World hunger is still increasing
Up by 10 million people in one year and nearly 60 million in five years

Looking beyond hunger
Over 2 billion people do not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food

The world is not on track to eradicate hunger
If recent trends continue, the number of hungry people would surpass 840 million by 2030

Covid-19 poses a serious threat to food security
The pandemic may add as many as 132 million people to the total number of hungry in 2020

The world is not on track to defeat malnutrition
While there is some progress in child stunting and breastfeeding, child overweight is not improving and adult obesity is rising
Assessing food insecurity: different numbers, different objectives

**SOFI Report:**
- Presenting global indicators founded on rigorous statistical measurement principles, which ensure comparability across countries and over time.

**Global Food Crisis Report:**
- Based on the IPC Acute Food Insecurity assessments, triangulating any available recent evidence, even if partial and from different sources.

**Chronic undernourishment/ severe food insecurity only**
- This is a long-term inability to meet food requirements. It is assessed through PoU, which is SDG indicator 2.1.1, and is comparable to the prevalence of severe food insecurity using the FIES.

690 Million

**Moderate or severe food insecurity combined**
- This is when people face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food and have been forced to compromise on the nutritional quality and/or quantity of the food they consume. This is assessed using the FIES and is SDG indicator 2.1.2.

2 Billion

**Crisis-level, acute food insecurity**
- Sporadic, sudden crises can limit people’s access to food in the short term to the point that their lives and livelihoods are at risk.

135 Million

The number of undernourished reported in SOFI and the number of people facing crisis-level, acute food insecurity reported in the GFCSR are not comparable. If people facing acute food insecurity get the assistance they need, their situation will not become chronic.
The number of hungry people has been slowly on the rise since 2014 – up by 10 million in one year and by nearly 60 million in 5 years.

The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.
If recent trends persist, the distribution of hunger in the world would change substantially, making Africa the region with the highest number of undernourished in 2030.
COVID-19 pandemic may add between 83 and 132 million people to the total number of undernourished people in the world in 2020.
Food Insecurity is more than hunger – about 2 billion people in the world experience moderate or severe food insecurity.

- **1.25 billion**
  - Moderate Food Insecurity
  - People experiencing moderate food insecurity face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food, and have been forced to compromise on the quality and/or quantity of the food they consume.

- **746 million**
  - Severe Food Insecurity
  - People experiencing severe food insecurity have typically run out of food and, at worst, gone a day (or days) without eating.
While there is progress on child stunting and exclusive breastfeeding, child overweight is not improving, and adult obesity is on the rise.
The cost of a diet increases incrementally as the diet quality increases.

**THREE INCREASING LEVELS OF DIET QUALITY**

- **HEALTHY DIET** includes foods from several food groups and has greater diversity within food groups.
- **NUTRIENT ADEQUATE DIET** meets required levels of all essential nutrients.
- **ENERGY SUFFICIENT DIET** meets needs for short-term subsistence.
More than 3 billion people in the world cannot afford a healthy diet.
All diets have “hidden costs”

Understanding them is critical for making progress in other SDGs
There is no one healthy diet, let alone one that includes sustainability considerations for every context.

Assessing the context-specific barriers, managing short-term and long-term trade-offs and exploiting synergies will be critical to achieve such transformations.
Policies and incentives towards nutrition-sensitive investment

Policy across food supply chains to enhance efficiencies

Implement efficient international and internal trade and marketing mechanisms

THE DOMAINS OF POLICY OPTIONS AND INVESTMENTS FOR TRANSFORMATION

Transformation of food systems to reduce the cost of nutritious food and increase affordability of healthy diets

Nutrition-sensitive social protection

Consumer oriented policies for behavioural change

Pursue dietary patterns with low impact on health and the environment
Urgent action is needed to support a shift that makes healthy diets affordable to all.

This shift needs to unfold in a sustainable way, for people and the planet, and creates synergies to spur progress on other SDGs.