The five agricultural megatrends

- **A hungrier world**: Population growth will drive global demand for food and fibre.
- **A wealthier world**: A new middle income class will increase food consumption, diversify diets and eat more protein.
- **A bumpier ride**: Globalisation, climate change and environmental change will reshape the risk profile for agriculture.
- **Transformative technologies**: Advances in digital technology, genetic science and synthetics will change the way food and fiber products are made and transported.
- **Choosy customers**: Information empowered consumers of the future will have expectations for health, provenance, sustainability and ethics.

Source: Rural Diversity Issue No. 18 / 2015
Many of the developing regions facing the gravest challenges with malnutrition, food still accounts for around 50% of average household spending- and for an even greater share of spending by people living in poverty.

Source: Oxfarm
The predicted impact of climate change on regional staple food production to 2030

- The impact of climate change on food prices is closely linked to the impacts that climate change will have on crop and animal production.

- Predictions based on models point towards some disturbing warning signals.

- For example, maize is a major staple across much of sub-Saharan Africa, Central America and the Andean countries.

Source: Oxfarm
The changing distribution of hunger in the world: numbers and shares of undernourished people by region, 1990–92 and 2012–14

Source: FAO.
Frequency of violent civil conflict events and severity of climate- and weather-related disasters in Africa, 2000–2014

Regions differ markedly in progress towards achieving the MDG and WFS hunger targets.

Note: Data for 2012–14 refer to provisional estimates.

Source: FAO.
Number of child deaths in sub-Saharan Africa & Southern Asia

Number of under-five deaths in 2012 by region (Thousands)

- Southern Asia 2,108
- South-Eastern Asia 346
- Eastern Asia 272
- Latin America and the Caribbean 206
- Western Asia 120
- Developed regions 90
- Northern Africa 88
- Caucasus and Central Asia 64
- Oceania 15
- Sub-Saharan Africa 3,245

Total = 6.6 million

Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014
We must produce enough nourishing food for 9 billion people by 2050 while remaining within the planetary boundaries;

We must manage volatility in food prices and reduce vulnerability to climate change;

About 80% of hungry people are living in rural areas where most of them work as small-scale food producers (farmers, herders, fishers or labourers). They are surrounded by the means to produce food, and yet they go without;

The number of hungry people has dropped from its 2008 high point of 1 billion;

It is critical to reduce the hunger, malnutrition and child deaths in sub-Saharan Africa & Southern Asia;

Pathways to reduce hunger, malnutrition and poverty = Agriculture-led strategies + social protection-led strategies + targeted nutrition intervention.