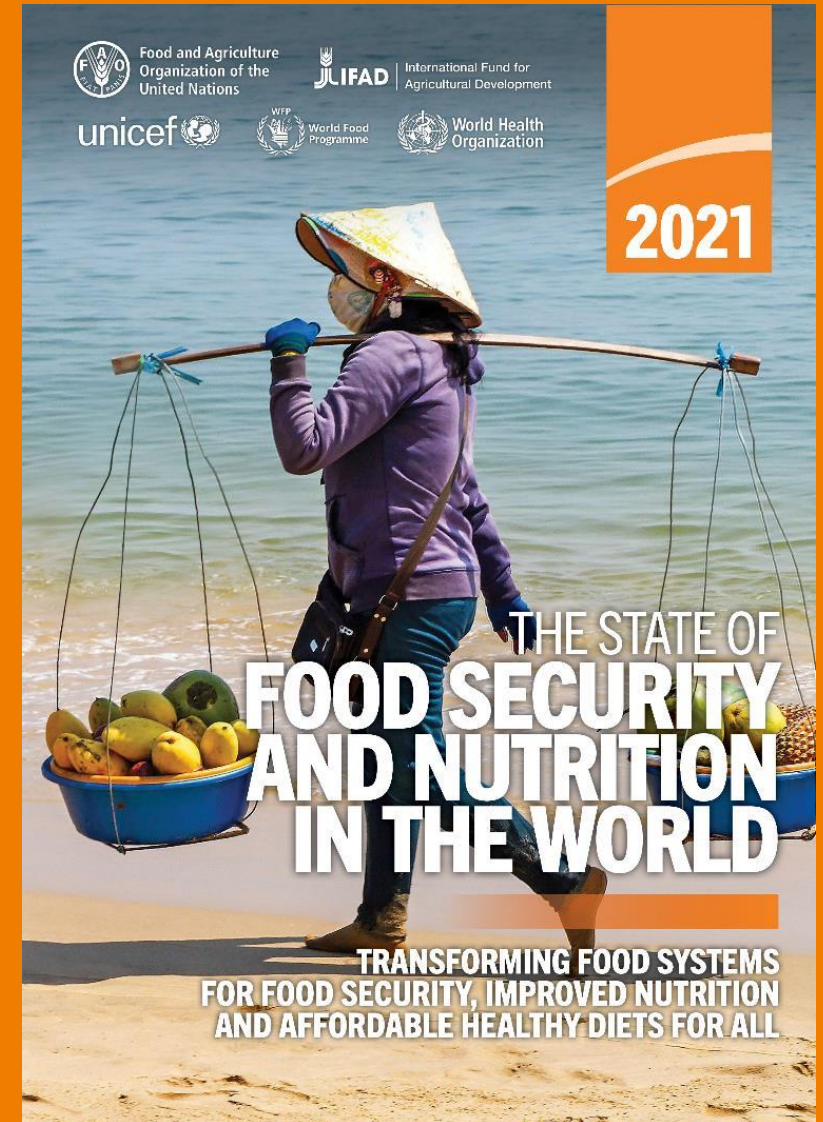


Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19

Transforming agrifood systems for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

Informal preparatory meeting of the 60th session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development

9 December 2021



AGRICULTURE

NON-FOOD PRODUCTS

Agriculture is a provider of non food products as forestry, animal rearing, use of feedstock and biomass to produce biofuels, oilseeds to produce oleo-chemical products, starch to produce polymers for biodegradable plastics or the expansion of the use of fibers in textile and automotive industries

FOOD PRODUCTS

(for example: cereals, high value commodities, fish, fruits, livestock)

NON-AGRI FOOD PRODUCTS

(for example genetically engineered foods, synthetic foods)

FOOD SYSTEMS

The agrifood system covers the journey of food (for example, cereals, vegetables, fish, fruits and livestock) from farm to table – including when it is grown, harvested, processed, packaged, transported, distributed, traded, bought, prepared, eaten and disposed of. It also encompasses non-food products (for example forestry, animal rearing, use of feedstock, biomass to produce biofuels, and fibres) that also constitute livelihoods and all of the people as well as the activities, investments and choices that play a part in getting us these food and agricultural products.



Global hunger increased under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic

Between 720 and 811 million people faced hunger in 2020 – as many as 161 million more than in 2019.

The pandemic heightened the challenge of eradicating hunger

More than 650 million may still be facing hunger in 2030, including tens of millions linked to possible lasting effects of the pandemic.

Nearly 2.4 billion people in the world lacked access to adequate food in 2020

The increase in moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020 equalled that of the previous five years combined.

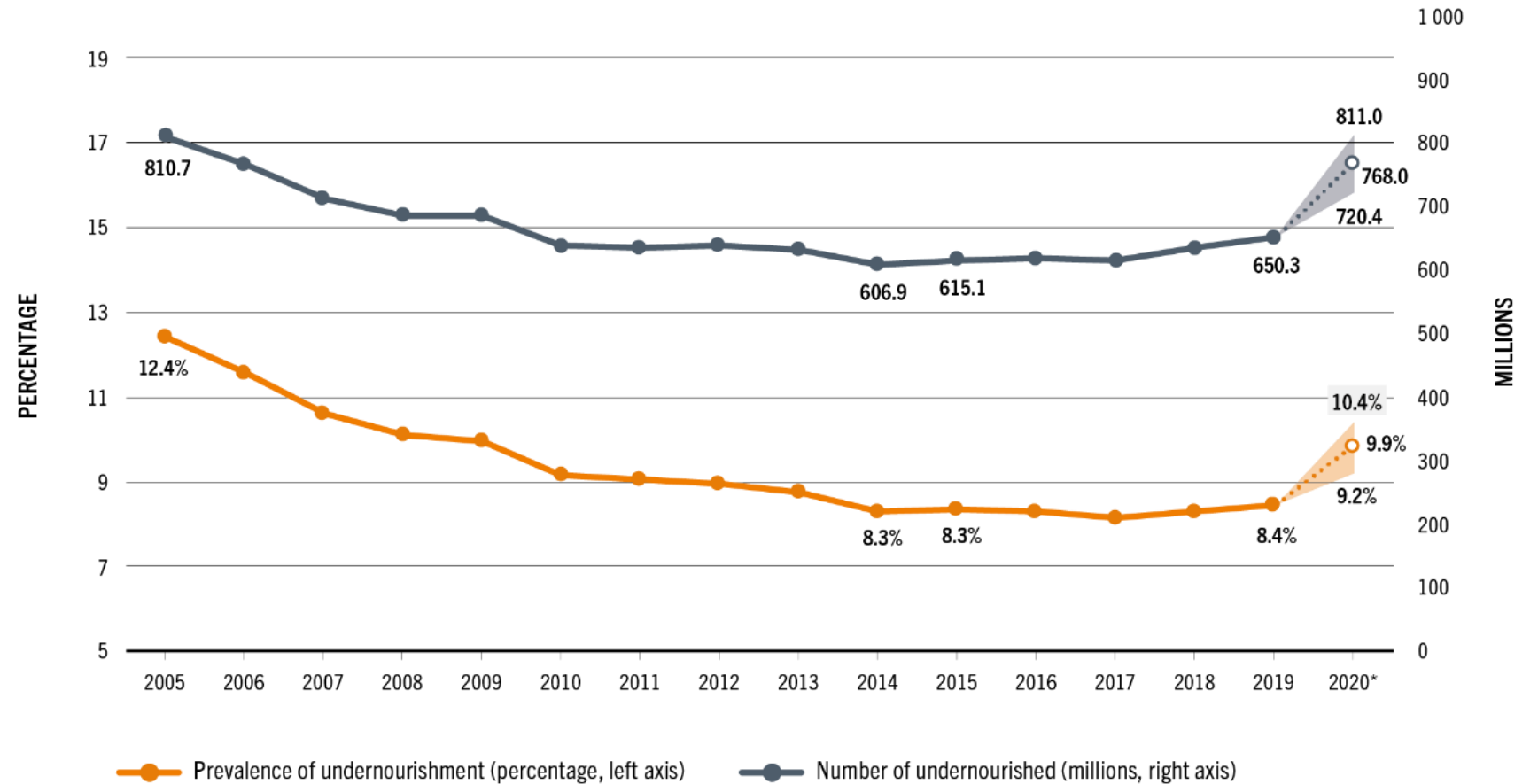
Healthy diets are out of reach for around 3 billion people

The increased cost of healthy diets and high levels of income inequality put healthy diets further out of reach in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets

Some progress has been made, but the effects of the pandemic on nutrition will cause setbacks.

The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to the largest single-year increase in global hunger in decades



But even before COVID -19 major drivers and underlying factors were at play undermining efforts to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

COVID-19
pandemic



Economic
slowdowns and
downturns



Climate variability
and extremes



Conflict

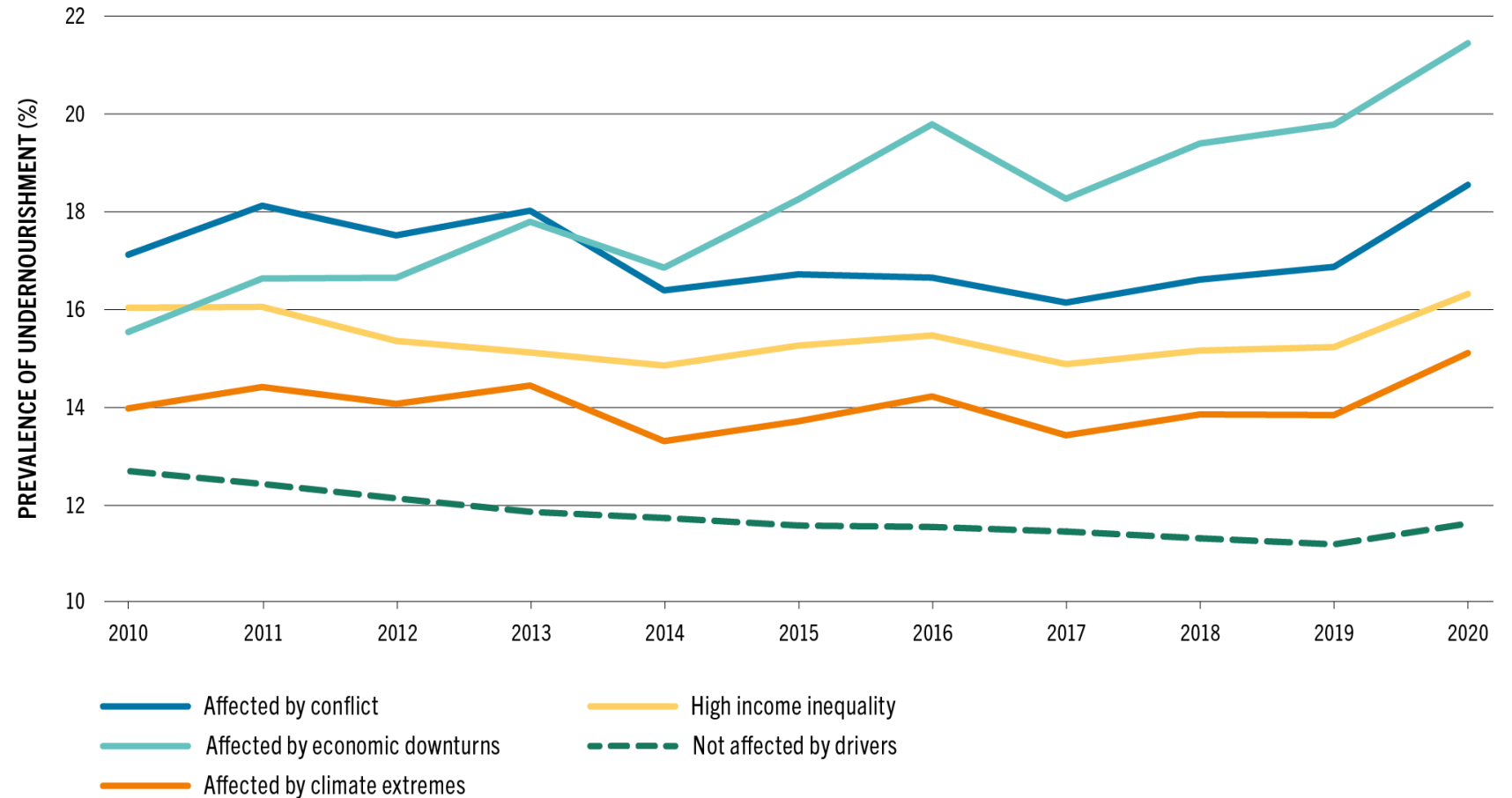


Cost and
affordability
of healthy diets

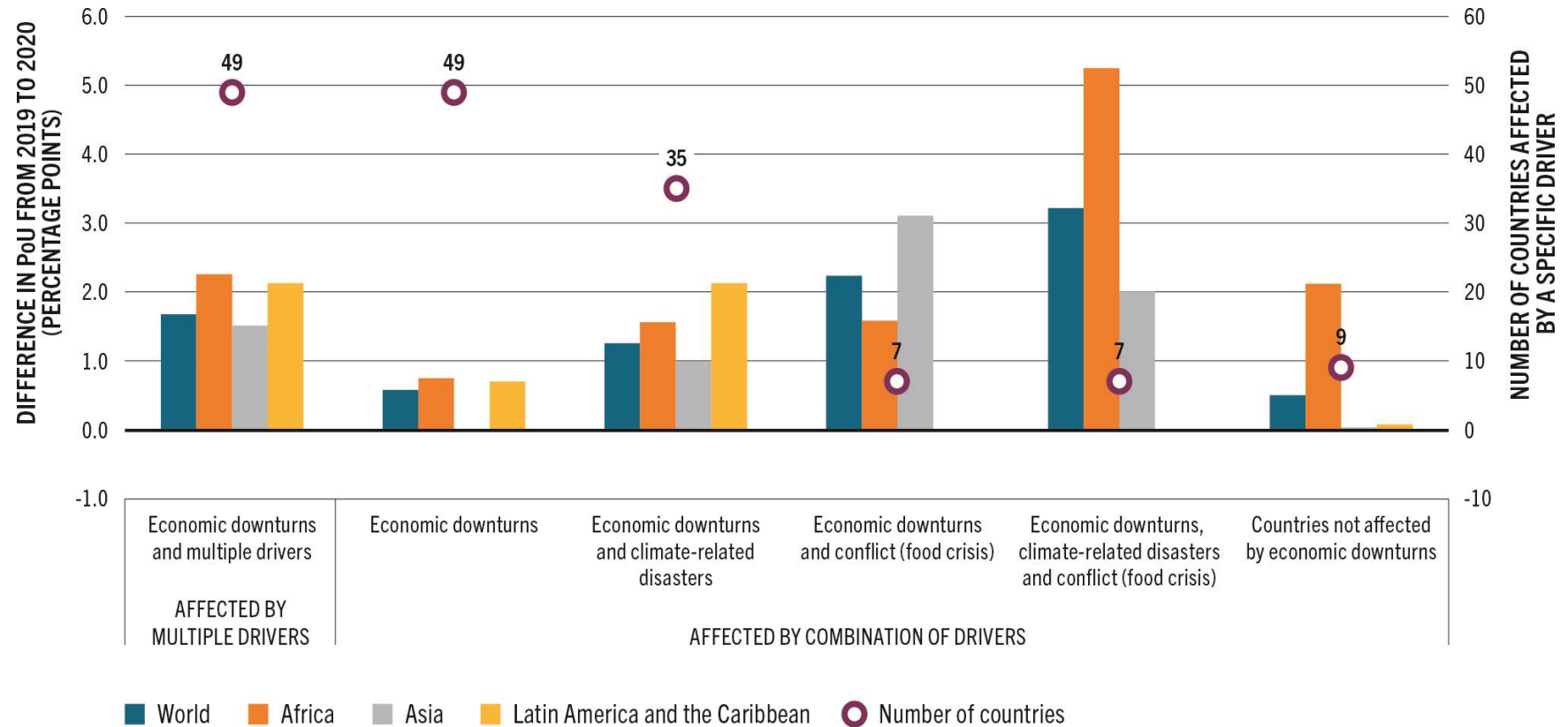


← UNDERLYING CAUSES OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY →

Hunger is higher and has increased more in countries affected by the major drivers and where there is high inequality



Measures put in place to contain covid-19 led to economic recessions around the World, these combined with conflict and climate-related disasters led to the highest increases in hunger in 2020



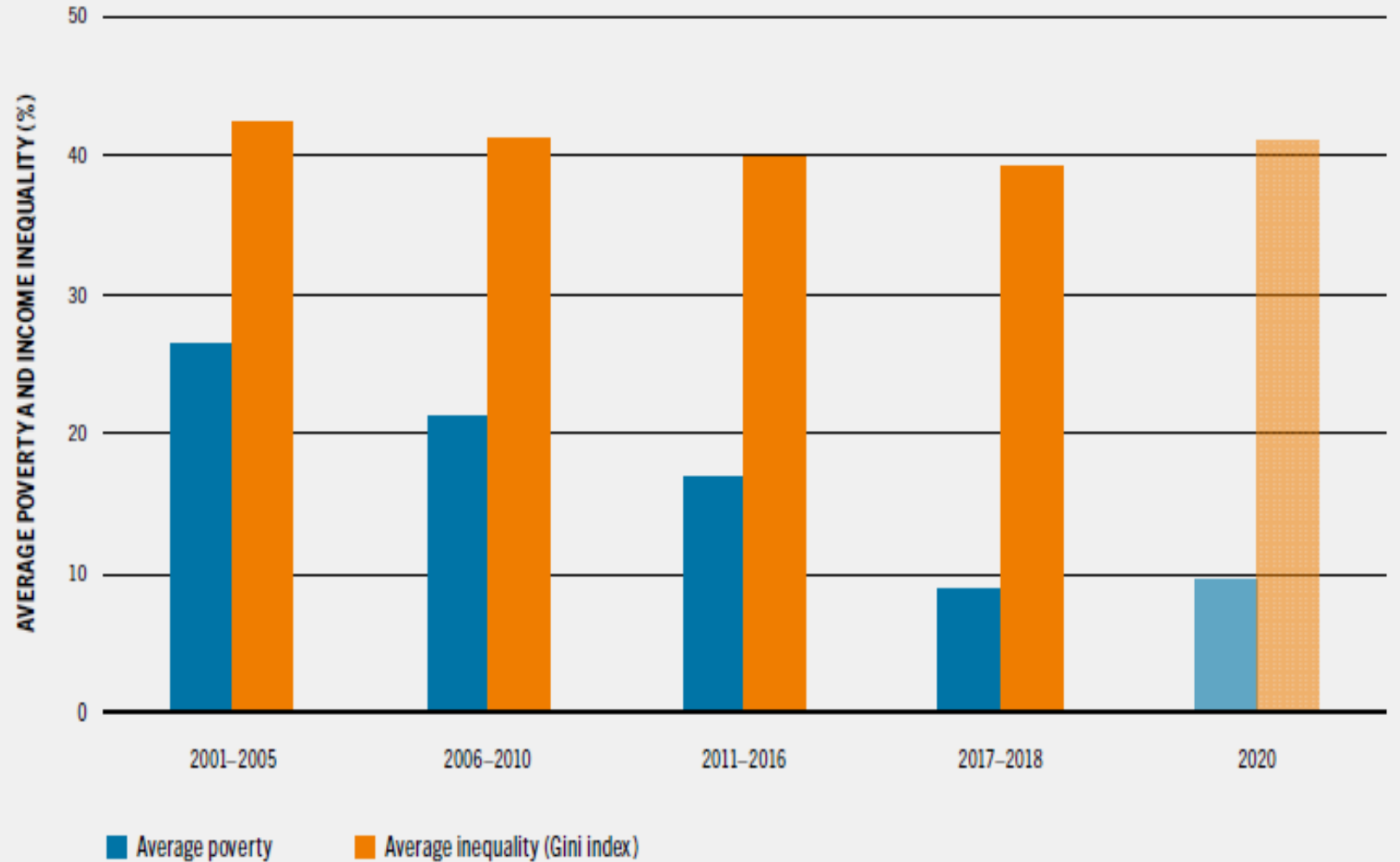


Poverty, inequality and sociocultural stratification magnify the negative impacts of COVID-19 and other major drivers

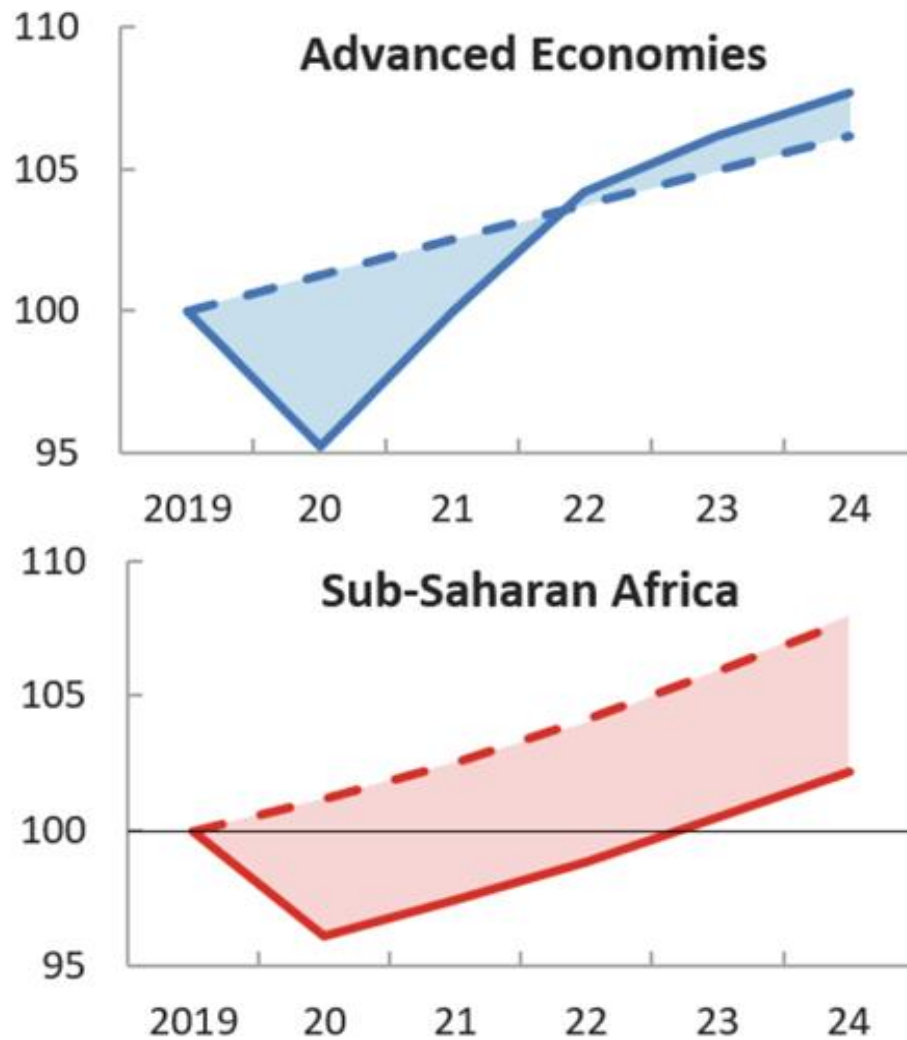
and

the COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating increases in poverty and inequality

For the first time in 20 years, poverty and income inequality increased in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic



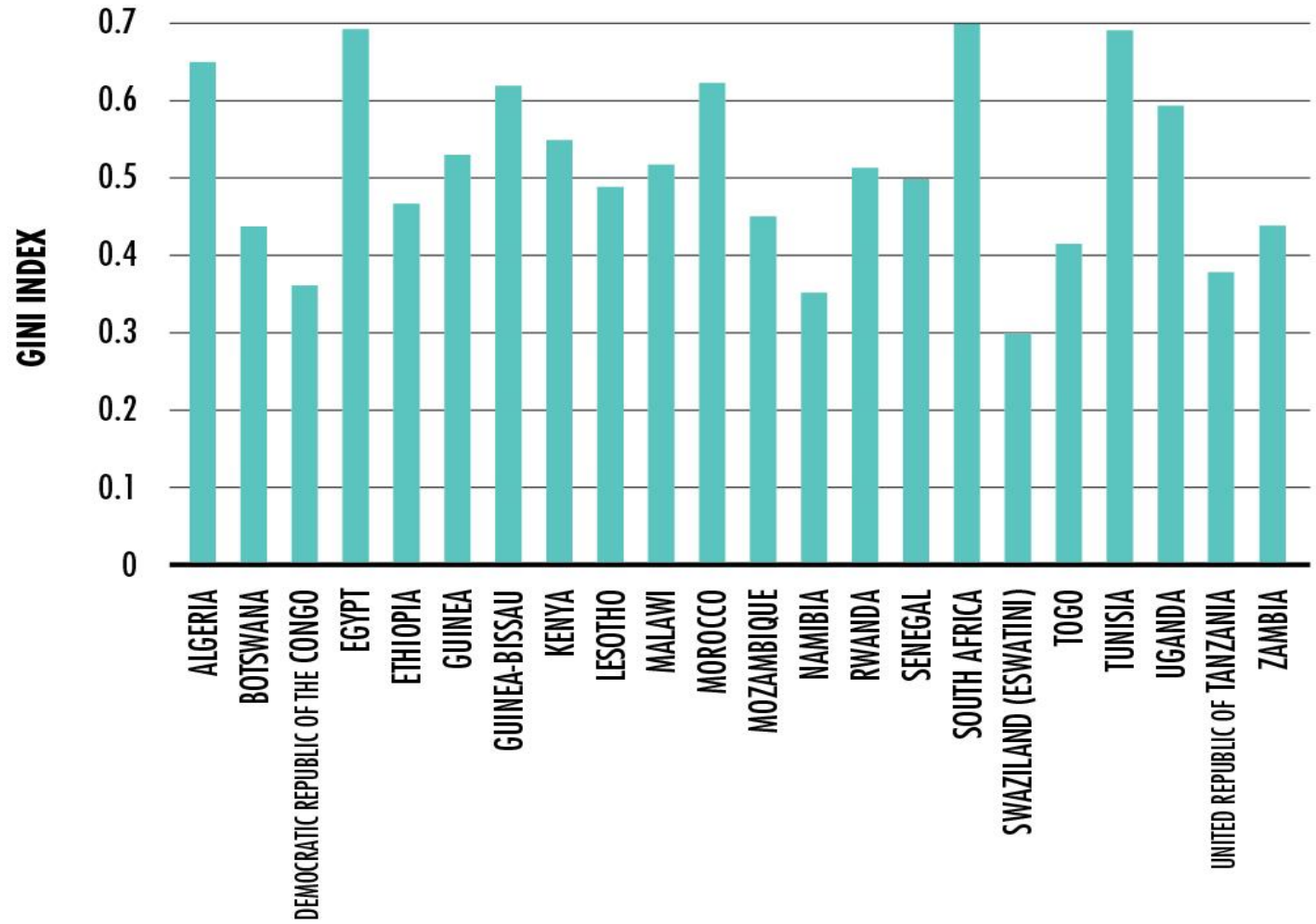
**Sub-Saharan Africa
faces a permanent
drop in real income**



(index 2019=100,
dashed lines
indicate pre-crisis
projections)

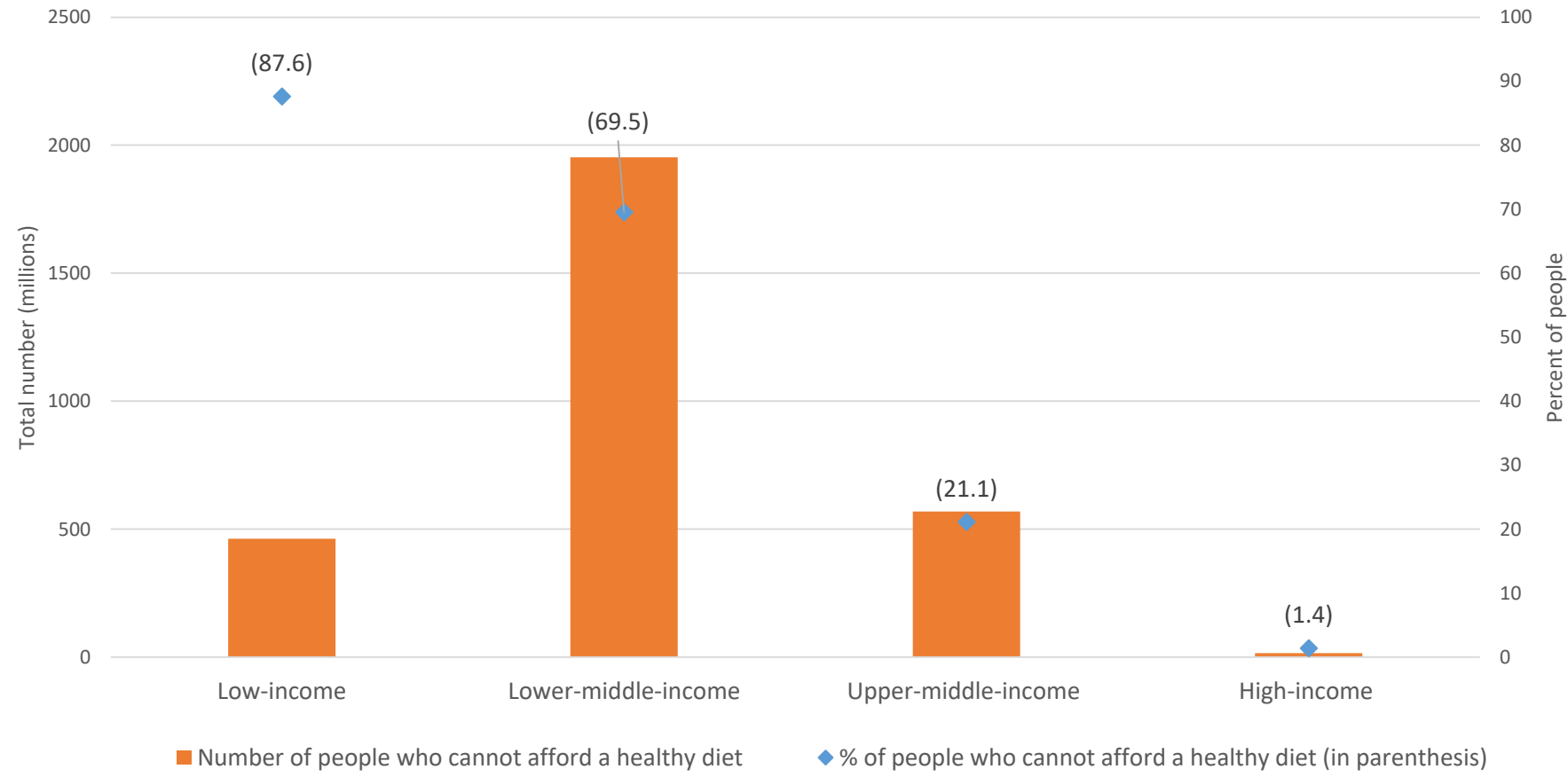
Economic slowdowns and downturns disproportionately undermine food security and nutrition where inequalities are greater

Inequality in the distribution of agricultural land is high in many countries in Africa





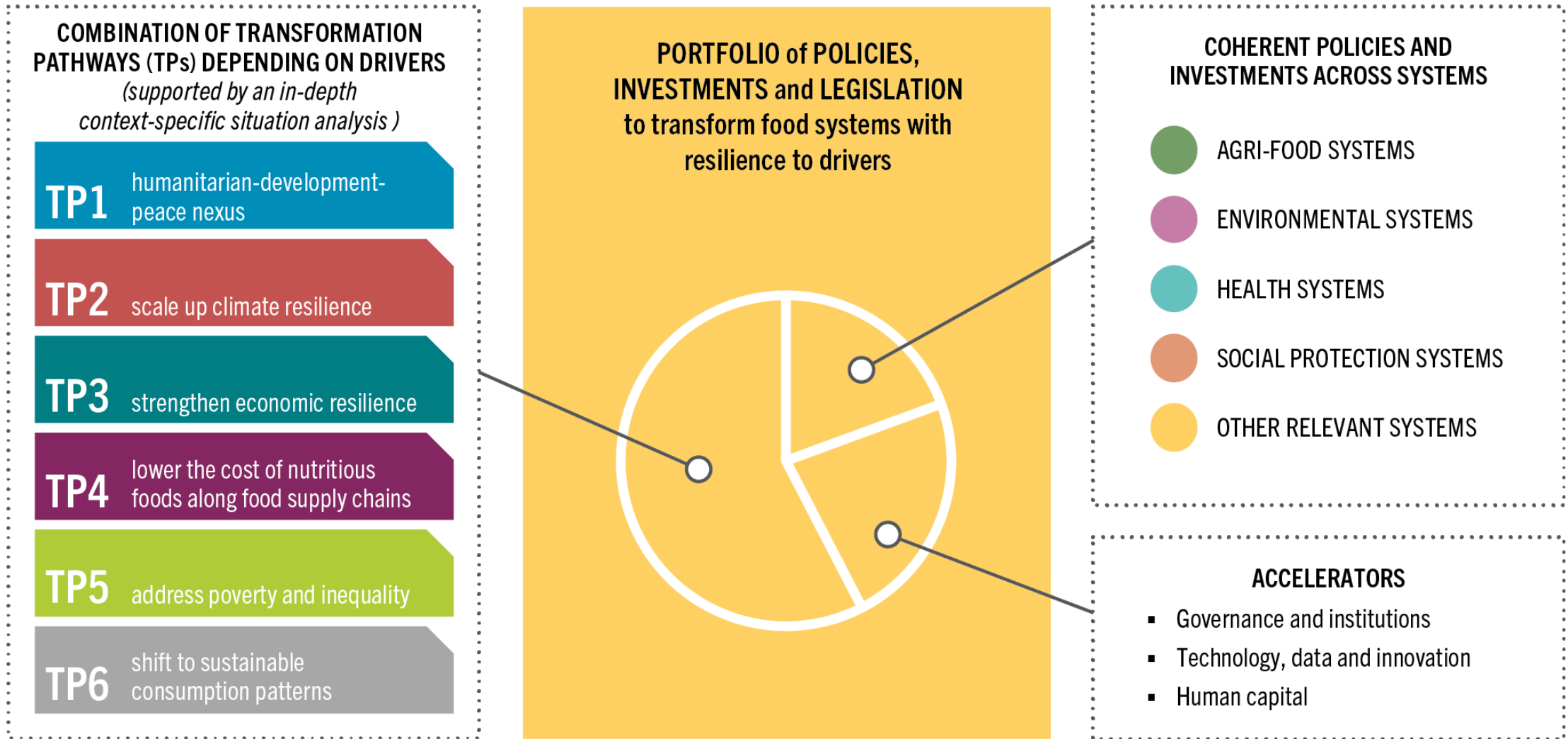
Low-income and lower-middle income countries face the greatest challenges in the affordability of healthy diets





WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

We need to transform our agrifood systems with greater resilience to the major drivers, addressing inequalities while ensuring healthy diets are affordable, sustainable and inclusive



Source: SOFI 2021.



**While 2020 was an immense challenge for the world,
it is a warning of unwelcome events to come if more
resolute actions are not taken**

**The six transformation pathways must take center stage
in all our actions moving forward if we are
to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms**