

# Urban Intersections Fact Sheet

## Food Security, Water, and Climate Change

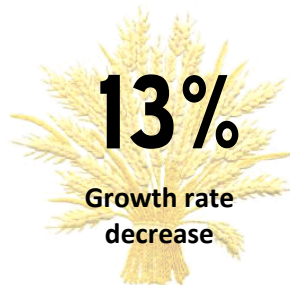
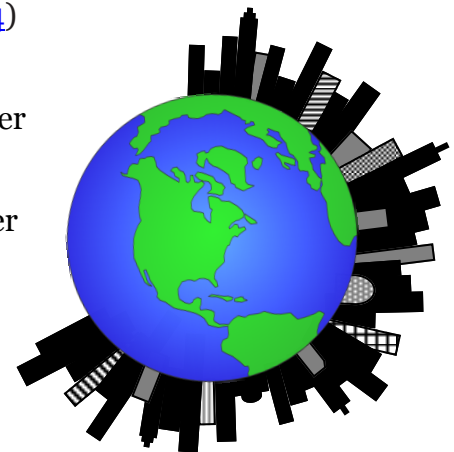


Each week, the world's urban population increases by another **1.3 million** people. If current trends continue, the world's urban population will reach nearly **5 billion** by 2030 and **6.3 billion** by 2050, with **90%** of the increase in developing countries. ([UN 2014](#))

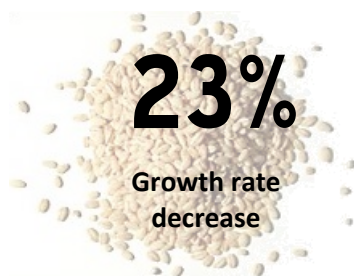
Cities now consume about **two-thirds** of the world's energy and account for a similar amount of global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change. ([IPCC 2014](#))

Climate change, in turn, places stressors on food security and water supplies.

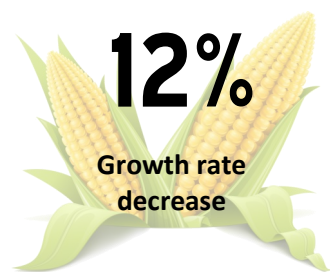
Nine out of 10 of the major crops will experience reduced or stagnant growth rates by 2030. ([Farming First](#))



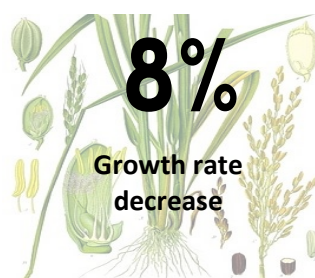
WHEAT



RICE



MAIZE



OTHER CROPS

In some areas, climate change is likely to increase water demand while shrinking water supplies. However in others, a growing water supply is likely to cause flooding.

A global temperature increase of 3-4°C could cause changed run-off patterns and glacial melt and will force an additional **1.8 billion** people to live in a water scarce environment by 2080. ([UNDP 2007/2008](#))

Water insecurity linked to climate change threatens to increase malnutrition by **75-125 million** people by 2080, with staple food production in many Sub-Saharan African countries falling by more than 25%. ([UNDP 2006, p.37](#))

Changes of a few degrees Celsius together with the predicted increase in rainfall could make river flows and water availability increase by 10-40 % in some regions. ([GWP 2009:9](#))