



World Food Day 2021



Theme:
Our actions are our future – Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life

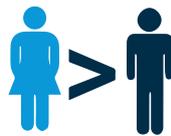
What is hunger? ⁽¹⁾

1 An uncomfortable or painful physical sensation caused by insufficient consumption of dietary energy.

2 May also be referred to as undernourishment.

Facts and Figure

More than **3 billion** people (almost 40 percent of the world's population) cannot afford a healthy diet. ⁽²⁾



Globally, **20 percent** more women than men aged 25–34 live in extreme poverty, and more than 18 percent of indigenous women live on less than **USD 1.90 a day**. ⁽²⁾

720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger. ⁽¹⁾

Almost **2 billion** people are **overweight or obese** due to a poor diet and sedentary lifestyle. Related health-care costs could exceed USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2030. ⁽²⁾



14 percent of the world's food is lost due to inadequate harvesting, handling, storage and transit and **17 percent is wasted** at consumer level. ⁽²⁾

The number of people in the world affected by **hunger increased** in 2020 under the shadow of the **Covid-19 pandemic**. ⁽³⁾



In 2020, up to **132 million** more people may **suffer from undernourishment** because of Covid-19. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Nearly **1 in 3 people** in the world (**2.37 billion**) did not have access to adequate food in 2020. ⁽³⁾



An estimated **2 billion** people did not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in 2019. ⁽⁵⁾



The number of **undernourished people** reached **768 million** in 2020, **418 million** in Asia, **282** in Africa, and **60 million** in Latin America and the Caribbean. ⁽³⁾



10 Causes of World Hunger ⁽⁶⁾

- 1) Poverty
- 2) Food shortages
- 3) War & conflict
- 4) Climate change
- 5) Poor nutrition
- 6) Poor public policy
- 7) Economy
- 8) Food waste
- 9) Gender inequality
- 10) Forced migration

How can we achieve zero hunger?



National governments provide opportunity for equitable economic growth ⁽⁷⁾ such as raising incomes of the poor. ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾



Provide access to affordable and nutritious food for everyone – such as improving rural infrastructure particularly roads, storage and electrification. ⁽⁷⁾



Reduce food loss and waste. ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾



Encourage a sustainable variety of crops – provide the farmers with the necessary tools and skills. ⁽⁷⁾



Strengthen value chains and improve market access. ⁽⁸⁾



Expand targeted nutrition programs and nutrition-sensitive interventions. ⁽⁸⁾



[1] <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>

[2] <http://www.fao.org/3/cb5602en/cb5602en.pdf>

[3] <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition>

[4] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2020.pdf>

[5] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>

[6] <https://www.concernusa.org/story/causes-of-global-hunger/>

[7] <https://www.wfp.org/zero-hunger>

[8] <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21771>

Further Readings



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<https://bit.ly/Ensuring-food-security-of-EU-countries-in-the-context-of-sustainable-development>

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2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

