

Current and Expected Future Food and Nutrition Security

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Outline

1. Enough is known to raise alarm
2. Two strategic and inter-related goals
3. Key drivers of future change
4. Entry points for policy
5. Scenarios
6. Five challenges



Notwithstanding the need to improve metrics: Enough is known to raise alarm

- Nutrition transition in many countries
- Almost a billion undernourished
- More than 2 billion micro-nutrient deficient
- 30 % of children under 5 underweight (declining)
- Malnutrition: cause of 5 million child deaths p.a.
- Overweight: 1.5 billion adults and 43 million children (killing more people than underweight)

Two strategic Goals for Action

1. Eradicating hunger and malnutrition on a sustainable basis
2. Ensuring sustainable food supply to meet growing demand
 - Goal 1 and Goal 2 inter-related
(Agricultural supply growth not enough to bring hunger down)

Goal 1: Eradicating hunger and malnutrition

- three entry points for action -

1. Invest in income earning opportunities for the poor
 - Smallholder agriculture (majority of the food insecure)
 - Rural development
 - Increasing focus on urban poor and malnourished
2. Social protection for the neediest
3. Country specific and targeted nutrition measures

Goal 2: Meeting growing demand

- Main drivers of future change -

- Population growth:
 - 9,1 billion in 2050, mainly developing countries; urban
- Income growth
 - Most developing countries recovering after financial crisis
- Food demand growth (FAO: + 70% until 2050)
 - Nutrition transition; growth rates slowing
- Competing: Agricultural feed stock for biofuels
 - Energy prices and subsidy policies?
 - Conversion technologies?

Main limitations of supply growth

- Natural resource constraints
 - Land, water, biodiversity, ecosystem services
- Lacking public finance and investment
 - Rural infrastructure
 - Agricultural research and extension
- Inadequate policy environments
 - Political will, priorities on food security
 - Governance
- Climate change

Goal 2 (cont'd): entry points for

action to meet growing demand-

- Learning from successful countries
- Investing in developing country agriculture
- Ensuring food export potential of developed countries (net cereal imports of dev'g countries could triple)
- Facilitating sustainable intensification
 - 80 % of production growth from higher yields
- Reducing losses and waste
- Concluding Doha round; managing market concentration

for Long-term Perspective Studies

Main uncertainties

- Population-income growth combinations
- Climate change
- Volume of agricultural feedstock for biofuels

Main policies and strategies

- Governance (national, global)
- Food security strategies (twin track, focus on triple burden)
- Levels and structure of public investment
- Trade Reform
- Reduction of losses, waste, resource-intensive consumption

Perspectives for Reduction of hunger and malnutrition

- Two main outlook models (to 2050) project declining global hunger and malnutrition
 - FAO: „WFS target of halving Undernourishment will be reached, though only close to 2050“
 - IFPRI: „Child malnutrition will decline between 2010 and 2050 by 50 % (optimistic) or 2 % (pessimistic scenario)“
- Unclear: which mechanisms would achieve such reversal of recent trend of rising hunger?

Five Challenges

(UK Foresight Report)

1. *Balancing demand and supply to make food affordable*
2. *Ensuring stable food supplies and protecting the poor from volatility*
3. *Achieving global food access; ending hunger*
4. *Making food systems contribute to mitigation of climate change*
5. *Maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services while feeding the world*