



**FOODSECURE**

FOR POLICIES THAT MATTER

# *FOODSECURE Final conference*



A POLICY AND SCIENCE FORUM ON EUROPE'S ROLE  
IN ELIMINATING GLOBAL HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

12 OCTOBER 2016, 9:00-18:00HRS, THE SQUARE, BRUSSELS  
CO-ORGANISED WITH FOOD 2030

## CHALLENGES FACING DECISION-MAKERS IN THE GLOBAL FOOD SYSTEM

The current distress to food consumers and farmers related to El Niño illustrates that food and nutrition security concerns require continued and strengthened attention from decision-makers in the realms of policy and business. Nutrition security, inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth and social protection are also commonly seen as cornerstones for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals against a background of relatively tight food markets and variability in global food prices.

Indeed, there are concerns that food and nutrition security (FNS) might decrease in the future across the world. At the same time, macroeconomic stagnation and rising challenges with the double burden of malnutrition provide an incentive for many developing countries to strengthen the contribution of their farmers to national economic growth, poverty reduction and a stable and nutritious food supply.

### CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

The conference “Policies that matter” provides a policy and science forum on Europe’s role in eliminating global hunger and malnutrition. Reflecting the approach adopted throughout the project, in this final conference FOODSECURE researchers will engage with interested policy-makers and stakeholders during a one-day event to present, share and discuss their research results and findings as well as policy recommendations. They give an introduction to the project and the overall conceptual framework of the project for assessing and addressing FNS in an uncertain future and in anticipation of more volatile global agricultural markets.

### VENUE

12 October 2016, 9:00-18:00hrs, The SQUARE, Brussels

### AUDIENCE:

The audience (estimated 150 participants) will bring together policy and decision makers on FNS in the European Commission, the EU and beyond, with those from civil society, private sector and academia that have a stake in a global strategy for FNS.

Policy makers and opinion leaders, however, often lack sufficient information to gauge the likely effects of fundamental changes in global and domestic food markets on their country. An effective policy dialogue will benefit from an unbiased and rigorous assessment of the approaches for addressing food and nutrition security which include, for example, the right to food, international trade and sustainable agricultural intensification. The research project FOODSECURE has responded to this call for evidence and tools to design effective and sustainable strategies for assessing and improving global FNS, now and in the future. See [www.foodsecure.eu](http://www.foodsecure.eu) for more information.

The event is co-organised with the high-level event “FOOD 2030: Research and Innovation for Tomorrow’s Nutrition and Food Systems”, which will explore what is needed to transform and future-proof our food systems for future food and nutrition security. FOODSECURE’s policy and science forum will define and underline the global and international relations in EU’s research and innovation towards 2030. The forum’s outcomes will be presented to the plenary of the high-level event on 13 October.

### SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Hans van Meijl (Wageningen Economic Research), Jean-Christophe Bureau (INRA), Joachim von Braun (ZEF), Jo Swinnen (KU Leuven), Maximo Torero (IFPRI), Nicolas Gerber (ZEF), Petra Berkhout (Wageningen Economic Research), Thom Achterbosch (Wageningen Economic Research)

# PROGRAM

08:30-09:15 **Registration (Ravenstein entrance hall)**

09:15-10:15 **Opening session – plenary room (The Arc)**

INTRODUCTION AND MODERATOR JACK VAN DER VORST (WAGENINGEN ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

WOLFGANG BURTSCHER (DG RESEARCH AND INNOVATION) OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

*Assessing and addressing global food and nutrition security*

HANS VAN MEIJL/ THOM ACHTERBOSCH (WAGENINGEN ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

*Key messages and short pitches to the parallel sessions, by the 6 leading speakers of parallel sessions 1 and 2*

10:15-10:45 **Coffee break (The Arc Foyer)**

## PARALLEL SESSIONS 1

### A POLICY AGENDA DRIVEN BY NOVEL EVIDENCE ON THE DETERMINANTS OF GLOBAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FNS)

10:45-11:45	<b>1A. Culture and socio-economic exclusion driving food and nutrition security in the EU and beyond</b>	<b>1B. Linking empowerment, innovation and resilience – evidence from farm households</b>	<b>1C. Volatile agricultural commodity prices and instability along the food value chain</b>
	ROOM: MEETING STUDIO 313 SPEAKERS: ELENA BRIONES ALONSO (KUL) JAN POKRIVCAK (SAU) OPENING POLICY STATEMENT: BETTY LEE (DG AGRI) MODERATOR: NATHALIE FRANCKEN (KU LEUVEN)	ROOM: MEETING STUDIO 315 SPEAKERS: NICOLAS GERBER (ZEF) MARTINA BOZZOLA (IHEID) OPENING POLICY STATEMENT: BERNARD REY (DG DEVCO) MODERATOR: LILIAN KIRIMI (TEGEMEO)	ROOM: MEETING STUDIO 311 SPEAKERS: CHRISTOPHE GOUEL (INRA) MEKBIB HAILE (ZEF) OPENING POLICY STATEMENT: CARL-JOHAN LINDEN (DG AGRI) MODERATOR: ADEBAYO SHITTU (UNAAB)

11:45-12:00 **Change of rooms**

## PARALLEL SESSIONS 2

### HOW DO FUTURE FNS CHALLENGES SHAPE EU POLICY ACTION IN MEETING GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY AND HUNGER AND NUTRITION GOALS?

12:00-13:00	<b>2A. Inequality and inclusiveness: Long term scenarios and robust policy response</b>	<b>2B. Environmental sustainability of the food system: Long term scenarios, robust policy responses and the 1.5°C warming</b>	<b>2C. Food price peaks and lows: what information and regulations to avoid extreme events?</b>
	ROOM: MEETING STUDIO 311 SPEAKERS: LINDSAY SHUTES (WAGENINGEN ECONOMIC RESEARCH), SEBASTIEN TREYER (IDDRI) MODERATOR: RUERD RUBEN (WAG. ECON. RESEARCH) DISCUSSANT: JEAN-PIERRE HALKIN (DG-DEVCO)	ROOM: MEETING STUDIO 313 SPEAKERS: ELKE STEHFEST (PBL) HUGO VALIN (IIASA) MODERATOR: TIM SWANSON (IHEID) DISCUSSANT: SIMON KAY (DG CLIMA)	ROOM: MEETING STUDIO 315 SPEAKER: MAXIMO TORERO (IFPRI) MODERATOR: LUCA SALVATICI (UROMA TRE) DISCUSSANT: PIERRE BOULANGER (EC-JRC)

13:00-14:00 **Lunch (The Arc Foyer)**

14:00-15:30 **Policy panel – “EU policies and global FNS” (The Arc)**

INTRODUCTION AND MODERATOR: JO SWINNEN (KU LEUVEN)

*Agriculture, trade and climate action*

JC BUREAU (INRA) ON ALIGNMENT OF EUROPEAN FARM AND TRADE POLICIES WITH FNS

*„The effectiveness and coordination of EU aid for food and nutrition security“*

LARA COCKX (KU LEUVEN) ON GREATER IMPACT OF EU DEVELOPMENT AID

ON THE POLICY PANEL: MAHENDRA DEV (IGIDR), ROBERTO RIDOLFI (DG DEVCO),  
TASSOS HANIOTIS (DG AGRI)

15:30-16:00 **Coffee break (The Arc Foyer)**

16:00-17:30 **Science panel – “A helpful research and policy frame for global action and governance of FNS” (The Arc)**

INTRODUCTION AND MODERATOR: JOACHIM VON BRAUN (ZEF)

PANELISTS: JOHN BELL (DG RESEARCH & INNOVATION), OUSMANE BADIANE (IFPRI), ALAN  
MATTHEWS (UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN), WILLIS KOSURA (UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI), DAVID  
ZILBERMAN (UC BERKELEY)

17:30-18:00 **Wrap-up and closing of the FOODSECURE conference**

*“Navigating the complexities of FNS: the legacy of FOODSECURE”*

HANS VAN MEIJL (WAGENINGEN ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

18:00-20:00 **Reception and buffet in the project village of the FOOD 2030 conference, hosted by DG Research & Innovation, European Commission (subject to availability)**



## ABSTRACTS

### SESSION 1: A POLICY AGENDA DRIVEN BY NOVEL EVIDENCE ON THE DETERMINANTS OF GLOBAL FNS

*Does the latest evidence on the causes of hunger and malnutrition imply revisions to the current policy agendas on FNS? The endurance of poverty and inequality, not unavailability of food, is the main cause of chronic malnutrition, but what is the interplay of various causes and mechanisms?*

#### SESSION 1A. CULTURE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC EXCLUSION DRIVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE EU AND BEYOND

Discrimination and marginalization can undermine food and nutrition security by limiting access to food, health care and more generally income generating opportunities. This issue presents itself in the EU as well: people of lower socioeconomic status and marginalized groups, such as single mothers, the elderly, and ethnic minorities, continue to be particularly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. In addition, culture affects food and nutrition security in many ways, including through food access and food choice. These drivers are still insufficiently embedded in strategies and analyses of FNS. This session highlights Foodsecure findings on the FNS impacts of such drivers, including original research for the case of the Roma in Romania, and discusses the implications for FNS policy.

#### SESSION 1B. LINKING EMPOWERMENT, INNOVATION AND RESILIENCE – EVIDENCE FROM FARM HOUSEHOLDS

As agriculture faces new challenges, technological change and innovation are set to play an increasing role to strengthen nutrition security, empowering small farmers within an agricultural resilient to global environmental change. This session first discusses new micro-level evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa on the role of farmers' internal or psychological constraints to innovate as determinants of their inclusion in the innovation system. Second, it presents evidence on the role and drivers of intensification as adaptation strategy to climate and global change.

*In a set of parallel thematic sessions, policy-makers and researchers from the FOODSECURE consortium will discuss with the audience key messages for reviewing the EC's policy priorities on addressing the root causes of food price volatility, malnutrition and food insecurity.*

#### SESSION 1C. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES AND INSTABILITY ALONG THE FOOD VALUE CHAIN

Policies for food commodity price stabilization have been implemented in a range of countries, with various degrees of success. This session reflects on the optimality of these policies in small and large country settings, as well as on the costs of such policies to the different sectors of the economy. Second, the session considers how international food commodity prices are transmitted to national markets, and from there to the national prices for actual food products, using the example of the wheat value chain in Ethiopia.



## SESSION 2: HOW DO FUTURE FNS CHALLENGES SHAPE EU POLICY ACTION IN MEETING GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY AND HUNGER AND NUTRITION GOALS?

*Mitigating food and nutrition insecurity requires multi-pronged policy strategies combining immediate relief interventions with long-term sustainable actions. However, policy reform or price change rarely bring about uniform socioeconomic impact. The FOODSECURE project actively engages with stakeholders of the food system to guide the development of scenarios for modelling and*

*policy analysis. The main axes along which the stakeholders have shaped scenarios for the future of FNS are environmental sustainability and social equity. Differentiated impacts and scenarios greatly enhance the complexity of forward-looking FNS modelling, thus informing a European policy strategy on FNS.*

### **2A. INEQUALITY AND INCLUSIVENESS: LONG TERM SCENARIOS AND ROBUST POLICY RESPONSE**

Inequality and poverty are major determinant of the perpetuation of food insecurity and malnutrition, and must be understood within a complex interaction of power balances and gender dynamics regarding access to household resources and upward socioeconomic mobility. Yet they are often ignored in foresight studies on FNS, even at the basic level of income distribution. How will changes in the income distribution, particularly in Africa over the coming 15-30 years have an impact on food access and diet diversity? Using innovative research methods, FOODSECURE explores this question for a range of household types in the context of other drivers of food system outcomes, such as population growth, urbanisation, climate change and technological change, within a set of scenario storylines developed with a knowledgeable stakeholder audience. Next the session addresses the large unfinished agenda for nutrition action. Solutions to overcome the triple burden of undernourishment, malnutrition and overweight are related – from the individual to the system level – to how food is consumed, how it is distributed and processed, and to the way that crops are grown, livestock kept and land is cultivated and conserved. A policy frame is needed therefore, that links sustainable food systems to an agenda for improving diets and nutrition, and addresses the following component: dynamics of FNS over individual people's lifetime, household, country and regional; resilience to short term shocks of households and communities; medium and long term sustainability of food consumption, distribution and production. A vision of the EU and other major players is needed to strengthen the international governance of FNS based on this improved policy frame.

### **2B. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE FOOD SYSTEM: LONG TERM SCENARIOS, ROBUST POLICY RESPONSES AND THE 1.5°C WARMING**

An analysis using original FOODSECURE scenarios suggest that agricultural output expands over a range of 45-65% between 2010 and 2050, with assumptions on growth and technological progress driving much of the results. This session discusses the implications of strategies for agricultural output growth and land use, under various degrees of environmental protection. There are apparent trade-offs and synergies between agricultural intensification and extensification strategies across agricultural production regions. In this session, policy options are presented to address food system sustainability with more immediate and longer term objectives. The options are put on a scale of time and responsiveness for improving the food system. Next, the session focuses on the recent political breakthrough under UNFCCC to pursue "efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels" and investigates how it holds great promise or constraints for agriculture and food security. Agents in the food system are challenged to contribute substantially to mitigation efforts to achieve this ambitious climate change stabilisation target. Several mitigation strategies are potentially in competition with food production. Particularly in low and middle income countries, the coherence of climate action and FNS requires due attention. Development of the bioeconomy can reduce the costs of mitigation.

## 2C. FOOD PRICES PEAKS AND LOWS: WHAT INFORMATION AND REGULATIONS TO AVOID EXTREME EVENTS?

While global agricultural commodity markets are relatively stable in recent years, market fundamentals point to a higher likelihood that price peaks and price dips will be observed in the future. Such abnormal or “excessive” food price volatility aggravates FNS risk through implications for consumers, producers and supply chains, concerning and beyond what can be regarded as acceptable in an increasingly globalized world. This session discusses the options to mitigate or pre-empt such episodes of excessive volatility and

their consequences. In this session, policy options are presented to address market instability and the impact of food price shocks with more immediate and longer term objectives. Policy options include early warning systems, global transparency, global and regional trade cooperation, and regional emergency food reserves to pool risk at a supra-national level. The analyses are underpinned by original contributions to the literature and results from a modelling framework of the global food system.

### POLICY PANEL: “EU POLICIES AND GLOBAL FNS”

*Various EU policies and global agreements have impact on the challenges of eliminating hunger and malnutrition in the low and middle income countries. Policy domains with major potential impact and bearing on FNS include development cooperation, agriculture and commodity markets, trade agreements, environmental policy, bioeconomy, renewable energy and climate action. EU’s research and innovation policy is addressed in the science panel.*

*The purpose of this session is to present key messages for EU policy making from the foodsecure research. After an introduction on “EU policies and global FNS” the moderator will invite presentations of policy messages and the panel, including the main EC directorates that they address, for a 1st response. This is followed by Q&A with the audience, invited to actively engage and provide perspectives from further EC directorates and stakeholder groups.*

### AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CLIMATE ACTION

European policies affecting global markets. What is a balanced strategy towards EU policies affecting FNS through their impact on global agricultural markets? Good soils, water, biodiversity are determinants of long term food and nutrition security but EU agricultural policy does a poor job at protecting natural capital. EU agricultural, bioenergy and environmental policies have indirect global impacts that must be taken into account. EU trade policy has ambiguous food security and environmental impacts that should be considered explicitly in sustainability impact assessments for their combined implications for FNS.

### THE EFFECTIVENESS AND COORDINATION OF EU AID FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

In the aftermath of the world food price crisis, the international donor community has repeatedly underlined its commitment to combat hunger in the world. This session aims to improve our knowledge on what activities donors are currently engaging in and which interventions have been shown to be successful. In addition, particular attention will be paid to the coordination of EU aid as it is widely assumed that the effectiveness of development assistance is severely hampered by donor proliferation, aid fragmentation and lack of coordination.



## SCIENCE PANEL – “A HELPFUL RESEARCH AND POLICY FRAME FOR GLOBAL ACTION AND GOVERNANCE OF FNS”

Many drivers are in place which pull humankind away from a world combining these two virtues. How can research and knowledge redress this trend and how can science policy makers support such efforts?

Whereas ample Research and Innovation in the food system is focused on the second objective, FOODSECURE research underlines that equity and inclusiveness also requires research and innovation.

The purpose of this session is to strengthen the EU’s FOOD 2030 agenda on the equity and inclusiveness dimensions of our global food systems with regard to the following overarching priorities:

- Reducing hunger and malnutrition, addressing food safety and diet-related illnesses, and helping citizens adopt sustainable diets and healthy lives
- Boosting innovation and investment, while empowering communities
- Building climate and global change-resilient food systems
- Implementing sustainability and circular economy principles throughout food systems
- After an introduction on “A helpful research and policy frame for global action and governance of FNS” the moderator will invite statements from the panel and actively engage the audience in a Q&A session.



### FURTHER INFORMATION

For more details on the presentations, videos, interviews and further information

please visit the conference website

[foodsecureblog.wordpress.com](http://foodsecureblog.wordpress.com)

#### FOODSECURE

Interdisciplinary research project to explore the future of food and nutrition security

Web: [www.foodsecure.eu/](http://www.foodsecure.eu/)

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Coordination: LEI Wageningen UR

Funding: EU grant 290693

