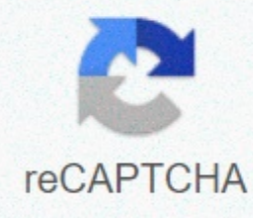




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Climate change and world food security a new assessment

Volume 9, Supplement 1, October 1999, Pages S51-S67View full text Volume 9, Appendix 1, October 1999, Pages S51-S67View the full text Academia.edu use cookies to personalize content, tailor ads, and improve the user experience. By using our website, you agree to the collection of data through cookies. For more information, see our Privacy Policy.× Parry, M., C. Rosenzweig, A. Iglesias, G. Fischer and M. Livermore, 1999: Climate Change and Global Food Security: A New Assessment. Glob, what are you? Environ, what are you? Change, 9, S51-S67. On the basis of previous work, quantitative assessments of the impact of climate change on global food production have been carried out for the HADCM2 greenhouse gas combination experiment of the HADLEY Centre for Environmental Change in the United Kingdom and the more recent HadCM3 experiment (Hulme et al., 1999). The impact on world food prices and the number of people at risk of hunger, as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO, 1988), has also been assessed. Climate change is expected to increase yields at high and central latitudes and lead to declines in lower latitudes. This pattern becomes more pronounced over time. The food system can be expected to adapt to such regional fluctuations at global level, and the additional stress caused by climate change may reduce production, prices and the risk of famine. By the 2080s, around 80 million people are at risk of starvation due to climate change (±10 million depending on which of the four HadCM2 bands will be selected). However, some areas (especially dry and damp tropics) suffer side effects. A particular example is Africa, whose yield is expected to fall significantly, production will decrease and the risk of starvation in Africa. Exported: [BibTeX] [RIS] @article{pa06000k, author={Parry, M. and Rosenzweig, C. and Iglesias, A. and Fischer, G. and Livermore, M.}, title={Climate Change and World Food Security: New Assessment}, Year={1999}, journal={Glob. Environ. what are you? Change}, volume={9}, pages={S51--S67}, } [Close] TY - JOUR ID - pa06000k AU - Parry, M. AU - Rosenzweig, C. AU - Iglesias, A. AU - Fischer, G. AU - Livermore, M. PY - 1999 TI - Climate change and world food security: New assessment AND - Glob. Environ. what are you? Change VL - 9 SP - S51 EP - S67 ER - [Close] This assessment, published jointly by the WFP and the UK Met Office, outlines how climate risks affect household food security and livelihoods in Sudan. Evaluation information on climate change adaptation policies and By studying the different future climate scenarios and their impact on food security and livelihoods, the assessment will help identify areas and communities that should be prioritised as support and intervention. Moreover, in outlining the impact of such scenarios, it provides concrete information for adaptation planning to improve resilience, especially among the country's most vulnerable groups. Global climate change affects all aspects of our daily lives and will affect it for many years to come. The challenge for every individual, institute, company and government is not only to identify risks, but also to adapt and mitigate the effects to ensure a future for everyone on earth. Although not all the effects of climate change may be negative, most sectors need to find ways to counter the effects. High-risk sectors include agriculture and food security. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was set up in 1988 to assess all aspects of climate change and its impacts and to develop realistic strategies to mitigate these effects. Last month, on 5 May 2005, the IPCC published a report on the IPCC's report evaluation report (AR5), which synthesises and evaluates research related to the impacts, adaptation and mitigation of climate change after previous assessment reports. Food security and food production systems The report has been developed by three IPCC working groups. Working Group II focused on two very challenging and related topics: agriculture and food security. Chapter 7 Food security and food production systems describe the current effects of climate change, the expected reduction in crop production by 2030 as a result of climate change and what farmers can do to mitigate some negative impacts. As the authors of the chapter said: The questions in this chapter are how much the climate and its change will affect existing food production systems and food security, and to what extent they will do so in the future. The authors' key conclusion is that the climate challenge increases the risk associated with heat and drought stress from falling plant productivity. The negative effects of average yields and pasture yields are likely to be clearly visible by 2030. In parts of Brazil, for example, rice and wheat yields could fall by 14%, according to their forecasts. In order to mitigate the effects, they recommend the following adaptations to crop management: Adaptation of Cultivar (e.g. development of new varieties toleing drought, heat and salt through breeding or genetic modification) Adaptation of the planting date To targets planting date and adaptation of varieties Optimisation of the trace Fertilizer optimisation Should also make changes to livestock and fishing practices, such as: conservation of sustainable habitats for the necessary fish stocks. The International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Advisory Group (CGIAR) carried out a comprehensive comprehensive the above-mentioned potential impacts of climate change on food and agriculture in 2030. For example, the overview shows which parts of the world are affected by climate change and what impact their food and agriculture systems are likely to have by 2030. According to some editors of Elsevier's Agronomy magazines, the results of the food security chapter may not be so alarming to most experts. However, it is still very important to make meaningful adjustments to agricultural practices and to try to limit emissions in order to ensure the risk to agriculture posed by climate change and thus food security. After just a week of publication, the food figure was downloaded more than 25,000 times, and the WGII summary for policymakers was downloaded more than 500,000 times. Global scientific cooperation – and volunteers The IPCC has only a dozen full-time employees. The real work of working on the reports is done by unpaid scientific volunteers around the world, and they participate as authors or evaluators. For example, in the AR5 working group alone, 308 authors from 70 countries and a total of 50,492 review comments. A large part of

the scientific community concerned is therefore involved as volunteers, and they are spending valuable time creating these large-backed reports. Watch a video about Team II's contribution To view this embedded content, enable the targeting of cookies in the Elsevier Journals'Climate Change, Food and Agriculture Research study. IPCC authors rely heavily on distinctive scientific publications in their analysis. In this context, the papers published by the major publishers are invaluable to the IPCC process. For example, 557 scientific publications were used in Chapter 7, including books, newspaper articles or reports. Of these sources, 70 (about 13 per cent) came from agricultural and agronomy-related journals published by the Elsevier.As service, and thanks to the scientific community whose papers have been used in Chapter 7 of the IPCC report, Elsevier has made a selection of papers from the following papers freely available until May 31, 2015. 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Dash : Impact of elevated CO2 and temperature on rice yield and adaptation methods based on crop simulation studies, Agricultural ecosystems and environment (October 2007)IPCC The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in 1988 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the UN General Assembly. In 2007, the IPCC won the Nobel Peace Prize. Today its role is ... assess, on a comprehensive, objective, transparent and transparent basis, scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis for the risk of man-made climate change, its potential impacts and adaptation and mitigation options. IPCC reports should be objective from a policy point of view, although they may need to address objectively scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of certain policies. Evaluations are carried out in three working groups:Working Group I: The Science of Climate Change – which deals with the basis of physical climate science assessed by climate scientists. Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability – assessing the impacts of climate change on socioeconomic and natural systems and the possibilities for addressing them through adaptationGroup III: Climate change mitigation — Addressing climate change mitigation options by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (current and future)Elsevier Connect ContributorDr. Elaine van Ommen Kloeke (@ElaineVOK) received her doctorate in soil ecology from VU University Amsterdam and studied the potential risks and effects of GM crops on essential invertebrate species in the soil ecosystem. He joined Elsevier as publisher of Agronomy and Remote Sensing magazines and worked closely experts in the field. With. agriculture and food security. Security.

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