

Entwicklungspolitische Tagung 2014

Politische Prioritäten zur Verwirklichung von Global Food Security

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Wien, 1. Dezember 2014



Food security exists

"when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life".

Source: World Food Summit 1996

Food Security is based on Three Pillars



- Availability
- Food access
- Food use

Lack of:

sustainability,

integrated rural development



Food Sovereignity

Is defined as the right of peoples and sovereign states to democratically determine their own agricultural and food policies."

Source: IAASTD 2008

Food Sovereignty is based on Sustainability



- The right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food
- Food production through ecologically sound and sustainable methods
- O Putting those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems
- Priorisation of local and national economies and markets
- Empowerment of peasant- and family farming

Lack of:

international cooperation and pragmatism

Globale Ernährungssicherung Food System Map Version 1.2 March, 2009 Politics Governance Economic Policy Agricultural Policy Gobel Policy & Funding **Environmental Policy** Governance Mational Science TradePolicy Civil Sunlight Regiona Agicultural science Development Policy Security Land use science Food science Research Policy commitments Policy & Funding Legislation Legalobligations Bostrology Food Planning system Education Security Education Training Technology sufficiency Economic Agricultural Technology Biotechnology Designations & Protections Physical, social and Zoning Agricultura I Processes Taxes & Tantifs Improved conversion and stonge of solar energy in biomass Monitoring Infrastructure • Increese yields of agricultural production • Optimisouse of available land Price controls Food charges Agriculture + Precision egriculture Average temperature Marketing Average temperature Frequency/hargritude of eatherse was ther events Sea lead rise Changing rainfall patterns Migrating dinaste conditions Food **Environmental** Food stock Intelligence Public perception Sarriers to adoption Climate Change Health & Safety Security inanagement PR/Marketing/ Advertising Knowledge Information Structural Perception of food industry far Dehaviour diange Farming & Fibre Education Market & Segment Inputs System Markets & &Training Food Safety Seed Crop Mix: bulk/speciality/diversity Production Limits Knowledge Transfer Food quality, rafety-a acceptable risk. Availability Consumption Outputs Community-based Less Productive Land Wildmeat Patterns &Options Agricultural Production Mix ivestoc innovation Water Irrigation Pests & Diseases Food Feed Preparation Fertilization Health Farm Calories Socio-Feedstock Grassland Wellbeing Planting Flemewable Cereals, Legumes, Nuts Food Economy Mental Capital Fruits, Vegetables Tending Cultura Social Capital Harvesting Social Capital Local Knowledge Fish & Seafood Refigerator Competition for land knowledge Cultural values Worklers) Social Social equality Urbanization Land Conservation Consumer benefits Social cohesion Capital Terrestrial Ability to Transport Rura I Development Public health Value Chain Food Industry Aquaculture Econsterio Food Chain Aquacapture Chronic diseases Economic Transaction Multifunctionality Aquatic Apply Prices Der Cultura Farmgate Insecurity Aesteic Water Resilience: Resistance to shocks is an emergent property of the wholes were Regulating Older, Coal Peak Oil Population Size Pollution Commodity Supporting Nacion Externalized Migration Air Quality Nutrient cycling Renewable Naodes Biofuel crops Energy Distribution Water Wind Butter Primary productivity Sediment Costs Ground Disease Howehold size Soil formation Fromon Whys/Tids/Current Demographic Biodiversity-Genetic Economic Growth Financial Natural house of Energy Water flow & flood regulation Technology Other Requisting Water quality regulation 002 sequestration Economic Environment Curre noy Science Geographic Trade agreements differences in consumption ingroduction Global Trade & Transport Food - DEMAND





Zentrale Probleme die es zu bewältigen gilt um 9 Milliarden Menschen zu ernähren

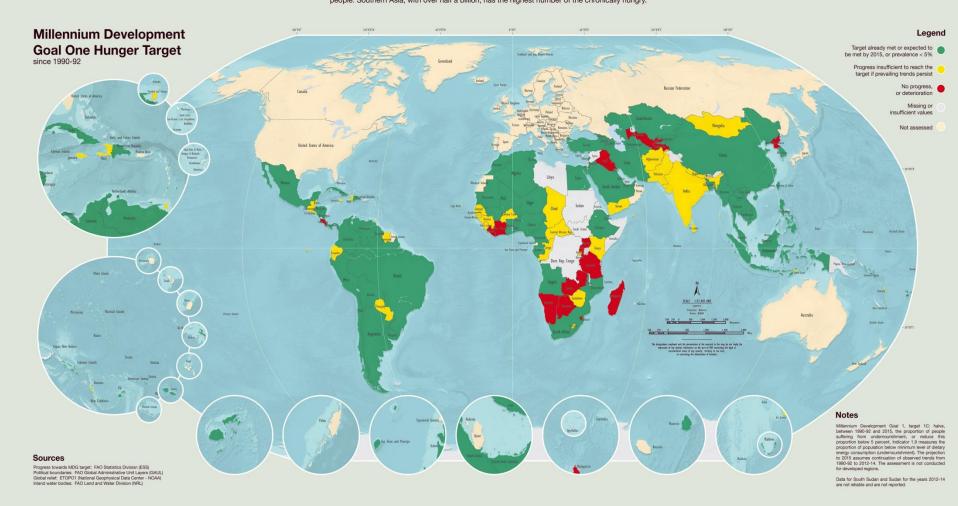
FAO HUNGER MAP 2014

- About 805 million people one in nine of the world's population were chronically undernourished in 2012–14, with insufficient food for an active and healthy life. This number has fallen by 100 million over the last decade, and by 209 million since 1990–92.
- The vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries, which saw a 42 percent reduction in the share of undernourished people between 1990–92 and 2012–14. Despite this progress, 13.5 percent of the overall population, or about one in eight, remain chronically undernourished in these countries, down from 23.4 percent in 1990–92.
- 63 developing countries have already met the MDG1 hunger target while 25 have reached the more stringent 1996 World Food Summit target of halving the number of undernourished persons by 2015.
- The MDG 1c hunger target of halving, by 2015, the proportion of undernourished people in the developing world – is within reach, but only with sufficiently accelerated progress.
- Large regional differences remain. Latin America and South-Eastern Asia have been the most successful subregions, while Western Asia is the only one to actually regress. Sub-Saharan Africa, with almost one in four chronically hungry, has more than a quarter of the world's undernourished people. Southern Asia, with over half a billion, has the highest number of the chronically hungry.

Statistics Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

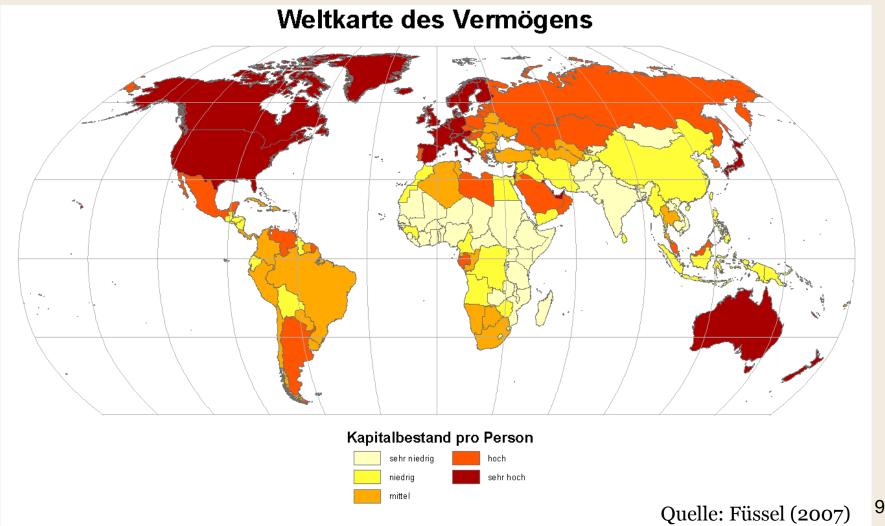
For additional information please visit:

http://www.fao.org/economic/ess





Das Armutsproblem





Hunger und Armut bekämpfen

- holistischer Approach
- Motivation
- Zusammenarbeit zwischen allen Stakeholdern
- Integrative Planung, Beratung, Umsetzung und Kontrolle
- Bildung und Weiterbildung
- Women Empowerment
- Aufstockung der Food Aid Programme und Einhaltung der 0,7% BIP-Zusage



Das Preisproblem

FAO (Vereinte Nationen):

- O 2005: Der langfristige Abwärtstrend bei Agrarrohstoffpreisen gefährdet die Ernährungssicherheit von hunderten Mio. Menschen in einigen der ärmsten Entwicklungsländer.
- 2008: Die steigenden Nahrungsmittelpreise werden zu einer Verschlechterung des bereits jetzt unakzeptabel hohen Nahrungsentzugs führen, an dem 854 Mio. Menschen leiden. Wir stehen dem Risiko gegenüber, dass die Zahl der Hungernden um weitere Millionen Menschen steigen wird.

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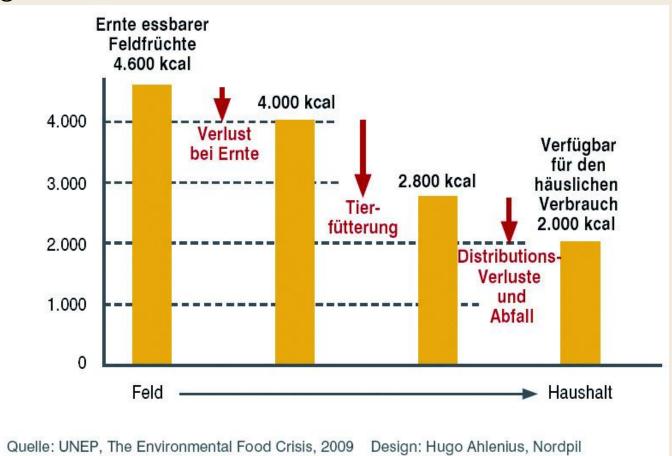
Die Preisvolatilität reduzieren

- durch Verbesserung der Produktionsverhältnisse
- durch Risikoabdeckung
- Verbesserung der Lagerungsverhältnisse
- Preismonitoring
- of future markets



Hunger trotz Überfluss

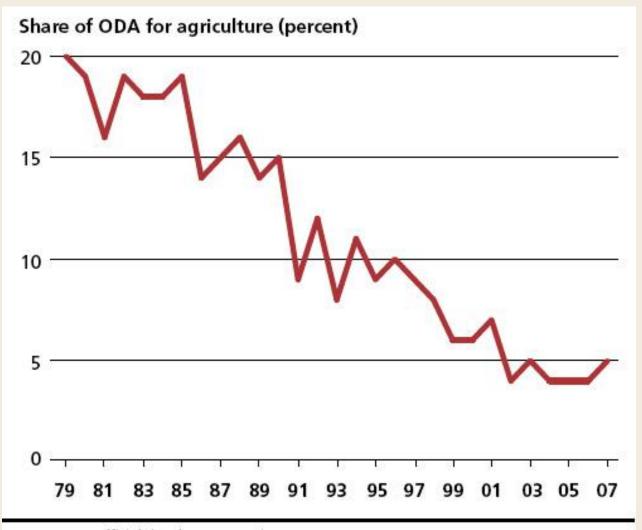
56 % Verluste in der Lebensmittelkette



Quelle: Weltagrarbericht

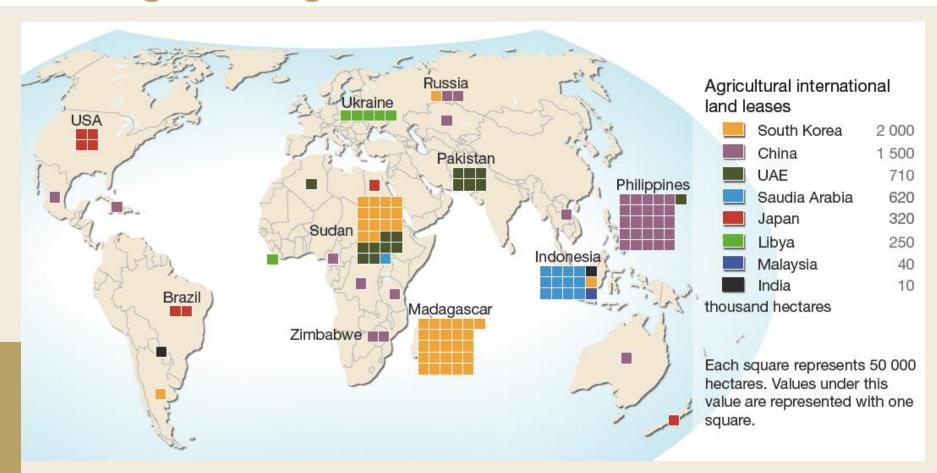
Vernachlässigung der Landwirtschaft Im Süden





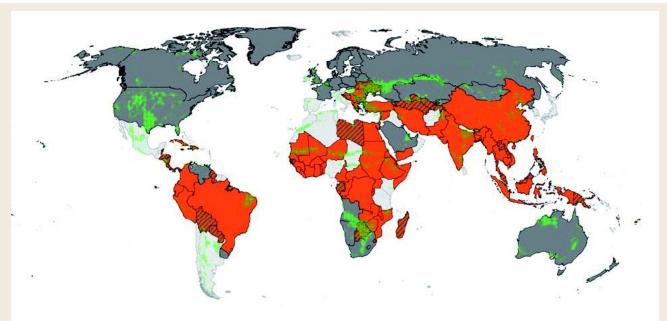
EUROPEAN FORUM ALPBACH

Landgrabbing









Größte Anfälligkeit gegenüber dem Klimawandel und höchster CO₂-Ausstoß (aus der Verbrennung fossiler Brennstoffe und der Zementproduktion, einschließlich geänderte Landnutzung, kg C pro Kopf und Jahr im Zeitraum 1950-2003)

Höchster CO₂-Ausstoß pro Kopf

Größte soziale und / oder agroökonomische Verwundbarkeit

Höchster CO₂-Ausstoß pro Kopf und größte soziale und / oder agroökonomische Verwundbarkeit

Gegenden mit der höchsten ökologischen Verwundbarkeit

Quelle: Edenhofer/Fuessel, PIK 2007

Commodity assets under management (US \$ billion)

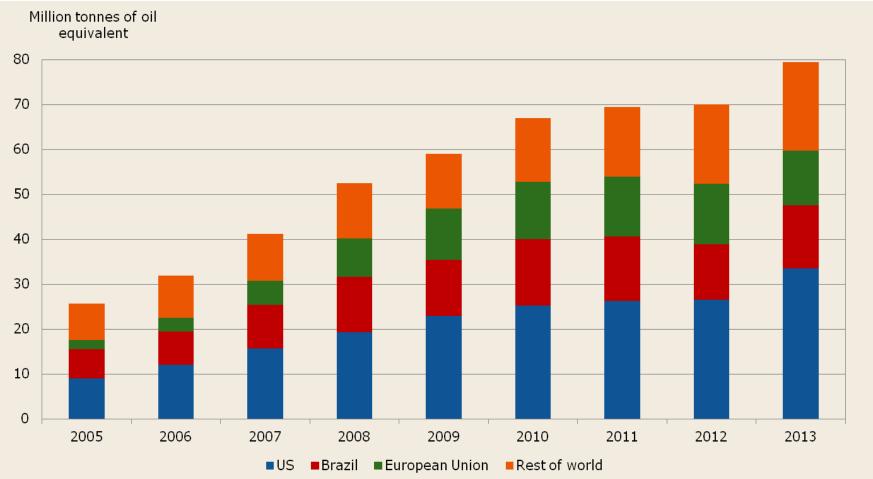




Source: BarclayHedge



Biokraftstoff-Verbrauch



Quelle: DG Agriculture and Rural Development Outlook based on OECD-FAO, Eurostat and ENERDATA

Hinweis: Im Jahr 2012 stagnierte der Weltverbrauch, Gründe dafür sind die niedrige US-Maisproduktion

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EU-Agrarhandel mit Entwicklungsländern (von 2001-2010 in Mio)



EXPORT	Extra EU-27	Dev. Ctrs	Africa
2001	56.683	22.943	7.513
2010	90.608	39.812	12.683
DIFFERENCE	+ 57 %	+ 74 %	+ 69 %
IMPORT	Extra EU-27	Dev. Ctrs	Africa
2001	- 61.765	- 39.470	- 8.991
2010	- 84.397	- 59.611	- 12.683
DIFFERENCE	+ 37 %	+ 51 %	+ 40 %
TRADE SALDO	Extra EU-27	Dev. Ctrs	Africa
2001	- 5.082	+ 342	- 1.478
2010	+ 6.211	- 19.799	- 45

Maßnahmen für eine weltweite Ernährungssicherheit



- Ein globales nachhaltiges ökosoziales Wirtschaftsund Sozialmodell
- Einführung von mehr Demokratie in vielen Staaten der Welt
- Intensivierung von Forschung und Entwicklung
- Verbesserung von Ausbildung und Beratung
- Maßnahmen gegen den Klimawandel und mehr Klimagerechtigkeit
- Ländliche Entwicklungsstrategien für den Süden

Verbesserung der wirtschaftlichen Bedingungen und Finanzierung



- Aufstockung der Food Aid Programme
- Einhaltung der 0,7% BIP-Zusage
- Einführung einer weltweiten Finanztransaktionsabgabe
- Global Trading System für CO2 Zertifikate
- Standards für den Handel mit Land
- Verbesserte Handelsregelungen
- Verluste von Lebensmitteln eindämmen

Agrarische Produktionsstrategie



Nachhaltige Intensivierung



Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!