World Food Day

16 October

'NextGen' Scientists Needed to Build on Historic Successes of Agriculture R4D

Huge Successes + Need for More
= NextGen

Lindsay Falvey











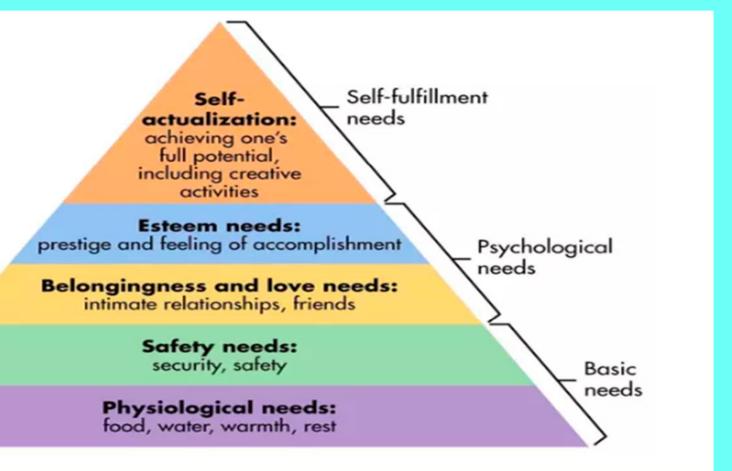










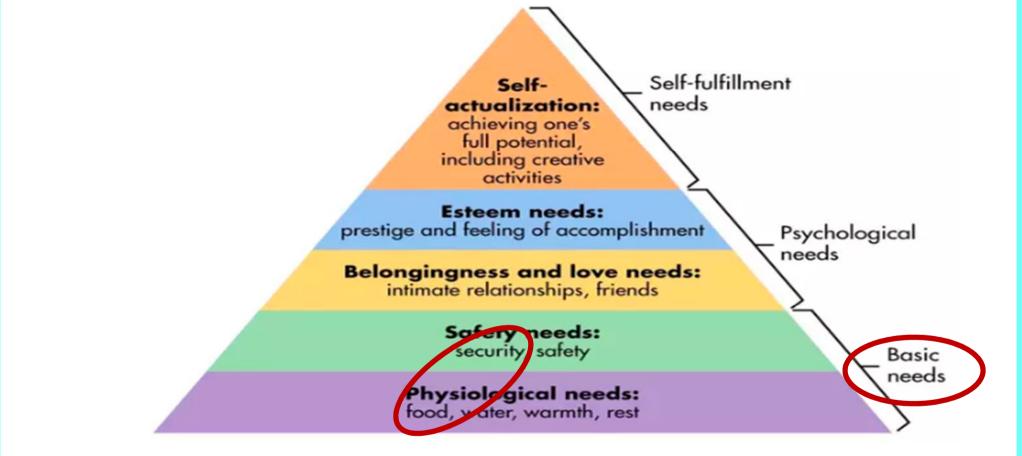




















World Agriculture Today

Ex-USSR + New World: main food exporters

Western Europe: more than sufficient

Populous Asia: average sufficiency

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) + West Asia-North Africa (WANA):

low yield, high animal mortality, food importers









Fifty Successful Years

- famine averted
- >30% of the world hungry in 1960s; today around 15%.
- Population doubled; an extra 3 billion people fed
- aid + civil organizations + national governments
- policy, yields, vaccines, NRM, nutrition, etc
- Australians highly represented as should continue













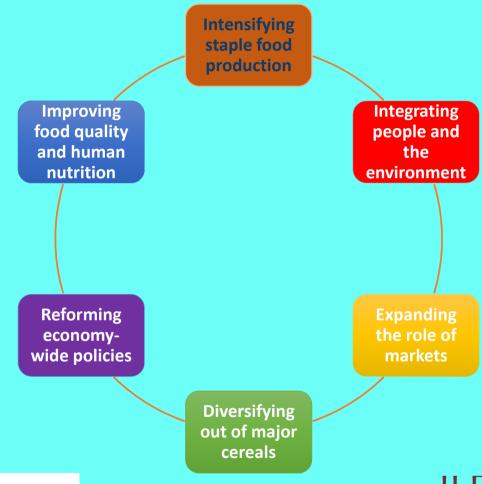




Huge Success:

- 3 billion extra fed in 50 years
- reduced malnutrition

What Worked? Integrated R4D











- **♣Wheat Rust:** 117 million hectares protected; >60 million households food secure
- **♣Asia 1965-85:** income up 190%; food security for 1.8 billion
- **♣Improved Maize:** now 75% of land under cereal cultivation
- Cassava Mosaic Virus & Mealybug: yields up 40%; 29 million fed
- **♣Re-Greening the Sahel:** > 5 million hectares transformed; 3 million additional people fed
- **Argentina Pampas:** 22 million hectares sustainable; world leader in soybean production
- ♣Indo-Gangetic Plain: 1.8 million hectares; income gains \$340 per household
- **♣Bangladesh:** 67% reduction in well costs; doubled rice production; 22 million more fed
- ♣China: Yield increases of 15-31%; 63% of rice is hybrids; 60 million more fed
- **Land-tenure reform in China 1978-84:** grain up 34%; incomes by 137%



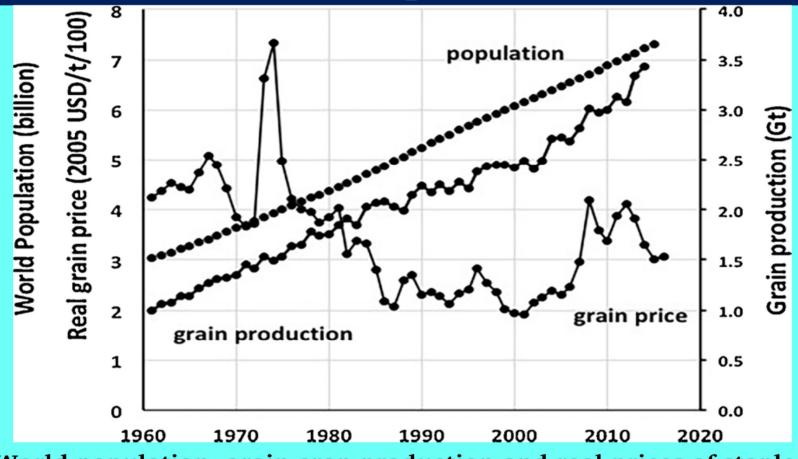
Successes











World population, grain crop production and real prices of staples





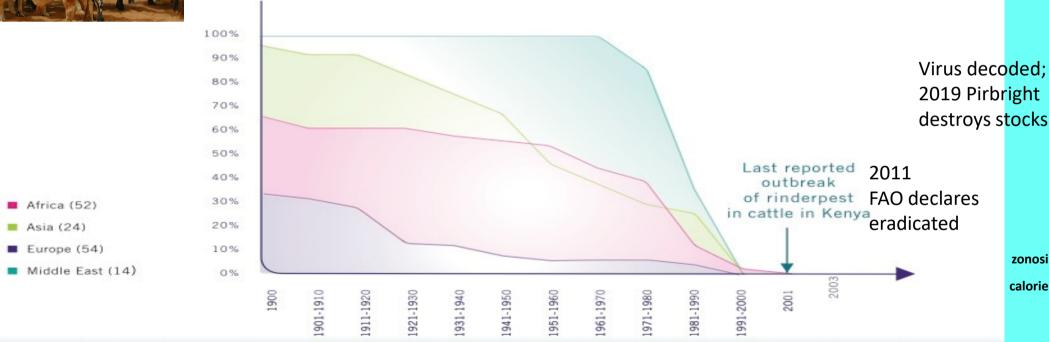




ERADICATING RINDERPEST: moments in time

Reported outbreaks of rinderpest steadly declined over the last 100 years.

share of countries infected with rinderpest in the different egions of the world.



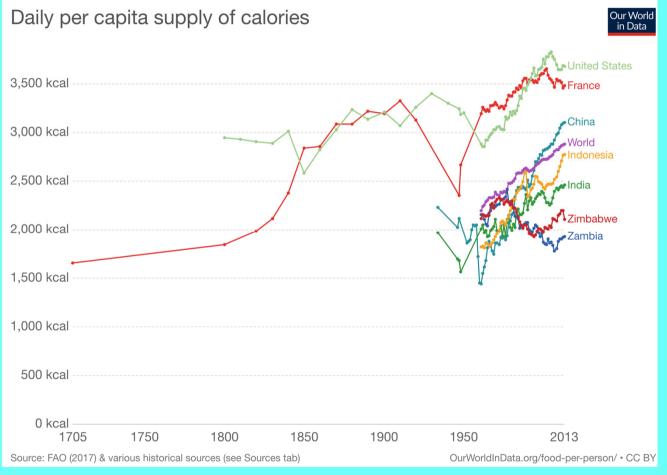






zonosis

calories

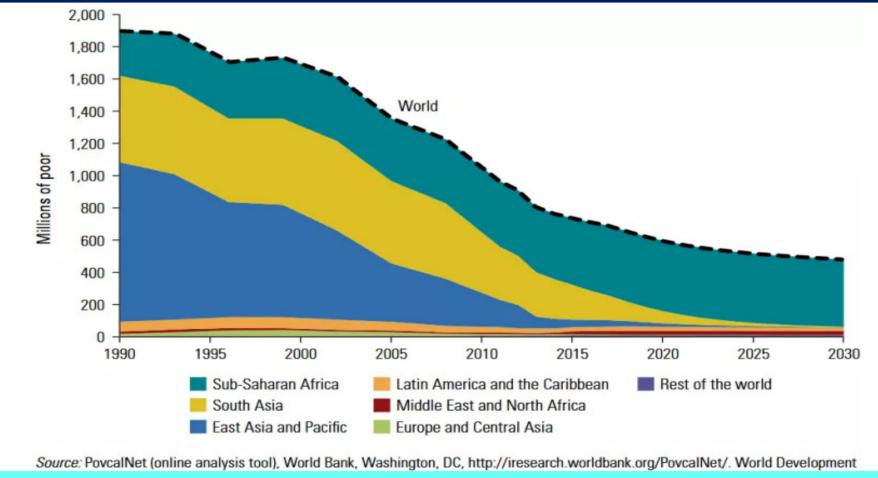










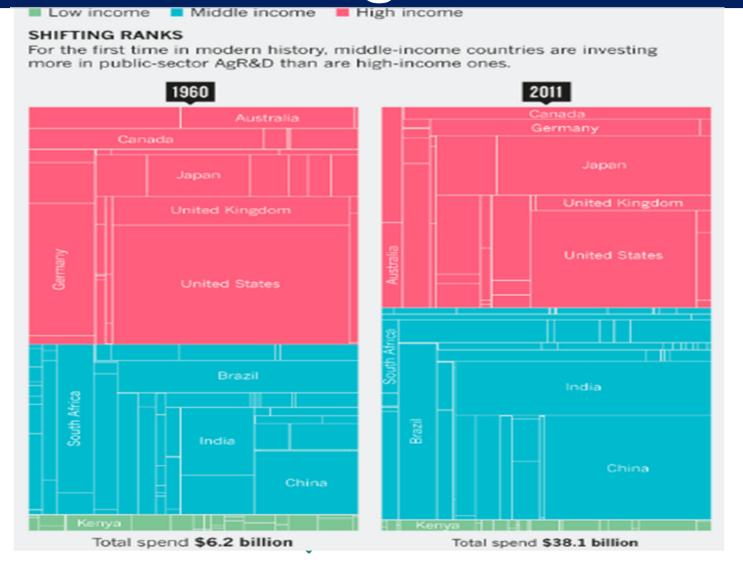










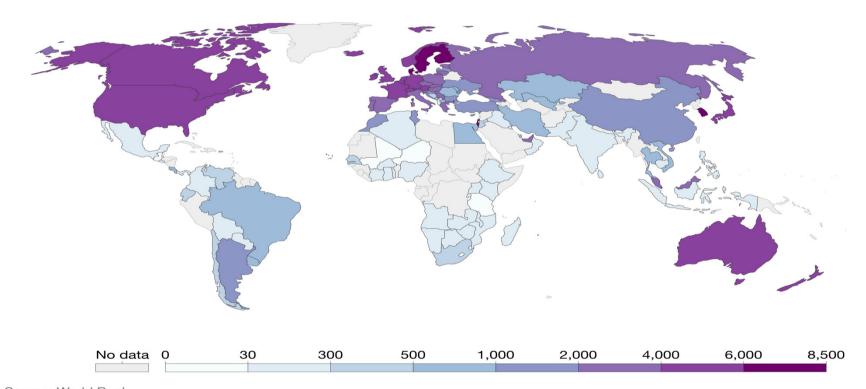






Researchers in R&D per million people, 2015

Researchers in Research & Development (R&D) are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students engaged in R&D are included.



Source: World Bank













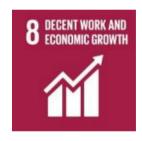
































Nutrition

Poverty

Ecosystem









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IAR = ARI + NRI + CGIAR + CABI + WV + + + (WB, RegDBs, BRICs, UN, Philanth'ts, NGOs, ...)
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ACIAR = Australia's Globally Unique IAR Mechanism

Crawford Fund for IAR







Q. Why Did It Work?

A. Integration of Diverse Factors

- ✓ Science and technology
- ✓ Complementary investments
- ✓ Private incentives
- ✓ Cooperation and collaboration
- ✓ Timing and planning
- ✓ Experimentation and evolution
- ✓ Community involvement
- ✓ Leadership and dedication



continuing challenges









It Worked Integration of Diverse Factors

- ✓ Science and technology
- ✓ Complementary investments
- ✓ Private incentives
- ✓ Cooperation and collaboration
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- ✓ Experimentation and evolution
- ✓ Community involvement
- ✓ Leadership and dedication

Yet: 1 billion malnourished

- Progress faltered: food price crisis and global economic downturn
- Sub-Saharan Africa, malnutrition doubled
- South Asia, 314 million remain malnourished









Undernourished Mothers

- Early marriage, Early and frequent pregnancy with improper child spacing
- Poor diet and inadequate care during pregnancy, Anaemia
- Physical stress

- · Early and frequent pregnancy
- Improper child spacing
- · Physical stress and depletion
- Inadequate care during pregnancy
- · Inadequate foetal nutrition



Undernourished Less aware, vulnerable Adolescent girls Low Birth Weight

- Inadequate child care
- Improper IYCF practices
- · Inadequate food, nutrition and health care
- · Burden of diseases, infections
- Anaemia
- · Inadequate catch up and growth
- Inadequate education
- · Gender discrimination at home
- Lack of awareness

malnutrition



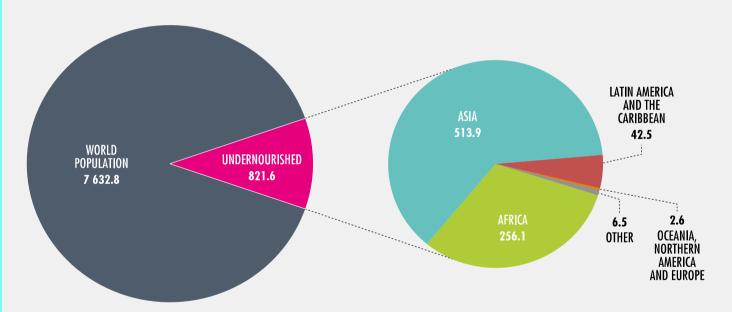






EVEN THOUGH ASIA STILL PREDOMINATES, MORE THAN THIRTY PERCENT OF THE UNDERNOURISHED IN THE WORLD LIVE IN AFRICA

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN THE WORLD (IN MILLIONS) IN 2018*



NOTES: * Projected values. SOURCE: FAO.







Figure 1. Biofortified crops bred by CGIAR Centers and partners



SWEET POTATO
Vitamin A



CASSAVA Vitamin A



MAIZE
Vitamin A
7inc



BANANA/ PLANTAIN Vitamin A



BEANS Iron



PEARL MILLET Iron



COWPEA Iron 7inc



IRISH POTATO
Iron
7inc



SORGUM Iron Zinc



LENTIL Iron Zinc



WHEAT Zinc



7inc











Farming the Aquatic Chicken

Improved tilapia in the Philippines

1988-1997



Challenge: Overuse and overexploitation of marine fish stocks

endangers fish supplies

• Innovation: Selective breeding and wide distribution of genetically

improved tilapia within the region

• Impact: Production increases of 186%: lower prices for tilapia

benefitting 19-23 million consumers

Author: Sivan Yose



Connecting the Milk Grid

Smallholder dairy in India

1970-1996



• Challenge: Dairy demand outpacing supply; smallholders unable to

access national dairy markets

• Innovation: Creation of a national milk grid and organization of dairy

cooperatives to improve production and marketing

• Impact: India becomes a top global dairy producer; incomes double

for 9 million direct beneficiaries, 73% of whom are

landless farmers

uthor: Kenda Cunningham





Why Animal Research?

Nutrition: FAO - 20 g/person/day animal

protein (1½ eggs)

Income: Dr Jacob Mignouna, Togo

Mobility: move as local climate changes

Integration: Crop-Livestock Systems









Conception to >1000 days animal-source food for:

vitamin A/retinol (absorbed at 20 times faster than plant beta-carotene); heme iron (absorbed twice as readily as non-heme plant iron); vitamin B12 (from anaerobic bacteria found only in animal-sourced foods), choline (for neurotransmission, memory, learning and gene expression).

"Global efforts to limit or reduce the consumption of meat, milk and eggs over environmental concerns should exclude pregnant and breastfeeding women and babies under the age of two, especially in low-income settings where other sources of protein and micronutrients are not available or not customarily used."

Grace, D. et al







Current & Future Needs

- Health
- Climate Change
- Environment
- Migration
- Employment
- Production
 - Sustainable Intensification: crops & livestock, recycling nutrients, emissions
 - **Genetic Modification:** pests & diseases, climate adaptation, micronutrients
 - Agricultural Education: integrated knowledge, applied research capacity

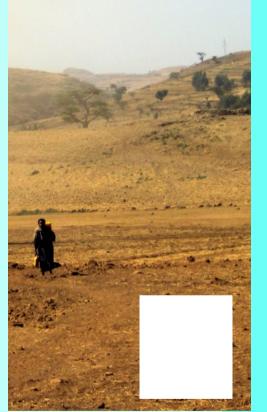
SSA & WANA:

all above + e.g. yield gap, livestock mortality & reproduction, policy

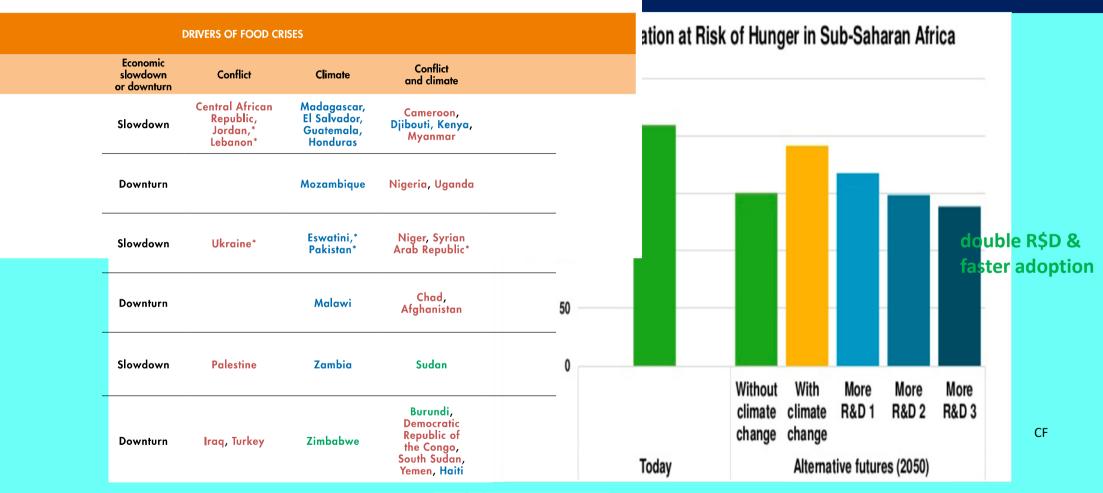










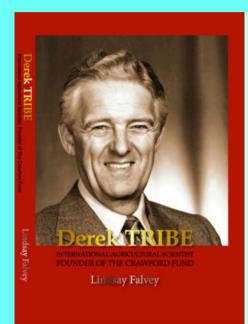














Next Gen:

- Int. Scholarships
- IAR Volunteering
- Int. Conferences
- IAR Mentors

curiosity







To summarize:

- Integrated & contextualized
- Malnourishment \rightarrow ?? \rightarrow ?? Education \rightarrow Development
- Yields, pest & disease, zoonoses, AMR, safe foods, recycling, policy
- All within more rapid climate change
- Old/current generation experience ≠ NewGen
- Newgen: intercultural, integrationists =

???









To summarize:

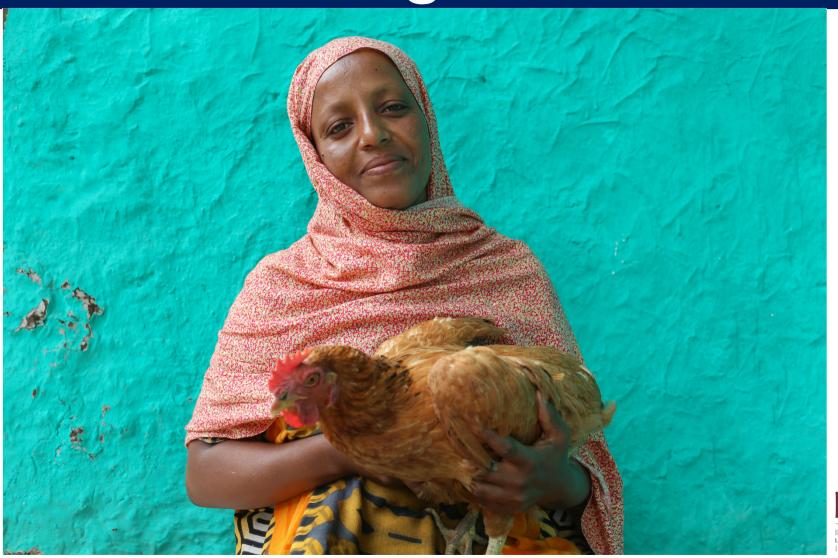
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- Old/current generation experience ≠ NewGen
- Newgen: intercultural, integrationists = the world is in good hands

















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26 October

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= NextGen

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