TW POLICY GROUP

Agricultural prices, inflation and exchange rates: Evidence Brief

1. Executive Summary · Botswana

Botswana: Consumer Prices, General Indices (2015 = 100) was 157.18 Index (2015 = 100) in 2026-03. The same-period year-on-year change was 4.21 %. Across the observed window from 2000-01 to 2026-03, the end-point change was 395.09%.

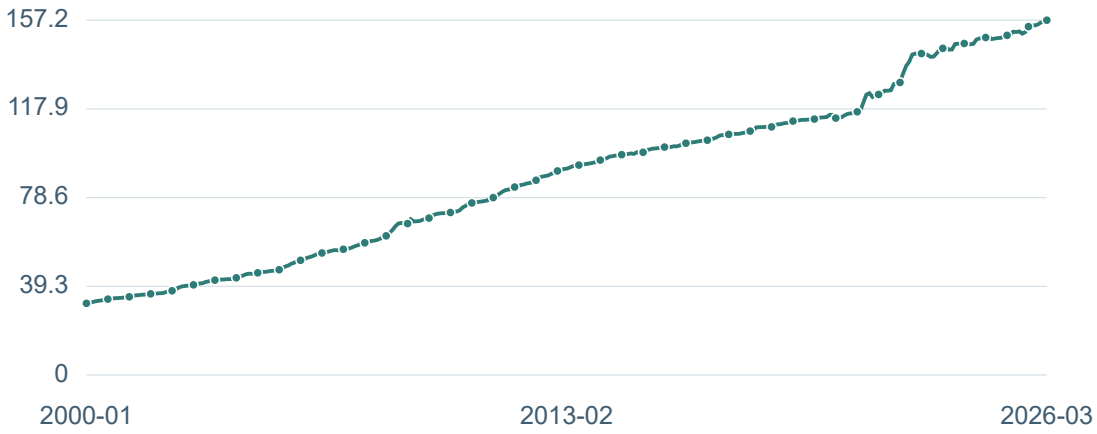
> The latest observation is at the highest observed level in this window. Assess whether the most recent year-on-year movement persists before treating the endpoint change as a continuing trend.

Consumer price indices track a specified expenditure basket. Assess food-price movements against household spending weights, earnings and food-security evidence before targeting assistance.

Latest observation	Year-on-year change	Observed endpoint change	Record coverage
157.18	**4.21%**	**395.09%**	**97.2%**
2026-03	Same period, previous year	2000-01 → 2026-03	315 / 324

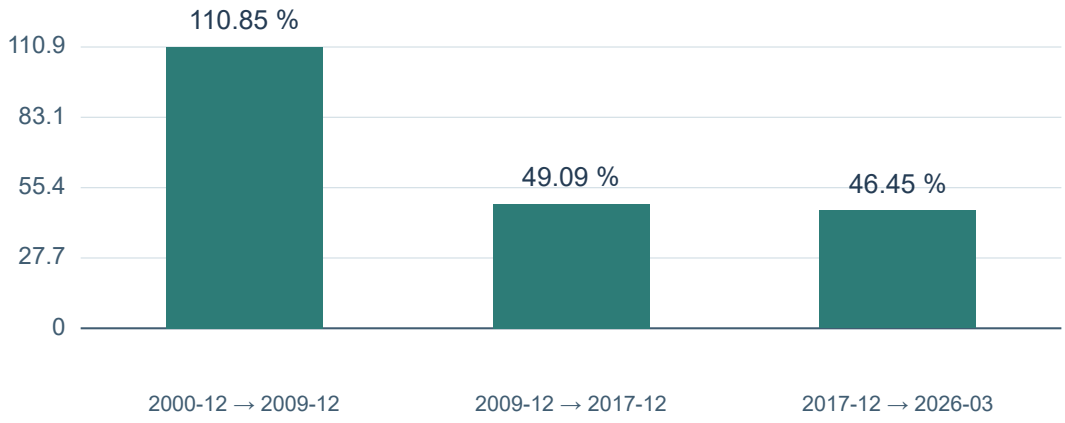
Consumer Price Indices

2. Observed price trajectory · Consumer Prices, General Indices (2015 = 100)



3. Changes between selected observed years

2000-12	2009-12	2017-12	2026-03
34.14	**71.99**	**107.32**	**157.18**
Index (2015 = 100) · X	Index (2015 = 100) · X	Index (2015 = 100) · X	Index (2015 = 100) · X



Values use the latest observed period in each chosen year, shown above; monthly series may end in different months. Bars show changes between these endpoints, not annualised growth or shares of a total. Source breaks suppress comparisons.

4. Largest same-period annual changes · Top 10

Changes in each country’s own series; not shares of a total or a ranking of price levels. 2026-03 · 198 reporting countries

1. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**71.78%**
2. Sudan	**54.9%**
3. Argentina	**32.61%**
4. Myanmar	**32.41%**
5. Türkiye	**30.87%**
6. South Sudan	**24.2%**
7. Malawi	**23.83%**

8. Haiti **20.56%**

9. Lebanon **17.26%**

10. Nigeria **15.38%**

Key takeaways

Botswana · Consumer Prices, General Indices (2015 = 100): the observed 2000-01–2026-03 change was 395.09%.

Suggested checks before action

- Botswana · 2000-01–2026-03: 395.09%. Consumer price indices track a specified expenditure basket. Assess food-price movements against household spending weights, earnings and food-security evidence before targeting assistance.

Methodology and considerations

1. Source records are supplied by FAOSTAT. Labels use the supplied FAOSTAT language, with English fallback where a translation is absent. TW Policy Group computes descriptive comparisons. No countries, currencies, overlapping groups, commodity prices or indices are added together. Country rankings use a reviewed country/territory registry; groups and unclassified codes are excluded. Global is the geographic edition; a country is shown when no source World series exists.

2. Annual source values and monthly observations remain separate. Monthly year-on-year changes compare the same month one year earlier. Missing exact prior periods are not replaced by the last available observation. Missing values are not treated as zero.

3. Percentage change = 100 × (end/start − 1), requiring a strictly positive starting value. Changes in rates are percentage-point differences. Coverage counts numeric records against all calendar periods in the selected window; it is not a measure of survey quality.

4. Deflators are price indices with reference 2015 = 100; source SLC/USD labels identify valuation basis, not an amount of money. Producer price units retain the source element, including per-tonne wording. Blank Unit fields are retained for source-defined index and exchange-rate series.

5. Exchange rates retain currency codes and quotation direction. Changes are evaluated within one currency series; redenomination cannot be spliced across codes. Cross-country rankings use exact-period growth and never mix local-currency price levels. Group observations are excluded from country rankings.

6. Joint charts align the same reporting area and common annual observations. Monthly inputs require all 12 months and use an explicitly derived arithmetic mean. Series are rebased to 100 at the first common positive observation. Different baskets and price concepts remain distinct; co-movement is not pass-through or causality.

7. Source break flags suppress endpoint growth when present in the selected window. Exact year-on-year comparisons spanning a flagged observation are suppressed. Definitions of status flags follow the supplied source legend; blank and unknown flags are not assigned invented meanings.

8. Saved insights freeze their selection, observations, computed results and language. Refinement replaces the chosen section only after saving the revised result. PDF and Word omit editing controls; Word text and tables are editable while charts are images.

9. Takeaways and investigation prompts review only saved evidence. They are descriptive, not forecasts, causal findings or prescriptive policy advice. Validate local costs, wages, expenditure weights, markets and institutions before acting. These are TWPG interpretations, not FAO-endorsed recommendations.

Geographic comparisons use a reviewed registry of country and territory codes embedded in this build. Supplied area-group members and unclassified codes are excluded from country rankings. Aggregates remain available as their own source series. Connected evidence uses the explicitly selected series; unavailable or incompatible inputs are omitted rather than substituted.

Domain	Flag	Source definition
Consumer Price Indices	X	Value from external organization

FAOSTAT · Consumer Price Indices · FAOSTAT · Deflators · FAOSTAT · Exchange Rates · FAOSTAT · Agricultural Producer Prices · TW Policy Group · info@twpolicygroup.com

Saved analytical scope

Consumer Price Indices · Botswana · Consumer Prices, General Indices (2015 = 100) · Value · Index (2015 = 100) · 2000–2026 · Global