### Special Report on Climate Change and Land Food Security Findings

Agricultural landscape between Ankara and Hattusha, Anatolia, Turkey (40°00' N – 33°35' E) ©Yann Arthus-Bertrand | www.yannarthusbertrand.org |

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHARGE

www.ipcc.ch/report/SRCCL

## The Food System



21-37% of all anthropogenic emissions from food systems [A3.6]	Climate change creates additional stresses on the food systems[A5]
Projected to increase by about 30–40% by 2050 [A3.6]	At 2°C the risk of food system instability is very high [A5.1]

Integrated supply- and demand-side options can be scaled up in all segn	nents of the food system to
advance adaptation and mitigation climate responses	[A5.1]

Diversification in the food system can reduce risks from climate change [B6.2]

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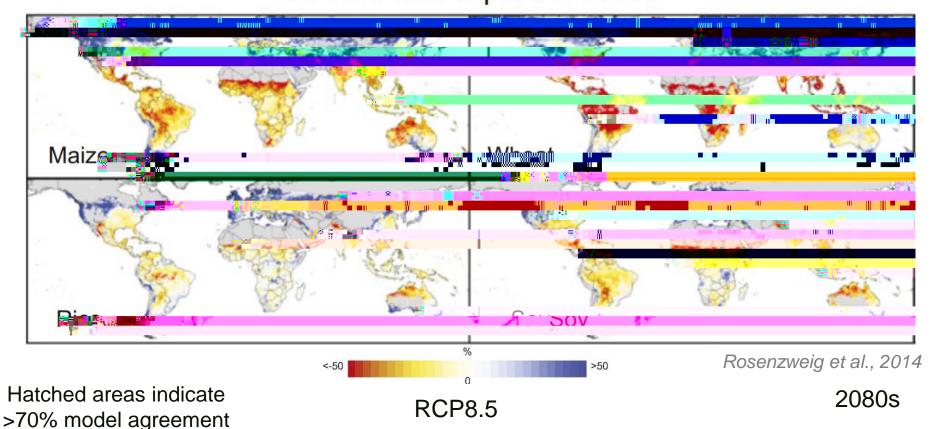






## Food System Vulnerabilities - Projected

#### GGCMs with oxplicit N strong



median of 4 GGCMs and 5 GCMs/AgMIP led agricultural contribution to ISIMIP

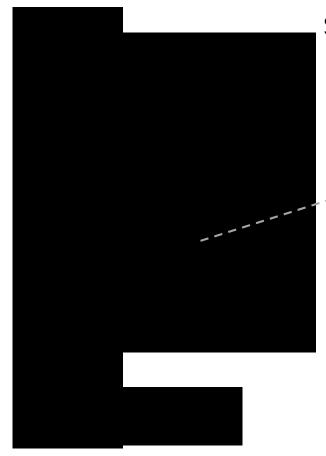
Lower latitudes: more vulnerable to climate change, especially under N stress

Mid- and high-latitudes: small benefits at moderate-to-medium Temp increase (1-3 C)

**Definition:** The decrease in quantity or quality of food. Food waste is part of food loss and refers to discarding or alternative (non-food) use of food that is safe and nutritious for human



# Food System Instability



Stability of food supply is expected to decrease ( → Extreme events, trade

Articles assessed: 22

 Transition to high risk: particularly for food import reliant countries and regions

**Linkages**: GDP, price spikes, social tension, poverty, migration

#### **Threshold Guidelines:**

Moderate (yellow): up to 1 million people High (red): up to 100 million people Very High (purple): more than 100 million people

