 percent in the number of political violence events and deaths recorded from June to July 2022. Staple food prices remain higher than last year's and those of the past 5 years, and below-average spring harvests will limit the summer/autumn and winter harvests as farmers use the income from crop sales to purchase inputs, which will worsen the price crisis in the near future.

In Argentina, the corn and wheat harvests have increased, with the corn harvest volume exceeding last year's by 53.7 percent ([news report](#)), and the country has eased conditions to prioritize imports of fertilizers and other crop inputs ([news report](#)). In Brazil, the production estimate for the 2021/22 season is 272.5 million tons of grain—6.7% greater than the previous season—because of an increase in land area being planted and productivity improvements ([news report](#)).

Middle East and North Africa

Against a backdrop of global food and fuel price spikes and overall inflationary pressures, countries in the Middle East and North Africa are experiencing high food price inflation, exacerbated by the large portion of food

consumption that comes from imports. Djibouti is particularly susceptible to external disruptions in the food supply chain, with [90 percent of its food consumption coming from imports](#). Although the global food price spike leveled off in July, inflation remains high and persistent in Djibouti, reaching [25.6 percent within 12 months](#), because of the drought and armed conflict in neighboring Ethiopia. In Obock, for example, the cost of the World Food Programme minimum food basket (MFB) was [68 percent](#) higher in July 2022 than in July 2021 as rice and sorghum prices doubled. In Yemen, the minimum food basket in areas under the control of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) increased by 77 percent between June 2021 and June 2022, and that under the control of the Sana'a-based authorities increased by [38 percent](#). Food insecurity in Yemen is now at critically high levels in 18 of the 22 governorates, with 52 percent of households in areas under the control of the Internationally Recognized Government and 49 percent of those in areas under the control of Sana'a-based authorities having insufficient access to food. Food security in Lebanon also worsened in recent months, with the price of the minimum food basket [6.5 percent](#) higher in June than in May because of increasing global fuel prices as the food and beverage CPI surged by [332 percent](#) in a year. Continuous increases in the food CPI were also observed in other countries in June 2022 (Egypt, [14.5 percent](#); Morocco, [10.6 percent](#)).

South Asia

Food insecurity is endemic throughout [Afghanistan](#), with 53 percent of households having a poor Food Consumption Score and 42 percent at an emergency level based on their livelihood coping strategies. Although most basic food and nonfood items are available, increasing global energy and food prices (constituting about half of the country's imports), combined with the drought's impact on agriculture, continue to drive inflation in Afghanistan. High food and nonfood prices remain the most-reported barriers to accessing markets. Year-on-year inflation in the CPI is estimated to be 15.4 percent, driven mainly by year-on-year food inflation of 23.2 percent.

Food price inflation remains at a multiyear high in South Asian countries. As of July 2022, Bangladesh and Nepal had not experienced major food shortages, Pakistan has experienced some decreases in wheat and rice production (because of lack of fertilizer and a heat wave), and Bhutan and Sri Lanka are experiencing significant shortages in domestic food supply. In Sri Lanka, agricultural production has decreased by 40 percent to 50 percent because of fertilizer shortages, and there is a lack of foreign exchange to purchase food imports. Fertilizer and fuel (for land preparation, transport, and harvesting activities) shortages are expected to limit the food supply. Some relief is coming from the first shipment of 44,000 tonnes of urea supported by [Indian](#) credit (and 21,000 tonnes is expected to arrive soon). There has been an increase in demand for Indian rice, with roughly 9.6 million tonnes shipped this year. Exporters, concerned that export restrictions will be introduced (as has been done for wheat), are moving quickly to open letters of credit and have signed contracts to export 1 million tonnes of rice from June through September 2022. Food price inflation reached 80 percent in [Sri Lanka](#), 26 percent in [Pakistan](#), and 8.3 percent in [Bangladesh](#). Across the region, governments have adjusted agricultural policies to address food security concerns. The government of [Bangladesh](#) reduced rice import tariffs, increased the budgetary allocation to agriculture, increased fertilizer subsidies, and provided a cash incentive to exporters. In Bhutan, the government is stocking essential food items directly and through concessional working capitals to wholesalers and retailers. The government of [Pakistan](#) has been providing targeted subsidies and has increased coverage of social protection programs to protect the poorest households from high food prices.

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 fertilizers have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine. 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. At least 23 countries have implemented 33 food export bans, and at least seven have implemented 11 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	12/31/2022
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2022
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2022
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	No end date
Belarus	Export licensing	Rice, whole-meal flour, flour from rye, barley, pasta	3/25/2022	12/31/2022
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	9/30/2022
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
Georgia	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/04/2022	7/01/2023
Ghana	Export ban	Maize, rice, soybeans	4/26/2022	10/20/2022
Indonesia	Export taxes	Palm oil, palm kernel oil	3/17/2022	No end date
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export ban	Sugar	5/24/2022	10/31/2022
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/06/2022	12/31/2022
Iran	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
Kazakhstan	Export ban	Wheat, wheat flour	4/26/2022	9/30/2022
Kazakhstan	Export ban	Sunflower seeds	4/26/2022	9/30/2022
Kazakhstan	Export ban	Sugar	5/13/2022	11/24/2022
Kyrgyzstan	Export ban	Wheat, meslin, flour, vegetable butter, sugar, sunflower seeds, eggs, barley, oats	3/19/2022	9/19/2022
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2022
Kuwait	Export ban	Chicken meat	3/23/2022	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
Malaysia	Export ban	Live chicken	5/23/2022	8/31/2022
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	3/31/2022	8/31/2022
Russia	Export quota	Sunflower seeds	3/31/2022	8/31/2022
Russia	Export licensing	Sunflower oil, rapeseed	4/15/2022	8/31/2022
Serbia	Export ban	Durum wheat, maize, wheat flour, corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2022
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/15/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/24/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Butter	4/15/2022	9/30/2022

Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2022
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2022
Kyrgyzstan	Export ban	Mineral fertilizers	2/26/2022	8/26/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	No end date
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2022
Ukraine	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export ban	Fertilizer	2/4/2022	8/31/2022
Russia	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2022

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 AUG 2021–JULY 2022 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Low Income												
Afghanistan												
Burkina Faso	6.1	8.6	8.4	10.2	14.3	14.2	17.8	24.3	25.6	25.2	28.9	
Burundi	14.2	13.7	11.7			14.4	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	21.0	
Chad	-5.4	-1.1	-2.3	-2.6	2.9	6.0		7.2	8.2	10.8		
Ethiopia	37.3	41.9	40.7	39.0	41.7	40.1	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	38.1	
Gambia	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.8			15.5	14.2	13.7	
Guinea	17.0	16.1	15.7	15.2	15.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	12.6		12.9	
Liberia	0.1	0.2		-6.6								
Madagascar	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6					
Malawi	9.7	10.9	11.8	12.8	13.6	14.2			19.5			
Mali	1.8	6.7	4.8	7.5	10.6	11.1	10.5	11.5				
Mozambique	10.7	11.8	12.3	10.5	9.8	10.9	8.9	8.0	10.5	13.9	16.3	
Niger	7.5	6.7	7.7	8.8	9.8			11.3				
Rwanda	-5.6	-8.3	-10.5	-12.3	-9.6	-2.8	0.3	2.5	13.2	23.8	26.1	
Sierra Leone	14.9	13.3	18.2	18.8	19.4	15.7	17.1	23.0	23.0			
Somalia	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	16.9	
South Sudan	18.4								0.1			
Sudan												
Togo	15.2	12.4	13.4	11.9	14.9	16.8	17.9	19.1	13.6	13.7	10.2	
Uganda	1.3	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.5	1.9	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	11.5	13.7	12.3	13.6	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.6	15.7	13.4		

Angola	22.5	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.8	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	
Bangladesh	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.3	8.4	
Belize	5.5	4.9	5.8	5.7	3.3	2.5	3.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	
Benin	5.8	10.7	7.7	7.4	11.4	15.6	4.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.7	-9.0	
Bhutan	4.3	3.2	5.0	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	
Bolivia	0.1	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	2.2	
Cabo Verde	2.2	2.4	3.3	5.2	6.9	10.0	11.6	16.5	15.8	15.2	16.2	
Cambodia	3.5	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.7				
Cameroon	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.7	7.6			10.0				
Cote d'Ivoire	8.8	10.6	9.0	11.4	12.2	11.9	8.8	8.4	7.4	5.2	9.8	
Djibouti	1.6	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.5			6.8			25.7	
East Timor	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0		
Egypt	6.6	10.7	11.5	8.0	8.4	12.4	17.7	19.8	26.0	24.8	22.4	
El Salvador	2.1	4.0	6.1	7.4	8.0	8.9	9.5	9.8	10.9	13.3	14.4	
Eswatini	5.5	5.1						3.4				
Ghana	10.8	11.4	10.9	13.0	12.8	13.8	17.5	22.5	26.6	30.1	30.7	
Haiti				29.5	26.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.7	29.1		
Honduras	1.0	3.1	4.8	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	15.6	
India	3.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	
Indonesia	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3
Iran, Islamic Republic of	59.4	62.5	61.4	46.9	41.7	42.7	40.7	41.2	44.3	50.9	85.5	90.2
Kenya	10.5	10.6	10.3	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.1	12.2	13.4	15.2
Kyrgyzstan	21.5	19.9	17.4	15.4	13.3	12.5	12.1	15.8	18.0	17.1	14.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.1	5.7	8.1	16.9	
Lesotho	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.4	
Mauritania	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.7		9.4	9.6	11.4	13.4			

Mongolia	13.8	15.5	18.2	18.7	20.4	21.2	17.9	18.0	16.8	18.0		
Morocco	-1.1	-0.3	0.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.6	
Myanmar	6.2	5.8	8.8		12.4		12.8	15.4				
Nepal	5.4	6.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.9			7.4	7.1	7.4	
Nicaragua	6.1	8.1	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.0	13.7	16.2	16.9	15.5	
Nigeria	20.3	19.5	18.3	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.6	
Pakistan	10.1	10.2	8.3	10.2	10.3	12.9	14.7	15.3	17.0	17.3	25.9	28.8
Palestine, State of	5.2	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	6.7	7.4	9.6	9.7	8.1	6.7	
Papua New Guinea					5.2			6.2				
Philippines	5.6	5.1	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.4	6.9
Samoa												
Senegal	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.8	5.4	9.2	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	
Sri Lanka	11.0	9.9	11.7	17.1	21.6	24.3	24.4	29.5	45.1	58.0	75.8	90.9
Tajikistan				7.4	7.5	6.8		7.1	8.1		9.6	
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	
Tunisia	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	9.9	
Ukraine	11.6	13.7	13.6	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.3	
Vietnam	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9
Zambia	31.6	29.7	28.2	25.5	19.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	14.1	12.3	11.9	12.0
Zimbabwe											255.	309.
Zimbabwe	50.5	54.5	61.4	65.4	64.9	63.3	69.3	75.1	104.0	155.0	0	0
Upper Middle Income												
Albania	4.6	4.5	3.8	5.0	6.5	6.7	6.9	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.2	
Argentina	53.4	53.4	51.3	50.6	50.3	50.5	55.8	59.8	62.1	64.2	66.4	
Armenia	15.1	15.4	15.9	17.0	12.9	12.3	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.3	

Azerbaijan	7.6	10.2	13.1	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	20.5	
Belarus	9.5	11.1	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.3	15.5	19.0	19.3	19.6	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	5.2	6.7	8.5	10.6	11.8	13.3	14.8	15.0	23.5	24.2	
Botswana	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	9.7	
Brazil	14.0	12.6	11.7	8.9	7.9	8.0	9.1	11.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	
Bulgaria	3.6	4.5	6.0	7.3	8.9	11.2	13.5	16.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	
China	-4.9	-6.0	-2.7	2.0	-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	
Colombia	11.5	12.4	13.7	15.3	17.3	20.0	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1	
Costa Rica	1.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.1	
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	10.6	10.1	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	
Ecuador	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7	
Equatorial Guinea	-1.0	-0.5	2.0	2.1	3.4			5.8		6.7	7.8	
Fiji	7.2	8.3	5.4	4.5	7.1	5.1	3.1	8.0	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.7
Gabon	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9			
Georgia	16.2	15.9	18.4	17.0	15.6	16.2	17.3	17.8	21.4	22.0	21.8	
Grenada												
Guatemala	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	10.7	
Guyana				11.4	11.6				13.8	11.5	7.3	
Iraq	10.2	7.6	5.3	8.4	7.4	8.5	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.0		
Jamaica	7.0	10.1	11.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	13.7	
Jordan	1.6	1.7	0.0	-0.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	
Kazakhstan	11.3	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	15.7	17.9	19.0	19.2	
Kosovo, Republic of	3.5	4.2	4.2	6.7	8.1	8.8	9.7	14.2	16.4	18.6	19.2	
Lebanon	288.0	278.3	302.7	359.1	441.0	486.9	401.5	390.4	374.4	363.8	332.3	

Libya			5.9		4.7			5.5				
Malaysia	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	
Maldives	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	
Mauritius	7.8	5.5	7.3	8.6	9.9	10.3	16.4	19.1	17.8	11.9	6.5	
Mexico	8.0	8.8	8.4	10.8	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.6	
Moldova, Republic of	4.8	8.3	12.7	15.5	17.5	21.1	23.4	27.0	30.2	32.5	34.3	
Montenegro	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.6	7.2	11.3	13.1	18.3	19.8	21.3	23.1	
Namibia	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	
North Macedonia, Republic of	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.2	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5	
Panama	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	
Paraguay	11.5	13.5	14.7	13.3	12.3	14.1	15.7	17.5	19.8	18.4	18.6	16.7
Peru	6.1	6.9	7.5	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	11.9	
Romania	2.7	4.3	5.3	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.8	11.2	13.5	14.2	14.7	
Russian Federation	7.7	9.2	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	18.0	20.5	20.1	18.0	
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	5.1	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	19.3	
South Africa	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	
Suriname	64.4	66.1	66.0	67.3	61.5	67.7		68.3	60.9	55.1	38.3	
Thailand	-1.5	-1.1	-0.3	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.4	8.0
Türkiye	29.1	29.0	27.5	27.2	43.7	55.6	64.2	71.6	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.7
Venezuela	1946	1585	1298	1037	557.0	389.0	270.0	229.0	192.9	155.0		

High Income


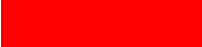

Antigua and Barbuda												
Aruba			1.7	4.1		4.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	9.7	11.1	
Australia		1.3			1.9			4.3				5.9
Austria	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	5.0	4.2	5.5	8.2	8.8	11.5	
Bahamas												
Bahrain	-2.9	-0.1	0.5	2.2	3.3	9.5	12.2	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.3	
Barbados	1.6	7.2			6.3			17.0				
Belgium	-0.4	-1.0	-0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	8.4	9.2
Bermuda	1.3	1.4	1.5				5	5	5.4			
Brunei Darussalam	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.7			
Canada	2.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	
Cayman Islands		3.3			4.3			4.9				
Chile	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.4	13.1	15.9	18.1	19.2	
Croatia	2.3	3.0	3.6	5.6	7.8	9.4	10.0	11.1	13.4	15.9	17.4	
Cyprus	8.3	1.4	-0.1	-3.0	-0.2	3.5	7.9	9.7	11.2	8.5	7.8	7.5
Czech Republic	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.1	4.2	5.4	6.9	7.8	11.1	15.5	18.7	
Denmark	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.7	10.6	13.6	
Estonia	2.0	3.3	2.7	5.4	6.2	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.6	17.0	19.2	19.7
Faroe Islands		-0.2			0.6			2.6				6.2
Finland	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	3.2	4.5	5.1	6.0	9.0	10.9	
France	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	6.4	
Germany	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	8.6	11.1	12.7	14.8
Greece	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.2	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9	
Hong Kong SAR, China	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	

Hungary	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.0	8.1	10.1	11.3	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	
Iceland	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.1
Ireland	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.8	
Israel	1.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	4.0	
Italy	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.7	7.6	9.2	10.2
Japan	-1.1	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	
Korea, Republic of	4.4	3.0	1.7	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	
Kuwait	9.7	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.0	
Latvia	2.1	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.3	8.8	11.8	15.0	17.8	18.7	22.5	
Lithuania	2.7	4.1	5.9	7.6	10.5	11.8	14.7	17.3	22.0	25.5	28.9	
Luxembourg	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	6.8	
Macao SAR, China	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	
Malta	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	
Netherlands	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1.2	2.6	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.2
New Caledonia	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.8				3.7	4.6	5.7	
New Zealand	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	
Norway	-2.9	-3.8	-4.0	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	
Oman	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.1	
Poland	3.7	4.3	4.9	6.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.9	
Portugal	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.8	13.4	
Qatar	1.3	4.2	4.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.3	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	
Seychelles	14.4	13.1	12.6	10.9	7.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.8	1.3	2.2	
Singapore	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.4	
Slovakia	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.2	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.0	17.9	

Slovenia	-1.5	-0.4	0.3	1.2	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.2
Spain	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.8	10.4	11.2	13.3	
Sweden	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	10.9	
Switzerland	-1.2	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9
Taiwan, China	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2
Trinidad and Tobago	5.7	5.7	7.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.8	
United Arab Emirates	-1.1	0.3	1.9	3.6	3.7							
United Kingdom	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.5	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.7	8.6	9.9	
United States	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	
Uruguay	6.7	6.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5	11.5

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

Note: Food inflation is defined as percentage change in monthly nominal food and beverages CPI index, year on year (e.g., index in May 2020 relative to prices in May 2019). Blank (white) cells indicate missing data.

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

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