



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



International Fund for  
Agricultural Development



World Food  
Programme



World Health  
Organization

**2019**



THE STATE OF  
**FOOD SECURITY  
AND NUTRITION  
IN THE WORLD**

**SAFEGUARDING AGAINST  
ECONOMIC SLOWDOWNS  
AND DOWNTURNS**

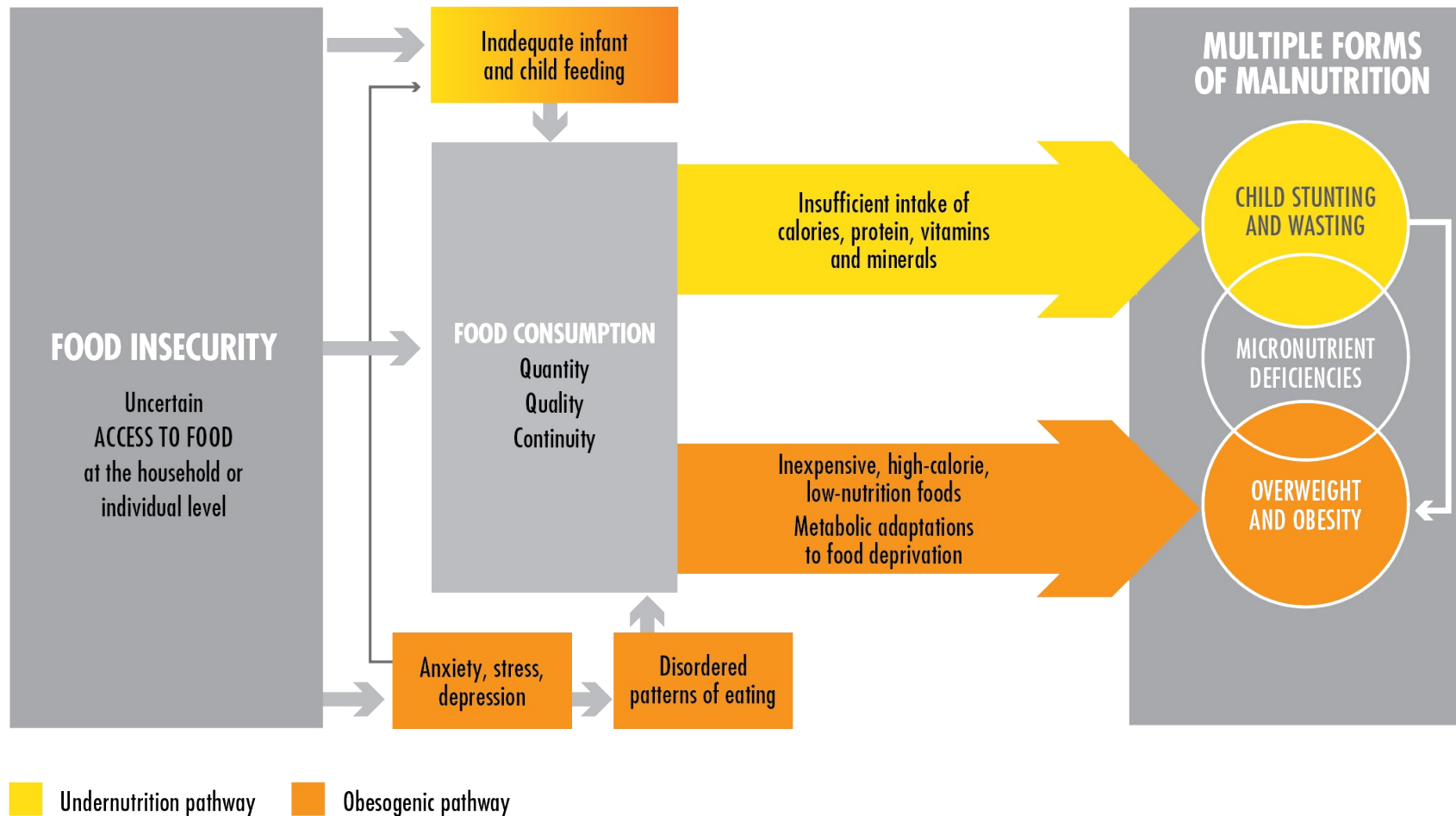
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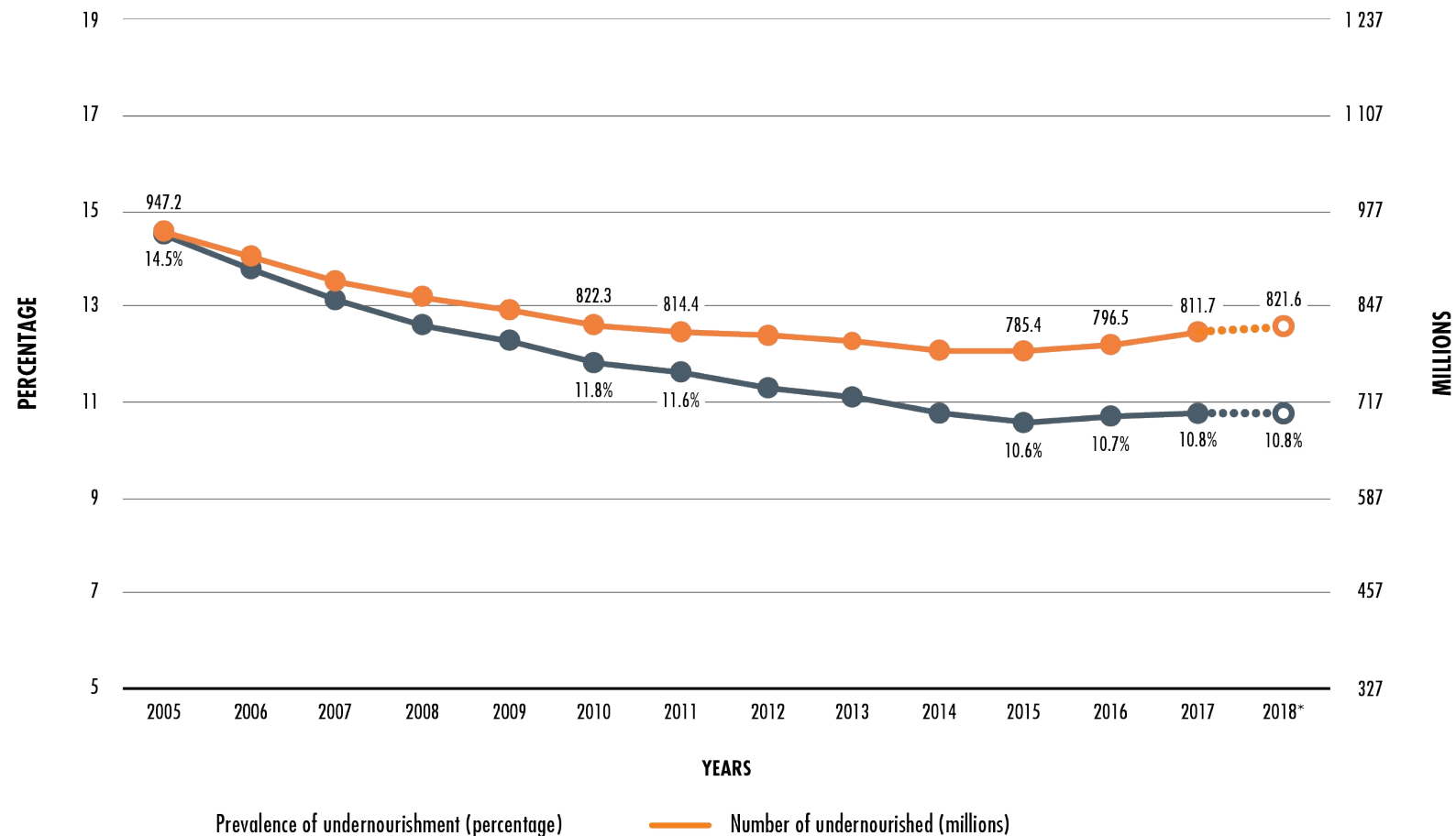
**SAFEGUARDING AGAINST  
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New York | 15 July 2019

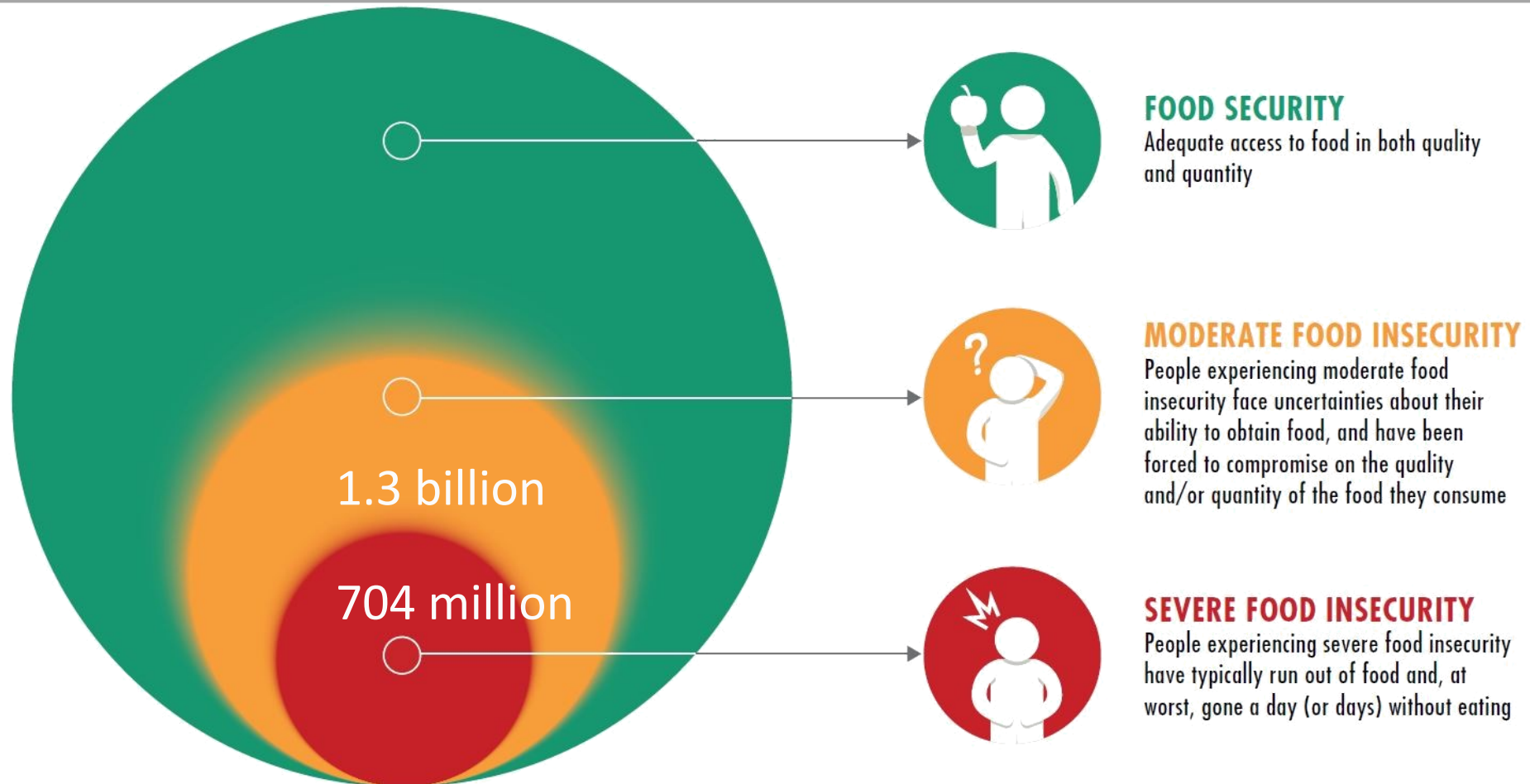
## Multiple pathways from food insecurity to malnutrition



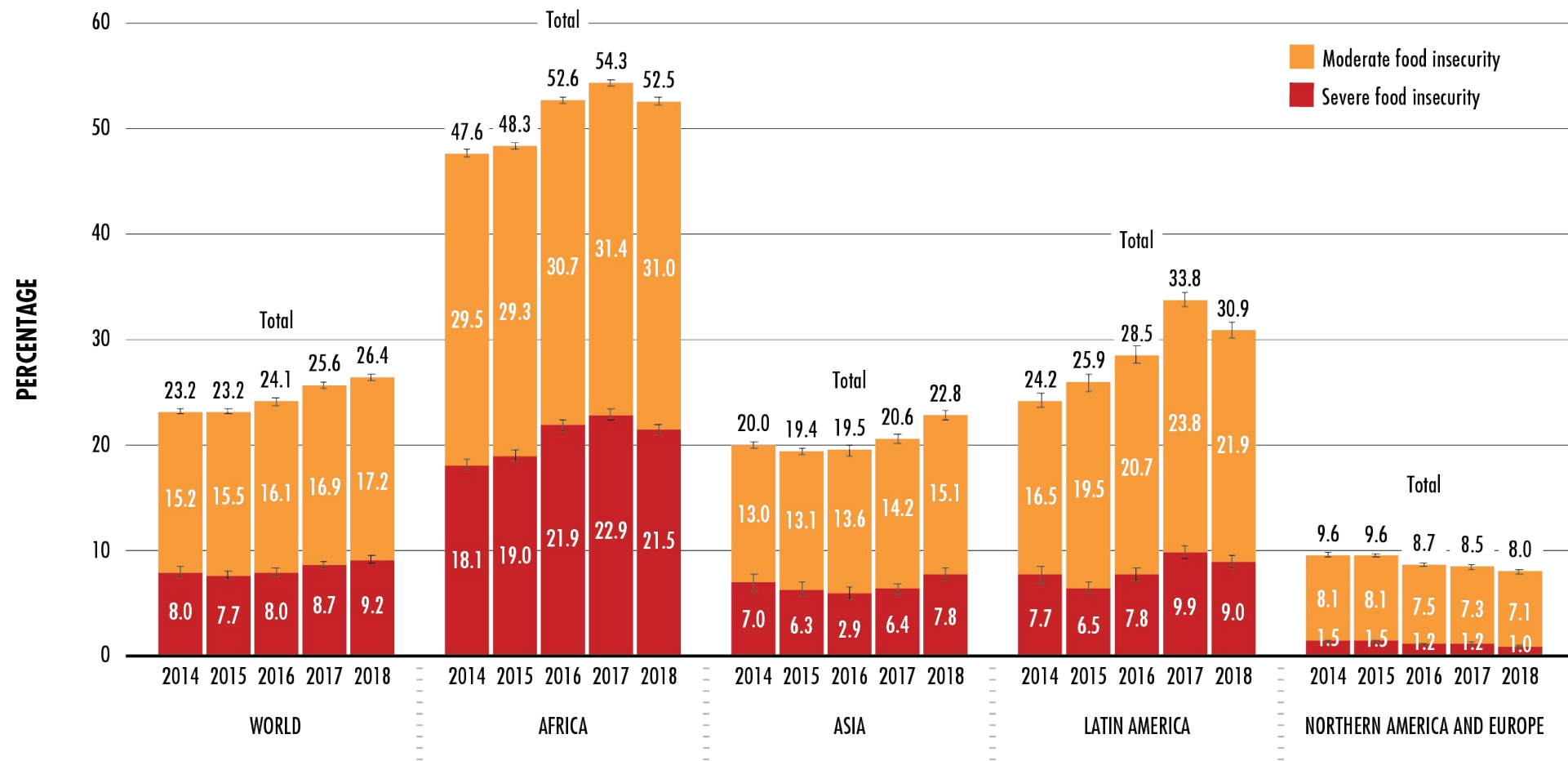
The prevalence of hunger is unchanged at the global level, while the number of hungry people is slowly rising – now at more than 820 million people



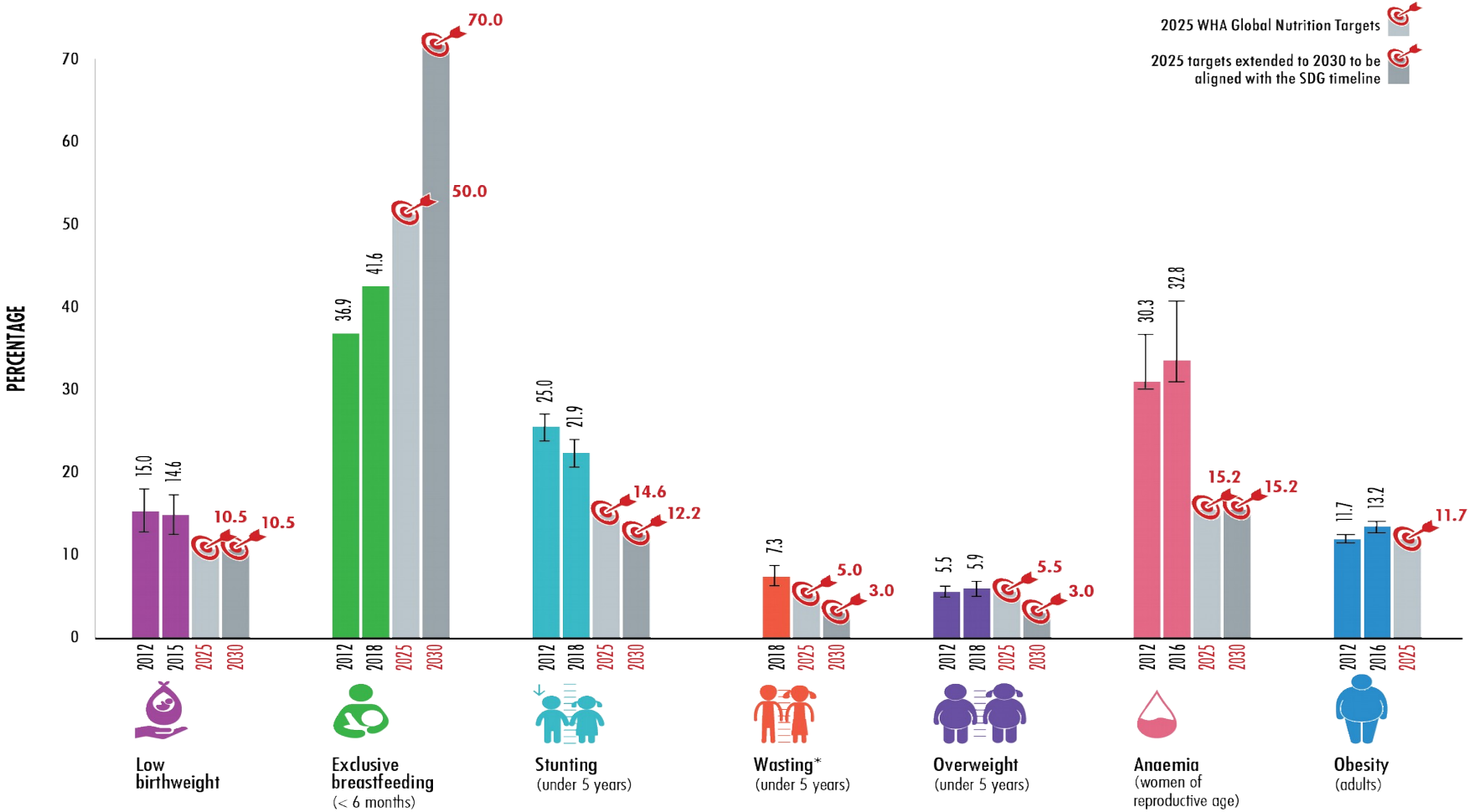
Food Insecurity is more than hunger – about 2 billion people in the world experience moderate or severe food insecurity



**Total levels of food insecurity have been on the rise at the global level, mainly due to increases in Africa and Latin America**



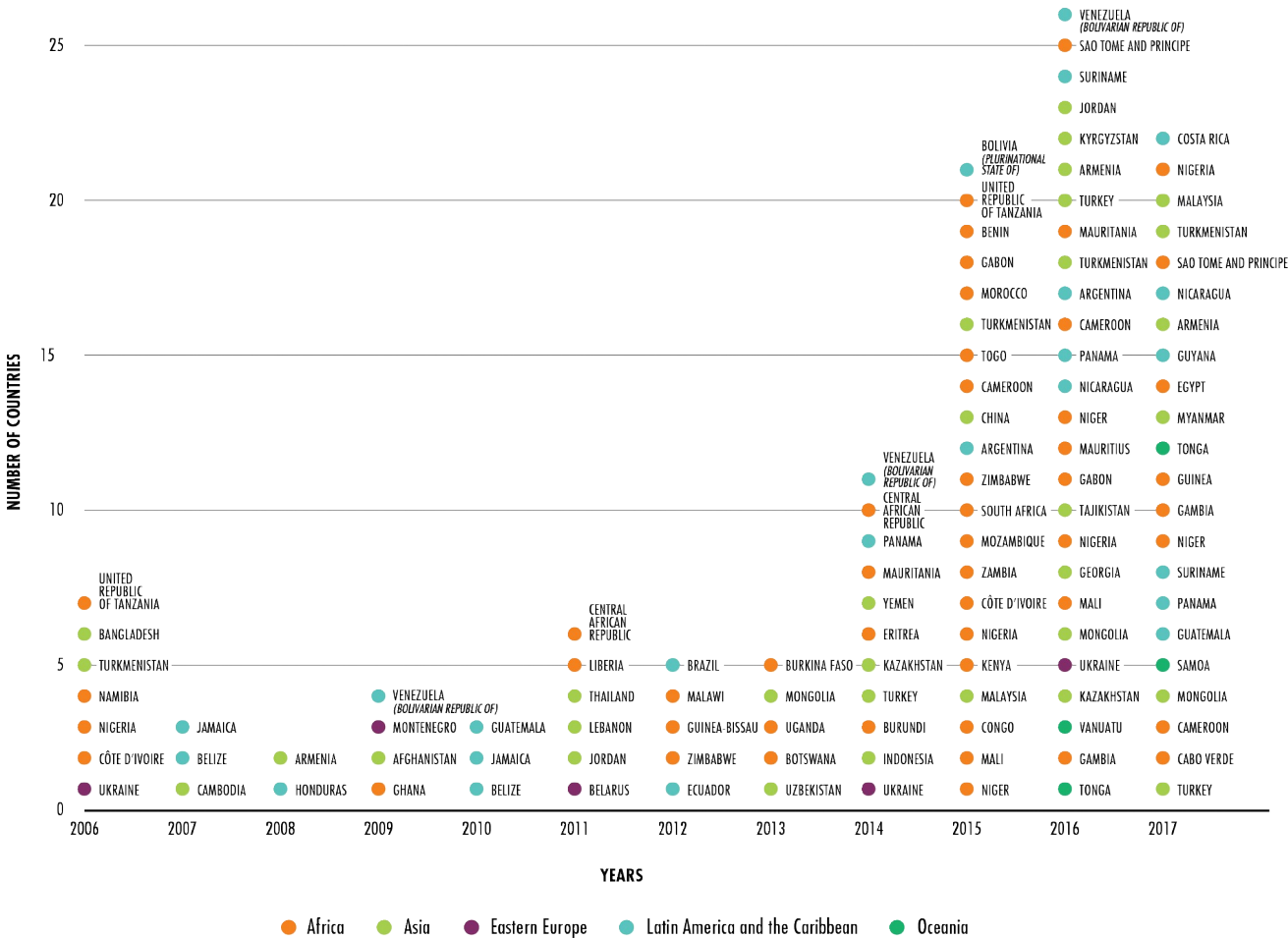
The pace of progress in reducing child stunting and low-birthweight is too slow to meet global nutrition targets, and overweight and obesity are increasing in all regions.



Global economic prospects warn of further slowing




Creating sustained escapes from food insecurity  
and malnutrition will require policies and a  
transformation that tackle inequalities

Most countries where hunger increased also experienced economic slowdown or downturn; mostly middle-income countries





Economic shocks are contributing to prolonging and worsening the severity of food crises

| DRIVERS OF FOOD CRISES  |                               |   |  |  | NUMBER (millions) people in IPC/CH Phase 3 and 4 |                            |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| Economic shocks   | Economic slowdown or downturn | Conflict                                    | Climate                                      | Conflict and climate   | IPC/CH Phase 3 (Crisis)                          | IPC/CH Phase 4 (Emergency) |
|   | Slowdown                      | Central African Republic, Jordan,* Lebanon* | Madagascar, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras | Cameroon, Djibouti, Kenya, Myanmar                                   | 8.3  | 1.2                        |
|   | Downturn                      |   | Mozambique                                   | Nigeria, Uganda  | 7.6  | 0.6                        |
|   | Slowdown                      | Ukraine*                                    | Eswatini,* Pakistan*                         | Niger, Syrian Arab Republic*   | 10.5   | 0.1                        |
|   | Downturn                      |   | Malawi                                       | Chad, Afghanistan  | 11.6   | 3.3                        |
|  | Slowdown                      | Palestine                                   | Zambia                                       | Sudan  | 8.2  | 0.9                        |
|   | Downturn                      | Iraq, Turkey                                | Zimbabwe                                     | Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Yemen, Haiti | 33.2   | 10.5                       |
|   |                               |   |  |  | <b>79.4</b>                                      | <b>16.6</b>                |
|   |                               |   |  |  | <b>96.0</b>                                      |                            |



High food price



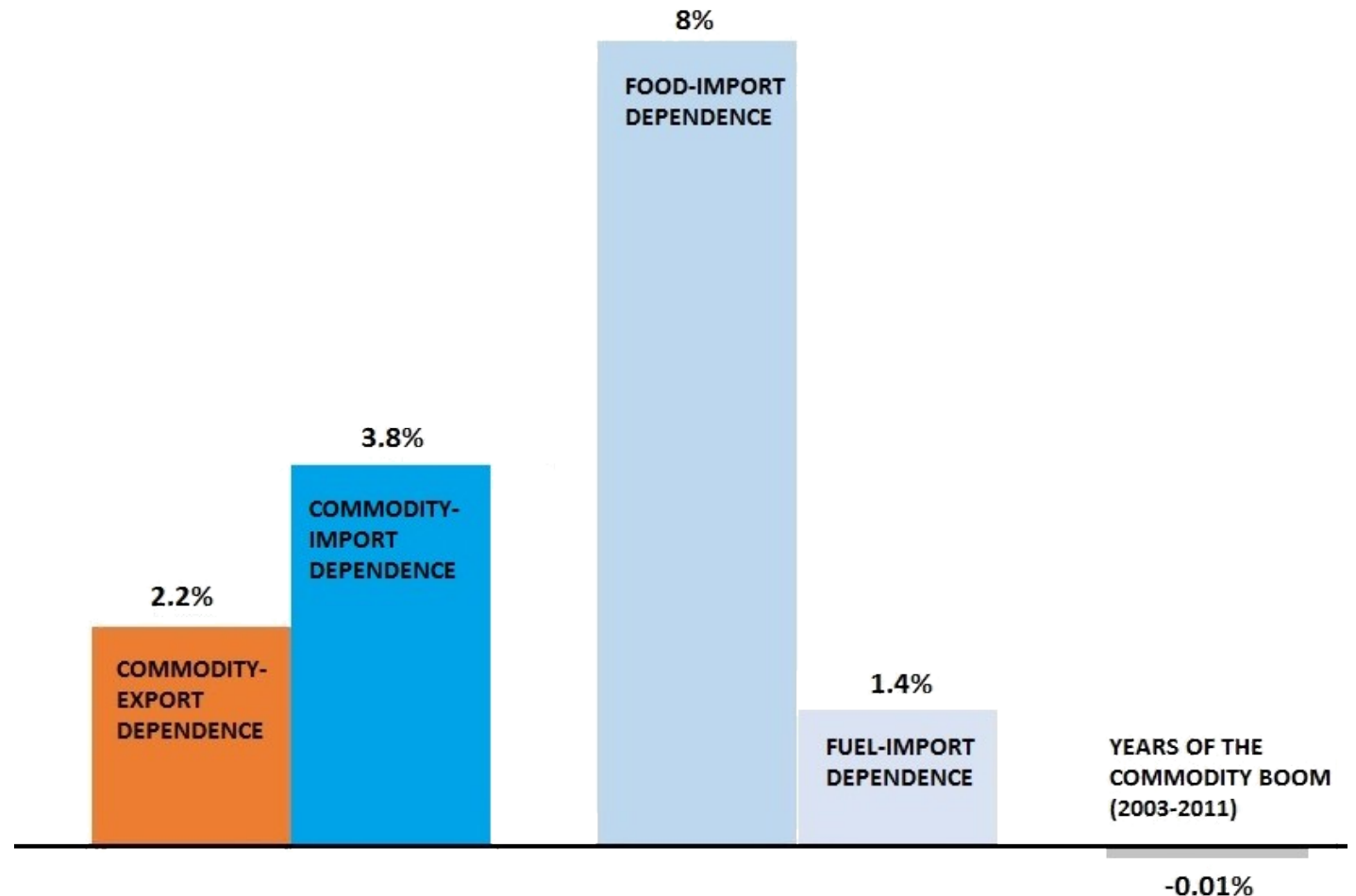
Currency depreciation and worse terms of trade



Unemployment, loss of income

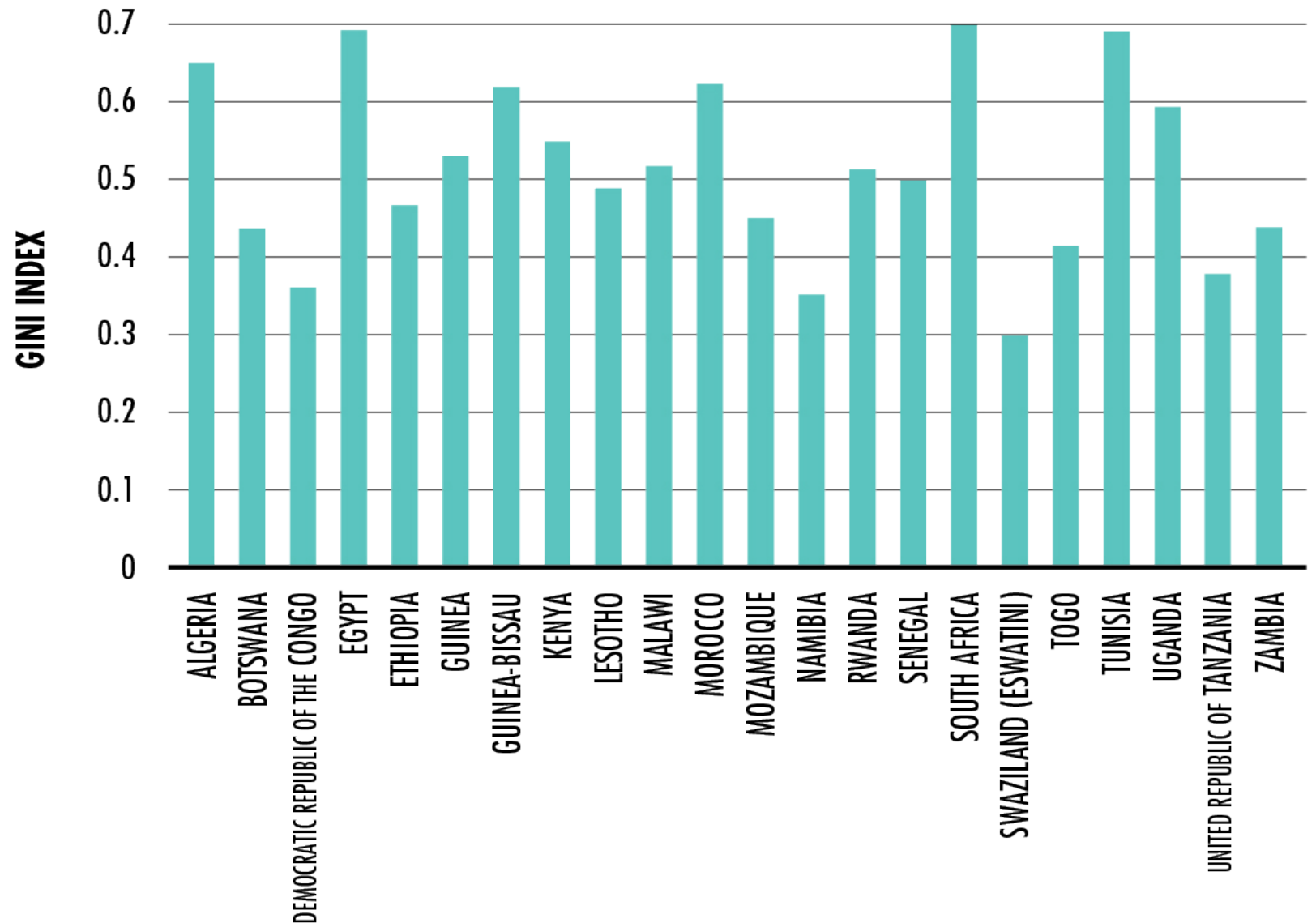
High levels of commodity-  
export and –import  
dependence negatively  
affect food security

### Increases in the degree of commodity dependence lead to increases in undernourishment (1995 – 2017)

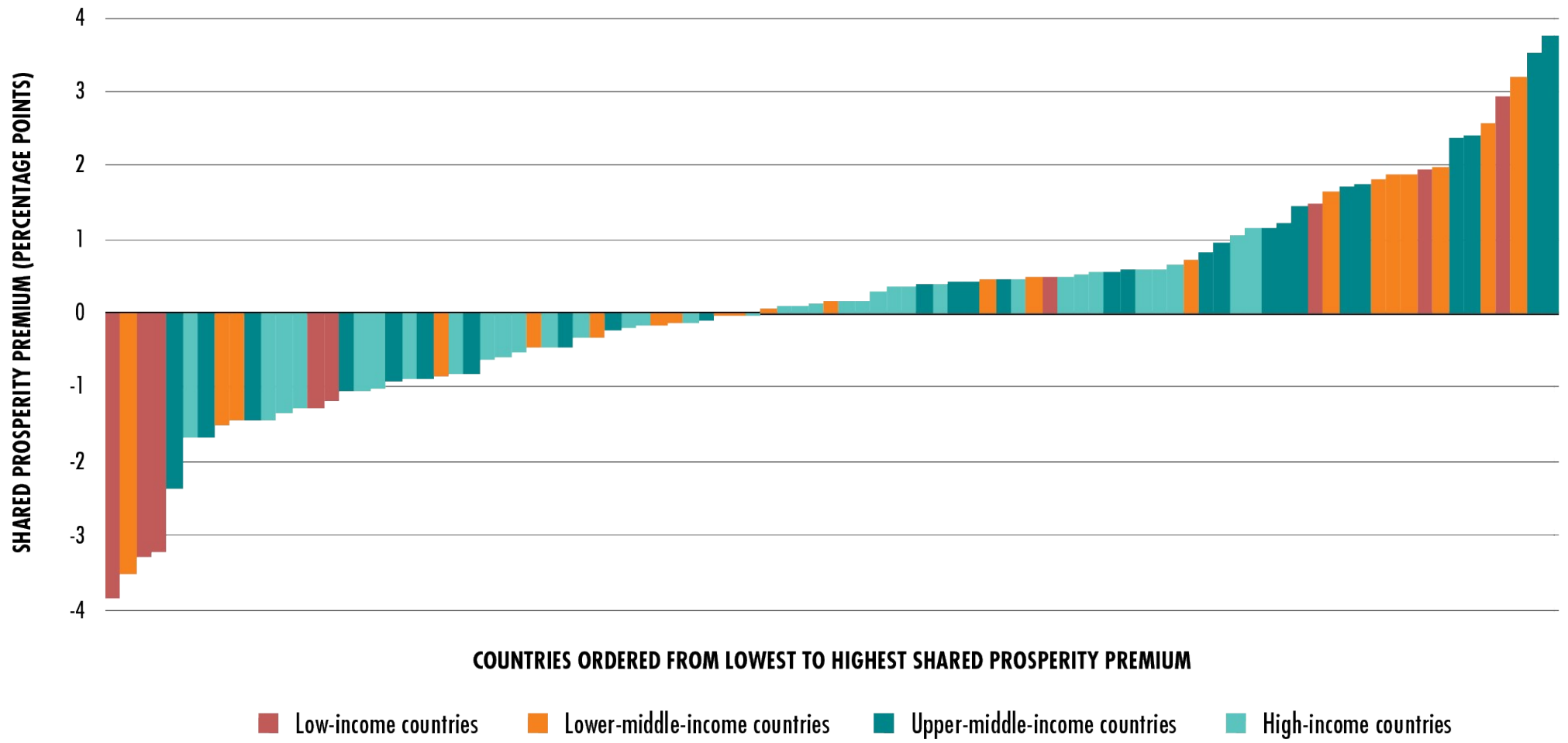


Economic slowdowns and downturns disproportionately undermine food security and nutrition where inequalities are greater

Inequality in the distribution of agricultural land is high in many countries in Africa.



**Income inequality is rising in nearly half the countries of the world, including in several low-income countries and some middle-income countries**



Ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 requires scaled-up and bolder action

Economic resilience must be strengthened to safeguard food security and nutrition against economic adversity

**Thank you**