

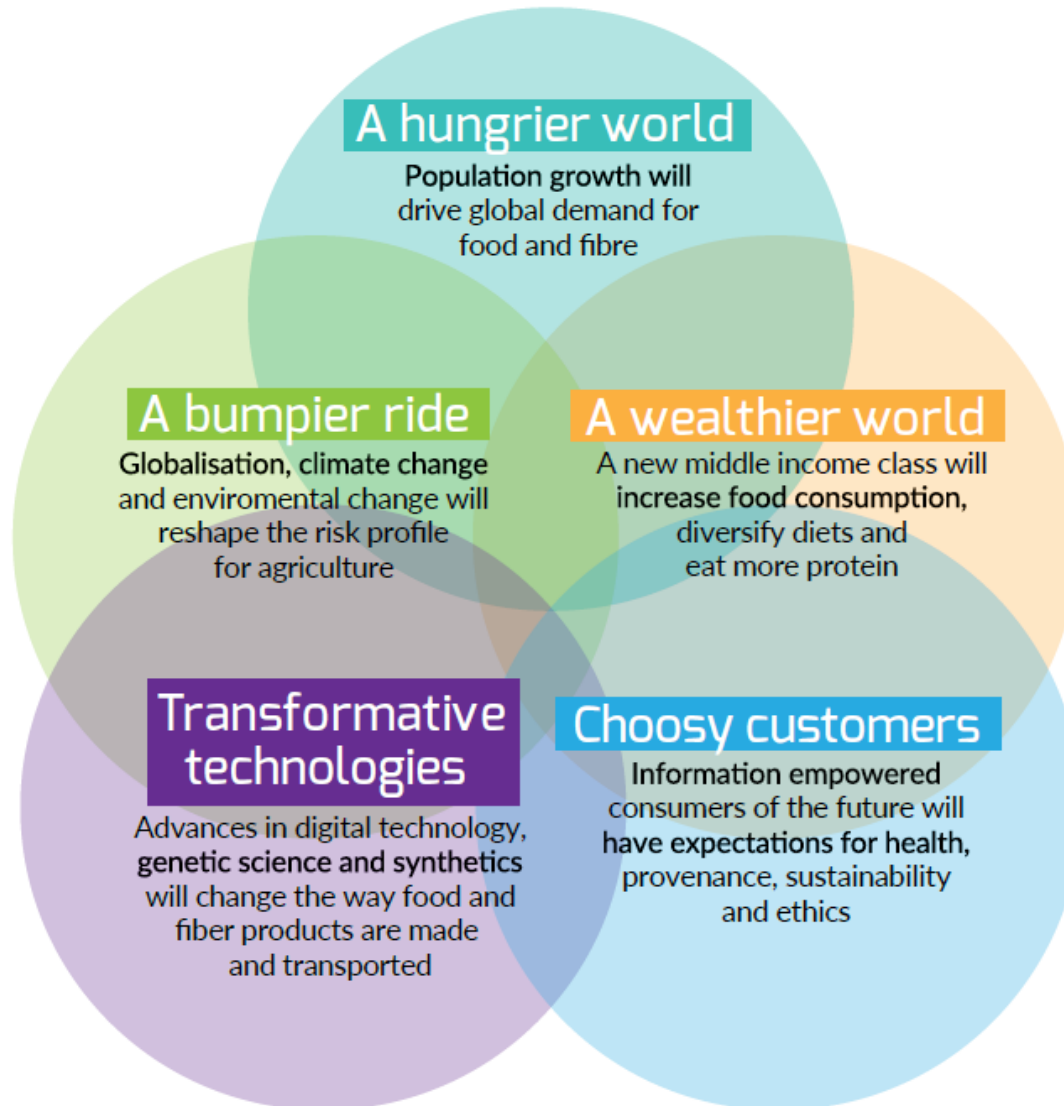
# Global Food and Nutritional Security: Are we making progress?



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# The five agricultural megatrends



# The proportion of household expenditure allocated to food, with predictions to 2030

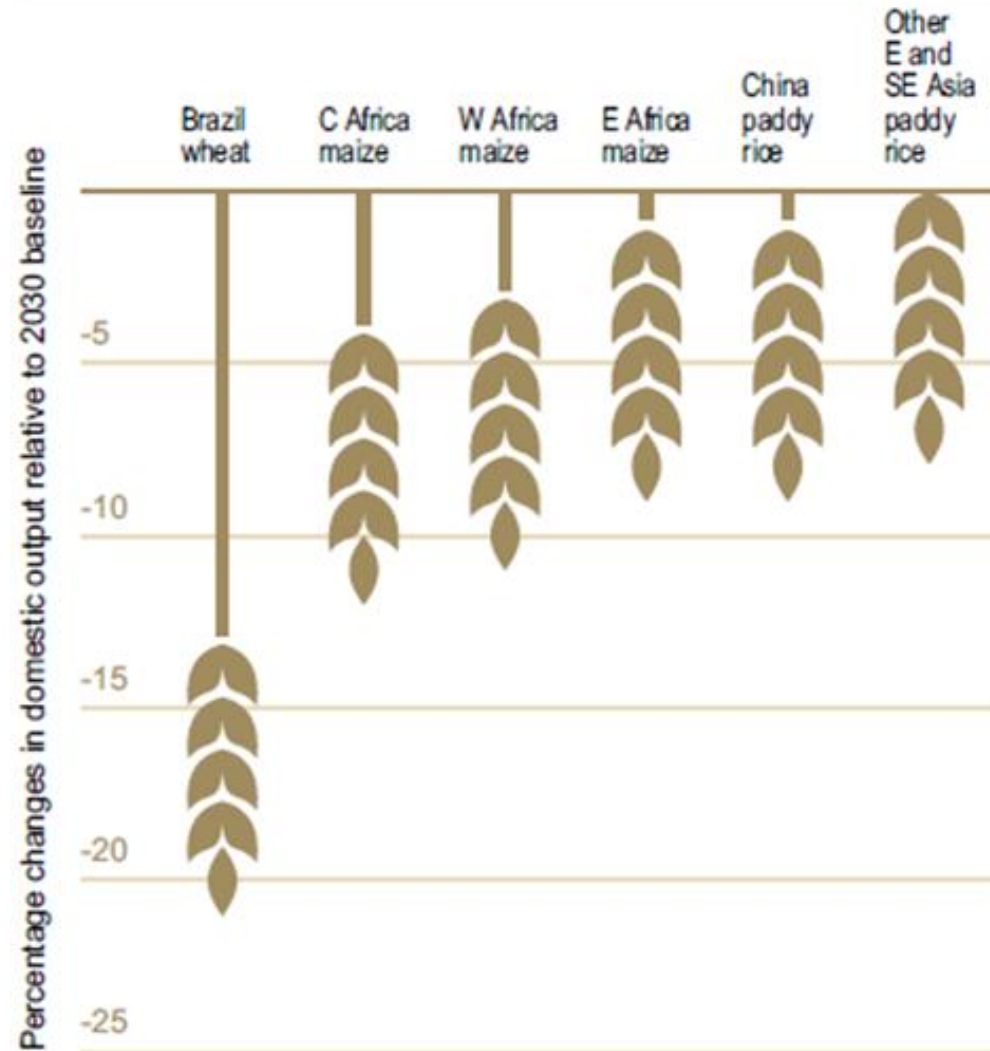


Many of the developing regions facing the gravest challenges with malnutrition, food still accounts for around 50% of average household spending- and for an even greater share of spending by people living in poverty.

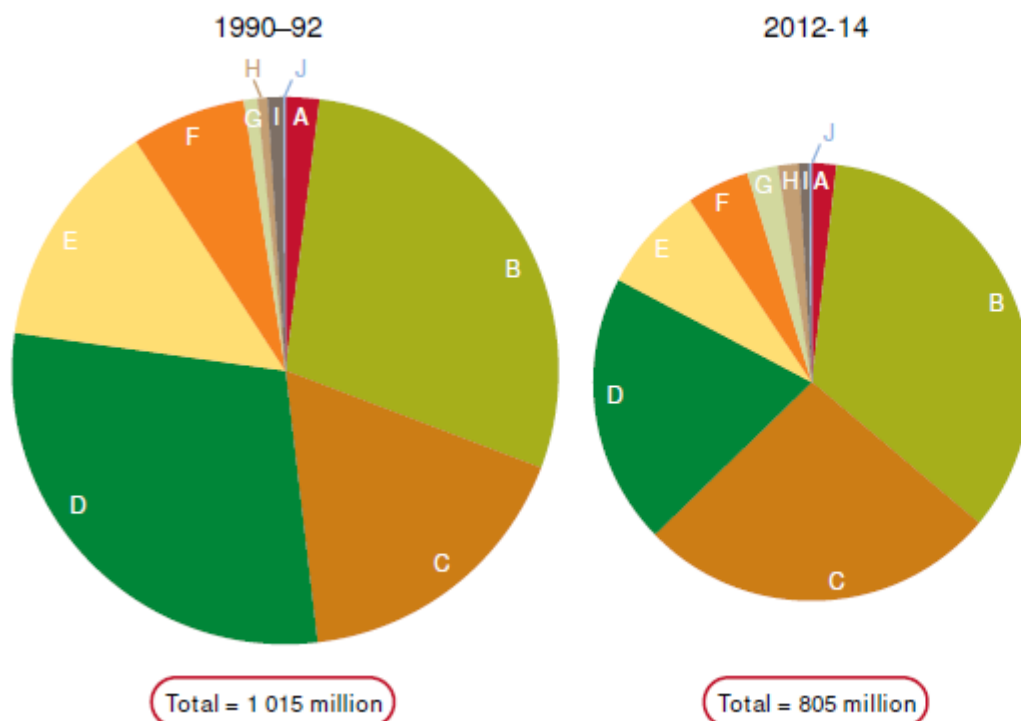


# The predicted impact of climate change on regional staple food production to 2030

- The impact of climate change on food prices is closely linked to the impacts that climate change will have on crop and animal production.
- Predictions based on models point towards some disturbing warning signals.
- For example, maize is major staple across much of sub-Saharan Africa, Central America and the Andean countries

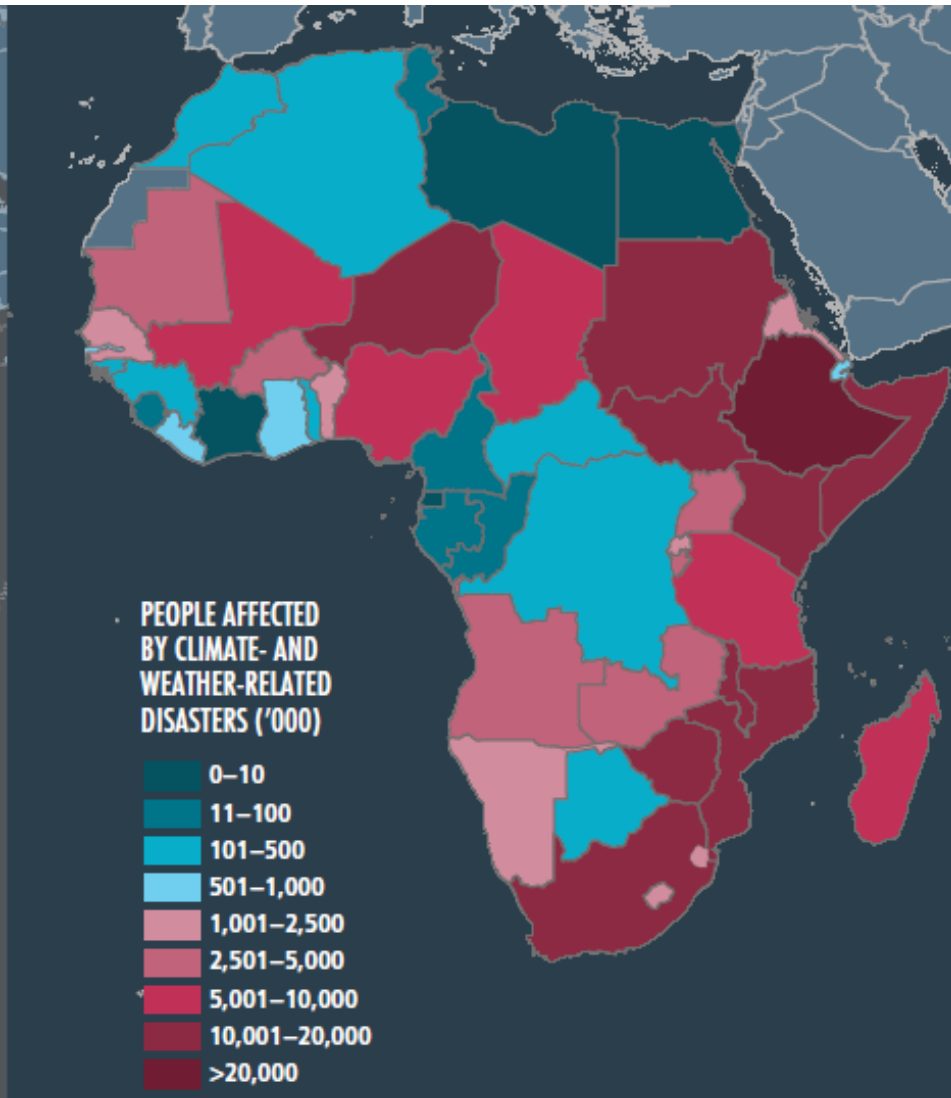
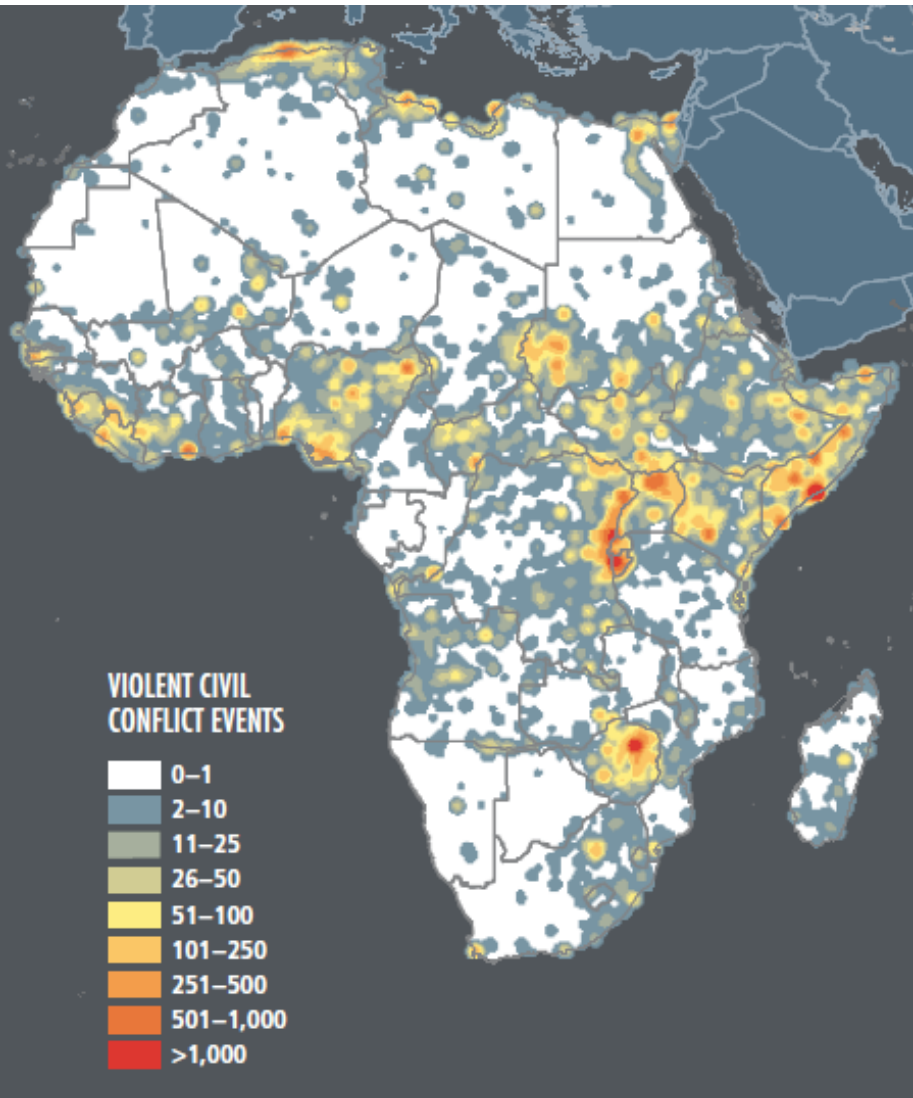


# The changing distribution of hunger in the world: numbers and shares of undernourished people by region, 1990–92 and 2012–14

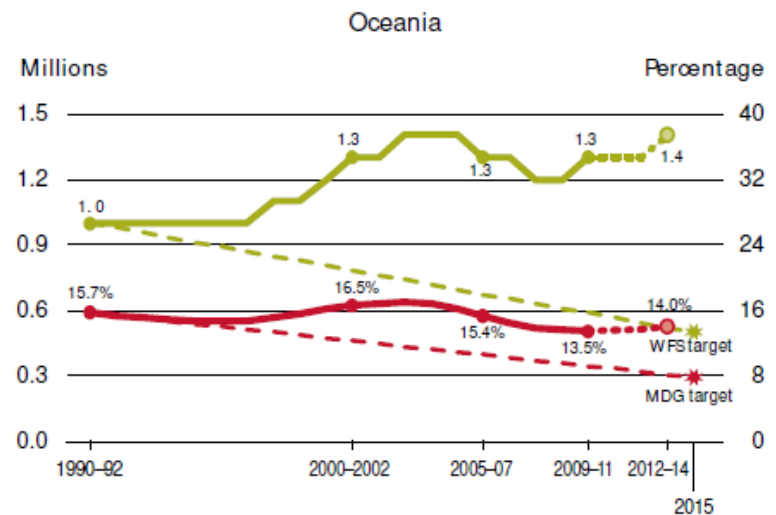
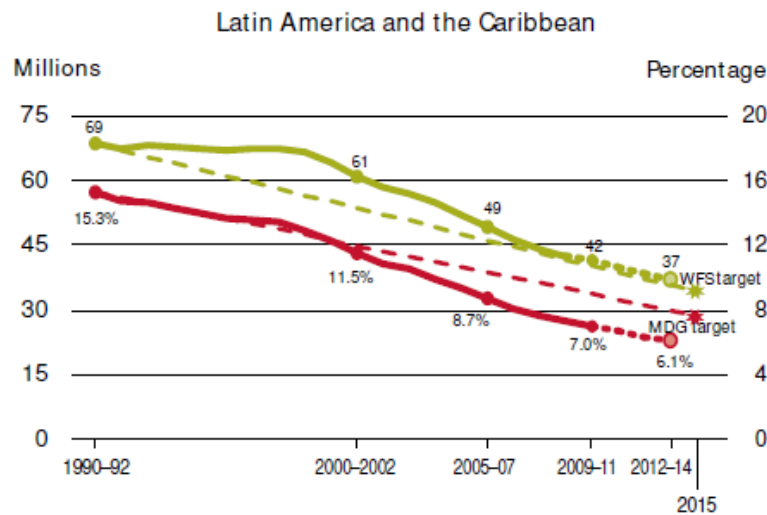
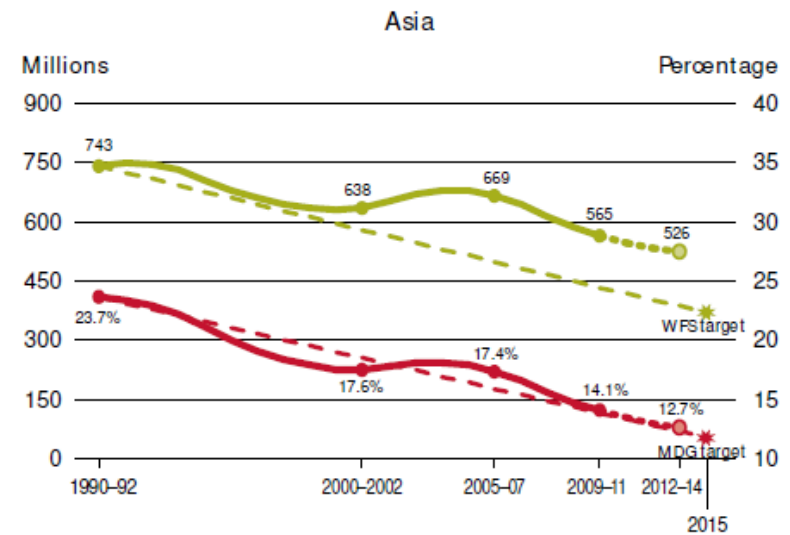
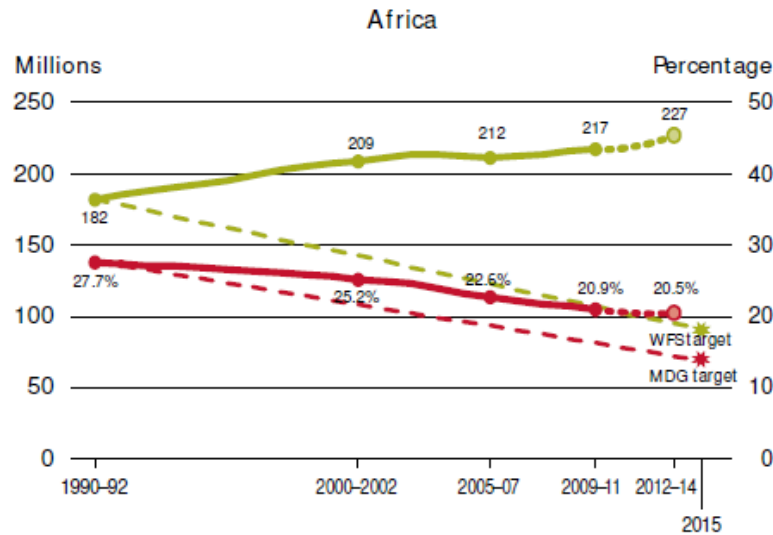


	Number (millions)		Regional share (%)	
	1990–92	2012–14	1990–92	2012–14
<b>A</b> Developed regions	20	15	2.0	1.8
<b>B</b> Southern Asia	292	276	28.8	34.3
<b>C</b> Sub-Saharan Africa	176	214	17.3	26.6
<b>D</b> Eastern Asia	295	161	29.1	20.0
<b>E</b> South-Eastern Asia	138	64	13.6	7.9
<b>F</b> Latin America and the Caribbean	69	37	6.8	4.6
<b>G</b> Western Asia	8	19	0.8	2.3
<b>H</b> Northern Africa	6	13	0.6	1.6
<b>I</b> Caucasus and Central Asia	10	6	0.9	0.7
<b>J</b> Oceania	1	1	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	1015	805	100	100

# Frequency of violent civil conflict events and severity of climate- and weather-related disasters in Africa, 2000–2014



# Regions differ markedly in progress towards achieving the MDG and WFS hunger targets



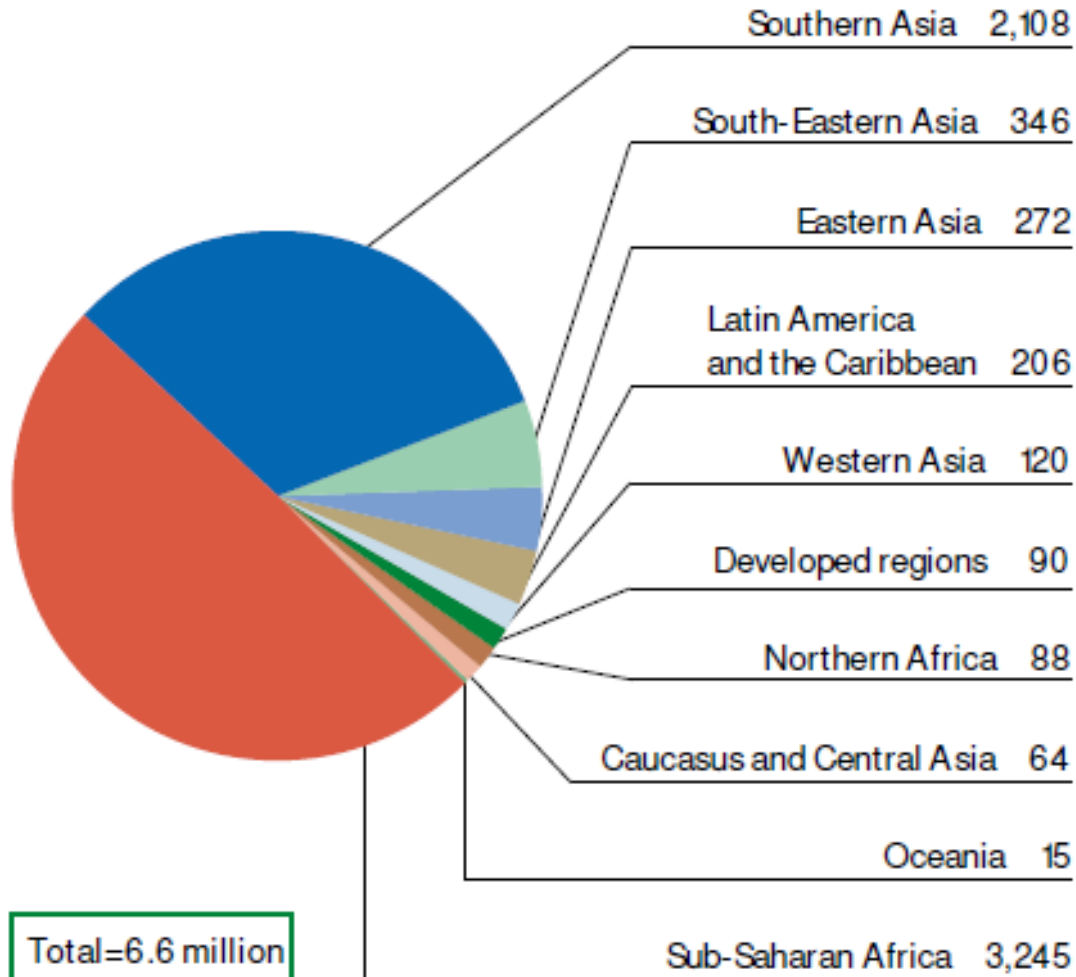
Number of people undernourished (left axis)

Prevalence of undernourishment (right axis)

Note: Data for 2012-14 refer to provisional estimates.  
Source: FAO.

# Number of child deaths in sub-Saharan Africa & Southern Asia

Number of under-five deaths in 2012 by region (Thousands)





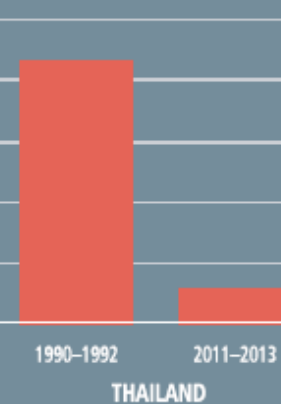
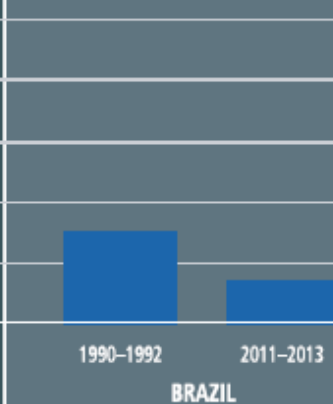
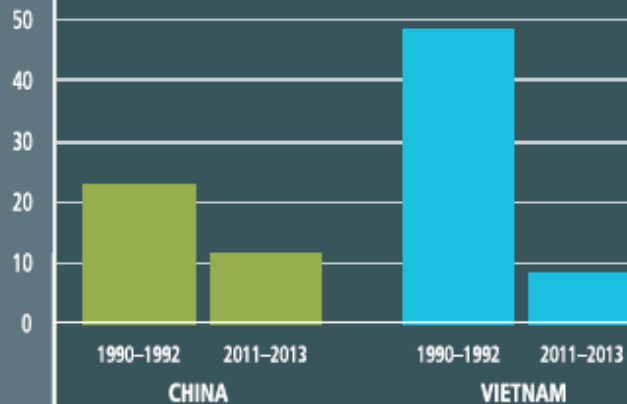
# PATHWAYS TO REDUCING UNDERNOURISHMENT AND CHILD STUNTING

**Agriculture-led strategies**

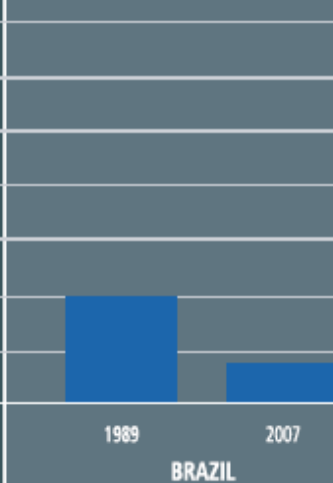
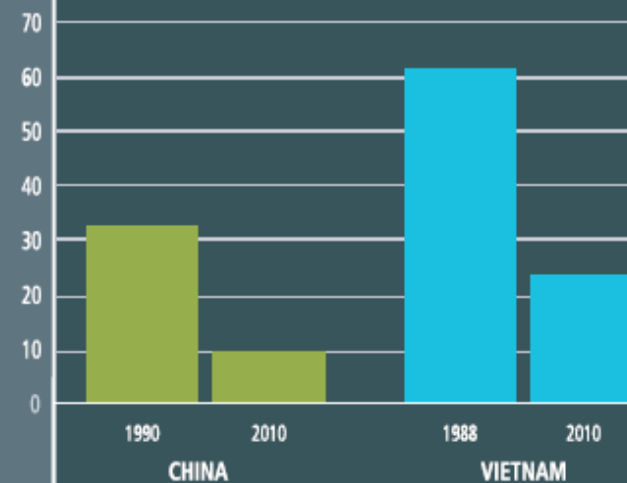
**Social protection-led strategies + nutrition interventions**

**Agriculture-led strategies + social protection-led strategies + targeted nutrition interventions**

## UNDERNOURISHMENT



## CHILD STUNTING



Source: Fan S (2014) EuroChoices 13(3)

# Conclusions

- We must produce enough nourishing food for 9 billion people by 2050 while remaining within the planetary boundaries;
- We must manage volatility in food prices and reduce vulnerability to climate change;
- About 80% of hungry people are living in rural areas where most of them work as small-scale food producers (farmers, herders, fishers or labourers). They are surrounded by the means to produce food, and yet they go without;
- The number of hungry people has dropped from its 2008 high point of 1 billion;
- It is critical to reduce the hunger, malnutrition and child deaths in **sub-Saharan Africa & Southern Asia**;
- **Pathways to reduce hunger, malnutrition and poverty** = Agriculture-led strategies + social protection-led strategies + targeted nutrition intervention.

