



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

The global landscape for food security and nutrition: Good food for all, today and tomorrow

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February 2nd 2024



Overview of global food security

THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2023

URBANIZATION, AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS
TRANSFORMATION, AND HEALTHY DIETS
ACROSS THE RURAL–URBAN CONTINUUM

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.

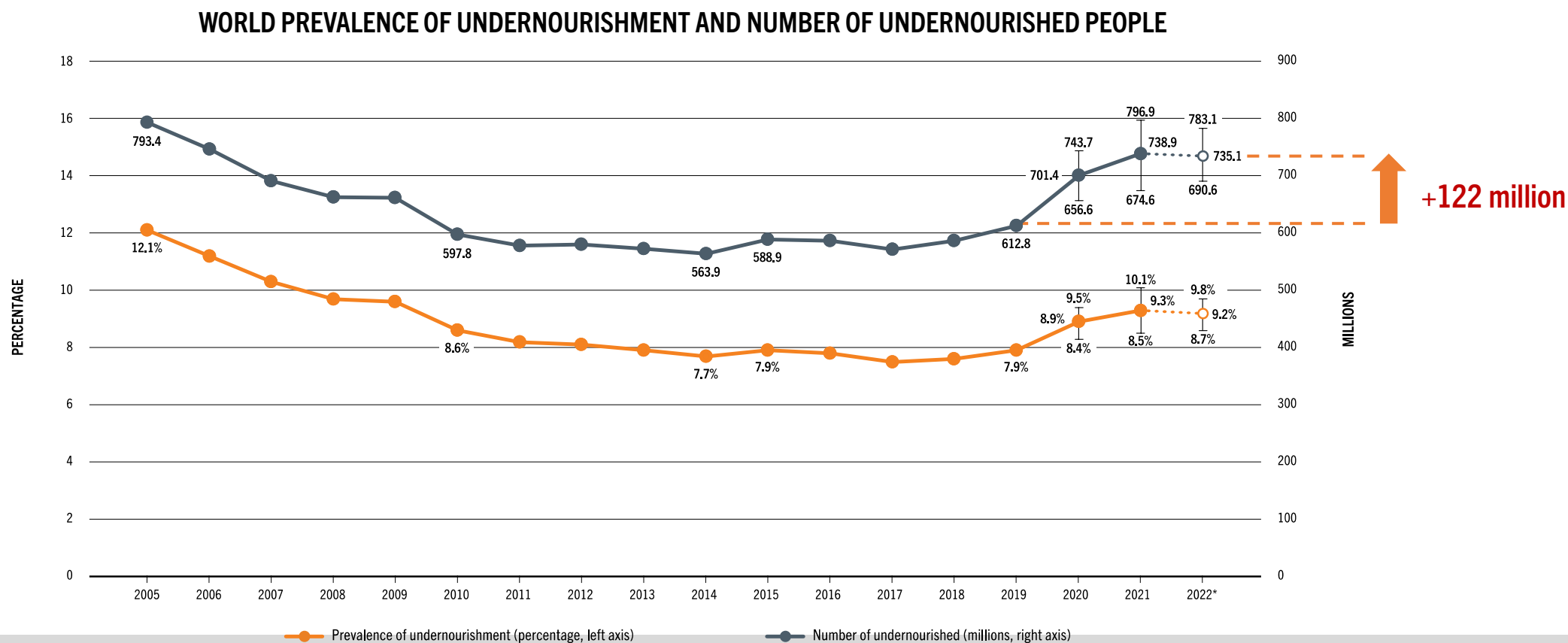
The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets

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.





Hunger at the global level remained relatively unchanged from 2021 to 2022 but is still far above pre-COVID-19-pandemic levels: 122 million more people were facing hunger in 2022 than in 2019



NOTES: * Projections based on nowcasts for 2022 are illustrated by dotted lines. Bars show lower and upper bounds of the estimated range.



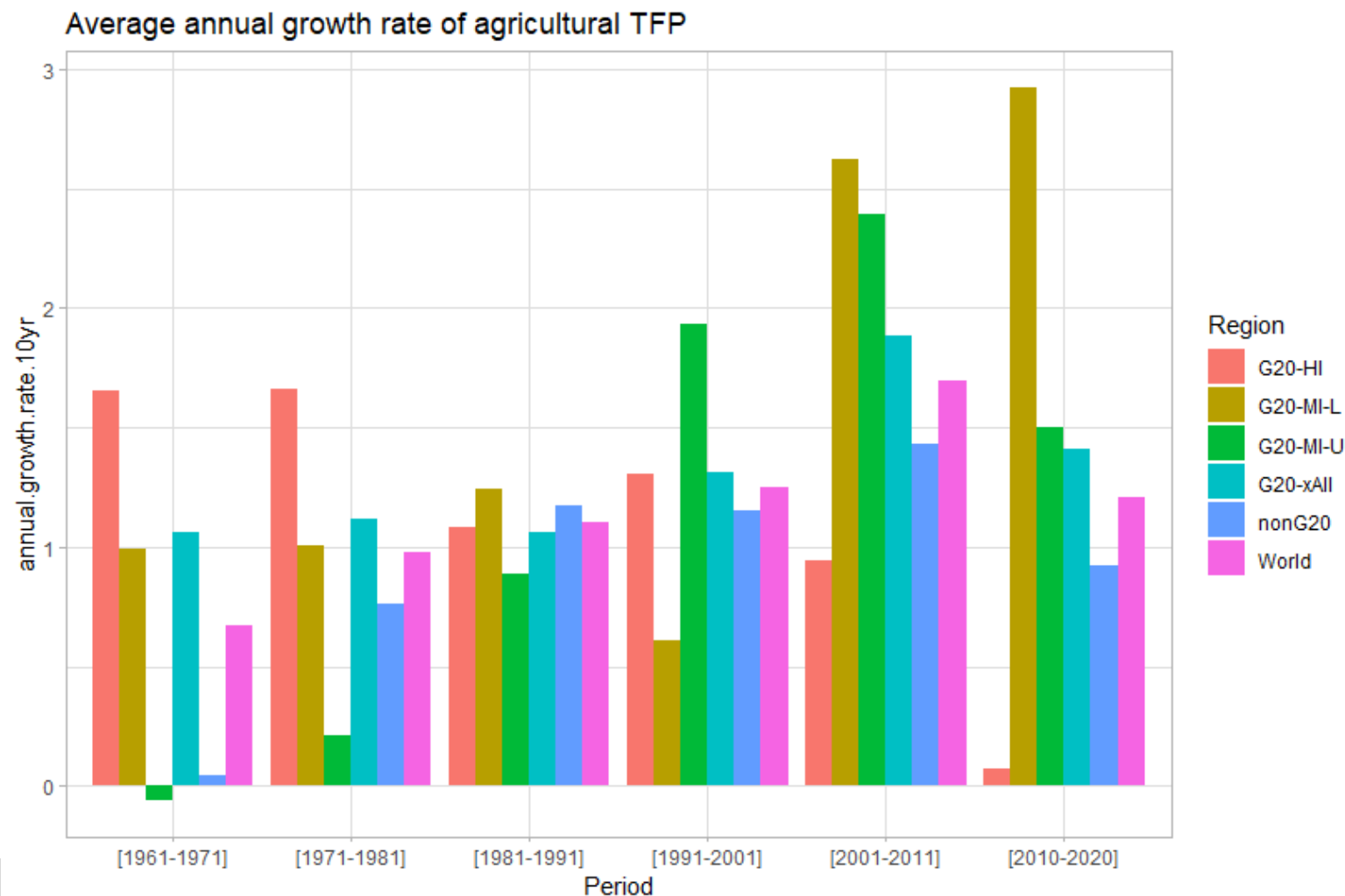
Why Food Insecurity is still a thing?



- Progresses made over the last 50 years but **economic inequalities** across and within countries remain the main explanation of food insecurity
- Slowdown of agricultural productivity
- **And 3 main disruptors:**
 - Conflicts (domestic and international)
 - Climate (flood, drought, pests & disease)
 - Economic Crisis and Slowdown (income, price shocks)



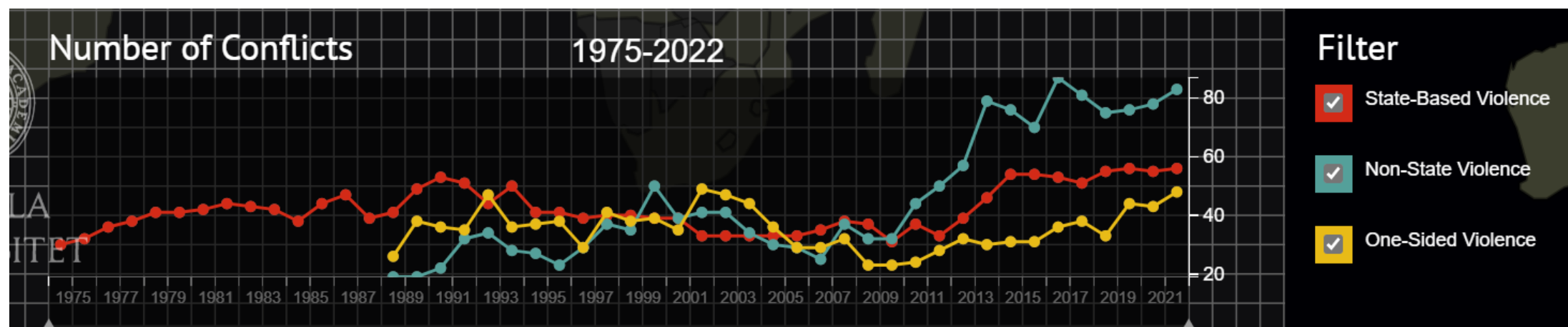
A slowdown in global agricultural total factor productivity



Based on USDA, Economic Research Service, data as of October 2022.



Rising trend in conflicts



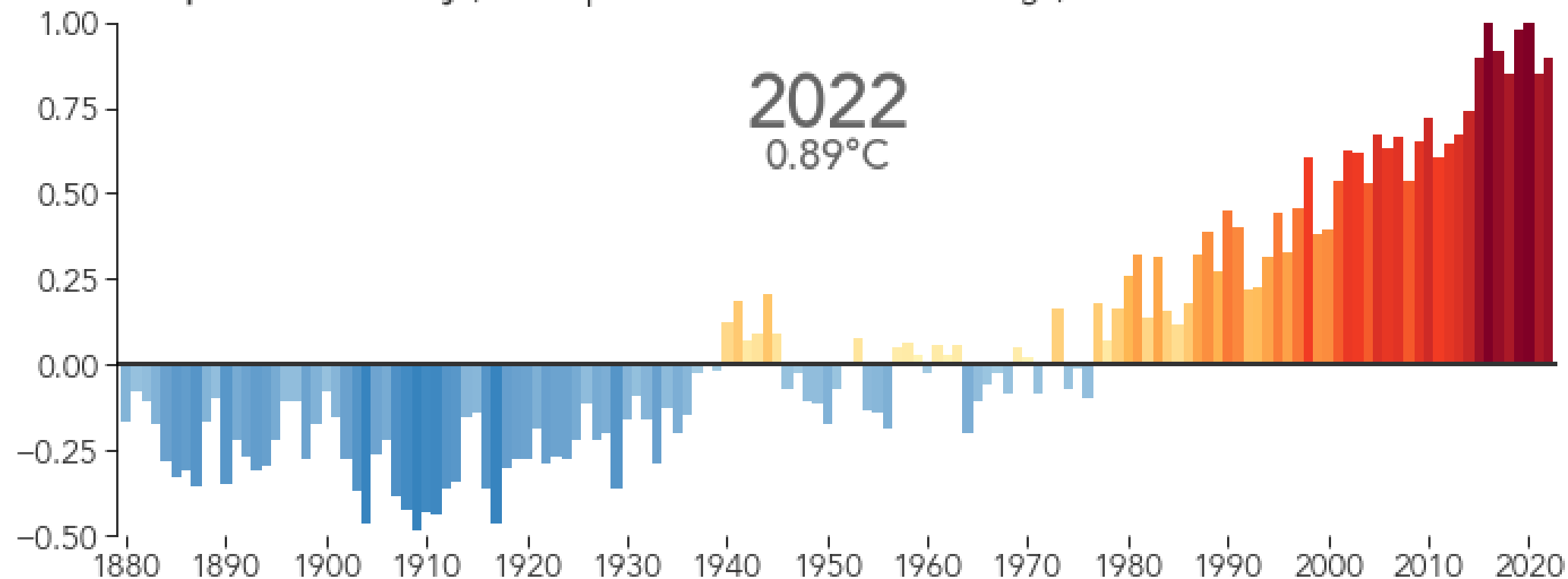
Source: [UCDP - Uppsala Conflict Data Program \(uu.se\)](https://uu.se/ucdp)



Rising global temperature

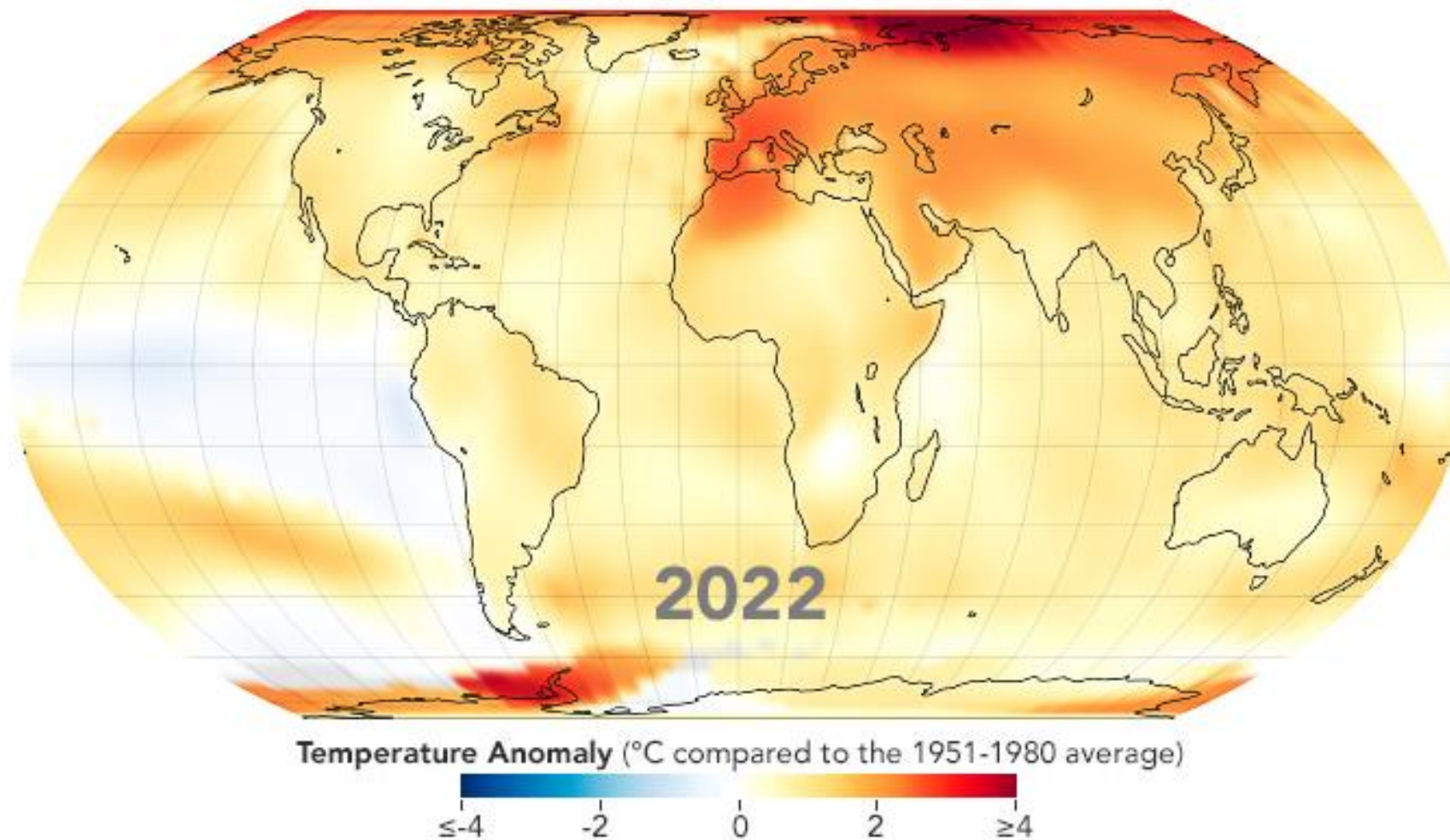
Last 9 Years Warmest on Record

Global Temperature Anomaly (°C compared to the 1951-1980 average)



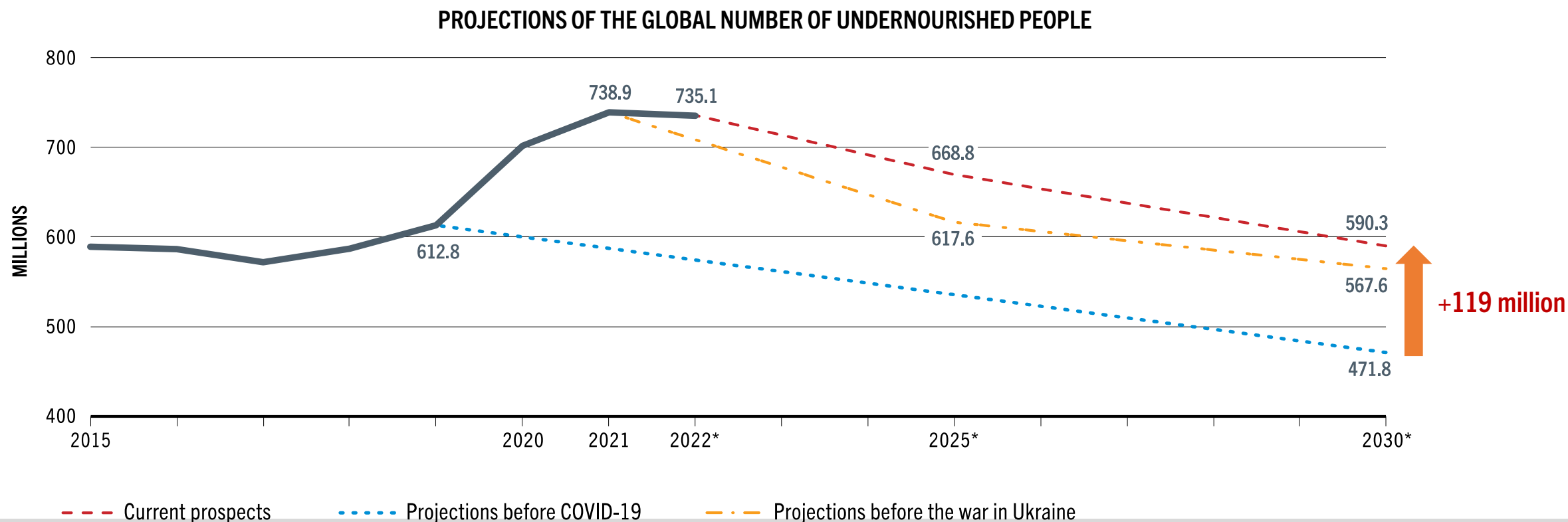


Global average hides large spatial fluctuations





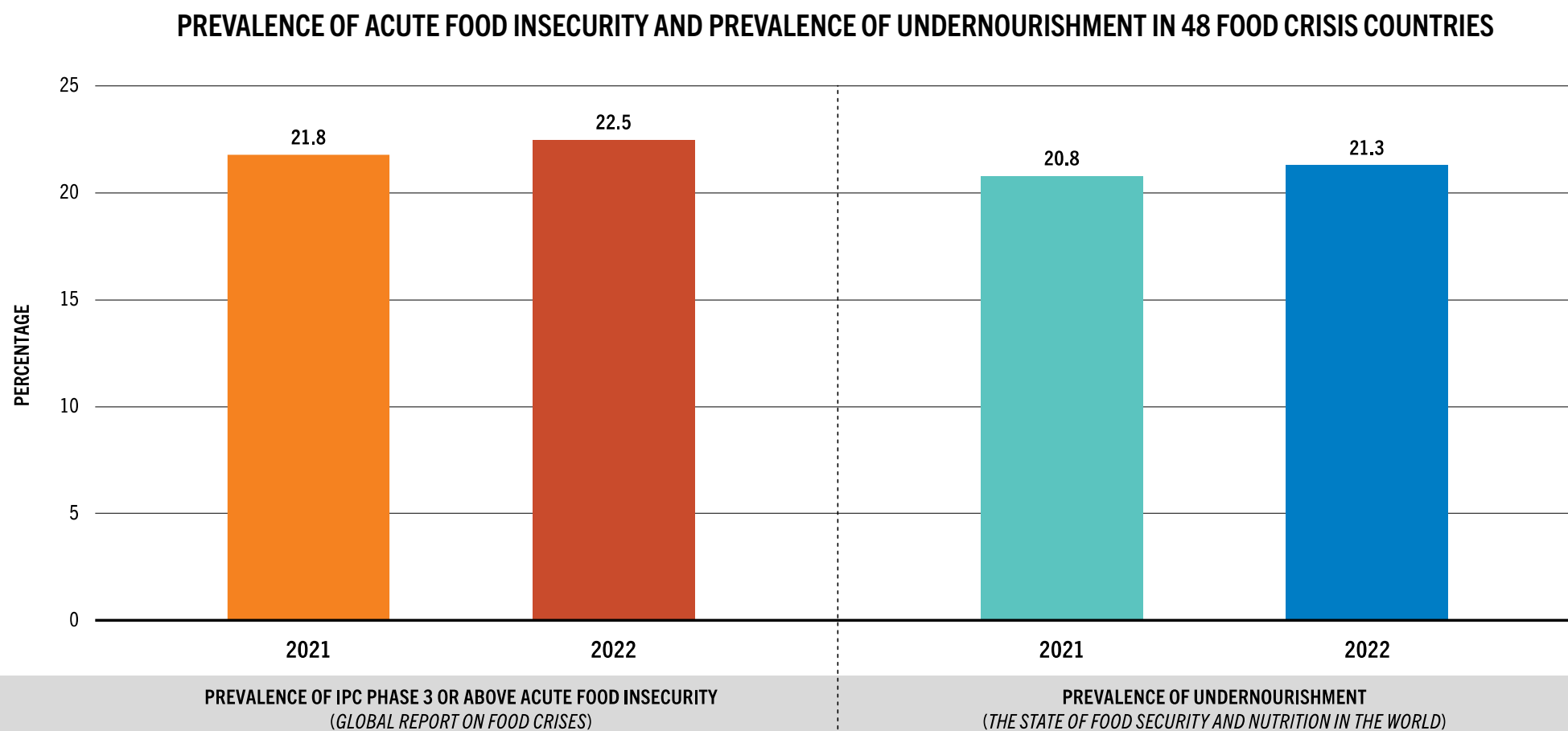
The pandemic provoked a tremendous setback. Projections show 119 million more people facing hunger in 2030 compared to a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred, and around 23 million more than in a scenario where 2022 events had not happened



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



While hunger did not increase at the global level, many places in the world were clearly facing serious and deepening food crises. More than one in five people in 48 food crisis countries was facing hunger in 2022





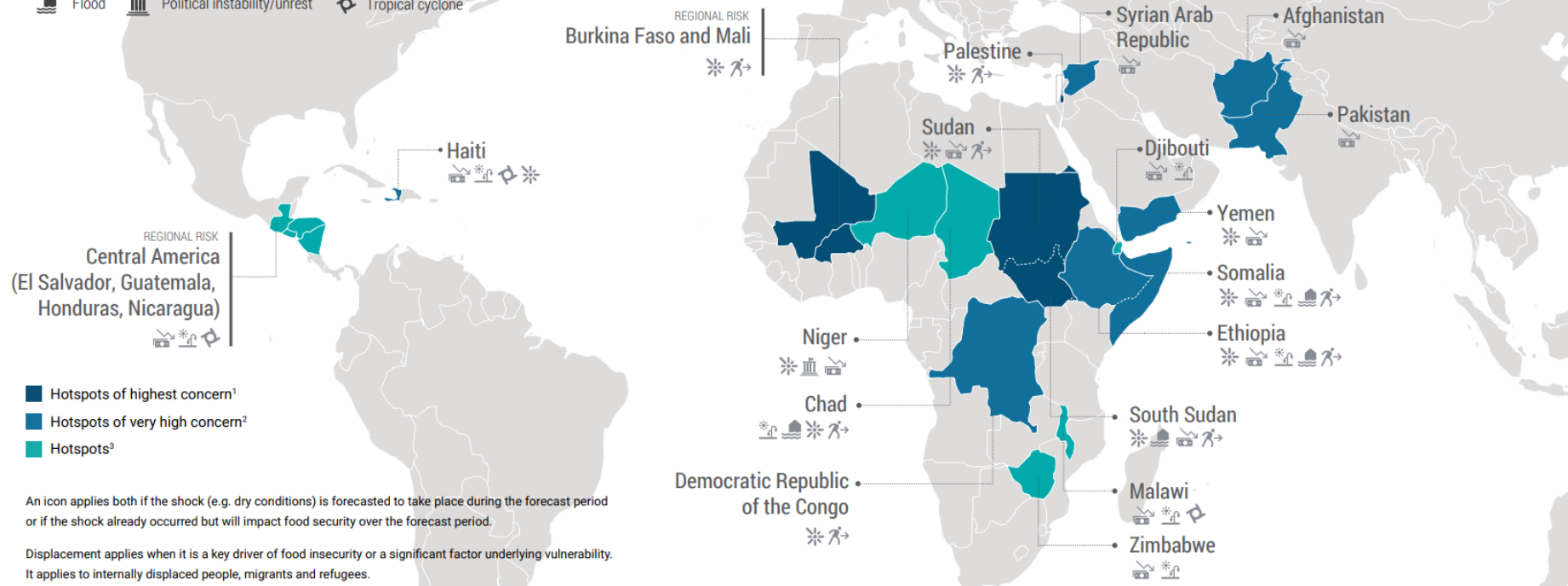
Acute food insecurity hotspots (FAO-WFP)

Hunger Hotspots. FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2023 to April 2024 Outlook



Early warning hunger hotspots November 2023 to April 2024

Key drivers and aggravating factors



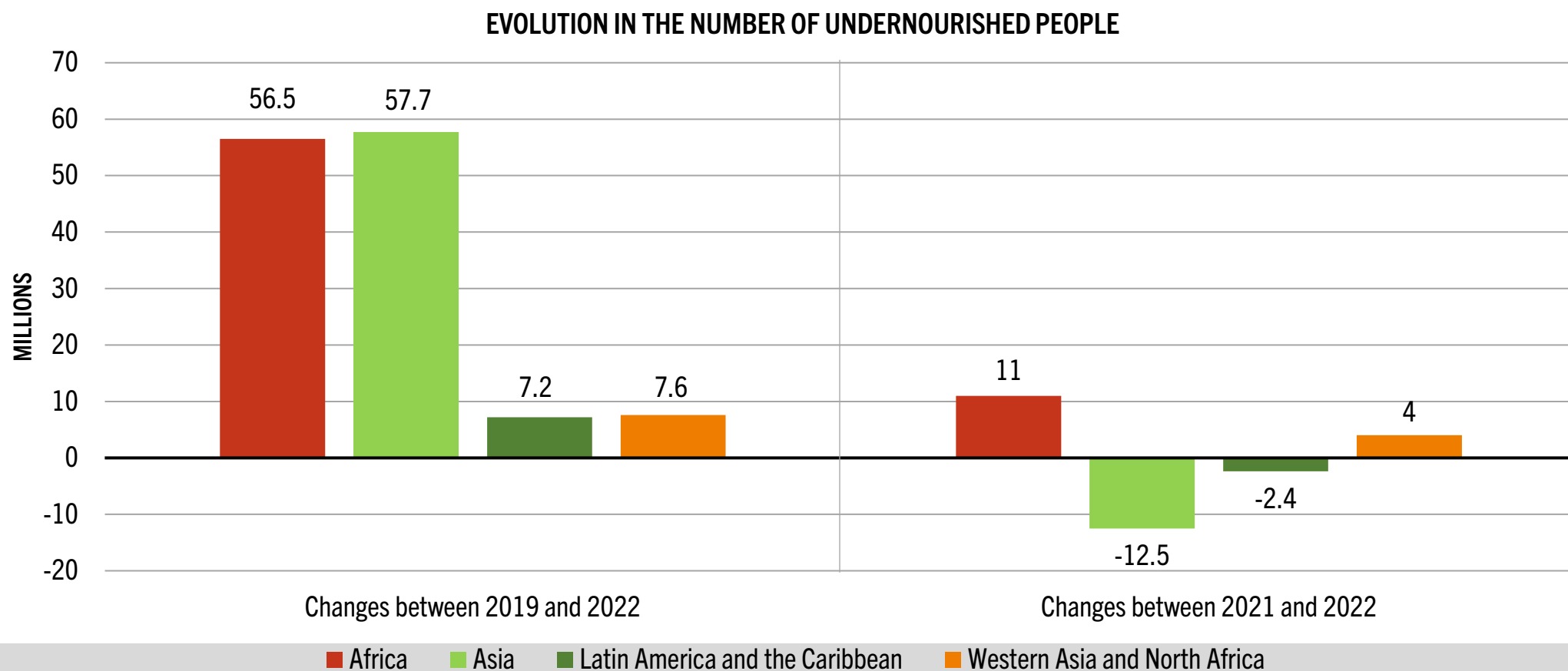
¹ This category includes hotspots already with populations in Catastrophe (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC]/Cadre Harmonisé [CH] Phase 5), as well as hotspots at risk of deterioration towards catastrophic conditions. At risk are those hotspots where an extremely vulnerable population in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) is facing severe aggravating factors – especially access constraints – that indicate a further deterioration and possible occurrence of catastrophic conditions in the outlook period. Per definition, this category also includes hotspots with Famine or Risk of Famine.

² These are hotspots with sizeable populations – over 500 000 people – estimated or projected to be in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity or identified as severely acute food insecure as per WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) or remote CARI (rCARI) methodology; or hotspots with more than 10 percent of the population analysed in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) or severely acute food insecure, and at least 50 percent of the population analysed. In the included countries/territories, life-threatening conditions are expected to further intensify in the outlook period.

³ Other countries/territories, in which acute food insecurity is likely to deteriorate further during the outlook period, and which were identified as hunger hotspots.



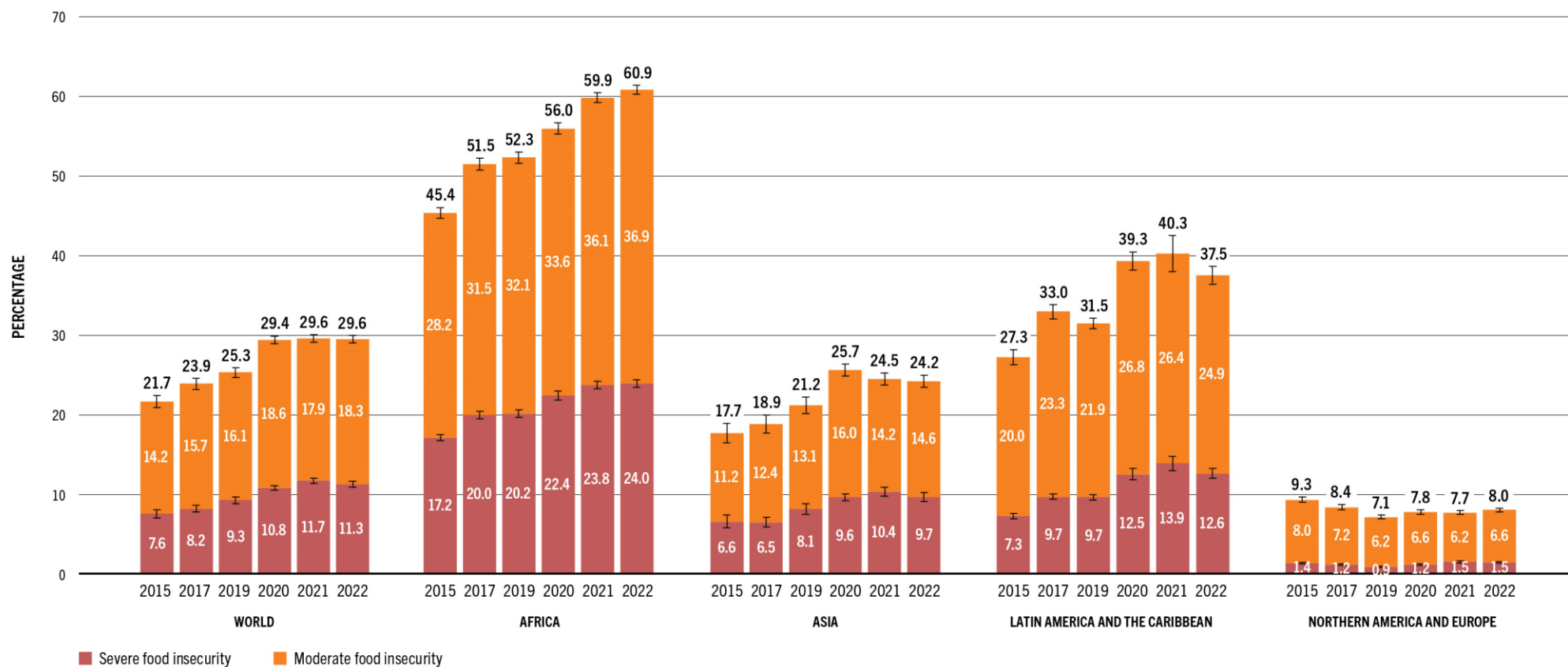
Hunger was still on the rise in Western Asia, the Caribbean and all subregions of Africa from 2021 to 2022





Following a sharp increase from 2019 to 2020, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity at the global level remained unchanged for the second year in a row but was still far above pre-pandemic levels

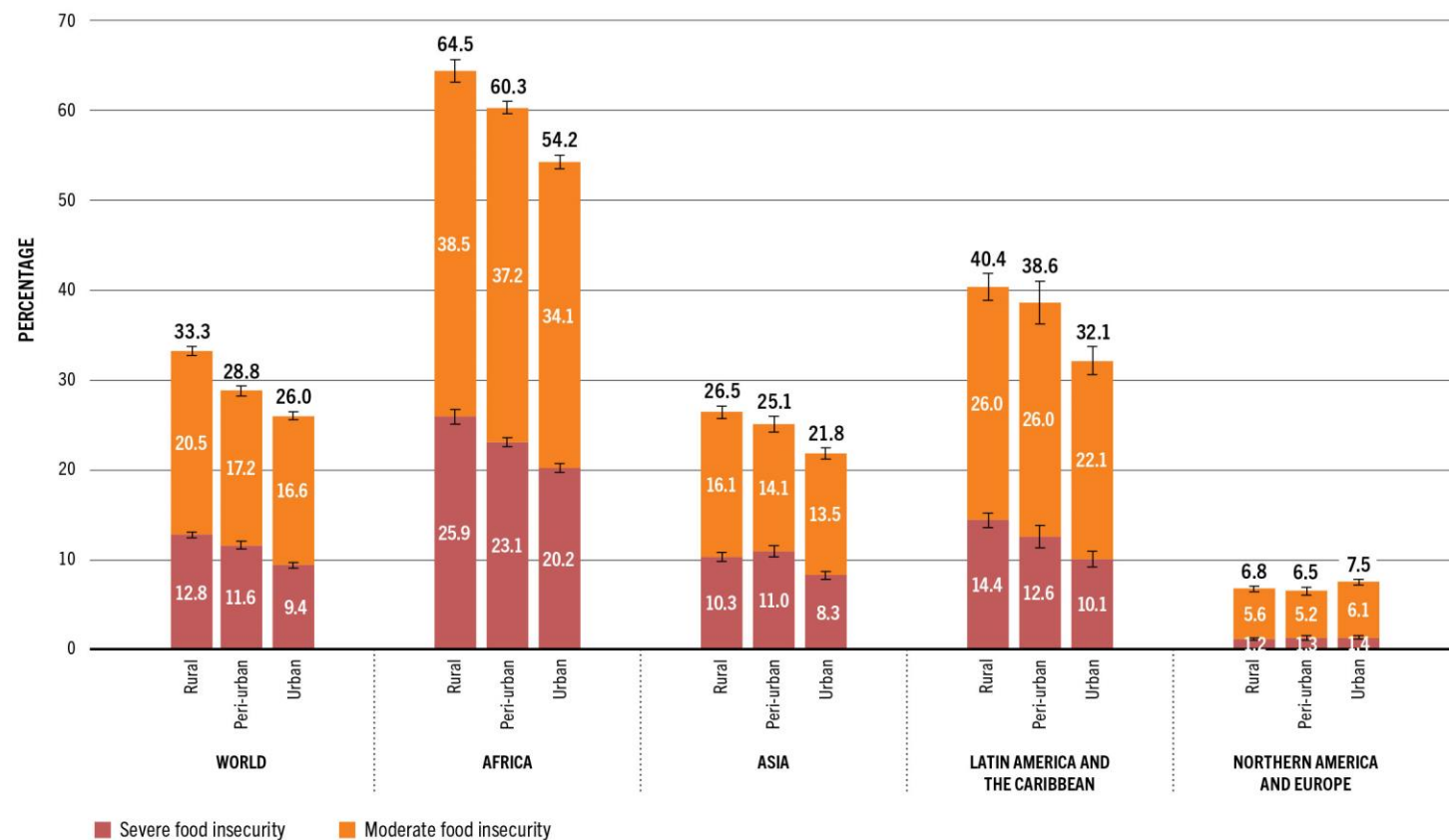
TRENDS IN THE PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY BY REGION





Food insecurity, at both level of severity, is higher in rural areas than in urban areas in all regions except Northern America and Europe

PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY BY DEGREE OF URBANIZATION IN 2022 IN THE WORLD AND REGIONS

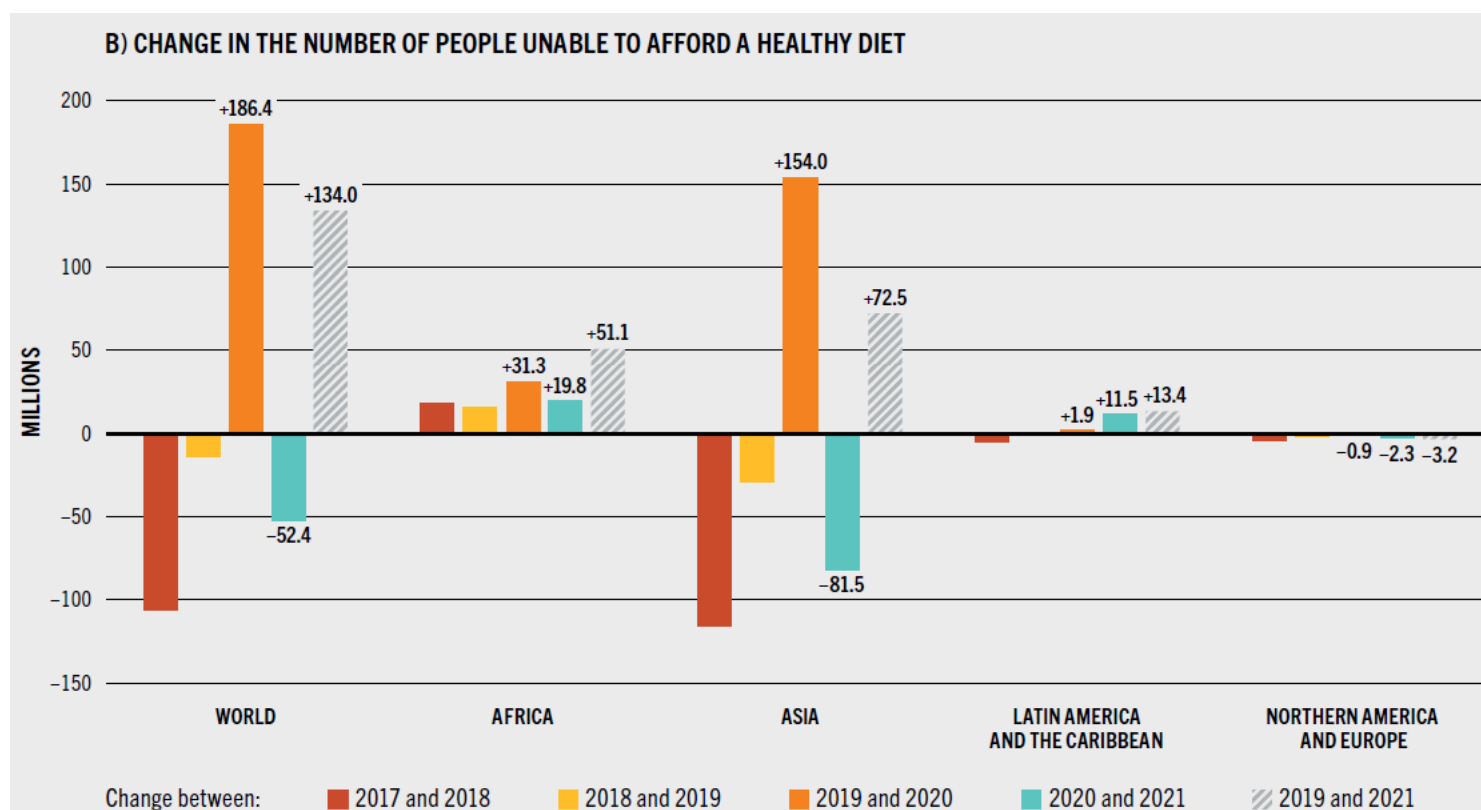




On the People front: things do not look better

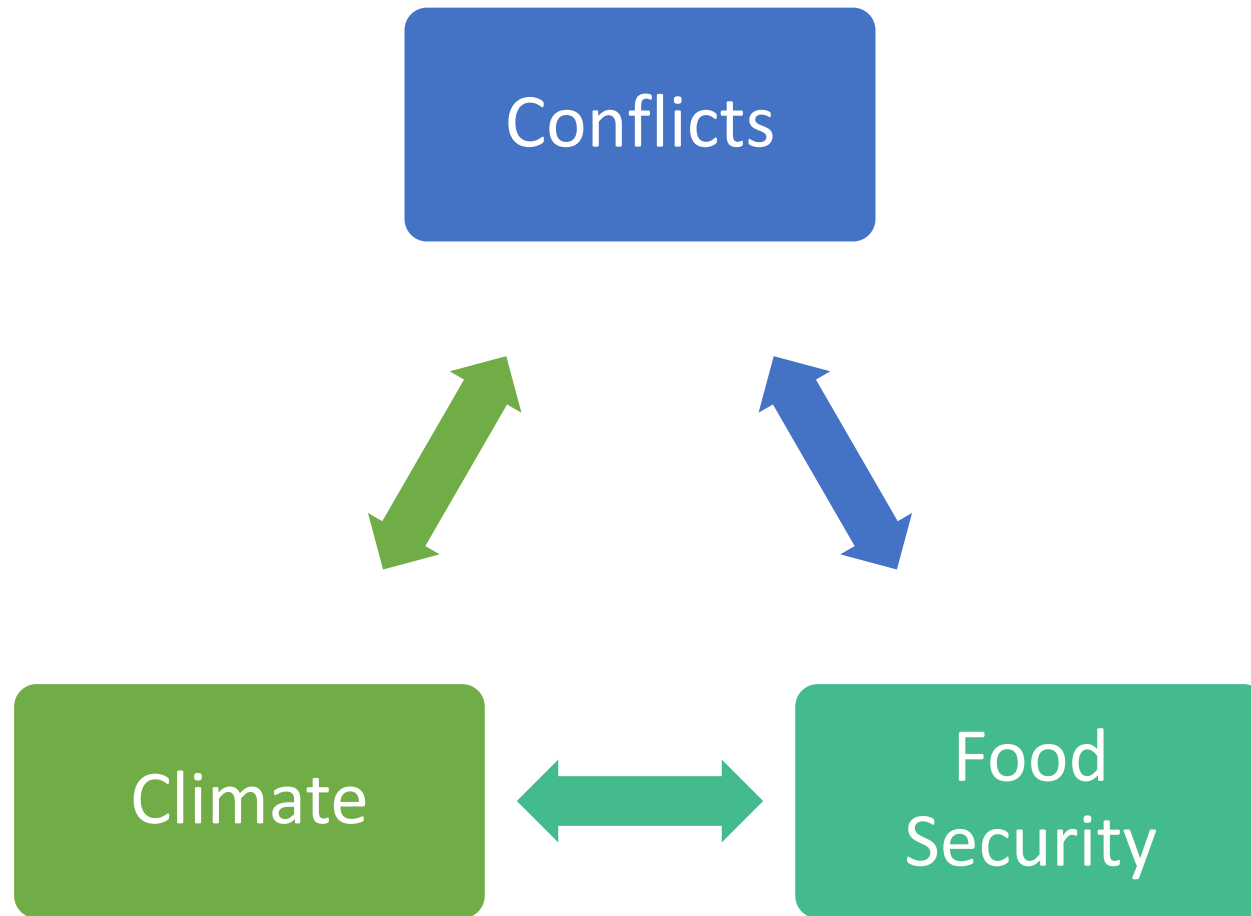


GLOBALLY IN 2021, THE CoHD INCREASED AND MORE PEOPLE WERE UNABLE TO AFFORD THE DIET COMPARED TO 2019 IN ALL REGIONS EXCEPT NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE, DESPITE A SMALL DECLINE IN UNAFFORDABILITY FROM 2020 TO 2021





Reciprocal causalities





Conflicts and Climate: different causes, similar impacts



Disruption of
national and
international trade



Destruction of
productive assets



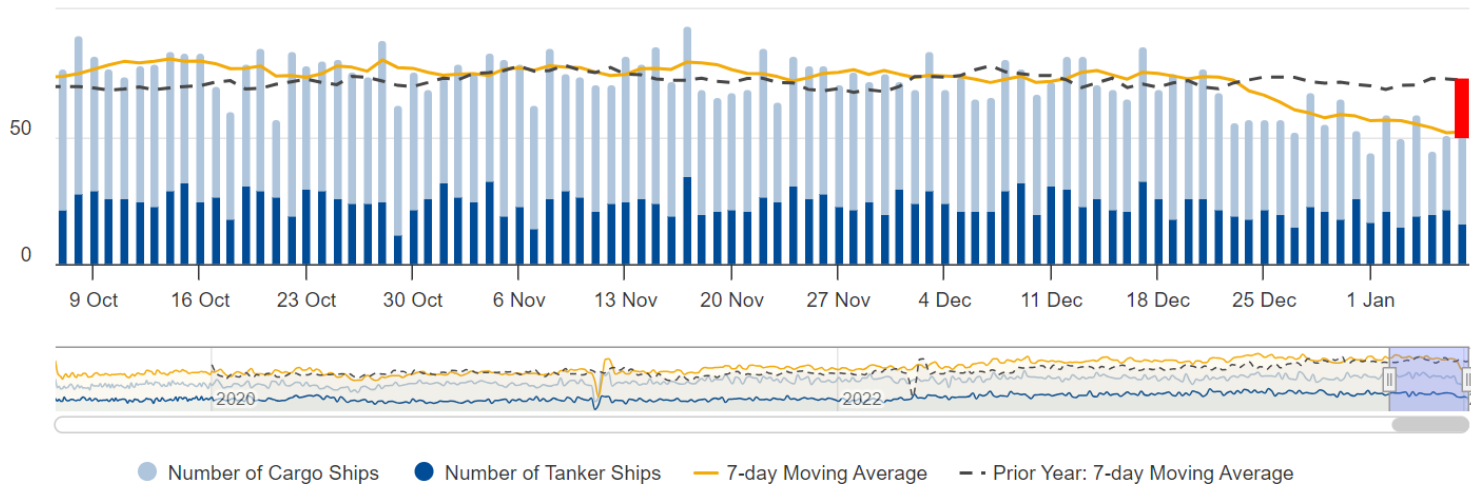
Displacement of
population



Current disruption linked to attack in the Red Sea and drought in Central America

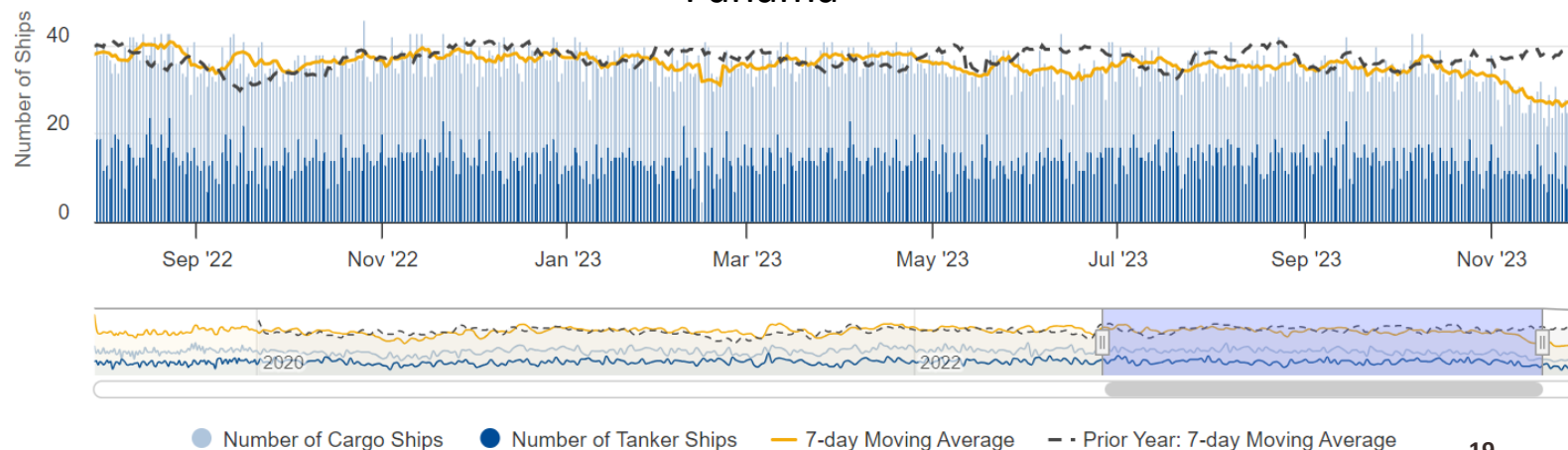


Suez



Climate

Panama





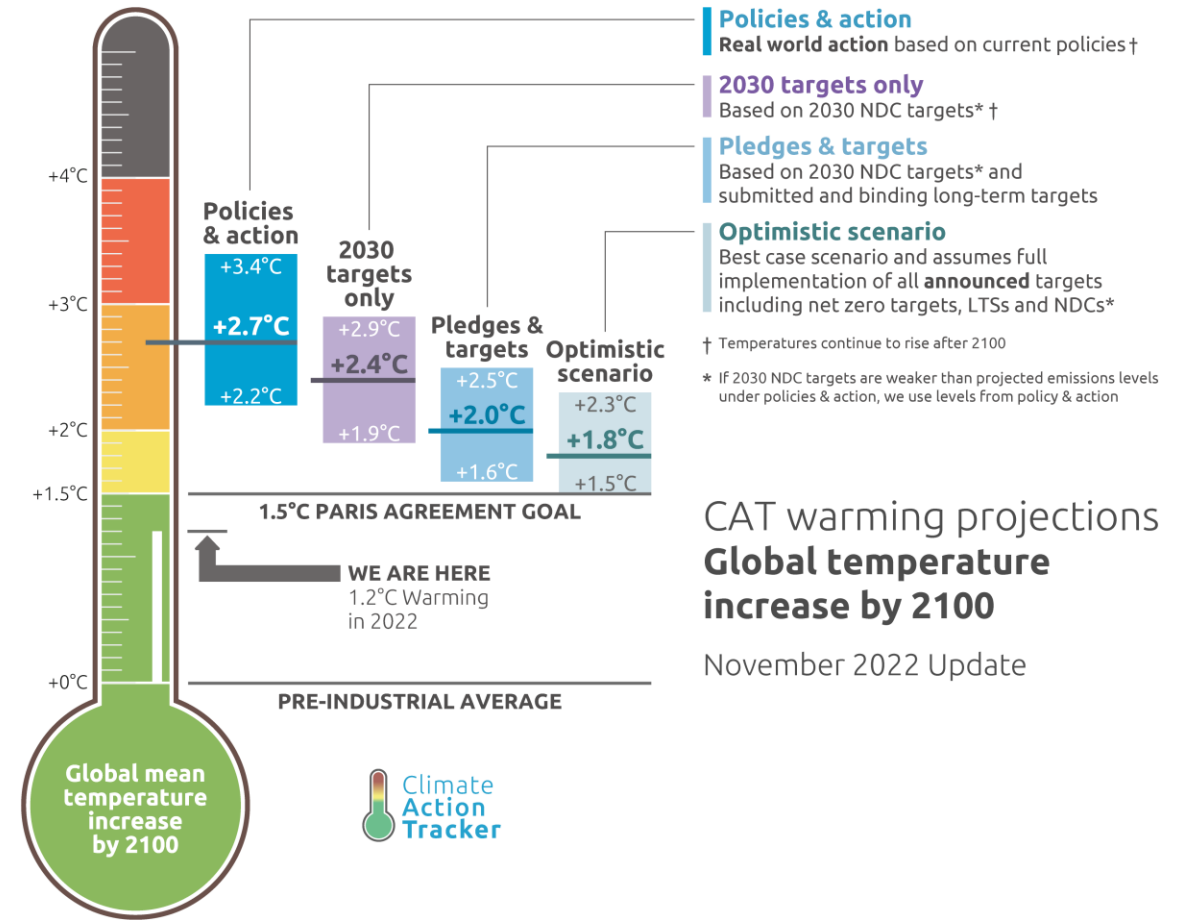
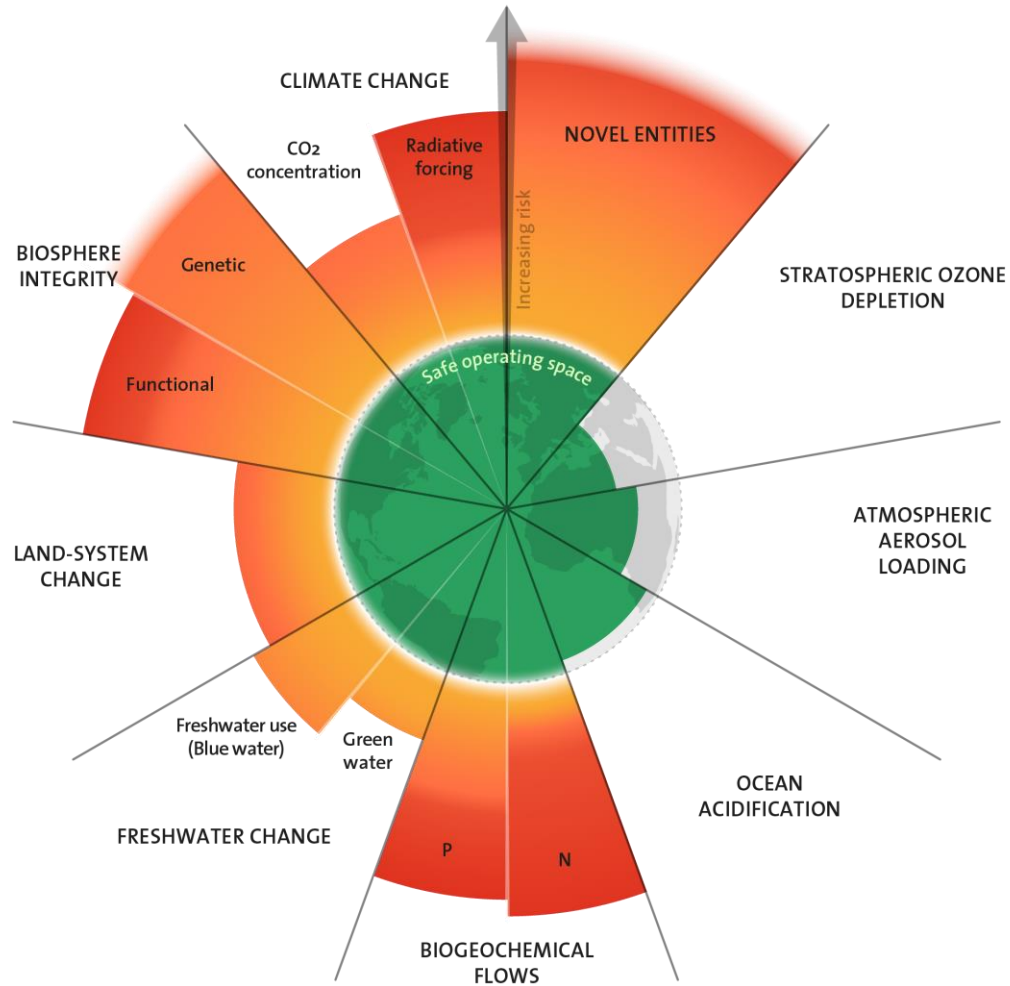
Costly inactions



On the Planet front: things look bad



The 2023 update to the Planetary boundaries



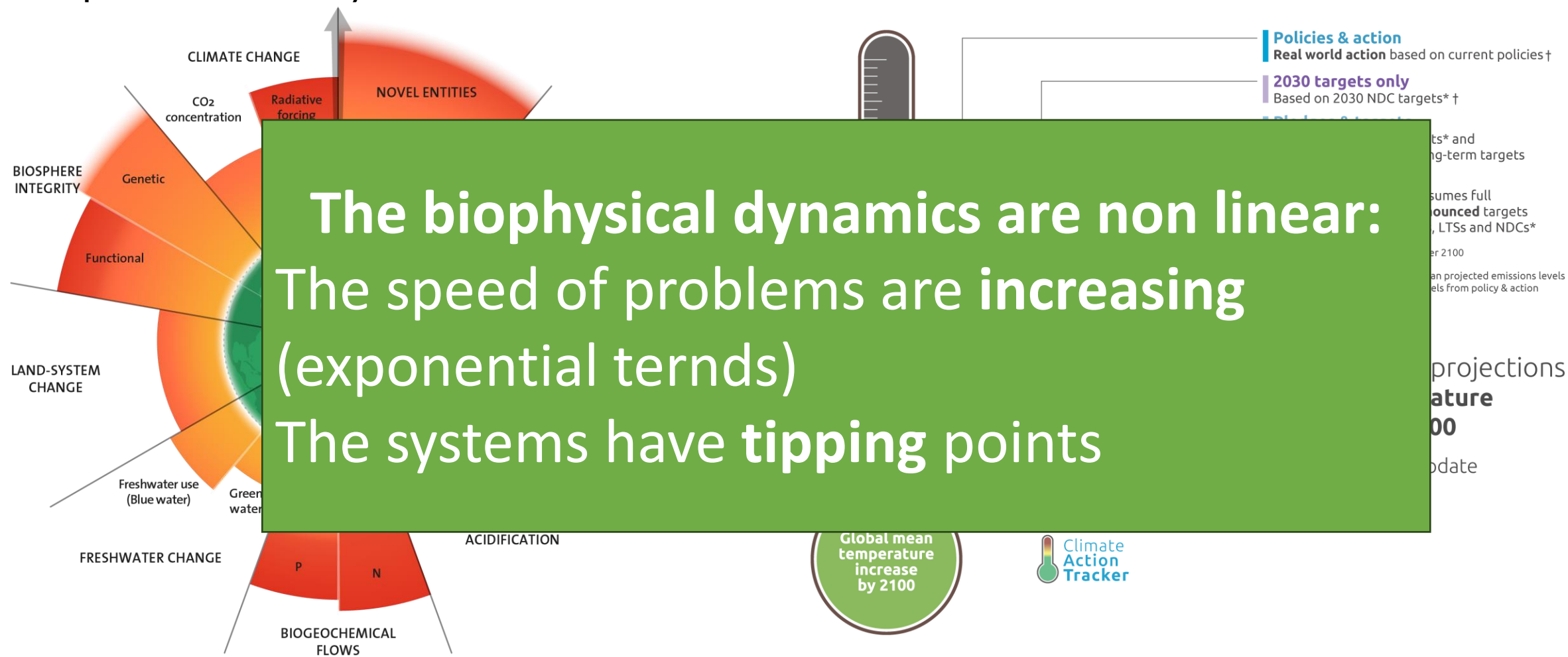
Source: "Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Richardson et al 2023".



On the Planet front: things look bad



The 2023 update to the Planetary boundaries

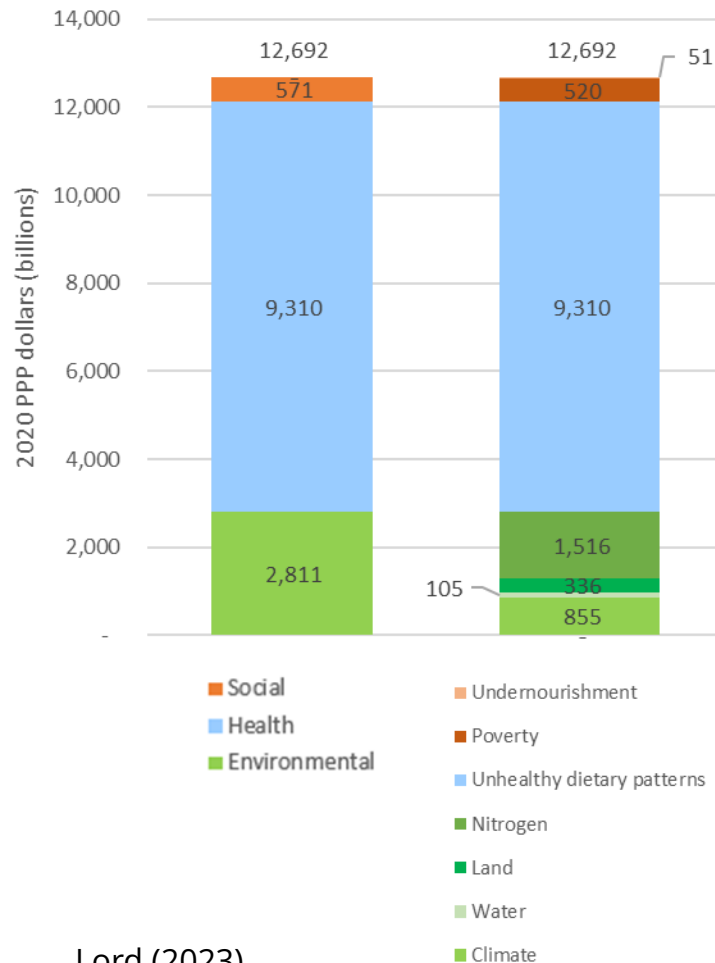


Source: "Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Richardson et al 2023".



And unhealthy diets are costly!

Global hidden costs, 2020



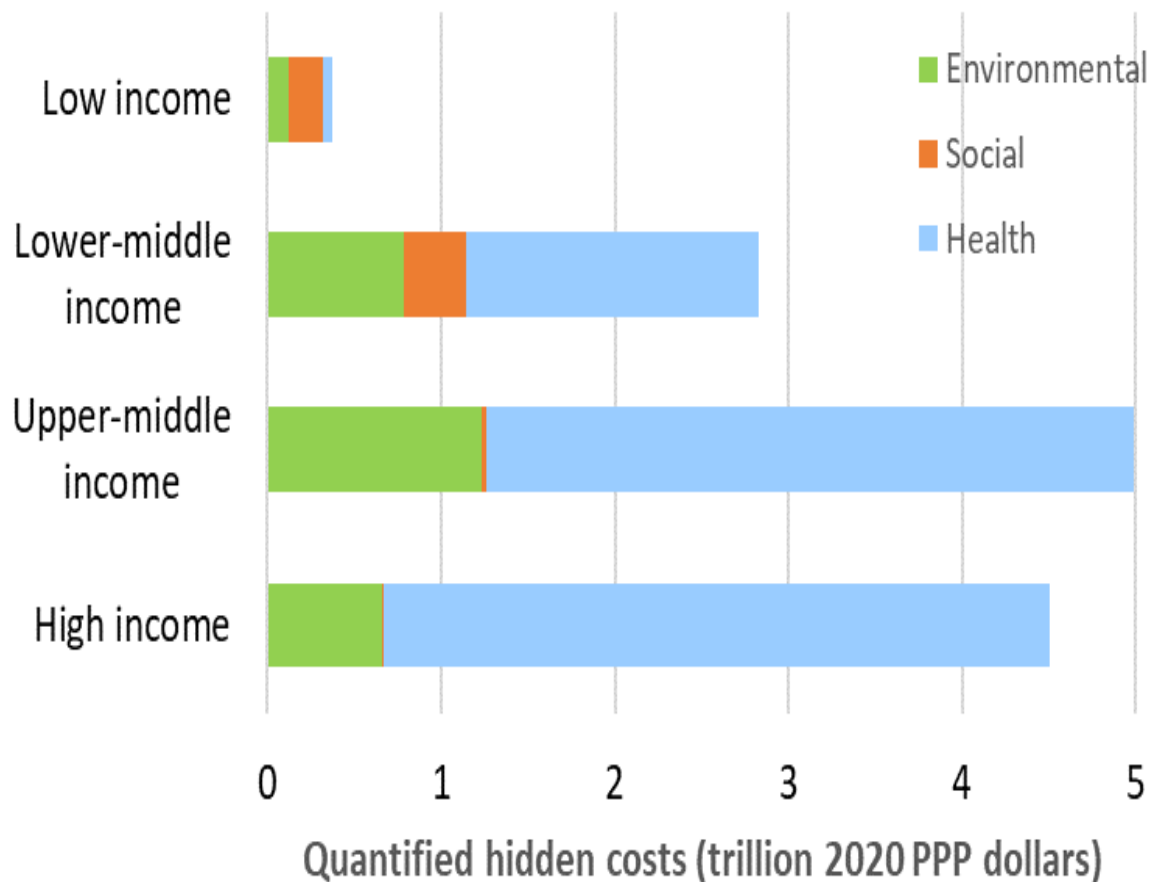
Lord (2023)

SOFA estimates the global hidden costs of agrifood systems in 2020 to be around **12.7 trillion** 2020 PPP dollar – equivalent to 10% of global GPP

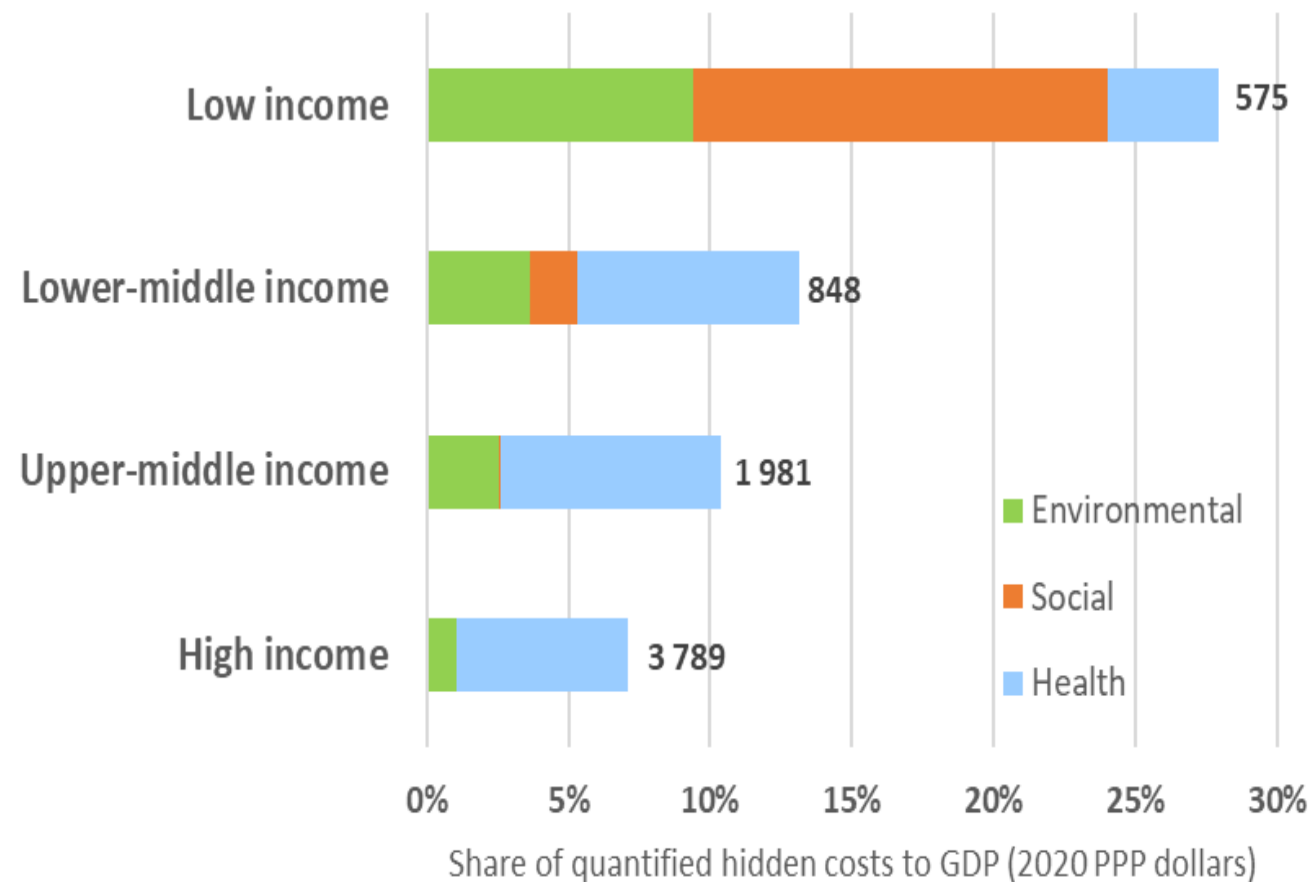
- **Health-related hidden costs from poor diets** account for >70% of all costs (or 9 trillion 2020 PPP dollars)
- **Environmental costs**, which are likely underestimated, levelled at 2.8 trillion 2020 PPP dollars (or 20%)
- **Social costs** driven by undernourishment and poverty were smaller (4%) and mostly driven by moderate poverty in the agrifood sector



Total hidden costs, by income group

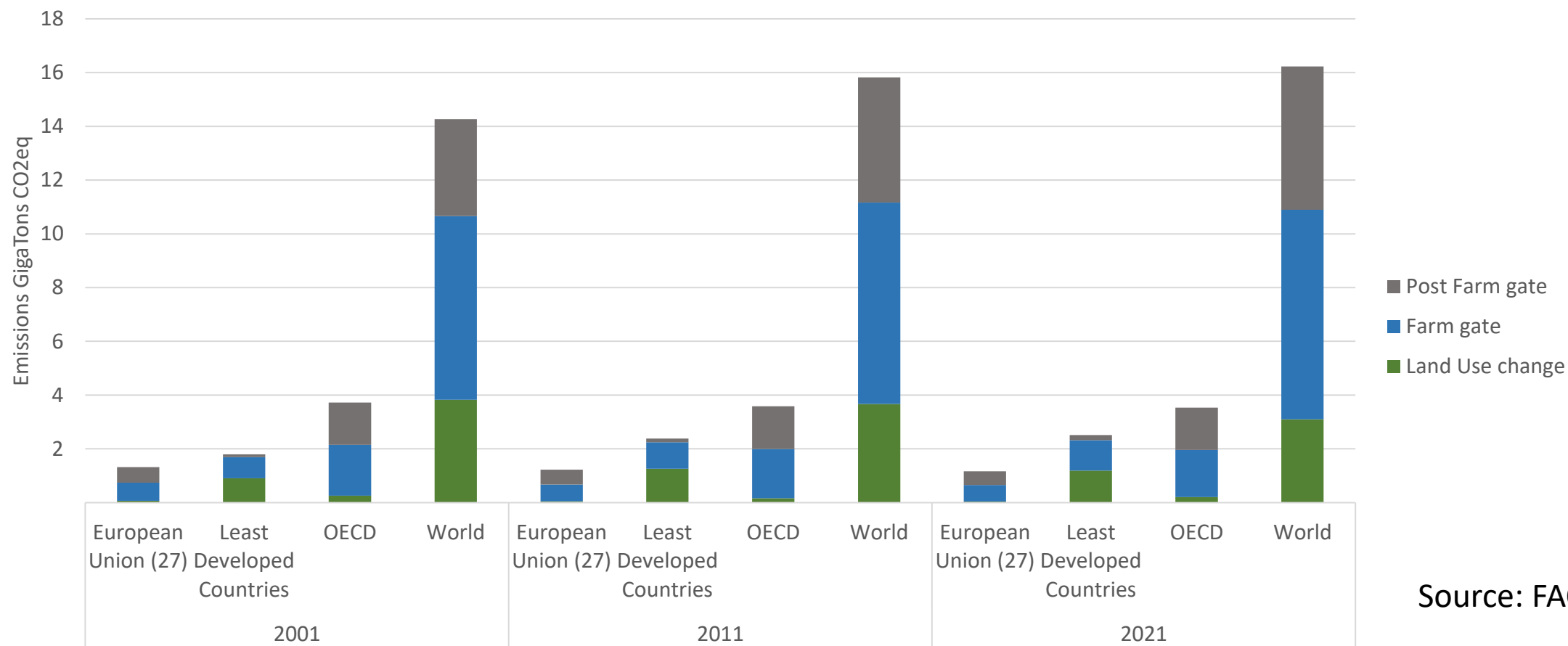


Share of hidden costs to GDP, by income group





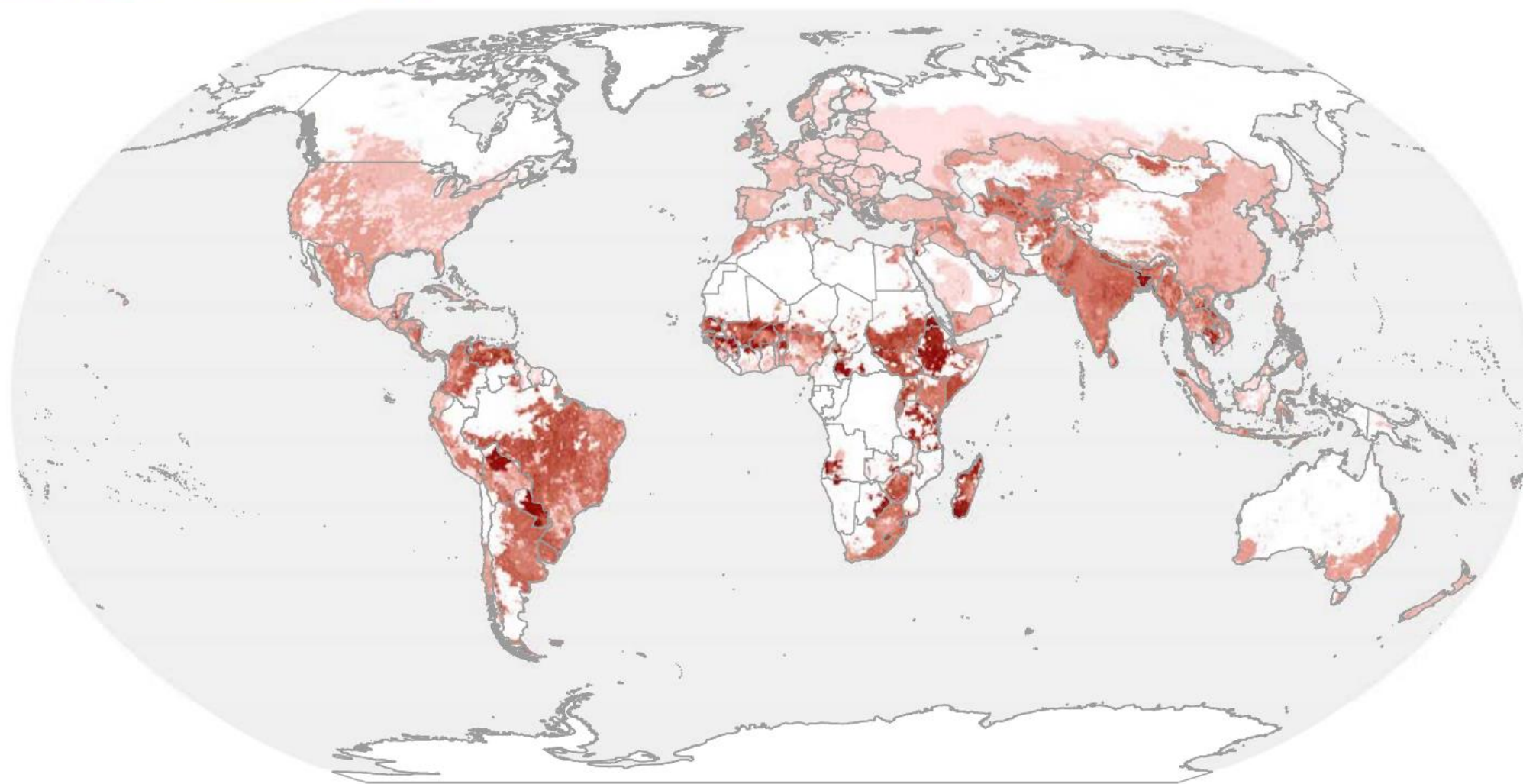
A shift in global emissions



Source: FAOSTAT



Large heterogeneity of emission intensity



Kg CO₂ eq. per kg of protein



<50



50-100



100-150



150-200



200-250



250-300



300-350



>350



Protein production < 50 kg per sq. km

Source: FAO, GLEAM

MODELING THE IMPACTS OF
AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT POLICIES ON
EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURE



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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



David Laborde
Abdullah Mamun
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Valeria Piñeiro
Rob Vos



100-BILLION-DOLLAR OPPORTUNITY

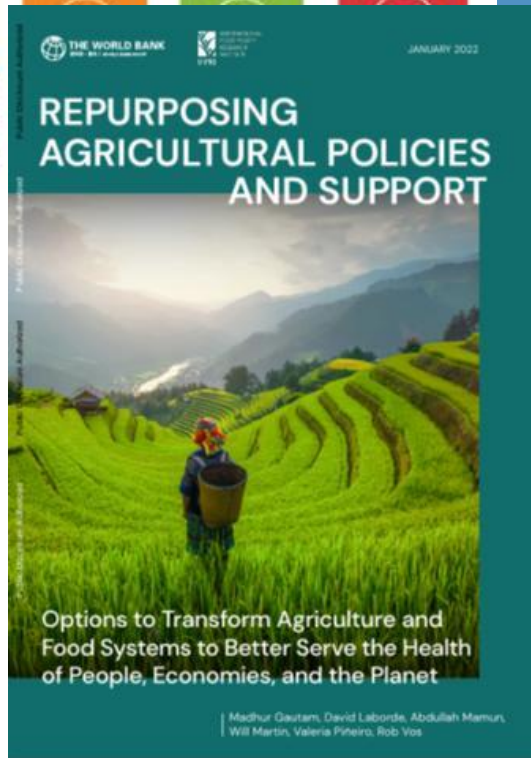
Using agricultural support to transform food systems

SCIENCE AND INNOVATIONS

for Food Systems Transformation
and Summit Actions

Joachim von Braun, Kaosar Afsana,
Louise O. Fresco, Mohamed Hassan (editors)

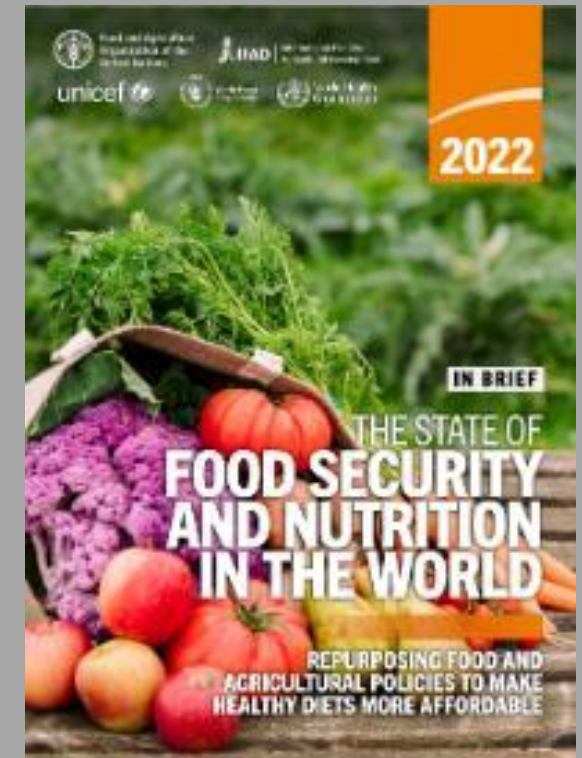
Papers by the Scientific Group and its part
support of the UN Food Systems Summit.



Land use +
Alternative
“Green”
scenarios



Hidden costs
Cross border
redistribution

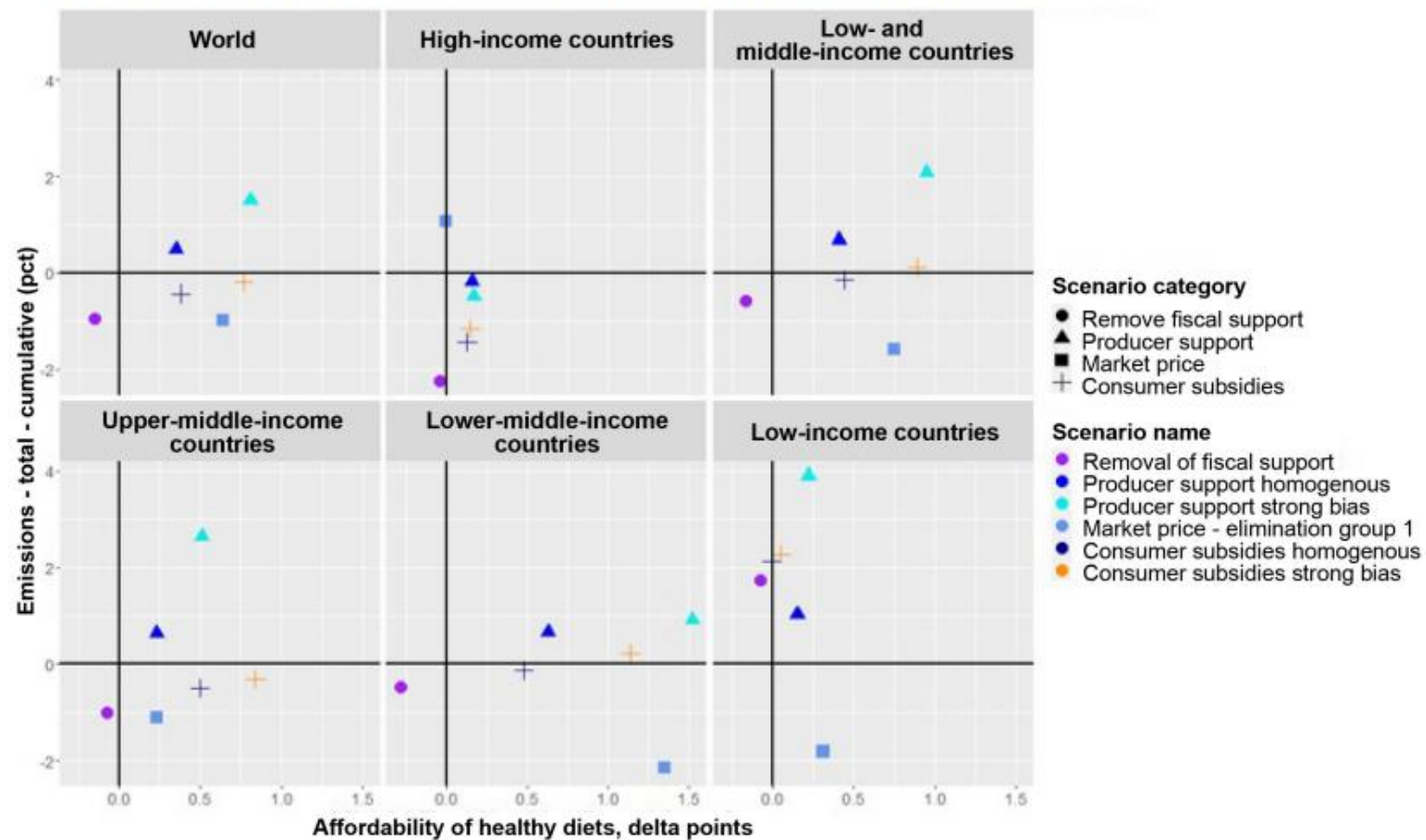


Healthy diets
focus: from
producers to
consumers
and product
biases



GHG vs affordability of healthy diets

Figure 7. GHG emissions versus affordability of a healthy diet



Source: Authors' own elaboration, based on MIRAGRODEP model database.



The role of international coordination and cooperation

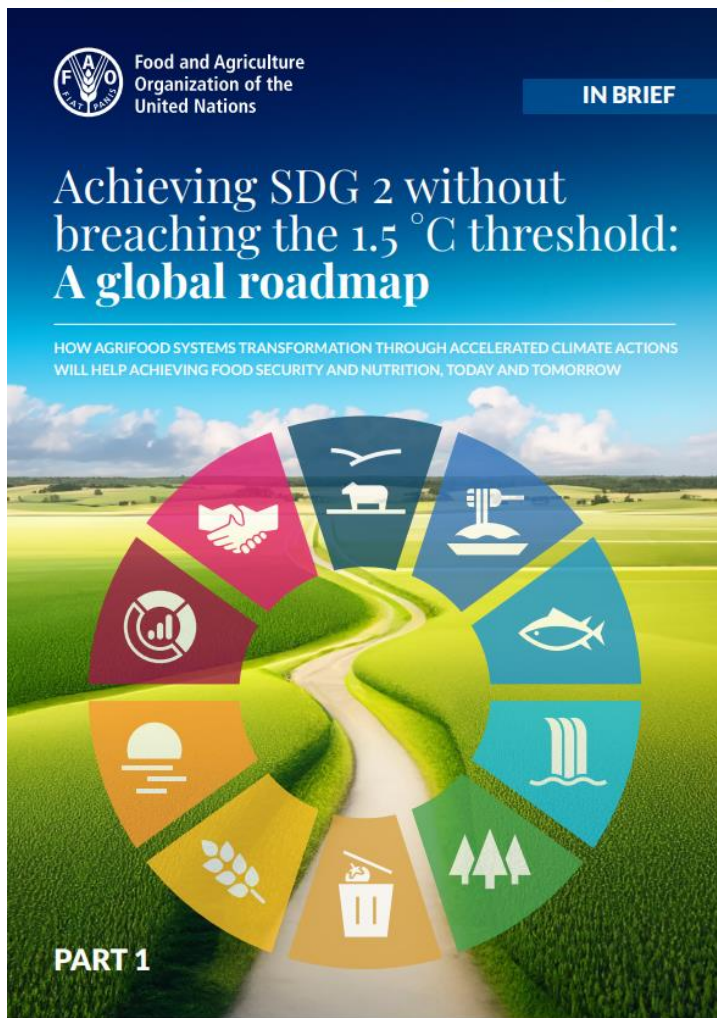


International trade

Development aid (ODA and beyond)



FAO COP 28 - Roadmap





Thank You!