



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International Fund for
Agricultural Development



World Food
Programme



World Health
Organization

2022



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

**REPURPOSING FOOD AND
AGRICULTURAL POLICIES TO MAKE
HEALTHY DIETS MORE AFFORDABLE**

This flagship publication is part of **The State of the World** series of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Required citation:

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable*. Rome, FAO.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en>

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) or the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP or WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP or WHO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

ISSN 2663-8061 (print)
ISSN 2663-807X (online)
ISBN 978-92-5-136499-4
© **FAO 2022**



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that The Work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If The Work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons license. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: “This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) or World Health Organization (WHO). FAO, IFAD, UNICEF and WHO are not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the authoritative edition.”

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

COVER PHOTOGRAPH ©Shutterstock.com/Raul Mellado Ortiz

SPAIN. Burlap bag filled with vegetables and fruits in a crop field – healthy eating and ecological agriculture.

2022
THE STATE OF
**FOOD SECURITY
AND NUTRITION
IN THE WORLD**



**REPURPOSING FOOD AND
AGRICULTURAL POLICIES TO MAKE
HEALTHY DIETS MORE AFFORDABLE**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Fund for Agricultural Development | United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations World Food Programme | World Health Organization

Rome, 2022

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	vi		
METHODOLOGY	viii		
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix		
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xii		
KEY MESSAGES	xiv		
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvi		
CHAPTER 1			
INTRODUCTION	1		
CHAPTER 2			
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION AROUND THE WORLD	9		
2.1 Food security indicators – latest updates and progress towards ending hunger and ensuring food security	10		
2.2 The state of nutrition: progress towards global nutrition targets	30		
2.3 Cost and affordability of a healthy diet: an update	47		
CHAPTER 3			
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY SUPPORT IN THE WORLD: HOW MUCH DOES IT COST AND AFFECT DIETS?	55		
3.1 Stocktaking: what policy support is currently provided to food and agriculture?	56		
3.2 How are food and agricultural policies affecting diets?	70		
CHAPTER 4			
POTENTIAL OPTIONS TO REPURPOSE POLICY SUPPORT TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVING AFFORDABILITY OF A HEALTHY DIET	87		
4.1 What are the potential impacts of reallocating food and agricultural policy support differently to reduce the cost of nutritious foods?	88		
4.2 Complementing policies within and outside agrifood systems that are needed to ensure repurposing efforts are impactful	109		
4.3 The political economy and governance dynamics that influence repurposing policy support		119	
CHAPTER 5			
CONCLUSION		129	
ANNEXES		135	
ANNEX 1A			
Statistical tables to Chapter 2		136	
ANNEX 1B			
Methodological notes for the food security and nutrition indicators		162	
ANNEX 2			
Methodologies used in Chapter 2		176	
ANNEX 3			
Updated data series of the cost and affordability of a healthy diet, 2017–2020		184	
ANNEX 4			
Policy support indicators: sources, coverage and methodology		191	
ANNEX 5			
Tariff data and food group definitions		195	
ANNEX 6			
Results from selected global model-based scenarios		196	
ANNEX 7			
Glossary		200	
NOTES		207	

TABLES

1 Prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), 2005–2021	14	A1.1 Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and global nutrition targets: prevalence of undernourishment, moderate or severe food insecurity, selected forms of malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and low birthweight	136
2 Number of undernourished people (NoU), 2005–2021	15	A1.2 Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and global nutrition targets: number of people who are affected by undernourishment, moderate or severe food insecurity and selected forms of malnutrition; number of infants exclusively breastfed and number of babies born with low birthweight	149
3 Prevalence of food insecurity at severe level only, and at moderate or severe level, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, 2014–2021	25	A2.1 Ranges of PoU and NoU nowcasted in 2020 and 2021	177
4 Number of people experiencing food insecurity at severe level only, and at moderate or severe level, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, 2014–2021	26	A2.2 Regression coefficients from three models estimated on historic CVIy values (2000–2019)	178
5 Almost 3.1 billion people could not afford a healthy diet in 2020 due to the increased cost	51	A2.3 Countries with nutrition outcome data from national surveys between 2015 and 2021 that contributed to the inequality analysis	180
6 Support to the food and agricultural sector as a share of value of production, by country income group, average 2013–2018	64	A3.1 The cost and affordability of a healthy diet by region, subregion, country and country income group, 2017–2020	185
7 Business-as-usual, elimination and repurposing of support to food and agriculture scenarios	91	A3.2 Lower- and upper-bound estimates of the percentage and number of people (in millions) who cannot afford the cost of a healthy diet, by region and country income group in 2020	190
8 Impact of repurposing border measures to support healthy diets, 2030 (change with respect to the baseline)	96	A4.1 Countries covered in the Ag-Incentives database by the country income group classification used in the stocktaking analysis	192
9 Impact of repurposing border measures to support healthy diets on diet cost and per capita consumption, 2030 (percentage change with respect to the baseline)	97	A4.2 Policy instruments for supporting food and agriculture and related indicators	193
10 Impact of repurposing fiscal subsidies to producers to support healthy diets, 2030 (change with respect to the baseline)	98	A6.1 Countries covered in the Ag-Incentives database by the country income group classification used in the model simulations	197
11 Impact of repurposing fiscal subsidies to producers to support healthy diets on diet cost and per capita consumption, 2030 (percentage change with respect to the baseline)	99	A6.2 Impact of removing border measures, 2030 (change with respect to the baseline)	198
12 Impact of repurposing fiscal subsidies from producers to consumers to support healthy diets, 2030 (change with respect to the baseline)	100	A6.3 Impact of removing fiscal support to producers, 2030 (change with respect to the baseline)	198
13 Impact of repurposing fiscal subsidies from producers to consumers to support healthy diets on diet cost and per capita consumption, 2030 (percentage change with respect to the baseline)	101		

CONTENTS

A6.4 Impact of redistributing fiscal subsidies to producers equally across food products, 2030 (change with respect to the baseline)	199	9 As the country income level falls, the total prevalence of food insecurity and the proportion of severe food insecurity tends to increase	28
A6.5 Impact of redistributing fiscal subsidies to producers equally across food products on diet cost and per capita consumption, 2030 (percentage change with respect to the baseline)	199	10 Globally and in every region, the prevalence of food insecurity is higher among women than men	29
FIGURES		11 Global trends in prevalence and absolute numbers indicate that overweight among children under five years of age, anaemia among women, and obesity among adults are increasing, while low birthweight, stunting among children under five years of age and exclusive breastfeeding have steadily improved since 2000	33
1 An agrifood systems approach is essential to repurpose food and agricultural policy support	5	12 Low- and lower-middle-income countries bear the greatest burden of stunting, wasting, low birthweight, and anaemia cases while upper-middle- and high-income countries have the greatest burden of obesity cases	35
2 Between 702 and 828 million people in the world faced hunger in 2021. Considering the middle of the projected range (768 million), hunger affected 46 million more people in 2021 compared to 2020, and a total of 150 million more people since 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic	13	13 Inequality analyses using the latest available data per country (2015 to 2021) indicate that globally, stunted children under five years of age are more likely to be residing in rural settings, in poorer households, with mothers who received no formal education, and to be male while obesity among women is most common in urban settings and wealthier households	40
3 More than half (425 million) of the people in the world affected by hunger in 2021 were in Asia and more than one-third (278 million) in Africa	16	14 Reaching the 2030 global nutrition targets will require immense efforts. Only exclusive breastfeeding among infants under six months of age (37.1 to 43.8 percent) and stunting among children under five years of age (26.2 to 22.0 percent) have notably improved since 2012, yet even these indicators will require accelerated progress to meet the 2030 targets	44
4 After increasing from 2019 to 2020 in most of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, the PoU continued to rise in 2021 in most subregions, but at a slower pace	17	15 Regional progress towards nutrition targets indicates worsening anaemia among women and overweight among children under five years of age, while many regions are making progress in the reduction of wasting and stunting among children under five years of age	45
5 Comparison of percent of income loss by global income quintile due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 shows large disparities in income recovery	18	16 The cost of a healthy diet increased, and the diet was more unaffordable in every region of the world in 2020	52
6 The COVID-19 scenario projects a decrease in global hunger to around 670 million in 2030, far from the zero hunger target. This is 78 million more undernourished people in 2030 than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred	19		
7 Moderate or severe food insecurity remained stable at the global level despite increases in every region except Asia, whereas severe food insecurity increased globally and in every region	23		
8 The concentration and distribution of food insecurity by severity differs greatly across the regions of the world	28		

17 Food and agricultural policy support instruments and indicators	57	5 The war in Ukraine threatens to increase the number of malnourished people, especially women and children globally	38
18 Level and composition of global support to food and agriculture (USD billion, average 2013–2018)	62	6 Updated information and refinement in methodology improves the accuracy of the global estimates of the cost and affordability of a healthy diet	49
19 Nominal rate of assistance as a share of production value, by instrument and income group	63	7 Standard indicators of support to food and agriculture	58
20 Composition of general services support as a share of value of production, by income group and type of service, average 2015–2018	65	8 WTO rules that apply to price incentives and fiscal support	60
21 Nominal rate of assistance as a share of the value of production by income and food group, average 2013–2018	67	9 The importance of fish and fishery products for healthy diets and the role of fisheries subsidies in policy repurposing efforts	69
22 Nominal rate of assistance as a share of the value of production for selected most targeted food products by income group, average 2013–2018	68	10 Description of nutritious foods and healthy diets	71
23 Impact of changes on GDP in the repurposing scenarios, 2030 (percentage change with respect to the baseline)	102	11 Higher support to producers through price incentives correlates with a higher cost of a healthy diet	72
24 Complementing policies, both inside and outside agrifood systems, are critical to support repurposing support efforts	110	12 Tariffs on highly processed foods, sugar and confectionery and fruits and vegetables	74
25 Political economy and governance dynamics related to the repurposing of food and agricultural policy support	121	13 Classification of food products as low, medium and high priority for increasing their availability and consumption to meet recommended dietary levels	94
BOXES		14 Optimizing public budgets to align agricultural transformation and healthy diets' affordability objectives: evidence for Ethiopia	104
1 Definitions of repurposing, and food and agricultural policy support	3	15 Implications of repurposing agricultural subsidies for countries' WTO commitments	108
2 Updates to the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) and accounting for the COVID-19 pandemic in estimates of hunger in the world in 2021	12	16 Social protection is essential in the face of shocks to livelihoods	114
3 The war in Ukraine: potential risks for international agricultural markets and global food security	20	17 Investment in climate adaptation practices to support affordable healthy diets and inclusive supply chains	116
4 COVID-19 case study: country examples of the impact of the pandemic on child wasting and overweight through context-specific pathways	37	18 Value chain development as an effective tool to transform unequal power distribution	124

FOREWORD

The challenges to ending hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition keep growing. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the fragilities in our agrifood systems and the inequalities in our societies, driving further increases in world hunger and severe food insecurity. Despite global progress, trends in child undernutrition – including stunting and wasting, deficiencies in essential micronutrients and overweight and obesity in children, continue to be of great concern. Further, maternal anaemia and obesity among adults continue to be alarming.

The most recent evidence available suggests that the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet around the world rose by 112 million to almost 3.1 billion, reflecting the impacts of rising consumer food prices during the pandemic. This number could even be greater once data are available to account for income losses in 2020. The ongoing war in Ukraine is disrupting supply chains and further affecting prices of grain, fertilizer and energy. In the first half of 2022, this resulted in further food price increases. At the same time, more frequent and severe extreme climate events are disrupting supply chains, especially in low-income countries.

Looking forward, the gains we made in reducing the prevalence of child stunting by one-third in the previous two decades – translating into 55 million fewer children with stunting – are under threat by the triple crises of climate, conflict and the

prospects for 2022 have been revised downward significantly; hence, more limited financial resources are available to invest in agrifood systems. Public-private partnerships will be extremely important for investments in agrifood systems. Robust governance will also be important to ensure that such partnerships ultimately benefit communities and people in greatest need, not powerful industry players.

This report shows that governments can invest in agrifood systems equitably and sustainably, even with the same level of public resources. Governments' support to food and agriculture accounts for almost USD 630 billion per year globally. However, a significant proportion of this support distorts market prices, is environmentally destructive, and hurts small-scale producers and Indigenous Peoples, while failing to deliver healthy diets to children and others who need them the most.

Food-importing countries have often provided stronger policy support, especially for cereals, with the aim of shielding their farming sector from international competition. In doing so, they may have been disproportionately fostering production of cereals relative to production of pulses, seeds, fruits, vegetables and other nutritious foods. These policies have contributed to food security in terms of sufficient quantity of calories, but they are not effective in improving nutrition and health outcomes, including among children.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31449

