

DIHAD 2023 Conference

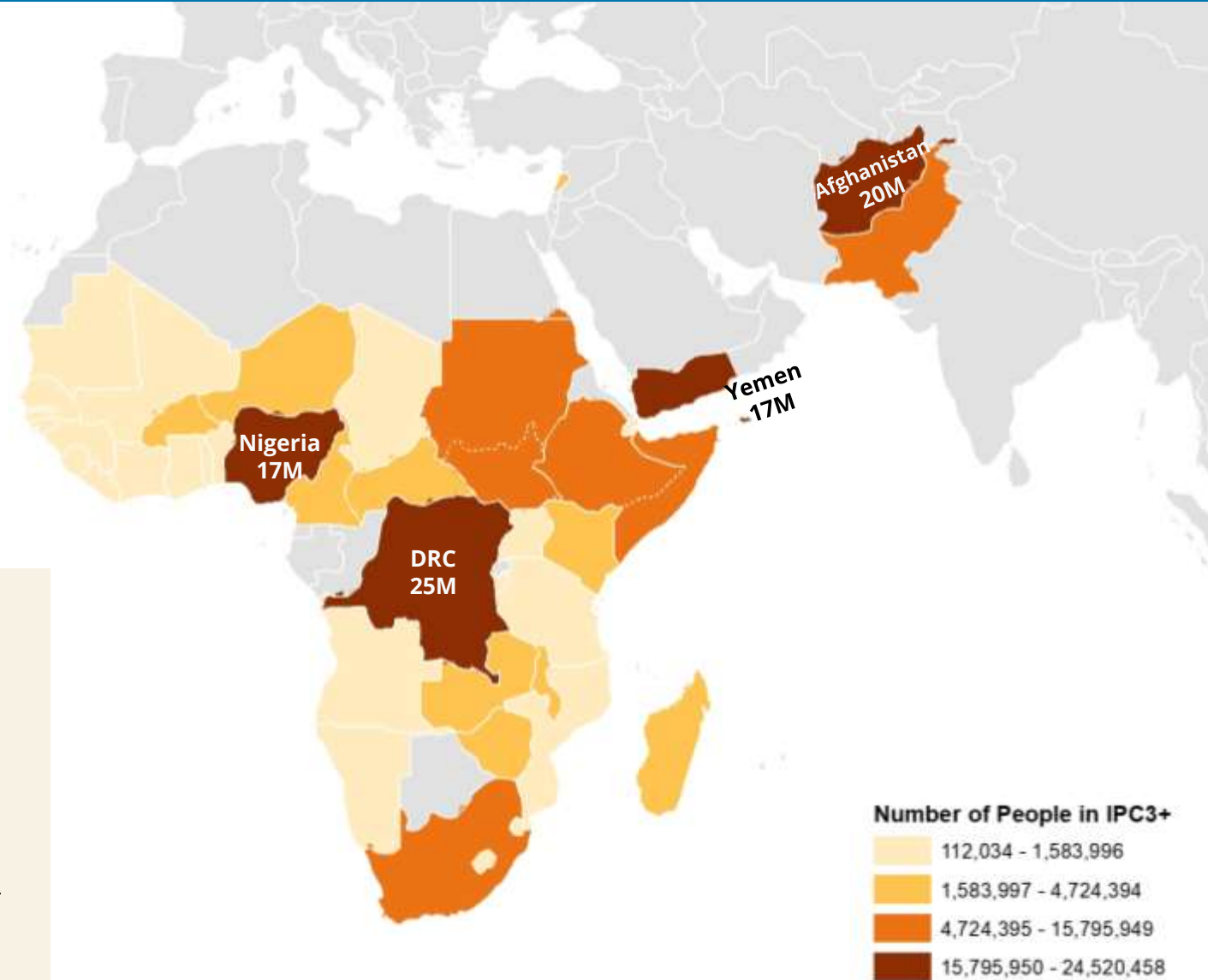
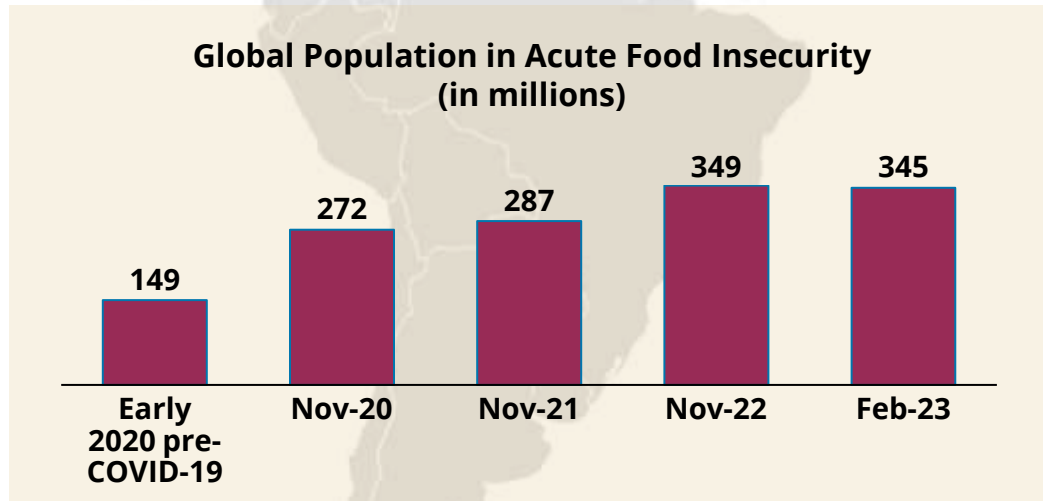
SUPPLY CHAINS AND FOOD SECURITY

13 March 2023

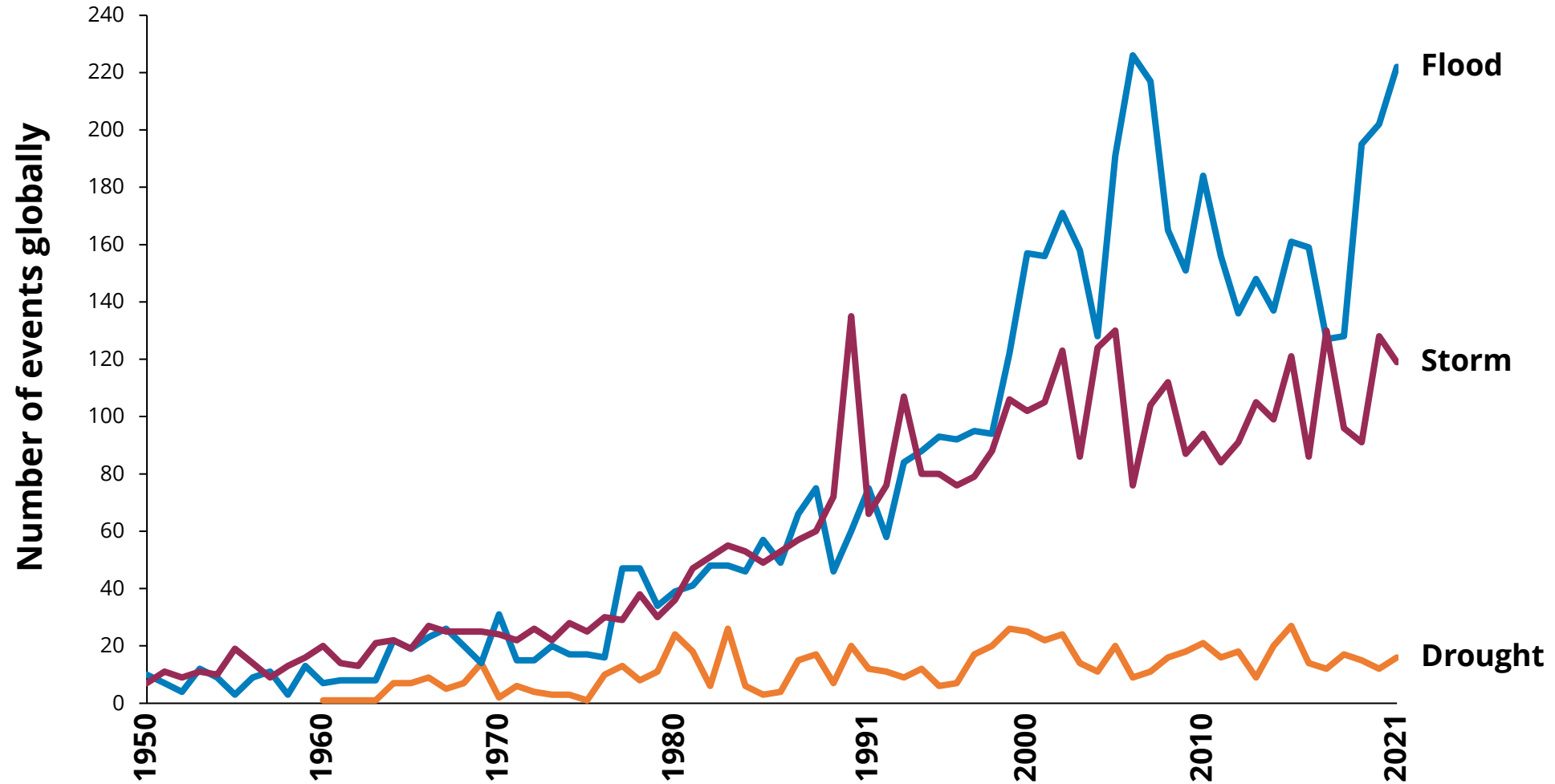


Supply Chain Division
SCO

Acute hunger persists for 345 million people in 2023; almost 200 million more than early 2020

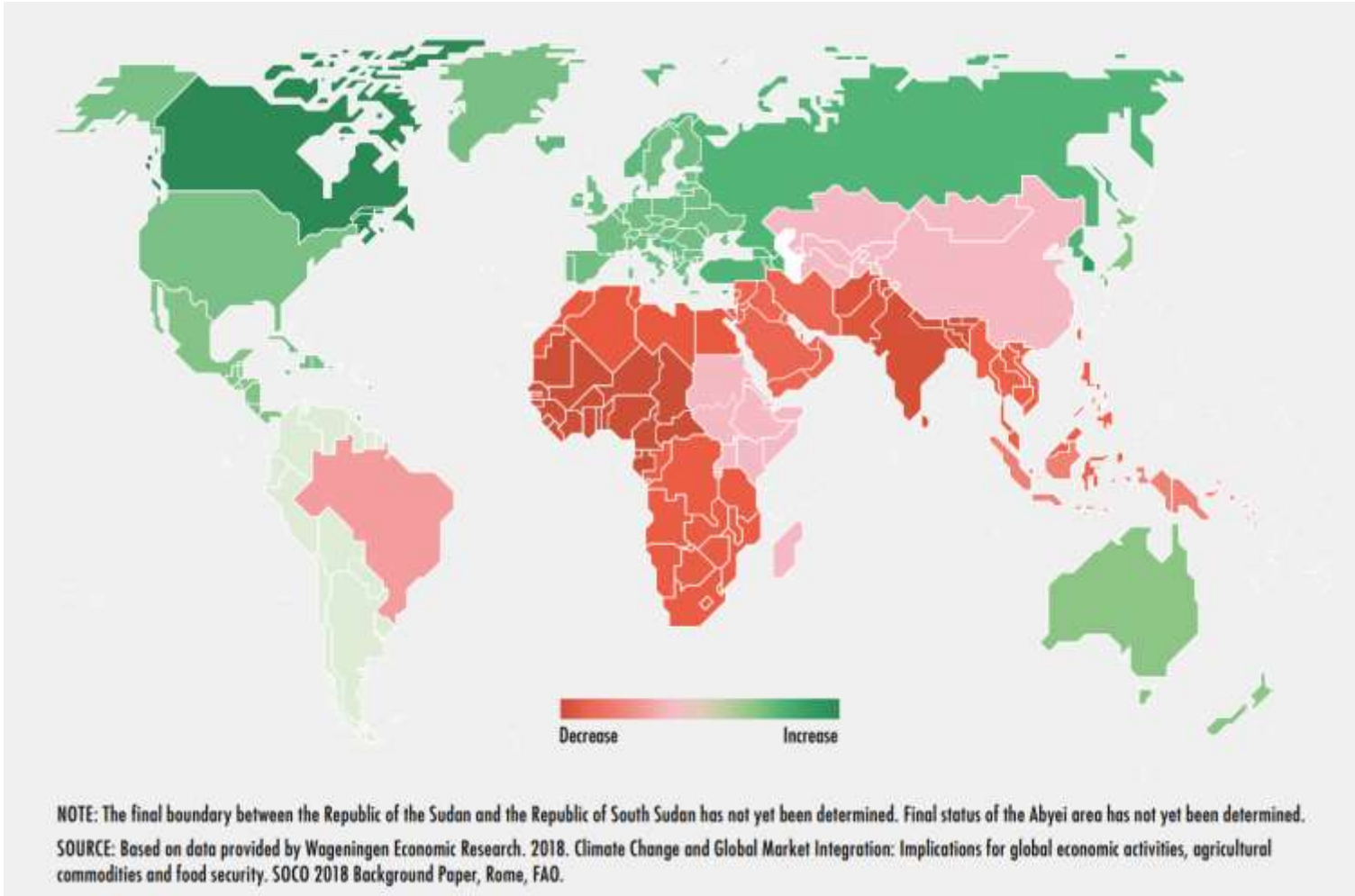


Climate shocks - a main driver of food insecurity - are on the rise

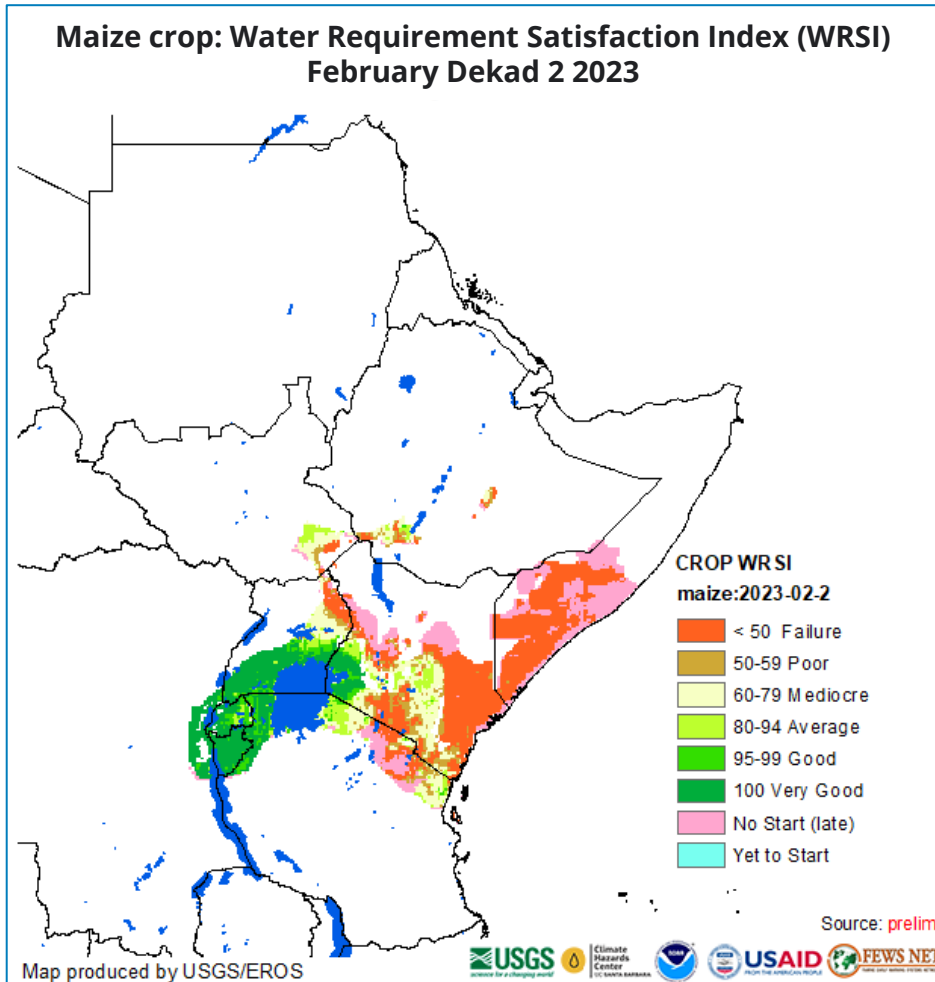
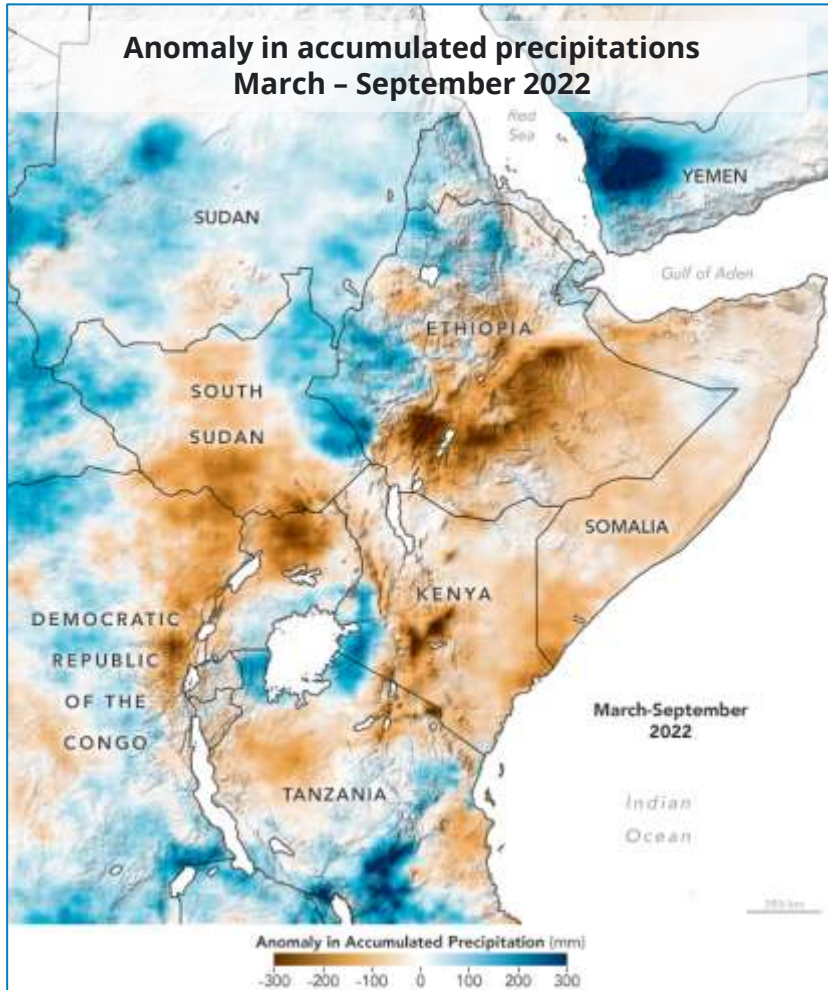


Climate change will impact agricultural production, with major decreases expected in Africa, Asia and Middle East

Expected variation in agricultural production due to climate change from 2011 to 2050



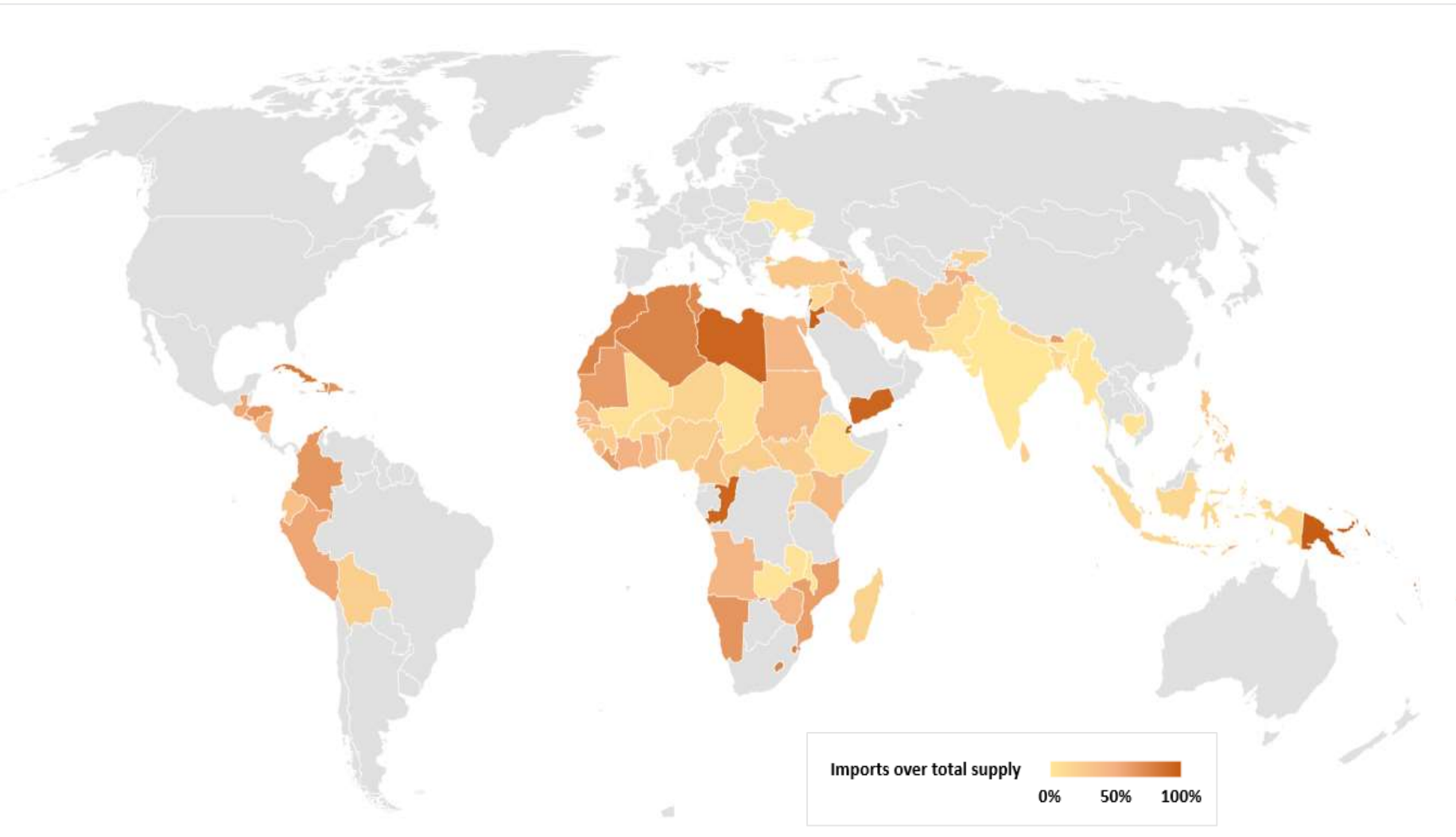
Persistent drought reduces crop production in the Horn of Africa, increasing reliance on imports



- The Horn of Africa is facing an **unprecedented, three-year drought**
- As of January 2023, **22.5 to 23.4 million people** faced high levels of acute food insecurity primarily due to drought in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

Country's whose food supply is mainly coming from imports depend on global food supply chains to achieve food security

2021 - Imports of Cereals over total supply (imports + domestic production)

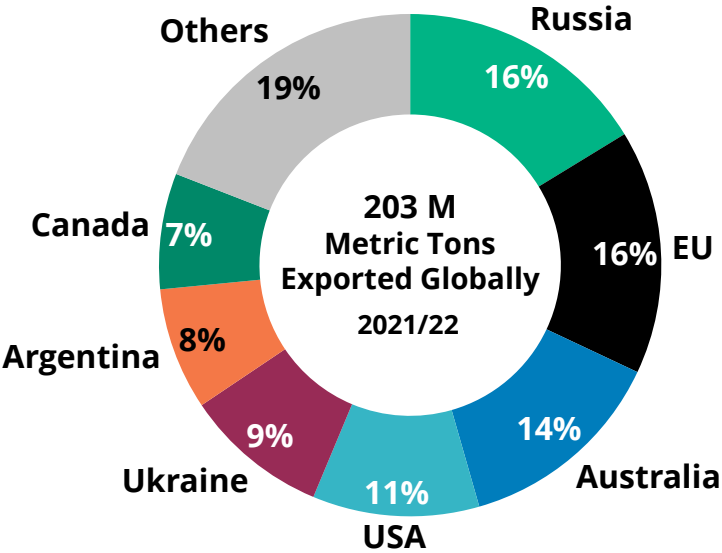


Top 30 countries on import dependence (cereal)

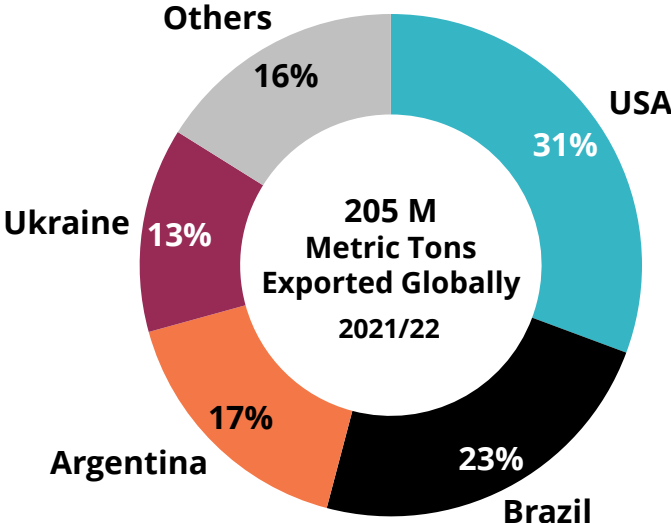
Country	Imports over total supply
Barbados	100%
Djibouti	100%
Papua New Guinea	98%
Vanuatu	97%
Fiji	96%
Sao Tome and Principe	96%
Jordan	96%
Libya	93%
Yemen	93%
Congo	92%
Lebanon	89%
Cuba	81%
Eswatini	78%
Haiti	78%
Lesotho	76%
Algeria	75%
Morocco	75%
Tunisia	72%
Gambia	70%
Armenia	68%
Dominican Republic	67%
Namibia	66%
Colombia	65%
Honduras	64%
Mauritania	62%
Liberia	61%
Bhutan	61%
Mozambique	60%
Guatemala	56%
Peru	56%

Market concentration increases the reliance on global supply chains even further

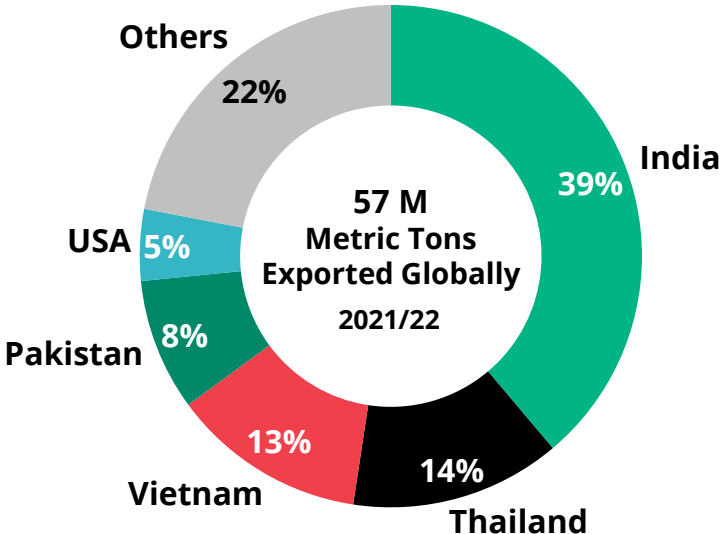
7 countries made up 81% of global **wheat** exports



4 countries made up 84% of global **corn** exports

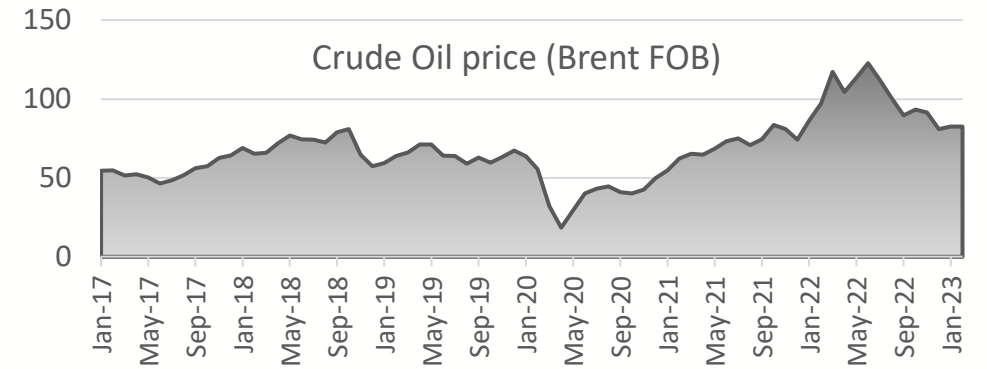
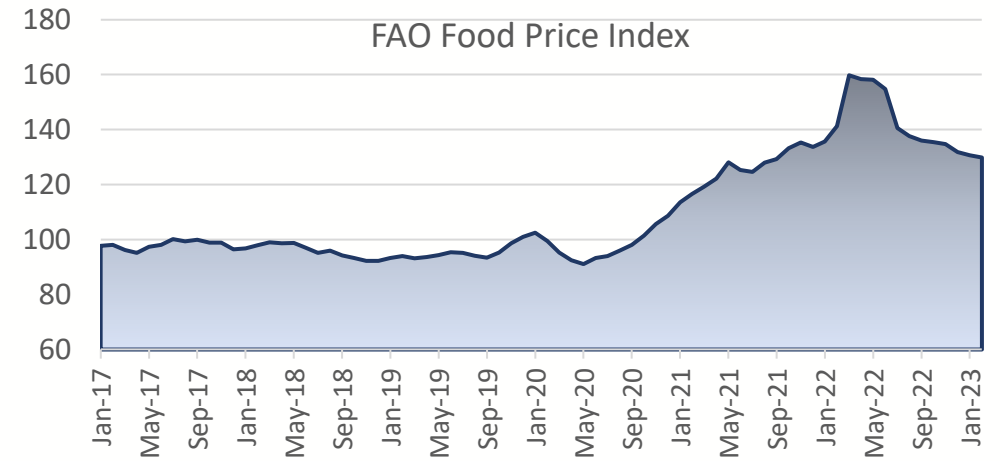
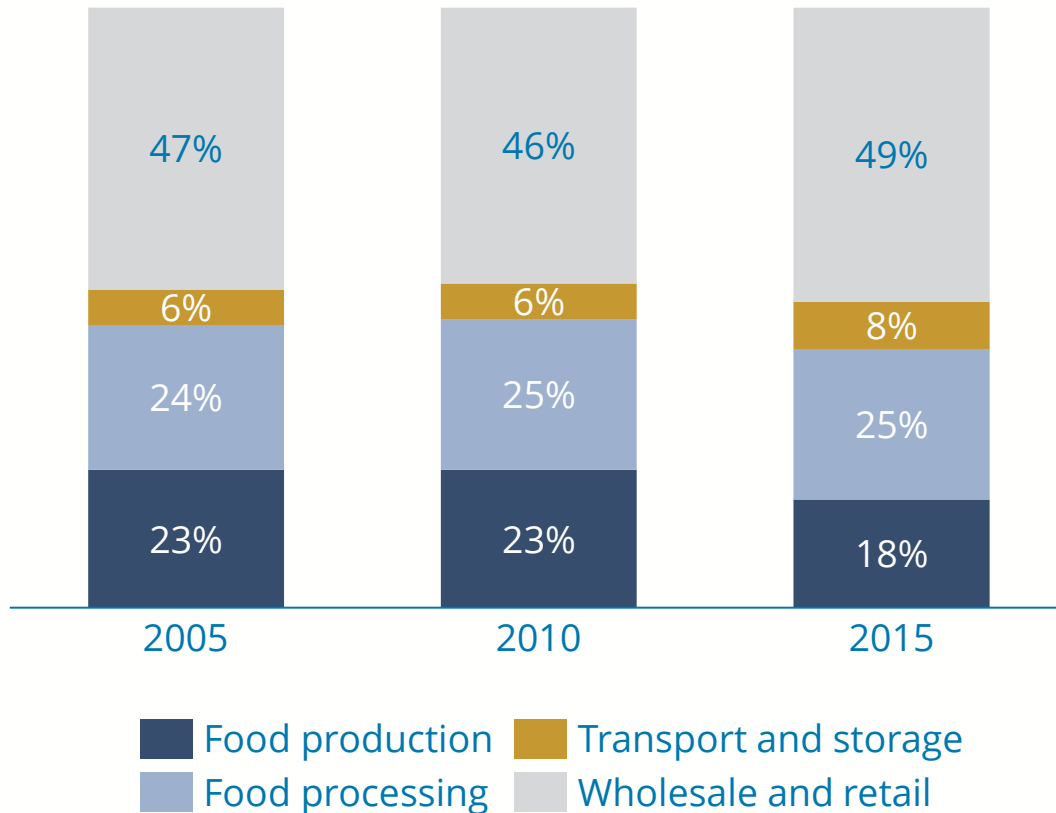


5 countries made up 78% of global **rice** exports



Part of the supply chain in household food expenditures relatively stable despite increasingly disrupted food production and transport costs

Breakdown of the cost of food at household level
FAOSTAT, 65 countries

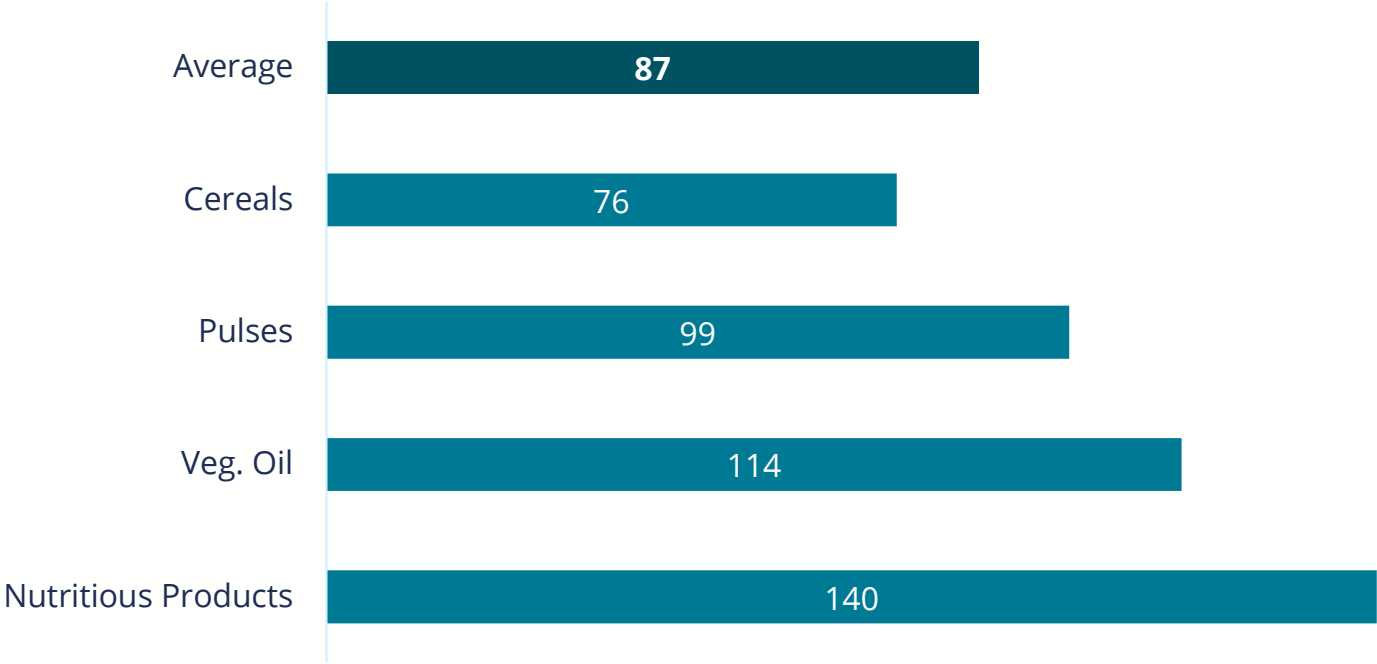


Shipping container global rates (FBX)



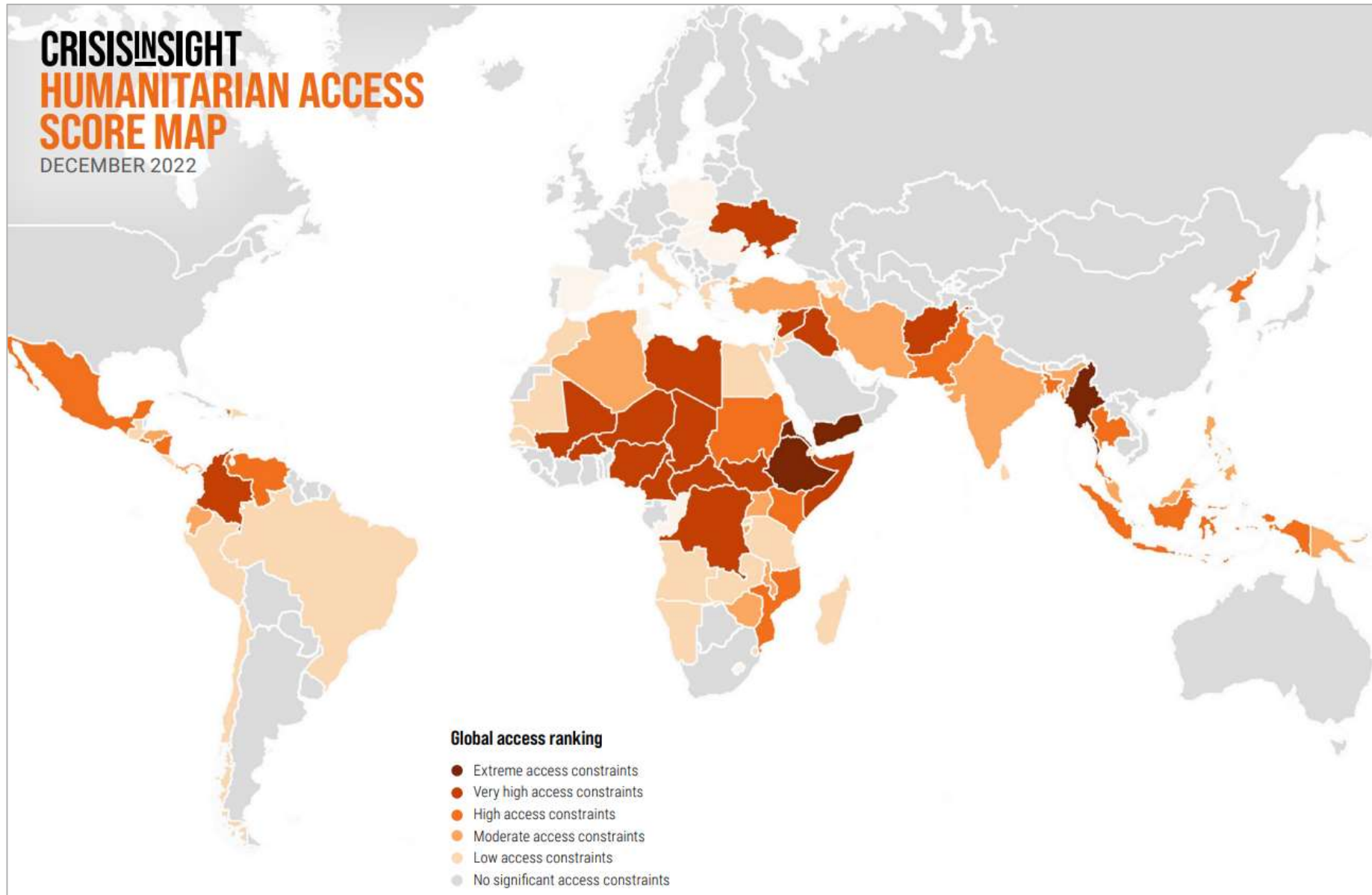
Lead time it takes for WFP to reach beneficiaries

Average lead time from purchase to available for distribution to household (days)



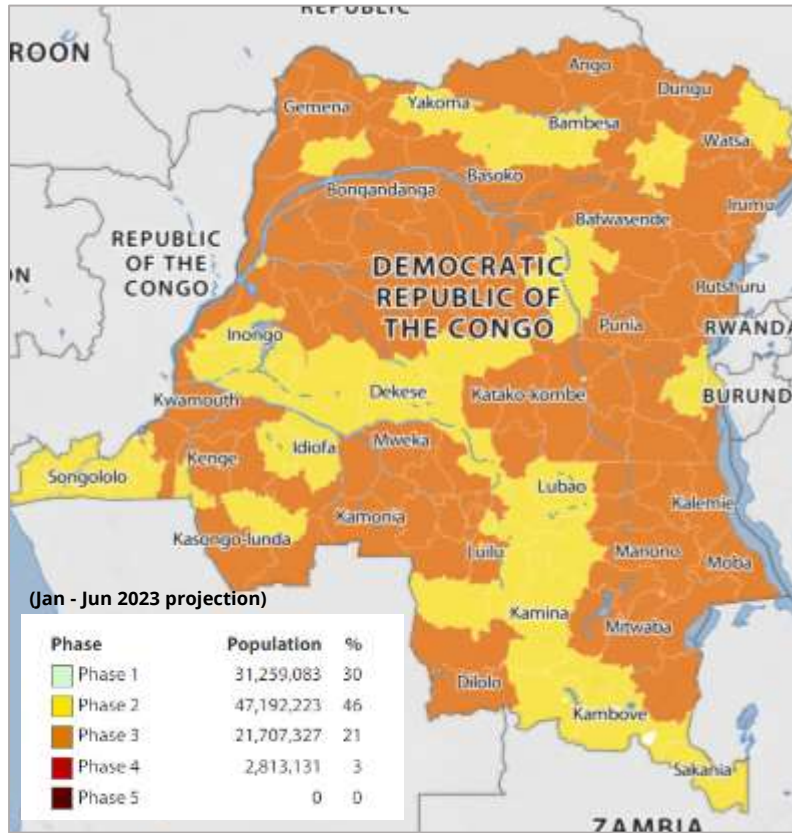
Note: These average lead times are based on 2022 average lead times from purchase order to availability in country, minus idle storage time, plus estimated inland supply chain to final distribution points

There are extreme access constraints in some of WFP's largest operations



Heavy security and logistics constraints leave populations inaccessible in DRC, the country with the highest population in acute hunger globally

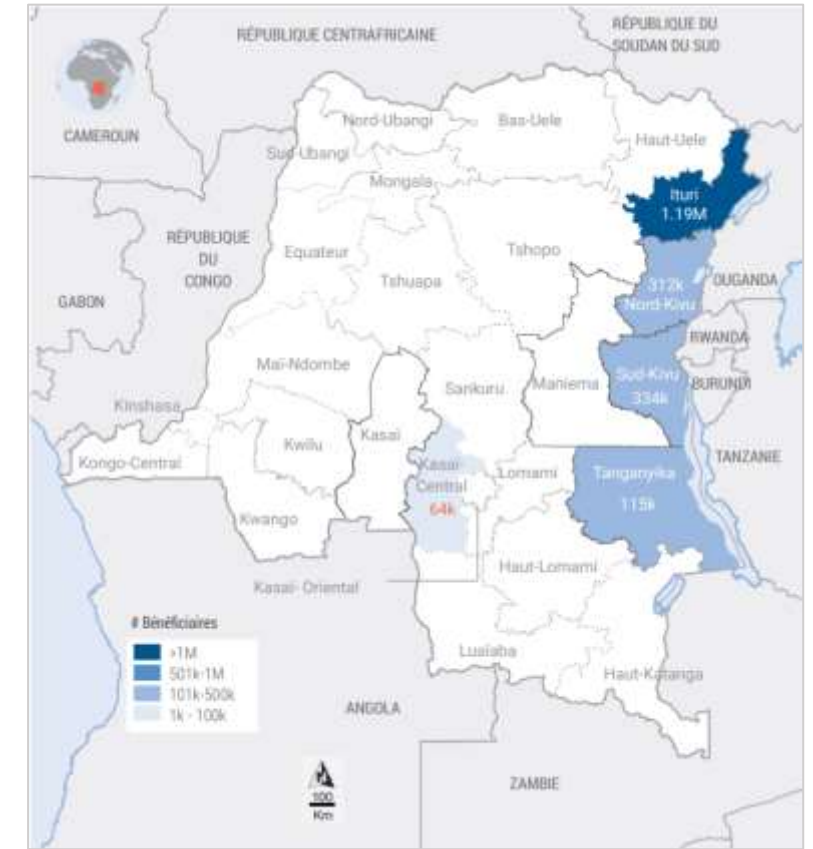
24.5M people in acute hunger (IPC 3+) - **24%** of the total population



Incidents in 2022

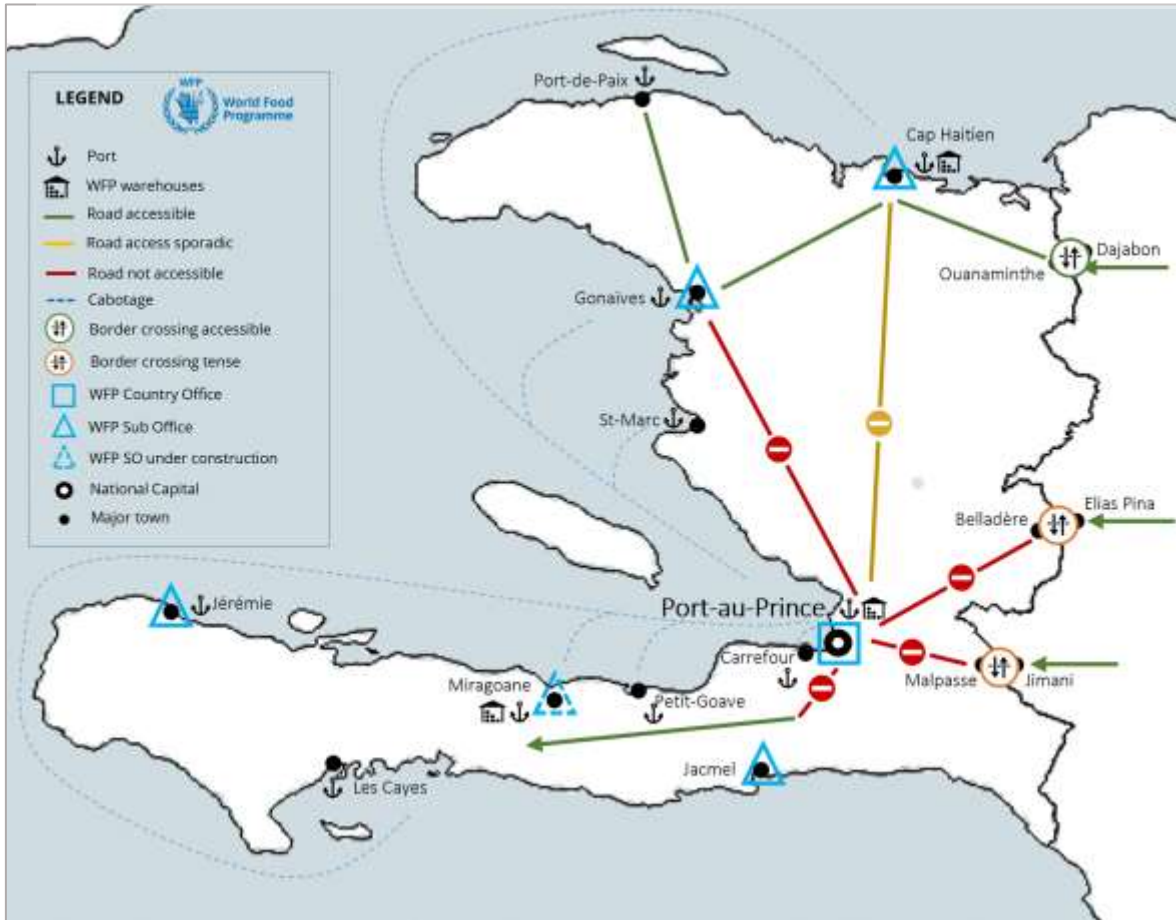


2 M aid beneficiaries impacted by access constraints in Q4 of 2022



In Haiti, insecurity jeopardizes assistance to populations at brink of famine

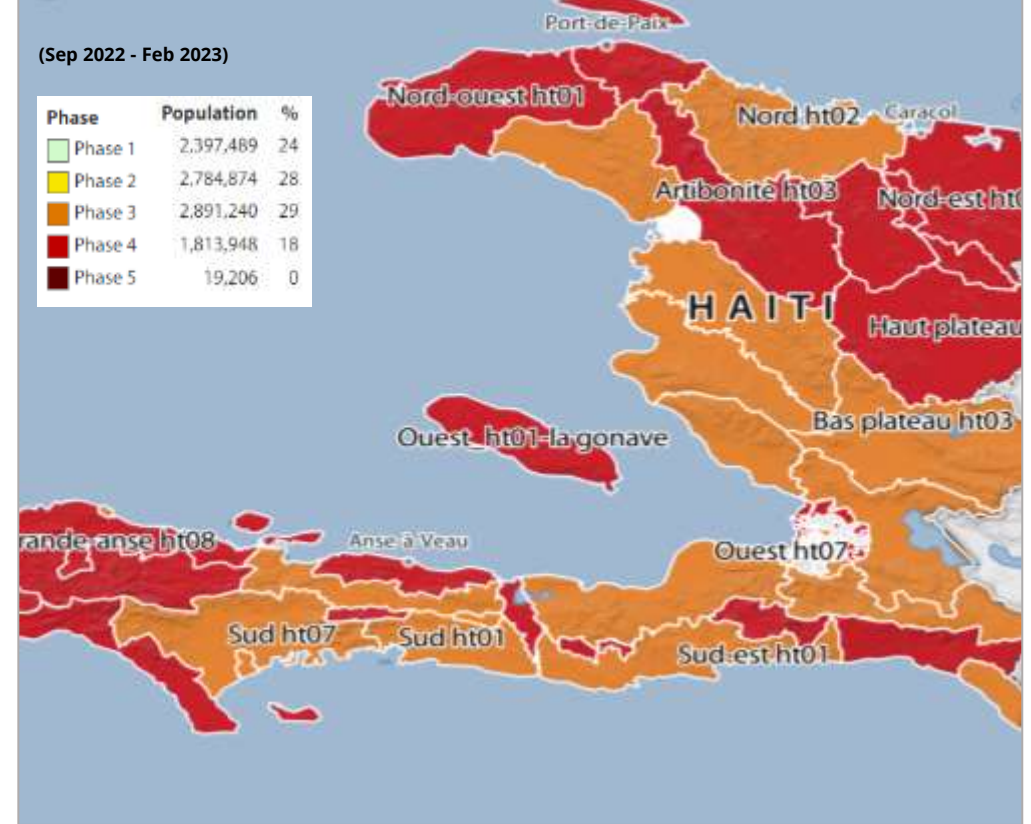
Haiti Access constraints – March 2023



4.7M people are in acute hunger (IPC 3+): **48%** of the total population

(Sep 2022 - Feb 2023)

Phase	Population	%
Phase 1	2,397,489	24
Phase 2	2,784,874	28
Phase 3	2,891,240	29
Phase 4	1,813,948	18
Phase 5	19,206	0



- **Resilience programming – predictive and proactive actions as pointed out by the OCHA Director of Coordination this am.**
- **Localization of food procurement**
- **Further and faster reductions in carbon emissions - Innovations in energy sector relevant to this forum**
- **New Technologies to be brought to maturity – Solar power production, storage, and distribution.**
- **Green shipping and aviation solutions.**
- **Sustainable peacebuilding gives us access to vulnerable populations**



World Food Programme