Sustainable food chain for

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The present food system is unsustainable

Living sustainably on our planet is perhaps one of the greatest challenges of our century, and the way we produce and consume food plays a major role in addressing this challenge.

Food lies at the heart of our lives; it is vital for our survival, and links us to our natural and social environment in a very unique way.

How to rethink and drive a ‘just’ (fair) and speedy transformation.
Beyond linear farm-to-fork

- Circular inclusive system
- Waste management and healthier food
- Reducing asymmetries throughout the system
- Right to food is more than right to have food on the plate
- Sovereignty and security

FOOD

Tradeable commodity X means of survival
Marketable good X human right and cultural identity
Gross value added per farm across EU-27 for period 2007–2011 (Giannakis and Bruggeman, 2015)
Global level of regulation and trade governance

Agriculture, fisheries and food are subject to a large number of binding agreements designed to maintain global trade.

Trade Related Environmental Agreements (TREA), GATT/WTO and SDGs are part of International Law.

“Silent Implications of US-Tuna II: Greening Market Behaviour through the WTO”
## Sustainbale Development Goals

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SDG2: Zero hunger</th>
<th>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG3: Health and welfare</td>
<td>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
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<td>SDG5: Gender equity</td>
<td>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
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<td>SDG10: Reduction of inequities</td>
<td>Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
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<td>SDG12: Responsible consumption and production</td>
<td>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td>SDG13: Climate change</td>
<td>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
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<td>SDG14: Life below water</td>
<td>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
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<td>SDG15: Life on land</td>
<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
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Water, soil, forests and people endure the impact of the intensive use of natural resources and pesticide contamination; and production is highly automated.
Humanity faces a challenge to meet the food demand of a growing population within Earth’s planetary boundaries while ensuring human rights.
Socially Fair Transition: overcoming Neocolonialism disguised into free-trade for all

The myth of comparative advantages

the intensification and industrialisation of agricultural production,
the rise of integrated ‘agri-business’ and multinational manufacturers,
the process of retail concentration, and the increasing distance between producers and consumers.
the international division of labour and global trade
How Europe can lead the change

• Bilateral agreements
• small farms account for more than half of all global agricultural production.
• Globalization of grass-root movements
• Battling monopsony
• Refusing commodities

The extent to which producers can help move towards a more sustainable and just food system depends on the correction of unbalanced power relationships within it.
THANK YOU!

Athens fruit and vegetable market

Indians farmers market