

Mitigating COVID-19: The Digital Transformation of Agri-food Value Chains

ICABR, July 31st, 2020



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Digitalization of Agriculture

- Digital technologies are revolutionizing agriculture.
- Digital technologies can address multiple market failures.
- Connectivity improved dramatically, but a digital gap remains.

Prepare for the future?



Before After





Robotics



Automatization



Horizontal farming

Vertical farming



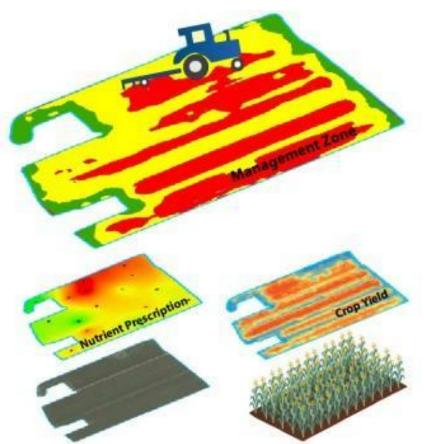


E-commerce





More than 85% of ag data and info are geospatial



Challenges?



Digital realities



Access to internet:

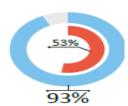
87% in developed countries, 47% in developing countries, 19% in LDCs.





Digital gender gap:

Gap is small in developed countries, large in developing countries, especially LDCs.



Network coverage v.s use:

93% of the world's population lives within reach of mobile broadband, just over 53% uses the Internet.



Mobile phone subscription:

67 % of the global population - 5% annual growth rate – highest in Europe and least in Africa

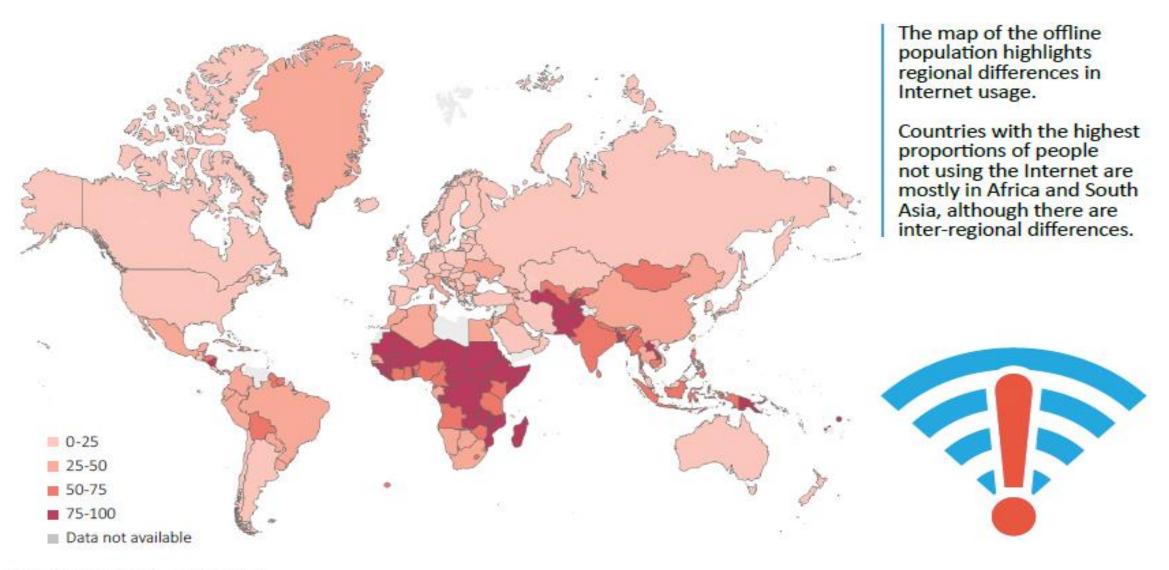
Barriers for digital adoption:

- Lack of electricity, especially in rural areas- 15% of the world population without electricity.
- Literacy: 13% incapable of basic reading and writing.
- Lack of ICT skills as a key barrier
- Affordability: high cost of broadband access.
- Local content: lack of appealing and relevant content.
- Poor network coverage in rural areas: the urban-rural coverage gaps remains large

Source: ITU. 2019. Measuring digital development: Facts and figures.

Source: Lester Henry. 2019. Bridging the urban-rural digital divide and mobilizing technology for poverty eradication: challenges and gaps.

Percentage of population NOT using the internet, 2019



Opportunities



Market failures in food and agriculture

Information disseminated to farmers via **SMS services**:

- 13-14% increase in farm gate price (Peru); decrease price dispersion (Niger)
- Often, impacts depend on the nature of commodity (perishable or not), and competitiveness

Information asymmetry (prices)

Search and transaction costs (access to food markets, technology)

Digital platforms and e-commerce improve matching:

 Esoko (Africa) reported 10-11% rise in revenues due to better information and improved bargaining

Mobile phone-based applications:

- M-Pesa (Kenya) increased market participation by 37% among users
- contributed to lifting 2% of Kenyans out of poverty
- Female headed households benefited most (relative terms)

Information
asymmetry and
high fixed costs of
establishing bank
branches
(financial markets)

Search, tracking and verification costs

Blockchain-based applications:

 Walmart reduced tracing time of pre-packaged mangoes from 7 days to 2.2 seconds

What needs to be done: Basic conditions must be met

SOFT Infrastructure

- Establishing inclusive digital ecosystem and enabling environment – holistic approach to investment and policies
- Human capital development empowerment, digital literacy and skill development, e.g. rural youth, women to bridge digital divide
- Regulatory framework, standards & interoperability – data governance, ownership and security
- Innovative and effective PPP incentives, inclusiveness, and sustainability

HARD Infrastructure

- Digital & physical infrastructure roads, electricity, storage facility, trade facilities, etc.
- Internet coverage, mobile and smart phones services
- Connectivity mobile networks, telecom services, information technology networks in rural areas
- Data collection, storage, insights and dissemination

Leadership and Governance Strategy and Investment Services and Applications

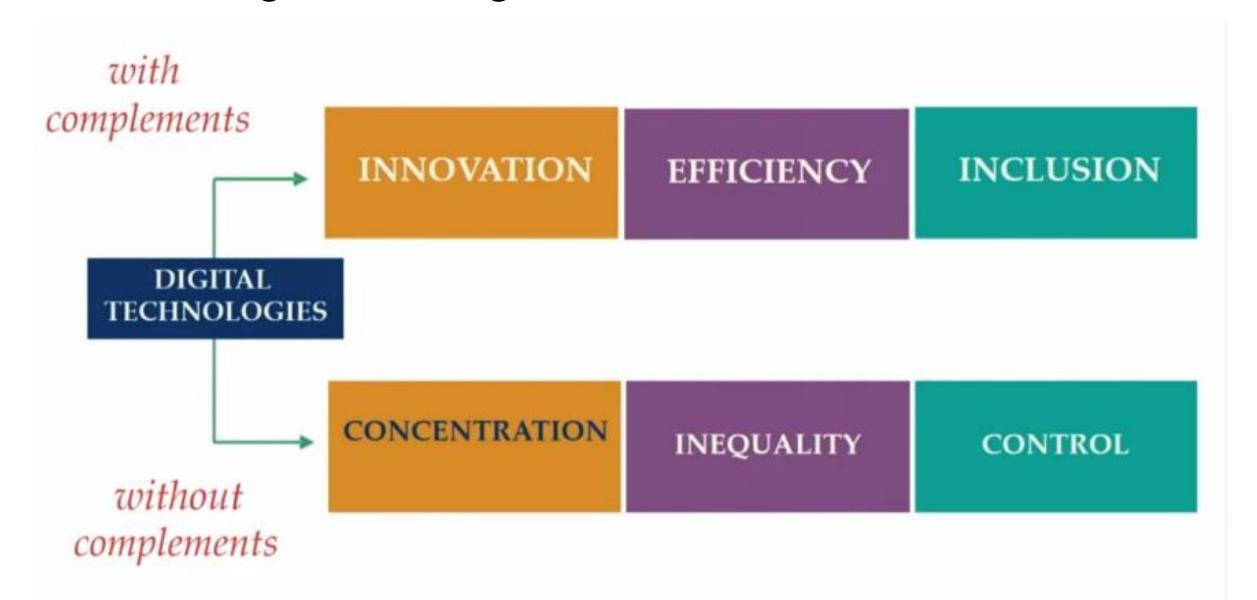
Infrastructure

Standards and Interoperability Content, Knowledge Management and Sharing

Legislation, Policy and Compliance Workforce and Capacity Development

Building blocks needed to sustain a digital ecosystems

Digital technologies hold benefits as well as risks



Key principles for digital rural transformation

- Capacity development at all levels horizontally and vertically is key
- Content (co)creation, customization, adaptation, use - relevance to small scale producers, local appropriation
- Context matters no one size fits all locally applicable, accessible, & affordable solutions

- Simple keep it simple more inclusive, scalable and impactful
- Sustainable positive impacts in economic, social, environmental & institutional terms – do no harm
- Systems approach integrated & holistic approach across the disciplines and sectors





















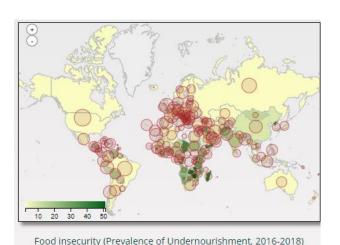


Strategy:

- (a) Data
- (b) Tools
- (c) Capacity building



FAO's Big Data tool on food chains under the COVID-19 pandemic



against COVID-19 spread (active cases, red circles)

News Search

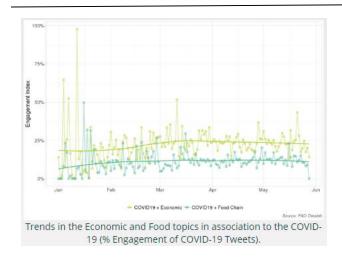
 news coverage of COVID-19 impact on food value chains across the world, showing food insecurity prevalence.



Click here for more.

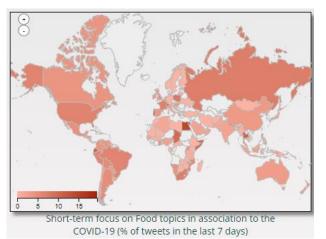
Food Price Monitor

- The tool monitors food prices and their trends daily, worldwide.
- Sends warnings on prices changes
- the global average prices on increases since 14 February



Twitter Semantic Search

twice-a-day coverage
 of the Twitter accounts
 of 270+ newspapers
 world-wide to capture
 new topics, trends,
 related terms,
 distribution and
 connections.

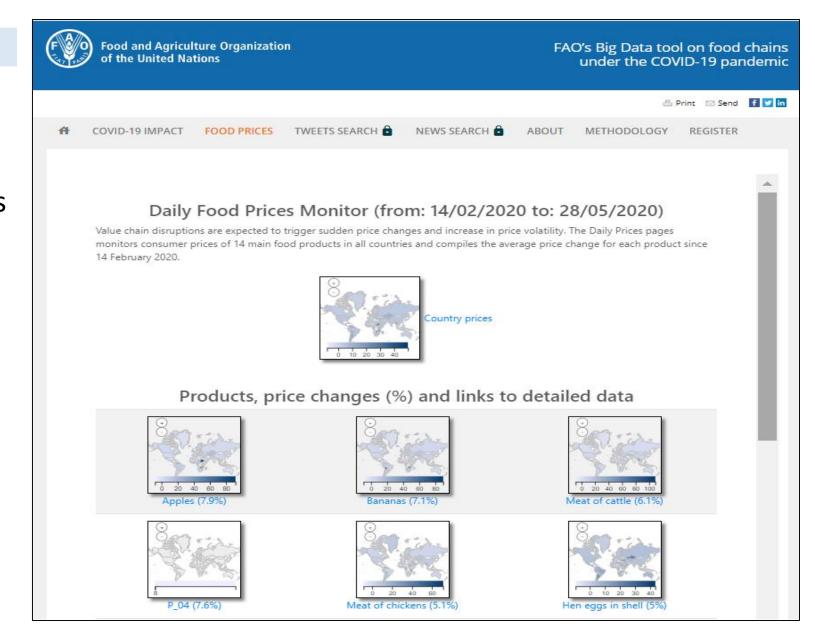


Covid-19 Impact Analysis Tool

 the tool carries out a sentiment analysis, for the world and by country, to monitor how economic and food topics evolve within the COVID-19

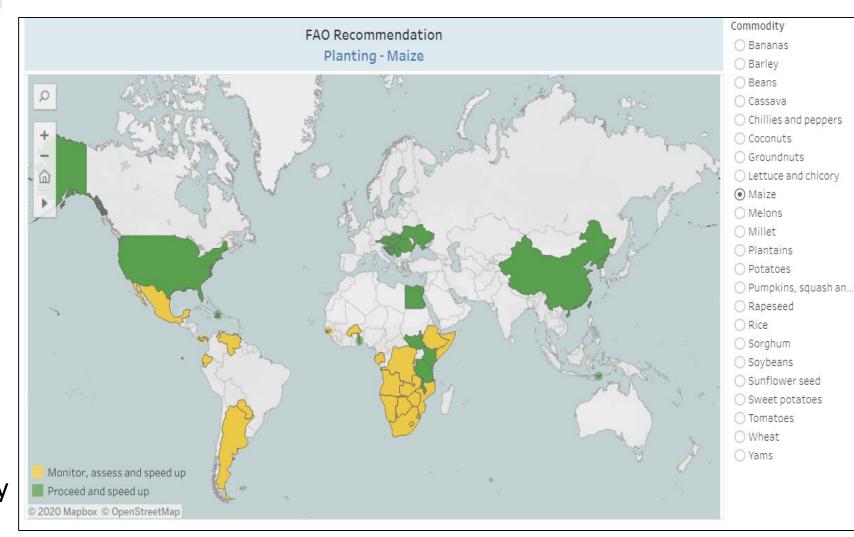
Food Price Monitor

- Daily Food Prices Monitor (from: 14/02/2020 to –date)
- ➤ The Daily Prices pages monitors consumer prices of 14 main food products in all countries
- Compiles the average price change for each product since 14 February 2020.



Crop Calendars and COVID-19

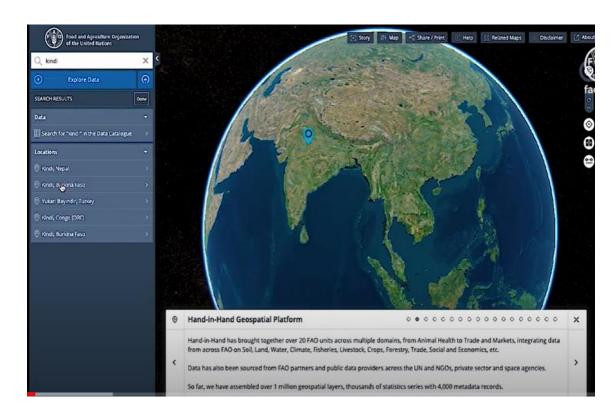
- Shows both planting and harvesting tasks during the COVID-19
- ➤ The mapping tool displays information on planting and harvesting months for key food and agriculture commodities
- The commodities are chosen based on their importance for each country in terms of value of production or because they constitute a key food staple.



1. Hand-in-Hand Initiative and Geospatial Platform

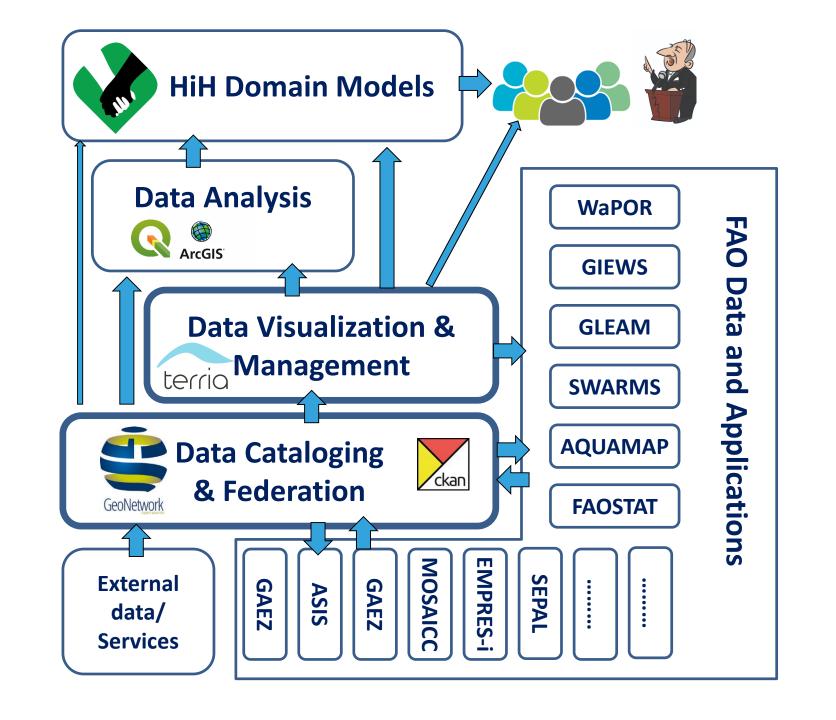
- An evidence-based, country-led and countryowned initiative to accelerate SDG1 and SDG 2
- Using the most advanced geospatial modelling and analytics, to identify the biggest opportunities to raise the incomes and reduce the inequities and vulnerabilities of rural populations
- Substantial geospatial data asset and growing 4000+ metadata and 1300+ data series 1,000,000+ geodata layers and thousands of statistics series
- 14 geospatial data channels and working committees -

Soil, water, land, climate, fishery, forestry, livestock, crops, trade, socio-economics, etc



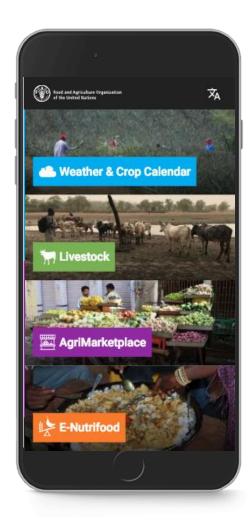
- https://data.review.fao.org/map/story/
- Intro video:

https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=MzkIM2KN



FAO Digital Services Portfolio

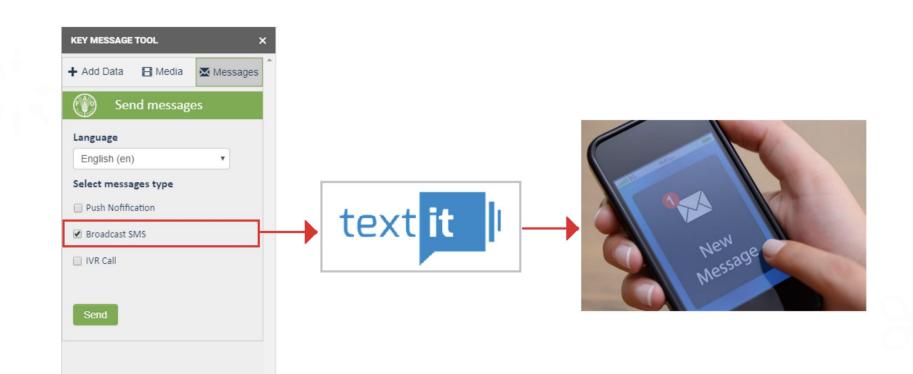
- Offer information & advisory messages to farmers in the field
- Connect directly Governments to Rural Farmers
- A platform working as a SaaS
- Implemented in,
 - Rwanda
 - Senegal
 - Egypt
 - Tanzania (Up coming)



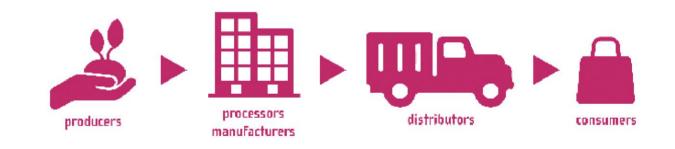




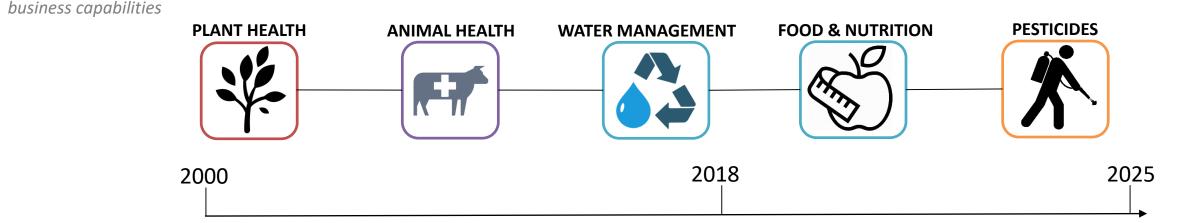
DSP: Notifications



Digital Intelligence Platform: Improving value-chain decision making



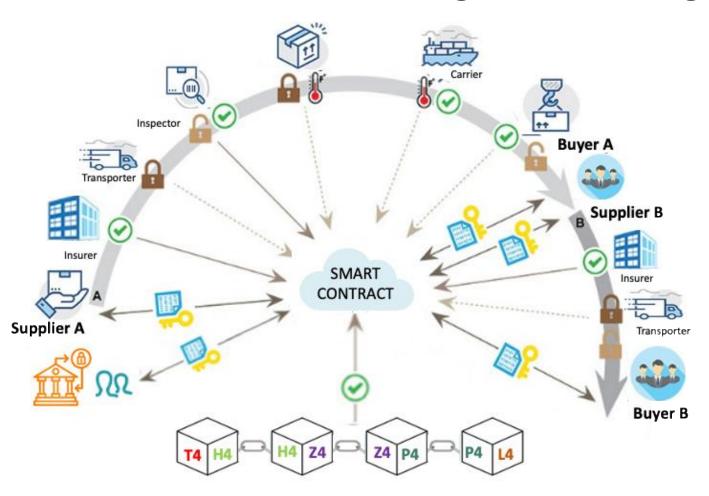
food and agriculture value chain



- What is the national problem?
- How is the country doing?

- What is the village problem?
- How is the village doing?

- How will happen to my crops?
- What should I do?



Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT)

- A decentralized, consensus-based record keeping system.
- An innovation that will have significant impact in agri-food value chains.

systems of observation



(e.g. WAPOR, River Level gauges)

2015 drought 2017 El Nino phenomena

...previous early warning situations

... new early warning situations
2020 Somalia flooding
2020 drought situation







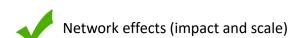
data-driven users data-driven products



HEALTH







\$0 marginal costs (one to many effect)







modularized suppliers









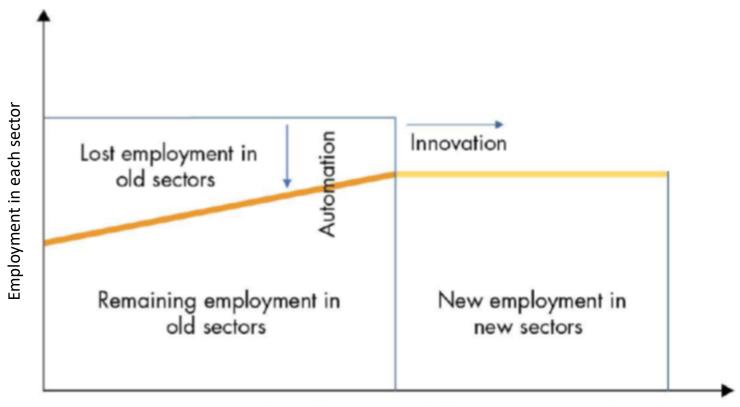


systems of record



Digital technologies: Capacity building

COVID 19 Accelerated: The Forces of Automatation and Innovation will Shape Future Employment



Sectors (ordered by susceptibility to automation)

Source: World Bank, WDR (2018)

