

Are we going backwards? Crisis and mitigation strategies for food security in LAC

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UN expert meeting on population and food, October
2020





India: "I earn 600 rupees a day and have five people to feed. We will run out of food in a few days."



US: Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank, at a drive thru distribution in downtown Pittsburgh

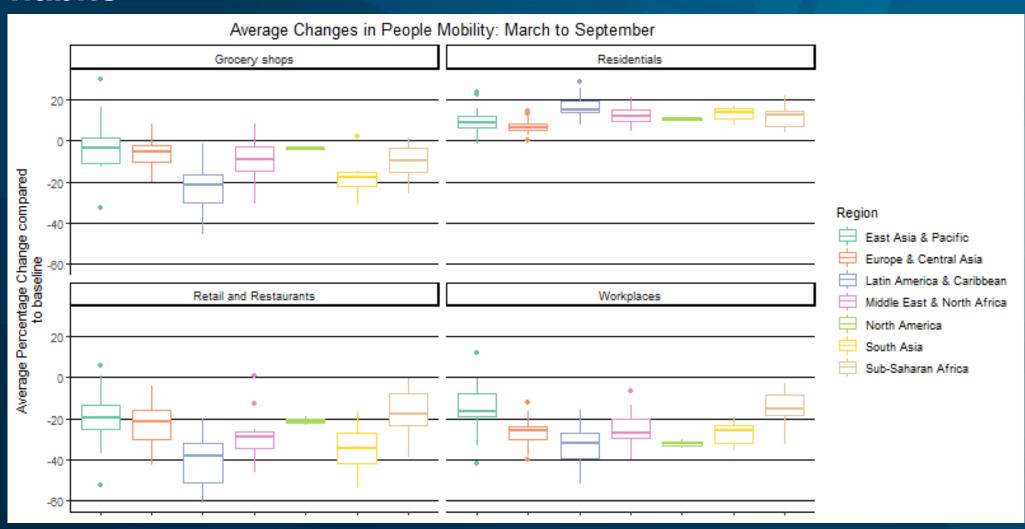
From Health to Economic to Food Crisis?



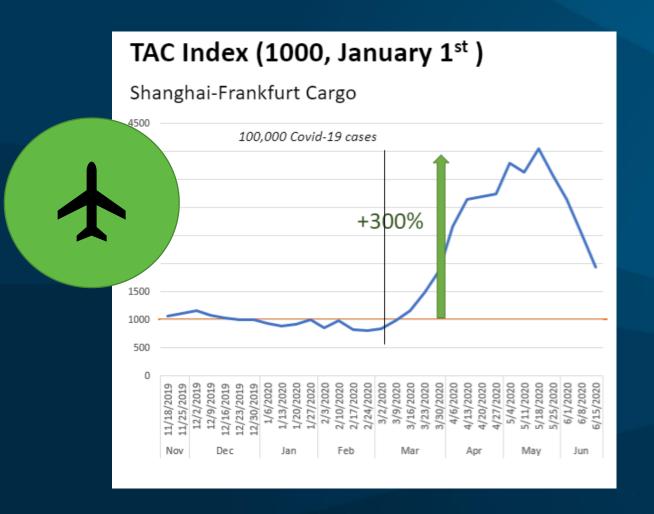


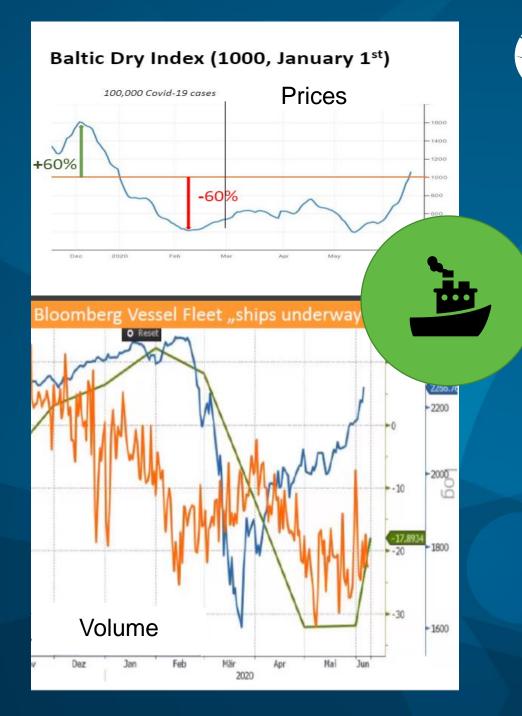


Social Distancing has changed people behavior: Less work, Lower income, Lower demand and different habits



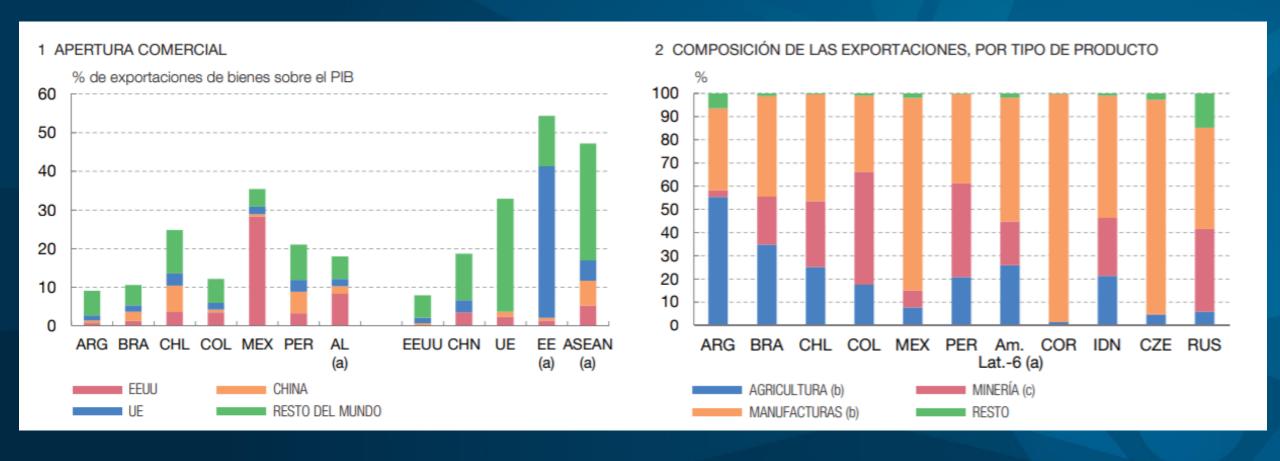
International transportation has been heavily disrupted





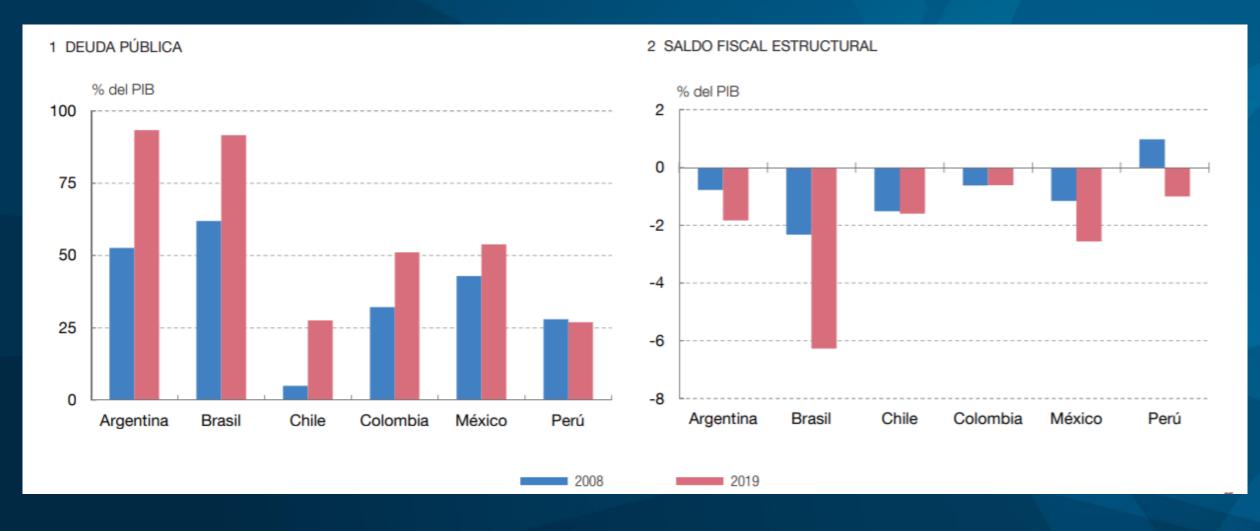


Understanding the macroeconomic vulnerability of LAC



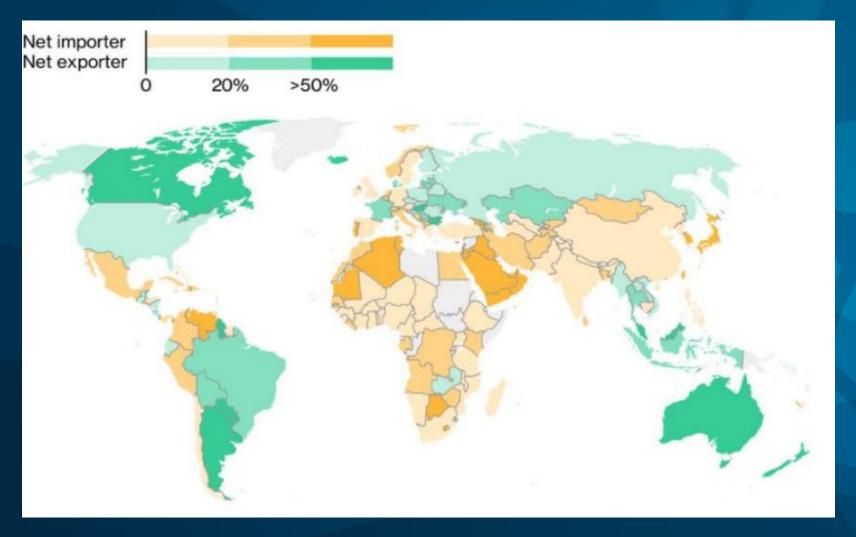


Reduced fiscal space





Food dependence (trade as a share of domestic food supply)

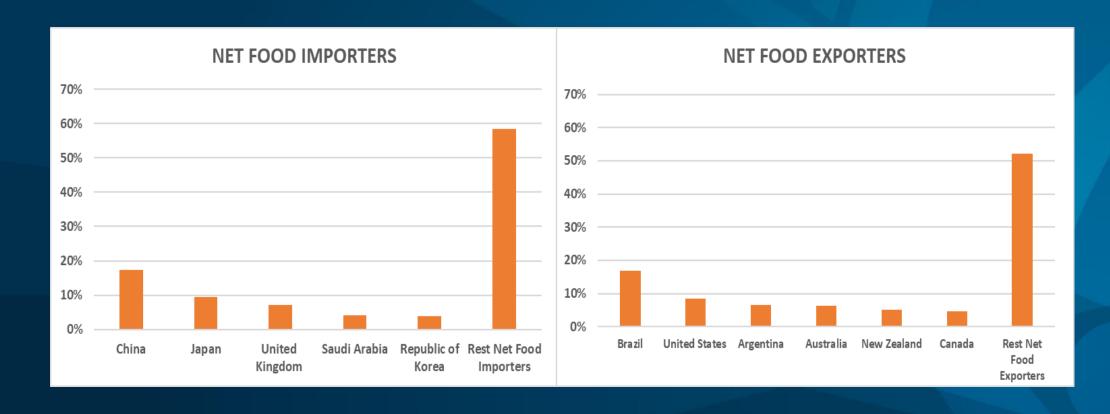


Source: Almeida and de Sousa, based on FAO Global perspectives



Shares net food importers and exporters

average 2015-2017

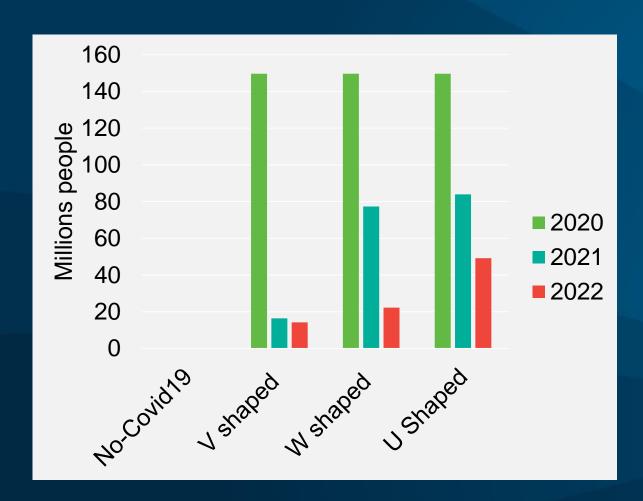


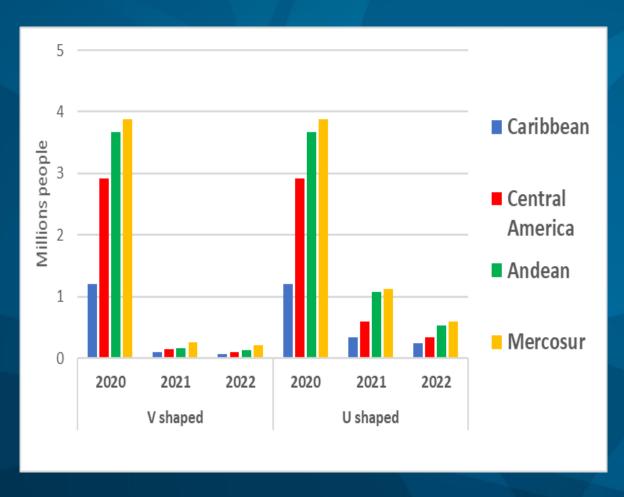
Source: Piñeiro et al, June 2020

Note: Food excluding fish



Additional number of extremely poor people (global and LAC, \$1.99 poverty line)

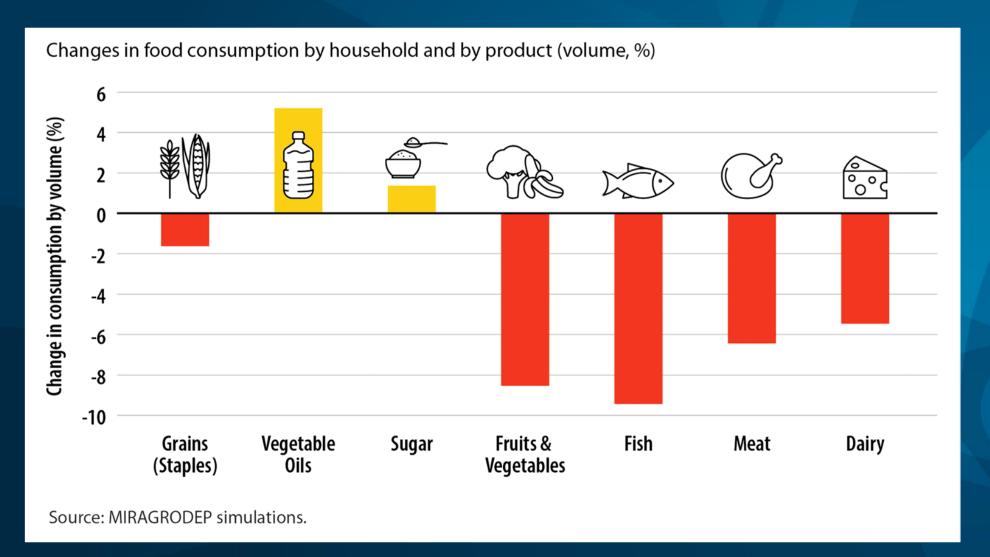




Source: MIRAGRODEP simulations



Coping mechanisms by eating less nutritious food





Looking forward..... In order to build a robust system that can benefit everyone







TRADE



INFRASTRUCTURE



DATA AND TECHNOLOGY



GLOBAL FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS





PROPER INCENTIVES



CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT.



References

- https://www.ifpri.org/project/covid-19-food-trade-policy-tracker
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342068871_Estimating_the_ Poverty_Impact_of_COVID-19_The_MIRAGRODEP_and_POVANA_frameworks_1
- Piñeiro, V., Arias, J., Dürr, J. et al. A scoping review on incentives for adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and their outcomes. Nat Sustain 3, 809–820 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-00617-y

