

**CIVIL DIALOGUE GROUP – INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE -  
CCAB room 1D, 17 October 2023**

# 3. Food Security



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DG INTPA**

**UNIT F.3  
Sustainable Agri-Food Systems  
and Fisheries**

# 1. OVERVIEW: Latest developments on global food and nutrition security

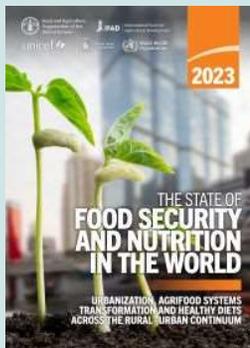
- **Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine:**

- Suspension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI);
- EU Solidarity Lanes;
- Impact on international markets: high food price inflation;



“Over a quarter of a billion people were acutely food-insecure and required urgent food assistance in 58 food-crisis countries/territories in 2022”.

*Contingent contributors to food and nutrition insecurity*



“Between 691 and 783 million people faced hunger in 2022. This represents an **increase of 122 million** people compared to 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.”



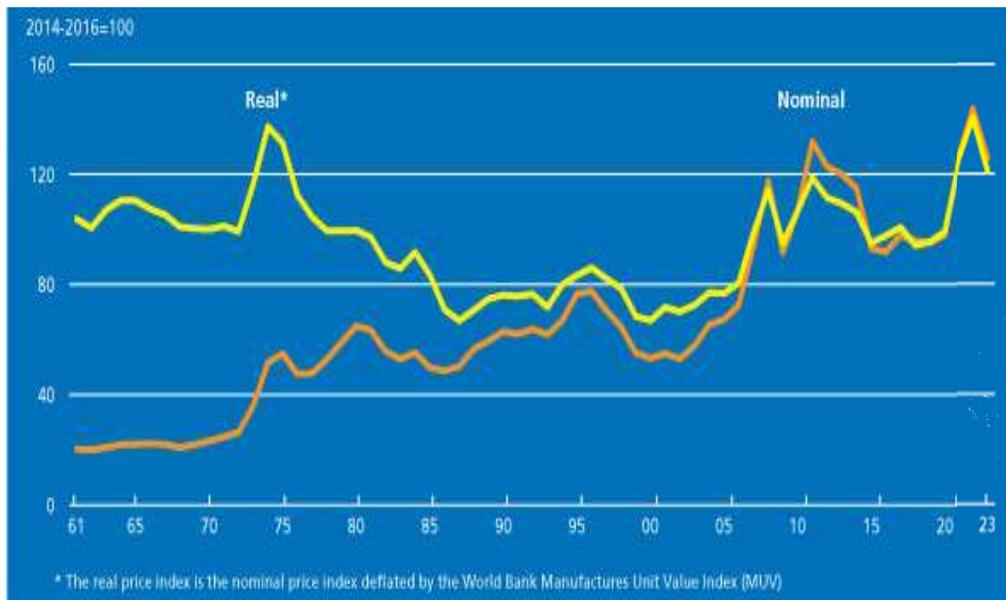
People “unable to afford a healthy diet-rose by 112 million to 3.1 billion in 2020 alone”.



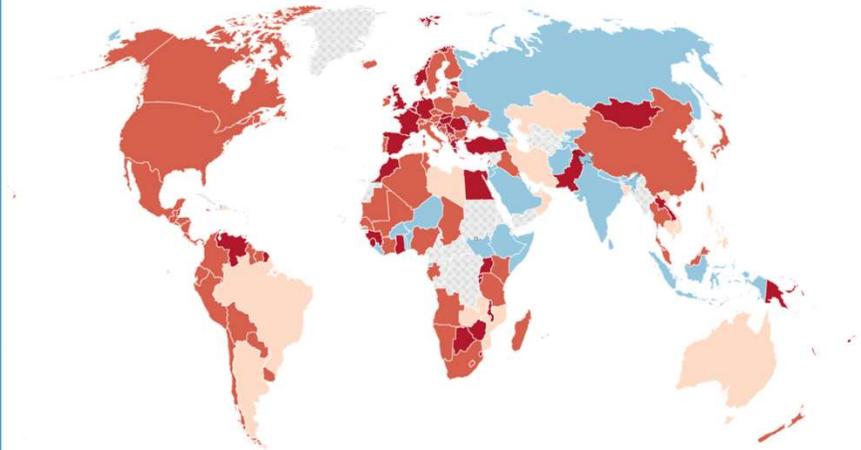
*Structural contributors to food and nutrition insecurity*

# Food prices

FAO Food Price index in nominal and real terms



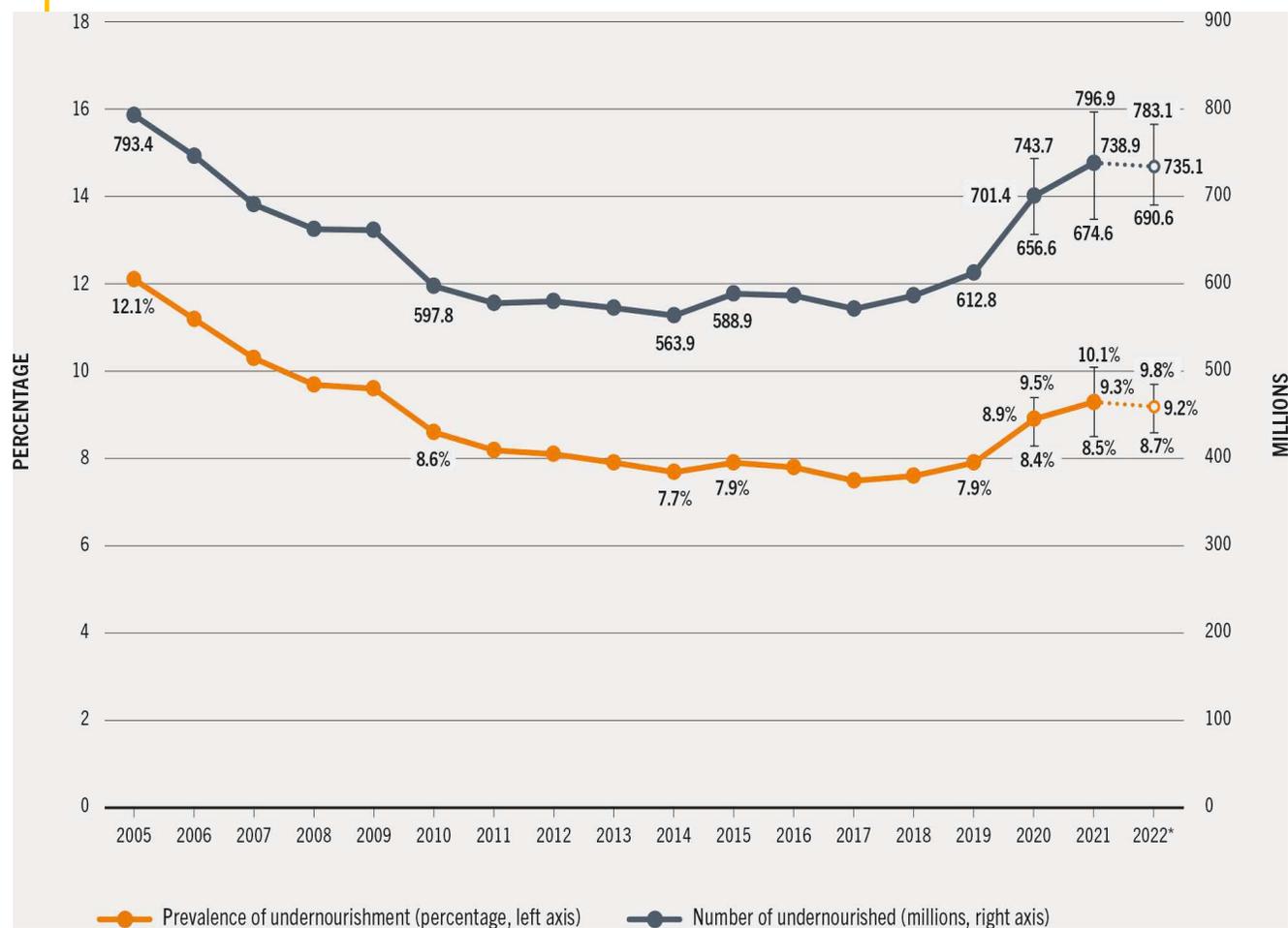
Real Food Inflation Heat Map (World Bank 2023)



The Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Annual Meeting – Marrakesh, Morocco, October 9-15, 2023

- 103 countries are highly vulnerable in at least one of the three pillars – food, energy or finance, up from 94 last year (Vulnerability Assessment, 2023)

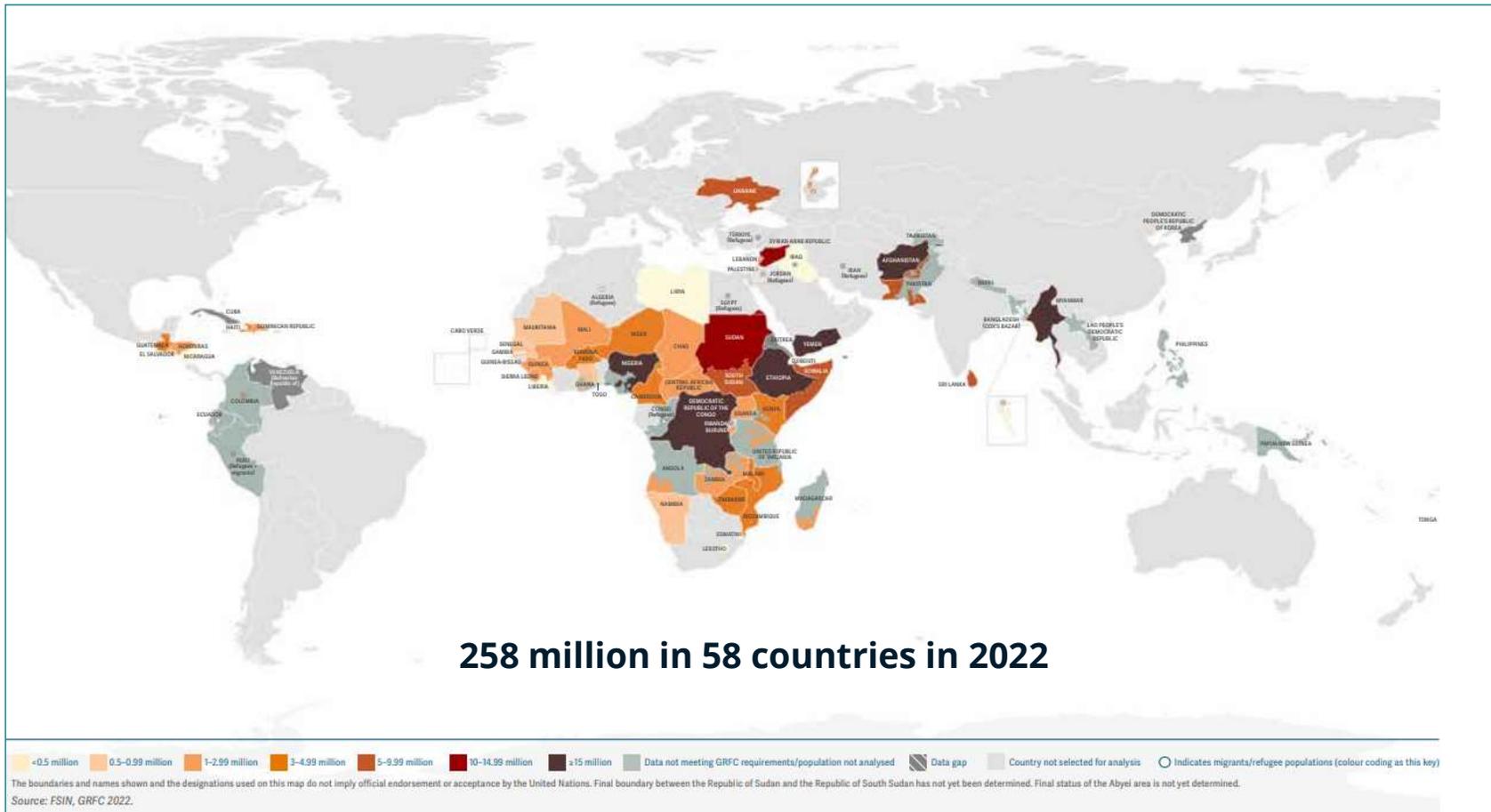
# Food security trends



Global Hunger remained virtually unchanged from 2021 to 2022, but is still far above pre-covid-19-pandemic Levels (FROM SOFI 2023)

# Acute food insecurity

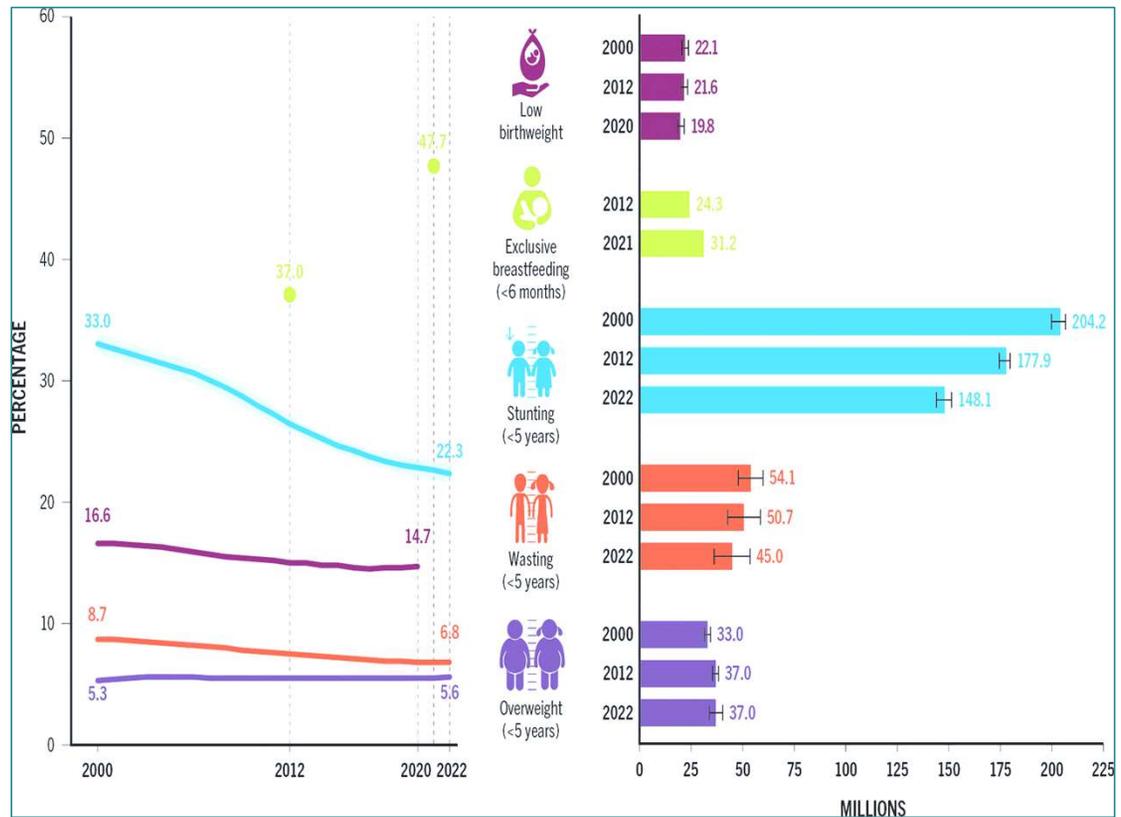
Numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 2022



# Nutrition

- Stunting in children under five years of age and exclusive breastfeeding have improved and some progress has been made on wasting,
- While low birthweight and overweight in children under five years of age have not changed
- Increase of malnutrition in Africa (in number)

(SOFI, 2023)



# Foresights: worsening trends Food systems at risk...

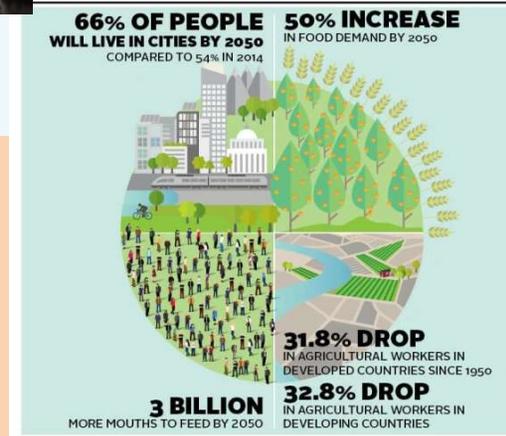
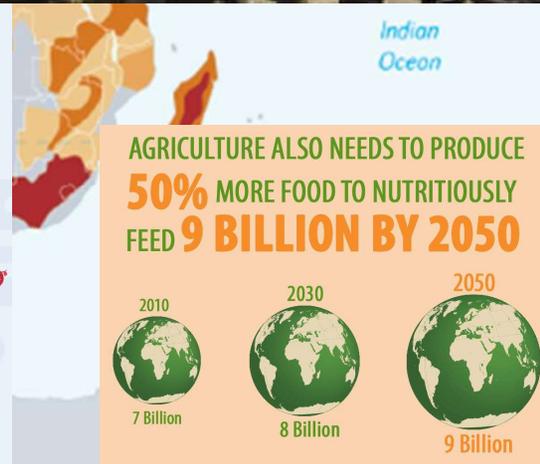
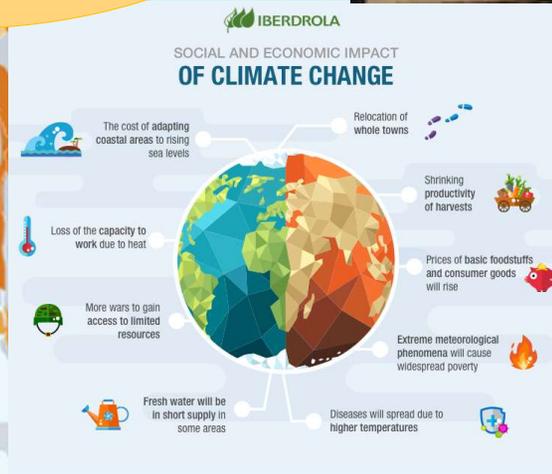
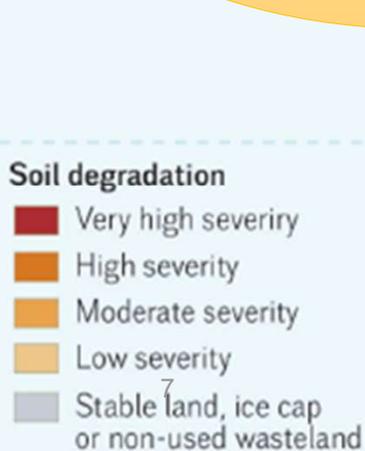
Number of  
undernourished  
people should exceed  
840 million by 2030.

(State of Food Security and  
Nutrition in the World –SOFI –  
2020)



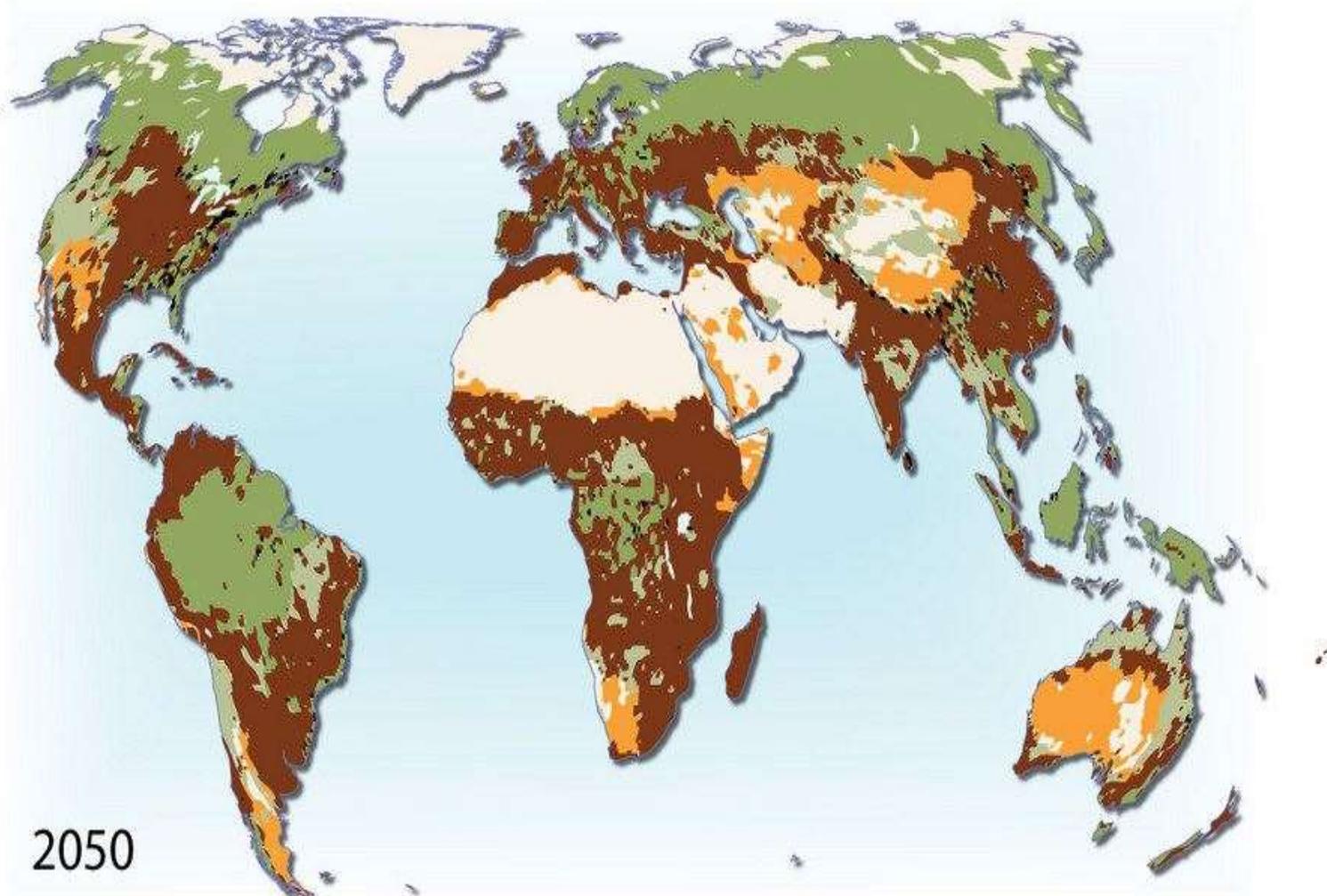
Pacific  
Ocean

## CONFLATING TRENDS SEVERAL TRENDS ARE PUSHING AG-TECH FORWARD



# Resources scarcity

Evolution of land use



2050

-  Agricultural land
-  Extensive meadows (including pastures)
-  Regeneration after use
-  Forest
-  Meadows
-  Improductive land

lal

# Factors shaping the future of food systems

- Conflicts, wars, migrations;
- Climate and environmental shocks;
- Health crises;
- Economic shocks;

*Contingent contributors to food and nutrition insecurity*

- Increasing food demands due to population growth (9.8 billion in 2050);
- Pressure on natural capital and land degradation (i.e. deforestation, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, water scarcity);

- Climate Change;
- Inequalities

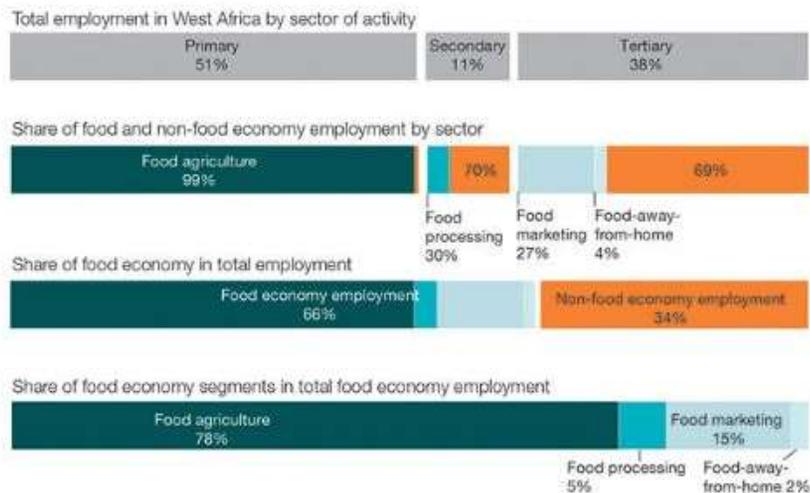
*Structural contributors to food and nutrition insecurity*

Council Conclusions, June 2022:  
*“To accelerate the delivery of the relevant Team Europe flagship initiatives agreed at the recent European Union - African Union Summit which seek to develop **sustainable food production**, strengthen agricultural productivity, including on protein crops, and agri-business capacity on the African continent”;*

**EU Green Deal and the F2F strategy** remain pivotal in addressing **structural** and **contingent contributors** to food and nutrition insecurity

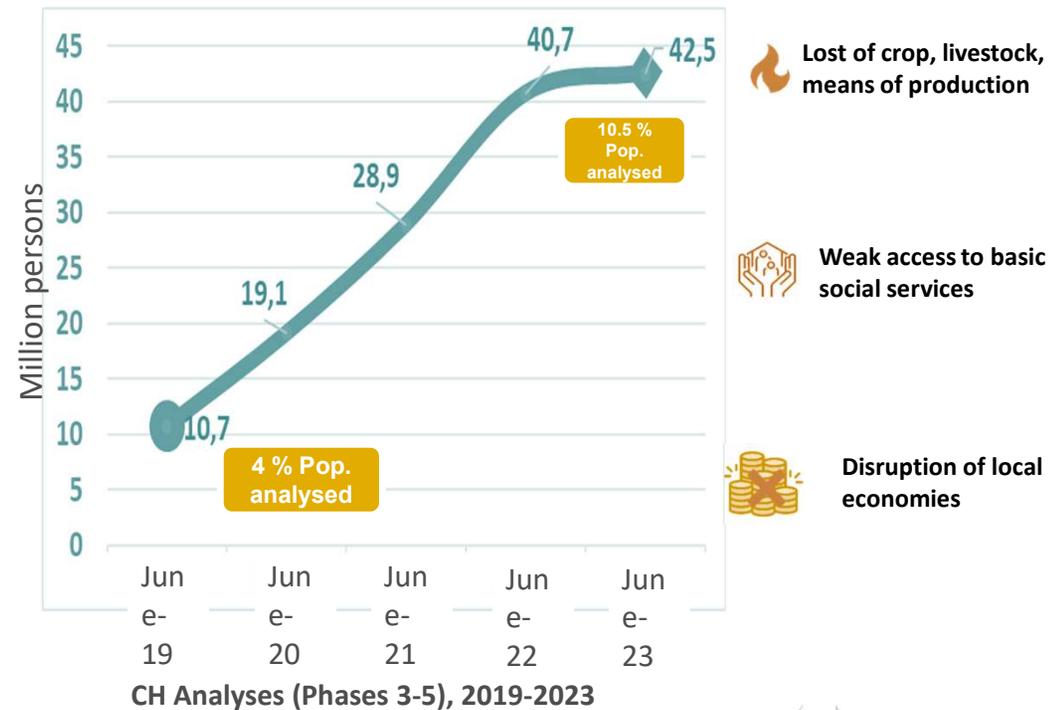
# 2. DEEP DIVE West Africa/Sahel:

## Employment structure in West Africa



© 2018. Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC/OECD)

## Upward trend of acute food-insecure people



## 2. DEEP DIVE West Africa/Sahel:

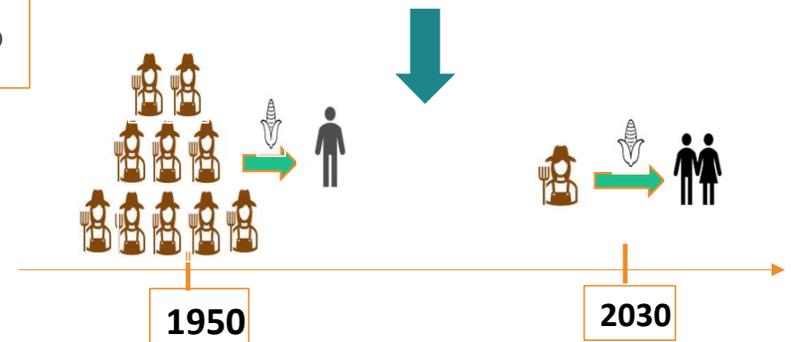
Food crisis rooted in interconnected structural and cyclical factors



Demographic Shift



- + 250 million in 20 years
- Most urban



### 3. EU GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE: Why focusing on food production

- **Demographics and the need for availability:** particularly true in Africa, where our partners are expressly asking for food sovereignty and food autonomy (cf. DAKAR 2);
- Question of **livelihood for populations and employment** (e.g. 33% of GDP in West Africa, for the food economy and more than 50% of jobs and new jobs, cf. OECD/SWAC forecast);
- Food insecurity → crises in the rural world lead to security and political crises (questions of access to natural resources, livelihoods, etc.); See the example of the Sahel and the **consequences for the EU (in terms of security, migration, economic partnerships, etc.);**
- **Conclusion: need to focus on impact - Global Gateway approach focused on food value chains:**
  - 2021 – 2024 JOINT INVESTMENT SUSTAINABLE FOOD SEYSTEMS (INTPA, ECHO, EEAS) EUR 8,3 billion
  - Since 2019, **EU contribution (EUR 204 Million)** to four different blended impact investment vehicles and **84 agri-food projects** attracted additional private investments for a total amount of **EUR 392 Million - 69% of the projects contracted by these blended funds were in Africa**, 22% in Latin America, 5% in Asia and 4% across multiple continents;

### 3. EU GLOBAL RESPONSE

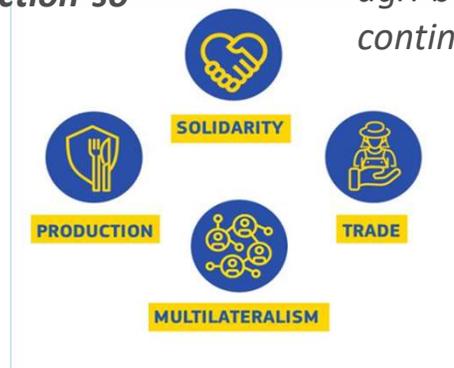
Special meeting of the European Council (30 and 31 May 2022) – Conclusions

*“The European Council (...) reiterates its commitment to*

*keep global trade in food commodities free of unjustified trade barriers, enhance solidarity towards the most vulnerable countries **and increase local sustainable food production so as to reduce structural dependencies.**”*

Council Conclusions, June 2022:

*“To accelerate the delivery of the relevant Team Europe flagship initiatives agreed at the recent European Union - African Union Summit which seek to develop **sustainable food production**, strengthen agricultural productivity, including on protein crops, and agri-business capacity on the African continent”;*

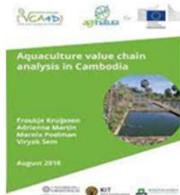
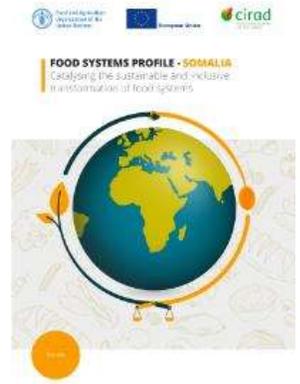


# 3. EU GLOBAL RESPONSE : in the logic of Farm to Fork (food systems approach)



Research and Innovation for Agricultural and Food Systems Transformation in Developing Countries

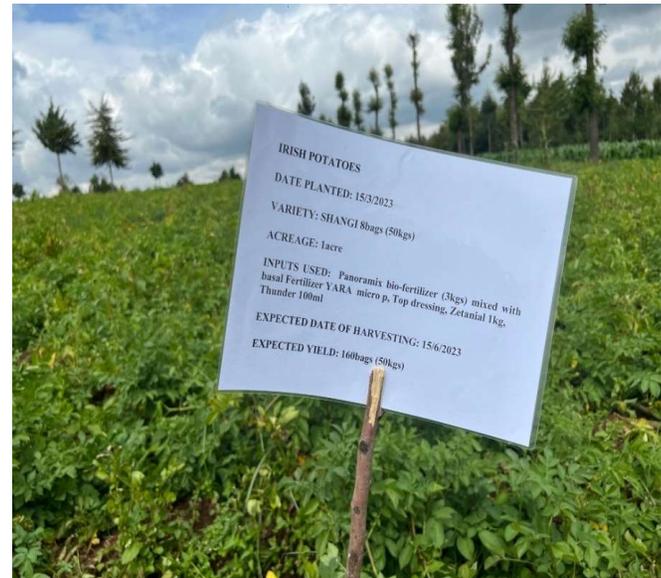
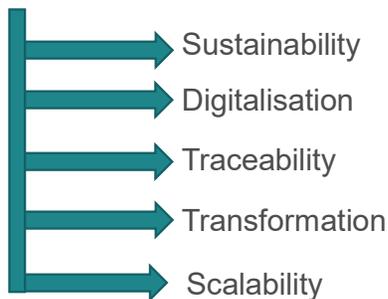
DEVELOPEMENT EMARS: INNOVATION THROUGH RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE (D2020A)



# KENYA: Sustainable Food Production

- EU-supported Action – piloted in 2016 and scaled up an innovative **e-voucher system** to access subsidized bundled of agricultural input, such as,
  - certified seeds of maize, sorghum, common beans, green grams/mung beans, cowpeas and Irish Potatoes;
  - assorted fertilisers (including bio-fertilizer in 2023) and agrochemicals;
  - crop insurance and post-harvest technologies;

Successfully targeting **150.000 smallholder farmers** (46% women and 21% young people);

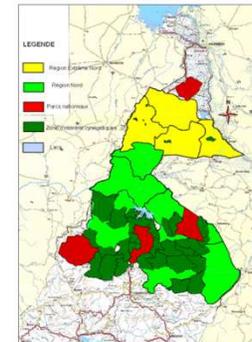


# CAMEROON: Food Production and Resilience

- The Government of Cameroon, in concertation with NGOs and the EU Delegation, drafted a **National Response Plan (NRP) to food and nutrition insecurity in 2022**;
  - eight classification exercises through national surveys, analyses, and publications of bulletins to collect information;
- Creation of an agro-ecological transition hub for the direct financing of environmental services to cocoa and coffee producers;
  - Subsidises value chains with a high impact on environment and food security, in accordance with agricultural inputs electronic vouchers operational mechanisms and procedures;
- Global Gateway approach, promoting inclusive and integrated TE response in the Septentrion, around Cotton value chain, in a landscape approach to enhance resilience.
  - Investment on sustainable energy for the Sodecoton, support to crop production, land tenure and credit to small farmers;



## PLAN NATIONAL DE REPONSE (PNR) A L'INSECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET NUTRITIONNELLE AU TITRE DE L'ANNEE 2023 AU CAMEROUN



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



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## ❖ QUESTIONS?

- a. Click on RAISE HAND (**YELLOW** = you have indicated your wish to take the floor)
- b. Wait until we give you the floor (**BLUE** = microphone is open but muted)
- c. Click on SPEAK to start speaking (**RED** = microphone is active and you can speak)
- d. Click on SPEAK again to mute after you have finished (**BLUE** = microphone is muted)

