

Consortium

- LEI Wageningen UR, the Netherlands
- Center for Development Research (ZEF), Germany
- International Food and Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA
- The French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)
- Catholic University (KU) Leuven, Belgium
- Ethiopian Economic Association - EEPRI
- Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- CIRAD, France
- Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA)
- The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France
- Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID), Switzerland
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria
- Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, Belgium
- PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
- Prospex, Belgium
- Rumanian Institute of Agricultural Economics
- Slovak University of Agriculture
- University of Roma Tre, Italy

In cooperation with research partners in regions facing food insecurity.

Contact

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FOODSECURE

FOR POLICIES THAT MATTER



*Exploring the future of global food
and nutrition security*



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Challenges

The global food system is under increasing pressure from population growth, unequal income distribution, natural resource constraints, climate change and biomass demand for energy and chemical uses. Excessively high food prices may reoccur more frequently, with severe impact on the poor and vulnerable. A long-term policy framework on global food and nutrition security and a stable food system is urgently needed.

Objectives and methodology

The FOODSECURE project aims to design effective and sustainable strategies for assessing and addressing the short- and long-term challenges of food and nutrition security (FNS).

The project will provide a variety of analytical tools to experiment, analyse, and coordinate policies to address tight and volatile food markets.

More specifically, FOODSECURE aims to:

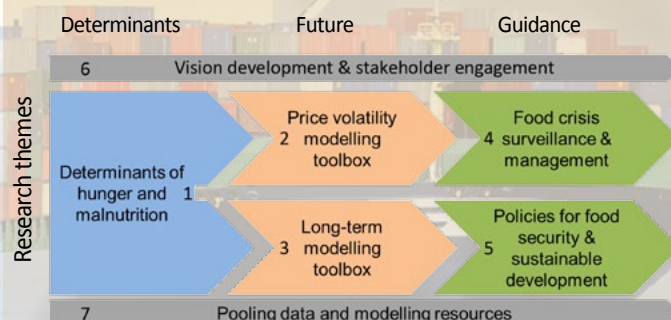
- Better understand the causes of hunger and malnutrition and the determinants of global food and nutrition security.
- To improve the ability of decision makers to foresee and respond to future food and nutrition security crises.
- Provide guidance to stakeholders on technological and institutional change and policy strategies to improve global FNS.

Impact

- The project will contribute to identifying and designing policy actions to avoid or mitigate short and long-term risks.
- Specific EU policies that will be addressed as part of the long term policy framework include common agricultural policy, trade, renewable energies and sustainability criteria, climate change and development aid.
- Stakeholder participation will create a channel of communication between science and society and bring in expertise, experience, ideas and values.
- The project will consider the diversity of FNS challenges and remedies across countries and regions, as well as the need for greater global and regional coordination to improve global FNS.
- The project will identify opportunities for sustainable agricultural development in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions.

Project set-up

The project is three-legged, with stakeholder engagement throughout:



Research themes & roadmap

- 1. Determinants of hunger and malnutrition**
 - Integrate food prices and income in the analysis of FNS drivers and indicators.
 - Analyze role of agricultural innovation systems, and the impact of agricultural and trade policies on FNS.
- 2. Price volatility modelling toolbox**
 - Effects of excessive price volatility on the poor and FNS.
 - Early warning system and policy analysis tools to test crisis response.
- 3. Long-term modelling toolbox**
 - Set fundamentals of global agricultural markets in an integrated assessment framework.
 - Modelling technologies, climate change, and competition over scarce natural resources.
- 4. Food crisis surveillance and management**
 - Surveillance on food price volatility and price spikes.
 - Pre-tested policy responses to mitigate risk and for crisis management.
- 5. Policies for food security and sustainable development**
 - Role of sustainable agricultural intensification in saving protected areas and maintain ecosystem services.
 - Alignment of EU policies with developing country strategies to improve FNS.
- 6. Vision development and stakeholder engagement**
 - Participatory research and foresight to integrate stakeholders' views on future scenarios for FNS, towards 2050.
- 7. Pooling data and modelling resources**
 - Key research results become accessible in a user friendly format, and facilitate interaction between modelling tools and stakeholders.