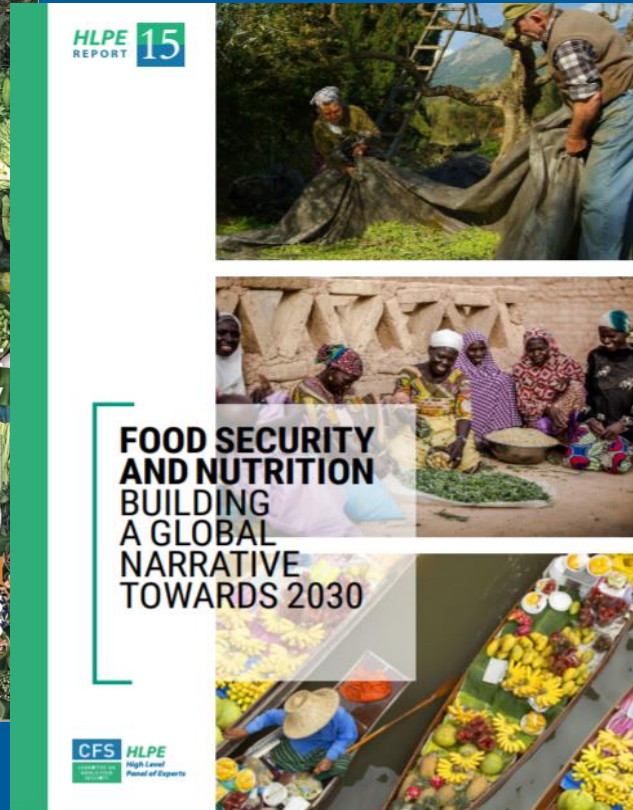
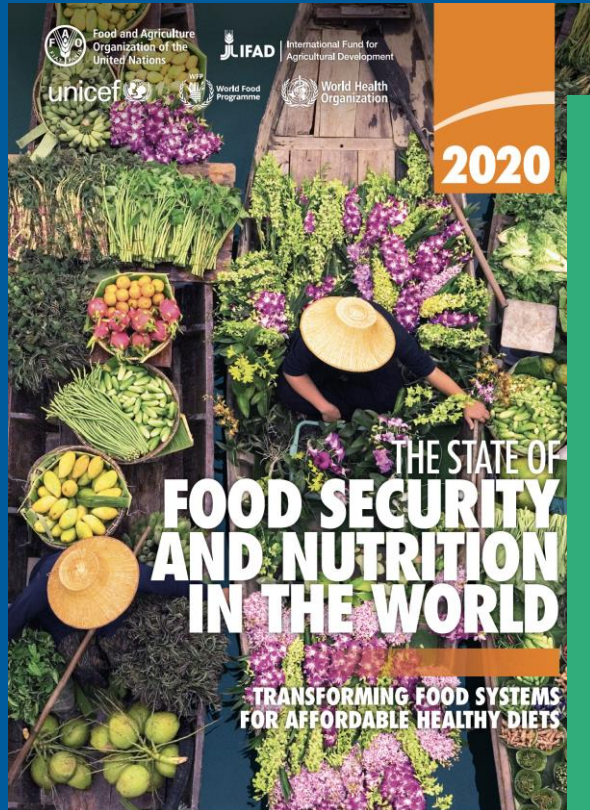




Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

CFS Special Event on Strengthening Global
Governance of Food Security and Nutrition
13 October 2020



Taking stock of the global food security situation guided by the SOFI 2020 report and the HLPE report

Máximo Torero

Chief Economist, FAO

We are not on track towards ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



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

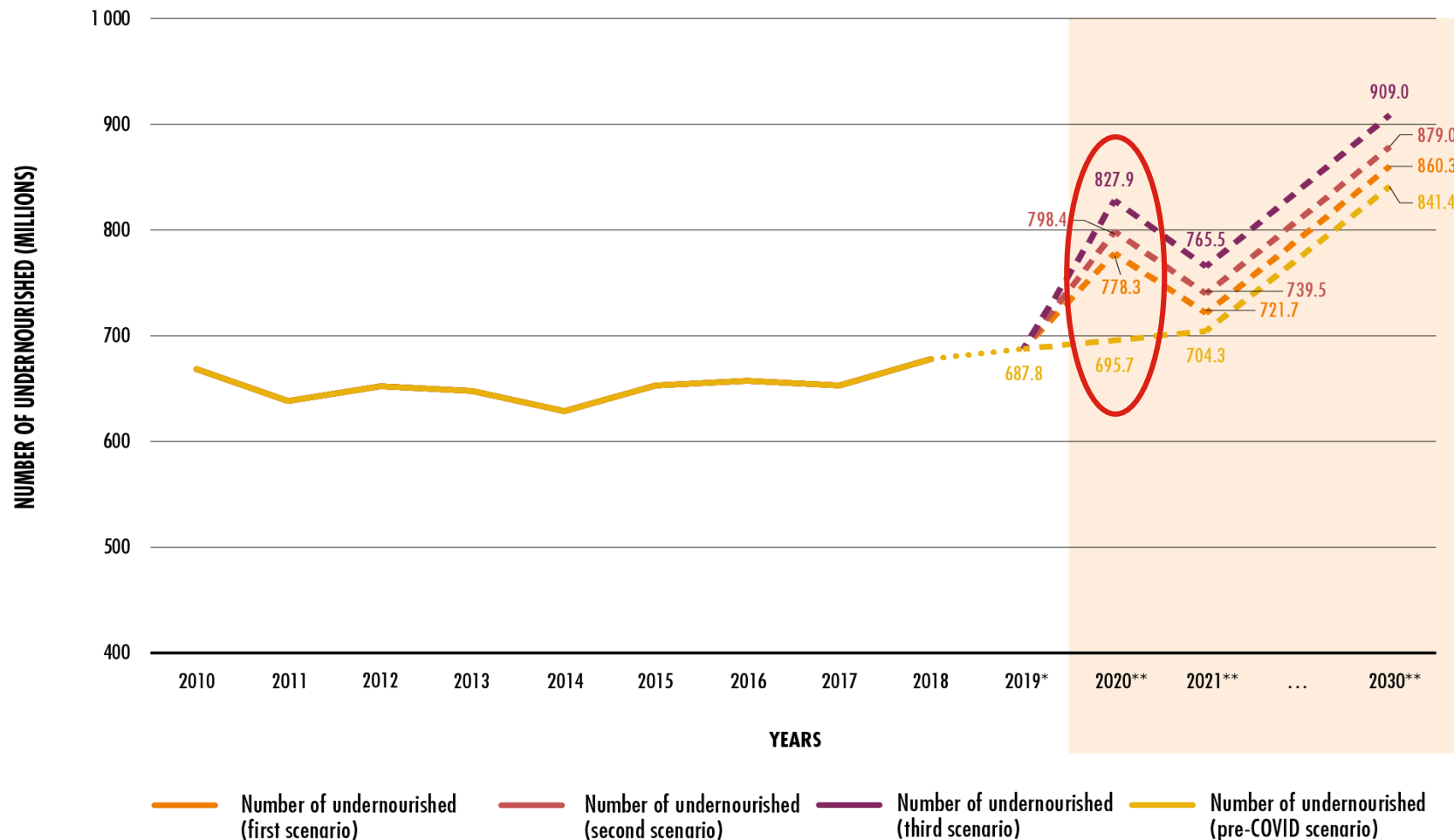
The world is not on track to defeat malnutrition

While there is some progress in child stunting and breastfeeding, child overweight is not improving and adult obesity is rising

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. It may also reduce nutrient intake and diet quality, thus increasing the risk of malnutrition

COVID-19 pandemic may add between 83 and 132 million people to the total number of undernourished people in the world in 2020



Why are food systems not enabling the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and multiple forms of malnutrition?

CONFLICT



CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND EXTREMES



ECONOMIC SLOWDOWNS AND DOWNTURNS



COST AND UNAFFORDABILITY OF HEALTHY DIETS



UNDERLYING FACTORS OF INEQUALITY

Transforming our food systems is necessary to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms

Scale-up **climate resilience** across our food system



TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD SYSTEMS



Interventions along the food supply chain to **lower the cost** of nutritious foods

Integrated **humanitarian, development and peace building policies** in conflicted areas



Pursue dietary patterns with **low impact on health and the environment**

Strengthen **economic resilience** of the most vulnerable to economic adversity



Tackle **structural inequalities**, ensuring interventions are pro-poor and inclusive

HLPE Report 15: Highlights

- Reaffirm and strengthen Voluntary Guidelines on Right to Food
- Promote comprehensive transformation of food systems
- Strengthen state roles and capacities
- Align FSN governance to 2030 Agenda and strengthen food systems governance at all scales
- Identify and address FSN weaknesses and vulnerabilities exposed by COVID-19
- Encourage global initiative to model the global food system to forecast future shocks and assess transformation impact pathways

“Transformation differs from evolutionary or chaotic change, in that it is intentional change based on societal agreement and factual understanding, and achieves outcomes at scale.” – GSDR 2019

- Transformation requires systemic perspective guided by the societal agreement of the 2030 Agenda
- Trade-offs are important and need to be quantified
- Food system is not monolithic; better to speak of linked systems
- Governance needs a strong, universally accessible interface and platform for data sharing, modeling and analysis: FAO is already building this
- Investment can address trade-offs and is indispensable to drive transformation – private sector is key and must be brought in

THANK YOU!

- *SOFI 2020 full report available online - in five languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2020/>*
- *HLPE Report 15 available at <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9731en/ca9731en.pdf>*