







Challenges and opportunities for building a sustainable resilient food system

Dejene Tezera UNIDO , October 2024







FACTS

- -733 M people estimated are chronically hungry in 2023
- **—2.33 B** people food insecure (insufficient quantity and nutrient-rich food)
- -282 M people acutely food insecure (food deprivation that threatens lives) -
- -main drivers: Conflict (135 M), Climate Change (72 M), Economic Shocks (75 M)
- -Estimated 13% of food (931 M tons) lost post-harvest & 1.05 B tons wasted in households, food services, and at retail level
- -About 1/3 of all GHG emissions come from agriculture sector
- Food security comprises 4 dimensions: access, availability, utilization, and stabilization





Drivers of ... Food systems





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The impact of climate change ... Food systems







Scenarios by 2050 the future of Food systems

- By 2050 70% increase in food production to feed nearly 10 Billion people (Asia and Africa will be ca 7 Billion)
- 1. Increase **productivity and production** (Opportunities in developing countries)
- 2. Reduce consumption .. Specially resource intensive food like meat, reduce PHL
- **3. Regenerative based vision**... sustainable and regenerative, circular economy and agro-ecology
- **4.** The Innovation-based Vision. A new agriculture revolution through biotechnology where farming is superseded by microbial synthesis





C zef

Bonn, May 2024

ZEF-Discussion Papers on Development Policy No. 347

Japaten von Brun, Bezard Beyene Circhabelu, Devid Laborde and Maximo Toreno Culter Cost of Ending Hunger – Consequences of Complacency, and Financial Needs for SDG2 Achievement

Full Paper

Cost of ending hunger

Called for on humanitarian grounds but lacks long-term sustainability and economic efficiency)	Strategy/Goal	Annual and total cost to lift about <u>500 million</u> people out of hunger (total cost in brackets)	Annual and total cost to lift about <u>700 million</u> people out of hunger (total cost in brackets)
	MACC analysis – "Short-term investments" 2025-2030	\$ 27 billion (\$ 146 billion)	\$ 93 billion (\$ 512 billion)
	MACC analysis – <u>2025-2040</u>	\$ 10 billion (\$ 116 billion)	\$ 21 billion (\$ 223 billion)
Sustainable set of investment policy scenarios BUT extending SDG 2- endline to 2040	Source: ZEF & FAO (von Braun et al., (2024))	The cost of inaction With only six years until 2030, the range of technically feasible investment options becomes limited, and the cost of achieving zero hunger increases substantially when going beyond interventions of humanitarian assistance.	





Enablers of food security

Short-term interventions to eradicate hunger and malnutrition from 2025 to 2030









Future of Food system: circularity and technology







UN's work on agribusiness and food security

FAO

Leads international efforts to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth.

WFP

Saves lives in humanitarian crises, improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable, and help build assets and promote self-reliance of individuals.

IFAD

Investing in rural people and enabling inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural areas, notably through smallholder agriculture-led growth.

UNIDO

Promotes, dynamizes and accelerates industrial development and structural transformation by adding value to agricultural output and generating offfarm employment opportunities in rural communities, reducing postharvest loss, dry and cold storage, processing and packaging, and promoting agro-innovation.





THANK YOU







Actions to be taken to minimize impact of climate change in food security

- Sustainable Agriculture:
- Improved Water Management:
- Crop Diversification:
- Research and Innovation:.
- Education and Training.
- Climate Policy:.
- Community Engagement:
- Reduction of Food Waste:
- Support Local Food Systems:
- Financial Support: