Special Global Partners’ Meeting on Ukraine crisis and its repercussions on a major food crisis at global level

13 April 2022
FAO
A new crisis against an already fragile situation

Mid-2021:

- **161 million people** in IPC 3 and above in 42 countries/territories
- **584,000 people** in Catastrophe (IPC 5) in Ethiopia, Madagascar, South Sudan and Yemen
What are the implications for countries with food crises?

• Food supply, markets and prices, including direct and long term impact depending on
  - Ukraine’s ability to plant spring crops in 2022, notably maize and sunflower seed
  - Ukraine’s ability to grow crops in 2022/23
  - Disruptions to or restrictions on Russian exports
  - Restrictions or ban on grain/edible oil export from other sources
  - Access and apply fertilizer and plant protection chemicals

• Fuel and fertilizers prices

• Delivery of humanitarian food assistance/ humanitarian operations
Dependency on imports of grains

- Countries with food crises situations imported 34 percent of the total Ukrainian exports of wheat and maize products and 73 percent of Russian exports of wheat in 2020.
- Countries with major food crises contexts imported around 13.4 million tonnes of the total exports of Russian and Ukrainian wheat and maize products in 2020.
- Yemen, the Sudan, Nigeria and Ethiopia are also among the 10 countries with largest food crises contexts.

Source: Global Network calculations based on FAOSTAT
Dependency on imports of fertilizers

- International benchmark prices of fertilizers have similarly risen throughout 2021, with many quotations reaching all-time highs.
Increasing costs of humanitarian operations

• Pre-crisis: WFP operation costs +30% due to COVID-19 and inflation
• Short-term impacts: Food aid shipment cancellations
• Medium-term: increased operational costs and time for direct food assistance
• Potential scarcity and/or diversion of humanitarian assistance for food crisis response
| Current acute food insecurity (January-May 2022) | Projected Acute Food Insecurity (June-December 2022) |
|------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------|
| **17.4 million people**<br>In Crisis or worse (IPC 3 and above)<br>Including **5.6 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)<br>And **31,000** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) | **19 million people**<br>In Crisis or worse (IPC 3 and above)<br>Including **7.1 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)<br>And **161,000** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) |

**Drivers**
- Conflict
- Economic shocks
- Reduced funding for HA
- Reduced access to basic services
- Natural hazards

**Major concerns**
- Latest IPC analysis shows a significant deterioration in acute food insecurity compared to 2021
- The Risk of Famine (RoF) is forecasted under the worst-case scenario in two districts of Hajjah

Source: IPC, 2022
Yemen: increasing the risk of famine

- Imports contribute to wheat consumption by 114 kg per capita
- Additional cost of importing wheat (based on price change since mid-2021) are estimated at USD 840 millions

WFP sourcing for Yemen

Source: IFPRI, Food Balance Sheet, FAOSTAT

Imported products by WFP in Yemen:
- Fortified Wheat Flour
- RUTF and LNS
- Sunflower oil (fortified)
- Wheat

Source: IFPRI
**SOMALIA Acute food insecurity (2022)**

### Current acute food insecurity (March 2022)

- **4.8 million people**
  - In Crisis or worse (IPC 3 and above)
  - Including **1.2 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

### Projected Acute Food Insecurity (April-June 2022)

- **6 million people**
  - In Crisis or worse (IPC 3 and above)
  - Including **1.7 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
  - And **81 000** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)

**Drivers**
- Prolonged drought
- High food prices
- Conflict and displacement

**Major concerns**
- Acute food insecurity in Somalia has drastically worsened since the beginning of 2022
- There is a risk (reasonable chance) of a Famine (IPC Phase 5) occurring in Hawd Pastoral of Central, Addun Pastoral of Northeast and Central, Bay Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhusamareb between April to June 2022
- Somalia depends for more than 90% on Russian and Ukrainian wheat to meet its consumption needs

Source: IPC, 2022