



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Building legislative frameworks for food systems transformation

FARM TO FORK 2020 CONFERENCE

**Session #1 Building an EU legislative framework for sustainable food
systems**

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

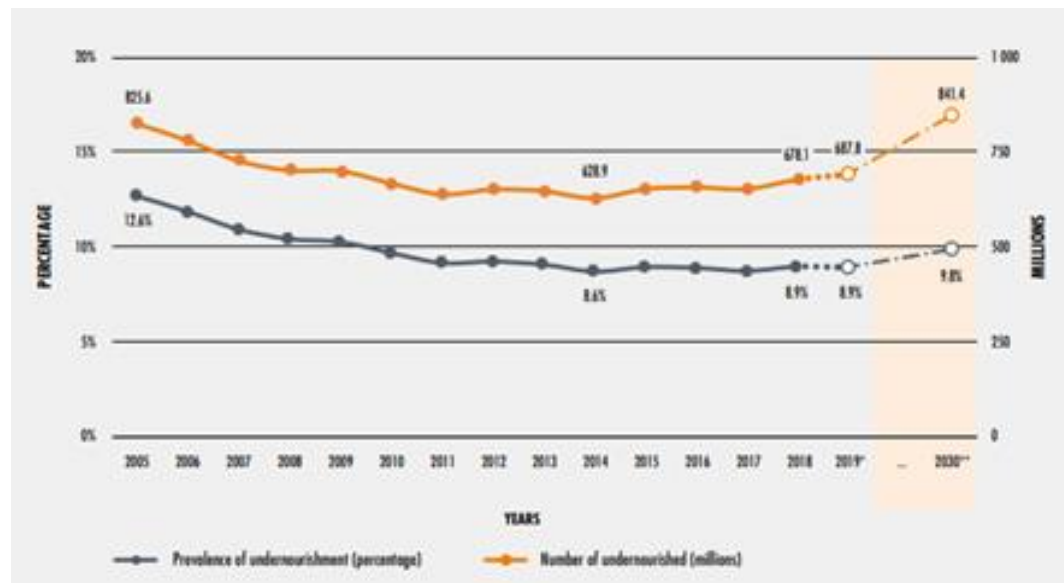


Target of ending poverty by 2030 is unlikely to be met (SDGR, 2020)

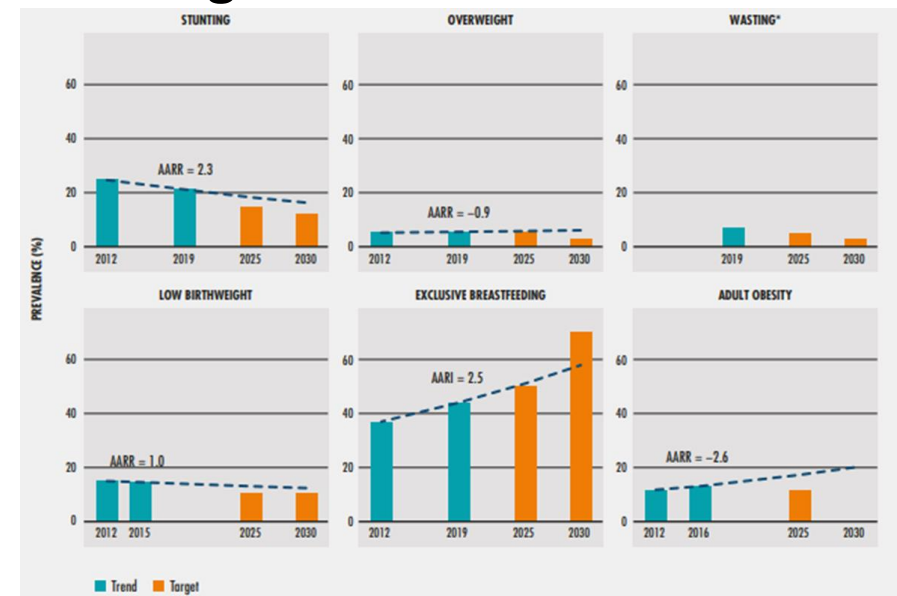


14 percent of food produced globally is lost from post-harvest up to the retail level (SOFA, 2019); GHG emissions and biodiversity loss (IPCC, 2019)

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



TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS TOWARDS 2030

- **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





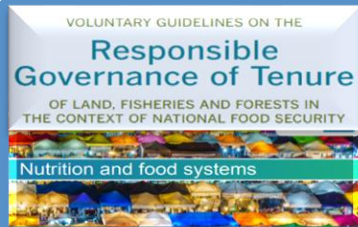
Not starting from scratch...



Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems



Voluntary Code of Conduct for Food Loss and Waste Reduction



Voluntary Guidelines

- Right to Adequate Food
- Tenure, Soil Management, Small-Scale Fisheries
- Food Systems and Nutrition under discussion



FAO Food Safety Strategy Approach

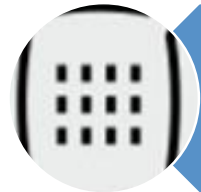
- Science based food safety governance
- Food Safety intelligence and foresight



Building the capacity of institutions and value chain actors to responsibly invest and respond to sustainability challenges



Accelerator for Agriculture and Agroindustry Development and Innovation



AgrInvest Initiative – attracting and derisking the agrifood sector



COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme – Sustaining agrifood enterprises



Decent Rural Employment - Towards better working conditions, green jobs and responsible investment



3ADI+

Partnering for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



What is the 3ADI+?

Organization of the United Nations

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs: INVESTMENT

AgrInvest
Enabling sustainable private investment in agrifood systems specific value chains

The issue
The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require investment of USD 3 trillion to USD 7 trillion, with an investment gap in developing countries of about USD 2.5 trillion. There is a growing recognition that business development assistance (BDA) will not meet this funding gap and that massive private sector funding will be required, to agriculture, private investment is not constrained by financial liquidity, but by high risks and low returns. BDA should be used strategically, therefore, to leverage private agricultural investment towards achieving the SDGs by de-risking and increasing profitability.

The action
The AgrInvest initiative attracts and de-risks private sector investment in agrifood systems and value chains. It builds on FAO's decades of expertise in formulating, implementing, supervising and evaluating agricultural investment plans, in addition to its policy and legislative advisory role. AgrInvest facilitates public-private policy dialogue and undertakes sector analyses and value-chain studies, including for sustainable mechanization and agricultural innovation to boost decision-making that will draw sustainable private investment to agrifood systems. It assesses access to finance for agrifood system actors through solution-oriented platforms, lending technical assistance for critical backstopping. To this end, it will:

- Create enabling conditions, laws and policies, to support access to finance and investment for micro, small and medium-sized agro-enterprises, as well as a vibrant, efficient and sustainable business environment for financial institutions and investors;
- Enhance inclusivity by involving smallholders in policy dialogues, developing smallholder-based market linkages, promoting the formation of cooperatives and addressing the financial needs of the "missing middle" agricultural (small and medium-sized enterprises);
- Leverage FAO's expertise and international instruments for sustainability and SDG alignment, such as its Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, to ensure that agrifood system development is environmentally and socio-economically sustainable;
- Capitalize on the potential of innovative finance, including blended finance, to de-risk and mobilize more private investment to achieve the SDGs and address the challenges of climate change, hunger and malnutrition;
- Enhance the knowledge and innovation focus of private investment to promote the use of digital solutions and other disruptive technologies to achieve the SDGs.

The issue in numbers

- 33% generated by agriculture
- USD 80 billion (with 1 year SDG 2)
- 70% of global finance is regulated by

Programme targets

- 20 countries develop a strategy to attract investment
- More than 15 countries use a solution-oriented platform to assess access to finance
- 2 million smallholders improve access to finance

The budget
USD 40 million over 8 years



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Food systems transformation Building to transform during response and recovery

FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme

The issue
The disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 crisis have highlighted many of the fragilities of contemporary food systems. Challenges include accessing safe, nutritious food at affordable prices when movement is restricted and markets are closed, and the vulnerability of employees (in terms of health and income) across the food system. There are risks to the very survival of firms and industries, particularly micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, from producers, manufacturers, traders and food processors to transporters and retailers.

Those engaged in high-value, labour-intensive, perishable commodities essential to good nutrition (such as fruits and vegetables, fish and aquaculture products, meat and dairy products) have been disproportionately affected. In many countries, the significant number of people involved in the informal sector throughout the food system has compounded the effects on livelihoods. The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted vulnerabilities in nations dependent on imports of food and agricultural inputs, prompting a renewed look at creating shorter value chains to increase market flexibility and predictability and to help producers to prevent losses.

The pandemic has sharpened the focus on many contemporary issues, such as antimicrobial resistance, zoonotic diseases, climate change, food fraud and the digitalization of food systems, each with potentially significant implications for the safety of food. Equally, the importance of preserving and

Budget
USD 50 million

Time frame
2020-2024 (four years)

SDGs

Related FAO policy notes on COVID-19

- COVID-19 and the risk to food supply chains: How to respond?
- Adjusting business models to sustain agrifood enterprises during COVID-19
- Urban food systems and COVID-19

RURAL EMPLOYMENT

INFORMATION MATERIAL

FAO work to promote Decent rural employment



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Thank you