

# **Emerging Crises**Briefing to the Executive Board

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**31 October 2022** 

# GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS AND WFP EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Margot van der Velden, WFP Director of Emergencies

## **Emergency Operations Division**

Responding with speed and agility in an increasingly complex environment



## **Emergency Activation Protocol**

- Strengthened field orientation
- Empowered leadership
- Simplified procedures
- Improved access to human, financial and material resources



### **Immediate Response Account**

- Over USD 320 M allocated to date to **32 country offices;** on track to allocate **USD 400 M**
- Over USD 78 M direct contributions to



## **Operational Access & Humanitarian Military Interaction Unit**

- Developed an Access Monitoring Tool
- Established dedicated field-level capacities
- Negotiated humanitarian access and deconflicted areas



#### **Analysis and Early Warning Unit**

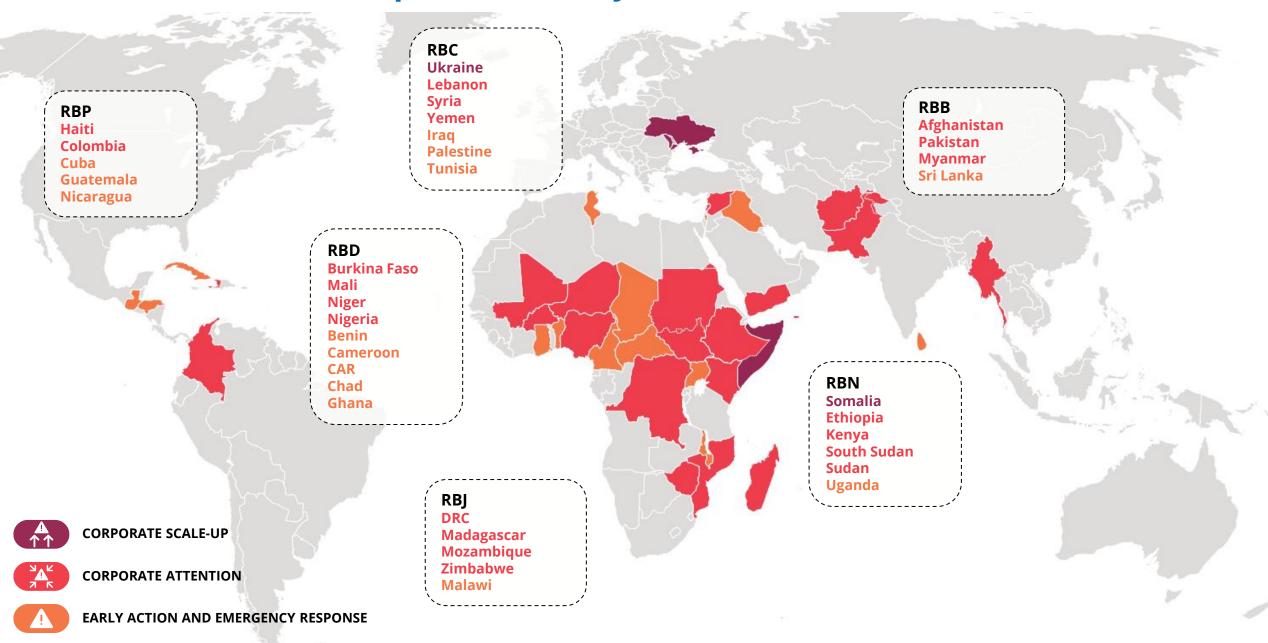
- Monthly updates of the Early Warning Watch List
- FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots early warning reports
- Updated Corporate Alert System



#### **Global Surge Coordination Unit**

- Over **750 personnel mobilized** 3x more than 2021
- Over USD 13 million of in-kind contributions and over 150 standby partners fielded
- 170 WFP colleagues have attended GSCU trainings

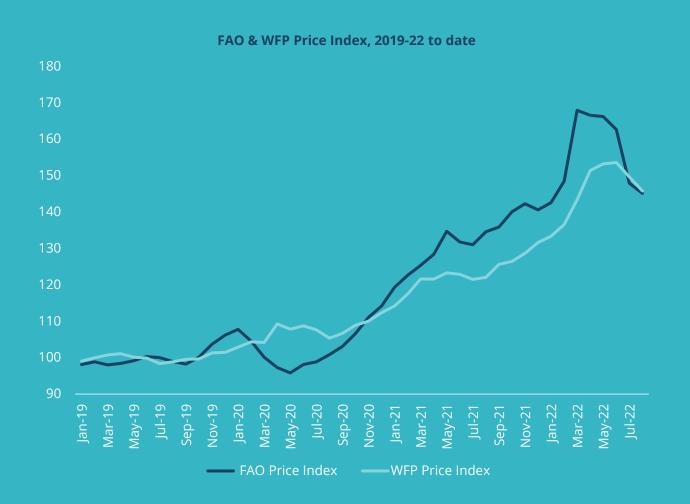
# **The Corporate Alert System (CAS) October 2022**



# **GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS AND WFP SUPPLY CHAIN RESPONSE**

Alex Marianelli, Director of the Supply Chain Division

# PRICE TRENDS, 2019-22 YTD



- Since the implementation of the Black Sea
  Grain Initiative, grain markets have started to stabilize
- However, other commodities do not see the same decreasing trend, and the outlook for the future remains a concern for cereals as well
- The Ukraine harvest is expected to be 30 percent lower than last year's, and sourcing options are limited
- The shipping market also keeps being on the edge, with increased costs and delivery lead-times, demand exceeding capacity, port congestions, etc.
- Latest estimates show that WFP's monthly food procurement costs are now 44 percent higher than before the pandemic

## ACTIONS BEING TAKEN TO ADDRESS THE GAP IN SNF





- Average monthly production capacity
- Average monthly demand

- **Expansion of the supply base** with new suppliers in Africa, Turkey and Pakistan
- Maximization of procurement from existing suppliers (e.g., Turkey, China)
- Expansion in production capacity for some existing suppliers (e.g., Pakistan, France, Kenya)
- An increasingly centralized approach to SNF procurement and allocation
- Substitution of Super Cereal Plus with Super Cereal where feasible

