



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Fund for Agricultural Development

unicef



World Food Programme



World Health Organization

2020

THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD

TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS
FOR AFFORDABLE HEALTHY DIETS

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New York | 13 July 2020



World hunger is still increasing

Up by 10 million people in one year and nearly 60 million in five years

Looking beyond hunger

Over 2 billion people do not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food

The world is not on track to eradicate hunger

If recent trends continue, the number of hungry people would surpass 840 million by 2030

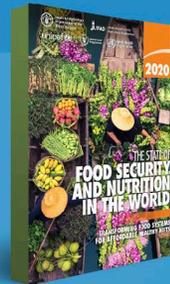
Covid-19 poses a serious threat to food security

The pandemic may add as many as 132 million people to the total number of hungry in 2020

The world is not on track to defeat malnutrition

While there is some progress in child stunting and breastfeeding, child overweight is not improving and adult obesity is rising

Assessing food insecurity: different numbers, different objectives



SOFI Report:
 presenting global indicators founded on rigorous statistical measurement principles, which ensure comparability across countries and over time.



Global Food Crisis Report:
 based on the IPC Acute Food Insecurity assessments, triangulating any available recent evidence, even if partial and from different sources.

690 Million

Chronic undernourishment/ severe food insecurity only
 This is a long-term inability to meet food requirements. It is assessed through PoU, which is SDG indicator 2.1.1, and is comparable to the prevalence of severe food insecurity using the FIES.

2 Billion

Moderate or severe food insecurity combined
 This is when people face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food and have been forced to compromise on the nutritional quality and/or quantity of the food they consume. This is assessed using the FIES and is SDG indicator 2.1.2.

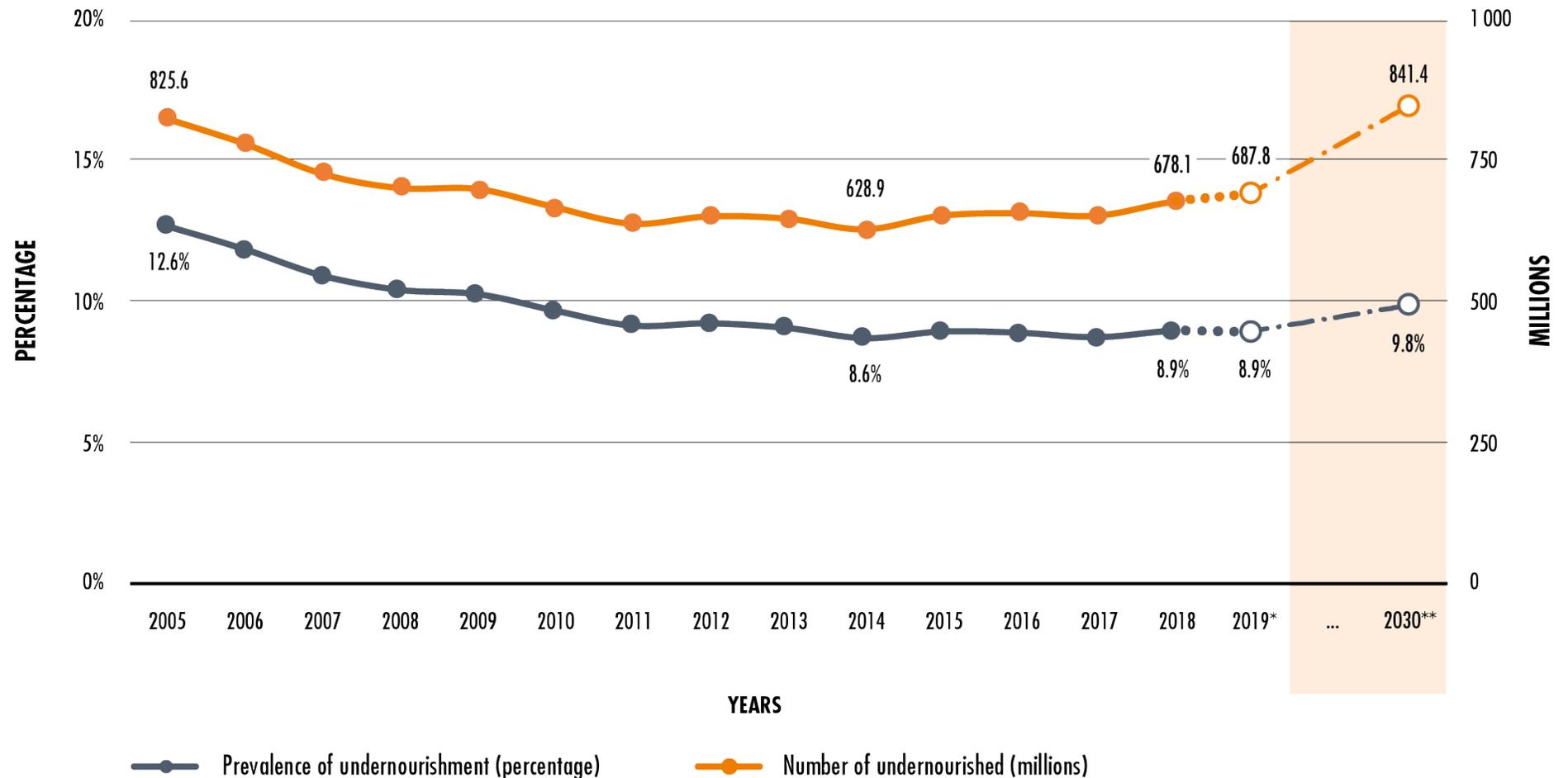
135 Million

Crisis-level, acute food insecurity
 Sporadic, sudden crises can limit people's access to food in the short term to the point that their lives and livelihoods are at risk.

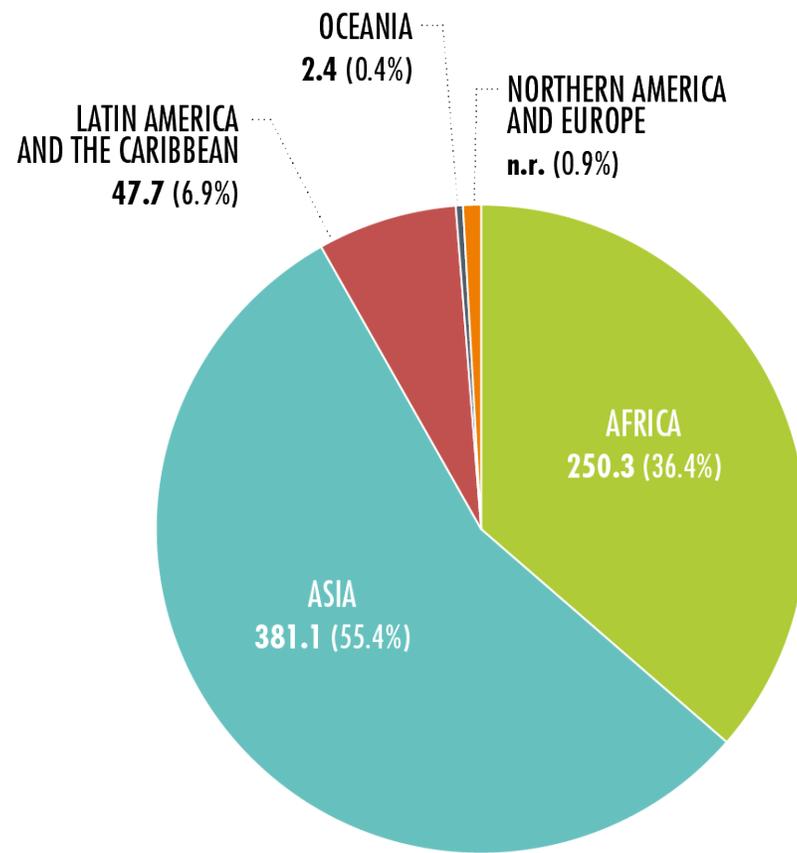
The number of undernourished reported in SOFI and the number of people facing crisis-level, acute food insecurity reported in the GFCR are not comparable. If people facing acute food insecurity get the assistance they need, their situation will not become chronic.

The number of hungry people has been slowly on the rise since 2014 – up by 10 million in one year and by nearly 60 million in 5 years.

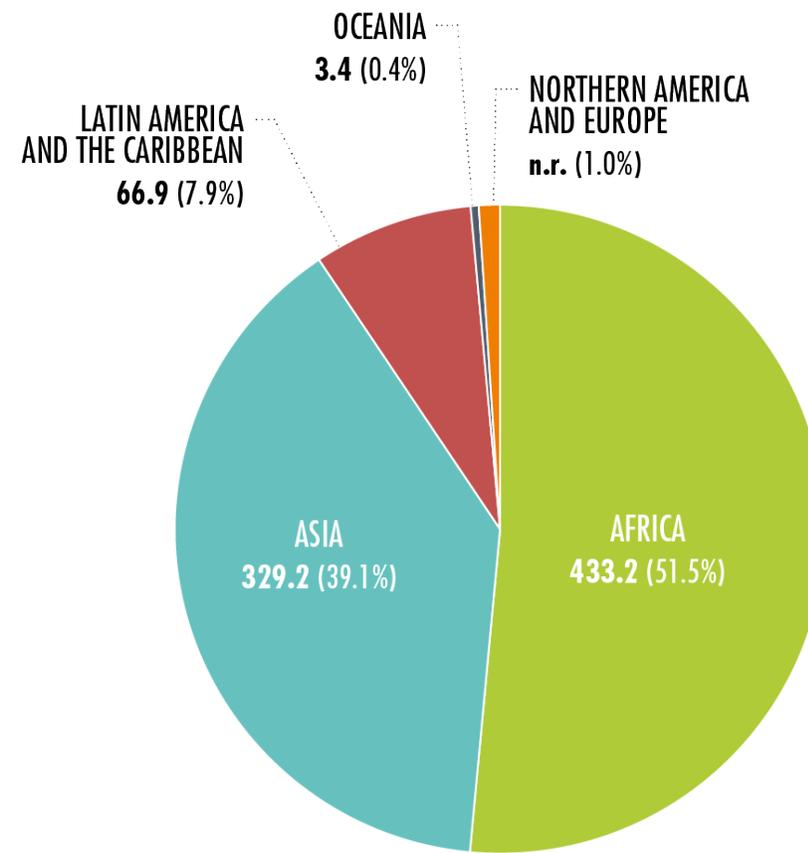
The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.



If recent trends persist, the distribution of hunger in the world would change substantially, making Africa the region with the highest number of undernourished in 2030

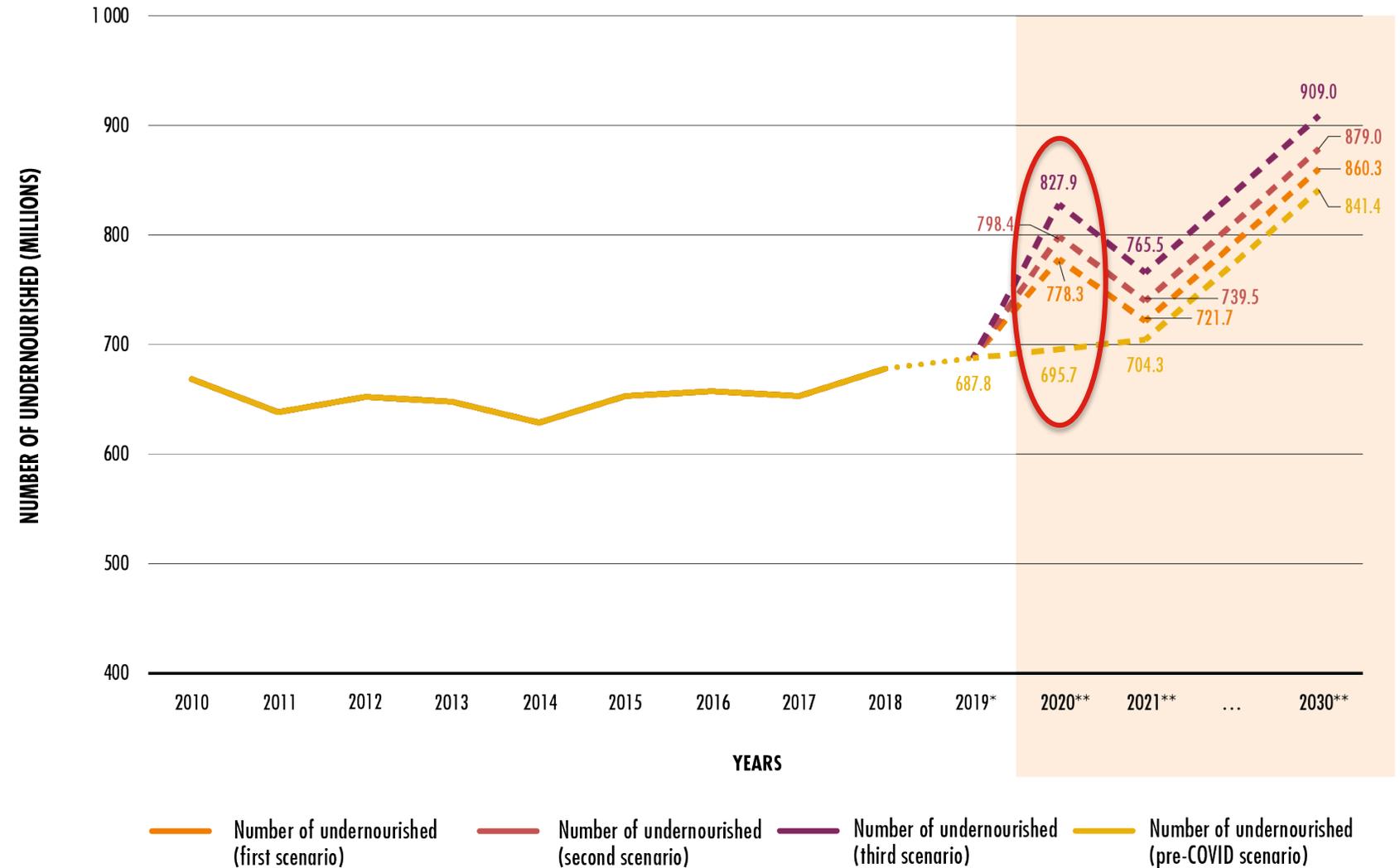


2019*: TOTAL 687.8 MILLION

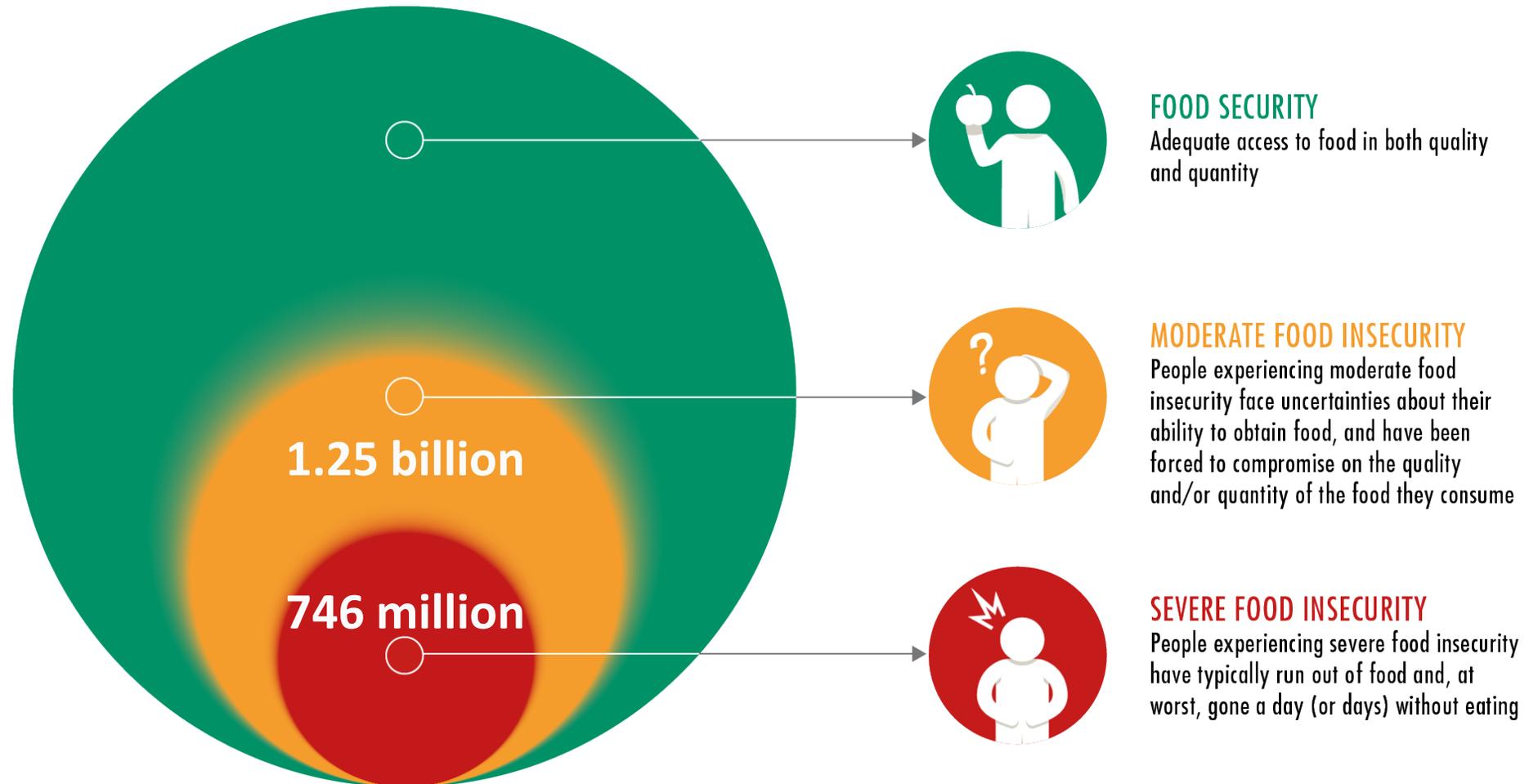


2030**: TOTAL 841.4 MILLION

**COVID-19 pandemic
 may add between 83
 and 132 million people
 to the total number of
 undernourished
 people in the world
 in 2020**

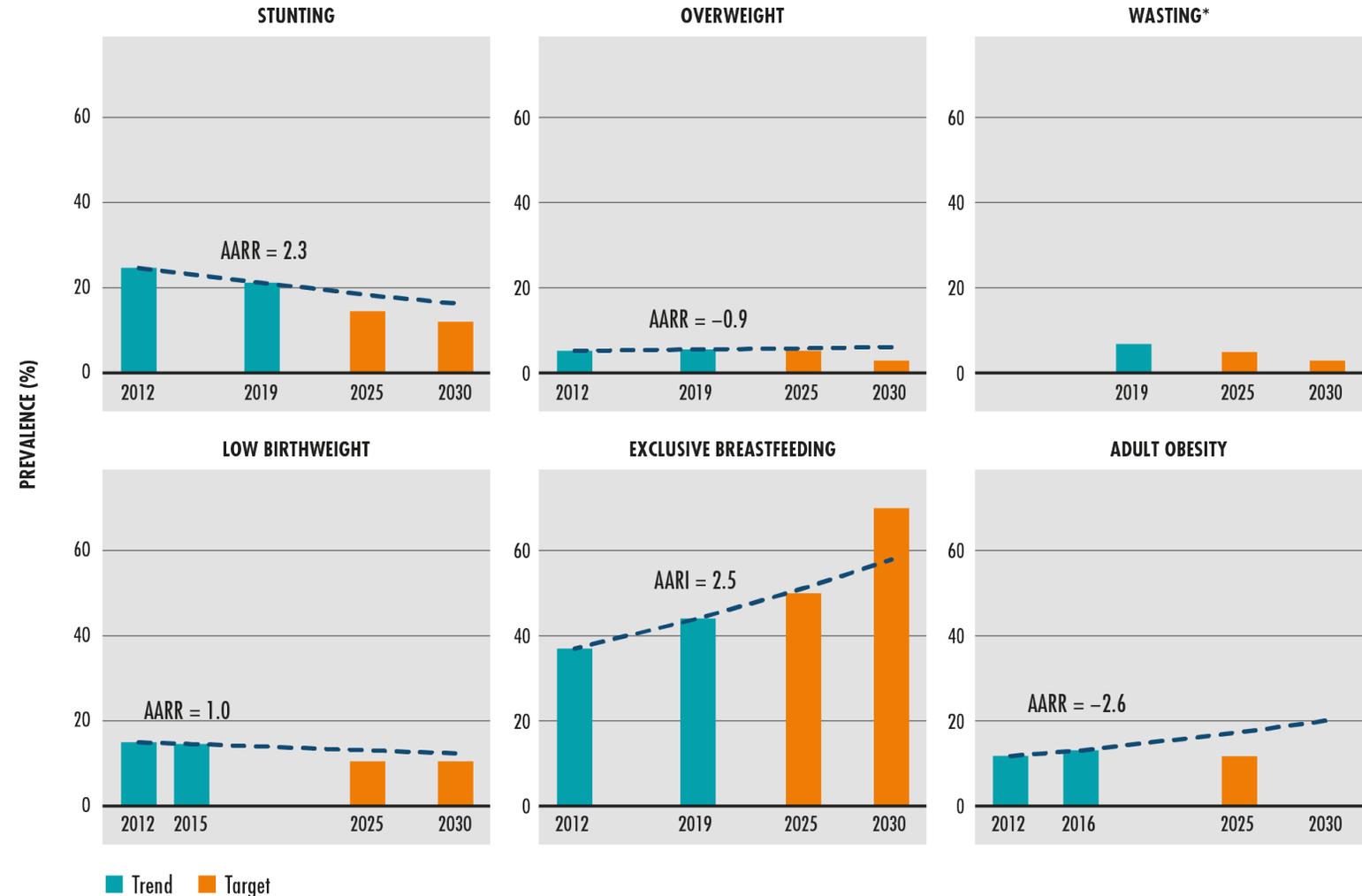


Food Insecurity is more than hunger – about 2 billion people in the world experience moderate or severe food insecurity



The world is not on track to defeat malnutrition

While there is progress on child stunting and exclusive breastfeeding, child overweight is not improving, and adult obesity is on the rise.



The cost of a diet increases incrementally as the diet quality increases

THREE INCREASING LEVELS OF DIET QUALITY

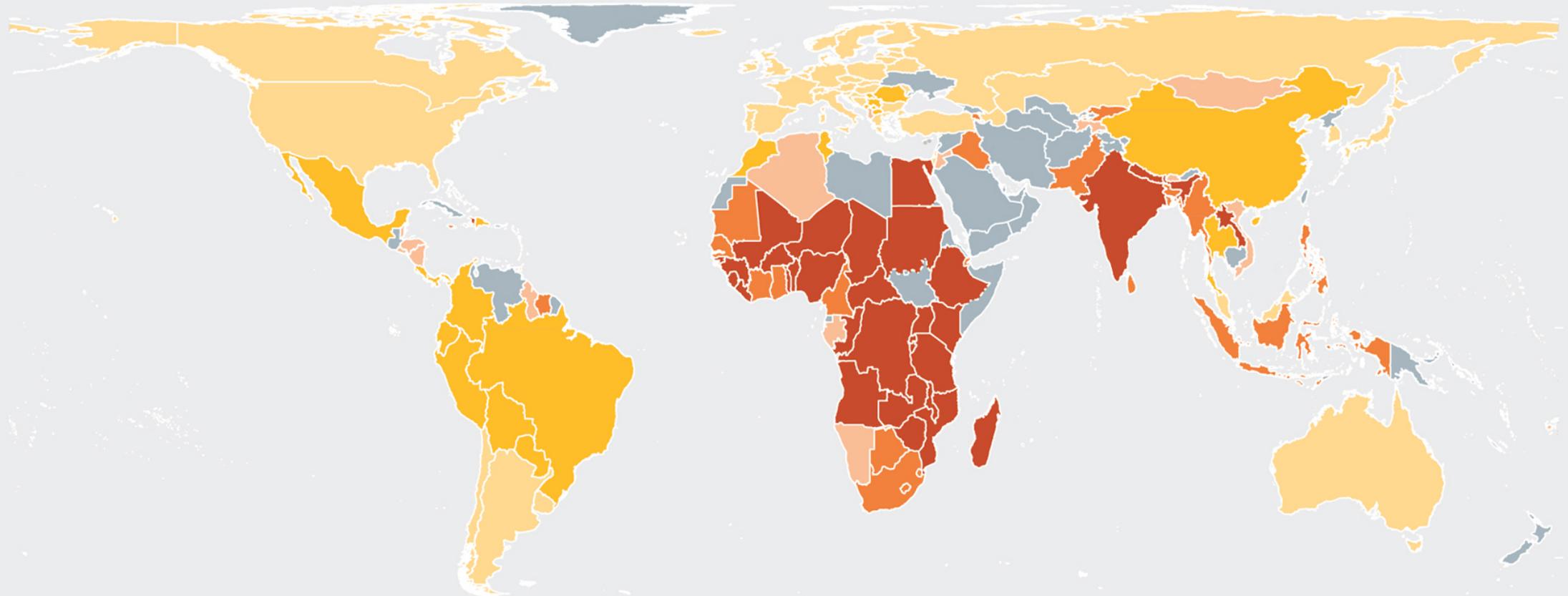


ENERGY SUFFICIENT DIET
meets needs for short-term subsistence

NUTRIENT ADEQUATE DIET
meets required levels of all essential nutrients

HEALTHY DIET
includes foods from several food groups and
has greater diversity within food groups

More than 3 billion people in the world cannot afford a healthy diet



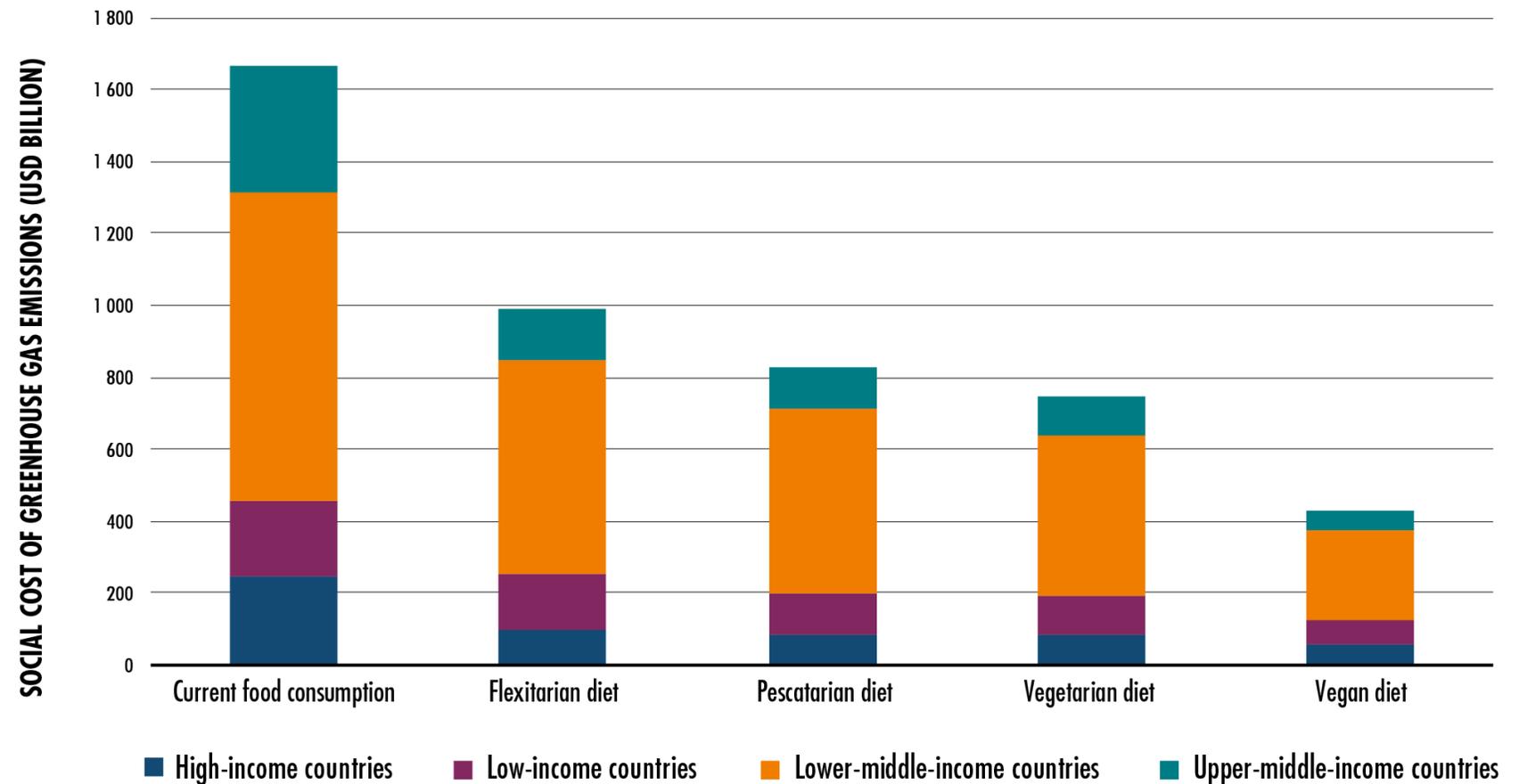
Average percentage of the population who could not afford a healthy diet in 2017

■ No data ■ < 10% ■ 10–25% ■ 25–50% ■ 50–75% ■ 75–100%

All diets have
 “hidden costs”

Understanding them is
 critical for making
 progress in other
 SDGs

**ADOPTION OF HEALTHY DIETS THAT INCLUDE SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS WOULD
 REDUCE THE SOCIAL COST OF GHG EMISSIONS BY 41–74 PERCENT IN 2030**





There is no one healthy diet, let alone one that includes sustainability considerations for every context

Assessing the context-specific barriers, managing short-term and long-term trade-offs and exploiting synergies will be critical to achieve such transformations

Transformation of food systems to reduce the cost of nutritious food and increase affordability of healthy diets

**Policies and incentives
towards nutrition-sensitive
investment**



THE DOMAINS OF POLICY OPTIONS AND INVESTMENTS FOR TRANSFORMATION



**Nutrition-sensitive social
protection**

**Policy across food supply
chains to enhance
efficiencies**



**Consumer oriented policies
for behavioural change**

**Implement efficient
international and internal
trade and marketing
mechanisms**



**Pursue dietary patterns with
low impact on health and the
environment**





**Urgent action is needed to support a shift that makes
healthy diets affordable to all**

**This shift needs to unfold in a sustainable way, for people and
the planet, and creates synergies to spur progress on other SDGs**