

World Food Programme

# State of Food Security and Nutrition 2019—challenges and opportunities?

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SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES Arif Husain Chief Economist United Nations World Food Programme

## Global food security

#### In a world of 7 billion people:

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About 2 billion

Do not have enough nutritious food 821 million

Are chronically hungry

**113 million** 

Are acutely malnourished

**Key figures:** Global Report on Food Crises 2019 More than 113 million people across 53 countries faced *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above). This is a slight dip from last year.

Despite the slight decrease, over the past three years, the report has consistently shown that, year on year, more than 100 million people have faced periods of acute hunger.

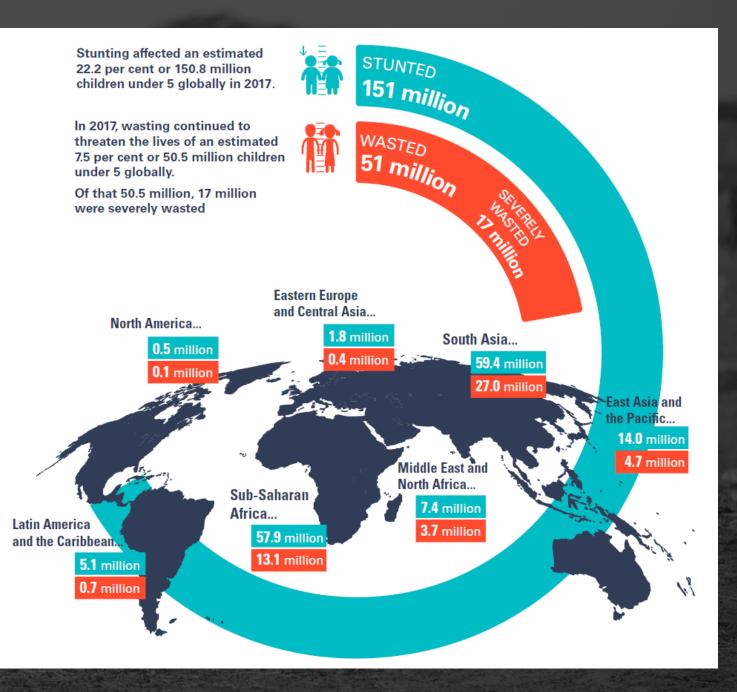
Eight countries accounted for two thirds of the total number of people facing acute food insecurity – amounting to nearly 72 million people.

The worst food crises in 2018 were, in order of severity: Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, South Sudan and northern Nigeria.

More than 143 million people in a subset of 42 countries in *Stressed* conditions (IPC Phase 2).

# The global burden of undernutrition

Acute and chronic malnutrition continue to persist in countries affected by food crises, threatening the health and well-being of the population especially young children and women.



#### Main drivers: Conflict, climate and economic shocks

Conflict was the key driver of food insecurity for the majority of the 113 million acutely food insecure people.

74M acutely food-insecure people in 21 conflict-affected countries or territories

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**10**M acutely food-insecure people affected by **economic shocks** 

**29**M acutely

food-insecure

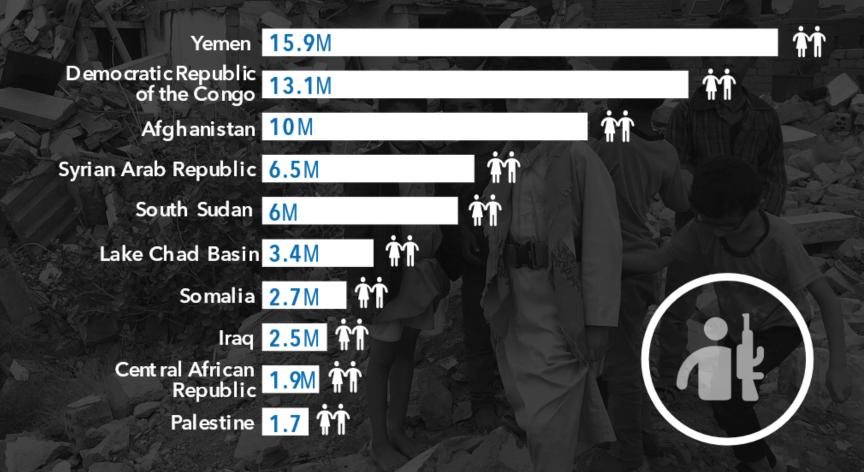
climate-affected

people in **26** 

countries

#### Main drivers: Conflict

More than half of those facing *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3) or worse conditions were in 10 countries or territories affected by CONFLICT mainly in the Middle East, Africa and Asia



#### Main drivers: Climate shocks

African countries accounted for the overwhelming majority of acutely foodinsecure people in countries affected by CLIMATE shocks.



#### Main drivers: Economic shocks

ECONOMIC SHOCKS were considered the primary driver of the acute food insecurity of 10.2 million people in *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3) or worse mostly in three countries.

It was also the primary driver of displacement for migrants from Venezuela.



# 68.5 million people forcibly displaced

40 million

25.4 million REFUGEES

#### **3.1 million** ASYLUM SEEKERS

#### 44,400 people

FORCIBLY DISPLACED EACH DAY

OF REFUGEES ARE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

85 %

3.5 m Turkey
1.4 m Pakistan
1.4 m Uganda
1.0 m Lebanon
0.9 m Iran

57%



### Forecast in 2019

Conflict and insecurity will remain the primary causes of food insecurity and contribute to persisting or increasing displacement, internally or towards neighbouring countries



Weather shocks and extreme climate events will continue to have a severe impact on agricultural and livestock production in several regions (Central America Dry Corridor and Southern Africa, for instance)



Economic instability will continue undermining the food security status of vulnerable households in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe.



Continued cholera, measles and Ebola outbreaks



#### **Inequality** in humanitarian assistance

No clear linkage between IPC classification and level of humanitarian assistance

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- Humanitarian assistance consistently 40 percent below assessed needs
- In donor country refugee expenditures (USD 15.8 Billion) were larger than OECD-DAC humanitarian assistance (USD 15.4 Billion) in 2016
- Per capita assistance was over USD 4,100 for 3.8 million refugees in donor countries and less than USD 100 for 164 million people outside donor countries

#### Food waste

We produce more than enough food (4 billion tons), even after:



1/3 of all food produced is lost or wasted

#### At an environmental cost of:

- 250 cubic km of water
  - 1.4 billion hectares of land
- 3.3 billion tons of CO2 equivalent GHG

# High economic cost of hunger

#### USD3.5 trillion/year

Money lost due to hunger and malnutrition

#### USD750 billion/year Cost of food waste

#### USD270 billion x 10 years Cost of ending hunger

# OUR OPPORTUNITIES

# Leaving no one behind

821 million people

and the stand of the stand

million people

million people

Are chronically hungry

Live below the international poverty line

Do not have access to clean water

# Operationalizing UNSC Resolution 2417

# Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

# Investing in saving and changing lives



Childhood development and nutrition

Quality education Safety Nets

Rural infrastructure

Gender Relevant Programming Preventive Nutrition

School Meals Cash-based transfers Food For Assets

# **Recognizing That Hunger is Not a One-off**

Local Solutions Governance & Sustained commitment Adequate financing

Coordinated response



World Food Programme

## Thank you

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