



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Global food markets in perspective

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FAO

Economic and Social Development Department

CLAL DAIRY FORUM 2016

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Growing and shifting food demand

Population growth, urbanization and income growth will shape food demand in the coming decades

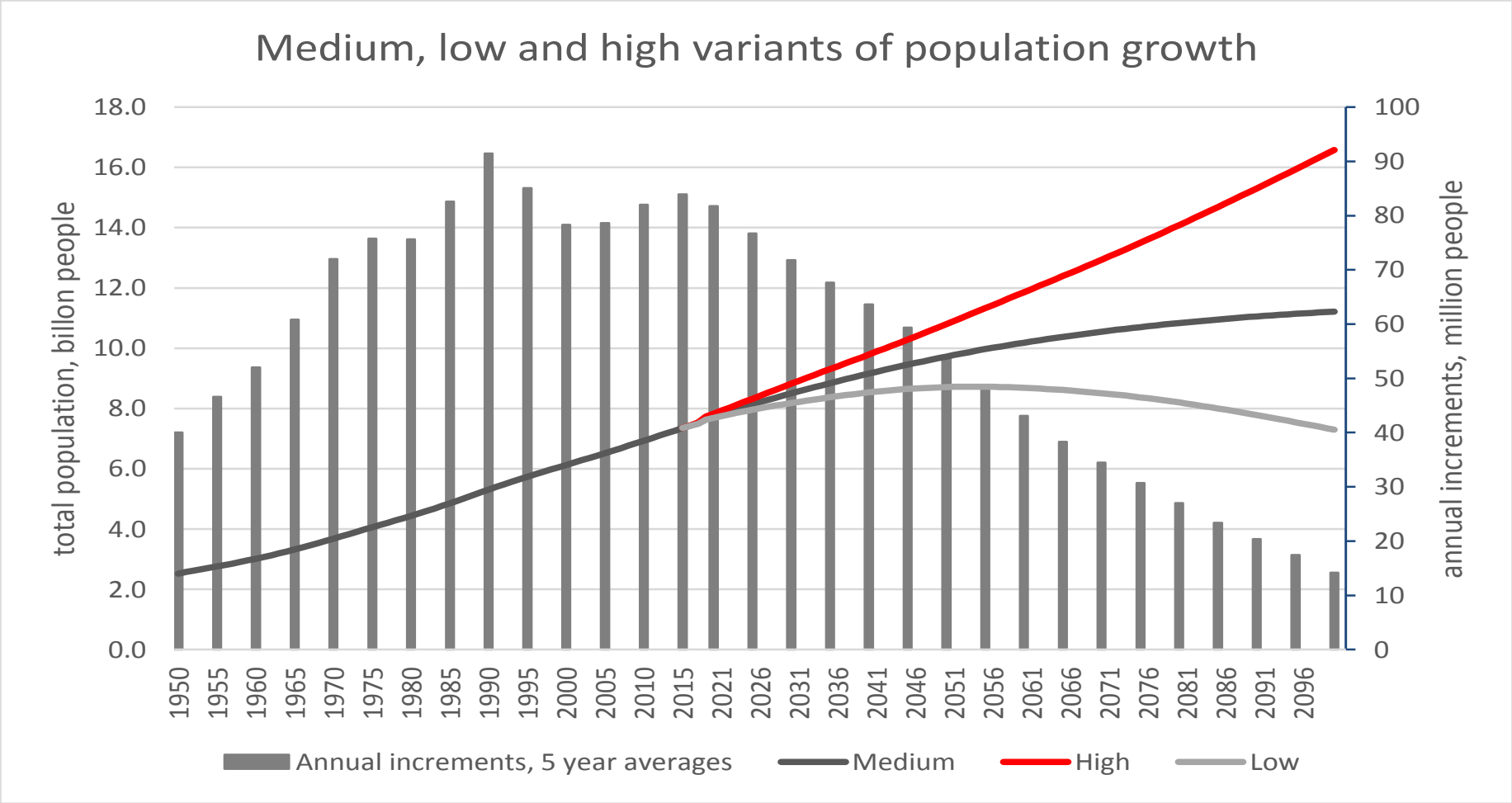
- ▶ **Global food demand** will increase by at least 50% by 2050
- ▶ Income growth and urbanization **shift demand** towards fruits, vegetables and meats
- ▶ **Agricultural productivity growth** on trend of 1 to 3% per year

➔ *Will we be able to feed the world?*

the determinants

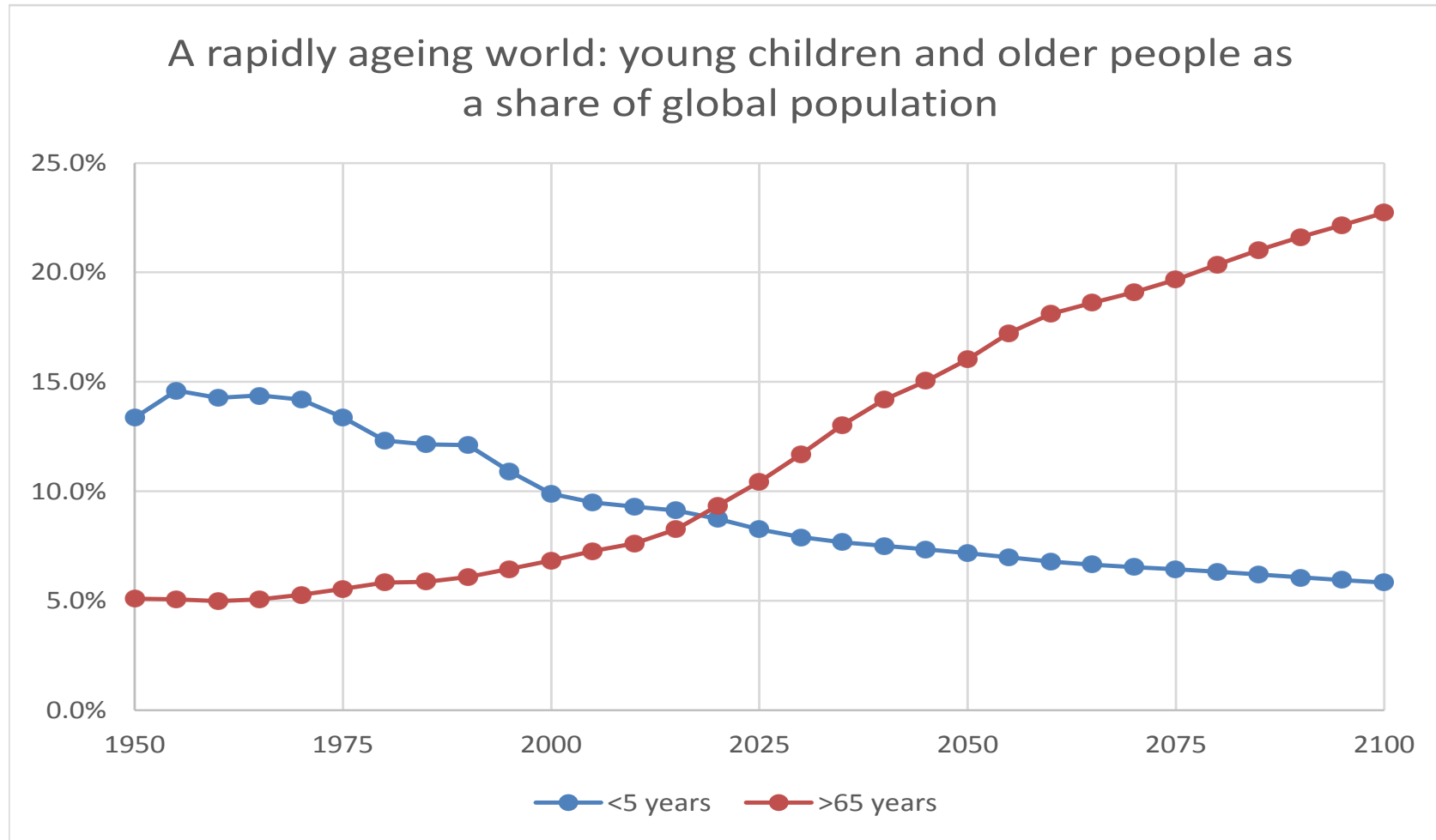
The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The text 'the determinants' is centered in a bold, dark blue font.

Population growth to 2100



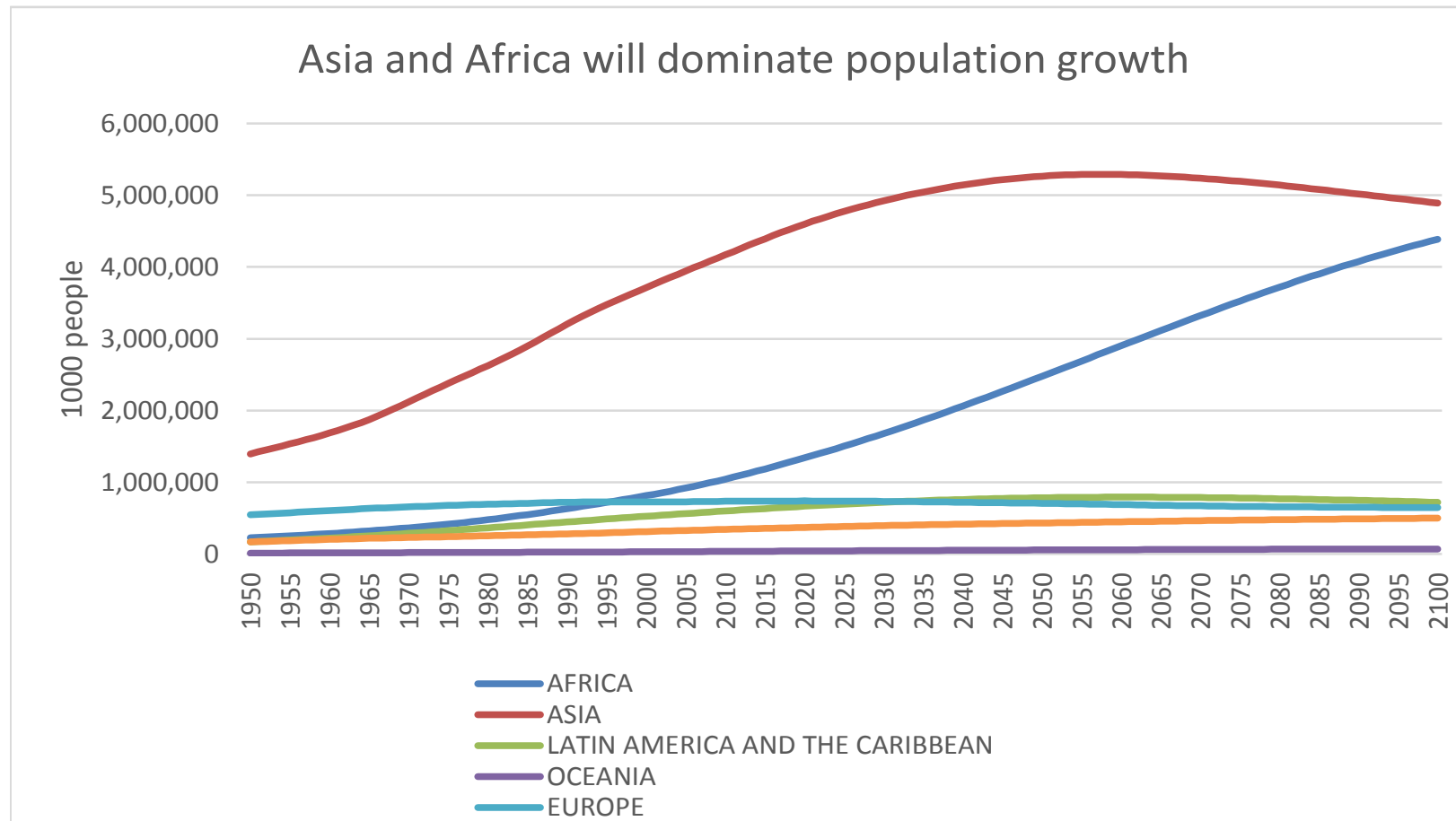
Source: UN DESA 2015

An ageing population



Source: UN DESA 2015

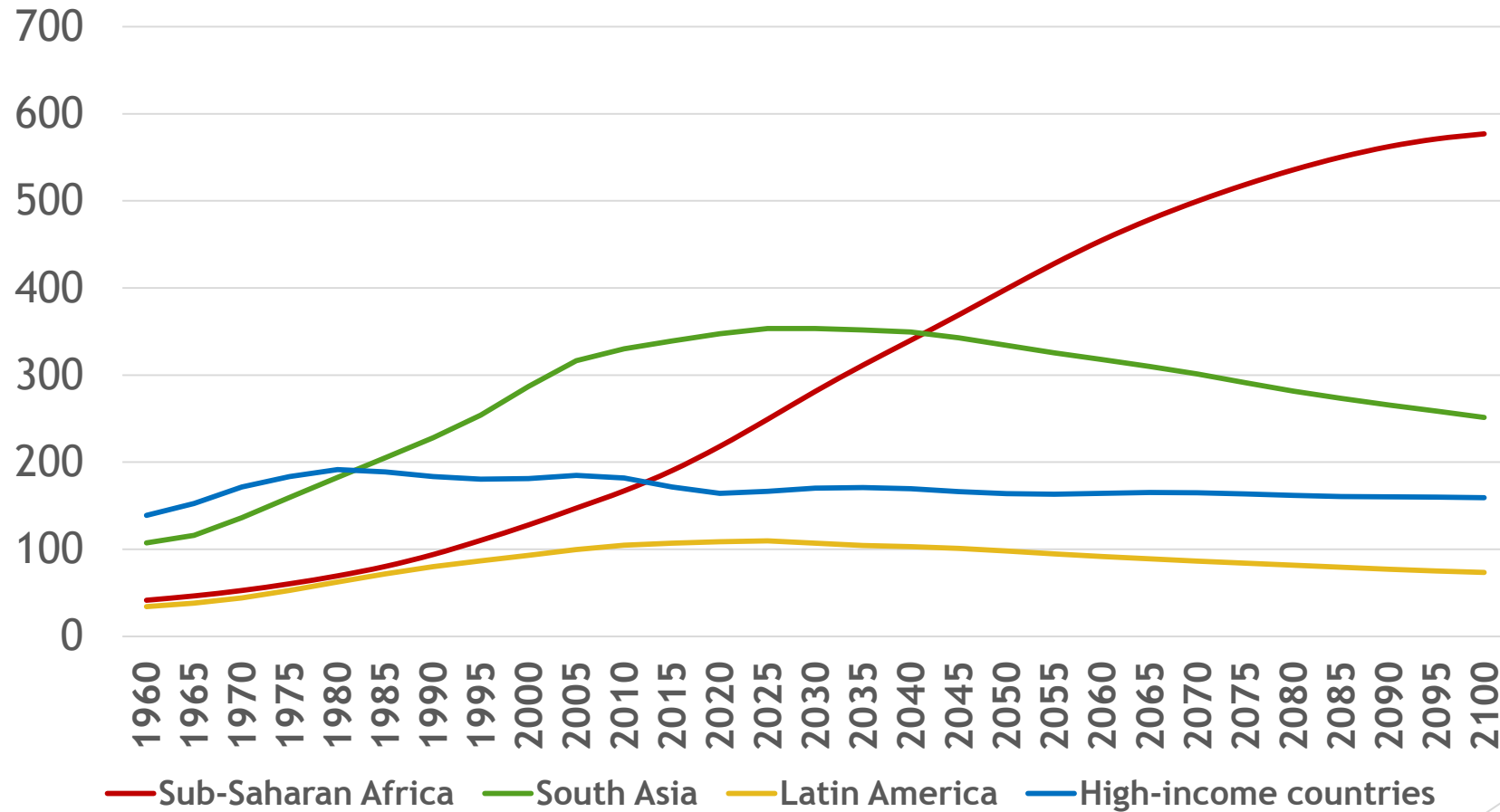
Population growth to 2100, by region



Source: UN DESA 2015

Youth growing, especially in Africa

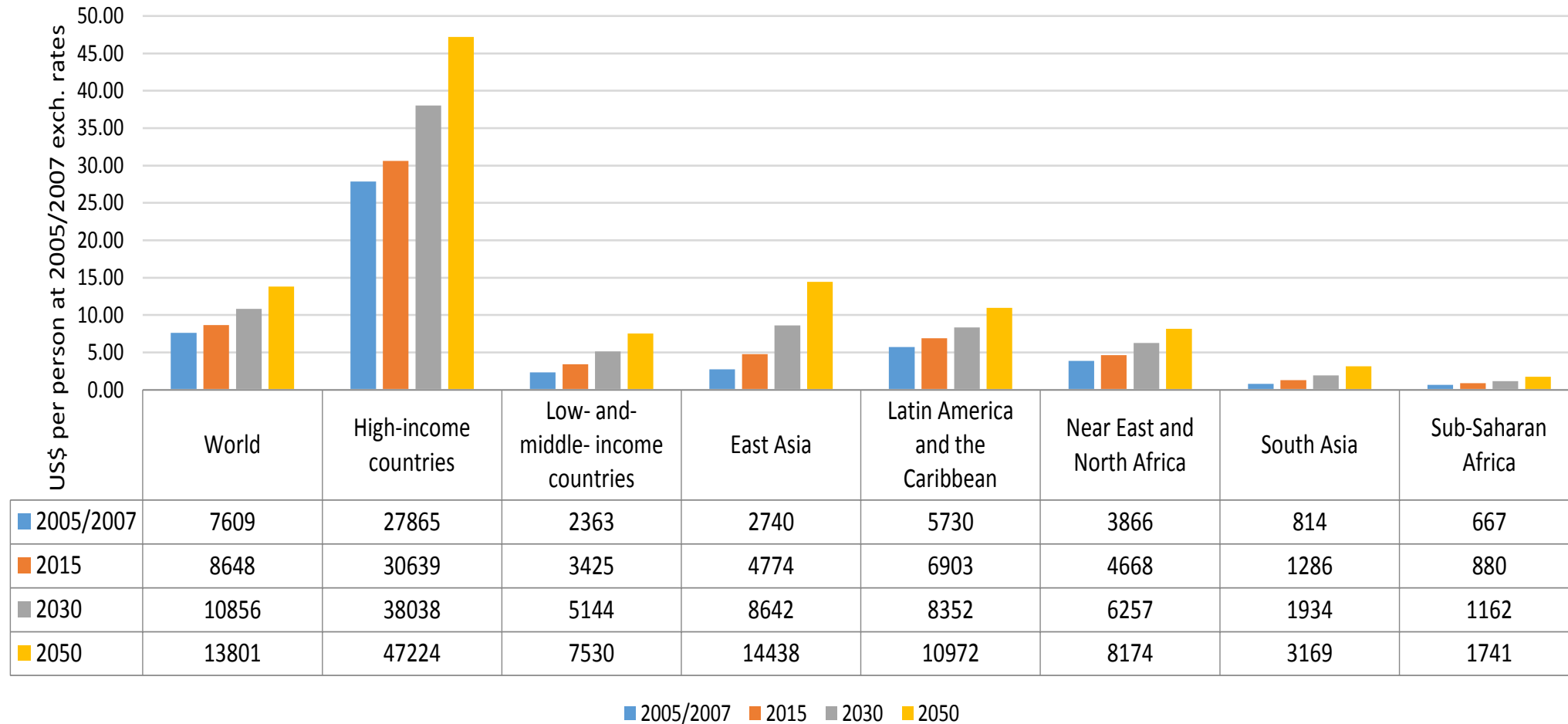
Youth (15-24 years) in millions



Source: UN DESA 2015

GDP per capita

GDP per capita



Source: FAO and World Bank, 2012

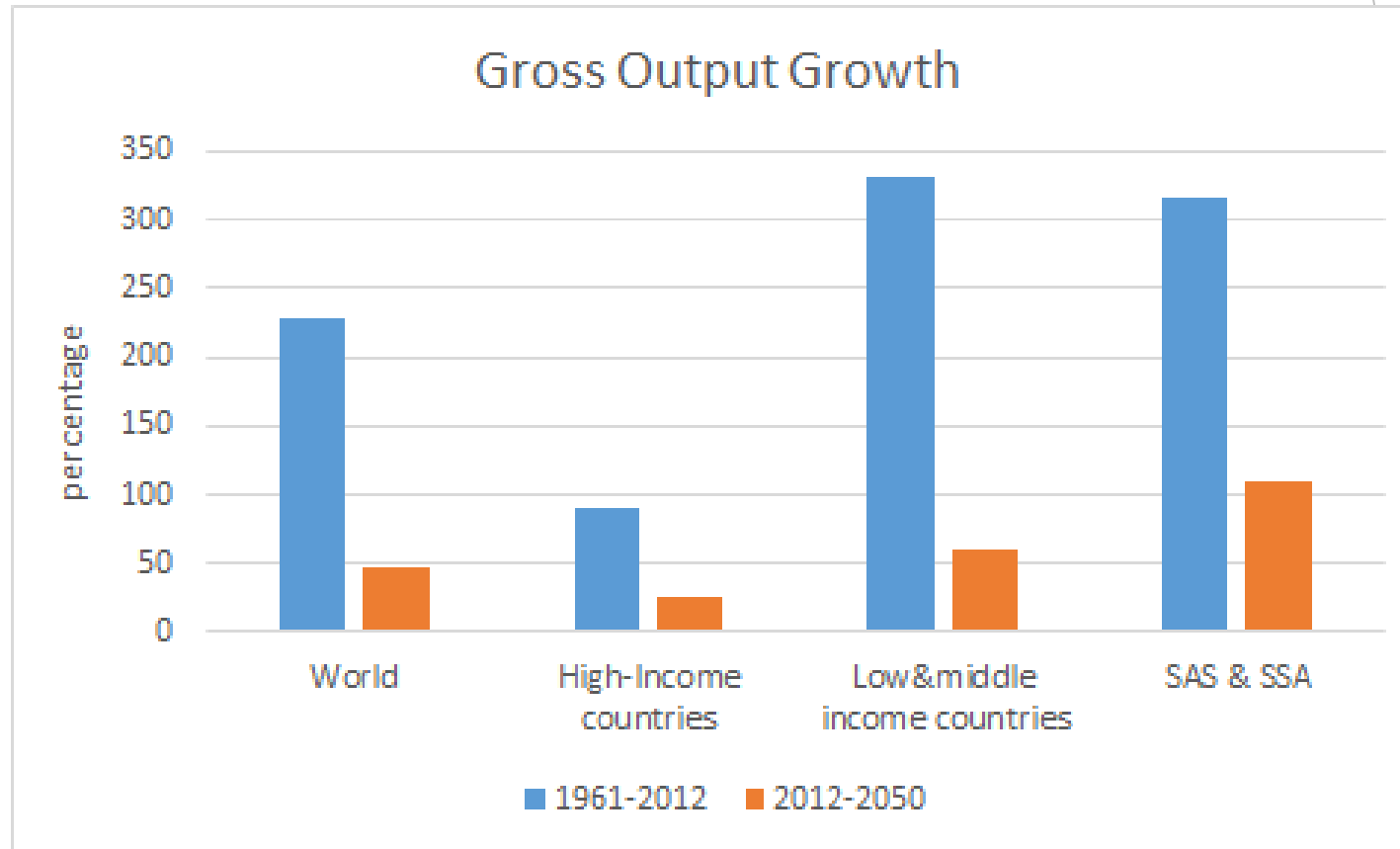
what to expect?

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Gross agricultural output: past trends (1961-2012) and projections (2012-2050)

Gross agricultural output dramatically increased in the last fifty years.

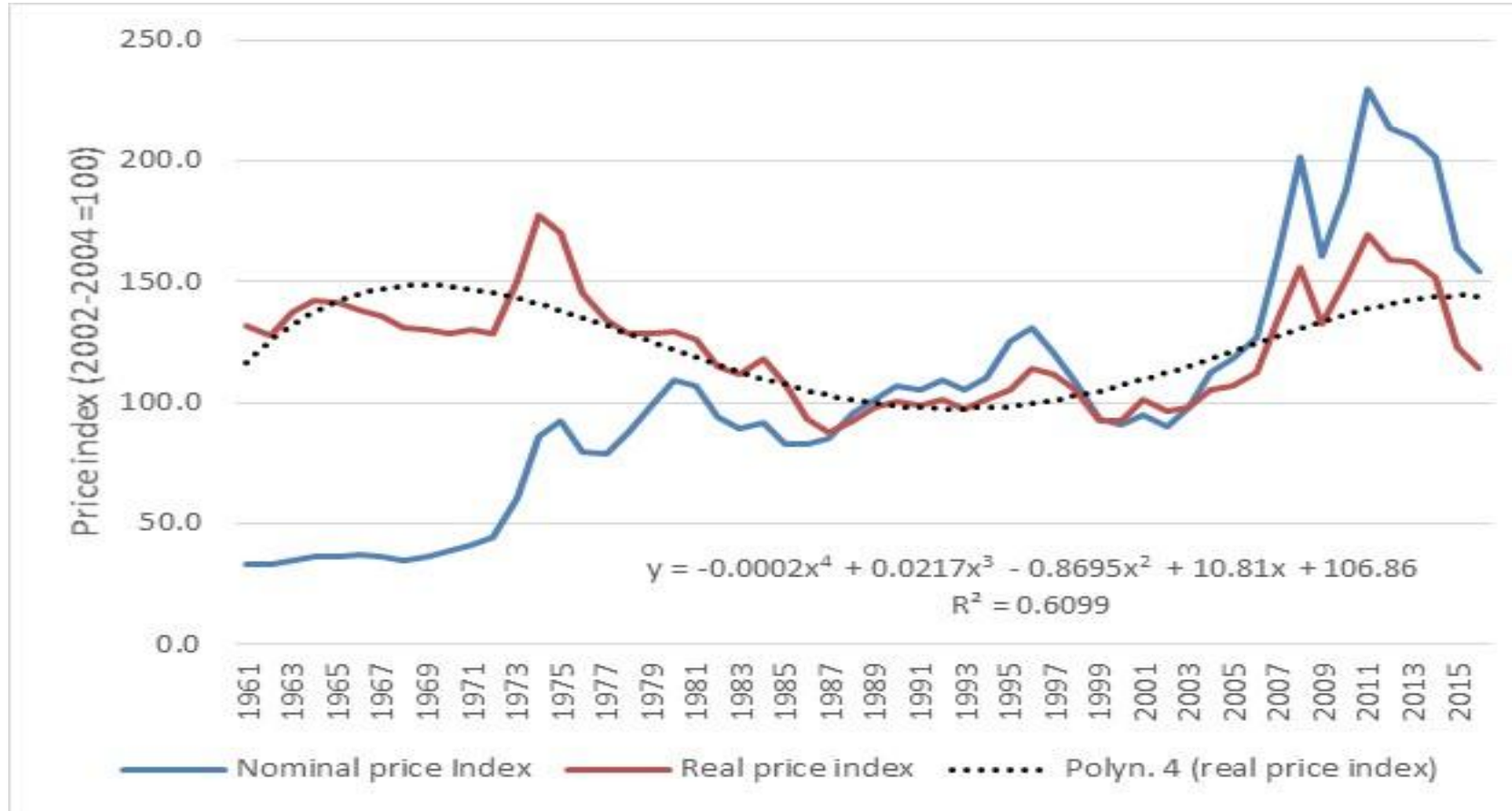
Projected growth to 2050 is lower, however, 50% increase may be needed to satisfy growing global needs



Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, based on FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (extraction 22 Sept 2016) for past trends and projections to 2050 based on AT2050 with revised population (Medium variant, 2015 UN DESA). Unpublished.

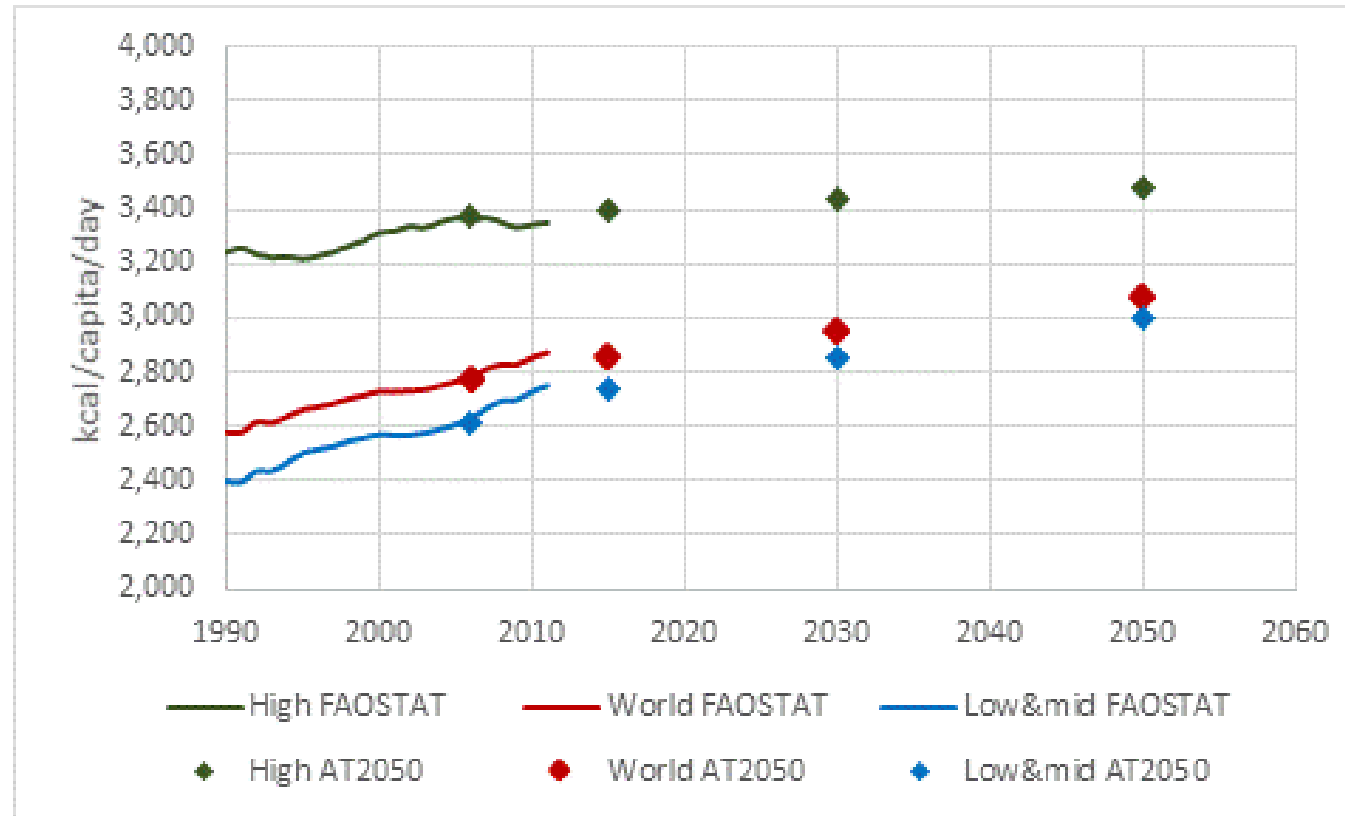


Food prices



Source: FAO, Food Price Index

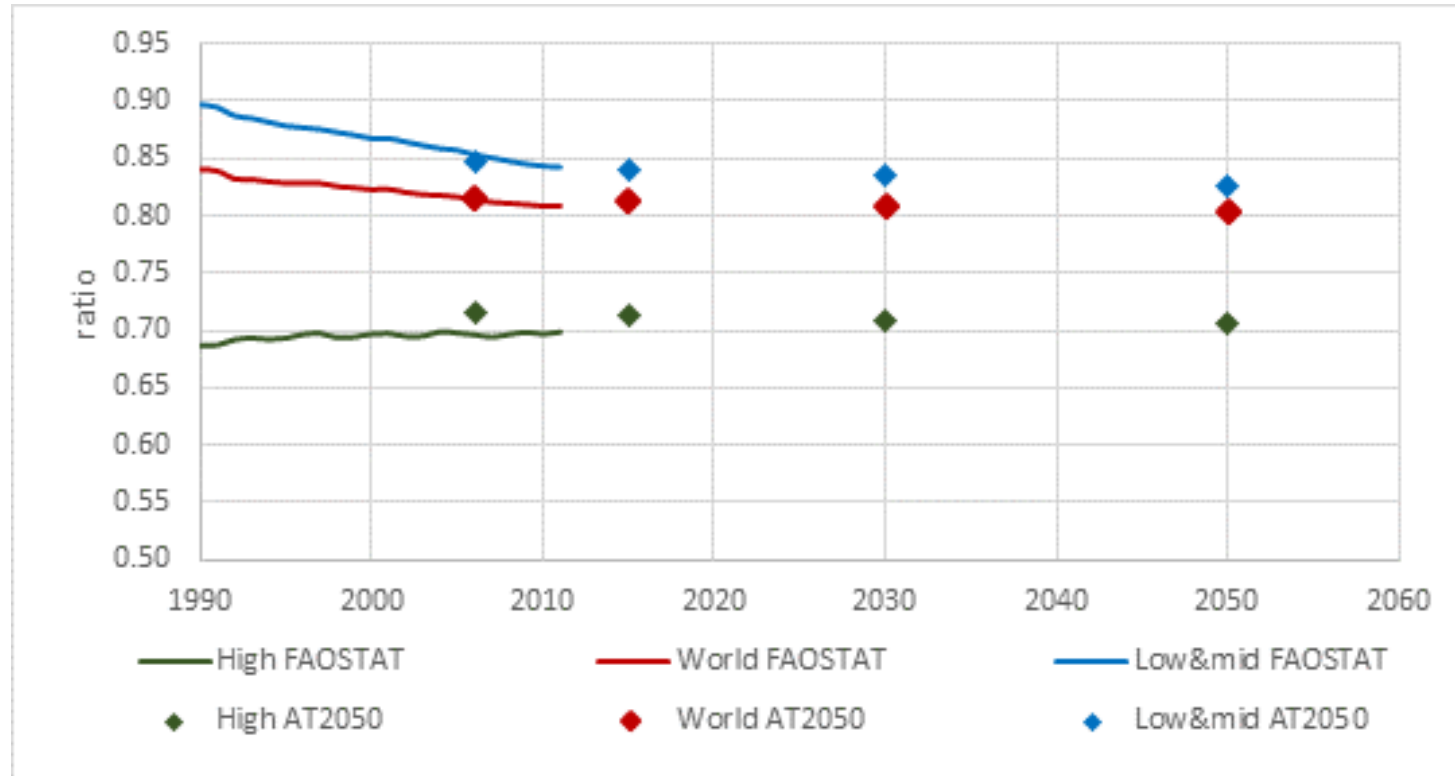
Food supply: kilocalories/person day



Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, based on FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (extraction 22 Sept 2016) And AT2050 (dotted data). Unpublished.



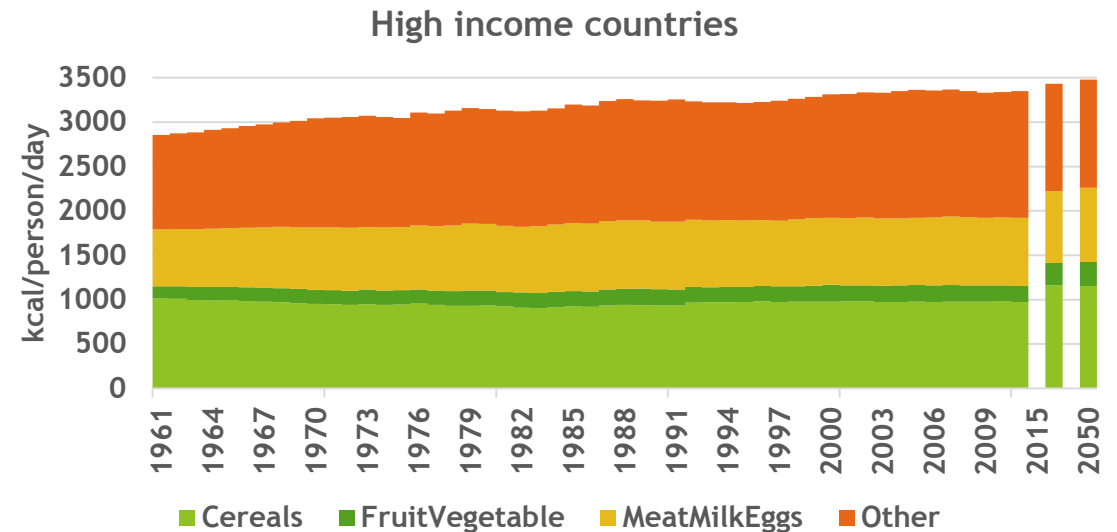
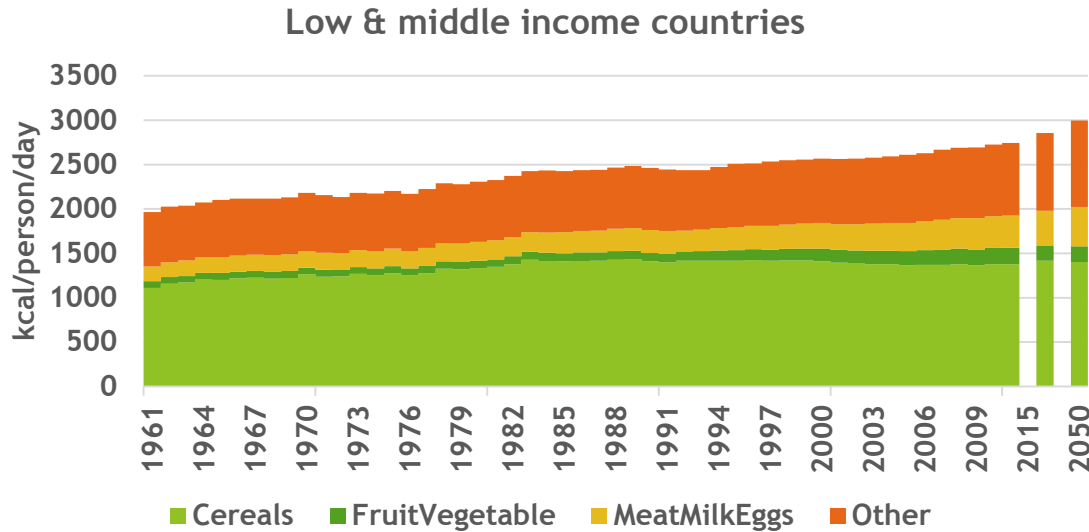
Dietary changes: calories from crop products as share of total calories



Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, based on FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (extraction 22 Sept 2016) And AT2050 (dotted data). Unpublished.



Dietary transitions: per capita Kcal by type of food

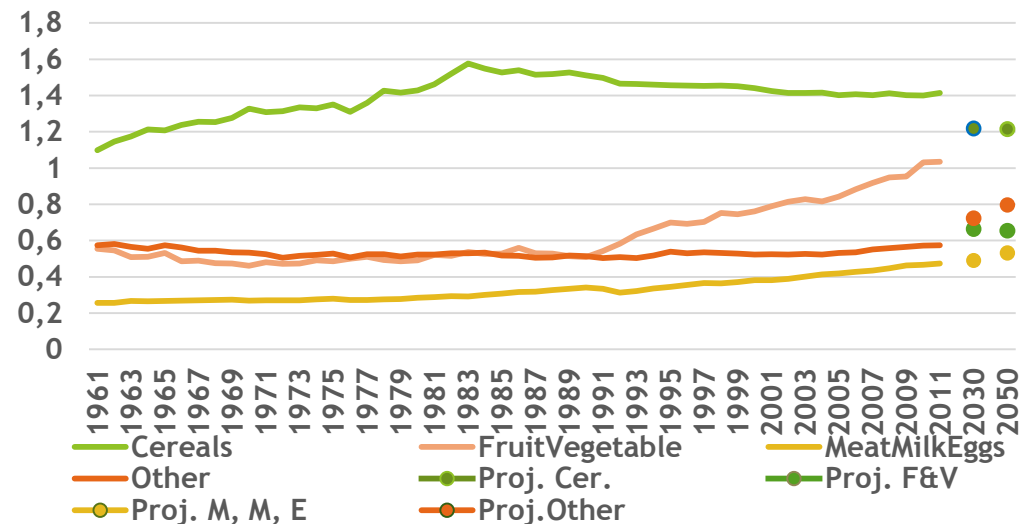


Diets in low and middle-income countries evolve:

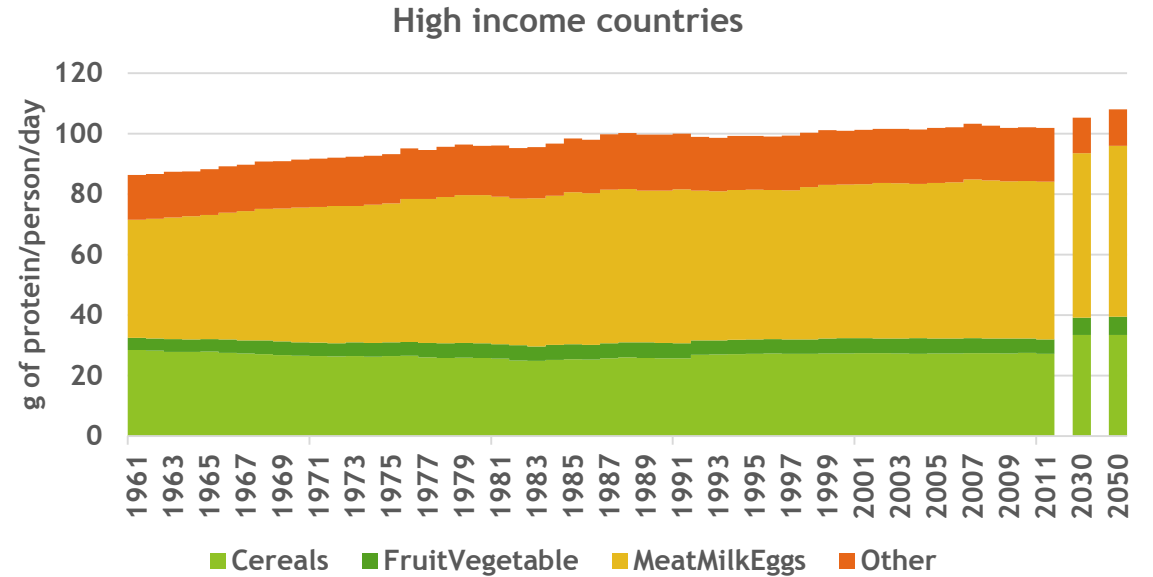
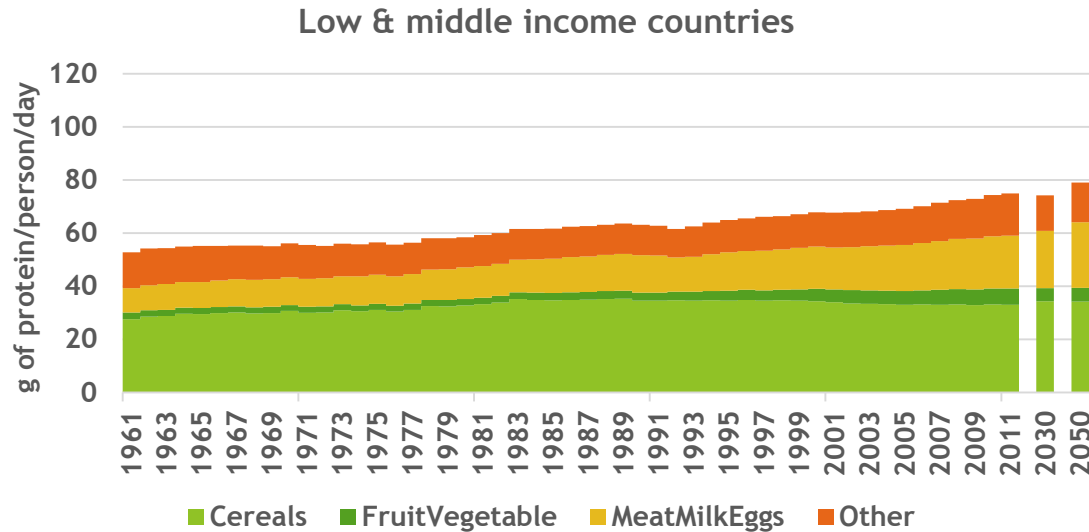
- P.c. consumption kilocalories increased
- The share of animal products and fruits and vegetables increased
- The average composition converged for most food items to the diet of high-income countries
- Projections reinforce historical trends (apart from fruits and vegetables)

Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, based on FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (extraction 22 Sept 2016) and AT2050 (dotted data). Unpublished.

Ratio of calories LMIC/HIC



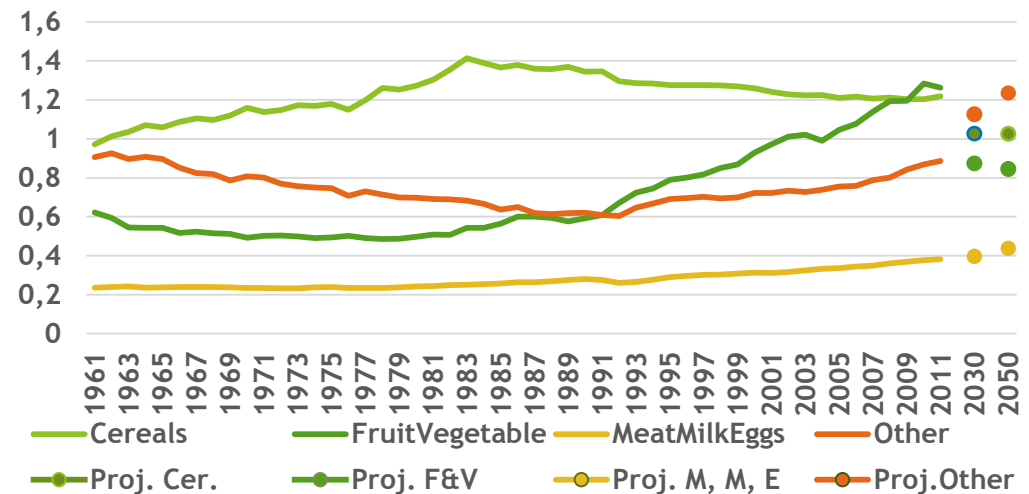
Dietary transitions: p.c. proteins (gr) by type of food



Diets in low and middle-income countries evolve:

- P.c. consumption proteins increasing
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Ratio of protein consumption LMICs/HICs

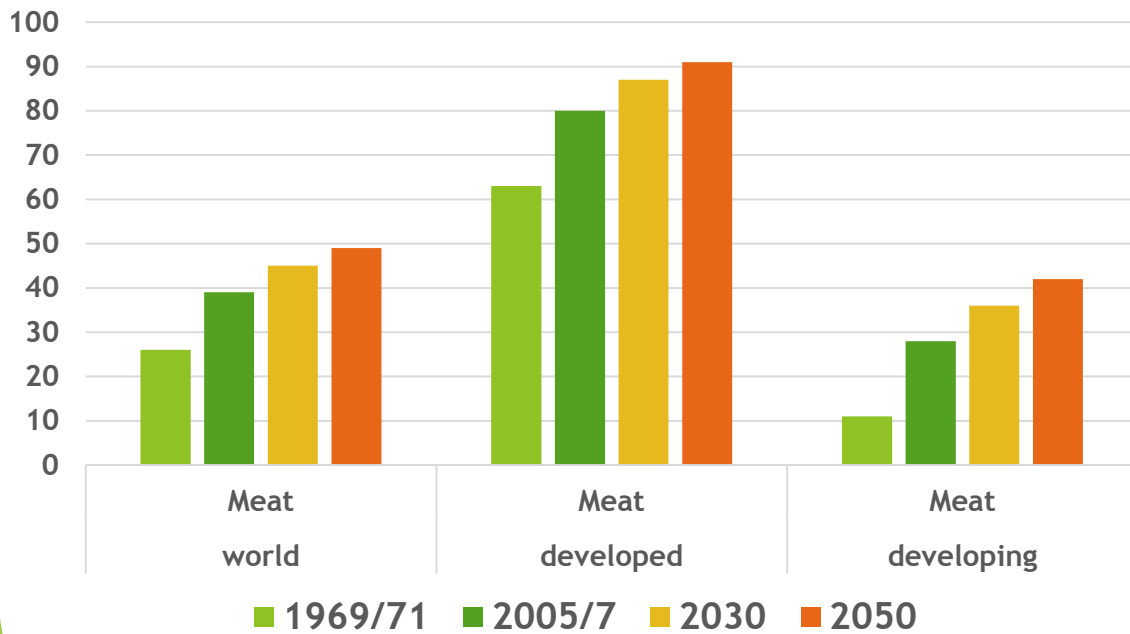


Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, based on FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (extraction 22 Sept 2016) and AT2050 (dotted data). Unpublished.

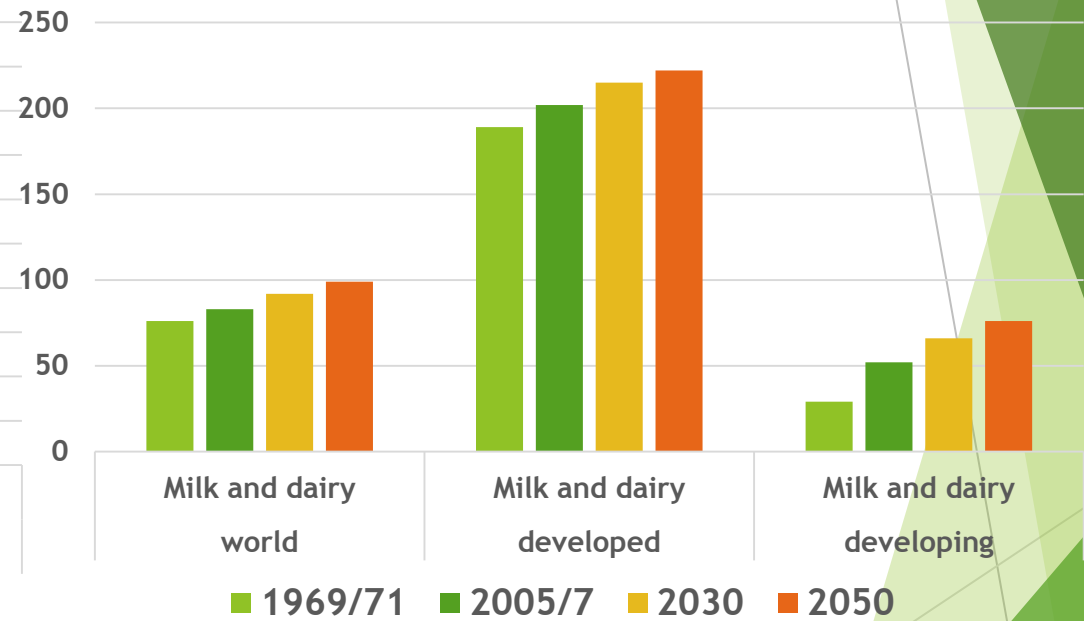


Dietary transition: growth of animal-sourced foods

Meat consumption, Kg/person/year



Milk and Dairy consumption, Kg/person/year



Source: FAO Global Perspectives Studies, AT2050

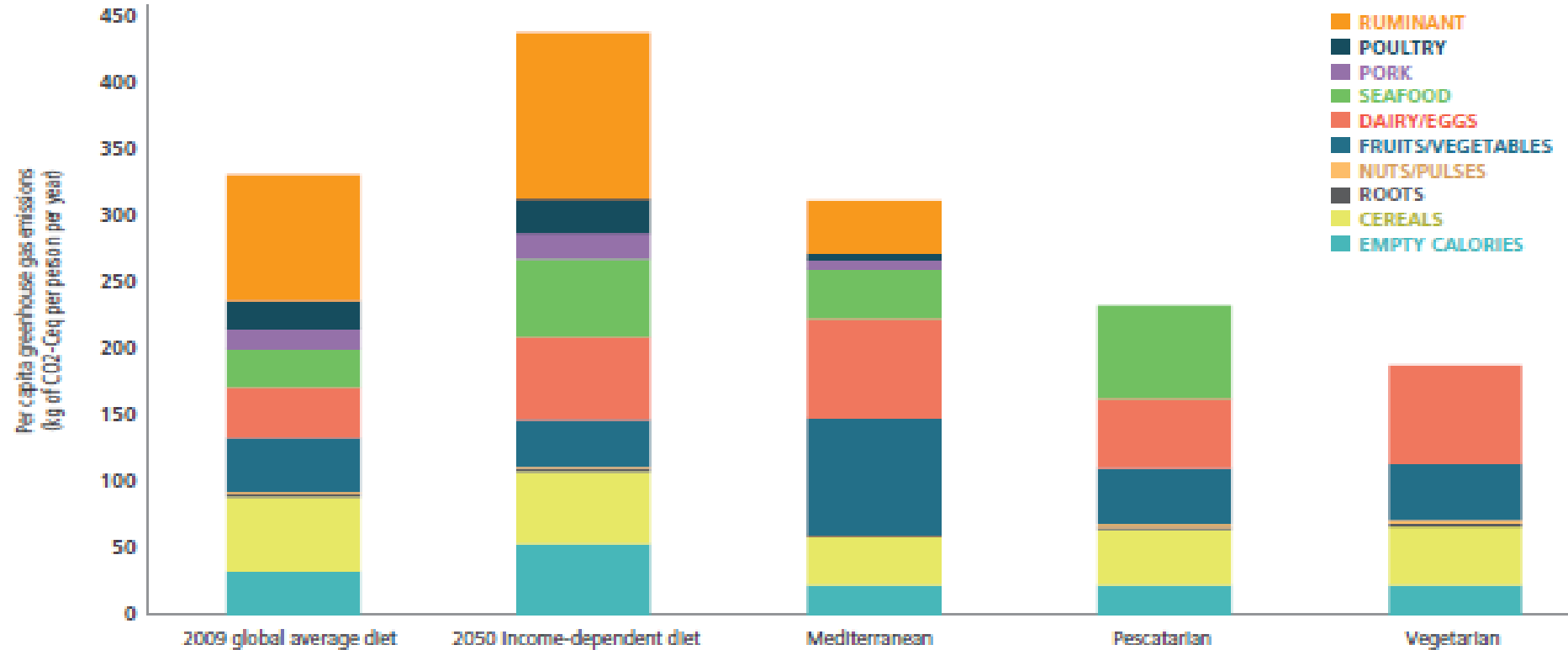
We can feed the world, but we have to address key challenges ... *starting now!*

1. Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, to meet increasing demand for food
2. Ensuring a sustainable natural resource base
3. Dealing with climate change and intensification of natural hazards
4. Preventing high impact transboundary agricultural and food system threats
5. Addressing continuing poverty and increasing inequality
6. Tackling the triple burden of malnutrition
7. Addressing migration and employment challenges
8. Building resilience to cope with and mitigate protracted crises and conflicts
9. Ensuring more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems
10. Addressing the needs of coherent national and international governance

two examples

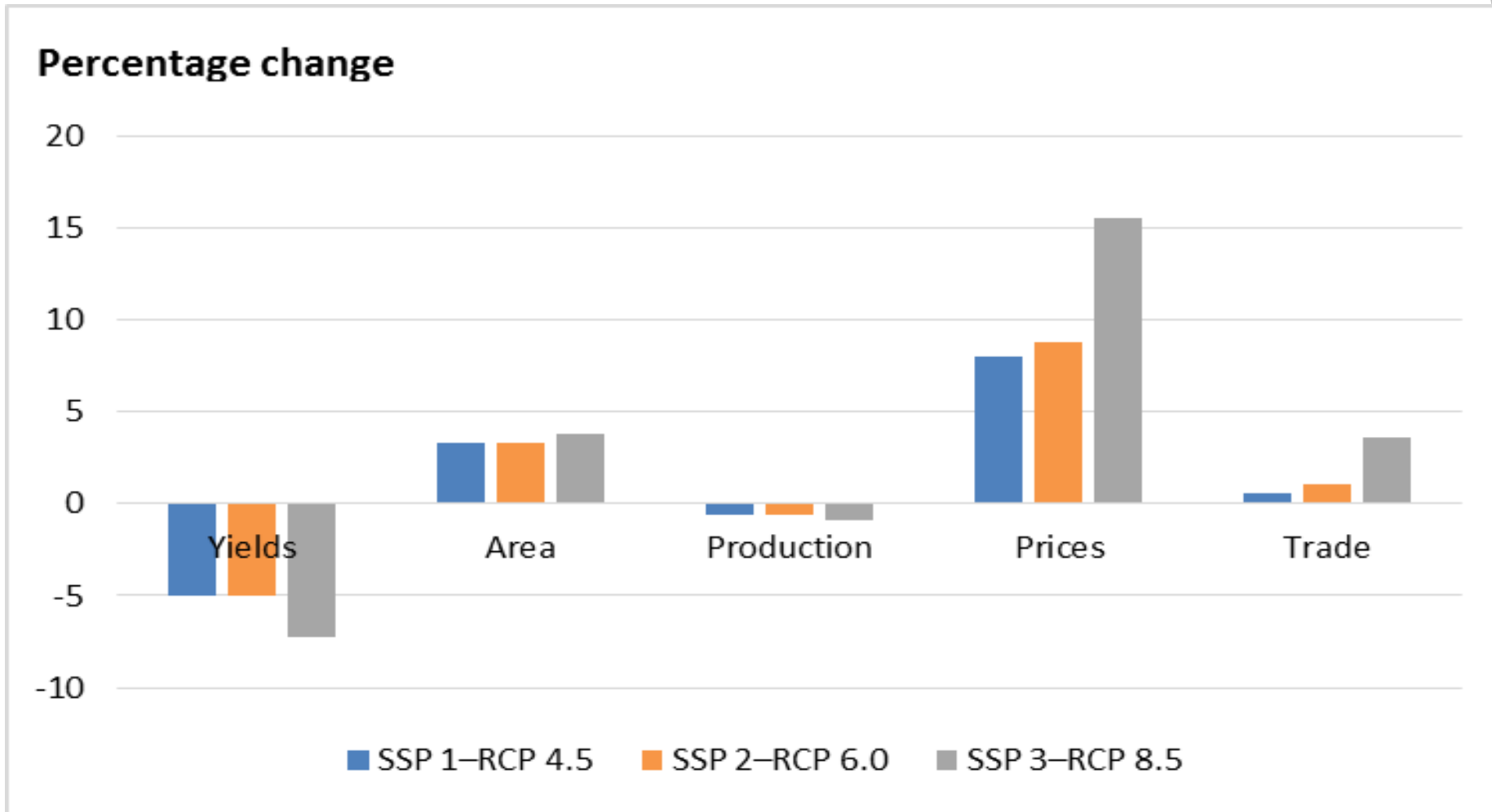
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Effects of diet type on greenhouse gas emissions



Source: International Food Policy Research Institute. 2015. Global Nutrition Report 2015

Global impacts of climate change on crop yields, area, agricultural production, prices and trade by 2050



Source: FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture 2016 (forthcoming)

**Thank you
for your attention**

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