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# CABI 21<sup>ST</sup> REVIEW CONFERENCE 2022

Today challenges:

*Are we doing enough to achieve the SDGs?*

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Chief Scientist, FAO

September 26, 2022



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We are **not on track** to ending hunger, food insecurity & malnutrition  
– major drivers & underlying factors are challenging us







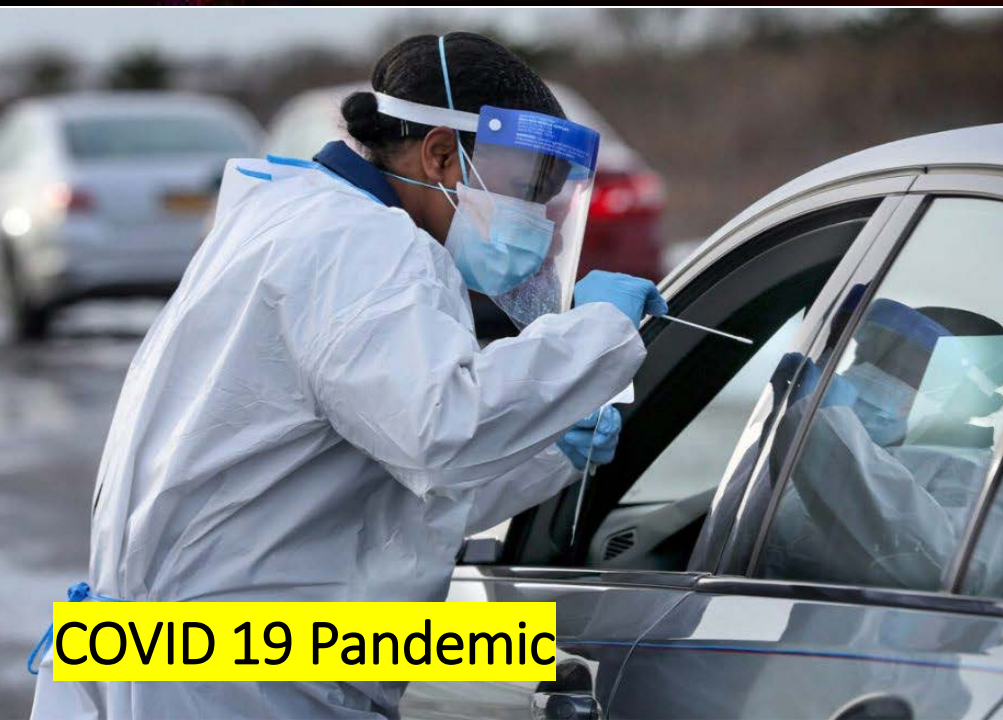
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## Climate variability and extremes



# MAJOR DRIVERS OF RECENT FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION TRENDS

*A food systems lens is critical ...*



COVID 19 Pandemic



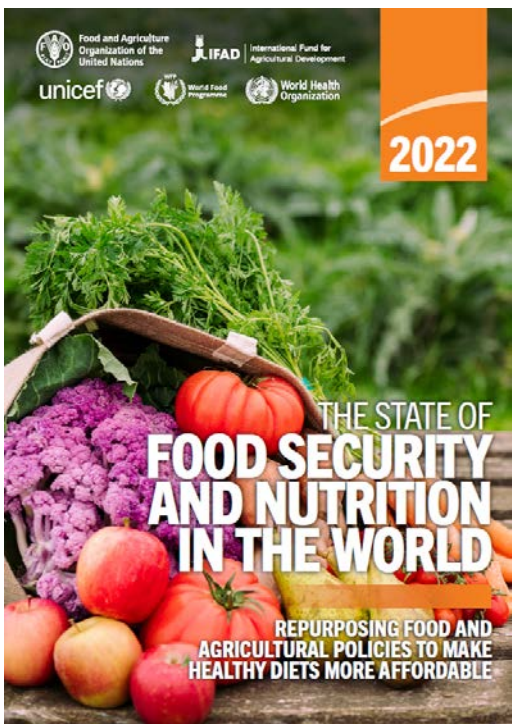
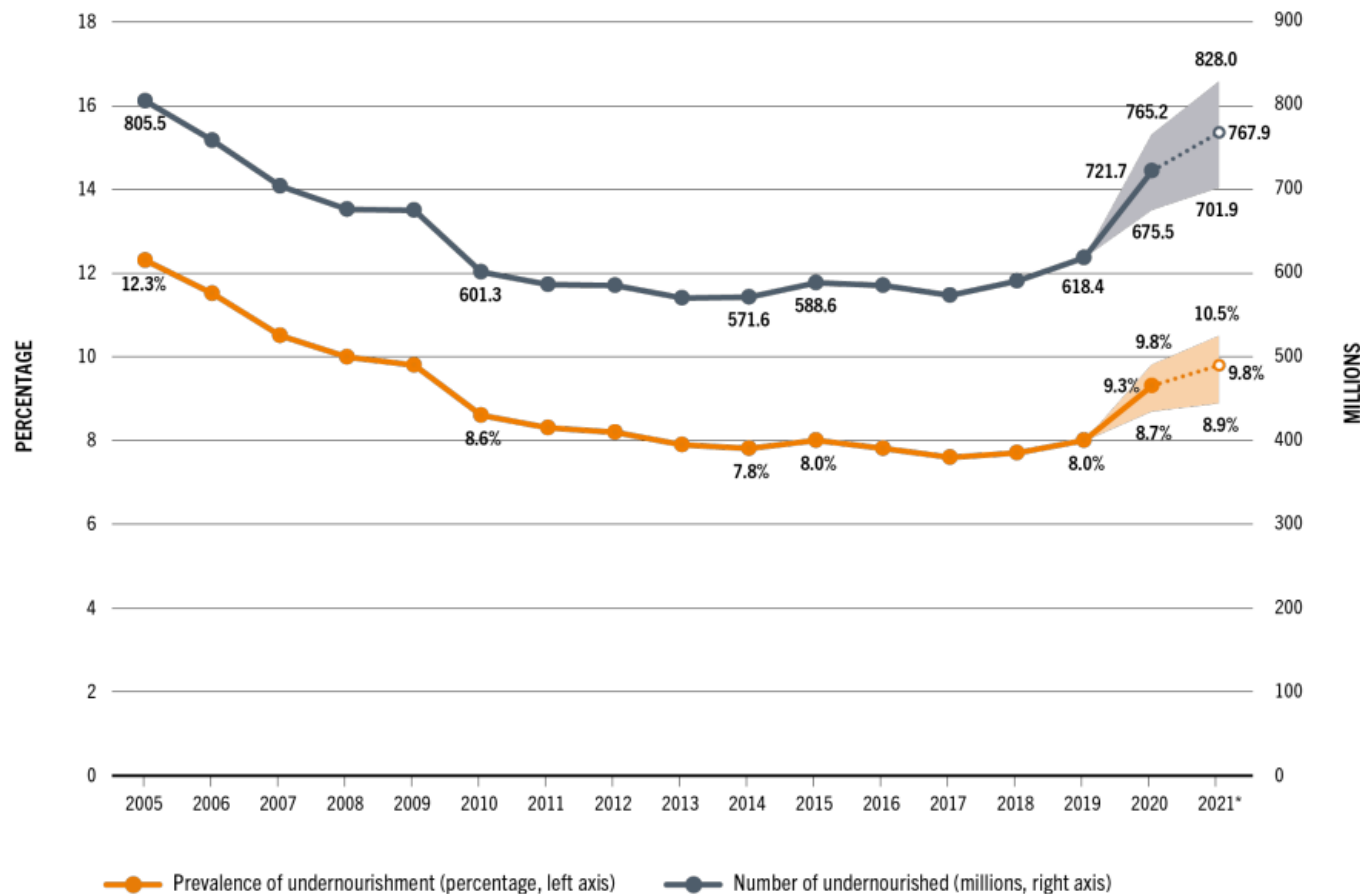
Conflicts



# Global hunger has been aggravating over the past years

**BETWEEN 702 AND 828 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WERE FACING HUNGER IN 2021**

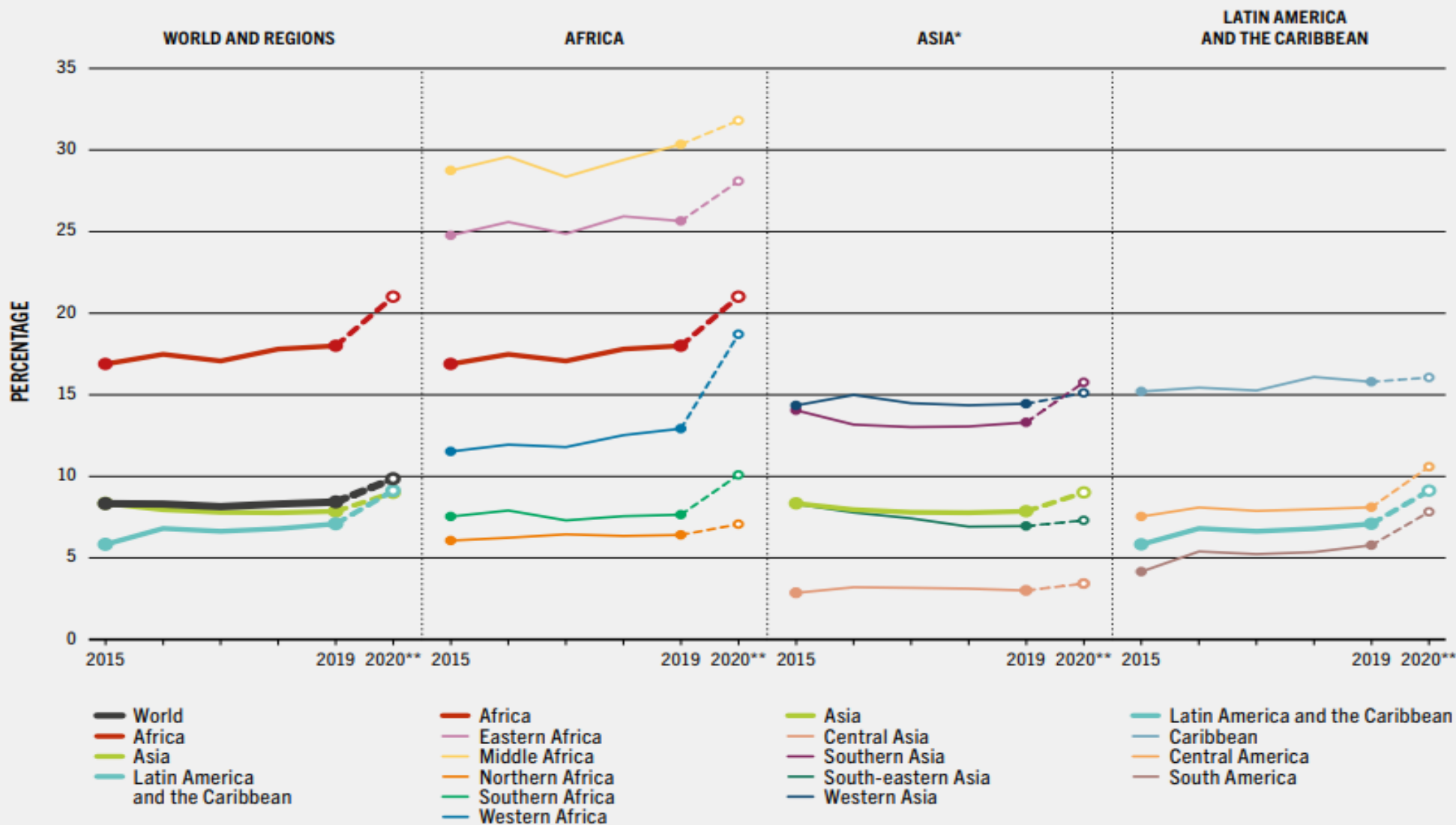
- Hunger affected about 46 million more people in 2021 than in 2020 (considering the middle of the projected range).
- A total of 150 million more people since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019 (considering the middle of the projected range).







# Global hunger has been aggravating over the past years







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# COVID 19 Impacts on Agriculture and Food security

Shortages of  
labour to produce  
food

Transport  
restrictions blocking  
food deliveries

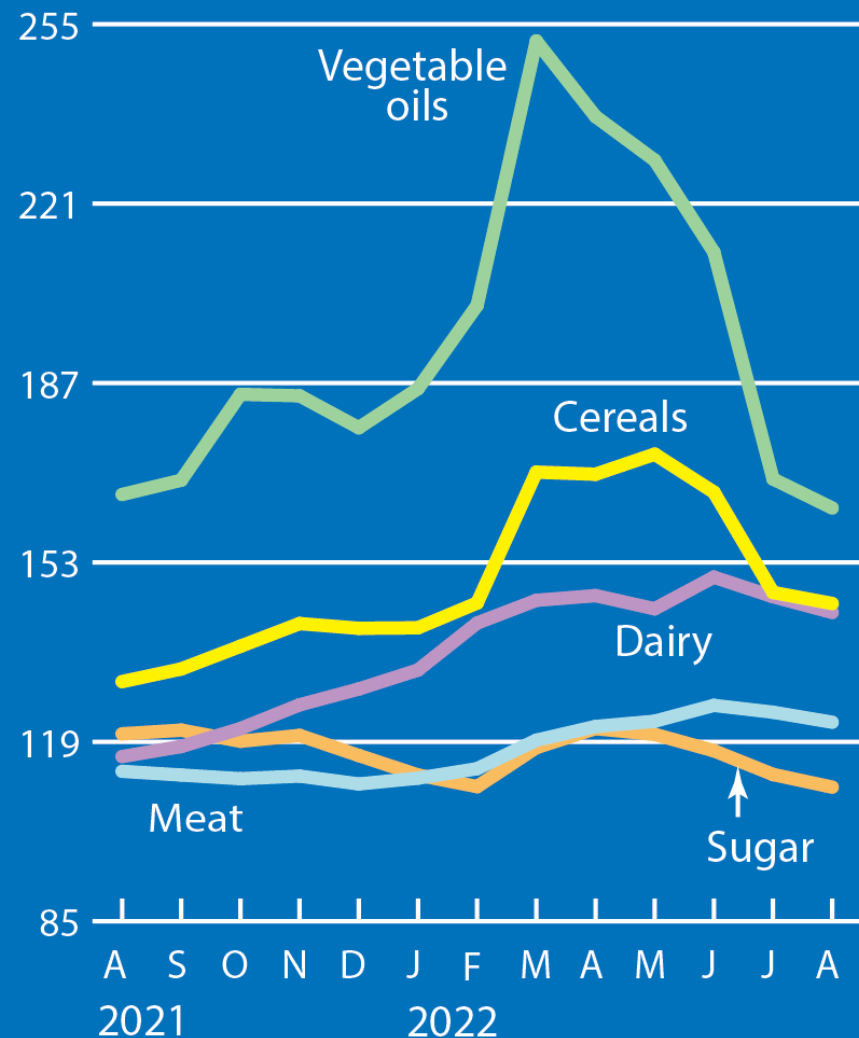
Decreased  
supply of  
perishable  
commodities

Increasing struggle  
for farmers to  
access markets



## FAO Food Commodity Price Indices

2014-2016=100



## Recent trends in food prices: The FAO FPI up to August 2022

- 1) Lower world prices generally reflect better availability at the global level; however, this has not led to better food access or lower prices at the retail level.
- 2) The recent decreases in world prices do not mean market stability. We are still subject to uncertainties and volatility.
- 3) Continued high prices of energy and gas reduce fertilizer affordability and increase production costs, adding a serious challenge to production in 2022/23.

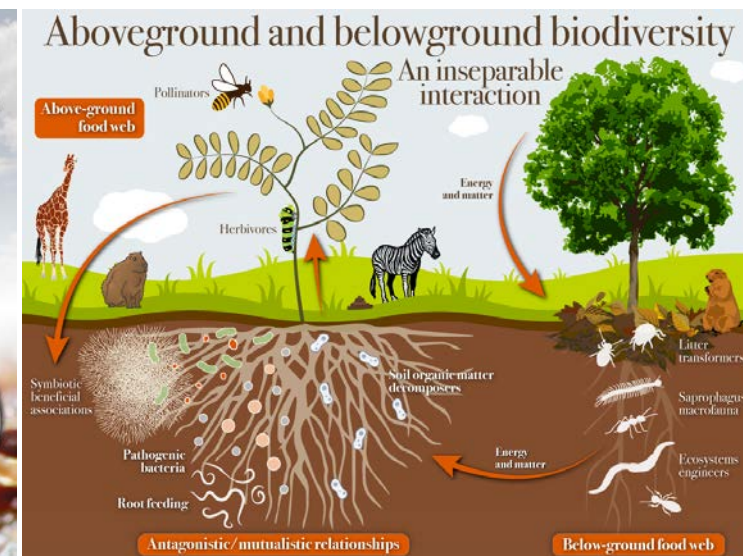
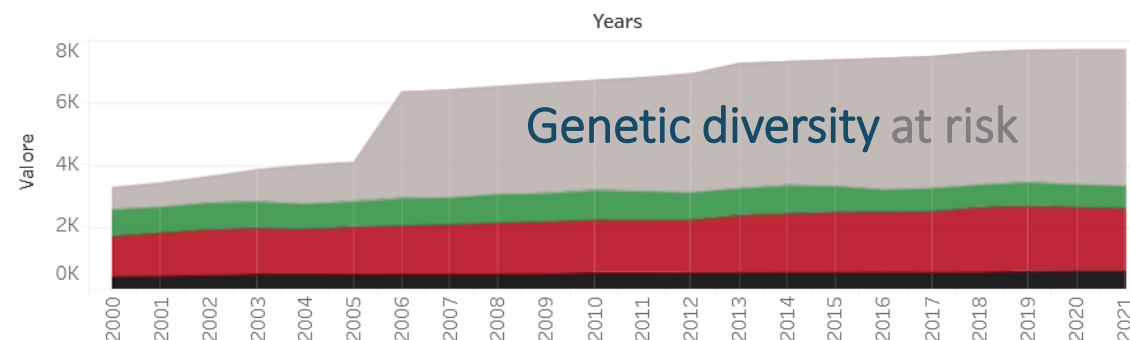
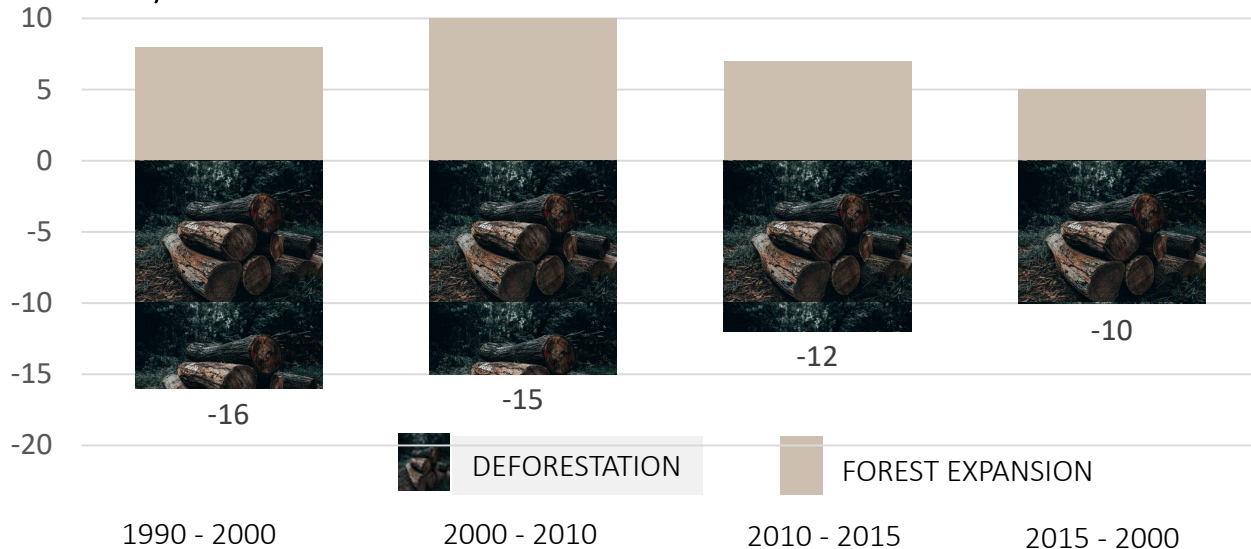




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There are number of other  
factors contribute to the food  
security and nutrition trends  
*A integrated systems approach is  
important to tackle the issues  
comprehensively*

15 GLOBAL FOREST EXPANSION & DEFORESTATION 1990 – 2020 (MILLION HECTARES PER YEAR)







An enormous revolution in both SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY is moving at incredible speed....

Science & innovation is a catalyst for change but only when it is accompanied by appropriate policies, regulatory frameworks, institutions & governance.





Science, technology and  
innovation  
are impacting  
**EVERYTHING**

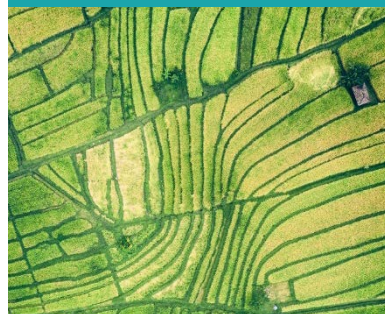




# Harnessing STI is key for the transformation to more **efficient, inclusive, resilient & sustainable** agri-food systems



## BETTER PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level



## BETTER NUTRITION



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms



## BETTER ENVIRONMENT



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change through MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems

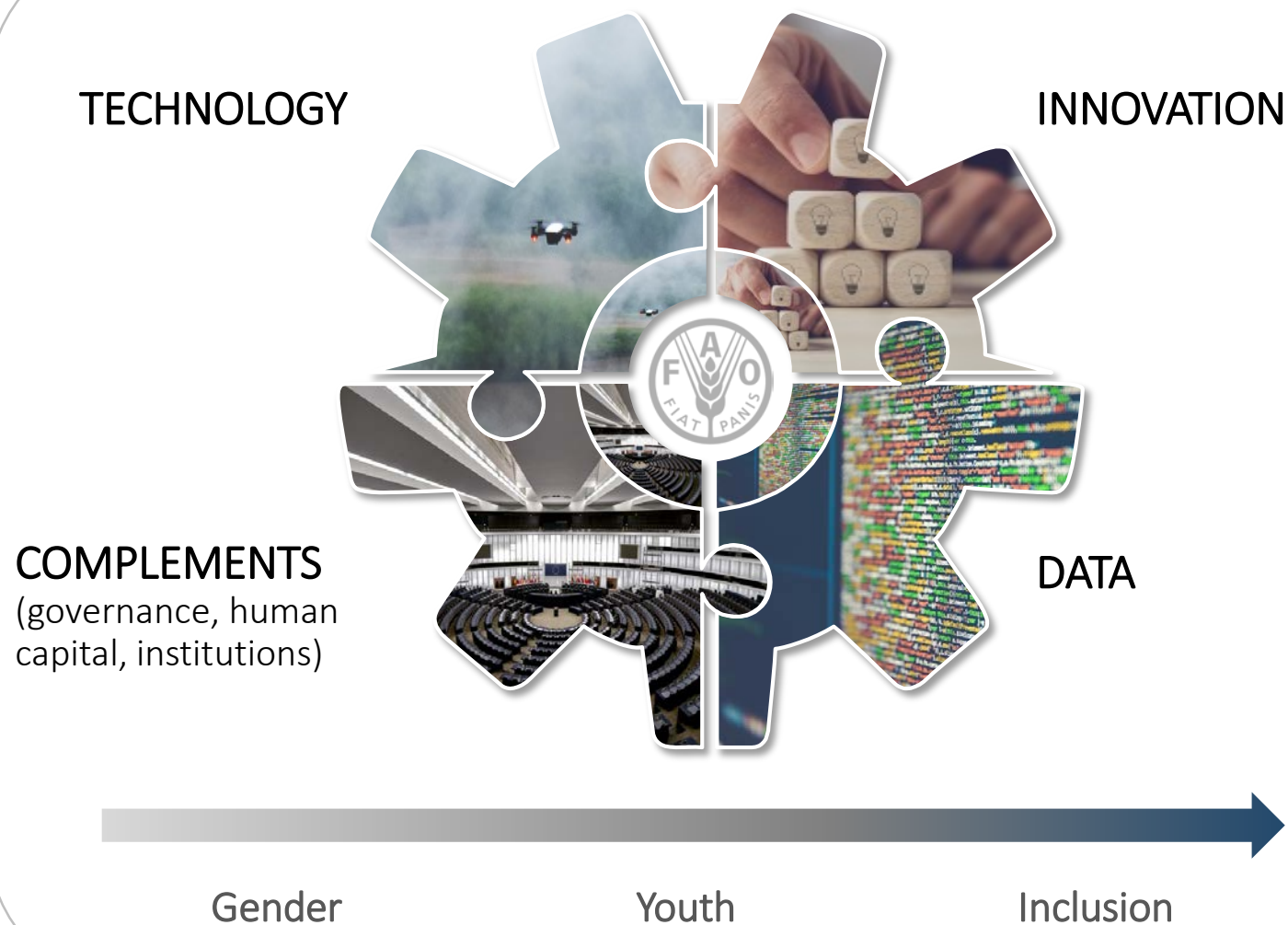


## BETTER LIFE



Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)





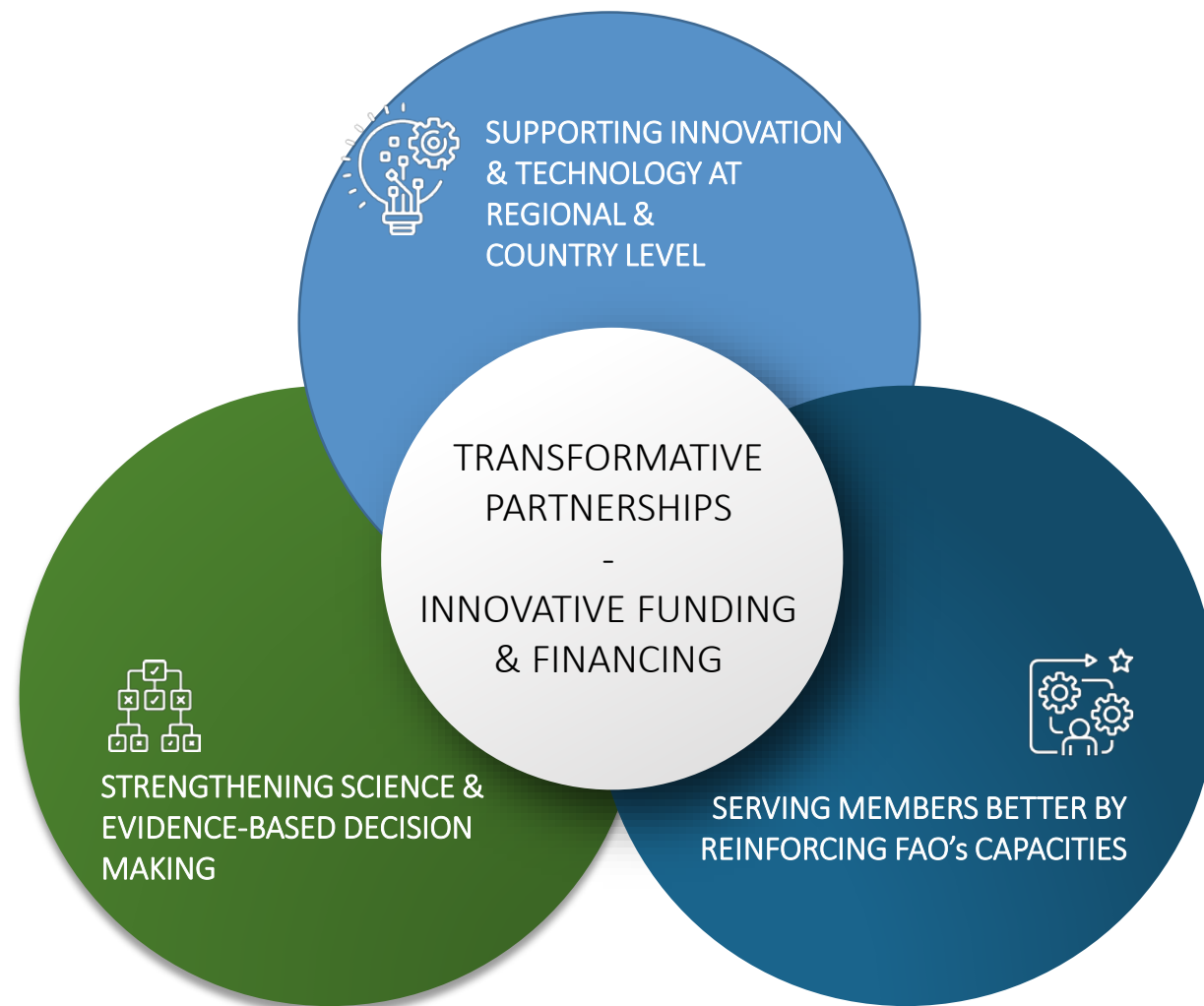
We have no choice but to use **science, technology and innovation** as they are **accelerators of change** if we want to transform our agrifood systems...

...but we need to **understand how and where to use them**



# FAO SCIENCE & INNOVATION STRATEGY

## Pillars of the S&I Strategy







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Different regions will need  
to address different  
problems .... but all will  
require the **best of  
science!**







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# WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO TRANSFORM ÀGRIFOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVED NUTRITION AND AFFORDABLE HEALTHY DIETS?

Five recommendations to address major  
drivers behind recent food security and  
nutrition trends







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# Building coherent portfolios of policies & investments



**climate  
policy**

**Food Safety**

**Biological Hazards**  
E. coli, toxins, mycotoxins, hormones, bacteria, parasites, Campylobacter infection

**Physical Hazards**  
Salmonella, virus, pesticides, rotavirus, antibiotics, dioxins, foreign bodies, heavy metals, Listeria, Clostridium botulinum, chemical residues, Clostridium perfringens, Shigella, Staphylococcus

**HACCP**  
factory contaminants, infections

**intoxication**

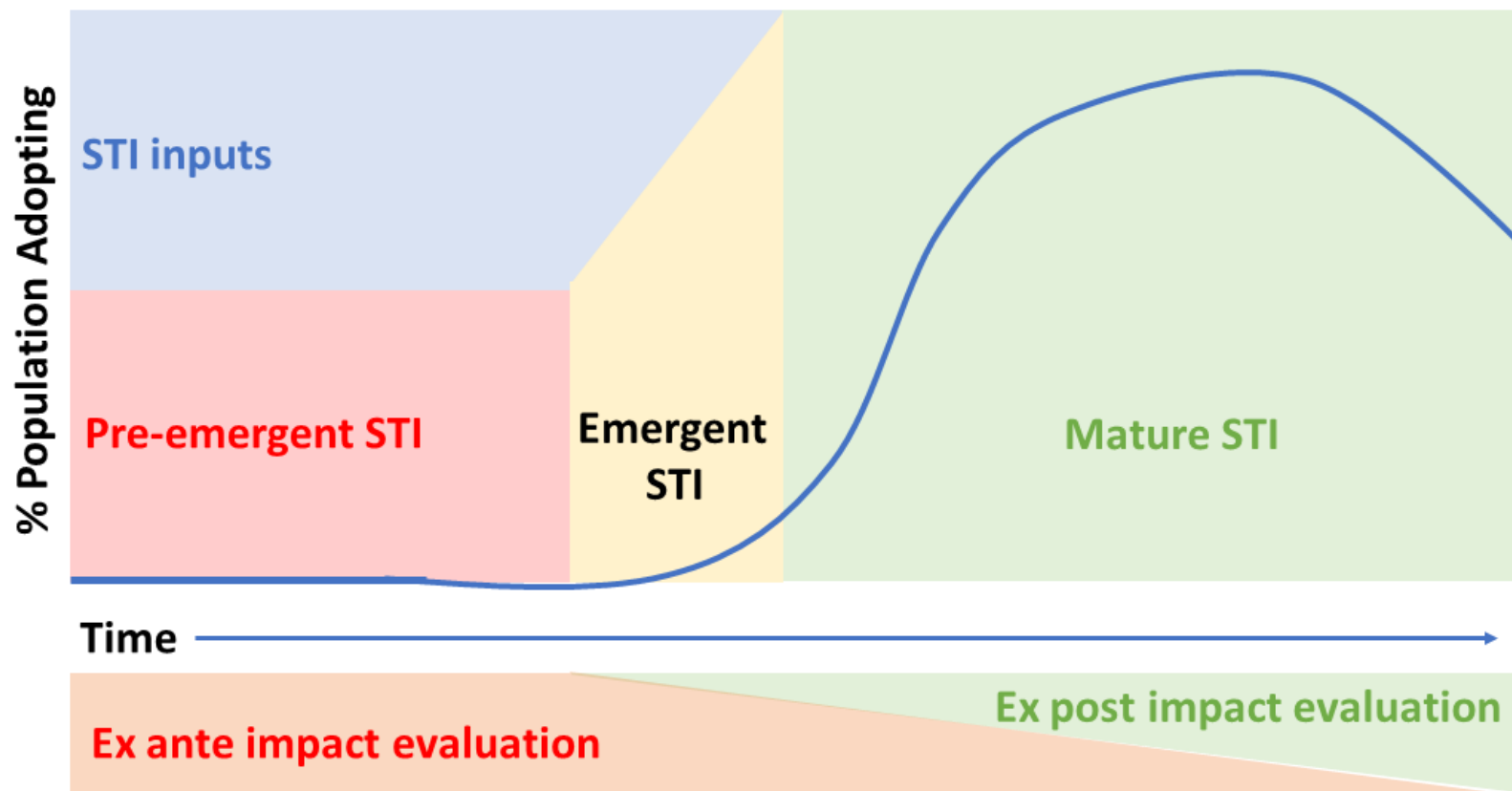
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**Food losses and waste**  
Issues and policy options



# Agrifood Systems Technologies and Innovations Outlook (ATIO)

Science, technologies and innovations (STI)  
development and diffusion dynamics and data classes



An open access knowledge  
product line with end-to-  
end life cycle coverage of  
agrifood systems (AFS) STI  
to accelerate AFS  
transformation





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# Marginal Agricultural Areas Programme

Harnessing Science and Innovation for Resilient Marginal Agricultural Areas



Promote **integrated science-based and innovative** actions to **reduced vulnerability** in marginal agricultural areas:

- Drylands
- Mountains
- Small Islands





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A close-up photograph of a large, round, woven basket filled with hundreds of small, silvery fish. A person's hand is visible on the left, reaching into the basket to pick up one of the fish. The basket is made of light-colored woven material, possibly bamboo or reeds. The background is dark and out of focus.

FAO must play a lead role in engaging in **strategic participatory foresight** to better prepare for alternative plausible futures and feeding it into anticipatory action, as well as in **convening the global community for constructive dialogue and exchange of knowledge.**



# Role of Foresight

## Handling future risks and new challenges



What breakthroughs in technologies and innovations are expected in the next 10-30 years?



What would be the context-specific impacts of these disruptive technologies or innovations?



How can foresight enable identification of synergies and trade-offs?



What is the role of foresight in informing policy makers better anticipate investment needs and guiding future policies?



# POLEMIC TOPICS WHERE FAO'S VOICE IS NEEDED

## EMERGING BIOTECHNOLOGIES: GENE EDITING

### KEY BROAD-RANGE TOPICS



#### High-tech

- GM
- whole genome sequencing
- gene editing
- synthetic biology

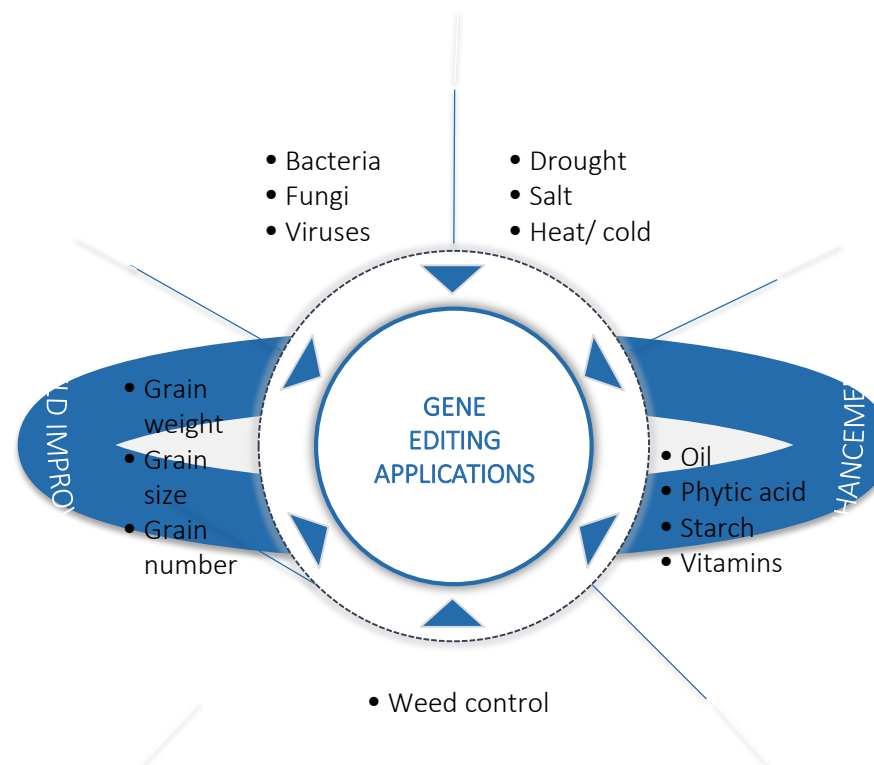


#### Low-tech

- Artificial insemination
- Fermentation
- Biofertilizers



### ISSUE PAPER BEING COMMISSIONED





# FAO's recent Initiatives on Science, Technology and Innovation

- ❑ Digital Villages Initiative (DVI): 1000 digital village hubs to offer a variety of ICT-based services.
- ❑ International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture
- ❑ Hand-in-Hand Initiative and its Geospatial Platform
- ❑ Global Action on One Country One Priority Product







CABI works on the biggest challenges facing humanity –

**hunger**, **poverty**, **gender inequality**,  
**climate change** and the **loss of biodiversity**





Improve the food security and livelihoods of smallholder communities

1

Help communities adapt to the impacts of climate change

2

Reduce inequality through better opportunities for rural women and youth

3

Safeguard biodiversity and support the sustainable use of natural resources

4

Increase the reach, application and impact of science in agriculture and the environment

5





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- ☐ Explore scientific and technological advances .
- ☐ Analyze options for strengthening science and evidence-based decision-making.
- ☐ Share robust science and evidence-based options.
- ☐ Support countries in making informed decisions.
- ☐ Promote effective science communication



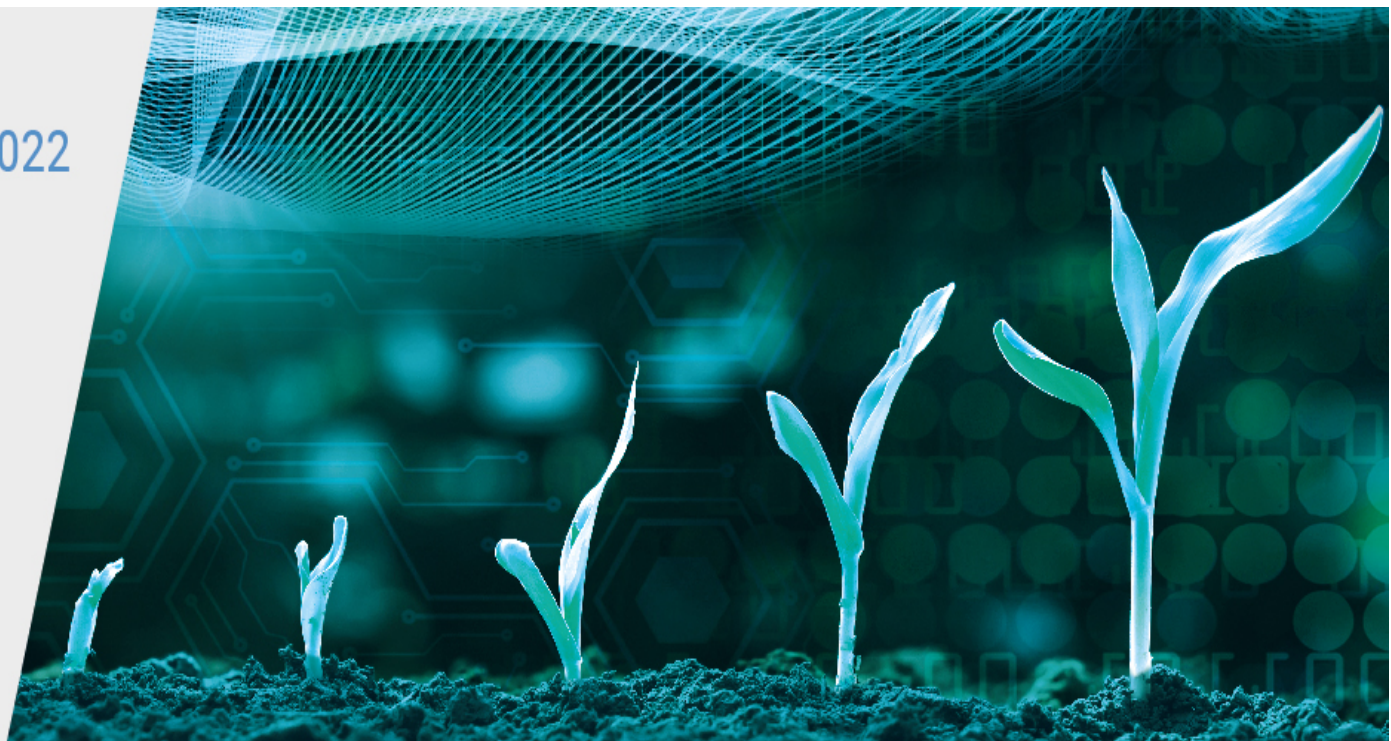
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17-21 October 2022

**FAO**  **SCIENCE AND  
INNOVATION** FORUM

Harnessing science, technology  
and innovation for transforming  
our agrifood systems

#SIF2022





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# Thank you !

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