

# What about the key consequences on Africa of Russia's war in Ukraine?

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Roma-Berlin-Nice (2024-25)

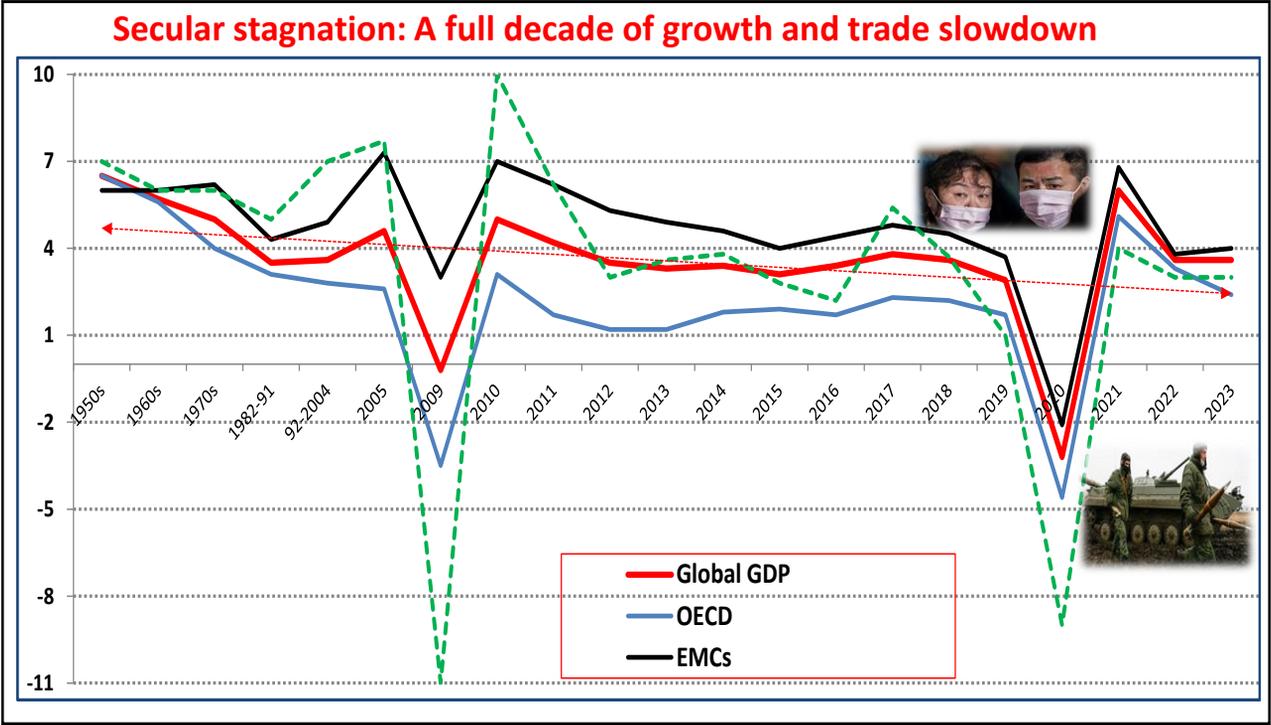


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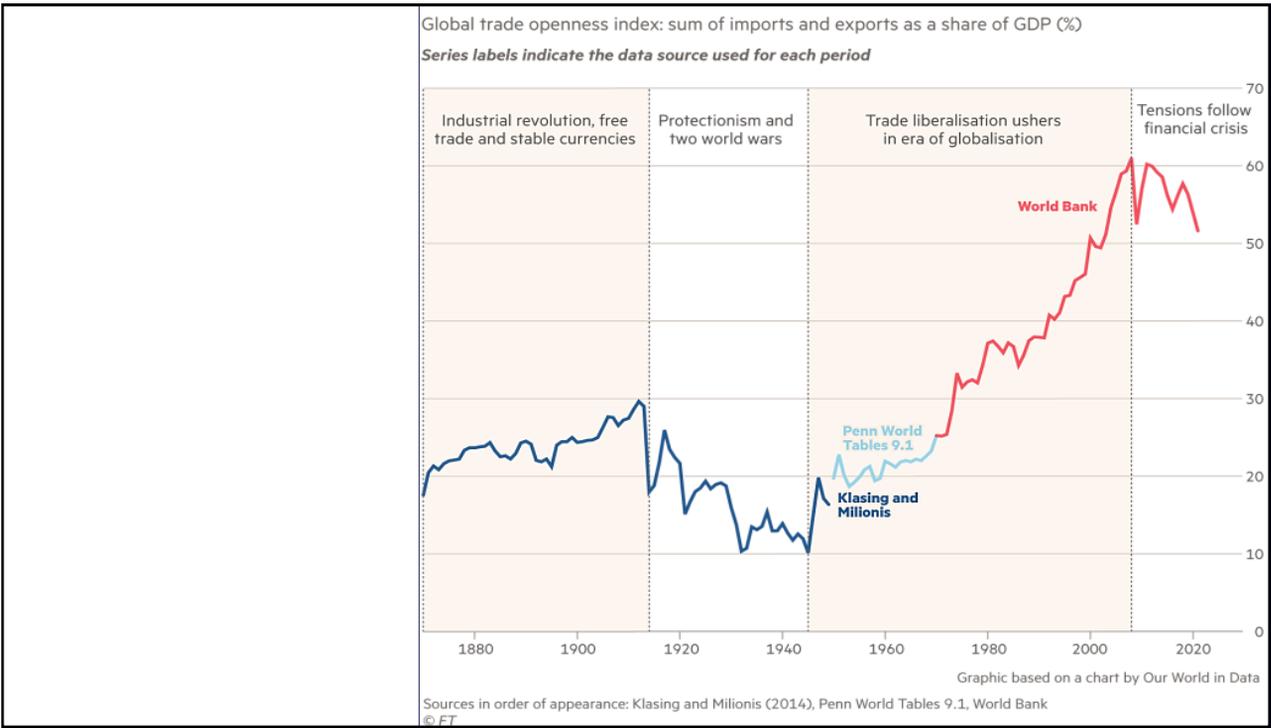


1. Macro Outlook : Twofold risk of Recession + Inflation = Stagflation ahead!
2. Secular stagnation coupled with rising indebtedness and inflation threats
3. Living standards will fall in most developing countries (but also in the OECD!)
4. Africa cannot afford high oil prices for long. Energy consumption per capita will shrink as well as production of goods and services
5. Most significant shockwaves outside of Ukraine are in Africa ( $\Delta$  wheat & energy prices= no fiscal space)
6. With higher rates looming, many countries in Maghreb and Africa will default

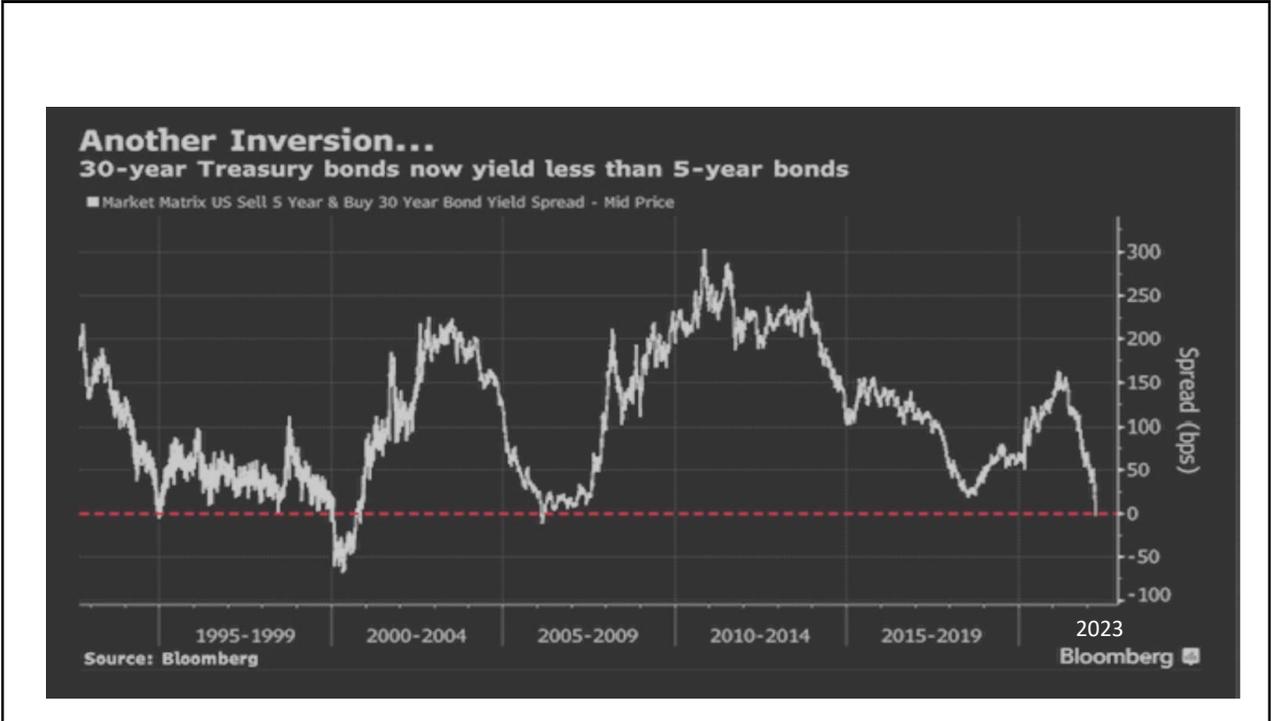
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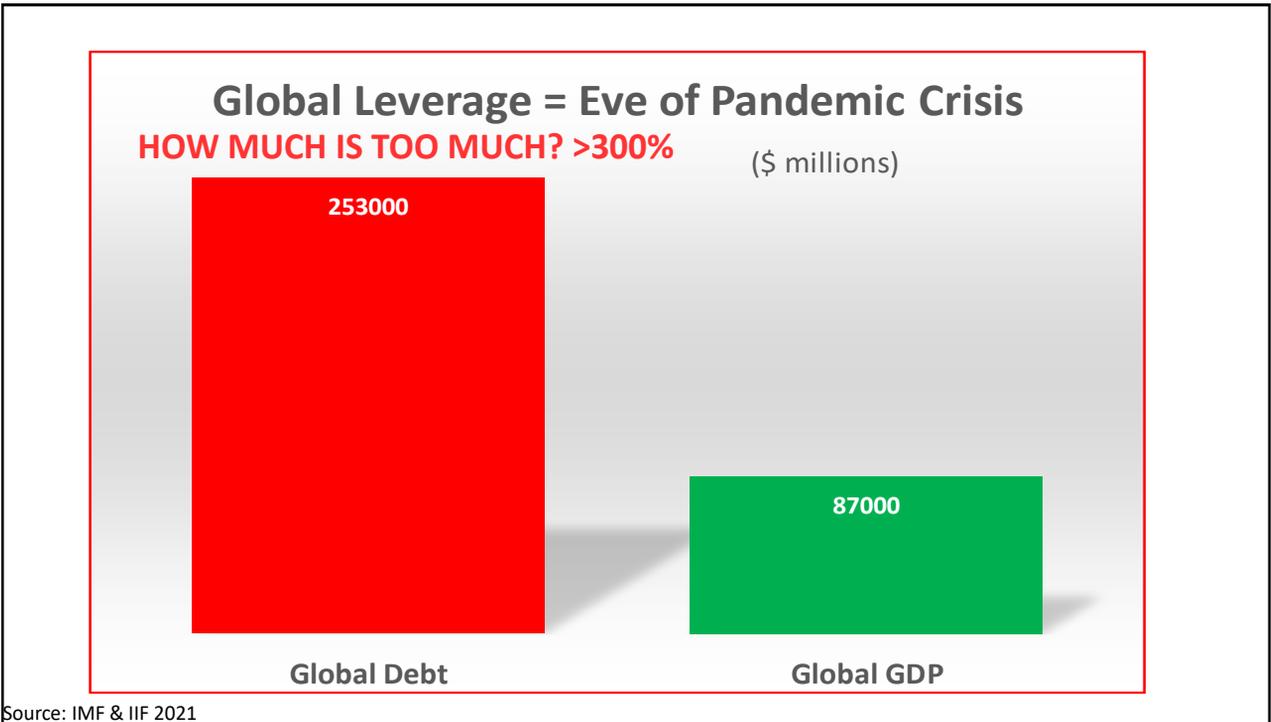
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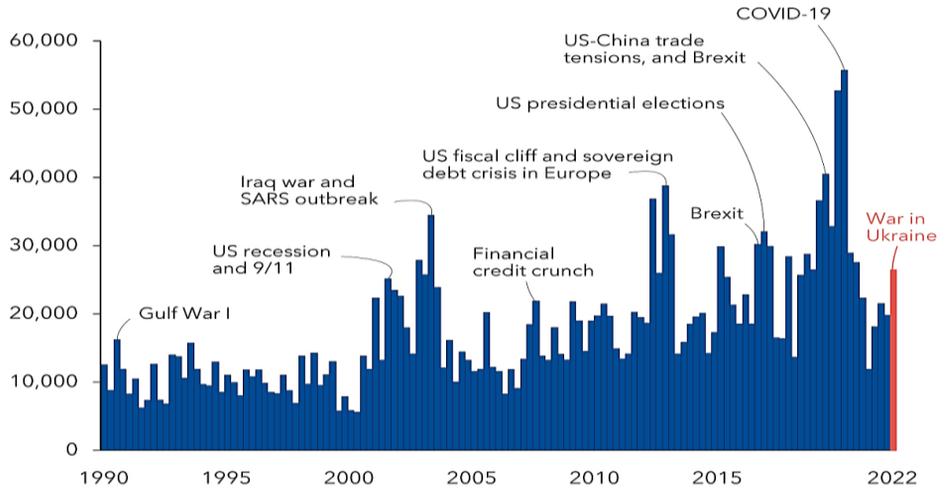
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**2022: Global uncertainty is rising and undermines growth and development prospects in both developed and developing countries**

The World Uncertainty Index is climbing again as the invasion of Ukraine clouds the economic outlook.  
(Index, GDP weighted average)

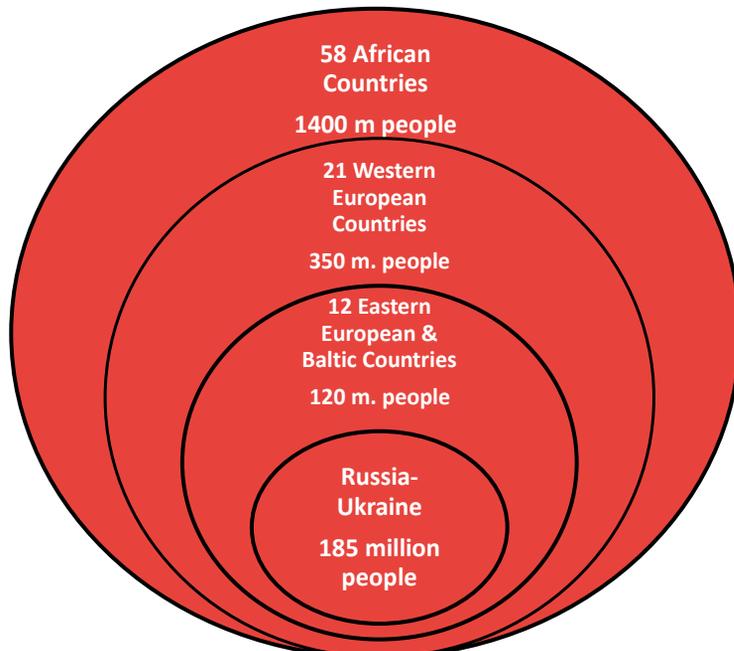


Source: Ahir, Bloom, and Furceri (2022).  
Note: The chart is computed by counting the percent of the word "uncertain" (or its variant) in the Economist Intelligence Unit country reports. The index is rescaled by multiplying by 1,000,000. A higher number means higher uncertainty and vice versa.

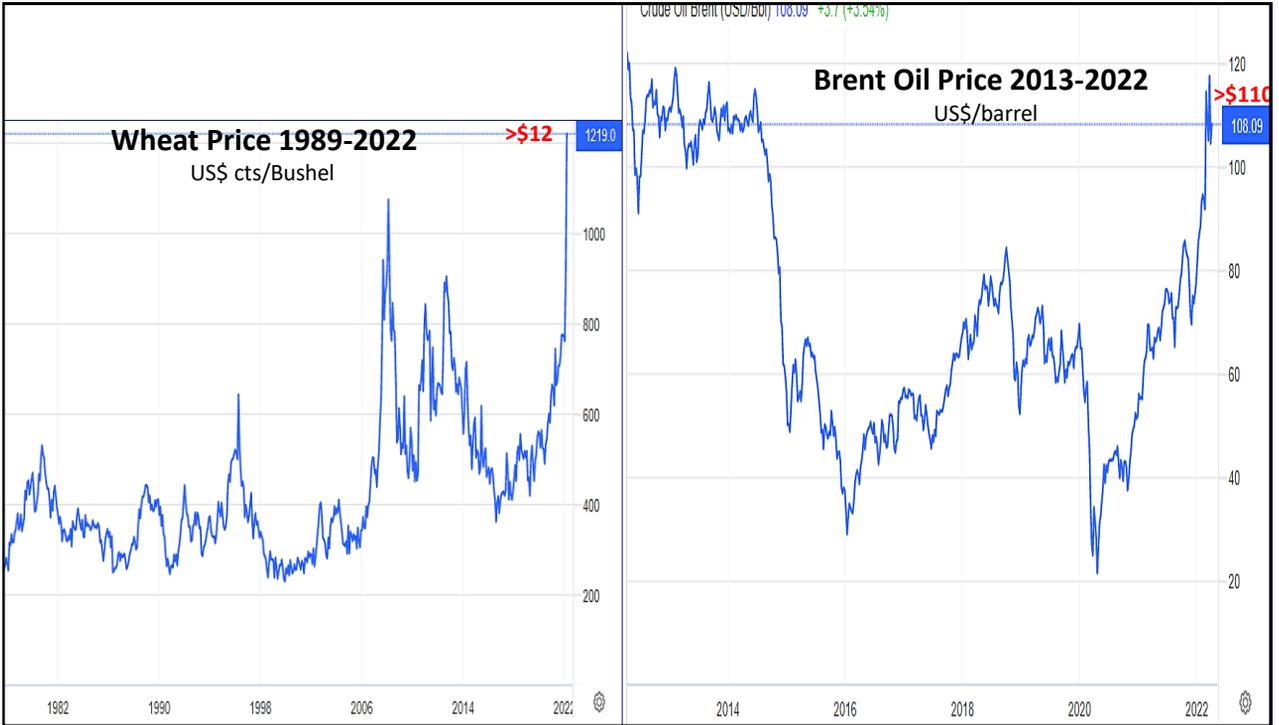


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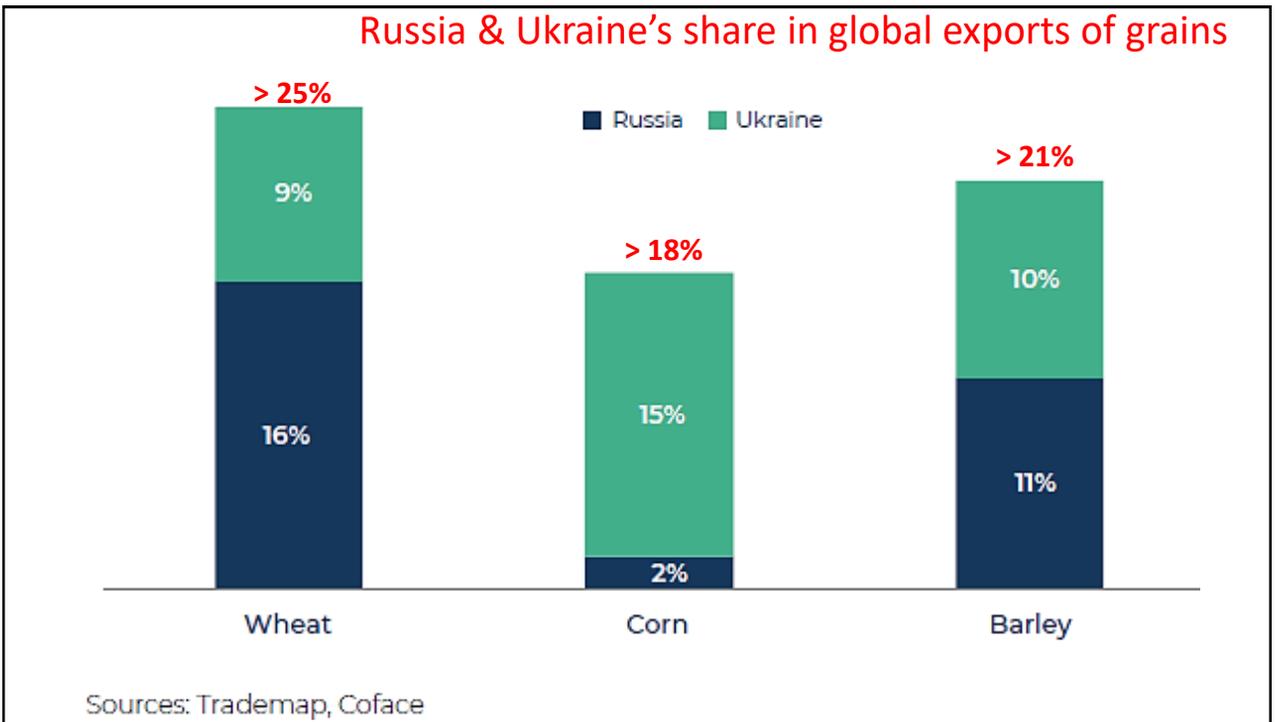
**4 Concentric & Interconnected circles >90 countries = 2 billion people**



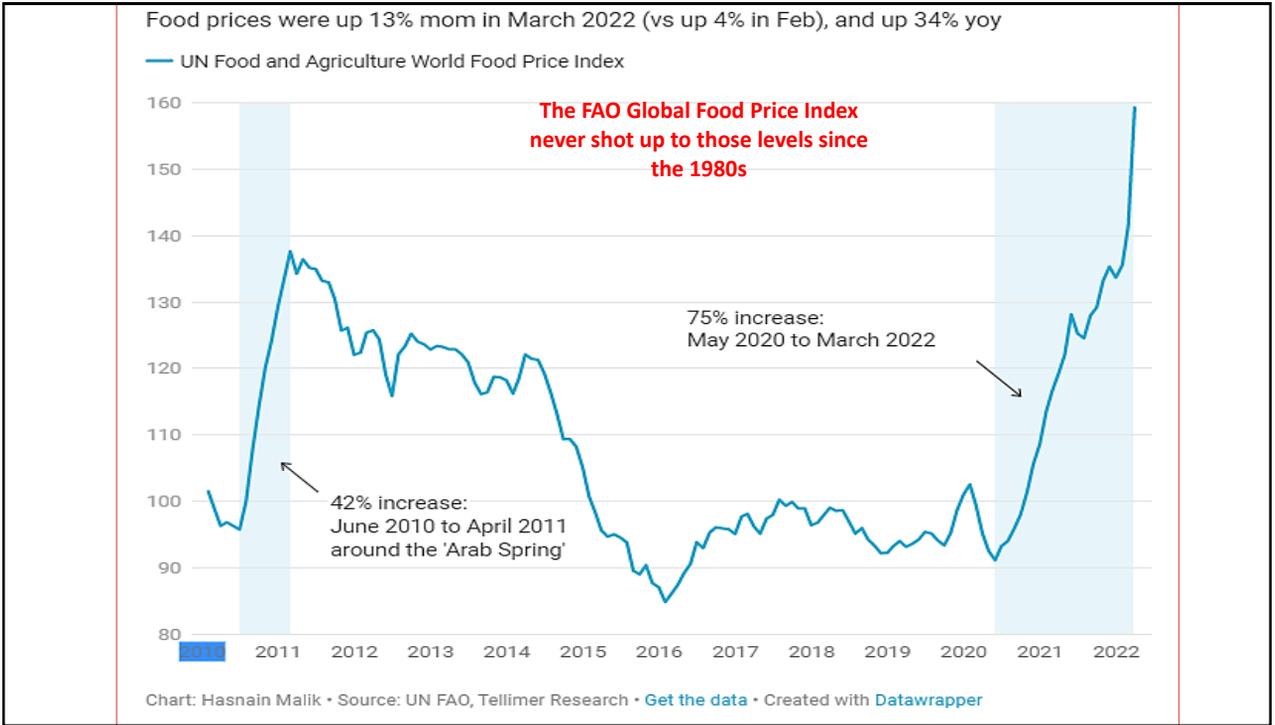
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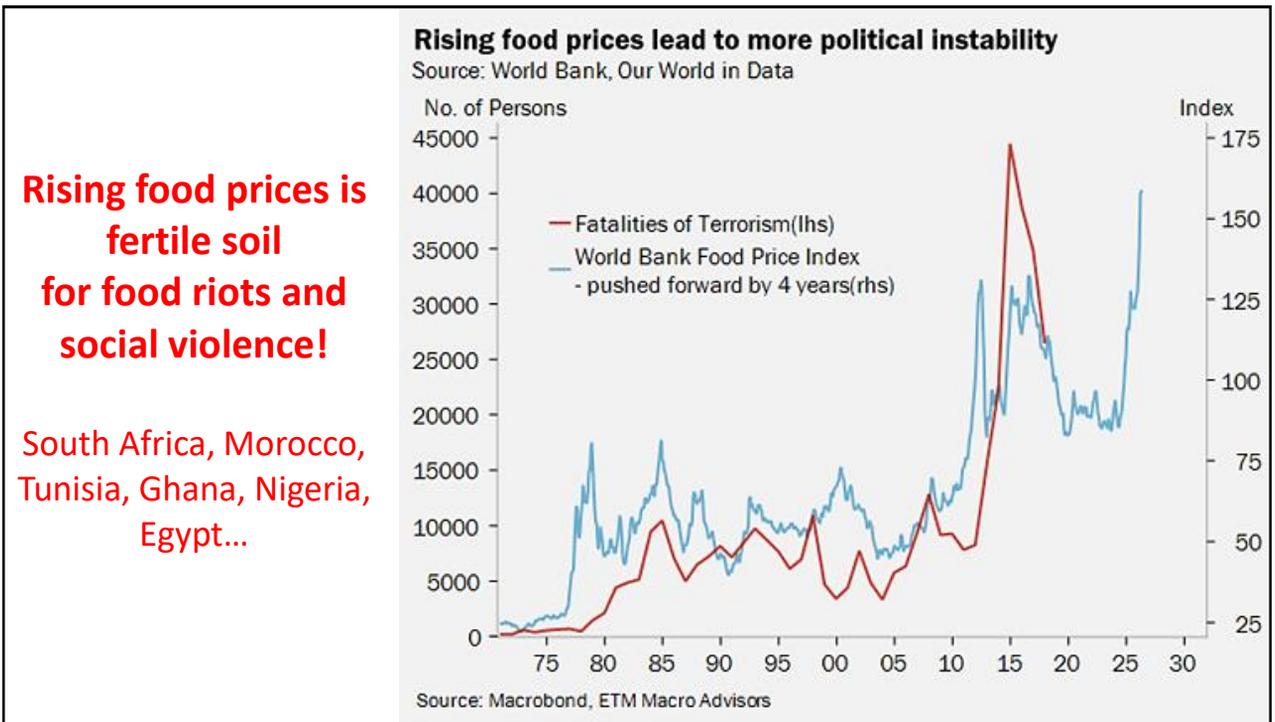
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Russia & Ukraine= 30 percent of world wheat exports and 18 percent of corn, most of which is shipped through Black Sea ports.  
 Food commodity prices rose 23 percent in end-2021, the fastest pace in more than a decade (inflation-adjusted figures from the UNFAO). February's reading was the highest since 1961 for the gauge tracking prices for meat, dairy, cereals, oils, and sugar.  
 Wheat futures traded in Chicago, the global benchmark, rose to a record in 03/2022!

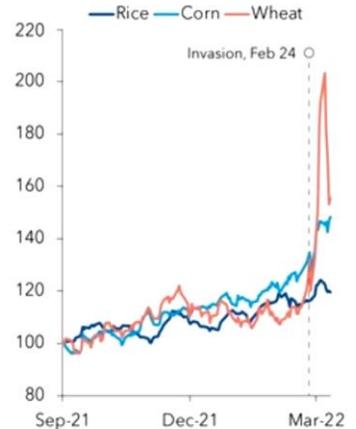
### Eating expenses

Consumers in countries with lower incomes spend more on food and are most affected when those prices rise.

Food's share of consumer price index (percent)



Food prices, index (Sep 2021=100)



Source: Haver Analytics, Bloomberg LP and IMF staff calculations



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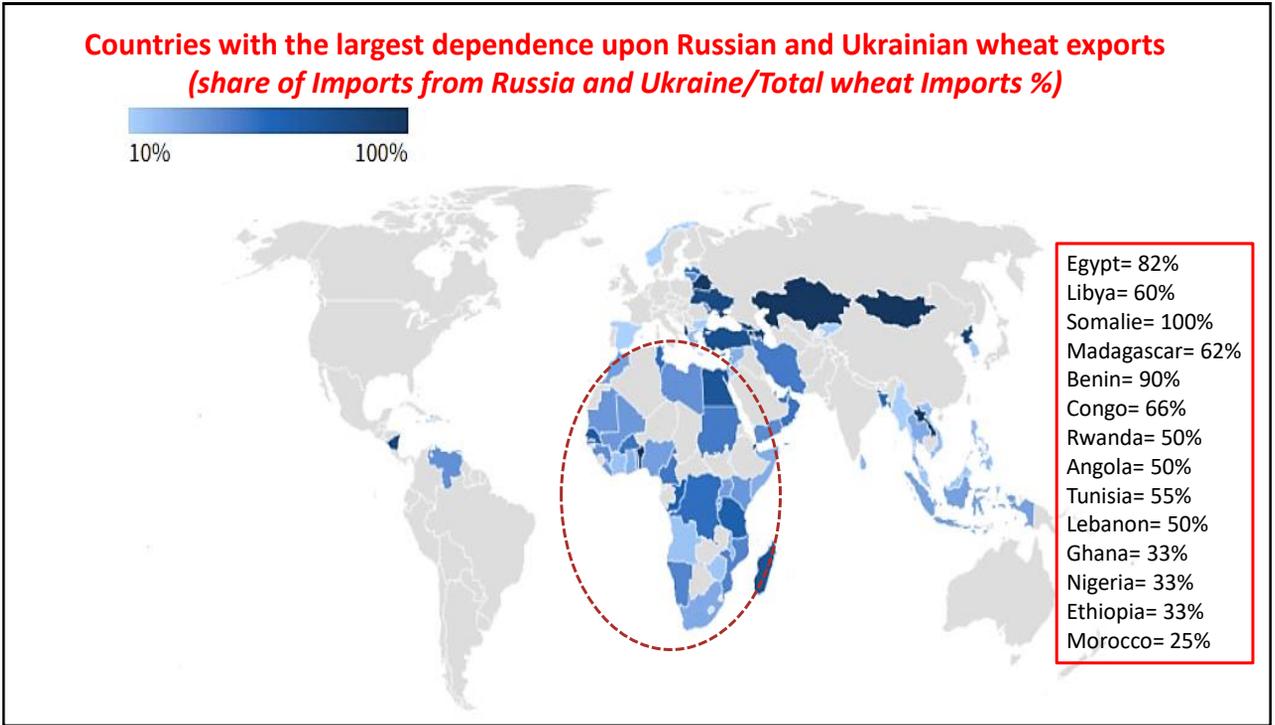
## Africa's Major Reliance on Russian and Ukrainian Wheat

Value of wheat imports into Africa as of 2020, by exporting country\* (in million USD)

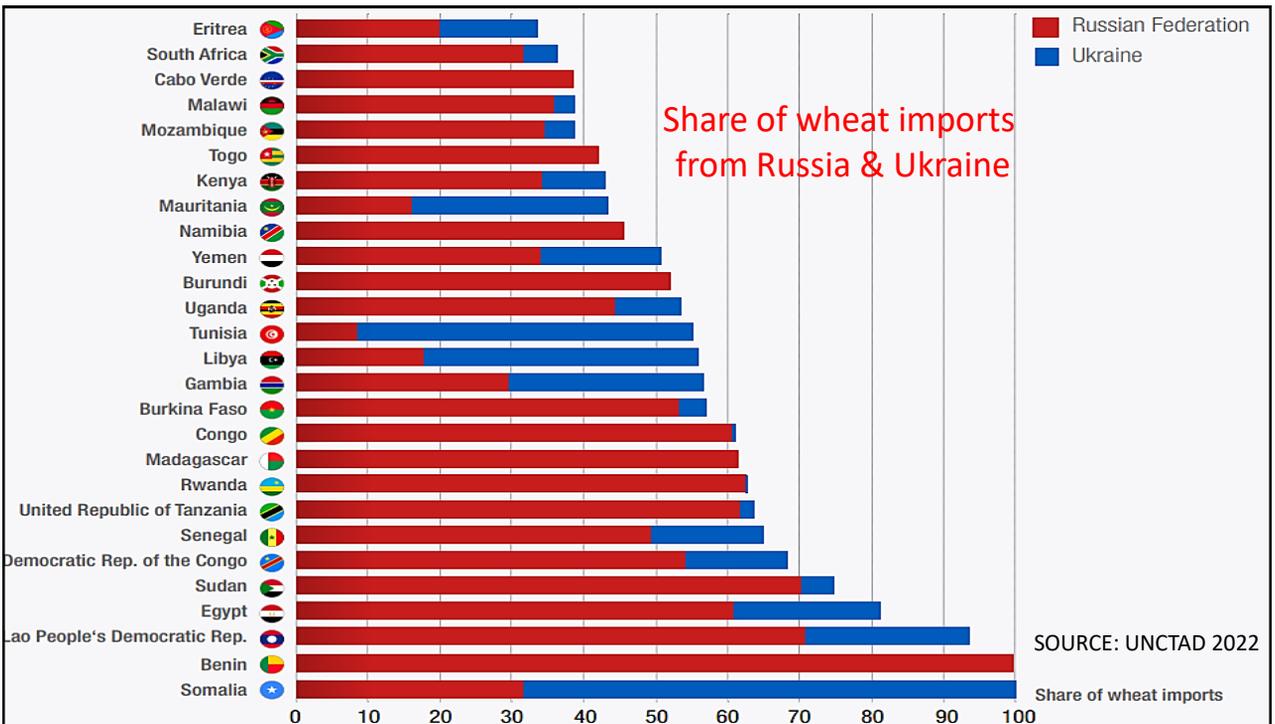


\* including meslin  
 Source: Trade Map

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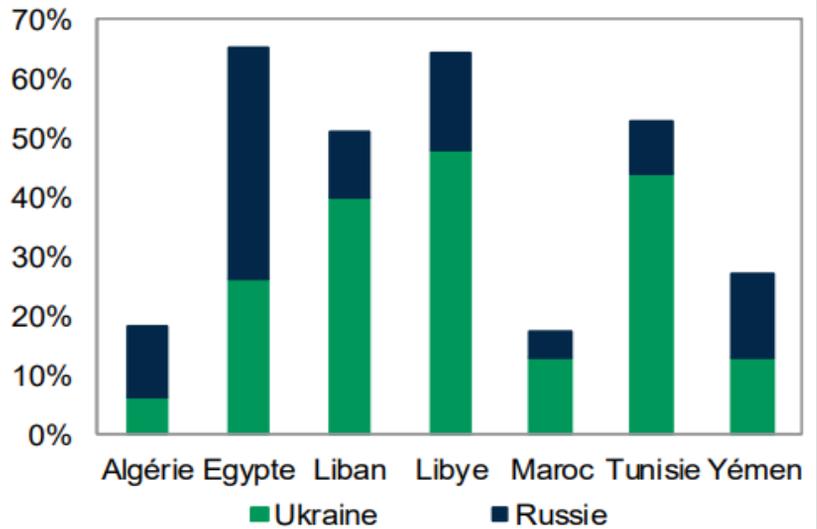


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**Short-term impact = Higher food import prices**  
**Medium-term impact = Lower import volumes + Subsidies**  
**Long-term impact = Fiscal deficits + stagflation + socio-political turmoil**

### Cereals imports

► Share of Imports from Ukraine & Russia

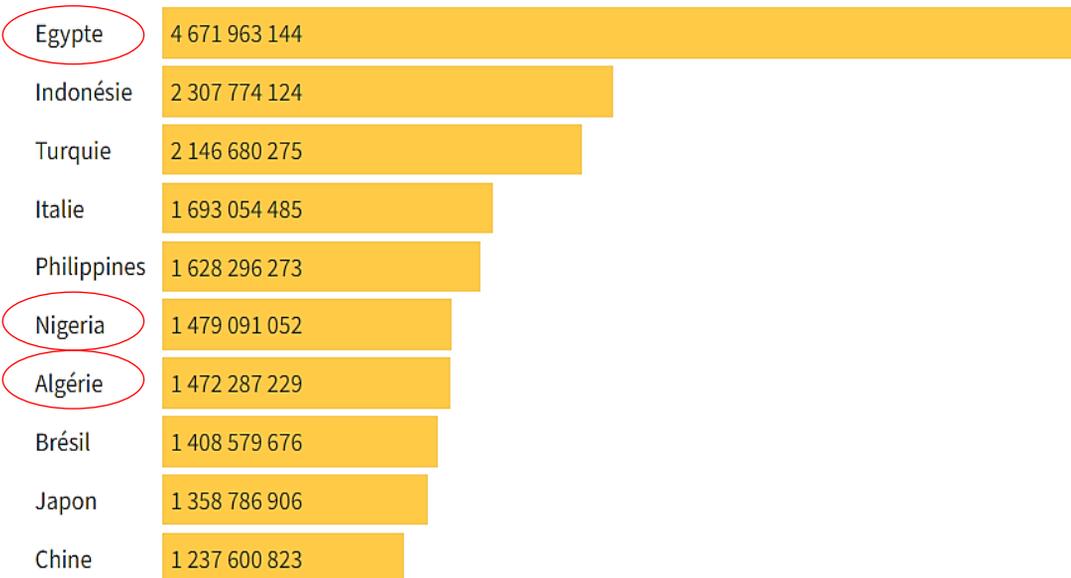


Sources : UNcomtrade, Crédit Agricole S.A.

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### The 10 most important wheat importers worldwide in US\$

■ Importations en valeur (en dollars)



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## Maghreb: Tunisia's evolution of cereals import volumes and prices 2022/2021

	Q1-2021	Q1-2022	2022/2021	2021	2022	2022/2021
	(In 1000 Tons)			(Local currency Dinars/Kg)		
<b>Durum wheat</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>-22%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,98</b>	<b>+97%</b>
<b>Soft wheat</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>-33%</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>1,09</b>	<b>+44%</b>
<b>Barley</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>1,02</b>	<b>+57%</b>
<b>Corn</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,06</b>	<b>1,25</b>	<b>+34%</b>

Source: ONAGRI/INS

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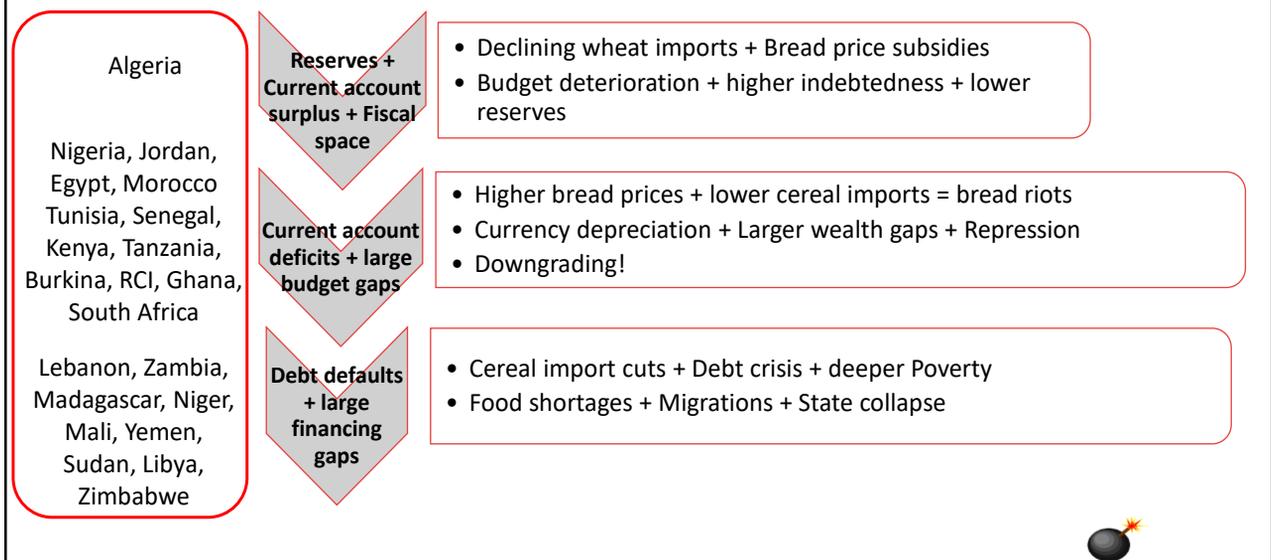
Apart from a dozen exporters, Sub-Saharan Africa consists of a large number of low-income countries, highly dependent on oil imports as a source of primary energy. They all depend on Cereal Imports : Wheat, maize, rice, oil seeds, sugar and livestock = 60% of African countries' food imports

		WINNERS	LOSERS & VULNERABLE
<b>Higher oil/gas prices</b>	5 Net oil exporters 45 Net oil importers	<b>Nigeria, Angola, Algeria, Libya, Egypt</b> Sudan, Eq Guinea, Gabon, Cameroun, Congo	<b>Lebanon</b> , Morocco, <b>Tunisia</b> , South Africa, <b>Kenya</b> , Malawi, Burkina, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Togo, Tanzania, <b>Zambia</b> , CAR, <b>Mali</b> , Uganda
<b>Higher cereal and food prices</b>	25 food-dependent and vulnerable countries		<b>Lebanon</b> , Morocco, Nigeria, Libya, Ethiopia, Angola, RCI, <b>Kenya, Ghana, Tunisia</b> , Benin, Togo, Chad, Senegal, Cameroun, Djibouti, Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Gabon, Egypt, Algeria, Niger, Malawi, <b>Mali</b> , Madagascar, <b>Zambia</b>
<b>Higher phosphates prices</b>	Higher prices of fertilizers = lower agricultural yield	<b>Morocco, Western Sahara, Egypt</b>	<b>Lebanon, Kenya</b> , Jordan, <b>Tunisia</b> , Nigeria, <b>Zambia, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania, RCI</b>

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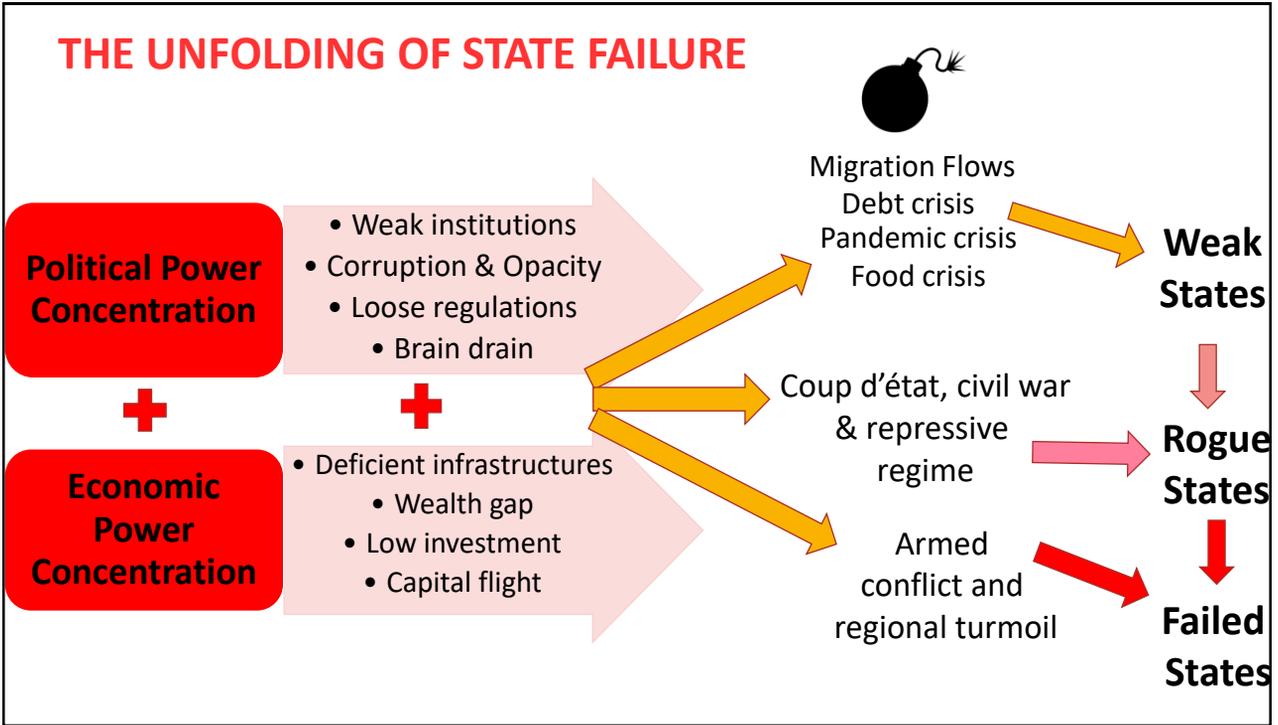
## The dangerous spill-over effect of wheat prices on socio-political stability in Africa

The most dependent countries are also the most vulnerable and institutionally fragile



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WEAK STATES	FAILED STATES	ROGUE STATES
corruption and low development	external destabilization	dictatorial and military rule
illiberal democracies/electoral autocracies	endemic criminal violence	repression and arbitrariness
low public trust in institutions	regional fragmentation	arms & drug trafficking
political cronyism	ethnic/religious tensions	closed economy/disputed borders
low economic freedom/weak investment	politized armed forces	internal/external terrorist groups
wealth gaps and low literacy	declining pc income growth	shrinking life expectancy
lack of transparency and accountability	growing wealth gaps	high mortality rates
low labor productivity	human rights abuse	despotism, civil war, insurgencies
poor physical infrastructures	armed revolts	external disruptor
brain drain and capital flight	dollarization and smuggling	privation and starvation

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Economic, Financial, & Socio-political turmoil ahead!		Rating Coface	Debt/GDP	CA Deficit	UNDI HDI/189	Life Expectancy	Corruption Ranking/180	Political regime
	Tunisia	C	95%	-8%	95	77	70	Multiparty state with authoritarian president
	Lebanon	D	240%	-20%	92	79	154	Multiparty state with religious/ethnic tensions
	Egypt	B	93%	-4%	116	72	117	Authoritarian regime
	Burkina	D	50%	-8%	182	62	78	Authoritarian regime
	Zambia	D	130%	-8%	146	63	117	Authoritarian regime
	Madagascar	C	50%	-6%	164	67	147	Multiparty state with disputed elections
	Mali	D	50%	-6%	184	59	136	Authoritarian regime
	Yemen	E	75%	-9%	179	66	174	Authoritarian regime
	Sudan	E	242%	-10%	166	65	164	Authoritarian regime
	Niger	D	50%	-13%	189	62	124	Authoritarian regime
	Chad	D	45%	-10%	187	54	164	Authoritarian regime
	CAR	D	48%	-10%	188	53	154	Authoritarian regime
	Algeria	C	60%	-12%	91	77	117	Authoritarian regime
	Libya	E	>150%	-10%	105	73	172	Rival governments
Zimbabwe	E	60%	-3%	150	61	157	Authoritarian regime	

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