

# *The State of* **Food Insecurity in the World 2014**

Strengthening the enabling environment  
to improve food security and nutrition

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
International Fund for Agricultural Development  
World Food Programme

Global Launch

Rome, 16 September, 2014  
<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi>



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



International Fund for  
Agricultural Development



World Food  
Programme



2014

The State of  
Food Insecurity in the World



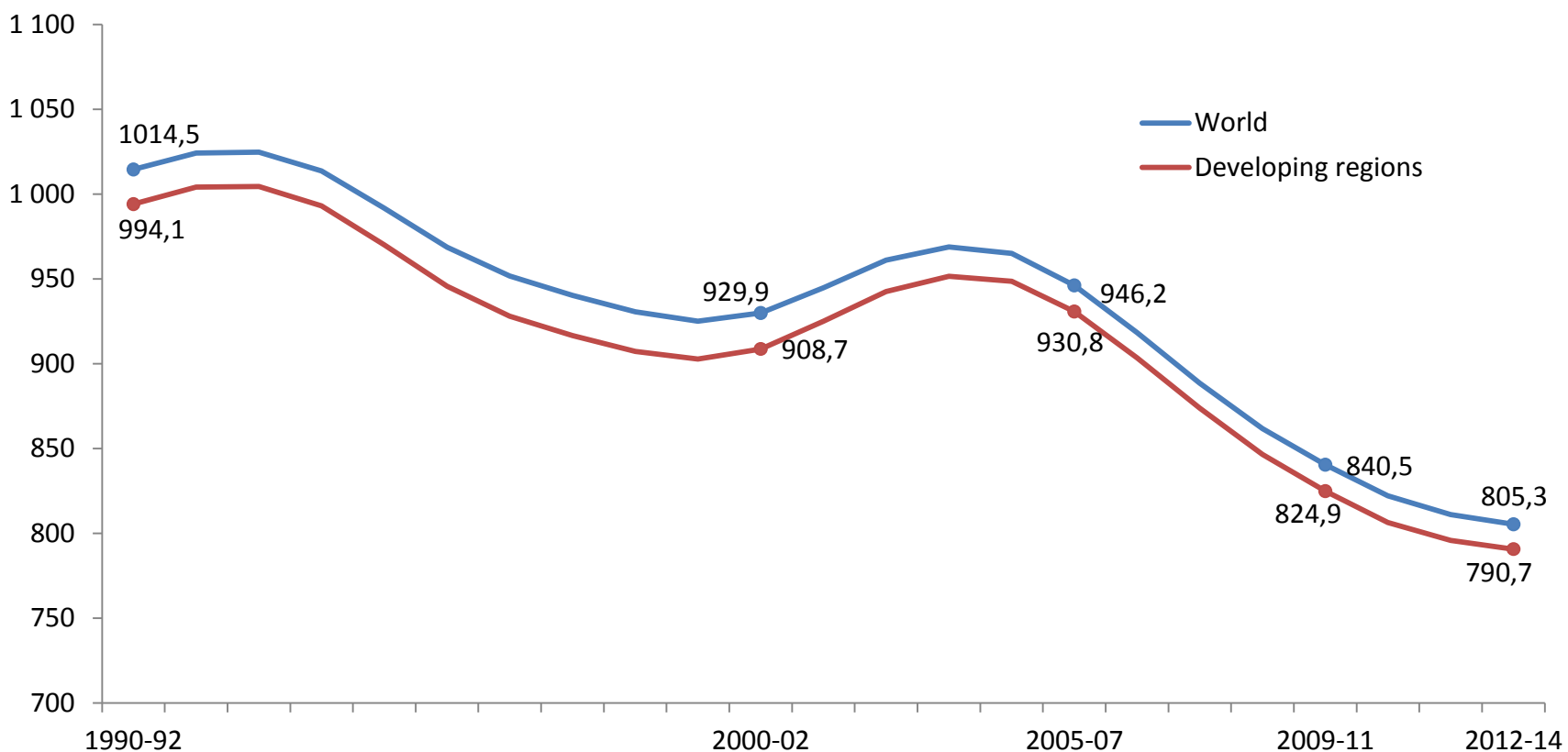
# The 2013 Report

## Three parts:

1. Undernourishment around the world: the global monitor.
2. Beyond undernourishment: monitoring the different dimensions of food security through the suite of indicators.
3. The enabling environment to improve food security and nutrition: lessons from analysis of country experiences.

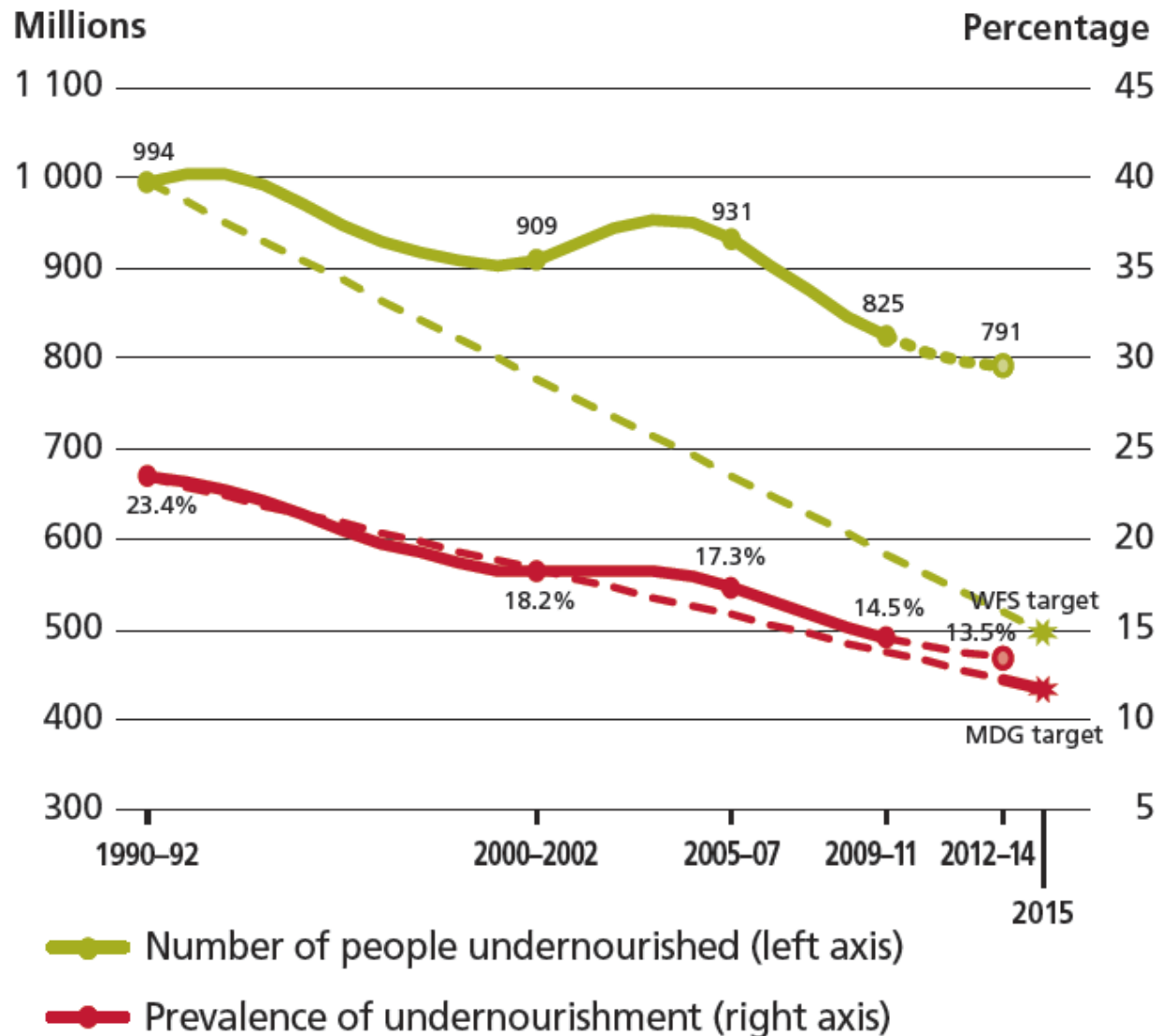
# Undernourishment around the world

- **805 million people** estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger in 2012–14, down 100 million in the last decade.
- The vast majority, **791 million**, live in **developing countries**.

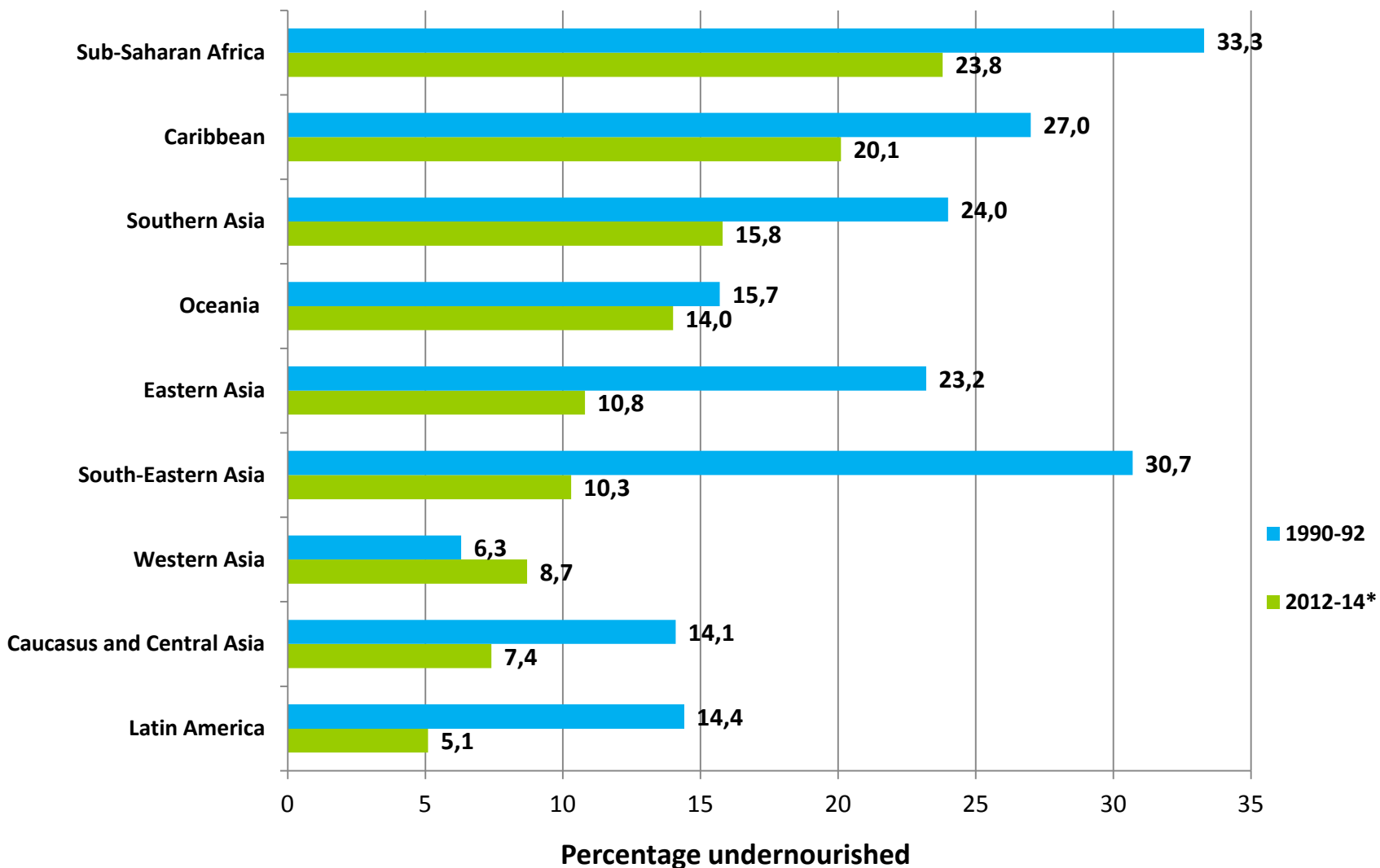


# International hunger targets

- The MDG 1c hunger target can be reached, with additional effort.
- WFS goal out of reach

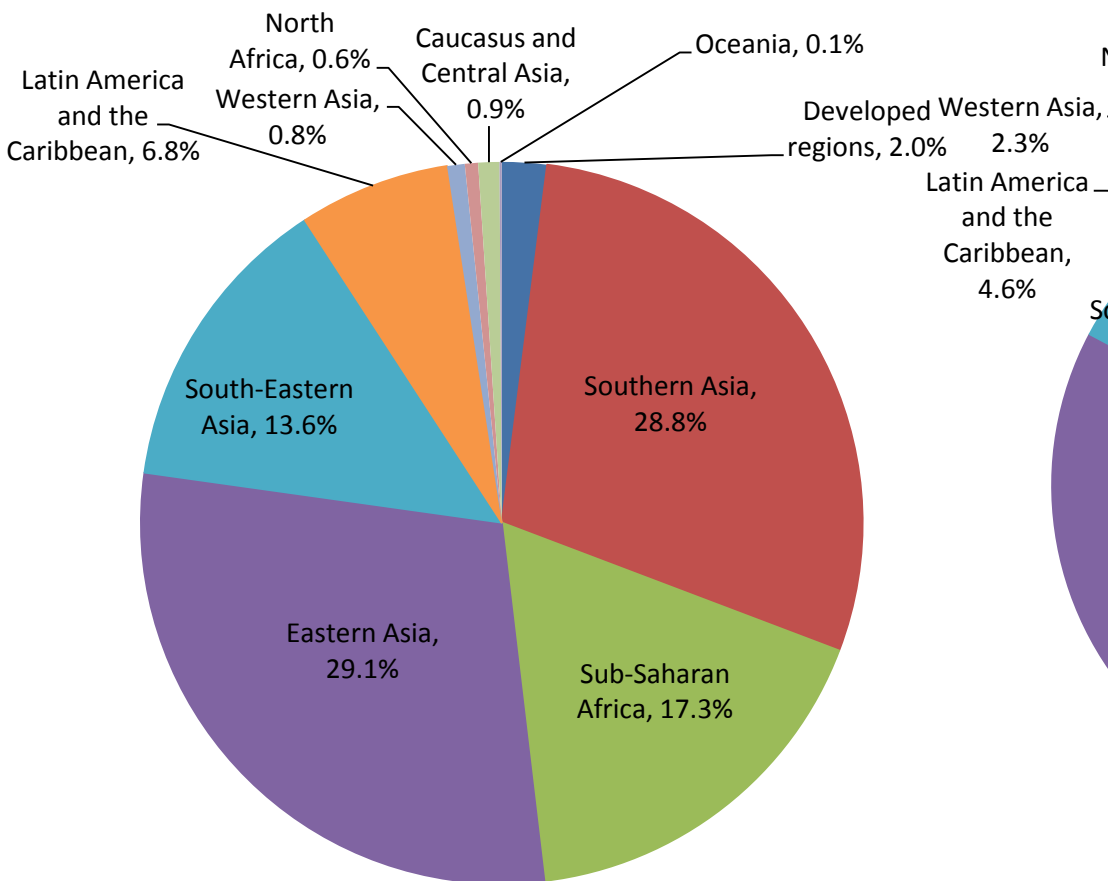


# Progress in most regions, but uneven



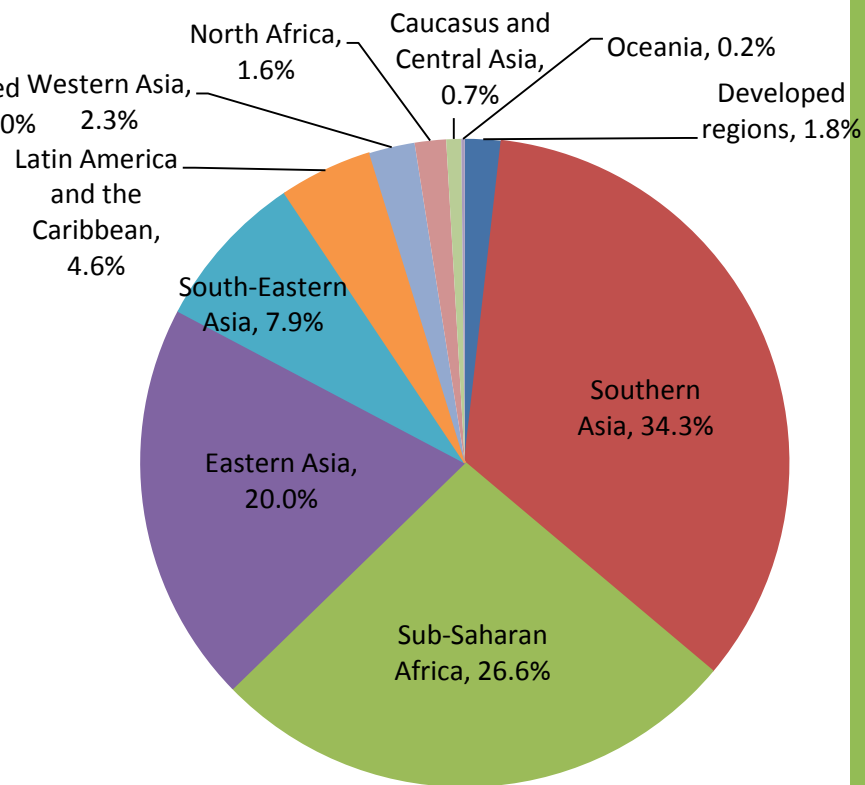
# Changing distribution of world hunger, 1990–2014

**1990–92**



**Total = 1015 million**

**2012–14**



**Total = 805 million**

# Part One: Key findings

- About 805 million people chronically undernourished in 2012–14. **Decline of 209 million** since 1990-92, and by 100 million in last decade.
- Majority of hungry live in **developing countries**, where over one in eight, or **13.5 percent** of the population, remain chronically undernourished.
- The MDG 1c hunger target is **within reach**, but large differences across developing regions remain.
  - East Asia, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have achieved the MDG hunger target. LAC are on track to reach WFS goal.
  - Insufficient progress in sub-Saharan Africa, South and West Asia.

# Suite of food security indicators

The suite of food security indicators, 2014

## FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

Average dietary energy supply adequacy  
Average value of food production

Share of dietary energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers  
Average protein supply  
Average supply of protein of animal origin

Percentage of paved roads over total roads  
Road density  
Rail lines density

Gross domestic product per capita (in purchasing power equivalents)

Domestic food price index

Prevalence of undernourishment  
Share of food expenditure of the poor\*  
Depth of the food deficit\*  
Prevalence of food inadequacy\*

Cereal import dependency ratio  
Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation  
Value of food imports over total merchandise exports

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  
Domestic food price volatility  
Per capita food production variability\*  
Per capita food supply variability

Access to improved water sources  
Access to improved sanitation facilities

Percentage of children under 5 years of age affected by wasting  
Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted  
Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight  
Percentage of adults who are underweight\*  
Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women\*  
Prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 years of age\*  
Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in the population\*  
Prevalence of iodine deficiency in the population\*

## DIMENSION

### AVAILABILITY

### ACCESS

### STABILITY

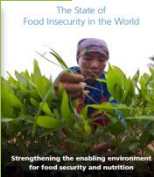
### UTILIZATION



## Part Two: Key findings

- Food **availability** major element of food insecurity in poorer regions, notably sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia.
- **Access** to food has improved quickly in countries showing rapid economic progress, notably East and South-East Asia.
- Access has improved in South Asia and Latin America with **social protection**.
- **Utilization** remains single greatest challenge, despite progress over past two decades.
- **Stability** remains a challenge in regions heavily reliant on international food markets, such as Near East, North Africa and Caribbean.

# Strengthening the enabling environment to improve food security and nutrition



- Country case studies focus on enabling environment for food security and nutrition
  - Indonesia, Malawi (IFAD); Madagascar, Yemen (WFP); Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, (FAO) – all different :
    - ✓ some achieved **MDG 1c**, others not
    - ✓ some have experienced political **instability**, conflict
    - ✓ governance, **cultural** contexts very different
    - ✓ **agriculture**, poverty very different

# Strengthening the enabling environment to improve food security and nutrition



## ➤ Country studies emphasize:

- strong **inter-sectoral** nature of food security and nutrition
- need for enabling environment for **participation** in policy formulation and implementation, and creation of needed **incentives**

## ➤ 4 dimensions of enabling environment:

- policies, programmes, legal **frameworks**
- human and financial **resources**
- coordinated, complementary, cooperative **mechanisms**
- evidence-based, **informed decision-making**

# Strengthening the enabling environment to improve food security and nutrition

- **Sustained political commitment** at highest level crucial – legal frameworks can help that all work responsibly.
- Broad **participation in policy formulation and implementation** necessary to consider all views and empower poor and vulnerable.
- Coherence and **integration** of policy instruments to ensure **complementarities** to maximize impacts and benefits.
- Institutional and **governance** mechanisms promoting **cooperation** and **coordination** among ministries and facilitating policy **coherence** essential.



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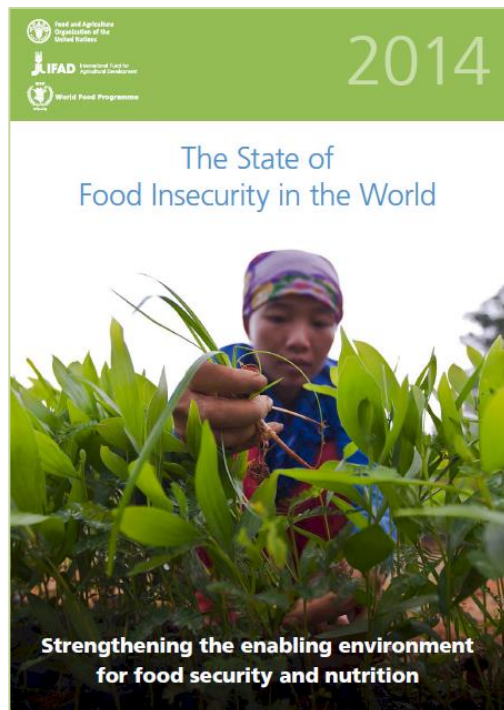
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*Thank you*

**For more information ...**



*The State of*  
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The international reference  
on global hunger issues

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