

The future of agriculture, food security is knowledge-intensive

As gains from the green revolution come up against limited natural resources, agriculture is poised for another major transformation according to FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva in a keynote speech at the Chatham House think tank.



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“ *The future of agriculture is not input-intensive, but knowledge-intensive. This is the new paradigm.* ”

Food production increased over the last decades, but at a high cost to the environment, generating deforestation, water scarcity, soil depletion and high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, he said. From now on, "nourishing people must go hand in hand with nurturing the planet."

Chatham House's high-level event, [A Sustainable Food Future](#), was attended by government officials, corporate executives, researchers and institutional leaders. It focused on technology, resource use and resilience as levers for making sure the goals of eradicating hunger, tackling climate change and conserving natural resources are achieved together.

Current food systems inefficient

"Current food systems have been shown to be inefficient to eradicate hunger in the world," Graziano da Silva said, noting that actual output is more than enough to feed the entire global population yet still more than 800 million people are undernourished.

Making sure everyone has access to food is as important if not more than focusing on increasing production, he said, noting that [social protection programmes](#) - such as conditional cash transfers and harnessing local production to school meals to boost both nutrition and smallholder farmers' access to markets - must be a core part of any effort to keep the situation of poor rural people in developing countries from worsening.

"We need to promote innovation and implement sustainable practices that provide nutritious and accessible food, ecosystem services and climate-change resilience at the same time," Graziano da Silva said.

That entails reducing the use of pesticides and chemicals in farming, increasing crop diversification and improving land conservation practices, among other measures. FAO has actively supported promising efforts in this regard, including [climate-smart agriculture](#) and the establishment and protection of [agricultural heritage systems](#), as well as various [agroecology](#) practices.

Interventions at every step

Graziano da Silva pointed to FAO's recent report, [The Future of Food and Agriculture: Trends and Challenges](#), which identifies 15 major trends and 10 challenges that policymakers must be prepared to tackle in the coming years.

"All countries must commit to implementing fundamental changes," he said.

The role of the consumer is increasingly important, especially as forms of malnutrition such as obesity are rapidly growing, he emphasised, noting that more than two billion people are overweight and 500 million obese. That is a challenge faced by rich and poor countries alike and is poised to become more acute as rapid urbanisation changes dietary habits.

"To provide people with healthier food, we have to act in each step of the food system from production to consumption," FAO's Director-General said. That will require a focus on "immaterial aspects" of food systems such as consumer behaviour and will require implementing new rules regarding how food products are advertised, he said.

It will also require coordinated action on global issues such as transboundary pests and diseases, antimicrobial resistance and food safety standards, he noted.

Food loss and waste a critical arena for intervention

[Food loss and waste](#) is a critical arena for intervention and fundamental for sustainable development. FAO's headline analysis is that one-third of the food produced globally is either lost or wasted every year - triggering unproductive greenhouse gas emissions, adverse impacts on natural resources and amounting to more than enough to cover the needs of the world's population in 2050.

But food losses in specific food chains can be much higher, especially in developing countries with inadequate or absent infrastructure Graziano da Silva cautioned, noting that around two-thirds of output from West Africa's fisheries sector is lost. "We need more investments," he said, noting that a holistic approach to reducing food loss and waste can contribute to a multitude of the Sustainable Development Goals.