



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

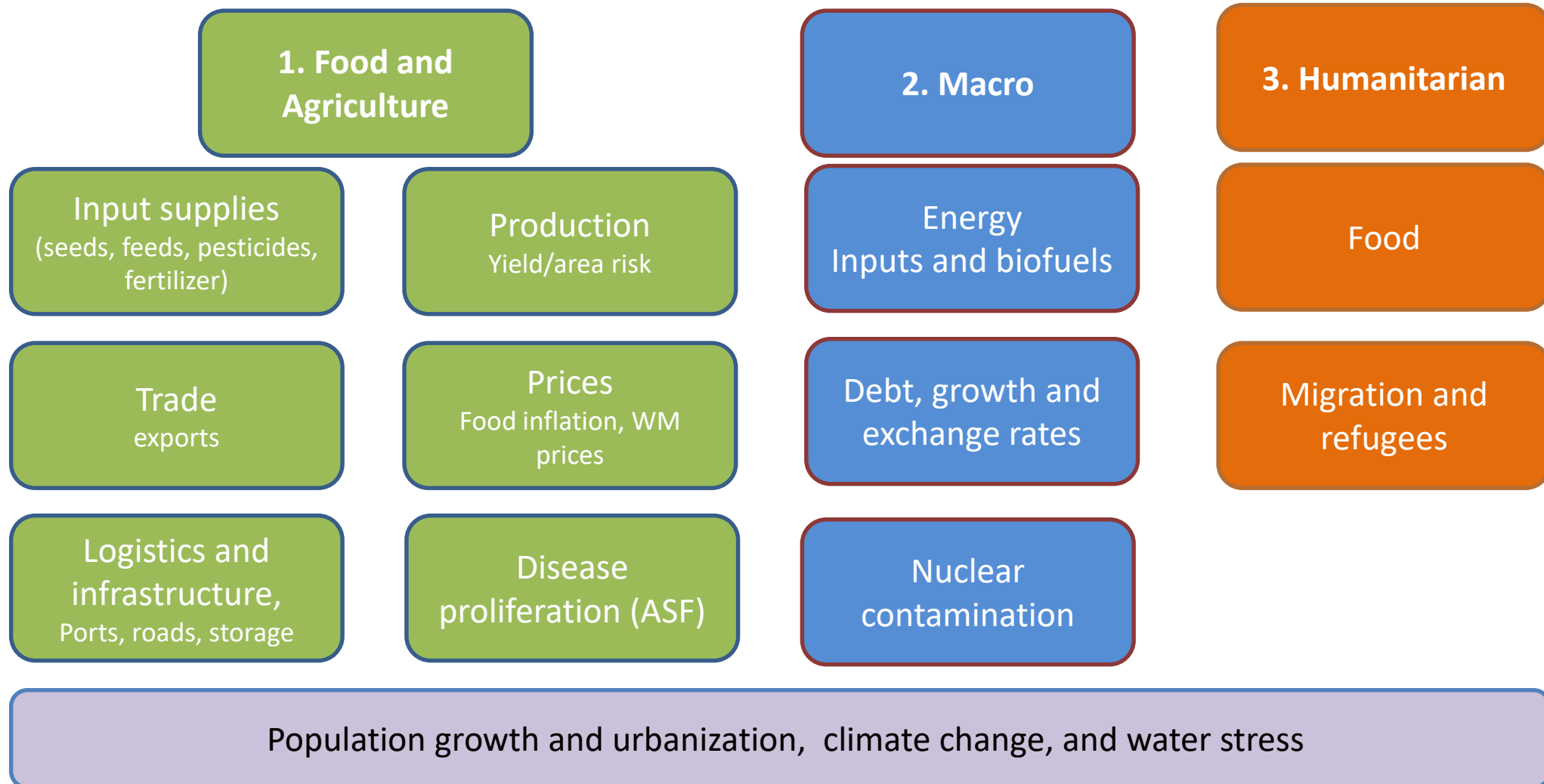
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Tackling drivers of food insecurity for Africa and other vulnerable countries

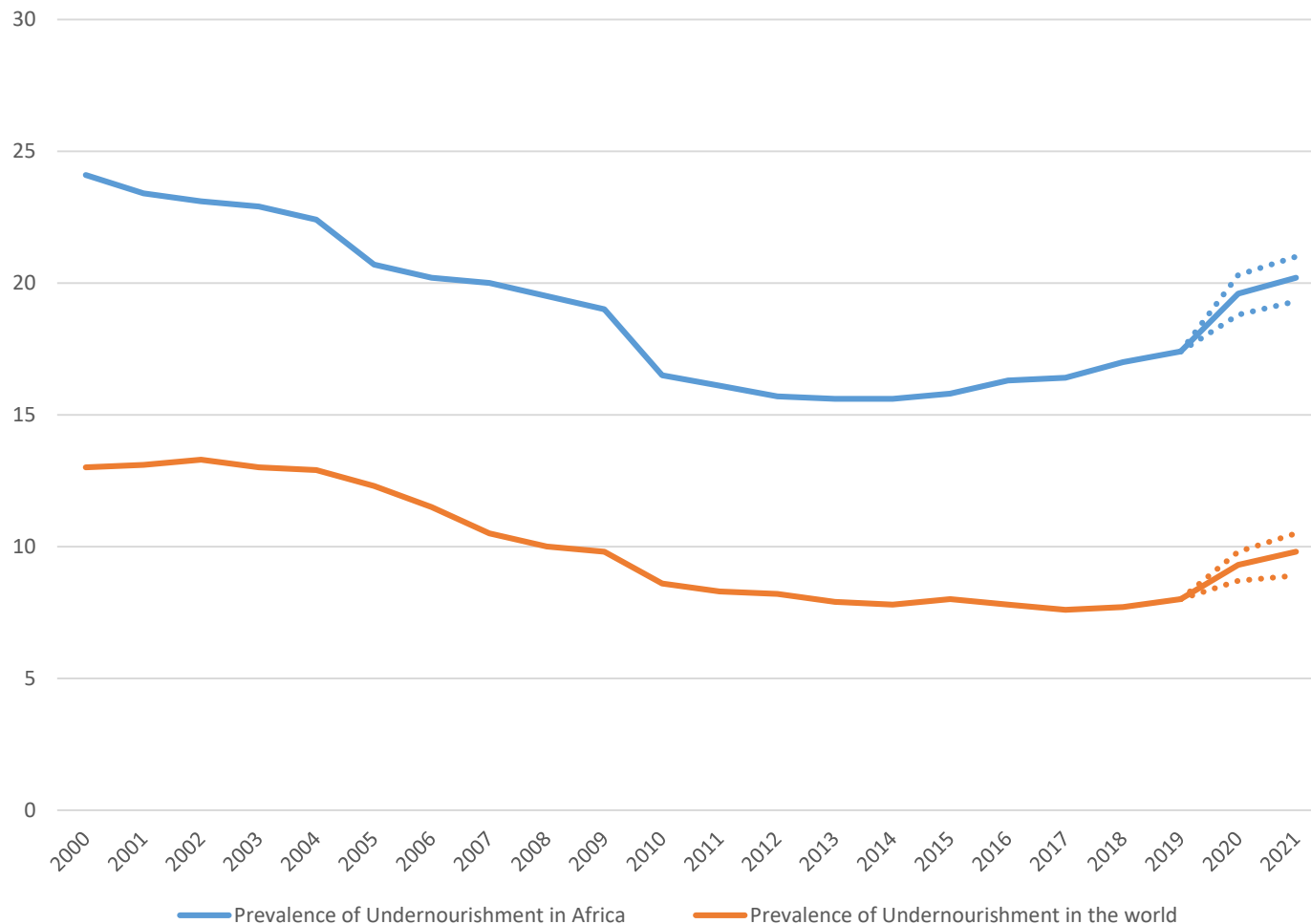
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G-24 Technical Working Meeting

BASIC RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FOR AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS



Hunger in Africa is increasing more than in any other region of the world



One in five people in Africa (20.2 percent of the population) was facing hunger in 2021.

Africa is the region where the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) **has increased the most.**

In 2020, under the shadow of **COVID-19**, the PoU increased **by more than two percentage points.**

Hunger in Africa is increasing more than in any other region of the world

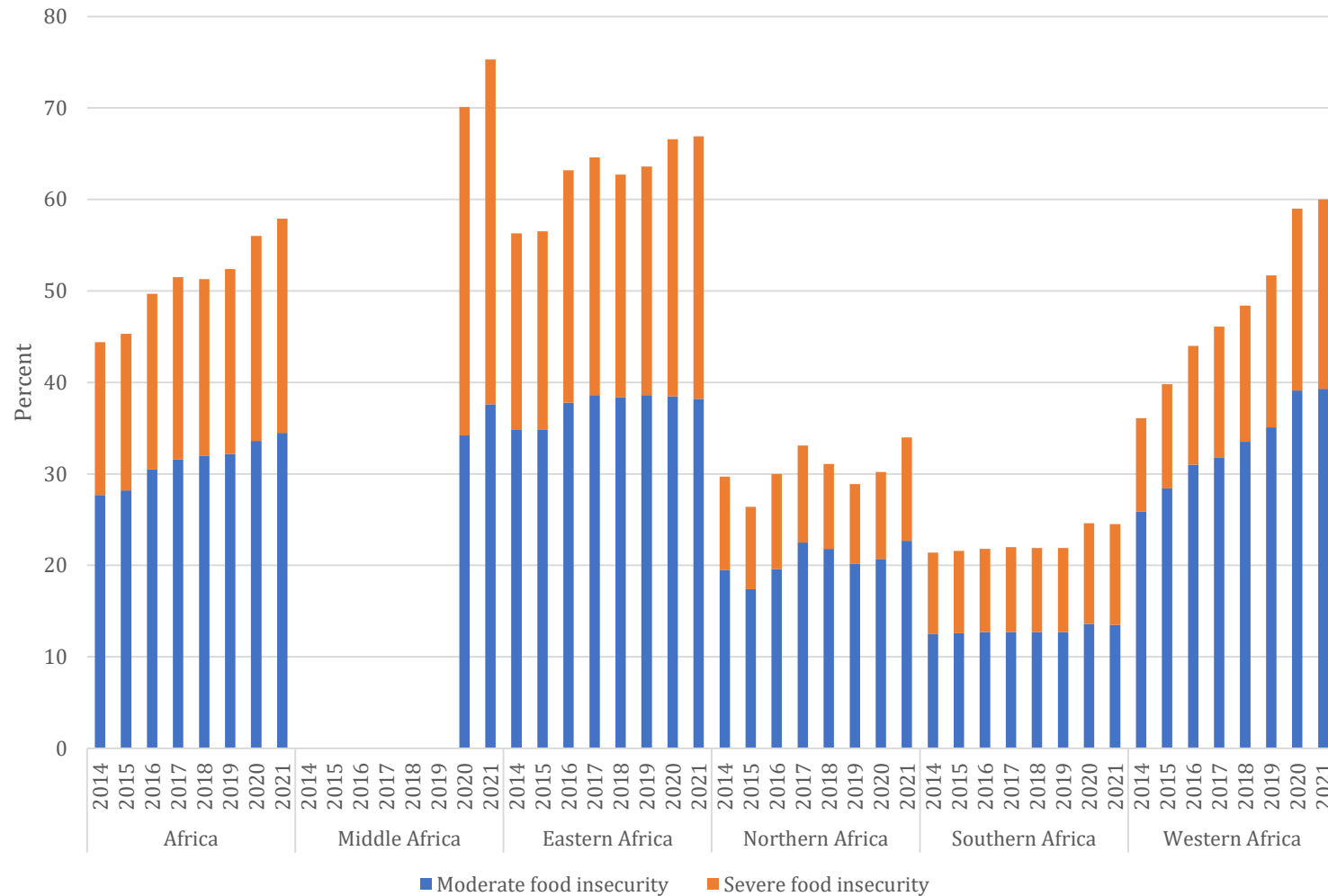
Middle Africa shows the **highest prevalence**, followed by **Eastern Africa**.

However, **most of the undernourished people in 2021 lived in Eastern Africa**.

More than one-third of the people in the world affected by hunger were in **Africa**.

	Number of people undernourished (million)						Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)					
	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021
World	796.2	601.3	588.6	618.4	721.7	767.9	13.0	8.6	8.0	8.0	9.3	9.8
Africa	195.2	171.0	187.4	227.5	262.8	278.0	24.1	16.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.2
Middle Africa	35.9	34.2	40.6	48.9	54.7	60.7	37.3	26.0	26.3	28.1	30.4	32.8
Eastern Africa	105.9	89.9	95.2	119.3	134.4	136.4	41.1	26.5	24.4	27.5	30.2	29.8
Northern Africa	15.4	13.0	11.6	13.1	14.6	17.4	9.0	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.9
Southern Africa	3.0	3.4	4.7	5.3	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	7.4	7.9	9.1	9.2
Western Africa	35.0	30.5	35.4	40.8	53.0	57.3	14.9	9.9	10.1	10.4	13.2	13.9

Africa showed the higher levels of food insecurity around the world



Africa is the region that registered **the highest** prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity **in the world: 57.9 percent.**

Nearly **one in four people** in **Africa** was **food insecure** in 2021. More than **one third** of the total **severe food insecure** people in the **world** lived in the region.

Middle Africa showed the **highest prevalence in the region** of moderate and severe food insecurity (75.3 percent).

Malnutrition in Africa is still worrying, and the path of improvement have slowed

Stunting is decreasing, but the reductions rates in **Middle, Northern and Southern Africa** have been showing signs of **stagnation**.

12.1 million children were affected by **wasting**. Of them, **8 million** lived in **Eastern and Western Africa**.



Overweight in children was higher in **Northern and Southern Africa**.

122.7 million women of reproductive age were affected by **anaemia**. **Western Africa** showed the highest prevalence, followed by **Middle Africa**.

Most of Africans cannot afford a healthy diet

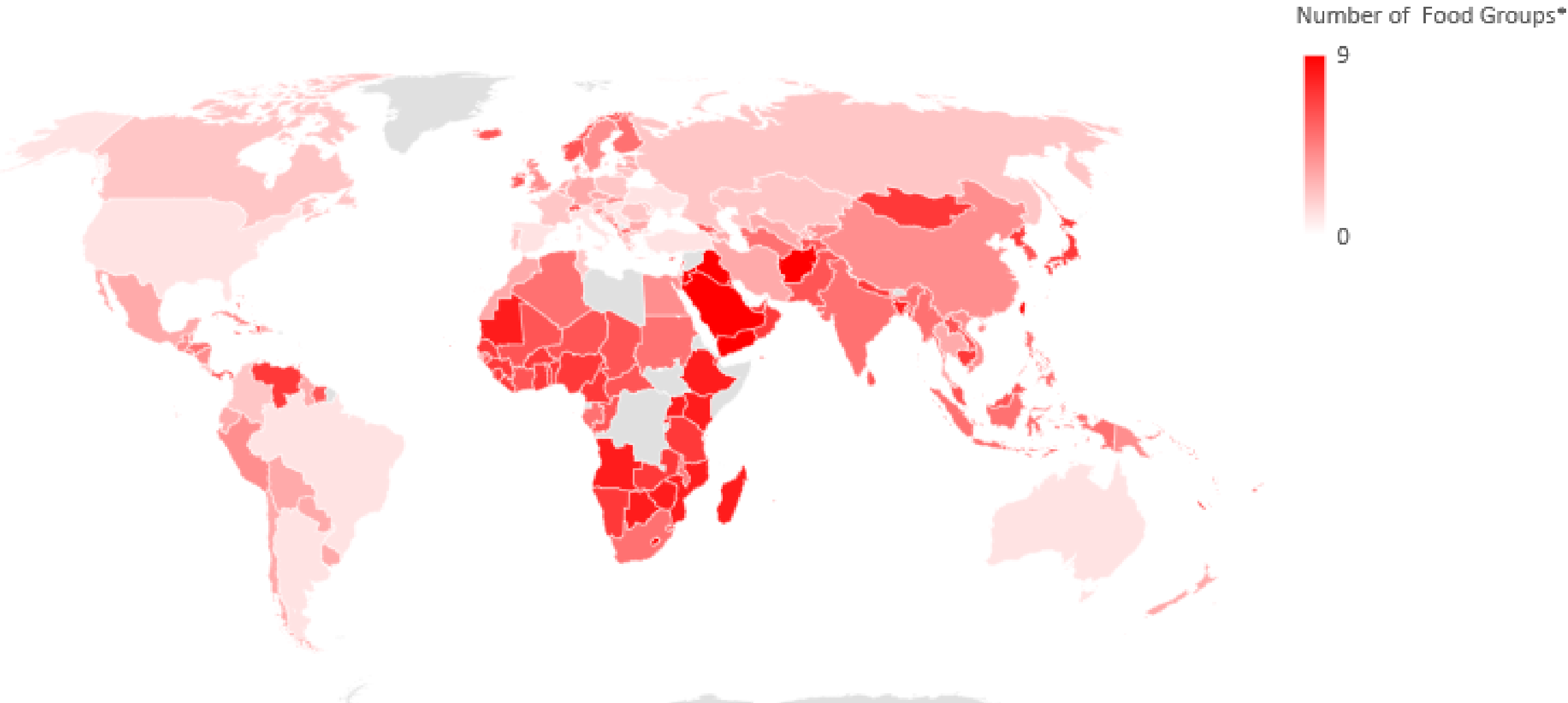
	Number of people (million)	Percentage of people
World	3074.2	42.0
Africa	1031.0	79.9
Middle Africa	152.2	85.4
Eastern Africa	360.8	87.4
Northern Africa	136.7	57.2
Southern Africa	44.2	65.5
Western Africa	337.1	85.7

Almost **80 percent of Africans** cannot afford a healthy diet in 2020, the highest share of people among all regions in the world.

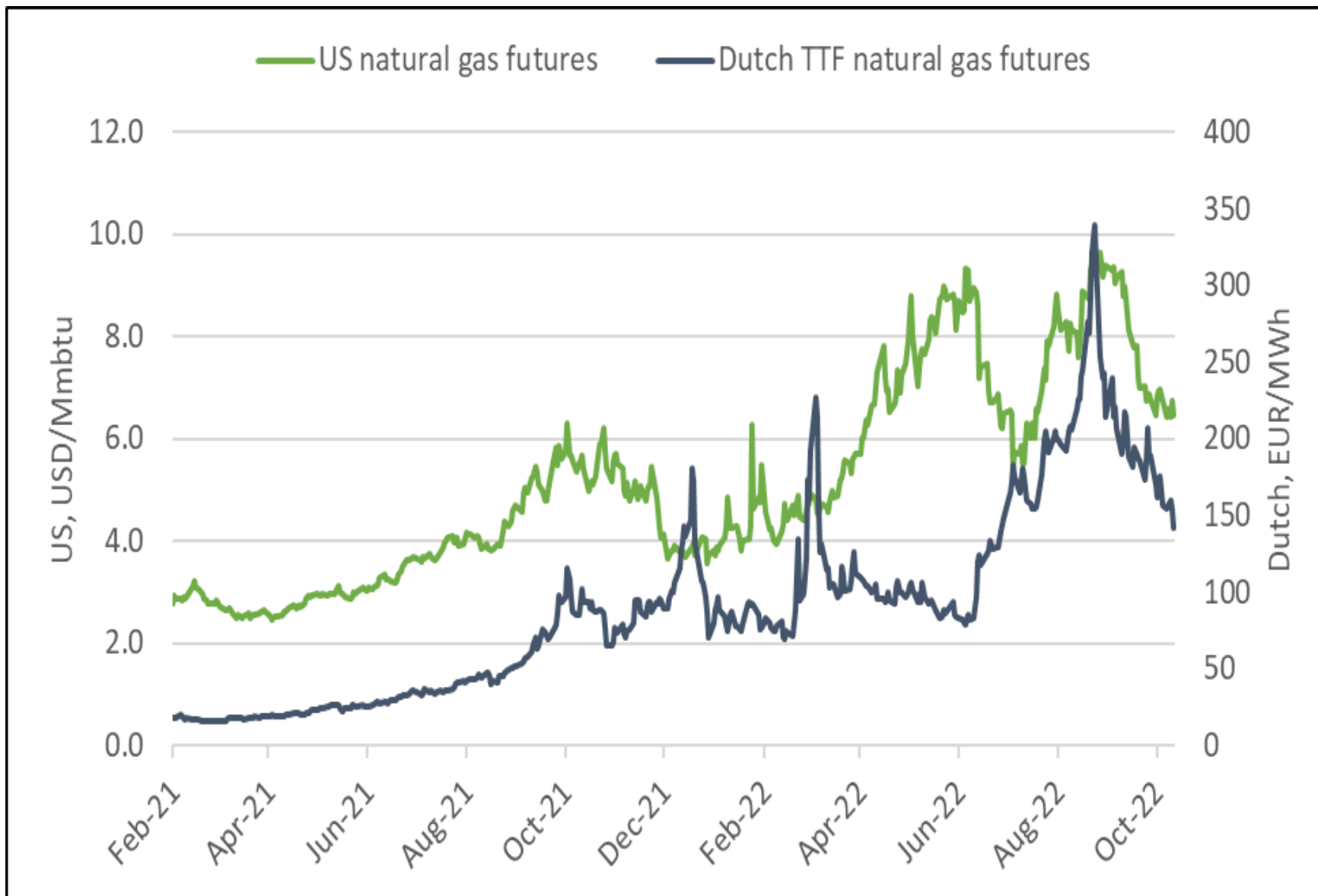
Unaffordability is **higher in Middle, Eastern and Western Africa.**

All subregions registered **increases in the cost** and the number of people that **cannot afford a healthy diet** in 2020, except **Northern Africa**

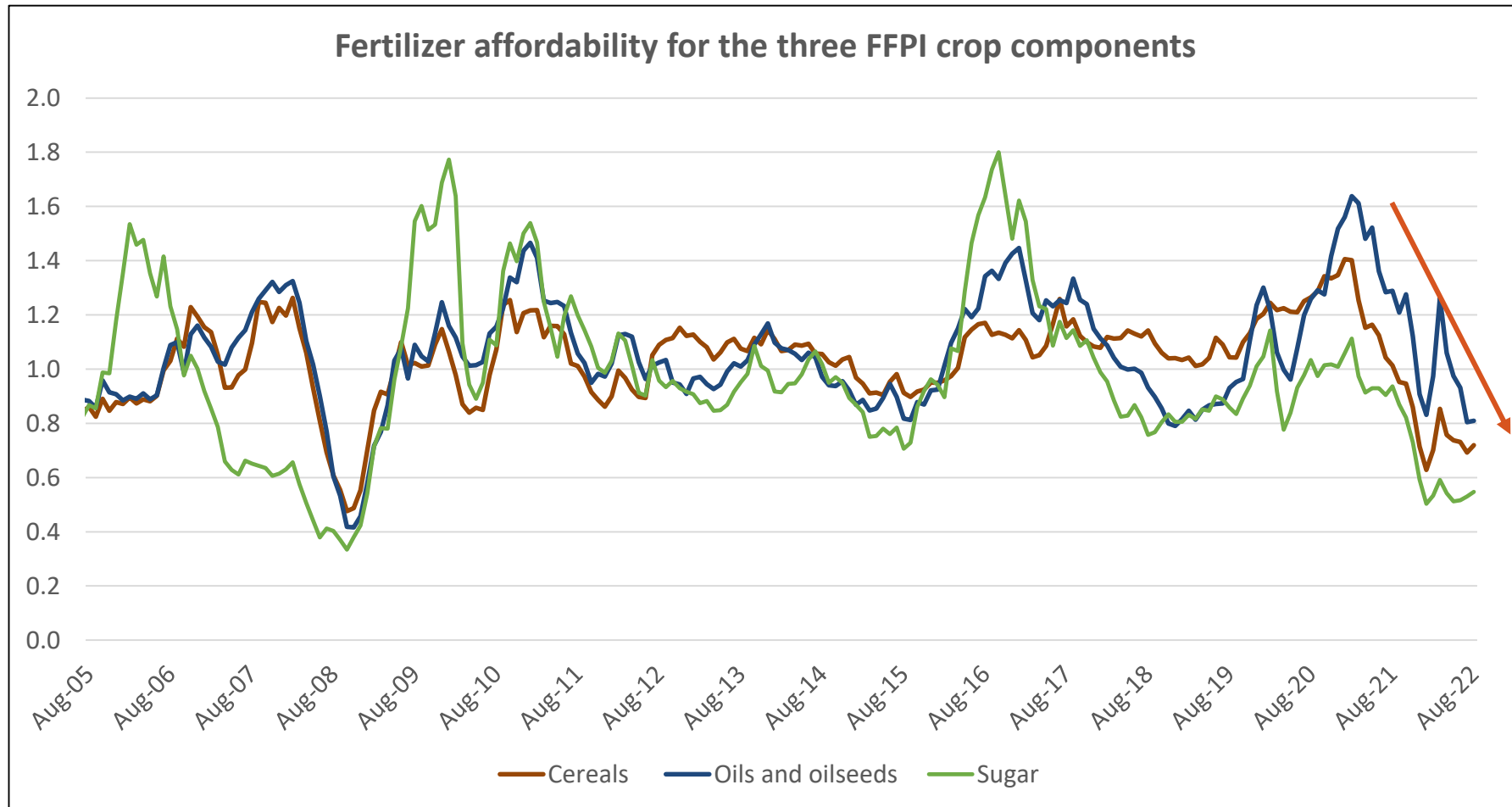
Number of food groups with insufficient domestic supply



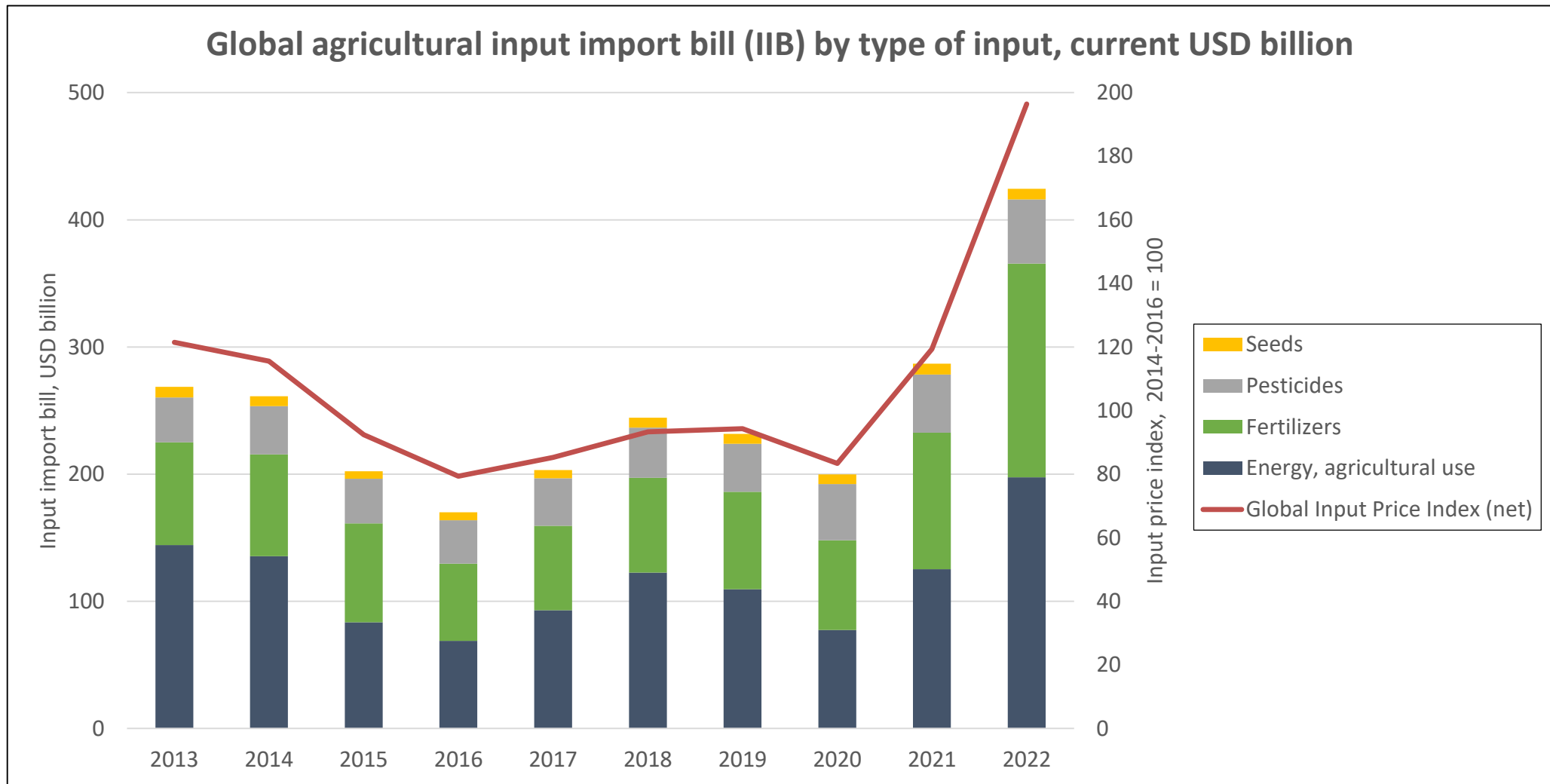
Daily natural gas futures in US and Europe



Fertilizer affordability significantly down...

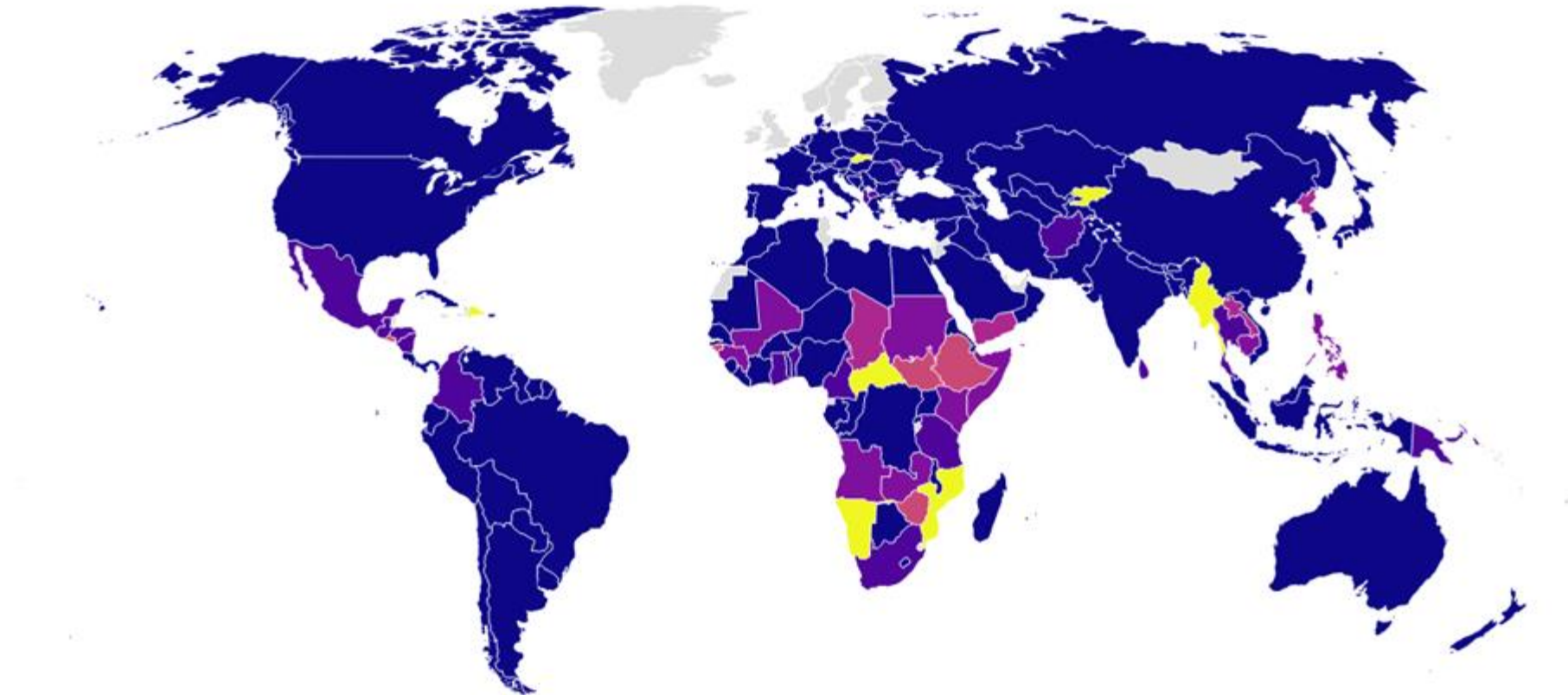


Source: FAO and TDM (author's calculations)



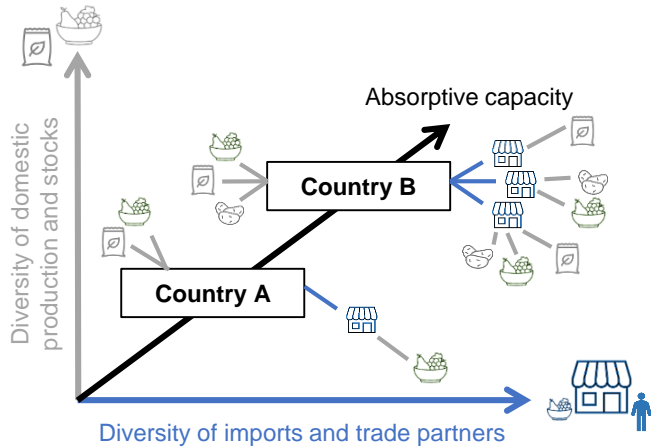
Source: FAO, Trade Data Monitor (TDM), FAO calculations
 Feed imports cannot be identified separately in the IIB and are therefore excluded

Reduction in maize production driven by decrease in fertilizer availability (based on estimated supply gaps by FAO)

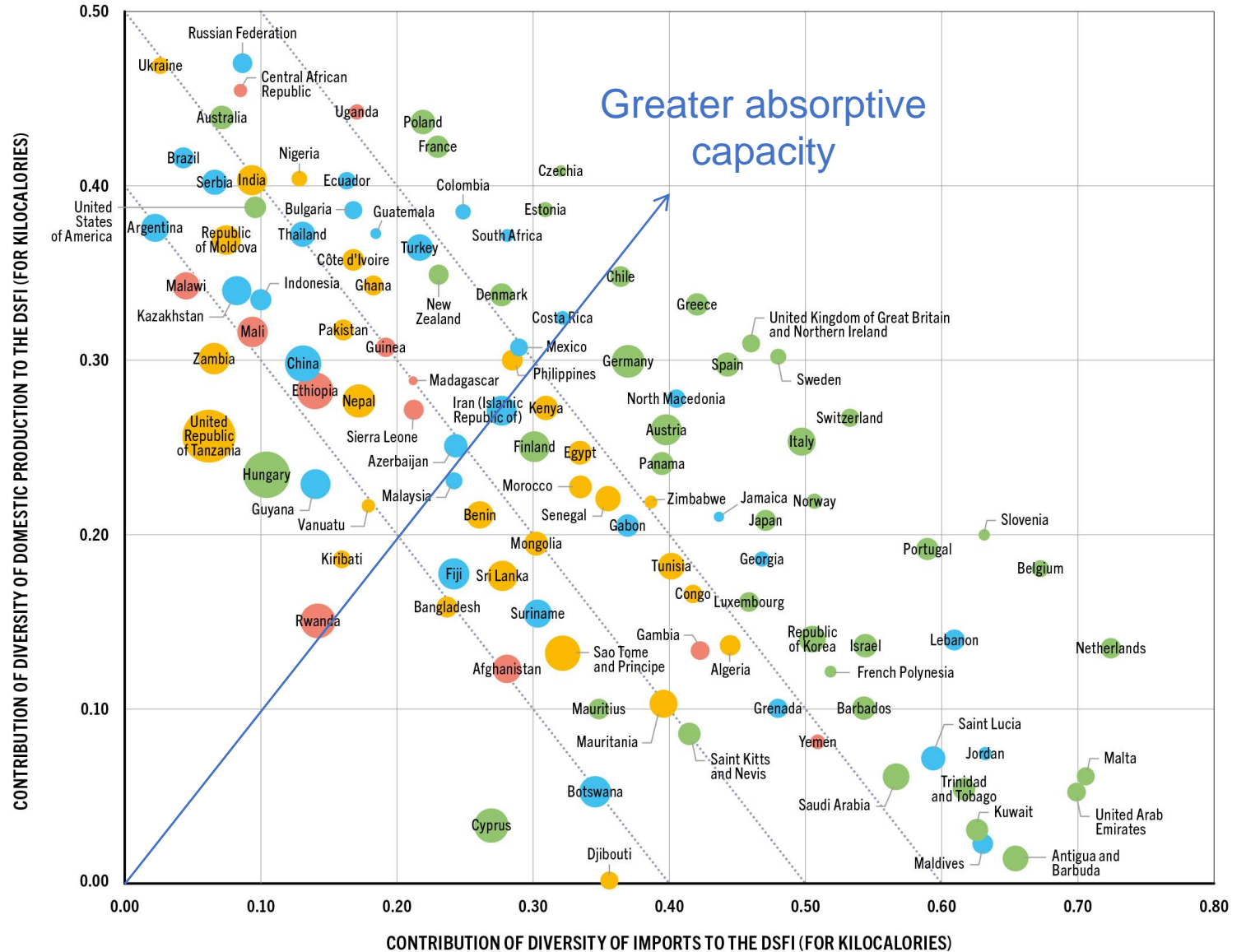


Resilience on food supply: Dietary Sourcing Flexibility Index (DSFI), for kilocalories

- Countries diversify food sources in different ways
- Effectiveness of diversification does not depend much on country size or income level



- High-income countries
- Upper-middle-income countries
- Lower-middle-income countries
- Low-income countries

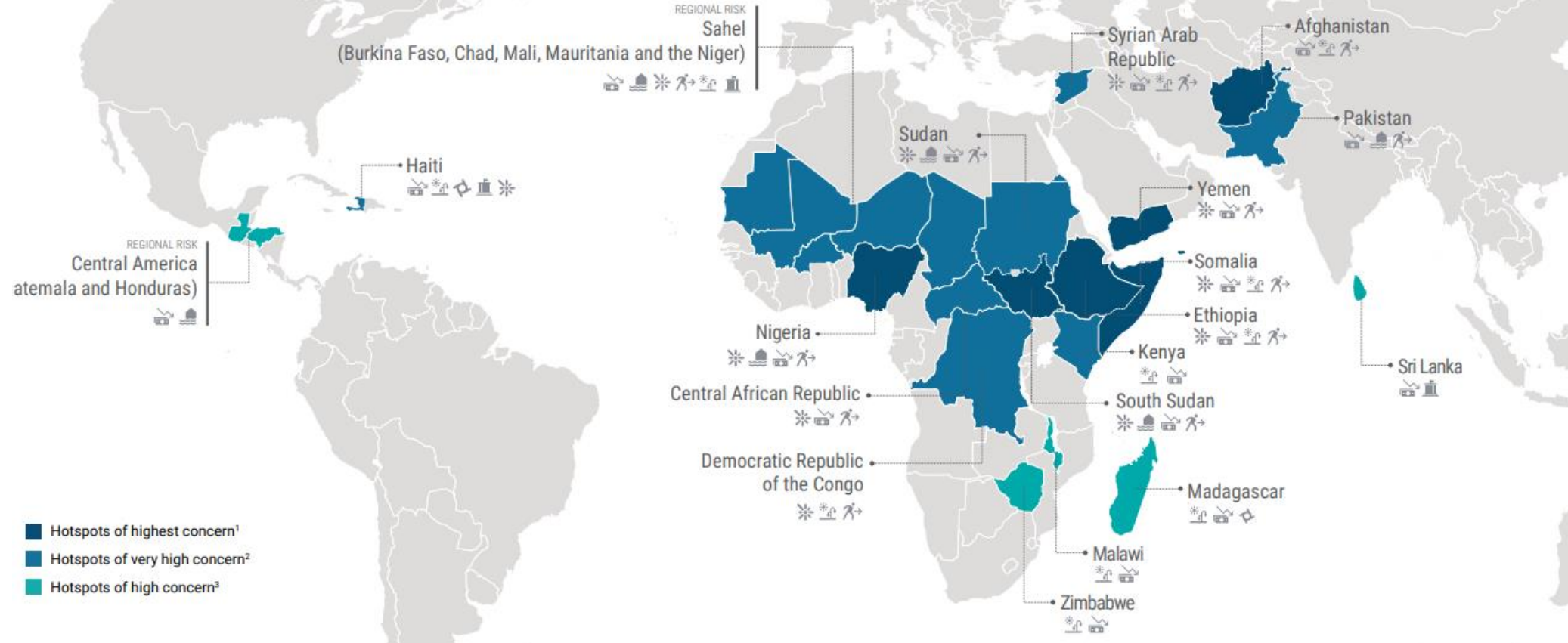


Early warning hunger hotspots

October 2022 to January 2023

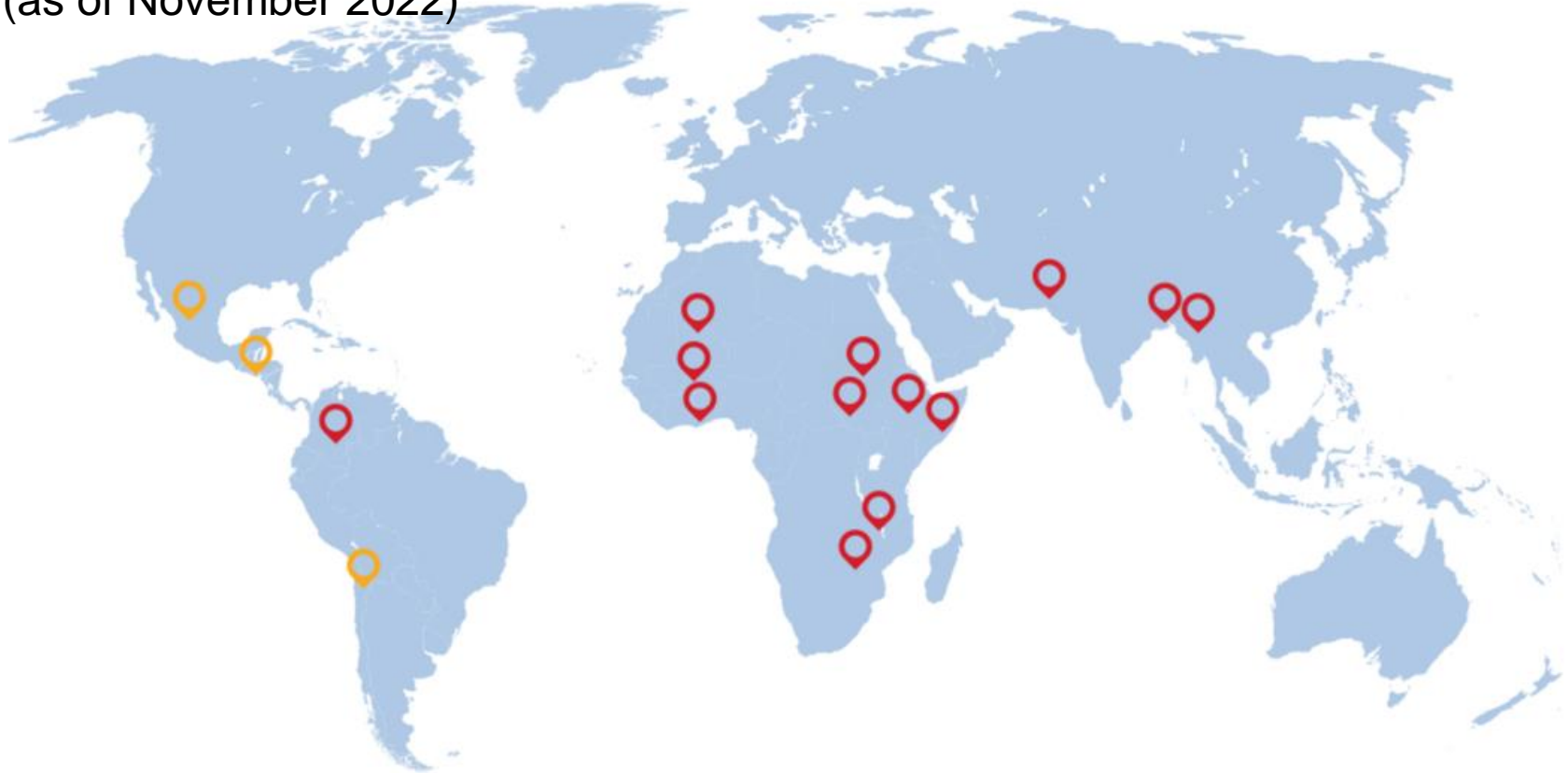
Key drivers and aggravating factors

-  Conflict/insecurity
-  Displacement
-  Dry conditions
-  Economic shocks
-  Flood
-  Political instability/unrest
-  Tropical cyclone



GIEWS Domestic Price Warnings

(as of November 2022)

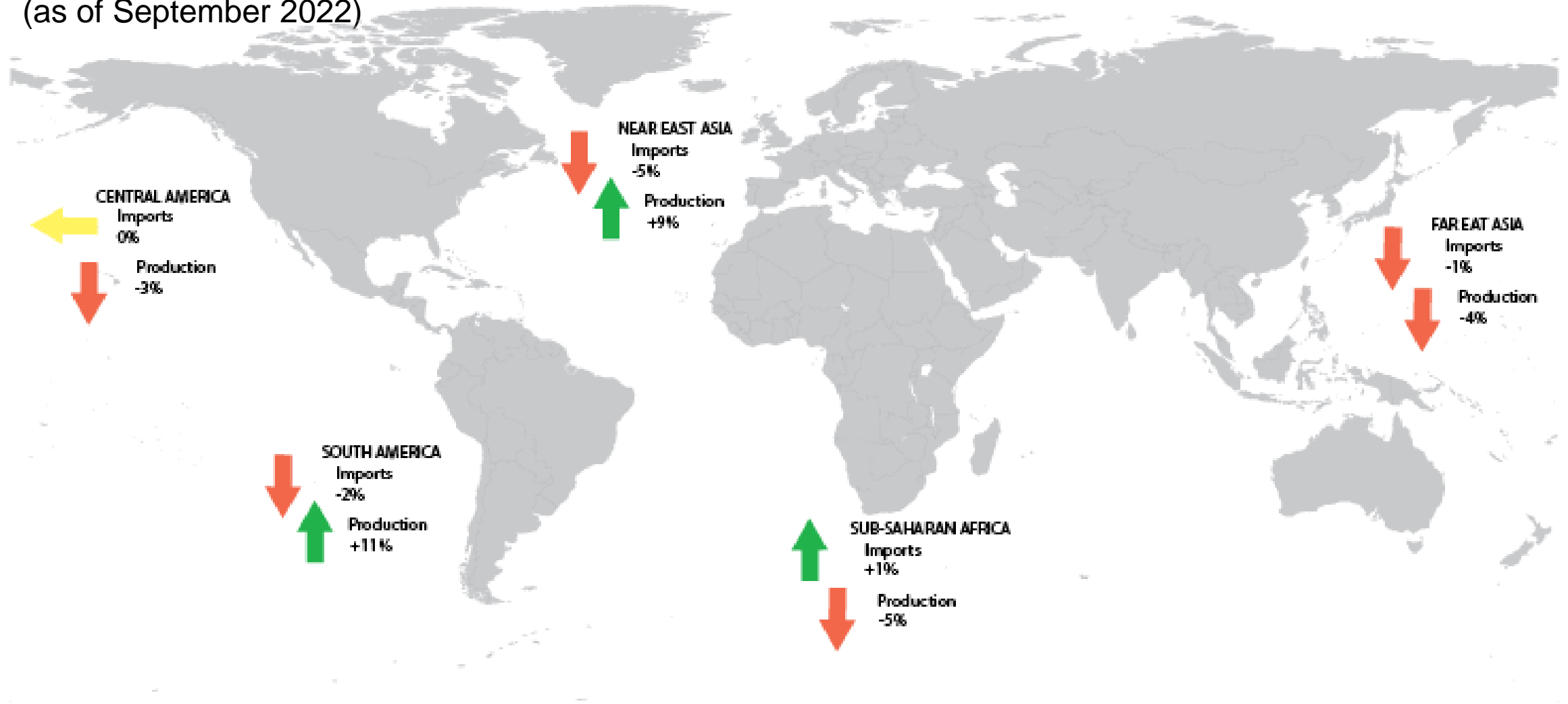


- **Bangladesh** | Wheat flour
- **Burkina Faso** | Coarse grains
- **Chile** | Wheat
- **Colombia** | Wheat flour
- **El Salvador** | Maize
- **Ethiopia** | Cereals
- **Ghana** | Coarse grains
- **Malawi** | Maize
- **Mali** | Coarse grains
- **Mexico** | Maize
- **Myanmar** | Rice
- **Pakistan** | Wheat flour
- **Somalia** | Coarse grains
- **South Sudan** | Staple foods
- **Sudan** | Staple foods
- **Zimbabwe** | Food items

Price warning level:  High  Moderate [Based on GIEWS analysis]

Regional cereal production and import situation

(as of September 2022)



Agrifood Systems Transformation

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

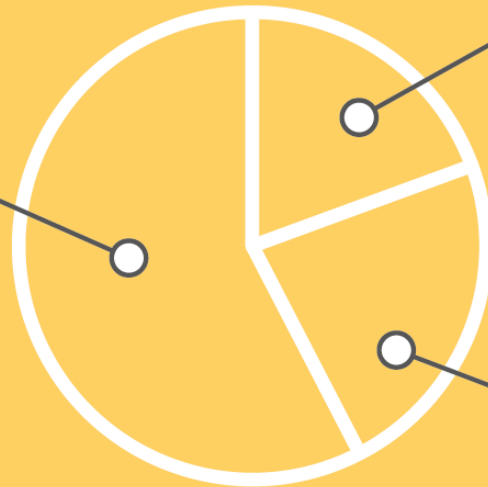
TP3 strengthen economic resilience

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



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THANK YOU
