

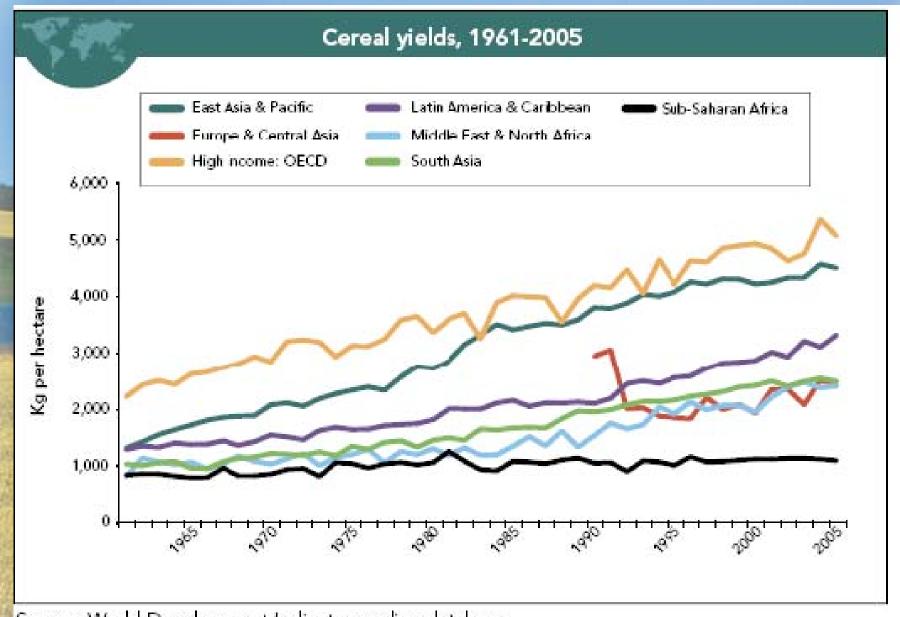
UN response to food crisis

- In mid-April 2008, ECOSOC held Special Session on the Food Price Crisis
- Soon thereafter, SG created High Level Task
 Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (22
 entities represented) which produced:
 - a Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) in July 2008 – now adopted by a broad set of development partners – which:
 - makes agriculture and food security a priority of national and international policy agendas
 - helps in country-level co-ordination of international actors in support of national food security strategies.

Diagnoses of Food Price Crisis

Combination of short- and longer-term causes, including

- a secular decline in public and private investment in agriculture (especially in staple food production)
- external assistance to agriculture dropped from 20% of ODA in the early 1980s to 3% by 2007
- stagnant or declining crop yields growth in most developing countries, Africa especially
- Agricultural technology innovation and diffusion, particularly to small holders, will be key to boosting yields, productivity sustainably



Source: World Development Indicators online database.

New Context

20st century view

- Unique package
 - Seed, inputs, technologies to max crop yield potential
- Monoculture
- DC rely on cheap food import
- Limited impact in marginal areas & areas without irrigation
- Extension services reached few groups

21st century view

- Food security = increase local agricultural production
- Target small holders in marginal areas
- Sustainability concerns
 Benefits of diverse
 agriculture systems
- Risk management
 Climate change
- Intellectual property

Supporting technology development and adoption

Agreements

- Greater investment needed
- Focus on small resourcepoor farmers, women, etc.
- Fundamental shift in agriculture and food needed
- High & rising input costs, tied to fuel prices affordability an issue
- Intensive agriculture yields growth declining
- Environmental impacts of intensive agriculture are large

Emerging consensus

- Huge increase in yields possible with diffusion of knowledge
- Adoption =f(extension services, land tenure, farmer organizations, credit/financial incentives, adaptation to local conditions, education)
- Grounded in local context, participatory
- Demonstration & pilot projects, farmers' schools, farmer to farmer extension, woman extension agents
- Simple, adapted tools to weed and practice integrated soil fertility mgt
- Productivity compatible with resilience & LT sustainability



Potential Agricultural **Technologies**

Soil and Fertility Management Technologies

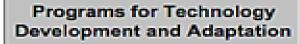
Small-scale irrigation and water harvesting

> Portable diagnostic tool kits, decisionsupport tools, wireless and internet access

Precision irrigation

Bioenergy technologies

Post harvest technologies



Agricultural Production Integrated Crop Protection.

Integrated Soil Fertility Management

Integrated Crop-Livestock Management

Integrated Land and Water Management

Access to Energy and Mechanization

Knowledge Management and Precision Agriculture

Genetic Improvement



Functions of Agriculture

Food, Fiber and Energy Production

> Improvement of livelihood.

Enhancement of Environmental Services

Conservation of Natural Resources

Maintenance of Social and Cultural Traditions





Support Institutions and Infrastructure

Dynamic-Integrated

Micro-finance (credit, savings and insurance)

Extension services

Training institutions for extension service

R&D Centers

Public works (roads, bridges and silos)

Meteorological Stations

Modern energy access

Telecommunications

Dynamic integrated agricultural production



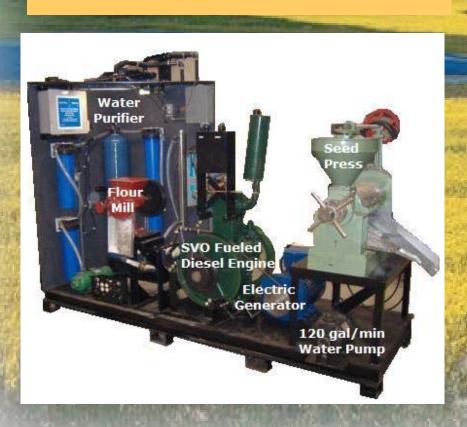
- Integrated crop protection
- Agriculture-ecosystem based
- Integrated pest management
- Multi-cropping systems
- Integrated soil fertility management
- Use local resources, e.g. SRI, organic
- Integrated crop-livestock systems
- Green cover, nitrogen fixing plants,
- Molecular biology and biotech as appropriate

Integrated Land and water resource management



- Mutli-stakeholder participation
- Community-driven
- ↑ Role of women
- Small-scale irrigation
- E.g. sand dams
- Low pressure drip irrigation
- Rainwater capture
- Water conservation & soil moisture management
- Integrated soil management
- Cover crops

Access to energy and mechanization



- Mechanization choice depends on capital to labor ratio
- Mechanization requires a shift from traditional biomass to MODERN, AFFORDABLE &CLEAN energy
- Eg. biodiesel-driven multifunctional platform
- Other sustainable biofuels for local use
- Other renewables, small hydro, solar dryers,

Knowledge management & precision agriculture



- Mobile and wireless technologies facilitate credit, e-xtension, information transfer, weather forecast
- ICT helps fine-tune management to local conditions
- Portable diagnostic tools kits,
 GPS, animal identification, etc.
- Facilitate integrated soil, nutrient, and pest management
- E.g. Rapid assessment
- Could do more through PPP
- Engaging communities in participatory agricultural innovation

Technologies

Genetic improvement



- Complements; does not replace integrated plant, soil, water, nutrient management
- Should include traditional knowledge
- Good applications e.g. enhance nutrients and water uptake and plant resistance to drought
 - **Current applications- pest** and herbicide resistance
- REQUIRES risk management
- Intellectual property and competitiveness issues
- Multilateral system offers an alternative

Recommendations: CSD-based Strategic framework

National actions

- Include in national sustainable development strategies
 - Sustainable land and water management,
 - adaptation to climate change
 - Limits the use of scarce inputs
 - Build and reorient extension services
 - Farmer-to-farmer, with close links to research
 - Market integration
 - Post-harvest technologies & infrastructure
 - Africa-specific programs
 - Land tenure protection
 - Empowerment of women

International Cooperation

- Agricultural resources for ODA
- Support scaling up of existing and affordable best practices especially in integrated water, soil and land management
- Provide effective protection against weather and price risks facing small holders
- Support orphan crops research
 Climate change
- Fund research & development of drought/heat resistant seed varieties and livestock breeds, technological solution based on traditional knowledge

Sustainable Agriculture

- Sustainable biofuels criteria
- Extension services for scalable practices
- Market access

Potential DESA/HLTF initiatives

- E-xtension for sustainable agriculture
 - Develop an integrated soil and nutrient management curriculum with protocols to adapt to local conditions
 - Using ICT, develop a pilot e-extension system that could be scalable
- Integrating sustainable agriculture into climate change mitigation/adaptation

