

Sustainable Agri-Food Systems

CRIS FOOD/2020/042-447

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE Multi-country

REGION Multi-region

COUNTRY GROUP LDC and SIDS

COUNTRIES Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Regional Central America Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama], Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

TOTAL BUDGET (in mEUR) 111

INITIAL GCCA/GCCA+ CONTRIBUTION (in mEUR) 65

AID DELIVERY MODALITY Project

MANAGEMENT MODE Direct management

GCCA+ PRIORITY AREAS



Climate adaptation (GCCA)



Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)



Increasing resilience to climate-related stresses and shocks (GCCA+)



Sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies (GCCA+)

SECTORS



Agriculture and Food Security (including Fisheries)



Disaster Risk Reduction DRR



Education and Research



Environment and natural resources (including forestry)



Social protection and Health

CONTEXT

The world is currently not on track to reach the global targets for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture by 2030. After steadily declining, world hunger and food insecurity have again been on the rise in the past few years. Conflict, drought and other disasters linked to climate change are among the key factors causing this reversal. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries are using natural resources unsustainably and are degrading ecosystems.

Agriculture, fisheries and the agri-food sectors sustain the livelihoods of over 3 billion people in developing countries, making inclusive and sustainable development of these sectors key to tackling food insecurity and undernutrition, poverty, inequality (including gender inequality) and strengthening resilience. Hunger remains a critical concern in many developing countries, while overweight and obesity are rapidly increasing all over the world, including in low- and middle-income countries. According to the 2019 report ‘The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World’, an estimated 821 million people are currently undernourished, 151 million children under 5 are stunted, 613 million women and girls aged 15 to 49 suffer from iron deficiency, and 2 billion adults are overweight or obese, while over 135 million are in an acute food crisis. These numbers are likely to increase with COVID-19 if no targeted remedial action is taken in the short to medium term.

While agriculture-based livelihoods are increasingly under stress from climate change and population growth, agriculture also accounts for close to 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions, uses 70% of global freshwater resources, and is the main driver of deforestation and biodiversity loss. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems are largely recognised as critical not only for ending hunger and food insecurity, but also to address the needs of a growing global population while protecting the environment, and as a key driver for poverty eradication and, more broadly, for sustainable development. Today’s agricultural and food systems are not sustainable and are under pressure from multiple drivers of fragility. Food production, processing and trading are not living up to the potential of inclusiveness, decent working conditions (including fair remuneration) and are creating significant amounts of food loss and waste. Food consumption is skewed, with too many people not able to feed their families with affordable, safe and nutritious food. Overall, food systems are largely failing to provide adequate food for all.

COVID-19 has severely affected these already extremely fragile food systems, and the pandemic is therefore expected to have a negative impact on food systems and be an additional driver of their fragility, leading to further degradation of food security and impacting, in the short run, on the number of people facing acute food insecurity. People who already suffer because of inequities – including people living in poverty, women and children, those living in fragile or conflict-affected states, minorities, refugees and the unsheltered – are particularly affected by both the virus and the impact of containment measures. It is essential that their human rights are protected and respected especially when responses are implemented.

A UN policy brief from June 2020 states that the COVID-19 crisis threatens the food security and nutrition of millions of people, many of whom were already suffering. A large global food emergency is looming. In the longer term, we face possible disruptions to the functioning of food systems, with severe consequences for health and nutrition. With concerted action, we can not only avoid some of the worst impacts but we can do so in a way that supports a transition to more sustainable food systems that are in better balance with nature and that support healthy diets – and thus better health prospects – for all.

Food systems are complex; they encompass many different actors, sectors and interests. As a result, their governance is also complex and often restricted to specific sub-elements of food systems (by value chain, by sub-sector, by theme, etc.). Increasingly, institutions and governance frameworks are approaching food systems from a holistic perspective and have become multi-stakeholders in nature. Of specific importance at the global level are the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

The CFS is governed by UN Member States, civil society, the private sector, UN and other international organizations and academia. Based on reports by a high-level panel of experts (HLPE), the CFS provides policy advice and guidance on food security-related topics, such as land tenure and responsible investments in agriculture and food systems. The SUN Movement, with a total of 61 member countries and 4 Indian states, has provided members with a roadmap towards achievement of their national nutrition action plans and strategies. SUN also works with a non-governmental organisation and a private sector network. In addition, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) is a commitment by United Nations Member States to undertake 10 years of sustained and coherent implementation of policies, programmes and increased investments to eliminate malnutrition in all its forms, everywhere, leaving no one behind.

The global commitment to changing the world's food systems and the policy course for action on food and nutrition will be set at two upcoming summits: the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in Tokyo, and the UN Food Systems Summit in the second half of 2021. The global efforts to end malnutrition in all its forms will be spearheaded at the N4G Summit, which will focus on the critical roles of food, health and social protection systems in delivering good nutrition for all. The deliberations will centre around three themes: (i) transforming food systems, so they promote safe, sustainable, and healthy food to support people and the planet; (ii) addressing malnutrition in fragile and conflict-affected contexts; and (iii) integrating nutrition into universal health coverage.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has called for a World Food Systems Summit to take place in 2021 in order to seek global commitment for the transformation of food systems. Success in transforming food systems should give a crucial boost to the delivery of all SDGs. The Summit aims to endorse a common global vision for sustainable food systems, backed up with significant concrete actions from all stakeholders.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of this intervention is to help improve food and nutrition security in partner countries.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives are:

- SO1 Increased sustainability of food and agriculture production and agri-food value chains

- SO2 Improved food quality and safety
- SO3 Increased resilience of vulnerable populations to food crises and climate stresses
- SO4 Improved governance of FNSSA.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

OP1.1 Innovation is fostered in particular through climate-relevant practices in sustainable agriculture and agricultural/agro-forestry value chains through multi-actor partnerships, mobilising research and science

OP1.2 Smallholders have access to climate-smart innovative options promoted by the intervention

OP1.3 Value chains analysed for sustainability, bottlenecks and stakeholder potential

OP2.1 Food safety and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are improved in partner countries

OP3.1. Improved global services and tools which prevent and respond to shocks and stressors of food crises in support of country and regional processes

OP4.1 Partner countries develop governance mechanisms relevant to food systems

GCCA+ Community <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/gcca-community>

About GCCA+ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/programmes/global-climate-change-alliance-plus-gcca_en

Systèmes Agroalimentaires Durables

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ÉTENDUE GÉOGRAPHIQUE Multi-pays

RÉGION Multi-region

PAYS Brésil, Cameroun, Colombie, Costa Rica, République démocratique du Congo, Éthiopie, Madagascar, Mongolie, Népal, Nigeria, Amérique centrale régionale [Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama], Ouganda, Ouzbékistan, Vietnam, Zambie, Zimbabwe.

BUDGET TOTAL (in mEUR) 111

CONTRIBUTION INITIALE DE L'AMCC/AMCC+ (in mEUR) 65

DOMAINE PRIORITAIRE AMCC+



Adaptation au changement climatique (AMCC)



Réduction des risques de catastrophe (RRC)



Renforcement de la résilience aux stress et chocs liés au changement climatique (AMCC+)



Stratégies sectorielles d'adaptation et d'atténuation face au changement climatique (AMCC+)

SECTORS



Agriculture et sécurité alimentaire



Réduction des risques de catastrophe



Education et recherche



Environnement et ressources naturelles



CONTEXTE

À l'échelle mondiale, les systèmes agroalimentaires sont confrontés à des défis de durabilité liés au changement climatique, à l'utilisation des ressources, aux moyens de subsistance et aux résultats nutritionnels. L'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle mondiale est essentielle pour parvenir à un monde plus stable et plus équitable, et des régimes alimentaires plus sains et plus durables seront bénéfiques pour les populations et la planète. Les inégalités de revenus, de sexe, de statut social et d'âge, ainsi que la situation géographique, exacerbent les vulnérabilités à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle de populations spécifiques, d'autant plus en période de chocs mondiaux tels que la crise alimentaire de 2008 et la pandémie COVID-19 de 2020.

La crise déclenchée par la pandémie COVID-19 a montré combien il est important de rétablir l'équilibre entre l'activité humaine et la nature. Au cœur du "Green Deal" européen se trouve la stratégie "de la ferme à la table", qui repose sur une communication publiée le 20 mai 2020. Cette stratégie met en avant un nouvel et meilleur équilibre entre la nature, les systèmes alimentaires et la biodiversité afin de protéger la santé et le bien-être des personnes, tout en améliorant les moyens de subsistance et en augmentant la résilience. Cette stratégie est un élément essentiel de la transition verte visant à mettre en place un système alimentaire durable, équitable et opportun que l'UE met en œuvre.

Les systèmes agroalimentaires, qui comprennent l'agriculture, l'élevage, l'aquaculture et la pêche, l'agro-industrie et la transformation, la distribution et la commercialisation des denrées alimentaires, restent le secteur économique dominant dans de nombreux pays en développement et constituent la base des moyens de subsistance de la majorité de la population. Avec l'accélération de l'urbanisation, la croissance démographique, le changement climatique, les pressions sur les ressources naturelles et les pertes de biodiversité, une transformation profonde de l'agriculture est nécessaire pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable (SDG) de 2030. Cette intervention contribuera principalement aux SDG 2 (Mettre fin à la faim et assurer la sécurité alimentaire), 13 (Prendre des mesures urgentes pour lutter contre le changement climatique et ses effets) et 15 (Protéger, restaurer et promouvoir l'utilisation durable des écosystèmes terrestres, gérer durablement les forêts, lutter contre la désertification, et stopper et inverser la dégradation des terres et mettre un terme à la perte de biodiversité) et complétera les actions visant les SDG 1, 3, 5, 8, 12 et 14.

Cette intervention vise à contribuer à la réalisation de quatre résultats essentiels en matière de développement : OC1 : Durabilité accrue de la production alimentaire et agricole et des chaînes de valeur agroalimentaires ; OC2 : amélioration de la qualité et de la sécurité des aliments ; OC3 : résilience accrue des populations vulnérables aux crises alimentaires et aux stress climatiques ; OC4 : Amélioration de la gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et de l'agriculture durable (FNSSA). L'intervention comprend un ensemble d'initiatives qui doivent être mises en œuvre par différentes entités selon des modalités diverses. Cette intervention sera mise en œuvre dans un contexte COVID-19 et adaptée si nécessaire pour être menée à bien.

OBJECTIF GLOBAL

L'objectif général de cette intervention est de contribuer à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les pays partenaires.

OBJECTIF SPÉCIFIQUE

Les objectifs spécifiques sont les suivants :

- SO1 Durabilité accrue de la production alimentaire et agricole et des chaînes de valeur agroalimentaires
- SO2 Amélioration de la qualité et de la sécurité des aliments
- SO3 Résistance accrue des populations vulnérables aux crises alimentaires et au stress climatique
- SO4 Amélioration de la gouvernance de la FNSSA

AMCC+ Community <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/gcca-community>

À propos du GCCA+ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/programmes/global-climate-change-alliance-plus-gcca_en