

The sustainable agriculture approach face to the new paradigms of the food chains

Environment, Sustainable Agriculture and Forest Management

Padova 25-27 September 2016







2015 - UN's (SDGs) Sustainable Development Goals





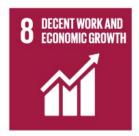




































2015 - UN's (SDGs) Sustainable Development Goals



FORUM FOR THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

9th Forum FFA
Where agriculture &
environment meet

Bruxelles March 22, 2016













SDGs and the food chains



























«We do reinvent agriculture " (José G. da Silva)

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417 1100

A DEADE HISTOR

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All the 7 SDGs are real also for the developed country as UE















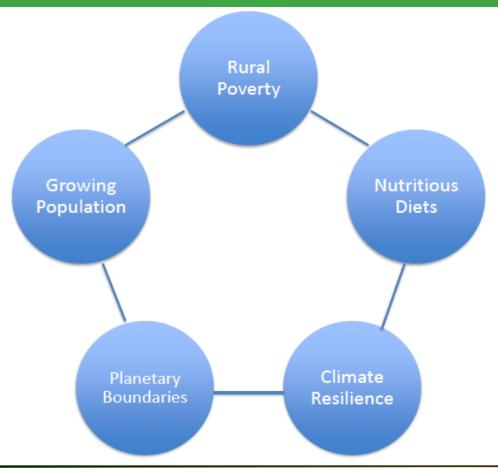






The main challenges to reinvent agriculture





The "Pentagon"

sec. Earth Institute
Columbia University, 2016

From a vertical approach to a holistic approach









Look forward to 2030







State of the play of UE food sector

Strength:

- High regional and pan European cultural diversity
- Framework for faster creativity and innovation
- High quality science and technology ecosistems
- Advanced and effective regulations for food safety and quality



European food sector competitive and its products very desirable around the world







State of the play of UE food sector

Weakness:

- Substantial and increasing lack of consumer trust
- Sector increasingly thought to create products that not promote health (negative social-media opinions)
- Diffuse perception of an increasing impact of the crop practices
- Reinforcement of for agro-ecological measure and regulation

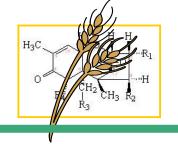


Poor competitivity of the agriculture sector





Lack of consumer trust



Cereals: an hostile food

From web (extrude hard tack)

- ✓ Bio
- ✓ Vegan
- ✓ A basso contenuto di grassi
- ✓ Senza Glutine
- ✓ Senza Soia
- ✓ Senza Sesamo
- ✓ Senza Frutta a guscio
- ✓ Senza latte
- ✓ Senza uova
- ✓ Senza arachidi
- ✓ Senza Olio di palma
- ✓ Senza Solfiti
- ✓ Senza Sale aggiunto

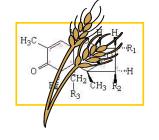




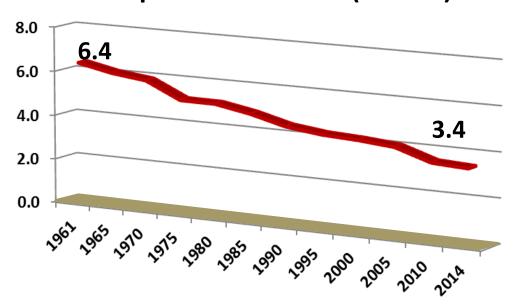
At cultural level the relationship with food is reversed: the fear of excess has replace the fear of hunger (Montanari, 2006)



Italian agriculture and commodities



Evolution of cereal and other oilseed crop harvested area (mln ha)



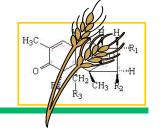
Self-supply (%)

Common whe	at 40	\Rightarrow
Durum wheat	70	♣
Maize	60	♣
Soybean	20	\Rightarrow
Rice	> 100	



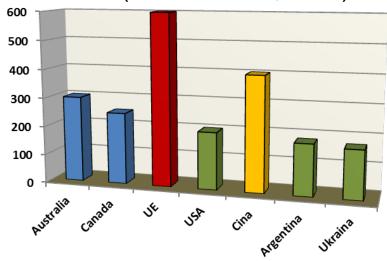


Structural constrains of Italian agriculture



Coltural Cost (\$/ha)

(Thun Institute, 2015)



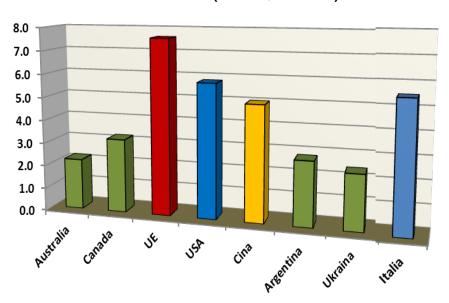
Cereal farm

Average area (ha): 12-16

Farm (n.): 250.000

Yield (t/ha)

(FAO, 2016)







Implementation Action Plan to 2030 (Draft: June 2016)

R&I Target 1		Engagement and involvement of Consumers			
	Action 1	Improving insights in Consumers			
		Impact: improved consumer engagement and insight; new products aligned with consumer and societal needs.	■ 會 色		
2018-2019	Action 2	Better bi-directional communiction			
		consumers and food chain actors; new products and new business opportunities.	夏 廖 广		
	Action 3	New food production and delivery behaviour impacts; novel sustainable business models.	验		
	Action 4	Footprinting of Food: Consumer Engagement in Sustainability			
2019-2020		Impact: increased sustainability of the food chain; improved consumer engagement; generation of functional open source systems.	金		
	Action 5	The Smart Food Grid: Modular Food Production and Distribution			
		Impact: novel distribution channels and delivery modes; increased sustainability of the food chain.			



Research and knowledge



Networking



New Products and business opportunity





	R&I Target 2		Basis for a more personalized and cust The Food I Love: Appreciation of Diversity in Food and Eating	omized food supply	
		Action 1	The Food I Love: Appreciation of Diversity in Food and Eating		
			Impact: understanding and recognition of food appreciation across the EU and its relation to consumption practices; new	為 會 演	
	_		products and services responding to consumer diversity.	_ ~ **	
	2018-2019	Action 2	Dietary for the prevention of non-con	nmunicable diseases	5
	018		recommendations for specific population groups.		
	2	Action 3	In Silico Food Design: Understanding Food Digestion		
			Impact: increased knowledge about micronutrient digestion; new ingredients targeted to better address malnutrition;	\$ 1	
			minimise the need for animal testing.	701	
Ì		Action 4			
			Microbiome and gut ecosystem	N .	
			function and its impact on health; new opportunities for dietary interventions via gut microbiome		
ı		Action 5	Packaging 4.0: Intelligent and Communicating Packages		
			Impact: novel intelligent packaging solutions; increased sustainability and operability of the food systems.	▲ ● ●	
	2019-2020	Action 6	New concepts and technologies for h	ealth and wellbeing	
	019		Impact: improved methodologies to characterize nutritional	4 4 -	
	2		attributes at different stages and the impact of new processing	<u></u>	
			techniques on them; consumer acceptance of new and		
			alternative food sources; understanding of the effects of large-		
			scale changes in the supply chain		





R&IT	Target 3	More flexible and sustainable food	d system	
	Action 1	Getting It Right: Integrated Food Safety as a Unique Selling Point		
		Impact: less foodborne disease incidences and better forecasting models; decrease in food waste; novel "milder"	● 會 €	
	Action 2	Bio-availability and enhanced hea	Ith active sul	ostance
2018-2019		substances; new food options with lower caloric intake; increased export of food products and technologies.	₩ ₩	
20	Action 3	Coming Full Circle: Towards Sustainable Packaging Systems Impact: Reduced the environmental impact of packaging; improved the environmental performance of the food system.	多 會	
	Action 4	Alternative food sources		
		dependency on raw material imports; new business opportunities.	<u>₹</u>	
	Action 5	Next generation strategy for food	safety	
020		prediction the toxicity of new components; minimise the need for animal testing.	(of	
2019-2020	Action 6	More natural and less refined ingr	edients	
20		of primary producers in the food production chain; empowerment of rural areas; increased consumer trust in the		
		agro-food-industry; less environmental effects of food production; new business opportunities.		





How to match the sustainable agriculture approach to these new paradigms of the food chains?

The case of the cereals (wheat and maize) in Italy



At farm scale: higher production efficiency



Economic sustainability



At community scale: higher food quality and safety



Social sustainability



At planetary scale: higher ecological sustainability



Ecological sustainability



The sustainable agriculture approach face to the new paradigms of the food chains



The priority strategies for the cereals farmer and elevator system

- Production (higher yield, practice efficiency)
- Quality better technological property (proteins, rheology)
- Safety less contaminants (mycotoxins, pesticide residues)

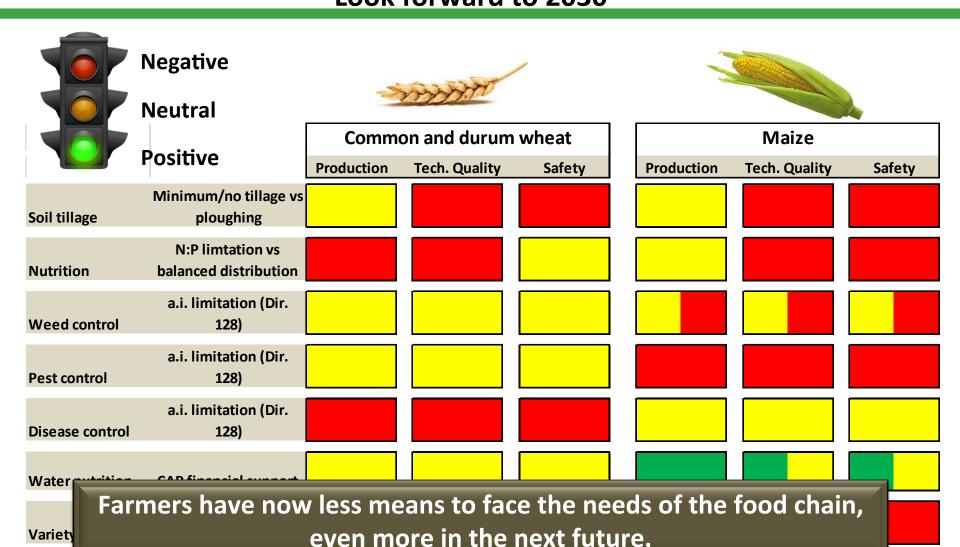
Which are the role of CAP and the UE Regulations?

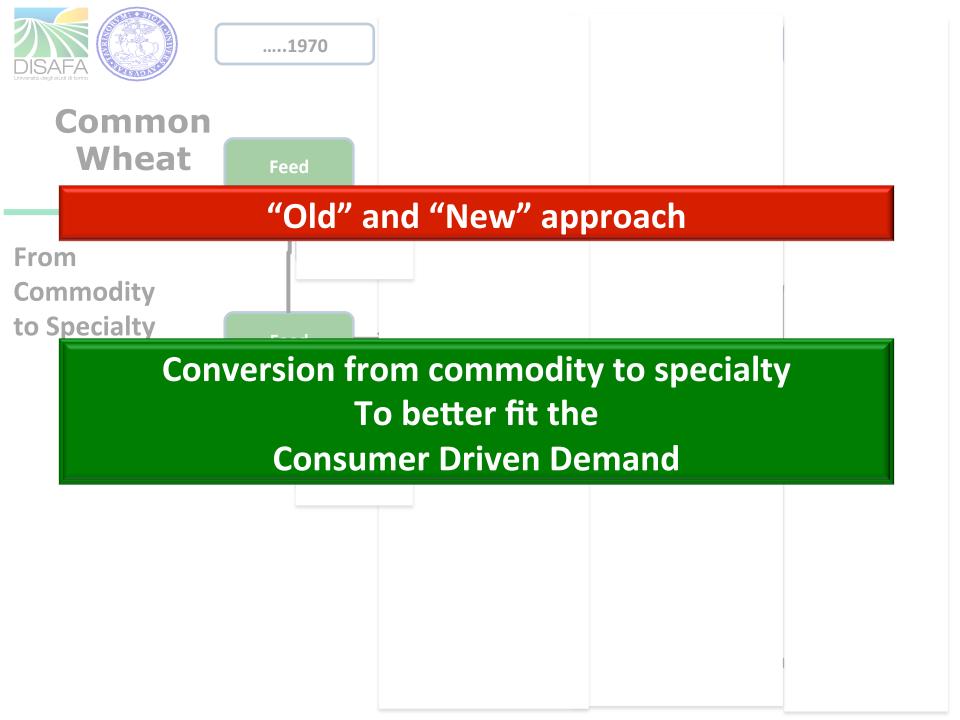


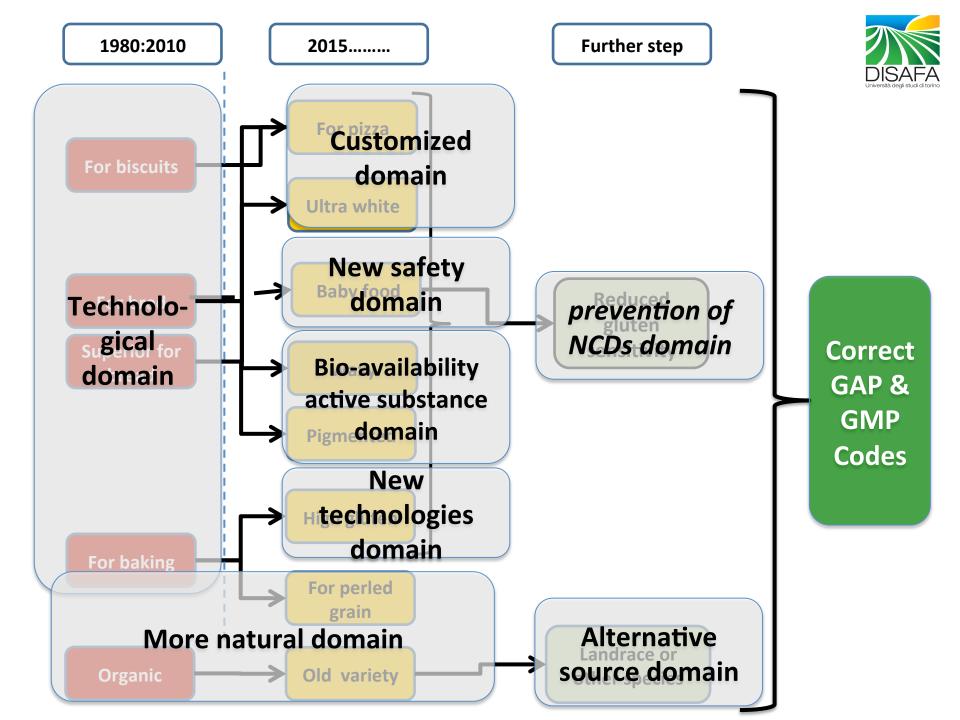


The sustainable agriculture approach face to the new paradigms of the food chains Look forward to 2030







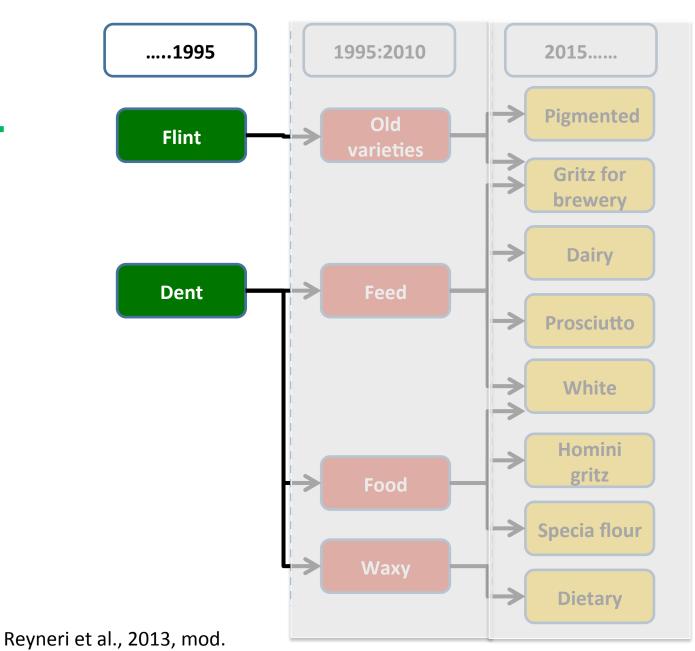




From commodity to specilaty

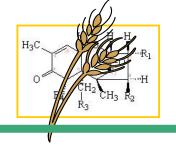
Maize for grain







Conclusion



Food chain more oriented toward a "Consumer-Driven Demand"

Opportunity

- Enhance farmer income e competitivity
- New market opportunity
- Valorization of marginal situation (environment....)

Threat

- Commodity price too low to stimulate innovation and investments
- The added value is adsorbed by distribution sector
- Increasing of non rational or scientific-based behaviour
- Agriculture will even more become the maidservant of social needs

