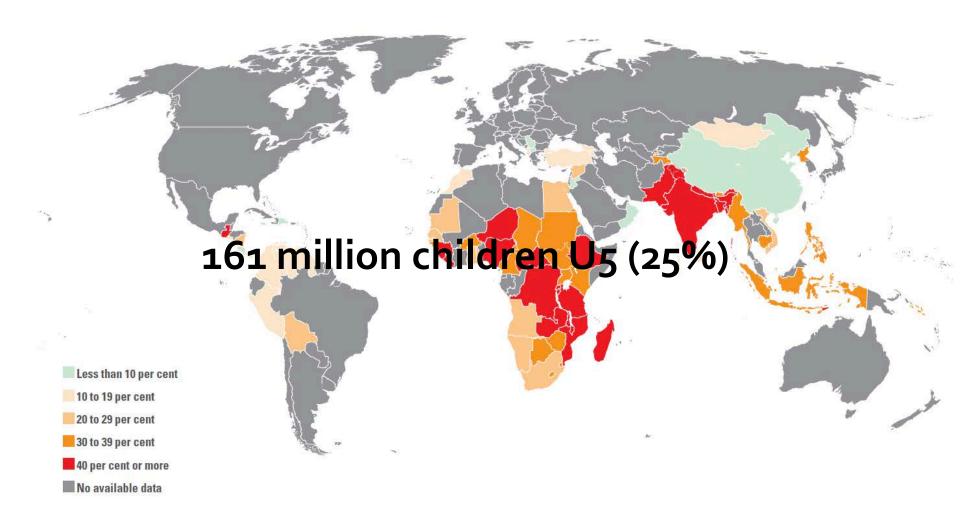
## Global Trends in Food Security and Nutrition:

The importance of food system approaches to making progress

#### Jess Fanzo, PhD

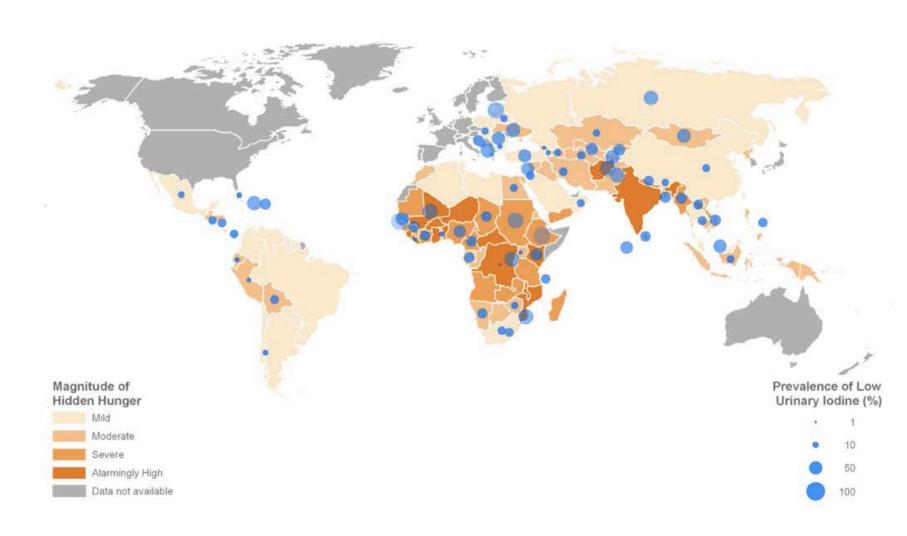
Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of Global Food & Agriculture Policy and Ethics
School of Advanced International Studies and the Berman School of Ethics
Johns Hopkins University

#### Chronic Undernutrition: Stunting





### Multiple Micronutrient Deficiencies



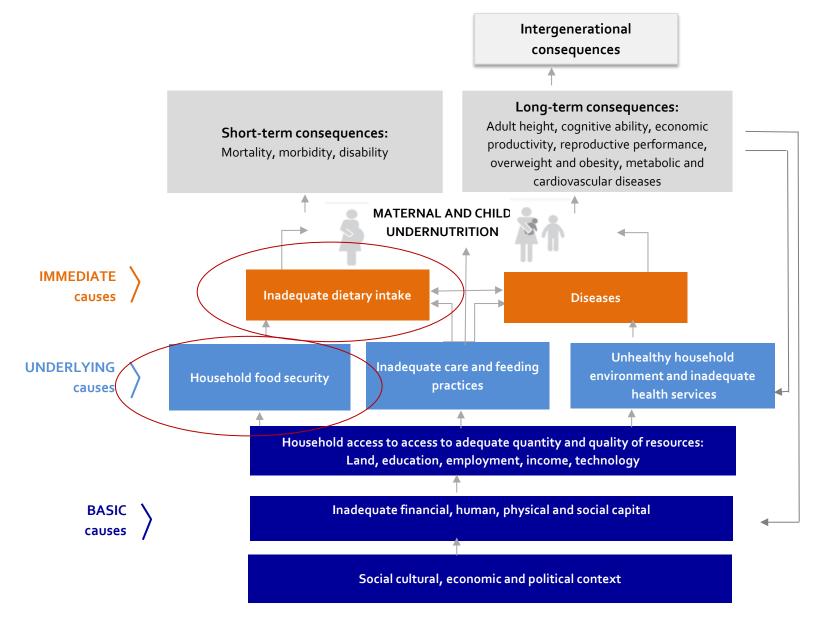
#### "Globesity": Overweight and Obesity





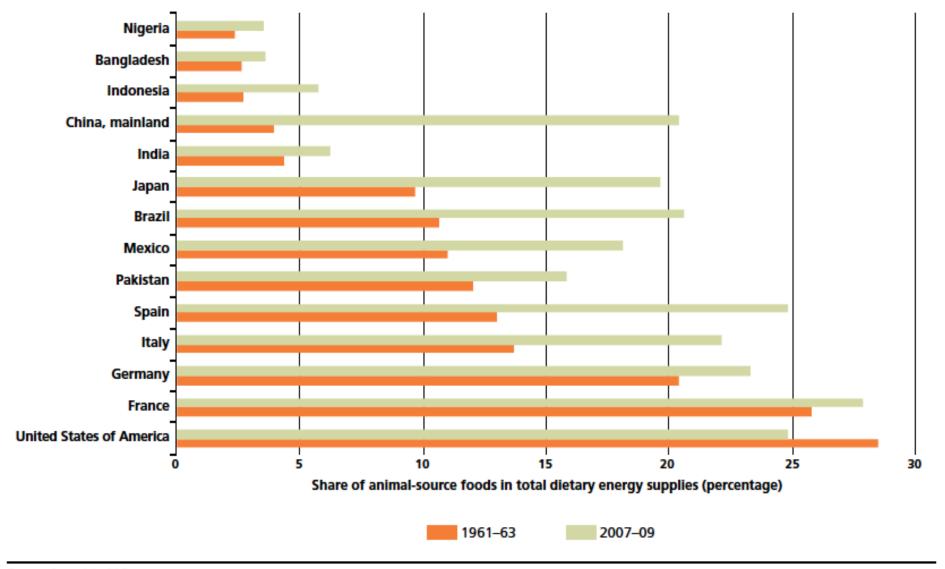


#### The Causes of Malnutrition are Multi-Factorial



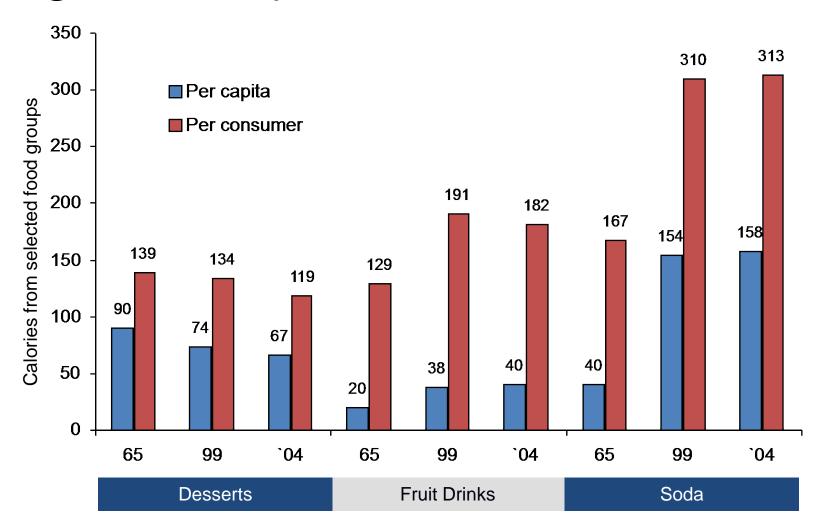


#### Demand for animal foods is increasing



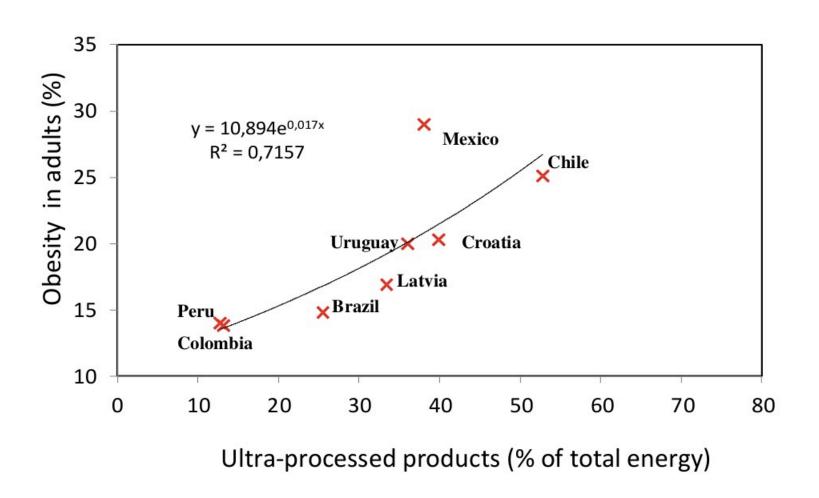
Source of raw data: FAO.

#### Sugar consumption from SSBs has increased

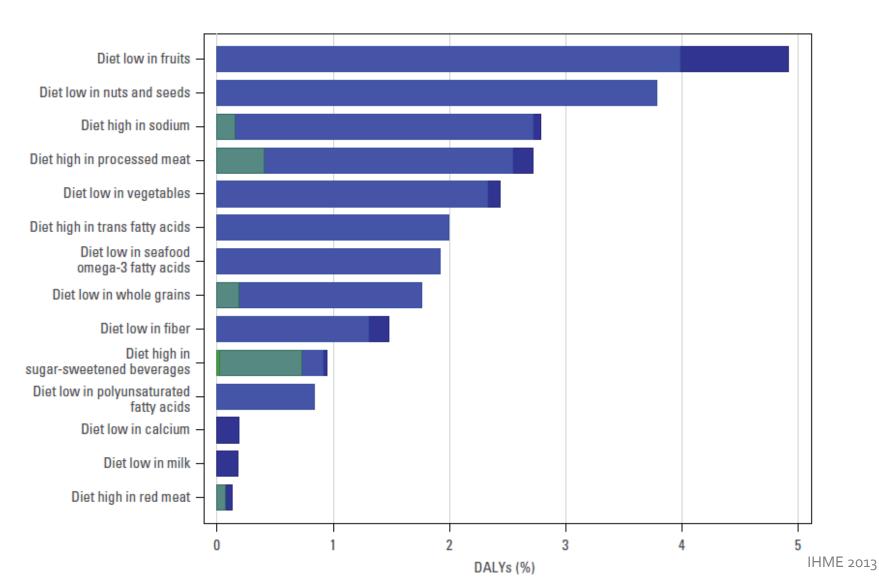


#### Ultra Processed Foods Are in High Demand

Dietary share of ultra-processed food consumption and obesity in middle income countries



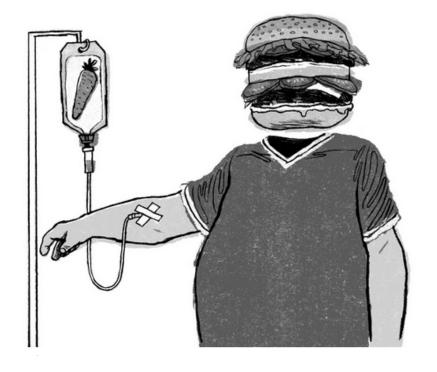
# Dietary risks are the leading cause of disease burden





#### Dietary habits are shifting

- Higher income countries: increased portion sizes, away from home consumption, snacking, and caloric sweetened beverages
- Lower income countries: increased intake of vegetable fats (edible oils) and animal source food changes, convenience, snacking and packaged food preferences are increasing





#### Food System Dynamics and Drivers: Need to think about other Systems

- Urbanization & changing food environments
- Climate variability & change
- Rapid degradation of natural resources
- Escalating population growth and density
- Increasing incomes
- Evolving ICT
- Shocks to systems

High burden of stunting – conflict countries top the list

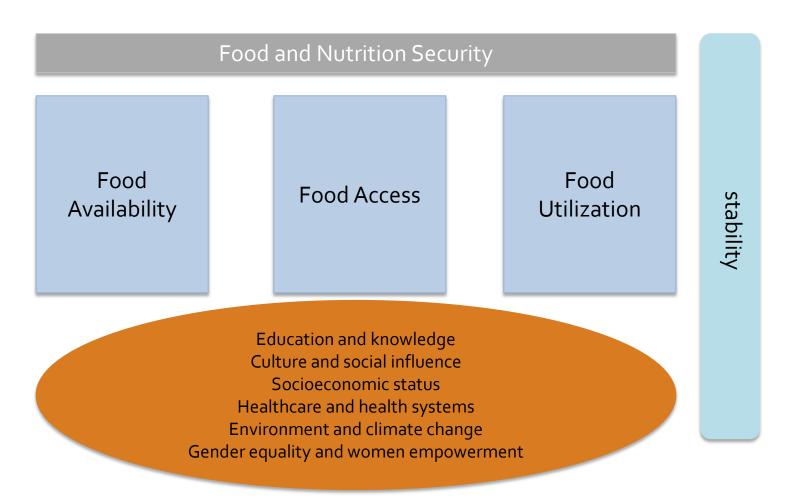
Country	Year	Stunting prevalence (%)
Timor-Leste	2009-2010	58
Burundi	2010	58
Niger	2011	51
Madagascar	2008-2009	50
India	2005-2006	48
Guatemala	2008-2009	48
Malawi	2010	47
Zambia	2007	45
Ethiopia	2011	44
Sierra Leone	2010	44
Rwanda	2010	44
Pakistan	2011	44
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2010	43
Mozambique	2011	43
United Republic of Tanzania	2010	42
Liberia	2010	42
Bangladesh	2011	41
Central African Republic	2010	41
Nigeria	2008	41
Nepal	2011	41
Guinea	2008	40

Note: The countries in bold are profiled beginning on page 55 of this report.

Source: UNICEF Global Nutrition Database, 2012, based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys, 2007–2011, except for India.

Sources: UNICEF 2013

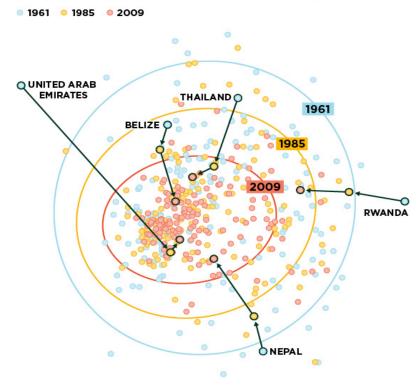
"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life."



### Improve the Quality of What is Available

A study of the world's countries finds that over the last 50 years, diets have become ever more similar.

Each country's food supply composition in contribution to calories in:



Muskmelon A CENTURY AGO In 1903 commercial Lettuce seed houses offered Radish hundreds of varieties. as shown in this sampling of ten crops Sweet corn Squash Tomato Cabbage Cucumber 80 YEARS LATER By 1983 few of those varieties were found in the National Seed Storage Laboratory.\* \* CHANGED ITS NAME IN 2001 TO THE NATIONAL JOHN TOMANIO, NGM STAFF, FOOD ICONS: QUI CENTER FOR GENETIC RESOURCES PRESERVATION SOURCE: RURAL ADVANCEMENT FOUNDATION INTER

Source: Khoury et al. 2014. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.

## Integration of Agriculture, Environment and Rural/Urban Development



Improving multi-functional landscapes

Conserving and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity

Engaging women

## Super vegetables

Long overlooked in parts of Africa, indigenous greens are now capturing attention for their nutritional and environmental benefits.

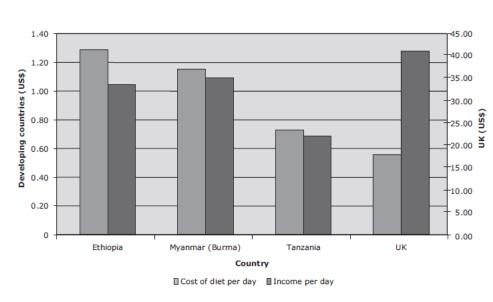


### Increase Accessibility to Nutritious Foods

#### **Food Deserts**

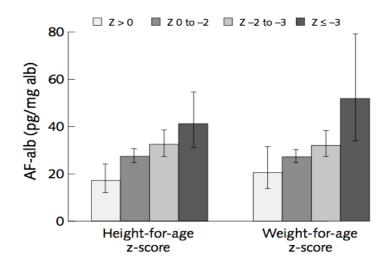


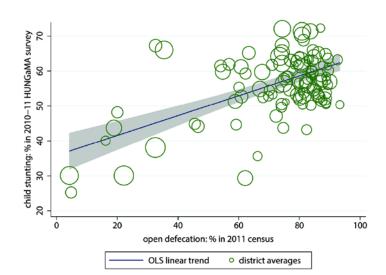
#### Cost of Diets



- Popup markets and local markets
- Incentives to informal food sellers street carts, bodegas, kiosks [vouchers]
- Link farmers to local social services schools, clinics, etc.
- Food prices
- Increasing incomes...

# Optimize <u>Utilization</u> of Nutrients: **Farm to Flush**





Improve food safety

Minimize infectious disease burden

Avoid environmental enteropathy

### Integration of WASH, Health & Food Systems





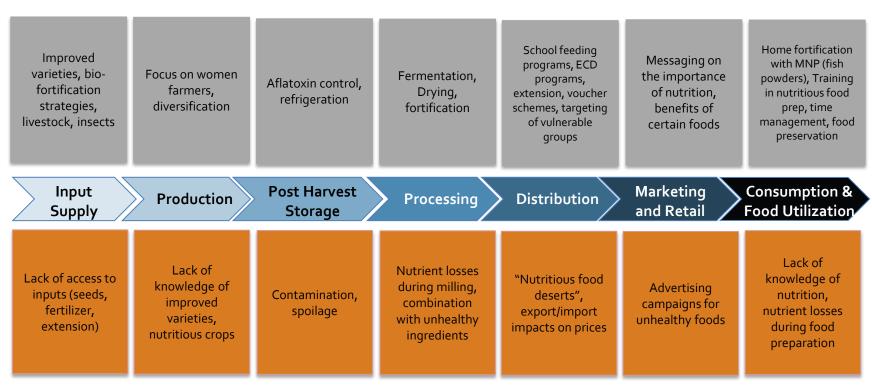






# Promote Entry Points, Avoid Exit Points for Nutrition: Need for Innovation in FVCs

#### Maximize Nutrition "Entering" the Value Chain



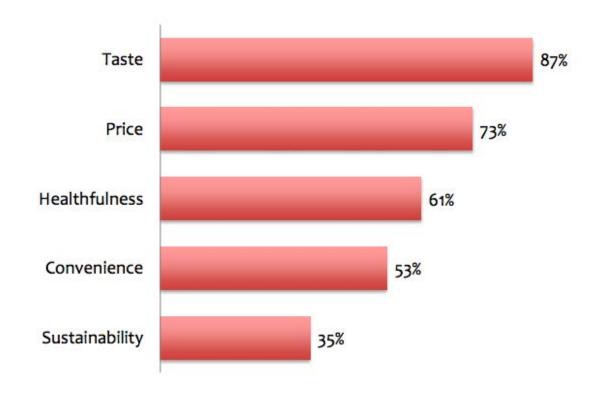
Minimize Nutrition-"Exiting" the Value Chain

## The Holy Grail: Changing the Demand



# Thinking About Behavior Change: Choice and Preferences

All (n=1,057)



## The Connectivity of the Food Environment



### Each situation is different: Know your local epidemiology









#### Who to Engage?

- Primary age school kids: Entry point to change tastes
- Adolescent girls: Social justice models: teenagers define the issues and solve the problems
- Parents (both men + women): Income generators and caretakers of children
- **Elderly:** Engage grandmothers trusted and respected
- Movements: Great on advocacy, poor on science. Build an informed grassroots movement
- Champions?

#### **Creating Champions**

- Hollywood, Bollywood, Nollywood!
- First Ladies Michelle Obama's Lets Move is worthy
- Athletes Imagine if we got LeBron James to talk about nutrition...
- Our own "Ice bucket" challenge?





#### Accountability & Good Nutrition Governance

Ethical and moral issue: how do we hold governments and other actors accountable for ensuring our food system is healthy, safe and equitable?

- Policies: Integrate environment goals into national dietary guidelines (Sweden, Brazil)
- Taxes: junk food, soda tax
- Bans: Ban "bad" foods/ingredients (ie trans fats), but ensure no harm...
- Labels: Easy to understand labeling and ingredient list system to better inform consumers
- Protect: Mandate to ensure citizens don't go hungry better social protection and food safety net mechanisms
- Trade-offs and "Doing No Harm": Consider trade-offs of food policies [palm oil, grass fed beef etc]

#### Global Change: The Post 2015 Agenda

#### Global goals <u>do</u> matter

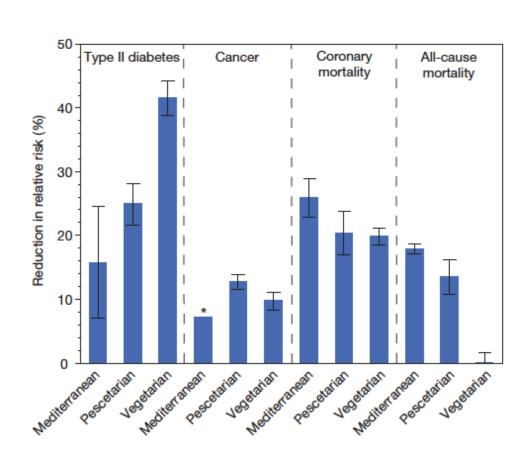
SDG2, 12 relate to food, agriculture, nutrition, & sustainability

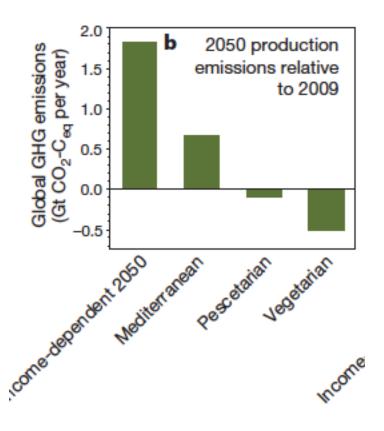
What indicators are essential?

GOAL I END POVERTY **60AL 2 END HUNGER** GOAL 3 WELL-BEING **60AL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 60AL 5 GENDER EQUALITY 60AL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL 60AL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY 60AL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL 60AL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL 60AL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY 60AL II SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES** 60ALI2 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL **60AL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE 60AL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN 60AL IS TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH GOAL IG LIVE IN PEACE 60AL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS** 

#### On Sustainability

"The future is certain but the end is always near..."





#### Sustainable Diets

"I already don't understand what I am supposed to eat, now you want me to think about the planet's health too?"

#### In High Income Countries

- Easy messages
- "Eat real food. Mostly plants.
   Not too much." -- Pollan
- Minimize food waste
- Don't just watch cooking on TV, cook in your own kitchen...
- Edible insects?

#### In Low Income Countries

- Fuel efficient cookstoves & ware
- Minimize food loss
- Agro-processing to enhance nutrients, preserve foods for storage

## Thank you!

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