Update on rising food prices

Understanding the crisis
Mitigating its consequences
Preparing for the next crisis
The Ukraine and Russia crisis will have an immediate and direct impact on many countries.
Food prices were already on the rise
The Ukraine-Russia crisis will impact countries directly or indirectly
A dire situation beyond the food markets: input prices and the next harvest
Policy responses matter during crisis (and after)!

- Trade sanctions should avoid food and fertilizer businesses. Humanitarian operations should not be disrupted.
- Avoiding a spiraling crisis on global and regional markets through additional trade restrictions by exporters.
- Addressing global demand of crops for biofuels.
- Supporting an open and inclusive global trading system by favorizing the emergence of new actors.
- Protecting consumers during the storm: the role of social safety net.
- Making sure that farmers have access to inputs for the next planting season.
- Long term repurposing of food policy spending's: realigning incentives for products and consumers.
Ukraine crisis raising global food security concerns

In the U.S., the war in Ukraine may have a modest impact on food costs, though grocery inflation is likely to ease this year, regardless of the conflict, said Joseph Glauber, a former undersecretary of agriculture. The Russian invasion may impact on food prices in the U.S., as spring planting is disrupted in Ukraine.

Press Conference:

Press Conference:
19 news outlets

Blog: More than 6000 views in a few days
compared to 600 in average

Press Briefing: Conflict in Ukraine and Global Food Security
FEBRUARY 28, 2022

How will Russia’s invasion of Ukraine affect global food security?

BY JOSEPH GLAUBER AND DAVID LABORDE

Media Briefing

Heraklion, Crete, Greece, February 7, 2022

How Russia’s invasion of Ukraine will worsen global hunger

All these shocks can bring people closer to the cliff.

Devex Dish

The New Humanitarian

FINANCIAL TIMES

Russia’s Invasion Is Wrecking the Wheat Market

David Laborde, a senior research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute, warned that as the war continues to rattle markets.
Providing accurate and relevant information in a middle crisis is not about improvisation.

Rapid response is built in capacity, expertise, models, data, that took years to build and constant efforts to maintain.

We are researchers, not pundits.

Being ready and up-to-date has a cost.

Investment in the capacity & infrastructure for policy analysis and rapid response.

1CG pooled funding is fit for purpose.

After COVID-19, this new crisis demonstrates our capacity to response.
Addressing the regional concerns: Immediate actions for the production system in MENA

- Sufficient rainfall in the Middle East and West Asian countries would encourage rainfed spring planting of spring wheat and barley in countries such as Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, etc.
- Morocco: planting barley in the highlands, encourage wheat barley mixtures up to 50%
- Egypt is piloting wheat barley mixtures up to 30%

- In irrigated areas (Egypt, Sudan etc.) planting of staple crops wheat, maize rice, sorghum, millets;
Preventing Crisis at the heart of our strategy

CGIAR has been working silently for years to keep stability
70% Wheat in the world comes from varieties developed by CGIAR (CIMMYT/ICARDA)

- A focus on globally important risks to the cereals (wheat maize) systems
- A focus on biophysical shocks that may be able to be forecast through continuous monitoring and early warning systems

Research that is multi-disciplinary, transparent, and directed toward improving the resiliency of the food system and societies in case of unavoidable shocks triggering multiple breadbasket failures

Innovation, knowledge, soil science and enhanced practices for sustainable and strategic use of soil nutrients
Appendix – Additional information
Rapid implementation of RII in the major cereal importing countries

Global thematic initiatives respond to demand from Regionally Integrated Initiatives (RIIs); at the same time, RIIs adapt, apply, and amplify the outcomes of CGIAR research with regions and countries.
Need in the selected AgriFood System

Crisis or Need in the Region

Sub-Region/Farming System implications

Value proposition

A

Trajectory

Specific indicators by activity

Activity 1

Activity 2

Activity 3

B

Traditional partners

≠ Partners

New partners

In-kind capability

CGIAR Impact Areas

CGIAR DEVELOPMENT GOALS
One CGIAR and the Integrated Agri-food Systems Initiative: From short-termism to transformation of the world’s food systems

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Abstract

Agri-food systems are besieged by malnutrition, yield gaps, and climate vulnerability, but integrated, research-based responses in public policy, agricultural, value chains, and finance are constrained by short-termism and zero-sum thinking. As they respond to current and emerging agri-food system challenges, decision makers need new tools that steer toward multi-sector, evidence-based collaboration. To support national agri-food system policy processes, the Integrated Agri-food System Initiative (IASI) methodology was developed and validated through case studies in Mexico and Colombia. This holistic, multi-sector methodology builds on diverse existing data resources and leverages situation analysis, modeled predictions, and scenarios to synchronize public and private action at the national level toward sustainable, equitable, and inclusive agri-food systems. Culminating in collectively agreed strategies and multi-partner tactical plans, the IASI methodology enabled a multi-level systems approach by mobilizing design thinking to foster mindset shifts and stakeholder consensus on sustainable and scalable innovations that respond to real-time dynamics in complex agri-food systems. To build capacity for these types of integrated, context-specific approaches, greater investment is needed in supportive international institutions that function as trusted in-region innovation brokers. This paper calls for a structured global network to advance adaptation and evolution of essential tools like the IASI methodology in support of the One CGIAR mandate and in service of positive agri-food systems transformation.
**Knowledge hubs model**

- **Network of stakeholders**
  - Researchers
  - Input suppliers
  - Farmers
  - Extension services
  - Government

- **Infrastructure**

- **Impact areas**
  - Agro-ecological region

- **Basic research**

- **Modules**
  - Extension areas
  - Feedback

**Knowledge management for innovation in agri-food systems: a conceptual framework**

Gardeazabal et al., 2020


- **Research platforms**
  - Action Research
  - Research in context
  - Research at scale in living labs