

PS 2.1

FOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION: CHALLENGES (PART 1)

| BACKGROUND

We are at a cross-roads: our largely dysfunctional food productions systems are responsible for about one quarter of all anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; land use change is now the primary driver of biodiversity loss and infectious disease emergence; land degradation has reduced the productivity of one quarter of the global land surface. Over the past 5 decades, there has been a 300% increase in volume of agricultural production dependent on animal pollination and up to 75% of global food crops are dependent on animal pollination. Yet, pollinator declines alone contribute to annual losses ranging between USD \$235 and \$577 billion (IPBES 2017). Plastic pollution has increased tenfold since 1980, and its impacts come right back to human populations through the food chain.

Moreover, the loss of diversity from agro-food systems is increasing the vulnerability and reducing the sustainability of many production systems and has had negative effects on human health. While there have been significant increases in food production through the introduction of higher yielding uniform varieties and breeds, loss of genetic diversity in production systems through monocropping of uniform crop varieties or animal breeds has led to instances of large production losses and, in some cases, has had significantly negative health consequences. Loss of diversity has also resulted in the reduced provision of regulating and supporting ecosystem services, requiring additional chemical inputs and creating negative feedback loops (WHO, 2020).

The large and growing body of scientific evidence at this nexus will be instrumental to informing the format and structure of this session.

| OBJECTIVES

The global food system is the leading driver of biodiversity loss, a significant driver of climate change and at the heart of many communicable and noncommunicable diseases. The core aims of these sessions will be to answer the following broad questions: What are the primary (environment/climate/health) challenges posed by our dysfunctional global food system? What are some of the key entry points to overcome them?

The "Food System Transformation" session will be divided into two parts. Part 1 (Parallel Session 2.1) will emphasize the need for urgent food system transformation at the biodiversity, climate and health nexus and Part 2 (Parallel Session 2.4) will highlight opportunities to overcome them.



Panelist

Danny Hunter

Principal Scientist

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
Australia

Danny is a Senior Scientist with the CGIAR with over 25 years' experience working in more than 30 countries on agri-food systems, agrobiodiversity and plant genetic resources to better understand the interactions between biodiversity, food, health and nutrition and environment. He has extensive project management experience as team leader of global projects funded by the GEF EU and other donors. He was the Global Project Coordinator of the Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (BFN) initiative, formally recognized as one of the key agri-food innovations of the CGIAR over the last 50 years. Danny has a PhD in Agriculture from the University of Sydney and is an Adjunct Associate Professor in the Menzies Centre for Health Policy, School of Public Health, University of Sydney and an Adjunct Associate Professor in Sustainable Agriculture at Charles Sturt University, Australia. He is an Associate of the Climate Ready Initiative, Griffith University, Australia and Advisory Board Member of TIP – the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty. He was a lead author of the Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, a State of Knowledge Review report, and is a member of WHO/IUCN Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate, One Health and Nature-based Solutions.