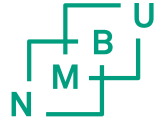


Det globale matsystemet og matsikkerhet

Professor Ruth Haug

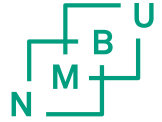
August 2018

Food problem



- Undernutrition: 0.815 billion
(FAO et al. 2017)
- Malnutrition: 2 billion (IFPRI 2017)
- Overnutrition: 2 billion (WHO 2017)
- Hunger in 52 countries (IFPRI 2017)
- Sustainability of the global Food System?

The global food system(s)



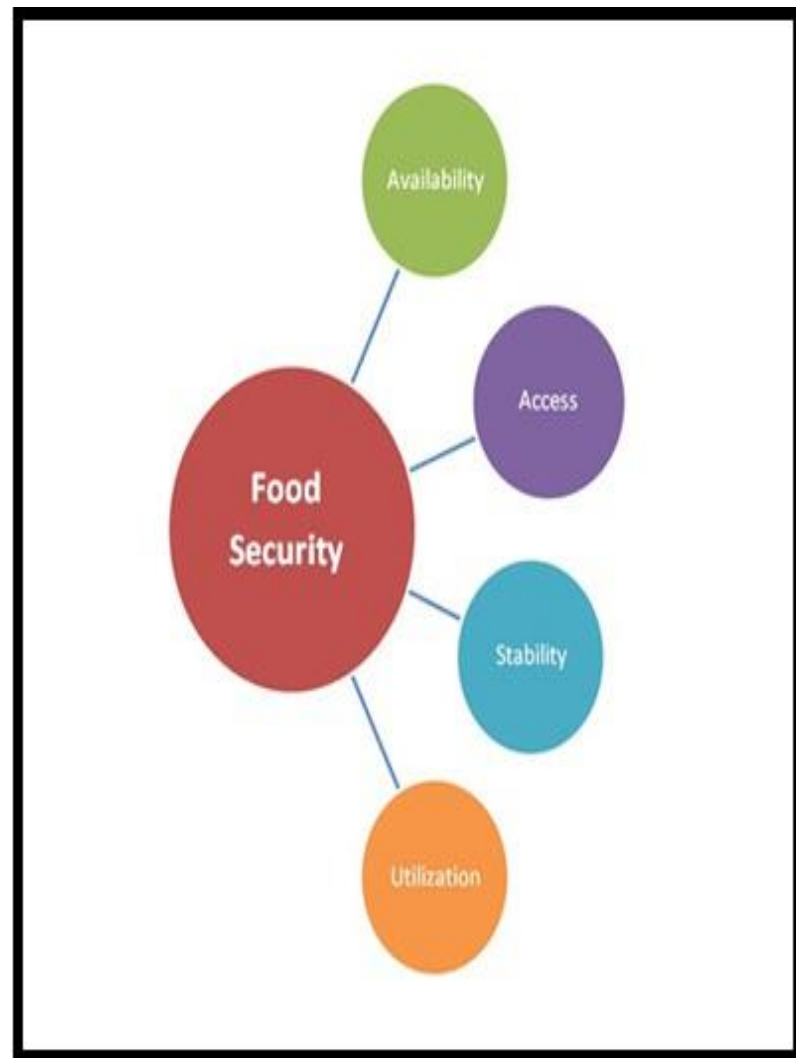
*Agri-food systems encompass the entire range of activities involved in the **production, processing, marketing, retail, consumption, and disposal** of goods that originate from agriculture, including food and non-food products, livestock, pastoralism, fisheries and forestry* (CFS 2014)

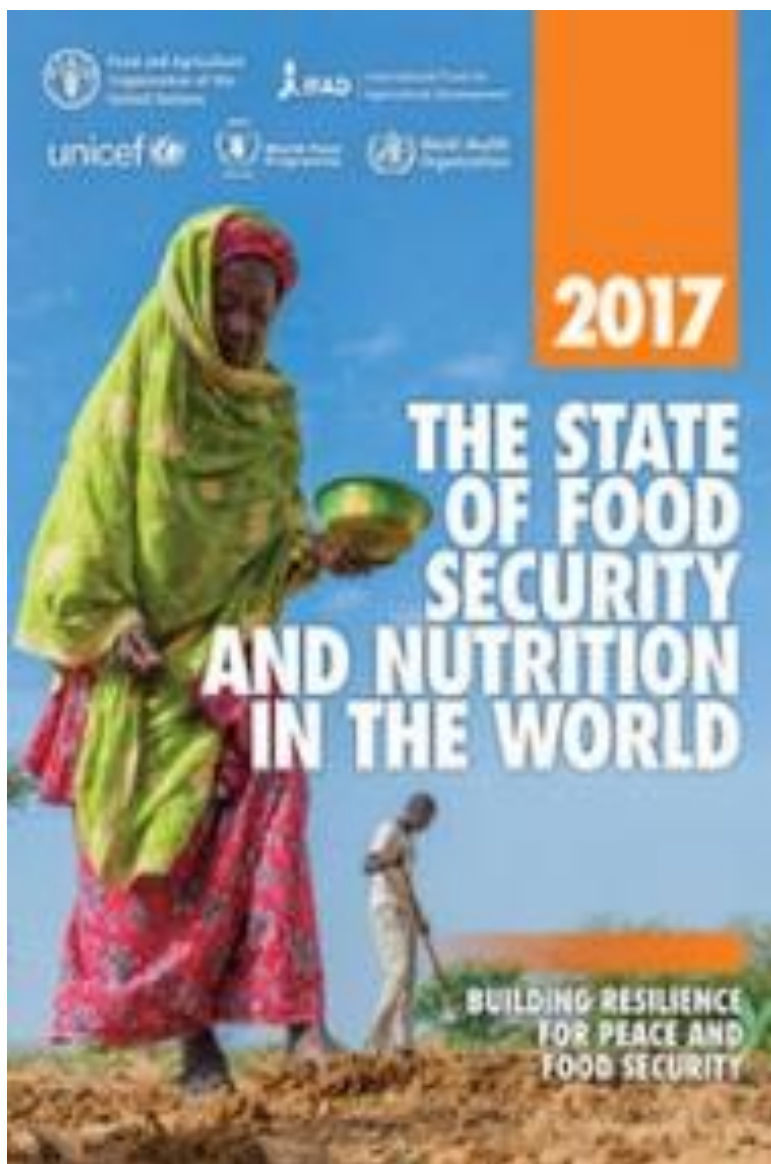
Food Security Definition



Exists when all people at all times have physical and economic **access** to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs *and food preference* for an active and healthy life

(World Bank 1986; World food Summit 1996).





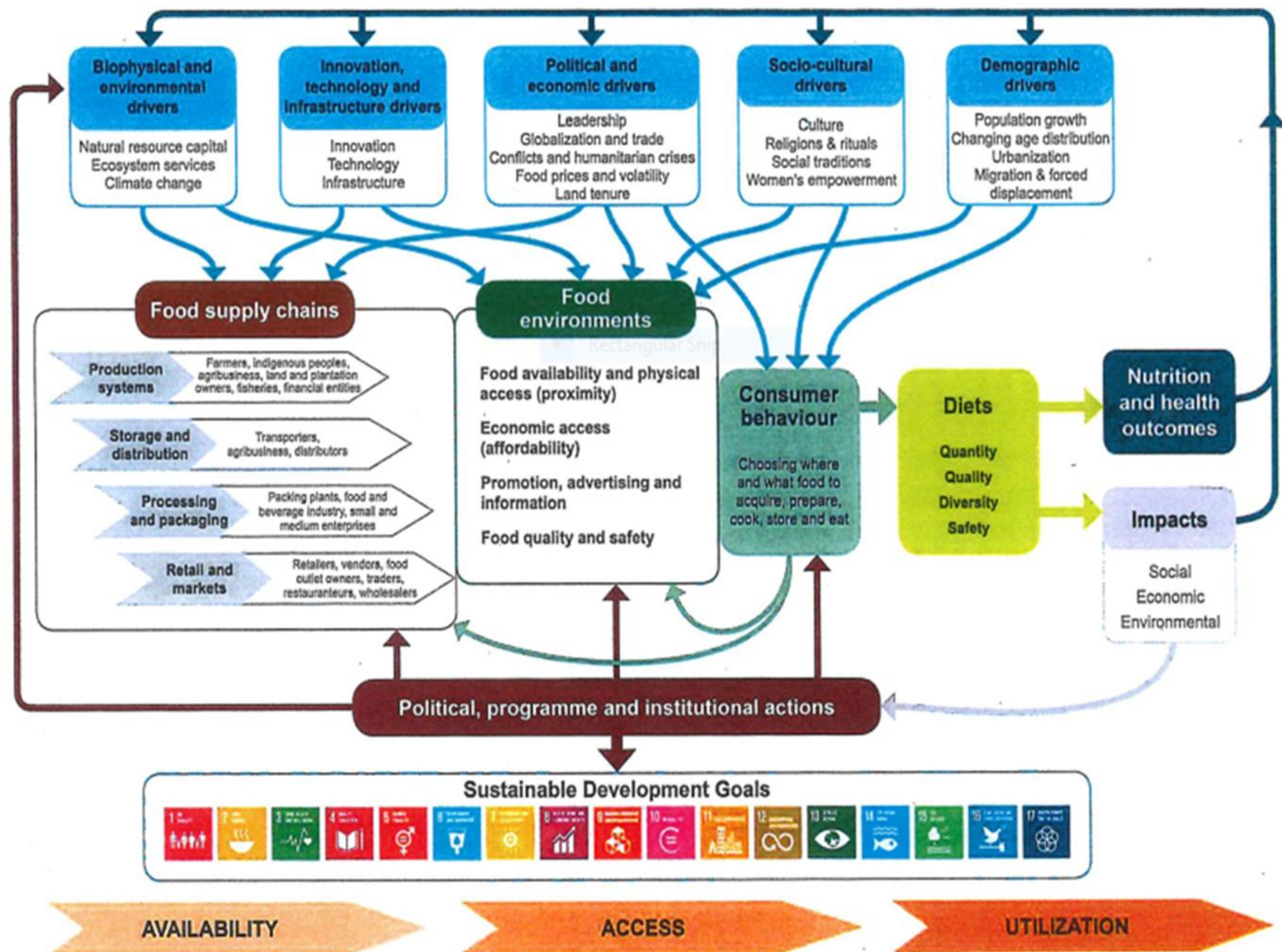
State of food security and nutrition in the world 2017

(FAO et al. 2017)



Global food insecurity 2016: 815 million people

- **38 mill people more food insecure** due to violent conflicts, climate-related shocks & economic slowdown
 - Asia: 520 mill (11.7%)
 - Africa: 243 mill (20%) **Eastern Africa 34%**
 - Latin-America: 42 mill (6.6%)
- **The impact of conflicts:**
 - 489 (60%) mill out of the 815 mill food insecure people live in countries with conflicts



Cereal supply and demand

<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/csdb/en/>



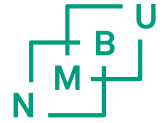
Cereal production, utilization and stocks



31 countries in Africa (2018)

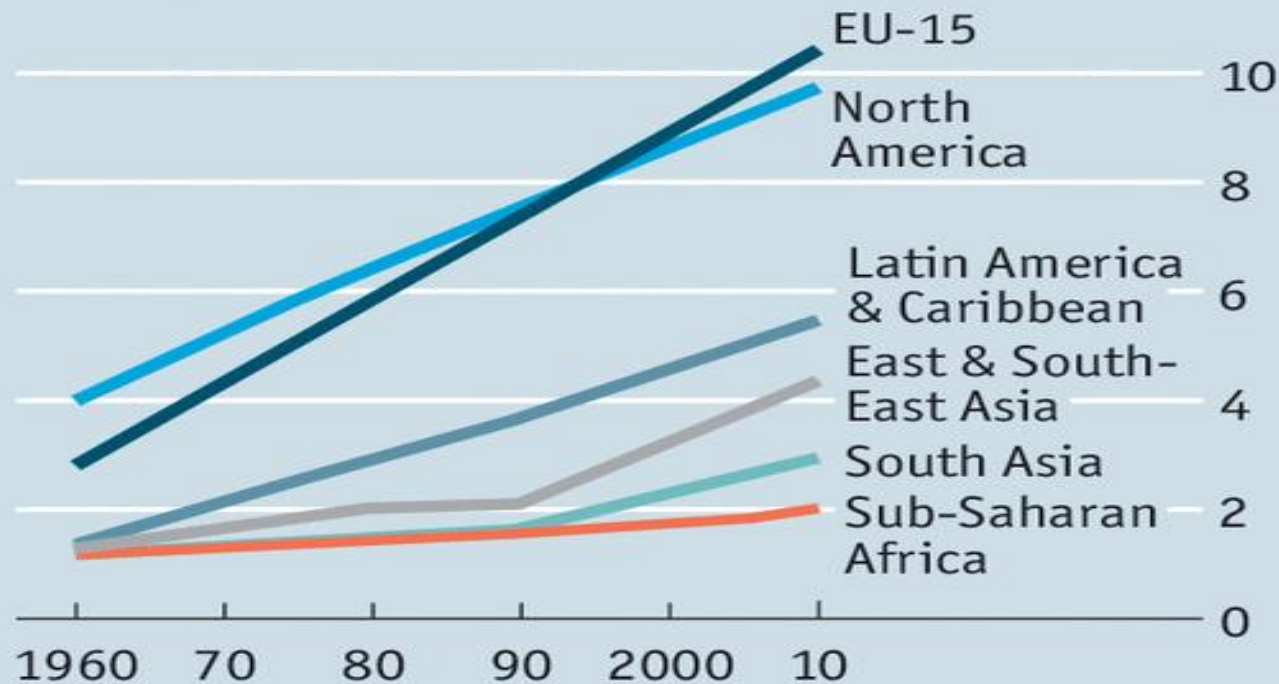
Central Africa Republic, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Eswatini, Lesotho, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe

The Economist (September 2015)



Left behind

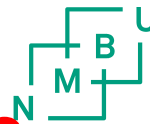
Maize yields, tonnes per hectare



Sources: FAOSTAT; Wageningen University; Africa Progress Panel

Economist.com

Understanding where we are (Haug 2018)



Good news narrative

- Hunger decreasing
- Production OK
- Adopt to climate change
- Reduce food loss/waste
- Private sector
- Social protection
- Minor adjustments

Bad news narrative

- *Food problems increasing*
- *Inequalities increasing*
- *Uneven power relations*
- *Industrialized food regime not sustainable*
- *Market liberalism not the solution*
- *Major transformation*

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (UN 2015)



TRANSFORMING OUR
WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

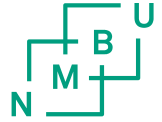


17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Where are we now: SDG 2

(<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg2>)



End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition & promote sustainable agriculture

- *By 2030 end hunger & ensure access to food*
- *By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition*
- *By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and income of small farmers particular women*
- *By 2030 ensure sustainable food production*
- *By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds*
- *(Increase investments and correct/prevent trade restrictions & distortions)*

