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Food Security UPDATE

Access the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

Update June 29, 2023

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AT A GLANCE

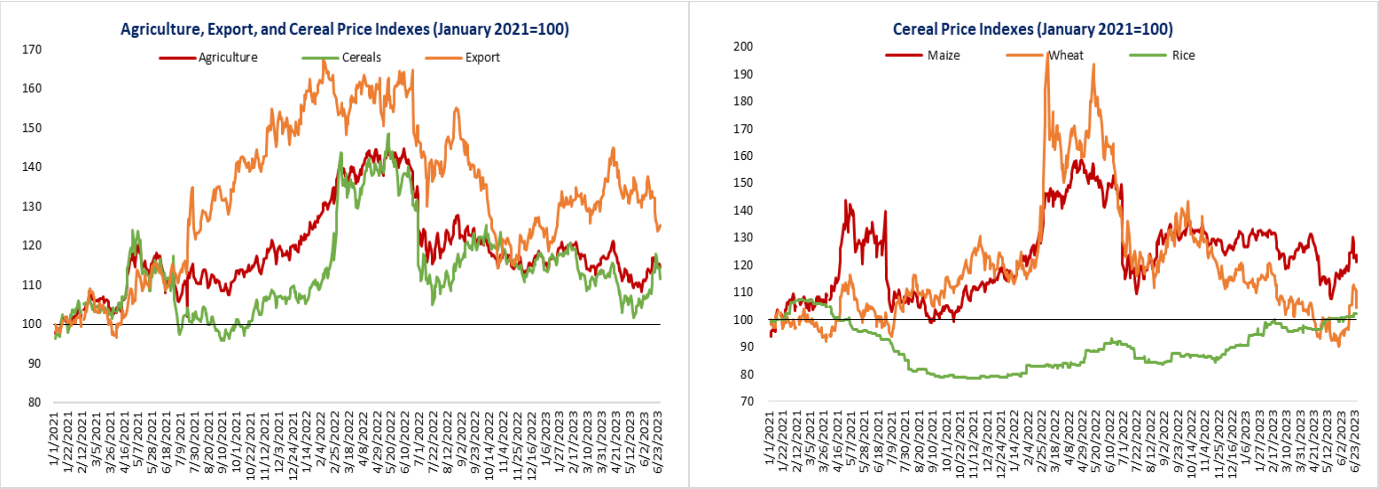
- Since the last update on June 15, 2023, the agricultural price indices closed 1 percent higher, the cereal price index 3 percent higher, and the export price index 5 percent lower.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- The most recent Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates for 2022 indicate that the World Health Assembly and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) targets for 2030 are moving further out of reach.
- According to the latest World Bank analysis of data from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and a model that leverages the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, global hunger will persist.
- The recent Medium-Term Fertilizer Outlook 2023-2027 from the International Fertilizer Association (IFA) outlines recent developments in global supply of and demand for fertilizers and presents IFA's 5-year outlook.
- A recent International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) blog outlines the impact of the Nova Kakhovka dam collapse and damage to an ammonia pipeline in Ukraine's Kharkov region, implications for the grain deal, and likely consequences of terminating the agreement.
- The latest FAO Food Outlook points to increases in production and higher closing stocks of several basic foodstuffs.

GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF JUNE 27, 2023)

Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

The agricultural price indices closed 1 percent higher than 2 weeks ago, the cereal price index 3 percent higher, and the export price index 5 percent lower. Wheat, which closed 8 percent higher, drove the increase in the cereal price index; maize and rice closed 2 percent and 1 percent higher, respectively, than 2 weeks ago. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 18 percent and 34 percent lower, respectively, and rice prices are 11 percent higher. Maize, wheat, and rice prices are 21 percent, 4 percent, and 2 percent higher, respectively, than in January 2021 (Figure 1).

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



Source: World Bank commodity price data.
Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to June 27, 2023. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country's Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high. (See the dashboard in Annex A.) Information from the latest month between February 2023 and May 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in many low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5 percent in 61.1 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 83.2 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

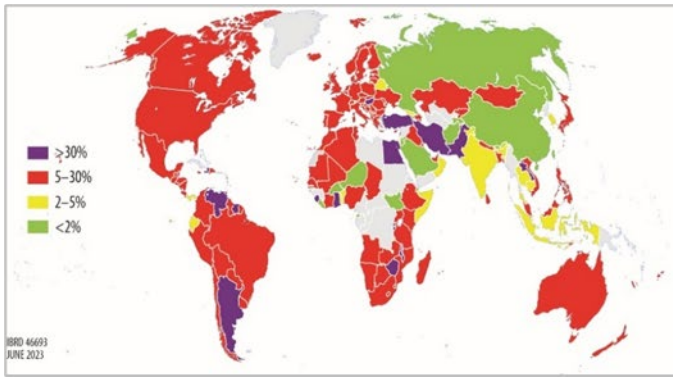
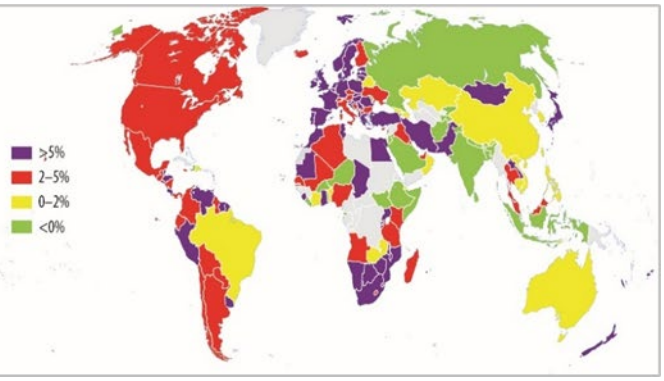


Figure 2b: Real Food Inflation Heat Map



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	450	Lebanon	44
Lebanon	304	Zimbabwe	30.5
Argentina	118	Egypt	27.3
Zimbabwe	117	Iran, Islamic Republic of	23
Iran, Islamic Republic of	78	Venezuela	21
Suriname	71	Rwanda	17.3
Egypt	60	Burundi	14
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

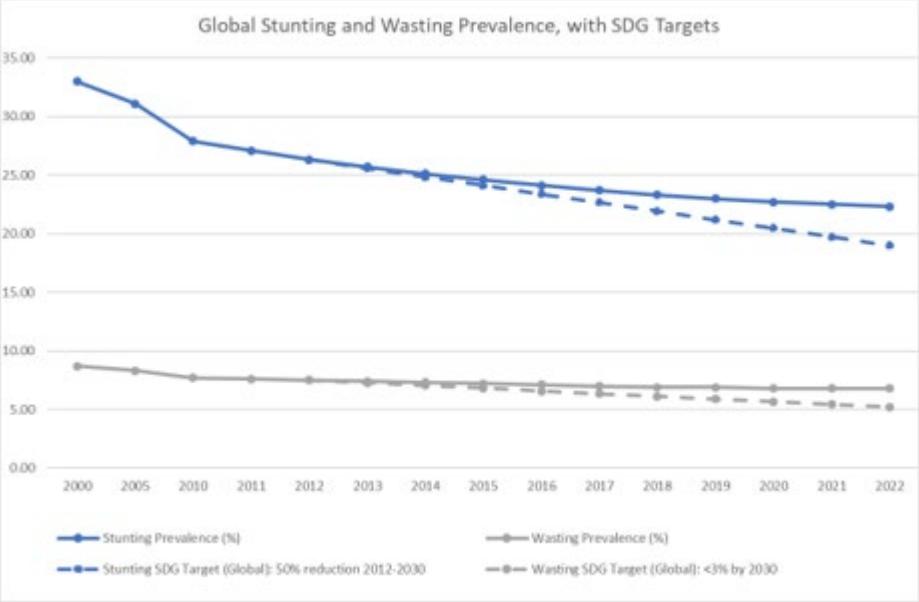
EMERGING ISSUES

Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates for 2022 Indicate Stalled Progress

The most recent Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates for 2022 indicate that the World Health Assembly and SDG2 targets for 2030 are moving further out of reach, and the effects of climate change, with impacts on food and nutrition security, are threatening progress on reducing malnutrition. A World Bank blog analyzes the recently released data.

Progress toward reducing child stunting, which threatens the health and development of millions of children around the world, has stalled. The new joint child malnutrition estimates reveal that 148.1 million children under 5 were stunted in 2022, which is equivalent to one in five children in this age group worldwide. Over the past 5 years, global stunting rates have plateaued, drifting further away from the trajectory required to reduce stunting rates by 50 percent by 2030 (Figure 3). Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have been hardest hit, with the latter having more than 2 million more stunted children in 2022 than 2020.

Figure 3: Global Stunting and Wasting Prevalence, with Sustainable Development Goal Targets



Source: World Bank, UNICEF

Levels of child wasting, which is measured as weight for height, reveal the acute effects of food crises on malnutrition. Although data gaps prevented assessment of wasting in Europe and Central Asia, the data indicate that the rate of wasting increased somewhat from 2020 to 2022 globally, with South Asia continuing to have a disproportionate number of wasted children. Wasting rates can occasionally be underestimated, given higher mortality among wasted children.

In addition to stunting and wasting rates, overweight and obesity rates for children under 5 have been slowly rising, widening the gap between the current trajectory and the SDG target of reducing overweight rates to less than 3 percent by 2030; 37 million children are overweight globally—almost 4 million more than in 2000. The only region where overweight and obesity are not increasing is Europe and Central Asia. Immediate action is critical in Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East and North Africa. In the Middle East and North Africa, 10 percent of children are overweight or obese.

Urgent action is crucial to combat all forms of malnutrition, especially climate-smart action. Without this, gaps between trajectories and SDG goals will continue to widen. Strategies that include expanding high-impact interventions, fiscal policies, marketing regulations, and labeling of unhealthy foods should be considered to address undernutrition and obesity simultaneously. Women are often the first to bear the burden of climate-related effects, surging food prices, and inflationary pressures. The most recently available estimates regarding anemia in women of reproductive age show that, in 2019, 30 percent were anemic (an alarming 7 percentage points above what is needed to achieve the SDG target by 2023), and data from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) indicate that anemia rates in women are increasing.

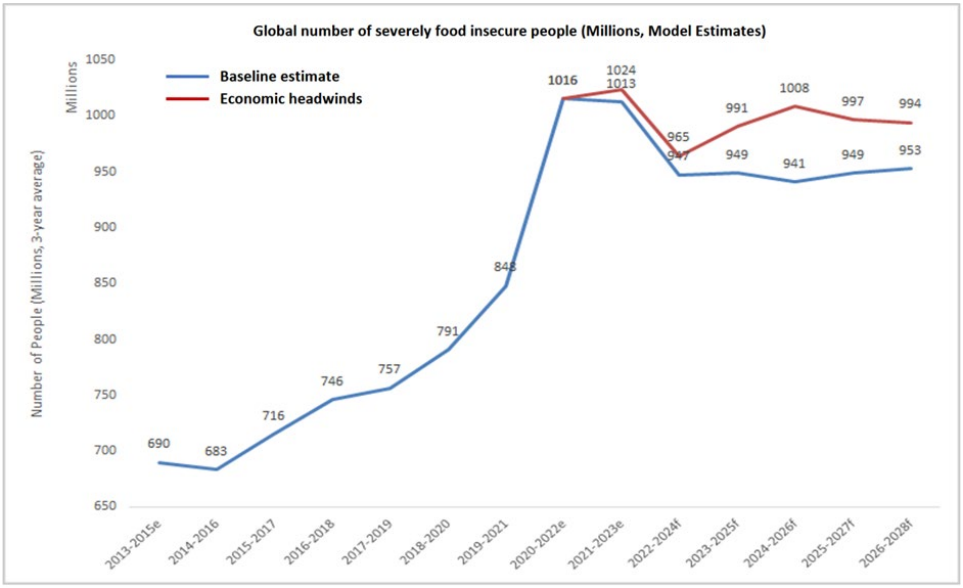
World Bank Projections Highlight Increasing Severe Food Insecurity

It is estimated that hunger levels have risen sharply around the world. According to the latest World Bank analysis of FAO data and a model that leverages the IMF World Economic Outlook, projections for the future outlook of global hunger suggest that hunger will persist. Additional devastating effects from extreme weather events and conflict are likely to drive many countries into crisis.

This year, as many as 1 billion people—one in eight—globally have had severe difficulty obtaining food and have had to skip meals as a result (Figure 4). This staggering increase of approximately 330 million people since 2015 is roughly the equivalent of the population of the United States, the third-most-populous country in the world.

After a decade of consistent development gains, global hunger has increased sharply in recent years. It is likely that the number of severely food-insecure individuals will have increased by more than 220 million between 2019 and the end of 2023, primarily fueled by conflict, climate change, and economic shocks worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 4. Latest outlook on food and Nutrition Security

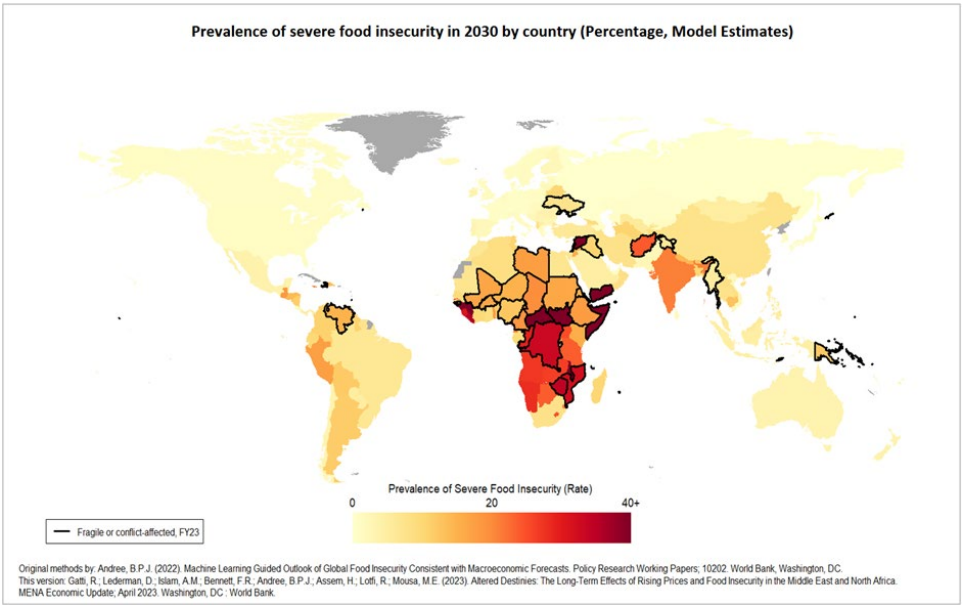


Note: Global food insecurity is fluid and expected to change. This outlook is based on current best estimates of a dynamic situation derived from currently available data and is subject to change.

The latest estimate is higher than reported in official analyses because, in many cases, publication of data is delayed. It can take years for global figures to fully reflect the impacts of recent shocks. The analysis covers 191 countries that together include more than 99.9 percent of the world's population, whereas official data tend to be available for less than half of the world's population, with the remainder being estimated based on regional or global totals.

Two-thirds of people affected by hunger are women, and 80 percent live in areas that climate change is greatly affecting. Most countries that are off-track for meeting SDG-2 are fragile or conflict affected.

Figure 5: Global Food and Nutrition Security by 2030



Note: Global food insecurity is fluid and expected to change. This outlook is based on current best estimates of a dynamic situation derived from currently available data and is subject to change.

The cost of food increased between 2019 and 2022, with the FAO Food Price Index (FPI), which measures change in global prices of a basket of food products including sugar, meat, cereals, dairy, and vegetable oil, increasing from 95.1 points to 143.7 points.

Even when price shocks are temporary, their impacts may be long lasting. Periods of severe hunger and starvation during childhood, even when short lived, can lead to health problems that can cause lifelong physical and cognitive damage, with measurable effects across generations. These intergenerational impacts hurt not only hungry children, but also their future children.

The latest Middle Eastern and North African economic update concluded that the impact of the increase in food prices from March to June 2022 alone may have increased the risk of childhood stunting by 17 percent to 24 percent in developing countries, which translates to about 200,000 to 285,000 children who are at risk of stunting.

The report attempted to quantify the impact of inflation on the recent increase in food insecurity and estimated that inflation drove 24 percent to 33 percent of the 2023 forecast of severe food insecurity in the region.

IFA Medium-Term Fertilizer Outlook Highlights Recovery in Fiscal Year 2023

Since the onset of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the world has faced the prospect of fertilizer supply shortages, and fertilizer prices reached record highs in 2022. Despite challenges associated with sanctions, high material costs, and export restrictions, global fertilizer supply was better in 2022 than expected. Governments, nongovernmental

organizations (NGOs), and industry supported supply chains; newly emerging trade partners; and raw material price declines, which facilitated trade and led to the better-than-expected scenario. As a result, fertilizer prices have declined from 2022 peaks, making fertilizer more affordable for many. Despite these price decreases, currency depreciations in many countries have made fertilizer imports more expensive, placing a financial burden on fertilizer users, such as smallholder farmers, who are more exposed to input costs. In addition, many uncertainties remain in the short term, such as the fate of the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI), potash exports from Belarus, and energy price developments in the second half of 2023. The recent IFA Medium-Term Fertilizer Outlook 2023-2027 outlines developments in global supply of and demand for fertilizers and presents IFA's 5-year outlook.

In terms of fertilizer production, it is estimated that from 2021 to 2022, global ammonia production declined by 1 percent to 182.2 Mt , phosphoric acid production increased by 2 percent to 84.8 Mt after a challenging 2021, and potassium chloride production declined by 15 percent to 62.1 Mt. Uncertainties remain regarding gas prices in Europe for the 2023 winter, which may affect European fertilizer producers, many of which continue to operate below full capacity or have closed. IFA's forecasts of capability (the measure of theoretical supply based on typical maximum operating rates) indicate capacity increases. Nitrogen capacity growth is centered in Russia, where natural gas–based projects are underway, and the United States, where tax incentives have dramatically increased investment. It is also forecast that phosphate and potash production will increase, with expansions of existing producers in Africa and West Asia.

In FY 2023, IFA expects global fertilizer use to recover by 4 percent to 192.5 Mt, just above the FY 2019 level of 191.8 Mt. IFA survey results indicate that affordability will be one of the many drivers of fertilizer consumption in the medium term, although other factors such as climate change and water availability, the international geopolitical situation, government regulations, government support to farmers, national macroeconomics, and fertilizer availability have gained importance. The medium-term forecast is that South Asia and Latin America will be the largest global source of demand for fertilizer, although Africa is expected to be the fastest-growing market. The evolving geopolitical situation in Ukraine is the greatest risk. As such, the outlook assumes a progressive recovery, but any deviation from the trend would affect fertilizer consumption not only in Ukraine, but also globally.

Termination of BSGI Would Increase Global Food Insecurity

On May 17, 2023, Russia agreed to continue its participation in the BSGI for another 60 days. The UN-brokered agreement between Russian and Ukraine, signed on July 22, 2022, has allowed Ukraine to export grain and other agricultural products that had been blocked since Russia's invasion in mid-February 2022. There is legitimate concern that Russia will quit the deal on July 17, and UN agencies are worried that an end to the agreement would hit the Horn of Africa particularly hard. A recent IFPRI blog outlines the impact of the Nova Kakhovka dam collapse and damage to an ammonia pipeline in Ukraine's Kharkov region, implications for the grain deal, and likely consequences of terminating the agreement.

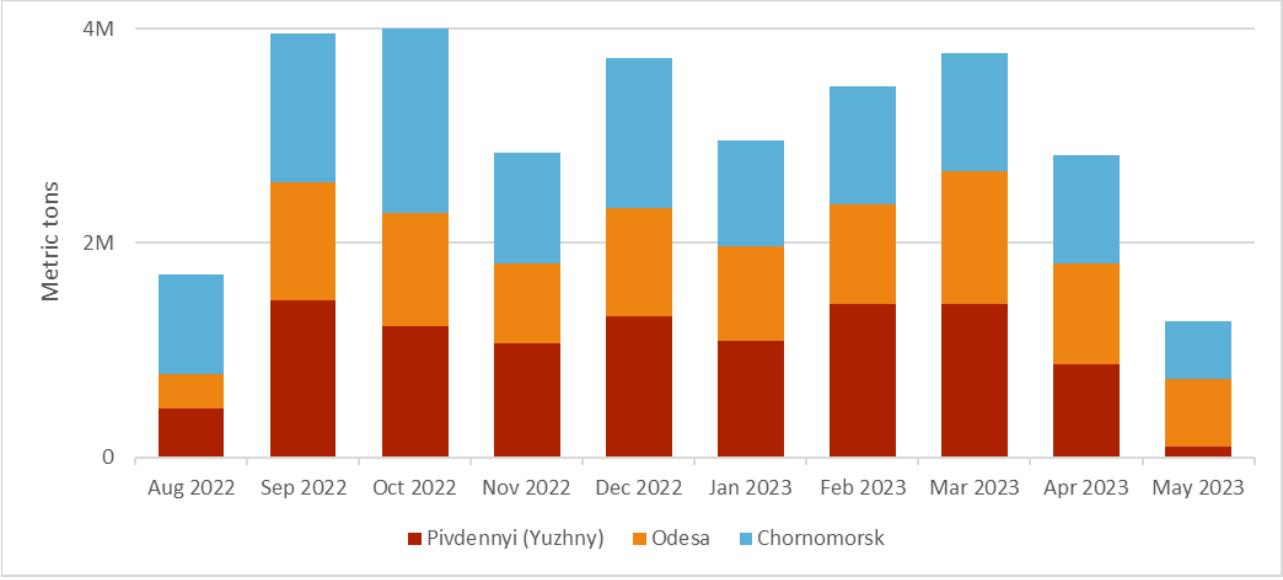
An explosion caused significant damage to the Nova Kakhovka dam in southern Ukraine on June 6, sending an uncontrollable flow of water downstream from its reservoir. In addition to flooding villages and wildlife habitats, the dam breach affected Ukrainian wheat-growing areas, although satellite imagery suggests that agricultural

activity in the lowlands along the Dnipro River had been sharply reduced over the past year because of the conflict. The dam and reservoir had supported one of the largest irrigation systems in Ukraine, providing water resources to more than 500,000 hectares of farmland dedicated to rice, potatoes, tomatoes, and vegetables. Ukrainian Agriculture Minister Mykola Solsky expressed concern that the loss of productivity from the destruction could reduce producers' income and investments, ultimately affecting up to 1.5 million hectares of farmland.

Elsewhere, an ammonia pipeline that had carried anhydrous ammonia from Tolyatti in Russia to the Ukrainian port of Pivdennyi (Yuzhny) near Odesa before the war, was damaged in shelling. Although the pipeline had been inoperative since the start of the war, its reopening was a condition that Russia set for renewal of the BSGI during recent discussions. Previously, most of Russia's ammonia exports were transported via Pivdennyi because alternate routes were expensive. The extent of the damage is unknown, but Russia has sought other routes for its ammonia exports in recent months.

The BSGI, which has allowed Ukraine and Russia, two major wheat and fertilizer suppliers, to help meet global demand, is again at risk of termination, with serious food security implications. The Kakhovka Dam and ammonia pipeline incidents have raised tensions, threatening the deal's renewal. Russia's decision to restrict registrations at Pivdennyi port, which was tied to the reopening of the ammonia pipeline, decreased the average daily inspection rate to 2.4 ships per day from more than 5 earlier in 2023 and more than 10 in September and October 2022. A steep fall in exports out of Pivdennyi—one of three key Black Sea ports—from an average 1.1 million tonnes per month from August 2022 to April 2023 to 100,000 tonnes in May 2023—has led to a large overall decline in agricultural exports under the BSGI (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Agricultural Exports Under the Black Sea Grain Initiative According to Port of Departure



Source: UN Black Sea Grain Initiative Joint Coordination Centre

Terminating the agreement would have far-reaching consequences for consumer food prices, because exporting overland through Eastern Europe is costly and limited by existing infrastructure. For Ukrainian producers, further reductions in export volumes and increases in export costs would decrease prices and revenues even further. Lower prices would mean fewer incentives for farmers to plant crops, and termination of the BSGI could push supplies even lower after exportable supplies of Ukrainian wheat and maize for the 2023/24 marketing year were reported to be almost 40 percent below 2021/22 levels. The BSGI provides significant benefits to Ukrainian grain importers and to consumers through lower prices. An end to the agreement would increase global food insecurity and decrease agricultural supplies beyond the current crop year.

Latest Food Outlook Forecasts an Increase in Production and Examines Food Inflation

FAO releases a biannual report on global food and feed markets. The latest forecast, published in June, points to increases in production and higher closing stocks of several basic foodstuffs, but global food production systems remain vulnerable to extreme weather events, geopolitical tensions, policy changes, and developments in other (non-food) markets. The report also highlights major policy developments from mid-October 2022 to mid-May 2023 affecting markets for grains, rice, meat, and dairy products.

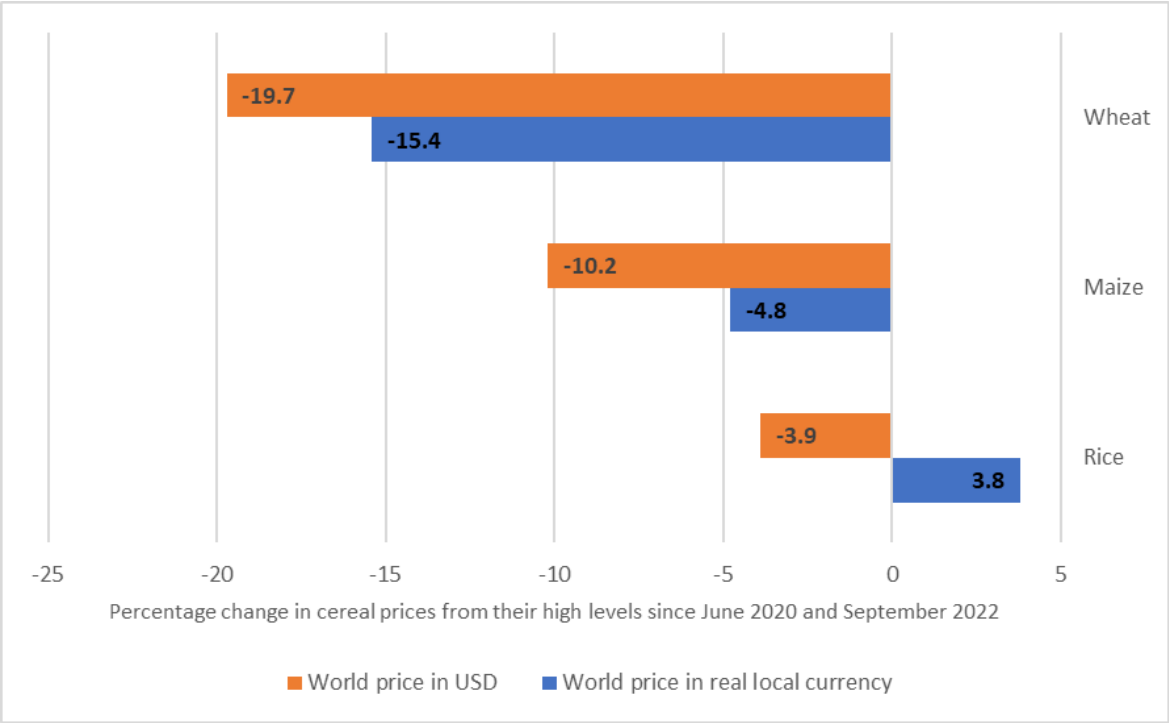
Initial forecasts point to a likely 1 percent increase in global cereal production in 2023, to reach 2,813 million tonnes. Most of the increase depends on a foreseen rise in maize production, with increases also anticipated for rice and sorghum. Partially offsetting these increases, wheat (3 percent fall) and barley outputs are predicted to fall below their 2022 levels. Global oilseed production is projected to rebound in 2022/23, mainly driven by anticipated increases in soybean and rapeseed production levels. World sugar production is expected to be 1.1 percent higher than in 2021/22, and 2023 world milk production is forecasted to be 0.9 percent higher than in 2022. Global meat and fish production in 2023 are expected to increase marginally, up 0.4 and 0.6 percent, respectively, from 2022 levels.

The report's special feature considers food inflation in net-food-importing developing countries (NFIDCs) and characterizes changes in food inflation and the effect of currency movements. Specifically, the feature examines recent shifts in the food component of the CPI (FCPI) for the NFIDCs and the extent to which changes in international cereal prices were transmitted to these countries, considering movements in exchange rates. The analysis covers 71 of 78 NFIDCs, using international price data for the major cereals, assessing changes in FCPIs by computing cumulative changes in FCPIs for each NFIDC, and deriving an aggregate FCPI by computing a population-weighted average FCPI for the group of countries.

The analysis showed that real appreciation of the U.S. dollar meant that the increase in international cereal prices was generally much higher in local currencies. For the NFIDCs, from June 2020 to May 2022, world wheat prices in real local currency terms rose, on average, by as much as 6 percentage points more than the increase expressed in U.S. dollars. The relative strength of the U.S. dollar with respect to the currencies of the NFIDCs prevented these countries from benefiting fully from the fall in international cereal prices (Figure 7). Additionally, the sustained fall in world cereal prices, after peaking in mid-2022, was not fully transmitted to NFIDCs in real domestic prices because factors other than changes in real exchange rates such as transportation, insurance, and other retailing fees affect

imported food costs. Data through August 2022 suggest that the pace of food inflation in the NFIDCs has abated since peaking in April 2022, although updates are needed to confirm this.

Figure 7: Changes in World Cereal Prices in NFIDCs Expressed in USD and in Real Domestic Currency Terms



Source: FAO, 2023 and calculations by El Mamoun Amrouk

REGIONAL UPDATES

East and Southern Africa

Up to 70 million people in the region experience acute food insecurity, including famine. Acute food insecurity is growing rapidly in the hotspot countries, including Ethiopia (20.1 million), Sudan (9 million), South Sudan (8 million), and Somalia (7 million), that are under Emergency (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 4) conditions. Somalia and South Sudan are also at risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5), with malnutrition and mortality remaining high in many areas. After 3 years of consecutive drought that have eroded livelihoods and assets, a favorable start to the March and May rains has helped ease conditions across the Horn of Africa, although the cumulative impacts of the drought—including consecutive below-average crop harvests, massive declines in livestock herd sizes, and limited availability of milk for consumption and sales—have significantly eroded household assets and coping capacity and continue to limit access to food and income. Additionally, flooding from the ongoing rainfall has reportedly destroyed infrastructure, agricultural land, and crops in Somalia and Ethiopia and contributed

to 70,000 livestock deaths in Ethiopia. Combined with persistent atypically high staple food prices, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes or worse remain widespread in southern and southeastern Ethiopia, northern and eastern Kenya, and Somalia.

The forecast for the upcoming rainy season (June to September) indicates below-average rainfall over parts of the Horn of Africa, especially Djibouti, Eritrea, central and northern Ethiopia, western Kenya, much of Somalia and South Sudan, and northern Uganda. Warmer-than-average temperatures are expected across the Horn of Africa, except for central Tanzania. FAO and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development have warned that these conditions are conducive to a Rift Valley Fever outbreak in humans and livestock across the region.

In May 2023, the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity in southern Africa decreased by 3.9 percent from the previous month to 19.8 million. The ongoing harvests have increased food access, but food prices continue to remain high because of currency depreciation (Zimbabwe) and below-average harvests as a result of drought and flooding (Mozambique). In Malawi, a 21.7 percent drop in maize prices from 3 months ago was observed, but overall prices remain higher than the 3- to 12-month average, ranging from 5.8 percent to 266 percent. Despite the new harvests and increasing supplies, the impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy remains strong, limiting the full dampening effects the new harvests could have had on prices.

East Asia and the Pacific

Rice prices have been rising in Myanmar and the Lao PDR, with the Lao government rolling out assistance measures to help vulnerable households cope with acute food insecurity. In Myanmar, domestic prices of "Emata" rice have been steadily increasing since January 2022 and reached record highs in May 2023. Tight availability caused by below-average output, market disruptions due to the conflict, and high prices for agricultural inputs and transportation. By May 2023 rice prices more than double the already high levels observed a year earlier. Recent FAO estimates for Myanmar forecast below-average 2022 paddy production at 24.7 million tonnes, approximately 8 percent below the five-year average. Low yields and availability and price issues with agricultural inputs, especially agrochemicals, explain this decline in production. However, the forecast for rice exports in 2023 is 2.4 million tonnes, around 150,000 tonnes above the estimated volume in 2022. In Laos, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare reported that the price of rice being sold in markets is currently higher than usual and many individuals face challenges accessing adequate food on a daily basis. Food inflation has also surged, with a 47 percent increase, the highest level since March 2000. The government has tasked the Lao Red Cross providing immediate assistance to those who require food. The organization will collaborate closely with provincial and local authorities to identify families who meet the eligibility criteria for aid and ensure that relief assistance is distributed promptly (Vientiane Times June 15, 2023). The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that 60 percent of people in Laos are resorting to coping strategies to make ends meet, with 40 percent spending savings and 19 percent borrowing money to buy food, and that 16 percent of the rural population are food insecure. The government has also received 900 tonnes of rice aid from donor countries through WFP to help address acute food insecurity among vulnerable households. The rice will be distributed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to over 100,000 people in 16 districts across Oudomxay, Luang Namtha, Xekong, and Saravan provinces. The selection of areas was based on the government's identification of hunger hotspots and the high-frequency food security audit conducted by the WFP. The plan is to

ensure that each individual within the targeted region receives 8.4 kilograms of rice, which is sufficient to meet their essential food requirements for 21 days.

Myanmar's State Administration Council (SAC) has lifted a ban on NGO aid to areas affected by Cyclone Mocha. Previously, the SAC had imposed a ban on both local and foreign NGOs, preventing them from delivering essential humanitarian aid to Rakhine State. The restriction on humanitarian operations and bureaucratic hurdles had hindered assistance efforts, including the response to the cyclone. However, following mounting criticism, on June 11, the Rakhine government appointed by the SAC overturned its decision and granted local and foreign NGOs permission to enter Rakhine State and actively participate in the relief efforts. The decision was made in recognition of the urgent need for assistance, especially after the devastating impact of the Cyclone Mocha. UN OCHA estimates that relief efforts associated with Cyclone Mocha are are worth around $122 million. The cyclone aggravated humanitarian conditions which had worsened due to the ongoing conflict. Over 1.8 million people are currently displaced within the country, 1.5 million as a result of the conflict since the 2021 military takeover.

Europe and Central Asia

The slowing pace of inspections and the exclusion of the port of Yuzhny/Pivdennyi from the BSGI have slowed the movement of vessels in and out of Ukrainian sea ports, which has reduced the supply of essential foodstuffs to global markets. Food exports through the maritime humanitarian corridor have dropped significantly, from a peak of 4.2 million tonnes in October 2022 to 1.3 million tonnes in May 2023, the lowest volume since the initiative was introduced last year. The UN Secretary-General has called on the parties to accelerate operations and to do their utmost to ensure continuation of this vital agreement, which is up for renewal on July 17.

According to a recent U.S. Department of Agriculture Global Agricultural Information Network report, milk production in 27 European Union member states (EU27) is decreasing as a consequence of EU environmental restrictions and high input costs. The increase in dairy productivity can no longer compensate for the decline in the EU27 dairy cow herd. As a result, EU27 cows' milk production has been shrinking since 2021 and is forecasted to be 143.9 million metric tons in 2023, down 0.55 percent from 2022. With declining milk deliveries, it is forecasted that processors will have less milk available for factory use in 2023, which forces them to assess carefully which products they will use the available milk for. It is forecasted that EU27 cheese production for 2023 will increase to 10.5 million tonnes as demand continues to rise. This comes at the expense of the production of butter, non-fat dry milk, and whole milk powder.

The FAO has organized locust cross-border surveys in Central Asian countries. From May 16 to 19, 2023, a cross-border survey was conducted in Ferghana Valley between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan—the first since the COVID-19 pandemic. No Moroccan locusts were observed in the border areas during the survey. Thanks to regular control operations in both countries, no transboundary movement of locusts has been observed in recent years. Another cross-border survey was conducted in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan from May 31 to June 4, 2023, with the aim of combining efforts to combat the locusts and strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation. In all, 43,000 hectares were surveyed on both sides of the border, and the respective country control teams administered anti-locust treatments in parallel. At the end of the mission, representatives of the two countries signed a joint protocol on the locust situation and agreed to continue to cooperate in minimizing the risk of locust infestations on both

sides of the border. The experts highlighted the importance of information sharing and close cooperation to protect crops and pastures from locusts, especially in border areas.

Latin America and the Caribbean

According to FAO's most recent Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (June 15, 2023), moderate domestic price warnings have been flagged for wheat flour in Argentina (prices rose further and set new record highs) and red beans in Nicaragua (prices in May were 40 percent higher year on year). In Central America and the Caribbean, bean and white maize prices remained higher in May than their year-earlier levels. In South America, maize prices decreased seasonally, whereas rice and wheat prices showed mixed trends differing by country.

In Peru, new estimates from *IP Noticias* indicate that the agricultural sector will grow only 0.4 percent in 2023. External factors such as the war in Ukraine and local factors such as the political crisis, inflation, and weather are expected to decrease the agricultural gross domestic product. Small-scale subsistence farmers located in the high Andean areas of the country that lie outside the reach of assistance programs are the most affected.

Guatemala and Honduras are experiencing the effects of El Niño, leading to drought conditions and below-normal rainfall. In Guatemala, lack of rain, particularly in the southwestern area, is causing concern about farming, food security, and livelihoods in dry corridor communities according to the National Seismic, Volcanic, Meteorological and Hydrological Institute. With the projected El Niño, authorities are expecting continued rainfall deficits and high temperatures until July and August. The departments of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chiquimula, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Petén, Quiché, Sololá, and Totonicapán are likely to be the most affected. In Honduras, the National Risk and Contingency Management Secretariat has issued a red alert for 140 municipalities in 10 departments because of the drought.

Middle East and North Africa

In Syria, an unprecedented funding crisis has forced the WFP to decrease aid to 2.5 million of the 5.5 million people who rely on the agency for basic food needs. After exhausting all other options, the agency made the decision to prioritize the 3 million Syrians who are unable to make it through the week without food assistance, rather than providing aid to all 5.5 million people, which would mean running out of supplies completely by October 2023. On a more positive note, the country is experiencing an unexpected boost in the domestic wheat harvest, which will halve its wheat import needs.

In Lebanon, a recently published UNICEF report shows that three out of every four children under the age of 5 live in food poverty. In Tunisia, the water deficit remains critical and is affecting this year's food supply. The current filling rate in dams is only 37.3 percent, compared with an average of 48.8 percent over the last 3 years. Although rain came in May and early June, it was too late to save the cereal crop, which is barely expected to produce enough seeds for the next planting season, although tree crops might still be saved. Food shortages (e.g., rice, flour, sugar, coffee, bread, cereal products) continue and are becoming chronic. The situation is troubling, and long lines have been reported in front of bakeries across the country. The government has banned production of the special bread that bakeries used to produce during Eid.

South Asia

In Afghanistan, a large-scale , one of the world's most damaging plant pests, is ravaging the northern provinces at the same time that food aid to 8 million people has been cut because of funding shortfalls. The locust outbreak has come at the worst possible time for Afghanistan, —one-third of the population—are projected to face crisis levels of hunger over the next 5 months, including 3.2 million children. Potential damage from the locusts is the loss of approximately 1.2 million tonnes of wheat, approximately one-quarter of the country's annual harvest, at a cost of US$480 million. Meanwhile, aid agencies need support from June to December 2023 to assist 20 million people, with food security a top priority. Several factors, including underfunding, lack of partner capacity to deliver, the current operating environment (including restrictions that the Taliban authorities have imposed on Afghan women working for the United Nations and NGOs), the latest food insecurity projections, and a focus on the most vulnerable population groups are being considered in the revised plan—reprioritization to maximize cost efficiencies.

Recent updates of the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis indicate that the number of people in several South Asian countries with acute food insecurity (status IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to increase over the summer of 2023—to 10.5 million individuals (29 percent of the population analyzed) in Pakistan in October 2023 and 11.9 million individuals (31 percent of the population analyzed) in Bangladesh in September 2023. The WFP Bangladesh Market Monitor reports that, although headline and food inflation levels had fallen as of April 2023, they remain high at 9.2 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. These persistent high food prices and the fiscal challenges the government is facing in importing more food grains have increased the national average cost of a typical food basket by 18 percent. A similar WFP assessment in Nepal found that, because of increasing food price inflation, the average cost of the typical food basket had increased by 14 percent, despite recent stabilization and increases in food supplies and transportation improvements. In Sri Lanka, the FAO forecasts that crop production in 2023 will be below the 5-year average because of lack of availability of and high prices for fertilizers, affecting paddy and maize yields, although production of pulses is expected to increase in response to strong domestic demand and prices. High feed prices and hatchery closures have severely affected the livestock sector, particularly chicken meat and eggs. Despite increases in food consumption and decreases in food expenditures, moderate acute food insecurity affects some 3.9 million people in the country.

West and Central Africa

Several West African countries, including Burkina Faso, Mali, and Nigeria, face catastrophic conditions from June through November 2023. In conflict-afflicted areas of Burkina Faso and Mali, it is projected that 45,200 people will face catastrophic levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). For Burkina Faso, it is the largest share of the population ever projected to experience catastrophic food insecurity, and it is the first time that Mali is estimated to have populations facing IPC 5 levels of food insecurity. Conflict and violence are among the key causes underlying catastrophic food insecurity over the outlook period, with risks of further deterioration in the event that above-average rainfall materializes, as forecast. Acute food insecurity is also expected to worsen in Nigeria, where it is projected that 24.8 million people will be acutely food insecure between June and August 2023, including 1.1 million

people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. The combined impact of a complex security crisis, weak macroeconomic conditions, and multiple natural hazards are driving food insecurity trends in Nigeria.

In addition, parts of West and Central Africa have been put under an advisory because of desert locusts. Groups of hoppers and adults were reported in the western part of North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara). Seasonal summer rain began in mid-June, resulting in average or above-average and well-distributed rainfall throughout the region, which may create favorable conditions for locust outbreaks throughout the Sahel as they move into Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, threatening regional crop production and increasing the number of food-insecure people in the region over the next few months.

TRADE POLICY RESPONSES

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products, the World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database, and the IFPRI COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Trade Tracker.

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of June 5, 2023, twenty countries had implemented 27 food export bans, and 10 had implemented 14 export-limiting measures.

Table 2: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Major Food Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2023
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2023
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export ban	Onions	2/3/2023	12/31/2023
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2023
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2023
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2023
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Corn starch	10/2/2022	12/31/2023
Georgia	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2023

India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Sugar	6/1/2022	10/31/2023
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat flour, semolina, maida	8/25/2022	12/31/2023
India	Export taxes	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), husked (brown) rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (other than parboiled rice and basmati rice)	9/9/2022	12/31/2023
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2023
Mexico	Export taxes	Maize	1/16/2023	6/30/2023
Morocco	Export ban	Tomatoes, onions, potatoes	2/8/2023	12/31/2023
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export ban	Rice, rice groats	6/30/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2023
Serbia	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2023
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
Uganda	Export taxes	Maize, rice, soya beans	6/2/2022	12/31/2023

Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2023
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2023
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2023
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	12/31/2023
Russia	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2023
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2023
Ukraine	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2023
Vietnam	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2023

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products.

ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION 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	43.0
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	28.4
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	-5.4		
Madagascar	8.6	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.8	
Malawi		32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	32.4	37.9	38.8
Mali	12.8	16.7	20.1	16.3	16.3	14.4	12.1	8.8	7.9	10.6		
Mozambique	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.9	14.9	15.2	14.6	16.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	14.3
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	2.3
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	13.6
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	1.8	
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	8.0
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	6.8
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	51.8
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	3.3
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	8.4
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	9.6
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	15.6
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	24.8
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	2.2
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	15.8

Tajikistan	9.6	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.1			5.3	5.5	4.3	3.7	1.3
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
Upper Middle Income												
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	117.8
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	12.9
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	11.1
Botswana	9.7	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.3
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	14.4
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		0.5
Fiji	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0	9.1	9.6	7.1	7.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	8.1
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	10.7
Jordan	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.9
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	304.2
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	5.9
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	11.0
Namibia	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	13.9	13.0
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	4.2
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	24.5
South Africa	9.2	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.0
Suriname	38.3	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.3	54.9	61.4	58.4	58.7	59.4	67.0	70.5
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	450.0
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	8.1
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	12.1
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	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	15.2
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	11.1

France	6.4	7.4	8.5	10.9	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.9	15.0
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	2.7
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	3.3
Italy	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.7
Japan	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.6
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	7.2
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	2.7
Malta	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	12.7	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.0
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	7.9
New Zealand	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.1
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	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	18.9
Portugal	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.2
Qatar	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.7	1.4	-1.5
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	0.7
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	6.8
Slovakia	17.9	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	25.4	21.7
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	11.9
Sweden	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6	18.6	18.6	20.4	22.1	20.6	17.5	14.8
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	18.9
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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