

IAASTD: Quo vadis?

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President Millennium Institute

IFSA 2010 Vienna July 4-7, 2010



Presentation overview

1. Background to the IAASTD
2. Global context and recent trends
3. What's the problem? (key findings)
4. Future challenges
5. Options for action
6. What is happening on the implementation side?
7. Next steps for the IAASTD



IAASTD: The Reports

www.agassessment.org



 **ISLANDPRESS**
Solutions that inspire change.



Global / sub-Global Reports: 400 authors, 52 countries

IAASTD Development and Sustainability Goals (=MDG)

The 4 main areas where agriculture needs to transition:

- Eradicating of Hunger and Poverty
- Improving Rural Livelihoods
- Improving Nutrition and Human Health
- Facilitating Environmentally, Socially, Equitable and Economically Sustainable Development

...under the Challenges of:

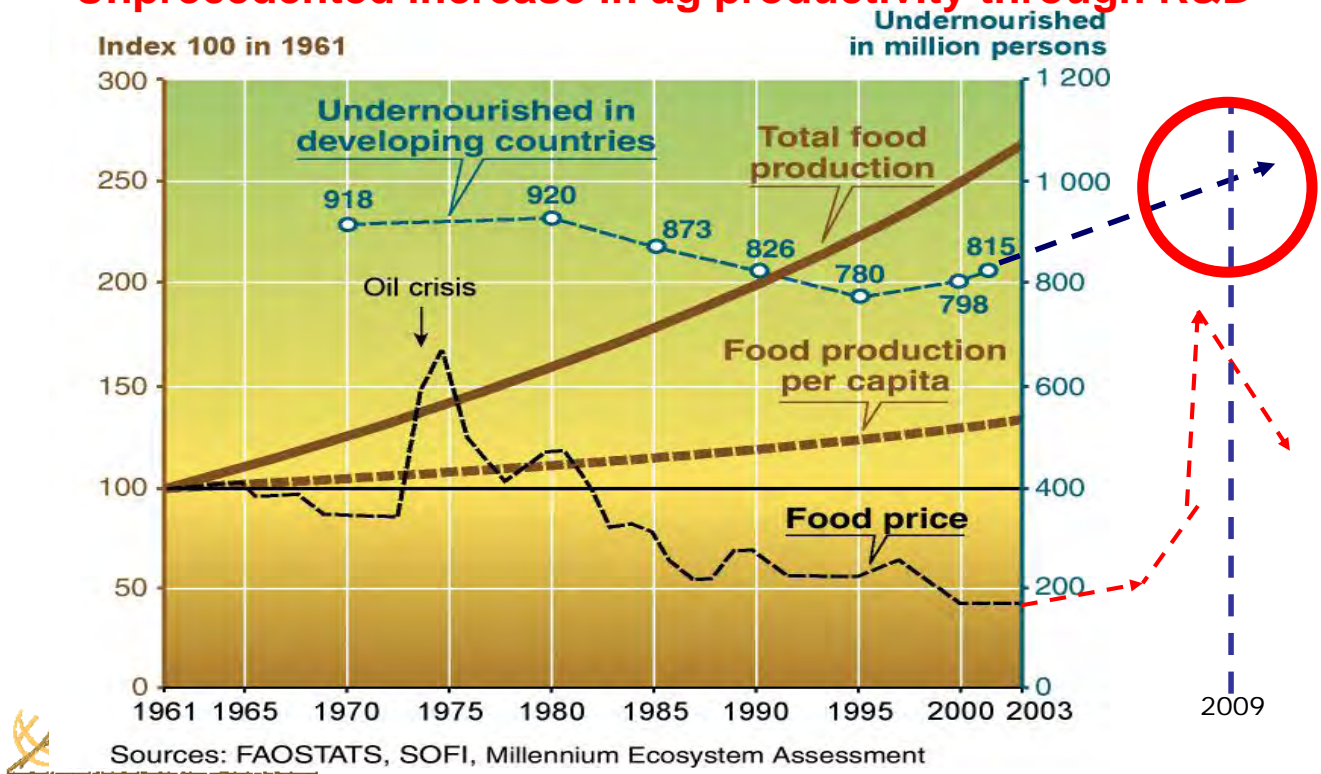
- Climate Change
- Population and Demand Growth
- Shrinking Natural Resources / Energy

....to which agriculture itself is contributing negatively



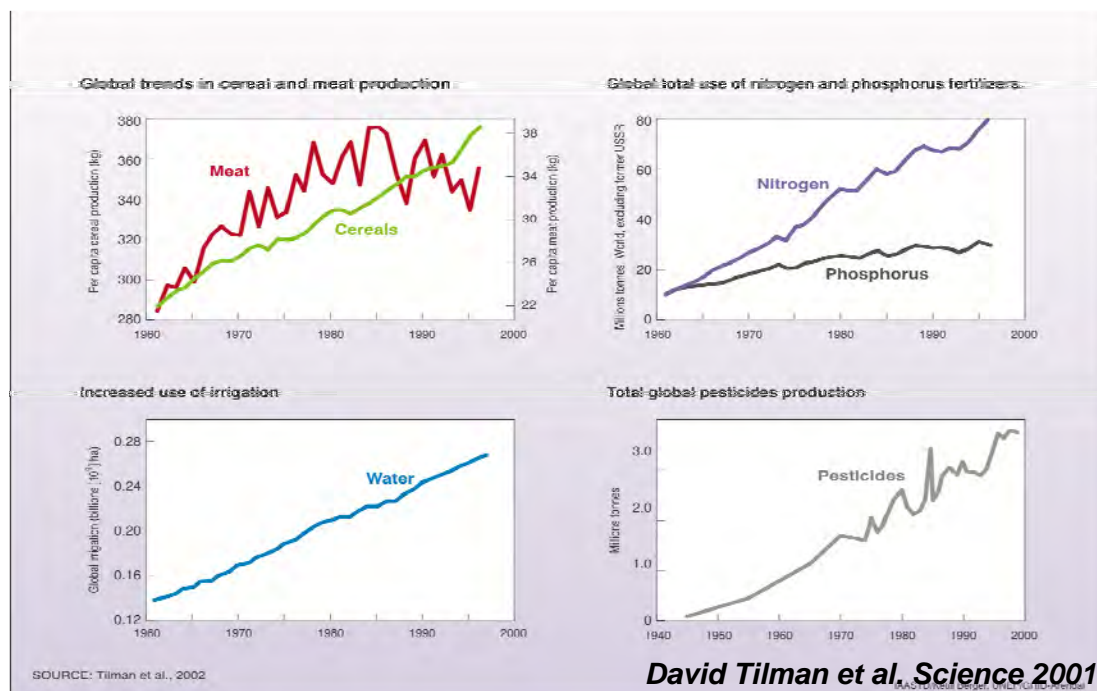
2. Global context and recent trends

Unprecedented increase in ag productivity through R&D



2. Global context and recent trends

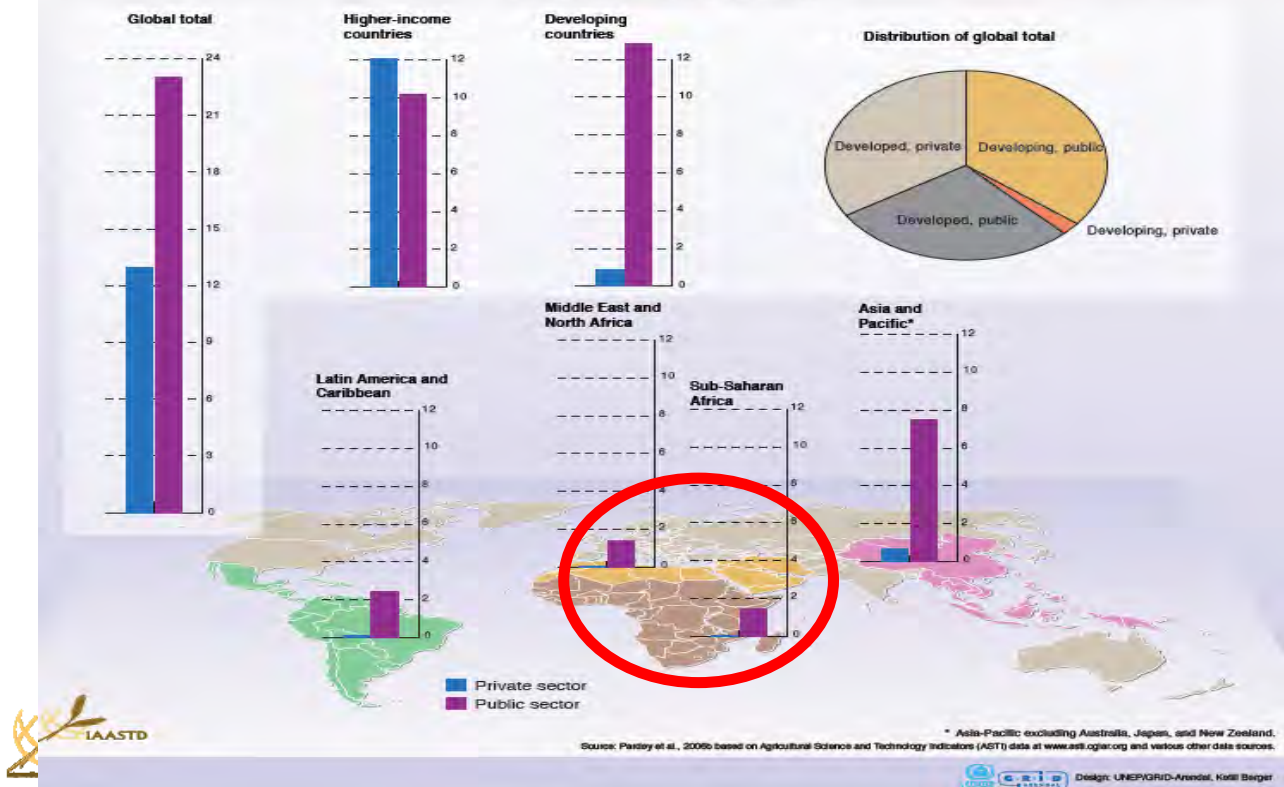
Synthetic fertilizers, irrigation and pesticide use are UNSUSTAINABLE



2. Global context and recent trends: Investments

Public and private agricultural R&D spending, selected regions, 2000

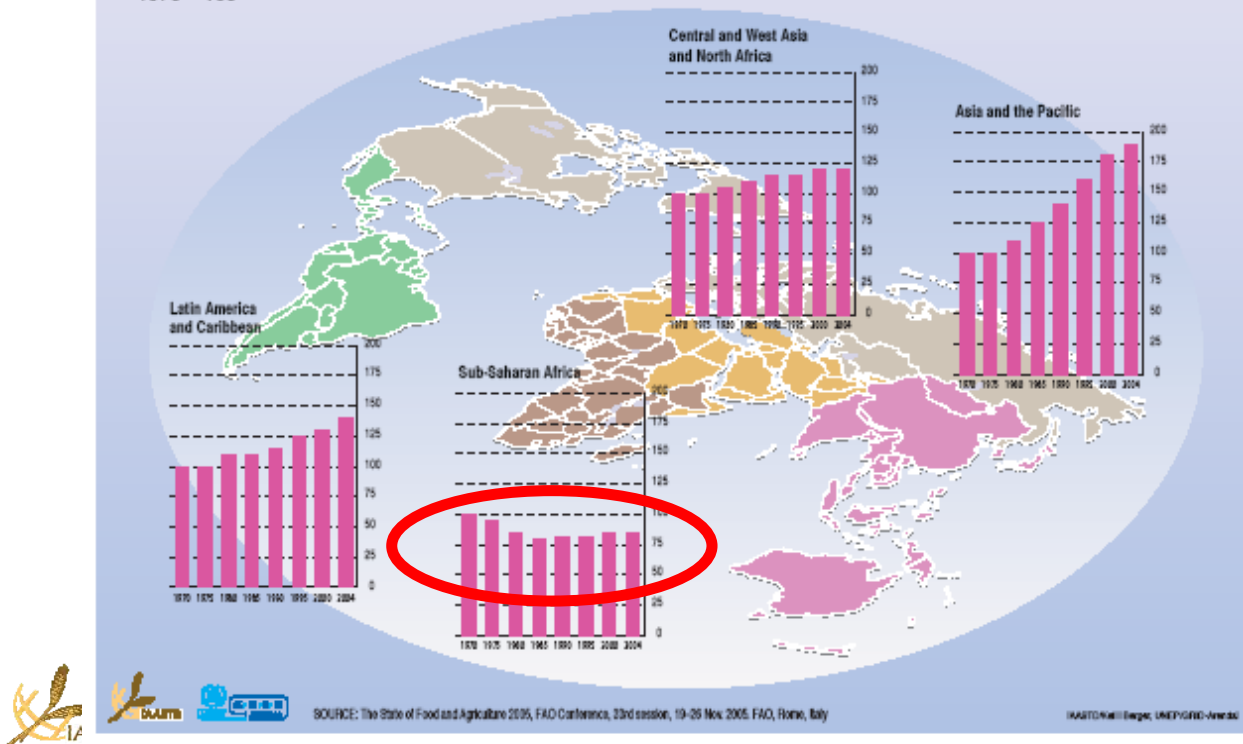
billion international dollars (year 2000)



2. Global context and recent trends: Ag production

Total agricultural output 1970–2004

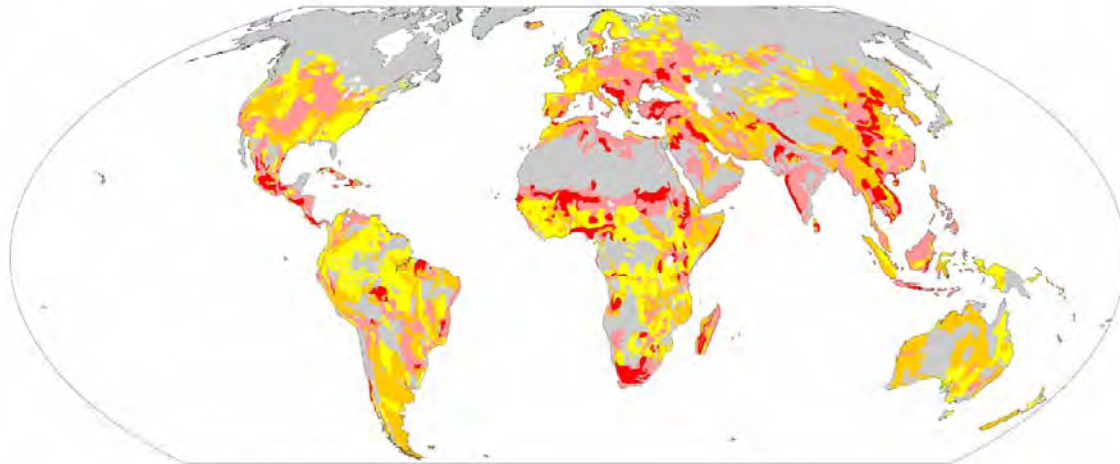
1970 = 100



3. Problem ? Critical Challenges: Soil degradation

Degradation of soil resources:

Most agricultural soils show signs of degradation



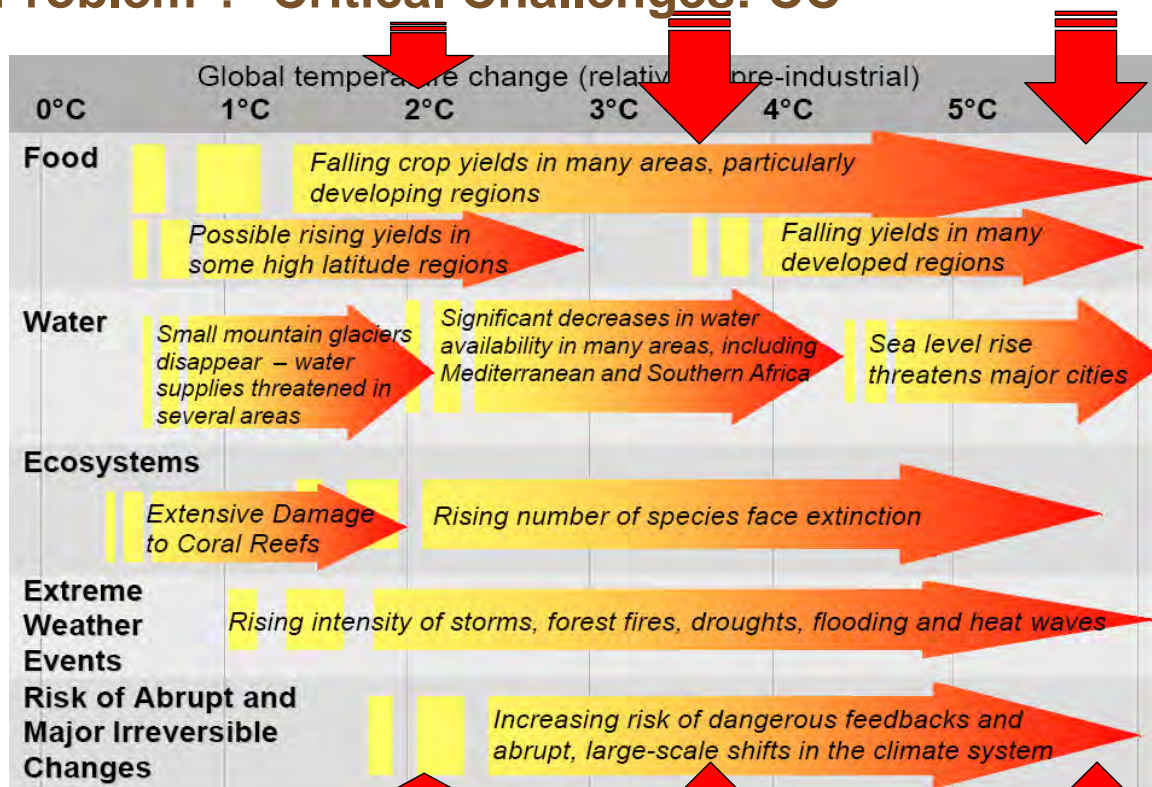
Land degradation :



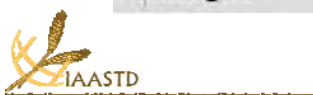
World map of severity of land degradation – GLASOD (FAO 2000)



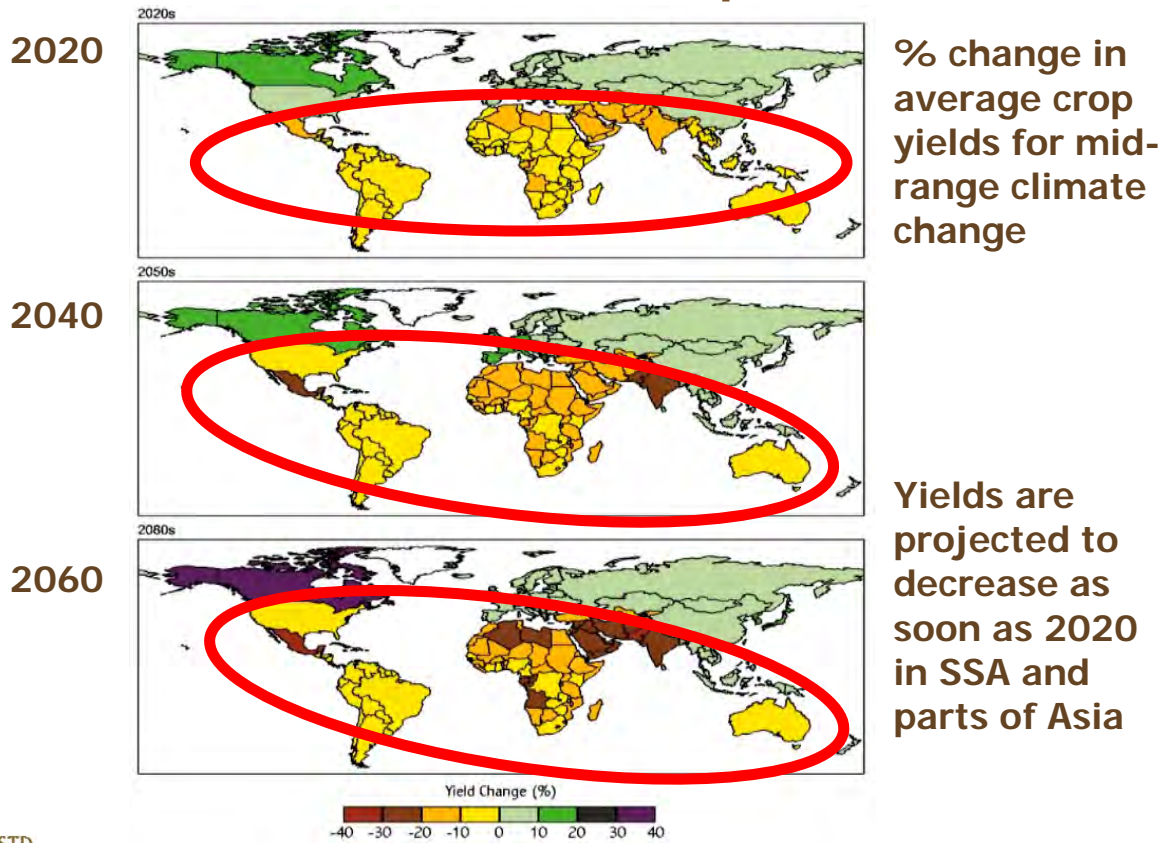
3. Problem ? Critical Challenges: CC



Source: Stern Review



3. Problem ? CC and water / temperature stresses



IAASTD....the bottom line

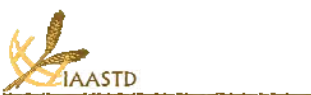
.....**Business as usual is NOT an option**

“a fundamental shift in AKST and the linked agri-food system policies, institutions, capacity development and investments”

Paradigm change: Transition to sustainable / organic / ecological / resilient agriculture

i.e., addresses the multifunctionality:

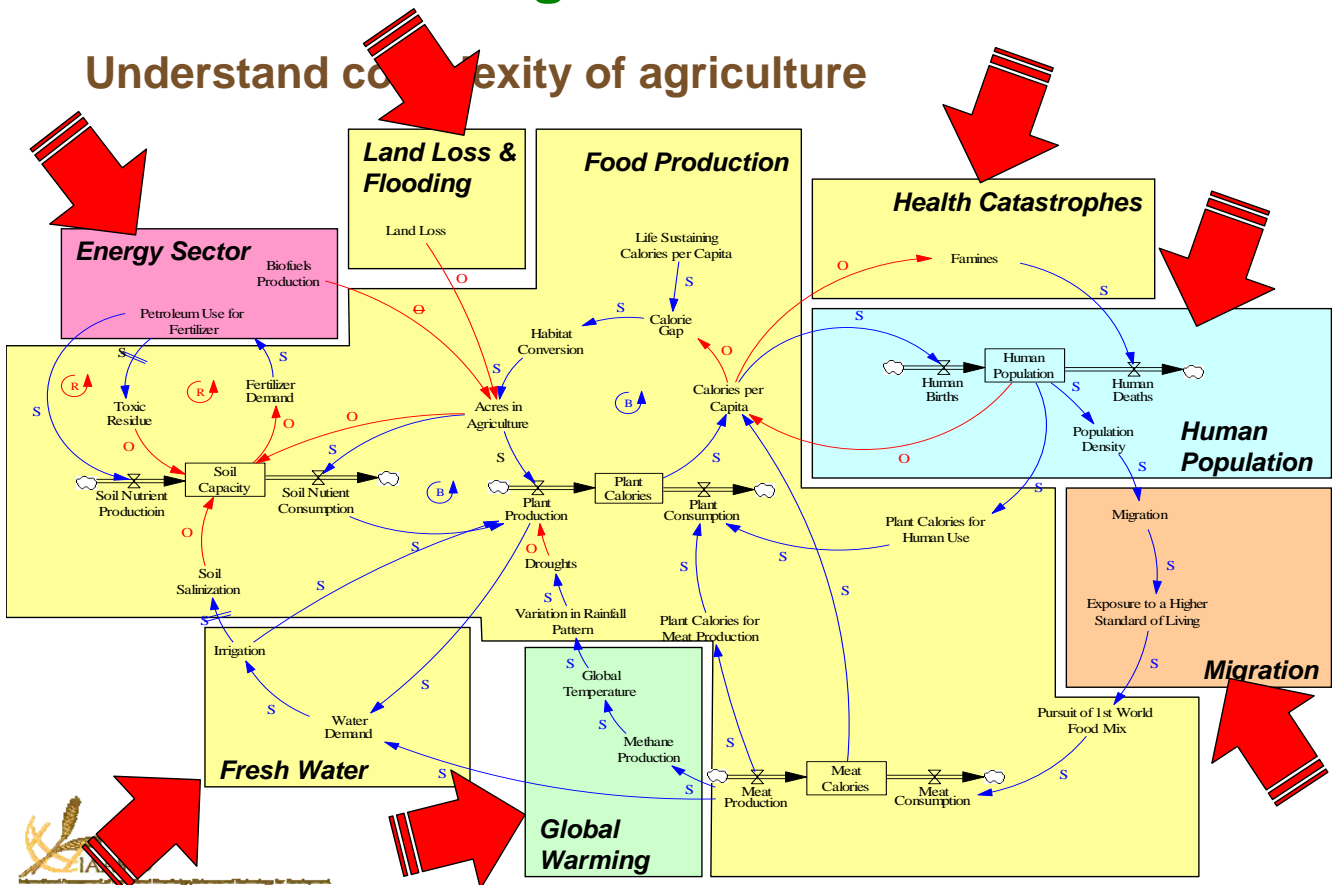
- needs of the small-scale and family farms (social & economics);
- systemic and holistic approach (environmental);
- is part of the solution to CC



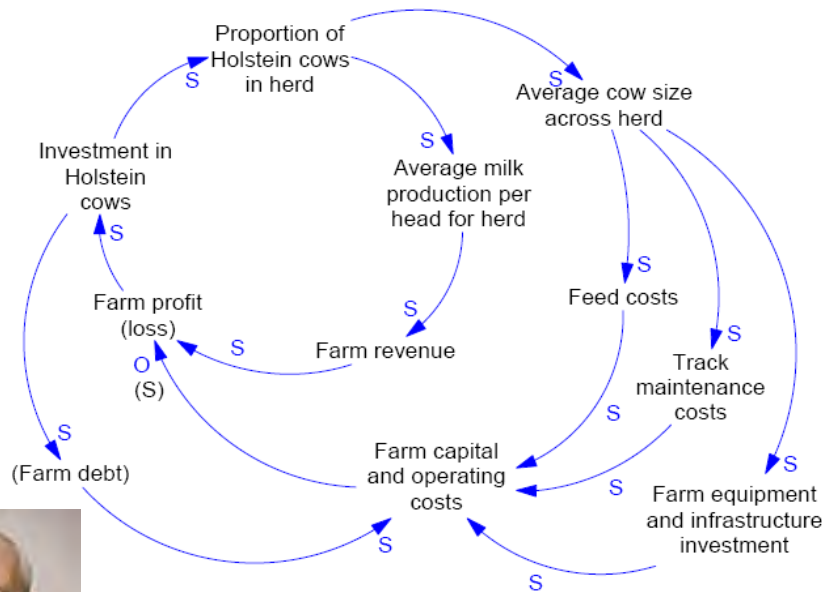


4. Future challenges

Understand complexity of agriculture



Causal Loop Mapping Example: Holstein cows for dairy productivity—"seeking the wrong goal"?



S = same

O = opposite



Jay Forrester

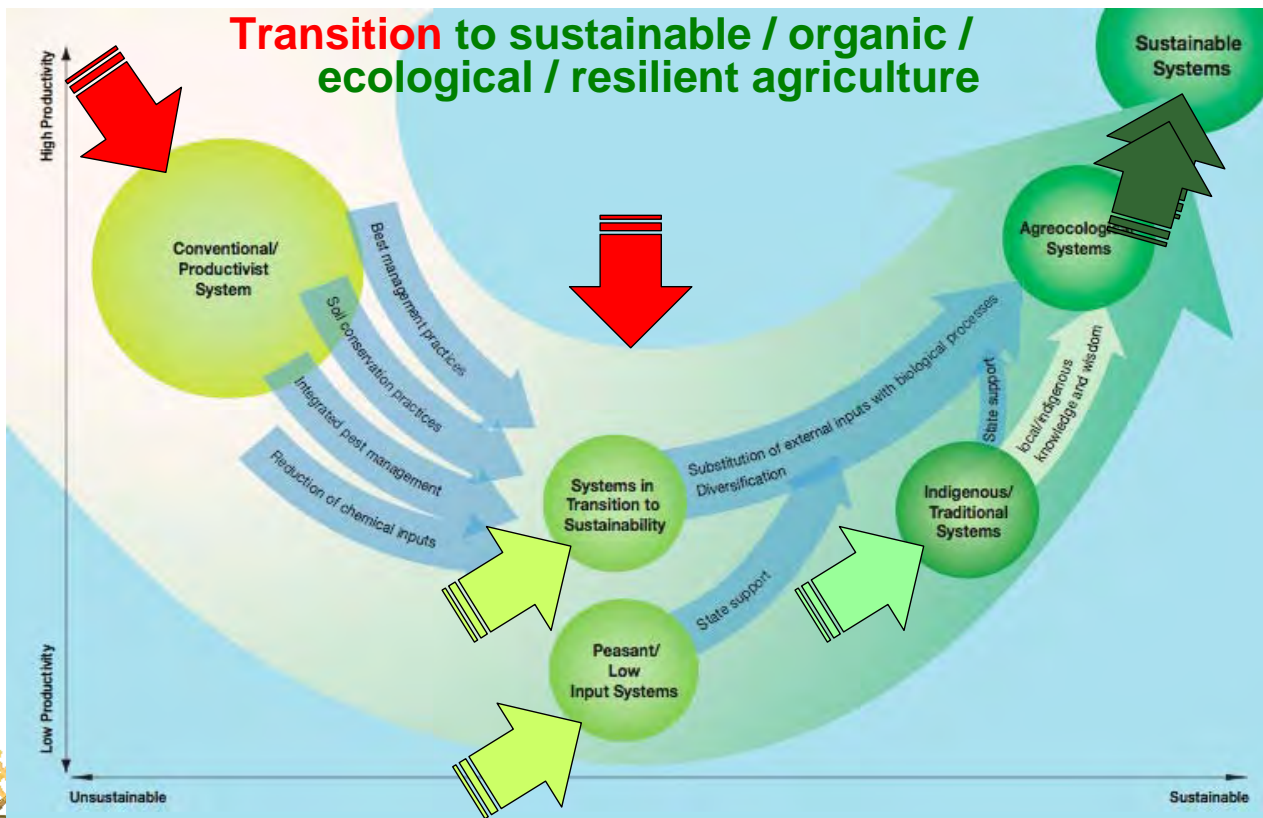
Courtesy: Ray Ison

Donella Meadows



4. Future challenges

Transition to sustainable / organic / ecological / resilient agriculture



5. Options for action

New Equitable & Sustainable Way Forward

 **Empower, involve and support farmers (women) with sustainable agricultural practices (information), restoration and management of ecosystem services; crop/animal and labor productivity increases; safety nets**

1. Improve access to production resources and remunerative employment on and off farm; recognize the critical role of women and empower them (education, land tenure, add value locally to agricultural products)
1. Improve markets, infrastructure, and institutions
2. Expand and disseminate agro-ecosystem sustainability oriented research, knowledge, and technology with stakeholder participation (soil fertility, animals on farms, diversity, organic agriculture, IPG)



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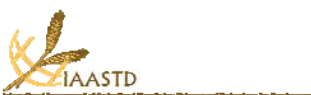
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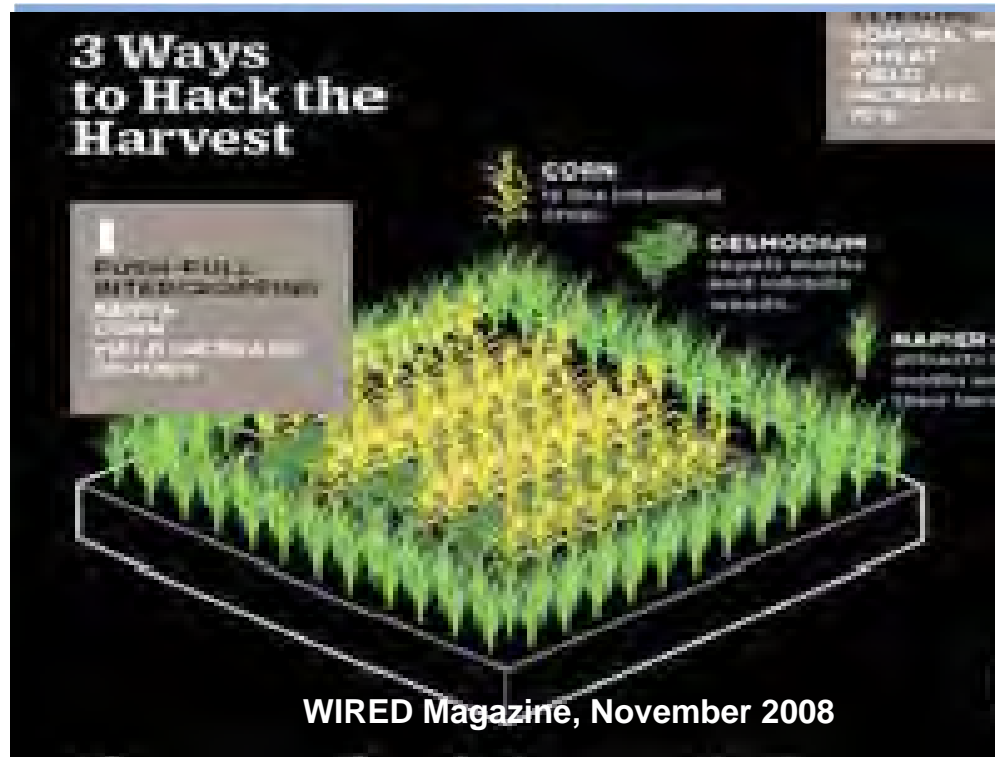
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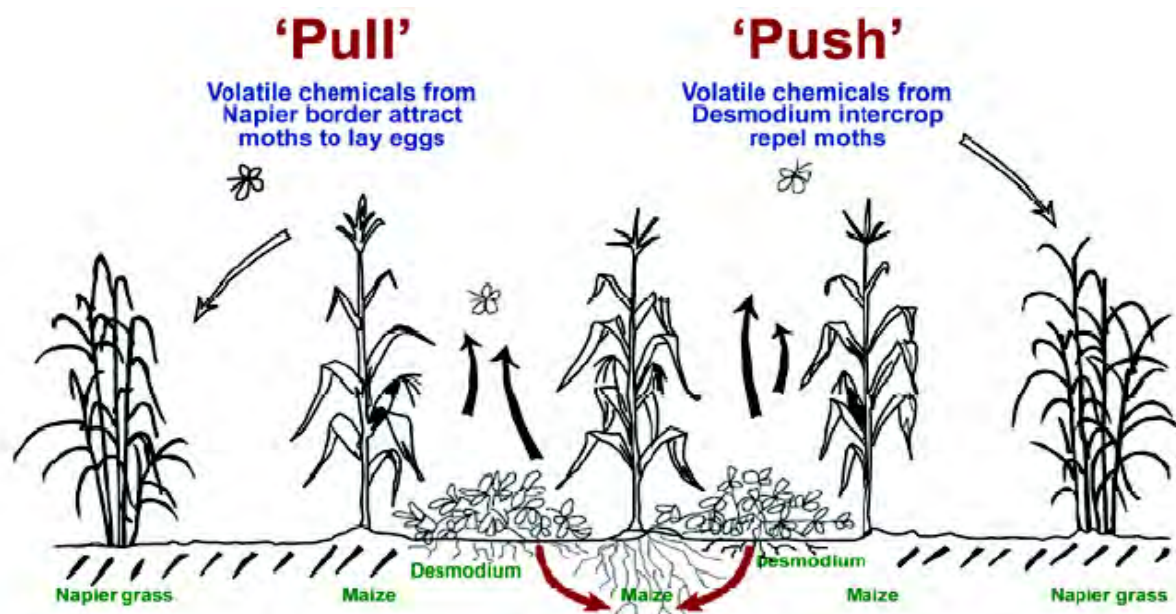
5. Options for action

Using natural systems to regulate pest outbreaks

(example of **push-pull** greater farm productivity vs higher yields 2 to 10X)



“Push – Pull” for Stemborer and Striga Control



Chemicals (isoflavones) secreted by desmodium roots inhibit attachment of striga to maize roots and cause suicidal germination of striga seed in soil



5. Options for action: Mechanization

CA: Advantages for the farmer

- **Mechanized Farmers:**
 - less machinery
 - 70% fuel saving



- **Smallholder farmers:**
 - 50% labour saving
 - less drudgery (new mechanization)
 - stable yields, food security

For all = better livelihood / income

Modified from A. Kassam



5. Options for action: crop and animal diversity

Managing crops and animals to benefit people and biodiversity

Encouraging a wider genetic base in agriculture...trees, fruits, grains, vegetables, lost crops, animals

for nutrition, cultural diversity, incomes, pest control, resilience to climate change

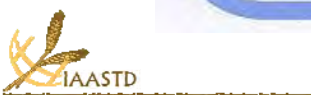
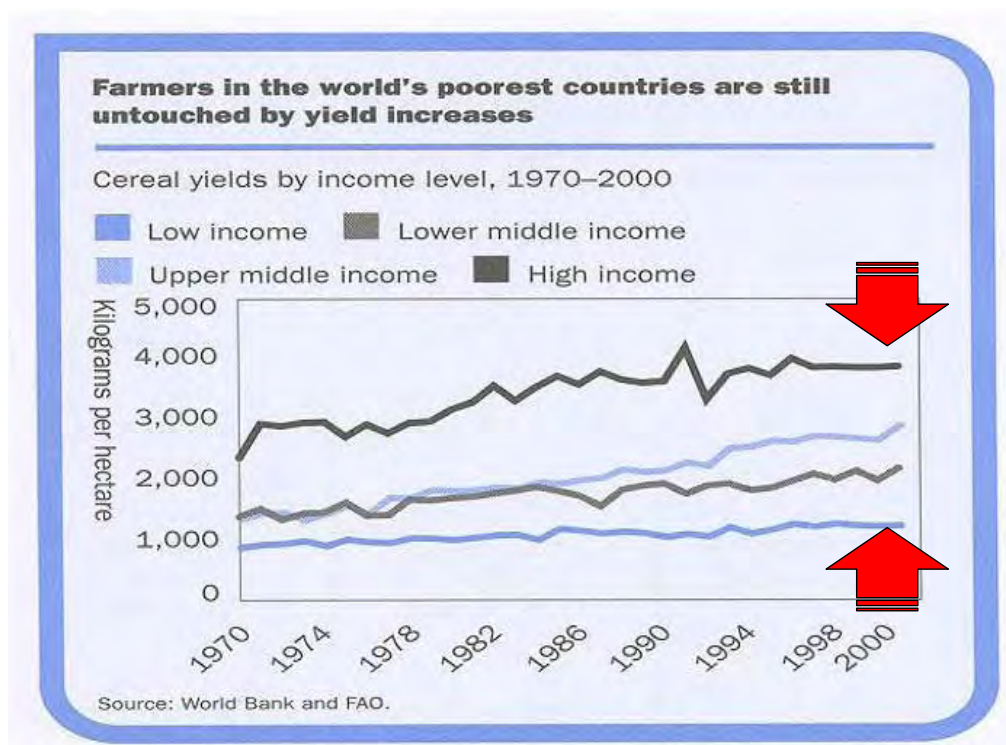


5. Options for action: plant and soil health

Promoting soil health through maintenance or restoration of the soil flora and fauna diversity for increased and sustainable productivity



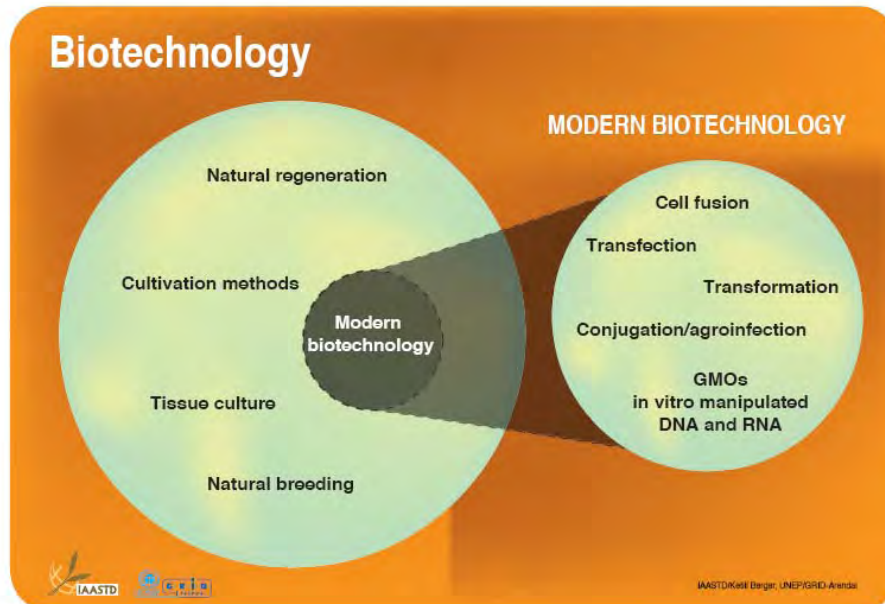
5. Options for action: closing the yield gap



5. Options for action: technologies


Biotechnology

- Issue of definition (conventional, modern)



5. Options for action: mind the system

New Equitable & Sustainable Way Forward


 **Bring all sectors responsible for sustainable development into a comprehensive systemic analysis, to recognize that policy decisions in one sector (i.e., transportation) strongly affect other sectors (input & market access)**

6. Promote responsible governance at global, regional and local levels
7. Invest in long term gains versus short term quick fixes (i.e., deal with the cause not the symptoms by understanding the system)

5. Options for action: Governance

New Equitable & Sustainable Way Forward

5. Bring all sectors responsible for sustainable development into a comprehensive systemic analysis, to recognize that policy decisions in one sector (i.e., transportation) strongly affect other sectors (input & market access)

 **Promote responsible governance at global, regional and local levels (trade, subsidies)**

7. Invest in long term gains versus short term quick fixes (i.e., deal with the cause not the symptoms by understanding the system)




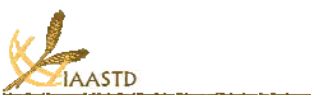
5. Options for action: system thinking

The Equitable & Sustainable Way Forward

5. Bring all sectors responsible for sustainable development into a comprehensive systemic analysis, to recognize that policy decisions in one sector (i.e., transportation) strongly affect other sectors (input & market access)

6. Promote responsible governance at global, regional and local levels

 **Invest in long term gains versus short term quick fixes (i.e., deal with the cause not the symptoms by understanding the system)**



5. Options for action: consumption patterns and sustainable development



Business as usual is not an option

6. What is happening on the implementation side?

1. FAO strategy
2. GCARD, NARIS, ARIS and the IARCs
3. Governments Industrialized and Less Developed Countries
4. NGOs

7. Next steps for the IAASTD

1. Interim – Office (www.Biovision.ch)
2. New website and information resource
3. Institutionalization documents



Business as usual is not an option

**You cannot solve the problem with the same
kind of thinking that created the problem**

Albert Einstein



Thank you

