

# Food Security UPDATE

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Update June 15, 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 June 1, 2023, the agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 4 percent, 4 percent, and 2 percent higher, respectively.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- [The June 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) provides an update on agricultural commodity production, international commodity prices, and crop conditions.
- [A recent World Bank blog](#) elaborates on the themes outlined in the April 2023 edition of the Commodity Markets Outlook and discusses short- and long-term risks to downward price trends.
- A [World Bank blog](#) outlines a set of recommendations to achieve a future in which Africa is not only self-sufficient, but also a prominent food exporter.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JUNE 13, 2023)

### *Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices*

The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed 4 percent, 4 percent, and 2 percent higher, respectively, than two weeks ago. Prices of wheat, rice, and maize all saw an increase and closed 7 percent, 2 percent, and 3 percent higher, respectively, compared to two weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 20 percent and 3 percent lower, respectively, while rice prices are 10 percent higher. Maize and rice prices are 19 percent and 2 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021, while wheat prices are 3 lower (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

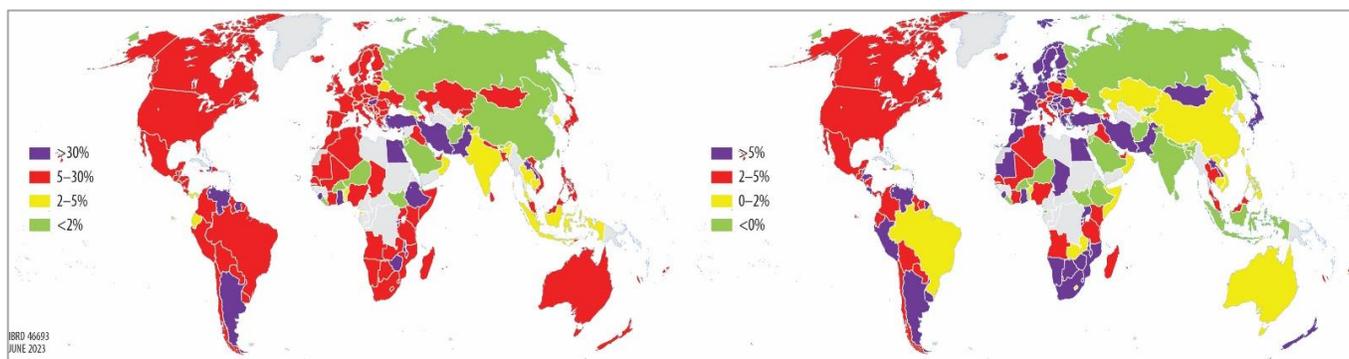
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to June 13, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

### **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 almost all low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5 percent in 66.7 percent of low-income countries, 81.4 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 77.0 percent of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 80.4 percent of high-income countries are experiencing high food price inflation. The most-affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2a). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 84.5 percent of the 161 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 2b). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between February 2023 and May 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 February 2023 to May 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	471	Lebanon	81
Lebanon	350	Venezuela	35
Zimbabwe	117	Zimbabwe	30.5
Argentina	115	Egypt	27
Iran, Islamic Republic of	78	Iran, Islamic Republic of	23
Suriname	68	Rwanda	17.3
Egypt	60	Burundi	16
Lao People's Democratic Republic	53	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14
Sierra Leone	52	Türkiye	13
Türkiye	52	Hungary	12

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

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from February 2023 to May 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.

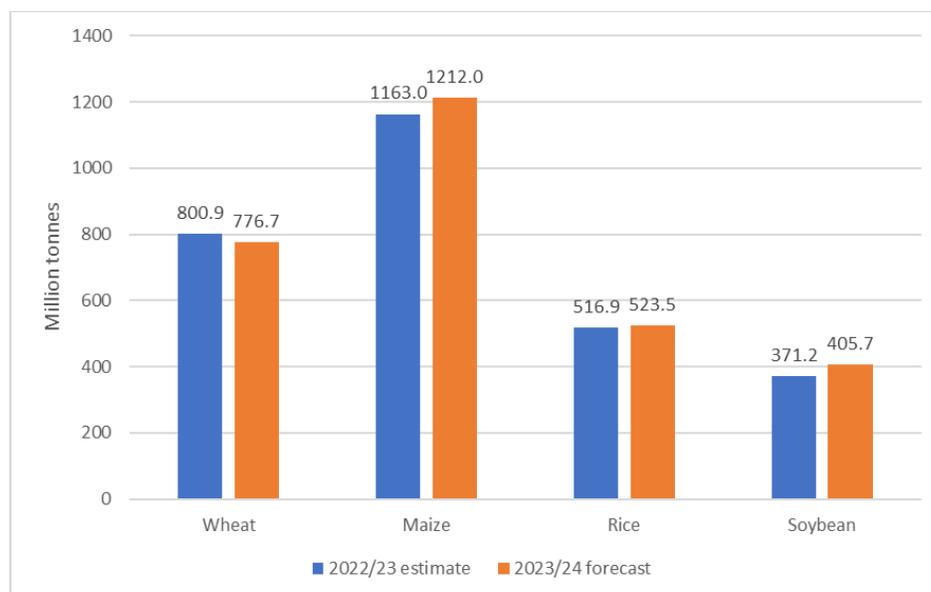
## EMERGING ISSUES

### *June AMIS Market Monitor Highlights High Food Inflation in Many Countries*

[The June 2023 edition of the AMIS Market Monitor](#) highlights that, although agricultural commodity prices have declined over the past 12 months, domestic food price inflation remains high in many countries. Despite a 20 percent year-on-year decrease in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) food price index, a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities, many countries continue to experience double-digit inflation. The strong U.S. dollar, which has kept commodity prices high in local currencies, is one reason for the high inflation in these countries; in addition, post-farmgate costs such as energy, transportation, and food manufacturing costs, which account for a large share of the retail price, remain high because of core inflationary pressures. Low-income populations suffer the most from high food prices, because they spend higher shares of their incomes on food and have less capacity to cope with price shocks. Low-income populations in developed and developing countries may be forced to make tradeoffs, such as reducing portions and skipping meals. Despite falling international food prices, food affordability thus remains a challenge at the macroeconomic and household levels, threatening the food security of vulnerable households around the world.

The 2023/24 global wheat production forecast was lowered in June to 776.7 million tonnes, which is 3.0 percent lower than production in 2022, with most of the decline expected in Australia and Russia; 2023/24 maize production is forecast to rebound to 1,212.0 million tonnes, 4.2 percent higher than 2022 production, with larger harvests expected in Brazil, the European Union, and the United States outweighing a decline in Argentina; and 2023/24 rice production is forecast to be 523.5 million tonnes, which is 1.3 percent higher than 2022 production, with expansion expected in all regions except Latin American and the Caribbean and Oceania. Finally, the 2023/24 soybean production forecast is 405.7 million tonnes, a record high, led by expectations of recovering output in Argentina and production gains in Brazil and the United States (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Production Outlook for Major Food Crops in 2023**

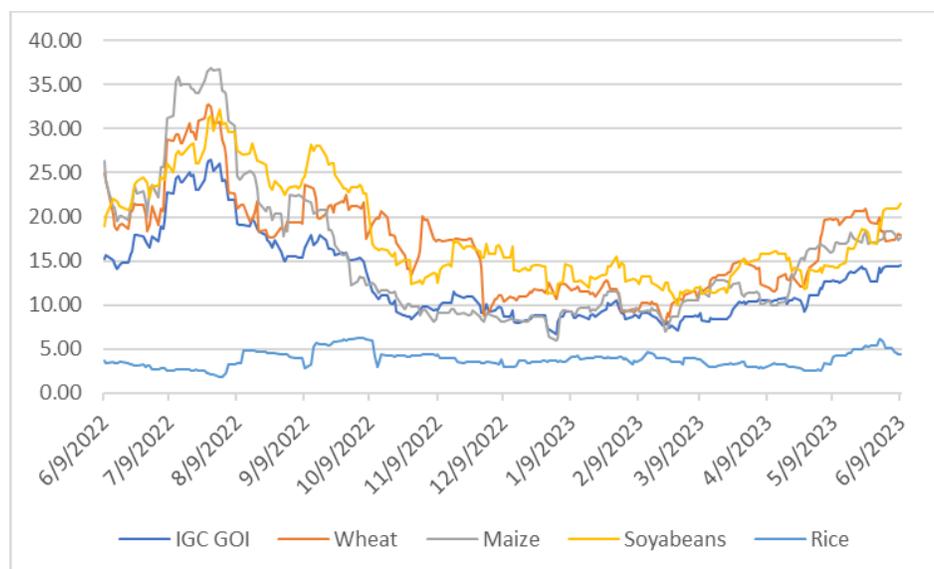


Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, Agricultural Market Information System

Crop conditions for winter wheat in Europe are excellent, but parts of Spain and the United States are experiencing less-than-favorable conditions, with drought limiting production. In the southern hemisphere, sowing is continuing under favorable conditions in Australia. The maize harvest is ongoing in Argentina under poor conditions and in South Africa under excellent conditions. In the northern hemisphere, sowing is ongoing under generally favorable conditions. Harvesting of the Rabi rice crop in India is wrapping up, and in Southeast Asia, harvesting of dry-season rice is almost complete in the northern countries, as is harvesting of wet-season rice in Indonesia. In the southern hemisphere, the soybean harvest is continuing in Argentina with poor yields. In the northern hemisphere, sowing is ongoing in Canada, China, Ukraine, and the United States.

Wheat prices decreased 3.4 percent in May, according to the International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) (Figure 4). After dropping to a near 2-year low in early May, prices increased as traders re-focused on production challenges in North America and shipments from Ukraine but decreased again after the Black Sea Grain Initiative was extended. The GOI maize sub-index decreased by 9.8 percent, driven by news of Chinese export cancellations and expectations for ample new crop supplies. Average international rice prices increased 2.3 percent in May, due to tightening supplies, particularly in Pakistan, linked to a poor 2022/23 harvest. The GOI soybean sub-index fell 5.5 percent in May.

**Figure 4: International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Commodity Price Index and Sub-Indices**



Source: AMIS, International Grains Council

### **Short- and Long-Term Risks Threaten Downward Food Price Trend**

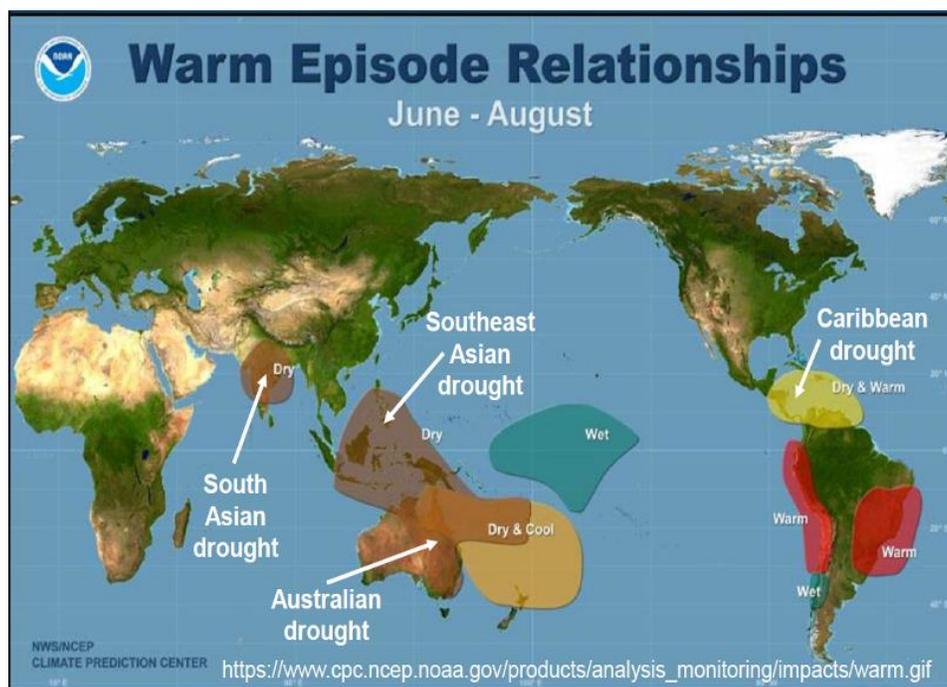
The [World Bank's most recent Commodity Markets Outlook report](#), released in April 2023, forecasts that global food prices will be 7 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and then stabilize in 2024. Driving this decline, grain and oilseed prices are expected to fall by 10 percent and 14 percent, respectively, in 2023. Despite this outlook, many short- and long-term risks and challenges persist, which threatens this trend. [A recent World Bank blog](#) elaborates on the themes covered in the April 2023 edition of the Commodity Markets Outlook and discusses these risks.

In terms of short-term challenges, geopolitical risks, such as the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine, pose significant risk to agricultural markets, which may lead to price increases for wheat, maize, oilseeds, and fertilizers. For example, threats from Russia to withdraw from the Black Sea Grain initiative before its renewal on May 18 increased uncertainty and price volatility, which may return before its next scheduled renewal in July. With Ukraine's EU-member neighbors, which used to provide safe passage for Ukraine's agricultural products under an EU agreement, blocking the import and transit of its agricultural products in mid-April, the success of the Black Sea Grain Initiative has higher stakes. Macroeconomic conditions also threaten food price decreases, with recent slow global growth decreasing demand and prices. Interest rate hikes by central banks may constrain borrowing and investments in agricultural production and exports, decreasing global supply and potentially increasing prices. Fluctuations in the exchange rate of local currencies against the U.S. dollar and depreciating local currencies in many countries also contribute to food price fluctuations in local markets.

Weather conditions pose significant short-term risks, with [the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center announcing the formation of the El Niño–Southern Oscillation](#)

[phenomenon](#), which will lead parts of the world to experience warmer sea surface temperatures, driving record-warm air temperatures and altered precipitation patterns, which could limit crop yields, particularly in the southern hemisphere (Figure 5). Commodities such as coffee, rice, palm oil, and natural rubber are particularly at risk.

**Figure 5: Precipitation and Temperature Impacts of Warmer Sea Surface Temperatures**

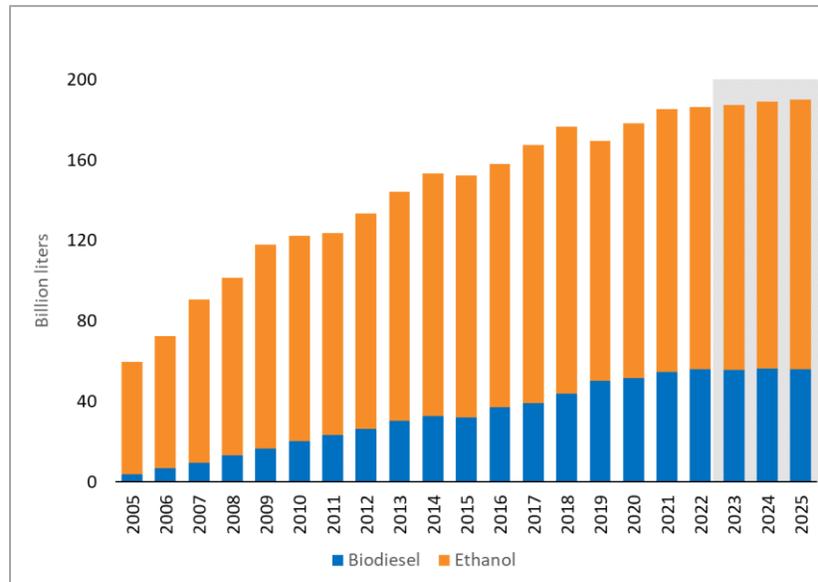


Source: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, International Food Policy Research Institute

Despite these risks, many export bans and licensing requirements imposed to address inflationary pressures are set to expire by the end of 2023. If these policies expire as planned, enabling price signals to work by facilitating adjustments by global producers and consumers may mitigate risks of higher prices.

Long-term risks, such as climate change, may threaten downward price trends. Extreme weather events are becoming more common, and rising temperatures are leading to more frequent droughts in fertile regions such as southern Africa, the western United States, and Mediterranean countries, which may lead to food shortages. In addition, growing production of biofuels in the United States, with policies favorable to biofuel production in Brazil, Indonesia, and Malaysia, will place upward pressure on maize, soybean, and oilseeds prices (Figure 6). A shift in acreage with a potential increase in soybean production at the expense of maize, as biodiesel production continues to drive sustained demand for soybeans, and may divert food supply to energy production, which may in turn increase food prices.

**Figure 6: Biofuel Production**



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Food and Agriculture Organization Agricultural Outlook 2022-31

### Getting Agricultural Policies Right for Food Security in Africa

Up to 73 million people in eastern and southern Africa are facing acute food insecurity, including famine. Although feeding hungry people and reducing the economic burden of malnutrition, especially on young children, by producing more food is imperative, short-term responses (such as input subsidies for fertilizers) to inflationary pressures are having an adverse impact; the number of food-insecure people is growing, as are the costs of public interventions. A recent [World Bank blog](#) outlines a set of recommendations to achieve a future in which Africa is not only self-sufficient, but also a prominent food exporter.

Africa has become the fastest-growing agricultural economy globally thanks to rapid urbanization and changing food consumption patterns, rising incomes, shifting dietary patterns, and regional trade integration. In addition, Africa's agricultural sector is increasingly receiving funding for technical innovation from medium-size entrepreneurs and investor farmers, although interventions in agricultural markets to reduce prices for urban consumers have discouraged farmers from producing more food and diverting scarce agricultural budgets to cover fertilizer costs has crowded out more-productive investments.

Sound policies are needed to accelerate the transformation of Africa's agricultural sector. Ideally, policies would allow farmers to respond to market signals and environmental incentives by producing more food and adopting practices that conserve water, control flooding, sequester more carbon, and preserve biodiversity. Governments can increase the efficiency of their expenditures by reallocating public support programs from untargeted subsidies to innovation systems, skills development, and productive infrastructure. Investments in climate-smart agriculture

to increase yields and manage soil health and water use are crucial. Governments can also leverage responsible private investments in the agrifood sector to improve income, health, nutrition, and sustainability outcomes.

Regional trade presents an opportunity to enhance food systems' resilience to international shocks. The [African Continental Free Trade Area](#), the world's largest free trade area, could be used to lower barriers to regional food trade. Through regional integration, African farmers have the potential to meet much of the continent's rising food demand and provide substitutes for expensive imports. As food crises become more commonplace, the World Bank and its partners are working with countries to establish Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans that [bring together fragmented preparedness elements into collective action](#) to prevent and mitigate impacts of crises. Getting agricultural policies right is vital to cementing the role of Africa's agrifood sector as an engine of growth, poverty reduction, and job creation.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

**The Horn of Africa continues to face a humanitarian emergency as an unprecedented five-season drought, conflict, and macroeconomic challenges continue to drive high levels of acute food insecurity across East Africa.**

The [humanitarian emergency in the eastern Horn of Africa](#) remains of the highest concern, with widespread Crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes and households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). In parts of southern Somalia and southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, humanitarian food assistance is preventing worse outcomes. Somalia remains at risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) through June 2023 if poor Gu rainfall results in crop failure and humanitarian food assistance is not delivered as planned, especially in rural areas of Burhakaba District of Bay Region and among the displaced populations in Baidoa and Mogadishu towns. Conflict in Rutshuru and Djugu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, has driven households to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. [In South Sudan](#), the recent conflict has displaced tens of thousands of people, and in southern Unity, several hunger-related deaths have been reported. [Minimal \(IPC Phase 1\) food security](#) outcomes are forecast in Rwanda, most of bimodal Uganda, and western Burundi, with average seasonal crop harvests, enhanced cross-border trade, and typical livestock production.

**In southern Africa, the ongoing harvest is increasing availability of food**, although it is likely that limited access to seed for poor households reduced cropped area, and high temperatures, dry spells, erratic rainfall, and flooding from Tropical Cyclone Freddy are likely to result in [below-average harvests](#) in southwestern Angola, parts of the Grand South and eastern Madagascar, southern Malawi, southern Mozambique, and southern Zimbabwe. Average to above-average rainfall in the northern areas of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe have supported crop production. In northern and central Madagascar, households were preparing for the rice harvest that began in May. Although maize prices decreased in April 2023 across markets, [they remain higher](#) than in 2022 and than the 5-year average because of tight domestic supply, currency depreciation, and high energy prices that have inflated production and distribution costs. The seasonal decline in maize prices is expected to be short lived as prices become sticky because of below-average carryover stocks following strong export demand from outside

the region during the just-ended marketing season. It is likely that maize prices will begin to rise in July and August as food stocks decline and market purchases increase.

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

**In Myanmar, Cyclone Mocha has damaged agricultural land extensively.** The State Administration Council's Ministry of Information estimated [that 62,800 acres of cropland was damaged](#) in Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Rakhine, and Sagaing, with another 56,000 acres of spring rice, spring sesame, and green beans affected in Magway Region. Livestock losses are estimated at nearly 12,000 cattle, more than 3,000 pigs and goats, and more than 517,000 chickens in Rakhine State and in the Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Magway regions. An [FAO assessment suggests that the cyclone may have affected a larger area](#), nearly 327,000 hectares of agricultural land, at different levels of severity. It is thought that the impact was greater in Maungdaw and Sittwe in Rakhine and in Gangaw, Yinmarbin, and Shwebo in Sagaing, where the livestock population is dense. Coastal areas in Sittwe have been heavily affected, with a minimum of 50 percent of fishing equipment, and therefore 50 percent of production capacity, destroyed. Meanwhile, [a global report that FAO and the World Food Program \(WFP\) recently released projects that, between June and November 2023, 15.2 million people in Myanmar will be at risk of acute food insecurity](#) because of the combined impact of ongoing conflict, economic uncertainty, lack of humanitarian access, displacement, and high food prices.

**The FAO May 2023 Global Rice Market Update indicates mixed trends for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 rice seasons across East and Southeast Asian countries.** As the 2022/23 season closes, lower output is anticipated for some countries in the region, such as China (due to Yangtze region heatwaves and drought), Myanmar (due to availability or accessibility constraints on fertilizers and other agro-chemicals), and Vietnam, although favorable harvests are expected for Cambodia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The 2023/24 season is underway in countries along and south of the equator, where 2023/24 main crops are being harvested. Generally conducive growing conditions aided crop growth in Southeast Asia. Positive yields in Vietnam's Mekong River Delta are expected to compensate for reduced growing area for the winter-spring crop. Indonesia anticipates an overall favorable main-crop harvest, supported by an increase in rice planting area. Forecasts indicate a strong likelihood of El Niño occurring later this year, with a potential to stretch into the 2024/25 season. The phenomenon is often associated with drier-than-normal conditions in Southeast Asia, which must be prepared for, given its potential impact on crop growth and irrigation water availability. Myanmar's mandate to convert export earnings into the local currency is likely to limit exports, whereas Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam are expected to increase exports. China and the Philippines are expected to reduce imports, whereas Indonesia has continued to increase imports to refurbish stockpiles and contain domestic prices that have been under upward pressure from the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and broader inflationary pressure, including from increases in fuel, production, and transport costs, and to secure supplies for the government rice assistance scheme designed to help consumers in the face of inflationary pressure. The Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand are likely to end the 2022/23 season with large rice reserves, whereas stock drawdowns are expected for China, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

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

Completion of the 2023 spring planting campaign has allowed more-accurate grain and oilseed production projections to be made. [Ukraine produced 35 million tonnes less grain than in 2021](#). From Ukraine's perspective, higher oilseed production will partially compensate for this loss. The decline in grain production and increase in oilseed production are expected to be largely a result of the changes in harvested areas. It is projected that the harvested area of grain will decline from 11.3 million hectares in 2022 to 9.4 million hectares in 2023 and that the harvested area of oilseeds will increase from 7.5 million hectares in 2022 to 8.9 million hectares in 2023, because oilseeds currently promise higher economic returns than grains. Lower agricultural production would increase local food insecurity by decreasing farm incomes and the spillover effects on rural and overall economic development, although the greatest damage will be to global food security. In the 2023/24 marketing season alone, Ukraine's grain export potential is projected to decline to from 42 million tonnes to 33 million tonnes—21 percent on a year-to-year basis—making much less grain available to address global food security.

The consequences of the global crisis continue to increase the cost of living around the world, including in the [Kyrgyz Republic](#), where according to the WFP's most recent Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping, more than half of the population is only marginally food secure. A slowdown in economic development could further increase food insecurity. [Kazakhstan's](#) Ministry of Trade and Integration has developed a new approach to support food producers by reducing inflation by half. The categories of products that make the greatest contribution to the rise in prices for socially significant foodstuffs have been selected (beef, sunflower and butter, rice, sugar, and vegetables), and 78 major manufacturers have been identified to work on this initiative. Within the framework of the new algorithm, a focused approach to each product will be provided—from production and storage to sale.

Locust control season has started in central Asian countries. In [Kazakhstan](#), an invasion of locusts has been observed in Aktobe Region. Pesticides were purchased for 1.4 million hectares in addition to the stock of pesticides available for 383.5 thousand hectares; 248.4 thousand hectares have been processed. The [FAO](#) had previously reported that Moroccan locust hatching and hopper development were in progress in all central Asian countries, Azerbaijan, and Georgia and that the situation in the south of Tajikistan was critical. Italian locust hatching was recorded in southern Kazakhstan at the end of April.

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

In [Guatemala](#), poor households in rural areas have depleted their own basic grain reserves and, because of unusually high food, transport, fuel, and fertilizer prices, do not have sufficient resources to cover their nutritional needs. Such households are expected to resort increasingly to negative coping strategies to buy food, and an increasing number of rural areas are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by September.

[Mercosur Press reports](#) that Argentina needs financial assistance because of a reserve scarcity crisis caused mainly by a historic drought that will decrease agricultural exports by between US\$18.5 billion and US\$20.0 billion this year. The drought, which high temperatures linked to climate change have exacerbated, [has been ongoing in some areas to May 2022](#), and the country has experienced at least eight heat waves in the 2022/23 season. Argentina's

soy harvest is forecast to be the lowest since the turn of the century, when a far smaller area was planted with the crop. An Argentine delegation is taking part in a week-long trip to China; strengthening the country's monetary reserves with the BRICS-led New Development Bank was one of the trip's main goals.

In Brazil, the government is opening 200 million reals in [extraordinary credit for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to combat the highly pathogenic avian influenza](#) (H5N1). The credit will be directed at rapid identification, testing, and sanitary care of suspected cases of avian flu. On Monday June 5, the ministry confirmed the first outbreak of H5N1 in São Paulo State, with another outbreak detected in Rio de Janeiro and neighboring Niterói. In all, 24 outbreaks in wild birds have been confirmed in the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, and São Paulo.

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

Lebanon has the highest food inflation in the world, although prices have stabilized somewhat over the last month. The FAO Food Price Index averaged 124.3 points in May 2023, down 3.4 points (2.6 percent) from April and as much as 35.4 points (22.1 percent) from the all-time high in March 2022. Significant drops in price indices for vegetable oils, cereals, and dairy underpinned the decline in May, although sugar and meat price increases partly counterbalanced these decreases. Wheat farmers in the Akkar governorate have begun harvesting their crops this year, with a significant increase in [yield](#). There has been a substantial increase in wheat production over previous years, with abundant yields of soft, durum, red, and white wheat. Rising global wheat prices and concerns about potential shortages due to the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine have motivated farmers to return to wheat cultivation. The Ministry of Agriculture, although somewhat late, provided farmers with free wheat seed to expand cultivated areas and ensure a larger supply of locally produced wheat for flour production. Iraq's [Minister of Agriculture](#) stated that the country anticipates a wheat harvest of 4.0 million to 4.5 million tonnes in 2023, which is expected to contribute to Iraq's goal of achieving self-sufficiency in wheat supply. To support this objective, the ministry plans to expand the cultivated area for wheat in the upcoming growing season using advanced irrigation technologies, and officials are working to collect all domestically grown wheat from local farmers to bolster the national grain reserve, but fires have occurred in several provinces of Iraq, destroying wheat fields, fruit orchards, and palm groves. [Official sources](#) attribute these fires to ongoing climate disruption in the country, which intense thunderstorms have aggravated, increasing the frequency of fires.

In Jordan, pressure on food security remains high. Given high prices in 2022, Jordan had to draw on reserves bought at low prices and replenish the reserves at almost double the cost. This has put pressure on state finances and forced Jordan to reduce its strategic stock mandate from 2 years for wheat to 10 months and from 1.5 years for barley to 8 months, including stock in transit. The government has kept flour, bread, barley, and bran prices stable in the market over the past 2 years and has intervened in critical times (such as Ramadan) to keep prices stable and keep food accessible to Jordanian consumers. The government has prioritized management of inflation. The CPI was 108.47 points in the first 4 months of 2023, compared with 104.58 in the same period of 2022, an increase of 3.7 percent, according to the Department of Statistics, which also announced that fuel and electricity were responsible for 23.3 percent of the index increase, with rent contributing 5.2 percent, transport 3.3 percent, yogurt

and eggs 8.8 percent, and health care 6.6 percent. In Yemen, the monthly average cost of the minimum food basket declined by 8 percent from the all-time high in March 2022 and by 4 percent monthly in areas under the internationally recognized government. In areas that the Sana'a-based authorities controlled, the cost of the minimum food basket has been falling for 8 months—a 15 percent yearly decrease. The total volume of food imports through the southern ports of Aden and Mukalla climbed by 33 percent during the first quarter of 2023, whereas those through Red Sea ports declined by 30 percent, resulting in a 17 percent net volume decrease in food imports through Yemeni seaports from the previous year, although throughout the first quarter of 2023, basic food products were available in Yemeni marketplaces.

## South Asia

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

The damage and economic loss from the 2022 floods and the continued economic, financial, and political crisis have kept inflation and insecurity high in Pakistan. According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity [Analysis](#), it is likely that more than 8.5 million people out of the analyzed population of 19.8 million (43 percent) experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between September and December 2022. The situation is expected to deteriorate in the coming months because extreme weather conditions in the first quarter of 2023 have decreased agricultural production during the Rabi season, particularly the main staple crop wheat. The same IPC analysis estimated that, between April and October 2023, 10.5 million people out of the analyzed population of 36.7 million (29 percent) will face acute food insecurity. Similarly, the prevalence of acute food security is expected to increase in [Bangladesh](#). Between March and April 2023, it is estimated that 8.9 million people out of the analyzed population of 38.2 million (24 percent) were at IPC Phase 3 or above, and this is projected to increase to 31 percent between May and September 2023. Contributing factors are high inflation, low disposable income, and repeated climatic shocks such as cyclones and flooding. In contrast, a recent crop and food security [assessment](#) by FAO and WFP estimated that 3.9 million people (17 percent) in Sri Lanka were facing moderate acute food insecurity in May 2023, down from 28 percent in May 2022, although food consumption remains well below the period prior to the Sri Lankan economic crisis, and pockets of acute food insecurity remain, compromising future resilience and food and nutrition security.

## West and Central Africa

**The food and nutrition security situation in West Africa and the Sahel remains alarming.** The latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis indicates that 42.5 million people in West Africa and the Sahel will require food and nutrition assistance from this month to August 2023, including 2.3 million people who are facing an emergency situation. In Burkina Faso and Mali, 45,000 people are experiencing Famine, the most extreme phase (IPC/CH Phase 5). In terms of share of population, Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso are most affected, with 16 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of their populations being in a state of crisis or worse, followed by Mauritania, Niger, and Nigeria where 13 percent of the total population is in a food crisis situation (CH Phase 3). [In absolute terms](#), Nigeria has the most crisis-affected people (24.8 million), followed by Burkina Faso (3.4 million) and Niger (3.3 million). During the [latest meeting of the Food Crisis Prevention Network](#) in April, representatives continued to discuss investment priorities for food system resilience, as well as agro-pastoral and food security risk management instruments in response to the food and nutrition crisis of the region.

## 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

<b>China</b>	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Georgia</b>	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
<b>India</b>	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
<b>Kosovo</b>	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Kuwait</b>	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Lebanon</b>	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
<b>Mexico</b>	Export taxes	Maize	1/16/2023	6/30/2023
<b>Morocco</b>	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 JUNE 2022–MAY 2023 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23
Low Income												
Afghanistan		24.9	23.2	17.6	12.3	10.8	5.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	-3.3	
Burkina Faso	28.9	30.8	29.8	26.4	23.7	19.6	14.7	10.8	7.7	1.4	-1.4	-2.7
Burundi	21.0	24.4	24.2	26.3	29.5	39.8	39.1	41.3	40.9	48.9	48.2	
Chad	12.9	13.0	14.4	12.3	16.6	21.6	16.2	17.2	16.6	18.7	18.8	
Ethiopia	38.1	35.6	33.3	31.0	30.7	34.2	32.9	33.6	29.6	32.8	31.8	
Gambia	13.7	13.9	14.9	15.7	17.1	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.5	
Guinea	12.8	12.7										
Liberia	-1.1	-1.0	-3.9	-5.1	3.1		-2.5	-1.9	-3.3			
Madagascar	8.6	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.5		
Malawi		32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	
Mali	12.8	16.7	20.1	16.3	16.3	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9			
Mozambique	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.9	14.9	15.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.1
Niger	8.1	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.9	1.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	
Rwanda	26.1	32.7	34.5	41.2	56.9	64.4	59.2	57.3	59.8	62.6	54.6	39.6
Sierra Leone	28.5	30.6	31.6	35.2	40.1	43.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	49.5	52.3	
Somalia	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.0	12.7	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	6.6	
South Sudan	2.3	1.7	-5.3			-10.5	-25.0	11.4	8.2	-7.0	-23.8	-14.2
Sudan												
Togo	10.2	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.1	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	2.1

Uganda	14.5	16.5	18.8	21.6	25.6	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.3	15.7
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	17.3	14.5	14.5	11.3	10.5	11.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.0	
Angola	25.2	24.6	23.9	22.9	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.2	
Bangladesh	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1			8.1	9.1	8.8	9.2
Belize	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	10.3	13.8	15.3	14.5	16.5	12.7	
Benin	-9.0	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-1.9	8.9	10.9	4.1	4.7
Bhutan	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.8		
Bolivia	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1
Cabo Verde	16.2	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.6	10.8	9.4	
Cambodia	6.5	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	
Cameroon	12.1	15.9	14.4	15.7			13.8					
Cote d'Ivoire	9.8	9.0	10.9	10.8	9.6	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	
Djibouti	25.7	10.9	12.5				8.4	9.9	7.8	4.4	1.3	
East Timor	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.2			10.2	10.9		
Egypt	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.7	23.9	30.0	37.3	47.9	61.8	63.0	54.8	60.0
El Salvador	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	10.4	8.4
Eswatini	6.7		10.8	12.1	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	17.0			
Ghana	30.7	32.3	34.4	38.8	43.7	55.3	59.7	61.0	59.1	50.8	48.7	
Haiti	30.7	32.7		44.3	53.1		47.7	48.6	48	48.1		
Honduras	15.6	17.6	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	12.6
India	7.6	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.0	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.2	2.9
Indonesia	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.2	5.7	3.8	3.4

Iran, Islamic Republic of	85.5	90.2	84.0				-63.6	72.4	73.0	79.5	80.3	77.5
Kenya	13.4	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.5	13.9	12.9	13.3	13.5	10.2	10.3
Kyrgyzstan	14.8	16.0	18.9	18.7	17.2	17.2	15.8	16.8	18.3	12.7	8.9	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16.9	21.6	30.2	35.5	38.8	42.7	45.9	47.1	49.3	51.0	52.2	52.7
Lesotho	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.8	7.8	
Mauritania	16.0	17.4	11.8	12.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.0
Mongolia	19.5	21.6	18.7	17.0	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.0	16.2	17.4	17.1	18.4
Morocco	10.6	12.0	14.1	14.7	13.8	14.4	15.0	16.8	20.1	16.1	16.3	
Myanmar	16.0	17.1	18.4									
Nepal	7.4	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.5
Nicaragua	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	13.9	12.7	13.0
Nigeria	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	
Pakistan	25.9	28.8	29.5	31.7	36.2	31.2	35.5	42.9	45.1	47.2	48.1	48.7
Palestine, State of	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	
Papua New Guinea	5.1			8.1			9.5					
Philippines	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.1	9.5	8.0	7.5
Samoa												
Senegal	14.1	17.1	17.1	18.1	19.6	21.4	18.8	13.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.4
Sri Lanka	75.8	82.5	84.6	85.8	80.9	69.8	58.5	53.6	49.0	42.3	27.1	21.5

Tajikistan	9.6	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.1			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	
Tanzania, United Republic of	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5
Tunisia	9.9	11.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4
Ukraine	28.3	29.5	31.3	32.1	36.1	35.2	34.4	32.8	31.5	26.5	21.7	19.7
Vietnam	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9
Zambia	11.9	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.7	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6
Zimbabwe	255.0	309.0	353.0	340.0	321.0	376.0	285.0	264.0	137.0	128.0	102.0	117.0
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
Albania	13.2	13.9	14.9	14.6	15.2	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.0	11.5	10.1	10.7
Argentina	66.4	70.6	80.0	86.6	91.6	94.2	95.0	98.4	102.6	106.6	115.0	
Armenia	17.3	13.5	12.5	13.7	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.9	5.1	1.1	-2.1
Azerbaijan	20.5	20.3	20.8	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.1	17.5	17.2	16.9	15.3	15.8
Belarus	19.6	19.6	18.9	18.3	15.9	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.0	5.5	3.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24.2	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.3	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.1	19.8	13.0	
Botswana	9.7	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	
Brazil	13.9	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.9	5.5
Bulgaria	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	23.5	20.8	15.8	
China	2.7	6.2	5.9	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.2	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1
Colombia	24.1	25.1	26.0	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	26.2	24.0	21.6	18.2	15.3
Costa Rica	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.6	14.5	12.4	10.1	7.9
Dominica												

Dominican Republic	13.2	12.5	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	6.1
Ecuador	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7
Equatorial Guinea	7.8	5.8	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1		
Fiji	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	5.3		
Gabon	5.8	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.0		8.8	8.5				
Georgia	21.8	16.4	15.8	17.7	15.7	16.8	16.4	15.1	14.1	11.7	5.8	3.2
Grenada												
Guatemala	10.7	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	14.6	13.3	11.2
Guyana	7.3	9	10.6	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.1	12	12.6	10	6.9	
Iraq	7.1	6.7	2.9	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	9.9	9.5	8.9		
Jamaica	13.7	12.7	12.6	10.5	10.1	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	
Jordan	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	
Kazakhstan	19.2	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.0	26.2	20.5	17.9	16.5
Kosovo, Republic of	19.2	22.0	21.1	21.2	22.5	19.6	19.4	19.7	18.8	14.6	11.3	10.0
Lebanon	332.3	240.2	198.1	208.1	203.2	171.2	142.9	138.5	260.5	352.3	350.0	
Libya	4.5			3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2					
Malaysia	6.3	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.3	
Maldives	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	
Mauritius	6.5	13.6	16.0	18.5	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.0	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.6
Mexico	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.5	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.1

Moldova, Republic of	34.3	36.4	38.4	37.1	36.2	33.1	31.8	28.6	26.5	22.2	16.4	14.0
Montenegro	23.1	25.4	26.1	27.7	30.3	31.0	29.8	26.4	24.3	14.8	12.0	
Namibia	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	12.5
North Macedonia, Republic of	21.5	24.3	25.9	29.8	32.5	30.8	28.0	25.9	26.1	22.3	16.8	14.9
Panama	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	
Paraguay	18.6	16.7	16.1	12.9	10.9	11.1	9.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5
Peru	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	14.5	16.4
Romania	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.3	21.6	19.8	18.7
Russian Federation	18.0	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.3	2.6	0.0	-0.9
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	19.3	29.4	20.9	20.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	24.7	26.0	27.0	24.3	23.2
South Africa	9.2	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	
Suriname	38.3	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.7	
Thailand	6.4	8.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.0
Turkey	94.3	94.5	89.3	92.4	98.7	102.0	76.8	70.1	68.6	67.1	53.1	52.1
Venezuela	146.1	131.4	108.8	157.9	157.7	168.6	257.4	389.9	477.6	489.3	470.8	
High Income												

Antigua and Barbuda

Aruba 11.1 11.0 12.1 12.1 11.5 13.6 13.3 12.8 11.8 10.6 9.4

Australia 5.9 9.0 9.2 8.0

Austria 11.5 12.1 13.0 13.5 14.5 15.2 16.3 17.4 16.5 14.7 13.2

Bahamas

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

Barbados 18.6 17.4 11.2 7.6 12.9 18.8 19.5 3.4 4.3

Belgium 8.4 9.2 9.7 10.4 12.3 14.5 14.5 15.6 16.1 17.0 16.6 15.5

Bermuda 8 9 9.5 10.6 10.5 10.4 10.3 10.1 9.2

Brunei

Darussalam 6.4 7.4 7.6 7.3 6.7 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.8 3.9 2.8

Canada 8.8 9.2 9.8 10.3 10.1 10.3 10.1 10.4 9.7 8.9 8.3

Cayman Islands 7.9 10.3 14.0

Chile 19.2 20.7 22.8 23.0 22.7 24.7 25.2 24.8 22.0 17.9 14.7 12.7

Croatia 17.4 19.0 19.8 19.6 20.4 19.6 19.6 17.8 17.7 18.2 16.1

Cyprus 7.8 7.4 1.6 7.4 13.2 15.5 12.2 10.3 9.3 6.5 6.1 8.0

Czech Republic 18.7 20.0 20.2 21.8 26.2 27.1 26.4 25.6 24.6 24.0 17.5 14.5

Denmark 13.6 15.6 16.7 15.9 16.5 16.0 15.6 15.0 15.3 16.1 13.0 10.6

Estonia 19.2 19.7 21.4 24.4 28.0 28.2 29.8 27.4 25.2 24.7 23.4 20.4

Faroe Islands 6.2 9.9 13.2 13.3

Finland 10.9 12.3 12.5 14.5 15.7 16.0 16.0 15.3 16.3 16.2 13.7 13.7

France 6.4 7.4 8.5 10.9 13.2 13.3 13.1 14.4 16.1 17.2 15.9

Germany	12.7	14.8	16.6	18.7	20.3	21.0	20.4	20.2	21.8	22.3	17.2	14.9
Greece	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.7	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.5	11.4	11.5
Hong Kong	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	
Hungary	22.1	27.0	30.9	35.2	40.0	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.3	42.6	37.9	33.5
Iceland	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.2	11.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5
Ireland	6.8	8.1	9.2	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6
Israel	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	
Italy	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.8
Japan	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	
Korea, Republic of	6.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.6
Kuwait	8.6	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0	
Latvia	22.5	24.5	26.1	27.8	29.9	30.0	29.3	28.4	25.2	24.3	19.9	17.2
Lithuania	28.9	30.4	31.0	31.2	34.5	36.1	35.0	33.4	30.7	28.0	21.9	18.0
Luxembourg	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.8	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.2
Macao	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	
Malta	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	
Netherlands	11.2	12.3	13.1	12.8	14.0	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.9	15.2
New Caledonia	5.7	5.6	7.5	9.8	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	
New Zealand	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	
Norway	5.6	10.2	10.1	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	10.8	13.2
Oman	6.1	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	2.7	
Poland	14.9	15.9	18.1	20.0	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.2	24.8	24.7	19.9	

Portugal	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	
Qatar	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	
Seychelles	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	-0.4
Singapore	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.1	
Slovakia	17.9	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	
Slovenia	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	19.4	18.3	19.1	15.6	14.7
Spain	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	12.8	12.0
Sweden	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	
Switzerland	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.4
Taiwan	7.3	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	7.8	10.3	11.7	11.6	12.0	13.8	17.3	17.3	14.0	13.0	11.2	
United Arab Emirates	9.0		9.1	7.5	8.4	6.7	6.1		6.3	6.3	5.8	
United Kingdom	9.9	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.5	19.8	19.5	
United States	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.7
Uruguay	11.5	12.2	12.1	14.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.9	10.7	13.1	

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

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

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

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

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