

2023

Global food security in turbulent times

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Briefing Group of Friends Food Security and Nutrition



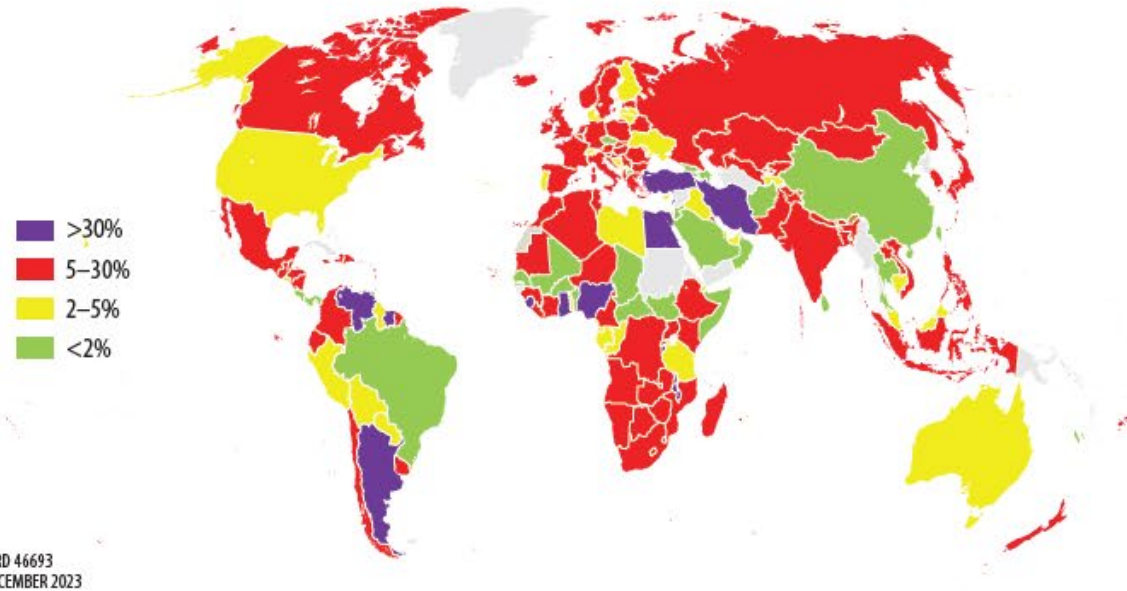
Prices for grains, fertilizer and energy (updated October 2023)

Index based on constant USD prices. Base 100 = Average 2010-2020

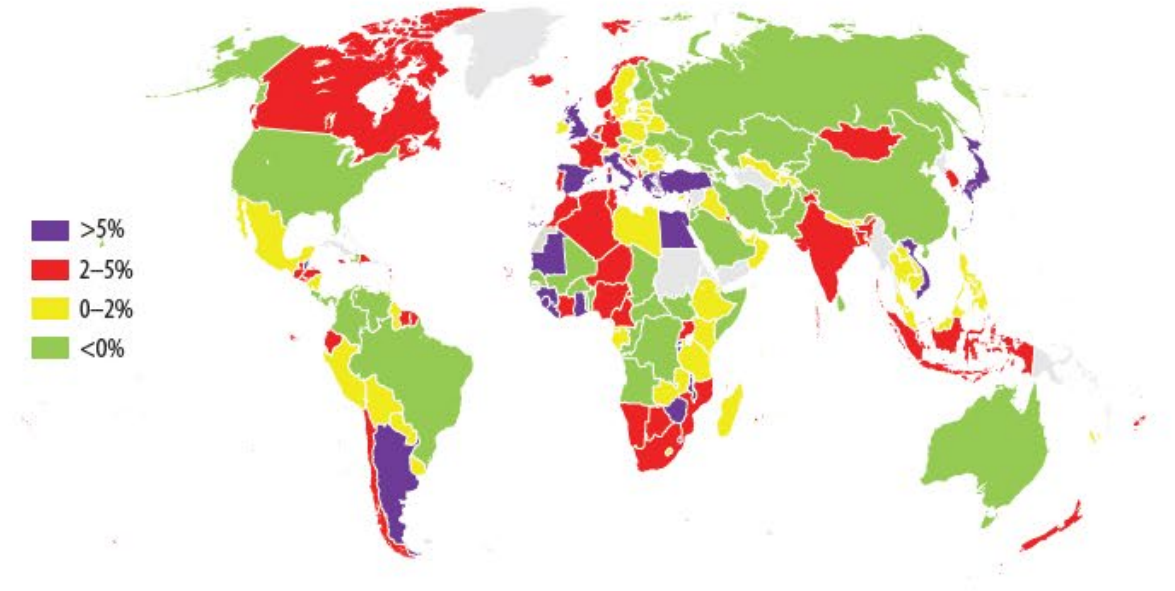
— Energy — Fertilizers — Grains



Nominal Food Inflation



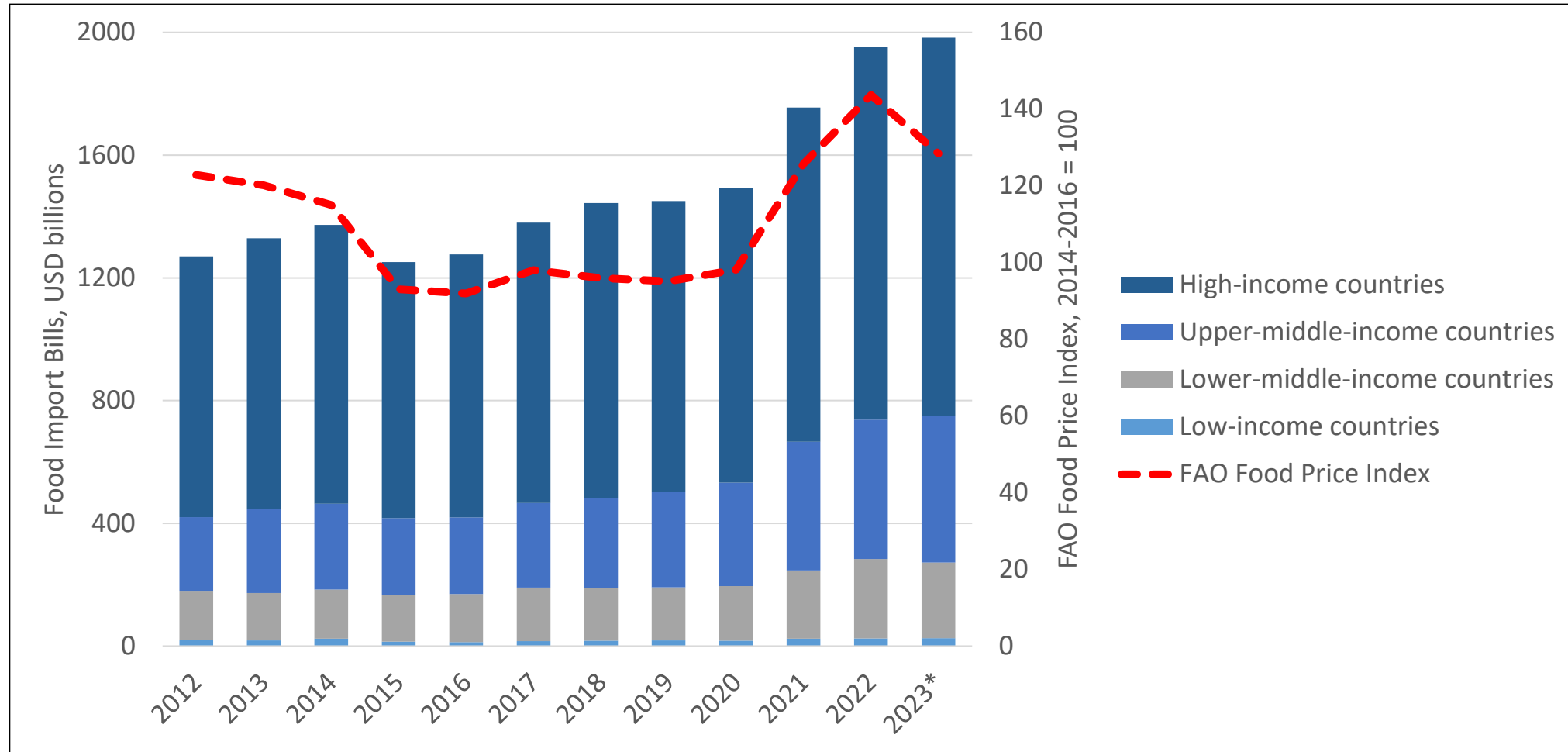
Food Inflation in Real Terms



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from June 2023 to September 2023 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

Food Import Bill by Country Income Groups US\$ billions



* Preliminary forecasts

Source: FAO, Trade Data Monitor (TDM), FAO calculations



Summary of SOFI 2023



Global hunger did not change from 2021 to 2022 but remains far above pre-pandemic levels

Between 691 and 783 million people faced hunger in 2022 – considering the midrange, about 122 million more people than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Last year stability in global hunger hides significant increases in some regions and subregions.

In 2022, hunger was still on the rise in Western Asia, the Caribbean and in all subregions of Africa, while declining in Latin America and Asia.

The pandemic caused a major setback in the fight to eradicate hunger. 2022 made it more difficult.

Almost 600 million people may still be facing hunger in 2030 – 119 million more than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred. The events of 2022 alone will continue to have a longstanding impact, increasing by 23 million the number of undernourished people in 2030.

Nearly 2.4 billion people in the world lacked regular access to adequate food in 2022

30 percent of people in the world were moderately or severely food insecure – more women than men, and more people living in rural areas than in urban areas.

Healthy diets are out of reach for more than 3.1 billion people

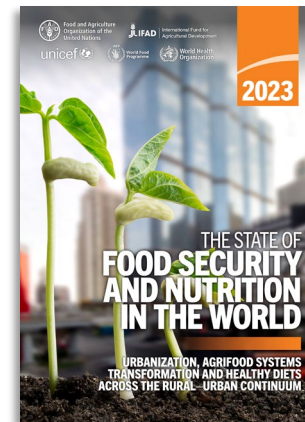
78 percent of people in Africa were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021, compared to 44 percent in Asia, 23 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 3 percent in Oceania.

The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets

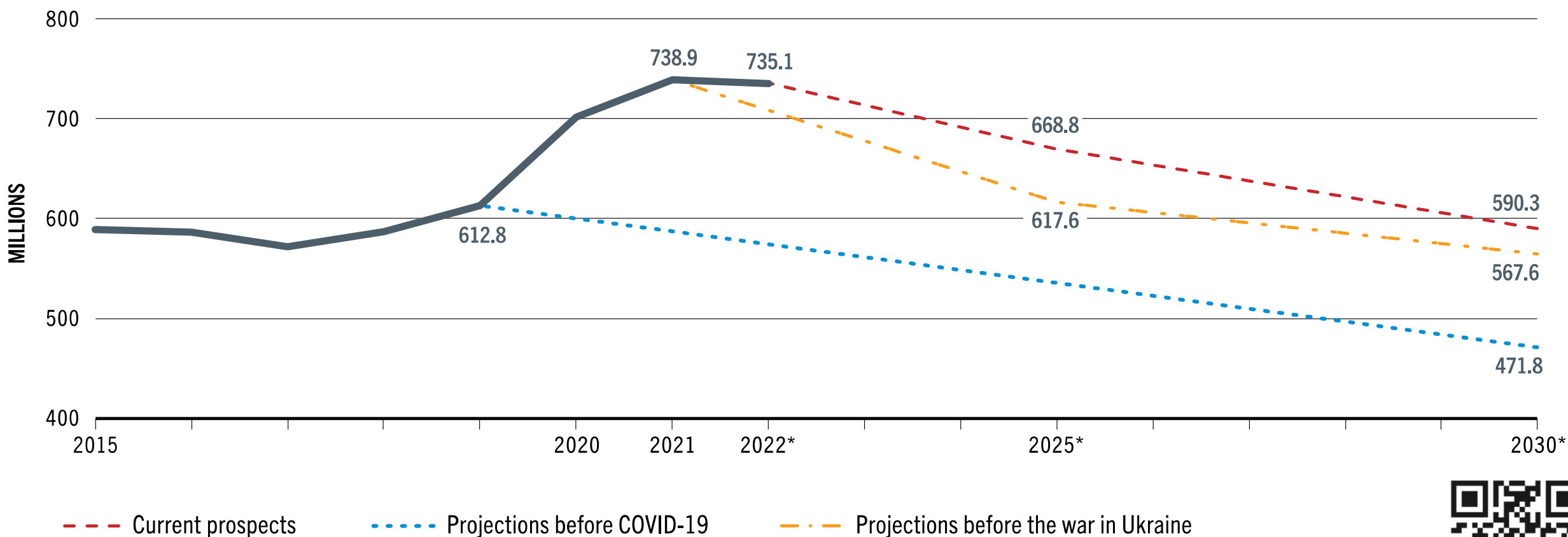
Stunting in children under five years and exclusive breastfeeding have improved and some progress has been made on wasting, while low birthweight and overweight in children under five have not changed.



Projections show 119 million more people facing hunger in 2030 compared to a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred, and around 23 million more than in a scenario where 2022 events had not happened



PROJECTIONS OF THE GLOBAL NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE



NOTES: * Projected values. The 2020, 2021 and 2022 values are based on the middle of the projected ranges.
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Early warning hunger hotspots

November 2023 to April 2024

Key drivers and aggravating factors

☠ Conflict/insecurity ➔ Displacement ☀ Dry conditions 🏠 Economic shocks

🌊 Flood 🏛 Political instability/unrest 🌀 Tropical cyclone

REGIONAL RISK
Central America
 (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)
 ☠ ☀ 🌀

- 🟦 Hotspots of highest concern¹
- 🟩 Hotspots of very high concern²
- 🟨 Hotspots³

REGIONAL RISK
Burkina Faso and Mali
 ☠ ➔

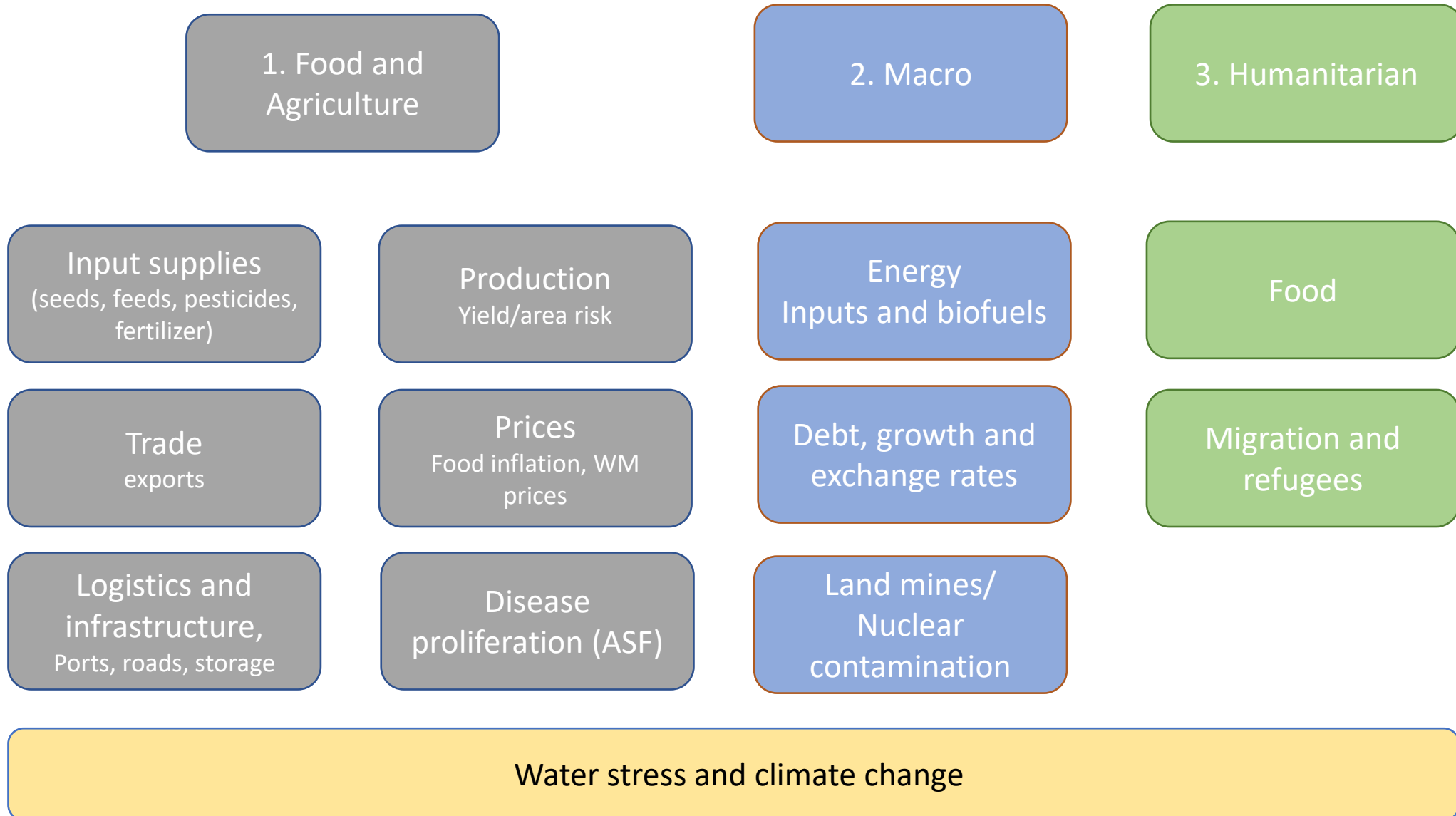
Hotspots of highest concern¹ (Dark Blue):
 Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen, Djibouti, Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Pakistan

Hotspots of very high concern² (Medium Blue):
 Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi

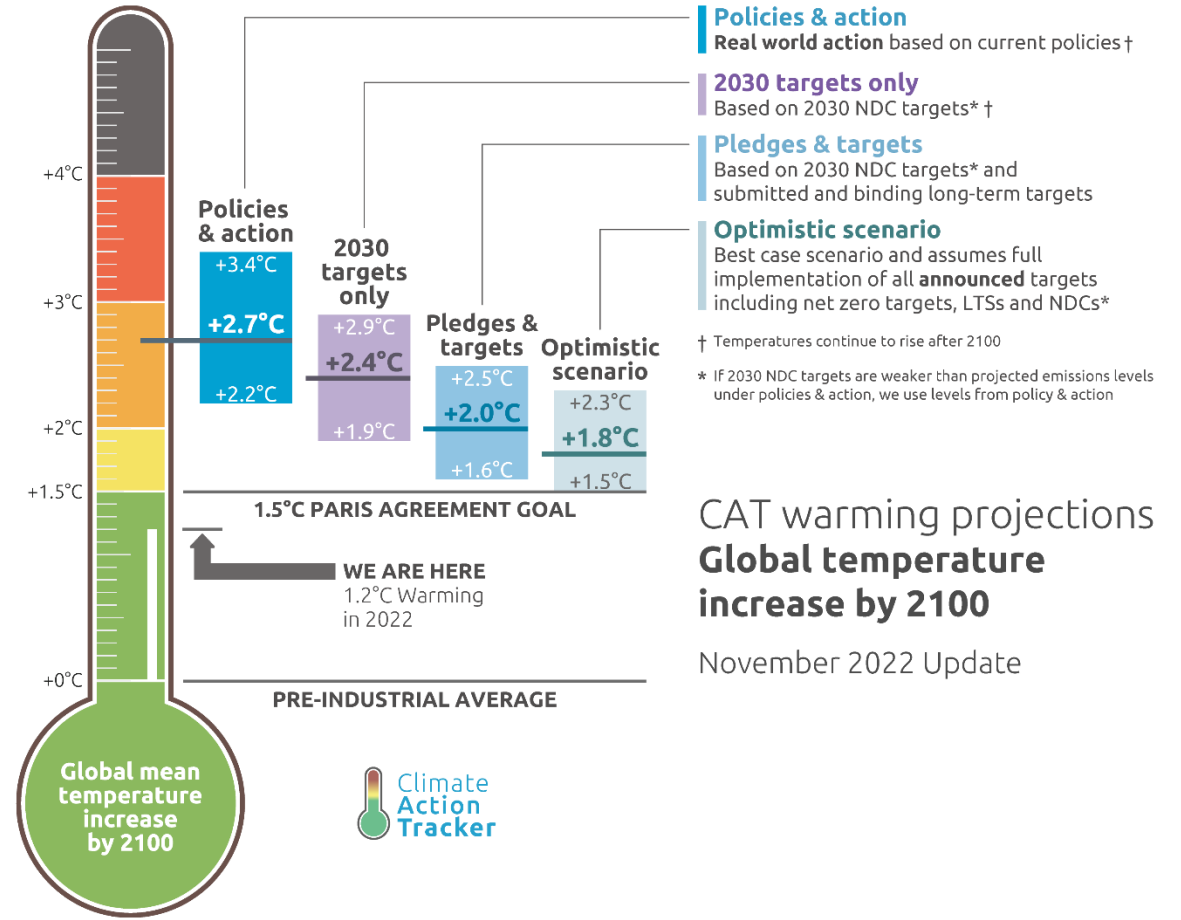
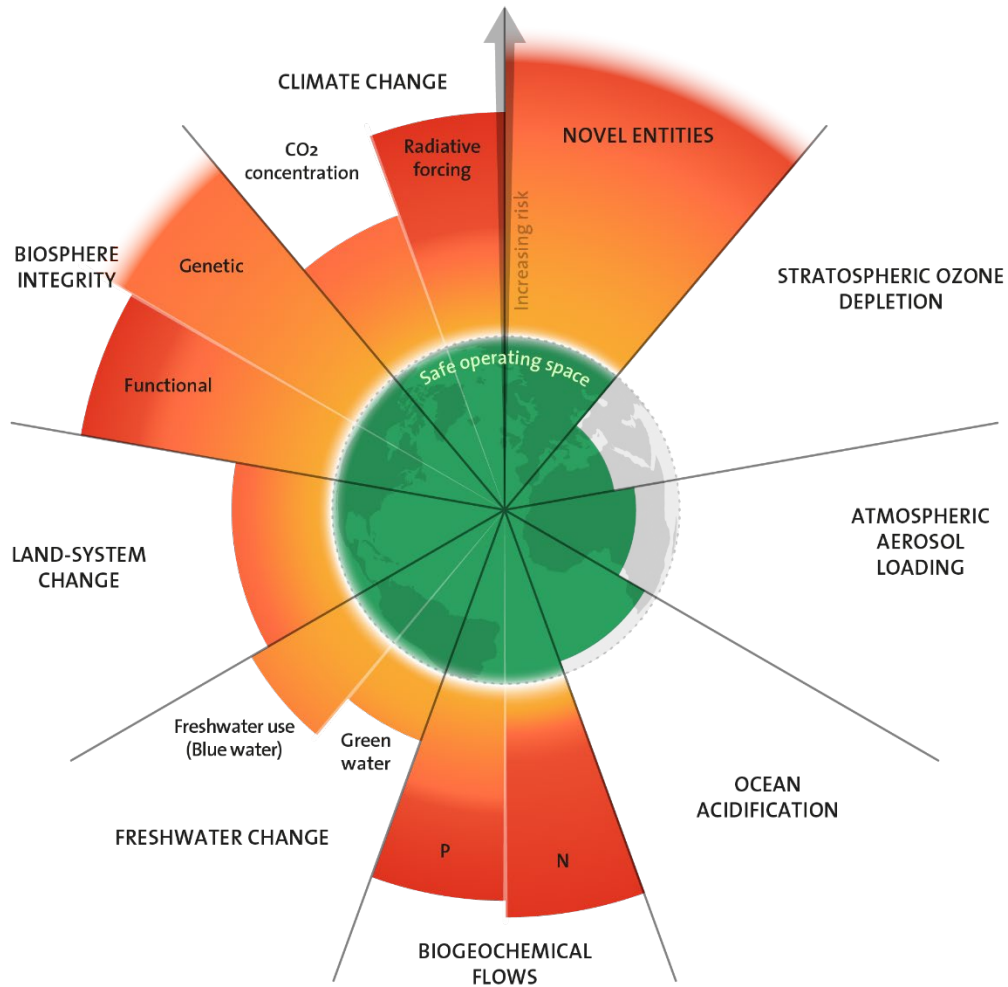
Hotspots³ (Light Blue):
 Haiti, Palestine



The basic risks/uncertainties for the agrifood systems



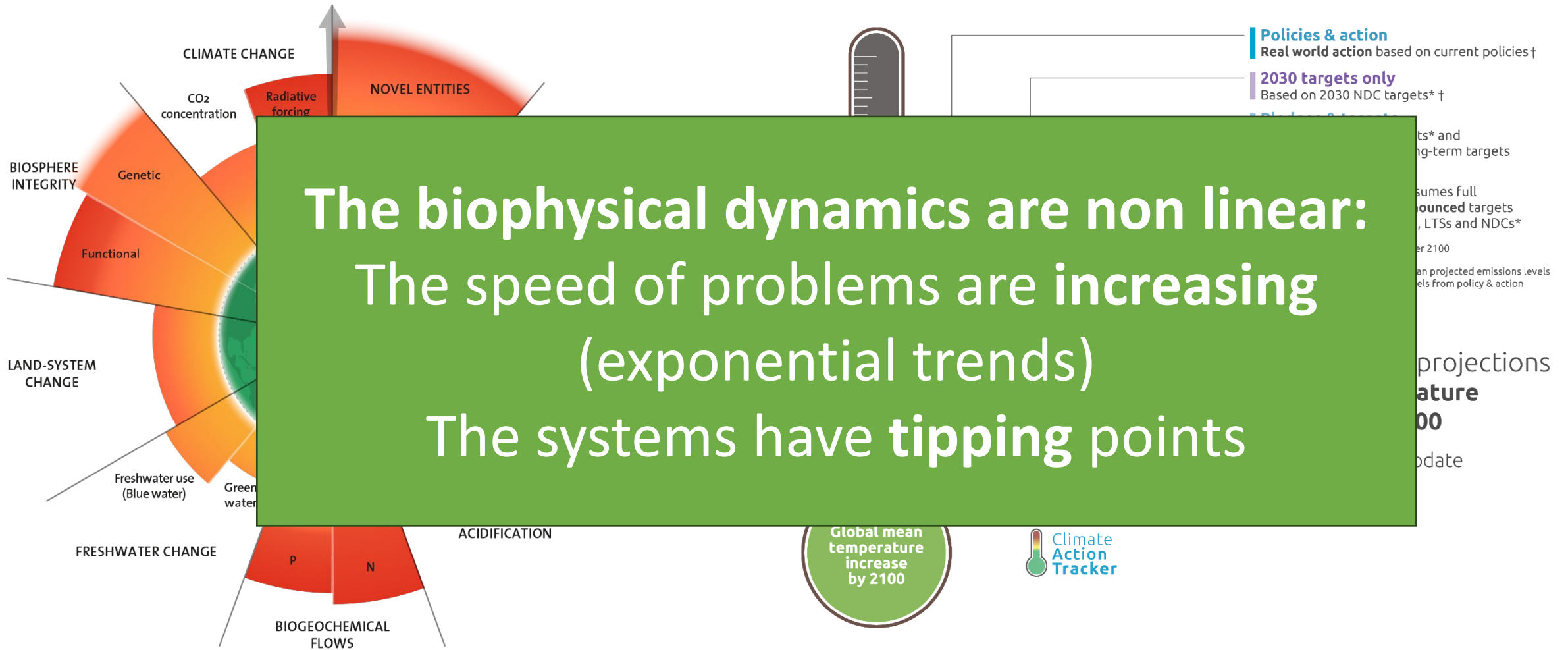
Planetary Limits in 2023



CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2022 Update

Planetary Limits in 2023



Agrifood systems exert pressures on the environment

Climate Change

31% of GHGs emissions sources from agri-food systems



Biodiversity loss

80% of threatened terrestrial species are in danger due to land use change driven by agriculture



Water scarcity

70% of fresh water withdrawal is used by agriculture



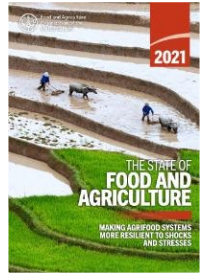
Pollution

80 % of marine pollution comes from the land



WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

Transform our agrifood systems with greater resilience to make them sustainable and inclusive while ensuring healthy diets are affordable. It requires building early warning systems, absorption capacity and recovery mechanisms.



Integrate humanitarian, development and peacebuilding policies



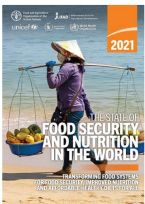
Protect households and value chains during economic slowdown



Scale up climate resilience across agrifood systems



Address the specific challenges associated with water management



Focus on value chains contributing to healthy diets



Realign public expenditures to assure access to healthy diets in a sustainable systems



Better policies, and investments in more sustainable agrifood systems, can reduce hidden costs without increasing families' expenditure on food