

Update on Food Insecurity

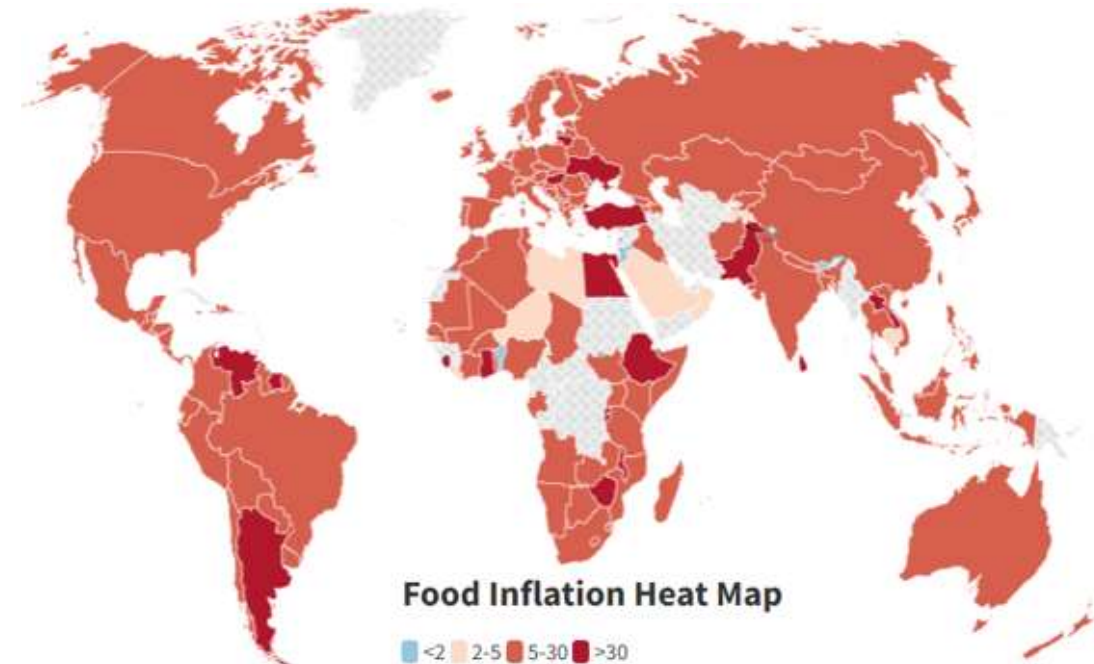
CDG Meeting, 10 May 2023



Willem Olthof
DG INTPA

Food security – food prices

- Global food and fertiliser prices further declined but they are still very high (FAO Food Price Index). Domestic food price inflation a particular concern, along with limited fiscal capacity to cushion effects.
 - E.g., *World Bank Update (March 2023)*:
High food price inflation (above 5%) in 82.4% of low-income countries, 93% of lower-middle-income countries, and 89.0% of upper-middle-income countries.



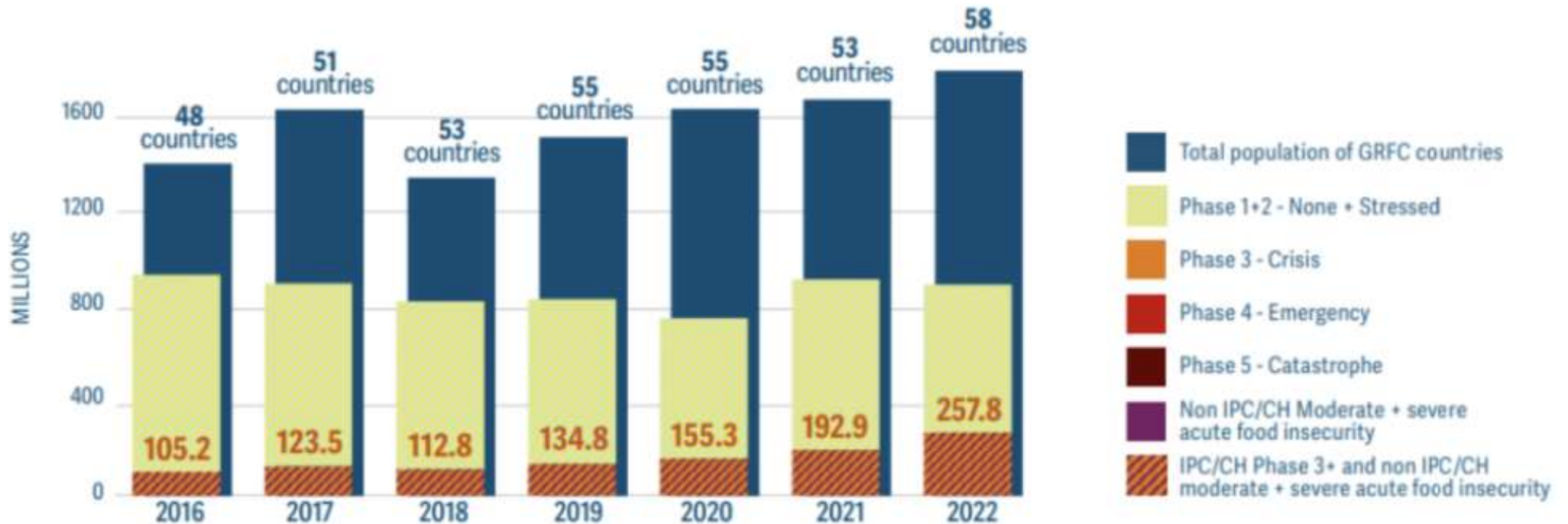
Global Report on Food Crises 2023

- 258 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (22.7% of population analysed)
- Drivers: (i) conflict & insecurity; (ii) economic shocks/stress; (iii) weather extremes
- Largest numbers in DRC, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Yemen



Deteriorating trend

Number of people in GRFC countries facing acute food insecurity, 2016–2022



Source: FSIN, using data from 2016–2022.

Phases 4 and 5

FIGURE 1.3

Numbers of people facing Catastrophe in (IPC/CH Phase 5) in 7 countries in 2022



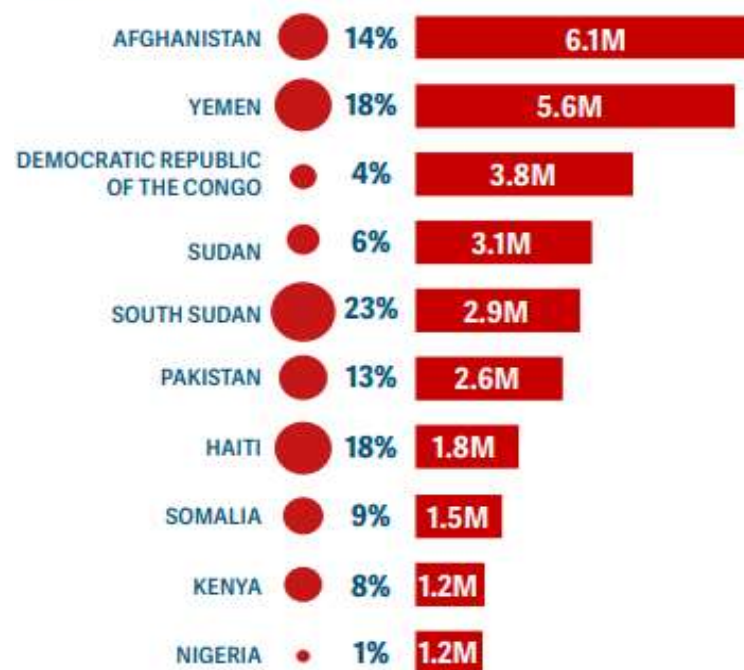
*This is not the same analysis as the one showing the acute food insecurity peak in 2022.

No new information by IPC phase was available for Ethiopia in 2022.

Source: IPC TWGs, 2022; and CH.

FIGURE 1.4

Countries/territories with over 1 million people in IPC/CH Phase 4 in 2022



Numbers of people in Phase 4 Share of analysed population in Phase 4

Source: IPC TWGs, 2022; and CH.

Team Europe Response

Council Conclusions 20 June 2022
with 4-pronged approach:

1. Solidarity
2. Production and Resilience of Food Systems
3. Trade
4. Multilateralism

ANNEX

Council conclusions on the Team Europe response to global food insecurity

1. The Council remains deeply concerned that vulnerable populations globally face unprecedented levels of food insecurity. While acute hunger, malnutrition and risk of famine, caused predominantly by poverty, conflicts, political instability, socioeconomic conditions, natural hazards and climate change were already on the rise, the Council recalls that Russia's unjustifiable, unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine with its deliberate bombardment and looting of agricultural assets, destroying storage and food processing facilities, together with the blockade of Black Sea ports have dramatically aggravated the food security crisis.

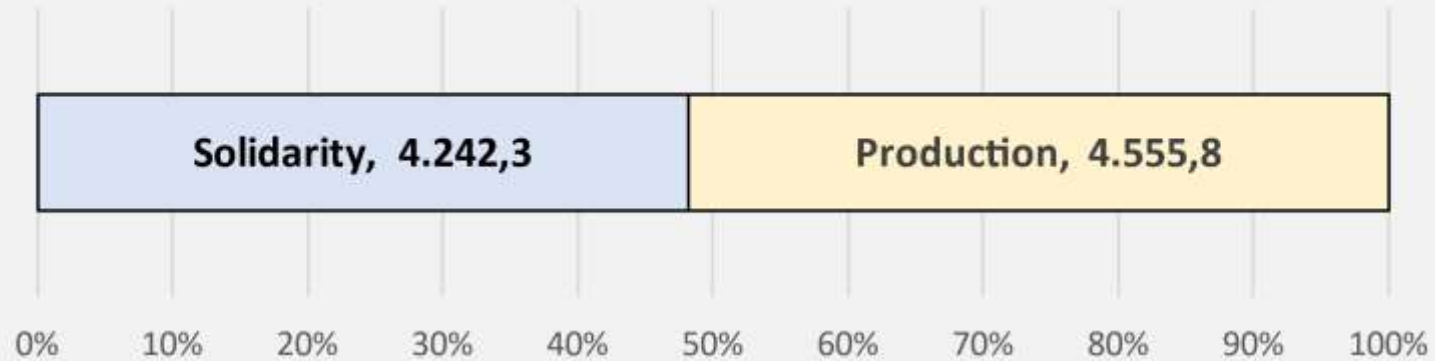
‘Pledging’ - Team Europe response to global food insecurity 2021-2024 – update as of January 2023

- Total EU and MS: **EUR 18 billion**
- In addition: **EIB (EUR 4 billion)** and **EBRD (EUR 3 billion)** planned investments in food security.

Key figures over 2022 (M€)

	Commitments	Disbursements
EU	3.208	2.684
Member States	5.590	4.196
Total	8.798	6.880

Total Team Europe contributions by pillars, commitments in EUR million

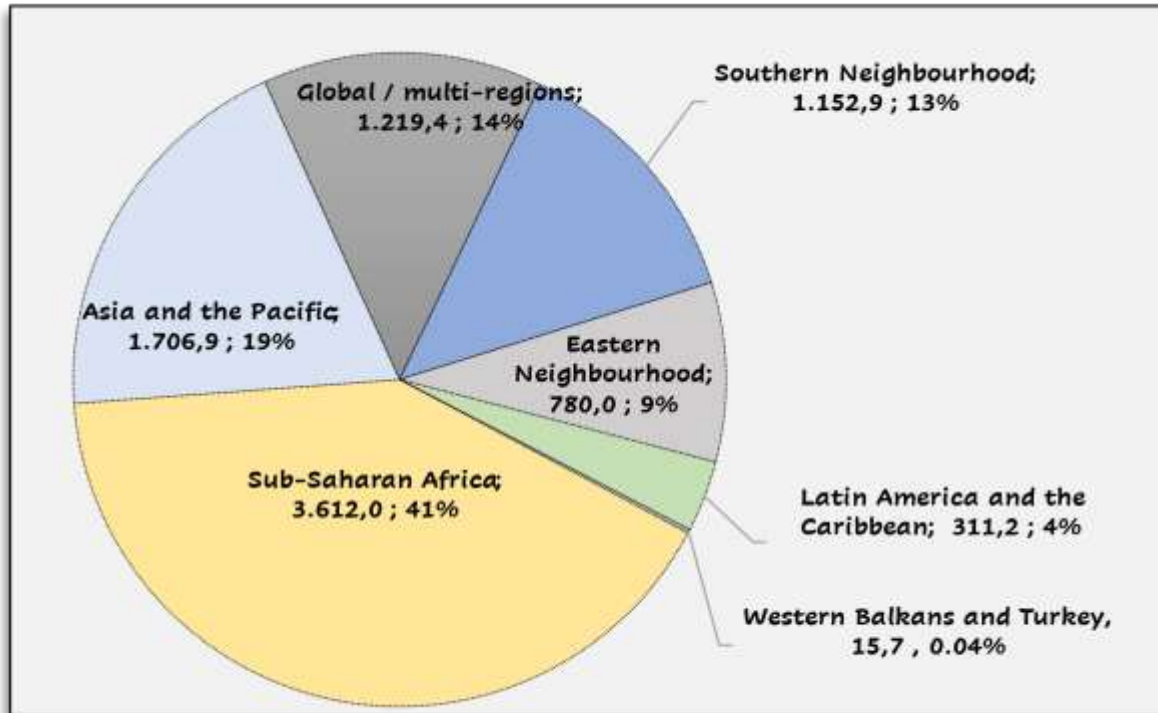


Team Europe contributions by pillars, disbursements in EUR million

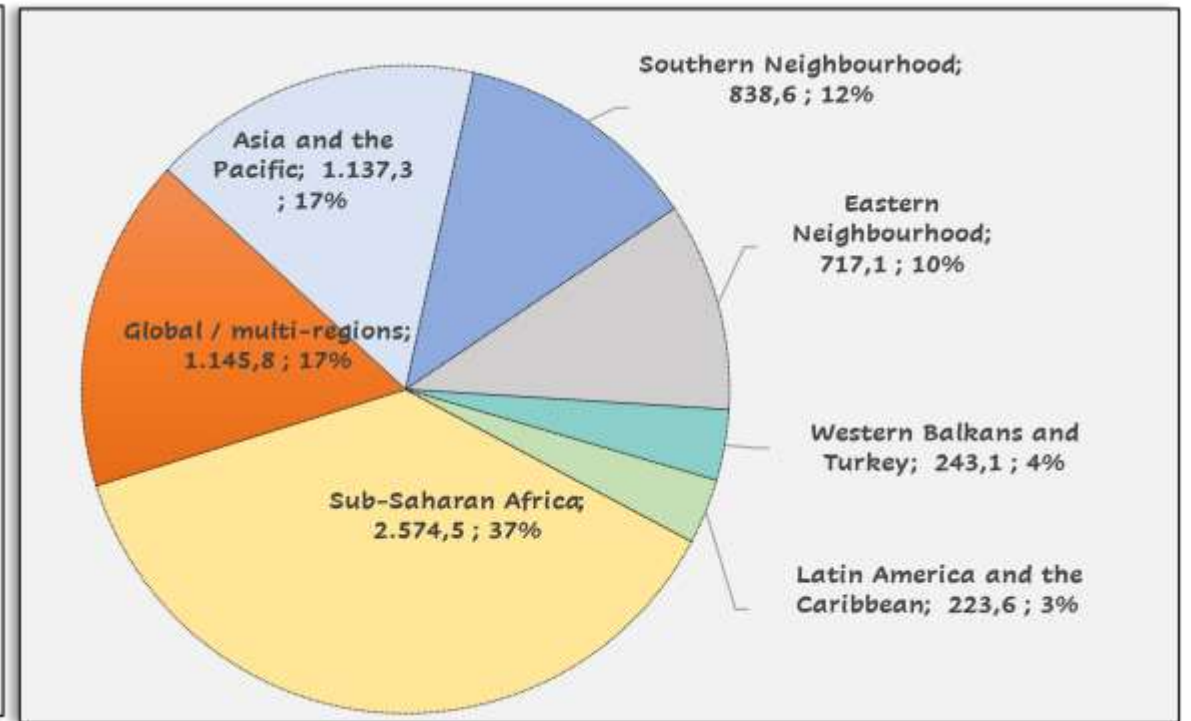


Geographical balance

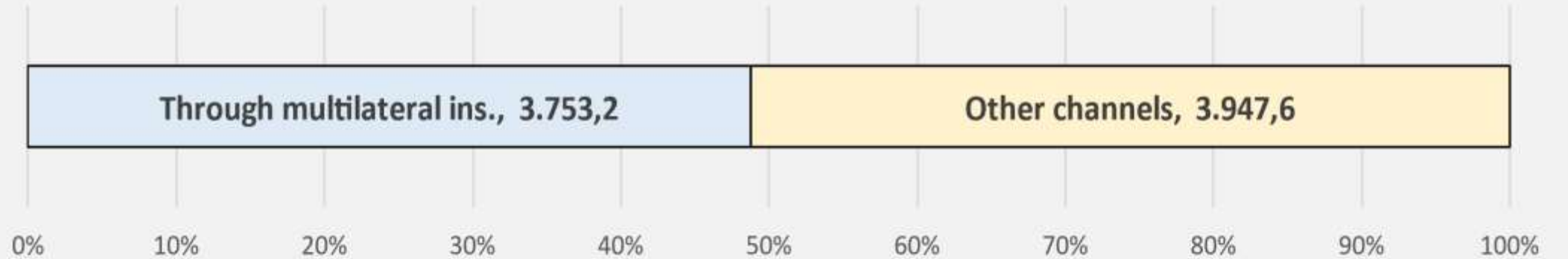
- Commitments



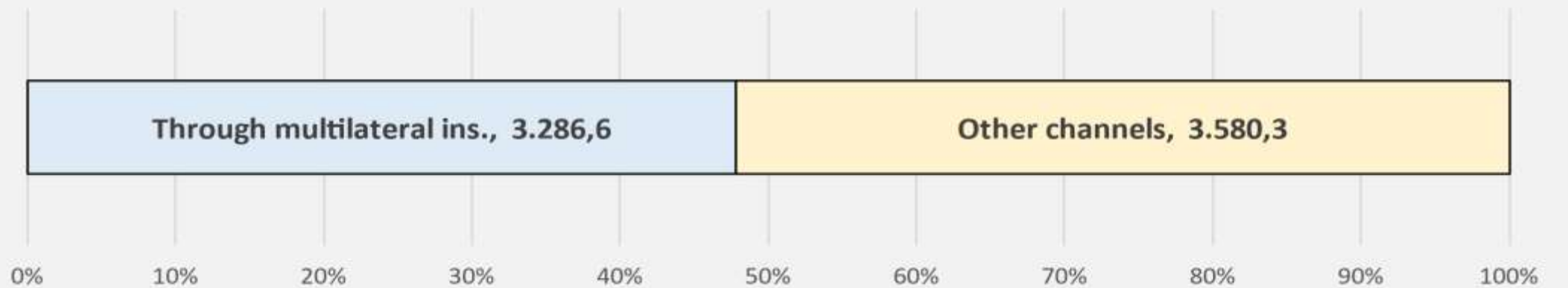
Disbursements



Total Team Europe contributions by channel of delivery, commitments in EUR million



Team Europe contributions by channel of delivery, disbursements in EUR million



Key messages on TE response

- **Very substantial support** provided in 2022 (disbursements) and basis laid for subsequent years (commitments)
- **Delivering on 2021-24 pledge**: nearly half of 2021-24 pledge delivered in one single year
- Geographical: **strong focus on Sub-Sahara Africa**, followed by Asia & Pacific, Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood
- **Significant use of multilateral channels**: nearly 50%

Thank you