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Competing Narratives for Sustainability: Is Less More or Must We Do More With Less?

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USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum

Can Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Feed
the World?

February 23, 2012



The Problem

- The Sufficiency Narrative: Less is More
 - o world population 9.2 billion people in 2050
 - o dramatic environmental problems
 - o consumption outstrips Earth's capacity
 - current food systems produce waste and overconsumption => health problems
 - destruction of important ecosystems will have dramatic feedback effects that undermine the foundations of our food systems => more poverty and conflict.
- The Productivity Narrative: Doing more with less.
 - o world population 9.2 billion in 2050
 - o agricultural productivity slowing down
 - rising income levels shift diets to more protein rich food and will increase energy demand
 - serious threat that food demand will not be met => hunger and political instability
 - resource constraints and climate change limit the world's capacity to expand food production.

Based on: Sustainable Food Consumption and Production in a Resource-Contrained World, Erik Mathijs, K.U.Leuven OECD, Paris, 12 September 2011



The Solutions

- Less is More: The Sufficiency Narrative
 - o demand increases need to be mitigated through behavioral change
 - scientific advances have the potential to bring forward agro-ecosystems that are both productive, respectful of ecosystems and resource saving
 - environmental externalities need to be internalized in markets appropriate governance structures that address disruptive effect of trade.
- Doing More With Less: The Productivity Narrative
 - scientific advances have the potential to bring forward technologies that boost productivity and take into account both resource scarcities and environmental problems
 - massive investments in both public and private R&D
 - o removal of barriers to technology adoption by farmers, such as infrastructure, trade barriers and access to markets.



Common Ground?

The Problem

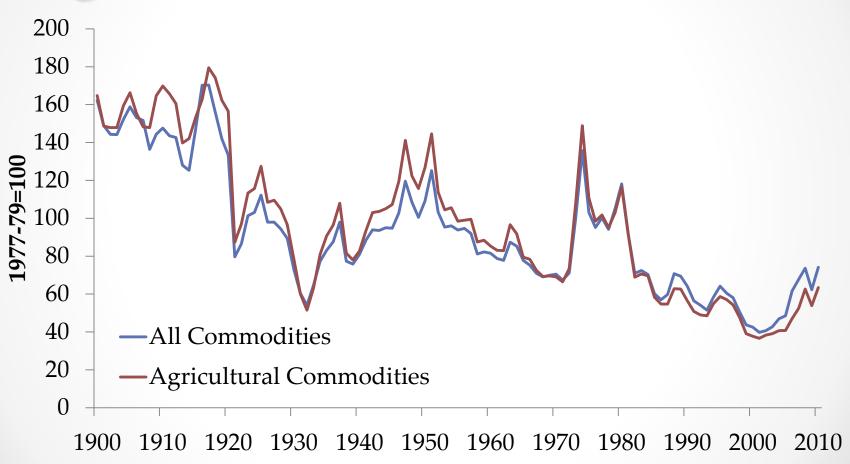
- o population growth
- o resource constraints
- poverty, hunger and instability

The Solution

- need to increase productivity
- o a role for science
- institutional and policy change



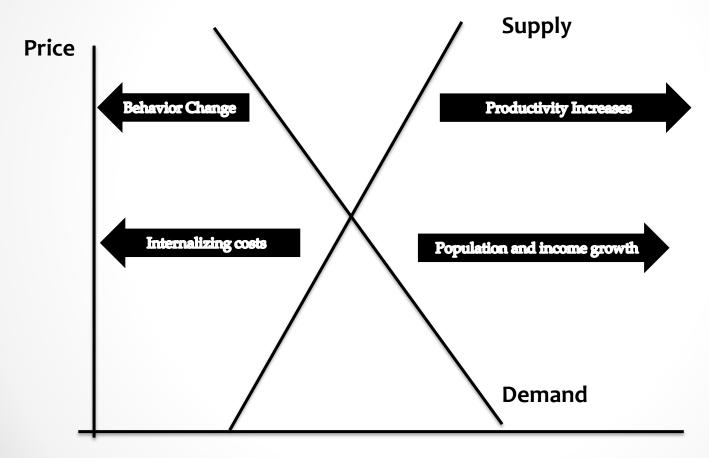
Is the Era of Declining Real Agricultural Prices at an End?



Original source: Grilli, Enzo, and Maw Cheng Yang (1988). "Primary Commodity Prices, Manufactured Goods Prices, and the Terms of Trade of Developing Countres: What the Long Run Shows." World Bank Economic Revew 2, 1: 1-47 Updated data, data sources and series descriptions are in S.Pfaffenzeller, P. Newbold, and A. Rayner (2007) "A Short Note on Updating the Grilli and Yang Commodity Price index," World Bank Economic Review 21, 1: 151-163.

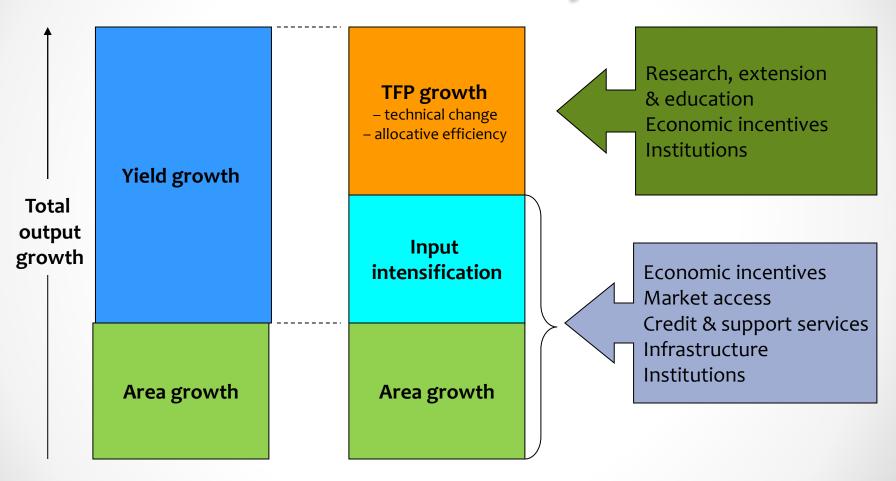


Direction of Prices?





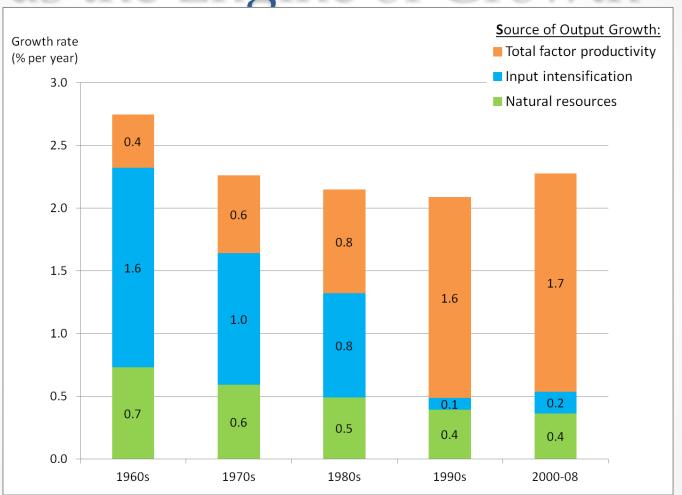
Understanding Total Factor Productivity



Source: Fuglie, Keith O. (2012). Productivity Growth and Technology Capital in the Global Agricultural Economy. In, Productivity Growth in Agriculture: An International Perspective (Keith O. Fuglie, Sun Ling Wang and V. Eldon Ball, eds.) Oxfordshire, UK: CAB International (forthcoming).



TFP Replaces Input Intensification as the Engine of Growth



Source: Fuglie, Keith O. (2012). Productivity Growth and Technology Capital in the Global Agricultural Economy. In, Productivity Growth in Agriculture: An International Perspective (Keith O. Fuglie, Sun Ling Wang and V. Eldon Ball, eds.) Oxfordshire, UK: CAB International (forthcoming).

