



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International Fund for
Agricultural Development

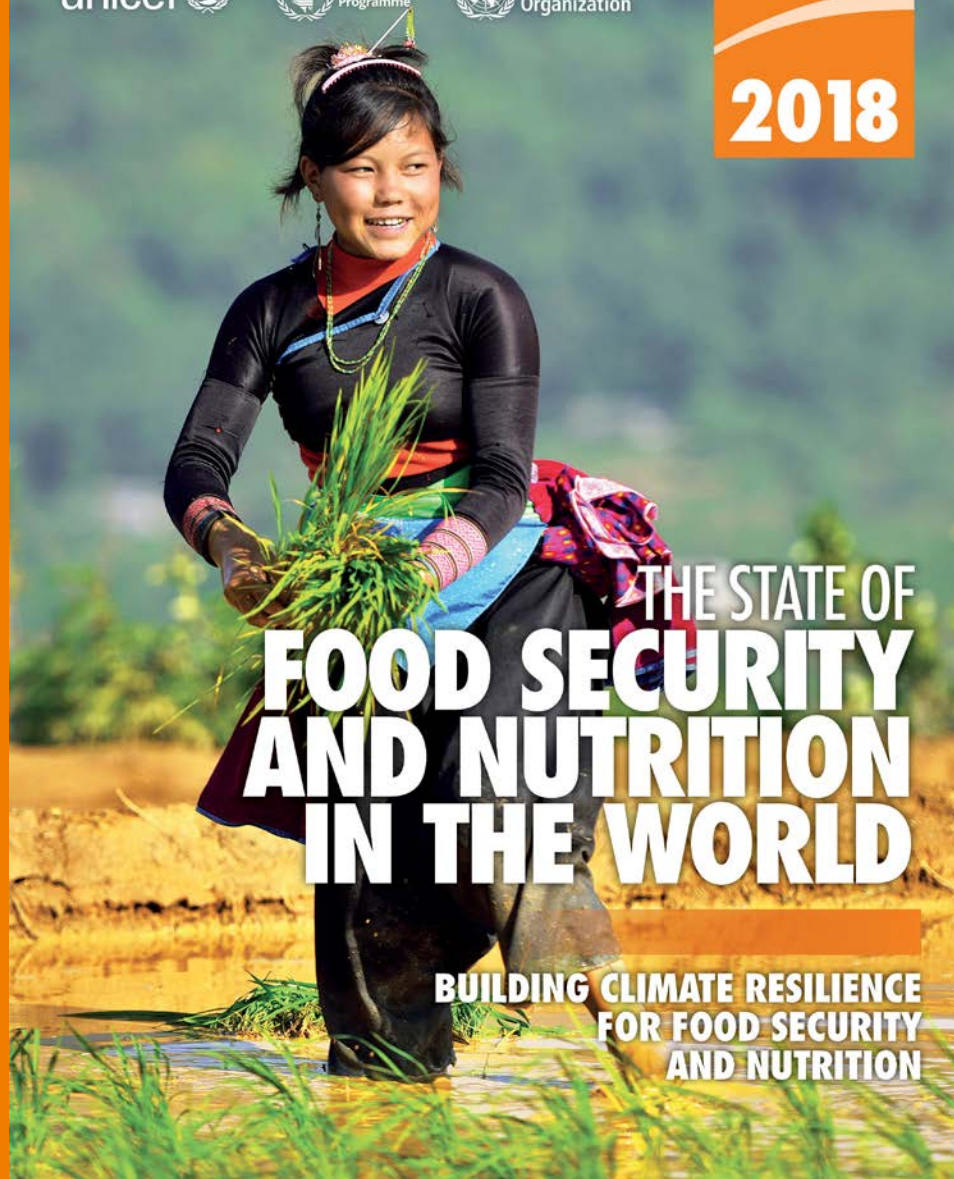


World Food
Programme



World Health
Organization

2018



THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD

BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE
FOR FOOD SECURITY
AND NUTRITION

2018

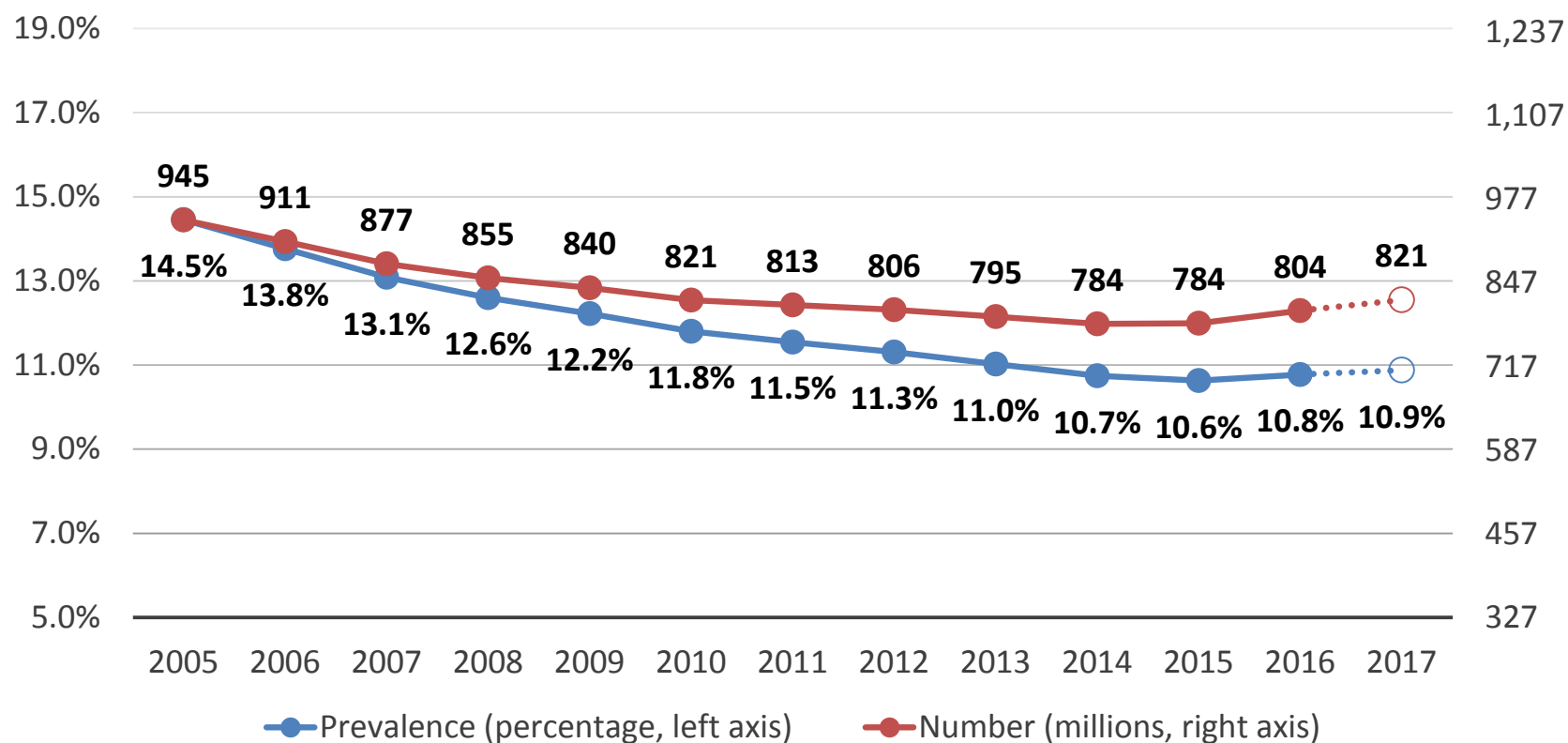
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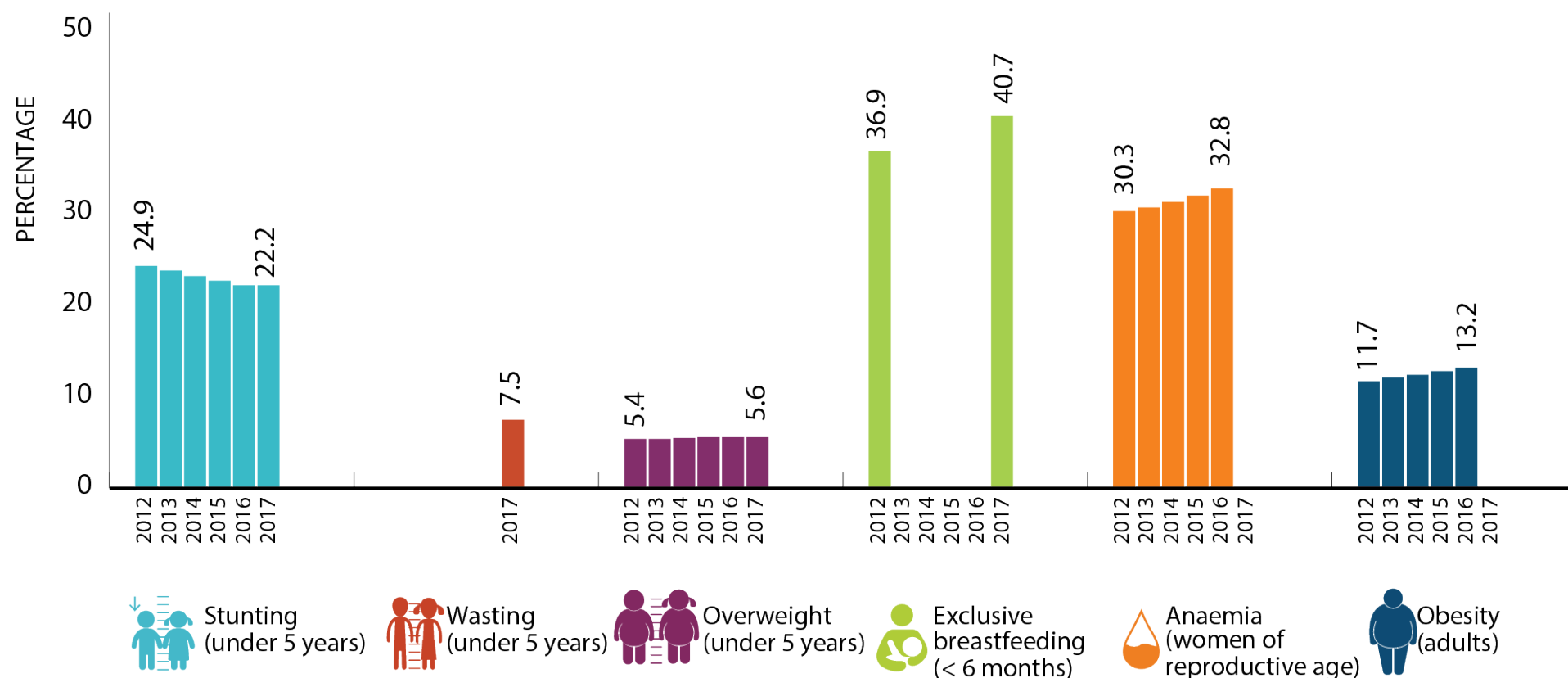
Rome | 15 October 2018

“Hunger” (chronic undernourishment) is still on the rise
The most recent evidence points to a further increase.
821 million people are estimated to be undernourished in 2017



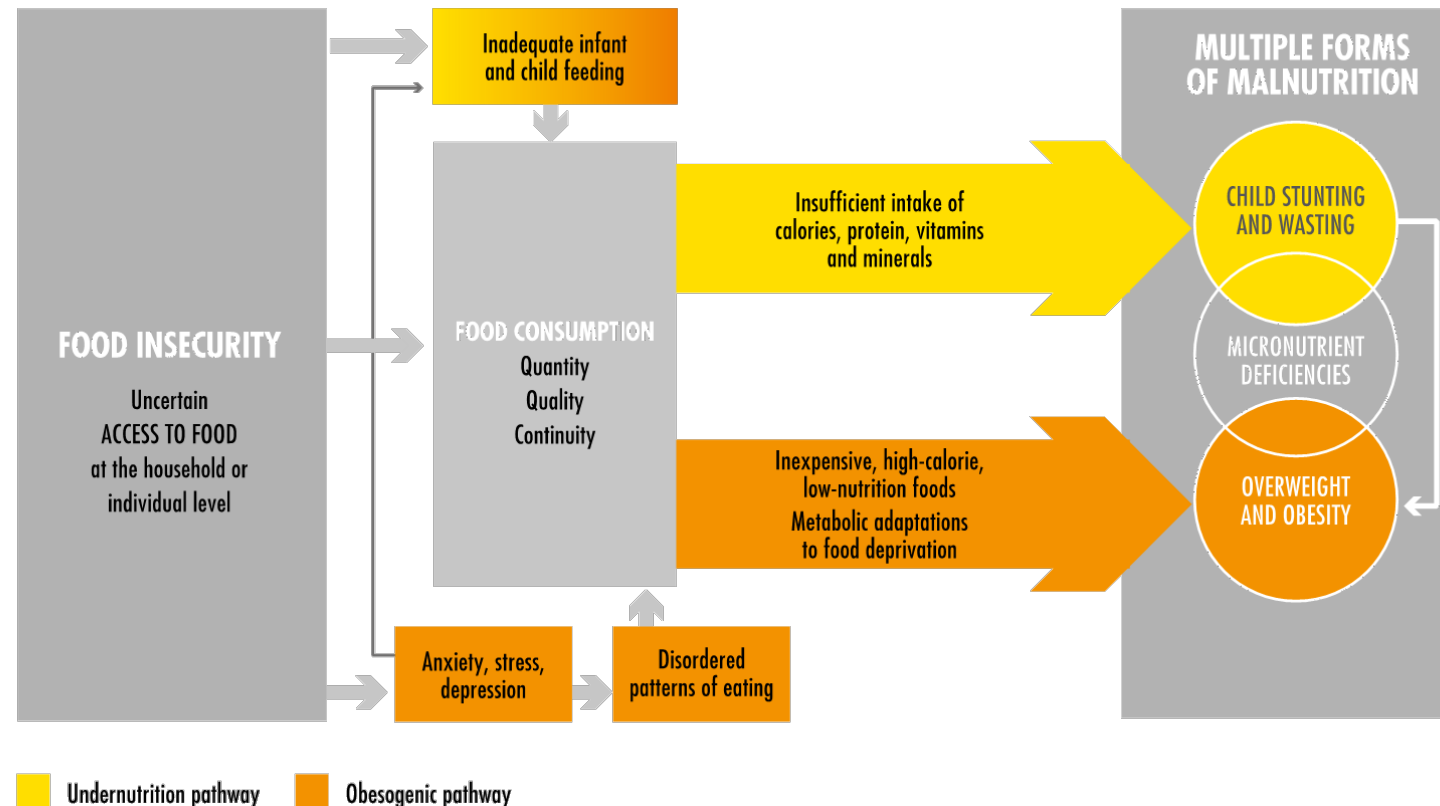
Chronic child malnutrition (stunting) continues to fall and more infants are being exclusively breastfed in their first 6 months of life

However, rates of adult obesity and anaemia in women of reproductive age are increasing



Multiple forms of malnutrition coexist

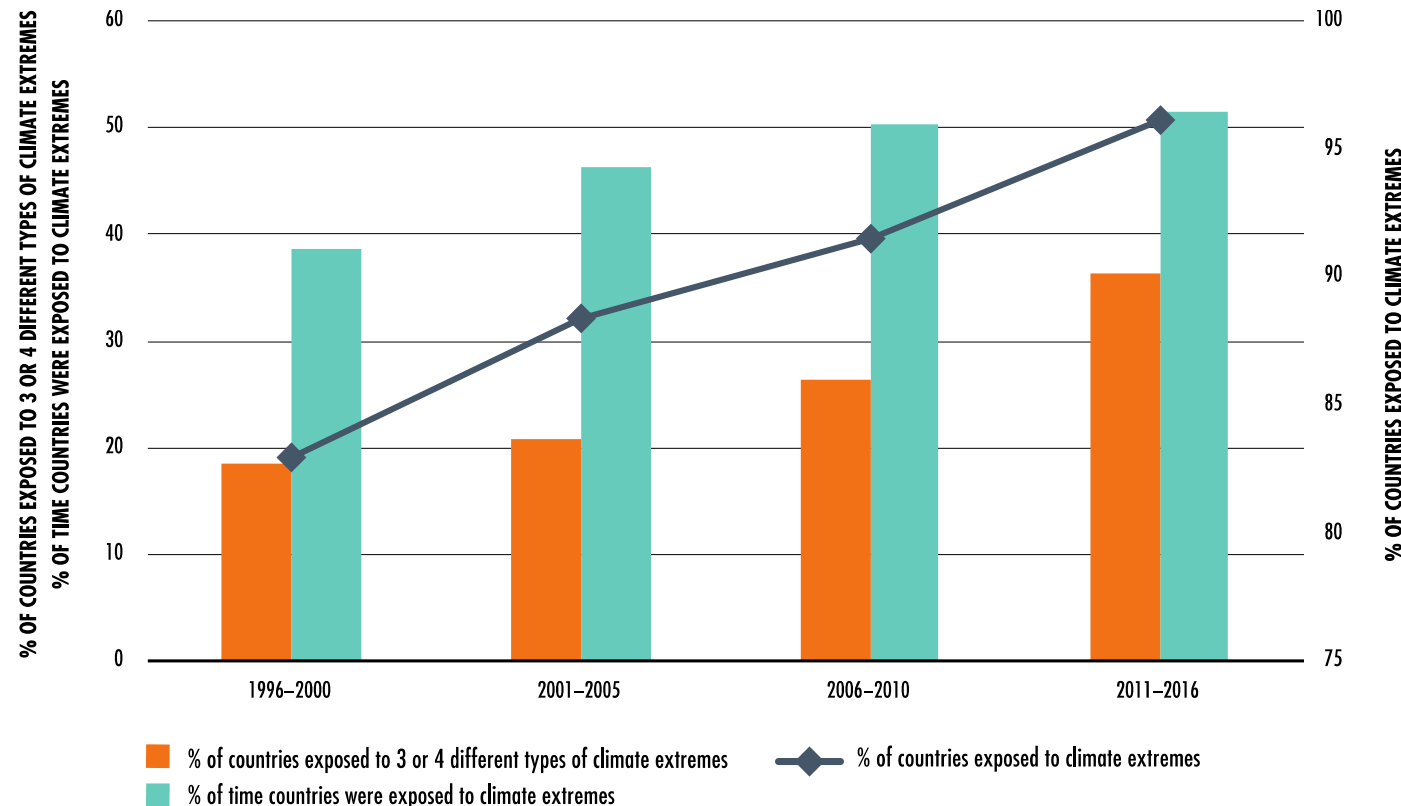
Poor access to adequate food contributes to undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity



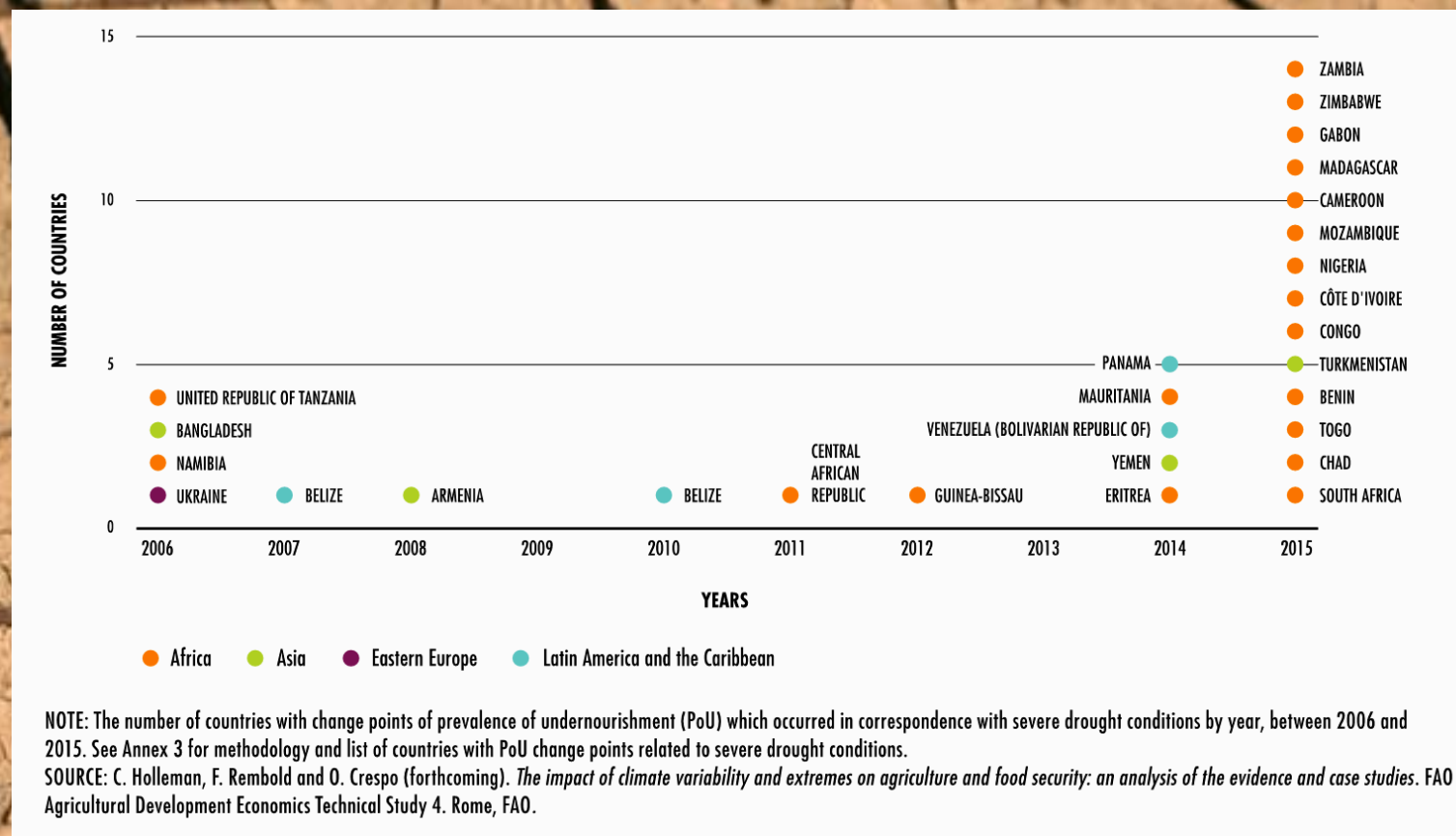
Climate variability and extremes are a key force behind the recent continued rise in global hunger



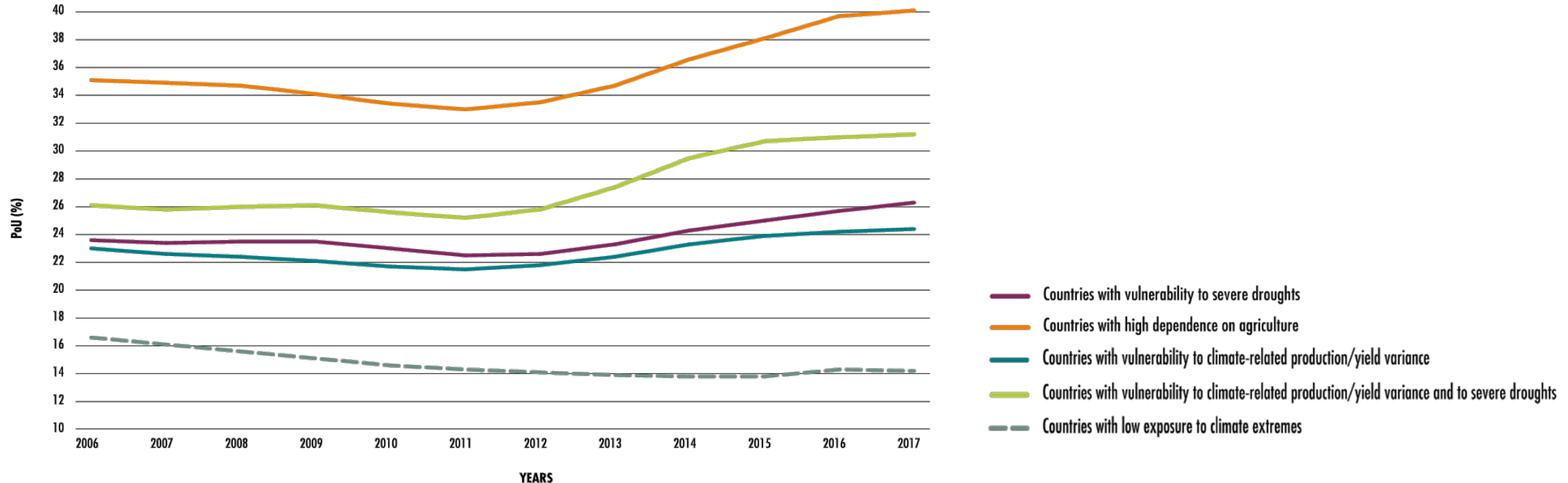
Low- and middle-income countries face increased exposure to more frequent and multiple types of climate extremes



Severe droughts linked to the strong El Niño of 2015–2016 affected many countries, contributing to the recent uptick in undernourishment at the global level



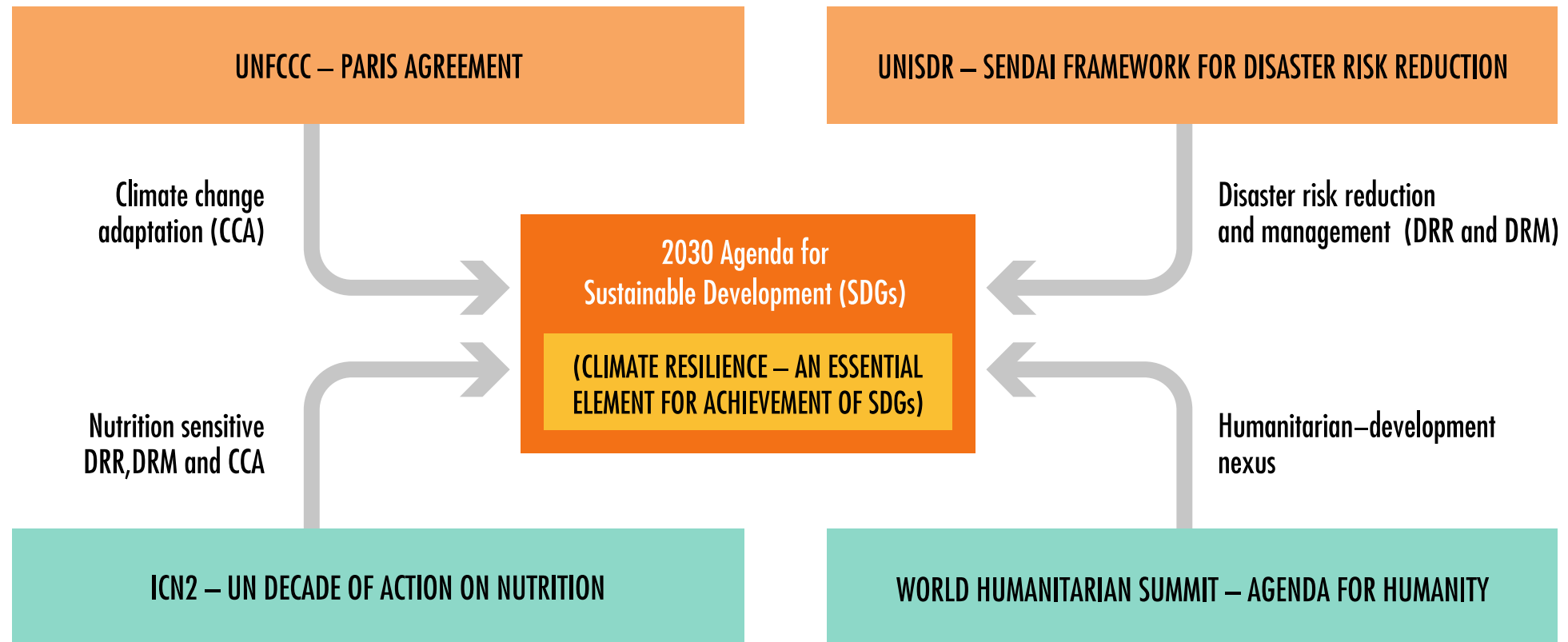
Hunger is significantly worse where agricultural systems are highly sensitive to rainfall and temperature variability



Whose food security and nutrition is most affected by changing climate?

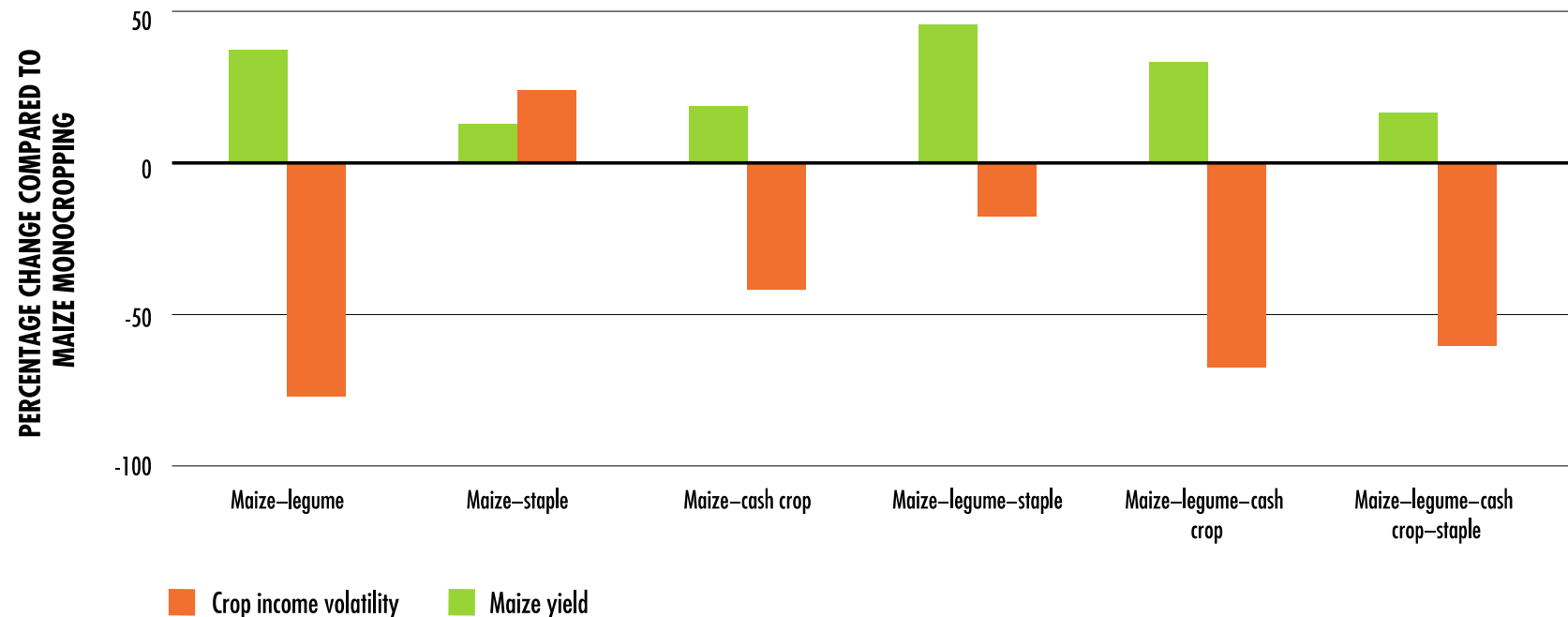
- ✓ **The world's 2.5 billion small-scale farmers, herders, fishers and forest-dependent communities, who derive their food and income from renewable natural resources.**
- ✓ **But also net-buyers of food: urban poor, agriculture labourers and rural poor**

Climate resilience – is key to addressing climate variability and extremes



Climate risk assessments and monitoring, technological solutions informed by climate-related science, vulnerability risk reduction – among others – are key

CROP DIVERSIFICATION REDUCES INCOME VOLATILITY



**We must take action quickly while there is still
time to halt the erosion of our hard won gains
in ending hunger**

**Tackling climate resilience head on is one
action that will help put us back on track
towards meeting the goal of zero hunger**

Full report



Flyer



In brief



Thank you