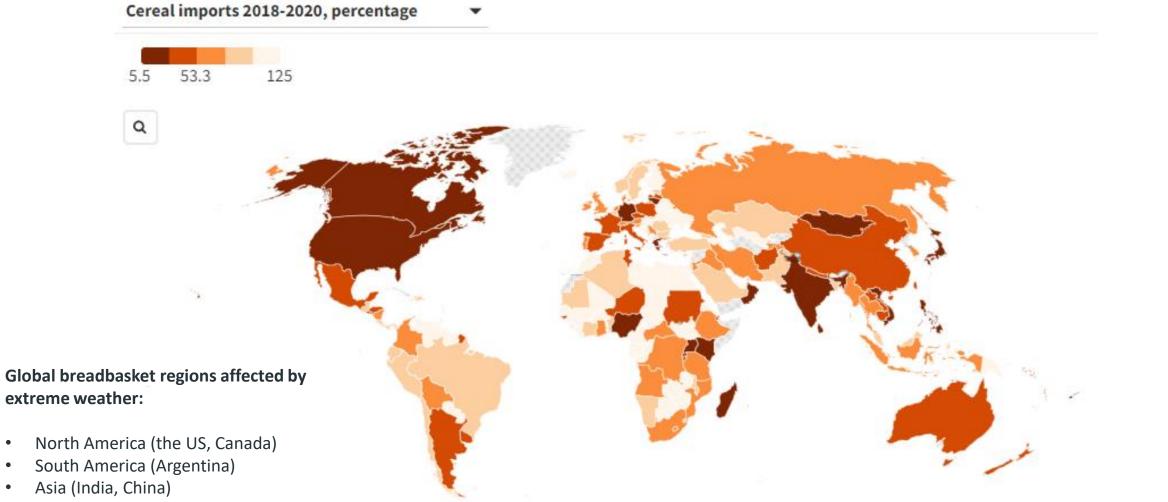
Climate change, global food security and the role of trade and export restrictions

Transboundary climate risk in agricultural commodity flows and how market dynamic and responses interact

Frida Lager, Research Associate WTO Webinar: 29th September 2023



Climate change and global food trade: mapping risk



Russia

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- Australia .
- Europe (Germany, France)

https://www.fao.org/faostat/; https://www.germanwatch.org/en/cri Climate risks cross national borders and affect all countries, irrespective of their location or level of development.

Climate risk interacts with responses (including anticipation of risk), such as export (and import) restrictions: with the risk of multiplying the market effects of the climate events themselves.

Senegal

Rice trade flows

85%

>200%

Senegal's rice imports before 2008 crisis



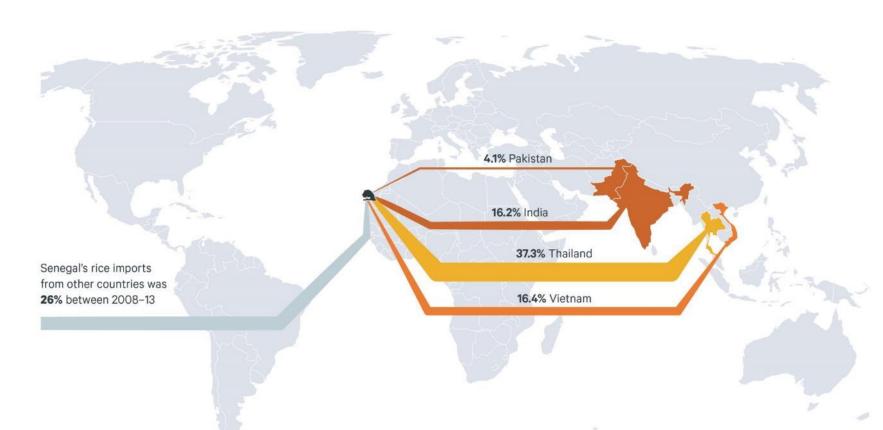
Rice price increase in Senegal 2008-2009

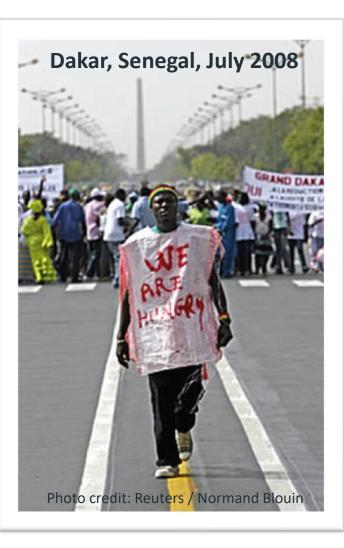


Size of trade link

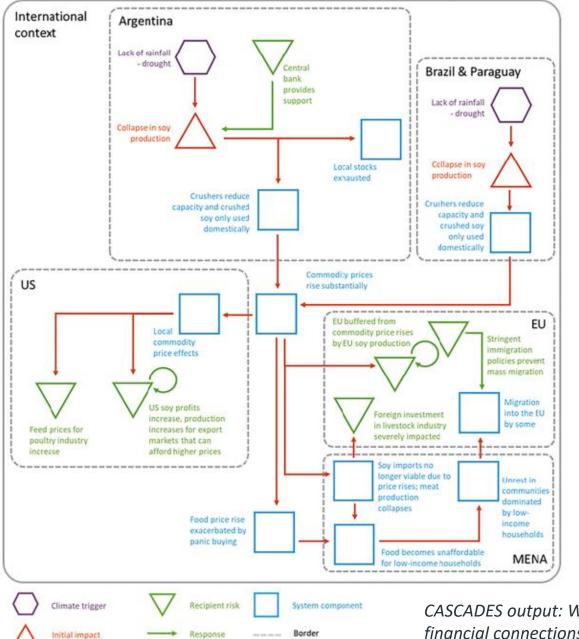
Climate vulnerability of link country

High









Transmission of impact

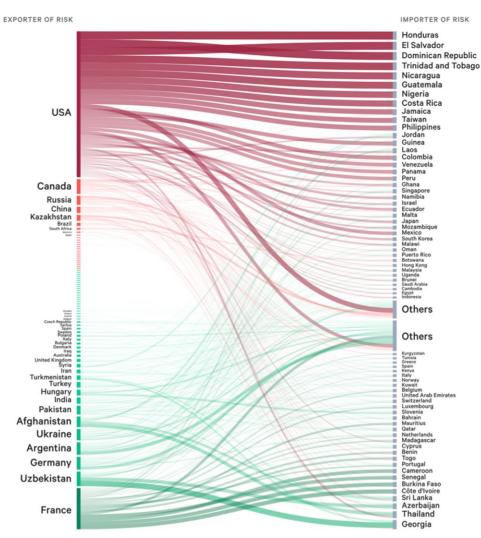


CASCADES output: West et al. (2021) Europe's cross-border trade, human security and financial connections: A climate risk perspective. Climate Risk Management. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2021.100382</u>

Top Global Risk Exporters for Wheat

Visualising the top exporters of climate change risk for global wheat trade.

Canada German rance USA RISK TO 249.2 TOTAL GLOBAL 13 +1: 1:1 **OPPORTUNITY** MN TONNES FLOW - RATIO



High Risk Bilateral Trade Relationships for Wheat

Visualising the top exporters and importers of climate change risk for global wheat trade.

Source: Adams et al. 2020.

Adams, K. M., Benzie, M., Croft, S., & Sadowski, S. (2021). Climate <u>change</u>, trade, and global food security. SEI Report. Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.

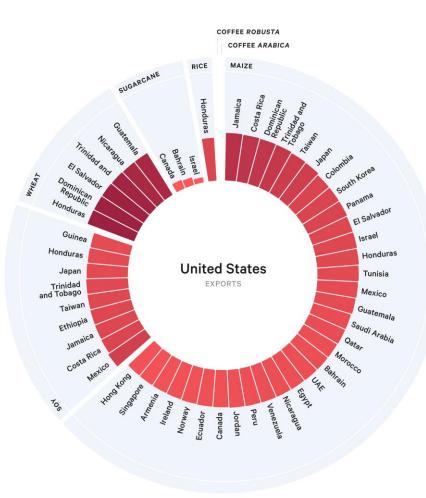
SEI

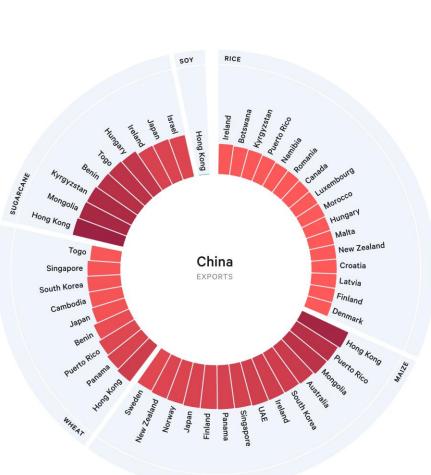
Key Trade Relationships and Climate Risk

Visualising the United States' exports by volume and climate change risk.

Key Trade Relationships and Climate Risk

Visualising China's exports by volume and climate change risk.









RISK - OPPORTUNITY RELATIONSHIP (LOG)

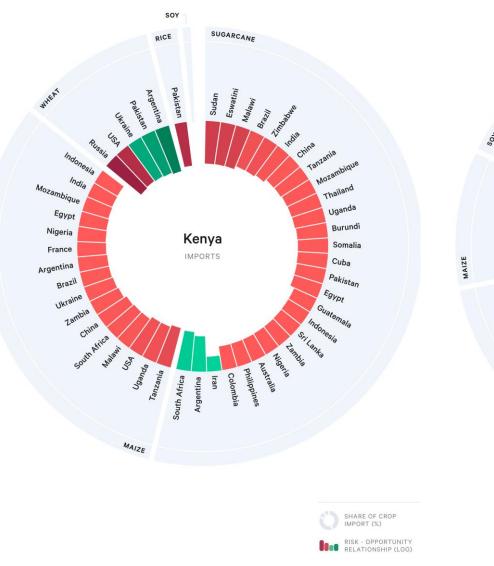
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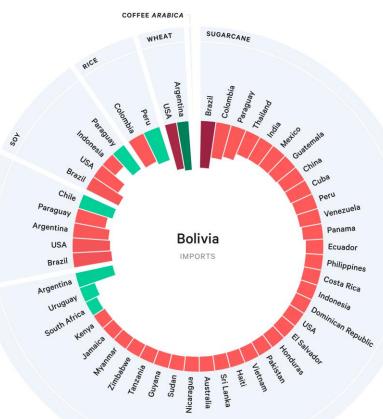
SEI

Key Trade Relationships and Climate Risk

Visualising Kenya's imports by volume and climate change risk.

Visualising Bolivia's imports by volume and climate change risk.







RISK - OPPORTUNITY RELATIONSHIP (LOG) SEI

SE

Implications for developing countries

Many low-income countries are highly exposed

- Direct food security risks via imported staples
- Indirect risks to food affordability via embedded crops (oils, sugar, etc.)
- Situation aggravated by export restrictions
- High LDC-dependence on powerful exporters (US, China, Brazil) (and little influence on market dynamics and responses)
- Several south-south risk transfers
- Many developing countries could contribute resilience to global markets if investments are made in their agriculture sectors and domestic supply chains: demand for finance to bolster domestic production will increase

Policy challenges

- Multiple "political spaces" for risk management
- Autarky, narrow-self interest and transboundary mal-adaptation vs. "systemic resilience"
- With or against the tide? Post-COVID, post-Ukraine: grappling with cascading and systemic risk vs. regionalisation, sky-high potential for incoherence & fundamental limits of state governance
- "Just Resilience" the need for a global approach to adaptation
- What is the role and mandate of WTO to regulate encourage cooperative approaches in the face of global food shortages?



Thank you!

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