

# Agri-Food Systems Transformation and the Role of Food Banks in Food Systems

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The number of undernourished people and the burden of malnutrition continue to increase (SOFI, 2020)

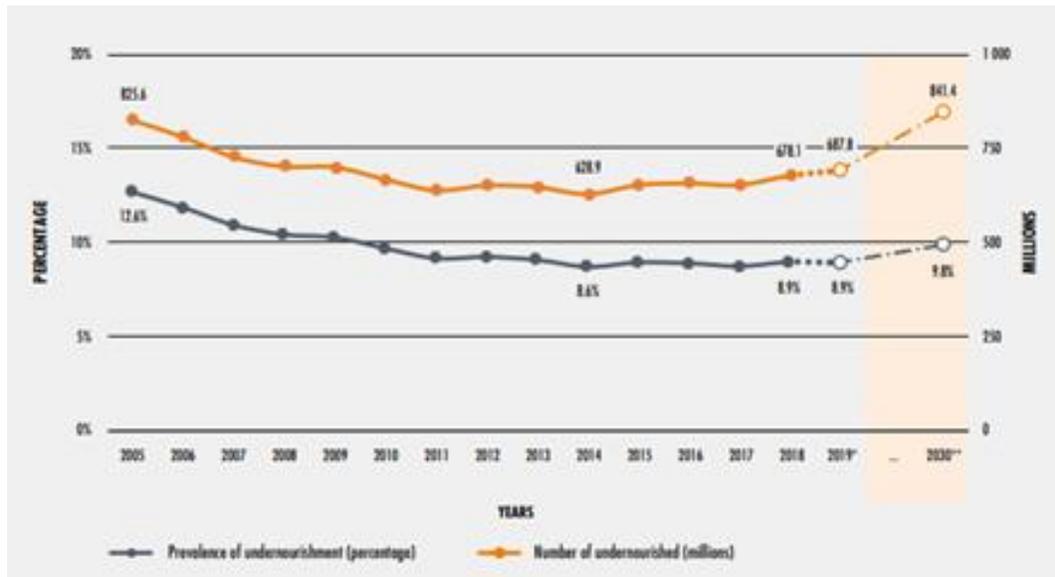


Target of ending poverty by 2030 is unlikely to be met (SDGR, 2020)

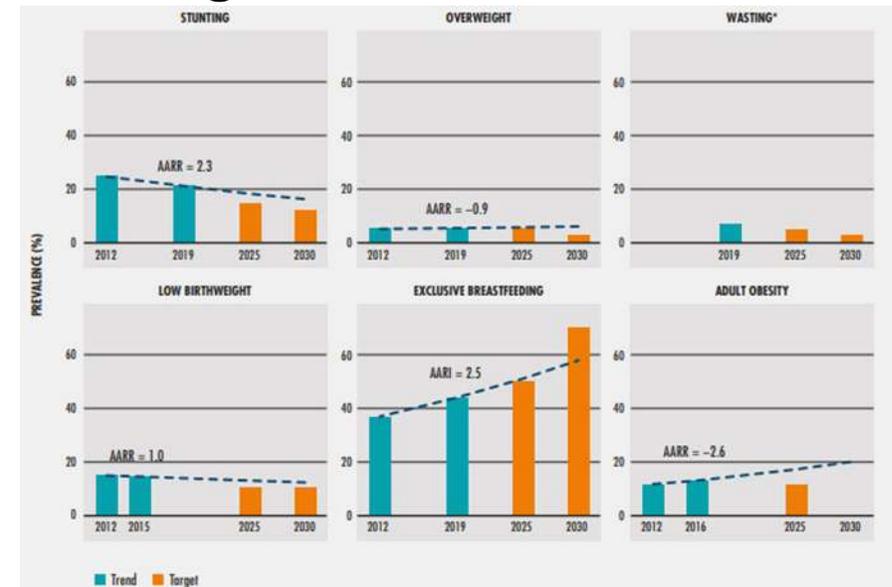


14 percent of food produced globally is lost from post-harvest up to the retail level (SOFA, 2019); GHG emissions and biodiversity loss (IPCC, 2019)

COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating these challenges to achieve the SDGs



The number of undernourished people (SDG 2.1) SOFI, 2020



Global nutrition targets (SDG 2.2. and WHA) SOFI, 2020

## Hunger and malnutrition progress status

Where we are	Where we should be
<b>Hungry, undernourished people:</b> 690mill. in 2019, +132mill. because of COVID-19	<b>Undernourishment</b> to be reduced everywhere to a maximum of 5%
<b>Stunting among children:</b> Unacceptably high	<b>Healthy diets</b> have to be affordable for all!
<b>Micronutrients deficiencies:</b> Harm over two billion	<b>Overweight</b> reduced everywhere to levels of 15%, similar to what is was in the 1980s
<b>Healthy diets:</b> Not affordable for 3bill. people	<b>Obesity</b> reduced to no more than 5% in any country
<b>Obesity:</b> at more than 800 million people	<b>Stunting among children</b> need to decrease significantly
<b>Unsafe food:</b> Affects ca. 1 in 10 people	We should recover the lost decade in <b>Rural poverty</b>
<b>High food loss and waste:</b> 14% lost and significantly being wasted	<b>Inequalities</b> need to be reduced substantially
<b>Environmental destructions:</b> To land, water, sea and atmosphere	<b>And for the planet:</b> achieving land degradation neutrality, increasing the efficiency in the use of water for agriculture and reaching the Paris Agreement target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit global climate warming between 1.5 and 2.0 degrees Celsius (°C)
<b>Poverty:</b> >80% extreme poor live in rural areas and work in agriculture	
<b>Inequality:</b> Increasing in nearly half of the countries in the world and exacerbated by COVID-19	



## AGRICULTURE

### NON-FOOD PRODUCTS

Agriculture is a provider of non food products as forestry, animal rearing, use of feedstock and biomass to produce biofuels, oilseeds to produce oleo-chemical products, starch to produce polymers for biodegradable plastics or the expansion of the use of fibers in textile and automotive industries

### FOOD PRODUCTS

(for example:  
cereals, high value  
commodities, fish,  
fruits, livestock)

### NON-AGRI FOOD PRODUCTS

(for example  
genetically  
engineered foods,  
synthetic foods)

## FOOD SYSTEMS

- **Agri-Food Systems Transformation and the 2030 Agenda – embracing complexity**
  1. Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All
  2. Shifting to Sustainable Consumption Patterns
  3. Boosting Nature-Positive Production at Sufficient Scales
  4. Advancing Equitable Livelihoods and Value Distribution
  5. Building resilience to Vulnerabilities and Shocks and Stresses





## INCREASE RESILIENCE OF THE FOOD SYSTEM

CAPABLE TO:  
**MINIMIZE RISKS  
(VULNERABILITIES)**  
COPING WITH RISKS WHEN  
THEY OCCUR  
**(CAPABILITIES)**

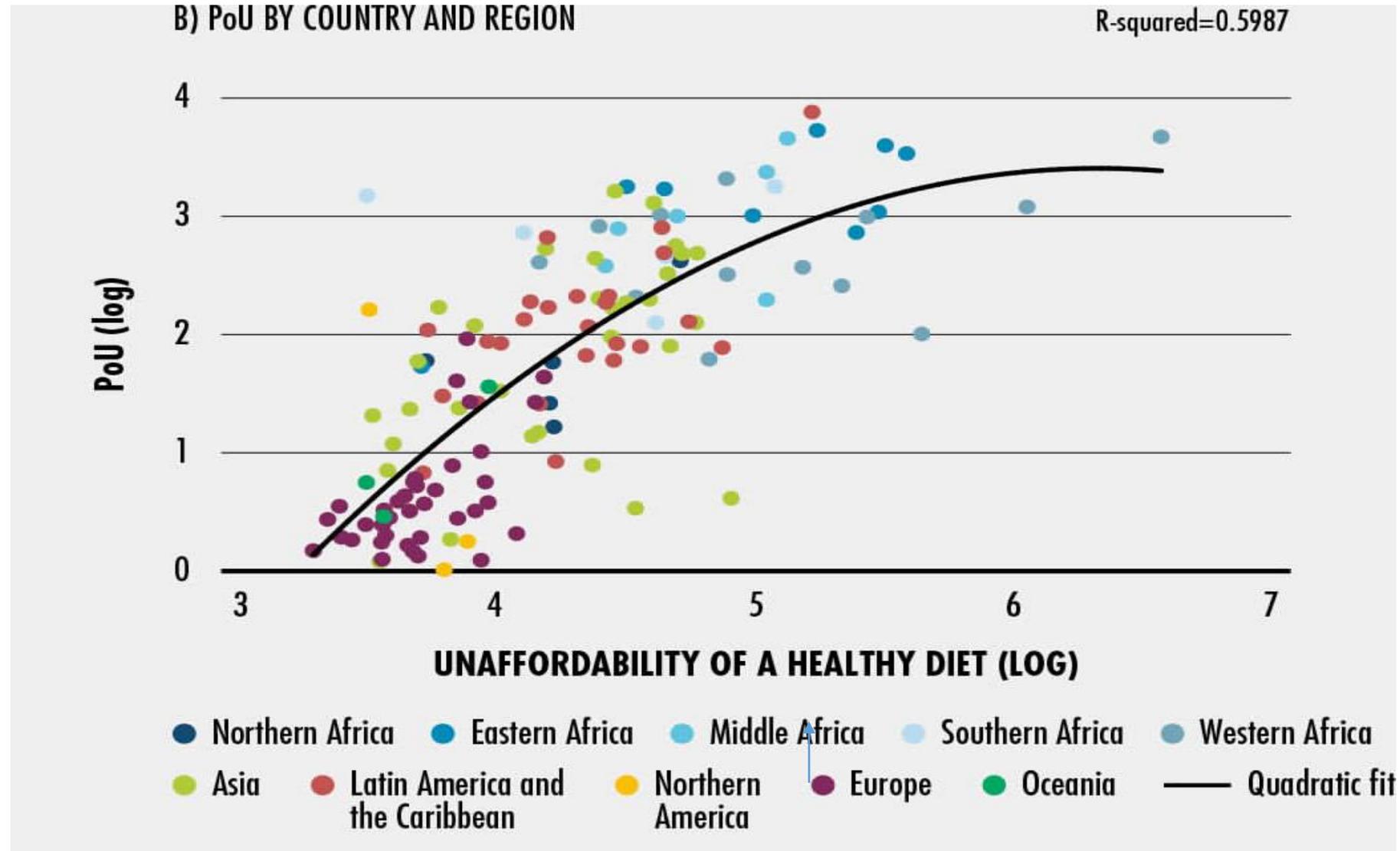
### To minimize risks

- **To minimize risk**, there is a need to increase investment in early warning systems and the capacity to prevent those risk from occurring.
- Also, the **One Health approach**, as promoted by FAO, OIE and the WHO, has enormous potential to prevent the emergence of new zoonotic reservoirs from the current COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Finally, we need to increase access to agricultural insurance** combining index based insurance, traditional insurance and access to finance

### To cope with risks link the recovery plans

- Focus **on social protection mechanisms to support access to food for the poor** and those whose income is most affected
- **Align incentives**, redirect subsidies on farm support from staples to high value commodities
- Use **trade to boost farmers' productivity** and income
- Link value chain **infrastructure initiatives to financial systems**
- Use technology wisely supporting **investment in digital innovations in food and agriculture**

# Healthy diets are widely affordable across Europe





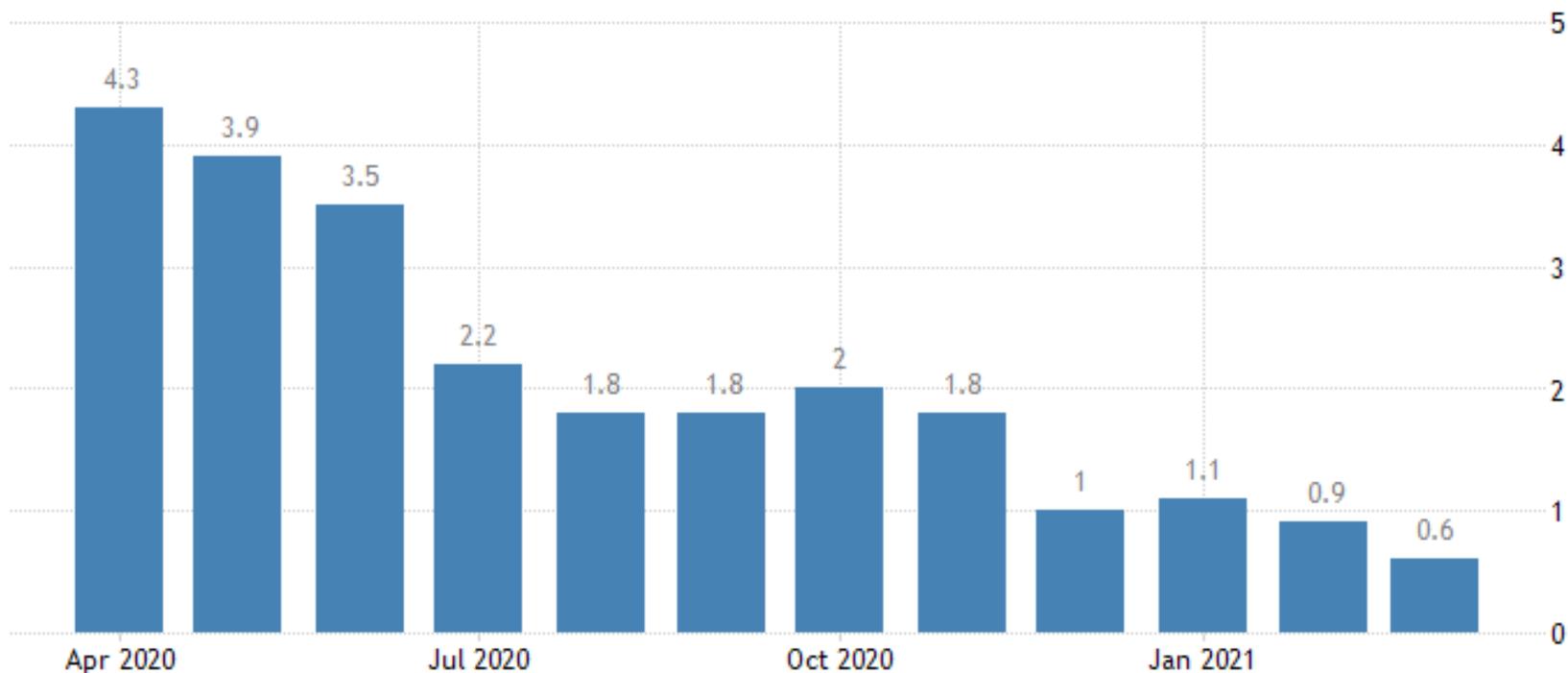
# High unemployment rates in the EU Resulting from COVID-19



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | EUROSTAT

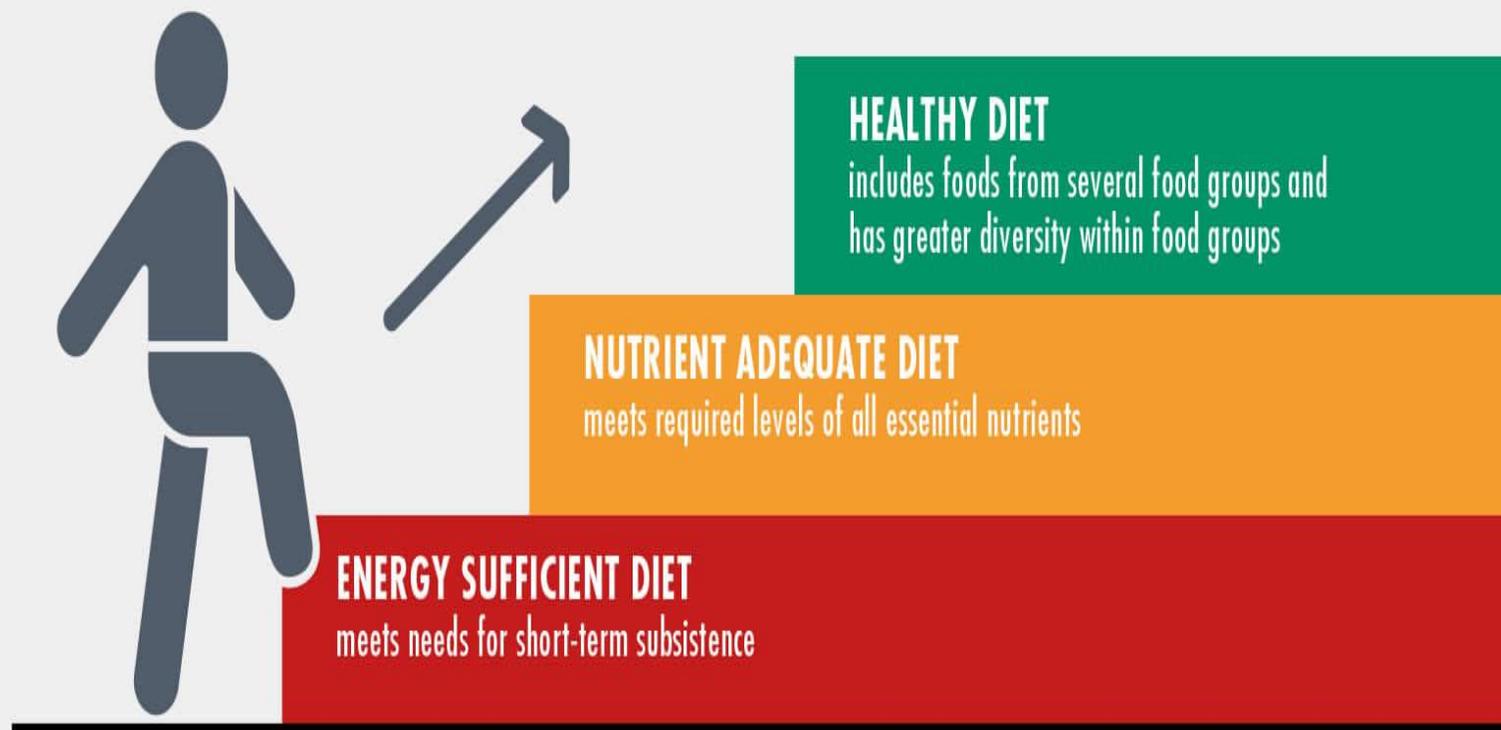


# Increasing cost of food in the EU resulting from COVID-19



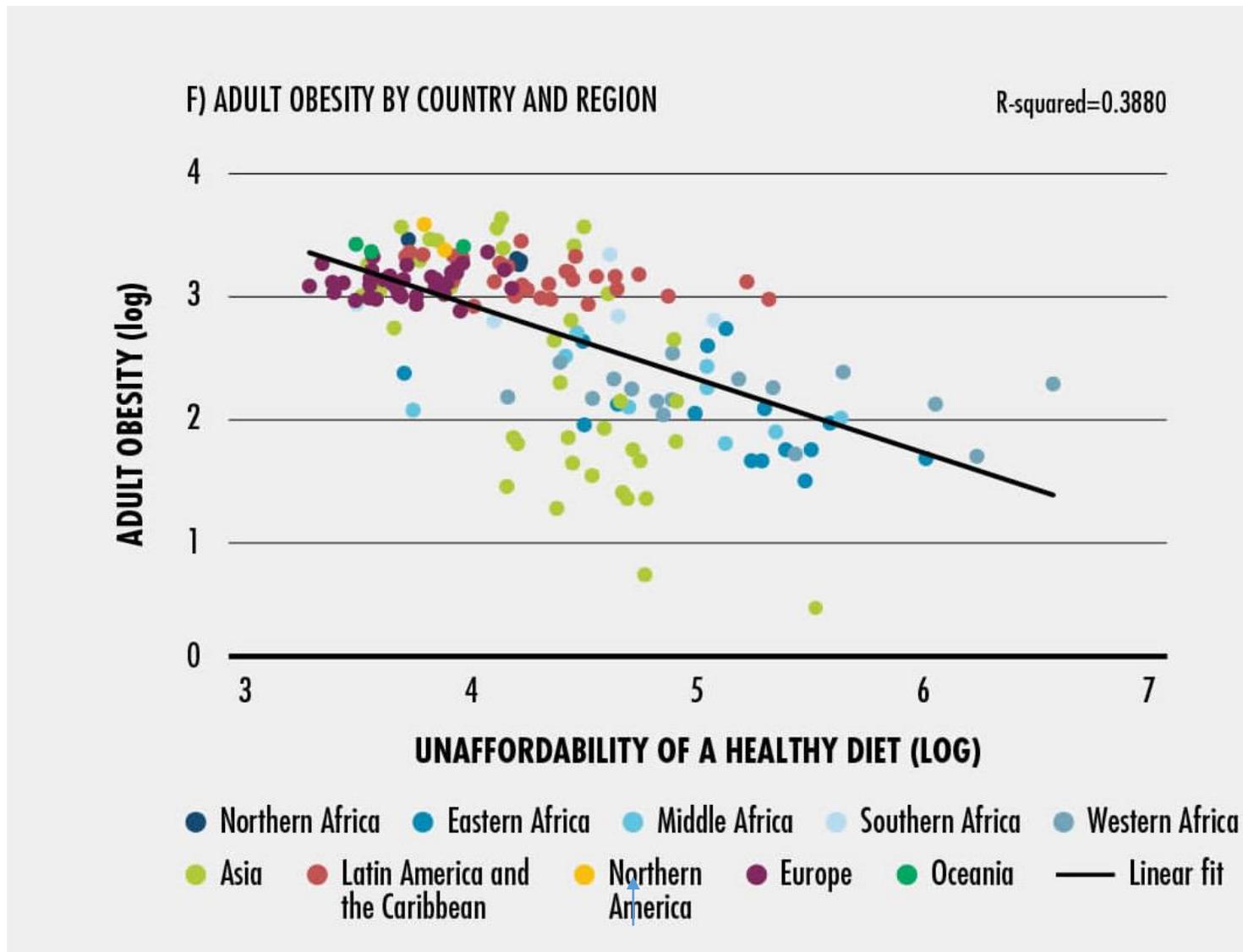
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## THREE INCREASING LEVELS OF DIET QUALITY





# High Levels of obesity across Europe





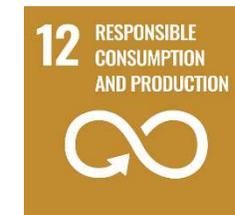
# High Levels of Food Waste in the EU

- In the EU alone, around **88 million tonnes of food waste**, equivalent to **20 percent of all food produced**, is generated on an annual basis.
- EU Households generate an estimated 47 million tonnes of food waste or more than half of the total food waste in the EU.

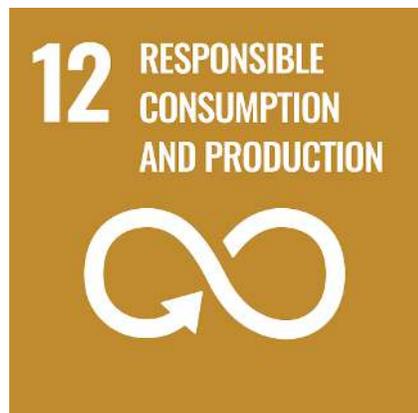


Transformation of agri-food systems to ensure long term sustainability. This warrants a focus on:

- Reducing food insecurity and malnutrition – SDG 2
- Improving efficiency and reducing food loss and waste – SDG 12
- Reducing inequality- SDG 10



# Reducing Food Loss and Waste: A Means to Generate Societal Benefit



**Improved food security  
and nutrition**



**Reduced natural resource  
use and GHG emissions**



**Improved productivity and  
economic growth**



# Opportunities lie in the EU's action Plans and Targets Set

## European Green Deal

- Circular economy strategy
- Farm to Fork Initiative

These offer opportunities to transform Food Systems in the EU, which is essential in producing healthy foods sustainably and cutting food loss and waste.



# Important Contribution of Food Banks

*Food banks have been vital in improving the food security of low income families during the COVID-19 crisis.*





## Right to Food

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The realization of the right to adequate food is not merely a promise to be met through charity. It is a human right of every woman, man and child that is to be fulfilled through appropriate actions by governments and non-state actors.



# Elements for the Enabling Environment for Promotion of the Right to Food

**Better policy design:** Governments focus on the most vulnerable people, emphasize participation of multiple stakeholders and transparent processes, and contribute to achieving the right to adequate food.

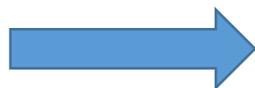
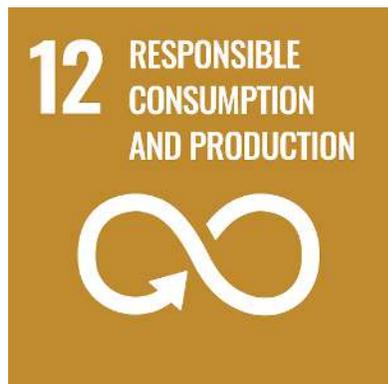
**Increased (pro-poor, pro-vulnerable) investments:** The effectiveness and efficiency of public expenditure on food and nutrition security is improved due to increased capacity of actors in rights-based budget analysis and expenditure tracking.

**Improved governance:** Enhanced stakeholder dialogue and multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms break silos and allow for more policy coherence. Empowered civil society members hold government officials accountable to improve the design and implementation of food and nutrition security action.

**Evidence-based support:** Periodic assessments and monitoring of human rights standards and principles, policies, programmes and laws are carried out to improve their impact on food-insecure and malnourished people and address the underlying causes of hunger by shedding the light on the most vulnerable.



# Role of Food Banks for a sustainable future food system



**Resourceful food banks must be an integral  
component of sustainable and resilient food  
systems**



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

*Thank You*