Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON **CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND FOOD SECURITY**

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FAO Headquarters, Rome Italy

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THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

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Why a report on climate, agriculture and food security?

Climate change is already having an impact on agriculture with severe implications for food security

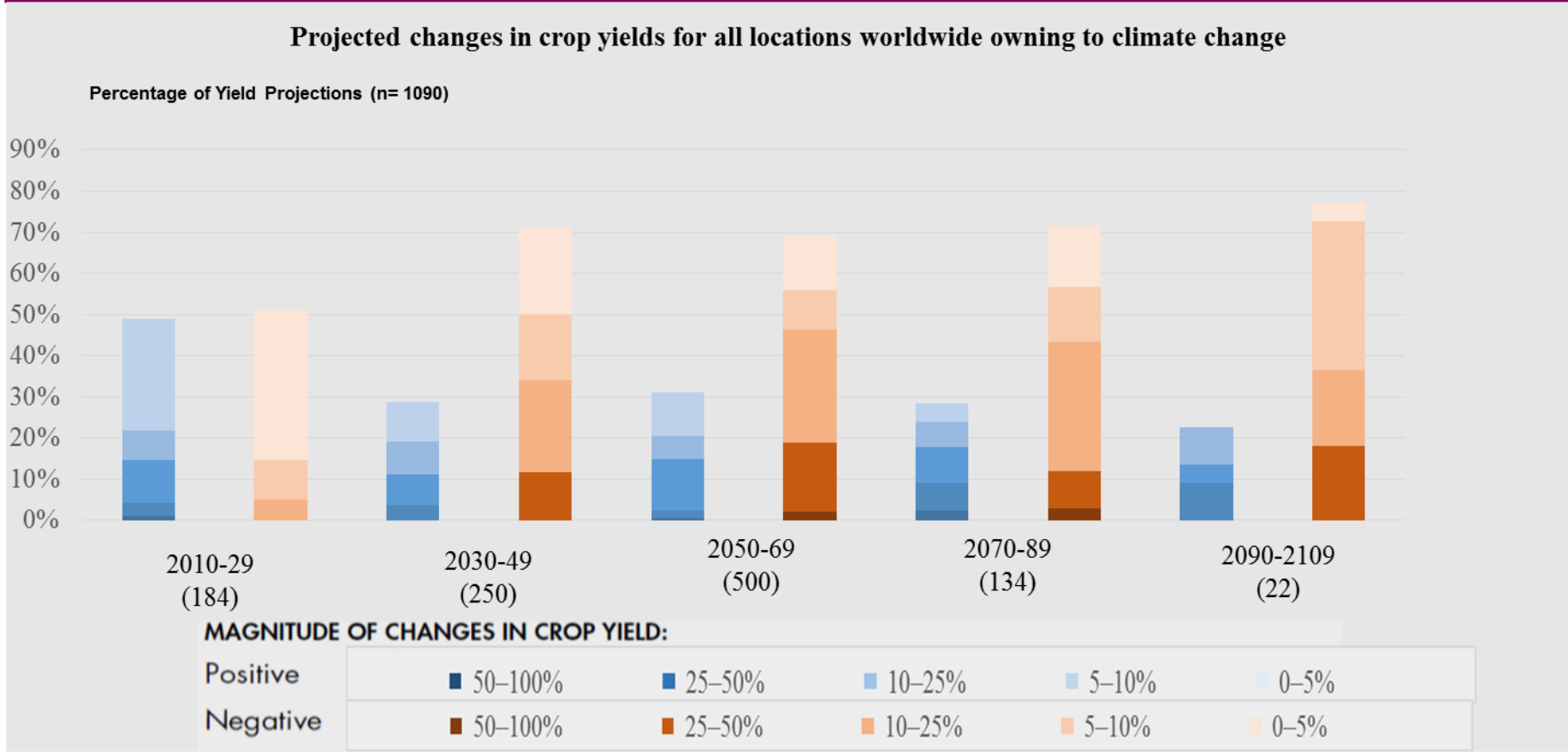
AT THE SAME TIME

The agriculture sectors contribute to climate change with 21% of emissions

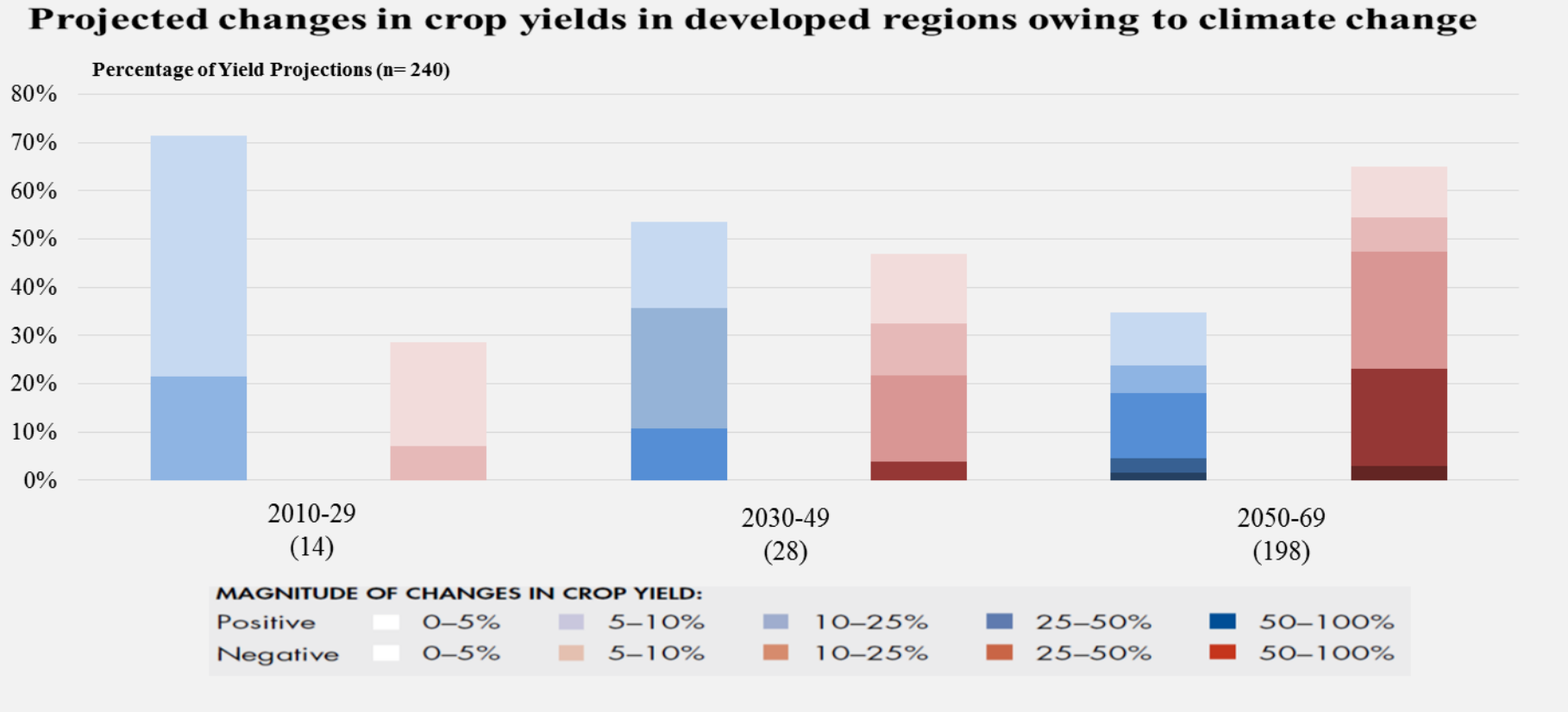
For agriculture to adapt and contribute to mitigation,
business as usual is not the answer

Good news : The global community is taking notice

Climate change affects agricultural production



Climate change affects agricultural production Developed regions



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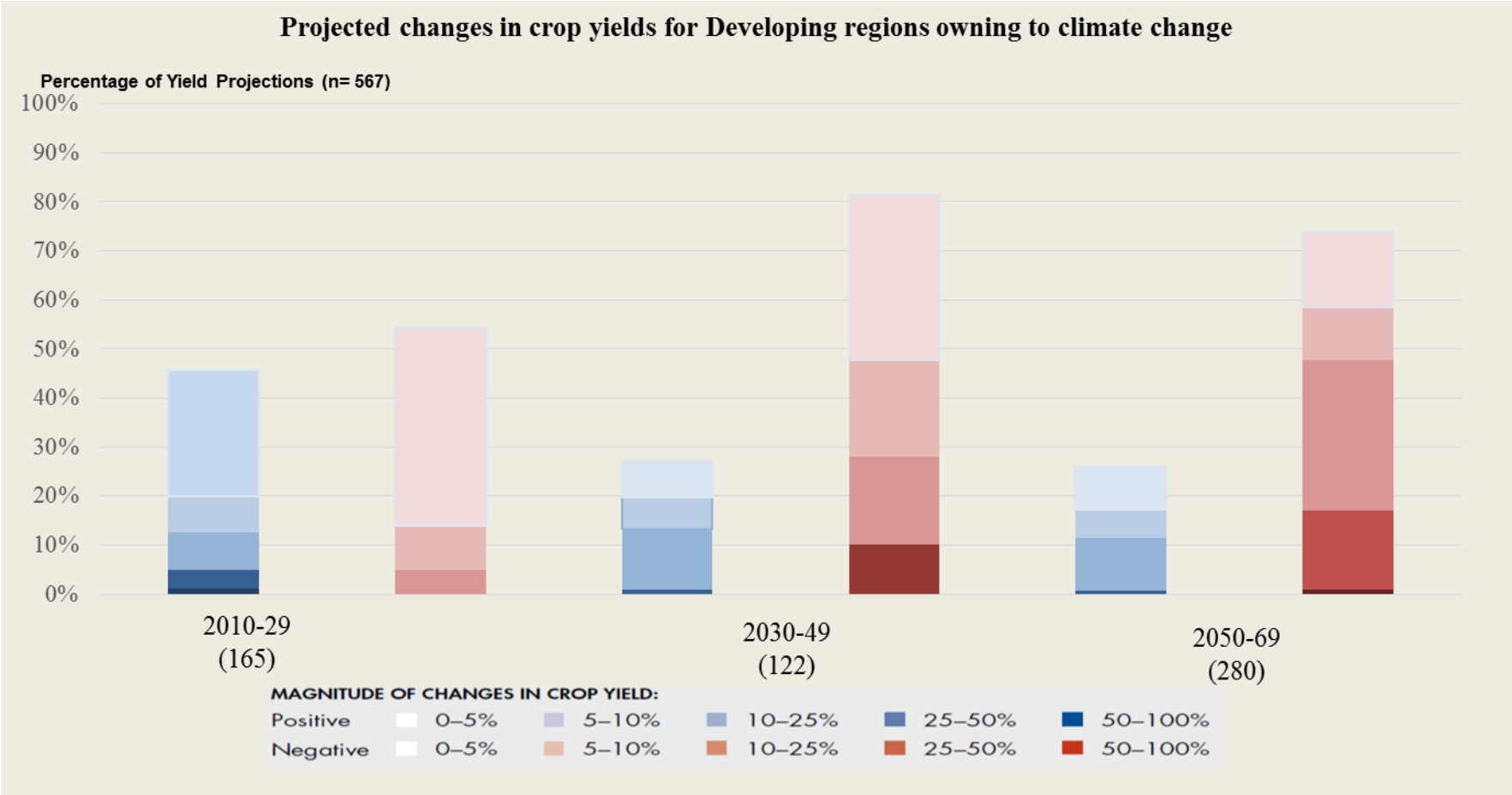
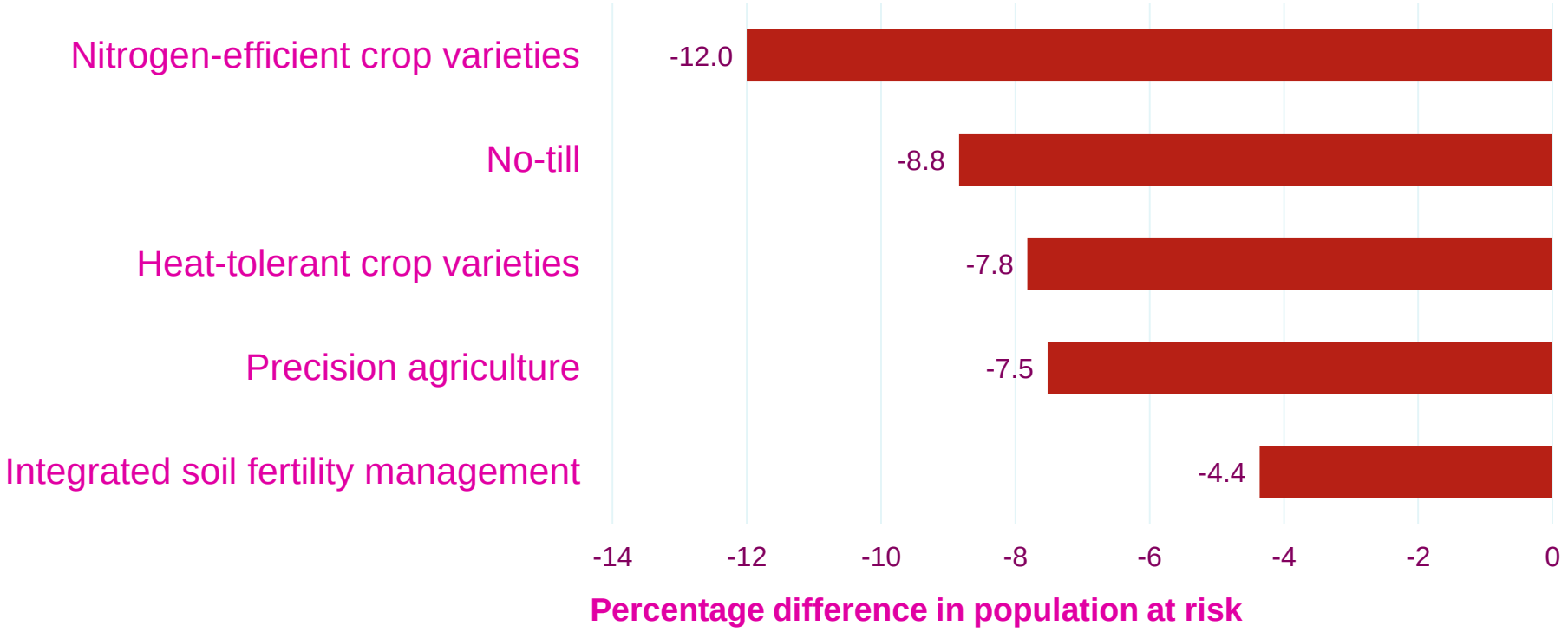


No eradication of global poverty without resilient smallholder agriculture

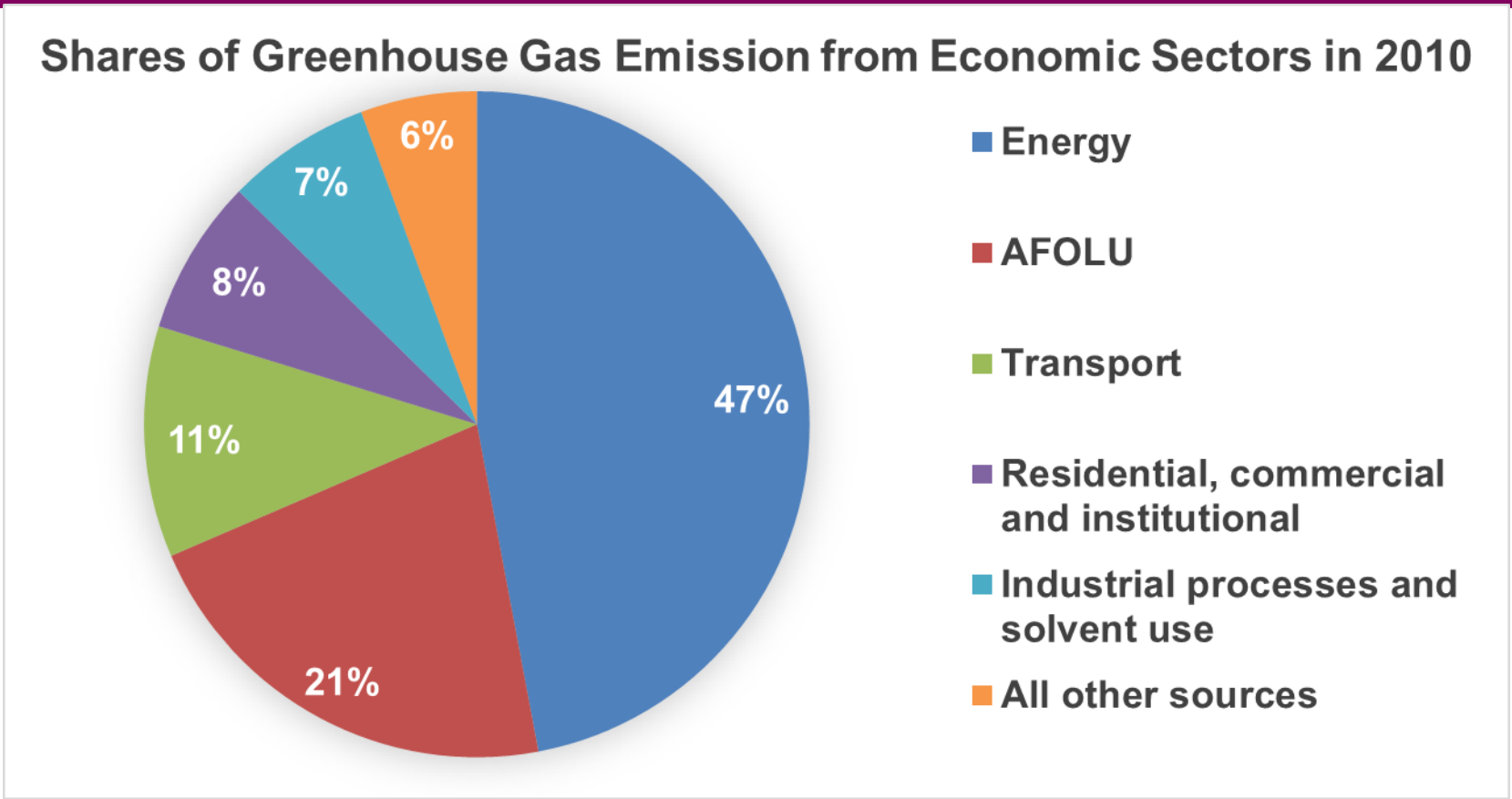
- Agricultural productivity declines
- Smallholder agriculture particularly vulnerable
- Rural women are among the most vulnerable
- Climate change could increase in poverty by between 35 and 122 million people by 2030

Solutions Exist: Improved production systems enhance food security

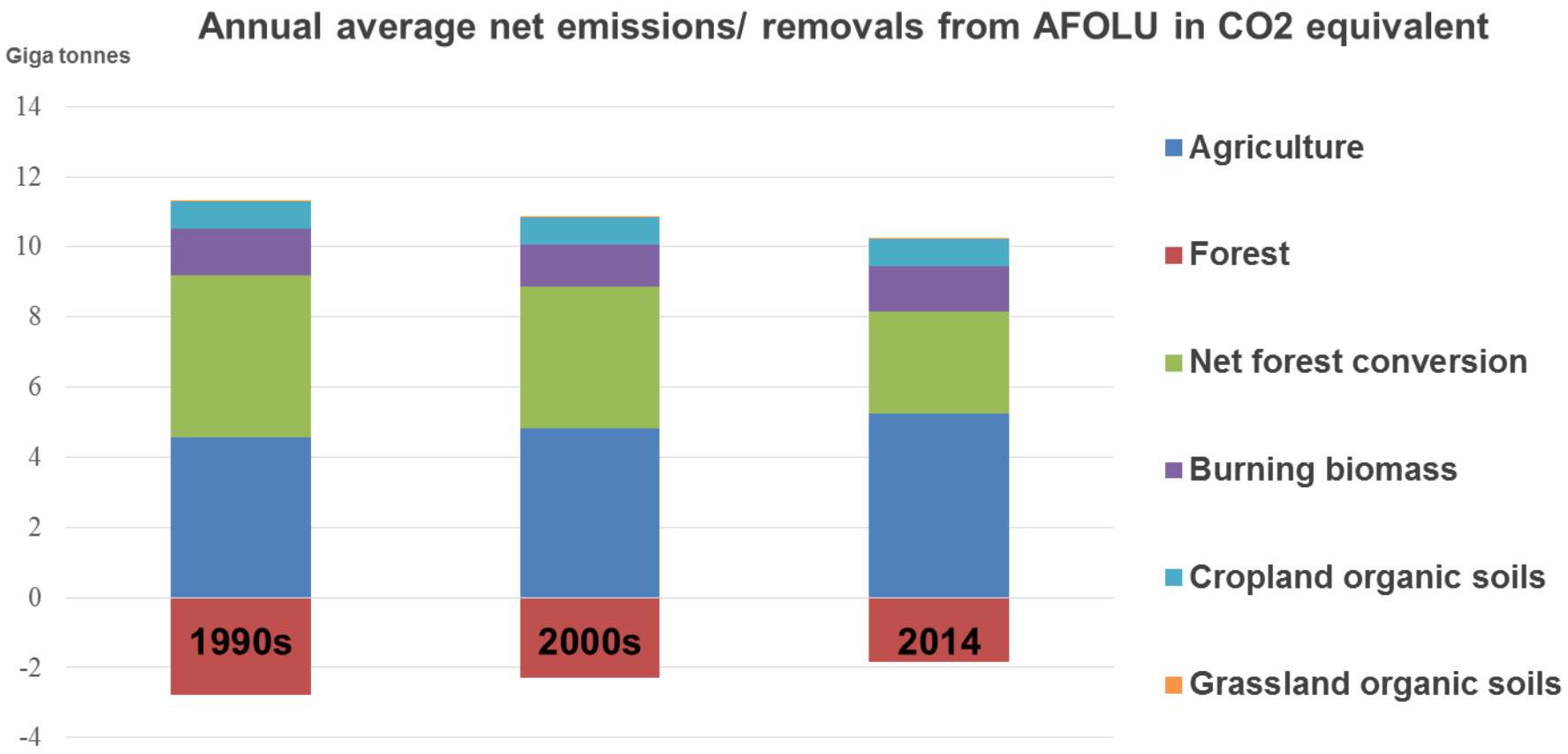
Change in 2050 in the number of people at risk of hunger, relative to the baseline scenario, after adoption of selected improved agricultural technologies



The agriculture sectors are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions



Agriculture, forestry and land use all contribute to GHG emissions



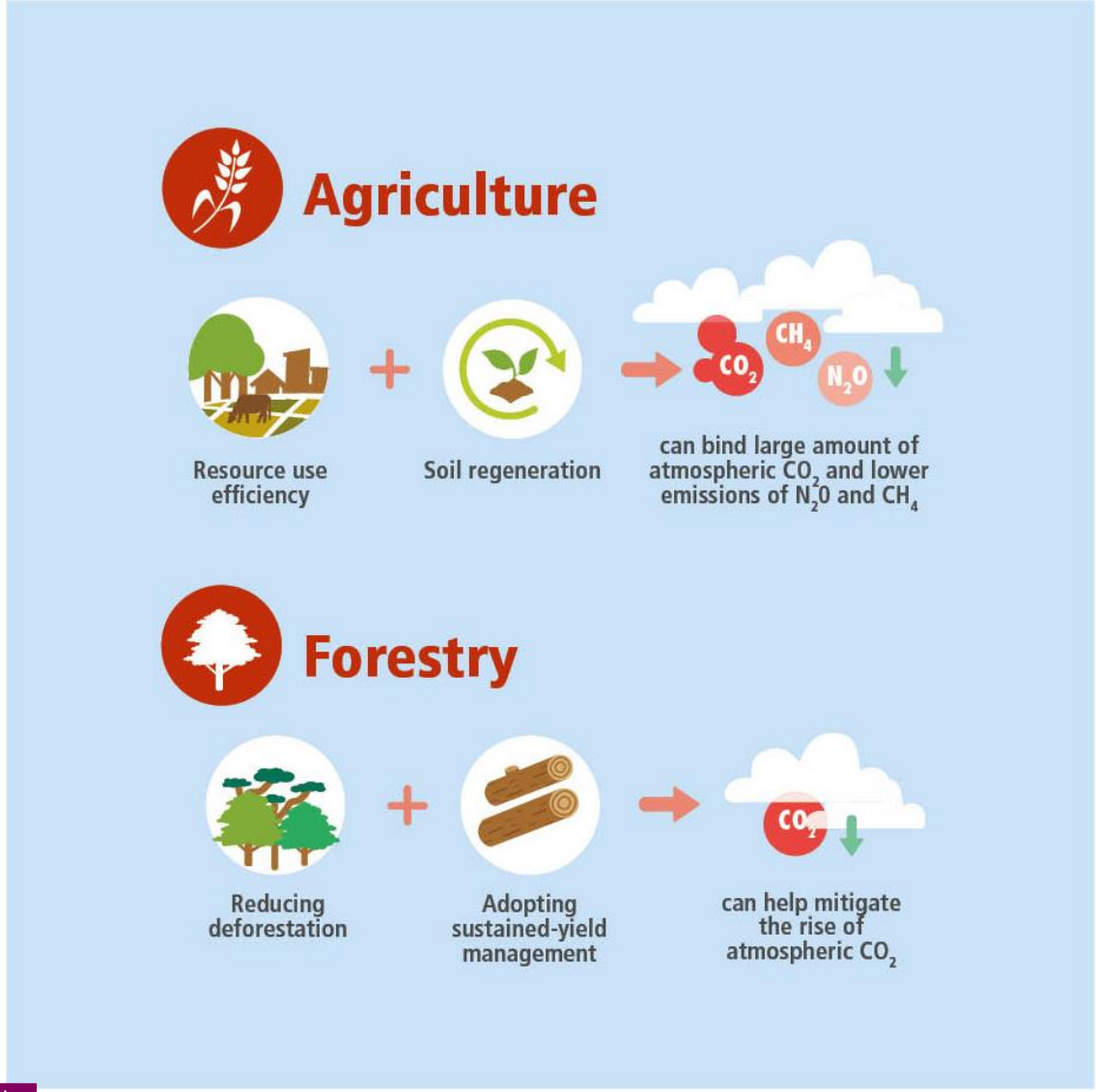
Food security can go hand in hand with mitigation

Enhance resource and emission efficiency:

- Closing yield gaps
- Increasing herd productivity

Creating carbon-rich landscapes:

- In forests
- In agriculture



Changing Farming Practices: Overcoming barriers

Beyond the farm: Making livelihoods more resilient

Interventions beyond farming practices are needed:

- Diversification
- Support to risk management – social protection
- Reducing gender inequalities

Beyond the farm: GHG emissions' reduction in food systems

Emissions beyond the farm can be reduced:

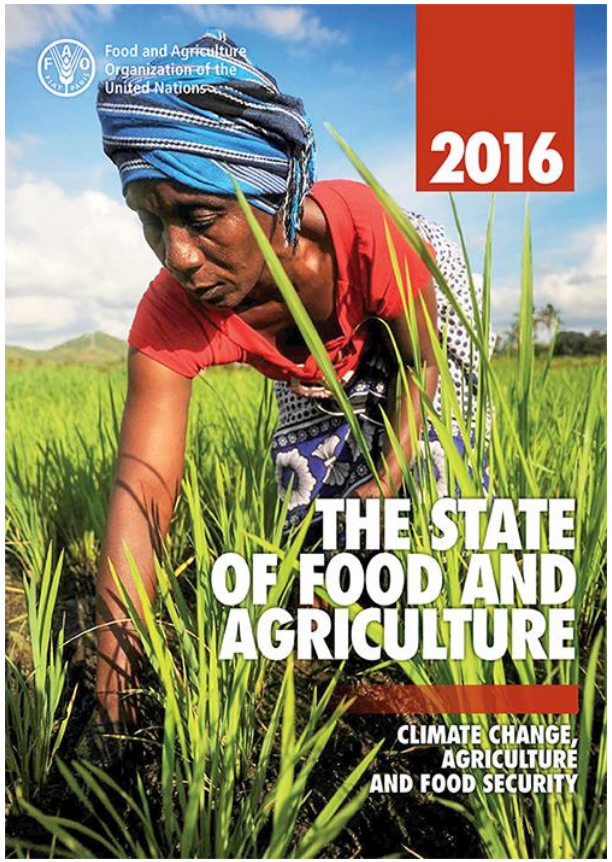
- Less losses and waste of food
- More sustainable diets
- Considering and assessing energy use in modern food systems

Way Forward: Policies and Climate Finance

- Removing perverse incentives and harmful subsidies
- Ensuring an efficient international trading system.
  - Minimizing trade restrictions
  - Ensuring a "climate-compatible" trade policy framework.

THANK YOU

For more information…



The State of Food and Agriculture 2016

Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

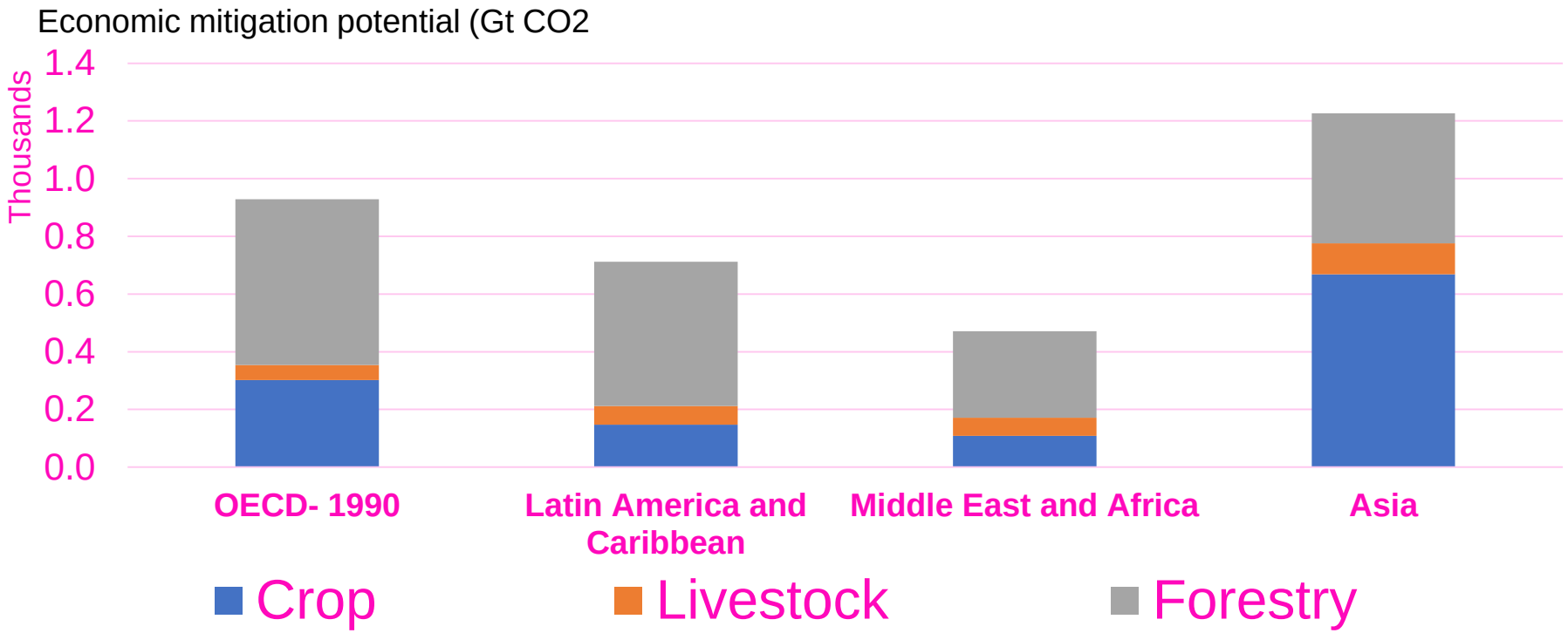
***Available in*:**

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish

http://fao.org/publications/sofa

Significant potential for mitigation, but varies by region

Economic mitigation potential in the AFOLU sector in 2030, by region



Note: Results reported for carbon prices of US$20 per tonne of CO2 eq