

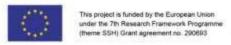
FOODSECURE Interdisciplinary Research Project to Explore the Future of Global Food and Nutrition Security

Thom Achterbosch
LEI Wageningen UR

CTA synthesis workshop, 24 September 2013







The 2050 world food equation is risk prone

Supply

Land (degradation)

Water (scarcity)

Productivity & technology

Labor & farm structure

Climate change

Demand

Population (growth)

Income (growth, urbanization)

Poverty and inequality

Consumer behavior, waste

Bio-energy

Trade and Markets

Supermarkets Protection

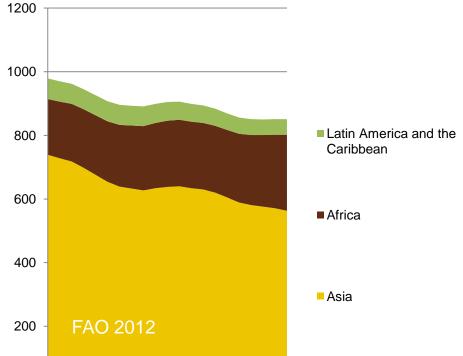
Financial markets

Food stocks

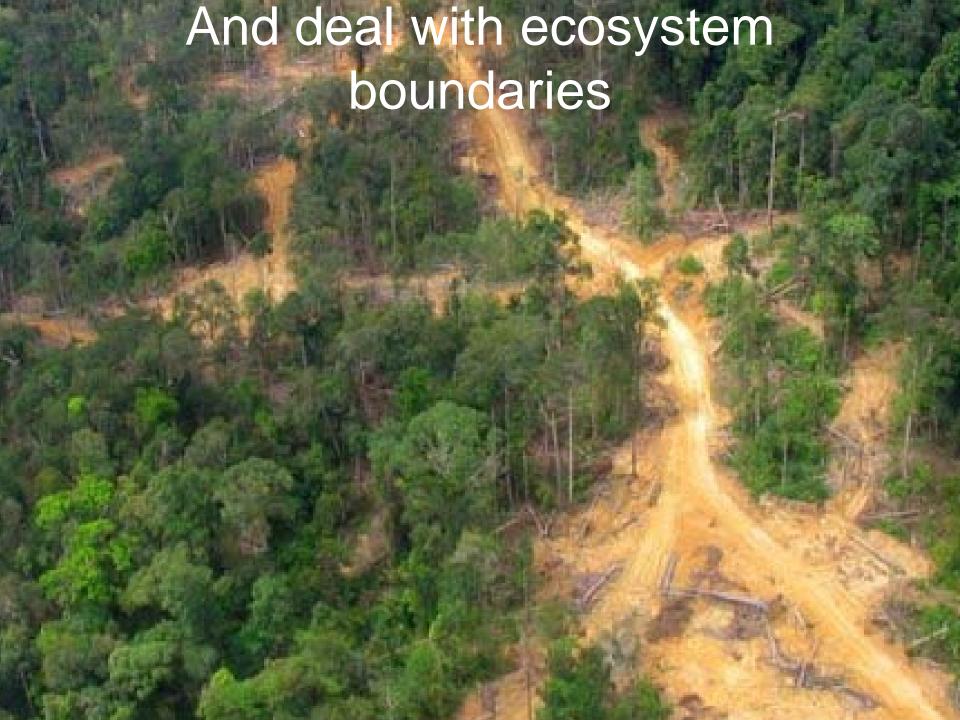
We want to end hunger by 2030

Estimated no. of Undernourished 1991-2011





Or was there no food security crisis?)



Which "t" is relevant for which food security problem?

- Decade/year: nutritional status (stunting)
- Months: nutrient deficiencies (calories & micro-nutrients);
- Weeks, days: nutrition shocks in early childhood

balance between short- and long-term actions:

- Water & land-use; climate, technology; political change; investments
- Weather risks, grain stocks
- Trade shocks (export bans), shocks in commodity and financial markets

FOODSECURE objectives

The objective is to design effective and sustainable strategies for **assessing** and **addressing** the challenges of food and nutrition security.

FOODSECURE provides a set of analytical instruments to experiment, analyse, and coordinate the effects of short and



long term policies related to achieving food and nutrition security (FNS).



The purpose is to support EU policy makers and other stakeholders in the design of consistent, coherent, long-term FNS strategies.







Key features

- Interdisciplinary: social & environmental sciences
- Work load 960 person-months, 19 teams
- EU contribution €8 million
- Planned duration: 5 years, 2012-17
- Targeted stakeholders for impact
 - -European Commission
 - -European Parliament
 - Regional organizations in developing countries







Impact: two distinct user orientations

- Food and nutrition security assessment framework to support policy evaluation
 - Ex ante evaluation of EU policies
- Inform policy makers on a policy mix that prevents food crises and ensures long-term solutions
 - EU policies
 - Other countries
- Capacity strengthening







Team of 19 research institutes: Europe, Ethiopia, Brazil, China and CGIAR

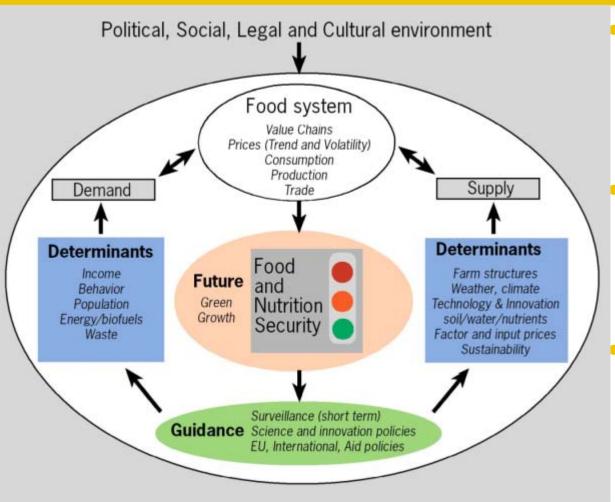
Institute	Institute
LEI Wageningen UR (coordinator)	Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute
Center for Development Research (ZEF) University of Bonn	PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	CCAP, Chinese Academy of Sciences
KU Leuven	Slovak Agricultural University Nitra
INRA and AgroParistech	CIRAD
Prospex bvba	University Roma Tre
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID)	Rumanian Institute of Agricultural Economics
IIASA	EMBRAPA
Joint Research Centre of the EC	IDDRI







FOODSECURE research components



- Determinants:
 understanding the
 causes of hunger
- Future: tools for crisis surveillance and foresight
- Guidance on a policy framework to support food and nutrition security







Organization of work

Guidance **Determinants Future** Vision Development & Stakeholder Engagement Price volatility Food crisis modelling surveillance & toolbox management **Determinants of** hunger and malnutrition EU policies for Long-term food security & scenario modelling sustainable toolbox development Pooling data and modelling resources





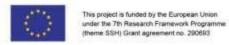




Current insights









Availability

Accessibility

Utilization

Stability

Per capita total amount of net calories available in a given country Net Share of energy supply (calories) derived from cereals, roots and tubers Average supply of protein derived from animal

sources

Average share of food
expenditures in total household expenditures
Prevalence rate of undernourished people
Depth of food deficit

Prevalence rate of **stunting** for children under 5 years Prevalence rate of underweight among children under 5 years **Diet Diversity** Score Prevalence of overweight and obese adults

Prevalence rate of

anaemia among

reproductive age

and children under

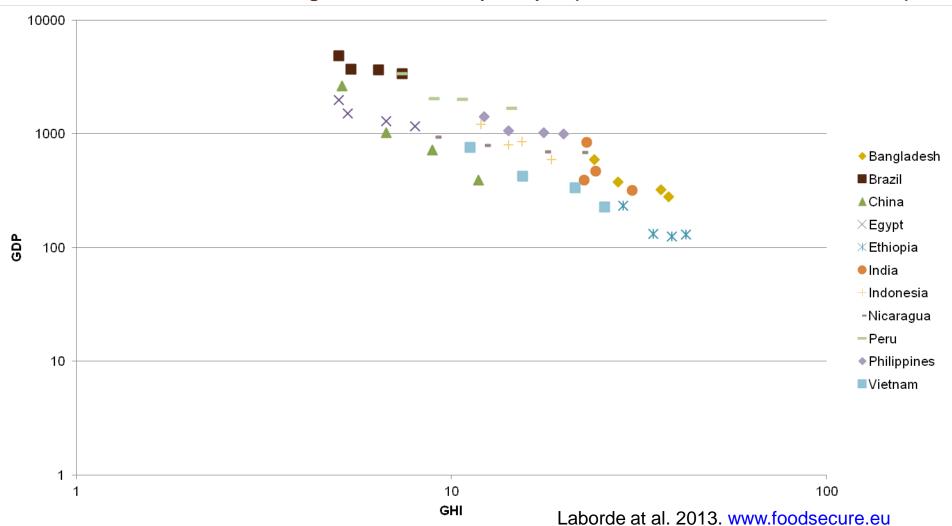
women of

5 years

Per capita food supply variability
Domestic Food Price Volatility

Food security status in the long run: Income levels matter a great deal...

Relations between Global Hunger Index and GDP per capita (selected countries from 1990 to 2012)



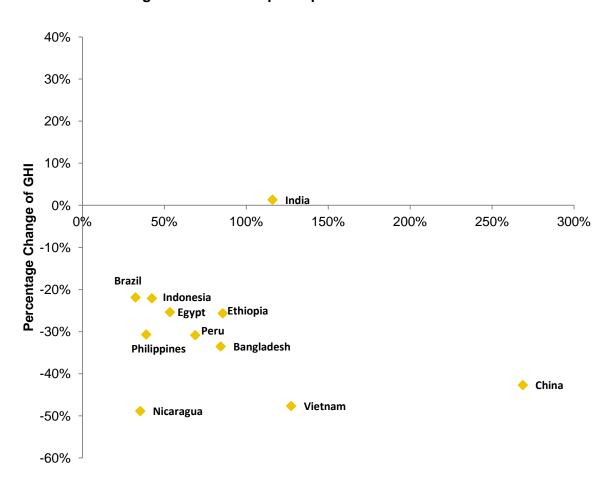
Household and individual level: <u>inclusive</u> growth a critical driver of FNS

Relations between Global Hunger Index and GDP per capita (selected countries from 1990 to 2012)

Change of GHI vs GDP per capita over Past 15 Years

Composition and distribution of GDP growth matters

Quality of governance, health and education services, market institutions

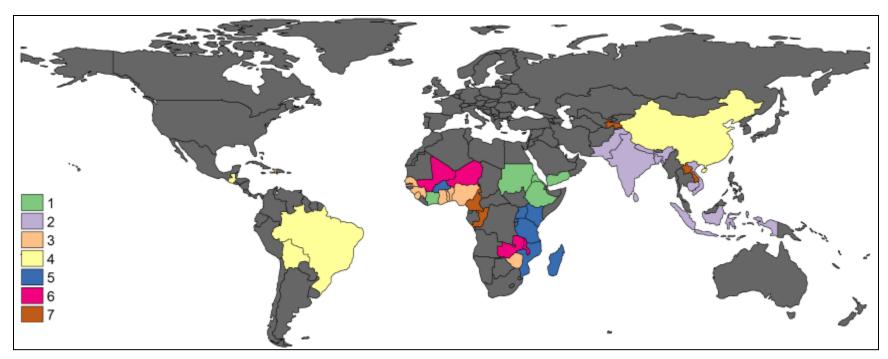




Percentage Change of GDP per capita

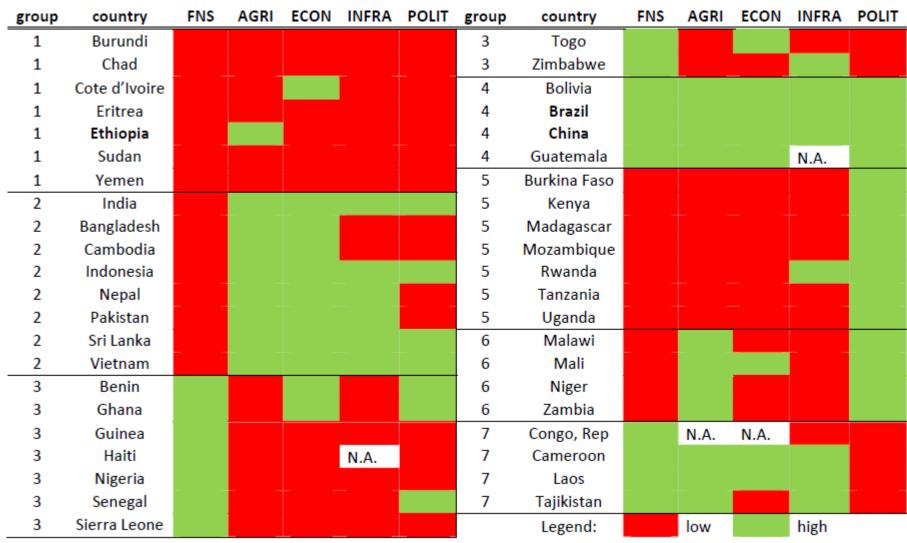
Bron: Laborde at al. 2013. www.foodsecure.eu

Countries with overlapping food security concerns



Source: Gerber et al. 2013

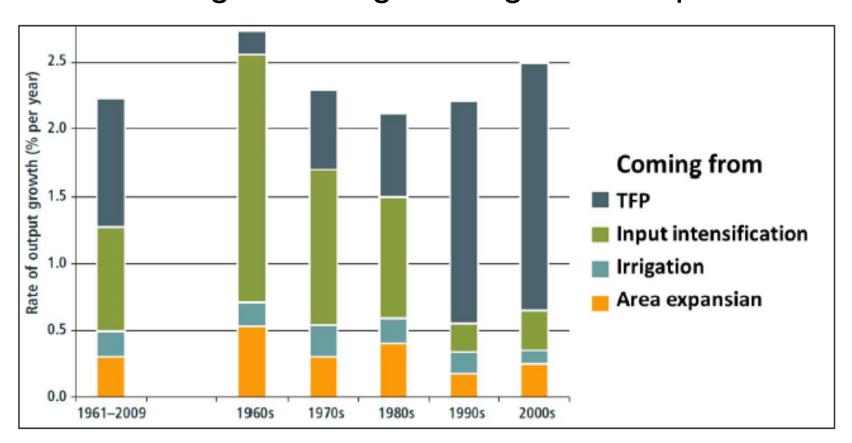
Country groups in FOODSECURE



Source: Gerber et al. 2013

most agricultural growth is driven by innovation

Sources of growth in global agricultural production

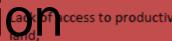


Source: Fuglie, 2012

nnovation of the productive notices to productive & FNS

Multiple links

Current state



Lack of access to productive assets and markets. Lack of access to knowledge and information, Socially excluded and lack of voice in decision making, Insufficient intake of dietary Micronutrient deficiencies,



Outcomes / Push factors

Low agricultural production, Undernutrition.



Actions

Technological innovation: innovation which focuses on product and agricultural yield, i.e. animal and seed breeding

Institutional innovation: innovation which focuses on process and improved access to inputs, productive assets, knowledge and information, markets



Desired state

Increased yields, Improved access to inputs (natural resources, land, productive, assets, markets, knowledge and information), Increased social and political capital, Improved human capital,



Outcomes / Pull factors

Improved agricultural production, distribution (access), and consumption, Improved food and nutrition security.



Actors of Innovation

NGOs. Governments. Communities. Companies (input suppliers, food processors), Social enterprises, International development agencies,

Pangaribowo, Gerber and Tillie (2013)

Implications of Food Price Spikes

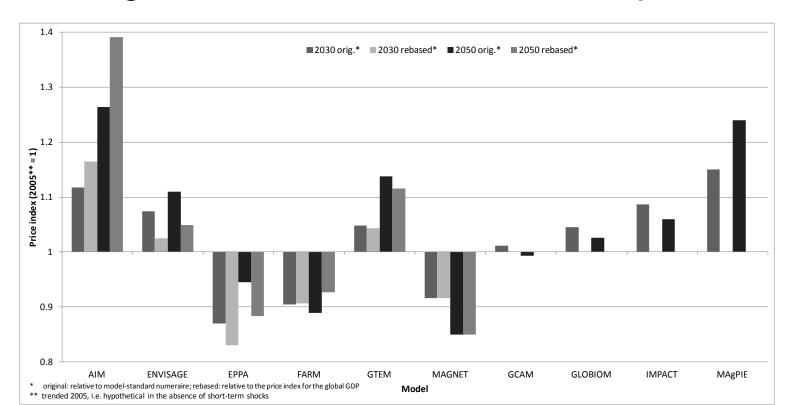
Price spikes lead to increasing malnutrition

 Price volatility (risk) reduces price incentives, perpetuates supply and productivity problem

 Macroeconomic Impacts (e.g. high inflation requires increase in welfare spending; imbalances)

What about long term food prices?

- Experts seek consensus: agricultural price index up 40% to down 15% in 2050
- Range is narrower than earlier comparison



Upcoming events

- FOODSECURE consortium meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 - 7-9 October 2013
- Expert meeting for the European Commission and Parliament
 - Early 2014
- Further down the line
 - February 2014 Second stakeholder scenario workshop
 Early 2015 project conference in Nitra Slovakia The European challenge for global food security
 - Spring 2015 Geneva workshop "the right to food and ethical approaches to food security"







Partnerships and collaboration

- CTA facilitates participation of ACP experts in the Addis Ababa meetings
- Modelling agricultural markets: Ag model intercomparison (AgMIP), OECD long term scenarios
- JRC Foresight on food and nutrition security
- Farming First supported the e-consultation on innovations and food security
- ARD partners Ag4Impact, Montpellier panel, GCARD, etc.
- Regional organizations and policy platforms









Thank you!

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