Catalyzing the sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems

June 10th, 2021
Context and timeline

2019 EU/FAO/CIRAD “Food Systems at Risk”
(High level event Food and Agriculture in times of crisis)

2021-27 EU programming cycle:
61 Delegations expressed interest
to trigger strategic reflection on
future of food systems

Apr-July 2021: second round of 42 countries,
modified approach for a 2-month exercise

Early 2020: development of methodology for food systems assessment and stakeholders consultations

Sept 2020-June 2021: first round of 8 country studies
(led by country teams comprising EU Delegations, FAO Representations and Government + international and national experts + FAO/CIRAD global team support): Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Senegal, Malawi, Nepal, Bhutan, Colombia, Dominican Rep.

Complementarity to national dialogue process for 2021 UN Food Systems Summit

EU/FAO/CIRAD partnership with JRC,
EU/FAO First and Global Network against Food Crises, national institutions
What are the objectives?

- Develop shared understanding and evidence on key FS challenges and opportunities among public, private sector and civil society stakeholders.
- Broadly identify a vision, levers and next steps to advance sustainable food system transformation.
- Inform EU programming and national food systems dialogues.
Conceptual framework of a food system

The core of the food system

Non-food sectors

Core system

Food Import / Export

Plant production
Animal production
Transport aggregation storage
Processing
Distribution
Consumption
Waste management
The impacts generated by the Food system (4 dimensions)
The direct environments influencing the functioning of the FS actors

- **Production and delivery direct environment**
  - Plant production
  - Animal production
  - Transport aggregation storage
  - Processing
  - Distribution
  - Consumption
  - Waste management

- **Non-food sectors**
  - Core system

- **Consumption environment**
  - Food Import / Export
  - Personal determinants of food choices

- **Environmental Impacts**
- **Territorial Balance and Equity Impacts**
- **Socio-Economic Impacts**
- **Food Security, Nutrition and Health**
The drivers

- Biophysical and environmental drivers
- Territorial drivers
- Infrastructure and technology drivers
- Political and governance drivers
- Socio-economic drivers
- Demographic drivers

Non-food sectors

Production and delivery direct environment

Consumption environment

Personal determinants of food choices

Core system

- Plant production
- Animal production
- Transport aggregation storage
- Processing
- Distribution
- Consumption

Waste management

Food Import/Export

- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
- TERRITORIAL BALANCE AND EQUITY IMPACTS
- SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS
- FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Approach centered around four goals

Ensure food security, nutrition and health for all
Ensure decent livelihood and jobs; generate inclusive wealth
Preserve ecosystems and natural resources; limit impact on climate change
Ensure equity and territorial balance

SDGs 1, 2, 3
SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 10
SDGs 15, 14, 13
SDGs 1, 2, 9, 10, 11
The assessment process in 5 steps

1. FRAMING THE ISSUES.
   Initial workshop to problematize the assessment (30 to 40 public and private sector stakeholders) major impacts and drivers of the FS

2. ANALYSE AVAILABLE DATA & DOCUMENTS.
   Each major impact and driver is documented (a set of selected indicators and their trends; narratives on critical issues)

3. CONSULTATION & SPATIALIZATION
   Key informants’ interviews impact pathway between drivers, activities and impact. Mapping of actors/activities and challenges territorial food systems

4. DISCUSS & REACH COMMON UNDERSTANDING.
   Synthesis workshop: discuss and refine intermediary results; identify potential entry points for interventions

5. SUMMARIZE & PREPARE POLICY BRIEF.
   A policy brief + a working document
Examples: emerging strategic food system issues

**Buthan**: How can Bhutan overcome a low-yielding/high cost production landscape to increase volume and productivity to feed a growing and wealthier population while respecting its organic and environmental aspirations?

**Colombia**: How can Colombia leverage family, peasant and community agriculture with proven capacity to supply local food chains in times of crisis (COVID-19) to diversify exports of quality foodstuffs?

**Nepal**: How can the federalization process in Nepal support a sustainable transformation of food systems strengthening land management, reinforcing the adoption of climatic resilient crop varieties and breeds, supporting rural employment and reducing territorial disparities (nutrition, market access)?

**Malawi**: How can Malawi transit from maize-centric production system to dynamic, inclusive and resilient food systems, catalysing food diversification and achieving nutrition goals?
What are the outputs?

- Food systems brief in every country (September 2021)
- Intermediate synthesis brief for the 2021 UN Food Systems Pre-Summit (July 2021)
- Report and brief for the 2021 UN Food systems Summit (September 2021)
- Other technical reports and briefs (TBD)