Food Security and Nutrition in the World

Repurposing Food and Agriculture Policies to Make Healthy Diets more Affordable

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Between 702 and 828 million people in the World were facing hunger in 2021.

![Graph showing the prevalence of undernourishment and number of undernourished individuals from 2005 to 2021.]
Around 2.3 billion people in the world were moderately or severely Food Insecure in 2021.

![Graph showing the number of severely food insecure people and the number of moderately or severely food insecure people from 2015 to 2021.](image)

![Graph showing the prevalence of severe food insecurity and the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity from 2015 to 2021.](image)

Leaving no one behind.
Women are more food insecure than men in every region of the world.
Healthy diets were out of reach for almost 3.1 billion people in the World in 2020.
Closer to home

- Most countries in East Asia except DPRK have done well on PoU although some countries have seen a rise in PoU during COVID period (Mongolia and Japan, for example)

- However, overall in East Asia, approx. 7 percent people continue to experience severe or moderate food insecurity as measured by FIES. In Mongolia, the number is much higher – approx. 25 percent. This number has also increased recently in some countries.

- Adult obesity is on the rise in all countries in the region

- Prevalence of Anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years has risen in all countries in the region except Japan where it has declined marginally

- Approx 1.5 percent people in Republic of Korea, 2 percent in Japan, 15 percent in China and 51 percent people in Mongolia can not afford a healthy diet
The level and composition of global support to food and agriculture (USD billion, average 2013–2018)
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- Commitments and flexibilities under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.
- Repurposing of support may not be fully equitable if some farmers cannot specialize in the production of nutritious foods.
- Where agriculture is still key to the economy and job generation, governments should spend more in a well prioritized provision of general services.
- International development finance will be needed for low-income countries, and perhaps lower-middle-income countries, given their low public budgets.
Efforts towards reaching SDG 2 targets are proving insufficient in the face of a more challenging and uncertain context.

Governments need to rethink how they can reallocate their existing public budgets to make healthy diets more affordable, with sustainability and leaving no one behind.
Thank you