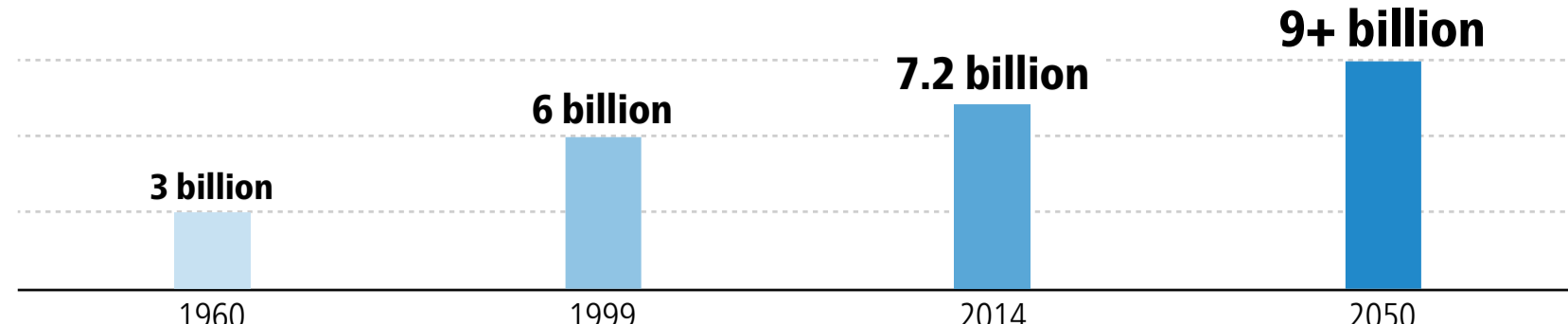


FAO and Post-2015

We face a major challenge in feeding an expanding world population



To nourish another 2 billion people in 2050, food production must rise by 60%.

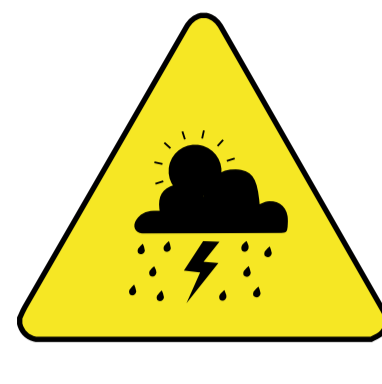
but the way we produce more food cannot be at the expense of the planet



Natural resources are diminishing



Ecosystems are compromised and biodiversity lost



Climate is changing

Sustainability will be at the heart of new global development goals that will replace the MDGs after 2015

FAO focuses its post-2015 development agenda work on 14 themes

FOOD SECURITY AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD

The right to food is a universal human right yet around 800 million

1 in 9

suffer from hunger



NUTRITION

2+ billion suffer from micronutrient deficiencies or "hidden hunger"



over **half a billion** are obese

POVERTY ERADICATION

78%

of world's poor live in rural areas



SOCIAL PROTECTION

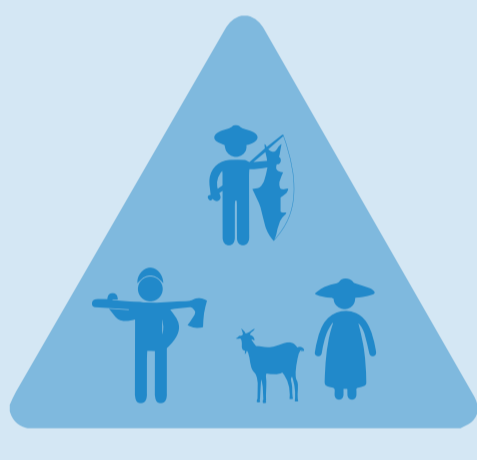
Only **1/4** of world population enjoys sufficient social protection



RESILIENCE

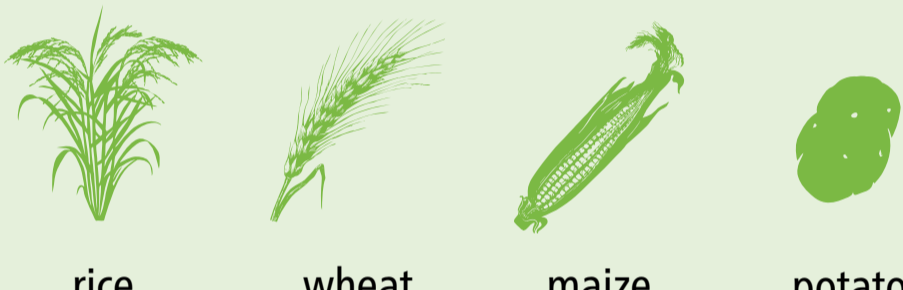
2.5 billion

farmers, fisher folk and foresters are most vulnerable to crises and disasters



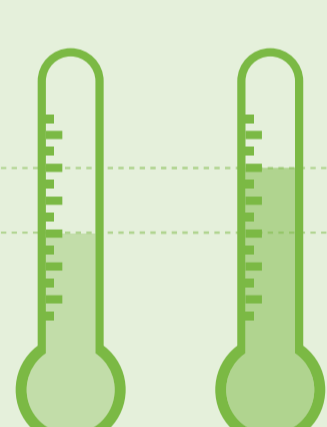
ECOSYSTEMS, BIODIVERSITY, GENETIC RESOURCES

Just **4** of 30,000 edible plants provide **60%** of the world's dietary energy intake



CLIMATE CHANGE

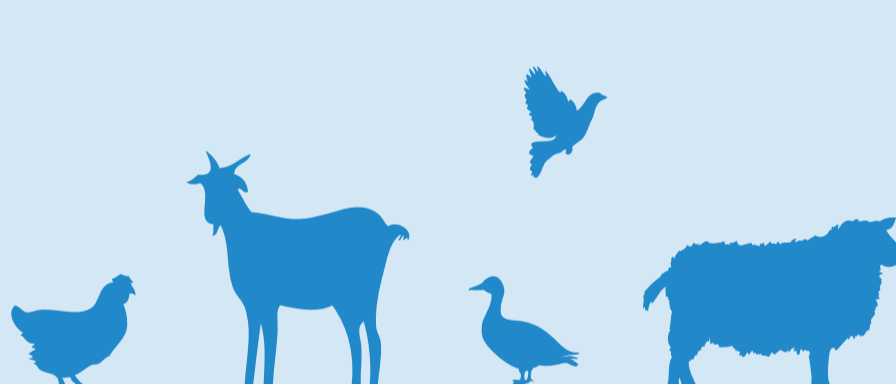
Temperatures are exceeding survival thresholds of crop, tree and fish species



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Many agricultural practices are unsustainable

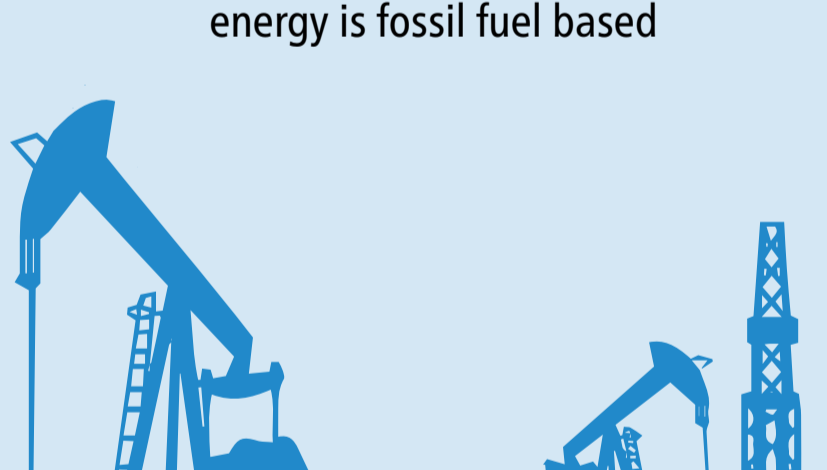
1/3 of food produced is lost or wasted, natural resources are damaged and animal breeds are at risk



ENERGY

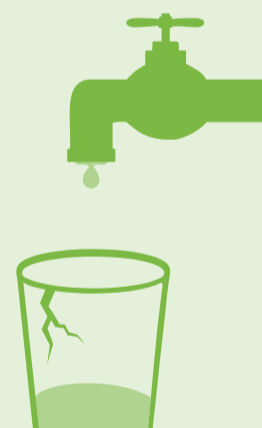
Modern food systems are heavily dependent on fossil fuels

85% of total primary energy is fossil fuel based



WATER

2/3 of the world population are likely to be living in water-stressed countries by 2025



FORESTS AND MOUNTAINS

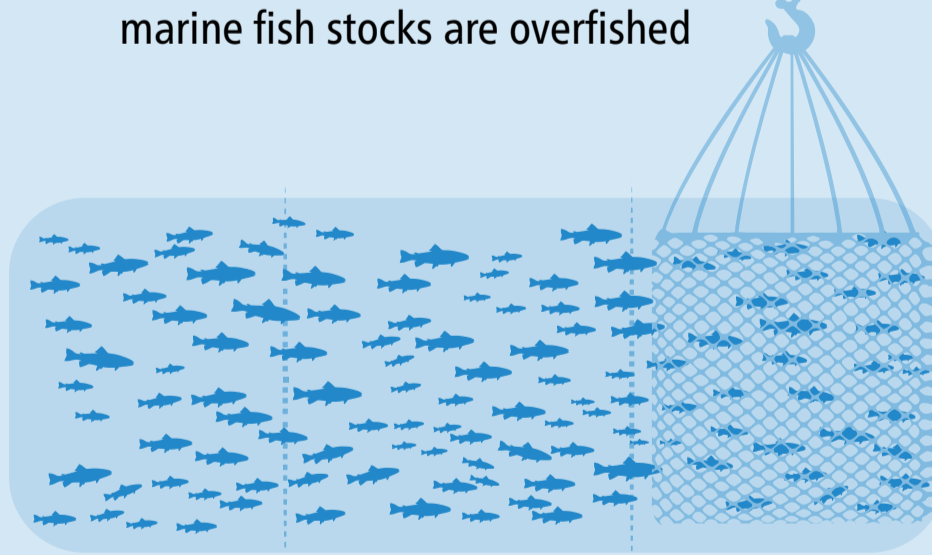
Forests contain over **80%** of land biodiversity;

70% of freshwater comes from mountains



FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE, OCEANS AND SEAS

29% of assessed marine fish stocks are overfished



LAND AND SOILS

25% of the planet's land is highly degraded

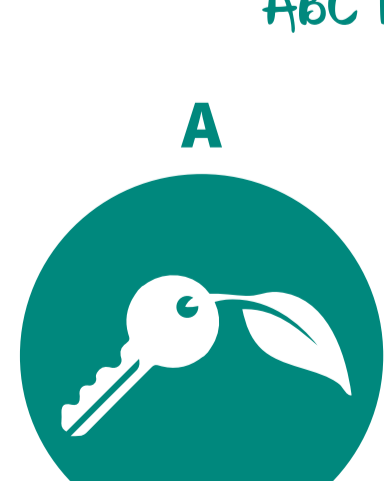


TENURE RIGHTS

Inadequate and insecure tenure rights to natural resources often result in extreme poverty and hunger



ABC to food security and sustainable development



Nourishment is key to leading an active healthy life



Sustainably using natural resources and maintaining biodiversity are vital to a productive planet



Rural development is critical to eliminating poverty and hunger

Political will and participatory governance will be crucial in realising the zero hunger goal, and in promoting sustainable food and agricultural systems that ensure healthy, balanced, diverse diets for all

<http://fao.org/2/post2015e>



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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