GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY SYMPOSIUM 2015
Healthy Food for a Healthy World: Leveraging Agriculture and Food to Improve Global Nutrition
A strategic plan to use the power of the agriculture and food sector to reduce malnutrition
Malnutrition by the Numbers

- 805 million people are chronically hungry.
- 3.1 million child die annually due to undernutrition.
- 2 billion people are deficient in key micronutrients.
- 1.9 billion people overweight or obese.

In total, it is estimated that 1 in 2 people are malnourished.
Malnutrition is not just a social welfare concern, but a key challenge for economic development.
Rising healthcare costs

In the US, obesity results in direct health-care costs between $475 and $2,532 per person every year.

In the UK, obesity will cost £648 million per year in health-care costs by 2020.

The cost of treating overweight or obesity is equal to 4 to 9 percent of the GDP of most countries.

Lost labor market productivity

Adults undernourished as children earn at least 20 percent less than those that were not.

In the US, obesity leads to productivity losses of up to $4,299 per person annually.

By 2030 global decline in productivity due to illness and death from NCDs will reach $35 trillion.

Stymied economic growth

Asia and Africa lose 11 percent of GNP every year owing to poor nutrition.

Obesity lowered China’s GNP by 3.58 percent in 2000; in 2025 obesity will lower it by 8.73 percent.

Sources:
IFPRI, 2014;
Nugent, 2011
Food systems can improve nutrition through:

- Productivity and crop diversity
- Farmers’ and workers’ incomes
- Women’s empowerment
- Postharvest processing and food waste
- Food marketing and retail
- Food safety
Population: 2 billion more people by 2050

Urbanization: 2/3 of population living in cities by 2050

Climate change: lowering production, increasing price volatility, and reducing nutrient content of crops
$2.3 Trillion

Expected value of the fruit and vegetable market in 2017.
Nutrition investments increase returns on agriculture and health investments.

US funding for global programs in 2014 (in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding (in millions)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global nutrition</td>
<td>$138.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed the Future</td>
<td>$1,100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global maternal and child health</td>
<td>$1,151.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food aid</td>
<td>$1,651.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global health</td>
<td>$6,737.6</td>
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</tbody>
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Sources: Interaction, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation
Healthy Food for a Healthy World

Recommendations

• Strengthen policies to support nutrition-sensitive food systems.
• Expand the research agenda for nutrition-sensitive food systems.
• Prepare the next generation of leaders in food and nutrition security.
• Develop public-private partnerships for nutrition-sensitive food systems.
Strengthen policies to support nutrition-sensitive food systems.

- Commit to a long-term global food and nutrition security strategy.
- Ensure that food aid and social protection programs improve access to healthy foods.
- Align US government investments in nutrition and ramp up transdisciplinary research and programs.
Prepare the next generation of leaders in food and nutrition security.

- Invest in transforming universities, research institutions, and training facilities.
- Create a prize fund for food system innovations to modernize knowledge exchange.
- Provide training to Peace Corps volunteers to incorporate nutrition-sensitive activities into their outreach work.
Expand the research agenda for nutrition-sensitive food systems.

- Invest in research to improve access to diverse, healthy foods.
- Measure the nutrition and health impacts of agricultural development programs.
Research Priority Areas

- Access to healthy diets
- Food safety and nutrition sensitivity of food value chains
- Agricultural productivity
- Cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions
- Nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture policies
One-third of all food produced is wasted.

Source: FAO, 2014
Develop public-private partnerships to support nutrition-sensitive food systems.

• Leverage private-sector investment to reduce postharvest loss and increase primary processing and fortification.
• Promote voluntary guidelines to limit food and beverage marketing to children.
• Increase technical assistance on food safety through US trade hubs in Africa.
• Fund accelerator programs to encourage entrepreneurial activity in food systems.
Thank you