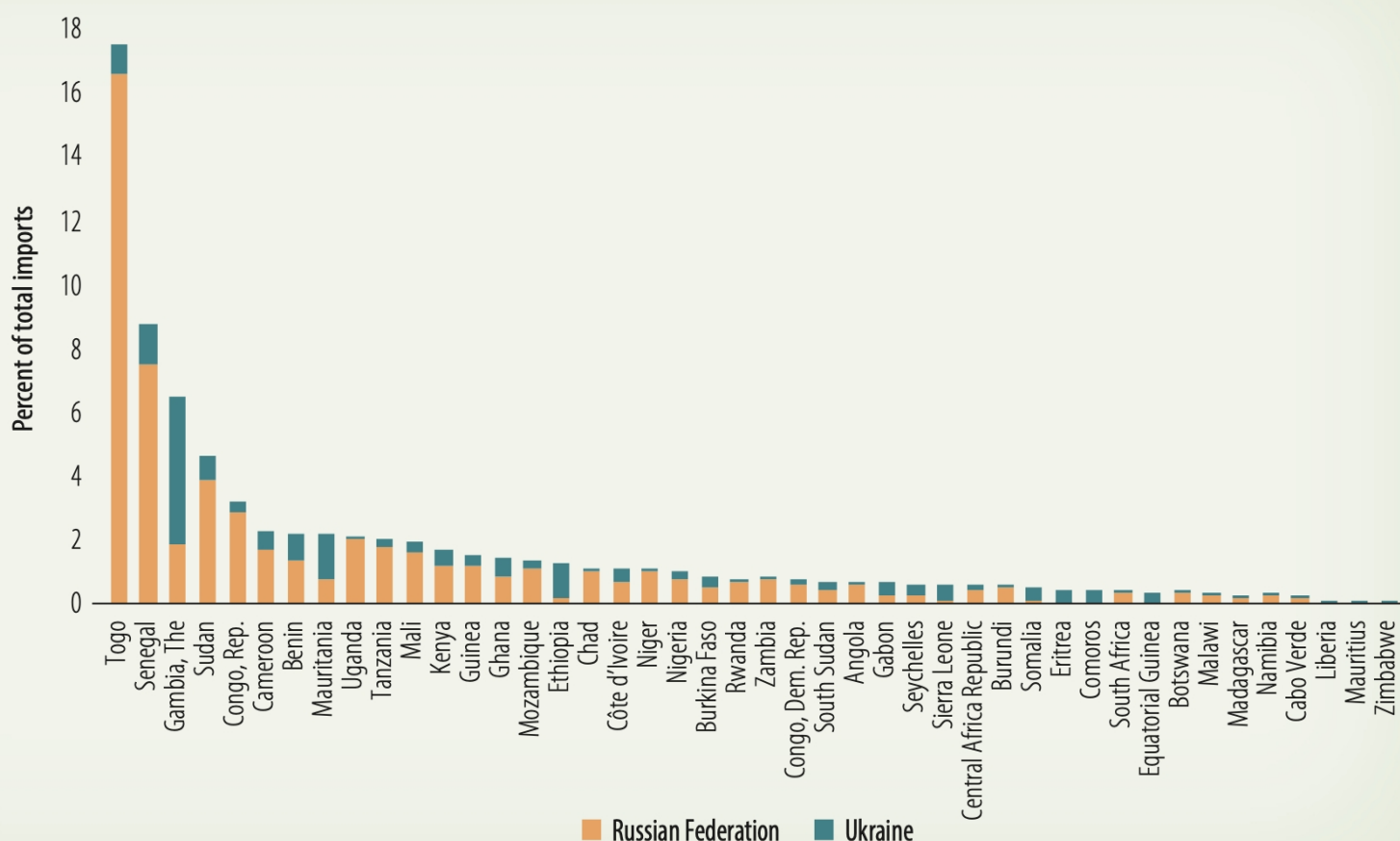


There are no translations available.

The [latest edition](#) of the World Bank Africa's Pulse, the biannual analysis of the near-term macroeconomic outlook for Africa, analyses the impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine on Sub-Saharan Africa. The report notes that since the conflict has started, international prices of wheat and maize have increased of 40 percent, due to the supply disruptions from these two economies, that represent among the world's larger producers of such agricultural commodities. Similarly, crude oil and natural gas, iron ore and aluminum prices have grown respectively by 39, 31, 33 and 21 percent, respectively, from January to March 2022, being Russia a major world exporter of such products. The increase in the international price of such commodities has hit many African economies, that have witnessed an upsurge in consumer prices of all these products.

In addition, trade embargoes and financial sanctions applied by the international community on Russia have further pushed up the prices of the above commodities in those countries that are more import-dependent from these economies, especially in Western and Central Africa (e.g., in Togo, that is indicated in the report as the largest import-dependent country in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly from Russia, while Ghana is a major importer of Ukrainians products).

**FIGURE 1.11: Import Dependence on the Russian Federation and Ukraine across Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2019**  
(% of total imports)



Source: International Trade Centre (ITC) data.

Note: Values are average shares for 2019–20.