8th INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON FOOD AND NUTRITION

Milan, December 4-5 2017

Barilla Center FOR FOOD & NUTRITION

ALEX THOMSON

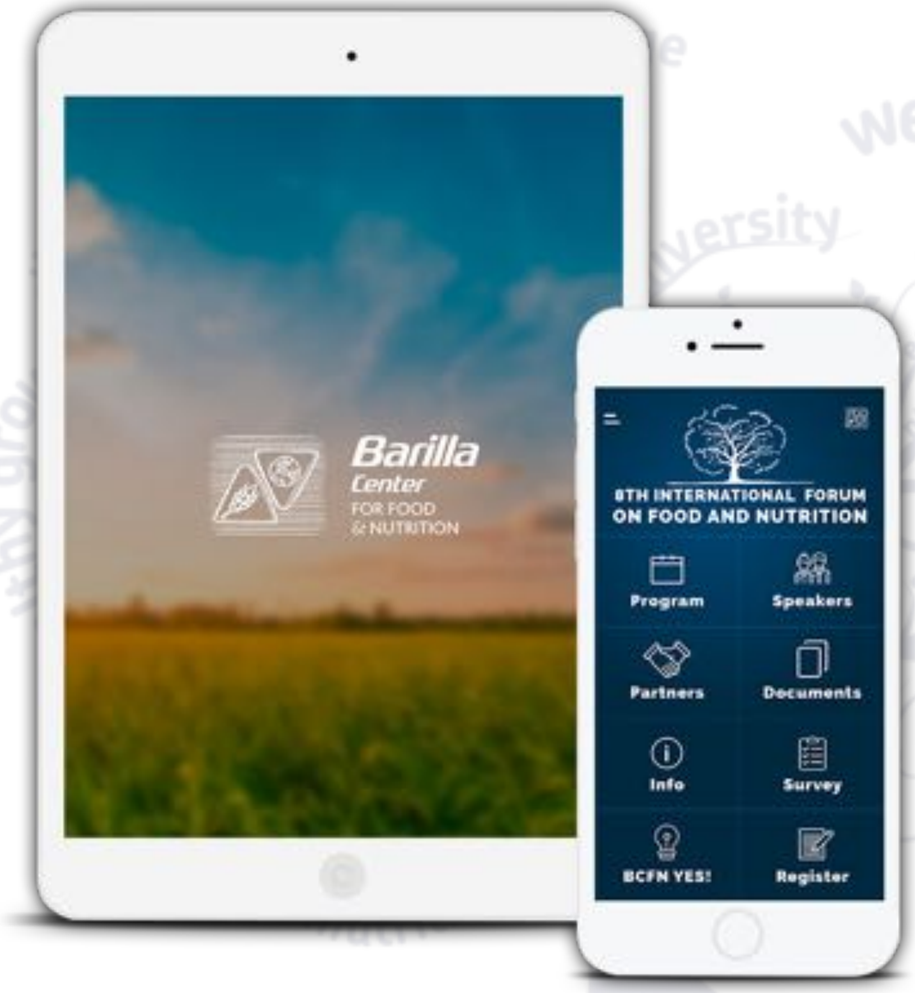
Anchor and Chief Correspondent Channel 4 News, UK

BCFN APP

Available on:

App Store

Google Play



@BarillaCFN

live tweet: #BCFNforum

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AMONG THE FOLLOWING SDGS, WHICH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FOR YOU?

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
5. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
6. CLIMATE ACTION

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JEFFREY SACHS

Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University and Director, Sustainable Development Solution Networks

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LEO ABRUZZESE

Global Director, Public Policy, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

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Overview

The Economist Intelligence Unit

- **The Food Sustainability Index (FSI)** measures the sustainability of food systems in 34 countries across three pillars outlined in the 2015 BCFN Milan Protocol, and is designed around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The Index contains 35 indicators, and more than 50 sub-indicators that address societal, environmental and economic themes.

Milan Protocol: Three pillars

Food loss and waste

Almost one billion people suffer from hunger, but a third of food is lost or wasted. Food loss and waste are rapidly moving up the policy agenda.

Sustainable agriculture

The world is running out of cultivatable land. More sustainable farming techniques are needed.

Nutritional challenges

Developing countries are facing the double burden of hunger and "premature" obesity.

What is sustainability?

Sustainability is defined as the ability of a country's food system to be maintained without depletion and exhaustion of natural resources or compromises to health and integrity, and without compromising future generations' access to food.

Food Sustainability Index indicator framework

The Economist Intelligence Unit

- Water footprint
- Ag water withdrawals
- Initiative to recycle water for ag
- Fish stocks
- Nitrogen Use Efficiency
- Land under organic ag
- Sustainable urban farming initiatives
- Laws to protect smallholders
- Quality of ag subsidies
- Biodiversity
- R&D expenditure
- Total factor productivity

- Food lost as % of total food
- Policy response to food loss
- Causes of distribution-level loss

- Solutions to distribution-level loss
- Food waste per capita per year
- Policy response to food waste

- Women in farming
- GHG emissions from ag
- Ag techniques for climate change mitigation

- Undernourishment
- Stunting
- Iodine deficiency
- Health life expectancy
- Prevalence of overweight
- DALYs for nutrition deficiencies
- Physical activity
- Sugar in diets
- Meat consumption
- Salt consumption
- GINI coefficient
- Policy response to dietary patterns
- Nutrition education

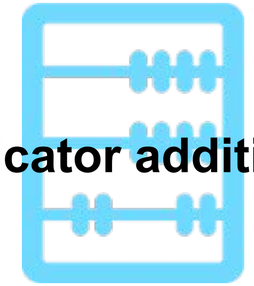
*** Selected indicators only.**

2017 Index: Additions and refinements

The Economist Intelligence Unit

9 new countries

Indicator refinements



Indicator additions

Expert feedback and discussion resulted in extensive revisions and additions to the 2017 FSI framework

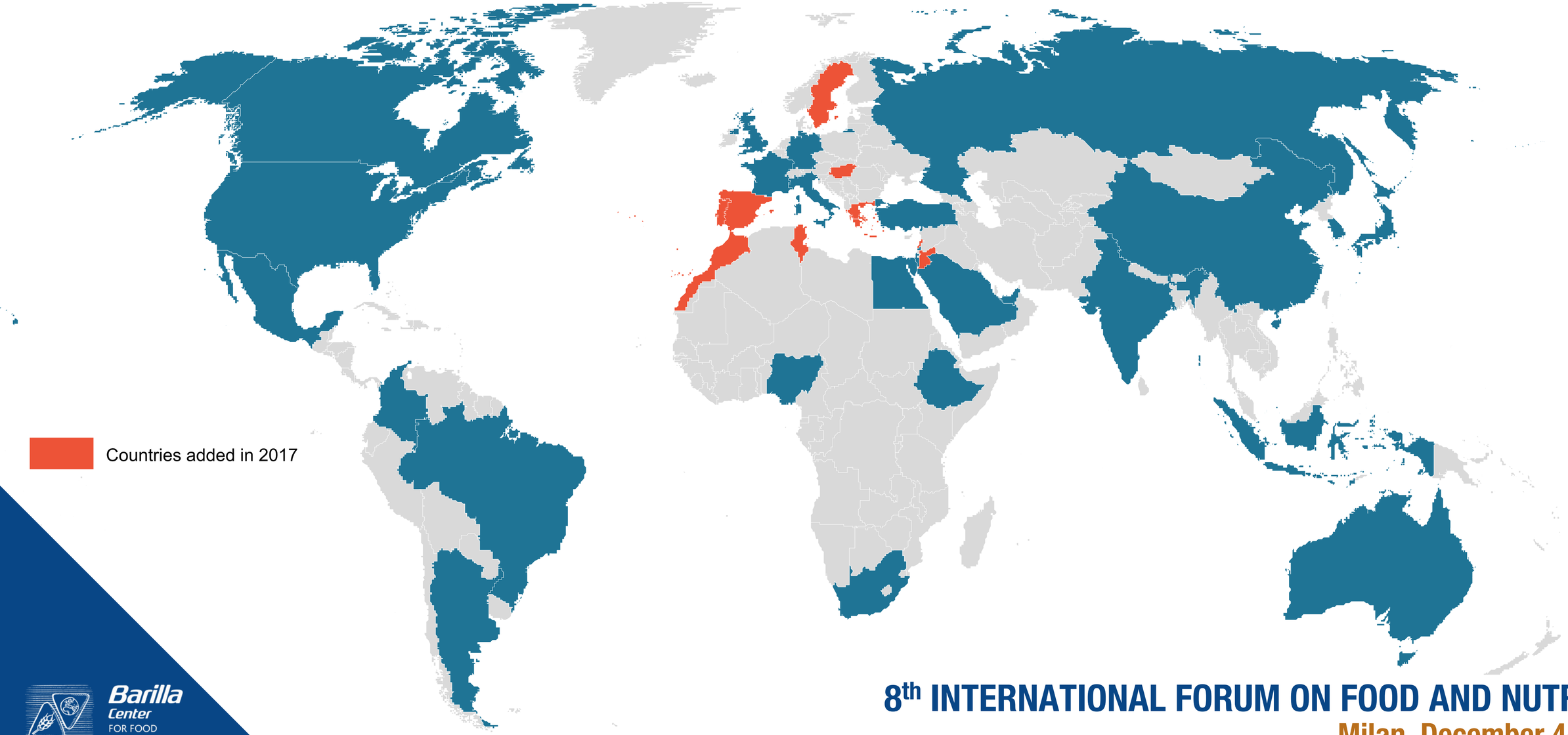
How has the index been improved?

- **Sustainable agriculture additions:** new indicators around nitrogen use efficiency, fish stocks, deforestation and working conditions;
- **Sustainable agriculture refinements:** a new metric for environmental biodiversity and more granular metrics around investment in R&D;
- **Nutritional challenges additions:** new metrics around consumption (meat, fat and salt), nutrition education and nutrition enabling factors (e.g., breastfeeding prevalence and access to improved water sources);
- **Additional background variables** have been added to provide additional context for analysis.

Geographic scope

The Economist Intelligence Unit

The FSI represents over 85% of global GDP and two-thirds of the global population.



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Key Findings: Policy impacts

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Countries with robust policy environments have more sustainable food systems.

Common policy strengths

Policies to address food loss	Quality of policies to address food waste	Animal welfare policies	Working conditions for agricultural workers	Quality of policy response to dietary patterns	Nutrition education

Key Findings: Food-system gaps

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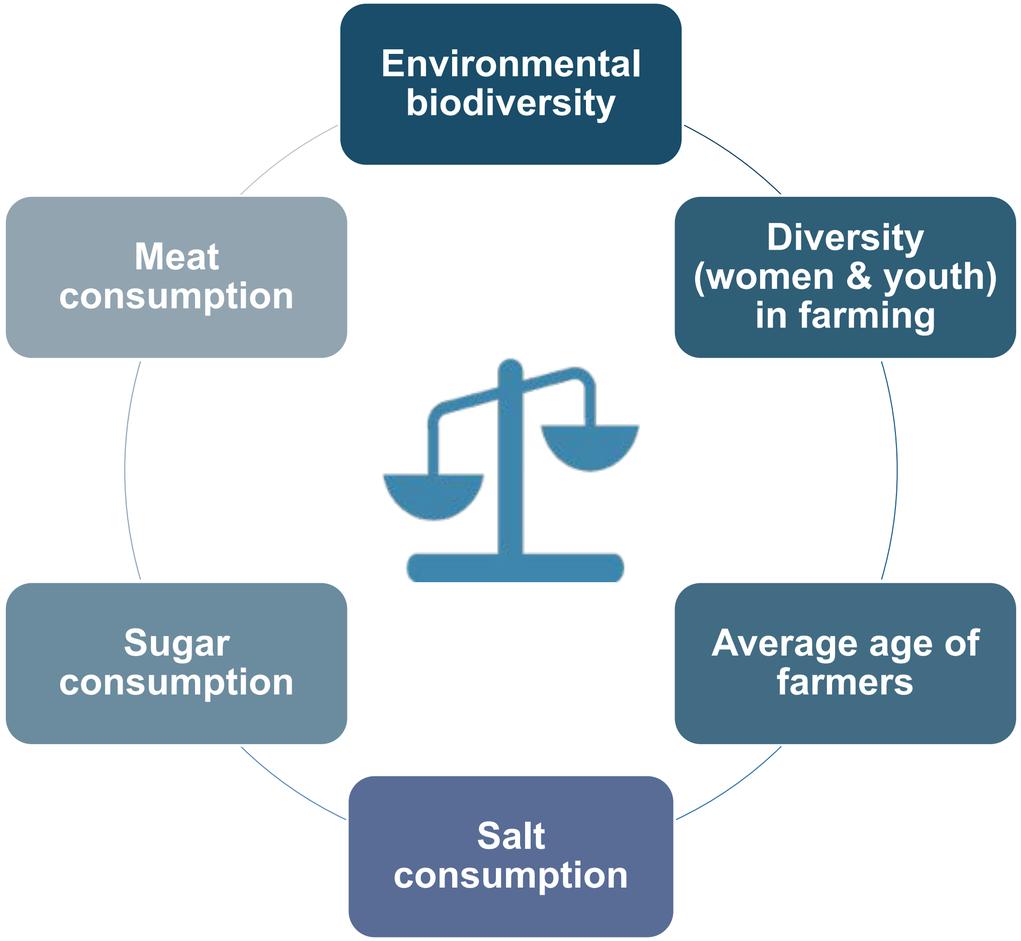
Even high-performing countries have challenges that need to be addressed to maximise long-term food sustainability.



Spotlight: Food sustainability in the Mediterranean

The Economist Intelligence Unit

While the northern Mediterranean countries perform well across the three index pillars, the southern and eastern countries have less sustainable food systems.

FOOD LOSS & WASTE

- Insufficient policies to address food waste plague the SEMCs
- The northern Mediterranean countries have proactive government policies to limit food loss and waste
- Poor road infrastructure and low investment in transport hurt the SEMCs

WATER

- The water footprint of many SEMCs is lower than their northern counterparts
- Water withdrawal in the Middle East is particularly unsustainable
- Many SEMCs are engaged in local initiatives to recycle water, but projects are small-scale

LAND

- Most countries across the region have embraced organic agriculture
- SEMCs have fewer policies to protect smallholders, and poor animal welfare regulations
- Educated farmers support the overall sustainability of food systems

NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES

- Malnourishment plagues the SEMCs
- Mediterranean countries suffer from higher obesity rates than Asian countries, but the SEMCs have the fewest DALYs from nutritional deficiencies globally
- SEMCs consume the recommended meat intake, unlike their northern neighbours

Using the Food Sustainability Index

The Economist Intelligence Unit

The Food Sustainability Index helps stakeholders understand sustainability challenges and identify best practices that can improve food systems globally.

Best practices

- Showcases those countries that have made strides towards achieving sustainable food systems
- Highlights policies that can drive societal, environmental and economic outcomes

Gap analysis

- Evaluates gaps in food systems that require policy interventions and business/consumer action
- Allows technical analysis through a quantitative measurement tool

Measures progress

- Highlights platforms for action around critical food sustainability issues
- Sparks dialogue among governments and the private sector
- Supports the Sustainable Development Goals

Exploring the index analysis tool

The Economist Intelligence Unit

ITALY

	Rank / 34	Score / 100
OVERALL SCORE	7	69.01
A) FOOD LOSS AND WASTE	4	76.70
B) SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	1	72.96
C) NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES	18	57.36

In the Food Sustainability Index, scores of 0 and 100 represent the lowest and highest possible score, respectively, as measured by the index criteria. Scores are normalised (0-100, where 100=most favourable environment)

Rank	Country	Data	Score	Δ Data	Δ Rank
1	Australia	0.52		0.15 ▲	=
2	US	0.80		0.09 ▲	=
3	Canada	1.66		0.50 ▲	2 ▲
4	UK	1.69		0.92 ▲	4 ▲
5	France	1.83		0.48 ▲	1 ▲
6	Russia	1.90		0.01 ▲	-3 ▼
7	Argentina	2.00		-0.08 ▼	-3 ▼
8	Italy	2.30		1.28 ▲	2 ▲
9	Germany	2.45		1.12 ▲	=

Mapping the SDGs to the FSI

The Economist Intelligence Unit

FSI theme	Corresponding SDGs
Food loss and waste	
Food loss	12, 2, 15
End-user food waste	12, 2, 15
Sustainable agriculture	
Water	6, 12, 14
Land	3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15
Air	13, 15, 11, 12, 7
Nutritional challenges	
Life quality	1, 2, 3
Life expectancy	3, 4
Dietary patterns	1, 3

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WHAT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURE TO TACKLE THE EFFECTS OF A CHANGING CLIMATE?

- INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLE CHANGE
- AWARENESS AND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS
- SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
- INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION
- POLICIES

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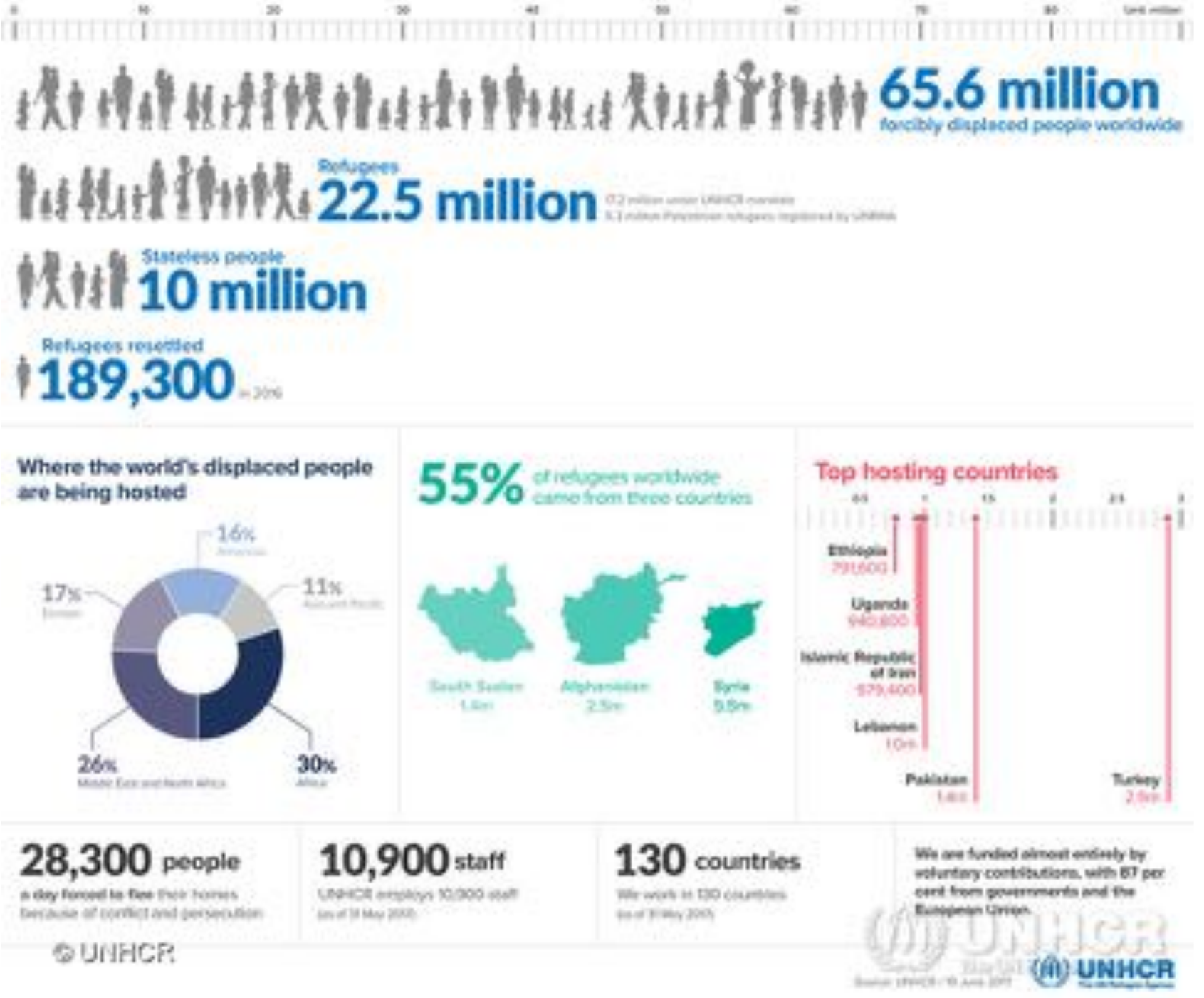
MELISSA FLEMING

Chief Spokesperson, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)


65.6 million
forcibly displaced people worldwide
Refugees
22.5 million
Stateless people
10 million
Refugees resettled
189,300
Where the world's displaced people are being hosted
16%
11%
17%
26%
30%
55% of refugees worldwide came from three countries
South Sudan
Afghanistan
Syria
Top hosting countries
Ethiopia
Uganda
Islamic Republic of Iran
Lebanon
Pakistan
Turkey
28,300 people
a day forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution
10,900 staff
UNHCR employs 10,900 staff
130 countries
We work in 130 countries
We are funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, with 87 per cent from governments and the European Union.
UNHCR
UNHCR

Statistics are human beings
with the tears dried off

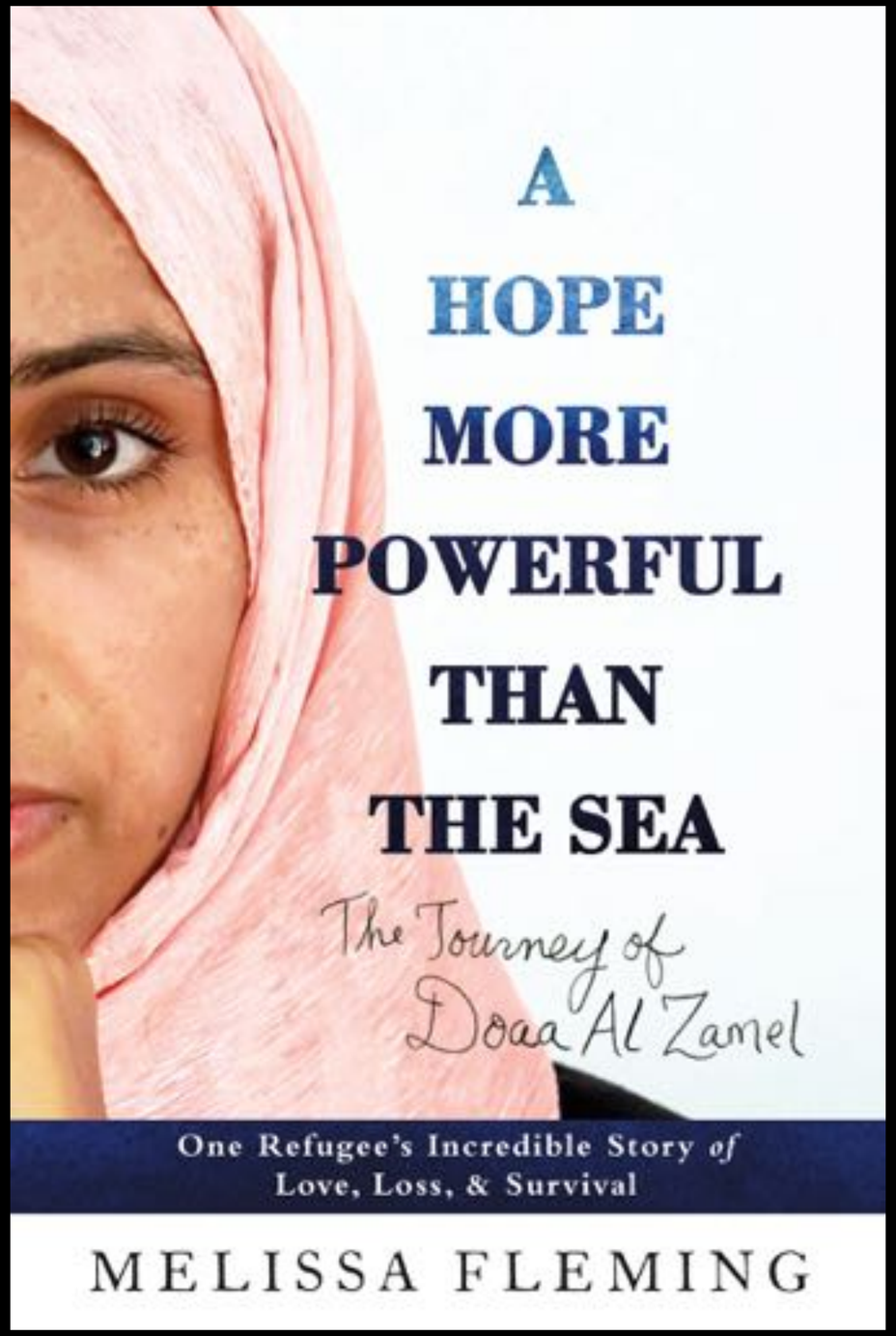
LEBANON
Beirut
Zahle
Baalbek
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Dimmā
Qunayr
Burrāq
Haifa
Lake Tiberias
Nazareth
ISRAEL
Jenin
Nablus
West Bank
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Irbid
Jarash
Amman
Az Zarqā'
Al Mafraq
Aṣ Ṣalt
Aṣ Ṣalāwī
JORDAN
Azraq ash Shishān
Ṣalkhad
Buṣrā ash Shām
Aṣ Suwaydā'
Az Zalaf
Al Qaryatayn
An Nabk

نبأ

REFUGEES WELCOME

“Compassion is a muscle that gets stronger with use.”

- Gandhi


A
HOPE
MORE
POWERFUL
THAN
THE SEA
The Journey of
Doaa Al Zamel
One Refugee's Incredible Story of
Love, Loss, & Survival
MELISSA FLEMING

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MONIA SANTINI

Researcher Foundation Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change (CMCC)

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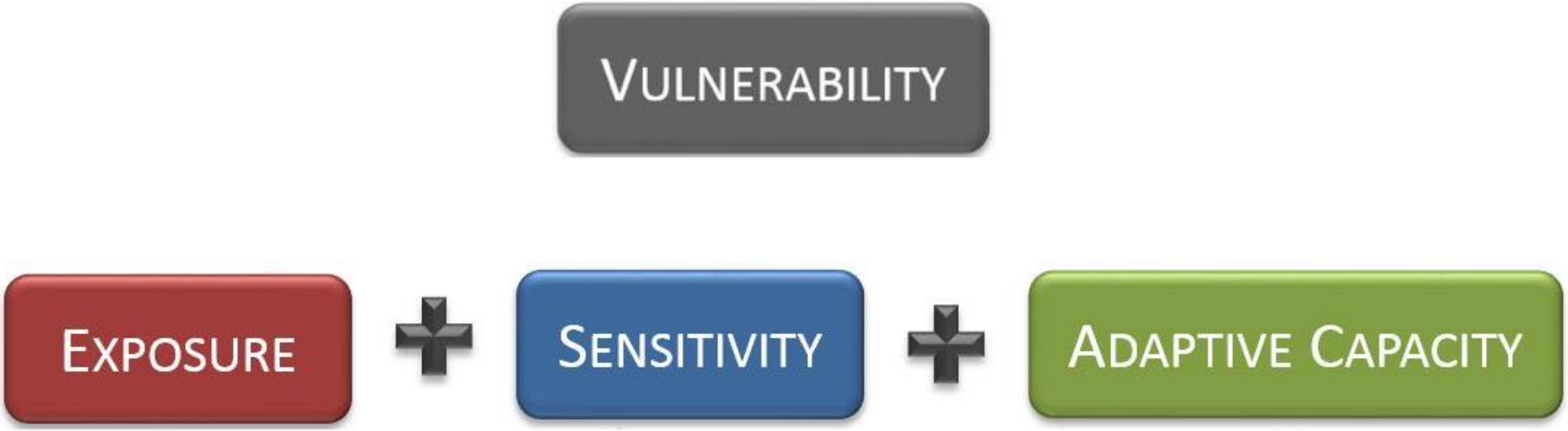
VULNERABILITY
EXPOSURE
+
SENSITIVITY
+
ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Met Office Hadley Centre

World Food Programme

Food Insecurity & Climate Change

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CROP FAILURE
MILLIONS FACING HUNGER
DROUGHTS

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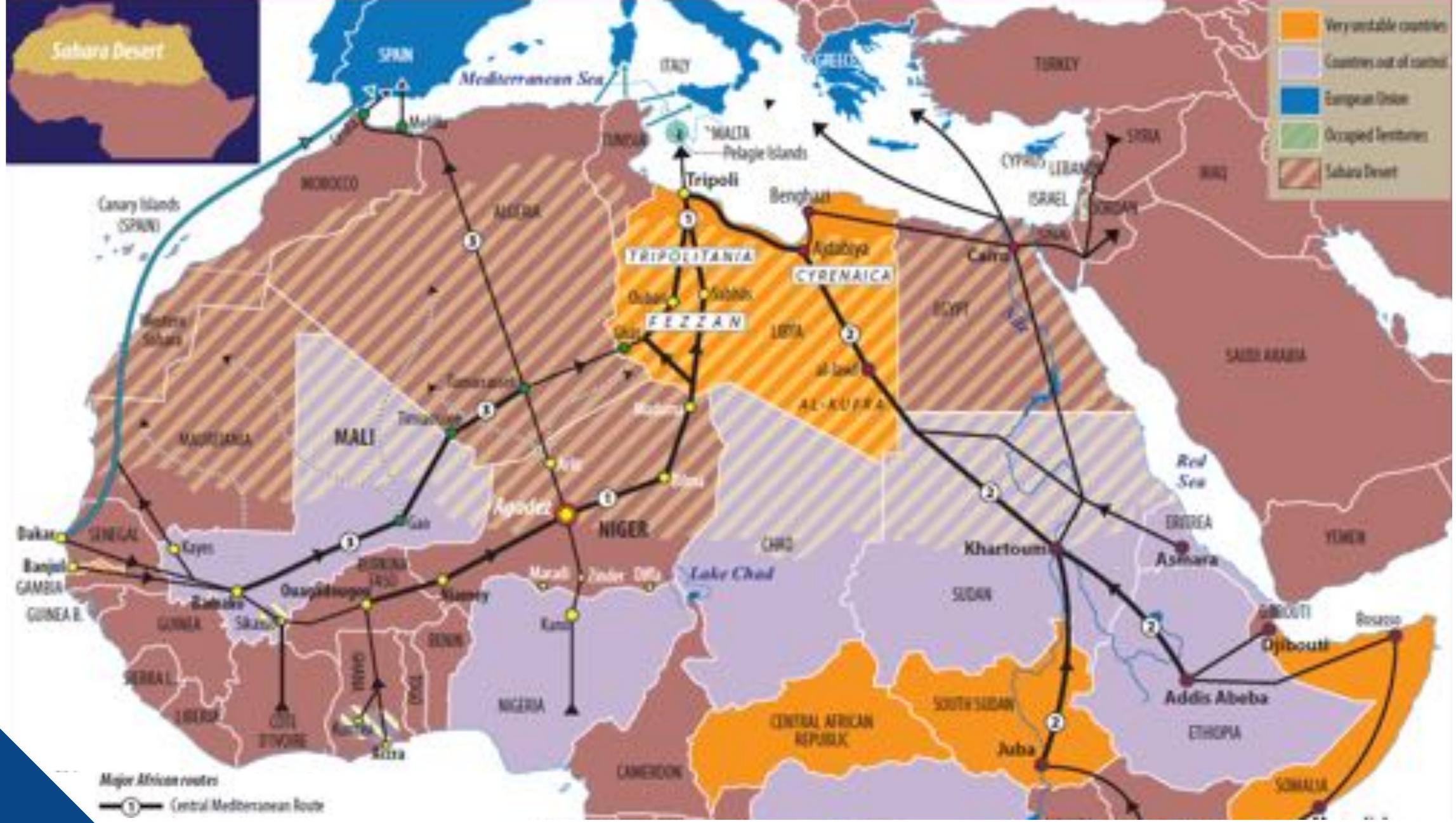
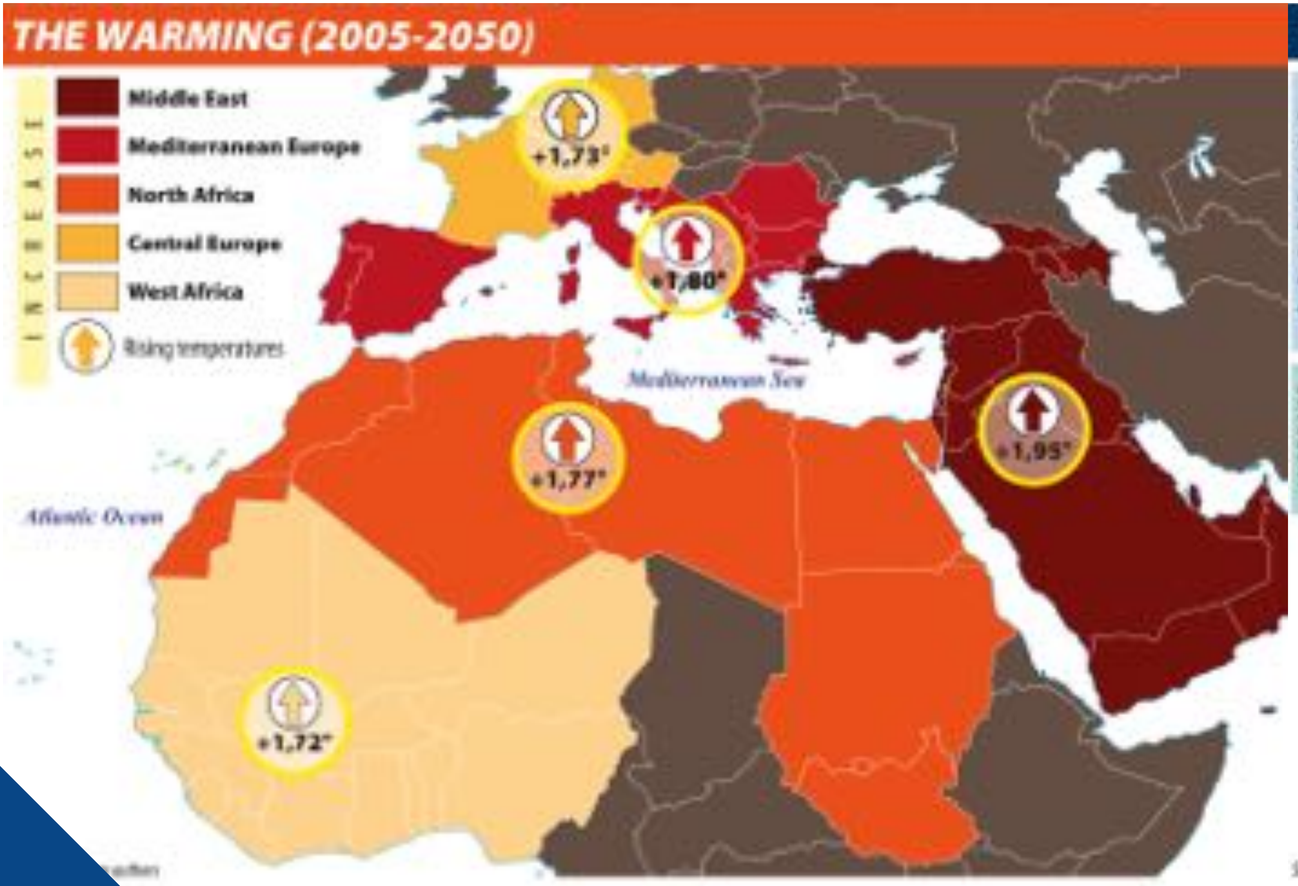
Climate change is a **cause** of human mobility
Human mobility can increase risks and vulnerabilities

Human mobility is an **adaptation strategy** to climate change
Human mobility can increase resilience

Climate change **policy should consider** human mobility
Capacities to address migration, displacement and planned relocation need to be enhanced


Sahara Desert
Very unstable countries
Countries out of control
European Union
Occupied Territories
Sahara Desert
SPAIN
Mediterranean Sea
ITALY
GREECE
TURKEY
MALTA
Pelagie Islands
Tripoli
Benghazi
Agdabiya
TRIPOLITANIA
CYRENAICA
FEZZAN
LIBYA
EGYPT
Cairo
SYRIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
JORDAN
IRAQ
SAUDI ARABIA
YEMEN
Red Sea
ERITREA
Asmara
Khartoum
SUDAN
Lake Chad
CHAD
NIGER
Agadez
MALI
MAURITANIA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
Canary Islands (SPAIN)
Western Sahara
SENEGAL
Dakar
Banjul
GAMBIA
GUINEA B.
GUINEA
SIERRA L.
LIBERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
BURKINA FASO
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH SUDAN
Juba
ETHIOPIA
Addis Abeba
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Bosaso
SOMALIA
Major African routes
Central Mediterranean Route



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Thank you

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LUCIO CARACCIOLO

President and Head of Geopolitics, Macrogeo

MACROGEO
the nexus between geopolitics and macrofinance

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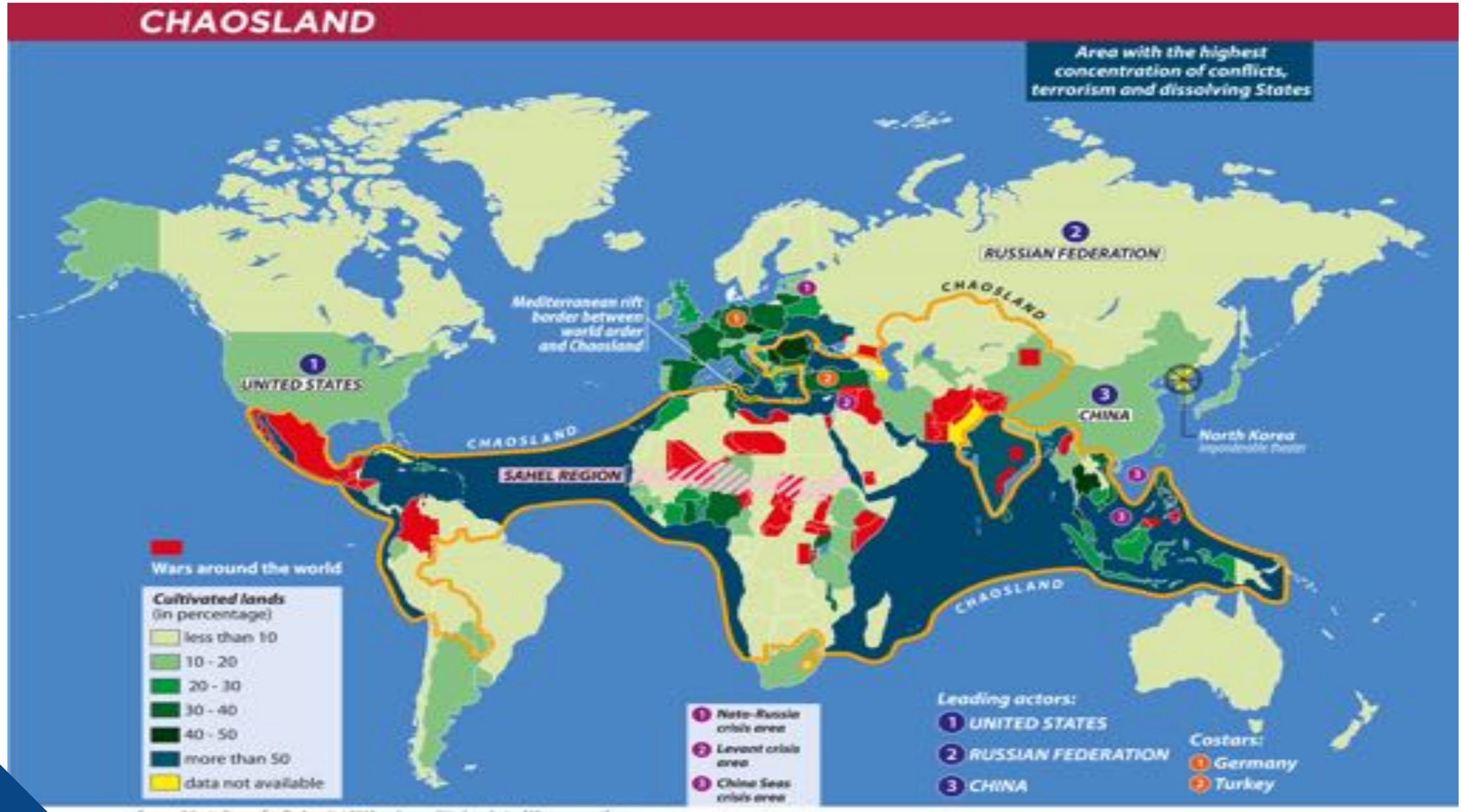
FOOD & MIGRATION

Understanding the geopolitical nexus in the Euro-Mediterranean



Source: Atlante Geografico De Agostini 2015 and geopolitical analysis of Macrogeo authors

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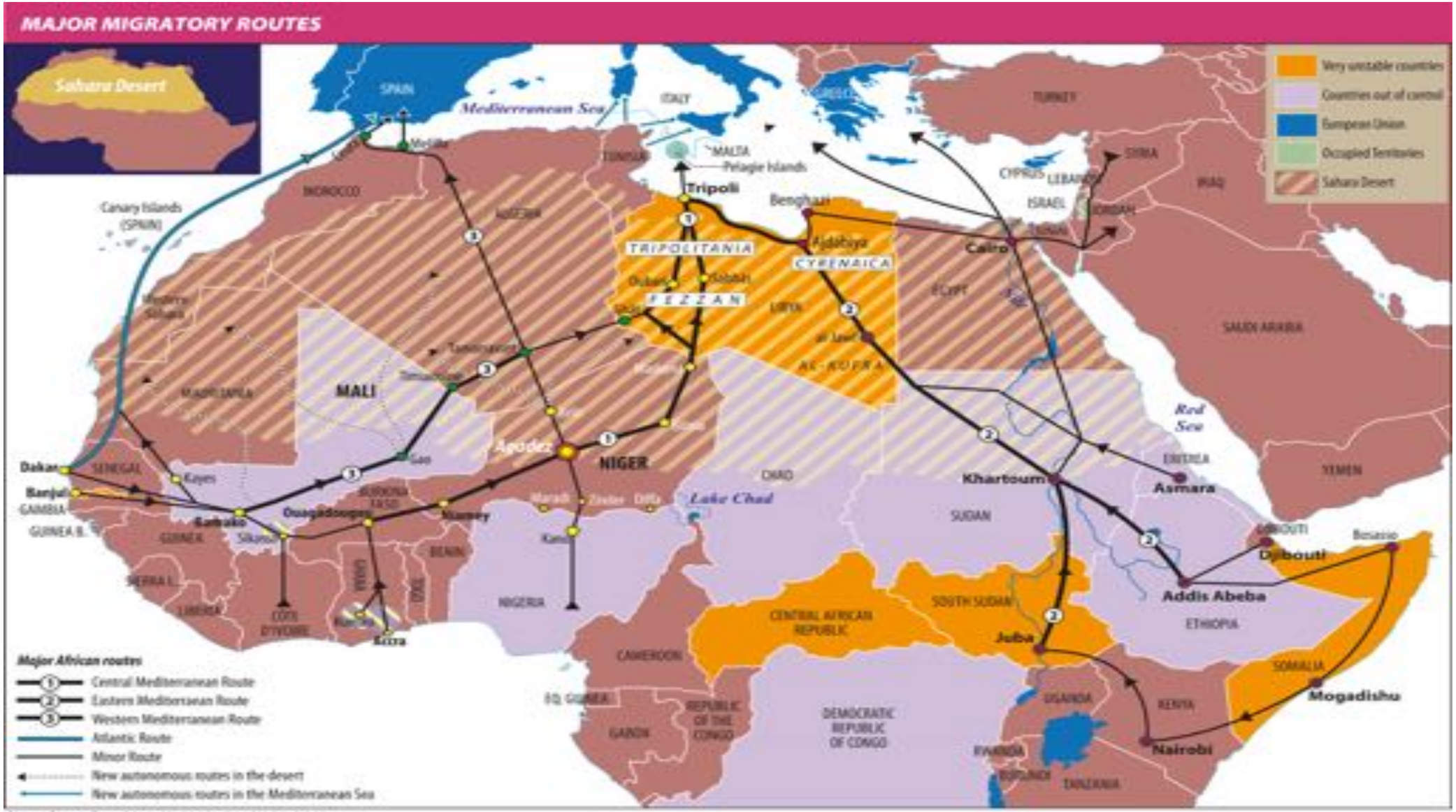

Sources: Frontex, Europol, Icmpd, Unhcr, Unodc and authors' elaboration

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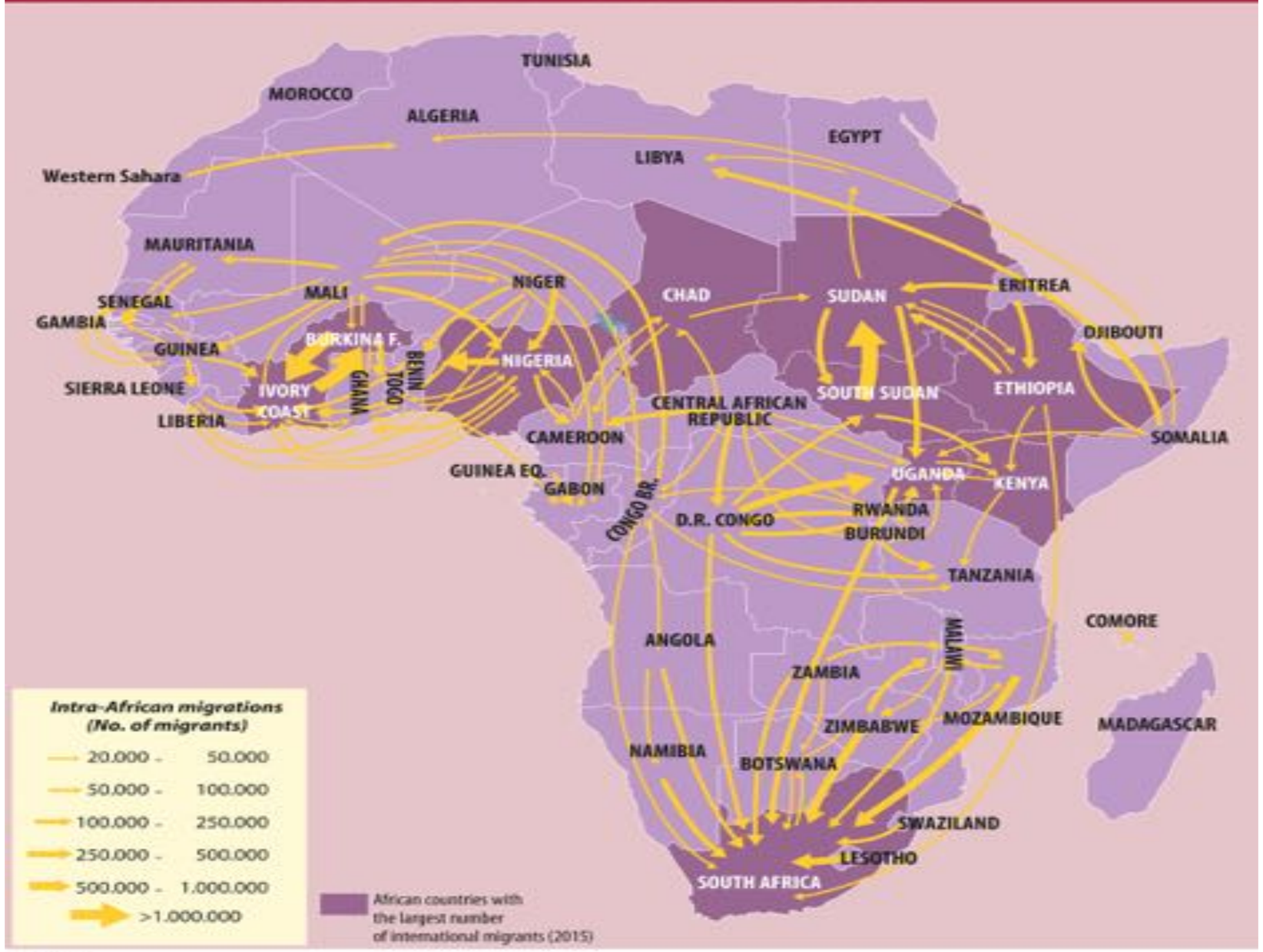
MIGRATION OF POPULATIONS IN AFRICA



Source: UN 2015

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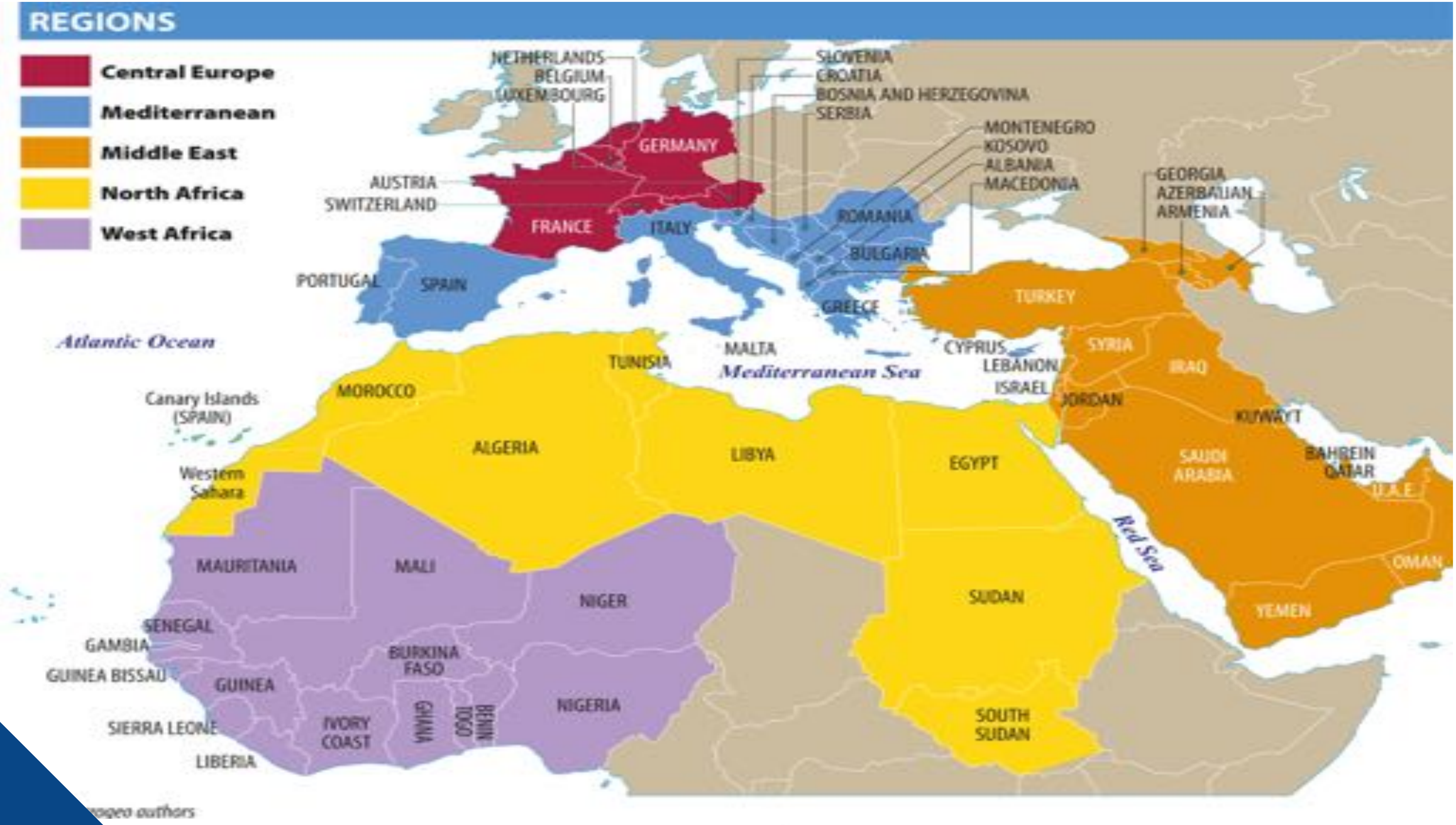

...ogeo authors

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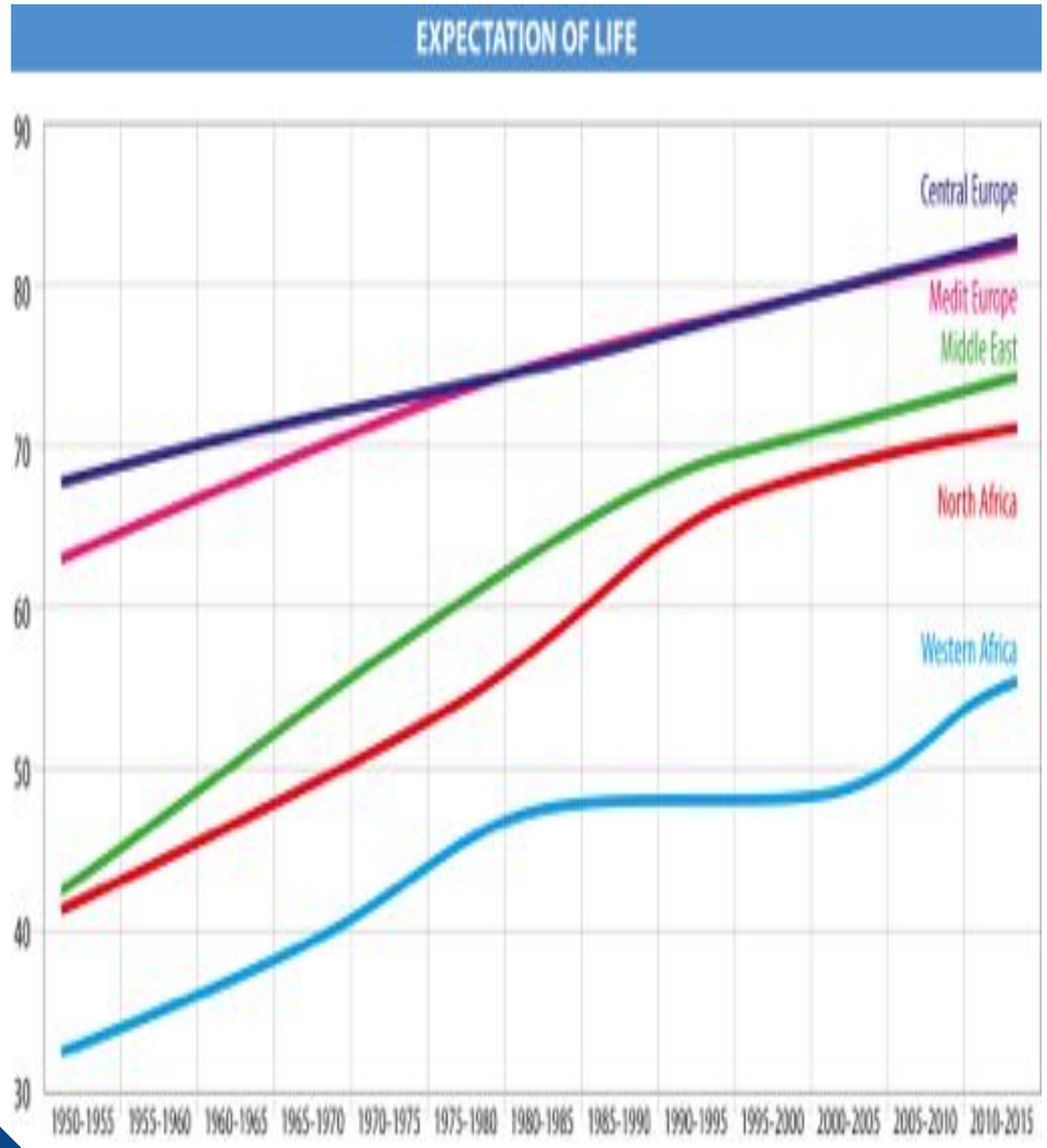
EXPECTATION OF LIFE
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Central Europe
Medit Europe
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North Africa
Western Africa
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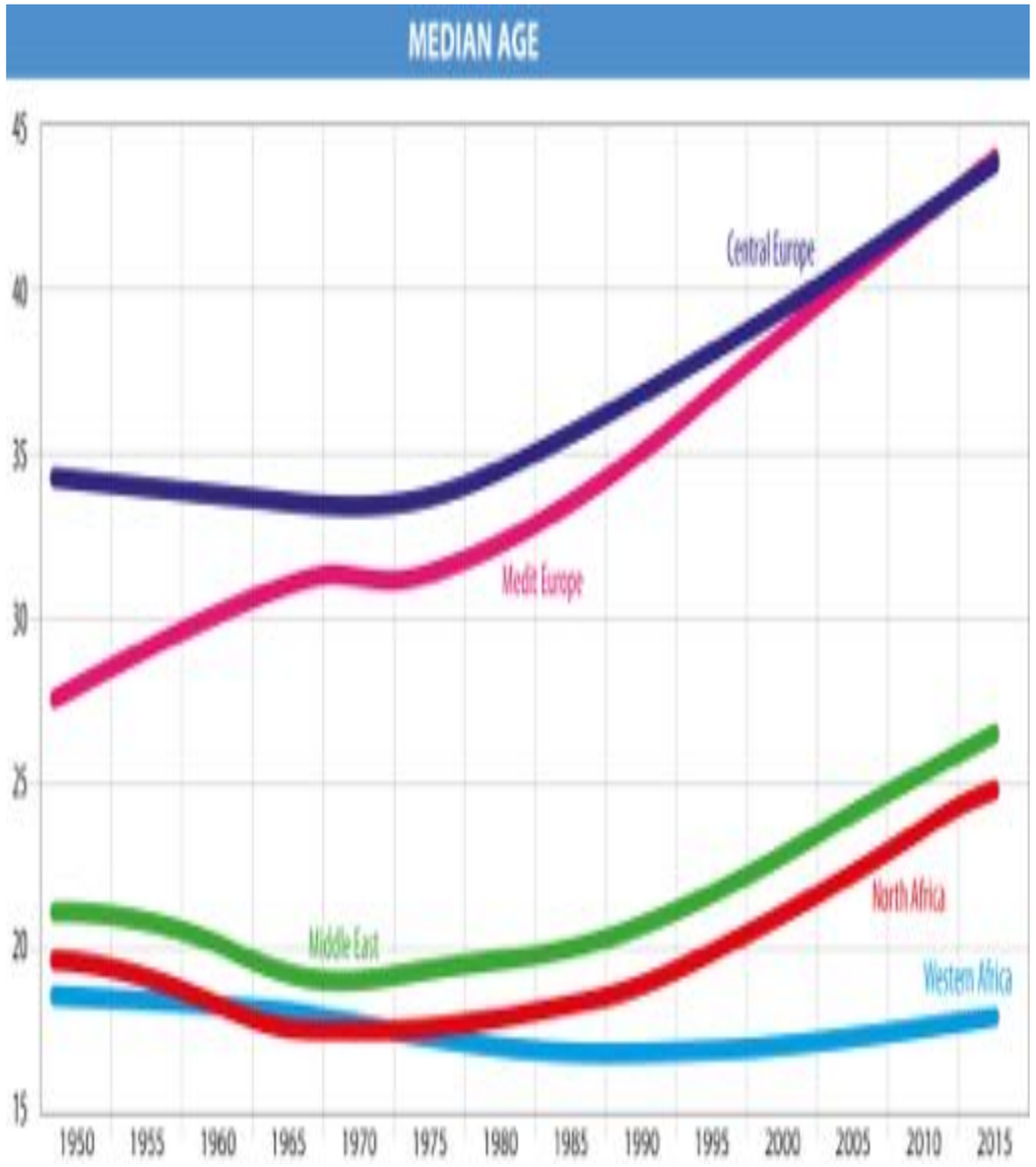
MEDIAN AGE
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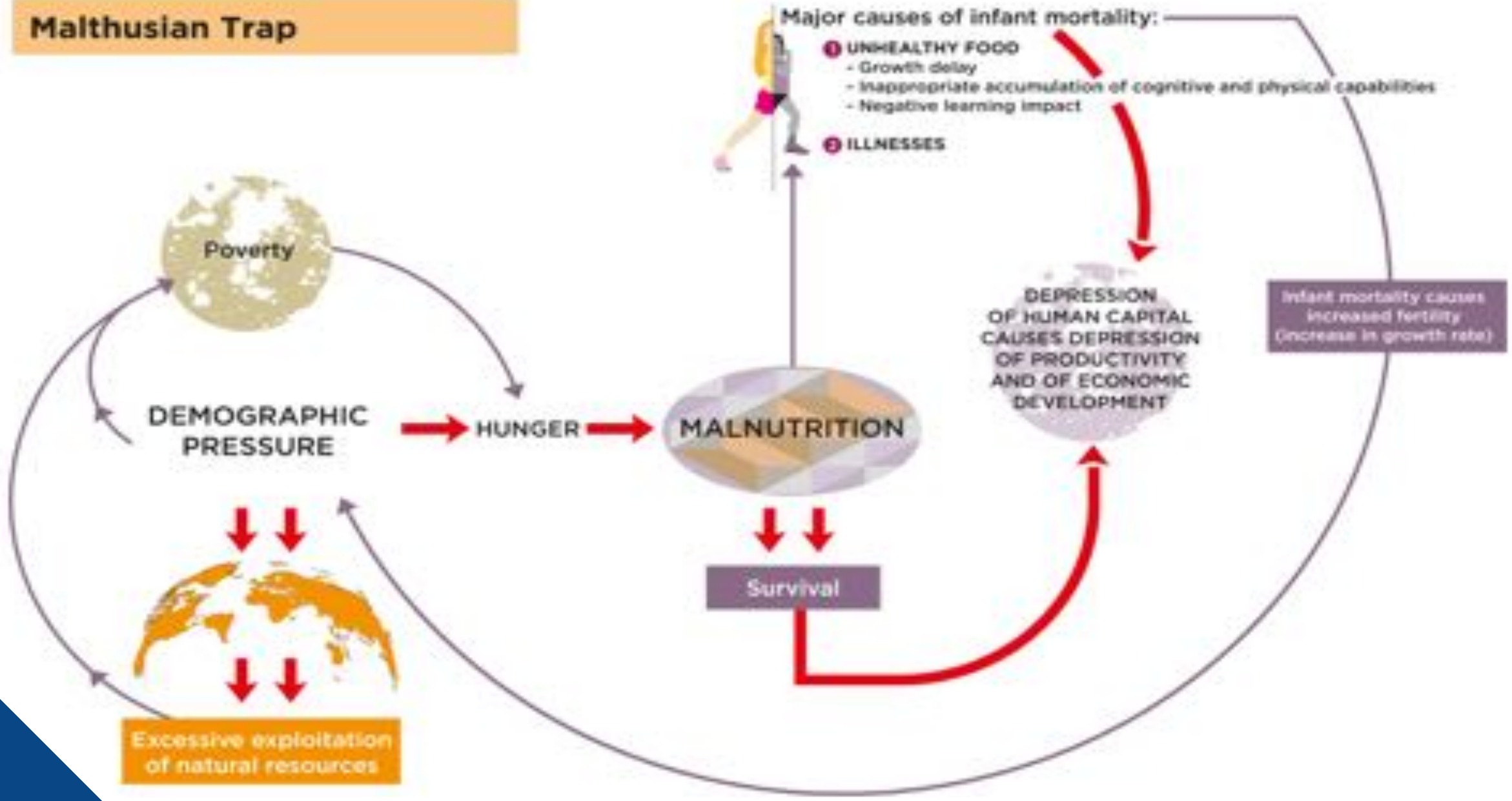
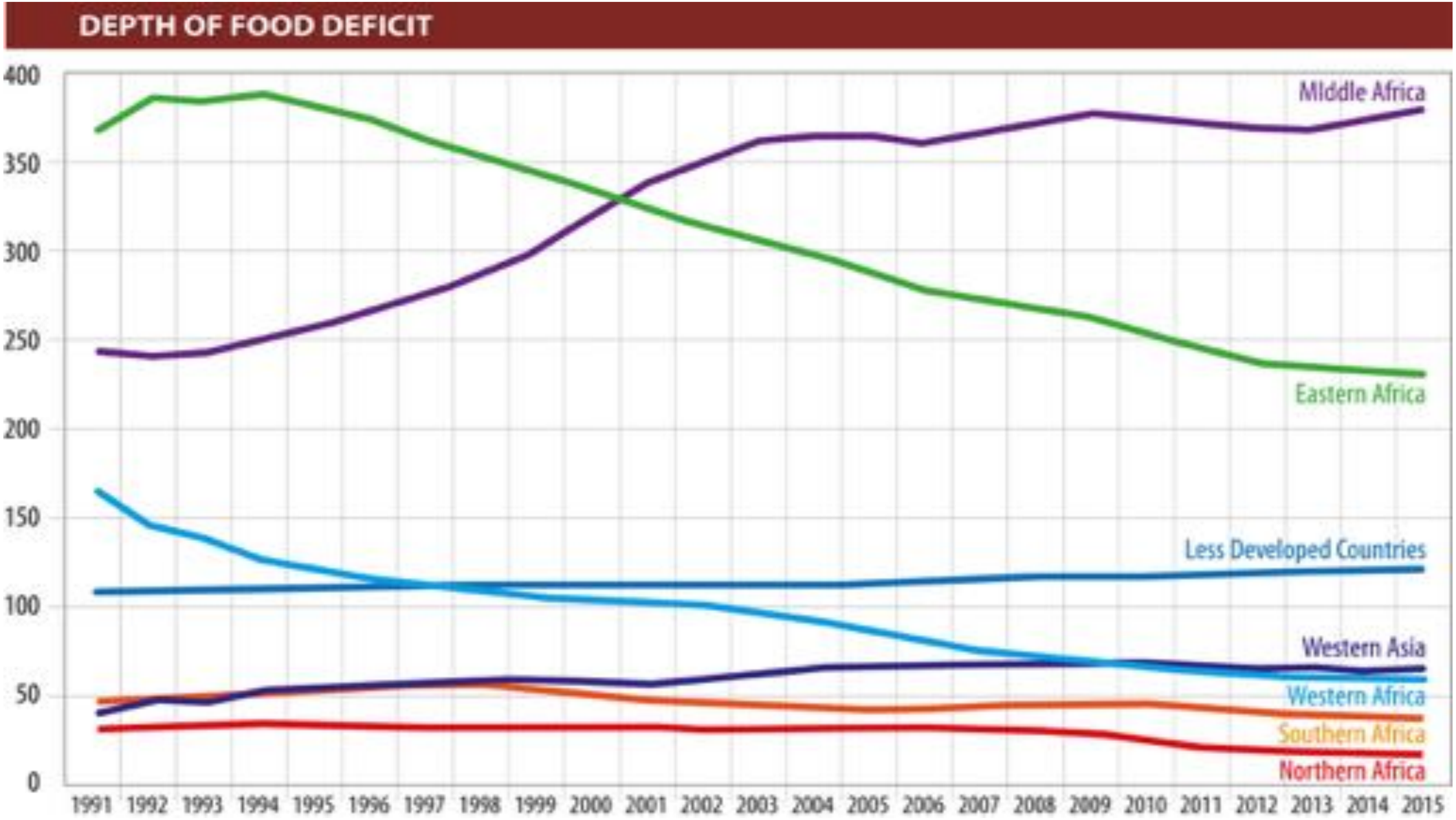
Malthusian Trap




DEPTH OF FOOD DEFICIT
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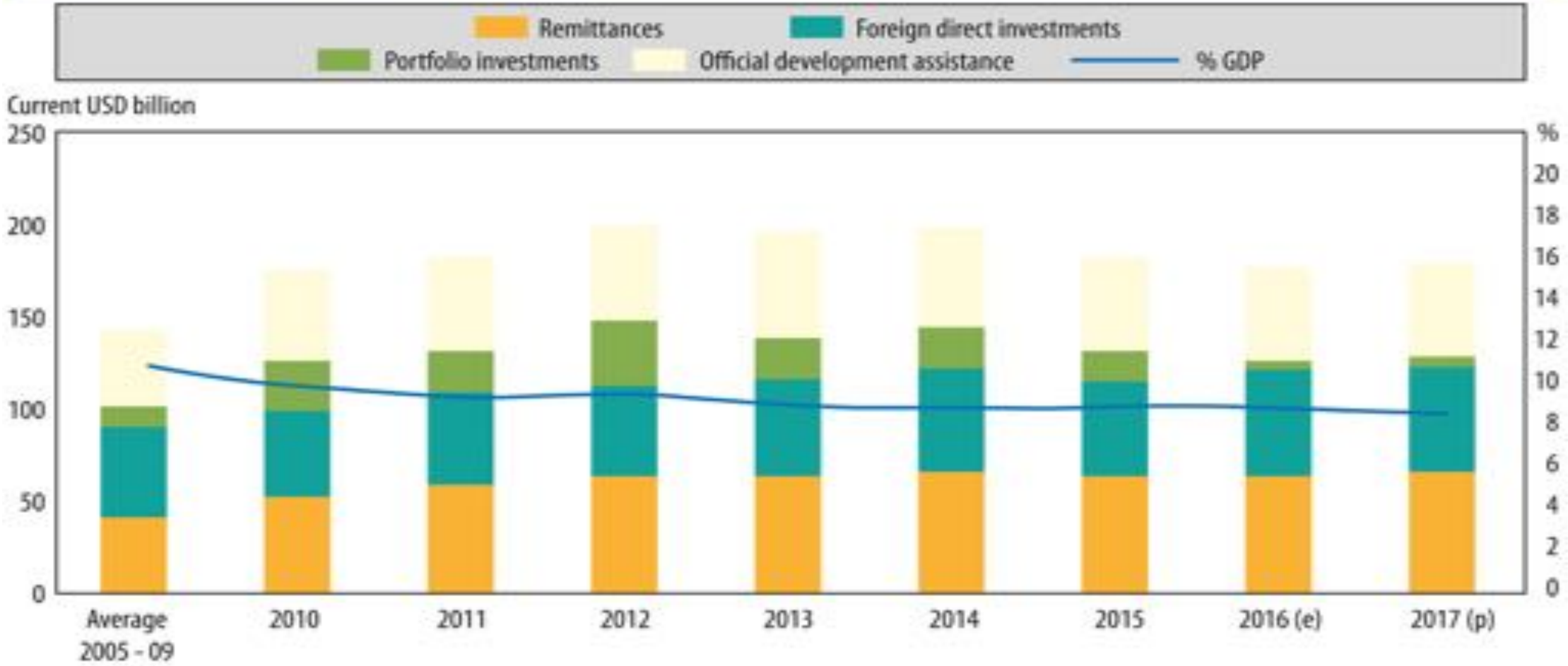
0
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Middle Africa
Eastern Africa
Less Developed Countries
Western Asia
Western Africa
Southern Africa
Northern Africa

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL FLOWS TO AFRICA, 2015-17



Note: ODA estimates (e) and projections (p) are based on real increase in Country Programmable Aid (CPA) in OECD (2016). The forecast for remittances is based on the projected rate of growth according to the World Bank. (This graph excludes loans from commercial banks, official loans and trade credits.)

Sources: Adapted from *African Economic Outlook* data, IMF (2016a), OECD (2016) and World Bank (2016b).

Statlink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933474975

REMITTANCES: FIFTEEN LARGEST RECIPIENT COUNTRIES IN AFRICA (RANKED BY % OF GDP), 2016

Country	%GDP	USD per capita	Current USD billion
Liberia	30.4	150	0,66
Comoros	21.4	161,4	0,13
Gambia	21	91,3	0,19
Lesotho	17.7	165,3	0,32
Senegal	13.2	127,4	1,96
Cabo Verde	12.1	384,7	0,20
Togo	10	60,3	0,45
Morocco	6.8	209,9	7,10
Mali	6.6	55,6	0,94
Egypt	5.7	204,9	18,66
Guinea-Bissau	5.6	36,3	0,07
Sao Tome and Principe	5.5	93,5	0,02
Ghana	5	78,1	2,15
Nigeria	4.8	108,9	20
Tunisia	4.8	180	2,02

Sources: Adapted from IMF (2016a) and World Bank (2016b).

CASE STUDY:

REFOODGEES
OVERTURNING THE VICTIM ROLE OF ASYLUM SEEKERS BY EMPOWERING THEM THROUGH FOOD

Location: Köln – Düsseldorf, (Northern **Germany**)
(meeting asylum seekers from **Syria** (mainly))

Organizations: Refoodgees

According to a survey by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany is the second most popular migration destination in the world after the United States. It is estimated that about 11 million of the people currently living in Germany were actually born elsewhere, meaning that over one in eight members of the German population is an immigrant. Since the 1960s, Germany has been one of Europe's major migrant destinations but, with the beginning of the recent refugee crisis in 2015, more than a million of asylum seekers from outside EU have arrived in the country. During such a crisis, it has been calculated that German states spent around €23 billions on refugees in 2016 to be able to welcome them all. Because Germany is federally organised and migrants are distributed very heterogeneously, a vast variety of different initiatives can be found at

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MILLION BELAY

Founder, Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) and Researcher at the Stockholm Resilience Centre

Outline of presentation

What is AFSA

What is food sovereignty

Why do African migrate

What happens to their food sovereignty when Africans migrate?

AFSA

ALLIANCE FOR FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN AFRICA

Purpose is creating single African voice

36 networks of networks – the biggest in the Continent Representing food producers *(farmers, fisher folks and pastoralists),* women, youth, faith based organizations, consumer groups and indigenous groups.

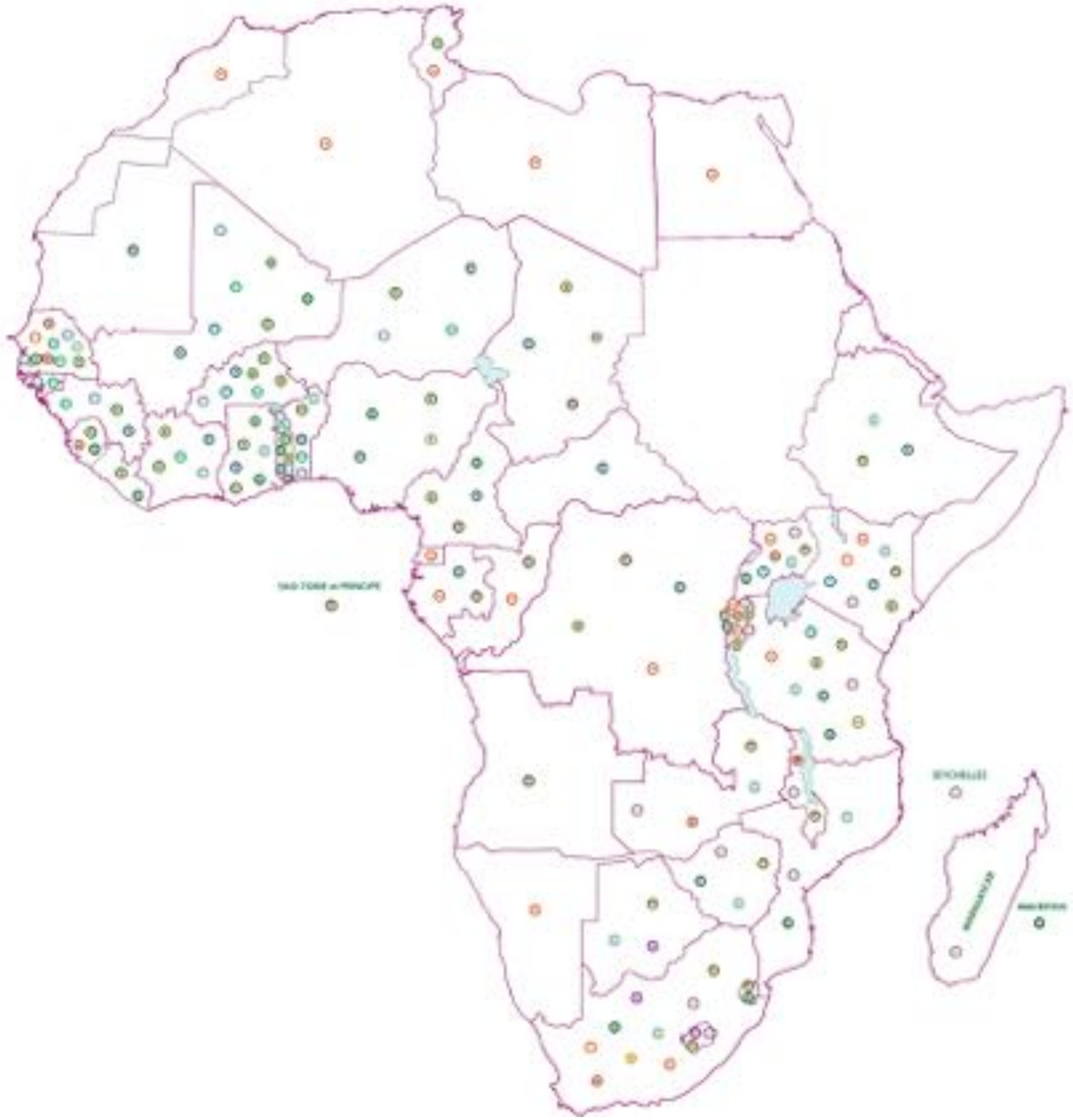
Potentially reaching 200 Million Africans

AFSA believes in:

- Championing small African family farming/production systems – through Agro-ecology and Farmers Managed Seed System
- Promoting healthy and nutritious food systems in the context of food sovereignty.

AFSA MEMBERS

Countries where members of AFSA are active



Four of the board members, including the chair person, are women

Food security

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

the availability of food,

access to food,

the biological use of food,

and stability [of the other three elements over time]".

Food sovereignty

Right based approach

Fixing trade rules

Change from industrial to agroecological food production system

Difference with food security

- Neutral to power Vs Criticizes the asymmetry of power in the food system as well as the trade relationships
- Not worried how food is produced vs small scale agriculture and preferably organic or agroecological.
- Cultural appropriateness

Kind of migration and causes

Rural urban migration

- Opportunity
- Land shortage
- Poverty

Internally displaced people

- Conflict
- Drought and famine
- Climate change

Causes of migration contd

Inside the continent migration – Majority of migration.

- Conflict
- Drought
- Bad governance
- Transit to for intracontinental migration

Outside the continent – Mainly to Europe, USA and Middle East

- War and conflict
- Environmental stress – e.g. water
- Opportunity/ Aspirations

Common among all kinds of migration

- Bad governance
  - Ethnicity
  - Nepotism
  - Corruption
  - Capacity
- Opportunity
- Adventure
- Cultural attraction

Positive aspects

- Better economic opportunity for migrants
- Importance of remittance – income for the family
- Reducing conflict both at household and more
- Other opportunities

Challenges

- Bringing foreign ideas and ideals – bad development models
- Political influeance
- Creating the impetus for migrating
- Participating in bad investment e.g. Sheka forest investments
- Encouraging corruption

Impact on Food sovereignty

- Can disrupt the food system through dumping food during emergency relief.
- Can reduce resilience through promoting bad model of agriculture.
- Can impact on health of the environment through monoculture and this might push young people out of the farming system
- Mechanization might lead to job loss, fuelling migration

Impact on Food sovereignty

- Land grabbing can lead to mass migration.
- Rural urban migration may lead to industrializing agriculture and this may lead to food insecurity
- Food remains the cultural link for immigrants but this is problematic because the ingredients for cultural change and this change might lead to unhealthy food
- Culture impact – people do not get their cultural food
- Eating cheap food – saving for remittance but with severe health impact

Challenges of Refugees as farm workers

- Pesticide exposure
- Injuries
- Air quality
- Animal waste
- Generation of novel flues
- Social and mental health impacts
  - Low income
  - Limited education
  - Substance abuse
  - Lack of medical care
  - Poor working conditions
  - Substandard housing

The way forward

- Improve governance
- Immigrant education on food system
- Better integration of immigrants
- Economic improvement at source countries
- Collaboration among source and hosts
- Promote agroecology

Thanks

8th INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON FOOD AND NUTRITION

Milan, December 4-5 2017

Barilla Center FOR FOOD & NUTRITION

ARIF HUSAIN

Chief Economist and Director of the Food Security Analysis and Trends Service, World Food Programme (WFP)

Food security overview

Reasons for aggravated food insecurity

Conflict

Weather shocks

Effects on food security

Drivers of displacement

For each

additional year of conflict

an extra 40 out of 10,000

people will flee their country

For each

1% rise in hunger

an extra 200 out of 10,000

people will flee their country

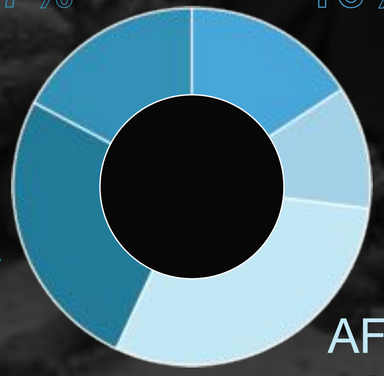
Displacement figures at a glance

65 million
FORCIBLY DISPLACED

22.5 million
REFUGEES

10 million
STATELESS

Where are they hosted?



791,600	Ethiopia
940,800	Uganda
979,400	Iran
1,000,000	Lebanon
1,400,000	Pakistan
2,900,000	Turkey

55%

OF REFUGEES COME FROM 3 COUNTRIES

2.5M Afghanistan

1.4M South Sudan

5.5M Syria

So what will it take to achieve Zero Hunger?

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

"By 2030, end hunger and ensure that all people have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round"

Political solution to conflicts

Humanitarian access

Adequate funding

Leaving no one behind

767

million people

Live below the international poverty line

815

million people

Are chronically hungry

663

million people

Don’t have access to clean water

Hunger is not about

Insufficient production or inefficient economics

Food production

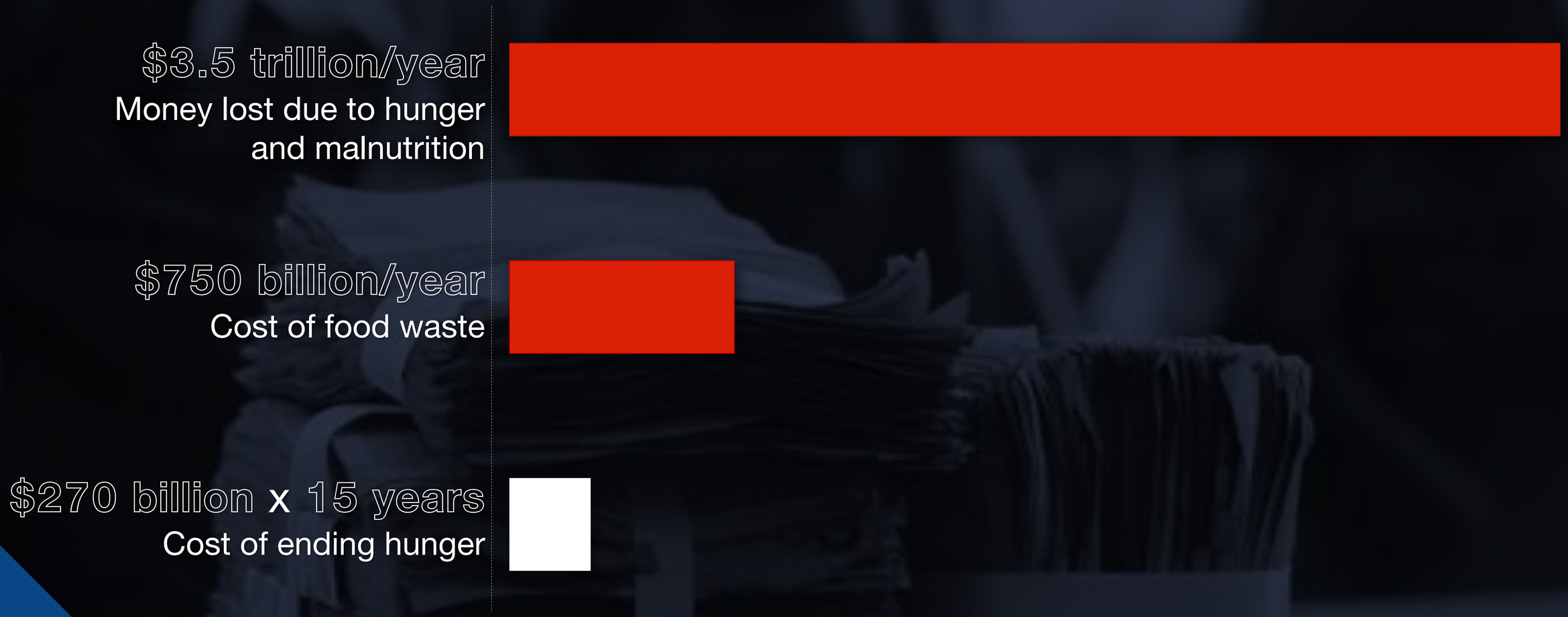
We produce more than enough food (4 billion tons), even after:

1/3 of all food produced is lost or wasted

At an environmental cost of:

- 250 cubic km of water
- 1.4 billion hectares of land
- 3.3 billion tons of CO_2 equivalent GHG

Relative cost of ending hunger



Recognizing that hunger is not a one-off

Political will

Sustained commitment

Adequate financing

Coordinated response

Investing in the future

Empowering women

Childhood development and nutrition

Quality education

Supporting grassroots economy

Rural infrastructure

“It always seems impossible until it’s done”

- Nelson Mandela

WFP

World Food Programme

wfp.org

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