

The global population in 1992 was **5.48 billion** people. It is expected to reach **8.2 billion** by 2030. Within the next 20 years **60%** will live in cities. There are **70** situations of current or potential conflict in the world and around **20 countries** are in protracted crises. Chronic hunger affects **900 million** people worldwide, the highest percentage in sub-Saharan Africa where **30%** of the population goes hungry. Malnutrition is the single largest contributor to disease in the world, almost **5 million** children under the age of five dying from malnutrition-related causes every year in the developing world. **The world will need to raise its food production by 60-70% to feed this burgeoning population.** Some **262 million** people were affected by climate-related disasters between 2000-2004, **98%** of them living in developing countries. **More than 1.2 billion** people live in areas of severe water scarcity and by 2025 two-thirds of the global population could be under stress conditions. In 2010 forests covered around **31%** of the world's total land area, or **4.033 million hectares** but new forest loss has been **5.2 million hectares** per year between 2000-2010. Women produce about half the world's food but own only about **2%** of all land. The empowerment of women could raise their farm productivity by **20-30%** and ultimately lift **100-150 million** people out of hunger. Some **53%** of the world's marine fishery resources are fully fished while another **32%** is overfished, depleted or recovering from depletion. **Almost 540 million** people, or nearly **8%** of the global population rely on the fisheries sector for their livelihood. **One of every two fish produced** comes from aquaculture. Share of world land sources that are degraded is around **25%**. South Asia uses **94%** of its arable land whereas in sub-Saharan Africa it is **22%**. The extent of total cultivated land in 2006 was **1.5 billion hectares** and in 2006 the number of hectares needed to feed one person was **0.22**. Some **30 crops** provide **95%** of food needs and four of them—rice, wheat, maize and potatoes—provide more than **60%**. Sub-Saharan Africa loses some **\$4 billion a year** in post-harvest grain loss, a figure which could feed **48 million people**. More than **200 million** people are affected annually by natural disasters including flooding, earthquakes and drought. About **75%** of the genetic diversity of agricultural crops has been lost since 1900 while about **32%** of livestock breeds face imminent extinction. Agriculture and deforestation account for **one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions** from human activities. Climate change is expected to increase the number of undernourished people and may reduce yields of rain fed crops in some African countries significantly as early as the 2020s.



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