



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

# KSE Agrocenter Discussion Series

## War and postwar agriculture of Ukraine

### Discussion 2: Partnerships and cooperation

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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# Part I: Food Security

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**ACCESS THE REPORT**



**2023**

THE STATE OF  
**FOOD SECURITY  
AND NUTRITION  
IN THE WORLD**

**URBANIZATION, AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS  
TRANSFORMATION, AND HEALTHY DIETS  
ACROSS THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM**

New York | 12 July 2023





THE STATE OF  
**FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION  
IN THE WORLD 2023** | URBANIZATION, AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS  
TRANSFORMATION, AND HEALTHY DIETS  
ACROSS THE RURAL–URBAN CONTINUUM



### Global hunger did not change from 2021 to 2022 but remains far above pre-pandemic levels

Between 691 and 783 million people faced hunger in 2022 – considering the midrange, about 122 million more people than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Last year stability in global hunger hides significant increases in some regions and subregions.

In 2022, hunger was still on the rise in Western Asia, the Caribbean and in all subregions of Africa, while declining in Latin America and Asia.

### The pandemic caused a major setback in the fight to eradicate hunger. 2022 made it more difficult.

Almost 600 million people may still be facing hunger in 2030 – 119 million more than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred. The events of 2022 alone will continue to have a longstanding impact, increasing by 23 million the number of undernourished people in 2030.

### Nearly 2.4 billion people in the world lacked regular access to adequate food in 2022

30 percent of people in the world were moderately or severely food insecure – more women than men, and more people living in rural areas than in urban areas.

### Healthy diets are out of reach for more than 3.1 billion people

78 percent of people in Africa were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021, compared to 44 percent in Asia, 23 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 3 percent in Oceania.

### The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets

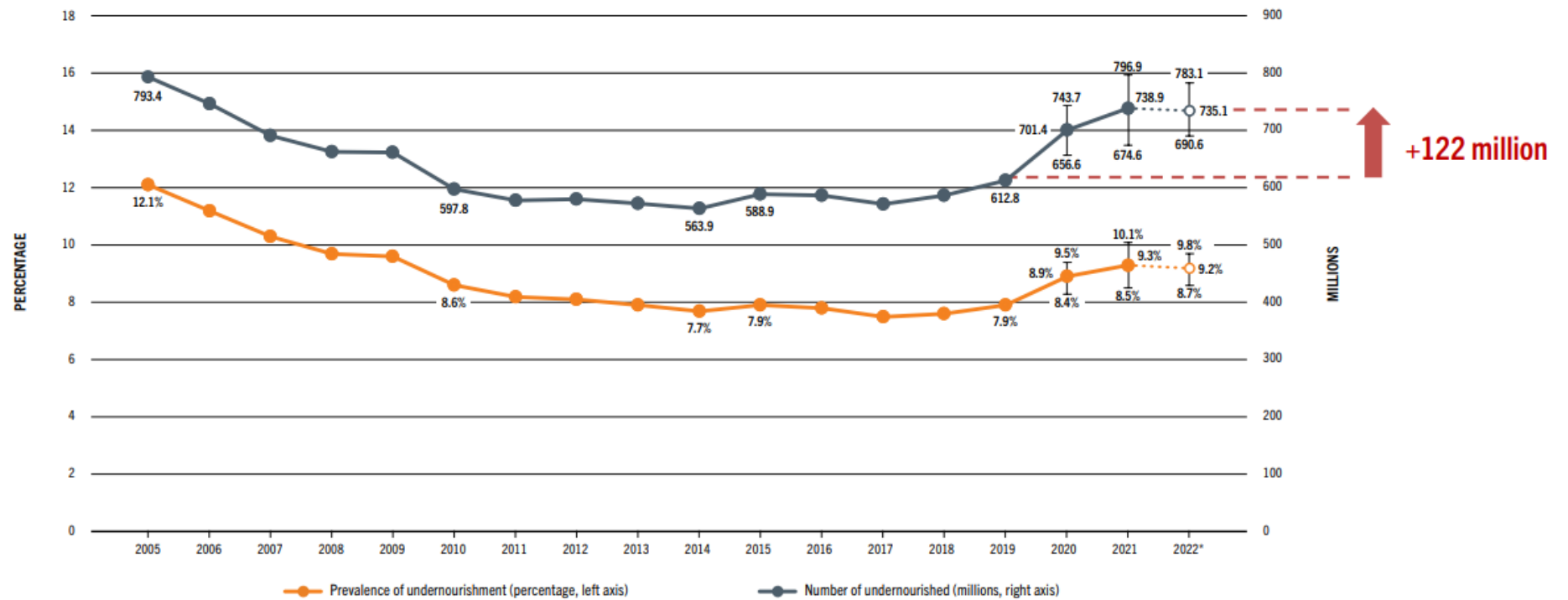
Stunting in children under five years and exclusive breastfeeding have improved and some progress has been made on wasting, while low birthweight and overweight in children under five have not changed.

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Hunger at the global level remained relatively unchanged from 2021 to 2022 but is still far above pre-COVID-19-pandemic levels: 122 million more people were facing hunger in 2022 than in 2019

**WORLD PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT AND NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE**



NOTES: \* Projections based on nowcasts for 2022 are illustrated by dotted lines. Bars show lower and upper bounds of the estimated range.

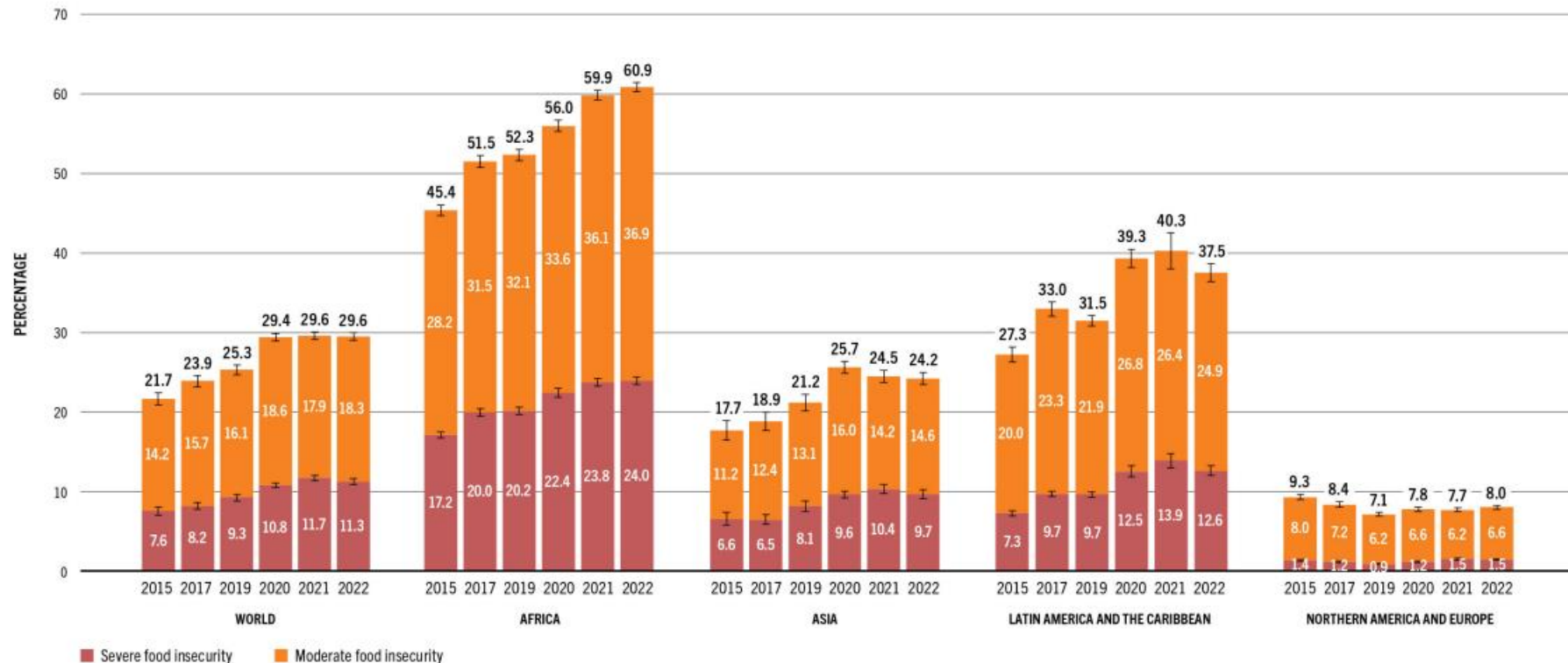


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Following a sharp increase from 2019 to 2020, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity at the global level remained unchanged for the second year in a row but was still far above pre-pandemic levels

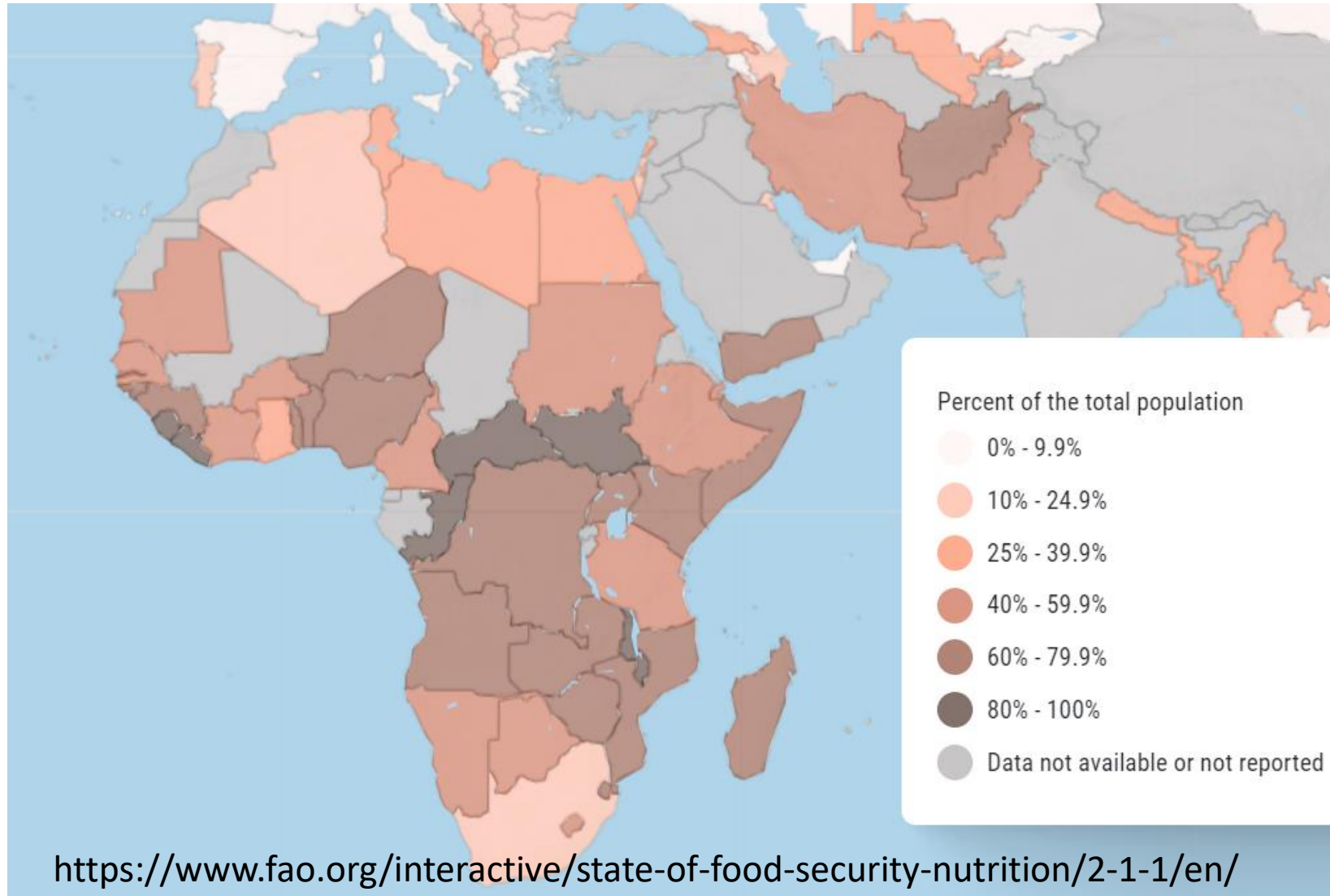
TRENDS IN THE PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY BY REGION







## Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (3 yr-avg)

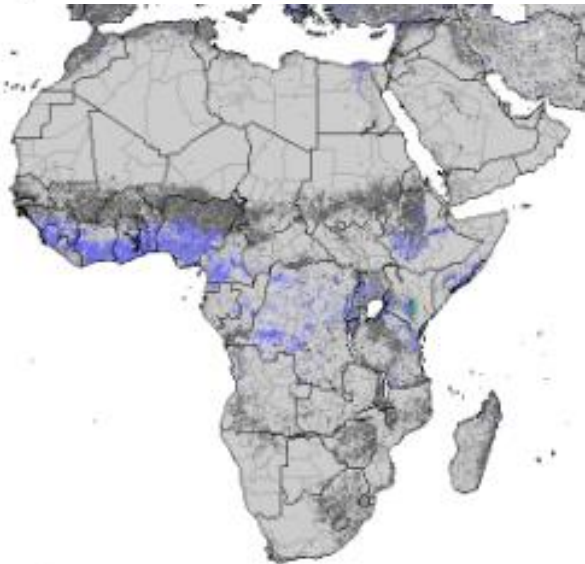
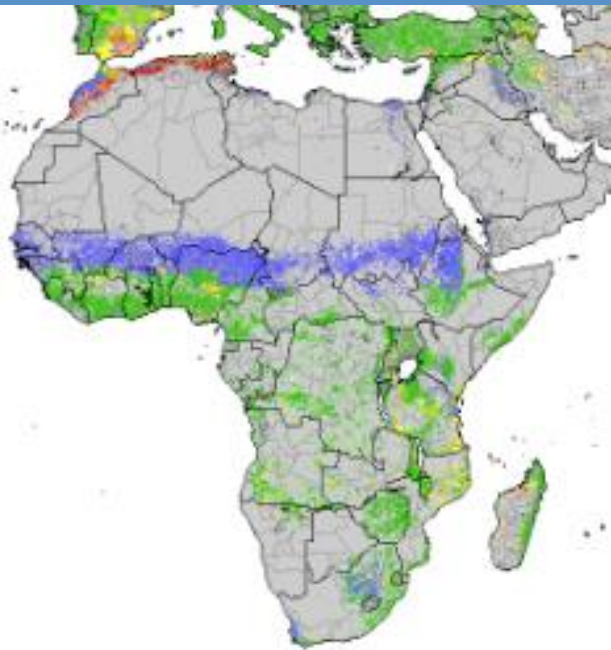


# Part II: Cereal Production

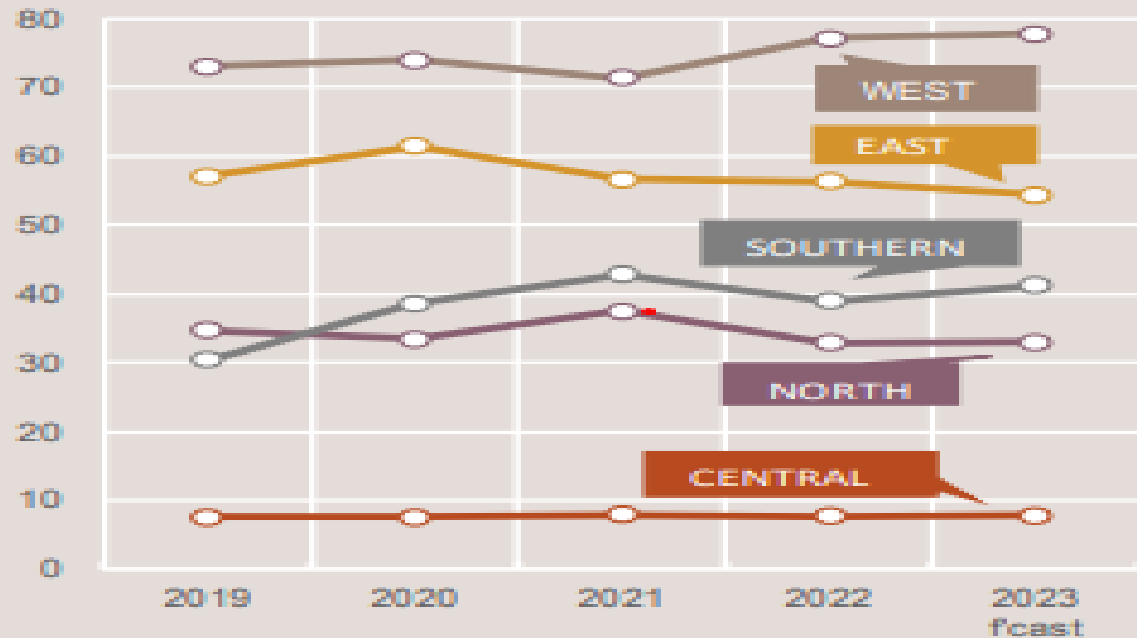




**Total 2023 cereal production in Africa forecast at 199.8 million tonnes (rice in paddy terms), 0.2 percent higher than the five-year average.**



**Cereal production**  
(million tonnes)



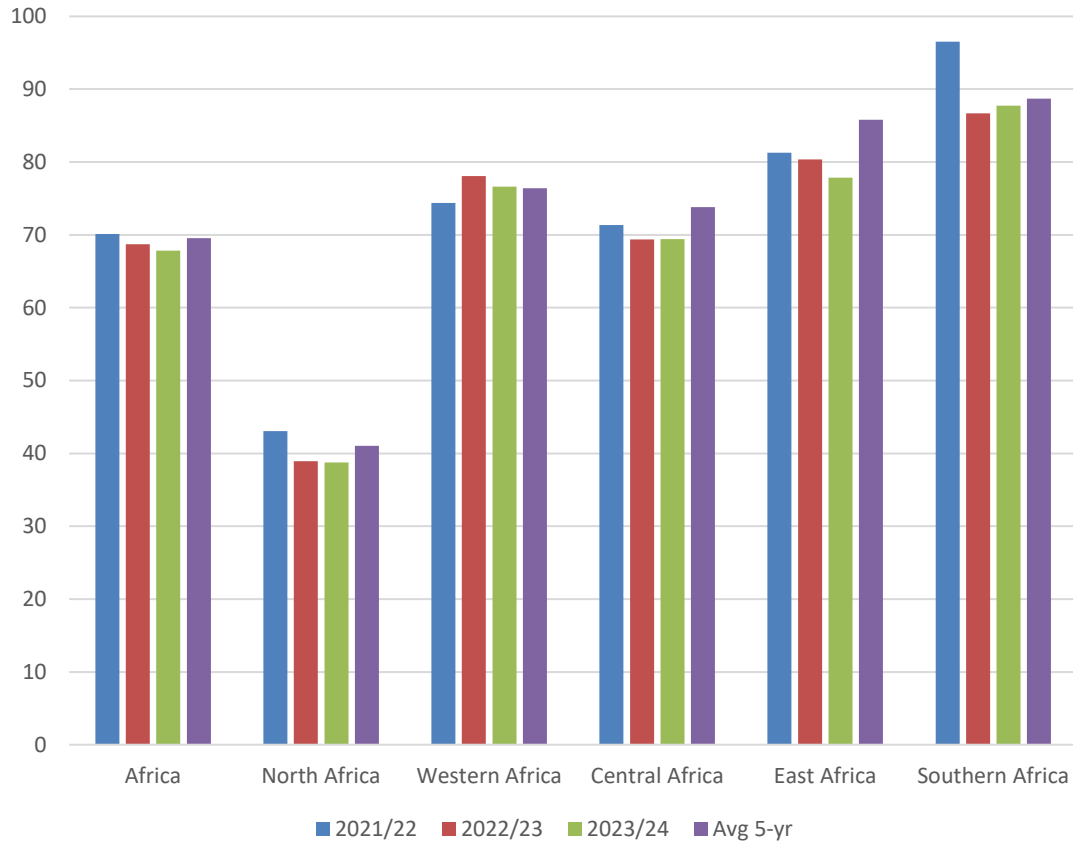


- Cereals account for 50 percent of the average daily caloric intake in Africa.
- Wheat and rice are particularly important, accounting for 30 percent and 16 percent of cereal calories consumed, respectively.
- “Traditional cereals”: sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, teff and African rice.
- Maize, often overtook these traditional cereals
- Wheat cultivated in North Africa and parts of East Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia).

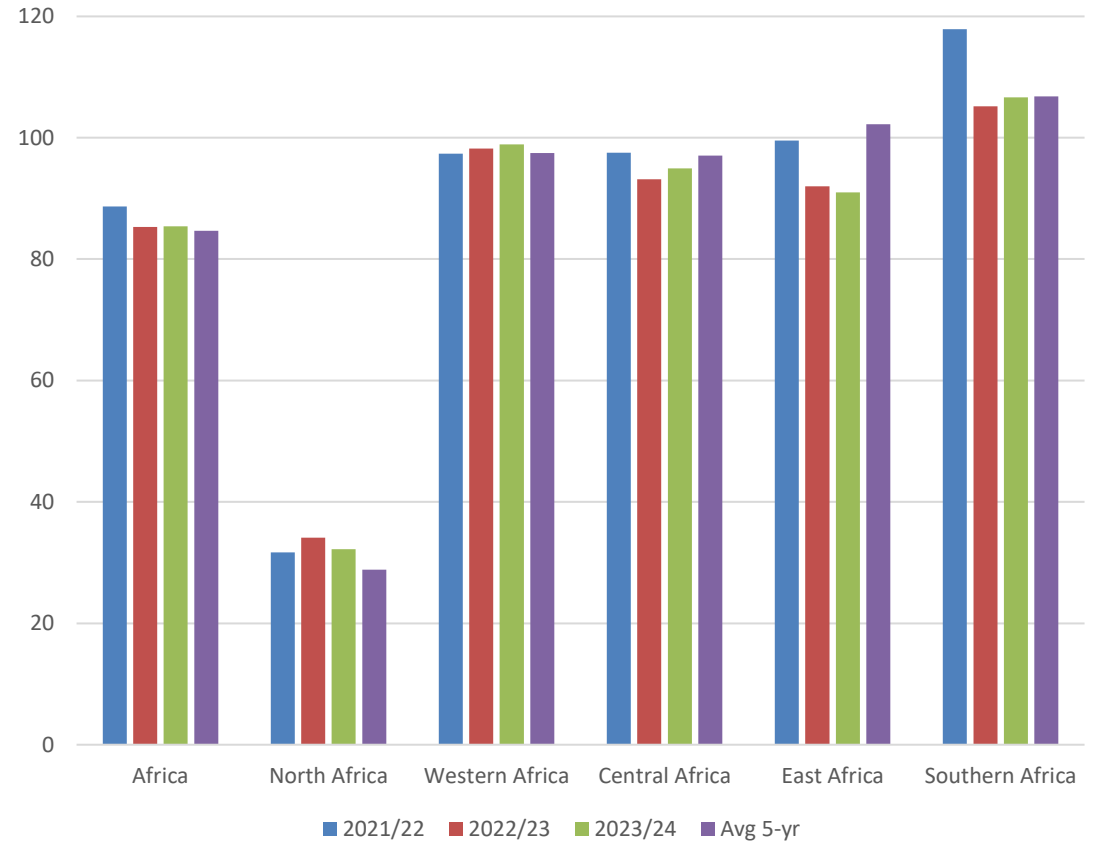


# Share of domestic production on domestic utilisation

TOTAL CEREALS



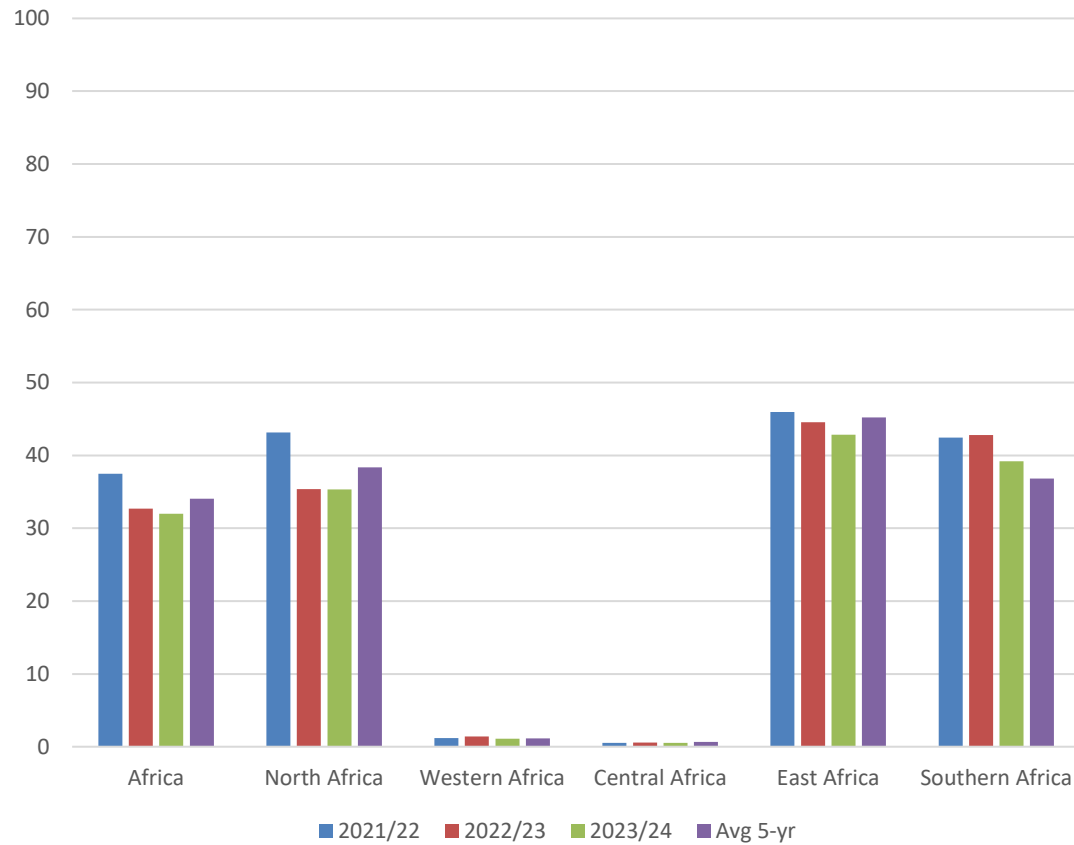
MAIZE



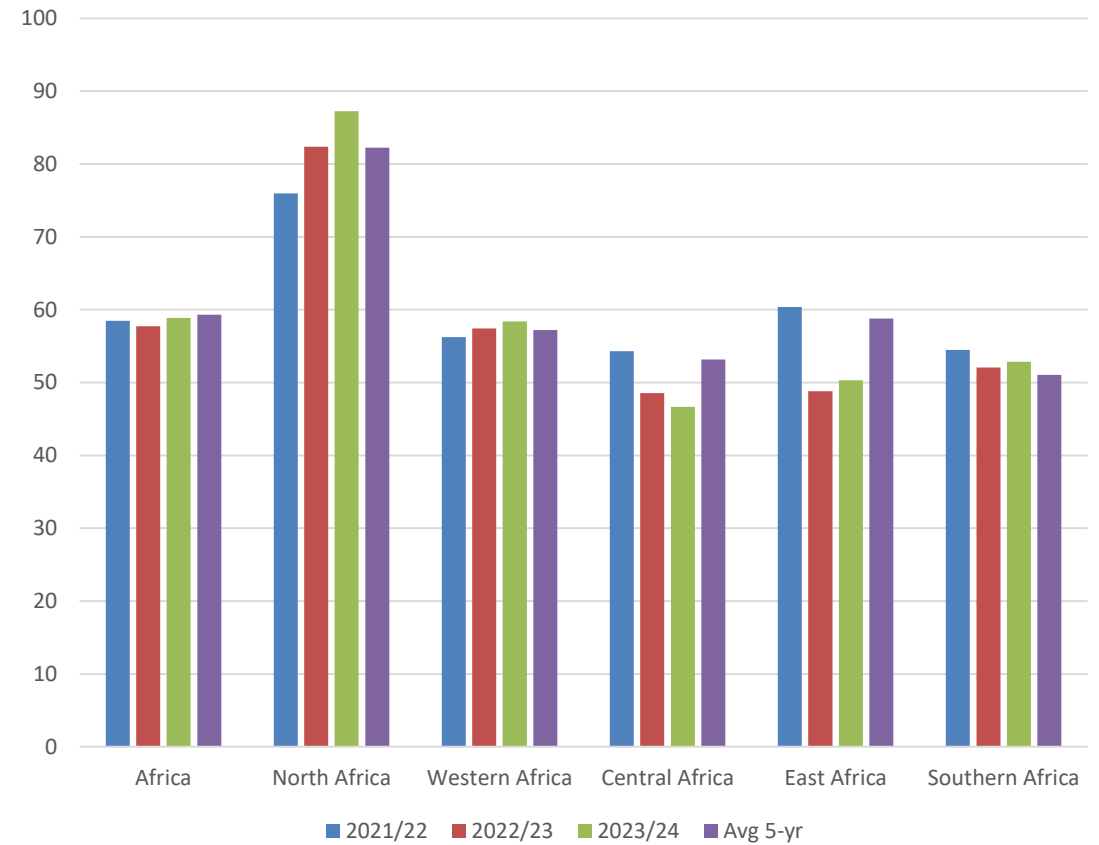


# Share of domestic production on domestic utilisation

## WHEAT



## RICE





## Morocco

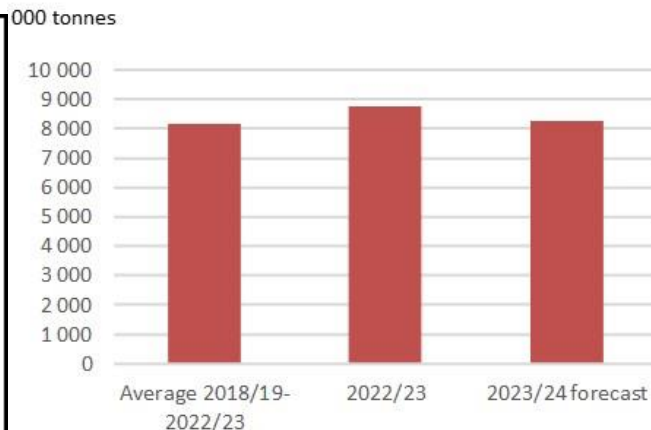
### Cereal Production

	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 forecast	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	4 794	2 500	4 100	64.0
Barley	1 625	690	1 350	95.7
Rice (paddy)	61	54	54	1.5
Others	82	74	62	-16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 562</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>5 566</b>	<b>67.8</b>

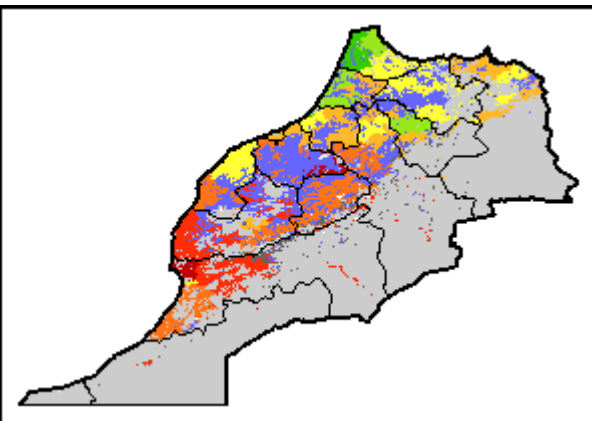
Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded

## Morocco

### Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).



- Cereals: slightly over half of the arable land, almost entirely rainfed.
- 4 out of past 5 seasons affected by drought
- Efforts to increase domestic production - reference prices, storage premia, import duties
- Wheat: 60 percent of imports
- The EU and the Black Sea: “soft” wheat, the share of Argentina and Brazil increasing.
- During the past four years, UKR 20%, RF 7 %. In 2022, a negligible 1 % of from UKR, none from RF

## Algeria

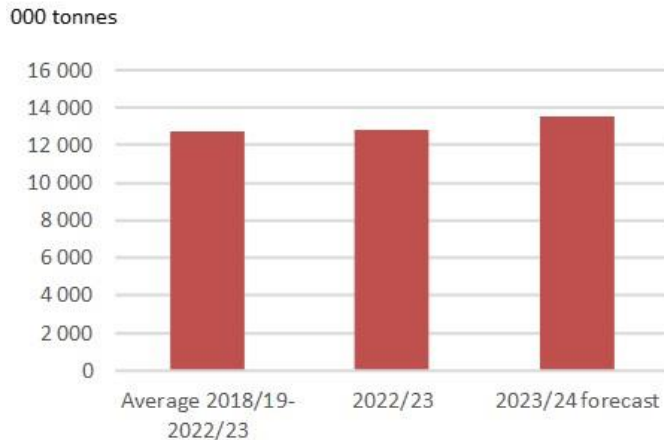
### Cereal Production

	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 forecast	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	3 216	3 000	2 500	-16.7
Barley	1 275	1 000	1 000	0.0
Oats	82	81	76	-6.2
Others	8	5	7	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 581</b>	<b>4 086</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>-12.3</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data

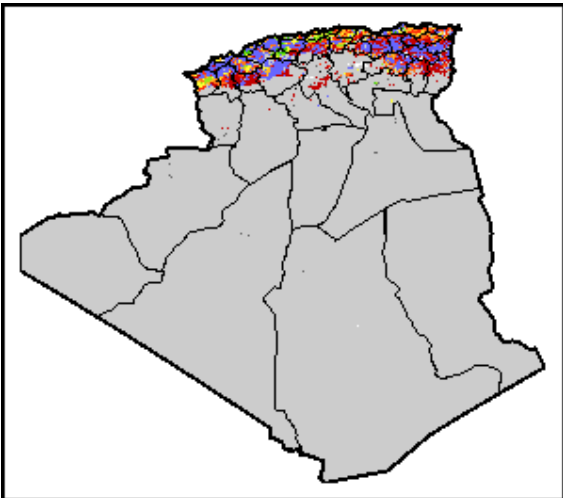
## Algeria

### Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

- Cereals: almost entirely rainfed.
- Third consecutive drought in 2023
- Efforts to increase domestic production - reference prices
- Wheat: 70 percent of domestic utilization imported
- In the past, wheat imports mostly from France, Canada, Germany, USA, Spain and Mexico.
- In the 2022/23 marketing year (July/June), wheat imports from RF increased four times compared to the 2021/22 marketing year, exceeding over 2 million tonnes due to advantageous pricing compared to other origins.

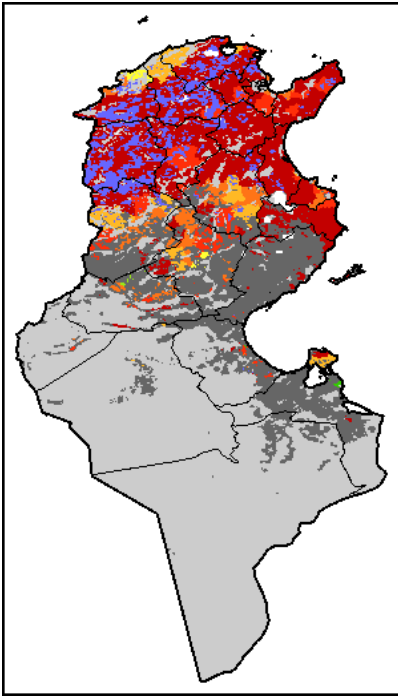


## Tunisia

### Cereal Production

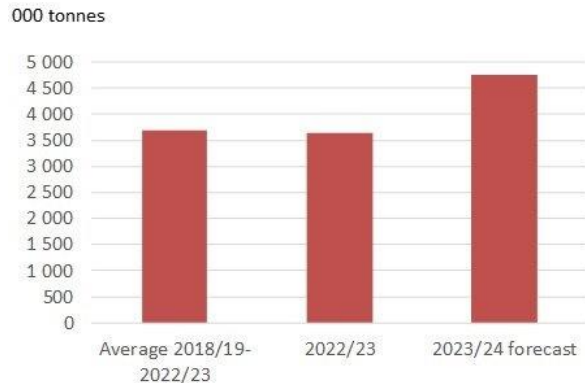
	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 forecast	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 203	1 252	270	-78.4
Barley	529	520	1	-99.8
Cereals NES	29	32	28	-12.5
Others	3	3	3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 764</b>	<b>1 807</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>-83.3</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.



## Tunisia

### Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

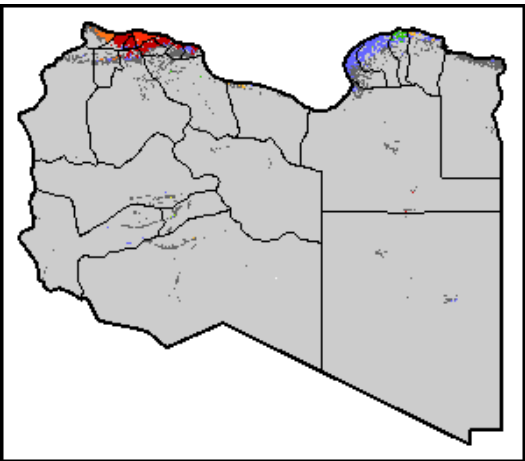
- Cereals: almost entirely rainfed, irrigation 15 percent.
- 2023 drought not experiences for over 20yrs
- Efforts to increase domestic production - reference prices, subsidies.
- Between 2016 and 2020, almost 40 percent of its wheat imports from Ukraine, 7 percent from RF and the rest from EU.
- In 2022/23 marketing year, the share of Ukrainian exports declined to slightly over 15 percent.
- Although Black Sea countries supplied most wheat, shipments from Canada accounted for almost 20 percent of total imports.

## Libya

### Cereal Production

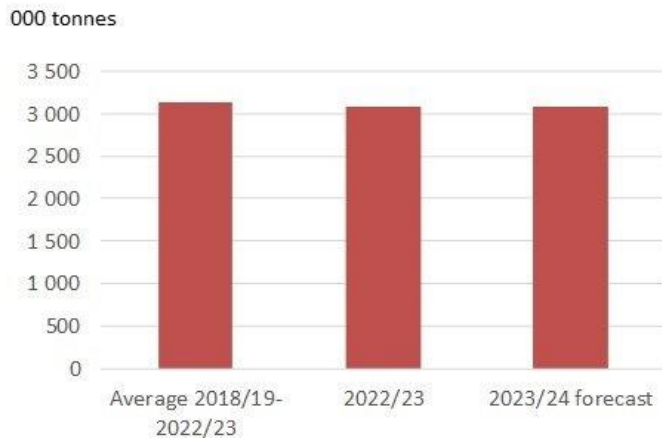
	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 estimate	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	134	130	130	0.0
Barley	70	70	70	0.0
Millet	6	6	6	0.0
Others	3	3	3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.



## Libya

### Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

- Cereals: marginal production
- Between 2016 and 2020, over 30 percent of its wheat imports from Ukraine and 20 percent from RF.
- Following the start of the war in Ukraine, wheat origins shifted towards the Russian Federation, mostly due to price considerations. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 marketing years, wheat imports from the Russian Federation have more than doubled.



## Egypt

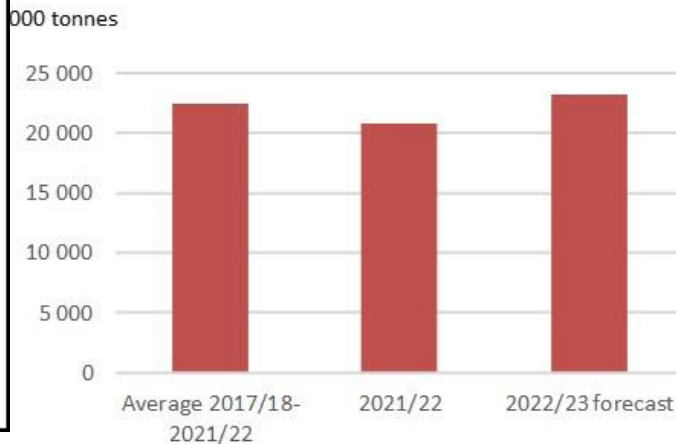
### Cereal Production

	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 forecast	change 2022/2021
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	8 754	9 000	9 700	7.8
Maize	7 206	7 500	7 500	0.0
Rice (paddy)	5 910	6 200	5 800	-6.5
Others	997	974	1 031	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 868</b>	<b>23 674</b>	<b>24 031</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded values.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Egypt

### Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

- Cereals: almost entirely irrigated, stable production
- Incentives to increase local purchases
- Between 2016 and 2020, about 18 percent of wheat imports from Ukraine, and 58 percent from RF.
- Egypt – the world’s largest wheat importer – sought to diversity its import base. A number of countries, including India, Serbia and Portugal, were approved as new origins.
- The government also gave the GASC (the state buyer) the right to contract directly with any government or company to purchase wheat without the need to make an international tender, as was customary in the past.



## Common themes:

- Efforts to increase domestic production and decrease reliance on imports – sustainability considerations, land – and WATER – availability, climate change
- Stable per capita consumption, population growth increases food use
- Lower per capita consumption, and decrease food loss and waste
- Urbanisation as a driver?
  
- Diversify suppliers



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# THANK YOU

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