



# New Era of Converging Challenges

## Overview of Global Food Insecurity

UNDP Korea Launch of Human Development Report 2021/22

# Hunger Pandemic

## A PANDEMIC ON TOP OF A PANDEMIC

**828M**

**chronically hungry**

**345M**

**Acute food insecurity**

**50M**

**on the brink of famine**

# An unprecedented world

## 2008

No wars

No economic or national security threats in Europe

No frequent, volatile climate shocks

No global pandemic

## TODAY

### CONFLICT

Syria

Yemen

Ethiopia

Northeast Nigeria

### CLIMATE

Back-to-back, major droughts

Multi-year, landscape changing floods

Climate variability and volatility

### COVID-19

Massive income losses

Record inflation

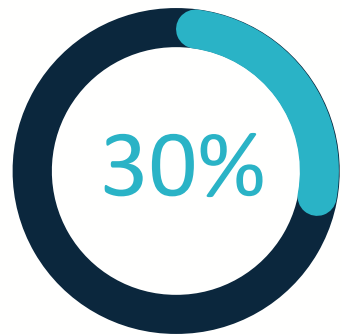
Supply chain disruptions

Record debt burdens

# Conflict in one of the world's breadbaskets

Tracing Ukraine and Russia's share of the world's main commodities

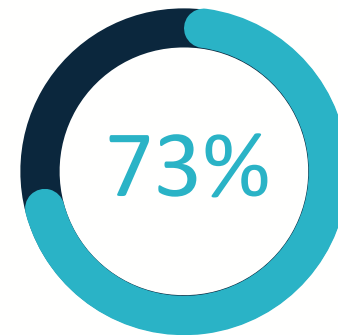
Russia and Ukraine provide



of global  
**wheat**  
exports



of global  
**maize**  
exports



of global  
**sunflower oil**  
exports



of global  
**crude oil**  
exports

# A crisis that isn't happening in a vacuum

## Economic context



Food inflation is now over **15%** in **31** countries



**22 currencies** now a hotspot or in alert



Full-time job losses:

**258M** in **2020**  
**125M** in **2021**  
**52M** in **2022**

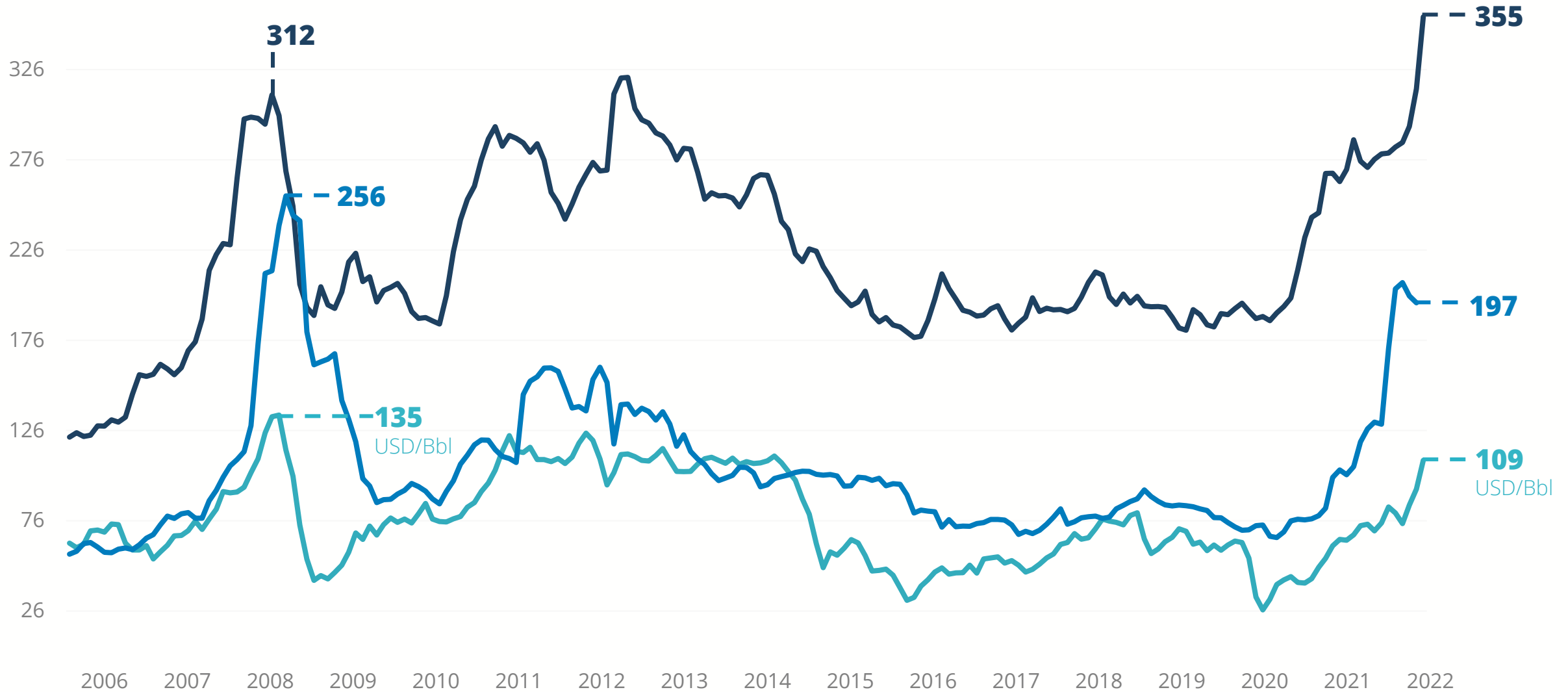


**60%** of low-income countries at high risk or already in debt distress, up from **30%** in 2015



**US\$ 26 Trillion** spent to avoid economic collapse in the **first 18 months of the pandemic**

# Commodity prices

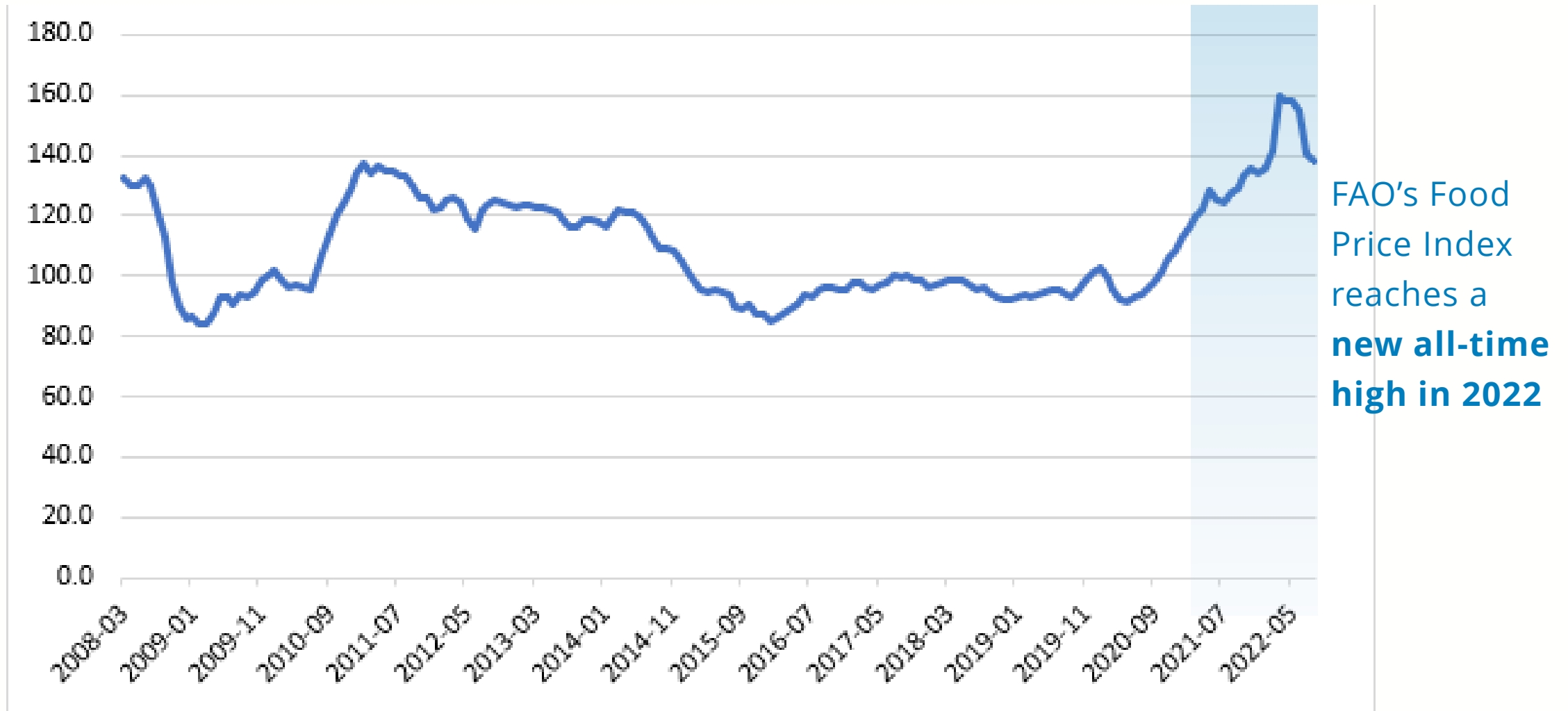


■ IGC Grains and Oilseeds Index (Jan 2000 = 100) ■ Fertilizer Index (Jan 2000 = 100) ■ Crude Oil (Brent) USD/Bbl

Note: This chart represents monthly averages

Sources: IGC, World Bank, Trading Economics

# Global food prices



# Import-dependent countries first in line to feel food-security fallout of the conflict

TABLE 1: Top 15 importers of Ukrainian wheat (left) and Russian wheat (right) in 2020

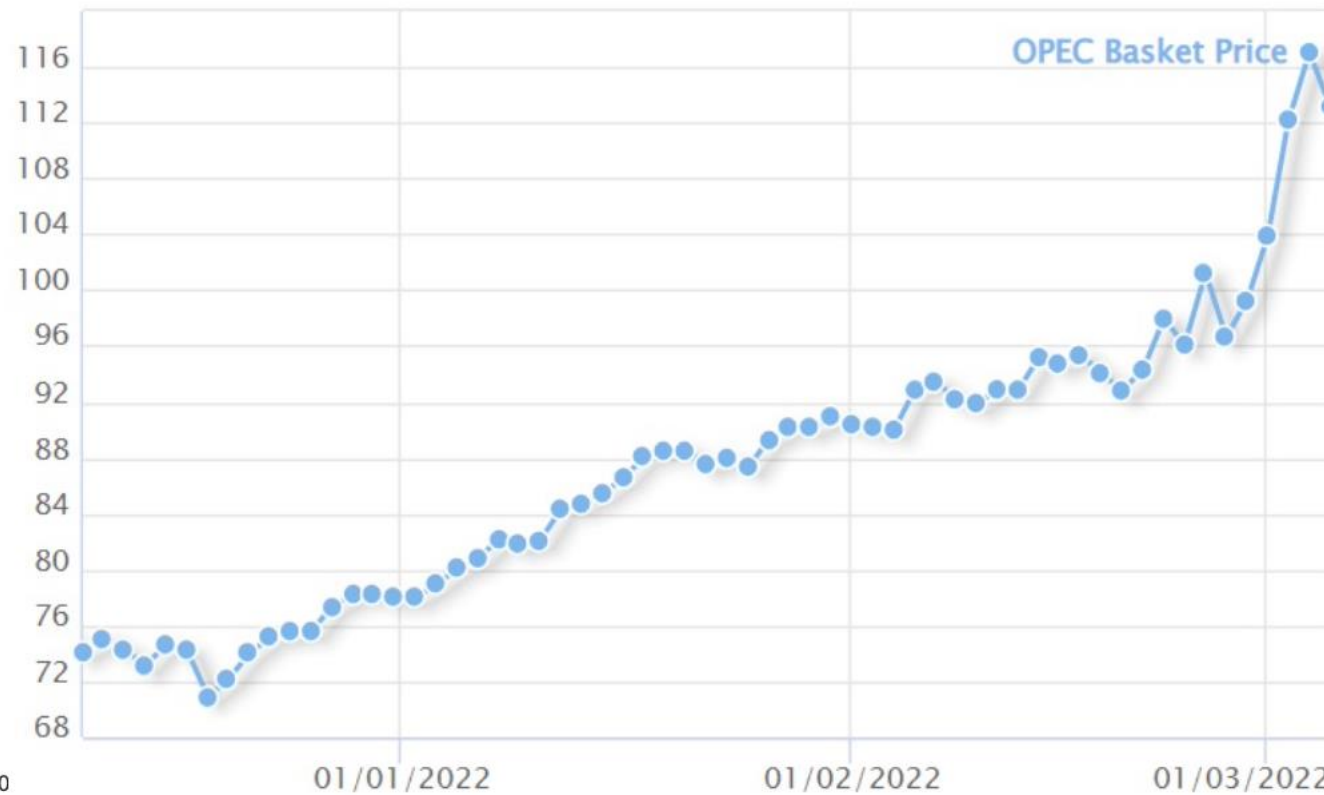
COUNTRY	IMPORTS (million tons)	COUNTRY	IMPORTS (million tons)
Egypt	3.08	Egypt	8.25
Indonesia	2.72	Turkey	7.90
Bangladesh	1.51	Bangladesh	1.94
Pakistan	1.24	Azerbaijan	1.39
Turkey	1.00	Sudan	1.33
Tunisia	0.98	Pakistan	1.17
Morocco	0.95	Nigeria	1.00
Yemen	0.71	Yemen	0.80
Lebanon	0.67	Tanzania	0.70
Philippines	0.63	United Arab Emirates	0.67
Thailand	0.56	Kenya	0.60
Libya	0.55	Georgia	0.59
Malaysia	0.40	Philippines	0.55
Spain	0.37	South Africa	0.55
Republic of Korea	0.32	Israel	0.54

Source: FAOSTAT



# OPEC Basket Price (US Dollar per barrel)

FIGURE 6: OPEC Basket price (US dollar per barrel)



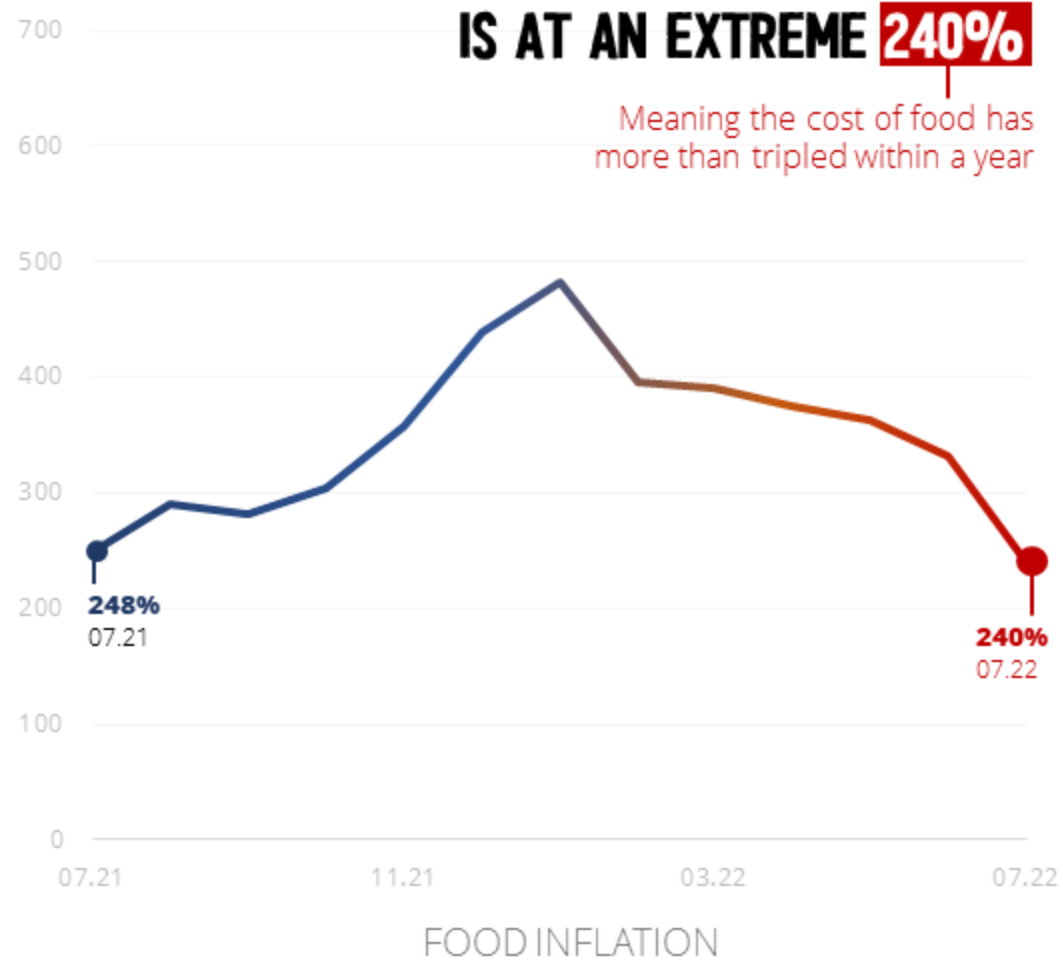
Source: OPEC 20

# LEBANON'S...

**CURRENCY HAS LOST  
44% OF ITS VALUE IN 12 MONTHS**



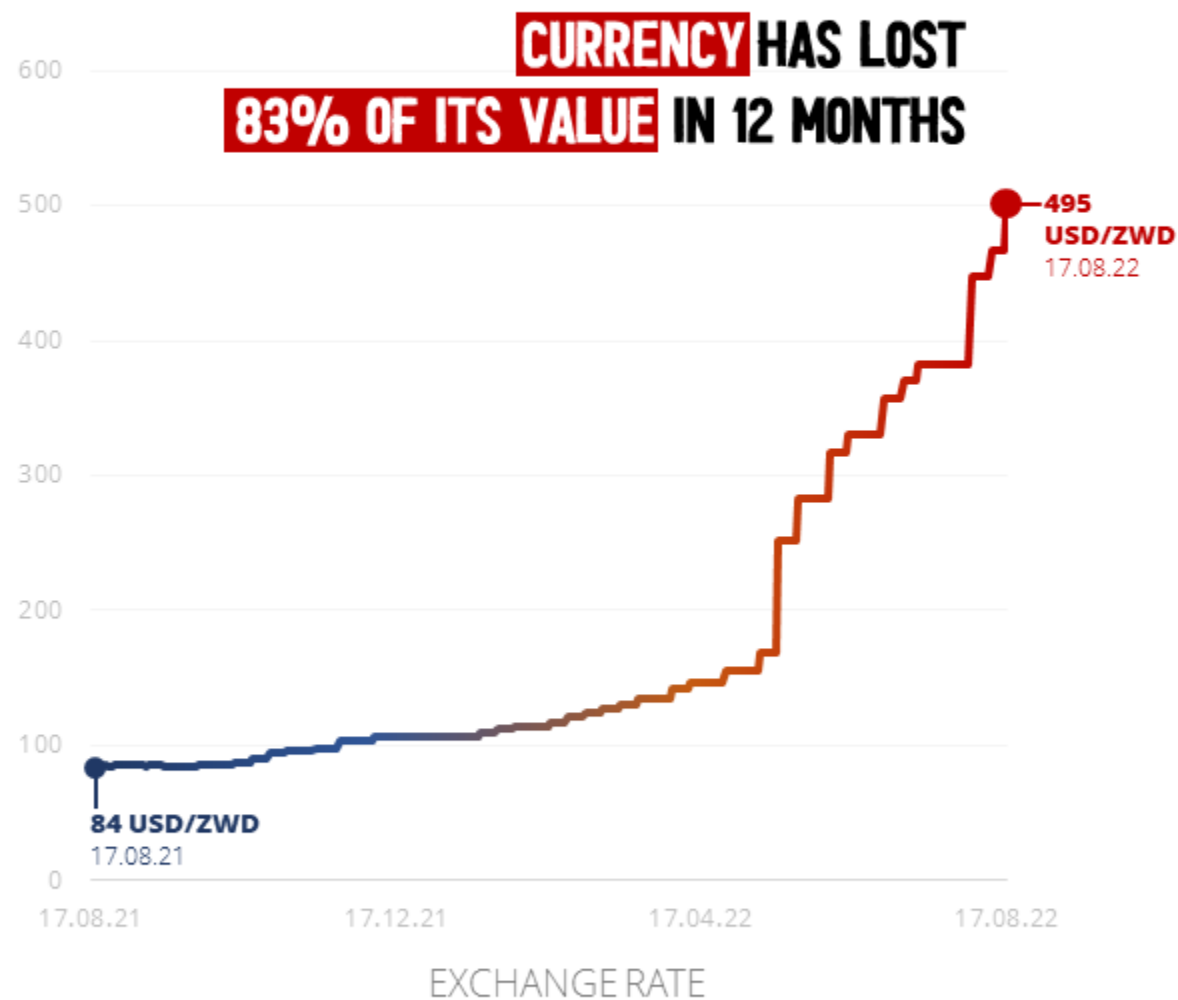
**ANNUAL FOOD INFLATION  
IS AT AN EXTREME 240%**



Meaning the cost of food has more than tripled within a year

Source: Unofficial exchange rate from Lira Rate (<https://lirate.org/>), Trading Economics

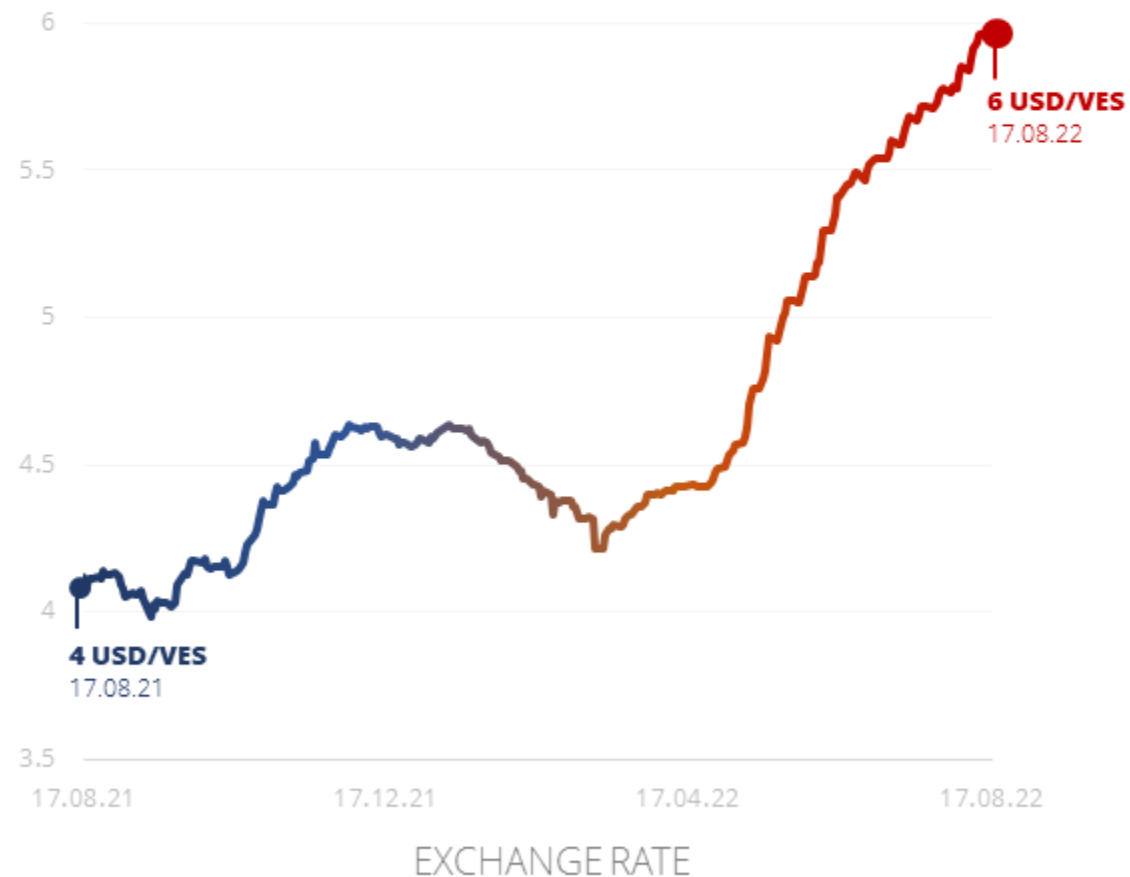
# ZIMBABWE'S...



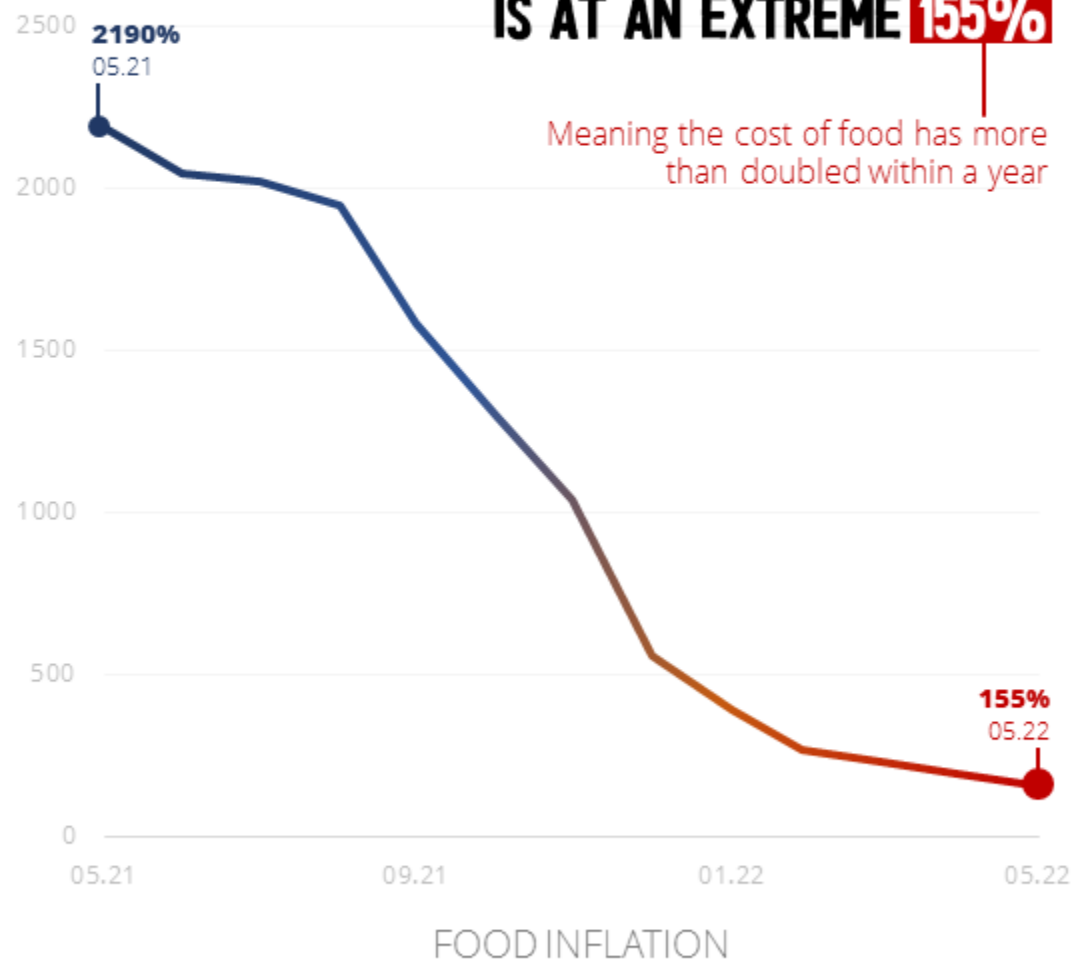
Source: Trading Economics

# VENEZUELA'S...

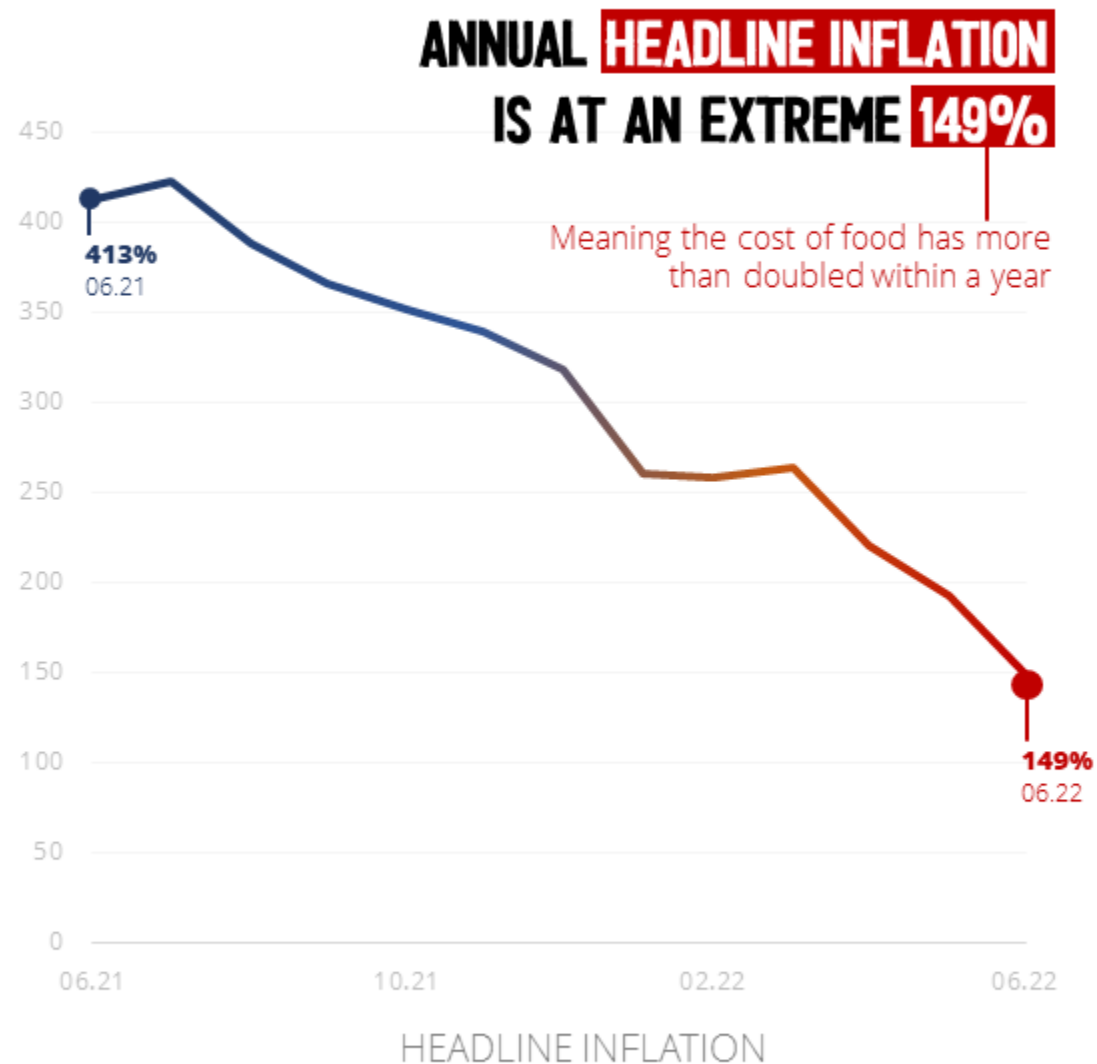
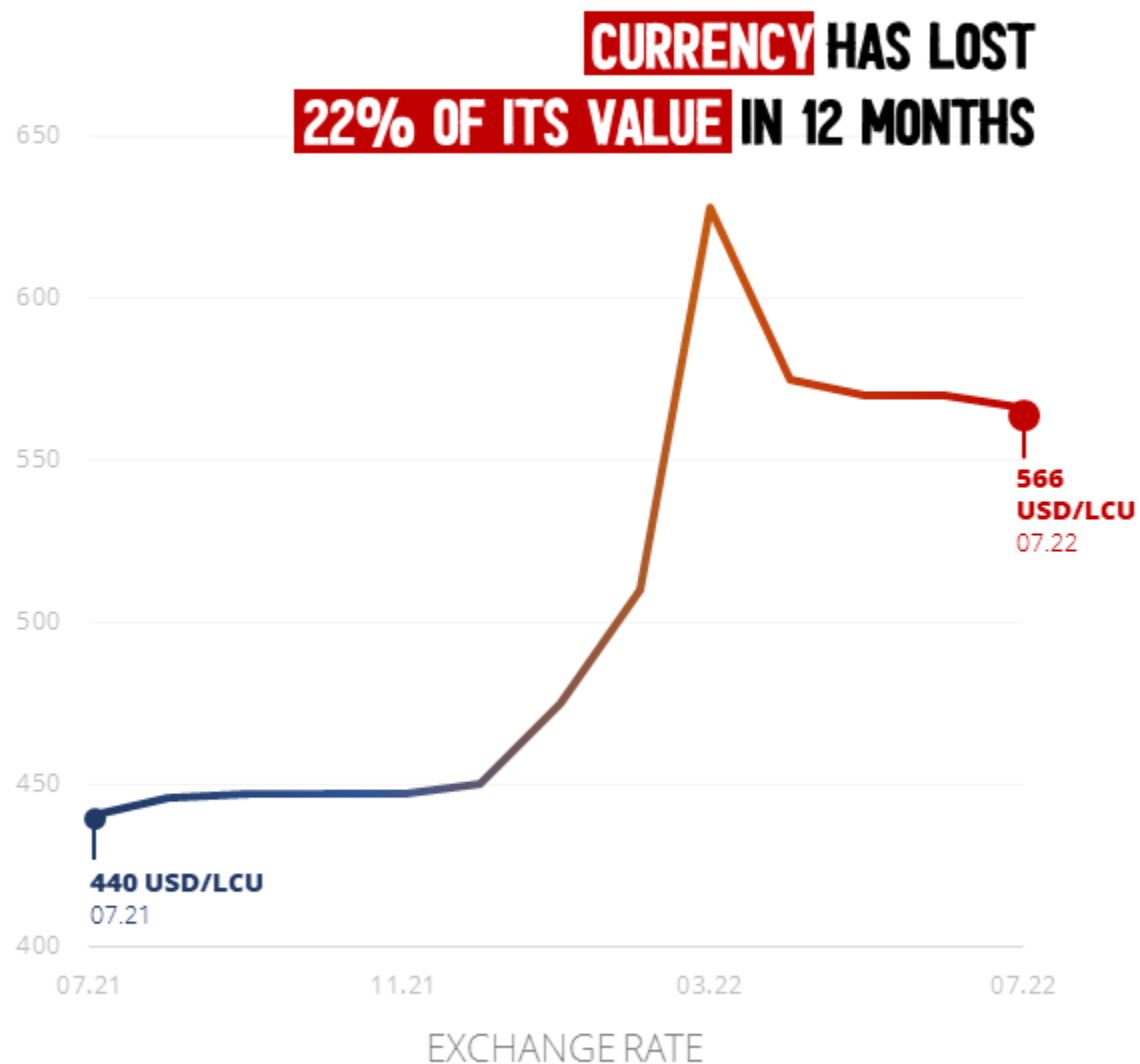
**CURRENCY HAS LOST  
33% OF ITS VALUE IN 12 MONTHS**



**ANNUAL FOOD INFLATION  
IS AT AN EXTREME 155%**

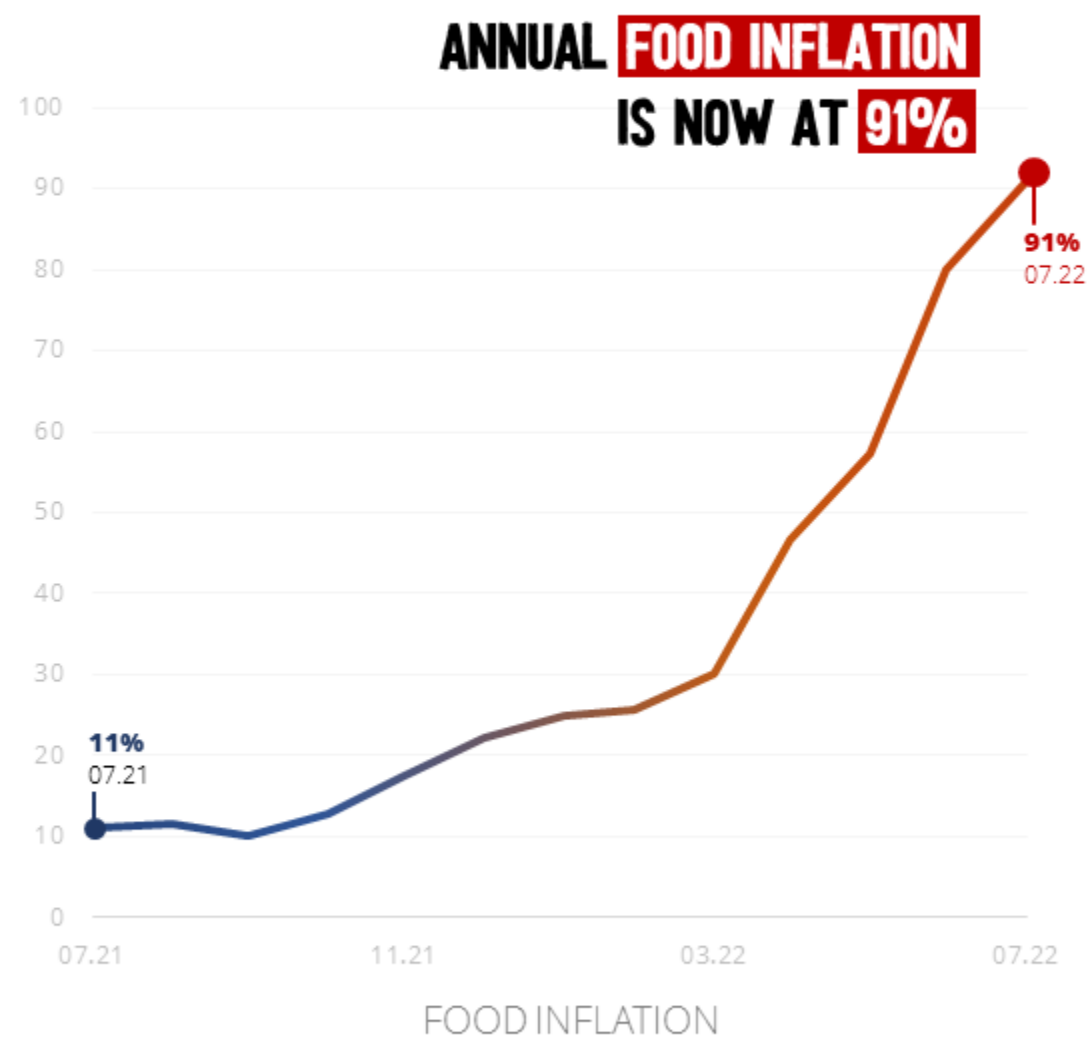


# SUDAN'S...



Source: Unofficial exchange rate, Khartoum, from WFP County Office (<https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org>), Trading Economics

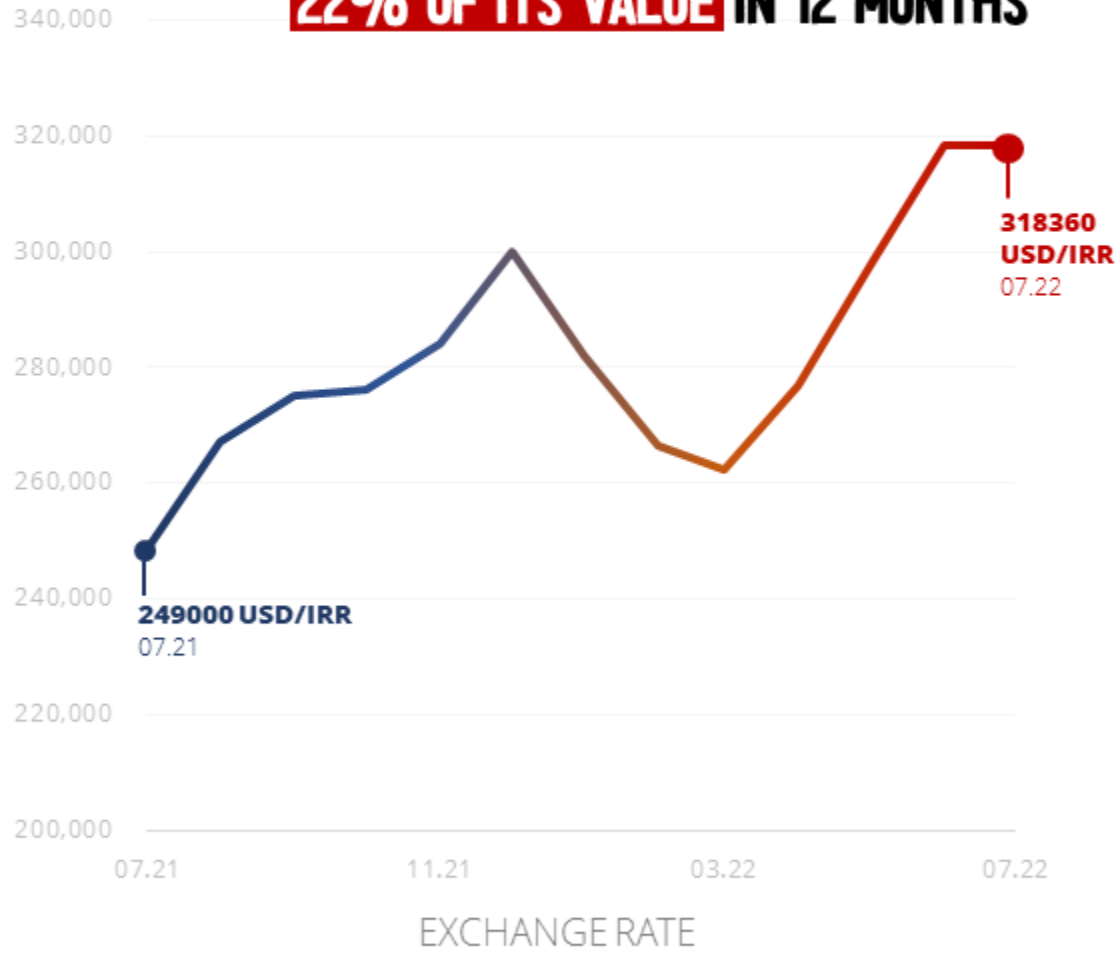
# SRI LANKA'S...



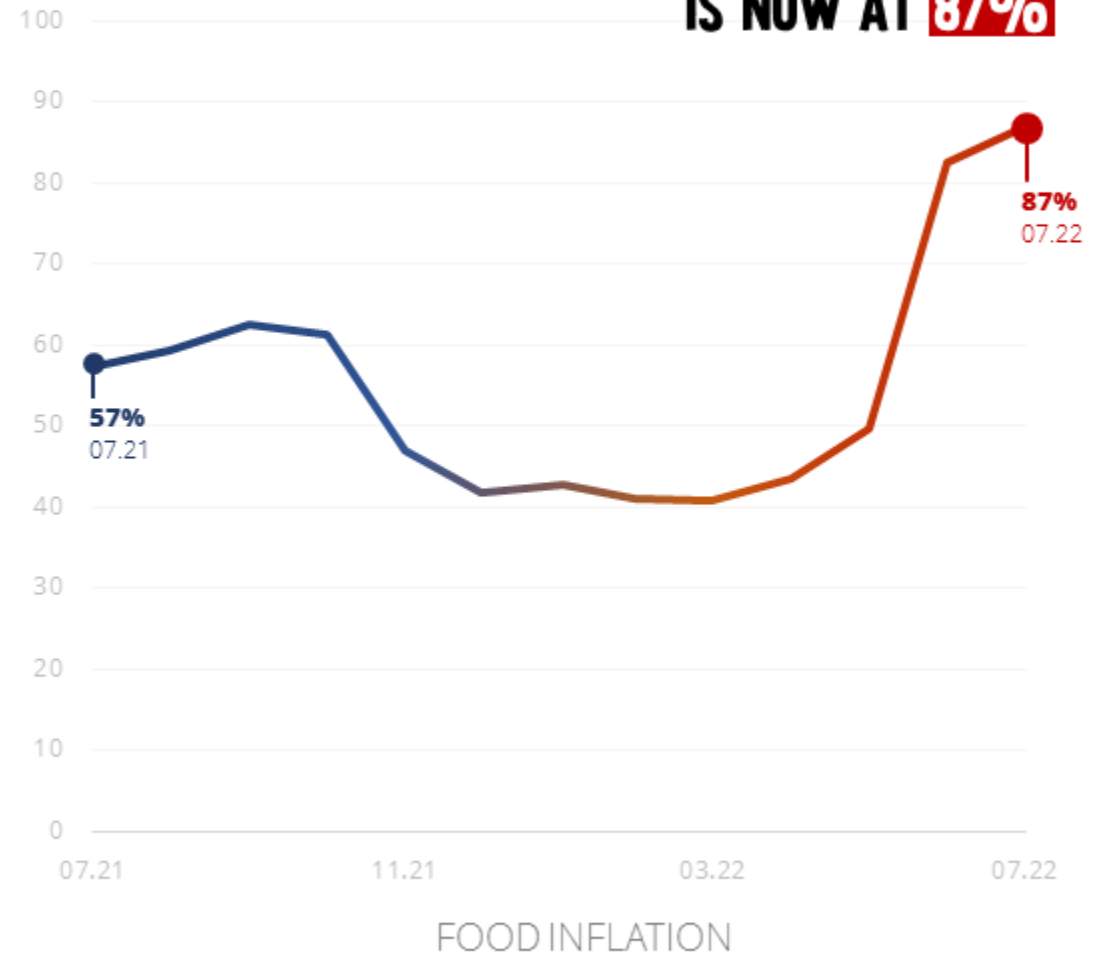
Source: Trading Economics

# IRAN'S...

**CURRENCY HAS LOST  
22% OF ITS VALUE IN 12 MONTHS**



**ANNUAL FOOD INFLATION  
IS NOW AT 87%**



Source: Unofficial exchange rate from Bonbast (<https://www.bonbast.com/historical/usd/2022/08>), Trading Economics

# Repercussions for WFP Operations

## Triple jeopardy:

- Number of acutely hungry rising
- Funding for humanitarian operations being outpaced by growing needs
- High prices driving up operational costs that was already high due to global inflation
- Both short-term and medium-term impacts
- An estimated US\$23 million increase in monthly costs for food procurement
- Surging energy prices further add to the cost of WFP operations by US\$6 million



# Urgent actions to address the global food security crisis

- *Provide immediate support to the vulnerable*
- *Facilitate trade and the international supply of food*
- *Boost production*
- *Invest in climate-resilient agriculture*

# Policy Recommendations

- Keep trade flowing and minimize disruptions to supply chains
- Avoid ad hoc policy reactions, export restrictions and import subsidies
- Exempt humanitarian assistance from export bans, extra ordinary taxes and duties
- Strengthen market transparency to provide timely information
- Rethink energy and agricultural policies to diversify import sources for food and fuel
- Consider a food, fuel and fertilizer import facility for the poorest and most affected countries

# Thank you



**World Food  
Programme**

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES