



CFS 49

11-14 October 2021

THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD

TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS
FOR FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVED NUTRITION
AND AFFORDABLE HEALTHY DIETS FOR ALL

Rome, Italy | 11 October 2021



For more information, visit:
www.fao.org/cfs/plenary/cfs49



Global hunger increased under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic

Between 720 and 811 million people faced hunger in 2020 – as many as 161 million more than in 2019.

The pandemic heightened the challenge of eradicating hunger

More than 650 million may still be facing hunger in 2030, including tens of millions linked to possible lasting effects of the pandemic.

Nearly 2.4 billion people in the world lacked access to adequate food in 2020

The increase in moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020 equalled that of the previous five years combined.

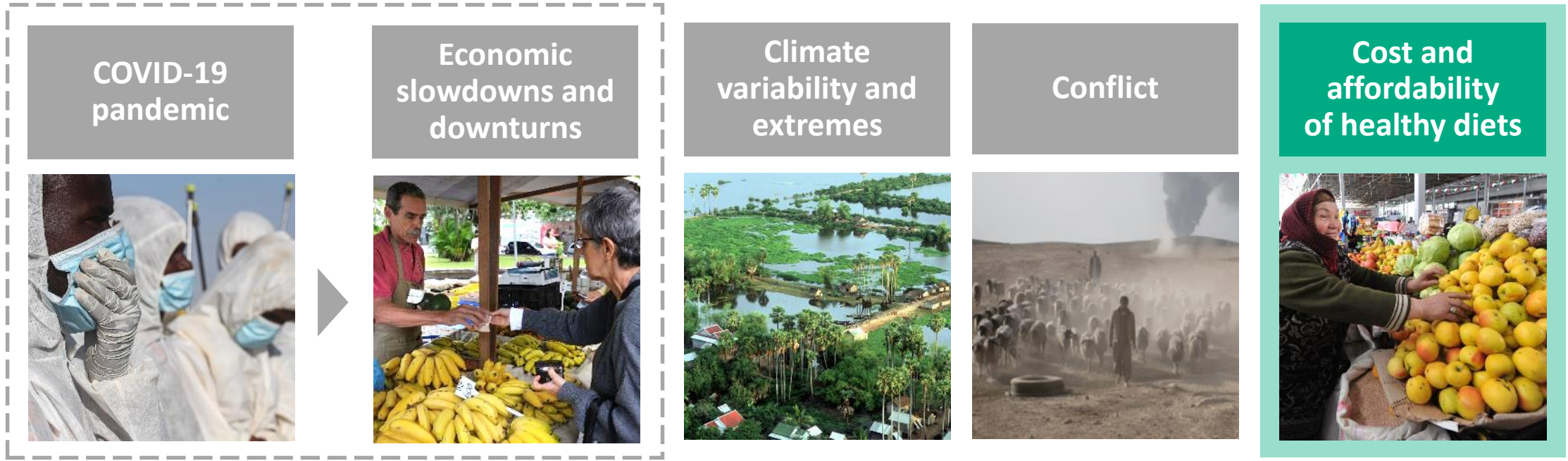
Healthy diets are out of reach for around 3 billion people

The increased cost of healthy diets and high levels of income inequality put healthy diets further out of reach in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets

Some progress has been made, but not enough and the effects of the pandemic on nutrition are causing setbacks.

Forces at play that are undermining our effort to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition – major drivers and underlying factors challenging us

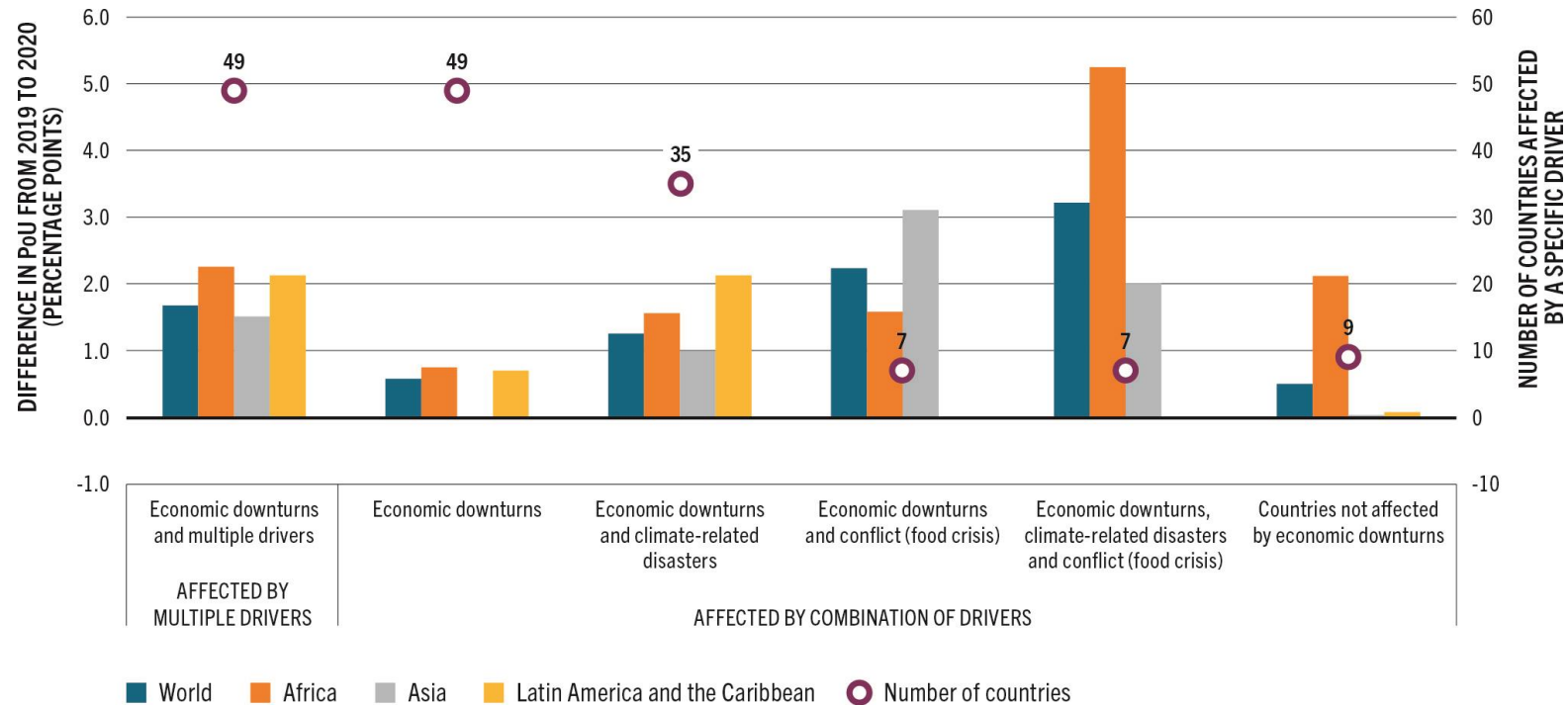


← **UNDERLYING CAUSES OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY** →

Hunger is higher and has increased more in countries affected by the major drivers and where there is high inequality



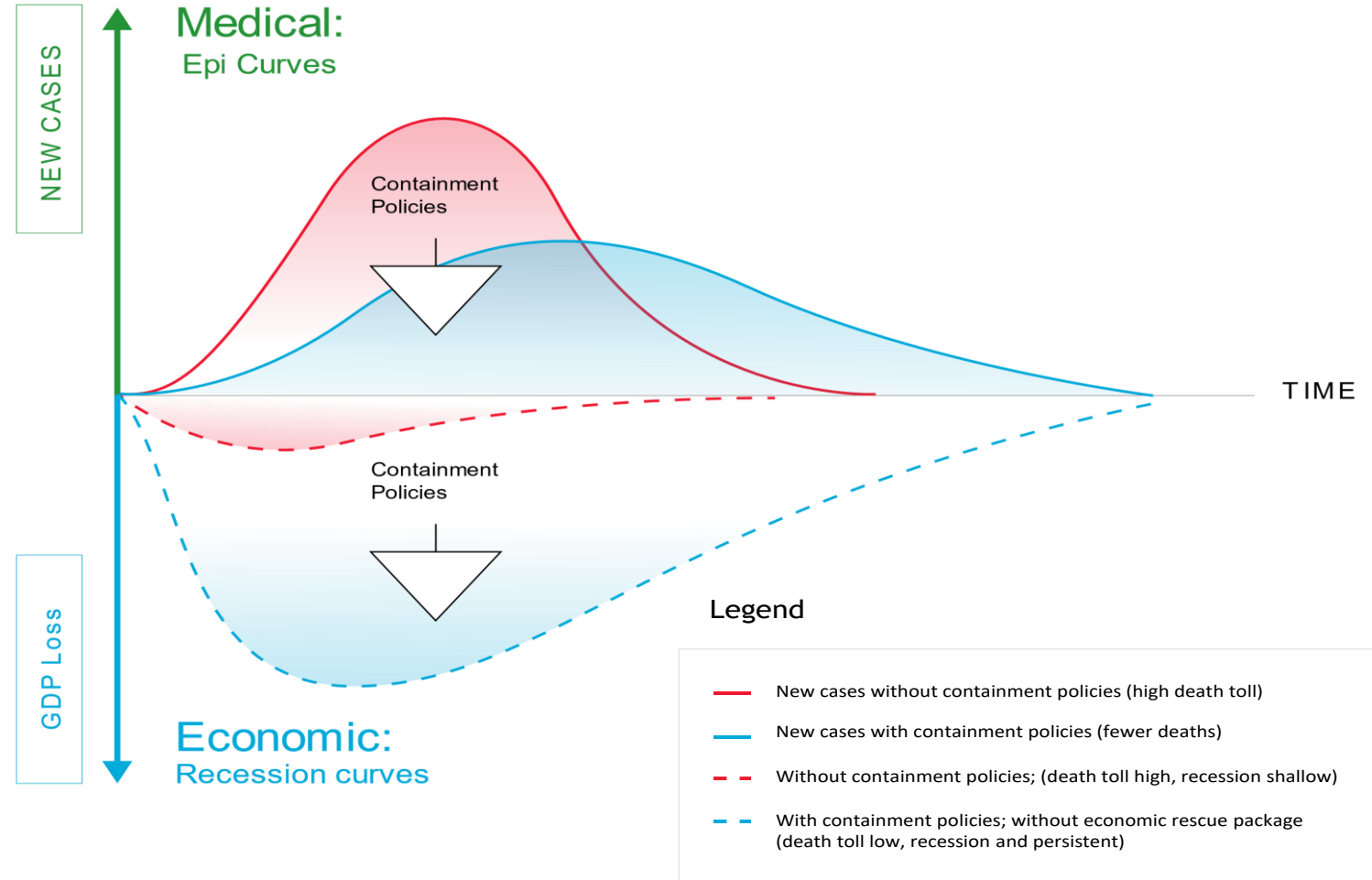
Measures put in place to contain COVID-19 led to economic recessions around the world, these combined with conflict and climate-related disasters led to the highest increases in hunger in 2020



COVID-19 Exacerbated the situation

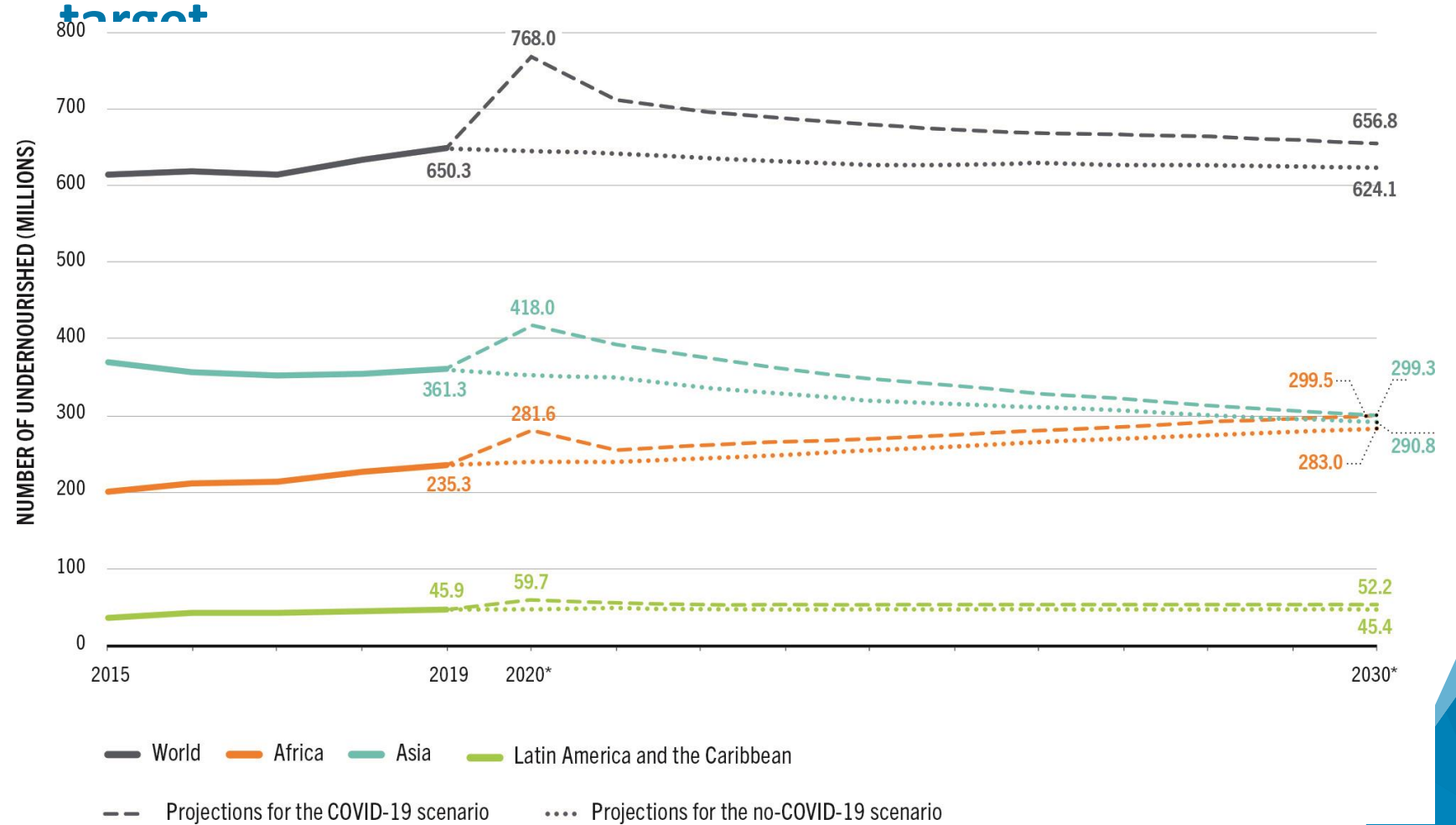
Unique Shock

- Not a normal recession
- Not a financial crisis-induced recession
- Exogenous health cause
- Once containment becomes necessary to flatten epidemic curve, it causes a deep recession

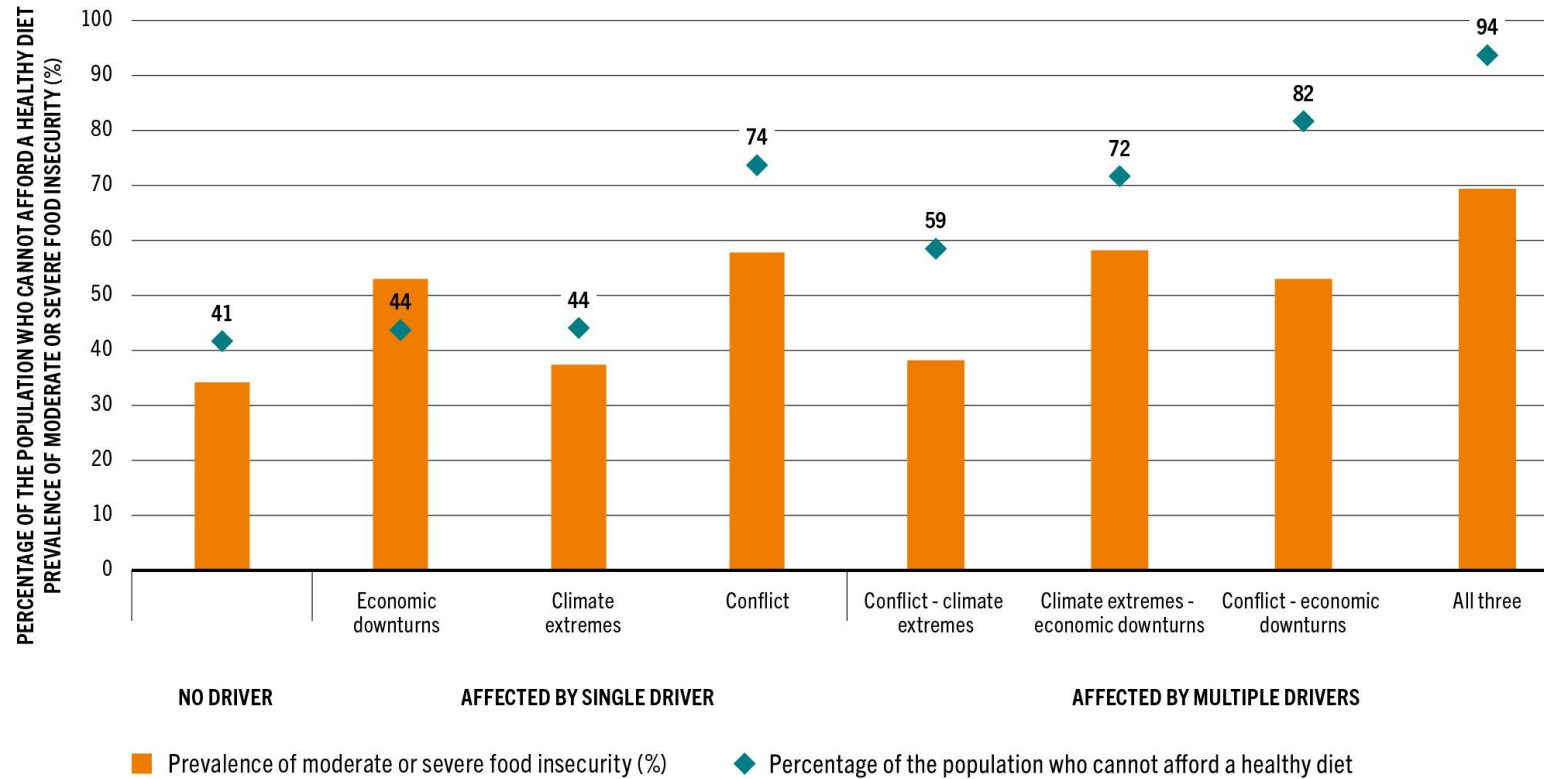


Africa is the only region where an increase in hunger is projected, placing it on par with Asia by 2030 as the region with the highest number of undernourished people.

Global hunger is projected to decline slowly to less than 660 million in 2030 – still far from the zero hunger target



The highest percentage of the population who cannot afford a healthy diet live in countries affected by the major drivers





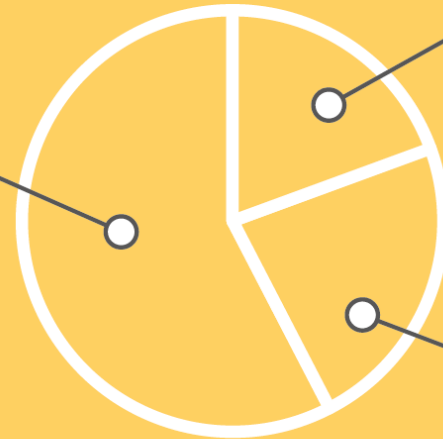
WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

We need to transform our food systems with **greater resilience to the major drivers**, addressing inequalities while **ensuring healthy diets are affordable**, sustainable and inclusive

COMBINATION OF TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS (TPs) DEPENDING ON DRIVERS
(supported by an in-depth context-specific situation analysis)

- TP1** humanitarian-development-peace nexus
- TP2** scale up climate resilience
- TP3** strengthen economic resilience
- TP4** lower the cost of nutritious foods along food supply chains
- TP5** address poverty and inequality
- TP6** shift to sustainable consumption patterns

PORTFOLIO of POLICIES, INVESTMENTS and LEGISLATION to transform food systems with resilience to drivers



COHERENT POLICIES AND INVESTMENTS ACROSS SYSTEMS

-  AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS
-  ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS
-  HEALTH SYSTEMS
-  SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS
-  OTHER RELEVANT SYSTEMS

ACCELERATORS

- Governance and institutions
- Technology, data and innovation
- Human capital

While 2020 was an immense challenge for the world, it is a warning of unwelcome events to come if more resolute actions are not taken

The six transformation pathways must take centre stage in all our actions moving forward if we are to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms