

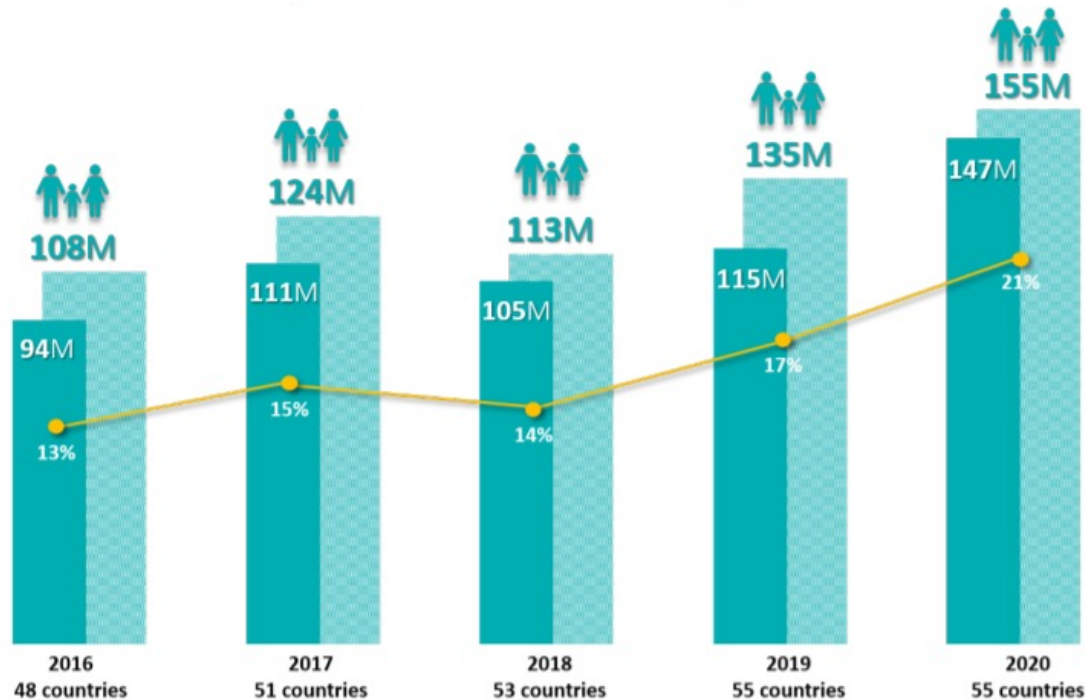
# Special Global Partners' Meeting on Ukraine crisis and its repercussions on a major food crisis at global level

13 April 2022

FAO

# A new crisis against an already fragile situation

Millions of people in Crisis or worse (IPC 3 or above) in the five editions of the GRFC



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

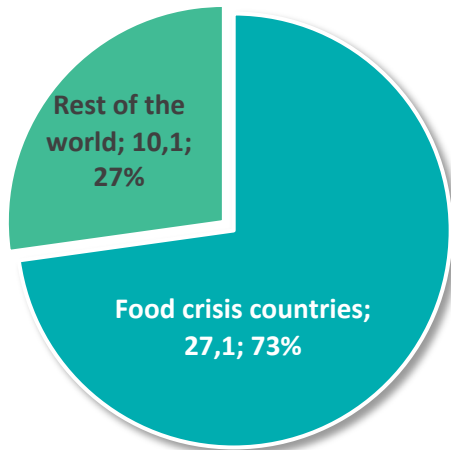
# What are the implications for countries with food crises?

- 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

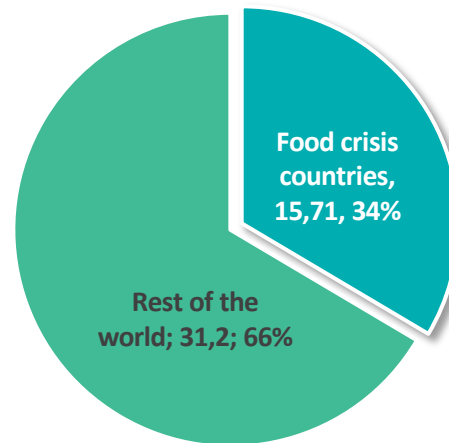
# Dependency on imports of grains

- 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

Russian wheat exports (mln tonnes, 2020)



Ukrainian wheat and maize exports (mln tonnes, 2020)



Source: Global Network calculations based on FAOSTAT

**Wheat import dependency from Ukraine and Russia exports (2021), examples of countries with food crisis situation**

**Ethiopia** over **40%**

**Democratic Republic of the Congo** over **80%**

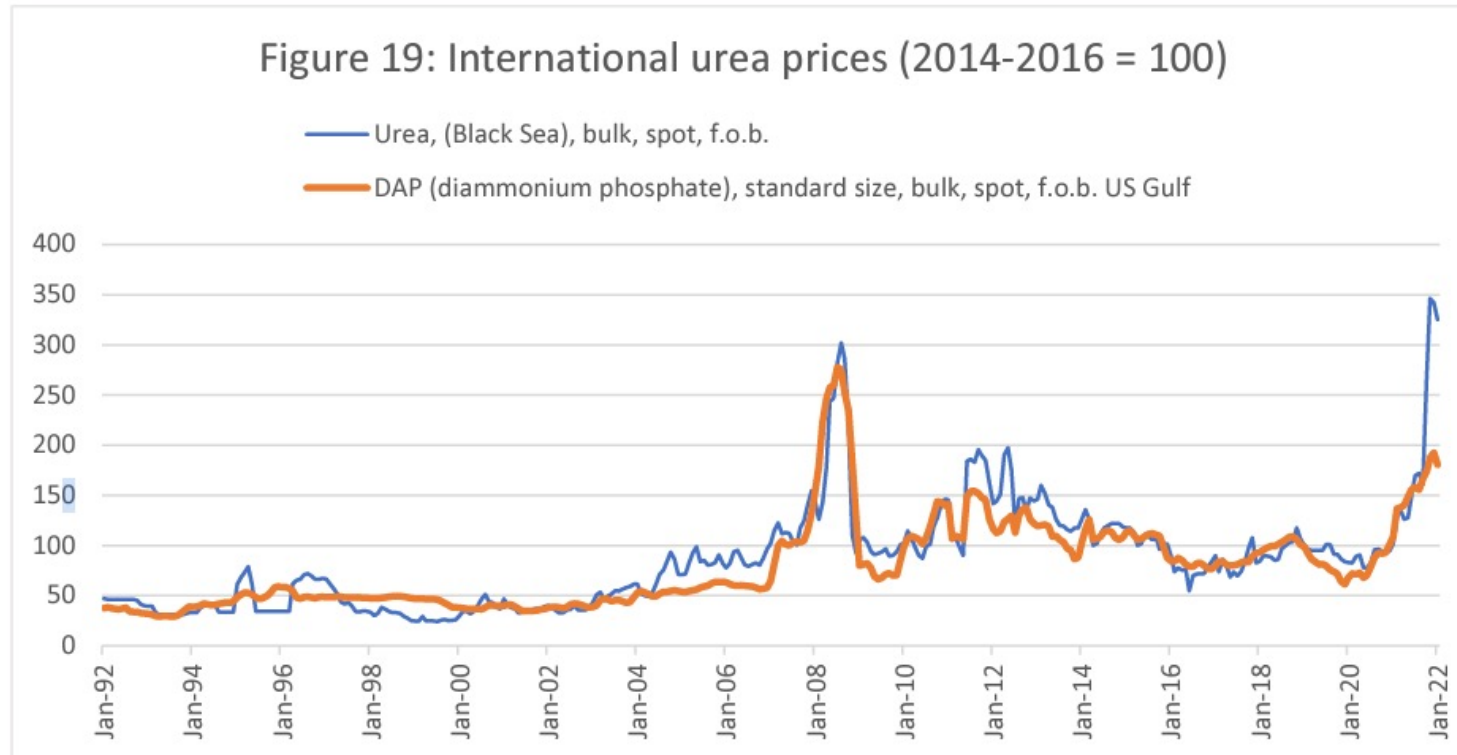
**Madagascar** over **70%**

**Somalia** over **90%**

**Yemen** over **40%**

# Dependency on imports of fertilizers

- International benchmark prices of fertilizers have similarly risen throughout 2021, with many quotations reaching all-time highs



Source: FAO, March 2022

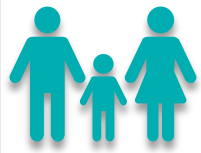
# Increasing costs of humanitarian operations

- 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

# ZOOM-IN ON SELECTED FOOD CRISES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

## YEMEN Acute food insecurity (2022)

Current acute food insecurity (January-May 2022)



**17.4 million people**

In Crisis or worse (IPC 3 and above)

Including **5.6 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

And **31 000** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)

### Drivers



Conflict



Economic  
shocks



Reduced  
funding for HA



Reduced access  
to basic services



Natural hazards

Projected Acute Food Insecurity (June-December 2022)



Risk of Famine



**19 million people**

In Crisis or worse (IPC 3 and above)

Including **7.1 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

And **161 000** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)

Source: IPC, 2022

### 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



# Yemen: increasing the risk of famine

## Contribution of imports and wheat to food consumption

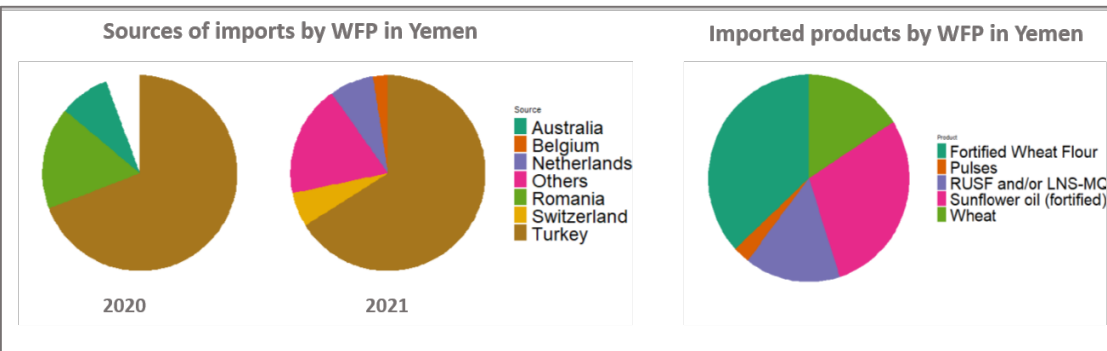


Additional cost of importing wheat  
(based on price change since mid-2021)



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

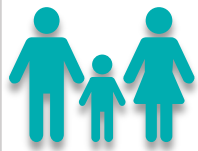
## WFP sourcing for Yemen





# 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)

### Drivers



Prolonged  
drought



High food  
prices



Conflict and  
displacement

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



Risk of Famine



**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)

Source: IPC, 2022

### 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