

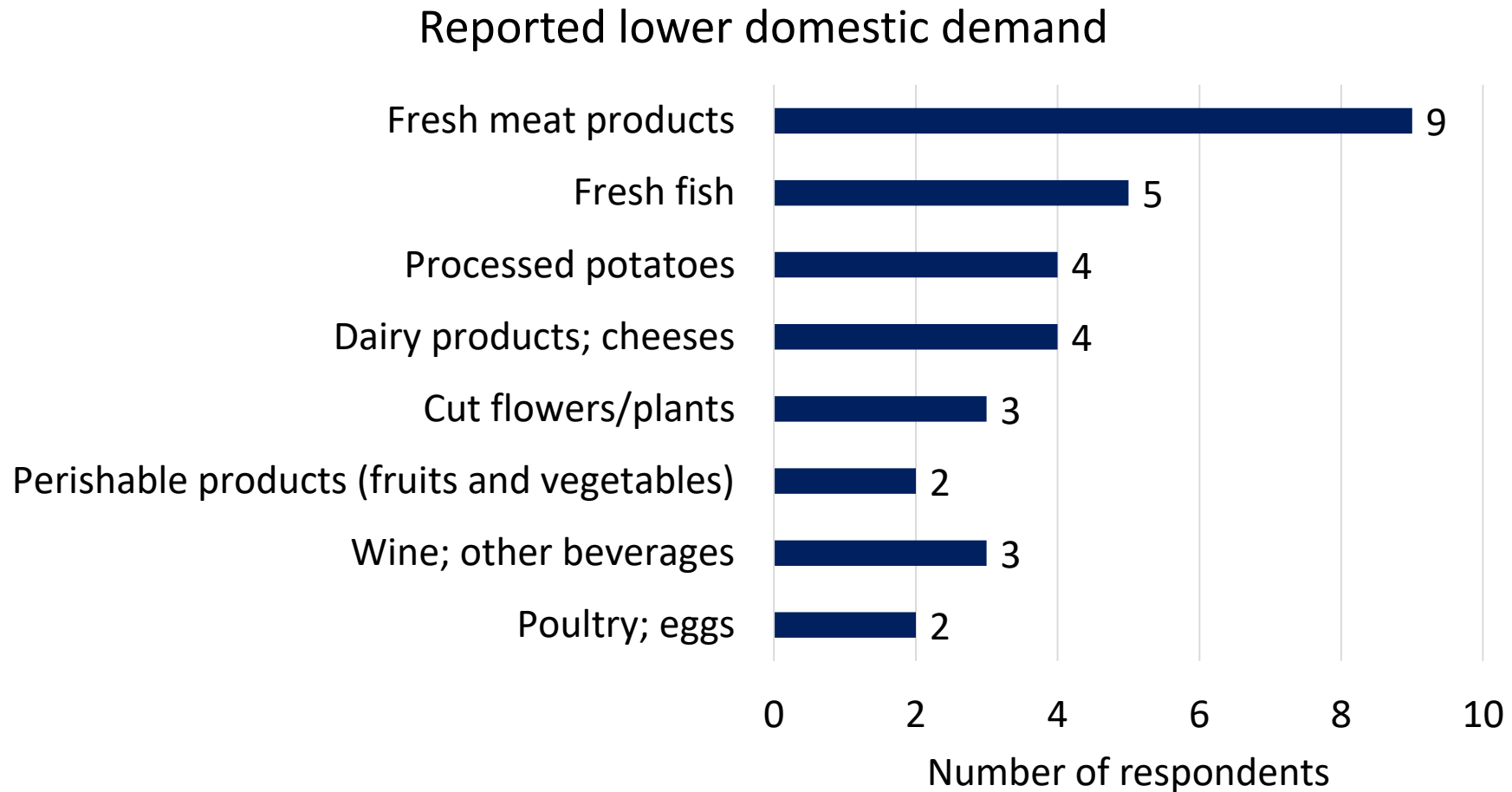
# Survey on G20 Agricultural Resilience and Risk Management Policies under the COVID-19 Pandemic

Summary note prepared by FAO and OECD to the G20 Presidency of  
Italy

2<sup>nd</sup> G20 Agriculture Deputies Meeting  
13-14 July 2021

# A. Resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic

# Disruptions due to COVID-19: Demand



# Disruptions due to COVID-19: Impacts of movement restrictions

Reported effects of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and related movement restrictions on food and agriculture sector in G20 countries



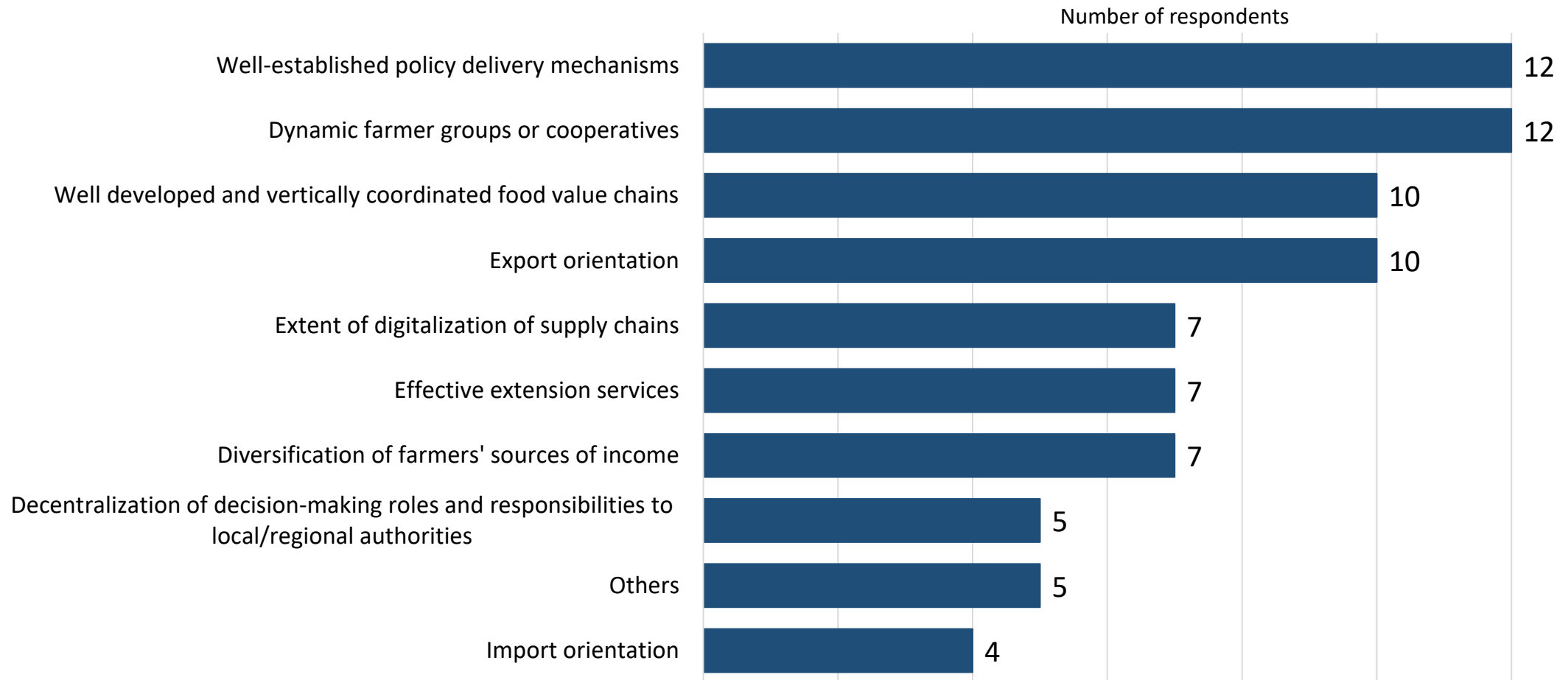
# Categories of policy responses

Sector-wide and institutional measures
Measures related to the functioning of the agricultural sector
Measures related to the functioning of the government
Information and coordination measures
Websites, campaigns, dissemination of information
Monitoring the agriculture market
Coordination with the private sector
International coordination
Measures relative to trade and product flows
Trade easing measures
Logistics and transport facilitation measures
Trade restricting measures
Re-channeling product flows
Facilitating internal market Integration
Labour measures
Measures to ensure the health of workers
Agricultural labour measures
Agriculture and food support measures
General financial support for the sector
Specific product support
Administrative and regulatory flexibility
General support applicable to agriculture and food
Overall economic measures
Social safety nets
Food assistance and consumer support
Food assistance

# Effectiveness of Policy Responses

Identified most effective policies for increased resilience in the food and agricultural sector	
Crosscutting policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declaring agriculture an essential sector</li> <li>• Supporting agricultural workers and industry actors in the adoption of health and safety measures</li> <li>• Active dialogue between government officials and food value chain actors</li> <li>• Streamlining procedures</li> <li>• Financing digital and physical infrastructures</li> <li>• Increased use of digital technologies</li> </ul>
Trade policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining open markets/borders, and the movement of people, goods and raw materials</li> <li>• Establishment of green corridors</li> <li>• Dialogue with trade partners</li> <li>• Development of mobility rules for essential workers</li> <li>• Trade facilitation by increasing the use of e-certification</li> <li>• Refraining from imposing export restrictions</li> </ul>
Farmer income support policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income stabilization</li> <li>• Measures to explore alternative sales channels</li> <li>• Measures to increase the liquidity</li> <li>• Increased access to credit</li> <li>• Tax exemption</li> </ul>
Supply side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased coordination between government officials and food industry actors</li> <li>• Development of a system for receiving requests from the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Increasing food reserves</li> </ul>
Demand side policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of safety nets, cash transfers, and social protection programmes</li> </ul>

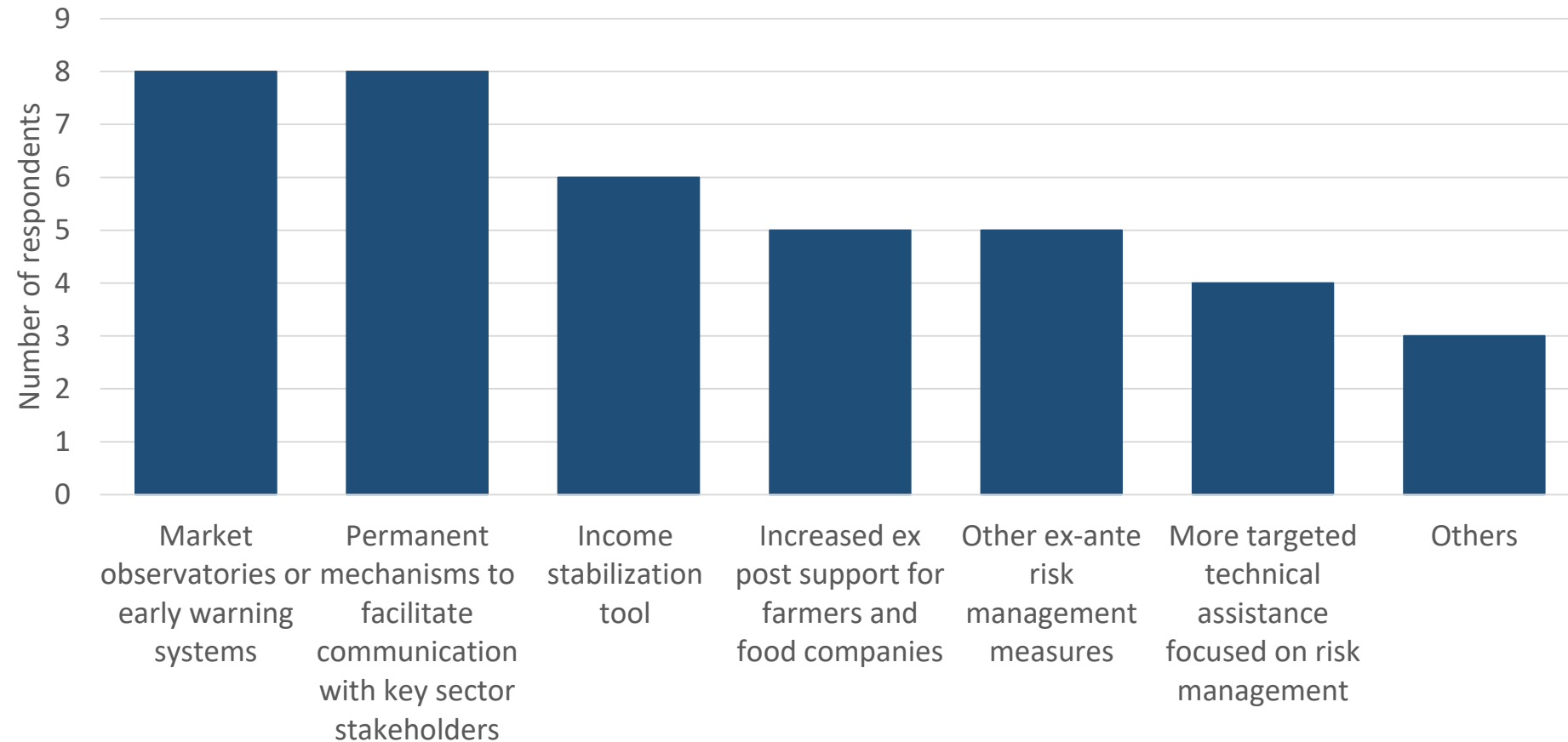
# Characteristics contributing to the resilience of the agri-food sector during the COVID-19 pandemic



B. Resilience to future risks

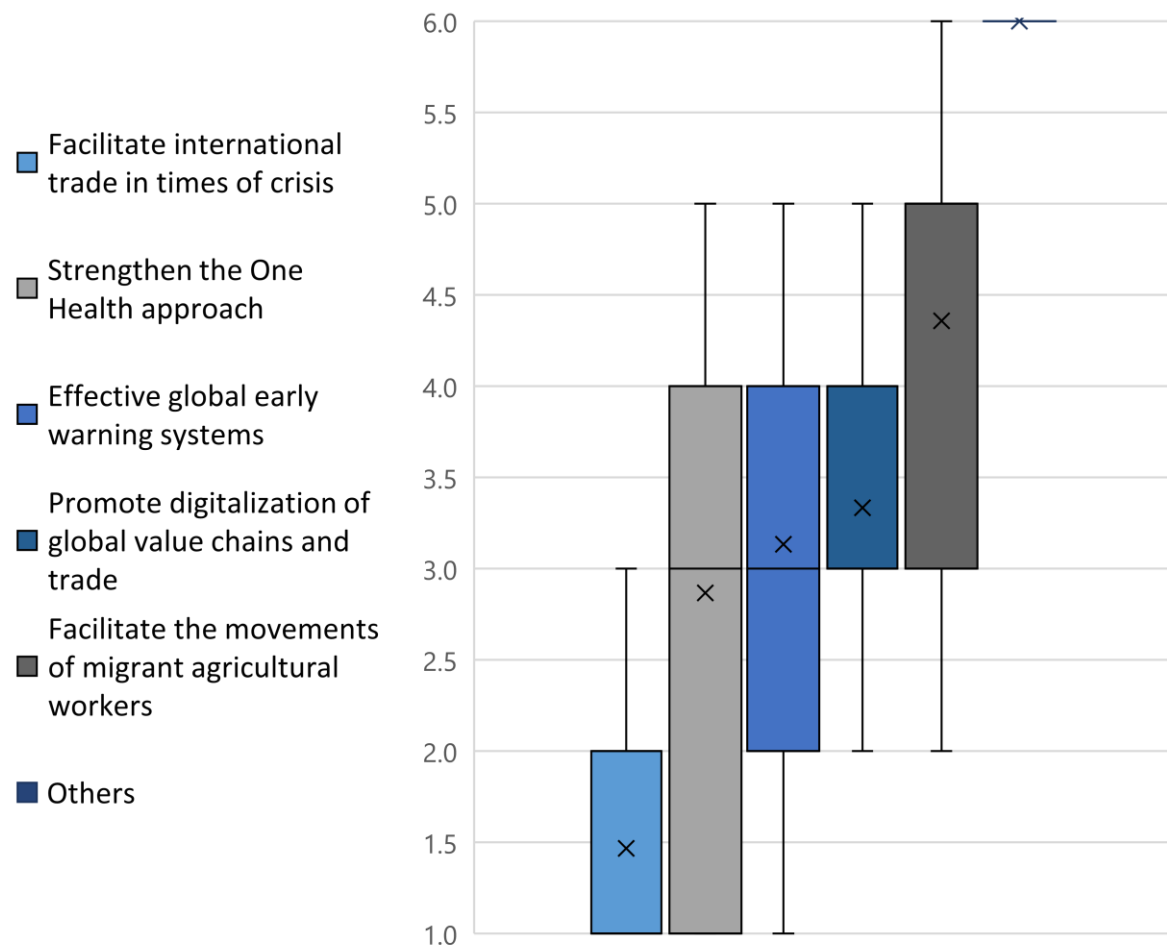


# G20 respondents have adopted measures to improve the sector's resilience to future risks

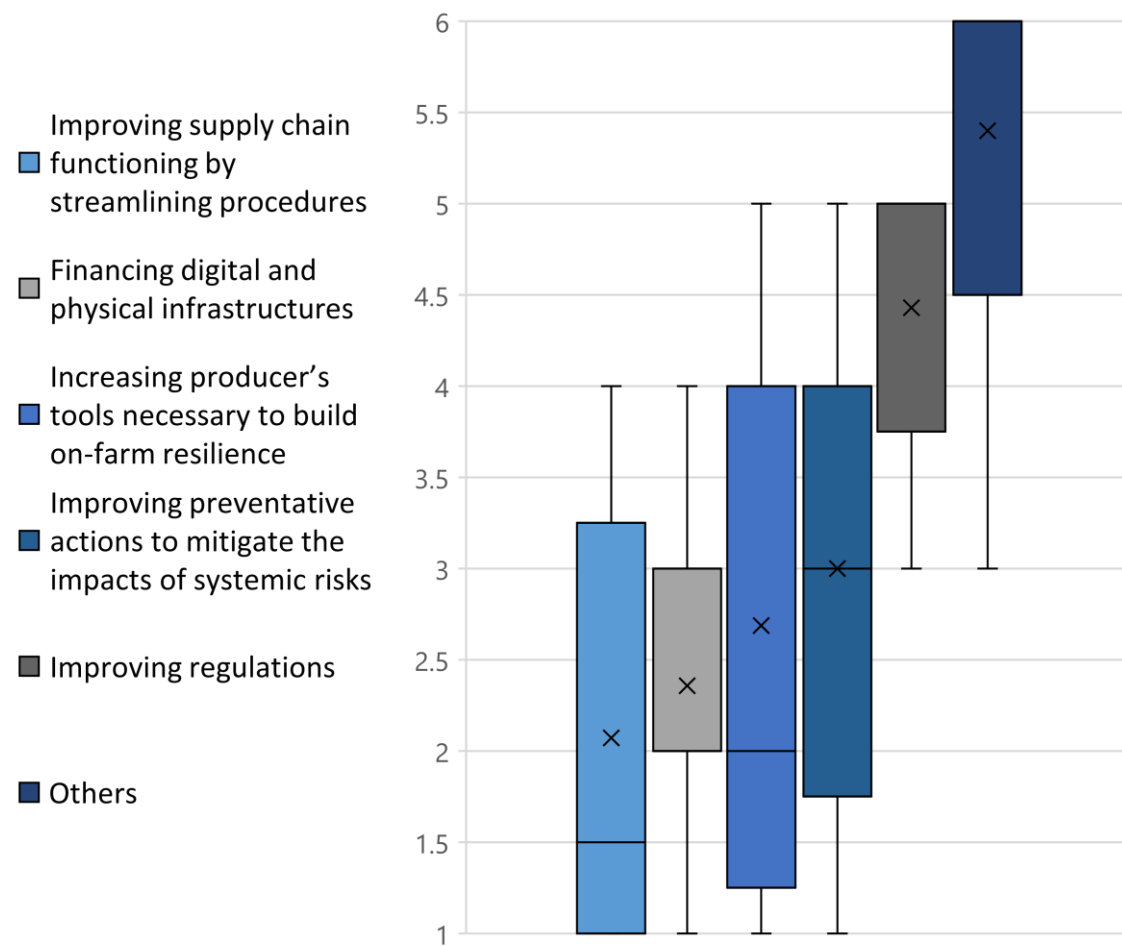


# G20 respondents identified priority actions to strengthen the resilience of the sector to future shocks

Ranks of potential global actions strengthening resilience

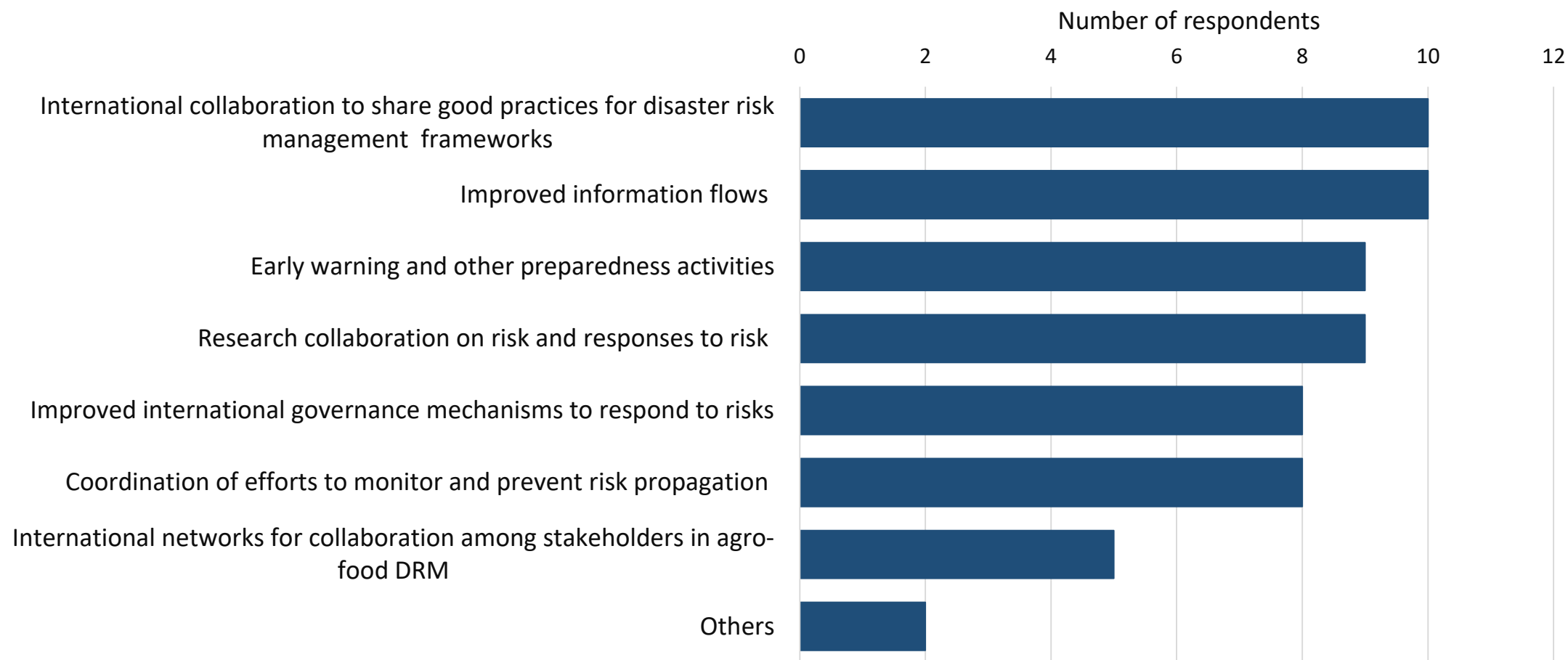


Ranks of potential national actions to strengthen resilience



Notes: Categories of response are ordered by average rank. "X" is the average rank, bars are the median ranks, boxes delimit the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile, and half bars are the minimum and maximum ranks.

# G20 respondents also consider engaging into several international cooperation mechanisms



Conclusion

## Concluding remarks

- The impacts of the COVID-19 on the food and agriculture sector were largely limited, thanks to a wide range of government measures facilitating the continued functioning of markets and providing relief to affected agents.
- The effectiveness of these measures varied by context, some measures were seen as instrumental to the resilience of the agriculture and food sector. Existing policy delivery mechanisms, dynamic farm groups, supply chain and trade openness helped limit the crisis' impacts.
- G20 respondents are already contemplating ways to bolster the resilience of the agriculture and food sector to future risks. Some measures have already been undertaken such as setting up market monitoring mechanisms or institutional links with stakeholders.
- Other actions were identified for further progress at the global and national levels, particularly regarding supply chains, trade and risk mitigation, or international sharing of information, best practices and tools.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Thank you

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