

WELCOME

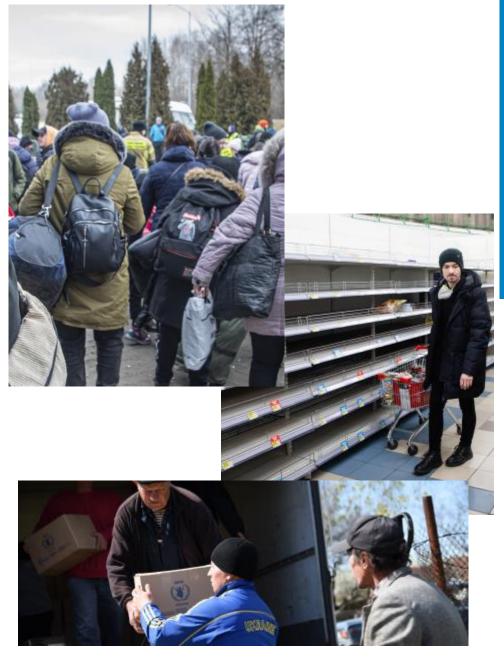
What's on the menu today?

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Food security implications of the UA conflict WFP
- 3. Network space
- 4. News & updates
- 5. Food Systems Country profiles CGIAR-CIAT



Food security implications of the Ukraine conflict

Friederike Greb Economist, WFP





SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES













SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

The conflict in Ukraine in the current global context

An overview

2022 April

A crisis that isn't happening in a vacuum

A deep dive into the economic context











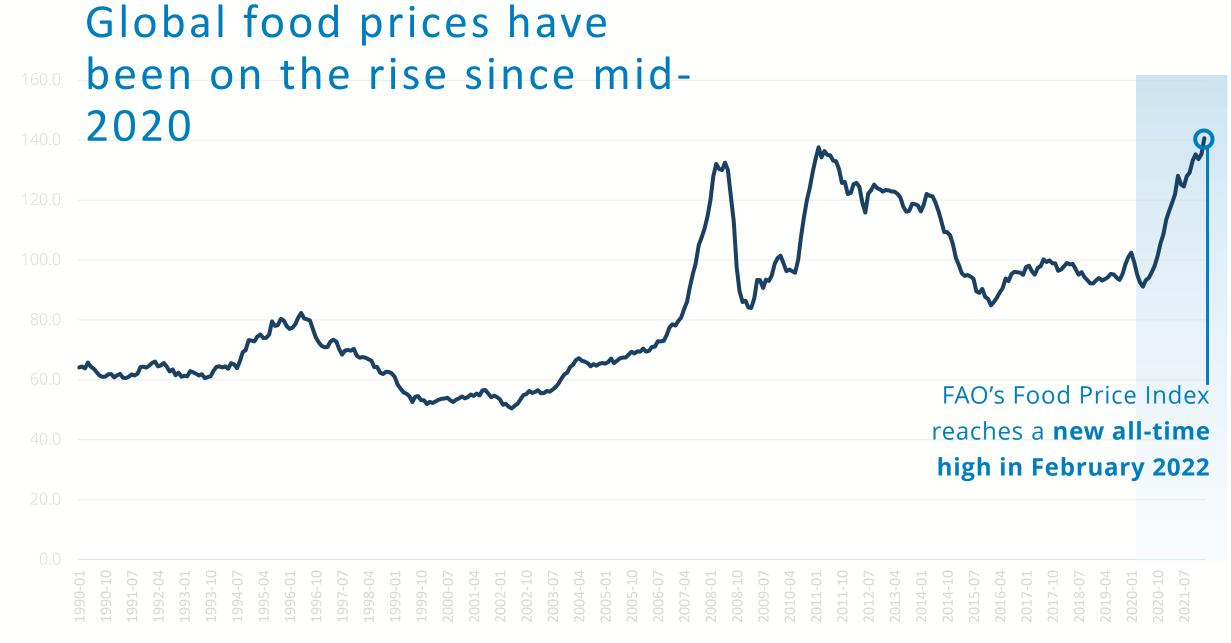
Food inflation is now over **15%** in **31** countries

22 currencies now a hotspot or in alert

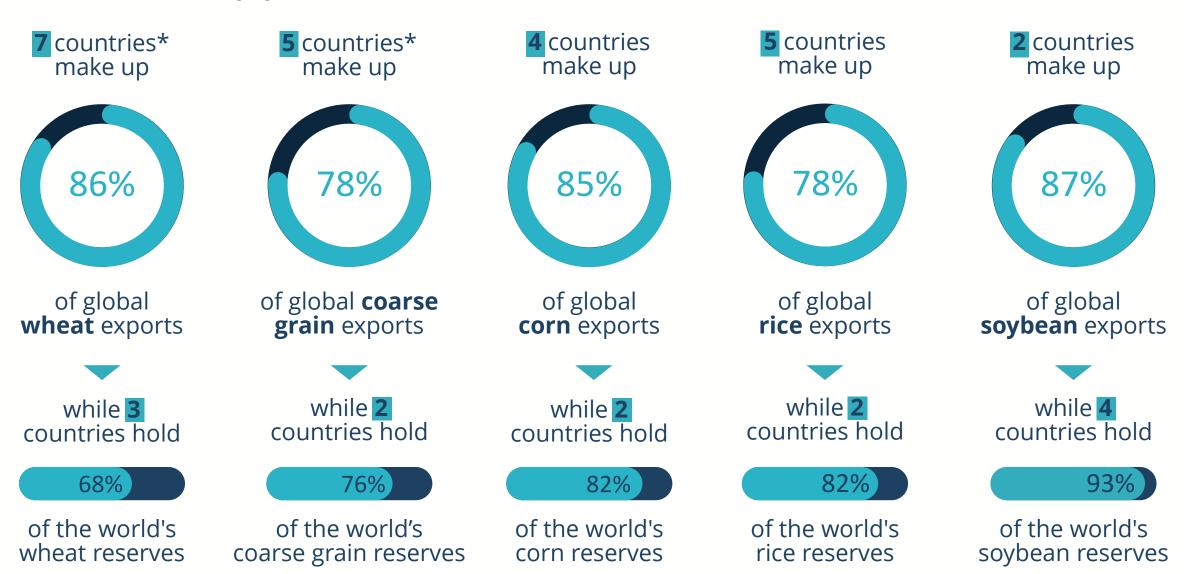
Full-time job losses:

258M in 2020 125M in 2021 52M in 2022 **60%** of low-income countries at high risk or already in debt distress, up from **30%** in 2015

US\$ 26 Trillion spent to avoid economic collapse in the first 18 months of the pandemic



Global supplies & reserves: A concentrated market



Conflict in one of the world's breadbaskets

Tracing Ukraine and Russia's share of the world's main commodities

Russia and Ukraine provide





Logistical challenges of the conflict

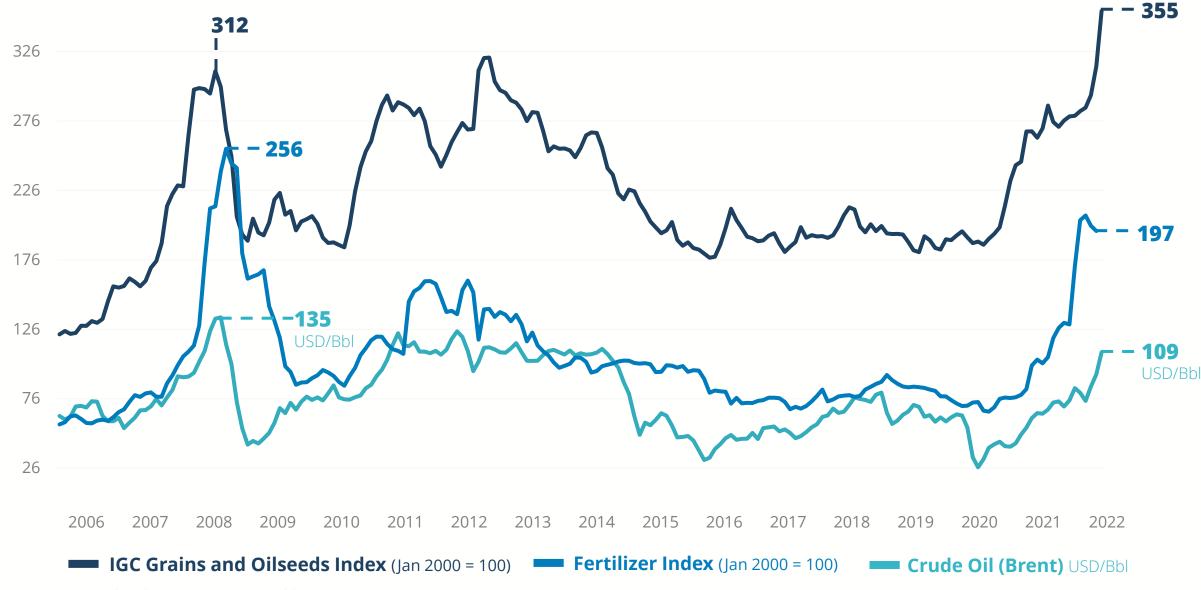
Rising costs of insurance premia

War risk premiums have hit **\$300,000** for some tankers operating in the Black Sea

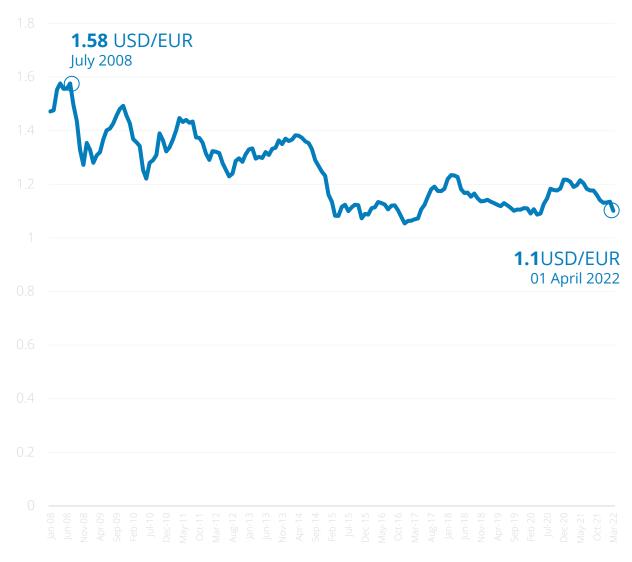
Vessels stuck in the Black Sea

86 reported merchant ships currently stranded in Ukrainian ports and waters

Commodity prices



An unprecedented world



2008

No wars

No economic or national security threats in Europe

No frequent, volatile climate shocks

No global pandemic

TODAY

CONFLICT

Syria

Yemen

Ethiopia

Northeast Nigeria

CLIMATE

Back-to-back, major droughts

Multi-year, landscape changing floods

and the state of t

Climate variability and volatility

COVID-19

Massive income losses

Record inflation

Supply chain disruptions

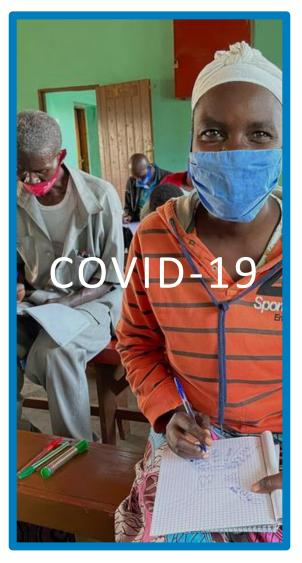
Record debt burdens

This chart represents monthly averages, except for April 2022, where the most recent daily data is reported

Root causes

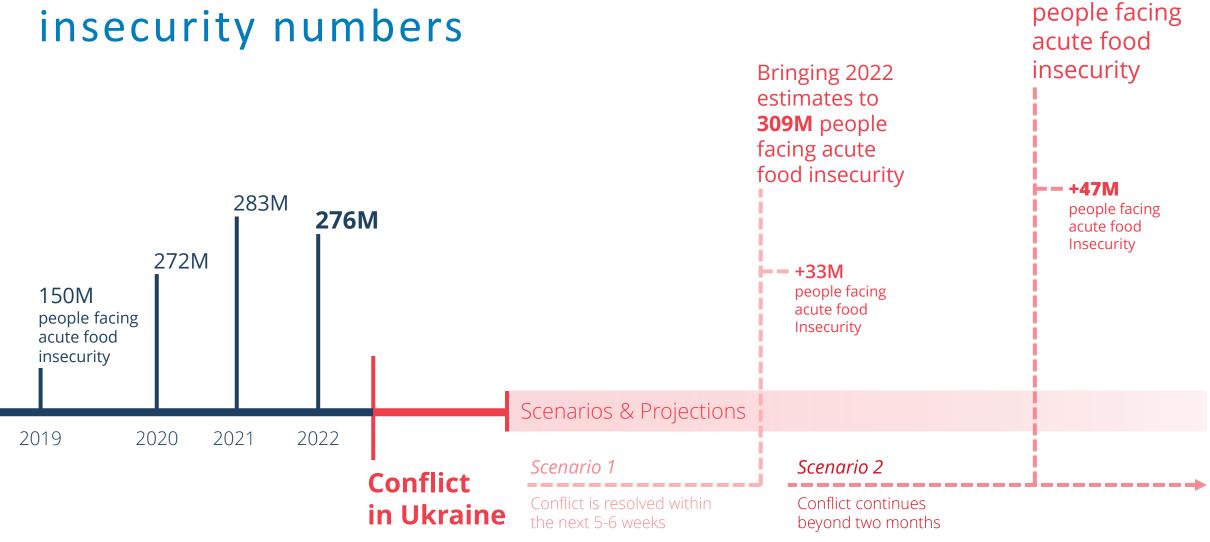








global acute food insecurity numbers



323M

Needs assessment in ukraine



1 in 4

One in four IDPs planning to migrate to European countries as soon as possible



Two thirds

of respondents reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe

(70% women, 61% men)



35% food insecure

46% worried about having enough food

23% ate less than two meals per day



One third

of respondents reported that stores were no longer operating regularly, **36%** stated prices increased significantly

Essential Needs Priorities









24% Communications

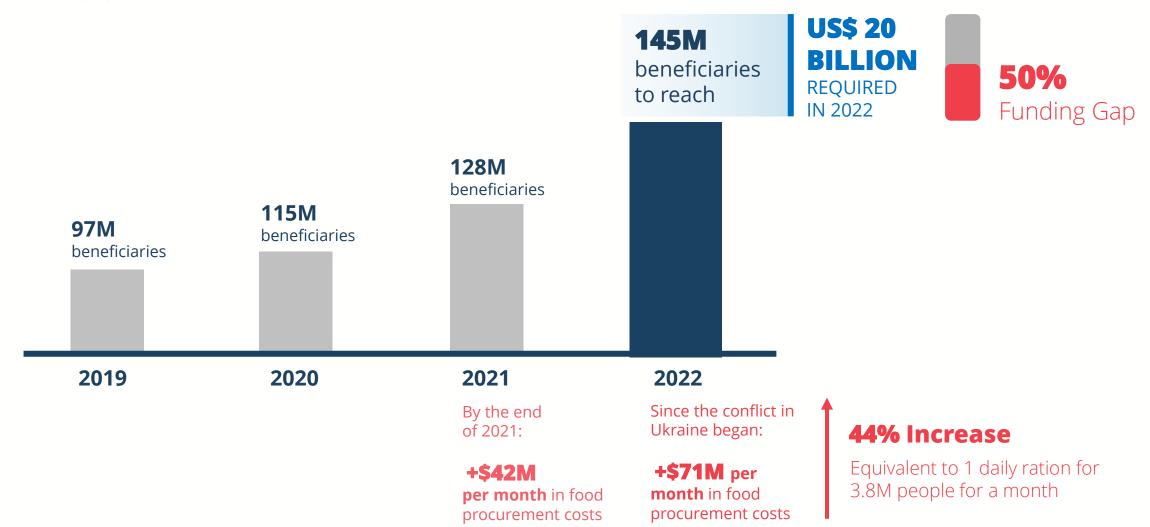


Around 17%

reported receiving assistance:

- **9%** food
- **6%** cash
- 4% non-food

Increasing needs & ever more constrained funds



Policy recommendations

- Provide adequate humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups
 - Keep trade flowing and minimize disruptions to supply chains
 - Avoid ad hoc policy reactions, export restrictions and import subsidies
 - Exempt humanitarian assistance from export bans, extra ordinary taxes and duties
 - Strengthen market transparency to provide timely information
 - Rethink energy and agricultural polices to diversify import sources for food and fuel
- Consider a food, fuel and fertilizer import facility for the poorest and most affected countries

Thank you



WHAT'S NEW?

1. Keep food trade open



2. Provide safety nets





4. Transform food systems for increased resilience, nutrition and sustainability

Four paths to respond to the food price crisis

Mari Elka Pangestu, World Bank Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnerships

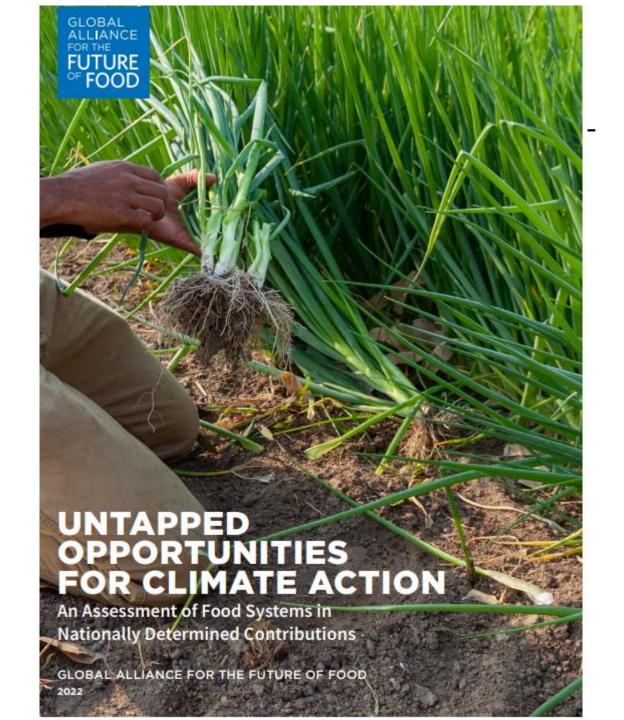




Untapped opportunities for climate action – An assessment of food systems

Global Alliance for the Future of Food report









A study on nudges by University of Geneva

Inciting instead of coercing, «nudges» prove their effectiveness in the food domain



Women-led solutions to desertification

UNCCD Call for submission – ahead of the COP15 in Abidjan, May 2022





Deadline for applications is 18 April



Coherence among SLM, EbA, and NbS

White paper: "Transforming Food Systems for Country-led Innovation"



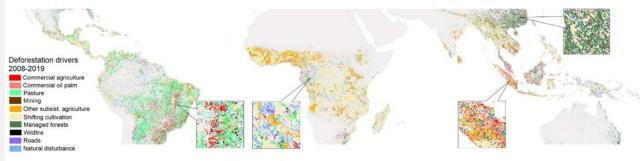
Yvonne Walz, Florence Nick, Oscar Higuera Roa, Udo Nehren, Zita Sebesvari

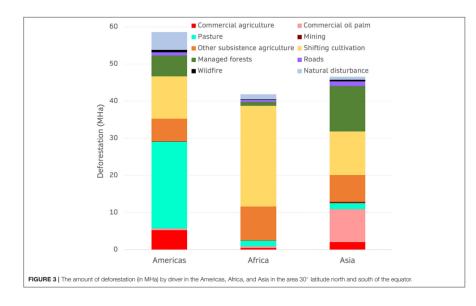


Crowdsourcing campaign identifies drivers of tropical forest loss

When community engagement meets innovation to build evidence









Food Systems Country profiles

Christophe Bene Senior Policy Advisor, CGIAR-CIAT























Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG

Food System Country profiles for transforming food systems towards sustainability

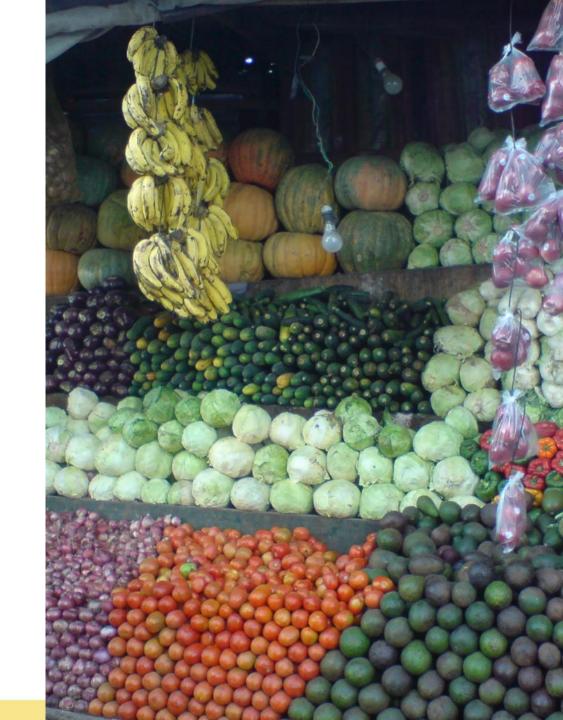
Ethiopia, Honduras, Bangladesh

Christine Chege and Chris Béné

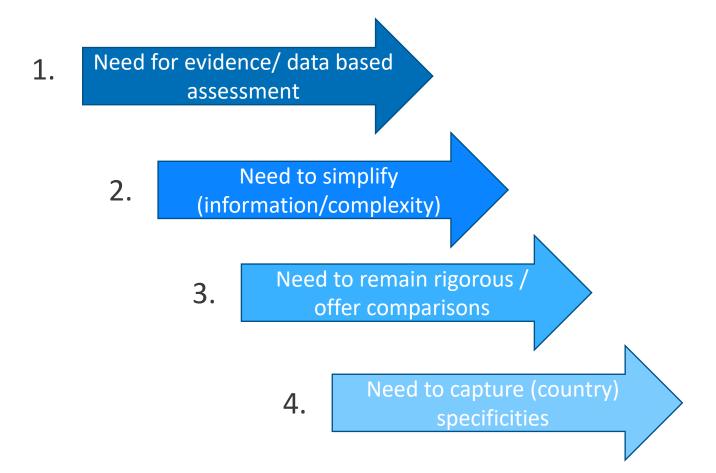
Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) are CGIAR Research Centers. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future.

Project overview

- Funded by the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG) as part of its support to the UNFSS
- initially 2 years (2020 2021) + one year extension
- Implemented by CIAT (currently, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)
- Pilot countries: Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and Honduras



Project rationale



Country Food System Profile:

short document that synthesizes in a clear, concise and graphic fashion the critical information necessary for public and private decisionmakers to obtain a holistic/systemic but synthetic overview/assessment of their countries' food systems



DRIVERS

Our model of a Food **System**



Production / Supply

- Tecnological innovations
- Intensification and homogenization of agriculture
- Climate change
- Degradation in soils and other agroecological conditions
- Improved access to infraestructure
- Trade policies





Distribution / Trade

- Trade policies
- Internationalization of private investments
- Growing concerns for food safety

Urbanization and related changes

Consumption / Demand

- Raise in consumers' income
- health

in life style



- Population growth
- Growing attention paid to diet and

feedback

Impacts and influence

feedback

General context

- Global and national economy
- Macro, meso and local shocks and stresses (e.g. conflict)
- Culture, social norms
- Political economy

FOOD SYSTEM SUPPLY:

ACTORS AND ACTIVITIES

- Food production
- Food storage and distribution
- Food processing and packaging
- Food retail and marketing

FOOD ENVIRONMENT

Availability, quality and safety, affordability, convenience, desirability, promotion, loss and waste



CONSUMER CHOI

Preference/taste, socio-demographic taboos/believes, etc.

IMPACTS

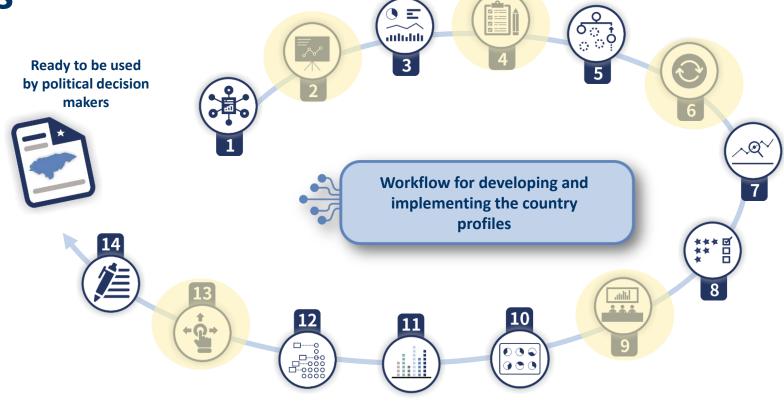
- Environment
- (e.g. soil erosion)
- Nutrition & Health (e.g. obesity)
- Economic (e.g. efficiency)
- Social (e.g. inclusion, equity)







The Process



- 1. Design of the common analytical framework
- 2. Project presentation and framework validation
- 3. Establishment of a list of potential indicators for each component of the framework
- 4. Inventory of publicly available data in the three pilot countries
- 5. Populating the components with existing publicly available indicators
- Completing and finalizing the list of potential indicators for each component of the framework with national stakeholders and experts

- 7. Assessing the quality/representiveness of the indicators as a good proxy of the process considered
- 8. Trimming down the number of indicators
- 9. Final list presented to national stakeholders
- 10. Normalization
- 11. Regional and GDP comparison and ranking
- 12. Inference analysis
- 13. Usability study
- 14. Narrative building





Choice of indicators (rigorous and transparent process)

Inclusion/exclusion criteria

- clear methodology
- no latent variable
- comparability
- time period
- conceptual relevance
- clear expected effect
- drivers
 - > induce unidirectional change
 - > measurable in term of change

Trimming process

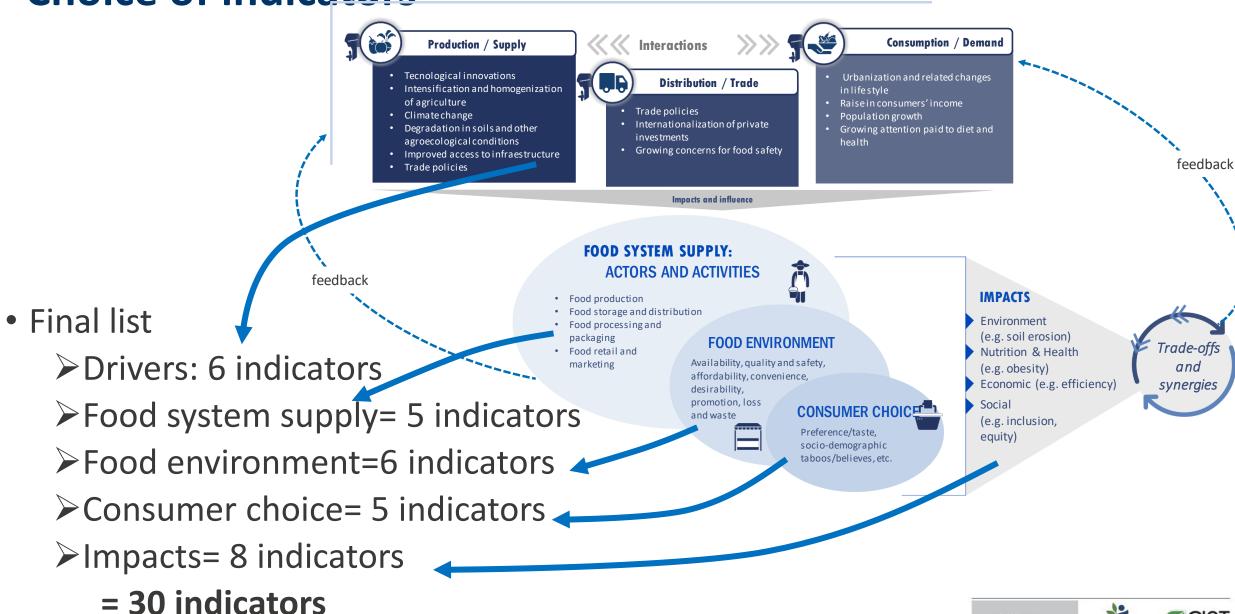
- representativeness
- contemporariness
- open access
- time series
- repeatability

using scoring and ranking

from 150+ indicators to ... 30 indicators



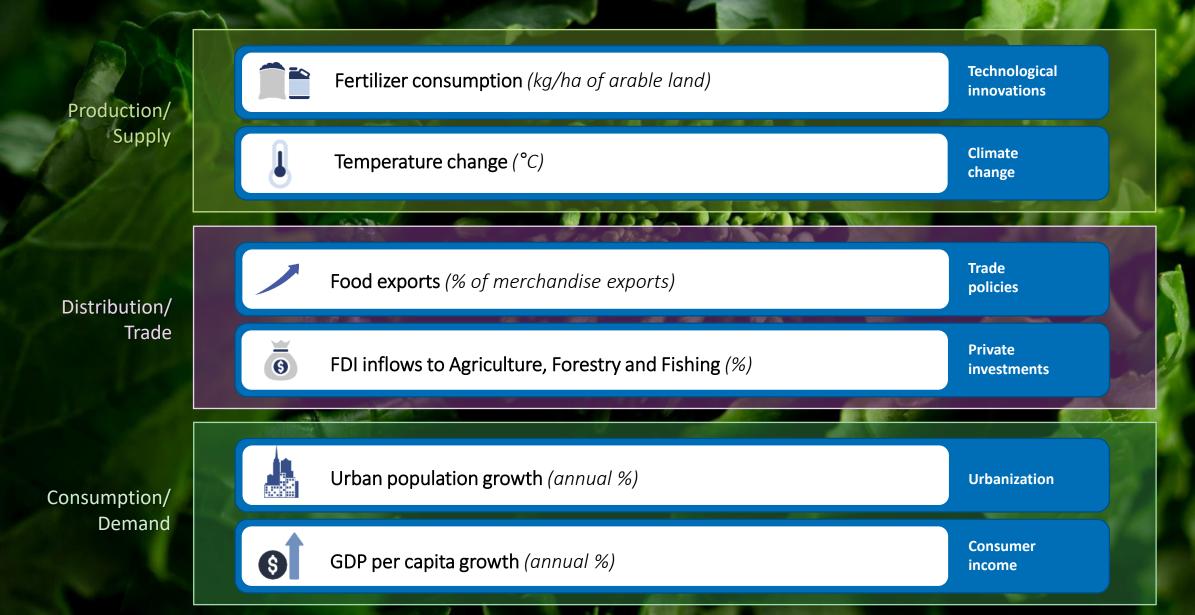


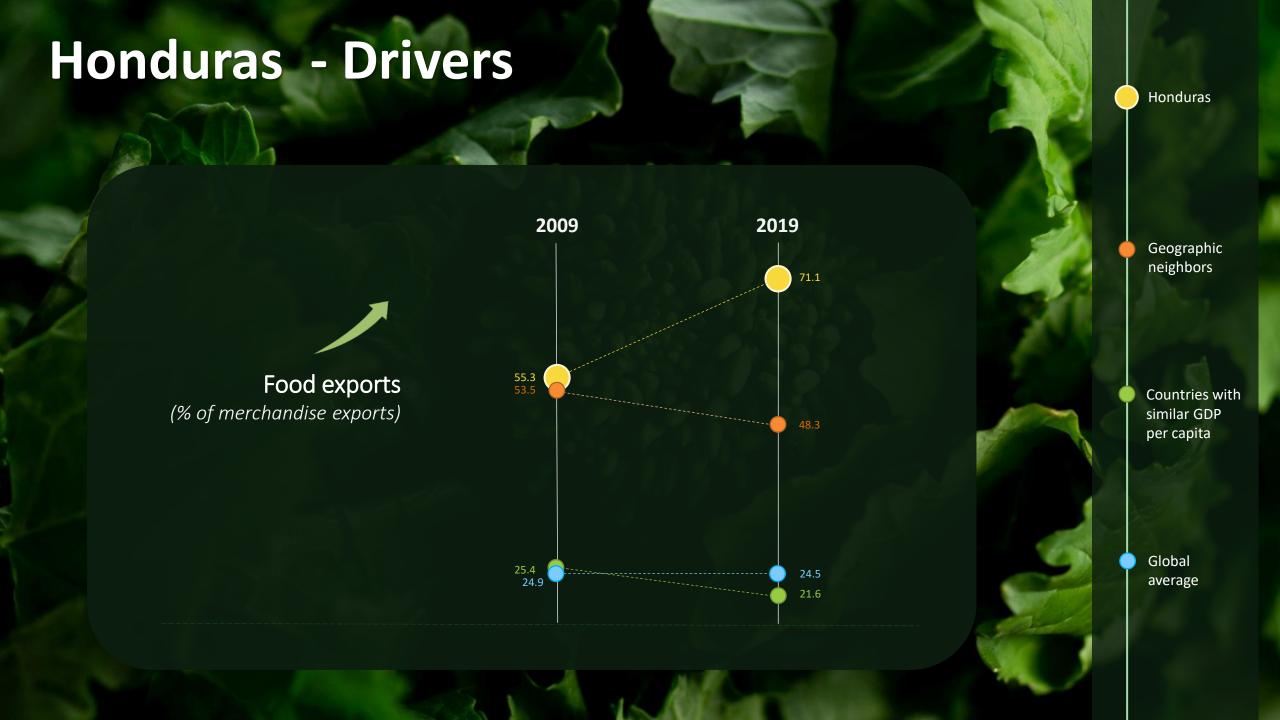






Honduras - Drivers





Honduras - Outcomes



Agriculture total-emissions (CO₂eq)



Tree cover loss (ha)

Environment



Prevalence of obesity in the adult population (%)

Food security/ **Nutrition**



Prevalence of undernourishment (%)



Agricultural sector value added per worker (constant 2010 US\$)



Food, beverages and tobacco (% of value added in manufacturing)

Economic



Gender gap for obesity (women/men prevalence)



Gini index

Social

Honduras - Outcomes Honduras 2009 2019 Geographic neighbors 65.4 64.4 59.6 58.3 Tree cover loss Countries with (ha) similar GDP per capita 41.9 Global 35.9 35.5 average 33.5

Strengths of our approach...

Process is based on a rigorous methodology which includes

- > Clear inclusion and exclusion criteria of the indicators
- ➤ A methodology for trimming down the indicators from over 150 indicators per country to 30
- Comparability and potential for analysis and inference



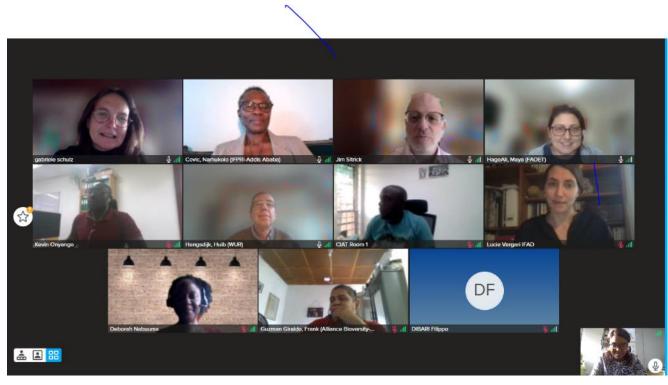
Strengths of our approach...

- Participatory process: The country profile we propose is from the outset designed and constructed with the stakeholders. Stakeholders provide feedback and validation at every step
- Choice of indicators is bottom-up reflecting country specific needs yet included into a generic framework which allows regional / global comparison



Experience from Ethiopia

- Emphasis on stakeholder engagement
- Need to have diverse stakeholders covering a wide range of food system components
- Virtual workshops comprised of presentations, group work in breakout sessions and Q &A sessions



One of the breakout sessions



Project steps: Ethiopia Food System Country Profi



INTRODUCTION

- Constituting the stakeholder group
- Shared food system concepts

Workshop 1: January 21st 2021





INDICATORS

- Prioritization of indicators
- Inventory of existing data sources

Workshop 1: January 21st 2021



THE CURRENT PICTURE

The current food system in (a few) numbers

Workshop 2: March 2021



THE NARRATIVE

- Why the system is the way it is
- Possible entry points

Workshop 3: April/May 2021





Project steps: Ethiopia Food System Country Profi



INTRODUCTION

- Constituting the stakeholder group
- Shared food system concepts

Workshop 1: January 21st 2021





INDICATORS

- Prioritization of indicators
- Inventory of existing data sources

Workshop 1: January 21st 2021

- Selection and invitation of stakeholders to the first workshop, based on an existing food system stakeholder group
- Understanding what a food system is
- Discussion on other actors who should be invited in the next workshop, and their contacts
- Discussion of the shortlisted indicators for the Ethiopia food system, by component and the process of prioritization
- Group work to discuss and give feedback
- Missing data and data sources



Project steps: Ethiopia Food System Country Profile UNITED NATIONS



THE CURRENT PICTURE

 The current food system in (a few) numbers

Workshop 2:



- Presentation of the current Ethiopia Food
 System- using the selected indicators
- Part of the 2nd UNFSS dialogue meeting for the government of Ethiopia – presented to over 100 participants who discussed and gave feedback



Project steps: Ethiopia Food System Country Properties



THE NARRATIVE

- Why the system is the way it is
- Possible entry points for transforming the Food system
- Workshop 3: April/May 2021

- Presentation of the current Ethiopia Food System- using the selected indicators
- Group work to discuss the results presented:
 - ☐ Why is the food system the way it is?
 - ☐ How can this be changed?— Entry points for transformation
- Formed part of the Ethiopia UNFSS dialogue discussions



Some of the stakeholders engaged

Government of Ethiopia







Ministry of Health

Ministry of Education

Other Food System stakeholder in Ethiopia











Private sector companies: processors, distributors

Local & international universities



Researchers & development agencies: CGIAR centers, NGOs, EPHI,

Donors

















¡Thank you!

Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) are CGIAR Research Centers. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future.



NEXT STEPS & A+FS ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The presentations from today are available in the Shareweb at: https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/CUG/Pages/thoughts-for-food.aspx
- We'll be back with more Thoughts for Food in June
- Share news, topics and ideas with us



Before you leave...

What do you think about this meeting?

https://forms.office.com/r/k1UaAgznCb



Thank you! Stay well, stay safe and stay connected!