CHAPTER 5 – FIGURES

Figure 5.2.1.2-1: Schematic diagram of IMAGE 2.4.

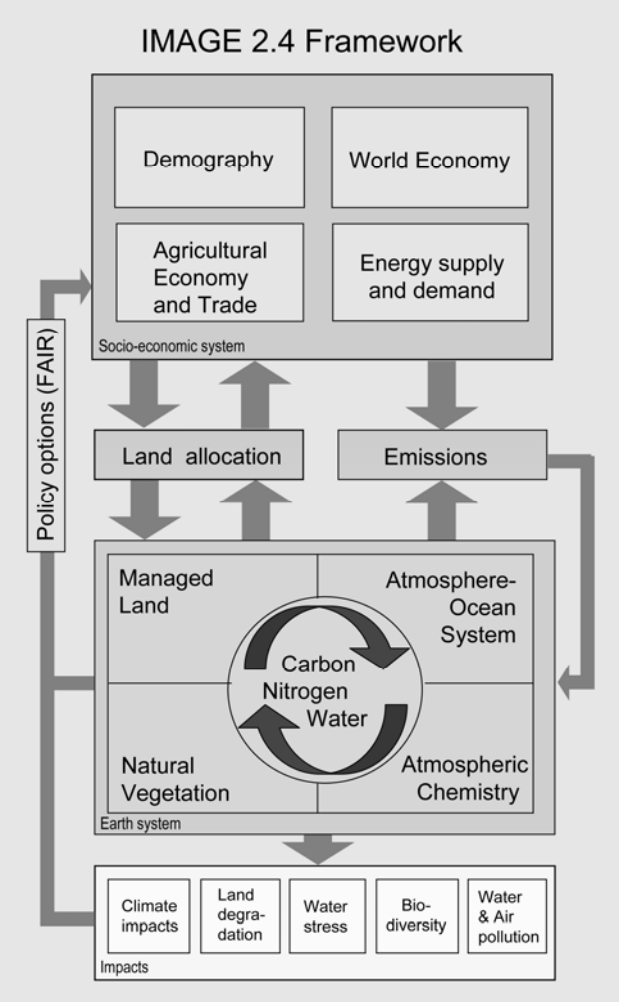
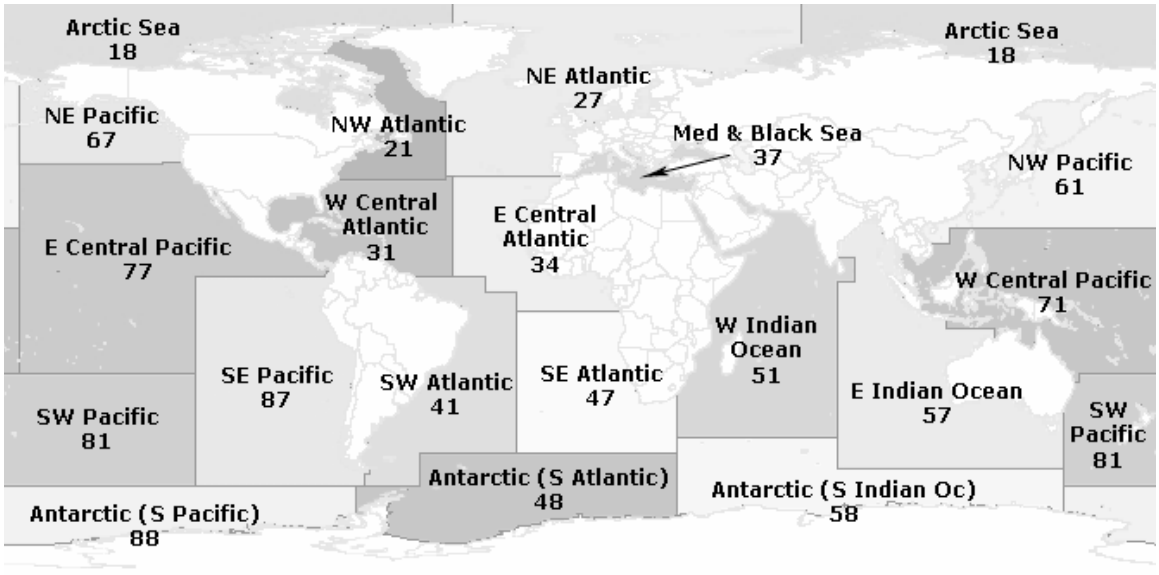
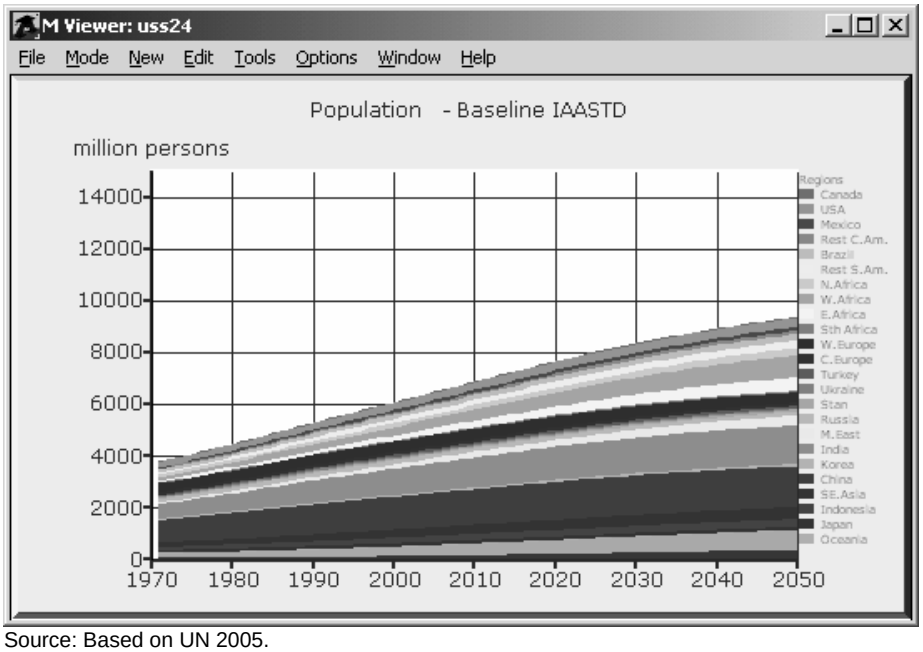


Figure 5.2.1.8-1: The 19 marine areas used by FAO for statistical purposes.



Source: FAO.

Figure 5.3.1.1-1. Population increase, reference run.



Source: Based on UN 2005.

Figure 5.3.1.2-1: GDP per capita growth, reference run.

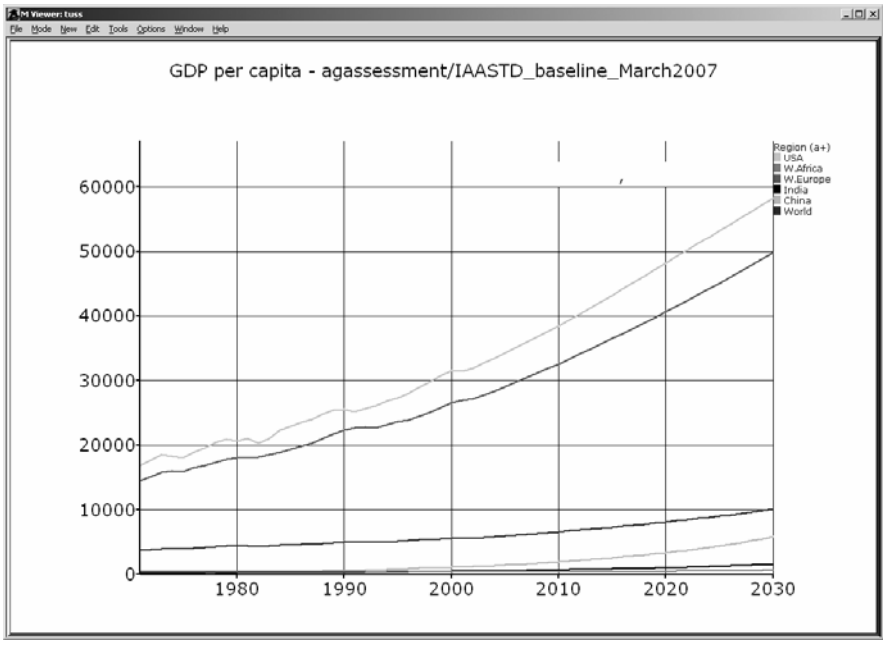


Figure 5.3.2.1-1: Per capita availability of cereals as food, 2000 and 2050, reference run, by IAASTD region.

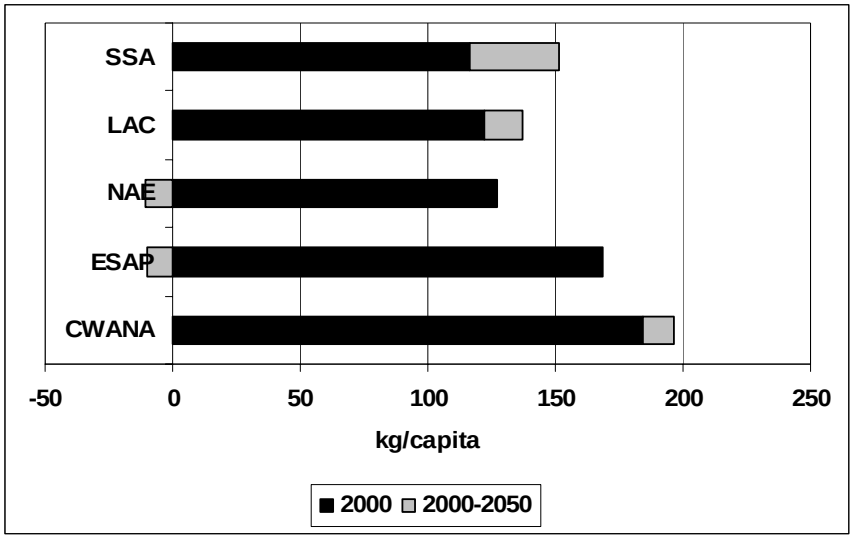


Figure 5.3.2.1-2: Per capita availability of meats, 2000 and 2050, reference run, by IAASTD region.

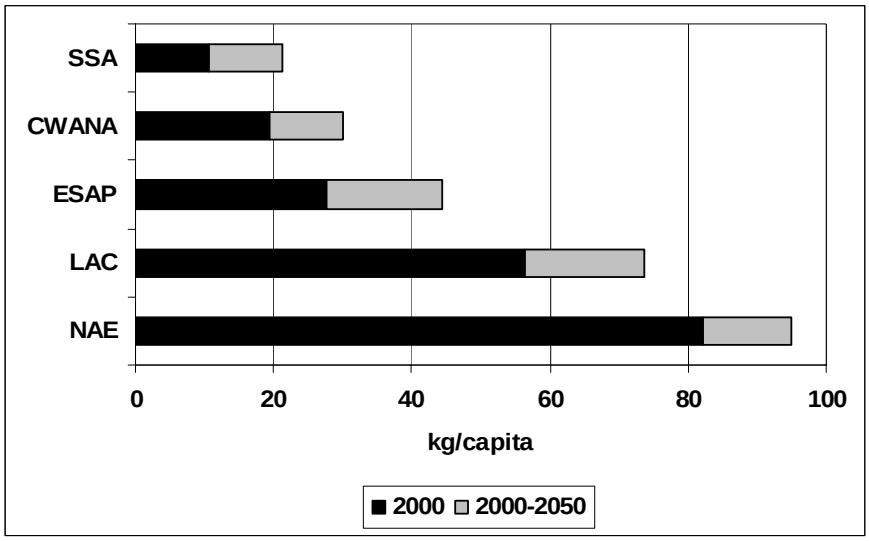


Figure 5.3.2.1-3: Cereal demand as feed, food & other uses, 2000 and projected 2050, reference run, by IAASTD region

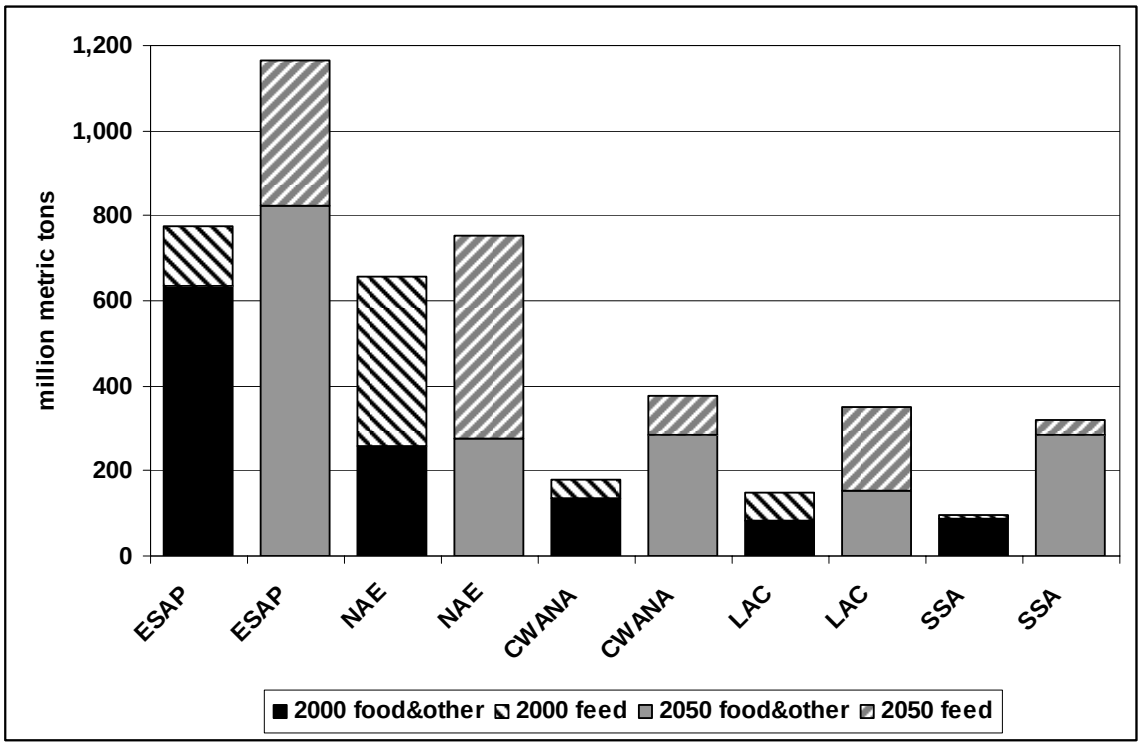


Figure 5.3.2.1-4: Sources of cereal production growth, reference run, by IAASTD region.

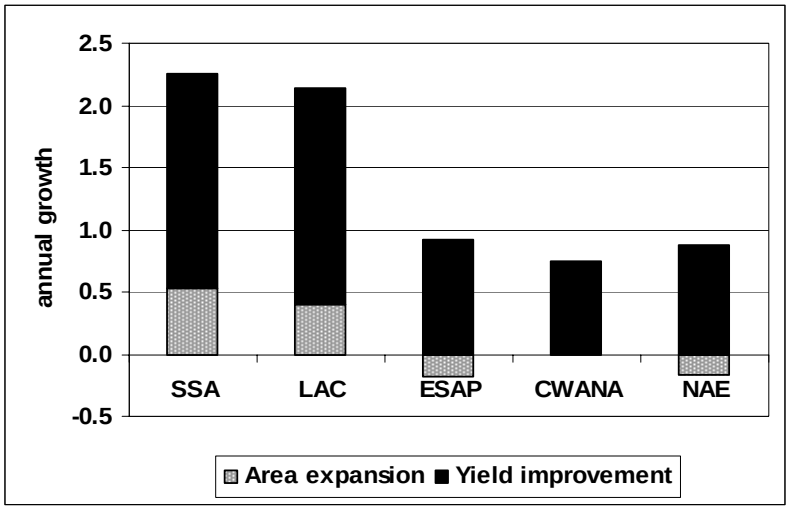


Figure 5.3.2.1-5: Net trade in cereals, million metric tons, reference run, by IAASTD region.

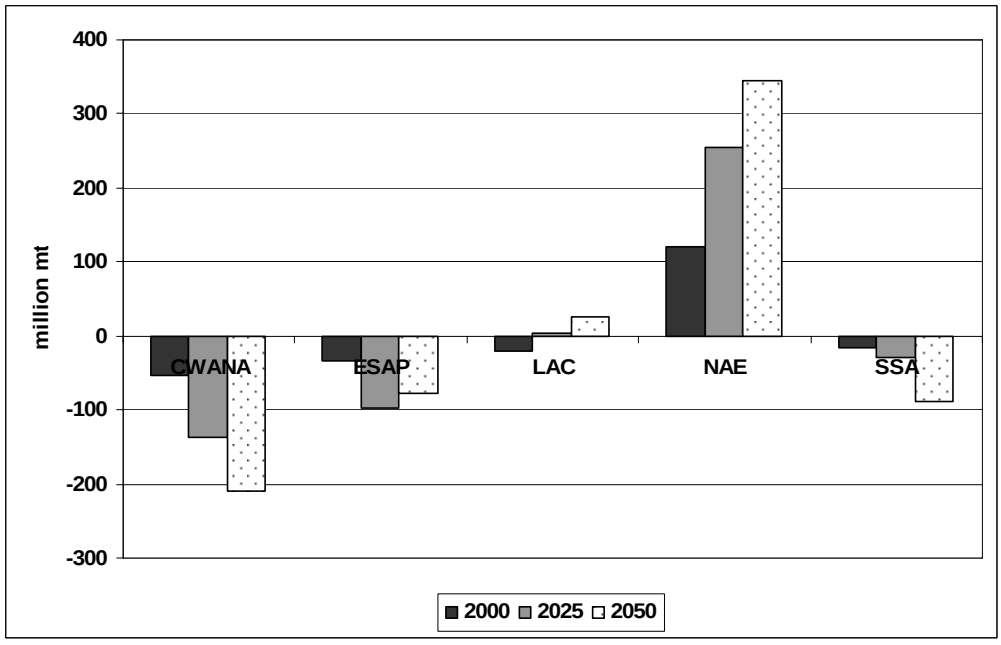


Figure 5.3.2.1-6: Net trade in meat products, million metric tons, reference run, by IAASTD region.

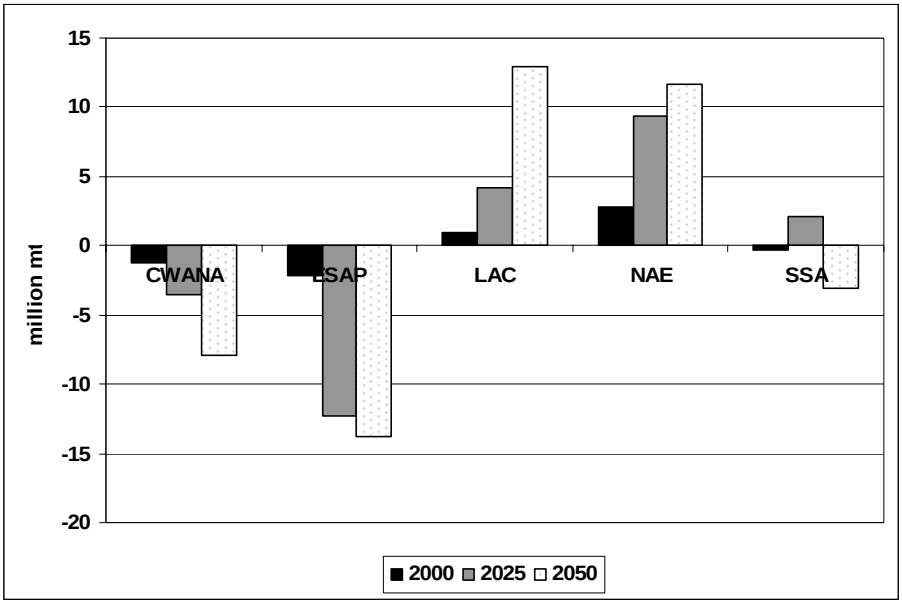
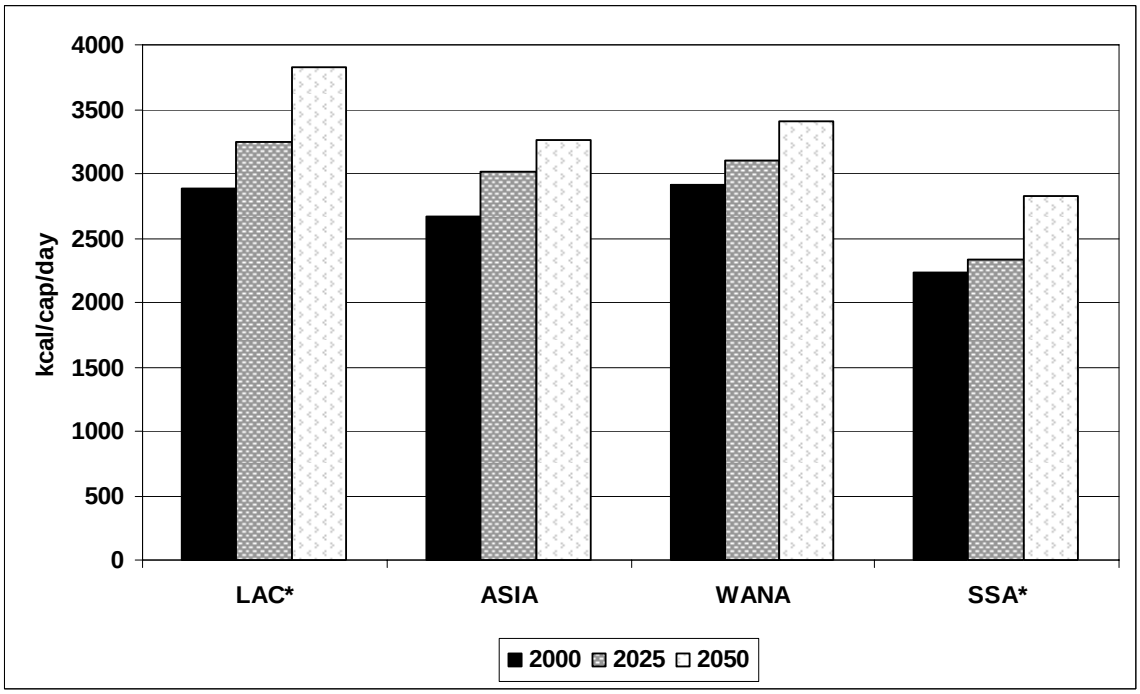
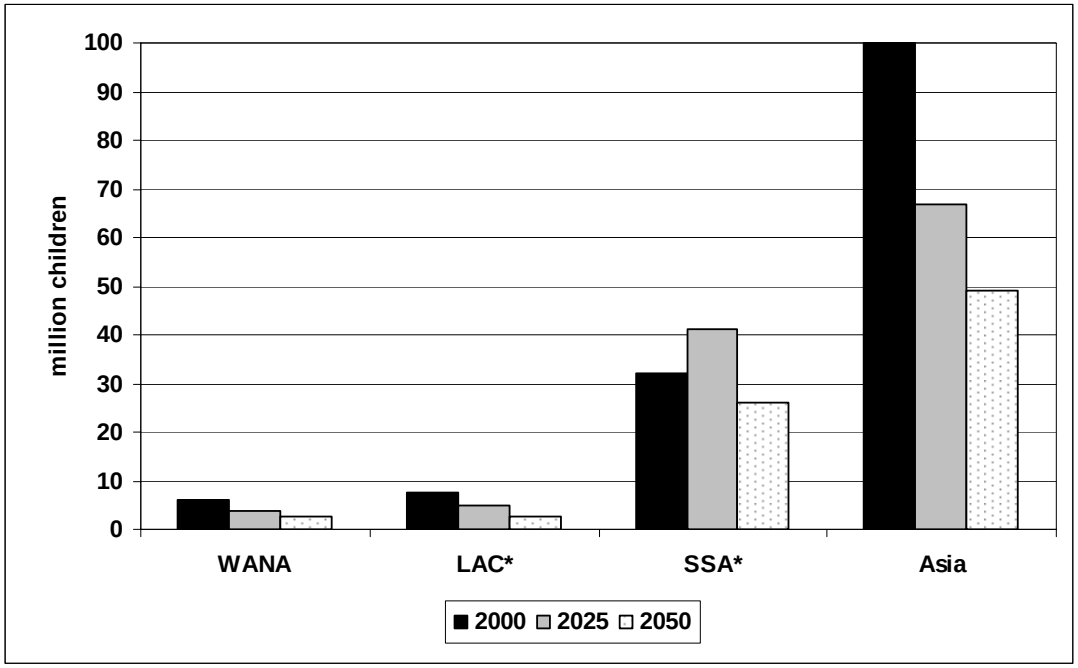


Figure 5.3.2.1-7: Average daily calorie availability per capita, selected regions, reference run.



Note: 2025 and 2050 are not three-year averages. Asia does not include developed countries in the region (Japan, Australia); SSA* and LAC* do also not coincide with the IAASTD regions; WANA (West Asia and North Africa) does not coincide with CWANA..

Figure 5.3.2.1-8: Number of malnourished children, 2000 and projected 2025 and 2050, selected developing country regions.



Note: 2025 and 2050 are not three-year averages. Asia does not include developed countries in the region (Japan, Australia); SSA* and LAC* do also not coincide with the IAASTD regions; WANA (West Asia and North Africa) does not coincide with CWANA..

Figure 5.3.2.1-9: Area 21 pelagics effort, reference run.

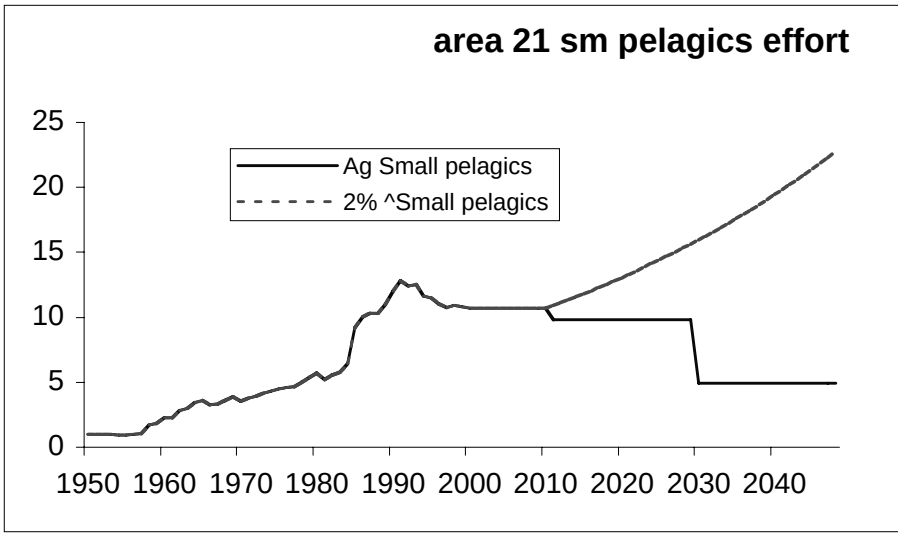
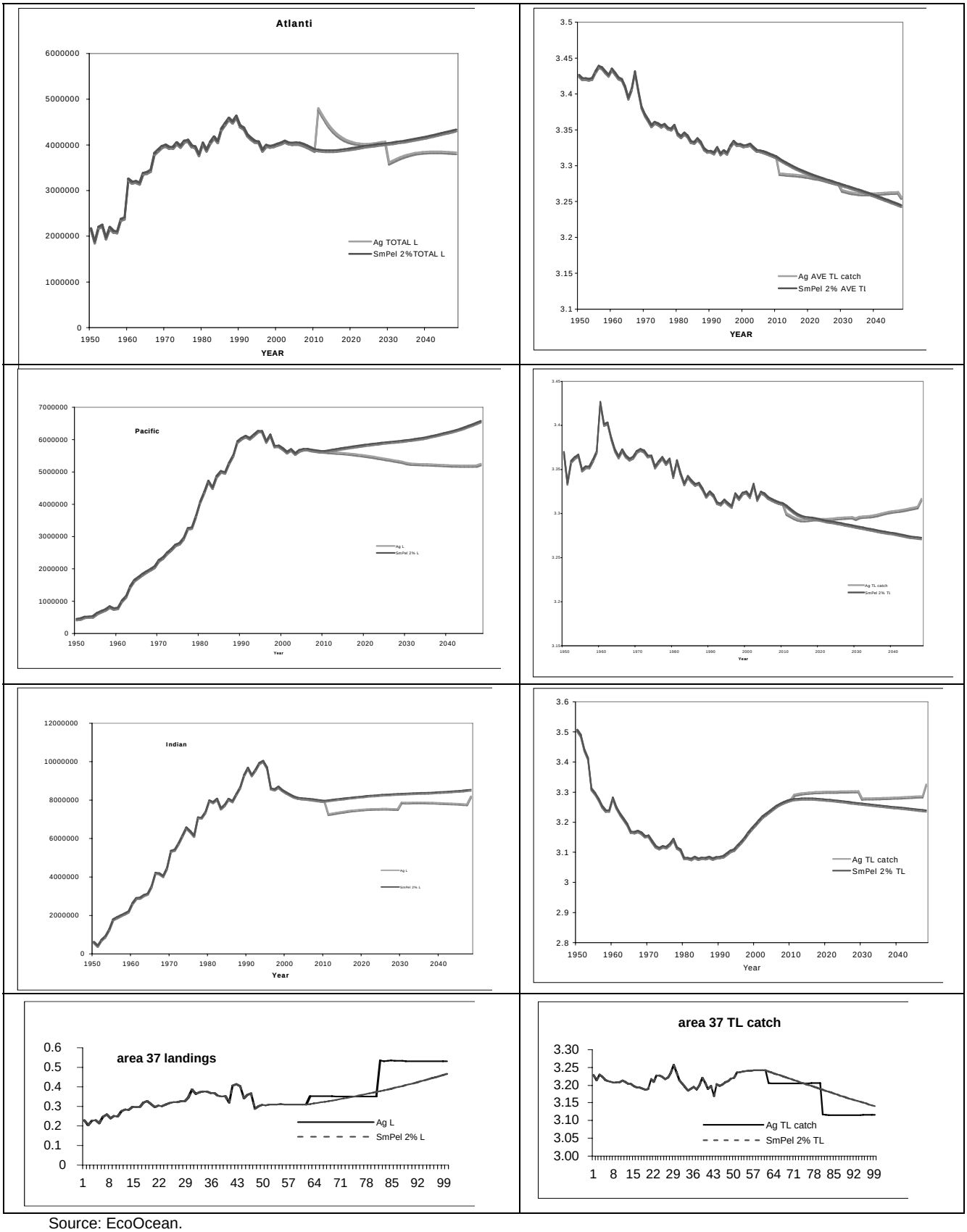


Figure 5.3.2.1-10: Effort, fisheries regions, reference run.



Source: EcoOcean.

Figure 5.3.2.1-11: Changes in the biomass composition in the baselines scenario in Area 21.

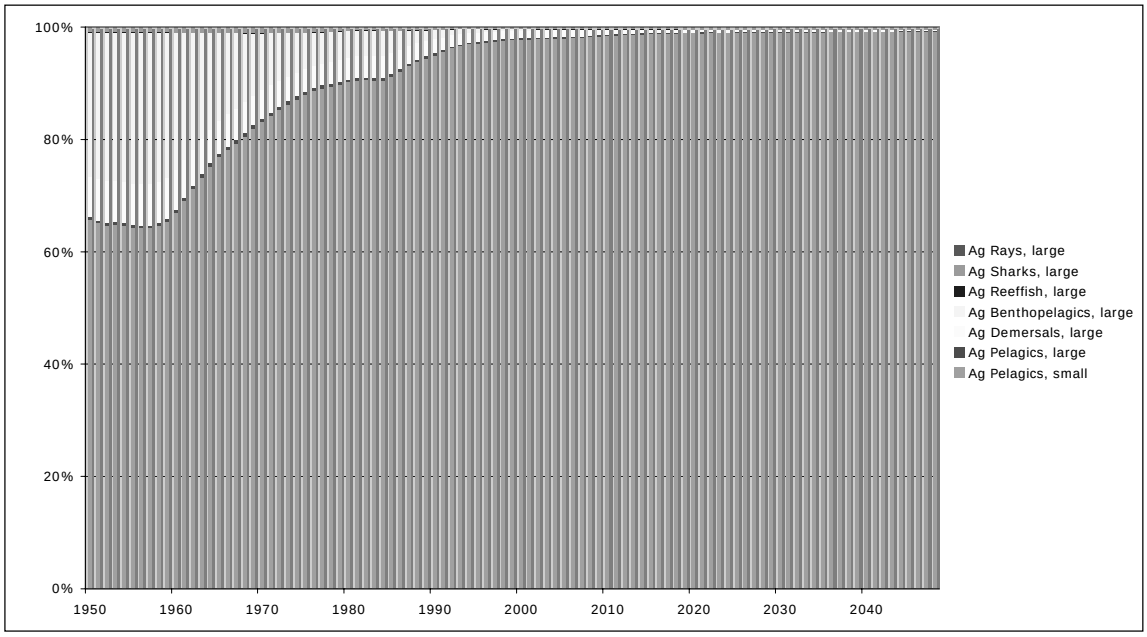


Figure 5.3.2.1-12: Changes in biomass composition in the baseline scenario in FAO Area 61.

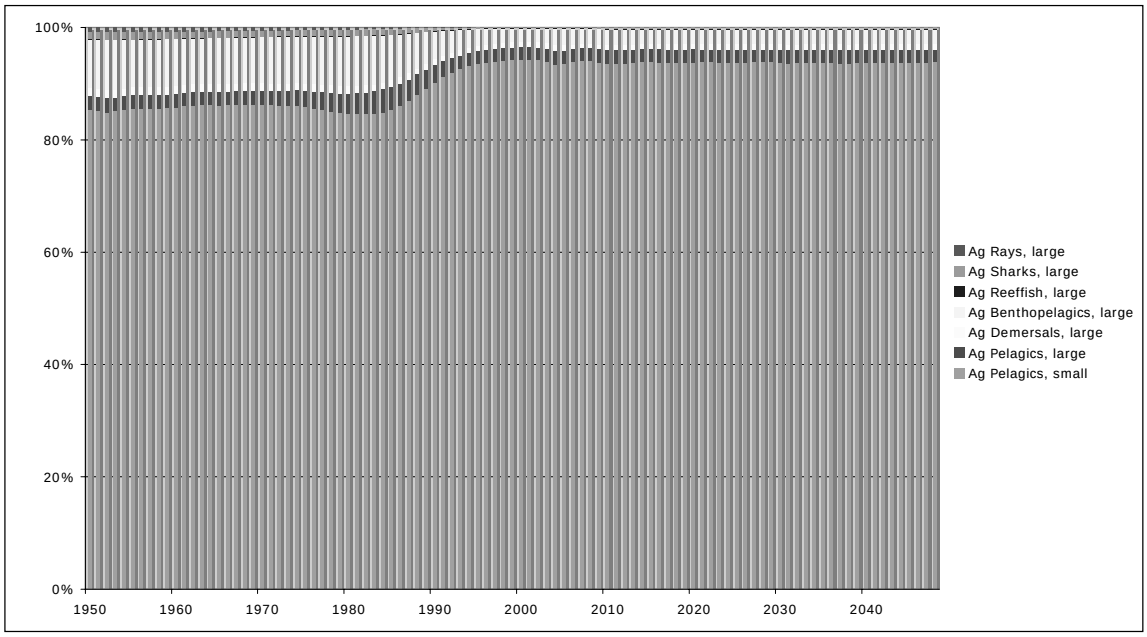


Figure 5.3.2.1-13: Changes in biomass composition in the 2 percent effort scenarios in FAO Area 57.

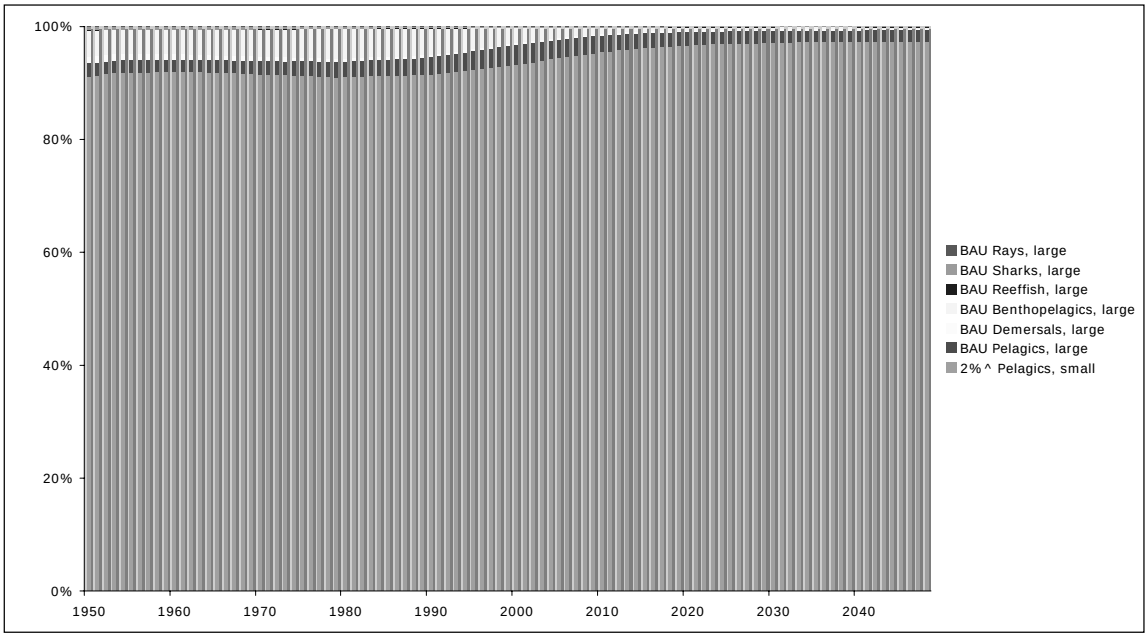


Figure 5.3.2.1-14: Changes in biomass composition in the baseline scenario in FAO Area 37.

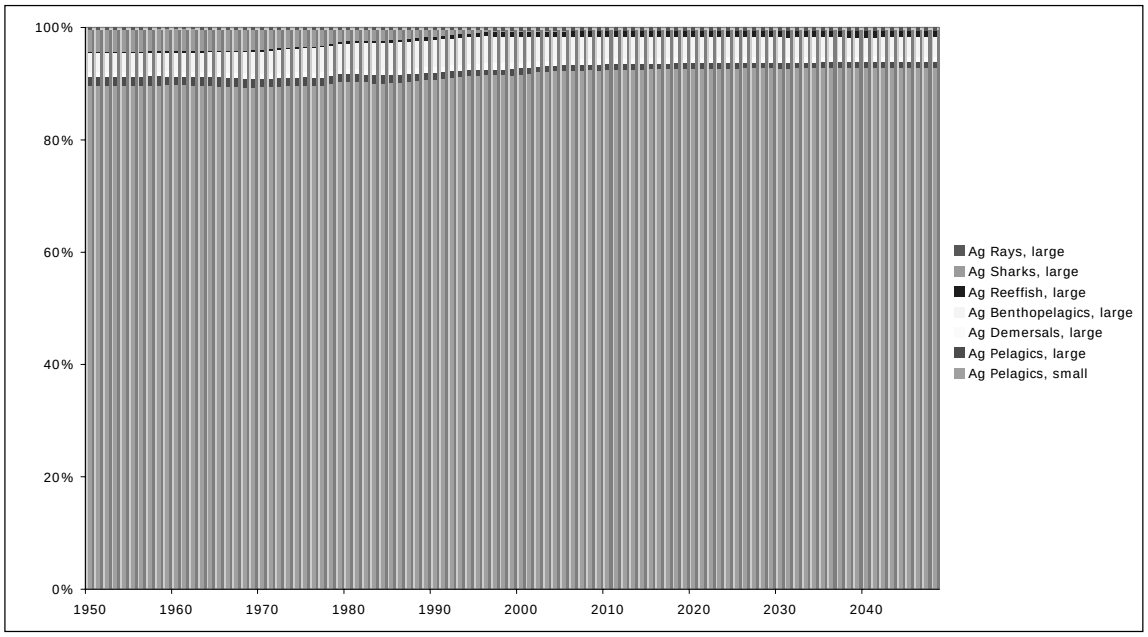


Figure 5.3.2.2-1: Changes in irrigated harvested area, 2000, and projected 2025, and 2050, reference run, by IAASTD region

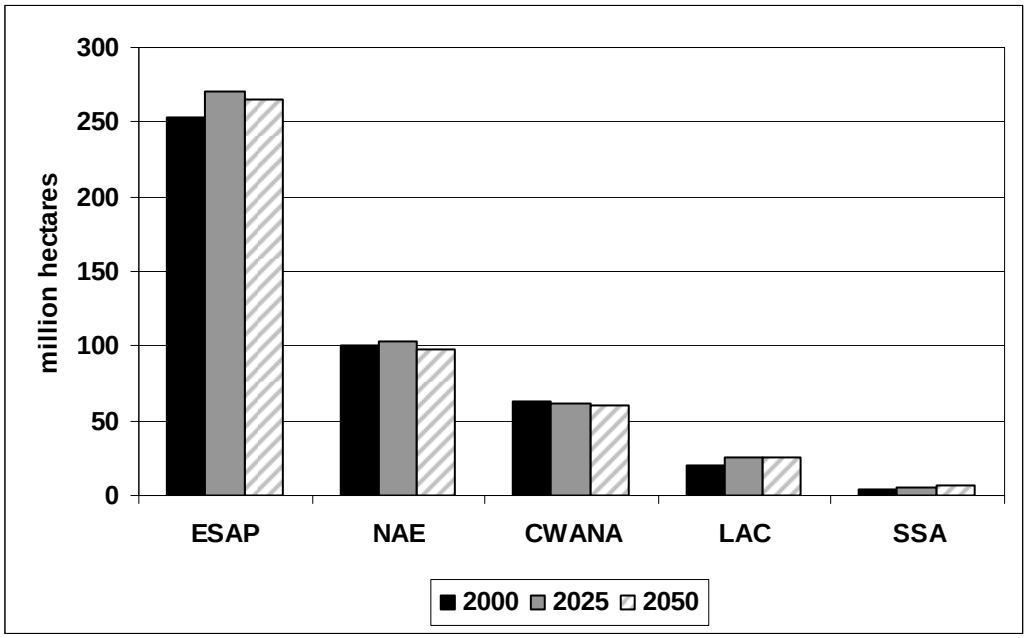


Figure 5.3.2.4-1: Atmospheric CO2 concentration until 2050, reference world

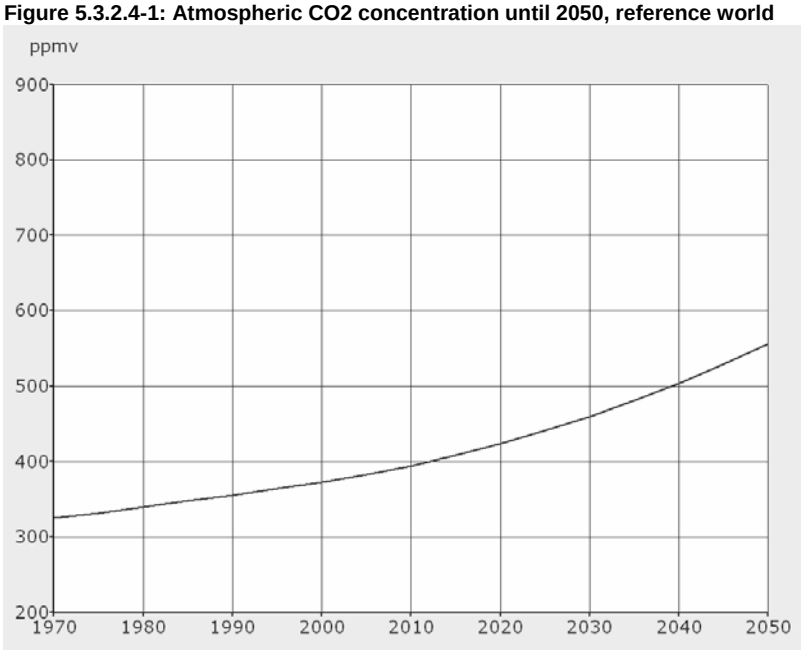
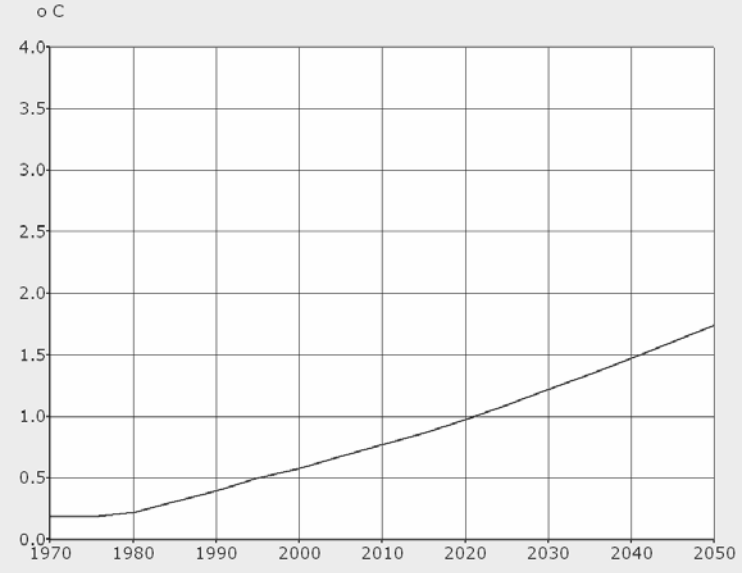


Figure 5.3.2.4-2: Global surface temperature change above pre-industrial levels up to 2050, reference world.



Source: IMAGE model

Figure 5.3.2.4-3: Change in mean annual surface temperature, 1990-2030.

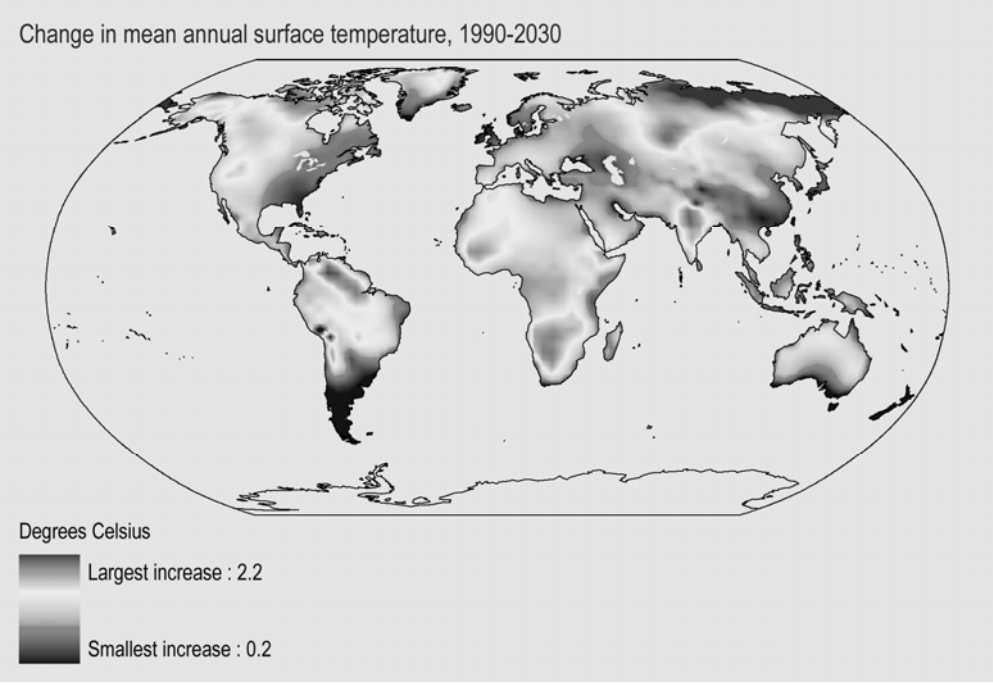
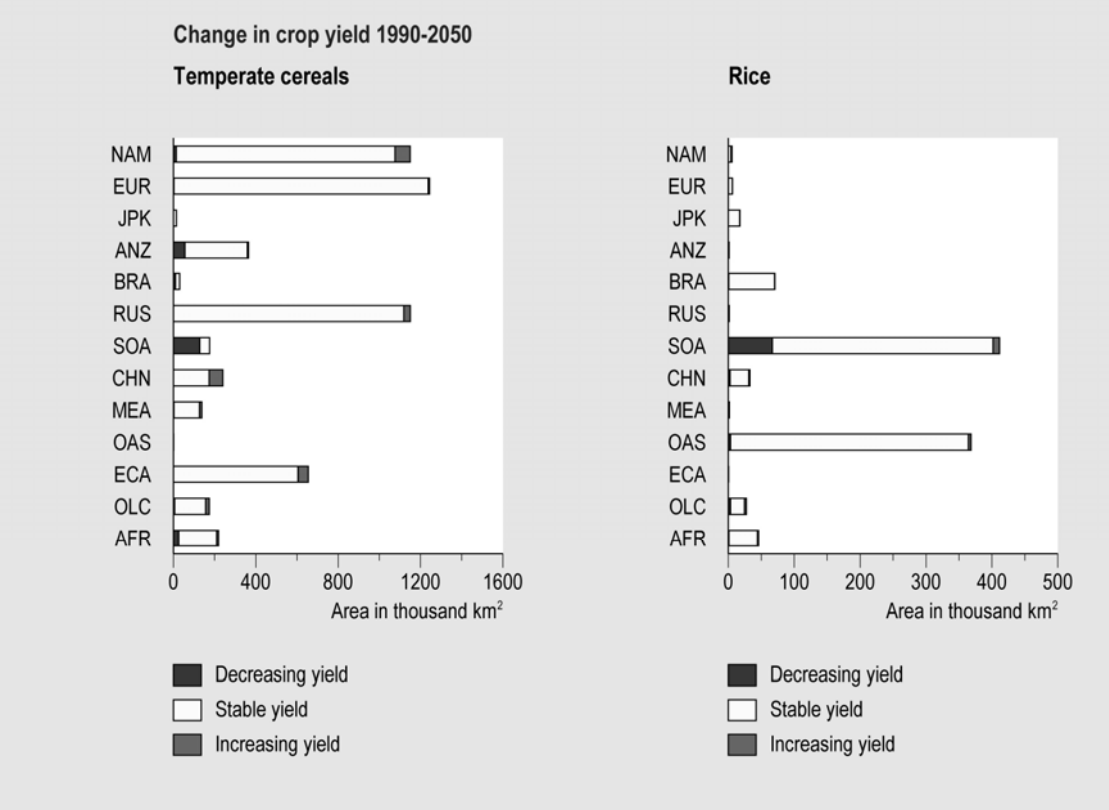
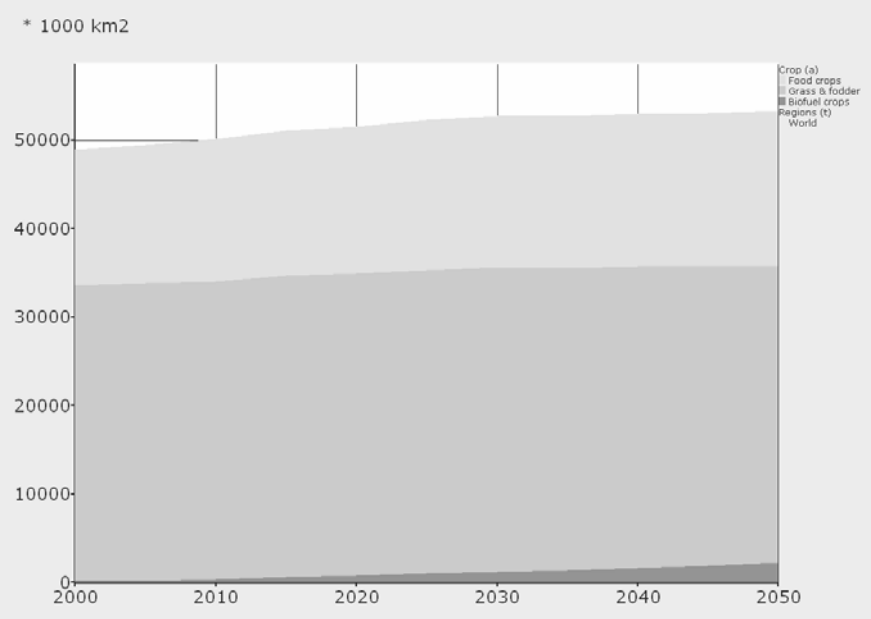


Figure 5.3.2.4-4: Change in potential crop yield due to climate change.



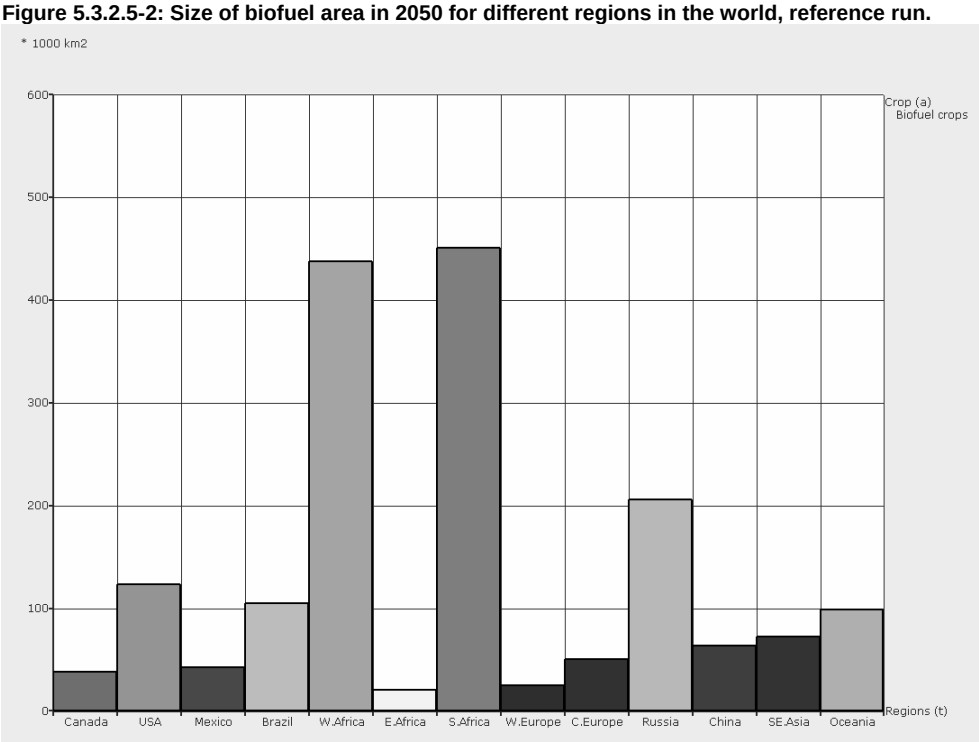
Note: Left: temperate cereals; right: rice. Regions are North America (NAM), Europe (EUR), Japan and Korea (JPK), Oceania (ANZ), Brazil (BRA), Russia (RUS), South Asia (mainly India; SOA), China (CHn), Middle East (MEA), Other Asia (OAS), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Other Latin America (OLC) and Africa (AFR).

Figure 5.3.2.5-1: Land use change (food crops, pastureland and biofuel crops) globally, 2000 to 2050, reference run.



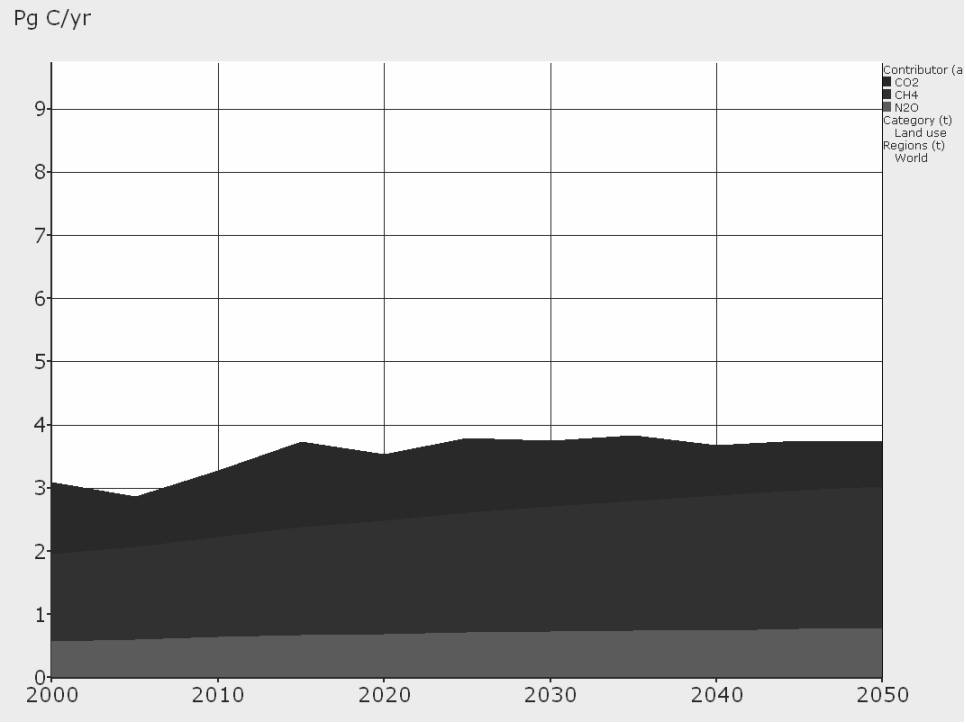
Source: IMAGE model

Figure 5.3.2.5-2: Size of biofuel area in 2050 for different regions in the world, reference run.



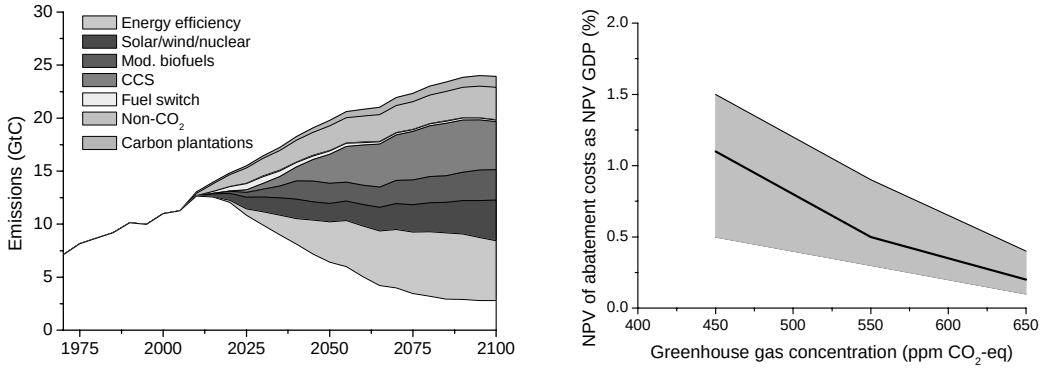
Source: IMAGE model

Figure 5.3.2.5-3: Land-use emissions from CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from 2000 to 2050, reference run.



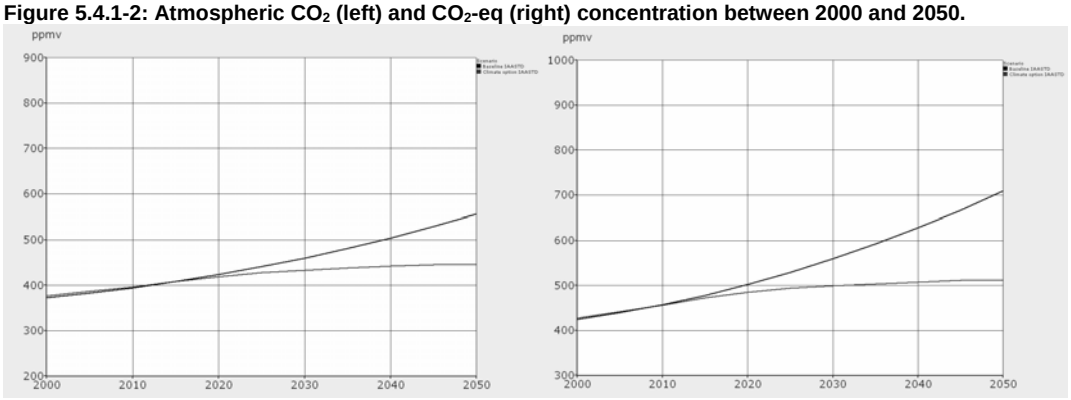
Source: IMAGE model

Figure 5.4.1-1: Contribution of various options in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from baseline to the 450 ppm CO_2-eq scenario (left-hand) and the costs associated with stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations (net present value of abatement costs at 5% discount rate as percentage of GDP) (right-hand).



Source: IMAGE-model (Van Vuuren et al., 2007)

Figure 5.4.1-2: Atmospheric CO_2 (left) and CO_2-eq (right) concentration between 2000 and 2050.



Source: IMAGE-model

Figure 5.4.2-1: Projected impacts on gross regional product of trade liberalisation under variant 1 at 2025.

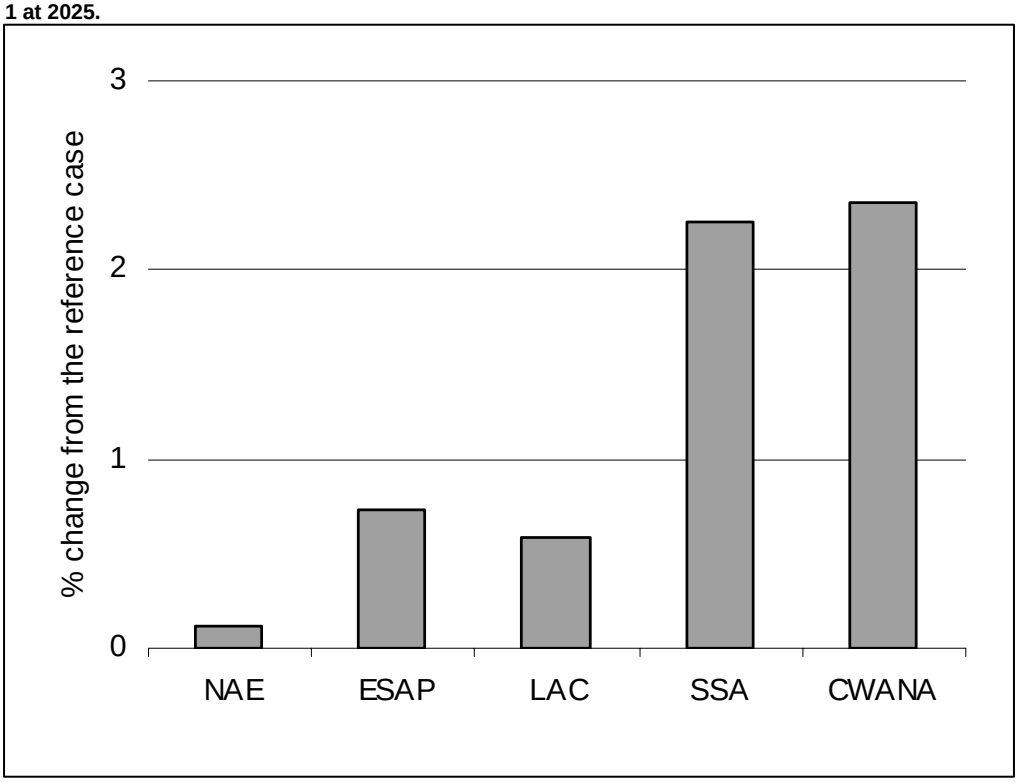


Figure 5.4.2-2: Projected impacts on meat production under variant 1 at 2025.

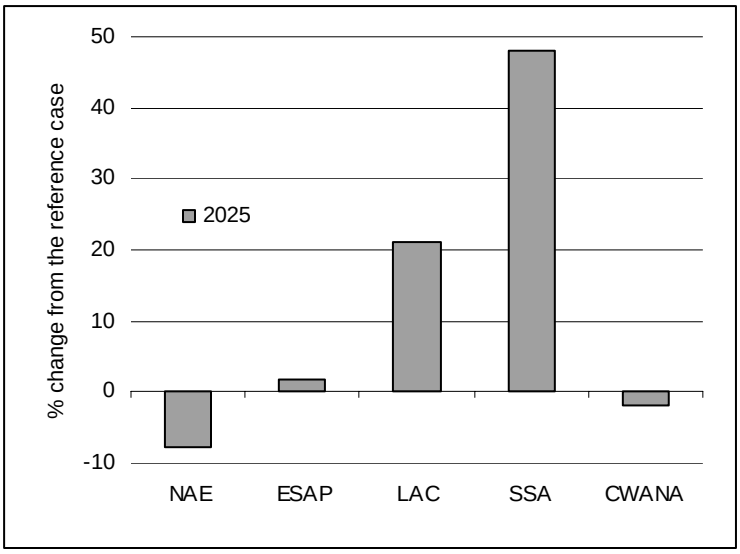


Figure 5.4.2-3: Projected impacts on non-meat food production under scenario 1 at 2025.

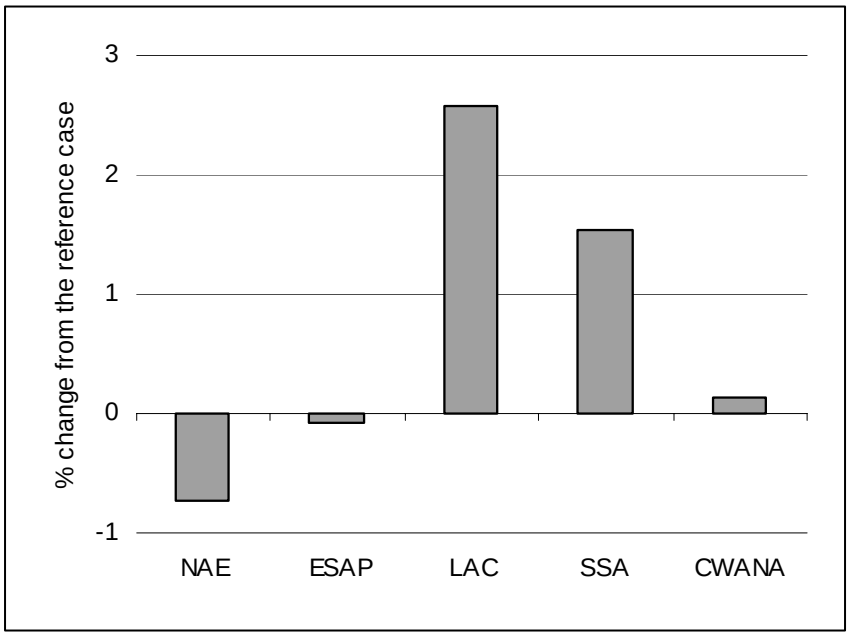


Figure 5.4.2-4: Projected impacts on gross regional product of increased trade protection under scenario 2 at 2025.

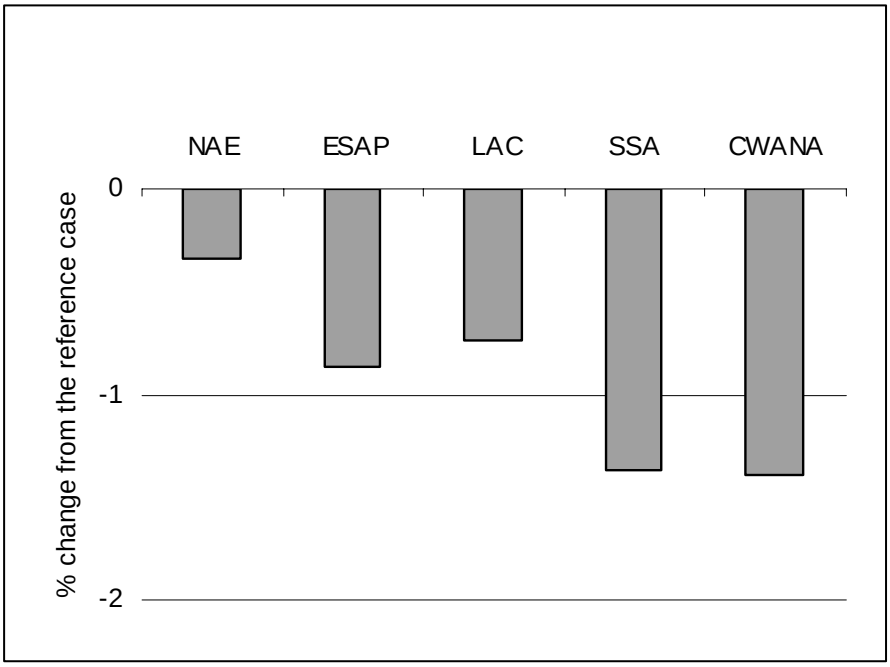


Figure 5.4.3-1: Cereal feed, food and other demand projections, 2050, alternative AKST variants

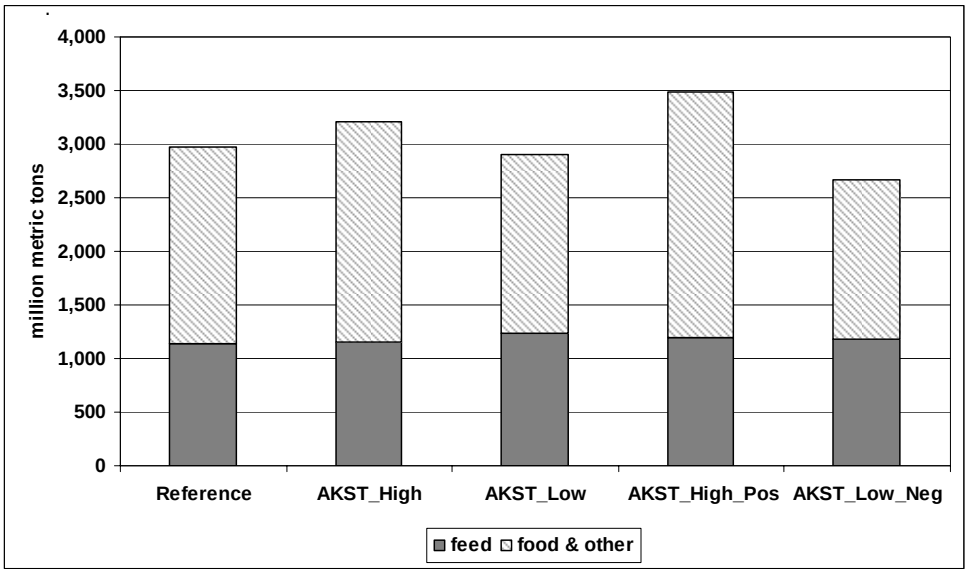


Figure 5.4.3.-2: Sources of cereal production growth, High_AKST variant, by IAASTD region.

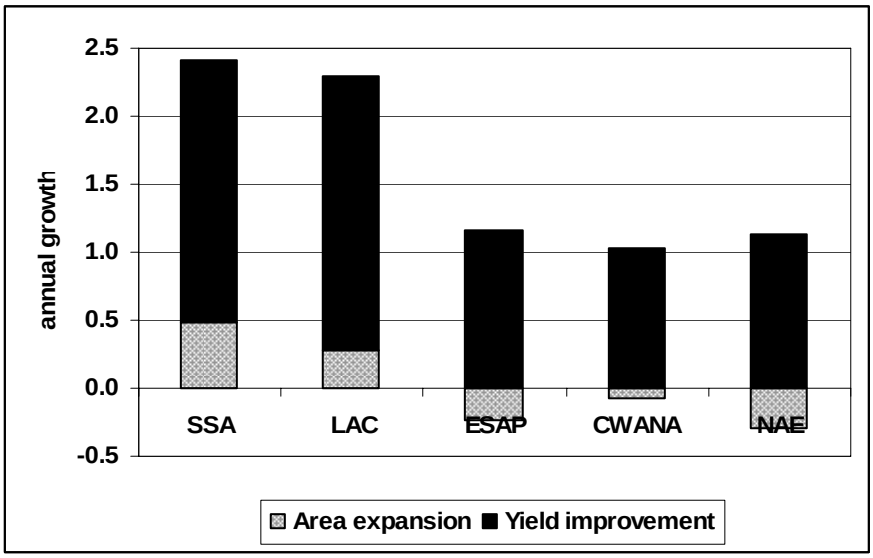


Figure 5.4.3-3: Sources of cereal production growth, Low_AKST variant, by IAASTD region.

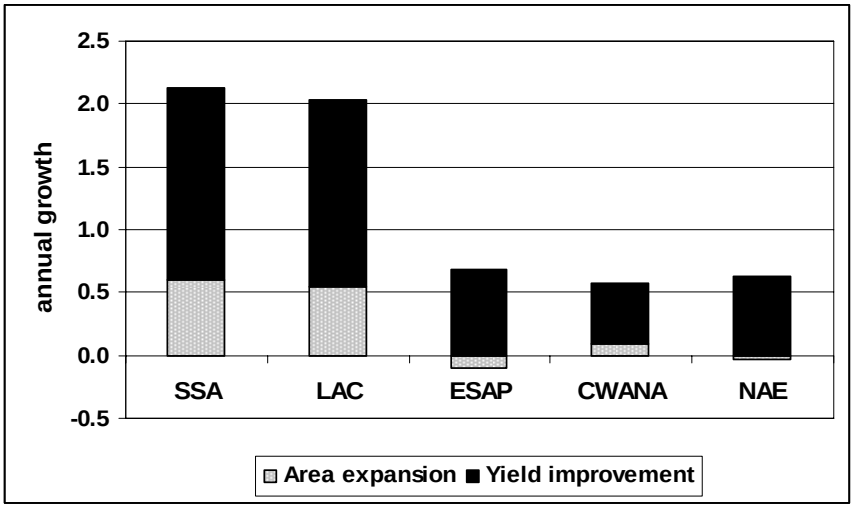


Figure 5.4.3-4: Cereal trade, alternative AKST variants, IAASTD regions

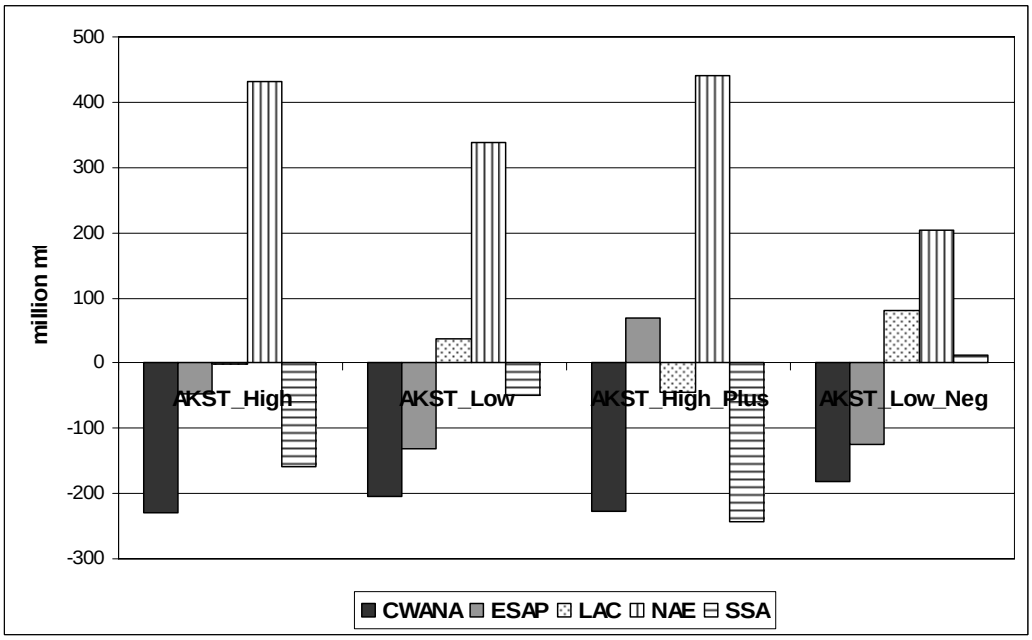


Figure 5.4.3-5: Cereal trade, alternative AKST variants, IAASTD regions.

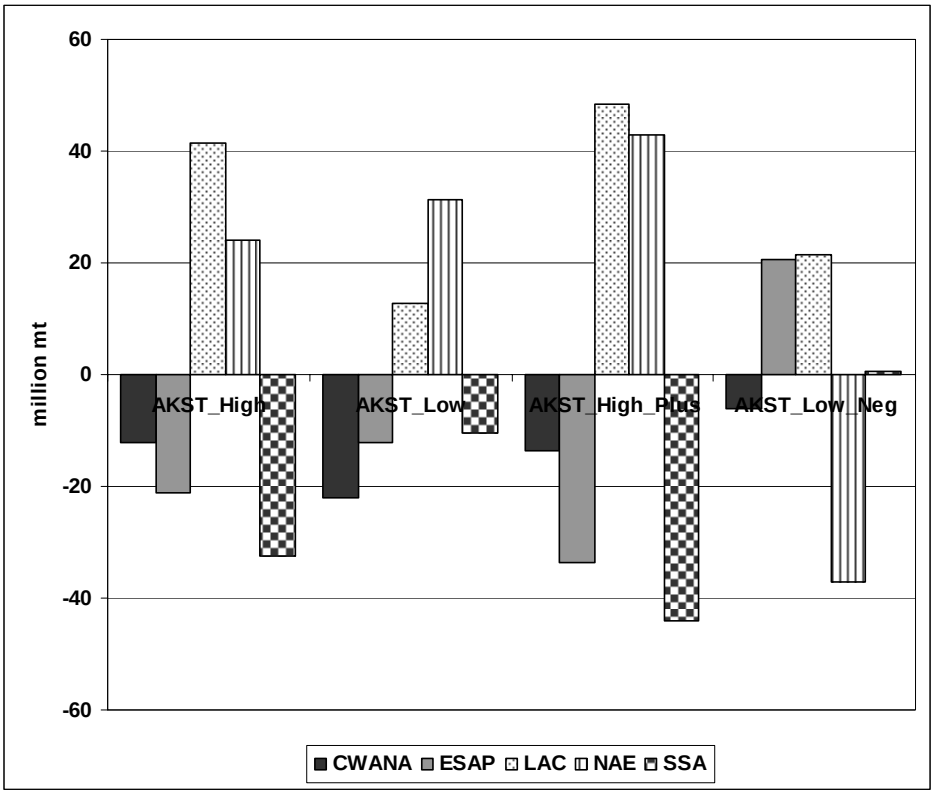
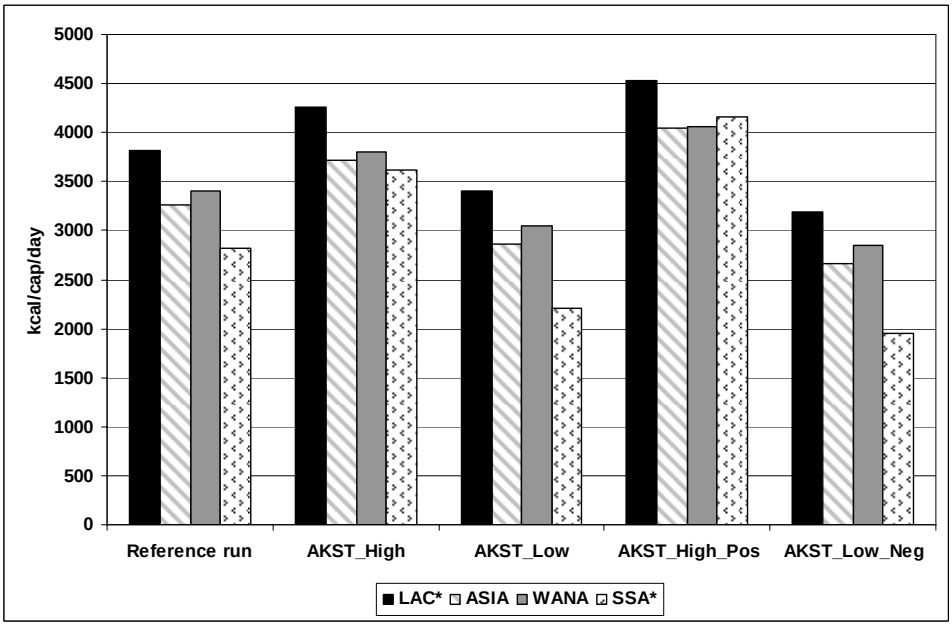
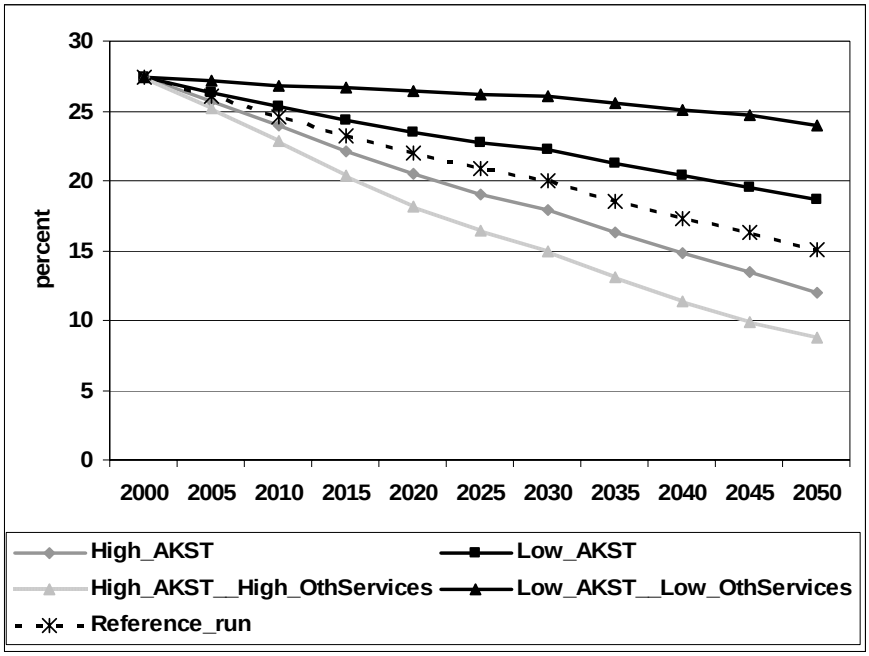


Figure 5.4.3-6: Average daily calorie availability per capita, selected regions, AKST variants.



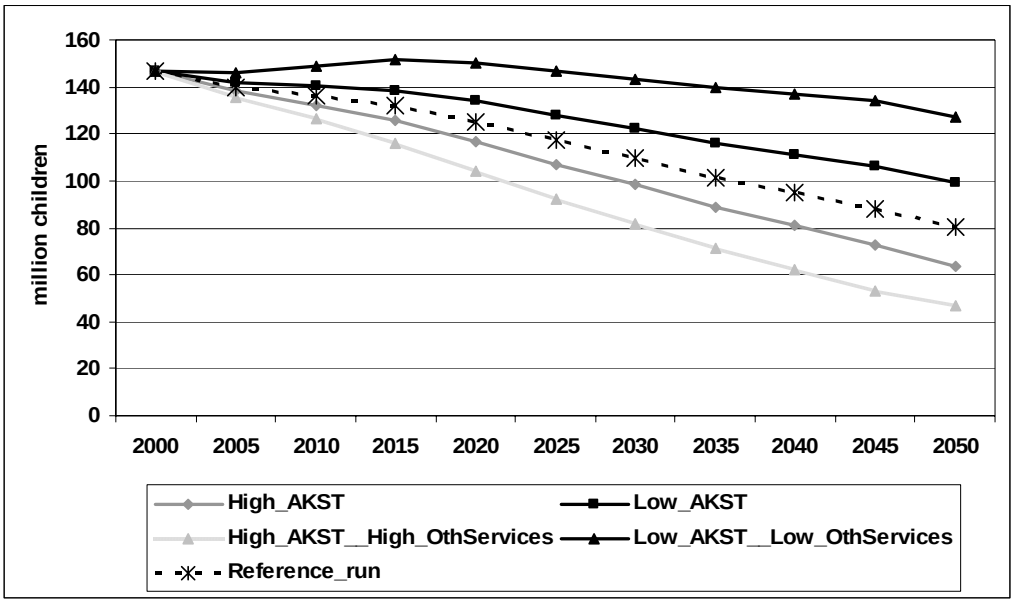
Note: 2025 and 2050 are not three-year averages. Asia does not include developed countries in the region (Japan, Australia); WANA (West Asia and North Africa) does not coincide with CWANA, and SSA* and LAC* do not coincide with the IAASTD SSA and LAC regions.

Figure 5.4.3-7: Share malnourished children across scenarios, alternative AKST variants, developing countries.



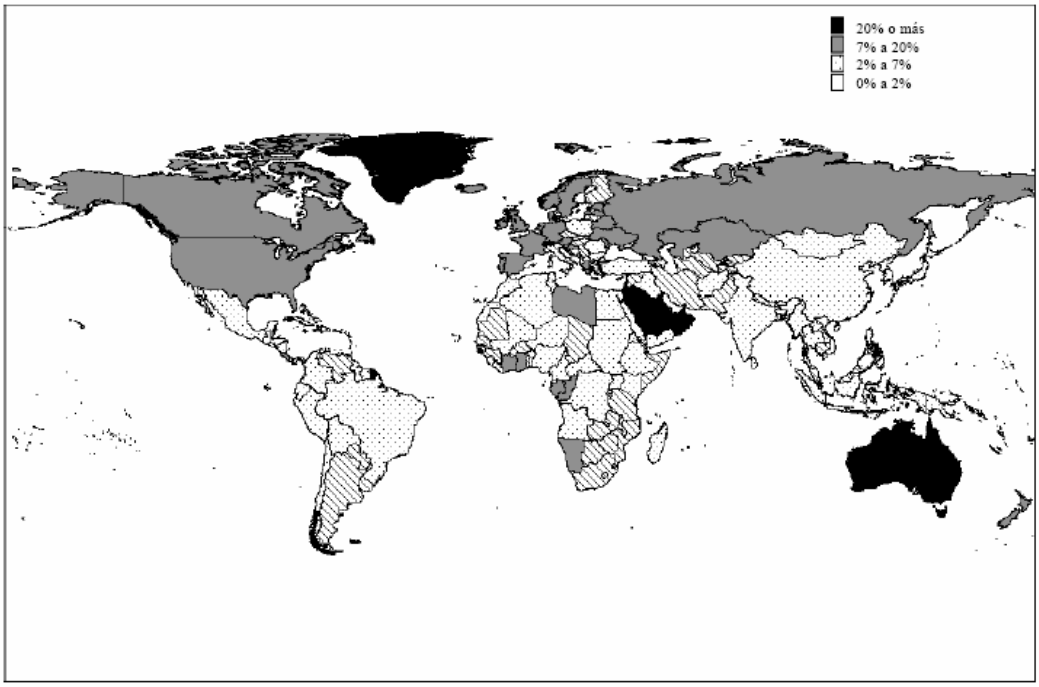
Note: 2025 and 2050 are not three-year averages. Asia does not include developed countries in the region (Japan, Australia); West Asia and North Africa does not coincide with CWANA.

Figure 5.4.3-8: Number of malnourished children across scenarios, alternative AKST variants, developing countries./



Note: 2025 and 2050 are not three-year averages. Asia does not include developed countries in the region (Japan, Australia); West Asia and North Africa does not coincide with CWANA.

Fig. 5.4.10-1: Number of international migrants as percentage of the total population, 2005.



Note: The boarders shown on this map do not necessarily have the approval or acceptance of the United Nations.

Figure 5.4.11-1: Distribution of health workers by level of health expenditure and burden of disease, WHO regions.

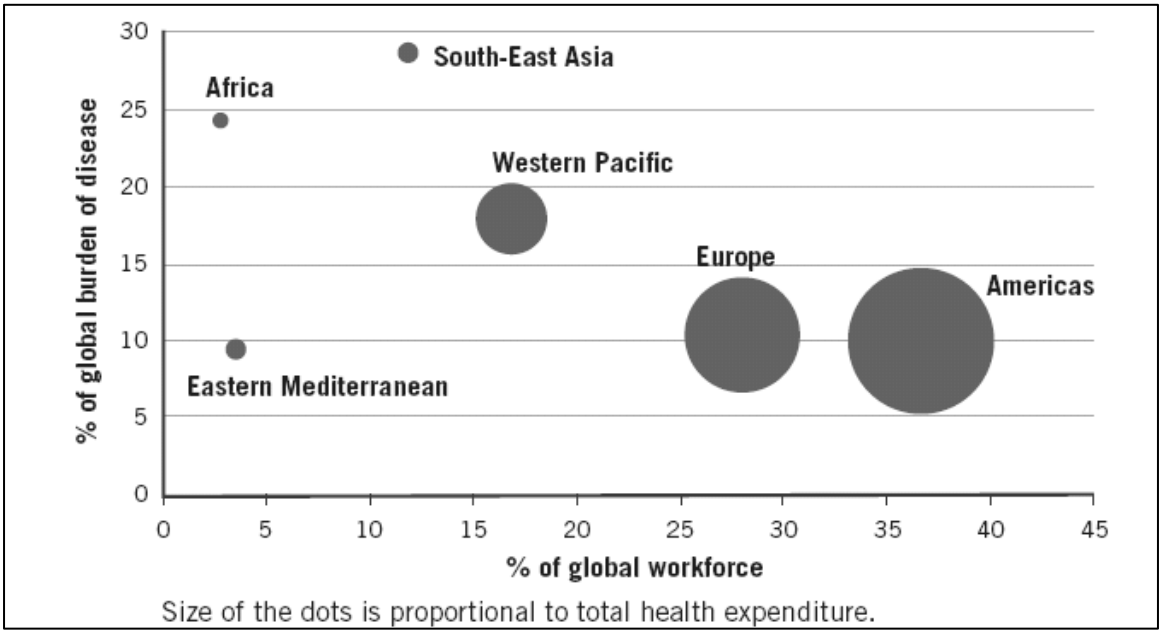


Figure 5.4.12.3-1: Average world prices for meat and vegetarian foods under reference baseline and case of increasing vegetarianism ("veggie").

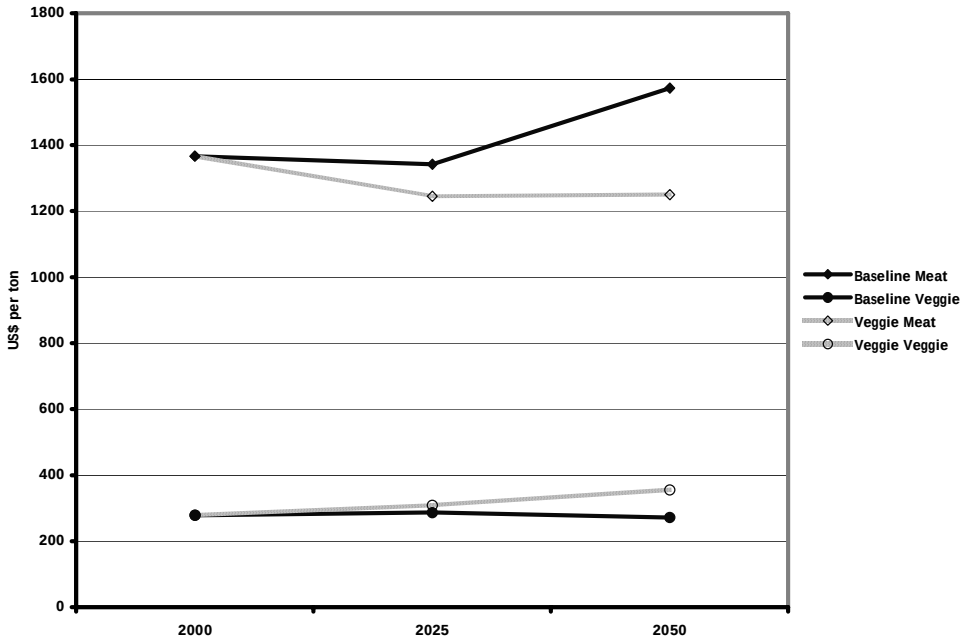


Figure 5.4.12.3-2: World prices for maize and soybean under reference baseline and case of increasing certified organic production ("organic").

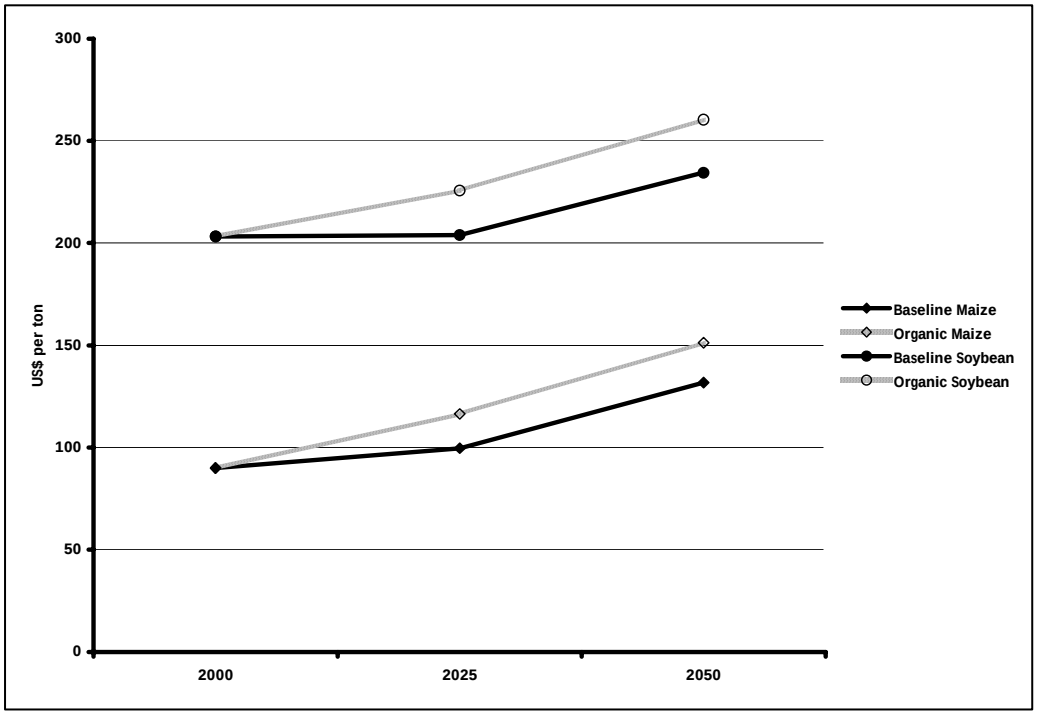


Figure 5.4.12.3-3: World prices for beef and sheep/goat under reference baseline and case of increasing certified organic production ("organic").

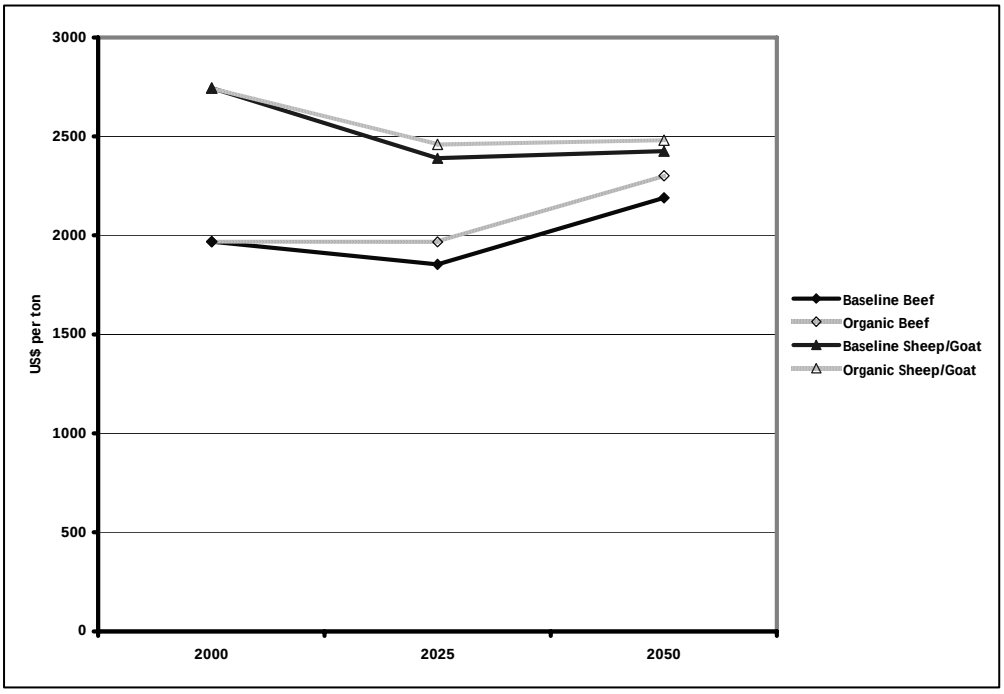


Figure 5.4.12.3-4: Percent difference from reference case of malnourished children (by weight, under 5) in the developing world in alternative cases of increasing certified organic production ("organic") and increasing vegetarianism ("veggie").