

Webinar  
**COVID19 - What  
on-site measures  
can agricultural/  
forestry companies  
and sustainable  
landscapes  
operators take?**



# Welcome



Nienke Stam

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Senior Program Manager,  
IDH – The Sustainable Trade  
Initiative



Gautier Quéru

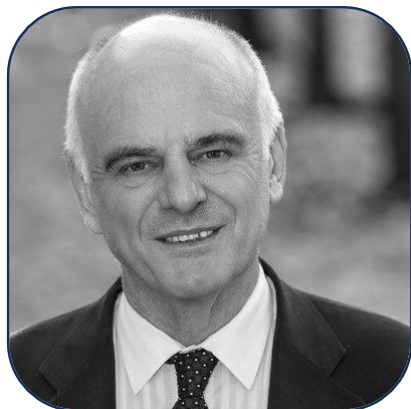
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Director LDN Fund,  
Mirova

# Webinar Agenda

## 1. Opening & welcome

## 2. Speakers + Q&A after each speaker



David Nabarro

Special Envoy, World Health Organization (WHO)



Maximo Torero Cullen

Chief Economist, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)



Matt Karinen, David Rothschild and Viganeswaran Ponnudurai

Sharing experiences from Liberia during the Ebola crisis

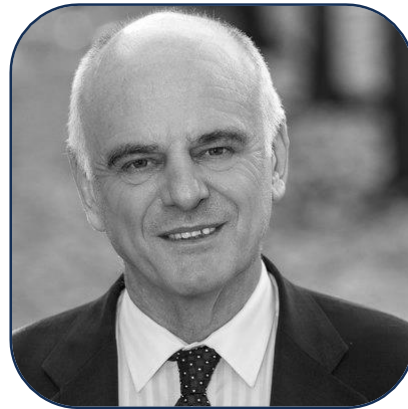


Tatiana Pachon

Chief Country Officer, Forest First Colombia

## 3. Poll & closing

# Session 1

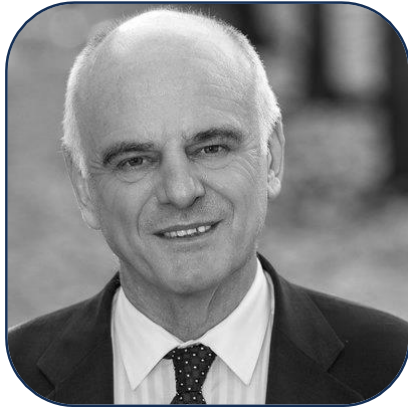


David Nabarro

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Special Envoy, World Health  
Organization (WHO)

# Session 1



David Nabarro

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Special Envoy, World Health  
Organization (WHO)

**10 min Q&A**

→ Kindly share your questions using the chat function



# Session 2



**Maximo Torero Cullen**

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Chief Economist, Food and  
Agricultural Organization  
(FAO)



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

# Coronavirus Food Supply Chain Under Strain What to do?

Maximo Torero Cullen  
Chief Economist



*Food Systems Transformation*



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# What we know



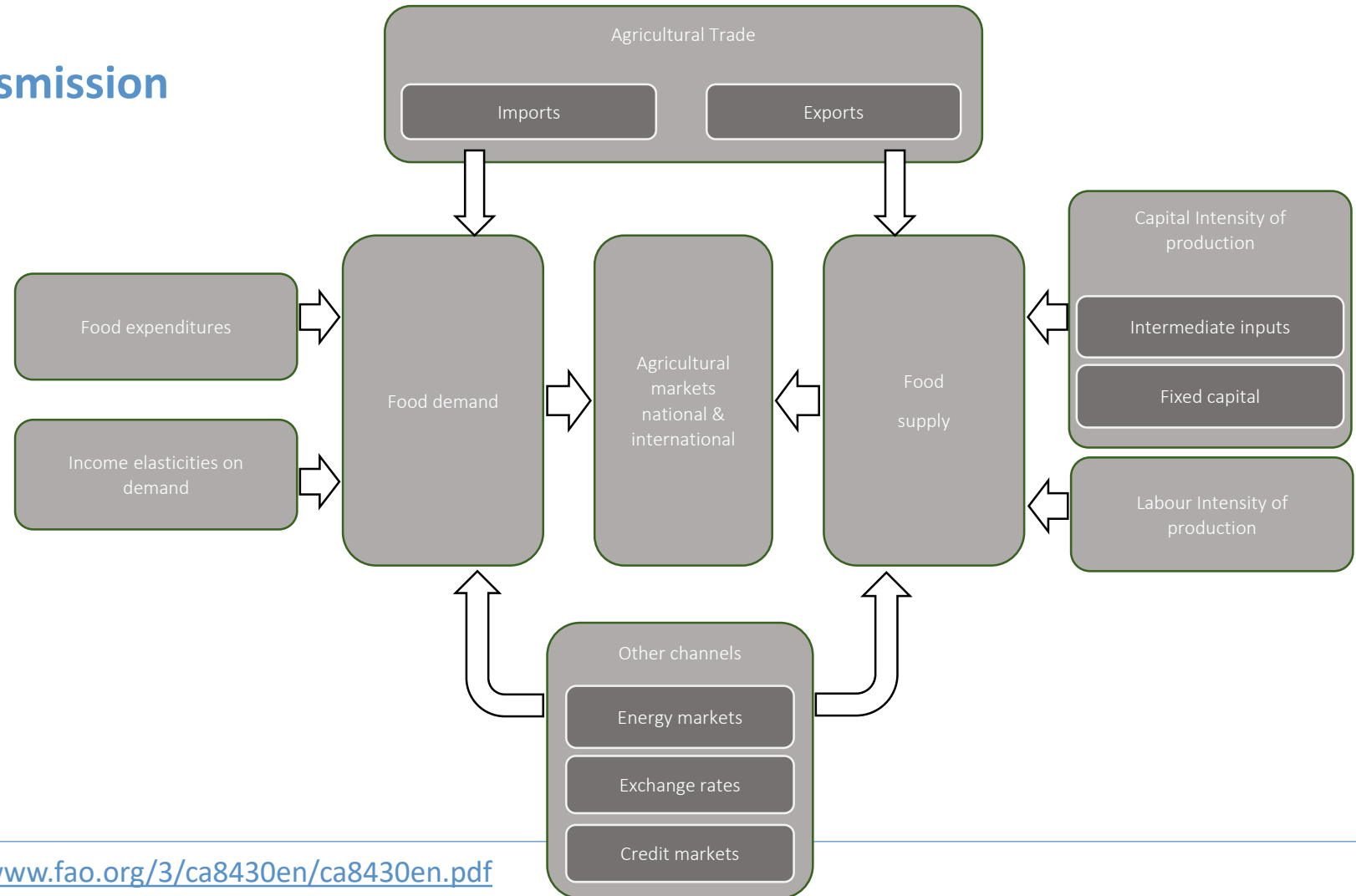
*Food Systems  
Transformation*



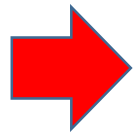
- Food Supply chain is a complex web of interactions and of actors: producers, inputs, transportation, processing plants, shipping, etc.
- As the virus spreads and cases mount, and block downs increase there are seemingly countless ways the food system will be tested and strained in the coming weeks and months.
- Today, no supply shock in sense of availability but there is starting to be a supply shock in terms of logistics of movement of food.
- Upstream staple supply chain less vulnerable because is capital intensive than high value supply chain



## The basic channels of transmission

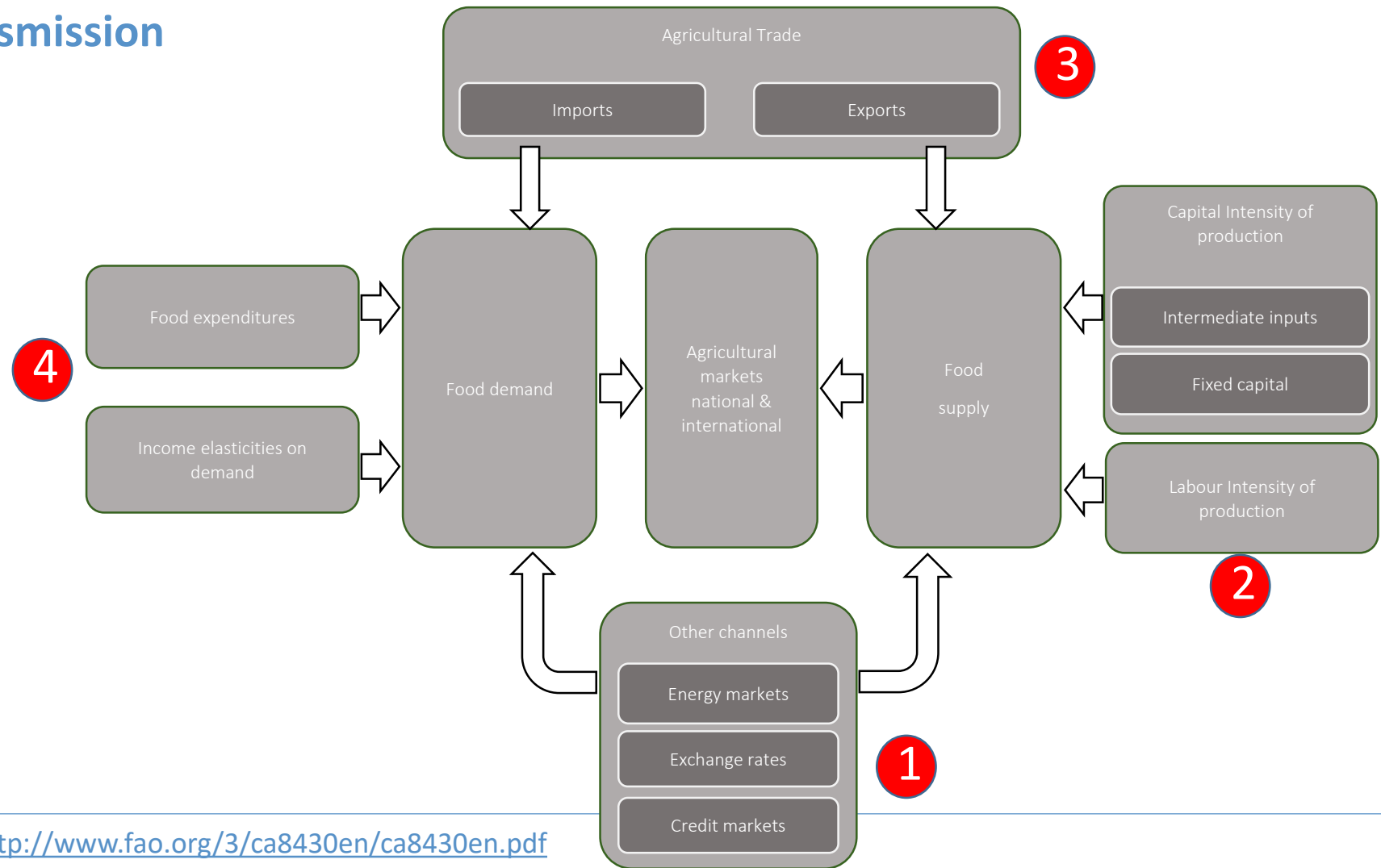


## The basic channels of transmission



Logistics – health and  
lockdown

- 1 Macro policies
- 2 Health policies - lockdown
- 3 Trade policies
- 4 Economic recession





## Supply side



- Less production likely, but not yet noticeable
- Lower freight rates, lower capacity use
- Food supply chains to be disrupted as of April/May
- Developing countries/Africa: reduction in labour force, affecting labour intensive forms of production (agriculture)
- No current noticeable impact on crop production; global cereal prospects for 2020 are overall favourable
- More perceptible impact on livestock sector; reports of reduced access to animal feed and diminished capacity of slaughterhouses (due to logistical constraints and labour shortages) in China
- Transport restrictions and quarantine measures likely to impede farmers' access to input and output markets, curbing productive capacities and denying a point of sale for produce; potential to raise PHL
- Shortages of labour could disrupt production and processing of food, notably for labour-intensive crops
- Food supply chains disrupted; blockages to transport routes particularly obstructive for fresh food supply chains and may also result in increased levels of food loss and waste





## Demand side



- At beginning of diffusion of disease significant increase in demand
- Food demand is generally inelastic and effect on overall consumption likely limited, although dietary patterns may alter
- Possible disproportionately larger decline in meat consumption (implication from its zoonotic origins) and other higher-valued products (likely to cause price slumps)
- Food demand in poorer countries more income elastic, and loss of income-earning opportunities could cause consumption to contract
- Aversion behaviour (fear of contagion) could exacerbate effect on food consumption, through reduced visits to food markets
- Expect shift in purchasing modalities: lower restaurant traffic, increased e-commerce deliveries (as evidenced in China), and rise in consumption at home
- Big problem for import dependent countries





## Big problem with exchange rates – good for exporters, bad for importers

as per 2 Apr 2020

### AMIS Countries' Currencies Against US Dollar

AMIS Countries	Currency	Mar 2020 Average	Monthly Change	Weekly change	Annual Change
Argentina	ARS	63.1	-3.0%	-0.7%	-52.7%
Australia	AUD	1.6	-7.5%	1.8%	-14.3%
Brazil	BRL	4.9	-12.5%	-3.6%	-27.5%
Canada	CAD	1.4	-5.0%	0.7%	-4.3%
China	CNY	7.0	-0.4%	-0.2%	-4.6%
Egypt	EGP	15.7	-0.2%	-0.1%	9.6%
EU	EUR	0.9	1.4%	0.7%	-2.2%
India	INR	74.6	-4.2%	0.0%	-7.3%
Indonesia	IDR	15,220.5	-10.6%	-0.2%	-7.2%
Japan	JPY	107.7	2.1%	3.0%	3.1%
Kazakhstan	KZT	419.4	-11.0%	-0.5%	-10.9%
Rep. Korea	KRW	1,217.3	-1.9%	-0.2%	-7.6%

as per 2 Apr 2020

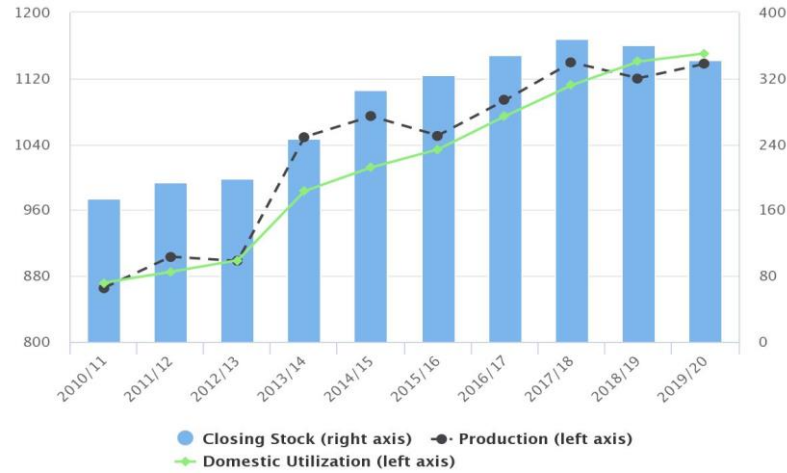
### AMIS Countries' Currencies Against US Dollar

AMIS Countries	Currency	Mar 2020 Average	Monthly Change	Weekly change	Annual Change
Mexico	MXN	22.3	-18.5%	-0.3%	-16.0%
Nigeria	NGN	323.7	-5.8%	0.0%	-5.8%
Philippines	PHP	51.0	-0.4%	0.0%	2.9%
Russian Fed.	RUB	74.5	-16.2%	-0.4%	-14.4%
Saudi Arabia	SAR	3.8	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
South Africa	ZAR	16.7	-11.0%	-3.9%	-16.0%
Thailand	THB	32.1	-2.5%	-0.8%	-1.2%
Turkey	TRY	6.3	-4.5%	-3.9%	-16.2%
UK	GBP	0.8	-5.0%	3.7%	-6.8%
Ukraine	UAH	26.6	-8.3%	1.5%	1.1%
Viet Nam	VND	23,353.2	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.7%



# Stocks

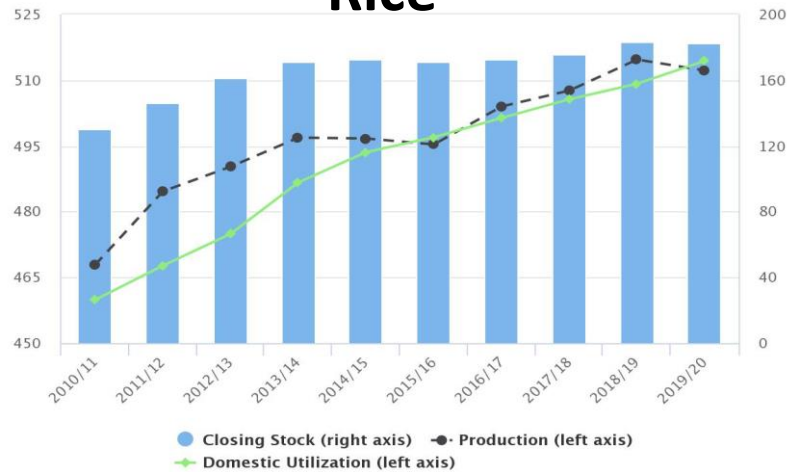
## Maize



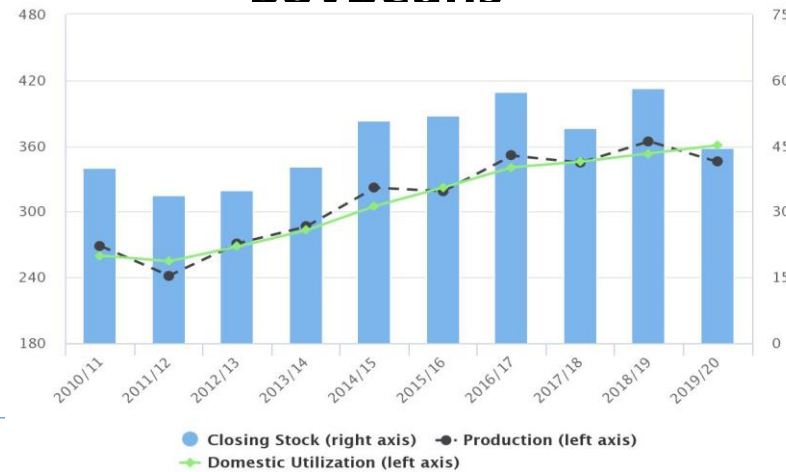
## Wheat



## Rice



## Soybeans





## Prices (1/4)

**Wheat futures Jan 2018 - Mar 2020**



**Wheat futures Jan - Mar 2020**



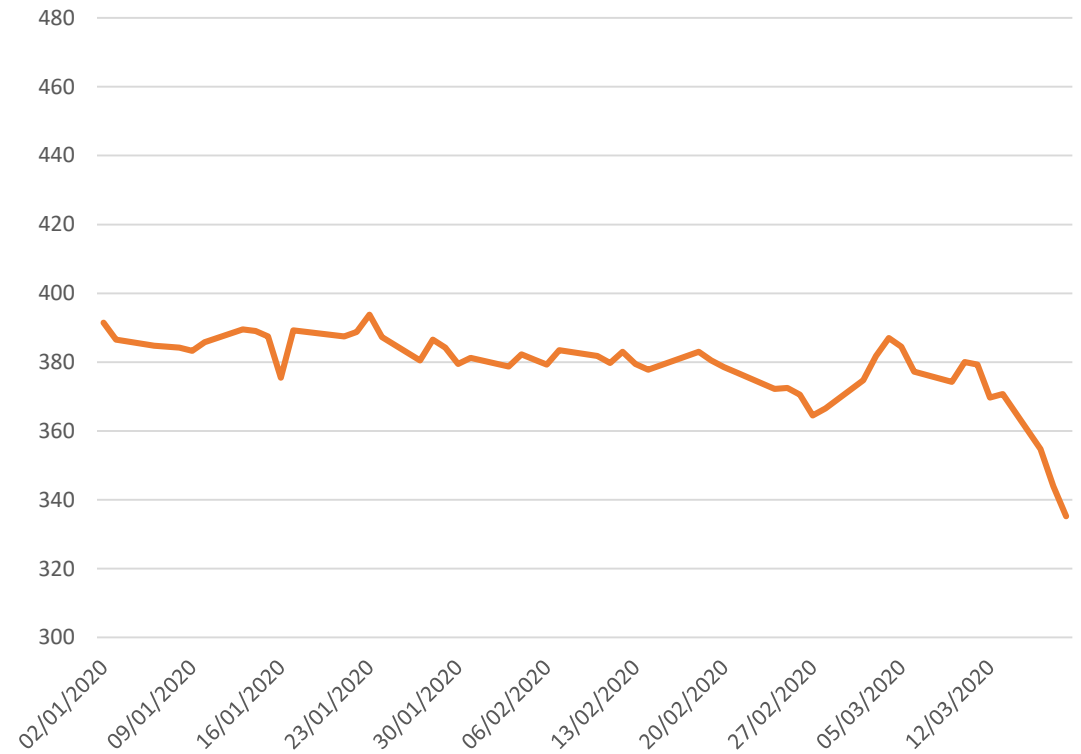


# Prices (2/4)

Maize futures Jan 2018 - Mar 2020



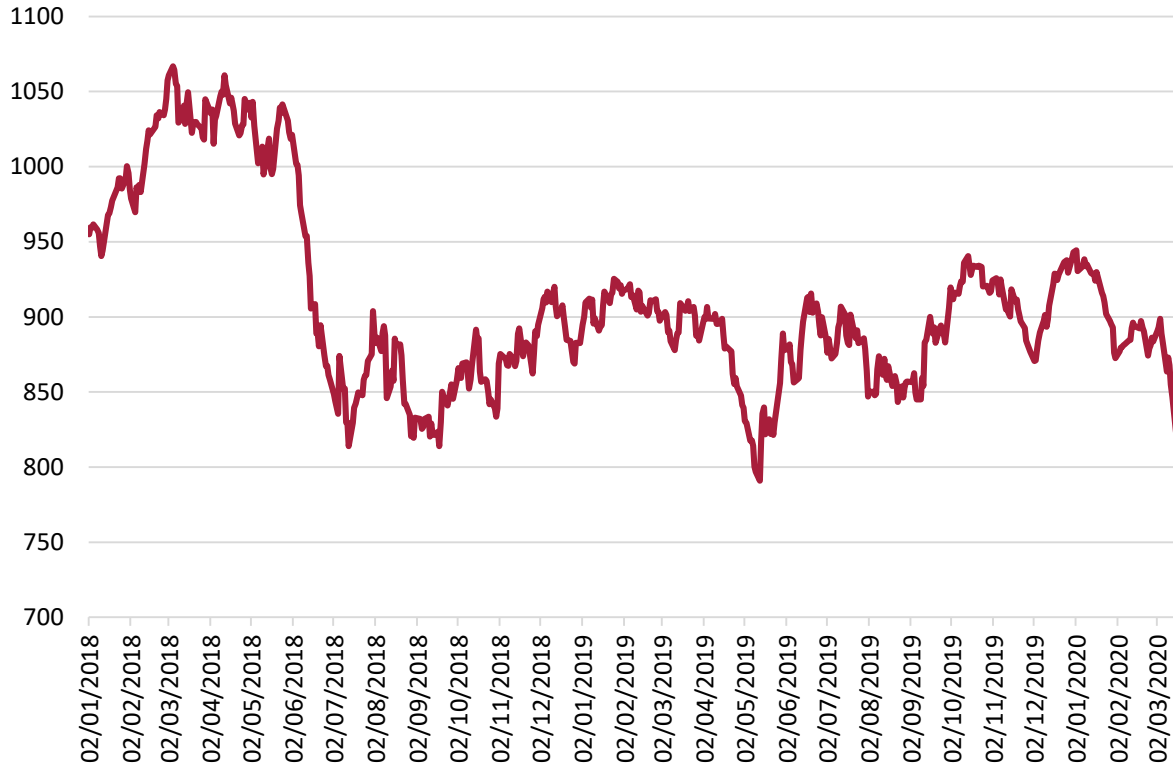
Maize futures Jan - Mar 2020



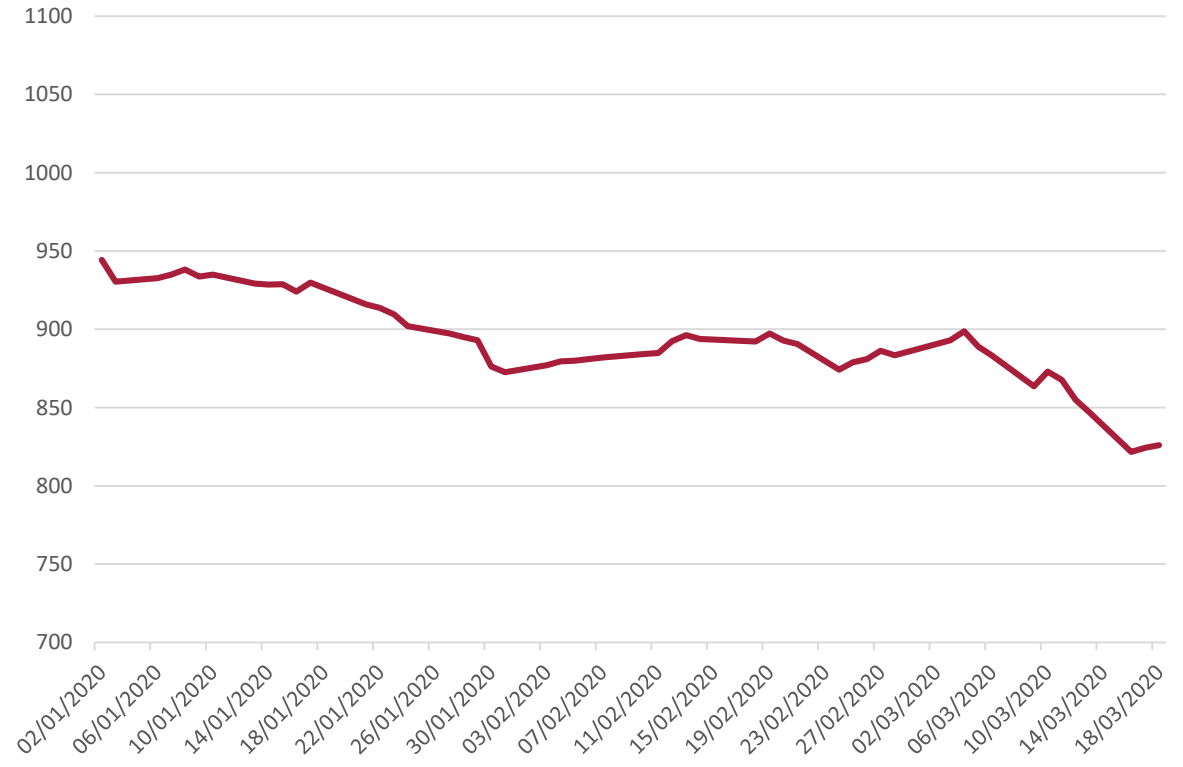


# Prices (3/4)

Soybean futures Jan 2018 - Mar 2020



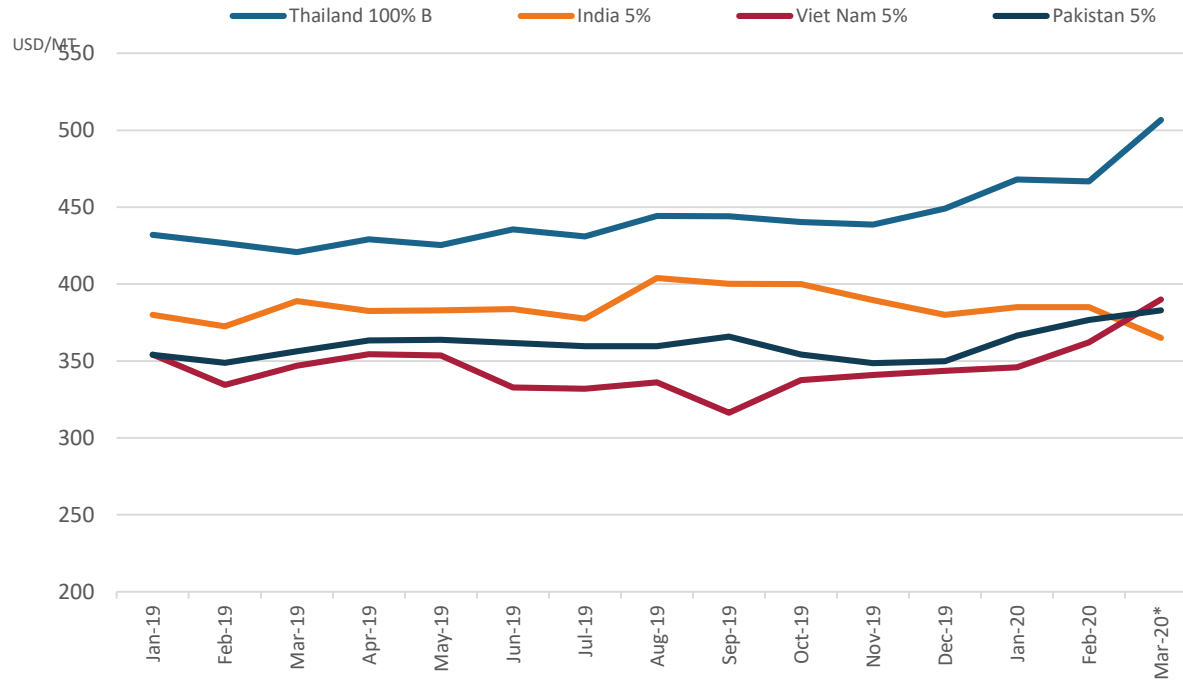
Soybean futures Jan - Mar 2020



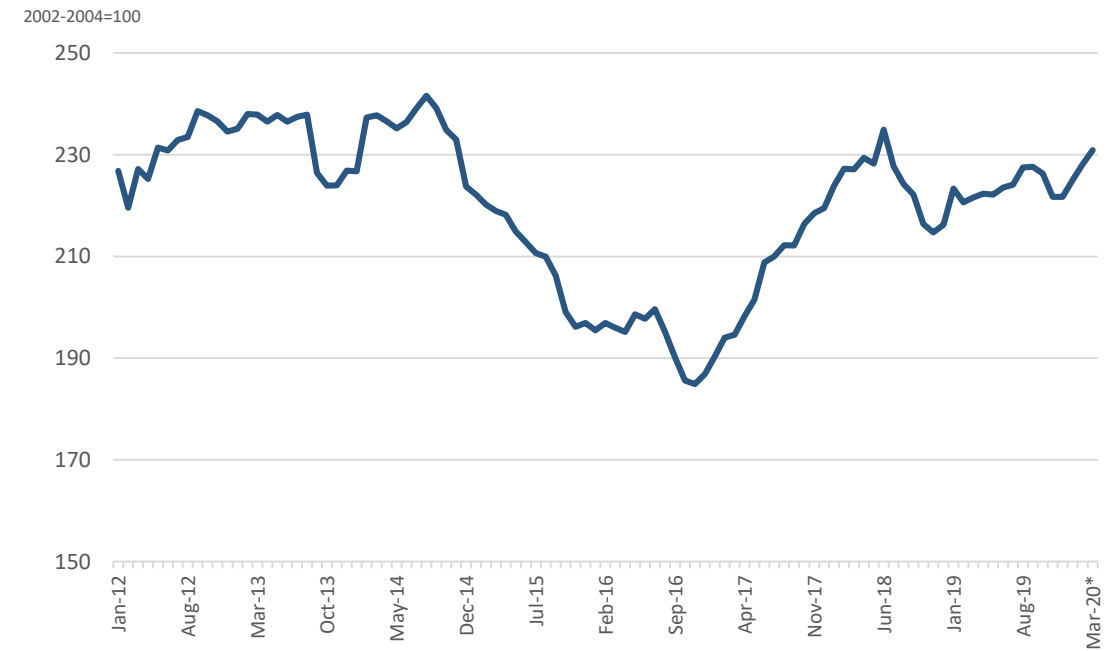


## Prices (4/4)

**Export prices of higher quality Indica rice in selected Asian suppliers**



**FAO All Rice Price Index**



\*Two weeks only



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# What to do?



*Food Systems  
Transformation*



## Meet immediate needs of vulnerable populations: Emergency Food Assistance, nutrition interventions and safety nets enhanced and made more accessible



Promote school feeding



Ensure that emergency food needs are fully met



Protect basic consumption needs of vulnerable populations



Scale up nutritional support



Support management and prevention of undernutrition



Adjust social protection programmes for food prices



Allow free and predictable flow of food assistance



Ensure that local purchases of food and food components for humanitarian purposes are exempt from restrictions



Explore the establishment of efficient and effective humanitarian food reserves



Reach all households with pertinent public information on food assistance, nutrition and hardship alleviation programmes





## Meet immediate needs of vulnerable populations: Urgent increases in food availability from smallholder farmer food production



Provide productivity-enhancing safety nets



Reduce post-harvest crop losses and improve food stocks along the value chain



Remove artificial constraints to domestic trade throughout the food chain in order to link smallholder farmers to markets

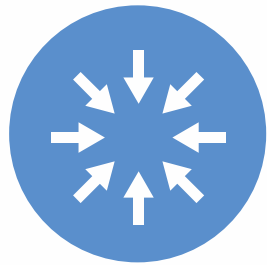


Address basic energy needs of smallholders and rural households



## Meet immediate needs of vulnerable populations: Issues on trade and tax policies

### Adjustments to trade and tax policies



Encourage better functioning food markets through improved regional political and economic integration and better functioning for trade in food



Immediately review trade and taxation policy options and their likely impacts



Avoid generalized subsidies for food consumers



Reduce restrictions on use of stocks



Improve efficiency of trade facilitation



Use limited strategic grain reserves



Minimize use of export restrictions



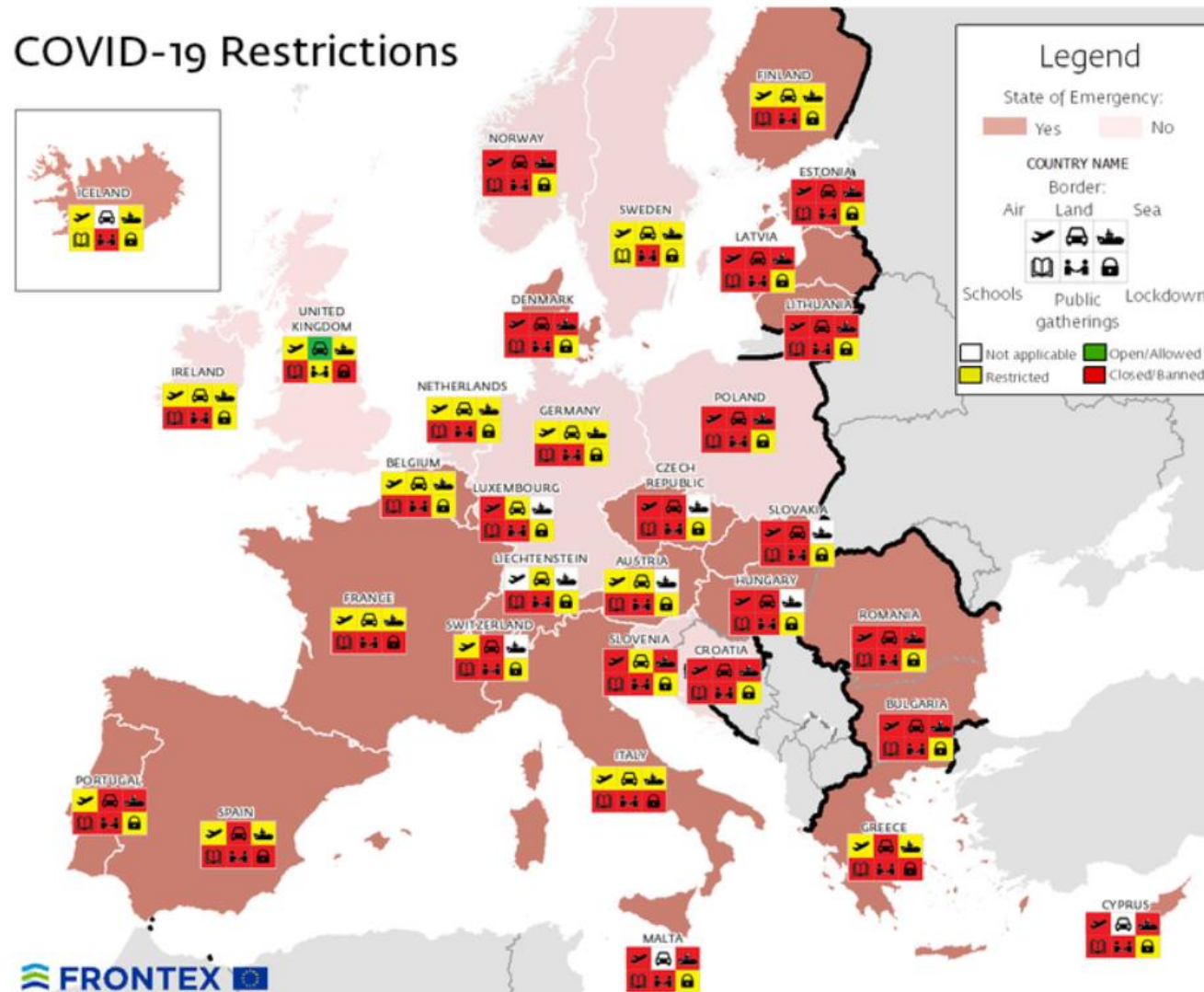
Reduce import tariffs and other restrictions



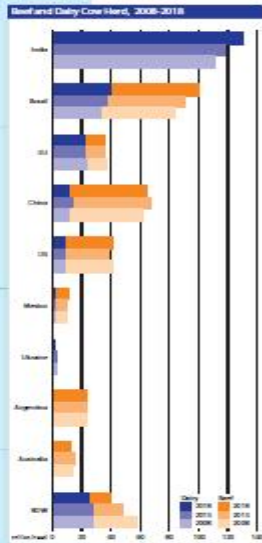
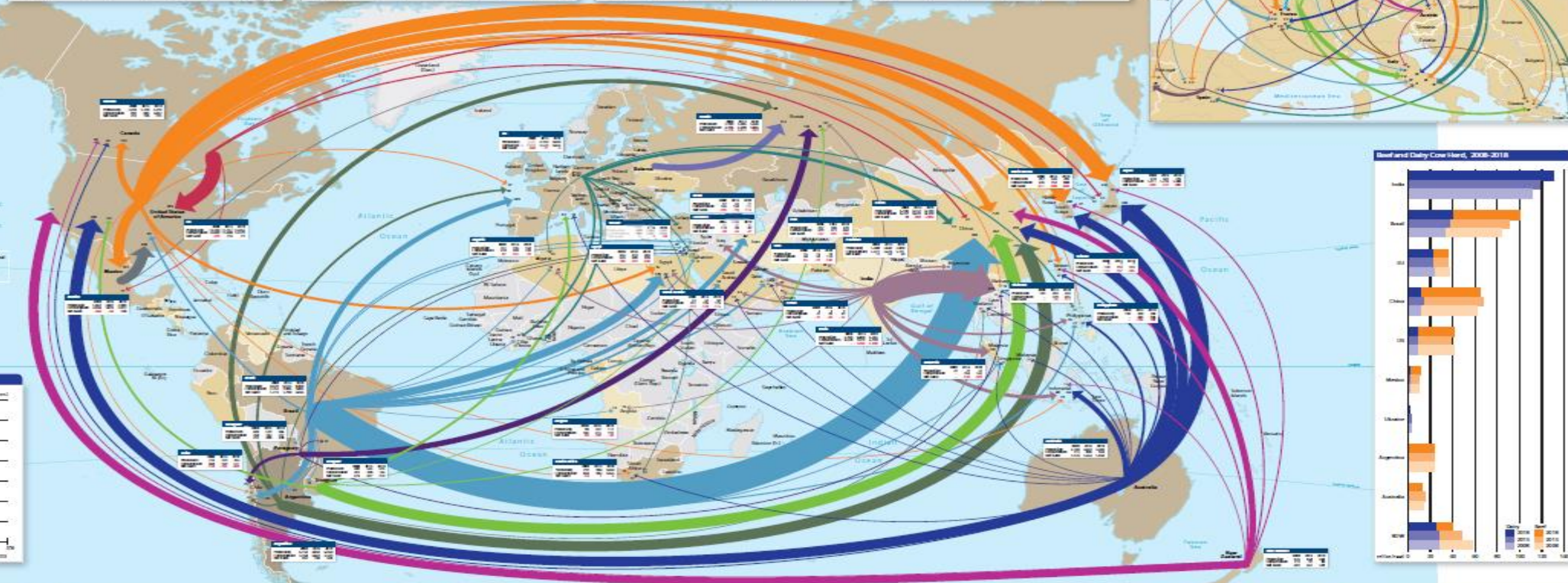
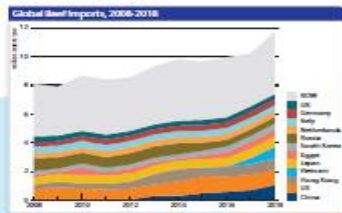
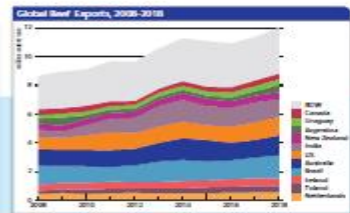
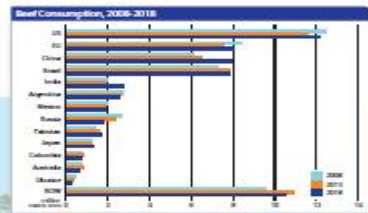
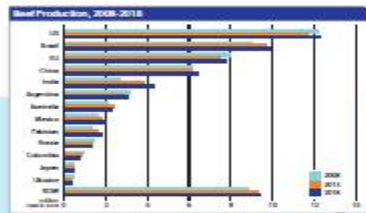
Temporarily reduce VAT and other taxes



# Reduce uncertainty on logistics





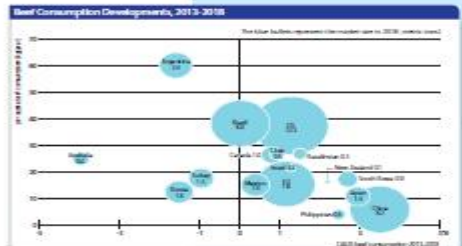


World Beef Map  
Rabobank Research  
Food & Agribusiness

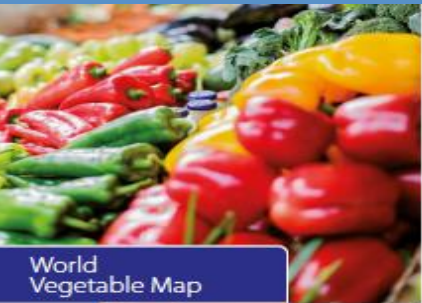
Rabobank Group is a Netherlands-based international financial services provider focused on F&A, with operations in 47 countries. Visit [rabobank.com](http://rabobank.com) to learn more about our knowledge and services in the various F&A sectors.



**Legend**  
The colour of the map refers to 2018 and is presented in metric tons. The minimum requirement for drawing a trade flow on the map is 10,000 metric tons and the EU trade is 10,000 metric tons. Trade flows on the map will refer to the actual trade volume in the most recent year or at least.  
**Trade flow**  
Total beef trade flow (million metric tons) per country  
Per capita beef consumption per country (kg/year)  
Why data per country  
EU membership  
EU membership



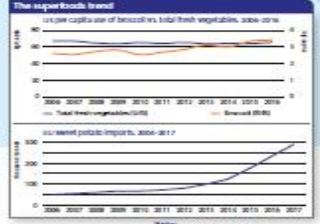
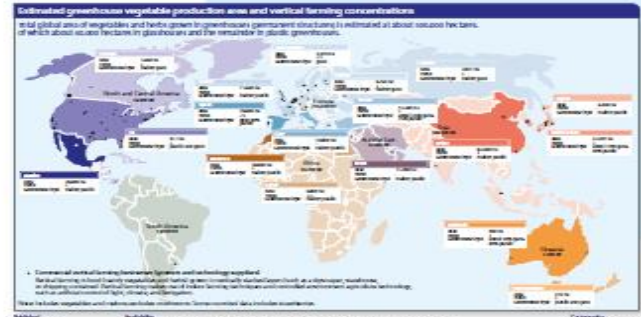
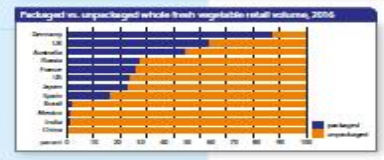
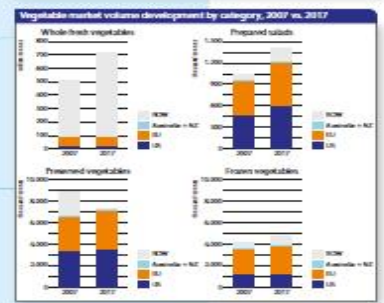
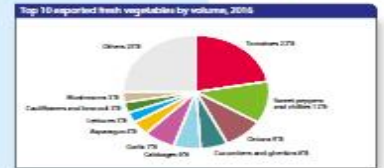
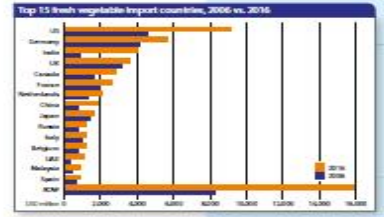
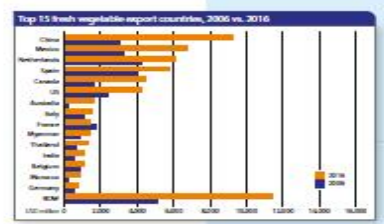
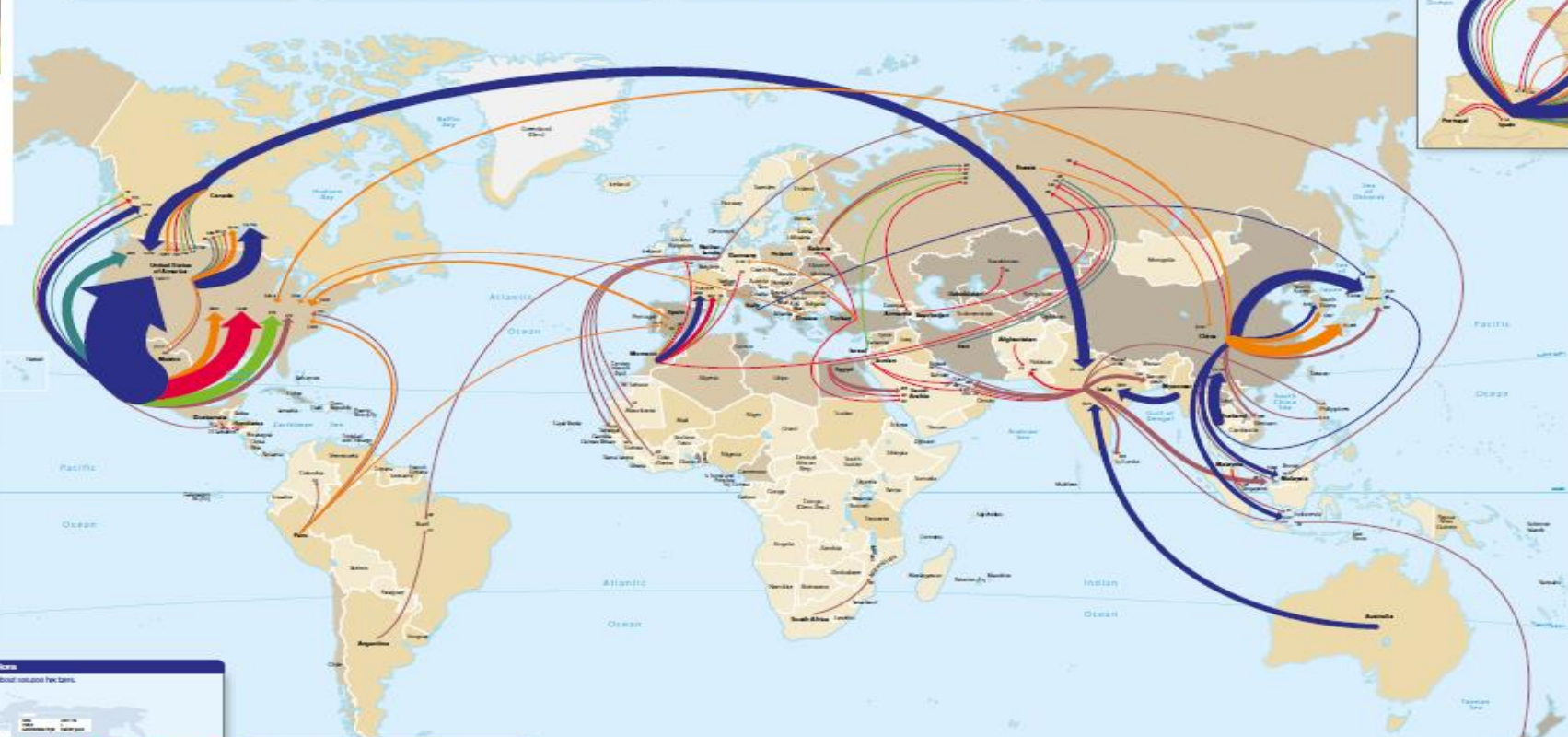
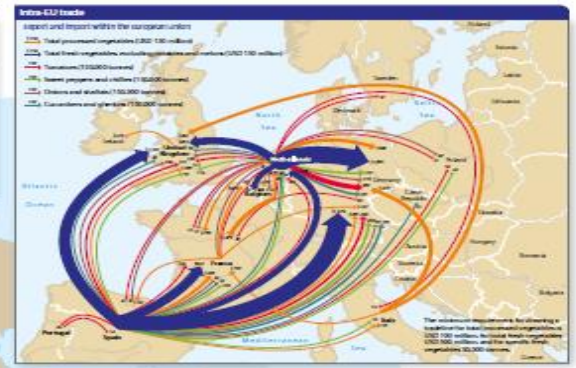
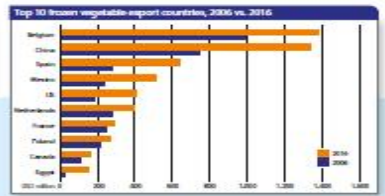




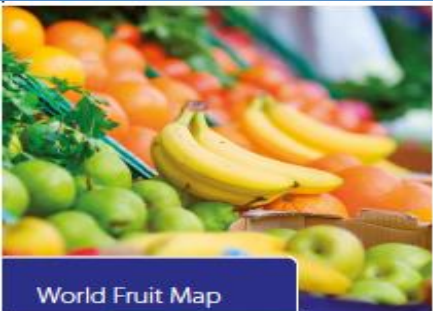
World Vegetable Map

Rabobank Food & Agribusiness

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World Fruit Map

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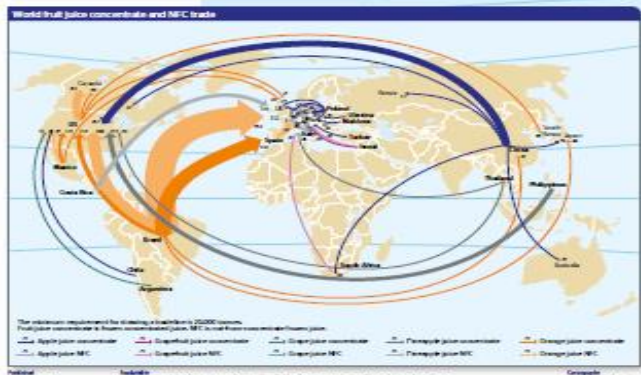
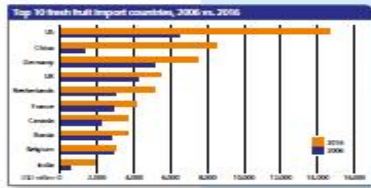
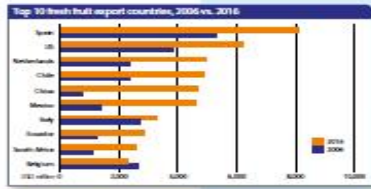
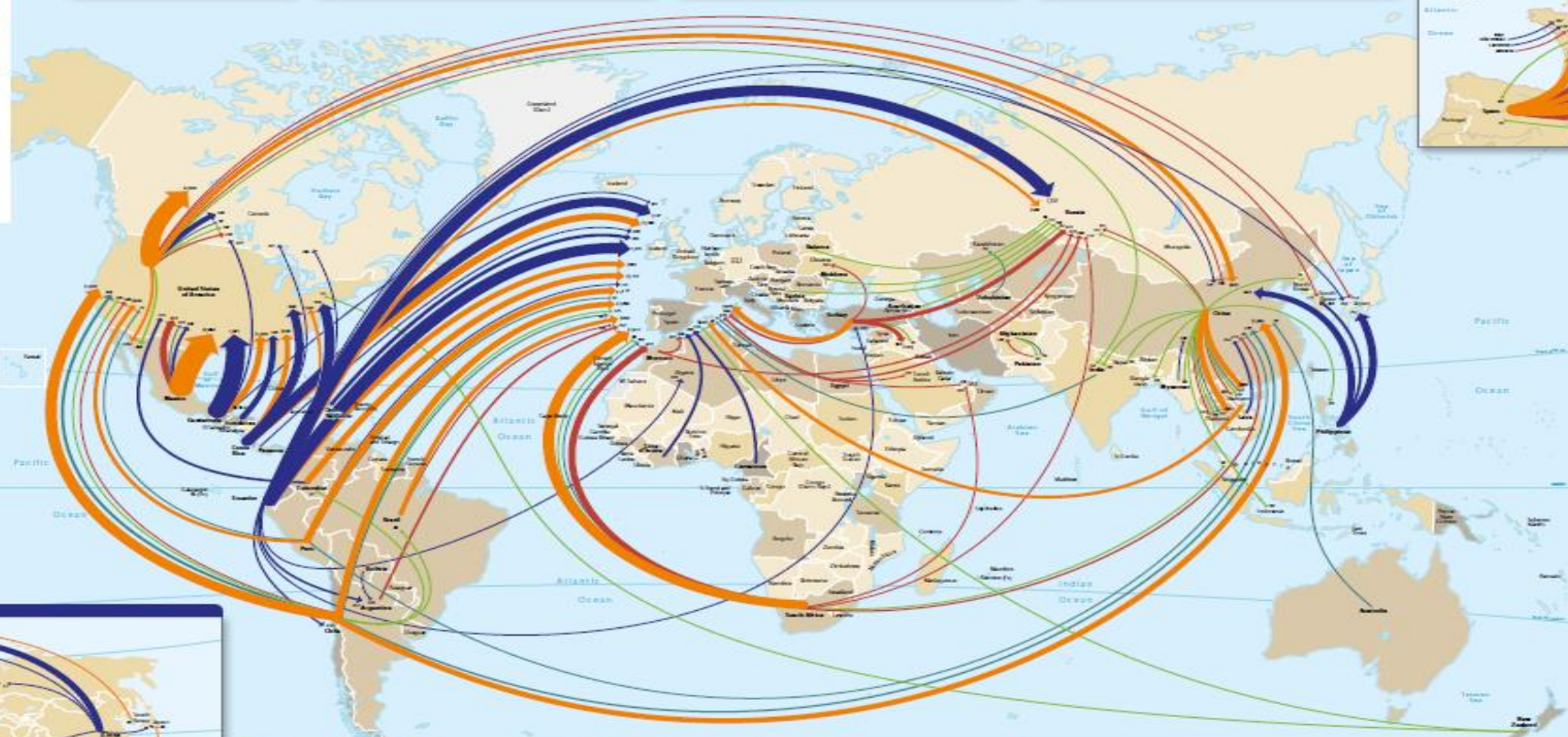
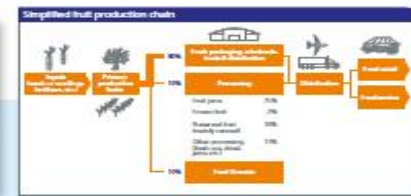
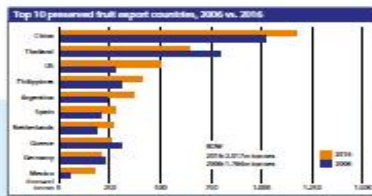
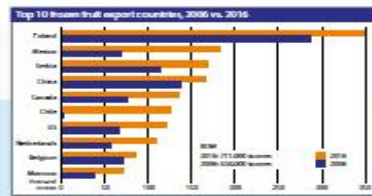
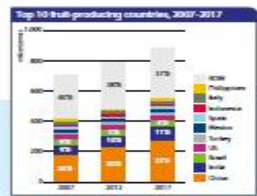
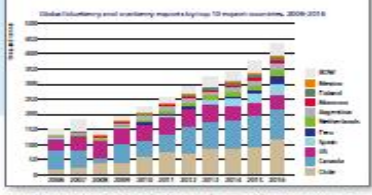
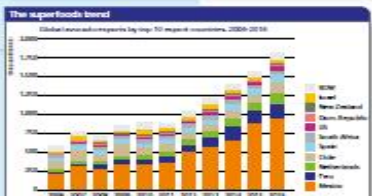
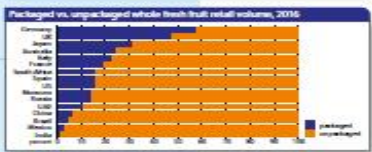
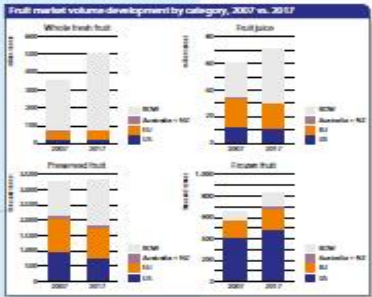


Table: Share of organic fresh fruit and vegetable sales vs. income, 2006. Shows the percentage of organic sales for different income levels.



Legend: This table in the map refers to 2006. The data for fresh fruit producing, frozen fruit, and processed...





## Meet immediate needs of vulnerable populations: Management of macroeconomic implications



Hold down core  
inflation and inflation  
expectations



Assess the impact on the  
balance of payments and  
feasibility/sustainability  
of a reserve drawdown



Mobilize external support  
to finance additional  
food imports



Ensure adequate levels of  
foreign exchange reserves



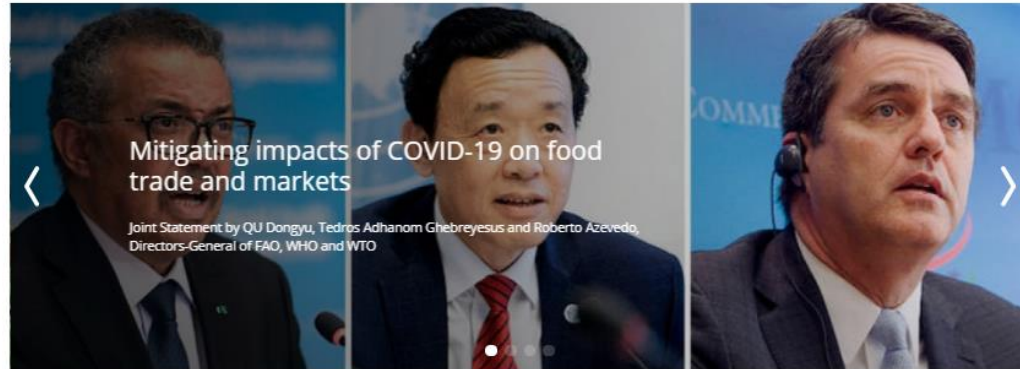
Assess and comprehensively  
cost all fiscal measures taken  
in response to the rise  
in food prices





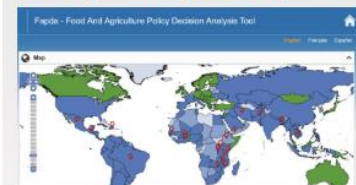
### Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

HIGHLIGHTS ANALYSES AND SOLUTIONS Q&A RESOURCES



For updates on novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and details on human health, please refer to the World Health Organization (WHO).

#### Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis



#### FAO policy platform



PPT: Coronavirus food supply chain under strain. What to do?

#### Useful links

- Tracker of trade from WTO
- IMF tracker on financial issues



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# THANK YOU



*Food Systems Transformation*

# Session 2



**Maximo Torero Cullen**

Chief Economist, Food and  
Agricultural Organization  
(FAO)

**10 min Q&A**

→ Kindly share your questions using the chat function

# Session 3



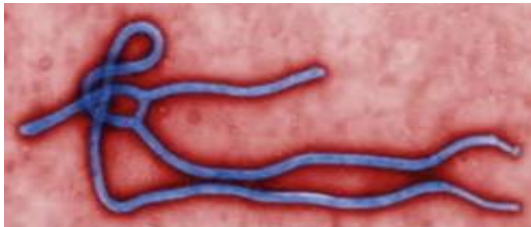
Matt Karinen, David Rothschild and  
Viganeswaran Ponnudurai

Sharing experiences from Liberia  
during the Ebola crisis



# Epidemics to learn from – Four takeaways

## EBOLA



### Serious threat

No medical prevention  
50% mortality  
No medical cure

### West Africa

11,000 deaths  
5,000 in Liberia

### Situation and Outcome

Nearly 4,000 employees  
20-30,000 dependants  
Zero fatalities,  
No transmitted cases,  
No job losses

1. Early recognition & plan

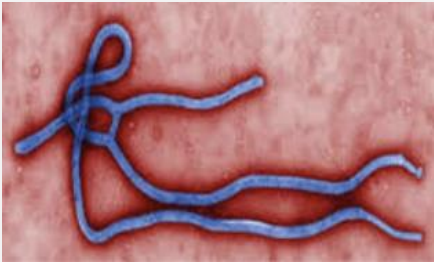
2. Communication

3. On-the-ground Actions

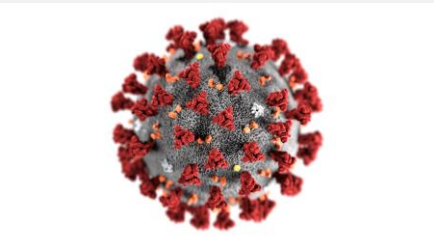
4. Cooperation



# 1. Early recognition – before Ebola then - now before Covid hits your area, or if its already there, thinking ahead

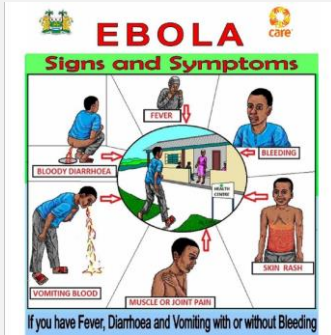


- Crisis management team
- Threat identification framework – think through
- Response plans
- Secured supply chain (operations and employees' wellbeing)
- 'Listen to the field' – compliance and reality
- Weekly plan reassessment





## 2. Communication, clear and repeated, by people whom the audience can trust



- Visible crisis management
- Communicated targets, actions, and behaviours
- Communication via musters, daily
- Upfront clarity - situation will evolve
- Changes explained

### 3. Un-hesitant actions on the ground, disciplined but ready to change



- Cordon sanitaire
- Not only operations & offices
- Villages, camps, roads
- Absolute handwashing
- Temperature checks
- Protecting the clinics and medical staff



## 4. Work very closely together



- Industry peers' insights and knowledge - weekly exchange – example EPSMG
- Government and provincial doctors - weekly coordination
- Community authorities and committees engagement - weekly
- NGO's professional help for employees' and communities' wellbeing

# Private Sector coordination - accelerate responses and learning

EPSMG – Ebola Private Sector Mobilisation Group (2014 Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone crisis)

Detail – read after

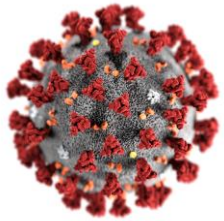
- Initiated by Arcelor Mittal's Alan Knight. Included most regional mining companies, ourselves, other MNCs, London secretariat
- **Key benefits:** cooperation and coordination, lobbying and single-voice interface, info/idea sharing, logistics support
  - Fast moving, proactive, coordinated approach pre-empted many govt and international decisions and actions
  - Multi-signatory lobbying to international bodies (UN, WHO) and governments (US, UK...)
  - Single-voice coordination and assistance to local governments, who were overwhelmed, and implementers (eg British RC)
  - Internal sharing of ideas, communication materials, best practice prevention and intervention protocols, access to medical facilities
  - Logistics support: Vehicles, accommodation, other support offered to Red Cross, local medical teams etc
- Most companies did local outreach and provided support to local communities and governments
- Most companies continued to operate at some level - maintaining employment levels was a key request of governments

# Minimum recommended operational actions

Detail – read after

- **Educate and support communities and workers**
  - Coach workers and communities; supply messages/posters, cleaning stations (Don't reinvent the wheel: Use best practice materials, eg WHO, CDC, Int'l SOS etc - posters, protocols, SOPs)
  - Keep a constant ear to the ground for news of any cases – insist on strict quarantine for such cases; offer medicines
- **Check, check, check 100% of people entering the site**
  - Check all workers for symptoms – at a minimum, daily, at all gates: checklist of questions, explain why (safety of self and others), hand cleaning station, PPE, thermometer, logbook
  - Send home if symptoms (malaria symptoms present the same, send home); quarantine; follow up at home cases via community
- **Prepare for cases “inside the fence”**
  - Prepare isolation unit and isolation zone, plus SOPs to handle patients if cases emerge (onsite and getting safely to hospitals)
  - Order PPE and medicines, sanitising equipment
  - Train users on safe use and disposal of PPE, patient-interaction protocols, use checklists
  - Educate management based on these best practice,
- **Clarify repatriation approach for domestic and foreign expats**
  - Decide on best time to repatriate non-essential expats (domestic & foreign) - medevac can become a real challenge as systems get overwhelmed
  - Incentivise core management team
  - Reassure families with direct communication

# Thoughts – important in covid specifically



## Specific risk groups need protection:

- Elderly (60, 65+)
- Background illnesses: diabetes, HIV, TB, heart

## Detection and prevention problems:

- Infectious before symptoms
- Invisible, non symptomatic spreaders
- Fever – Covid or Malaria - actions

## Planning for economic impact:

- Industry, nation-wide, global wide
- Lockdowns – can you get permission to operate, and how you do it if it happens?



# Session 3



Matt Karinen, David Rothschild and  
Viganeswaran Ponnudurai

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Sharing experiences from Liberia during the Ebola  
crisis

**10 min Q&A**

→ Kindly share your questions using the chat function

# Session 4



Tatiana Pachon

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Chief Country Officer  
Forest First Colombia



Kate Mathias

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Compliance Director  
Miro Forestry & Timber Products



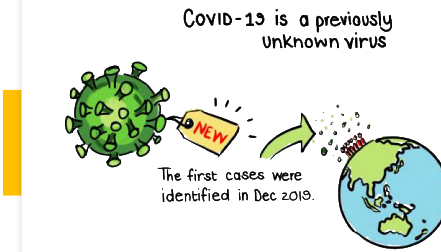
MIRO FORESTRY LTD

COVID -19 RESPONSE

MIRC  
FORESTRY COMPANY

# AWARENESS

- SOCIAL TEAMS & NURSES RAISED AWARENESS WITH WORKERS AND COMMUNITIES
- POSTERS FOR NOTICE BOARDS TRANSPORT & COMMUNITIES
- RADIO SLOTS (SL)



IMAGES AND TEXT KINDLY PROVIDED BY



WHAT IS THE CORONA VIRUS?

## COVID-19 GUIDANCE

IMAGES AND TEXT KINDLY PROVIDED BY

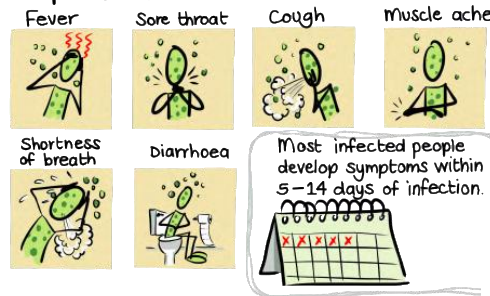


An AB Sugar company



WE WILL GET THROUGH THIS TOGETHER!

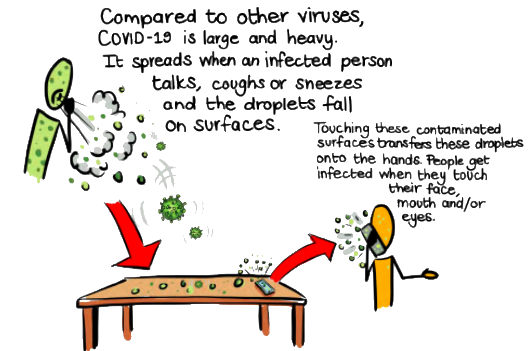
People infected with COVID-19 may experience:



IMAGES AND TEXT KINDLY PROVIDED BY



WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?



IMAGES AND TEXT KINDLY PROVIDED BY



HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?

## Practising BASIC PERSONAL HYGIENE

is the most effective way of preventing the spread of COVID-19

HOW CAN I PREVENT CATCHING THE VIRUS?

IMAGES AND TEXT KINDLY PROVIDED BY



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# PREVENTION & POLICY.



## HAND WASHING & SANITIZING STATIONS ACROSS ALL OPERATIONS

BEFORE AND AFTER TRANSPORTATION  
IN FIELD – USING SOAP AND CHLORINIZED WATER  
WASHING VEHICLES BETWEEN JOURNEYS



## REDUCED TRANSPORTATION LOADING

1 SEAT BETWEEN WORKERS



## MINIMIZING MOVEMENT OF STAFF

NO INTER/INTRA CITY MOVEMENT IN COMPANY VEHICLES WITHOUT PERMISSION  
USING WORKERS FROM LOCAL COMMUNITIES – NO CROSS-COMMUNITY EXPOSURE



## SUSPENSION OF ALL NON-ESSENTIAL WORKSTREAMS,

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS  
OFF SITE MEETINGS  
SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT



## ENFORCEMENT

NO COMPLIANCE – NO ENTRY NO WORK  
PRODUCTION OF A POLICY DOCUMENT



## SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS WHERE POLICY CONDITIONS CANNOT BE MET

REMOTE WORKING WHERE POSSIBLE  
VOLUNTARY ISOLATION FOR HIGH RISK OR ANXIOUS WORKERS  
CHOICE TO WORK



# Closing Poll – help us and other support follow up

1. Use the poll in Zoom showing now to answer the questions

2. Use the chatbox to reflect on the following questions:

*(please number them accordingly -*

*the Zoom chat will remain open for another 30 min to record your answers)*

1. Could you share in a few words what you appreciated most in the webinar?
2. If we should organize another webinar, what would you suggest to be improved?
3. What do you anticipate to be your main COVID19 challenges the coming month?
4. Besides another webinar, how else can we support exchange of information and experience?
5. Besides information, what else could we support you with?

3. Kindly type any additional recommendations for follow up actions from actors like IDH or Mirova in the “chat” section, either publicly or as a direct message direct to Thomas Duurland ([duurland@idhtrade.org](mailto:duurland@idhtrade.org)).

We will be in touch afterwards with the main outcomes.



# THANK YOU

For further questions/ suggestions,  
please contact:

Thomas Duurland,  
[Duurland@idhtrade.org](mailto:Duurland@idhtrade.org)