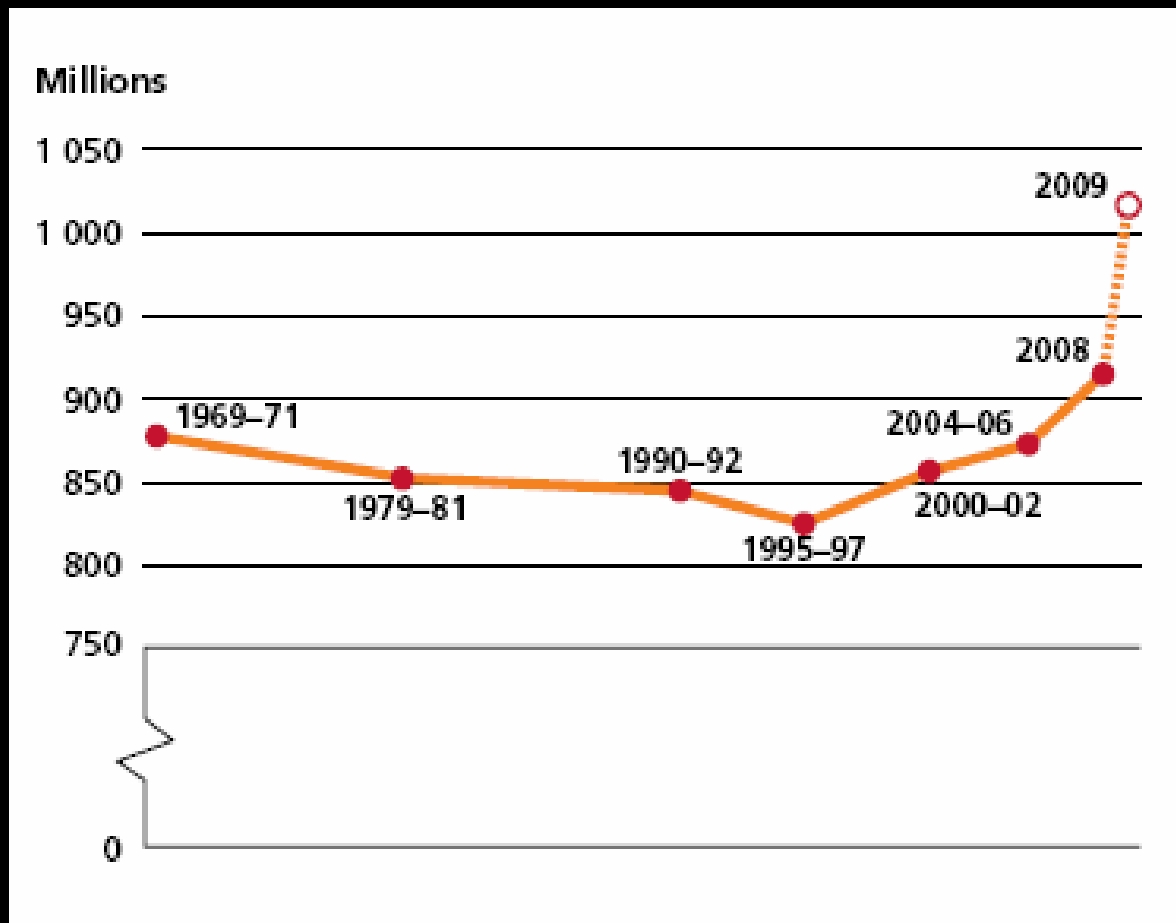


Food Justice in a
resource-constrained world

**Global and regional perspectives for
Adaptation for Livelihoods Security**

TARAgam YATRA 2010

Hunger and the global food price crisis



Source: WFP

What caused the food price crisis?



What caused the food price crisis?



Growing food demand:

**Excessive rich-country
consumption**

**Rising world
population**

Growing incomes

**Greater demand for
meat, water, energy**

What caused the food price crisis?



Growing food demand:



Limits to increasing supply:

**Excessive rich-country
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**Rising world
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Growing incomes

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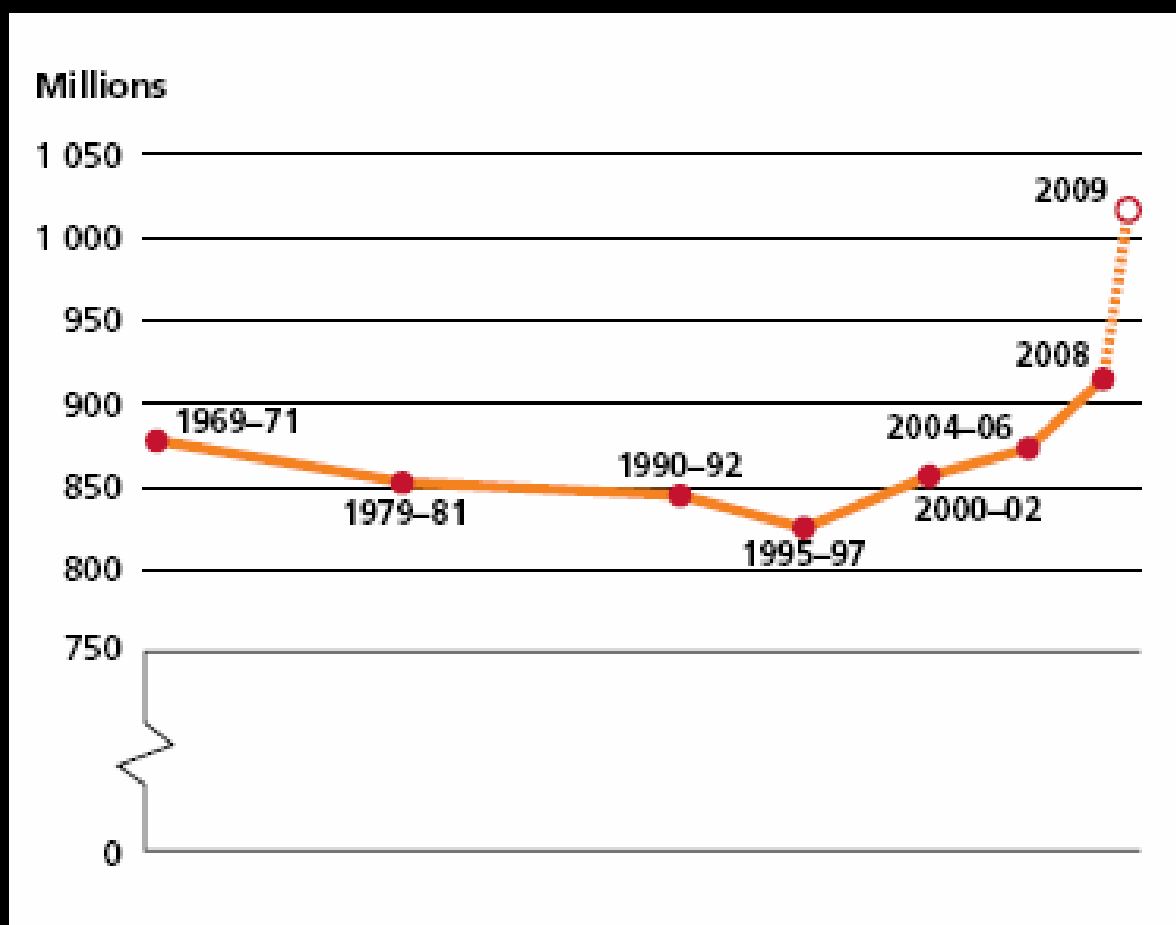
Yields rising more slowly

Water stress and shortages

Limits to new arable land

Climate crises for harvests

Global hunger: already rising pre-crisis....



Source: WFP

Global water shortage 'could cause food prices to skyrocket and damage the economy'

By DAILY MAIL REPORTER

Last updated at 8:45 AM on 19th April 2010

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A potential global water crisis in coming decades could cause UK food prices to 'skyrocket' and damage the economy, experts warned today.

A report from three engineering groups predicts that a rising world population, growing demand for water and the impact of climate change will make water more scarce in future.

This could push up food prices, affect economic growth and even spark conflicts, posing a 'serious threat to the UK', the study warns.

Water is one of the most undervalued natural resources in the world but it affects national security through its impact on economic growth, food supply





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europa

Climate change imperils food supply in Asia

Indo-Asian News Service
London, June 18, 2010

First Published: 23:51 IST(18/6/2010)
Last Updated: 23:53 IST(18/6/2010)

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Climate change will drastically reduce the flow of snow and ice meltwater in the Himalayas, threatening the food security of more than 60 million Asians, warn ecological researchers. The Indus and Brahmaputra basins are expected to be the most adversely affected, while in the Yellow River basin the availability of irrigation water will actually increase.

From an Age of
Development

(with redistribution)



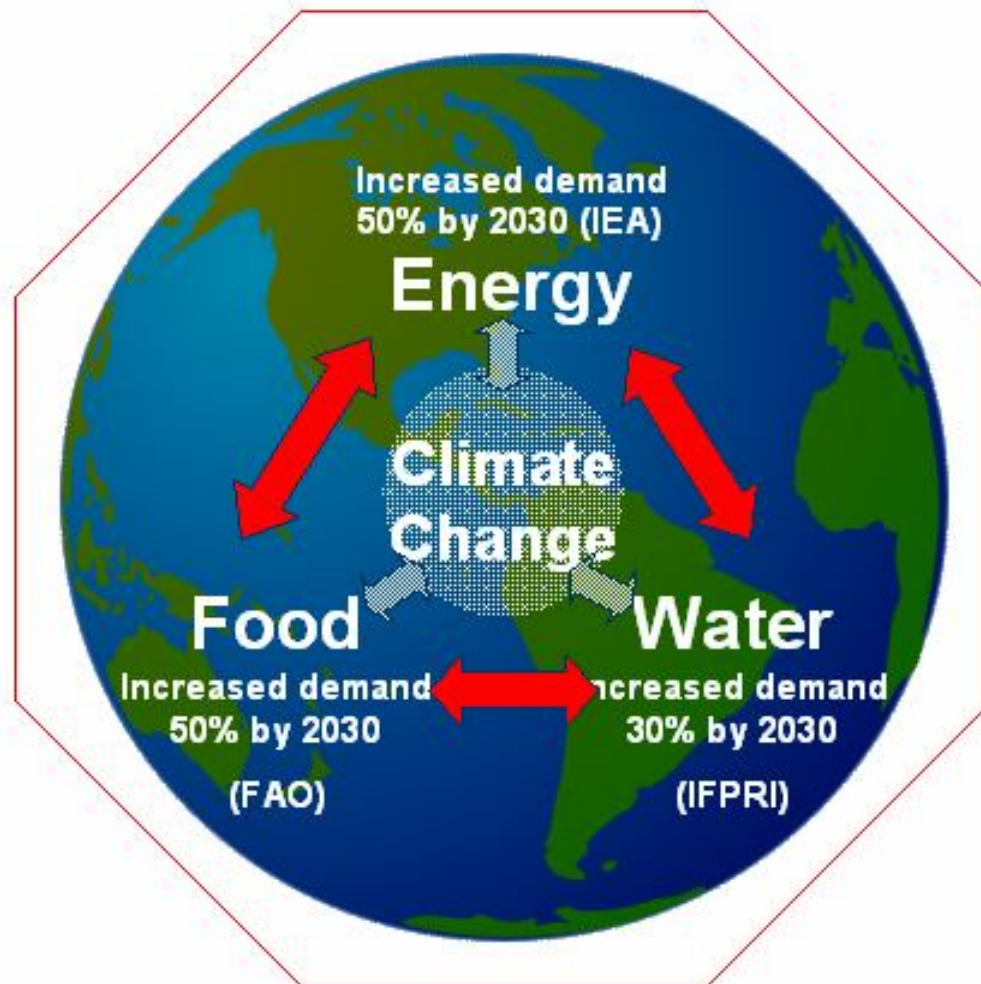
To an Age of
Scarcity ?





Government
Office for

Science



Biodiversity

Key Questions

1. Can 9 billion people be fed equitably, healthily and sustainably?
2. Can we cope with the future demands on water?
3. Can we provide enough energy to supply the growing population coming out of poverty?
4. Can we mitigate and adapt to climate change?
5. Can we do all this in the context of redressing the decline in biodiversity and preserving ecosystems?

The goal:

Oxfam will campaign for poor women and men to claim power in the way the world manages land, water and climate change, so that they can buy or grow enough food to eat – now and in the future.

1. Stop land grabs by corporations and countries that seize the land and water poor people depend on for their food



2. Win a global deal on climate change to stop greenhouse gases from devastating poor people's agriculture



3. Invest in the productivity, resilience and sustainability of small-scale food producers, particularly women who produce much of the world's food



© Panos / Giacomo Pirazzi

4. Avert global food price crises, and provide a fast and fair response when emergencies do arise.



Food justice in a resource constrained world

Why is now the time to tackle it?

- **Regulating the new scramble for resources**
- **The urgency of tackling climate change**
- **International momentum on the future of food**
- **Shift the debate from science to justice**

Oxfam will campaign for poor women and men to claim power in the way the world manages land, water and climate change, so that they can buy or grow enough food to eat – now and in the future.

1. Stop land (and water) grabs undermining poor farmers

1. Stop climate change destroying agriculture

2. Invest in small scale food producers

3. Avert and manage global food crises