

# Ensuring Global Food Security.

November 2022





In 2022, food insecurity reached unprecedented levels, both in scale and severity with at least **205 million people** currently acutely food insecure and requiring urgent assistance.

**This is the highest level on record.** Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen remain at risk of famine.



WORKING ON ALL FRONTS:

The EU has stepped up global humanitarian food assistance, which is already over €900 million so far in 2022. This is around 55 percent more than last year, and almost 80 percent more than in 2020.

- Working in a Team Europe approach towards the contribution to the four strands of the Response to Global Food Insecurity: Solidarity, Production, Trade and Multilateralism.
- Working with partners countries to reduce their dependancy on imported mineral fertilisers.
- Improving global market transparency in fertilisers, in particular through the G20's Agricultural Market Information System.

#### THE EU'S SOLIDARITY LANES

The Solidarity Lanes are key corridors for Ukraine's agricultural exports.

They have helped get **17 million tons** of agri products out of Ukraine.

The European Commission and its partners are investing **€1 billion** to maintain and boost the capacities of the Lanes.





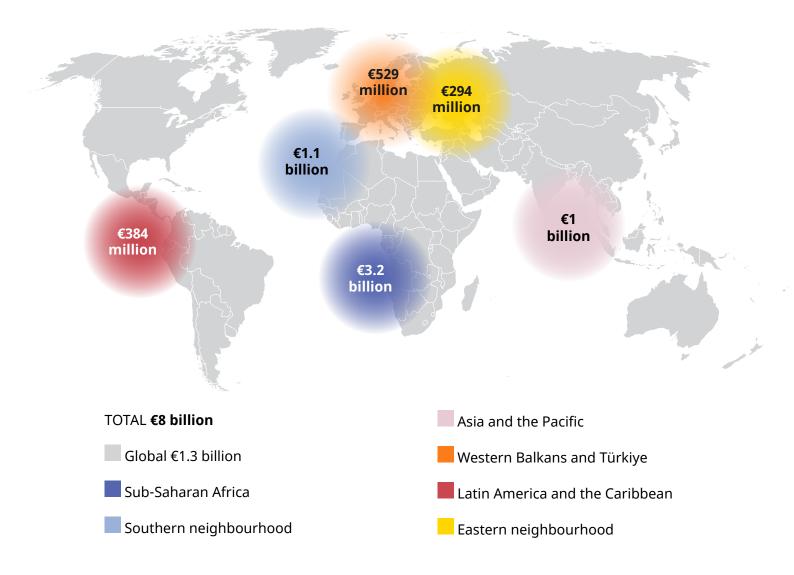


# THE EU'S CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL SECURITY WORLDWIDE

The EU is investing **€8 billion** for stronger food systems in the world:

**€4.5 billion** to tackle the emergency of the global crisis

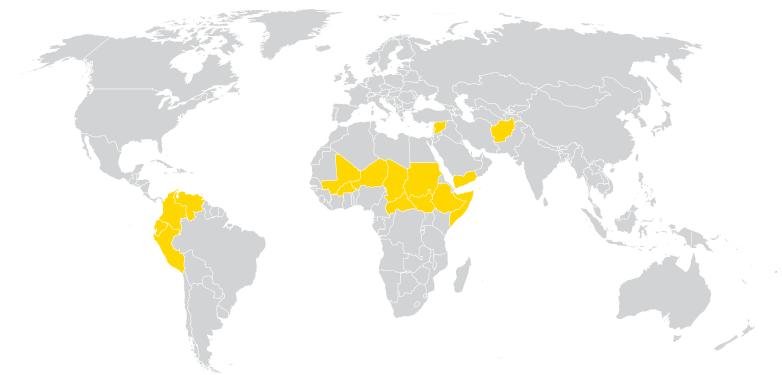
**€3.5 billion** in longer-term investments in resilient, self-sufficient food production systems





### NEW €210 MILLION EU FOOD ASSISTANCE PACKAGE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE WORLDWIDE

On 14 November, the Commission announced a new food assistance package to support the countries most affected by the food security crisis.



#### West and Central Africa:

€2 million in **Burkina Faso**, €1 million in **Mali**, €2 million in **Niger**, €1 million in **Chad** and €4 million in the **Central African Republic** will provide food security assistance as well as protection, nutrition and livelihood support.

#### East and Southern Africa:

€9 million in **Sudan** will help affected populations with the delivery of emergency lifesaving basic services and protection assistance; €6 million in **South Sudan** will help scale-up the humanitarian emergency response; €10 million in **Ethiopia** will focus on emergency food security, livelihood assistance, nutrition and water and sanitation; €10 million in **Somalia** will prioritise the most vulnerable population groups.

#### Middle East:

€35 million in **Yemen** will deliver food assistance to the most vulnerable in north and south of the country; €15 million in **Syria** will support the most vulnerable with food assistance; and €5 million in **Lebanon** will support vulnerable refugees and Lebanese to meet their basic needs.

#### Afghanistan:

€75 million for **Afghan** regional crisis will address the dramatic food security situation, with an estimated 24 million people in need, as well as needs related to the winter and natural disasters that have recently affected the country;

#### Latin America:

€30 million for **Venezuela's** regional crisis will address the population's most urgent needs, both inside and outside the country (notably, in **Colombia**, **Ecuador** and **Peru**);



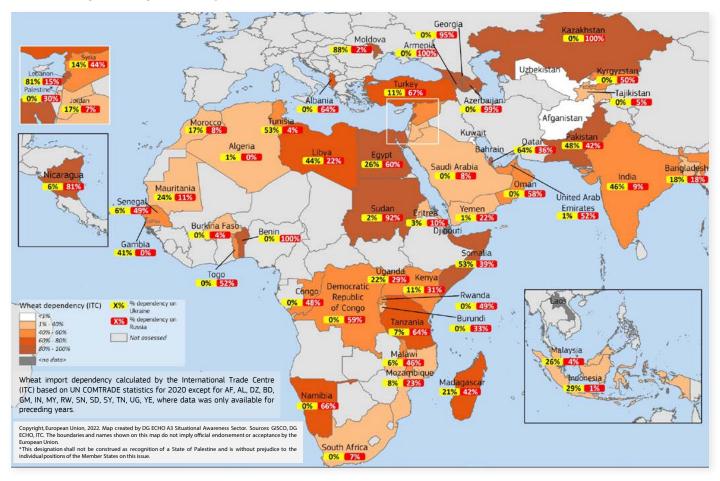




## **GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES**

**Reduced crop production and exports from Russia and Ukraine** carry significant risks for both food availability and affordability in the EU neighbourhood in North Africa and the Middle East, but also in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. This particularly concerns wheat, the basic food staple.

### Wheat import dependency on Ukraine and Russia



- In the short term, all agricultural exporting regions, including the EU, must step up their efforts to ensure a sufficient supply of staple foods will be available for the most vulnerable regions.
- Well-functioning trade flows and open supply chains- without restrictions or export bans - as well as diversification of food supply sources are essential for global food security.

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