

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY



Food and nutrition security crises will continue to erupt in the years ahead. While shocks cannot be avoided, particularly as climate change escalates and the war in Ukraine continues, the severity of their impacts can be contained to prevent major setbacks in achieving long-term development goals. This requires being better prepared to respond swiftly when crisis risks first emerge and strengthening innovative efforts to build resilient food and nutrition systems globally.



Our goal is to build resilient food and nutrition systems that benefit people, the planet, and economies, while delivering timely and effective responses to mitigate crises. We work with governments to reassess market and price distortions, accelerate innovation through investment in research and development, enhance access to information and data analytics to reduce uncertainty and improve transparency, and scale up public and private investments. We are leaders in the global effort to get “back on track” to achieve the SDGs, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

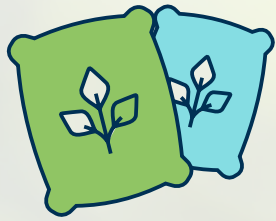


The World Bank is a leader in strengthening global partnerships and national preparedness to build food and nutrition security. For over a decade we have hosted the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, a fund dedicated to fighting hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. We lead international efforts to share information, and to rapidly provide resources where they are needed, while helping countries design the long-term reforms needed to build resilient food and nutrition systems.



WORLD BANK GROUP
Agriculture & Food

FOODSYSTEMS
2030



Although food production has more than doubled over the past 50 years, food and nutrition

insecurity has been increasing nearly every year since 2016.



In **2022**, the number of people facing acute food insecurity is likely to reach up to



222 million in **53 countries** and territories.



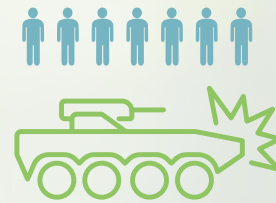
A recent World Bank survey indicated that 42 percent of households across all countries covered were unable to eat healthy or nutritious food in the previous 30 days.

42%



At the end of 2020, over 80 percent of acutely food-insecure people lived in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

80%



Food insecurity is expected to reach an unprecedented peak in 2023 and projections indicate that it will

continue worsening through at least

2027, reversing progress on eliminating poverty and hunger by 2030.



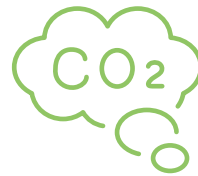
The Bank's response focuses on short- and long-term food security interventions in **69 countries**, including active interventions in 22 of the 24 hunger hotspots.

A combination of factors associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine—including greater poverty, supply chain disruptions, and rising food and fertilizer prices—has increased food and nutrition insecurity globally.



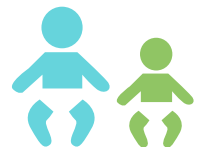
High food prices have triggered a global crisis as low-income households spend the majority of their incomes on food. These impacts are magnifying hunger and malnutrition and reversing hard-won gains in development. The world is no longer on track to achieve its sustainability agenda by 2030.

In 2022, global cereals production fell for the first time in a decade. With less food available, countries are relying on existing stocks and reserves to fill the gap. And rising energy and fertilizer prices—key inputs to produce food—threaten production for subsequent seasons, especially in countries that import fertilizer.



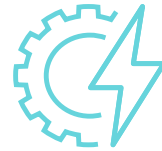
The agricultural food sector is both vulnerable and a contributor to climate change, responsible for one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions. And agricultural productivity growth is not staying ahead of the effects of climate change, contributing to more food-related shocks.

Stunting and wasting in children, and anemia in pregnant women, are increasing as households are less able to include sufficient nutrition in their diets. This has both immediate and long-term effects for the world's human capital.





The fact that the world has seen two global food crises within the last decade underscores the instability of our food systems. Our priority is to ensure that countries can meet their immediate needs to respond to this crisis while getting them back on the path of long-term resilience to prevent future crises.



The World Bank is applying innovative knowledge to analyze the drivers of the current food security crisis and formulate recommendations to mitigate and prepare for future crises. This response complements our efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and transition to a low-carbon future.

The Bank is an established leader in fighting food and nutrition insecurity, having hosted the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program for more than 10 years. Since its inception, the program has received \$1.9 billion to improve the livelihoods, food security, and resilience of smallholder farmers.



The Bank and the G7 have launched the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, a publicly accessible tool that represents a major step forward in food and nutrition data, tracking global financing support in real time. We are supporting the development of Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans in 26 countries to respond earlier and more systematically to future food and nutrition security crises.

We are drawing on the complementary strengths of established and new partnerships to enhance the crisis response and preparedness, and return to making progress on the SDGs.

