

Sustainable & Resilient Food Systems

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Sustainable Food System (SFS)

- Definition: encompass the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries and parts of the broader economic, societal and natural environment in which they are embedded.
- A food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.

This means that:

- It is profitable throughout (**economic sustainability**);
- It has broad-based benefits for society (**social sustainability**); and
- It has positive or neutral impact on the environment (**environmental sustainability**)

Sustainability in Food Systems

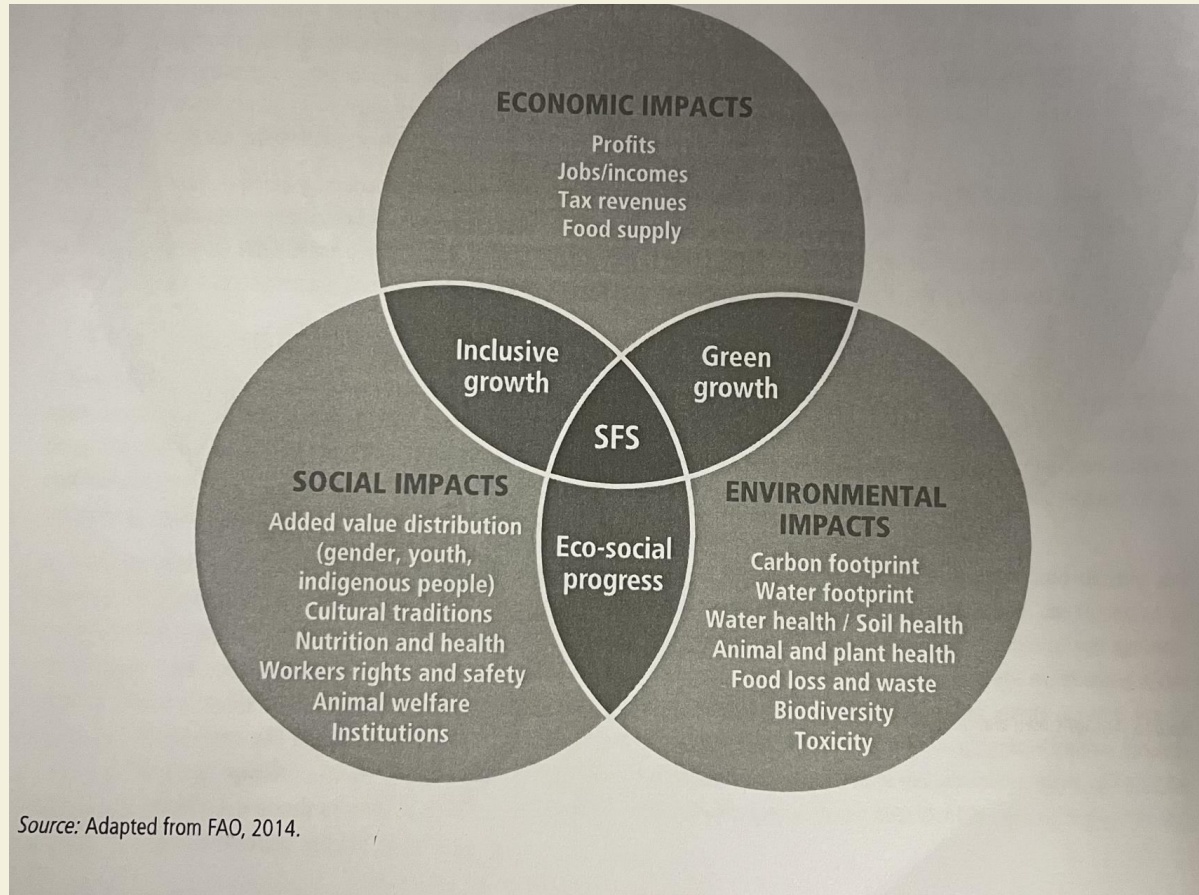


Figure 1: Sustainability in food systems

Food Systems Resilience

- Definition: the capacity over time of a food system and its units at multiple levels, to provide sufficient, appropriate and accessible food to all, in the face of various and even unforeseen disturbances (Tendall et al., 2015).
- Key features in all definitions:
 1. Are able to cope with wider range of stresses and disturbances that are not specified or foreseen.
 2. Occurs at multiple levels of food system, which include space and time.
 3. The functional objective is to ensure accessible and healthy food for all.

Resilience to Shocks and Stresses

Most severe crises relate to:

- Political conflicts
- Climate change
- Economic crisis
- Pest and diseases

Resilience and building measures depends on:

- Duration
- Geographical region
- Frequency
- Scale
- Multiple crises

Resilience in general will help cope with unforeseen shocks and multiple crises