

Climate change to affect food prices severely: FAO

While current prices did not justify talk of a world food crisis on the scale last seen in 2008/9, the international community should still move to calm markets further, said the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Director-General José Graziano da Silva on Thursday at the release of its food price index in Rome.

By [Hopewell Radebe](#) 11 Sep 2012



(Image: Wikimedia Commons)

The index comes just days after to international agency Oxfam released its report on Monday saying new research showed that the full impact of climate change on future food prices was being underestimated. Oxfam's new report, called *Extreme Weather and Extreme Prices*, highlighted for the first time how extreme weather events such as droughts and floods could drive up future food prices. Previous research only tended to consider gradual impacts, such as increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns.

The Agriculture Business Chamber (Agbiz) in SA said on Thursday that it believed it was not just climate change that held risks, but that the increased competition for resources, especially energy resources, impacted on food prices.

"Demand patterns, especially with regard to consumer behaviour, are also changing rapidly which further contributes to volatility as supply battles to keep up with demand.

"At issue is how to produce competitively and sustainably in the global agro-food jungle, given the highlighted risks," said Agbiz in its newsletter.

Index spikes

Presenting the FAO index in Rome, Da Silva said the index had spiked 6% in July after three months of decline, and that the August index showed that international prices of cereals and oils and fats changed only slightly while sugar prices fell sharply - compensating for rising meat and dairy prices.

Although still high, the FAO index currently stood at 25 points below its peak of 238 points in February 2011 and 18 points below its August 2011 level. The FAO food price index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.

It said global cereal production would not be sufficient to fully cover expected utilisation in 2012/13, pointing to a larger drawdown of global cereal stocks than earlier anticipated.

The FAO index said that deteriorating crop prospects for maize in the US and wheat in the Russian Federation had initially underpinned export quotations, but prices eased towards the end of August following heavy rains in areas hardest hit by drought in the US, and the announcement that the Russian Federation would not impose export restrictions. "Renewed imp demand sustained international rice quotations," the index noted.

The index averaged 260 points in August, the same as in July, with some increases in wheat and rice offsetting a slight weakening in maize.

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