



Trade and Resilient Global Food Security



3ème Colloque canadien en droit et politiques publiques agroalimentaires

3rd Canadian Food Law & Policy Conference

Québec, 25 septembre 2018

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U.S. and Canadian Dairy Sectors Compared

USA

- 49,000 dairy farms (*4)
- 9.3 million cows (*10)
- In 2015, industry worth \$34.2 billion (*5.5)
- Exports to Canada worth \$631.6 million (<2% total sector)

Canada

- 12,000 dairy farms
- 950,000 cows
- In 2015, industry worth \$6 billion
- Exports to U.S. worth \$112.6 million

2 Approaches to state intervention

U.S.A.

- price floors
- purchase agreements
- subsidies to feed crops
- margin insurance (price of milk – cost of feed)
- Export promotion

Canada

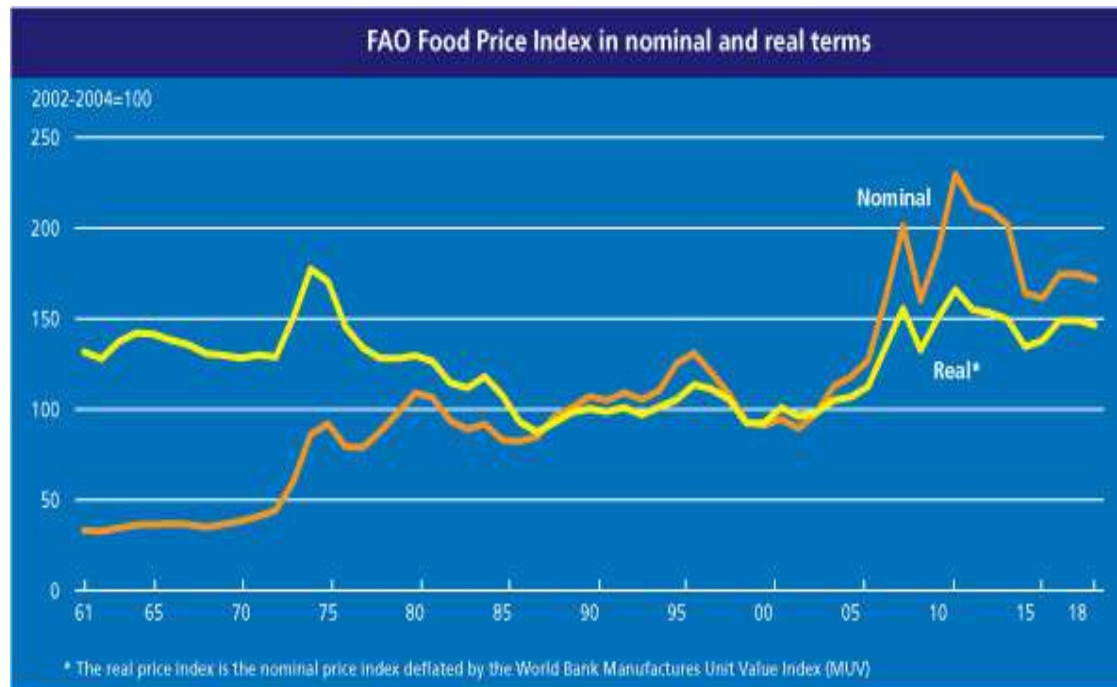
- supply management: production limits, fixed price
- Import tariffs
- export subsidies

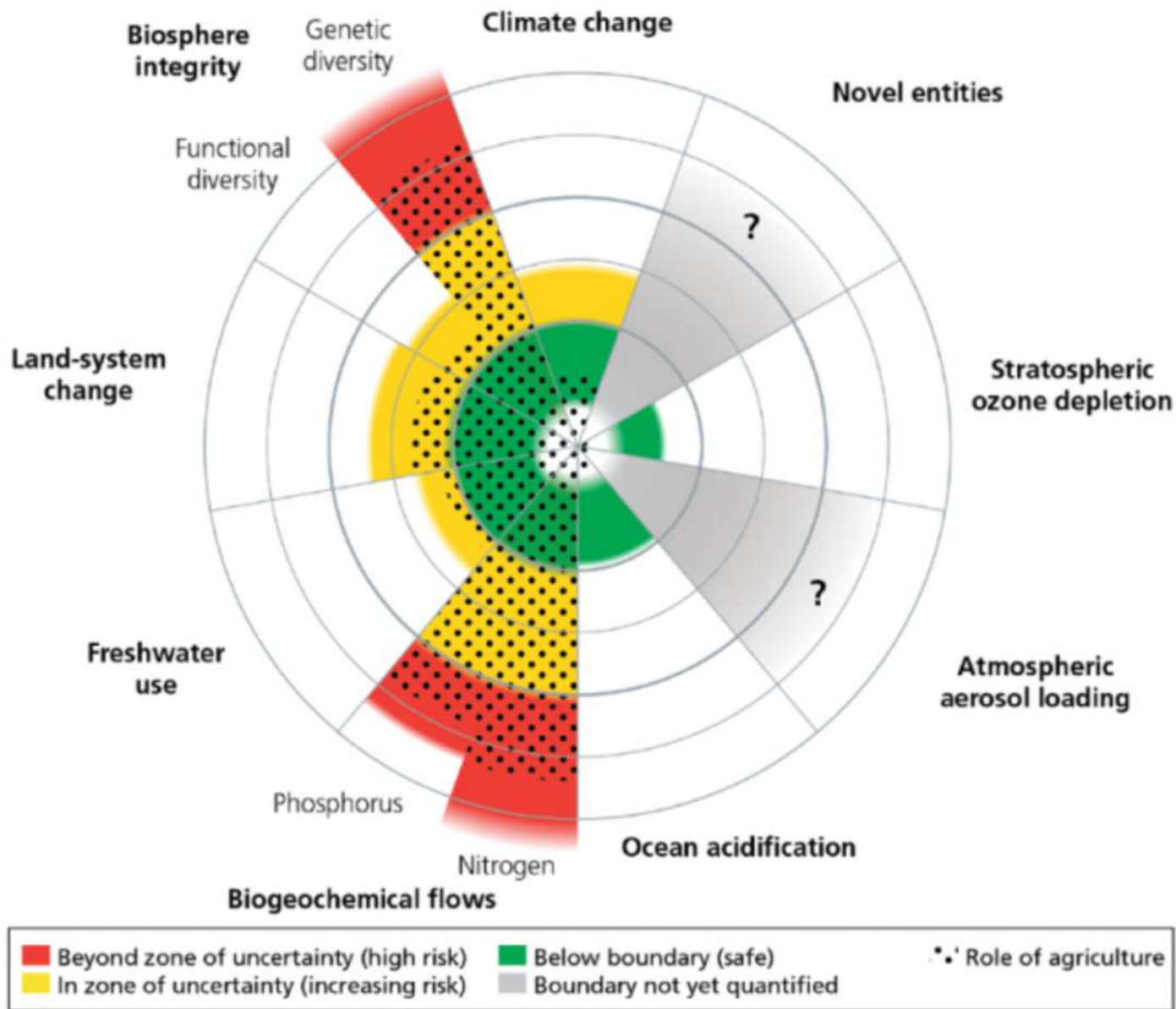
Multilateral trade and food systems

1. WTO negotiations are paralyzed:
 - disputed narratives & polarized debate
 - low trust and high uncertainty
2. Trade is necessary *so how to proceed?*
3. Resilient Global Food Security
expanding food security

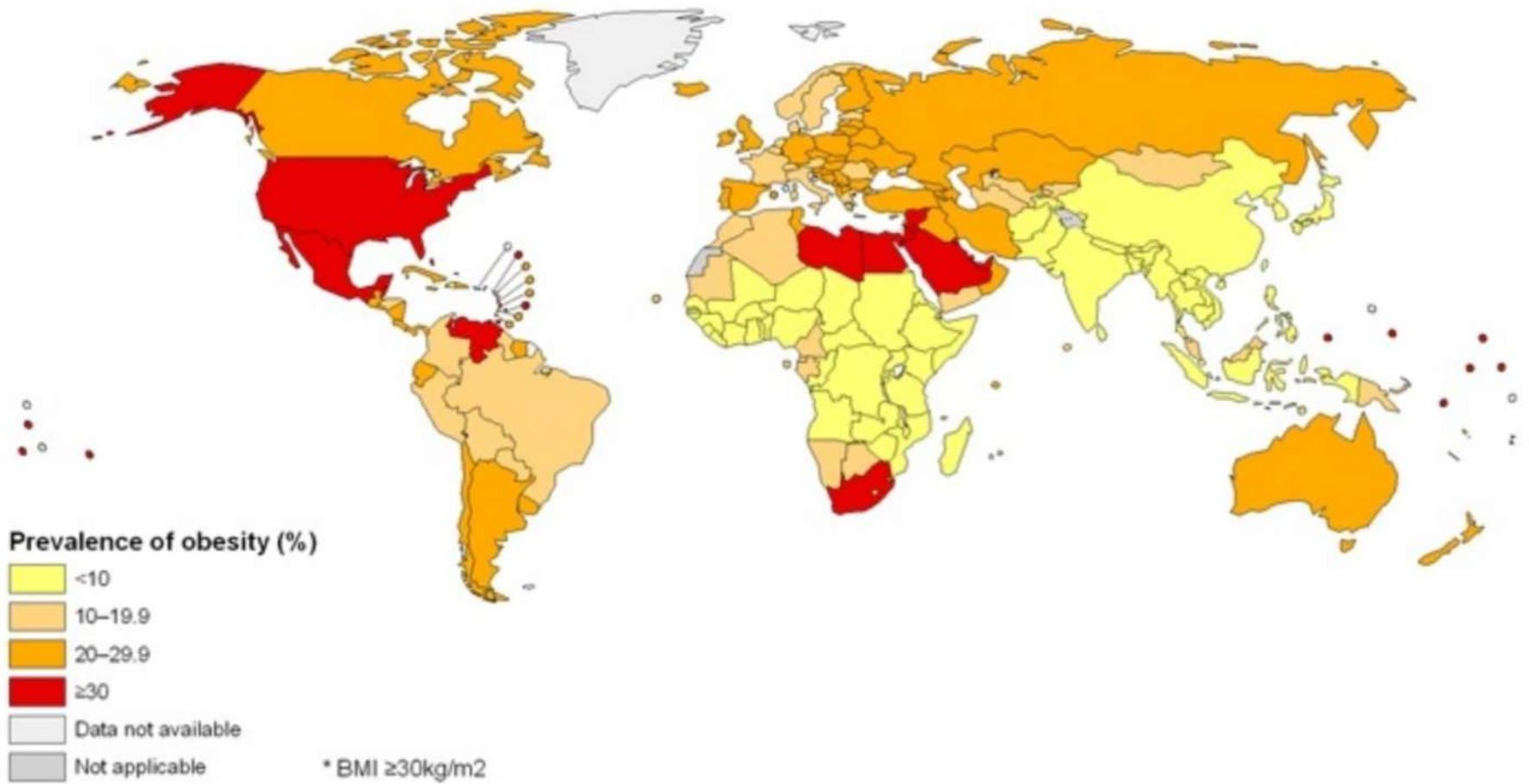
Four Pillars	Free Trade	Food Sovereignty Trade
Supply	Imports increases supply	Imports hurt local production
Access	Imports reduces price of food; exports create employment & spurs economic growth	Imports disrupt urban-rural linkages within country; exports create local scarcity
Use/Nutrition	Imports increase food choices; processed foods save time	Poor health outcomes with dietary transitions; improved choice is unevenly distributed
Stability	Bigger market = more stable market; resources are allocated efficiently	Volatility persists & can be devastating; international markets are oligopolistic

FAO food price index 1961-2018 (2002-2004 = 100)





The figure above shows the status of the nine planetary boundaries overlaid with researchers' estimate of agriculture's role in the status. The planetary boundary itself lies at the intersection of the green and yellow zones. *Source: Campbell et al. 2017*



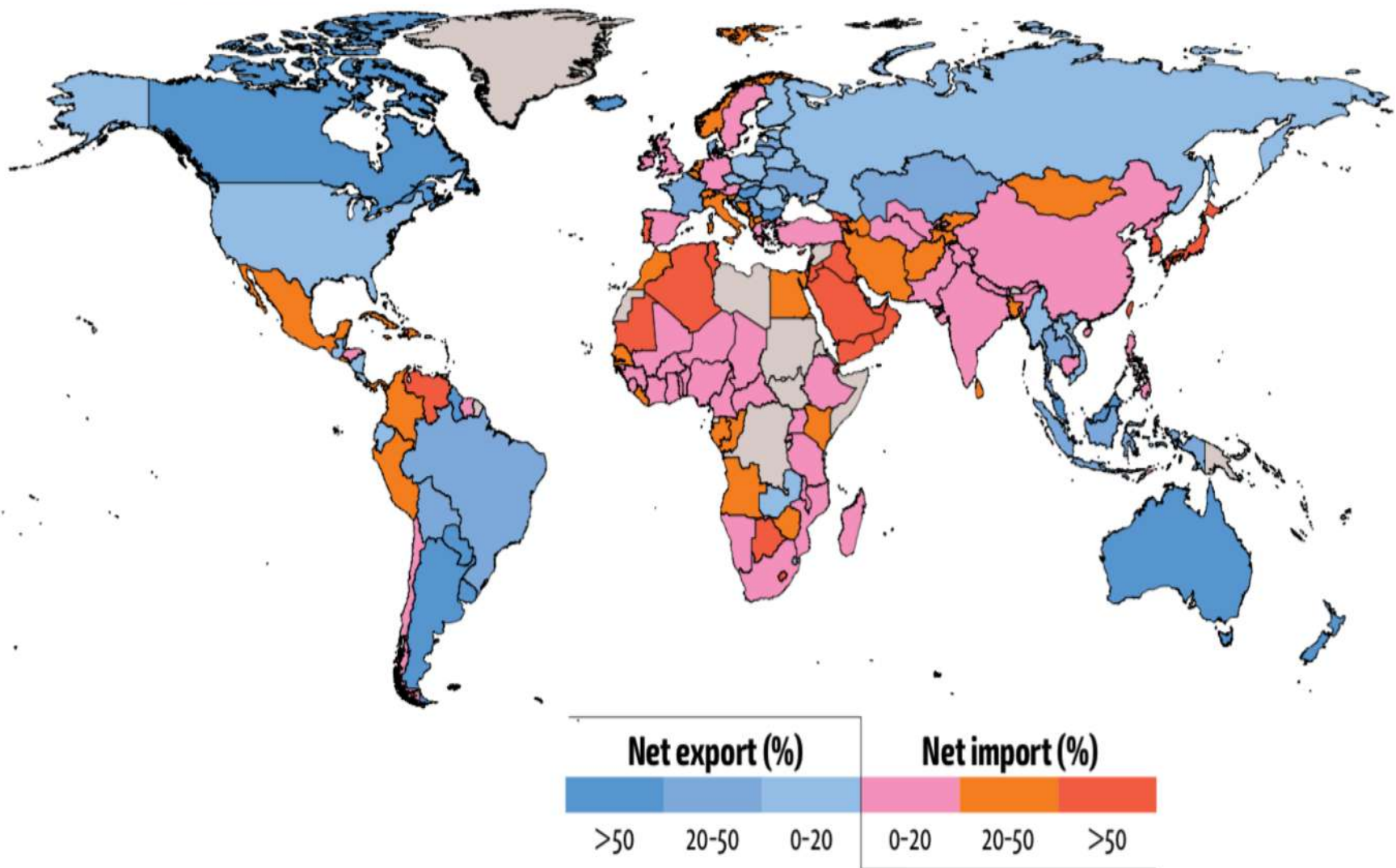
Source: [World Health Organization](#)

2008

Despite the dichotomy, both perspectives...

- Assume the WTO is strong
- Fail to do justice to global governance
 - Free trade ignores power
 - Food sovereignty relies on local democratic processes – how to handle multiple sovereignties?

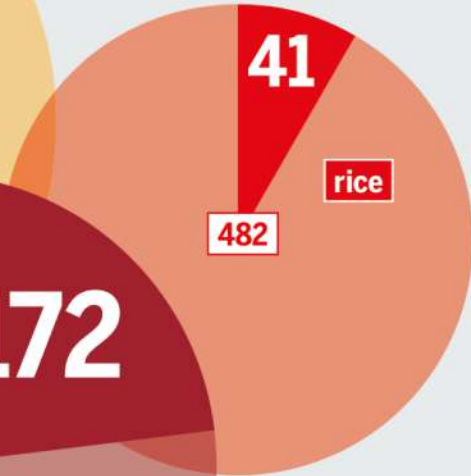
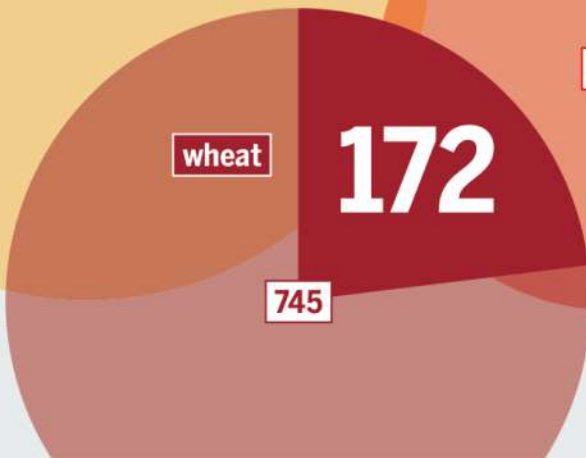
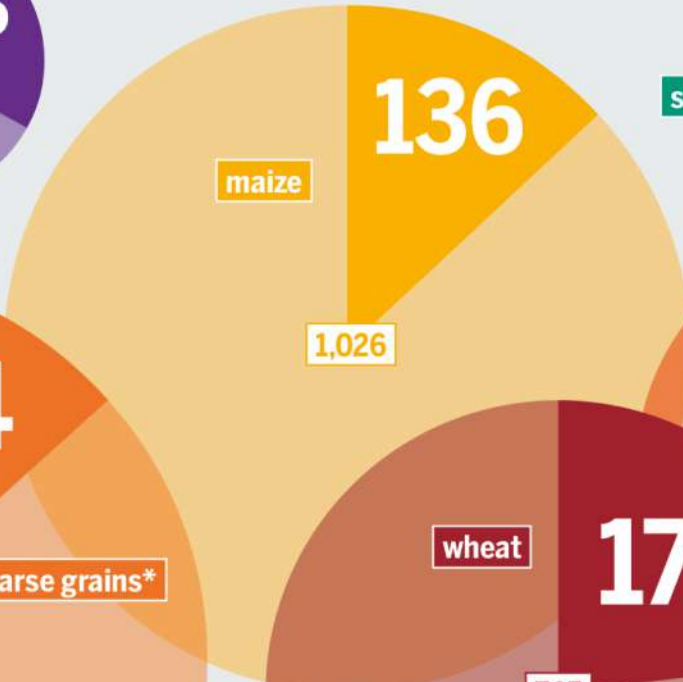
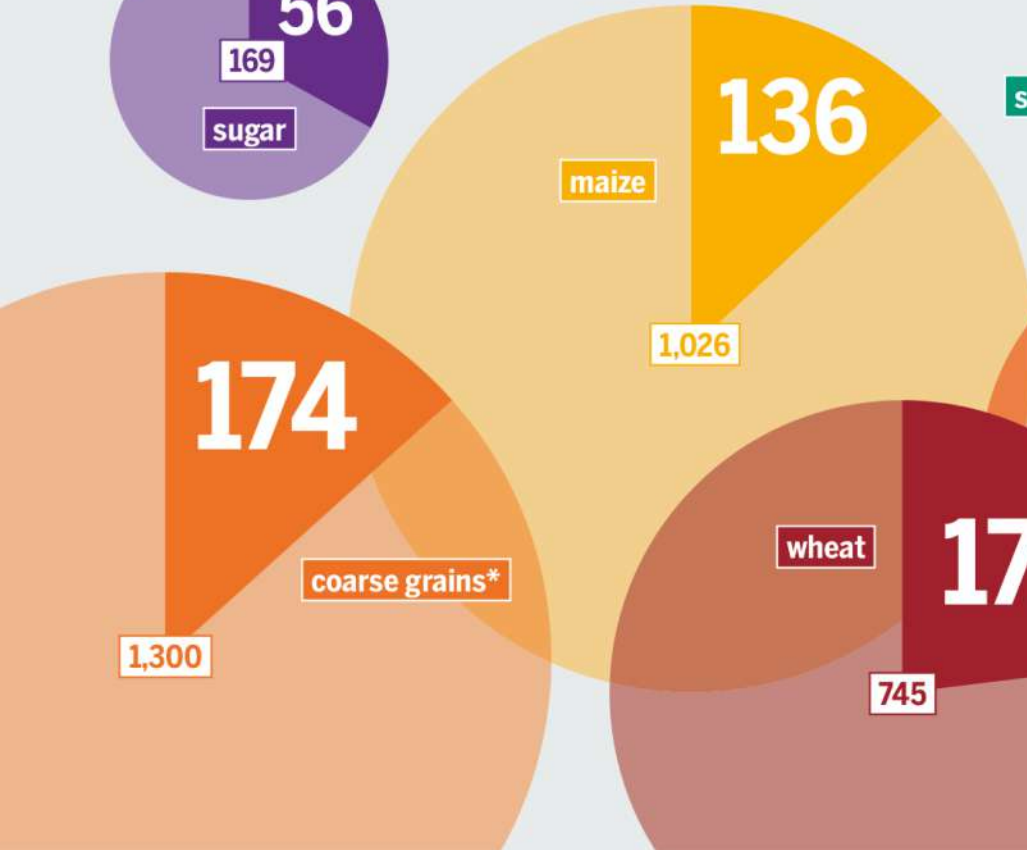
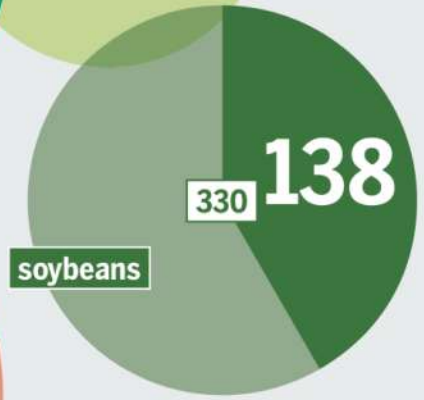
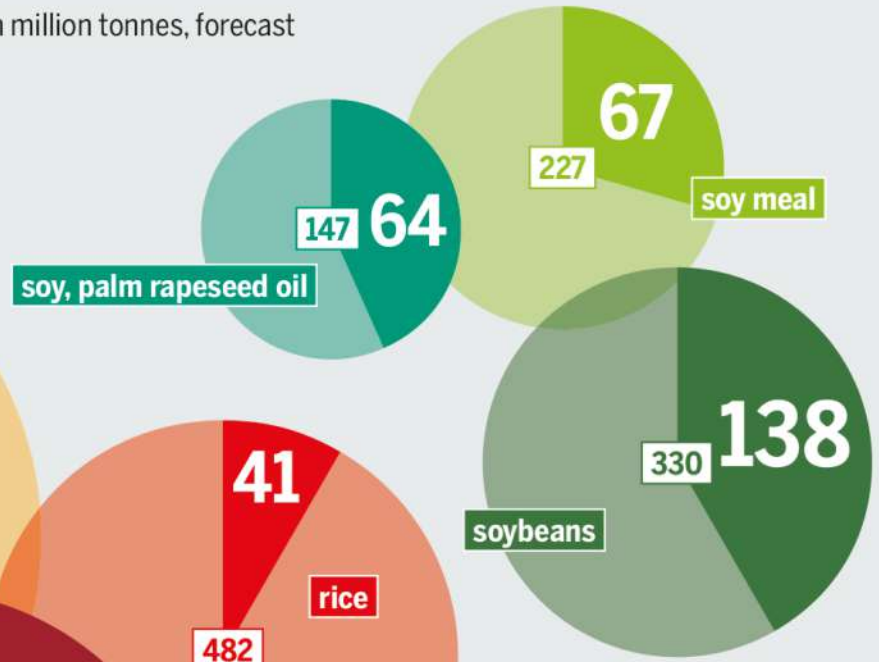
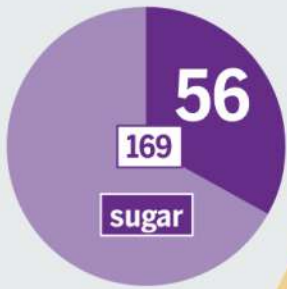
Figure 2.12 Percentage of net food imports in domestic food supply in total calories



Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, using 2011 food balance sheets from FAO, 2016a.

BREAKING RECORDS

Production and share of exports of major agricultural commodities, 2016/17 in million tonnes, forecast



*Sorghum/millet, oats, barley, rye; except maize

Resilient Global Food Security

1996 World Food Summit definition

+

4 pillars

+

3 characteristics of resilience

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.

(World Food Summit, 1996)

Four Pillars of Food Security

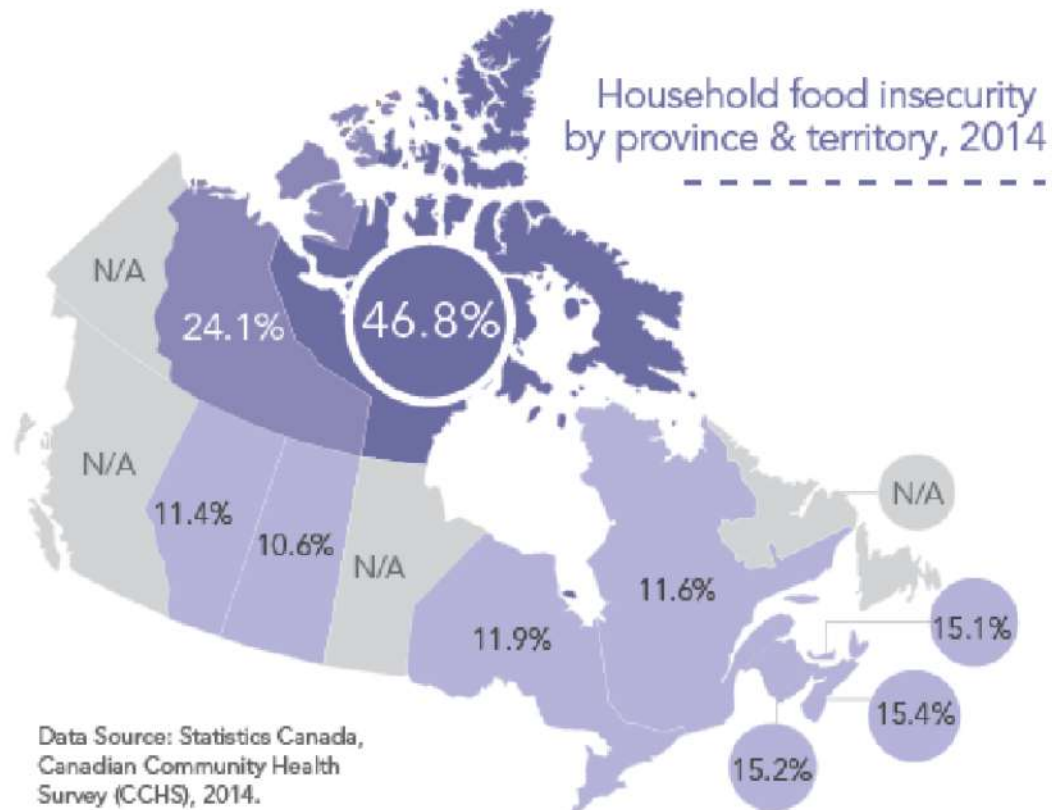
- Availability (supply)
- Access
- Utilization (non-food elements: diet, clean water, sanitation, health care)
- Stability

Resilience

1. Multi-scalar consonance *how can policies at different levels be mutually supportive?*
2. Accountability (internal & external; procedures & outcomes); *limits of sovereignty*
3. Reflexive *ability to learn from & adapt to experience*

Canada's food

- 0.5 percent world population
- 1.5 percent world food production
- 30 percent of food supply is imported
- Hunger in Canada – *still a problem*
- Malnutrition an even bigger problem



From: <http://proof.utoronto.ca/food-insecurity/> (23 September 2018)

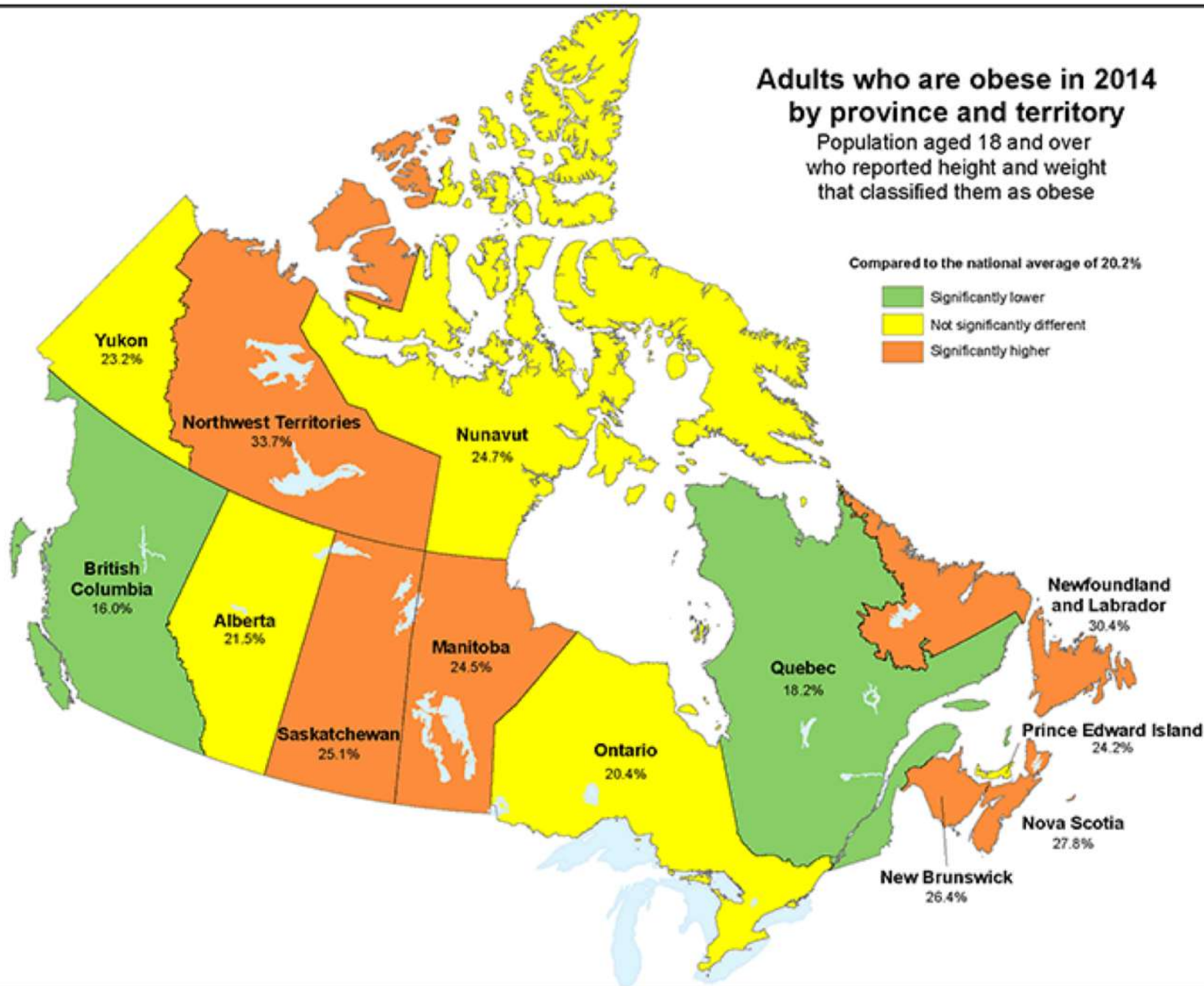
- Over 60% of the children in Nunavut live in food-insecure households

Adults who are obese in 2014 by province and territory

Population aged 18 and over
who reported height and weight
that classified them as obese

Compared to the national average of 20.2%

- Significantly lower
- Not significantly different
- Significantly higher



Canada's National Food Policy: Mandate Letter November 2015

“Develop a food policy that promotes healthy living and safe food by putting more healthy, high-quality food, **produced by Canadian ranchers and farmers**, on the tables of families across the country.”

A different vision for trade

“Exchange could be nurturing if we see the ecological limits, understand complexity, and managed trade from that basis.”

(Nettie Wiebe, former President NFU Canada; former Women’s Leader La Via Campesina)