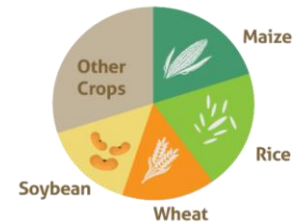


From over 500,000 plant species on the planet, we currently rely on just 4 crops – wheat, rice, maize and soy bean) for more than 70% of our food supply. We also depend on these crops as raw materials for livestock and aquaculture feeds as well as bioenergy systems



Now, think about our changing world. We are already experiencing climate change. Global temperatures are predicted to increase by +2C whilst the global population is approaching 9 billion people. Will the major crops be able to cope in hotter and drier conditions, withstand flooding, pests and diseases and still meet our food and energy demands of a growing population? What are we doing to ensure a more sustainable world for future generations?

The Global Action Plan for Agricultural Diversification (GAPAD) is a plan to diversify agriculture beyond just the world's major crops grown as monocultures.

With a wider range of crops for food and non-food uses, agricultural diversification can:

- contribute to improved incomes, food security and nutrition
- provide cropping systems that can adapt to climate change and enhance the resilience of agriculture ecosystems
- identify non-food crops as raw materials for renewable energy.



GAPAD is an ambitious, global, inclusive and evidence-based action plan. It is an important initiative to meet the United Nation's goal of Zero Poverty by year 2030.

In February 2016, Directors of member institutions of the Association of International Research and Development Centers for Agriculture (AIRCA) endorsed GAPAD as a common initiative. Crops For the Future is the secretariat for GAPAD.



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