



Integrating Food and Energy Security Policy Options and Best Practices

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Food and energy security

- Require similar strategies
- Energy markets influence agriculture
- Enjoy multiple trade-offs and synergies which create risks and offer opportunities





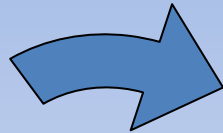
Food and agriculture is the single largest sector using natural resources and providing livelihoods for 2.6 billion people

Energy prices affect food prices

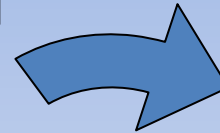
- High and volatile oil prices make agricultural prices higher and more volatile through
 - higher input costs
 - higher demand for commodities used in biofuel production (sugar, maize, vegetable oils)
 - competition for land with commodities that are not used directly for fuel production
 - financial investment in commodity baskets

This effect is growing because of
biofuels

Higher
oil
prices



Increased
demand
for biofuels



Higher
food
prices



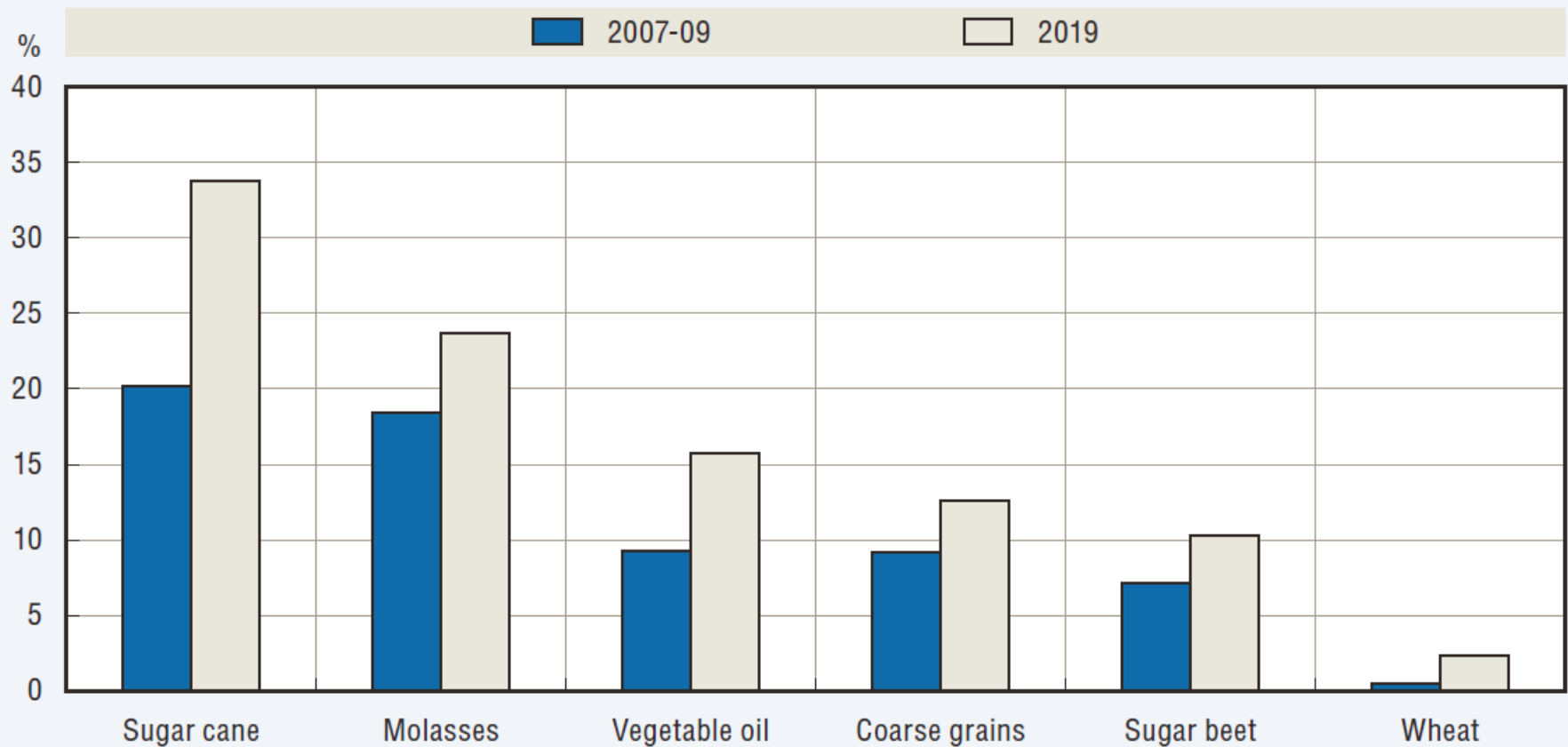
**Future food prices will be higher
and more volatile**



**A risk for net food buyers
A possible opportunity for farmers?**

Figure 4.7. **Biofuel use represents an important share of global cereal, sugar and vegetable oil production**

Share of feedstocks used for biofuel production in global production



Source: OECD and FAO Secretariats. (*Agricultural Outlook 2010-2019*)

What can be done?

Green the economy with
agriculture

Reduce competition between food and agricultural biofuel production

- No one-size fits all solution
- Remove policies that create conflict between the use of crops for fuel vs food/feed
 - Diversify suppliers and limit policy distortions by eliminating trade restrictions on biofuels and their feedstocks
 - Give incentives only to use feedstocks that are less correlated with food/feed markets (consider both direct and indirect effects -competition for inputs or land)
 - Introduce temporary flexibility into operation of biofuel policies and mandates
 - Help governments evaluate and manage risks of shocks, disasters, climate change

Reducing waste increases food and improves efficiency in energy use

- 1/3 of food produced for humans is lost/wasted globally (1.3 billion tons/year)
- Reducing waste improves food security
- Reducing waste relieves environmental/resource pressures:
 - reduce production increases needed to meet future demand (2050), and energy, labour, capital and land
 - reduce pressure on land, water, soil, and greenhouse gas emissions

Invest in sustainable technologies and practices

- build on local practices and knowledge
- complement mainstream science and technology,
- build on productive partnerships among smallholders, researchers, and other actors
- create incentives to adopt sustainable and resilient practices



Reduce gender gap in agriculture for economic and social gain

- **Productivity gains**
 - 20 to 30 % on women's farms
 - 2.5 to 4 % at national level
- **Food security gains**
 - 12 to 17 % reduction in number of hungry
 - 100 to 150 million people lifted out of hunger
- **Broader economic and social gains**
 - Better health, nutrition and education for children
 - Builds human capital, promotes economic growth

Green the economy with agriculture

- **availability: equitable food distribution, ecological intensification of low-footprint food systems/energy efficient technologies**
- **access: inclusion/ realization of rights**
- **stability: safety nets, recognition of global interdependence**
- **utilization: reduced waste, sustainable diets**

What can be done?

- increase productivity by increasing energy efficient technologies/agricultural farming techniques
- Help make biofuel production contribute to increase income of poor ag. Producers, labourers, and enhance fs
- Create safeguards to that the poor benefit from food and energy integ.
- Integ energy and food sectors (sustainable farming practices which reduce residue competition)