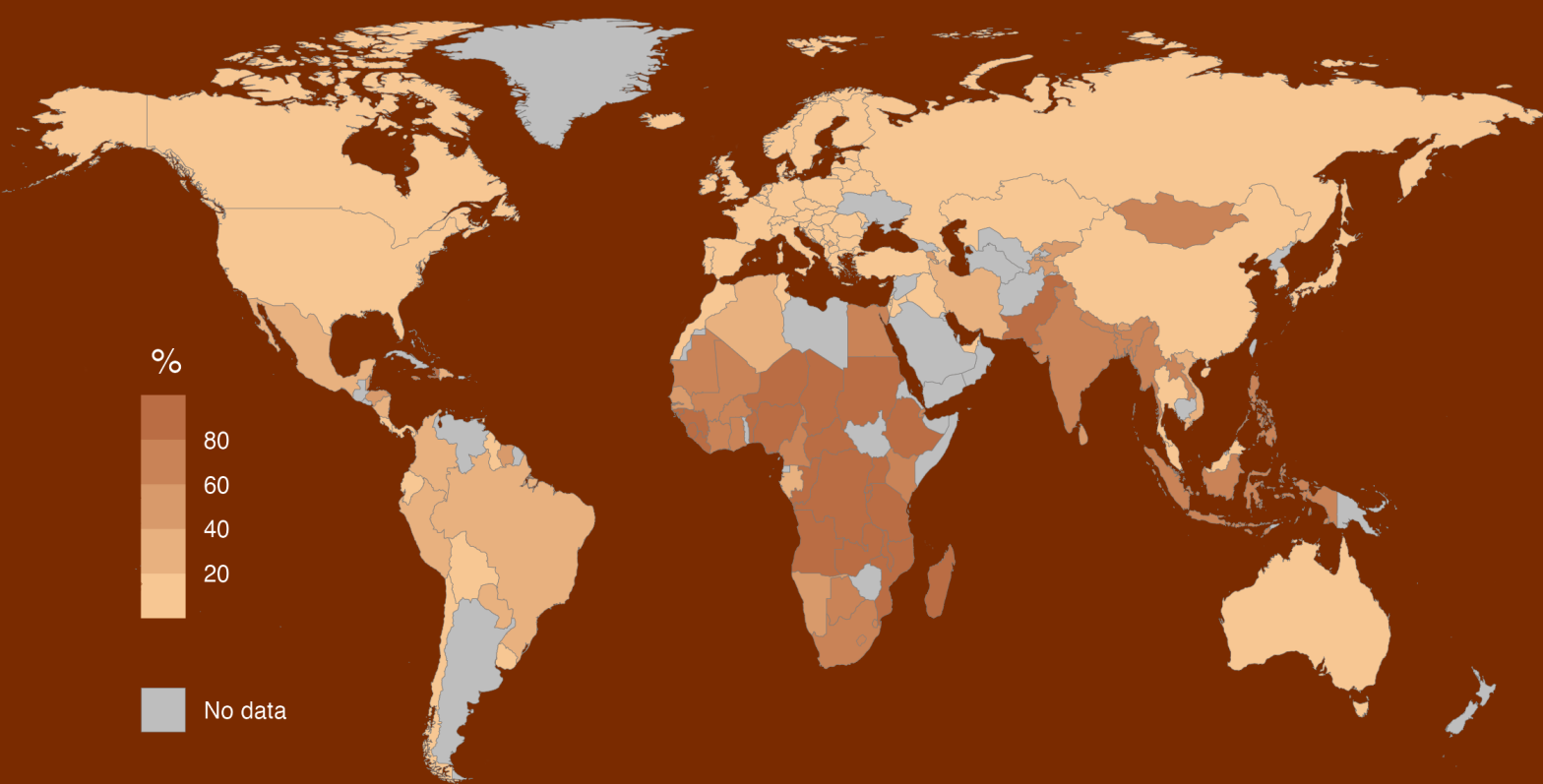


FOOD CRISIS

OVER 3 BILLION PEOPLE CANNOT AFFORD A HEALTHY DIET

SHARE OF THE POPULATION WHO CANNOT AFFORD A HEALTHY DIET (2021)

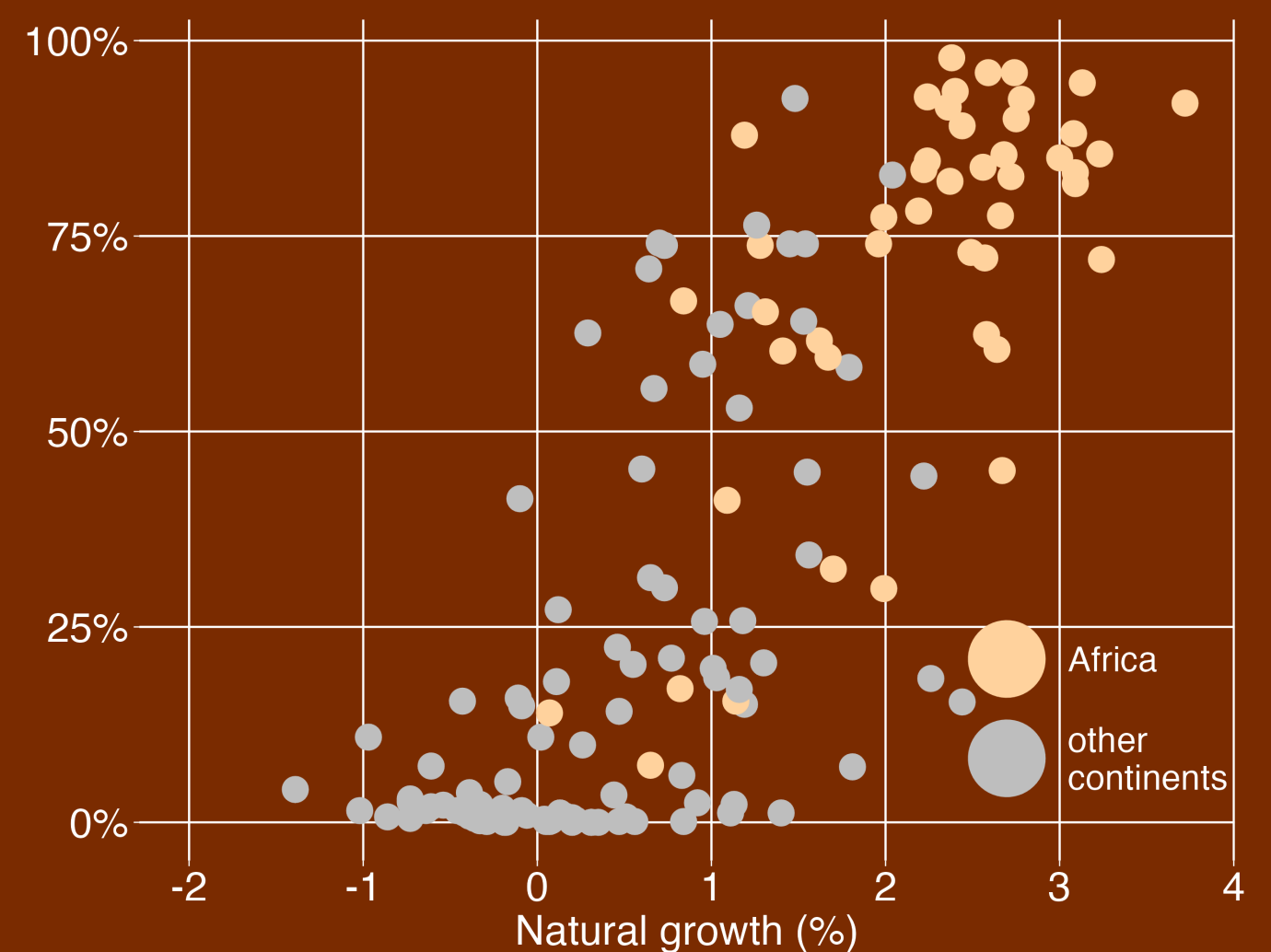


While most people in Europe and the United States have access to an adequate supply of calories and nutritious food, there are still many countries where more than half of the population continues to suffer from malnutrition and hunger.

CURRENTLY IN BURUNDI DAILY FOOD SUPPLY PER PERSON IS 1775 CALORIES WHEREAS IN THE UNITED STATES IT IS AROUND 4000 CALORIES

The plot on the right illustrates a notable relationship between natural population growth and the proportion of the population unable to afford a healthy diet. A majority of countries experiencing the highest natural population growth rates are situated in Africa, a continent facing the most severe food crisis.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION UNABLE TO AFFORD A HEALTHY DIET (2021)

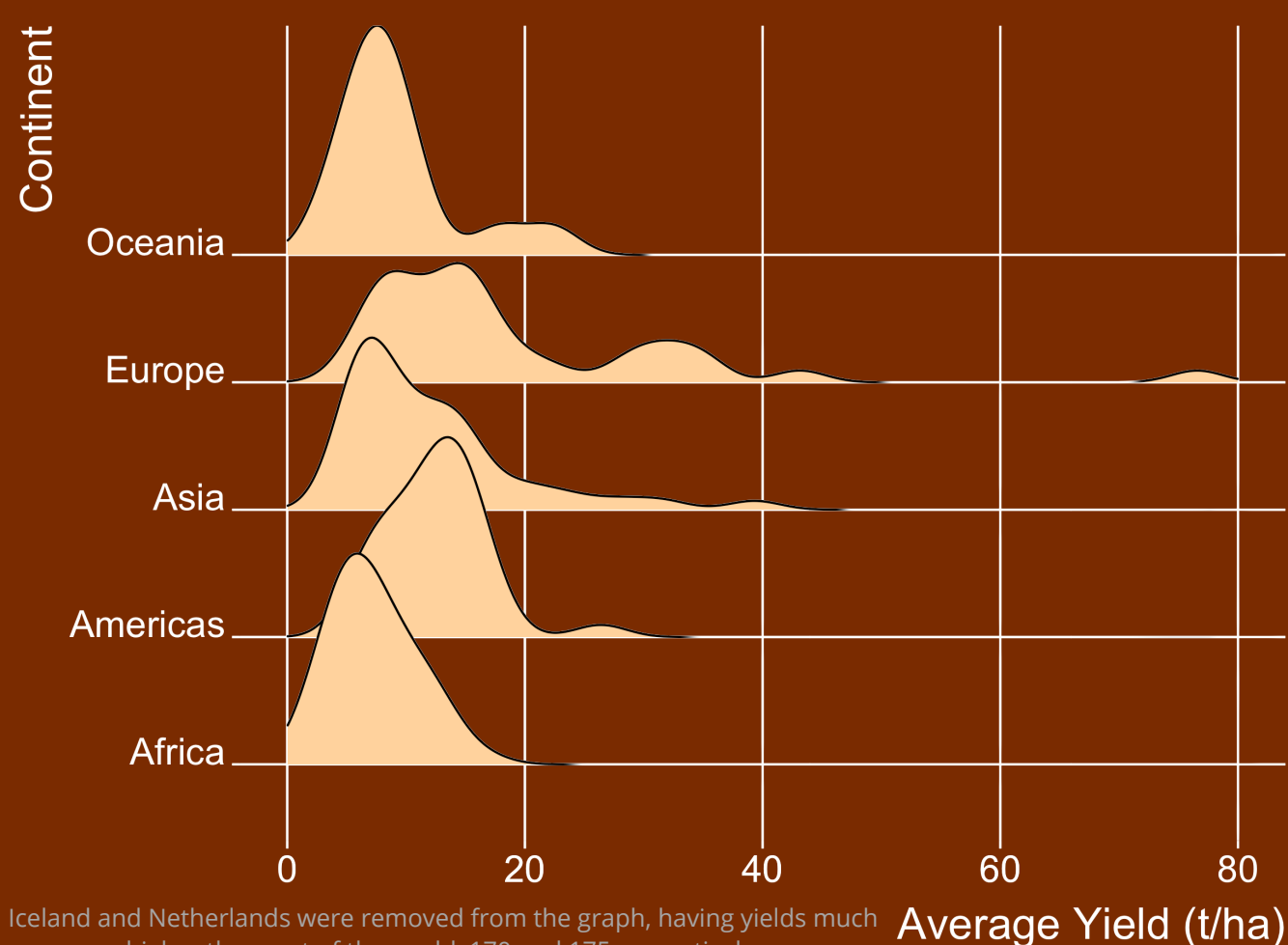


24%

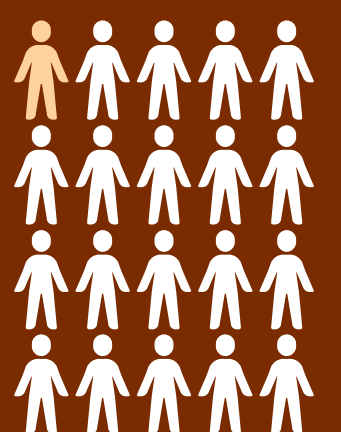
BETWEEN 2016 AND 2023, THE PERCENTAGE OF SEVERELY FOOD-INSECURE INDIVIDUALS IN AFRICA INCREASED FROM 20% TO 24%

The plot below shows the distribution of average yield throughout the years 2010 to 2020 for crop production, measured in t/ha, for each continent. We can observe a significant predominance of low yield values in Africa and Oceania, in contrast to other continents, particularly Europe.

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE CROP PRODUCTION YIELD GROUPED BY CONTINENTS



IN 2020, IN CHAD, ONLY 1 IN 20 PEOPLE HAD ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER, REPRESENTING THE LOWEST RATE IN THE WORLD



Fortunately, despite the population and subsequent food demand increase, there are positive projections for production growth. World CE (cereal equivalent) food demand is estimated to be around 10,094 million tons in 2030, with production expected to reach 10,120 million tons. This suggests a 134% change in food demands from 2009, while production is projected to increase by 151%, indicating a favorable trend.

