

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

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**Insights on financing for food security and nutrition  
ahead of the SOFI 2024 launch**

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## **PART 1**

**Why are we looking at financing when  
understanding the state of food security  
and nutrition in the world**

## The SOFI journey (2017–2023)

After many years, hunger begins to increase.  
Nutrition problems arose (overweight and obesity)



Drivers and structural causes are identified

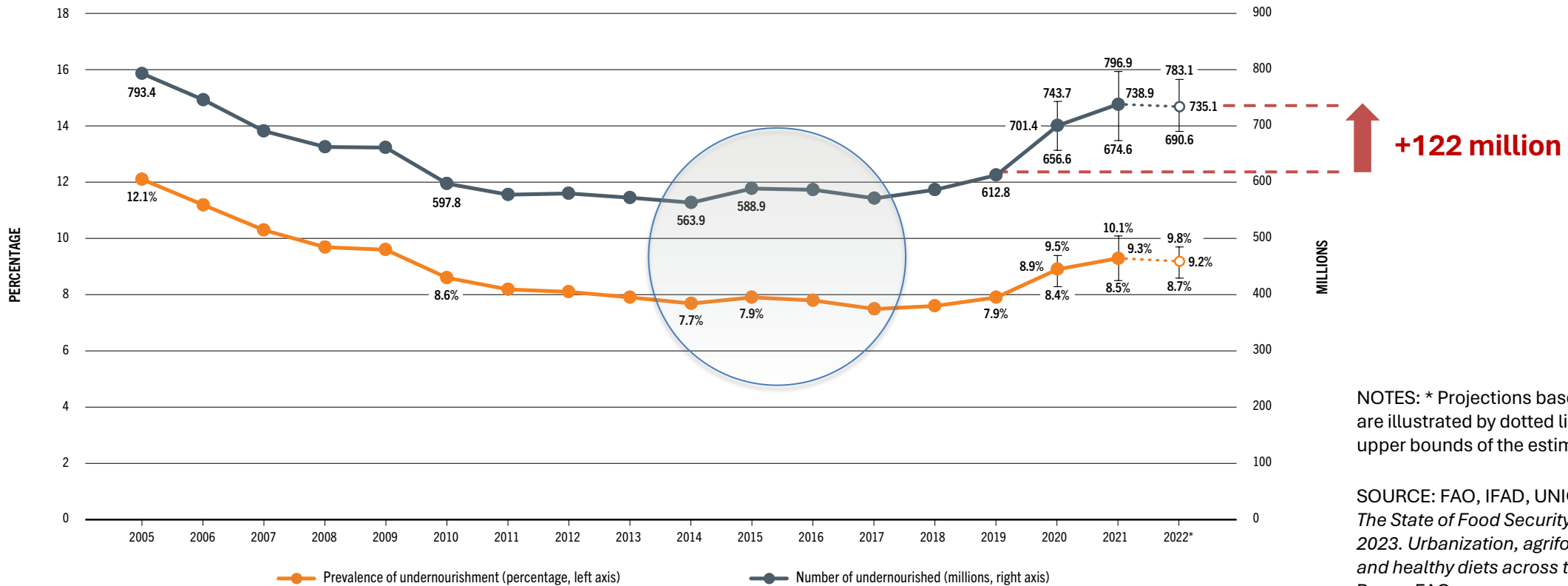


Pathways to address are identified



**Hunger at the global level remained relatively unchanged from 2021 to 2022 but is still far above pre-COVID-19-pandemic levels: 122 million more people were facing hunger in 2022 than in 2019**

**WORLD PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT AND NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE**



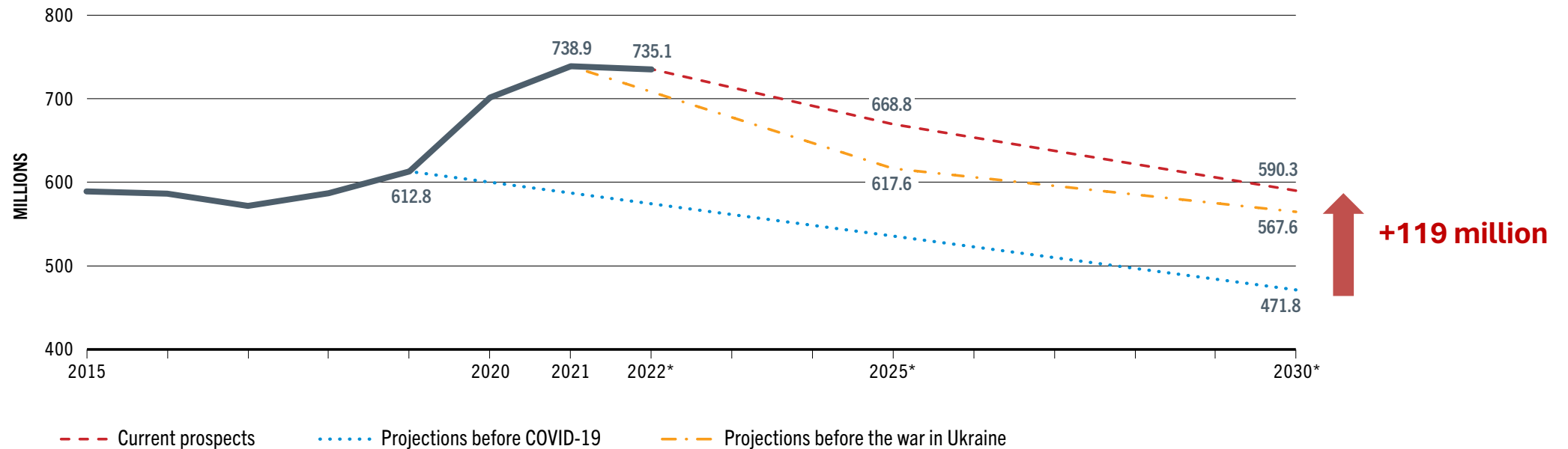
**+122 million**

NOTES: \* Projections based on nowcasts for 2022 are illustrated by dotted lines. Bars show lower and upper bounds of the estimated range.

SOURCE: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum.* Rome, FAO.

The pandemic provoked a tremendous setback. Projections show 119 million more people facing hunger in 2030 compared to a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred, and around 23 million more than in a scenario where 2022 events had not happened

**PROJECTIONS OF THE GLOBAL NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE**

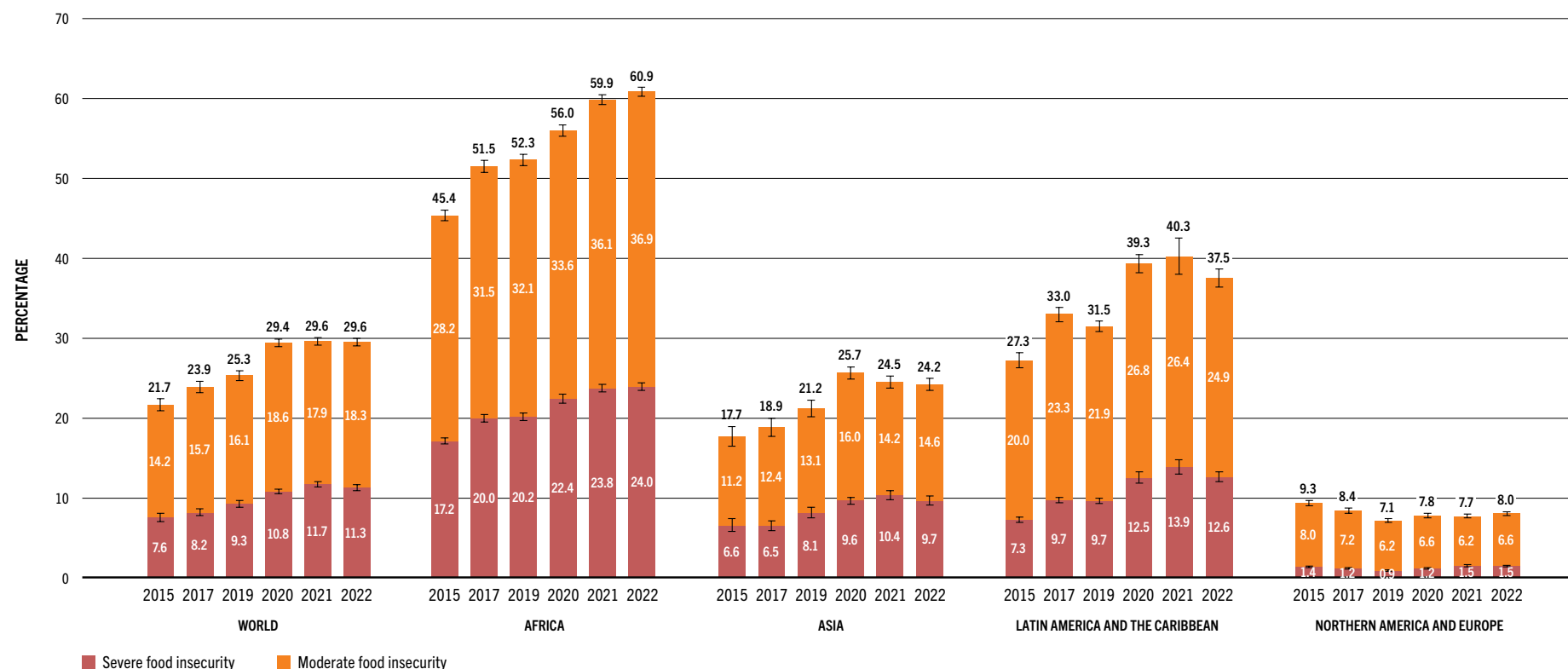


NOTES: \* Projected values. The 2020, 2021 and 2022 values are based on the middle of the projected ranges.

SOURCE: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural–urban continuum.* Rome, FAO.

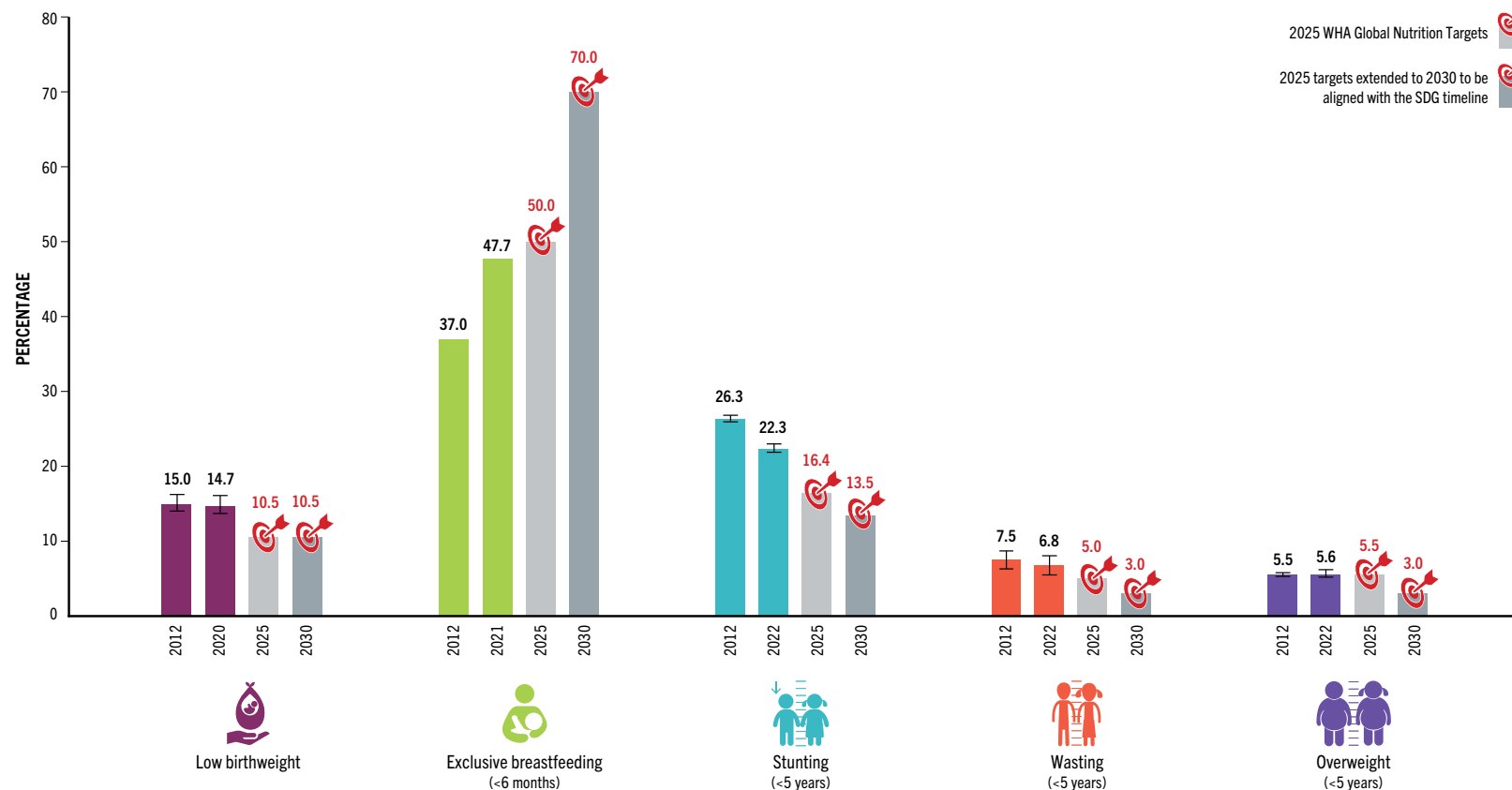
Following a sharp increase from 2019 to 2020, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity at the global level remained unchanged for the second year in a row but was still far above pre-pandemic levels

**TRENDS IN THE PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY BY REGION**



SOURCE: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum.* Rome, FAO.

Globally in 2022 among children under five years of age, an estimated 148.1 million (22.3 percent) were stunted, 45 million (6.8 percent) were wasted, and 37 million (5.6 percent) were overweight



**We are not on track to ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition  
– major drivers and underlying factors are challenging us**

**COVID-19  
pandemic**



**Economic  
slowdowns and  
downturns**



**Climate  
variability  
and extremes**



**Conflict**



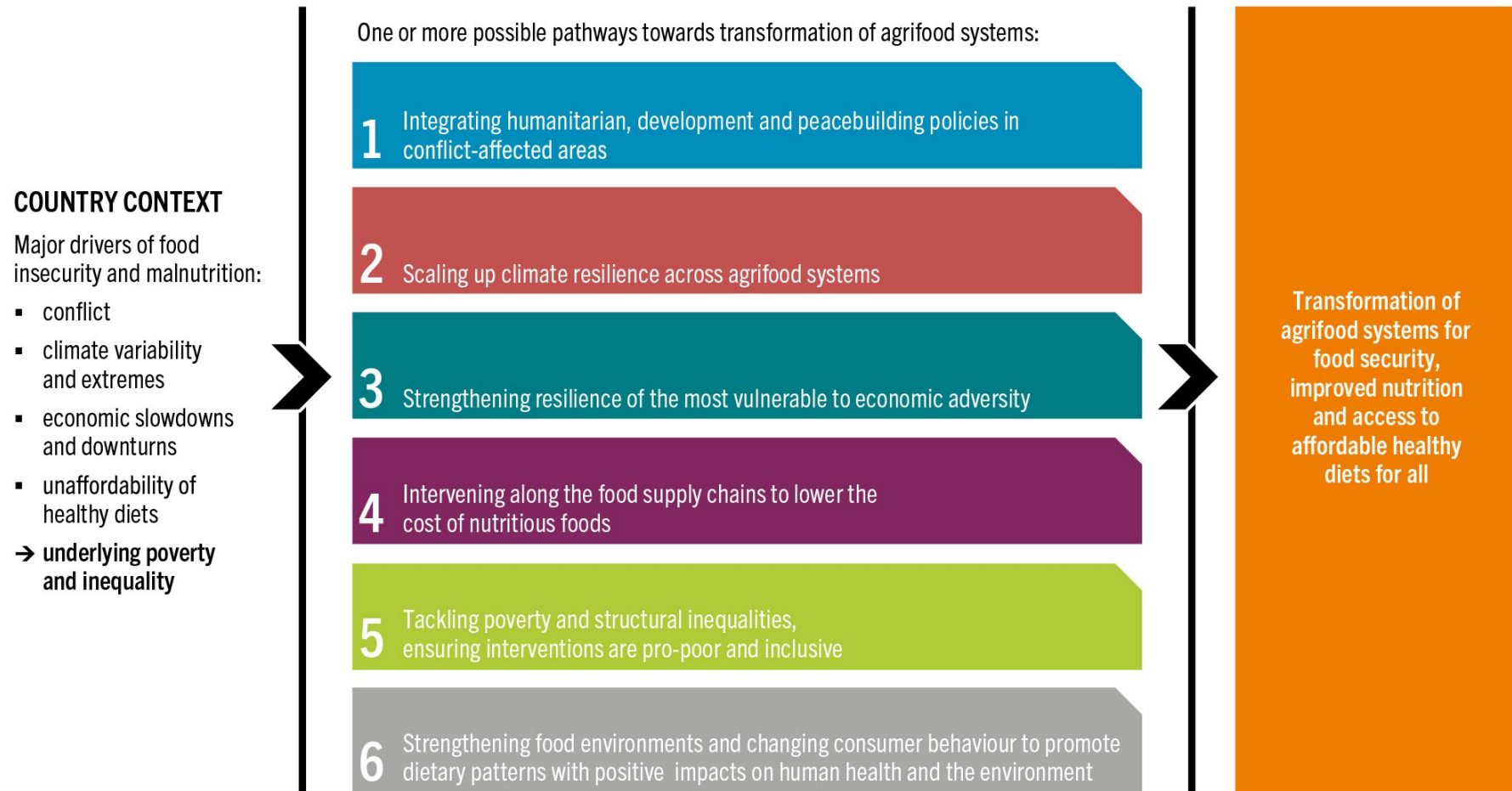
**Cost and  
affordability  
of healthy diets**



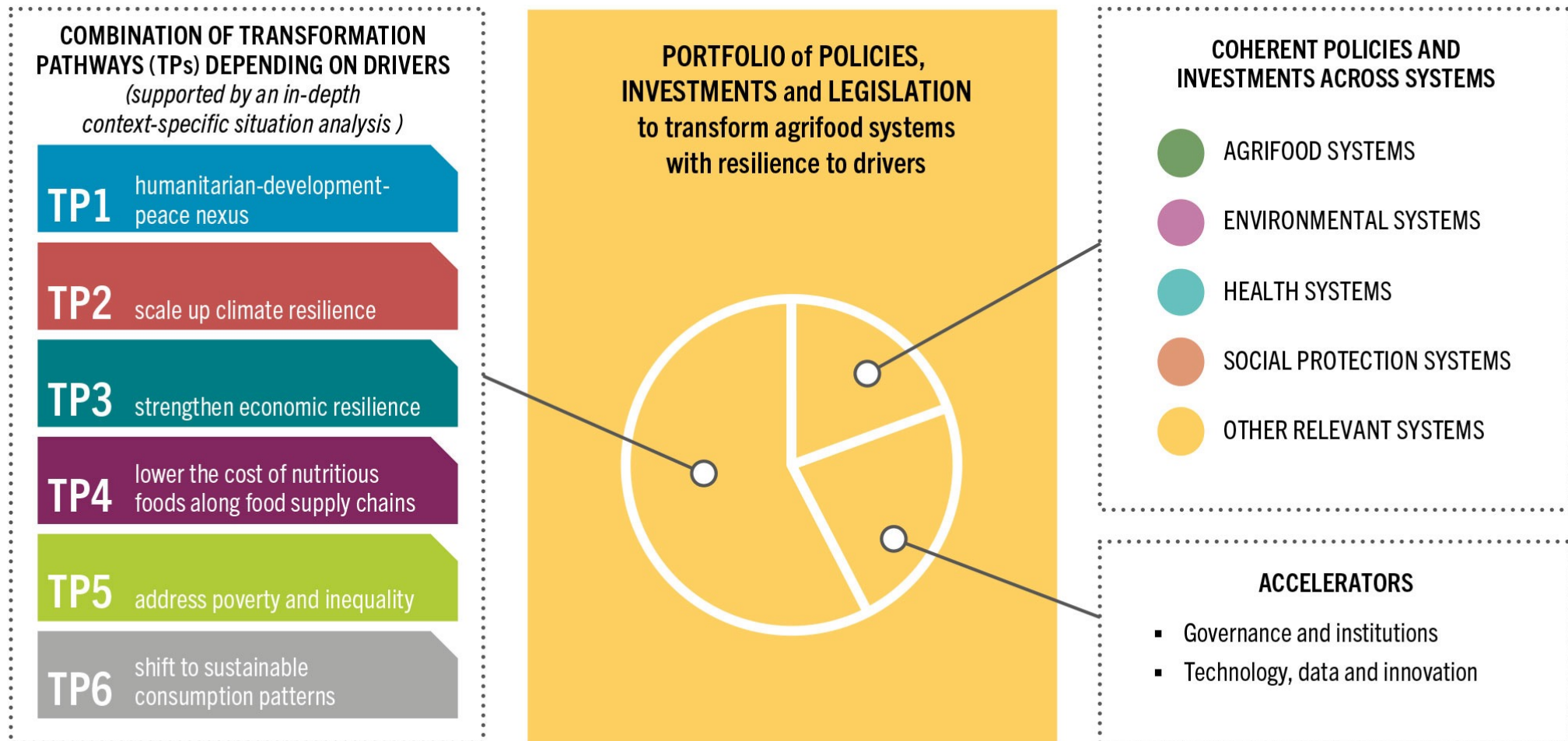
**← UNDERLYING CAUSES OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY →**



## What needs to be done? Six pathways towards agrifood system transformation



## Portfolio of policies, investments and legislation for each pathway



## PART 2

**What can we expect from the SOFI 2024 report that will feed into the discussions on the intersections of donor coordination and finance for food systems and rural development?**

## If we know so much about what to do, why have we not done it?

- **More financing will be needed to** get on track to meeting SDG Targets of ending hunger and food insecurity (SDG 2.1) and malnutrition in all its forms (SDG 2.1) → SDG 17 (means of implementation)
- **No coherent picture of the financial resources being spent on FSN**, nor on the cost of achieving these targets.
  - Multiple definitions of financing for FSN are applied leading to stark differences in estimates of FSN financing.
- SOFI 2024 will take a deep dive into: **“Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition”**:
  - current levels and gaps in financing for FSN
  - guidance on innovative financing options to address the major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition
- 15 July: Special event on the theme (Financing) at the HLPF. New York.
- 24 July: Launch at the G20 Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty Task Force Ministerial Meeting. Rio de Janeiro
- SOFI will be a key input into the discussions on the intersections of donor coordination and finance for food systems and rural development.

## A new definition of financing for FSN and its application

- An important step forward is taken, by advancing a definition of financing for food security and nutrition.
- Guidance for a common approach and application of the definition, with a mapping of the definition to financial allocations:
  - a shift away from the typical sector defined boundaries of agriculture and basic nutrition to the multi-dimensional nature of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Call for a **universal adoption of the new definition of financing for FSN** and for **standardized approach** for applying it to financial data.
- New definition applied to public and private financing flows → data constraints keeping us from arriving at the global measurement of financing for FSN identified.

## The new definition of financing for FSN in a nutshell

The financing flows are mapped up to interventions that help:

- Improve food consumption (i.e. food availability, access, utilization and stability)
- Improve health status (i.e. caring and feeding practices, and health services and environmental health)

### CORE DEFINITION

- Transit through the pathways for addressing the major drivers
- Address underlying structural factors behind recent increases in hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

### EXTENDED DEFINITION

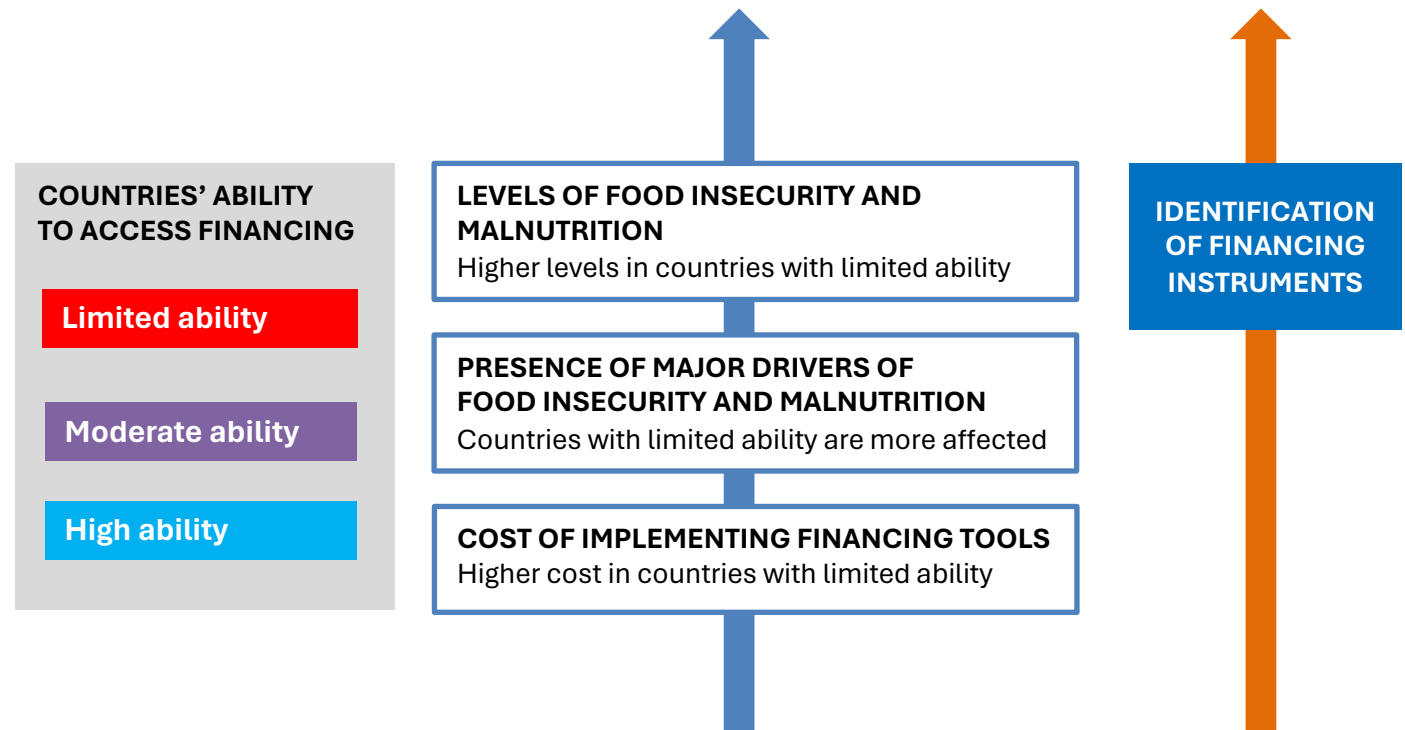
- Conflict, climate variability and extremes, economic slowdowns and downturns, the unaffordability of healthy diets and unhealthy food environments
- Persistent and high inequality

## What to expect: Key questions addressed in SOFI 2024

- How much of international official flows (ODA and OOF) is supporting FSN?  
Based on this, can FSN be considered a high priority for donors?
- Are international official flows targeting well the countries where hunger, food insecurity and undernutrition are higher?
- What are the trends of public spending for FSN in low- and middle-income countries?
- How much of both types of flows goes to food consumption and health (core definition) vs to addressing the major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition (extended definition)?
- What is happening with private flows for FSN? Which of them are trackable/not trackable?

## Countries' ability to access finance: A typology

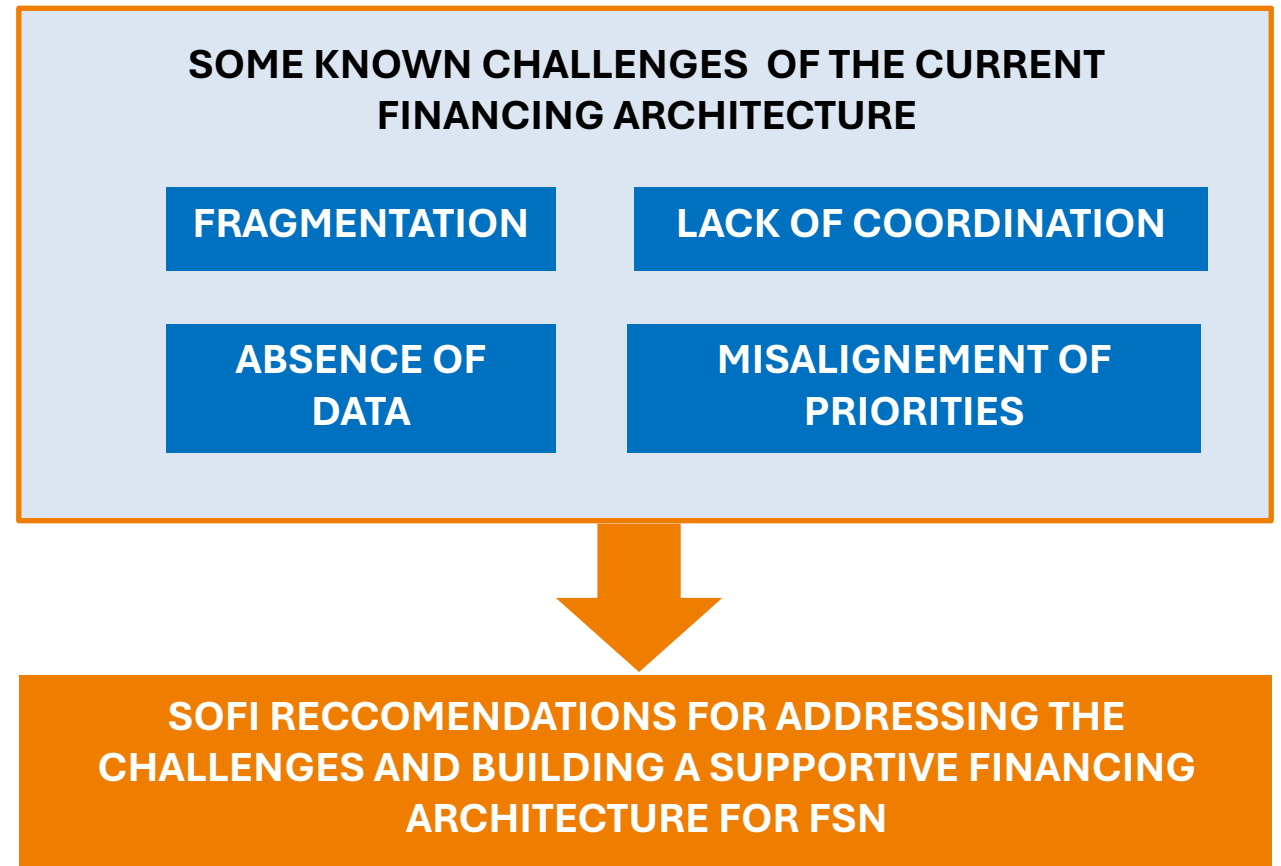
- Are countries most in need of more financing easily accessing financing for FSN?
- Which are the more adequate financing tools depending on the ability of countries to access financing?





## The financing architecture going forward

- Does the current financing architecture for food security and nutrition support the increase of financing to meet SDG 2.1 and 2.2?



**Thank you**