





## **Plant Health and Food Security**

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**London, 21 – 23 September 2022** 

**International Plant Health Conference** 



## "In the next 50 years we will need to produce as much food as has been consumed over our entire human history."

Megan Clark
Former CEO of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)
Australia









- Number of hungry people: now 700+ mil.
   mainly in SA and SSA
- 2 billion more people in 2050 mainly in SA and SSA
- Climate change reducing yields, especially in SA and SSA
  - Drought
  - Heat

- +COVID
- + Ukraine war !!!
  - Food Prices
  - Fertilizer cost
  - Energy cost

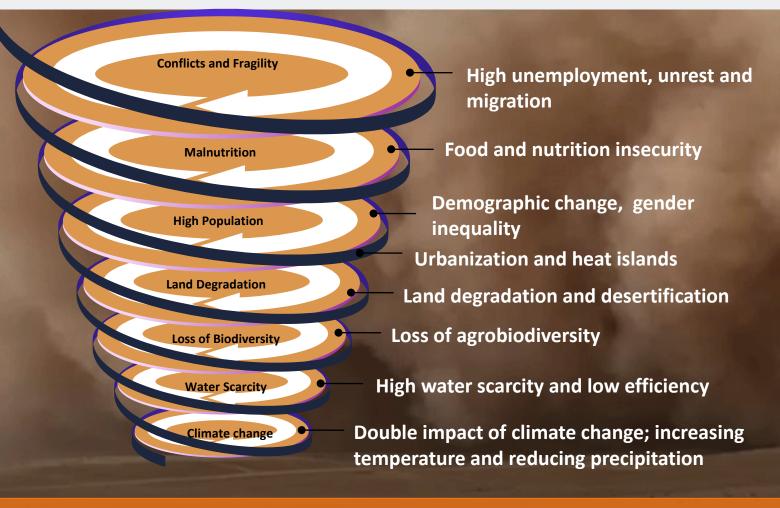
Need Action: CGIAR with partners support innovations at scale







**BY 2030** 

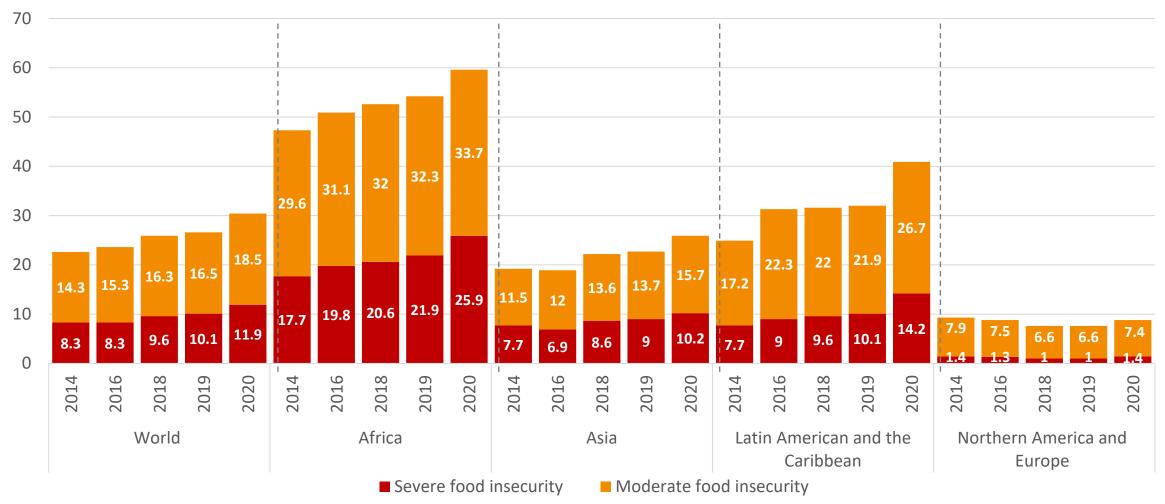


Only nine harvests left: we need to move fast to accomplish our vision of thriving and resilient livelihoods



## Regional differences in food security

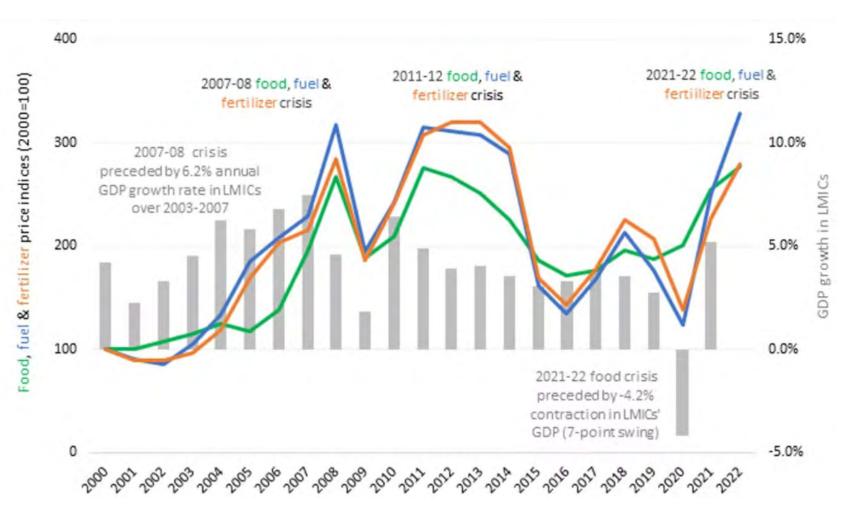
Millions of people facing severe and moderate food insecurity by region





## Price shocks "the new normal"?

### Food, fuel & fertilizer prices compared with GDP Growth (%)



- Hunger and malnutrition were on the rise
- The poor are still recovering from COVID crisis
- Cash strapped governments have little room to maneuver
- Fertilizer shortages have dynamic effects



## Smallholders' Food Security and Livelihoods are deeply impacted by Plant Health Management...

- Around 40% of the world's food is grown by smallholders.
- Over 50% of the people going hungry worldwide work on the smallholders' farms.
- Practical plant health information to keep crops healthy is vital for protecting the food and nutritional security, and the livelihoods of millions of smallholders and their families, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America.





## **RAFS Overarching Objective**

Contribute to regional Agri-Food systems transformation for affordable sufficient and healthy diets produced within planetary boundaries in a climate crisis ...

Plant Health protection is fundamental to allow CGIAR

and stakeholders to achieve this objective

## **Transboundary Threats to Plant Health**

Changing climates +
Human activities +
Market globalization



**Devastating Transboundary Crop Pests and Diseases** 

Massive economic and environmental implications

US\$26.8 billion crop losses annually



Six devastating epidemics in Africa alone in the last decade

**Potato Purple Top** 

Tuta absoluta

Wheat

Blast

Tar Spot

Complex

## **Plant Disease Diagnostics and Surveillance:**

## Local-to-Global and Global-to-Local

- Strengthen the diagnostic and surveillance capacity of NPPOs/NARES in LAC, Africa, Asia.
- Facilitate exchange of knowledge from local-to-global/global-to-local, on research approaches, tools/technologies for detection/characterization and surveillance of prioritized pests and diseases.
- Surveillance activities through national partners (NPPOs) in 15-20 target countries for 13 prioritized pests and diseases.

Regional Diagnostic Hubs, leveraging CGIAR Germplasm Health Units and NPPO Networks





Risk Assessment, Data Management and Guiding Preparedness

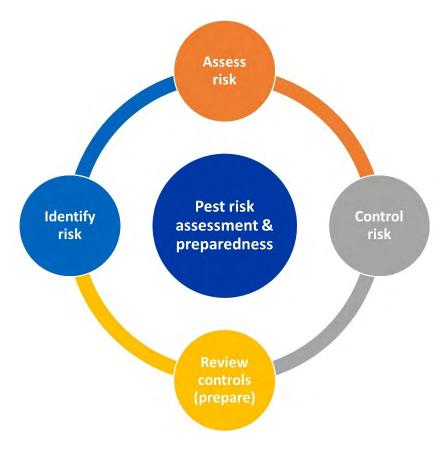
for Rapid Response

- 1. Develop/enhance tools and standards for pests and diseases data management, risk assessment and prediction.
- 2. Facilitate preparedness and response plans against emerging pests and diseases.
- 3. Guide surveillance, integrated pest and disease management, and mycotoxin control.

## **Example**

Banana disease occurrence data from the **Tumaini mobile app** mapped on the **PestDisPlace platform** → **an early warning system for banana diseases**, especially Banana Bunchy Top and
Banana Xanthomonas Wilt.

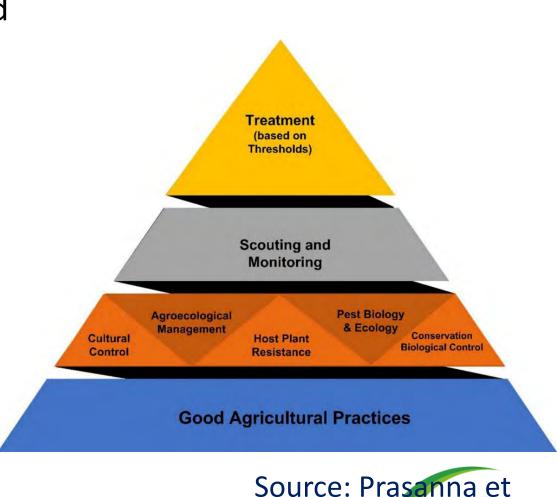




Anticipate, Predict and Prepare against Plant Health Pisks

## **Overcoming IPM Integration & Adoption Barriers**

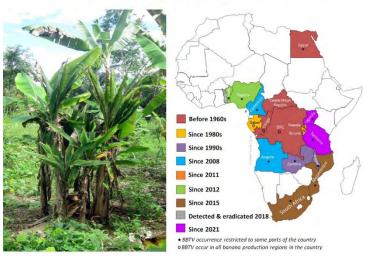
- Plant Health Innovation Platforms in targeted countries to cocreate, validate and demonstrate of IPDM Innovation Packages → bringing together innovations from CGIAR, IARCs, NARES, ARIs, and Private sector
- Participatory engagement and collective actions of farming communities, with gender and social inclusion focus
- Global Plant Health R4D Consortium, leveraging existing networks established by CGIAR and partners to tackle different plant health threats



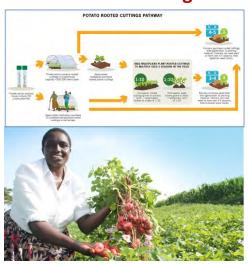
## Building on a foundation of work on plant health management by CGIAR & Partners...



#### **Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV)**



#### **Potato Disease Management**



#### **Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN)**



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## **Protecting Food Chains from Mycotoxin Contamination**

- Strengthening local, national & regional capacity to use bioprotectants (e.g., Aflasafe) as a part of integrated mycotoxin management
- Enabling private sector actors to sustainably manufacture and distribute bioprotectants against mycotoxin contamination

### **Target Countries**

- <u>ESA</u>: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique & Malawi
- WCA: Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Burkina Faso
- <u>LatAm</u>: Mexico

















## **Equitable and Inclusive Scaling of Plant Health Innovations**

Equitable and inclusive innovations need to start by involving women farmers in surveillance and technology development to learning from their rich experiences, observations, and knowledge.



## **Strong collaboration needed between social and biophysical scientists** to address important questions:

- Which farming, ecological and socio-economic conditions do the plant health innovations best fit?
- Whose labour will increase or decrease due to application of the innovation?
- Who has digital literacy and access to ICTs within the community?
- What are the communication methods appropriate for resource-poor women in marginalized/remote communities?









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