

Discussant's Comments on

# Nutrition and Food Systems

*A call for coherence, action and accountability*

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# Outline

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- **Significance**
- **Points to consider**
- **Implications**

# 1. Significance

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- An Inclusive System
  - *5 drivers, 4 impacts/outcomes, 4 intermediates, 1 intervention, 1 goal*
- Transitioning Diets
  - Too much, poor quality, not affordable, not sustainable
- Dynamic Nutrition Flow
  - optimize the food supply chain: *maximizing nutrition entry and minimizing exit*

# Changing Landscape

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- *Demands*

- **MORE**

- Stable Food Accessibility

- **BETTER**

- Diverse Structure & More Calories

- **SAFER**

- Healthy, Bio, Nutritional Food

- *Challenges*

- less land
- less water
- fewer farmer hands
- higher costs
  
- quantity, quality,
- safety, efficiency
- sustainability

# Outline

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- *Significance*
- ***Points to consider***
- *Implications*

## 2. Points to Consider (1/4)

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- **Complexity of the interaction of nutrition and food systems**

- A. Conflicts between *MORE* and *BETTER***

- Better, safer, and nutritional food normally would be more expensive
    - willingness-to-pay on food is heterogeneous
    - differentiate the subgroup of the consumers

- B. Policy intervention on inelastic food should be cautious**

- food demand curve could be very inelastic, intervention policies could increase food expenditure largely without changing their dietary pattern

- C. Market structure with increasing entry cost**

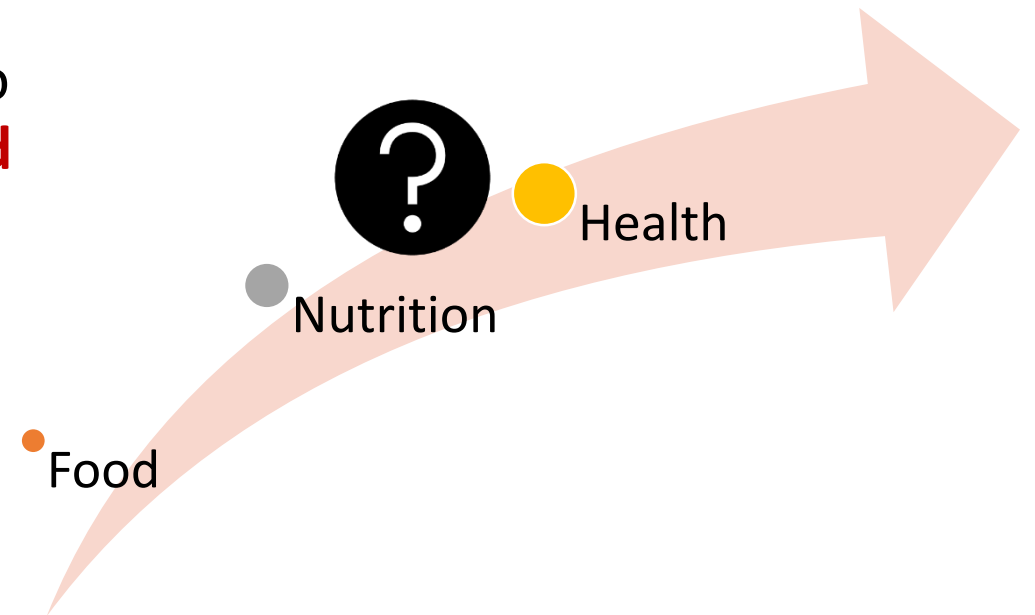
- By applying Barriers and facilitators to access and zoning law, we might develop a more concentrated market. This consequence would lead efficiency and welfare loss. Consumers need to pay more to obtain “safe and better” food.
    - Another side-effect is increasing entry cost. If we put overwhelming restrictions on food safety, it would increase the entry cost of the potential entrants. Small business companies might need to expend more money on certifications, brands, and licenses.

## 2. Points to Consider (2/4)

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- **Nutritional Food  $\neq$  Healthy Food**

- Nutrition sits between food and health. More nutritional food intake will lead to healthier life. However, **nutritional food does not equal to healthy food.**
- More evidence is needed to substantiate this argument.



## 2. Points to Consider (3/4)

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- Smallholder farming
  - significantly hindered due to the preference of medium and large-scale by policies, investments, and business models
  - exist in a long term and they are still important for food security and nutrition, so the needs of smallholders should be specifically concerned
  - more intervention researches related to smallholder agriculture should be encouraged



## 2. Points to Consider (4/4)

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- "what the food system needs", but it is vital to know ***how to meet these needs***
  - ***How*** to develop a sense of urgency?
  - Not necessarily an expensive agenda. ***Some examples? How to balance?***
  - Improve assessment. ***Objectives? Dimensions?***
  - .....

# Outline

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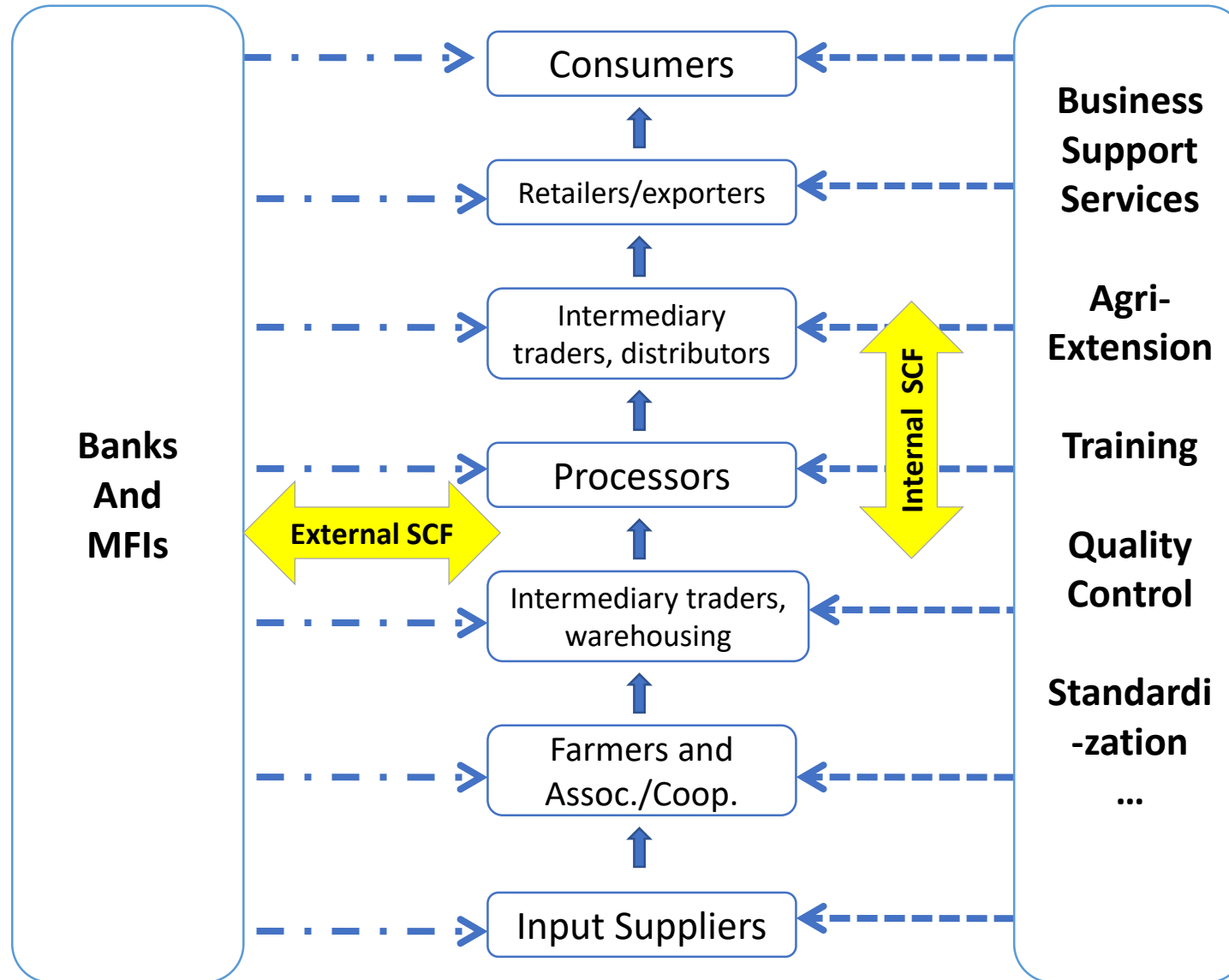
- *Significance*
- *Points to consider*
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### 3. Implications: Strengthen the supply chain

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- *How to lead investment flow into food supply chain?*
- *How to utilize the PPP into the food systems development?*

# Supply Chain Finance



# Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Food Systems

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- mobilization of private capital
- a tool that can increase efficiency
- catalyst promoting reforms of greater scope

Thanks for your attention!