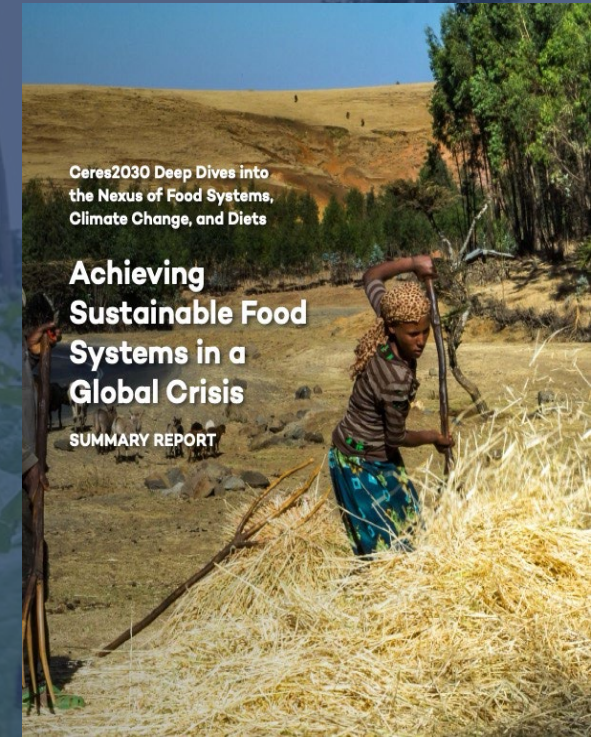


Achieving Sustainable Food Systems in a Global Crisis

How USD 10 billion can transform food systems in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Nigeria?

Report launch

Thursday, 16th March 2023
2 pm CET - 8 am EST



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THE GOAL



SDG 2.1: HUNGER
PoU under 3%



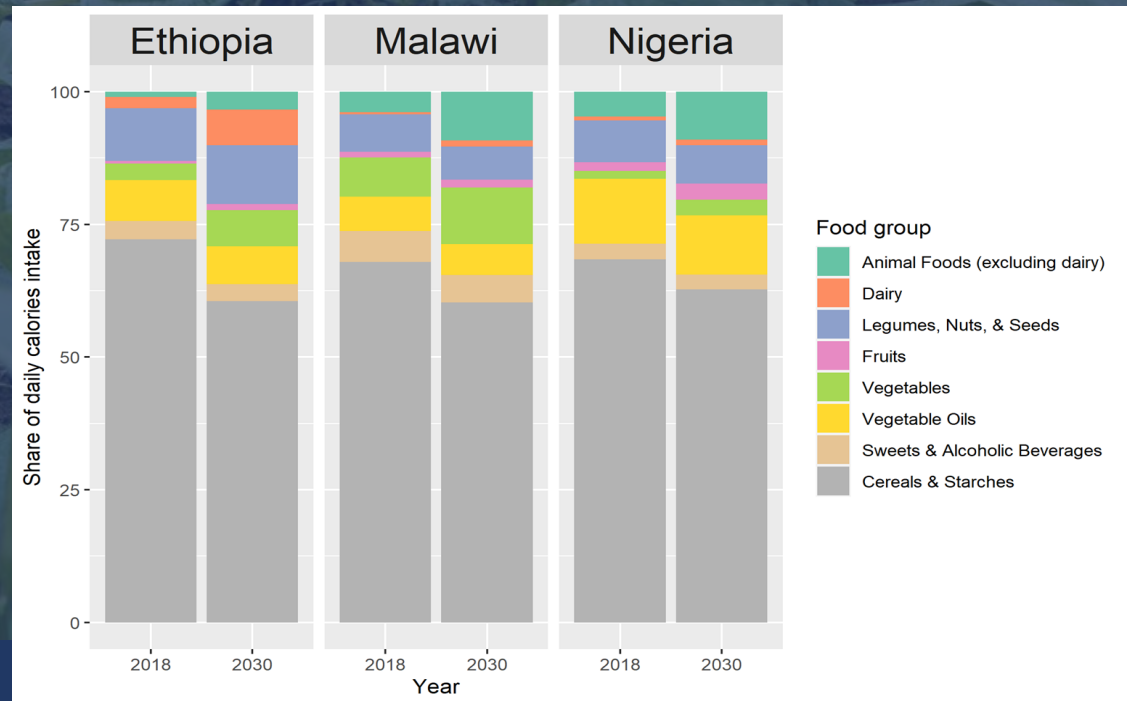
SDG 2.3: PRODUCERS
Income of small -scale
producers doubled on
average



SDG 2.4: SUSTAINABLE AG
Paris climate agreement
(NDCs)



SDG 2.2: MALNUTRITION
400g fruits & veg (WHO)
10% calories animal -source (calcium & B12)
10% calories legumes (Ethiopia only)



As done in Ceres2030

KEY FINDINGS

It is possible to achieve sustainable food system transformation by 2030 in Ethiopia, Malawi and Nigeria, with an additional USD 10 billion per year on average from 2023 – 2030, and through a more effective portfolio of interventions.

Of the total, the donor share is USD 5.8 billion per year. But there is significant underfunding of the longer-term agriculture development, food security & nutrition ODA, with all the additional funding going to emergency food assistance.

Key priorities:

1. Productivity gap, particularly in livestock.
2. Investment gap in climate adaptation.
3. Nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions linked to nutrition education.
4. Reducing food loss and waste, particularly among perishables.

What do you get for an extra USD 10 bn per year by 2030?

Hunger eradicated
(PoU 3%)

Healthier diets for
108 million people

29 million farmers out
of poverty

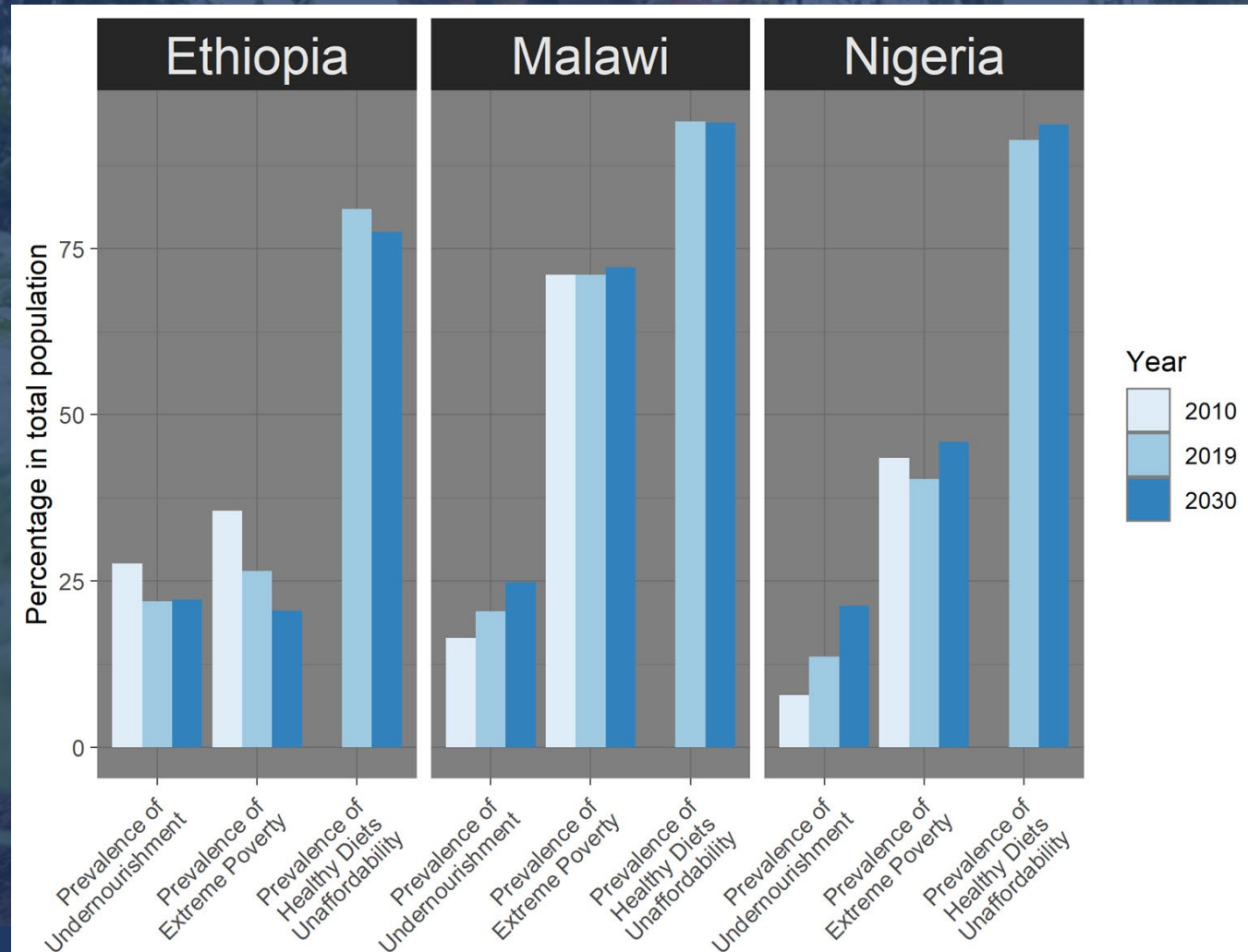
Under carbon neutrality &
increased resilience



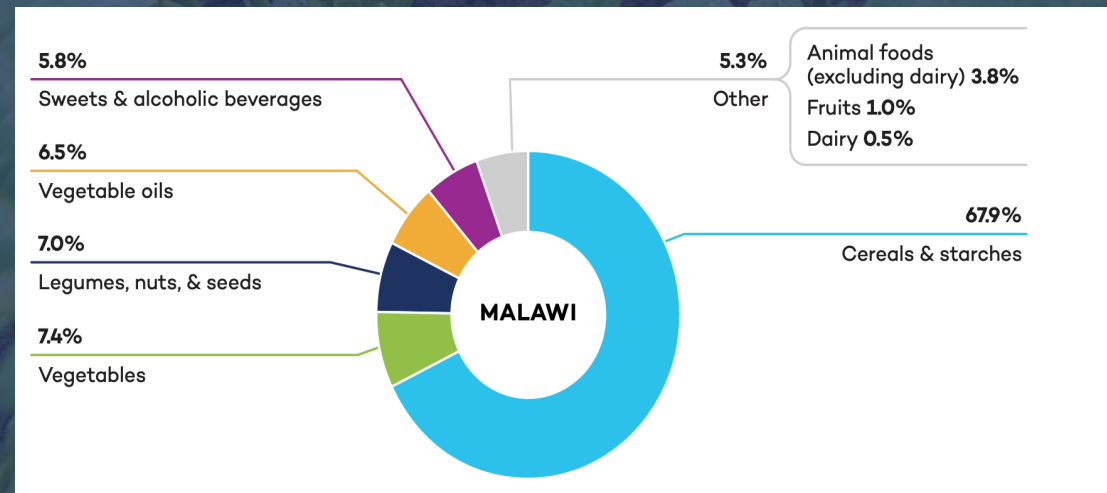
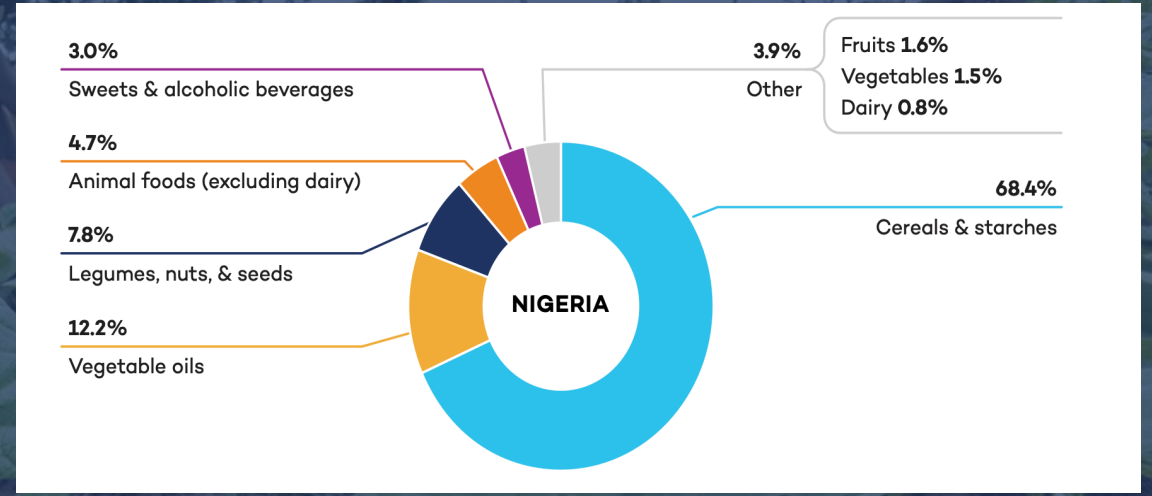
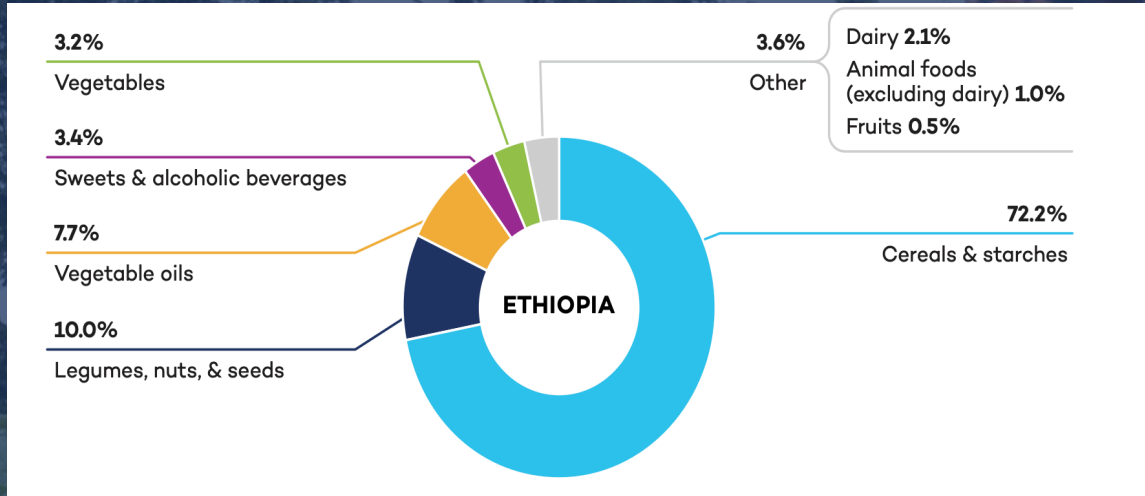
THE PROBLEM

POVERTY, HUNGER, DIETS

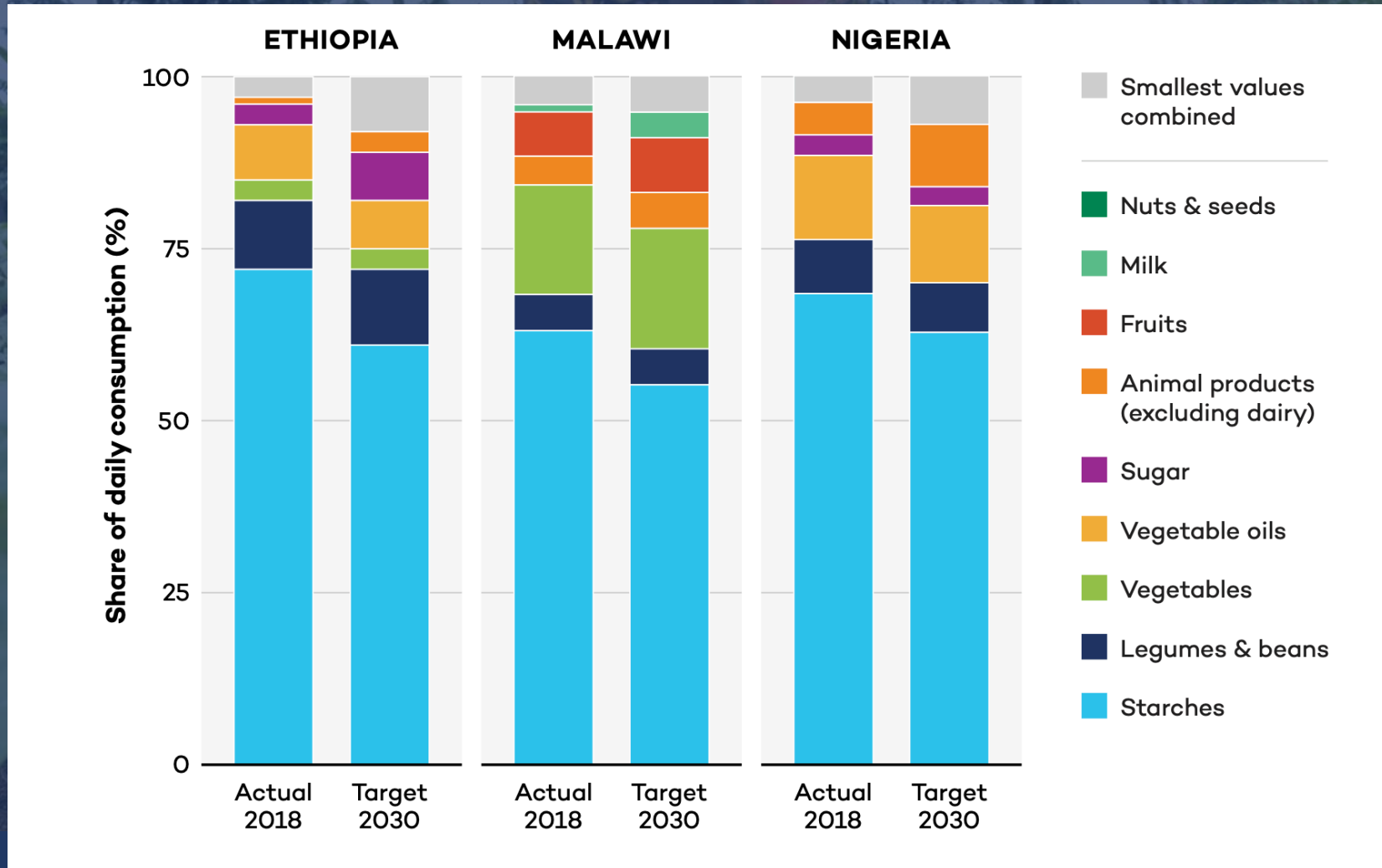
Significant levels of hunger and poverty will persist after 2030 in all three countries



POOR DIET DIVERSITY



CURRENT VERSUS TARGETED DIETARY COMPOSITION

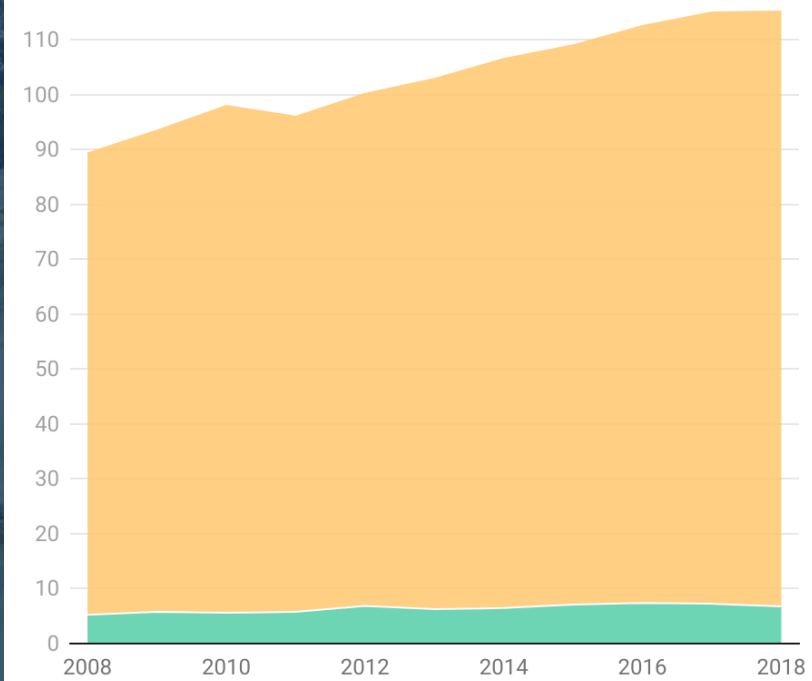


CLIMATE CHANGE – GHG EMISSIONS

Agricultural production emissions: Ethiopia

Emissions (Megatonnes of CO₂eq)

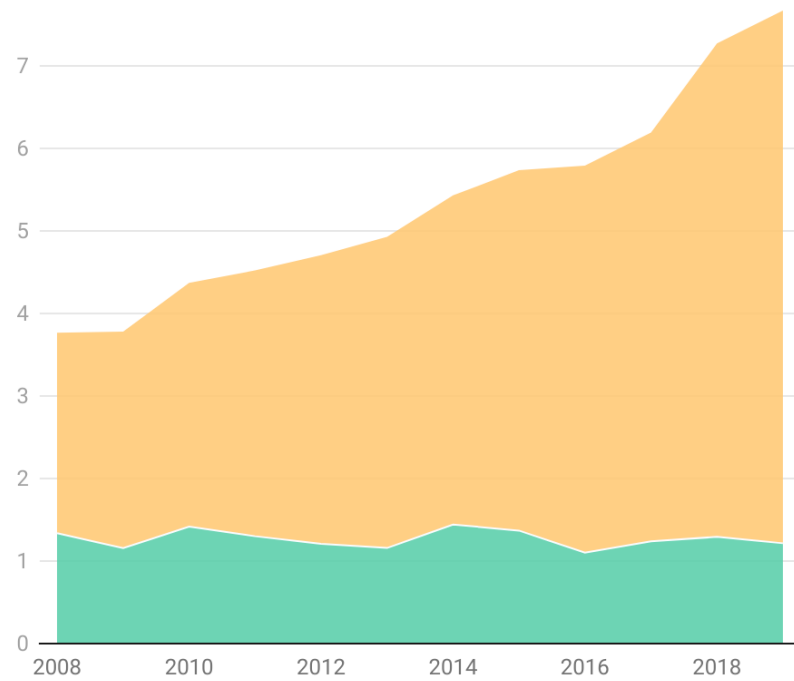
■ Livestock ■ Crops



Agricultural production emissions: Malawi

Emissions (Megatonnes of CO₂eq)

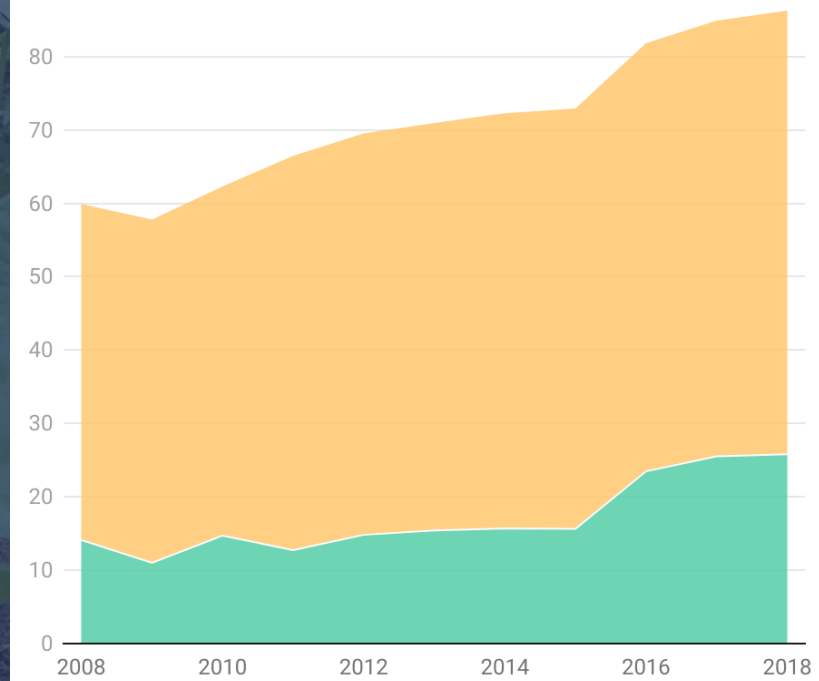
■ Livestock ■ Crops



Agricultural production emissions: Nigeria

Emissions (Megatonnes of CO₂eq)

■ Livestock ■ Crops



A woman wearing a blue shirt and a patterned skirt is bent over, working in a field of large green plants. Another person is visible in the background, also working. The scene is set outdoors with trees in the distance. The image has a dark blue overlay.

HOW TO SPEND THE MONEY BETTER?

Category	Interventions in the model
Empower the Excluded	1. Social protection (food subsidy)
	2. Vocational training
	3. Nutrition education
	4. School feeding programs
On the Farm	5. Investment subsidy
	6. Fertilizer subsidy
	7. Production subsidy
	8. Capital endowment
	9. R&D
	10. Extension services
	11. Rural infrastructure (irrigation)
	12. Livestock subsidy (agroforestry)
	13. Livestock subsidy (improved forage)
Food on the Move	14. Storage (post-harvest losses)
	15. Rural infrastructure (roads)

 Shaded interventions linked to adaptation.

SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS & GHG EMISSIONS

1. Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, for both crops and livestock, especially amongst small-scale producers is a top policy priority.

ETHIOPIA: Not enough importance to sustainable livestock intensification (only 3/32 donor projects)

MALAWI: Livestock policies do not build synergies with climate change targets + lack of donor projects.

NIGERIA: Lack of donor projects on livestock, and on reducing agricultural GHG emissions from livestock production.



SOCIAL PROTECTION

2. Continue targeted social protection programmes

ETHIOPIA: Effective social protection programmes, need more focus on nutrition outcomes.

MALAWI: new generation social protection with a focus on nutrition and resilience building. Needs support.

NIGERIA: Effective social protection programmes.

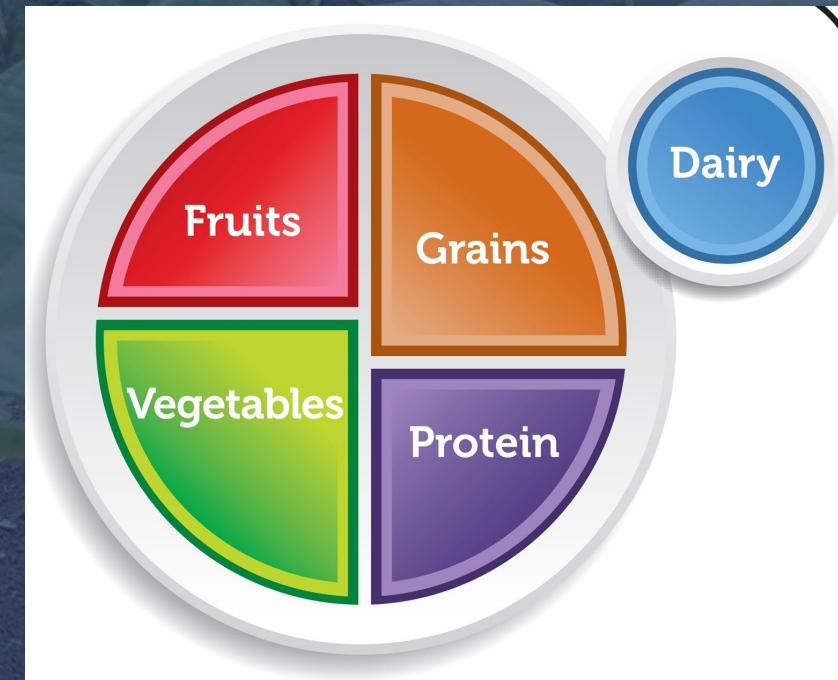


NUTRITION & DIETS

3. Nutrition education must accompany on and off-farm investments to improve consumer choices, alongside more biofortified foods.

Ethiopia & Malawi: Initiatives that provide nutrition education and deliver advice on storing and utilising diverse, nutritious food products are critical to complement and maximise the impact of social protection programmes, nutrition programmes, and agricultural productivity programmes.

Nigeria: In urban areas, nutrition education could have a large positive impact, while in rural areas, the focus should be on improving production and value chains, including cold storage.



ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

4. Ensure building climate resilience is at the forefront of agriculture and food system priorities or risk rising food insecurity and malnutrition.

ETHIOPIA: Decline in productivity of 3% to 30% by 2050. Particularly vulnerable to drought

MALAWI: Rainfall variability + increasing temperatures, heightened by reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

NIGERIA: Frequency and severity of droughts and floods, desertification in the north, impacts of sea level rise in the south.



FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

5. Government and donors should pay more attention to reducing food loss and waste, particularly among perishables, to improve food security, nutrition, and the environment.

ETHIOPIA: Good policies. Need programmes.

MALAWI: Limited coverage in both policy documents and donor-funded projects.

NIGERIA: Losses up to 60% for perishable crops, need better post-harvest infrastructure.



CAPACITY BUILDING

6. There is need for more support to regional and national institutions to improve capacity to monitor, analyze and inform on progress and achievements.

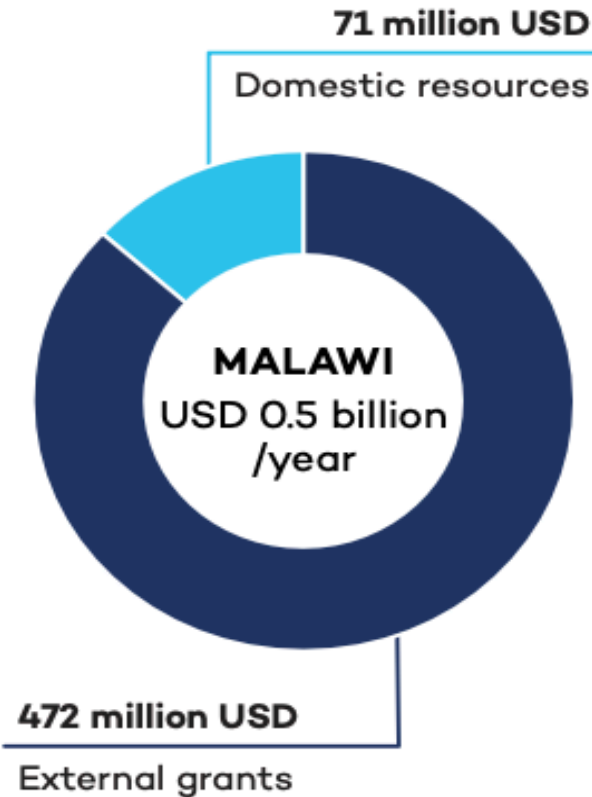
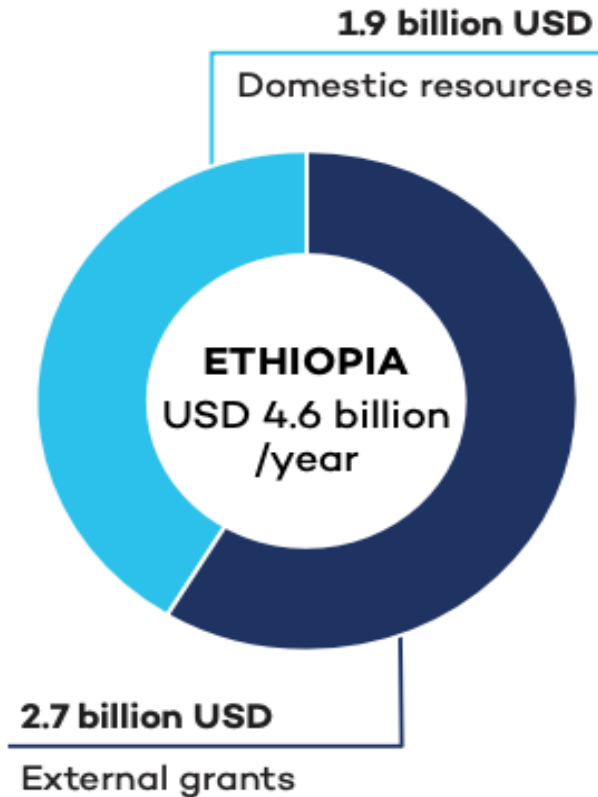
Such capacities are critical to monitor the food systems outcomes of investments in the portfolio of interventions, including better disaggregated data to account for sub-national and gender differences.





THE INVESTMENT GAP

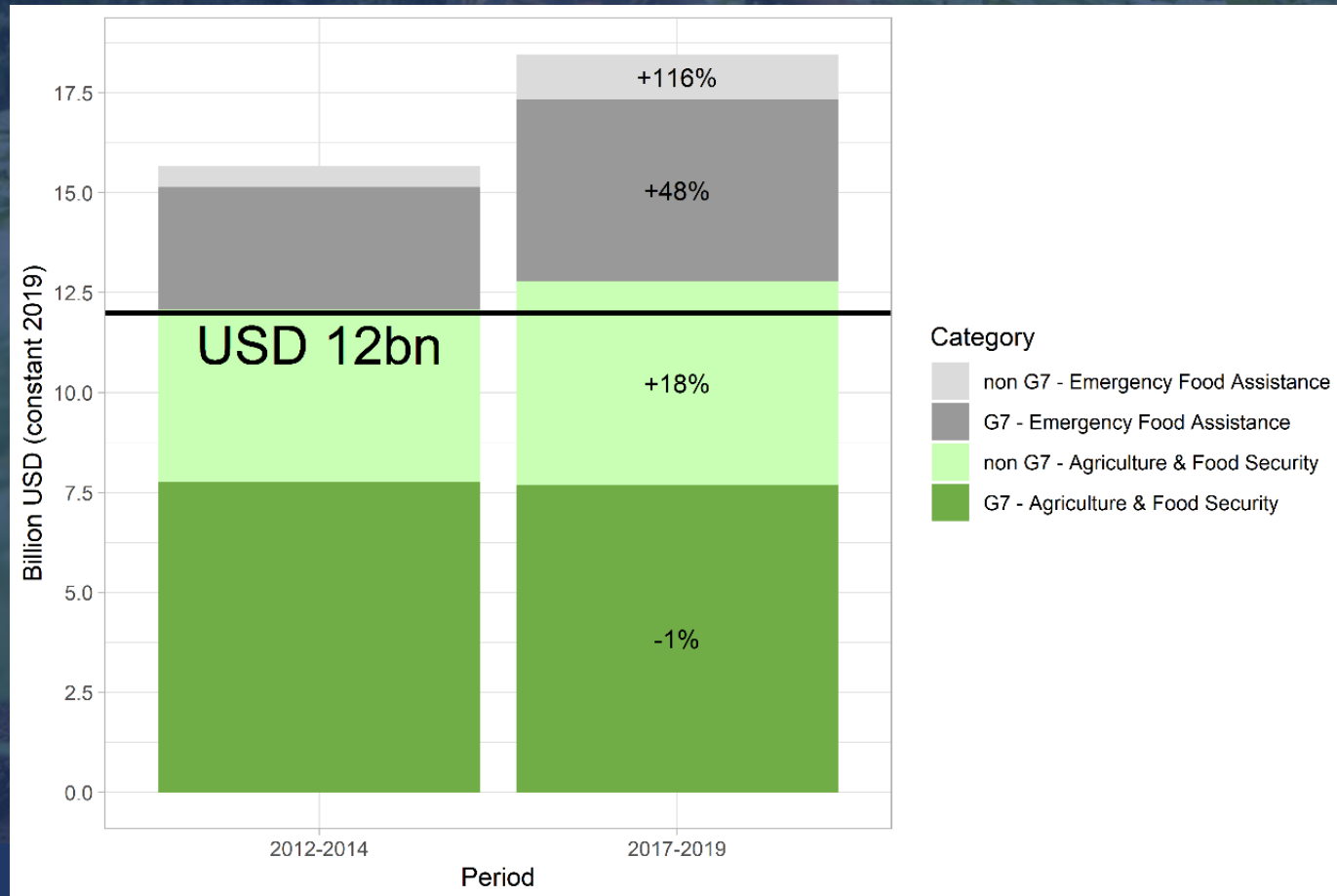
INVESTMENT GAP: USD 10 bn/yr (2023-2030)



Increase domestic and external resources to achieve the transition to sustainable food systems

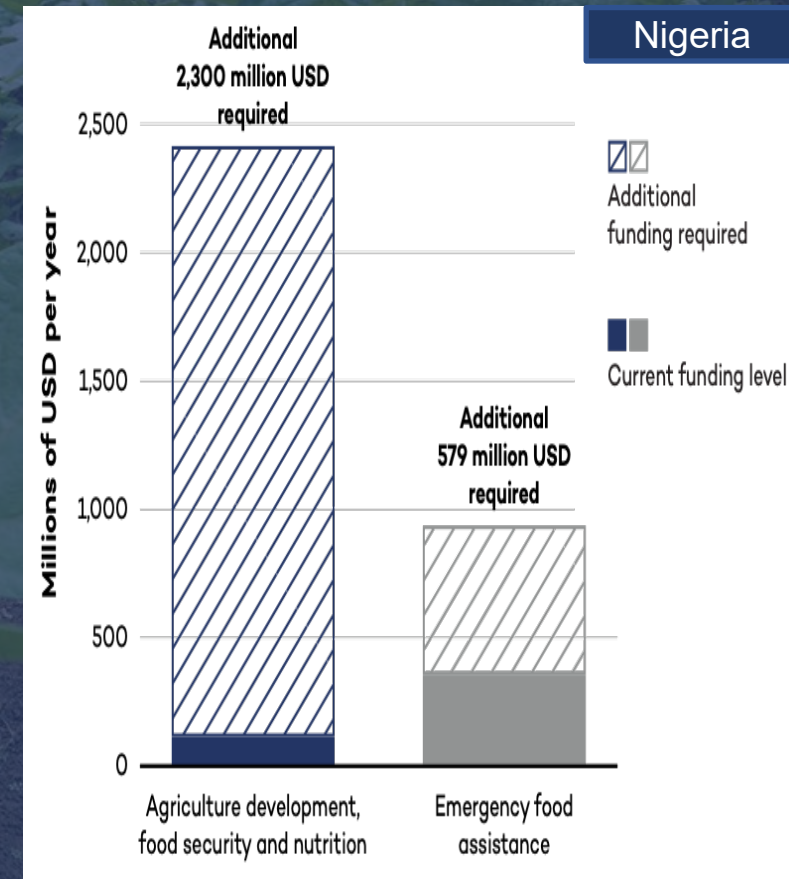
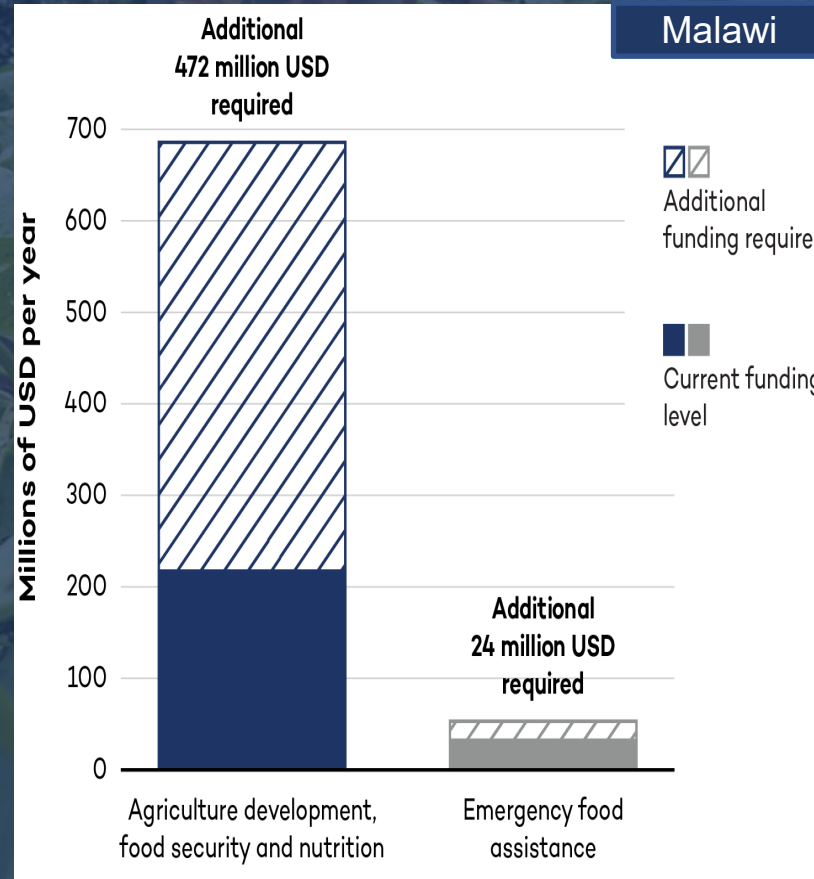
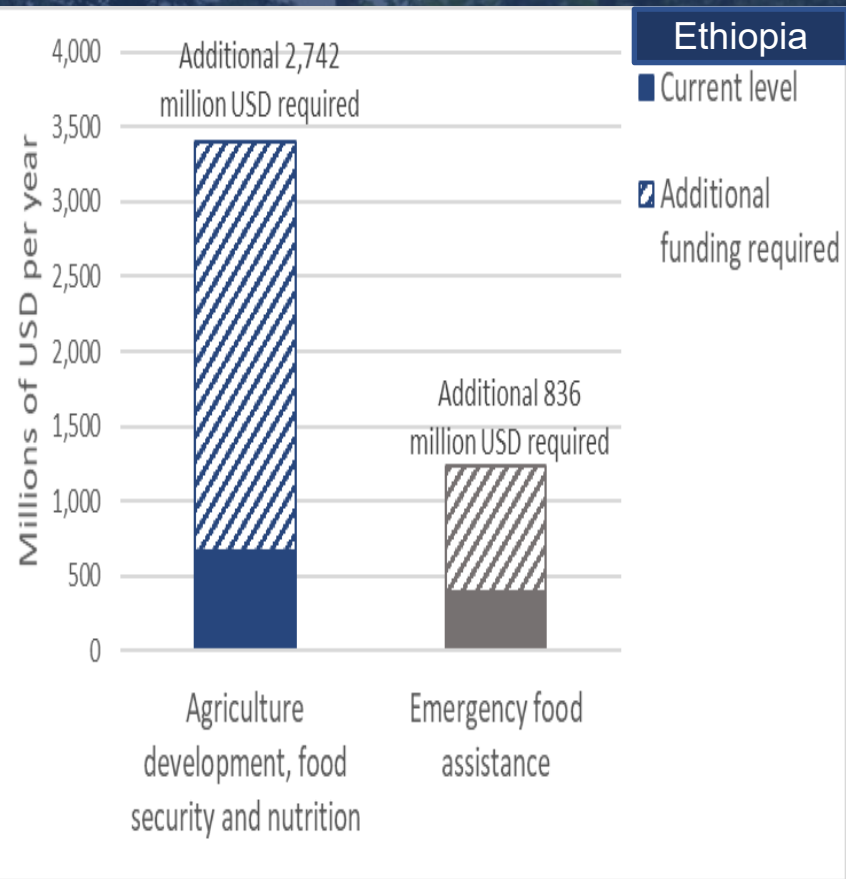
EVOLUTION OF ODA TO AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Increase in emergency food assistance but a stagnation of ODA to achieve long-term food systems transformation



ODA GAP

The investment gap between emergency and long-term ODA



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is possible to achieve sustainable food system transformation by 2030 in Ethiopia, Malawi and Nigeria, with an additional USD 10 billion per year on average from 2023 – 2030, and through a more effective portfolio of interventions. The donor share of the total is USD 5.8 billion per year. But we need to reverse the significant underfunding of the longer-term food systems ODA, to avoid future crises.

HOW?

1. Donors to add USD 5.8 billion per year from 2023 to 2030, with clear priority on sustainable livestock intensification.
2. Continue supporting targeted social protection programmes.
3. Advocate for nutrition education to accompany on and off-farm investments.
4. Ensure all additional investments build resilience to climate change.
5. Increase investment in infrastructure and services to reduce food loss and waste.
6. Improve capacity of regional and national institutions.



Thank you



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