

#### Welcome to the webinar

#### Ripple effects of the war in Ukraine:

What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?





Implemented by







#### socialprotection.org presents:

#### Ripple effects of the war in Ukraine:

What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

#### **Speakers:**

Opening: Dr. Tania Vorwerk, Director Global Health, Pandemic Prevention and One Health, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Framing: Holger Matthey, Senior Economist with the Markets and Trade Division, FAO

#### **Panellists:**

Sarah Laughton, Chief Social Protection Unit, WFP

Ugo Gentilini, Global Lead for Social Assistance, World Bank

Sam Muradzikwa, Chief Social Policy Section, UNICEF Ethiopia

Marco Knowles, Senior Social Protection Officer with the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division, FAO

**Moderator:** Edward Archibald, Independent social protection consultant and Lead Technical Adviser of STAAR (Social Protection Technical Assistance, Advice and Resources)



What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

# **Panellist**Sarah Laughton WFP

Sarah Laughton is the Chief of Social Protection at WFP, overseeing the organization's strategic direction in this area of work. Sarah holds an MSc in Development Studies from the London School of Economics and has 25 years of experience in humanitarian and development work, including social protection, in country offices around the world. Sarah is a Canadian national.





What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

# Panellist Ugo Gentilini World Bank

Ugo Gentilini serves as Global Lead for Social Assistance at the World Bank. His interests encompass the analytics and practice of social protection across regions and thematic areas. He published extensively on those matters, and since 2016 he's been producing a newsletter reaching thousands of subscribers on a weekly basis. Ugo holds a PhD in Economics and his 20 years of professional experience are equally split between the World Bank and the World Food Programme.





What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

# Panellist Sam Muradzikwa UNICEF Ethiopia

Sam Muradzikwa is the Chief of Social Policy at UNICEF Ethiopia, he joined UNICEF Ethiopia from UNICEF Zambia where he was the Chief Social Policy & Research. Before this, Sam was Chief Social Policy & Research for UNICEF Zimbabwe. He joined UNICEF in 2012 after working for five years at the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) where he held the post of Chief Economist & Africa Strategist. Sam holds a Masters' Degree in Economics from the University of Cape Town and several other postgraduate qualifications. He has published widely in the field of development, and public finance, and was a senior lecturer and researcher at the University of Cape Town for 6 years, before joining the DBSA. His immediate past role of leading the social policy and research work at UNICEF Zambia had him focused on social protection, fiscal space analysis, multidimensional child poverty and mobilizing domestic resources, data, evidence and advocacy, and analyses of policy responses to support the rights of children.





What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

# Panellist Marco Knowles FAO

Marco is a Senior Social Protection Officer with FAO's Social Protection Team. He has almost 25 years of work experience with the United Nations agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP) and NGOs (Development in Action, SNV) in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition to expertise in social protection, which is centered around expanding access to social protection in rural areas and strengthening coordination with agricultural subsector and natural resource management, Marco has substantive experience in programme coordination and in providing evidence-based food security policy assistance and capacity development support.





What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

#### **Moderator**

#### **Edward Archibald**

Independent social protection consultant and Lead Technical Adviser of STAAR

Edward Archibald is an independent consultant with experience in the design and implementation of social protection systems across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. He is currently the Lead Technical Advisor of STAAR – the FCDO-funded Social protection Technical Assistance, Advice and Resources facility, and was previously Deputy Team Leader of the Social Protection Approaches to COVID-19 Expert (SPACE) service which was funded by FCDO, GIZ, and DFAT. Since going freelance in 2018 he has also consulted for the World Bank, EU, ADB, UNICEF, and Save the Children. Previous roles span multilateral agencies, government, NGOs and the private sector. These include Chief of Social Policy at UNICEF Malawi, Head of the Australian Government aid program in Sri Lanka, a Director at AusAID/DFAT headquarters, and Policy Leader at the Cape York Institute. Edward holds an MPhil in Development Studies from the University of Oxford, and Bachelors of Laws (Hons) and Arts from the University of Melbourne.



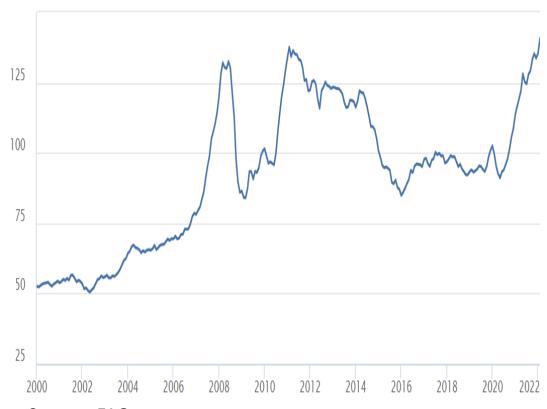




# GLOBAL FOOD MARKET SITUATION & OUTLOOK

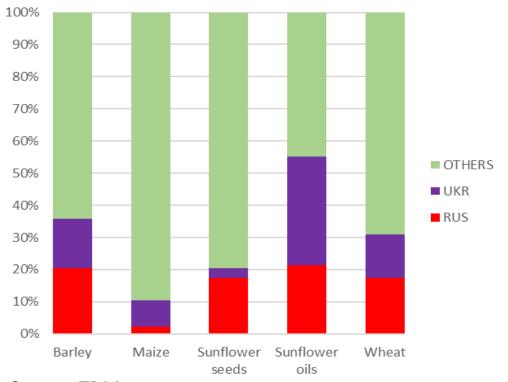
# **Overall view**

# Food price are at a record high, according to the latest FAO Food Price Index



Source: FAO

# Global market shares (quantities) of Ukraine and the Russian Federation of key agricultural commodities (in percent, 2021)



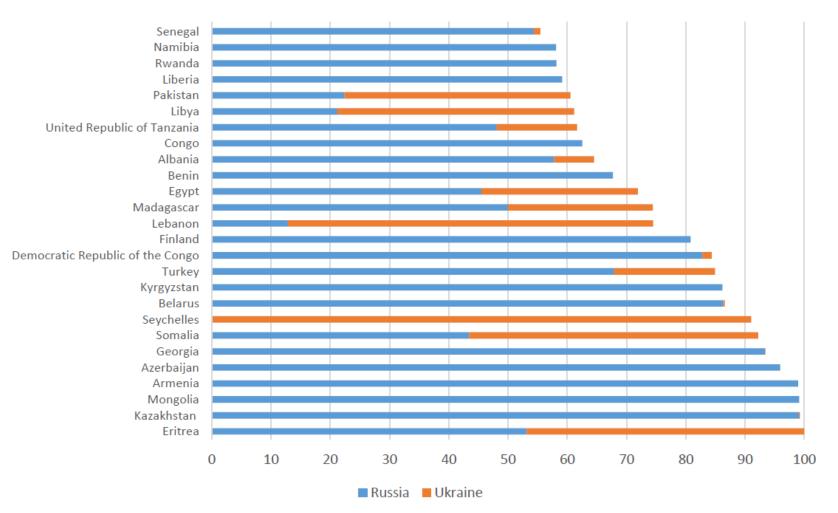
Source: TDM

# **Trade networks**

## Trade networks for specific commodities can be highly concentrated

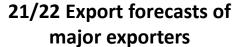
- This can have multiple implications for global markets and food security
- 26 countries source at least
   50 percent of their wheat
   needs from Ukraine and the
   Russian Federation

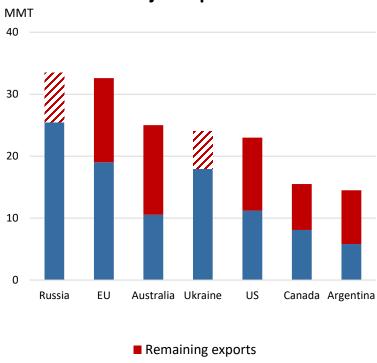
#### Wheat Import Dependency (percent, 2021)



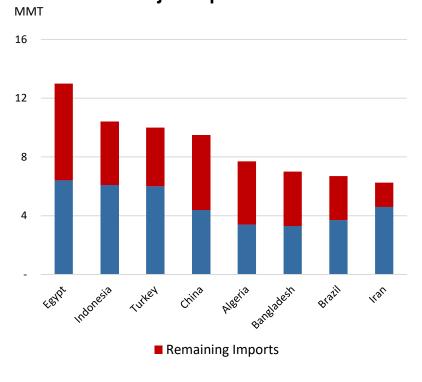


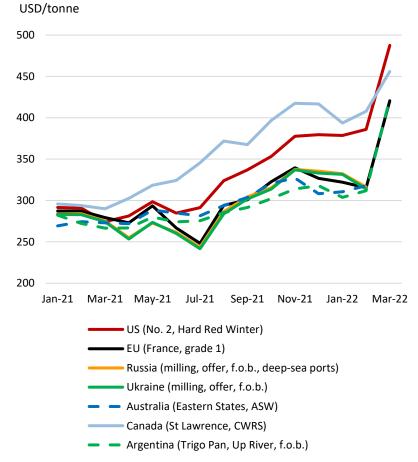
# Wheat





# 21/22 Import forecasts of major importers

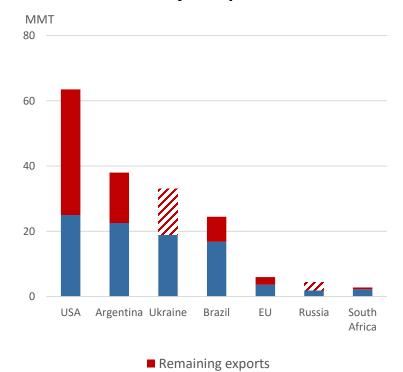






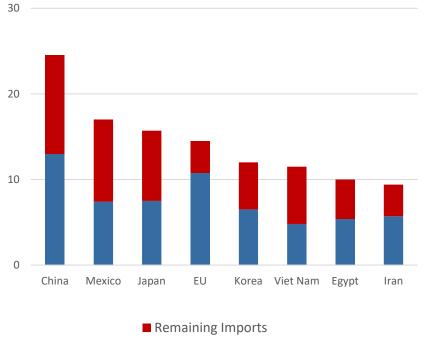
# Maize

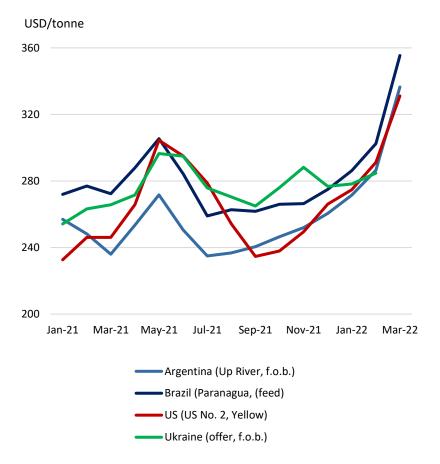
# 21/22 Export forecasts of major exporters



# 21/22 Import forecasts of major importers

MMT

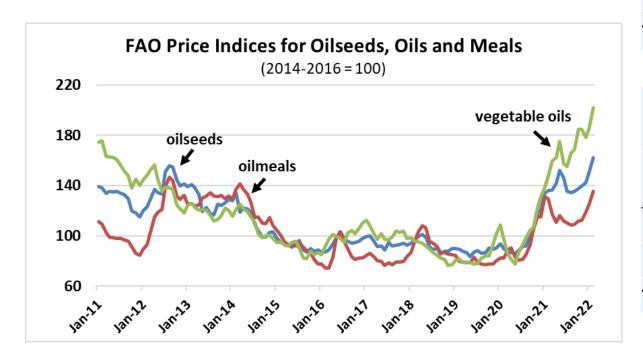






# Oilcrops complex

- Limited impact on global soybean market
- More than 50% of global sunflowerseed produced in Ukraine and the Russian Federation
- Disruptions on global sunflower oil trade flows
- International prices for oilseeds and derived products already at multi-year highs



### Share of selected oilseeds in global production

3-year average (2018/19 - 2020/21)

	Sunflowerseed	Rapeseed	Soybean
Ukraine	28.1%	4.1%	1.0%
Russian Federation	25.8%	2.9%	1.2%
Total	53.9%	7.0%	2.2%

## Share of sunflowerseed and products in global exports

3-year average (2018/19 - 2020/21)

•	• ,		
	Sunflowerseed	Sunflower oil	Sunflower meal
Ukraine	3.4%	51.1%	56.1%
Russian Federation	20.5%	27.1%	20.6%
Total	23.9%	78.2%	76.7%



### Gauging the possible effects of trade risks on world market prices

Scenarios were simulated to account for a range of conceivable export developments:

- 1. A **moderate shock**: under which wheat and maize exports from Ukraine and the Russian Federation, combined, underwent a 10 million tonne reduction each, while their exports of other coarse grains were reduced by 2.5 million tonnes and those of other oilseeds by 1.5 million tonnes;
- 2. A **severe shock**, entailing a 25 million tonne reduction in their combined exports of wheat and of maize in 2022/23, alongside a 5 million tonne decrease in their shipments of other coarse grains and a 3 million tonne cut to those of other oilseeds.
- 3. Reference crude oil prices would reach USD 100 per barrel in 2022/23, up from an initial baseline value of USD 75 per barrel.

Scenarios were simulated to assess the impact for only the 2022/23 marketing year and alternatively for five successive seasons.



### Moderate scenario: impacts on world market prices and the number of hungry

Short term

Price (wheat): +8.7%
Price (maize): +8.2%

Price (other coarse grains): +9.6%
Price (other oilseeds): +10.5%

NoU +7.6 million

Medium term

Price (wheat): +10.3% Price (maize): +8.5%

Price (other coarse grains): +9.1%

Price (other oilseeds): +8.5%

NoU +8.1 million



### Severe scenario: impacts on world market prices and the number of hungry

Short term

Price (wheat): +21.5% Price (maize): +19.5%

Price (other coarse grains): +20%
Price (other oilseeds): +17.8%

NoU + 13.1 million

Medium term

Price (wheat): +19.4% Price (maize): +13.9%

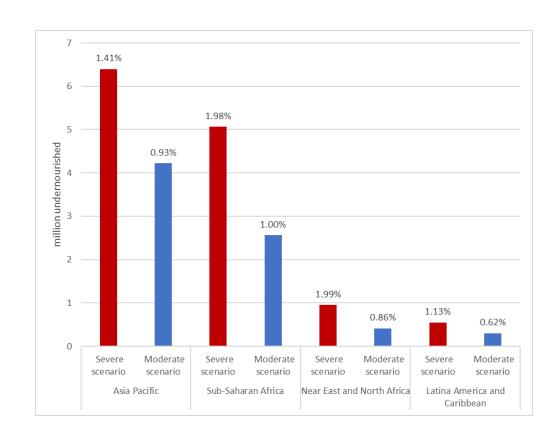
Price (other coarse grains): +15.4%

Price (other oilseeds): +13.3%

NoU +11.2 million

### Gauging the possible effects on international food security

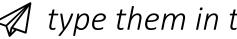
- Additional upward pressure on international food commodity prices impacts in particular low-income fooddeficit countries (LIFDCs).
- From a regional perspective and with respect to the projected NoU decrease in 2022, the most pronounced increase would take place in the Asia-Pacific region, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East and North Africa.



# Thank you

What role can 'adaptive' social protection play to prepare for and respond to anticipated global price shocks and hunger?

# Share your questions to the speakers!



A type them in the **Q&A** box

Please state your name/organisation, and if your question is directed to a specific speaker.



Also, make sure to interact with us on Twitter

@SP\_Gateway #SPorgWebinar



# Thank you for joining

Make sure to answer our webinar survey, available after the session!



+ Become a member of

