

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

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**1. GLOBAL DRIVERS OF
CHANGE**

**2. CLIMATE CHANGE AND
NATURAL RESOURCES**

**3. A NEW CONSENSUS ON
SUSTAINABILITY: RIO+20**

1. GLOBAL DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Population growth

Urbanization

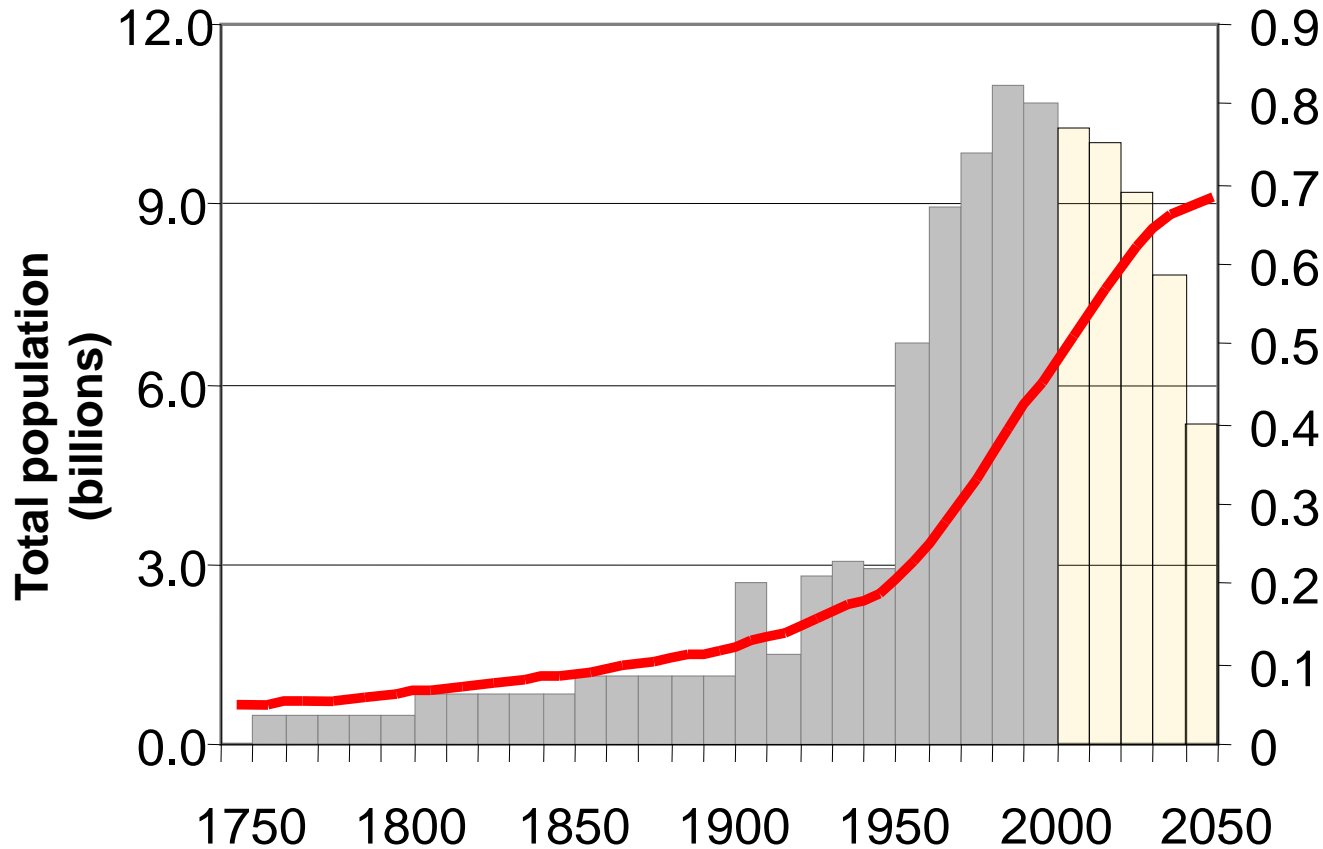
Food Demand

Markets and Stocks

Price Volatility

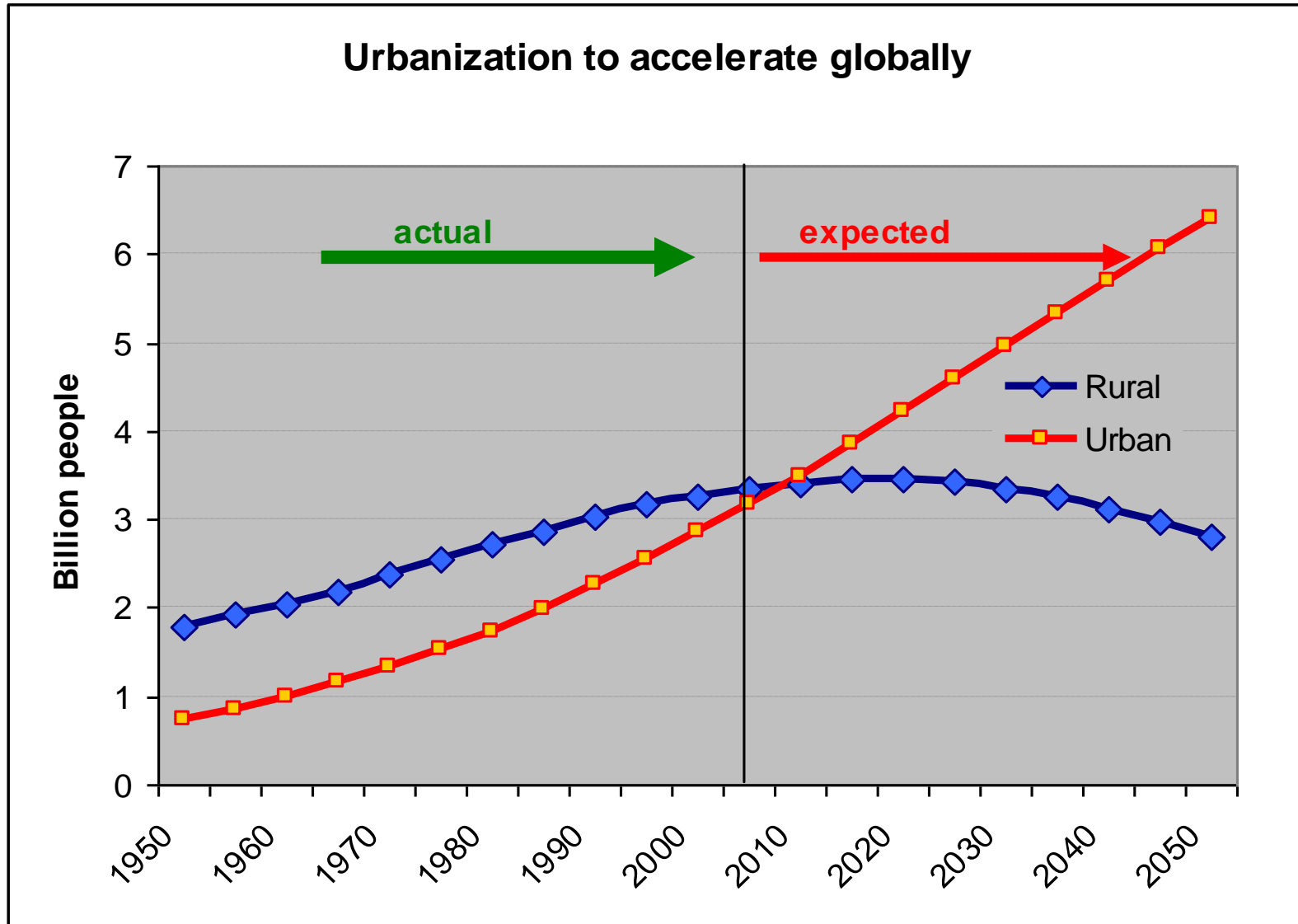
The main drivers of the long-term outlook

Slow-down in world population growth



Source: UN, World Population Assessment 2006

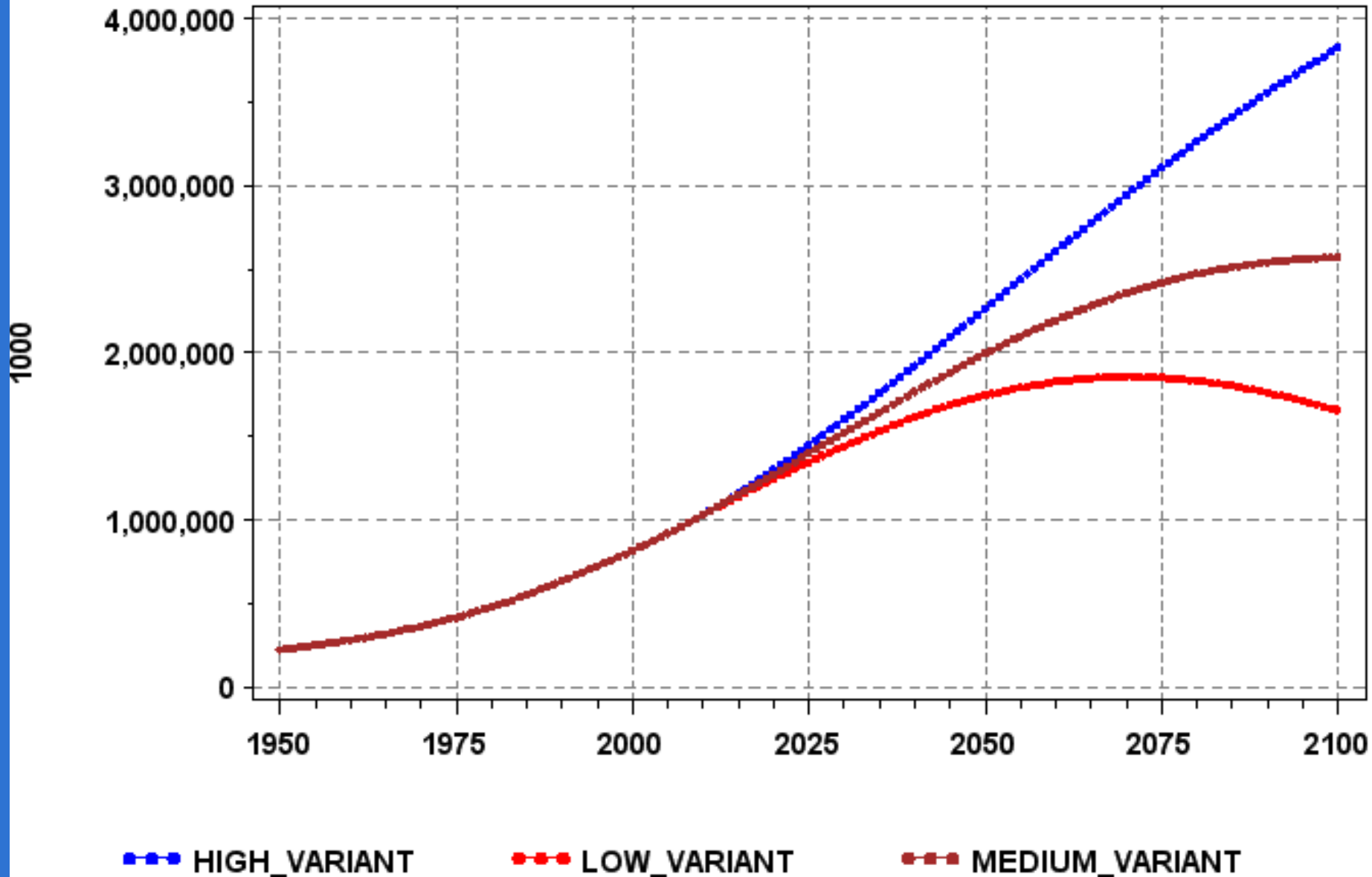
The main drivers of the long-term outlook



Source: UN, World Population Assessment 2007



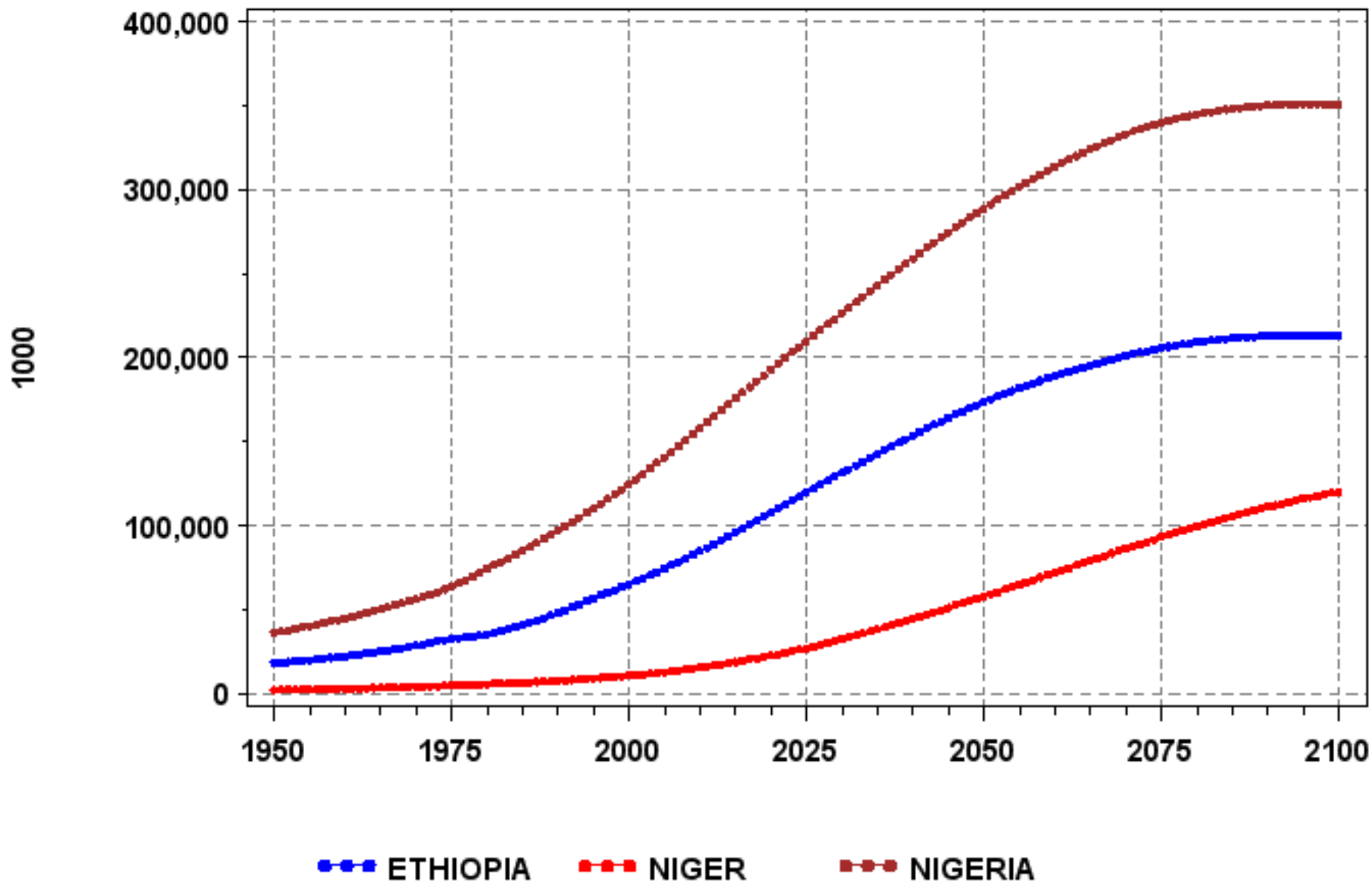
Rapid Population Growth foreseen for Africa



Source: Unpop Database (UN population assessment 2006-2010)



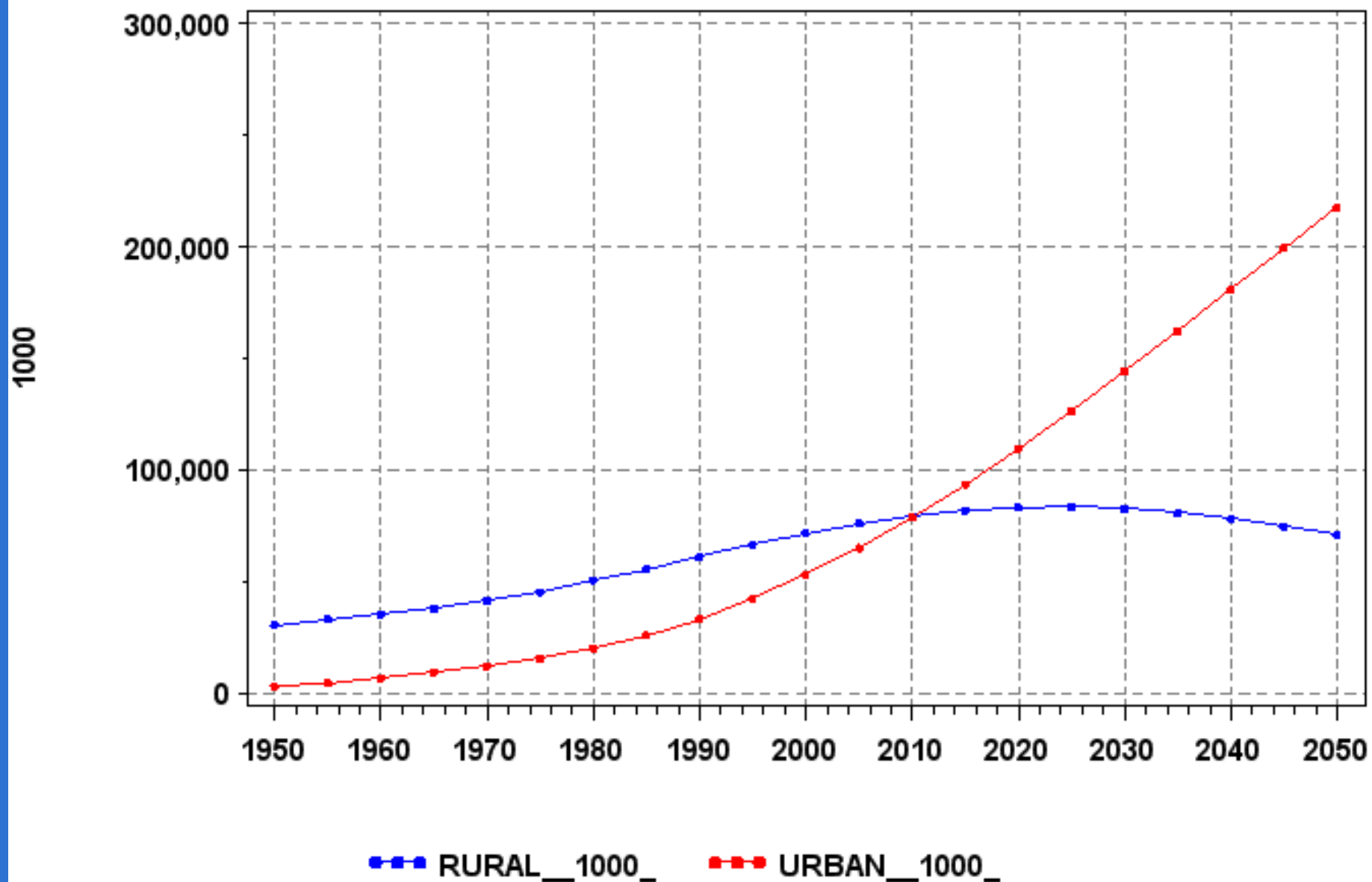
Exponential/explosive population growth in the poorest countries



Source: Unpop Database (UN population assessment 2006-2010)

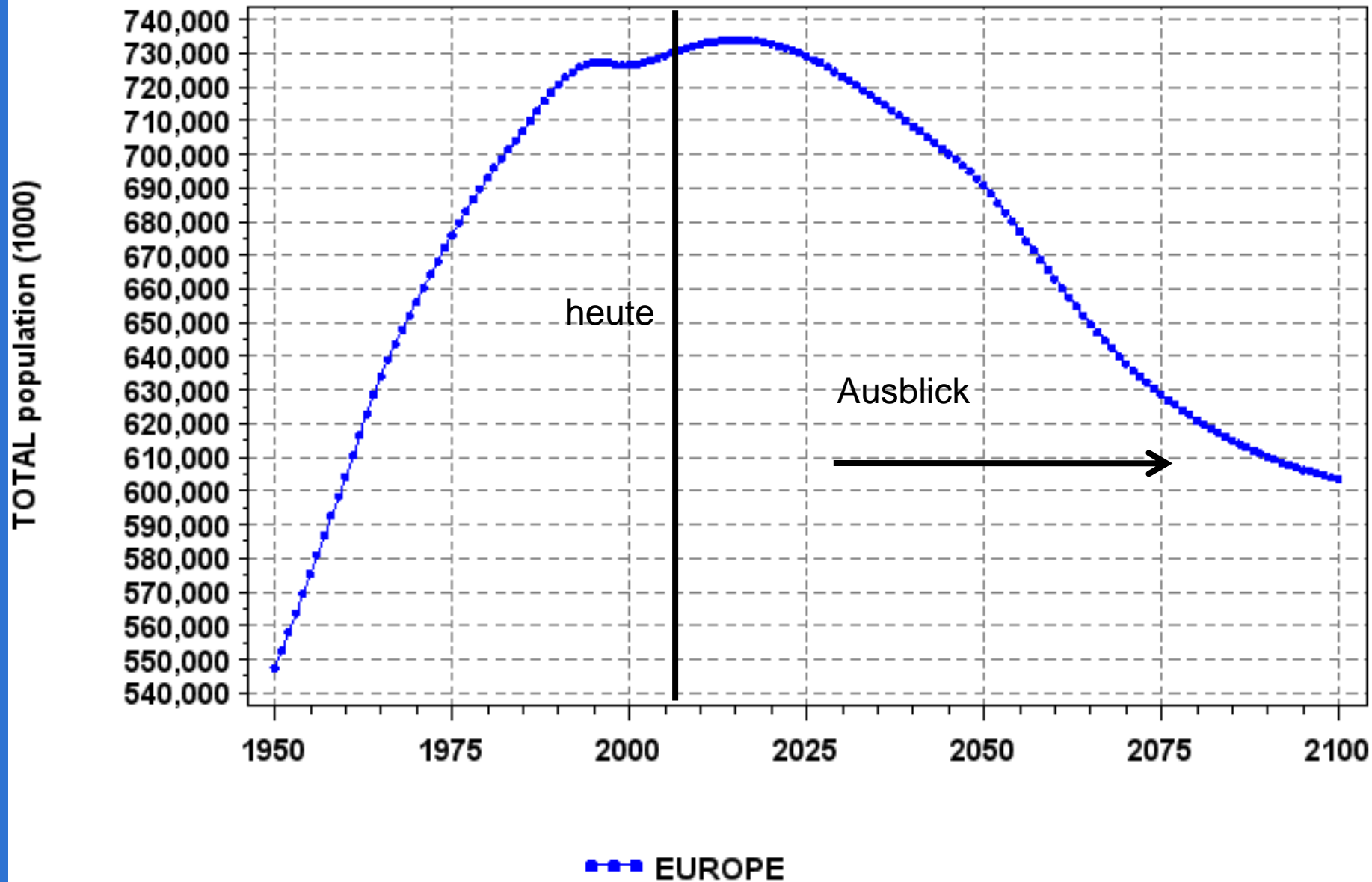


Nigeria: Massive (premature) urbanization expected



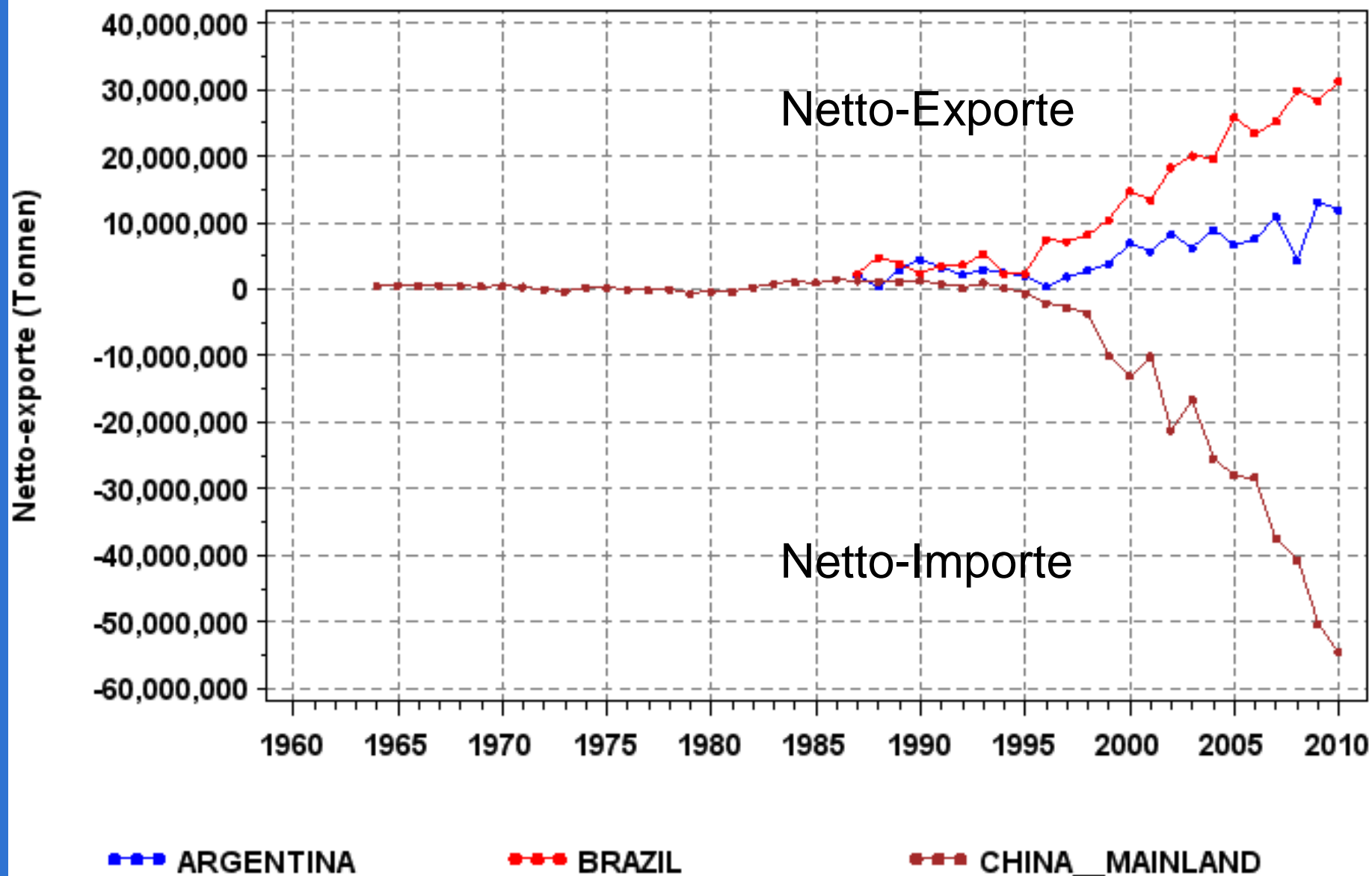
Source: Unpop Database (UN population assessment 2006-2010)

Stagnation und sogar Abnahme der Bevölkerung in Europa



Source: Unpop Database (UN population assessment 2006-2010)

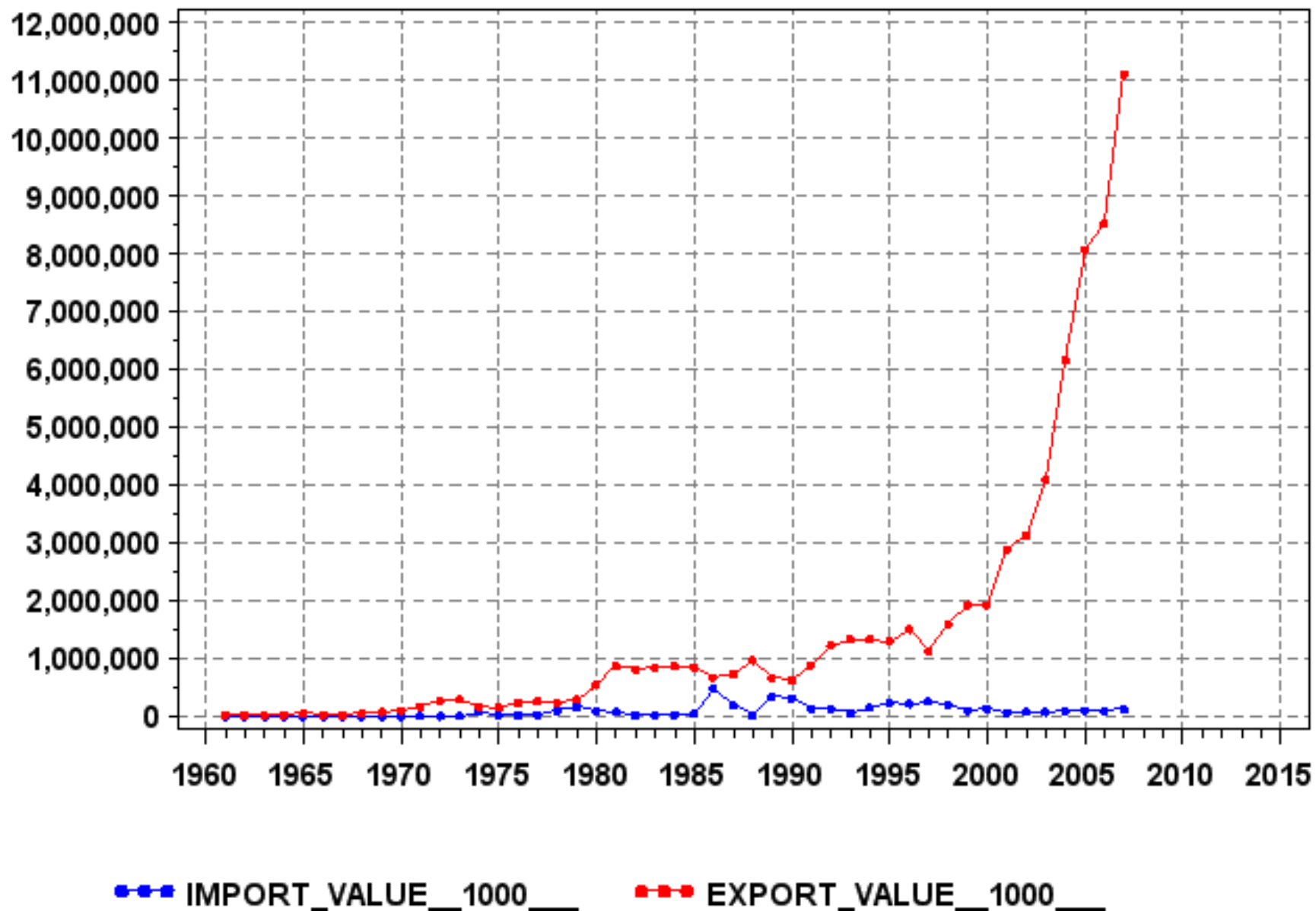
Massiver Anstieg im Handel mit Soja von und in die Schwellenländer



Source: Psd Database (Data as of 07/2010)

Meat exports by Brazil

MI

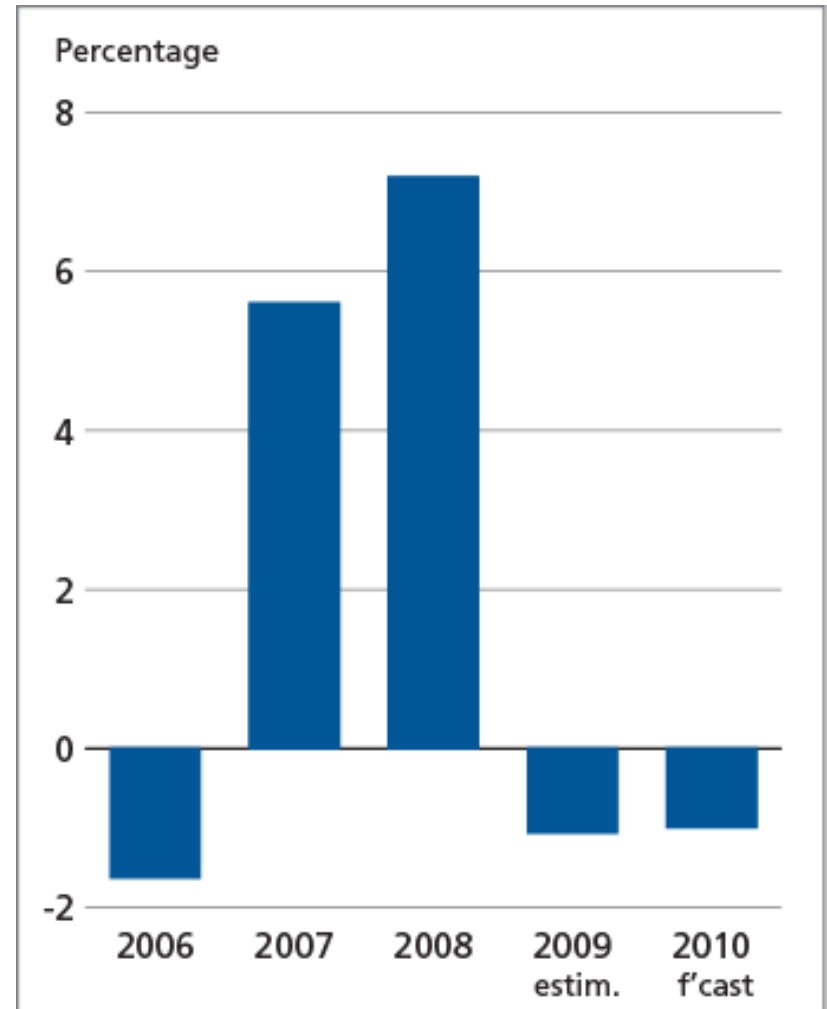
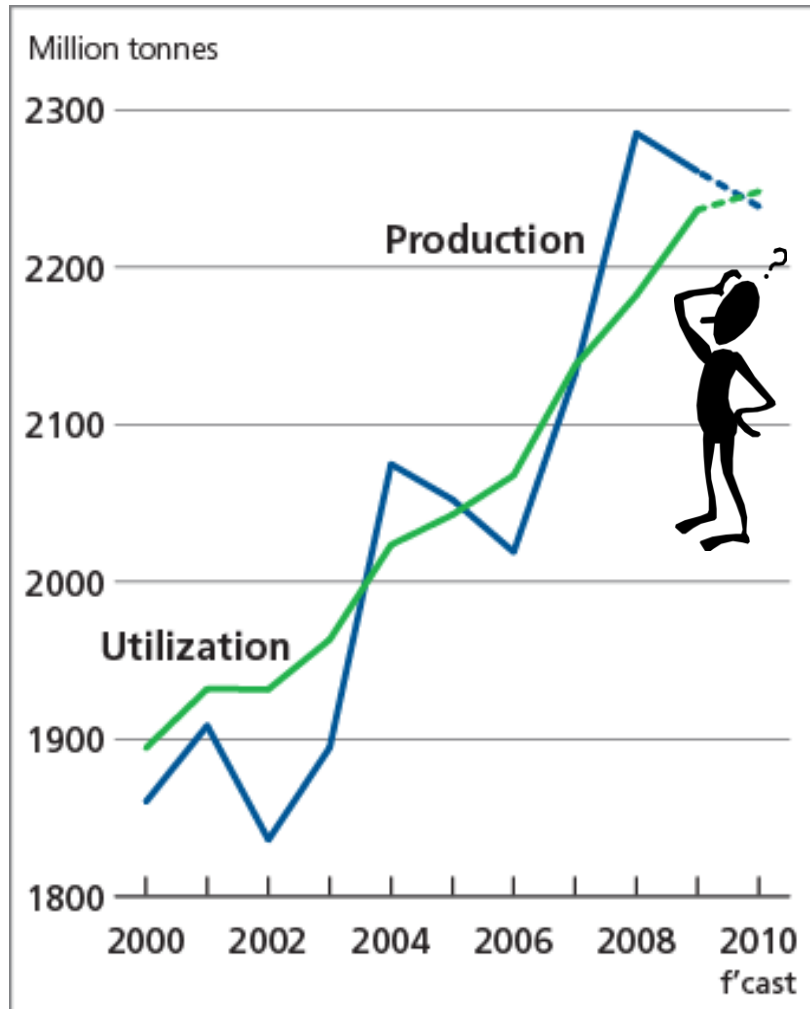


Source: Faostat Database



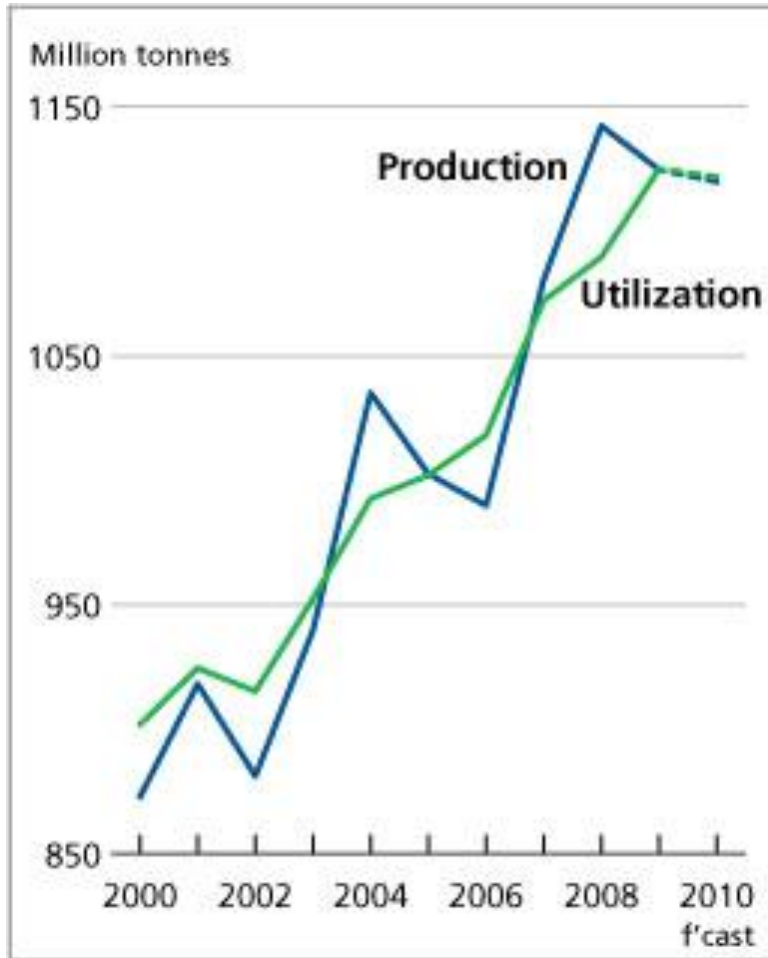
Cereal production and utilization

Year-to-year change in cereal production

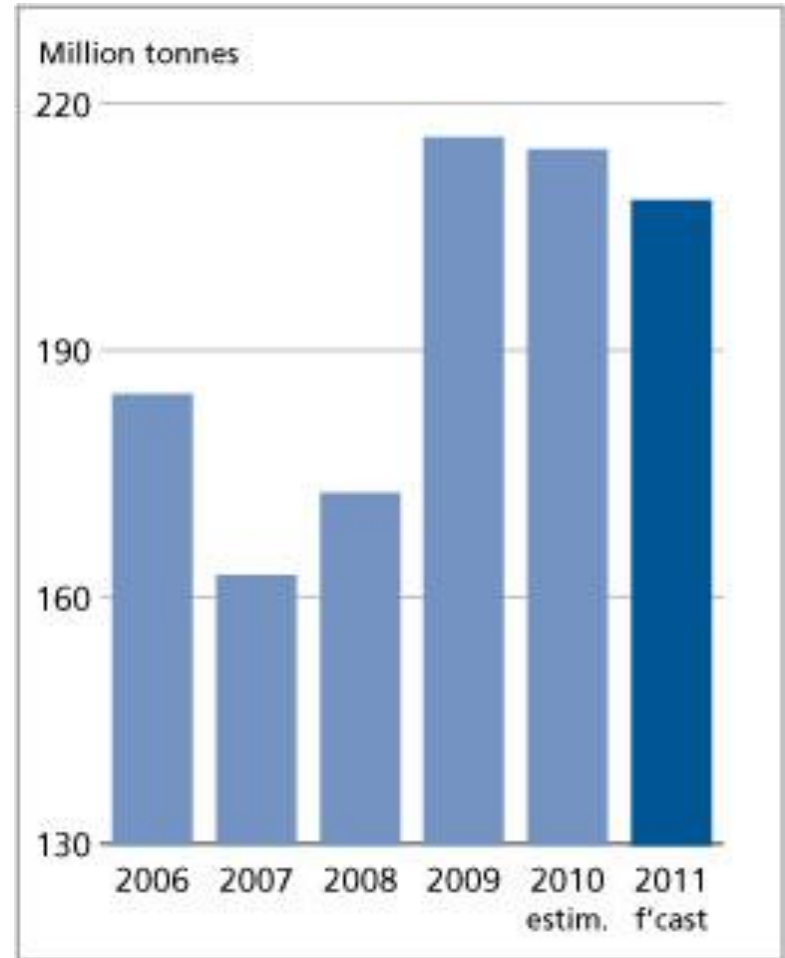


World coarse grain supply and demand outlook 2010/11: Getting tighter...

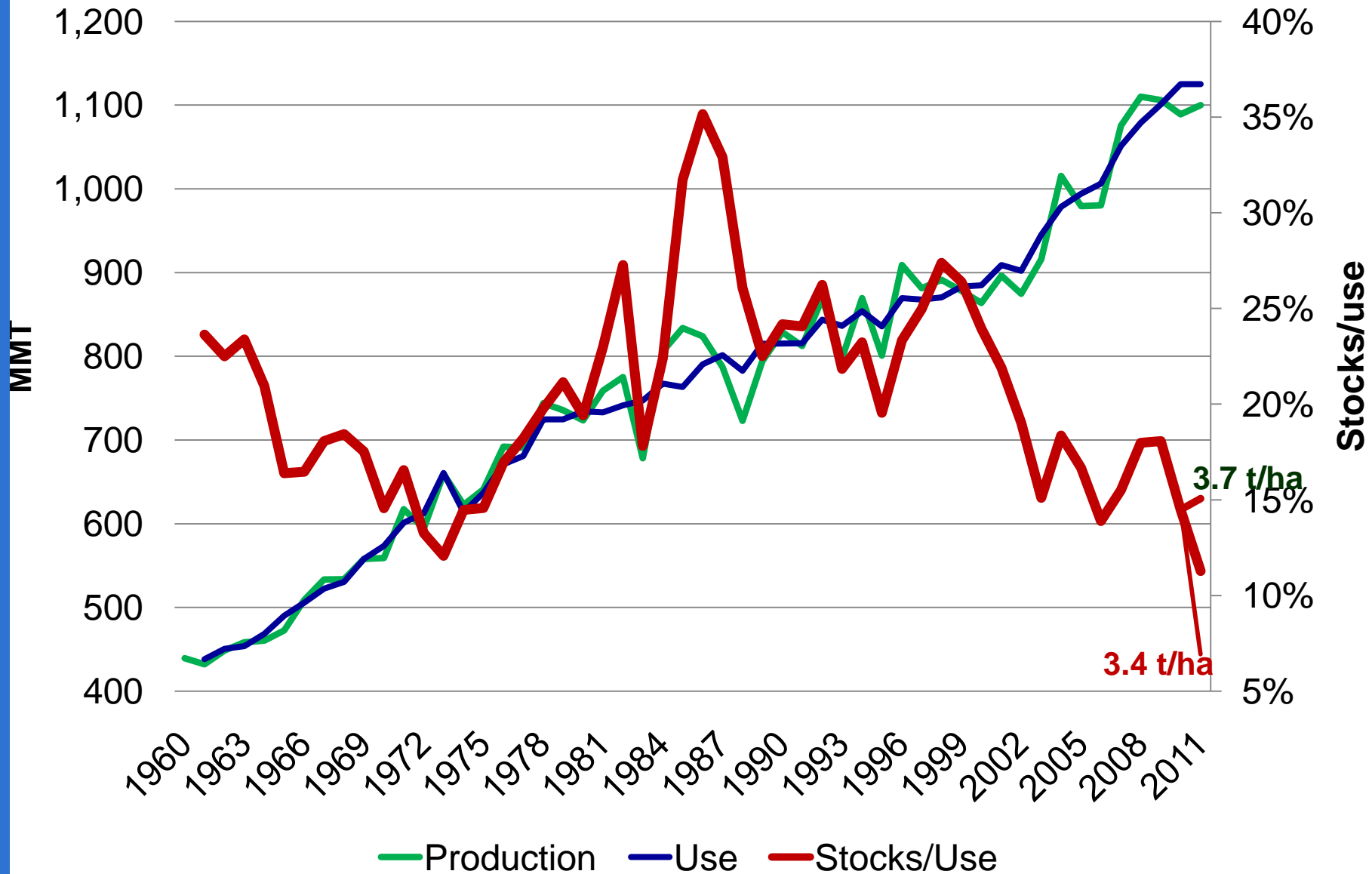
Production and Utilization



Closing Stocks

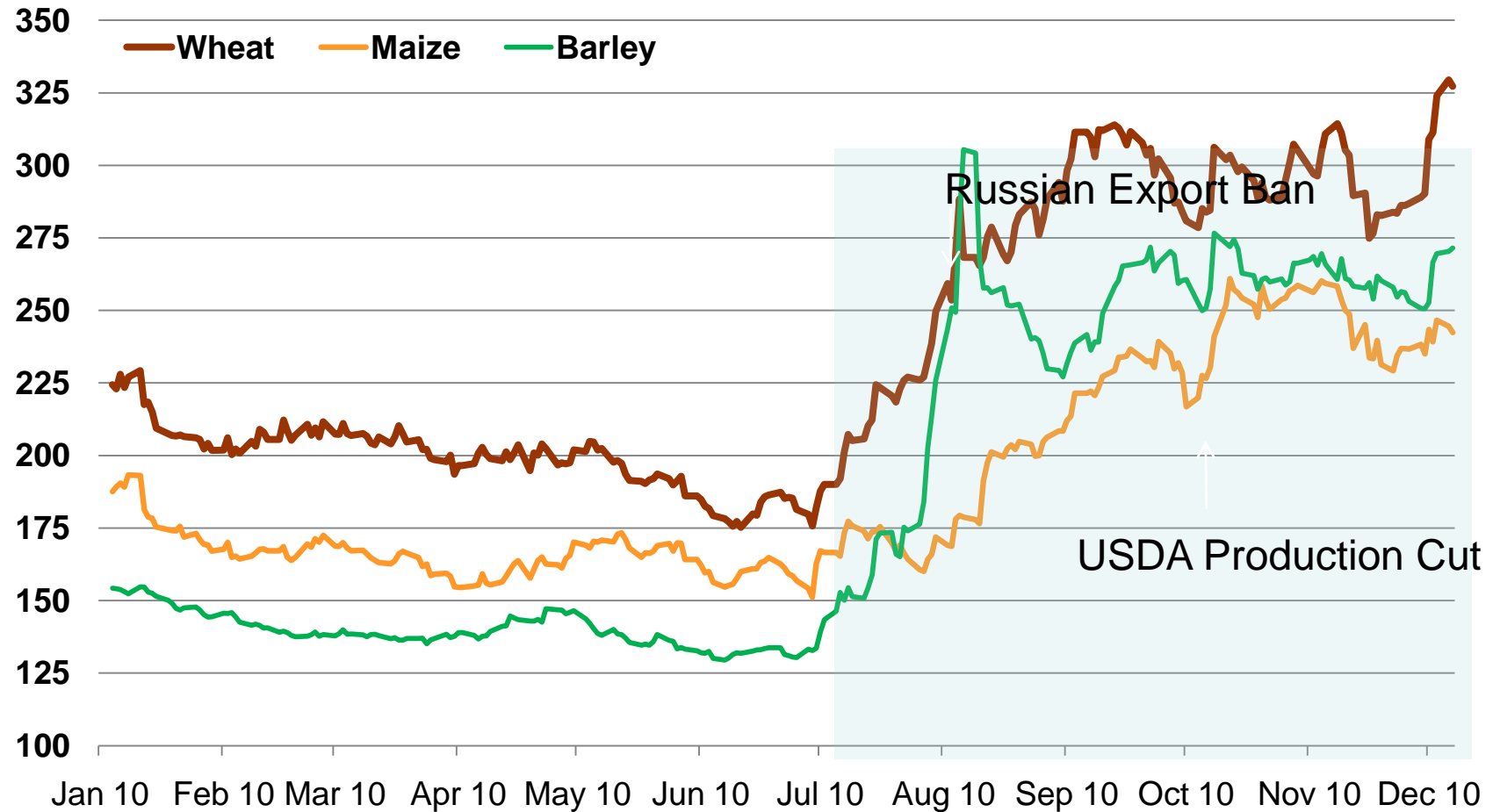


Coarse grains 2011/12: stock-to-use ratios could approach critical levels



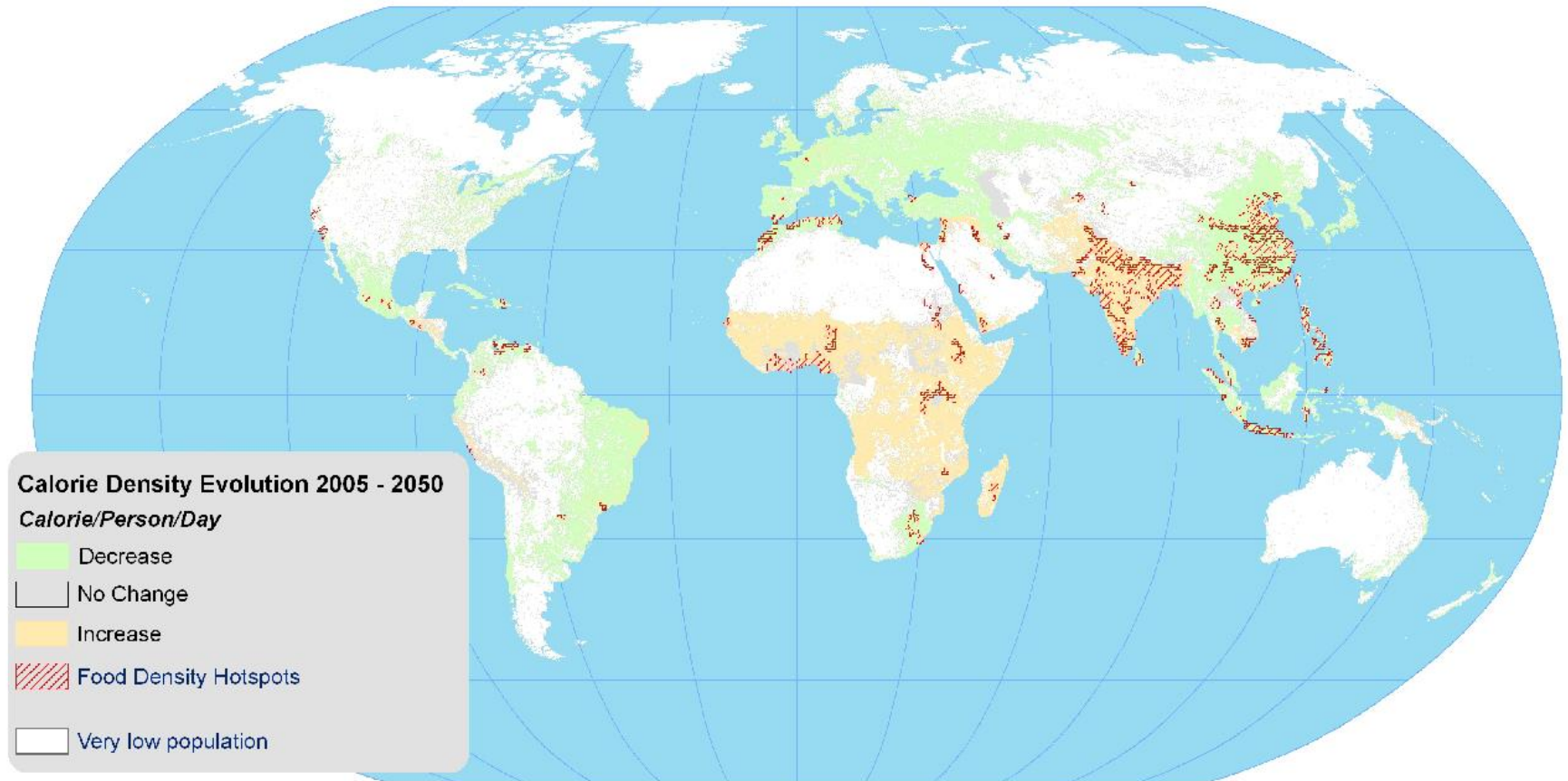
Price volatility and “market anxiety”

USD per tonne



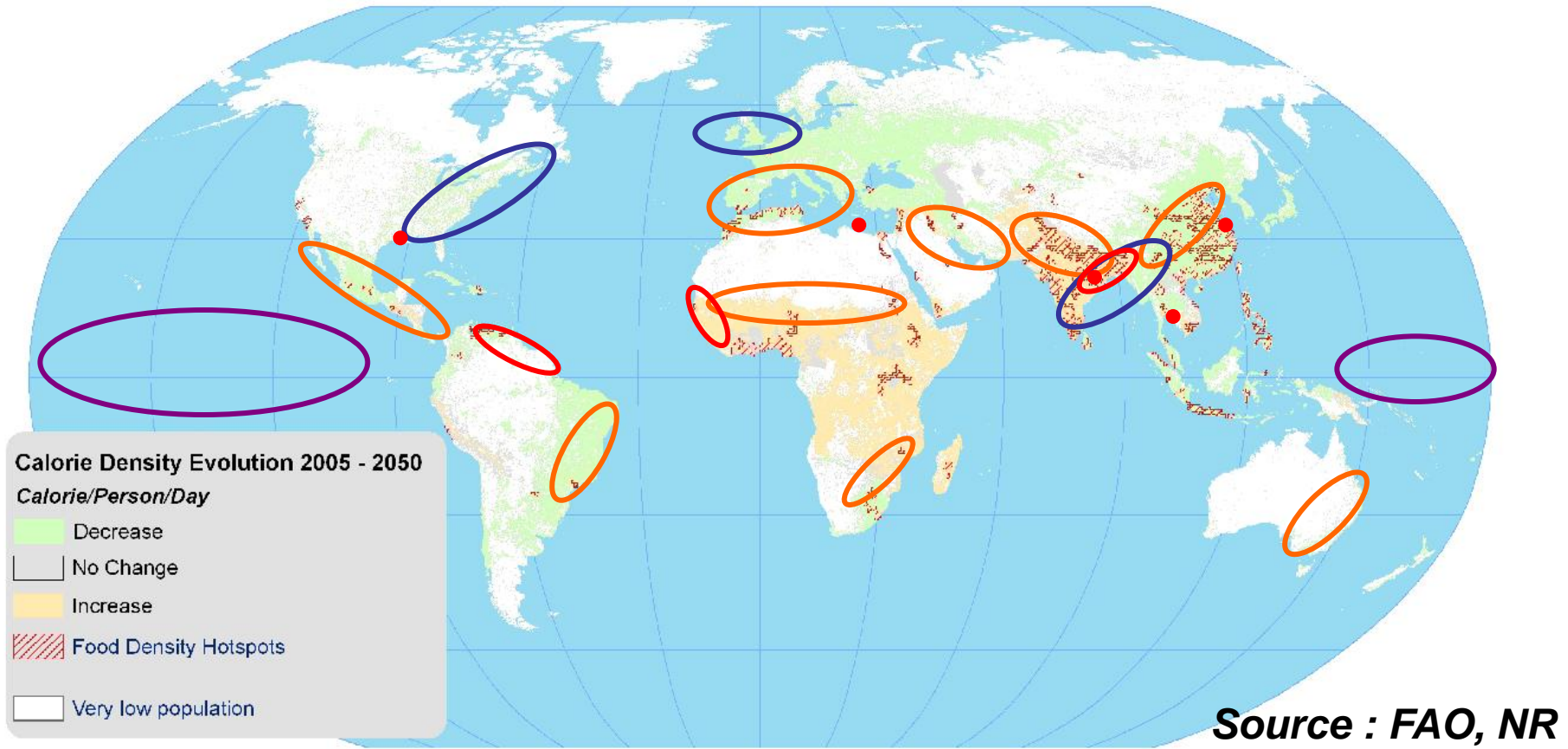
2. CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Global Calorie Density Evolution and Food Density Hotspots (2005 and projection for 2050)



Source : FAO, NR Department

Global Calorie Density Evolution and Food Density Hotspots (2005 and projection for 2050)



Drought



Cyclones/Extreme events



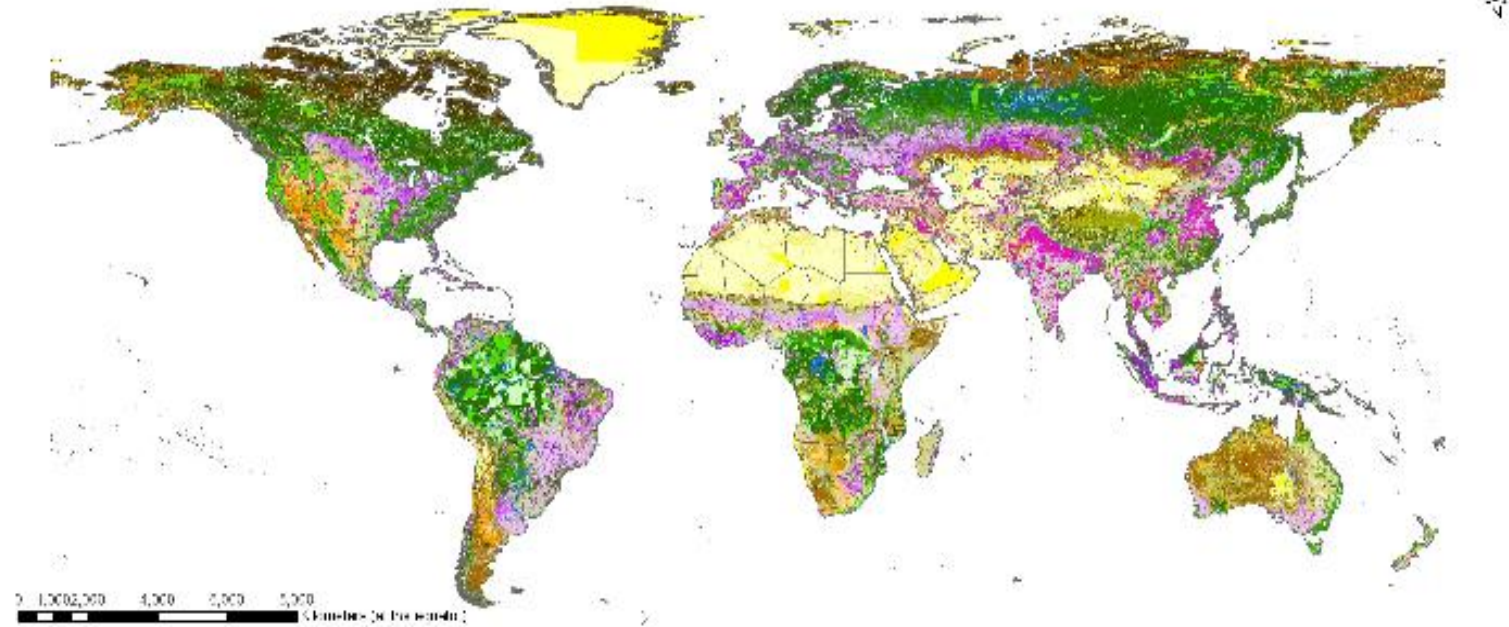
SIDS



Sea level rise incidence (mangroves/deltas/SIDS)

Land for food production

- The global land area comprises 13.3 billion ha.
- Of this, about 12 percent (1.6 bn. ha) is currently in use for cultivation of agricultural crops
- 28 percent (3.7 bn. ha) is under forest,
- 35 percent (4.6 bn. ha) comprises grasslands and woodland ecosystems (Table 2.1).



Land use systems

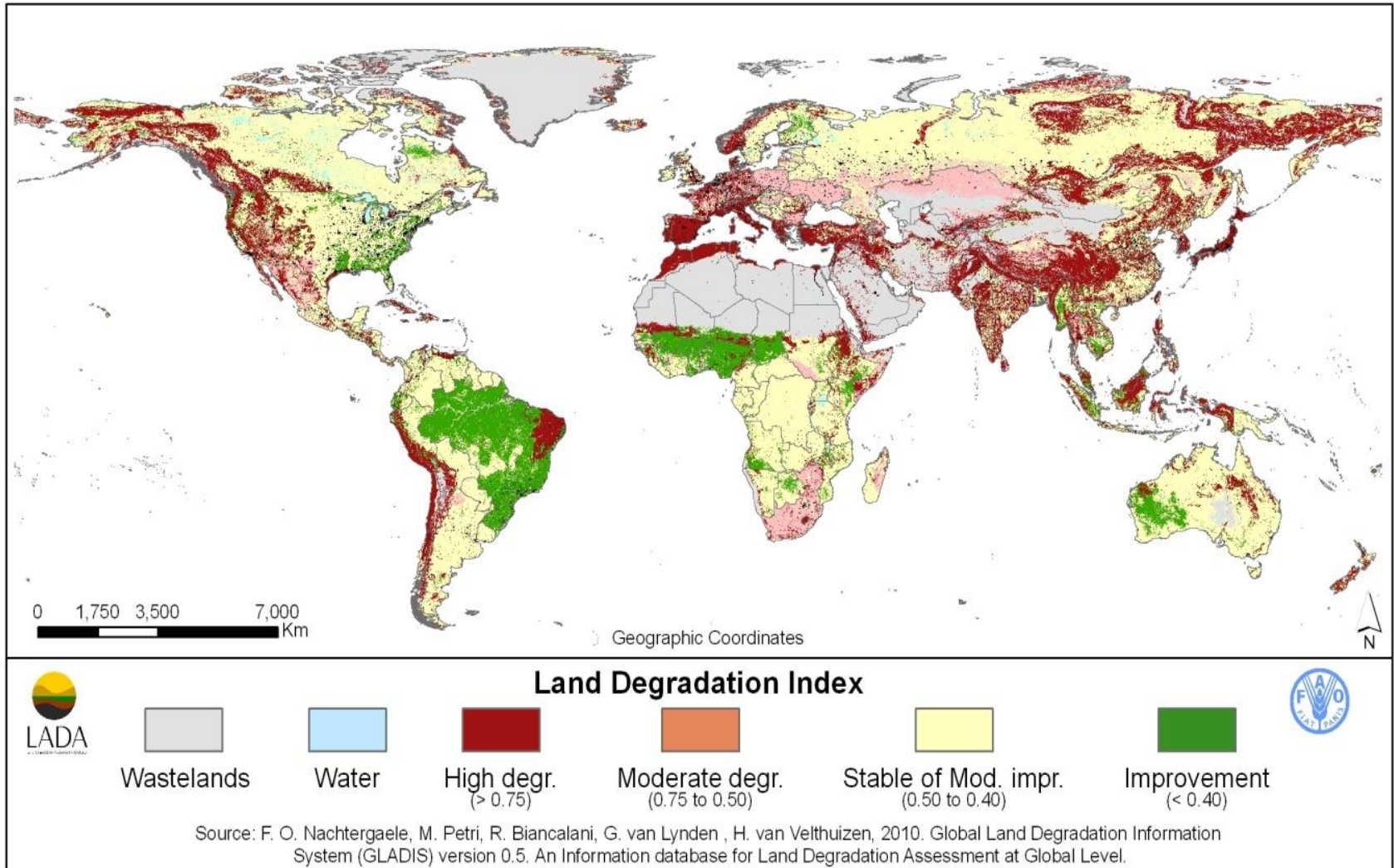
Geographic Projection



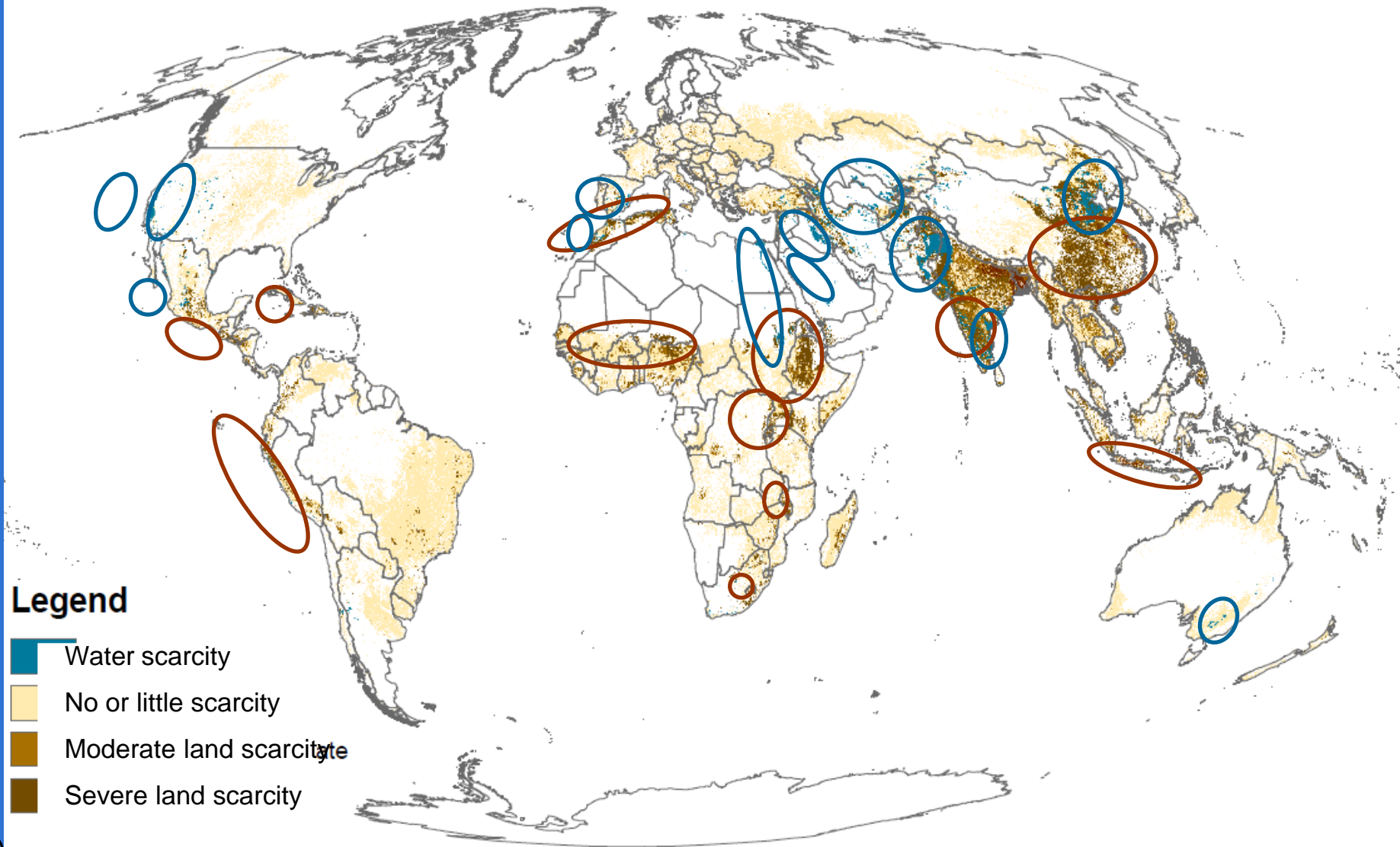
© LADA/UNEP/CIAT

Reference: LADA, 2008, Mapping Land Use Systems at global or regional scale for Land Degradation Assessment Analysis, Version 1.07, Reubergers F. & Pelti M. (under publication).
 The Land Use Database of the world was developed as part of the global Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) 2007-2009 project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project is implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and co-ordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
 The geographic representation employed on this map does not imply any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or concerning the delimitation of its boundaries.

Land Degradation Index (changes in ecosystems services 1990-2005)



Agricultural systems at risk



3. A NEW CONSENSUS ON SUSTAINABILITY: RIO+20

Rio+20 Conference

- The United Nations General Assembly (GA A/64/420/Add.1) agreed to convene a UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012.
- The preparation of this Conference foresees three Intersessional meetings and three Preparatory Committee meetings between May 2010 and May 2012.

Objective of the Rio+20 Conference *as decided by UNGA*

- Secure **renewed political commitment** for sustainable development
- Assess the **progress to date** and the remaining **gaps** in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development
- Address **new and emerging challenges**



RIO 2012

United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable Development

Themes of the Rio+20 Conference *as decided by UNGA*

- A **green economy** in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
- The **institutional framework** for sustainable development



RIO 2012

United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable Development

Greening the Economy with Agriculture (GEA) Initiative

- Overall objective : to contribute to the definition and implementation of the green economy in the context of sustainable development, food security and poverty alleviation through the mobilization of the food and agriculture sector

Greening the Economy with Agriculture (GEA) Initiative

- Analyze the interactions between the green economy and the food and agriculture sector, including opportunities and constraints
- Promote a dialogue with FAO member countries, as well as dialogue between the agriculture, forestry and fisheries constituency and other national partners, on GEA strategies for 2050
- Promote food and agriculture stakeholders' participation into the Rio+20 process and beyond

FAO towards Rio+20: external process

IMPLEMENTATION

UNCSD (Rio+20)
Rio, June 2012 (or later in 2012?)

3rd UNCS D PrepCom
9-11 May 2012

2nd and 3rd Intersessional Meetings
14-16 November 2011, 5-7 March 2012

FAO's contribution to Rio+20

THANK YOU

