



IMPROVING FOOD SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DIETS IN A GREEN ECONOMY

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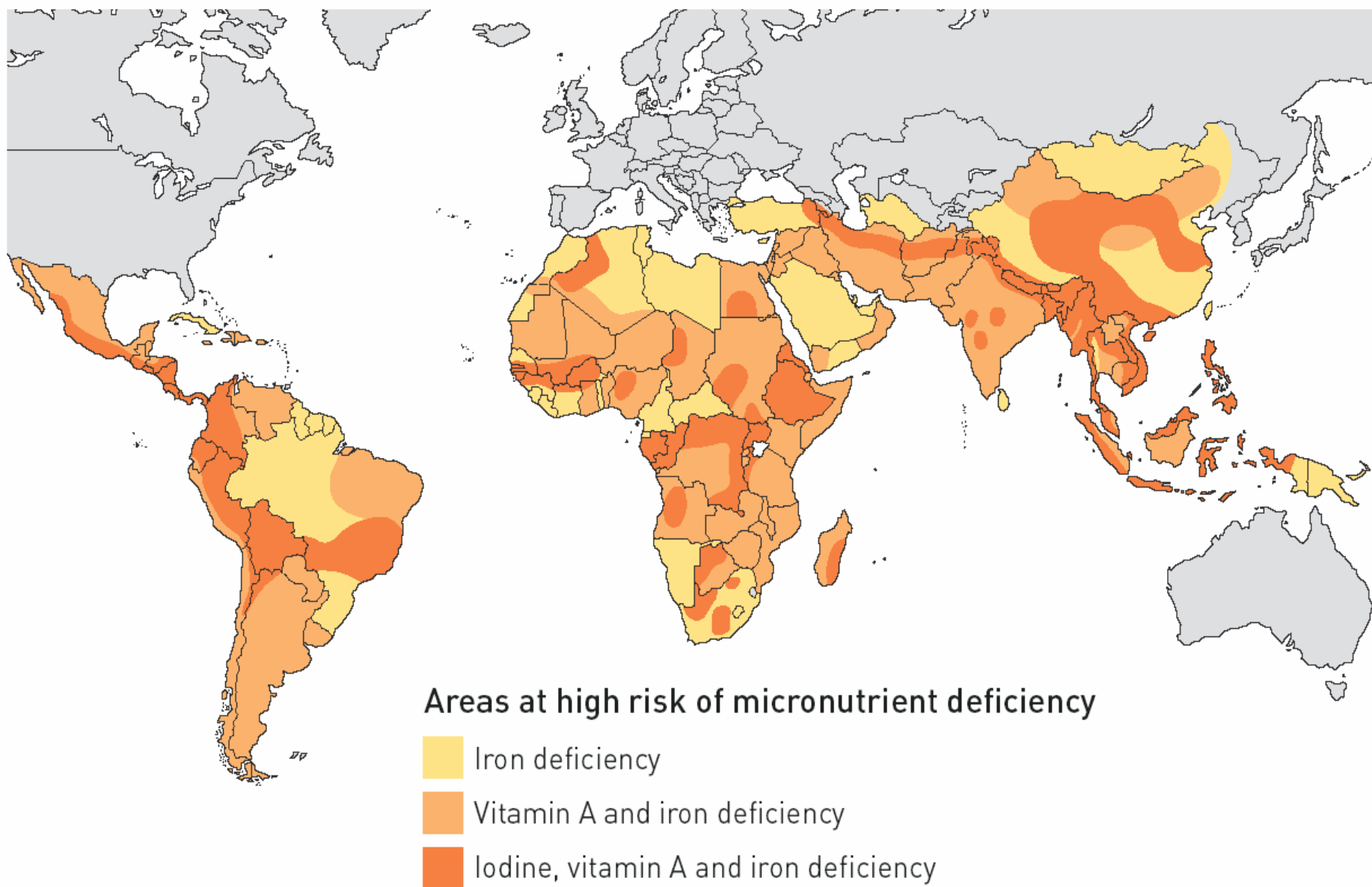


Issues

- Diets are not sustainable
 - 1 billion hungry people
 - 2 billion people with micronutrient malnutrition
 - 2 billion people overweight and obese
- Environments are not sustainable
 - ecosystems degraded
 - biodiversity forever lost
- Agriculture is not sustainable
 - land, water , energy
 - monoculture, agricultural chemicals, waste/losses, inefficiencies

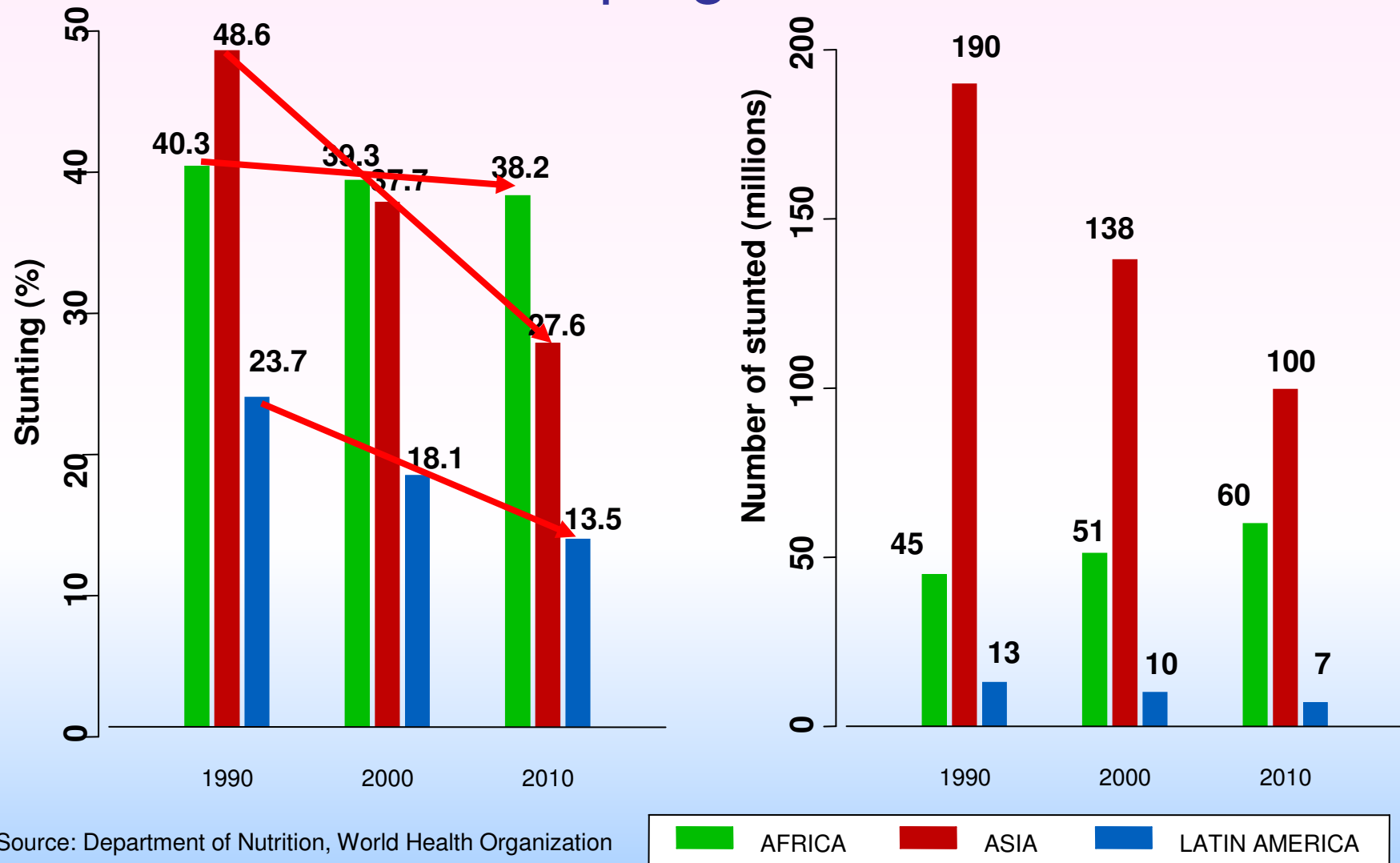


Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in developing countries

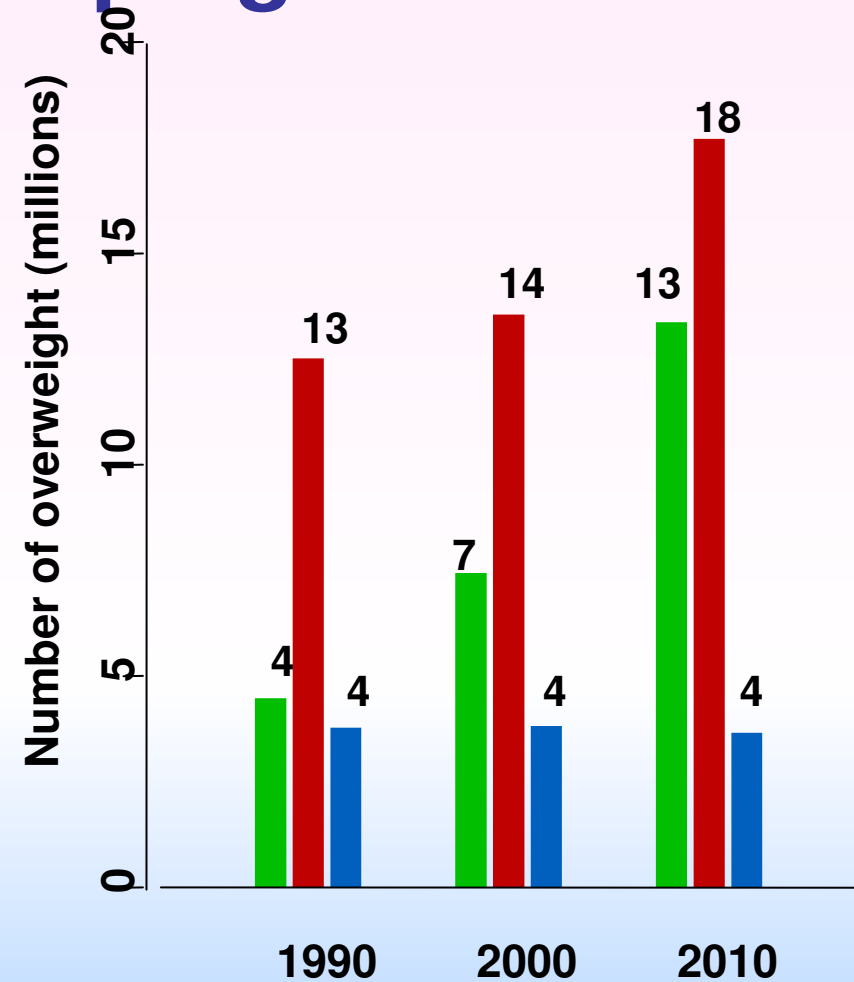
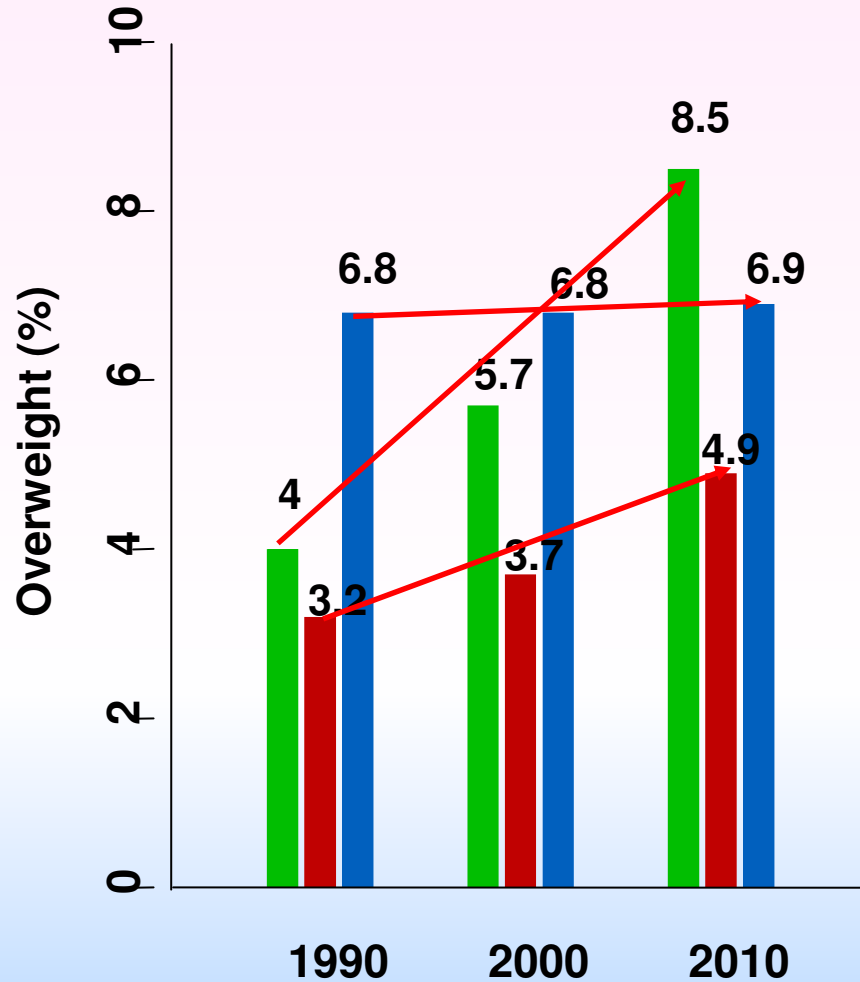


Source: USAID

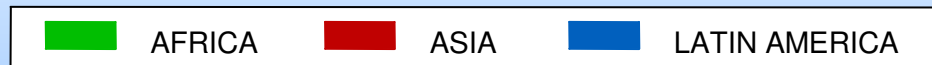
Stunting prevalence and number affected in developing countries



Overweight prevalence and number affected in developing countries



Source: Department of Nutrition, World Health Organization





Food Systems need to change

Trends and pressures towards 2050

- Changes in food systems
- Neglect of food traditions
- Consumer preferences/tastes
- Increasing demand
- Urbanization
- Population growth
- Climate change



Improving the sustainable efficiency of food systems

- Need to consider food chains and food systems
- Traditional food systems are threatened by environmental degradation and globalisation
- Nutrition-sensitive food systems to address food security
 - agriculture based interventions to improve food and nutrition security
 - promote agricultural biodiversity for balanced diets
- Improving sustainable efficiency of food chains
 - Reduce food losses, waste, excesses; develop local processing, packaging, markets; improve energy efficiency, food safety, and traceability





Sustainable consumption, driver of Green Economy

- Harnessing demand increase
- Reducing waste
- Sustainable diets
- Consumer choice
 - Local food
 - Quality associated to the place of origin
 - Voluntary sustainability
 - Organic agriculture
- Empowering small holders to access global markets



Sustainable Diets

Those diets with low environmental impacts that contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy lives for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable, nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy, while optimizing natural and human resources” (FAO, 2010).



Promoting sustainable diets

Sustainable diets are key to sustainable production and consumption for improving food systems

- Nutrition to be integrated as a core concern in all agriculture and food policies
- Need to harness demand
- Reduce losses and waste
- Sustainable consumption to drive sustainable food systems, e.g., voluntary standards
- Need for action at every level, including government, private sector, civil society; FAO-UNEP program on Sustainable Food Systems, with a Task Force involving all stakeholders



Study conducted for the
International Congress

SAVE FOOD!

at Interpack2011
Düsseldorf, Germany



GLOBAL FOOD LOSSES AND FOOD WASTE



EXTENT,
CAUSES AND
PREVENTION



Figure 2. Per capita food losses and waste, at consumption and pre-consumptions stages, in different regions

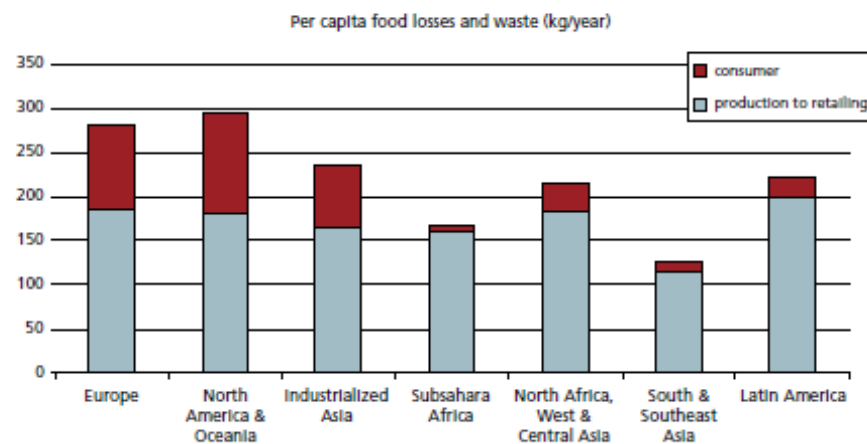


Figure 3. Part of the Initial production lost or wasted, at different FSC stages, for cereals in different regions

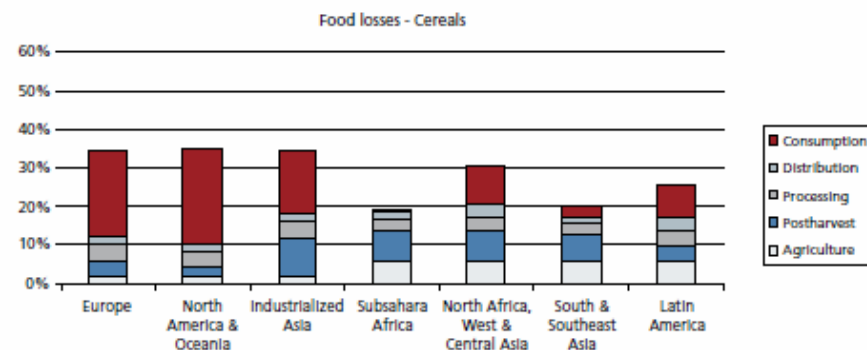
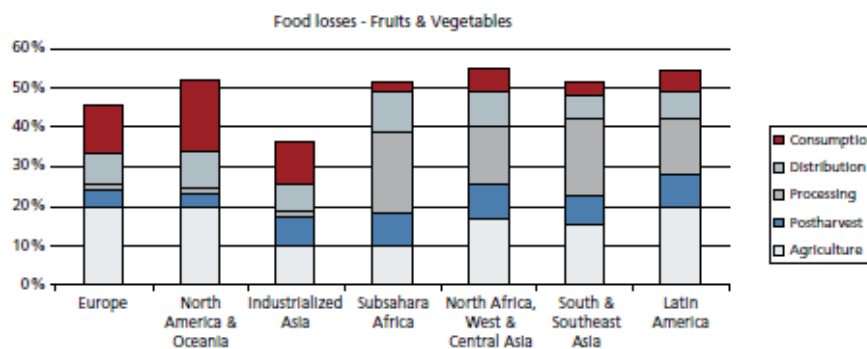


Figure 6. Part of the Initial production lost or wasted at different stages of the FSC for fruits and vegetables in different regions





KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ Agri-food systems need to change
- ✓ Efficiencies for sustainability in food chains and food systems
- ✓ Sustainable consumption as a driver
- ✓ Promoting sustainable diets



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**



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