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Required citation:

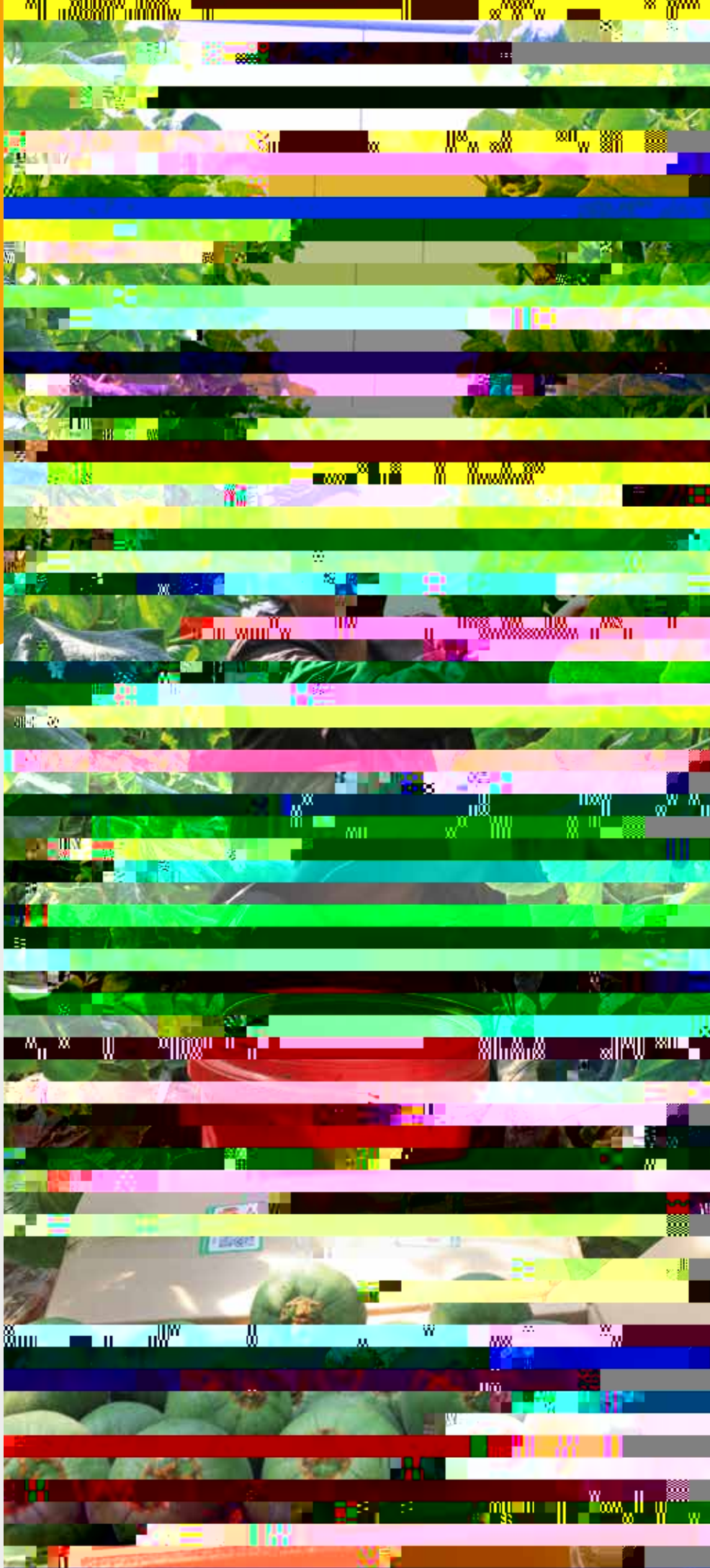
Gadhok, I., Mermigkas, G., Hepburn, J., Bellman, C., Krivonos, E. 2020. Trade and Sustainable Development Goal 2 – Policy options and their trade-offs. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0580en>

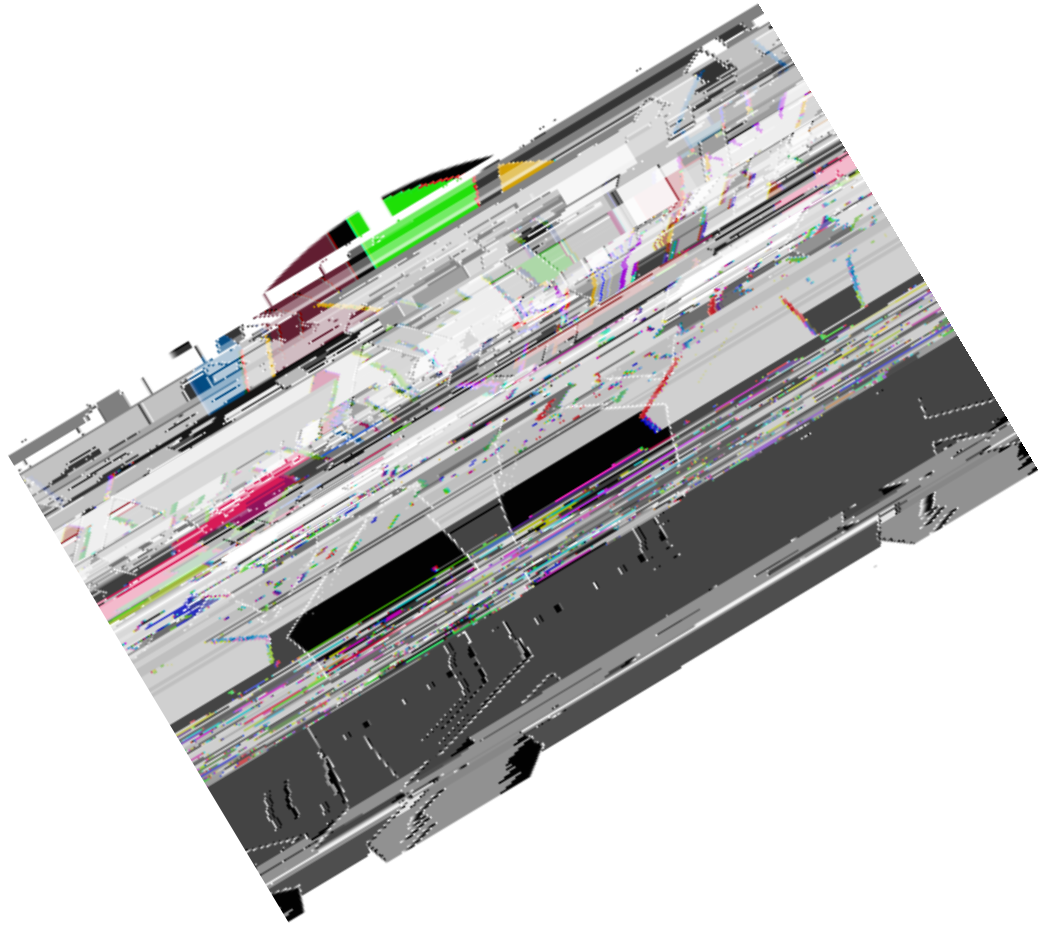
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with the policies required to improve agricultural productivity or the policies required to support adoption of environmentally sustainable production practices. At the same time, trade and industry-related objectives such as promoting value-added exports in agriculture, can necessitate the implementation of policy measures that would affect the food system as a whole; from measures affecting pesticides, seeds and other inputs, through to food production, services (such as transport, finance and logistics), and those affecting food consumption and food loss and waste.

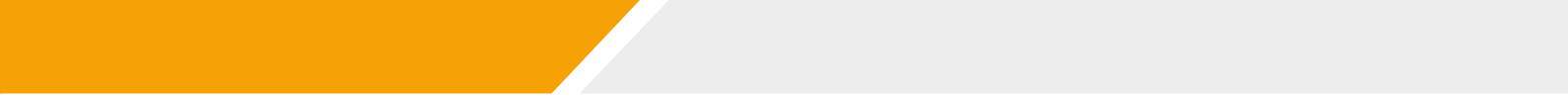
This report seeks to identify the critical trade-offs associated with different policy measures that can affect agricultural trade and markets, their implications for the achievement of SDG 2 targets, and the possible priorities for action, with the broader aim of supporting policy makers in the design and implementation of policies that are appropriate for their contexts.

The remainder of the report is organized as follows: Section 2 provides a background, describing the conceptual linkages between trade and the five SDG 2 targets; Section 3 delves into the

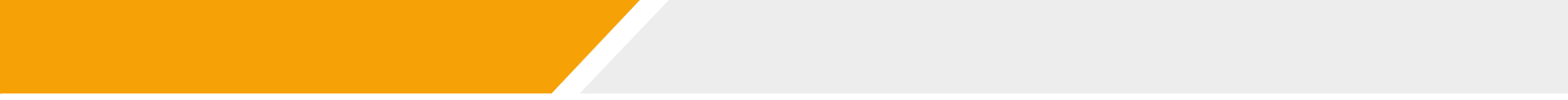
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Each of the SDG 2 targets aims to address different global challenges related to agriculture and food security. While there has been significant progress in reducing levels of hunger, malnutrition and poverty over the last two decades, the achievements have been uneven across regions and across different demographic segments. According to the most recent estimates, almost 690 million people are undernourished while at the same time nearly 676 million adults are obese,⁴ with countries increasingly facing a high prevalence of more than one form of malnutrition (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2020)

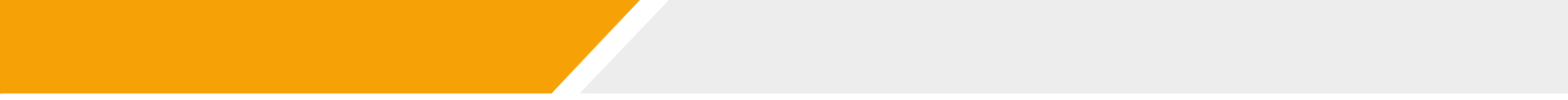






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greater competition may undermine their livelihoods and incomes. In some cases, producers may transition out of agriculture into other non-farm activities, depending, among other factors, on a



products. By providing a source of variability, genetic diversity allows farmer-breeders, pastoralists,

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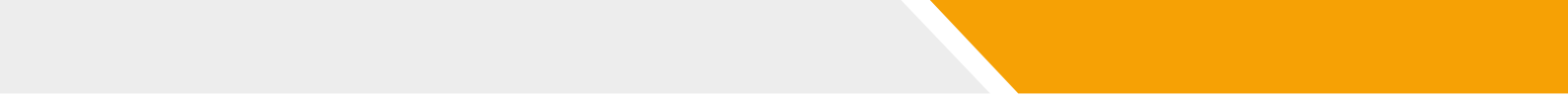
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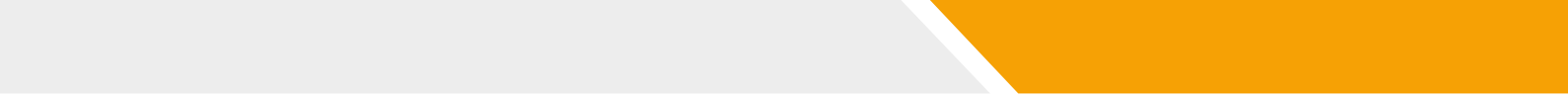
3.2.2 Export restrictions

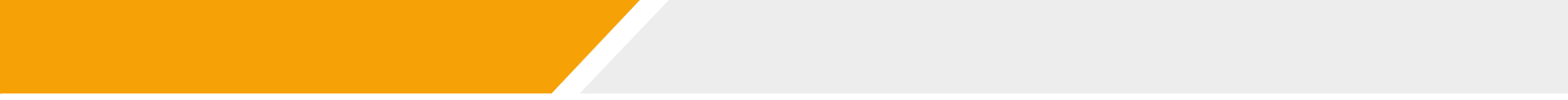
Export restrictions can take the form of export bans or quotas (i.e. quantitative limits on agricultural exports), or export taxes, including taxes that are specific (i.e. a given sum per unit exported) or ad valorem (i.e. a percentage of value of the exported good), or a mix of the two. These policies are often used with the objective of addressing domestic food security concerns related to rising food prices. Export restrictions may also be used to increase domestic supply of the product concerned as an input for domestic agro-processors, as part of a broader industrial strategy. Export taxes may also be used to raise fiscal revenues.

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has historically prevailed.⁹ While a large part of such investment would come from private





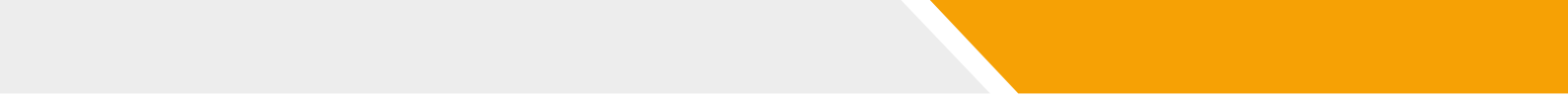


then used to rural distribution systems that provide food grains at concessional prices to (th)-3 ()TJ 00 c0 0 T

3.3.3 Public investments in infrastructure and logistics

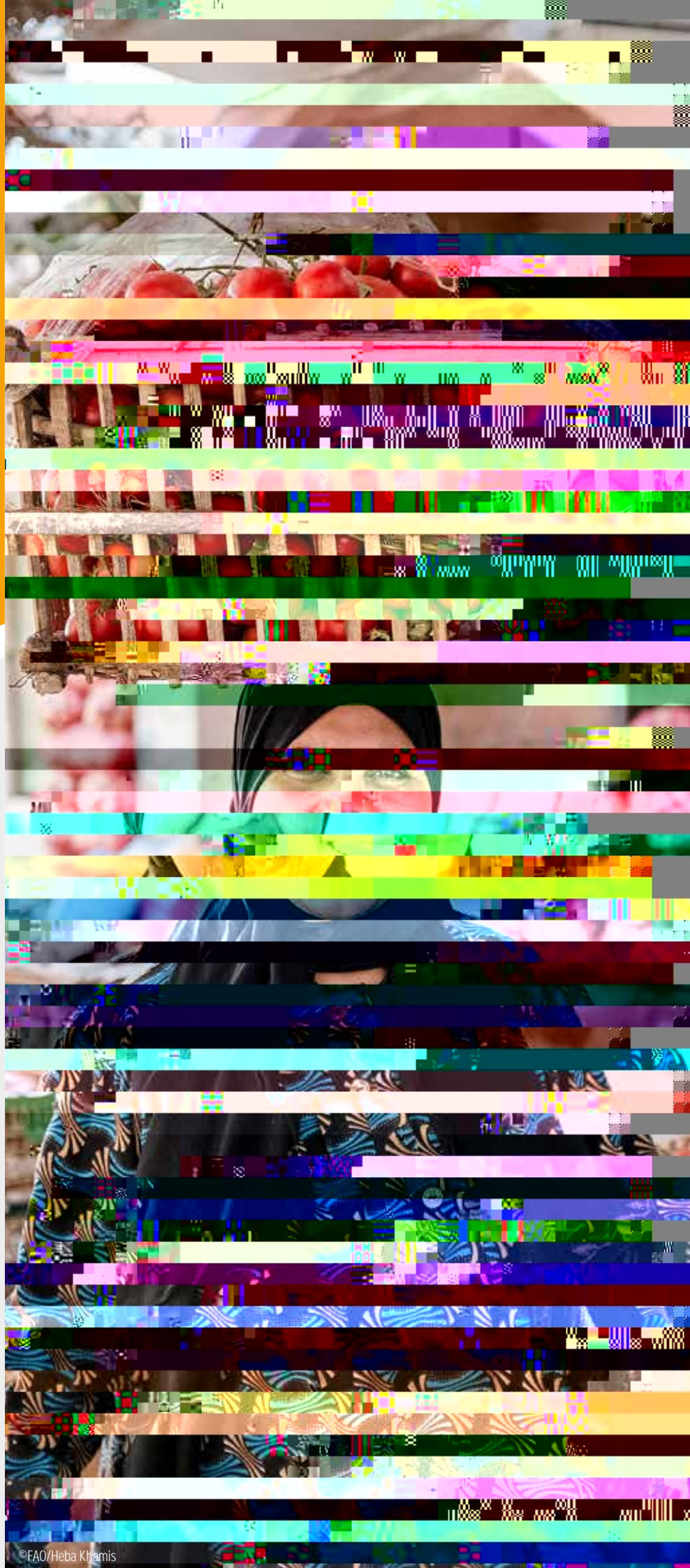
yield-enhancing agricultural technologies. More broadly, adequate infrastructure tends to raise

Following a decade of slow growth, global public spending on agricultural R&D increased steadily



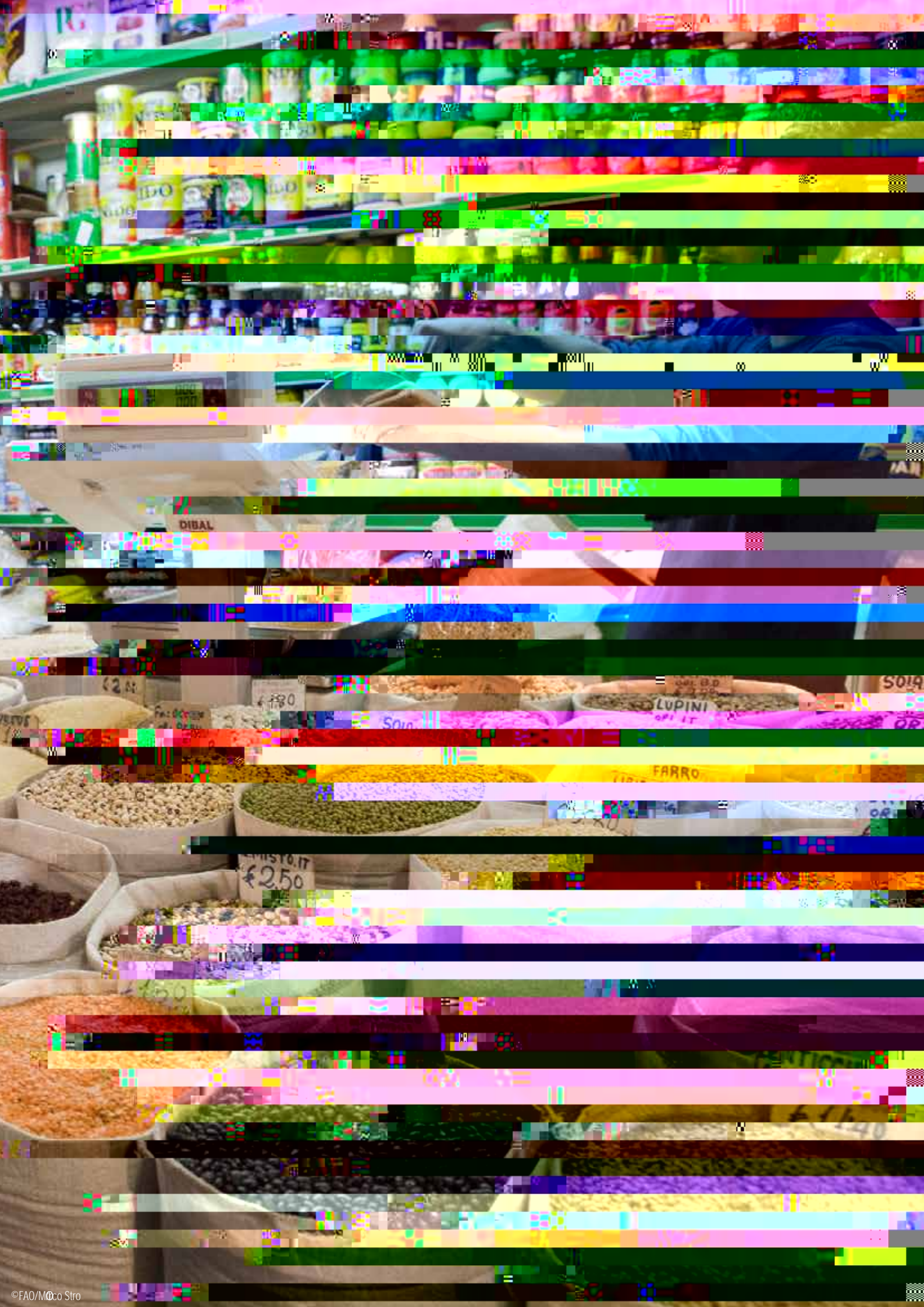
their main seasonal crops. They can also provide a hedge against losses on primary crop in case

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With trade recognized as a means of implementation under Agenda 2030, policy-makers will need to ensure that trade, and policies affecting trade and markets, are taken into consideration as part of their efforts to achieve SDG 2.

The five targets that set out the level and ambition of SDG 2 (ending hunger; ending all forms of malnutrition; doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers; ensuring sustainable food production systems; and maintaining genetic diversity), as well as trade itself, often constitute distinct policy priorities for governments. Trade and related policy measures which may be designed to achieve one target can potentially have unintended negative



Anania, G. 2013.
