



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



An Overview of Good Governance Practices for Food Security and Nutrition in the World

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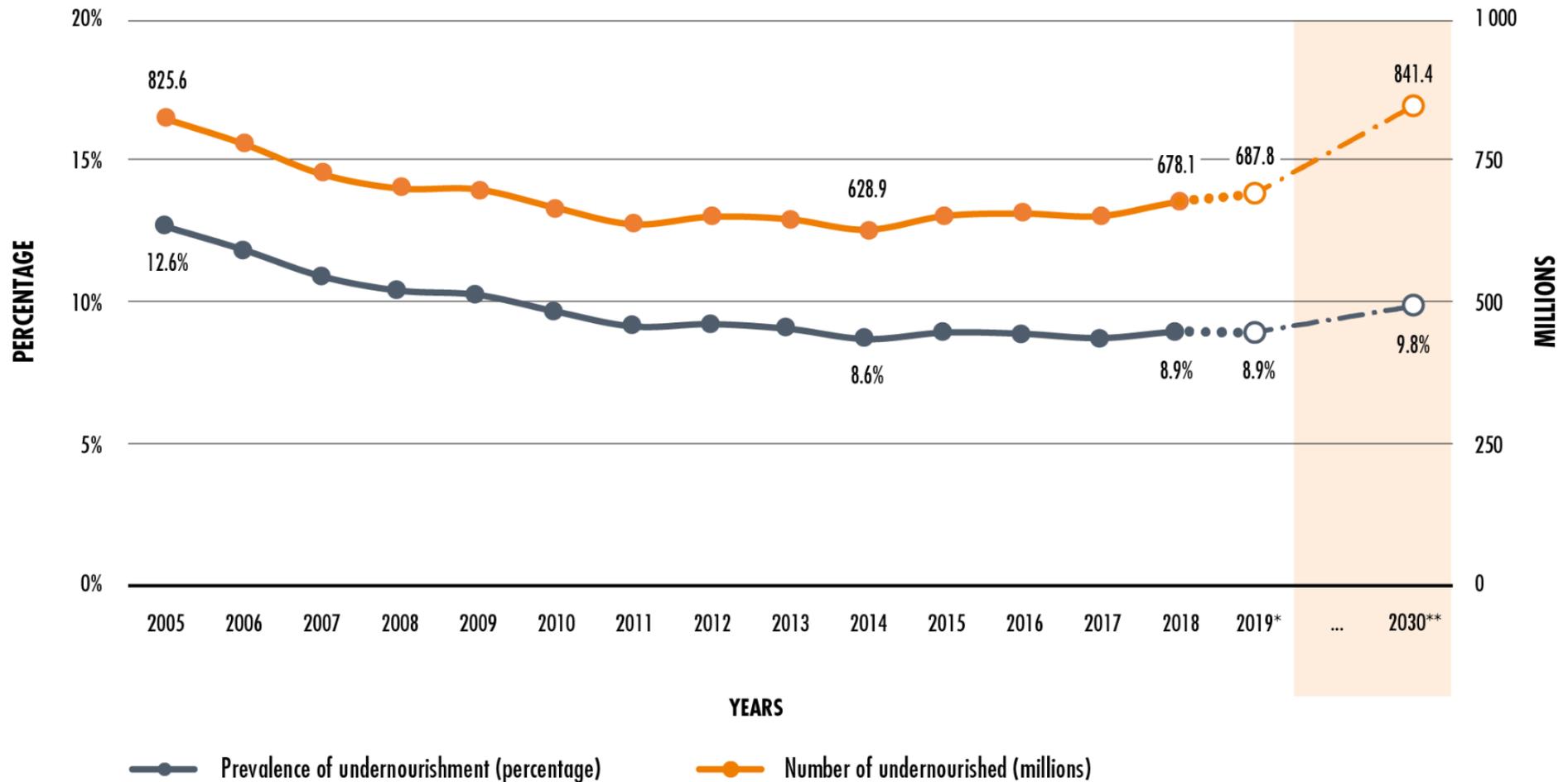
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COMCEC Agriculture Working Group

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**The world is not on track
to achieve food security and nutrition targets.**

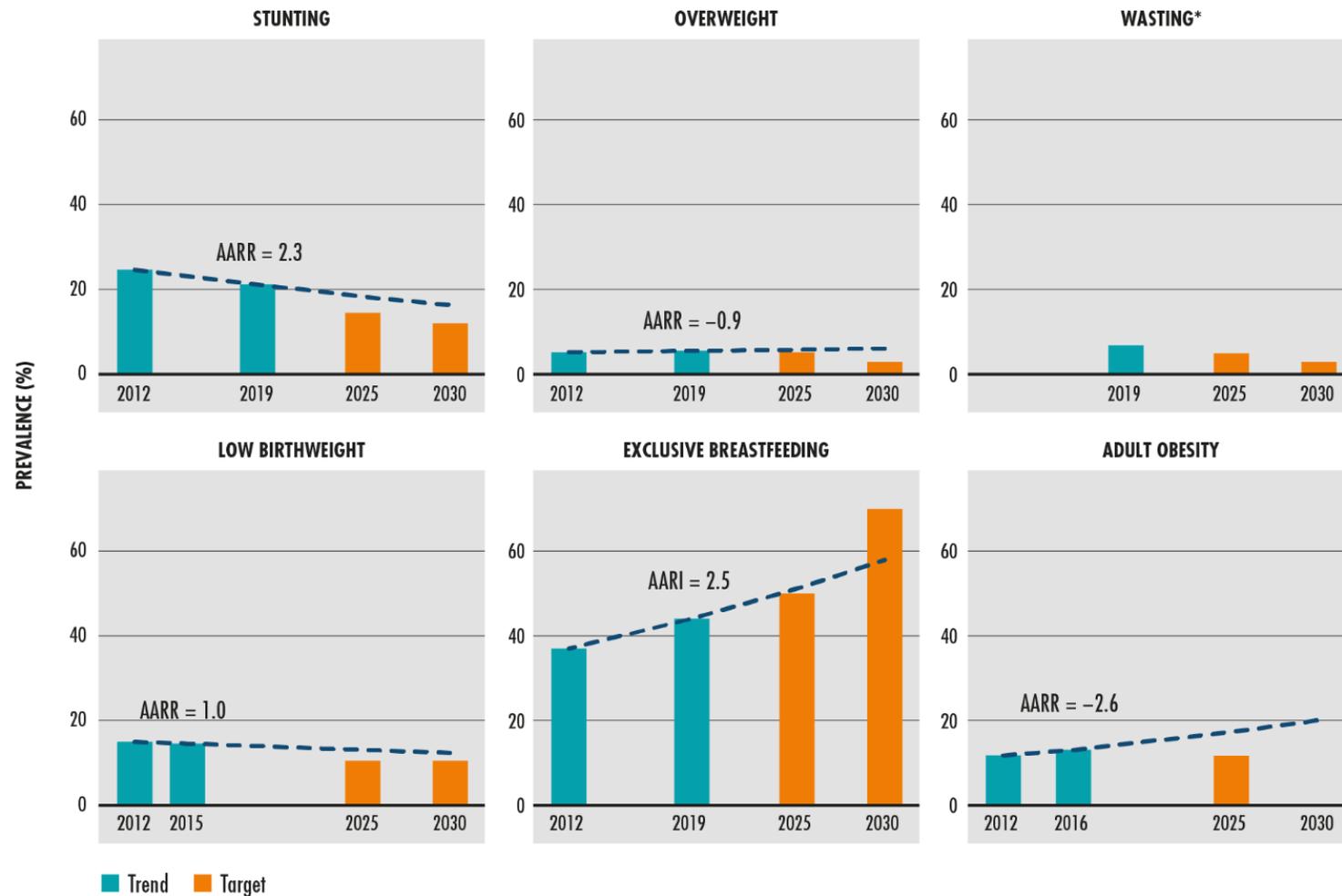
The number of hungry people has been slowly on the rise since 2014. It's up by 10 million in a year, and by nearly 60 million in 5 years.



The number of hungry people

(Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World)

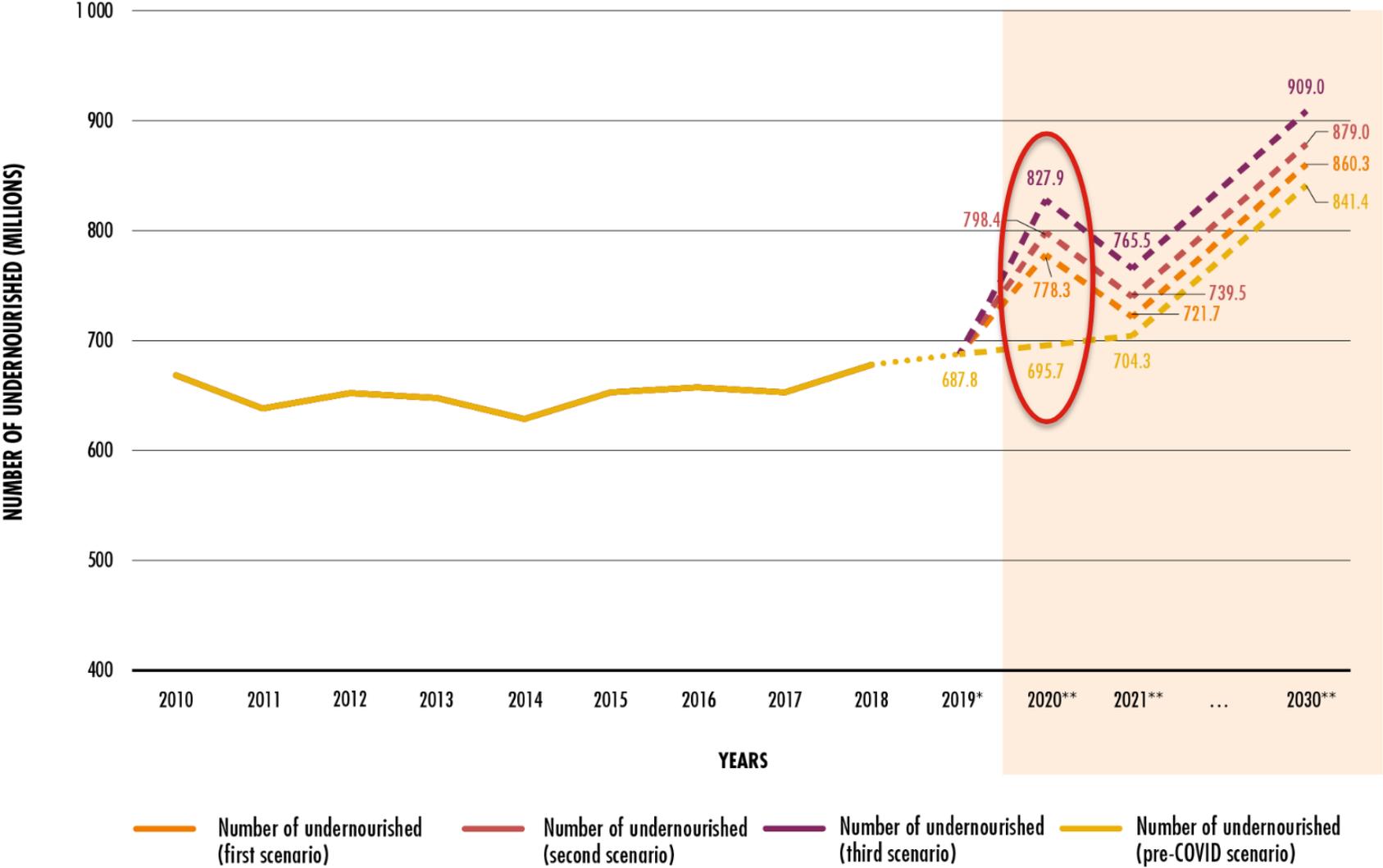
There is progress on child stunting and exclusive breastfeeding. But child overweight is not improving. Obesity is on the rise.



Global nutrition targets (SDG 2.2), and targets endorsed by the World Health Assembly

(Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World)

COVID-19 pandemic may add between 83 and 132 million people to the total number of undernourished people globally in 2020.



(Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World)

More than 3 billion people in the world cannot afford a healthy diet.

- A healthy diet is 60% more expensive than a nutrient adequate diet, and 5 times more expensive than an energy sufficient diet.
- All diets have “hidden costs” associated with current food production and consumption patterns.
- In every region, the prevalence of food insecurity is higher among women than men. The gender gap in accessing food widened from 2018 to 2019.

To meet the challenge of food security and nutrition, take a food systems approach.

Food Systems Summit. The five action tracks for transformational change

- **Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all.** Enabling all people to be well nourished and healthy; progressive realization of the right to food.
- **Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns.** Promoting and creating demand for healthy and sustainable diets, reducing waste.
- **Boosting nature-positive production at sufficient scales.** Acting on climate change, regenerating and protecting critical ecosystems and reducing food loss and energy usage.
- **Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution.** Raising incomes, distributing risk, promoting employment and decent work for all.
- **Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses.** Ensuring the continued functionality of healthy and sustainable food systems.

The critical role of governance

- Data and information
- Formal and informal institutions
- Stakeholders' interests and behaviour
- Distribution of power, resources and voice
- Political economy issues as determinants of policy implementation



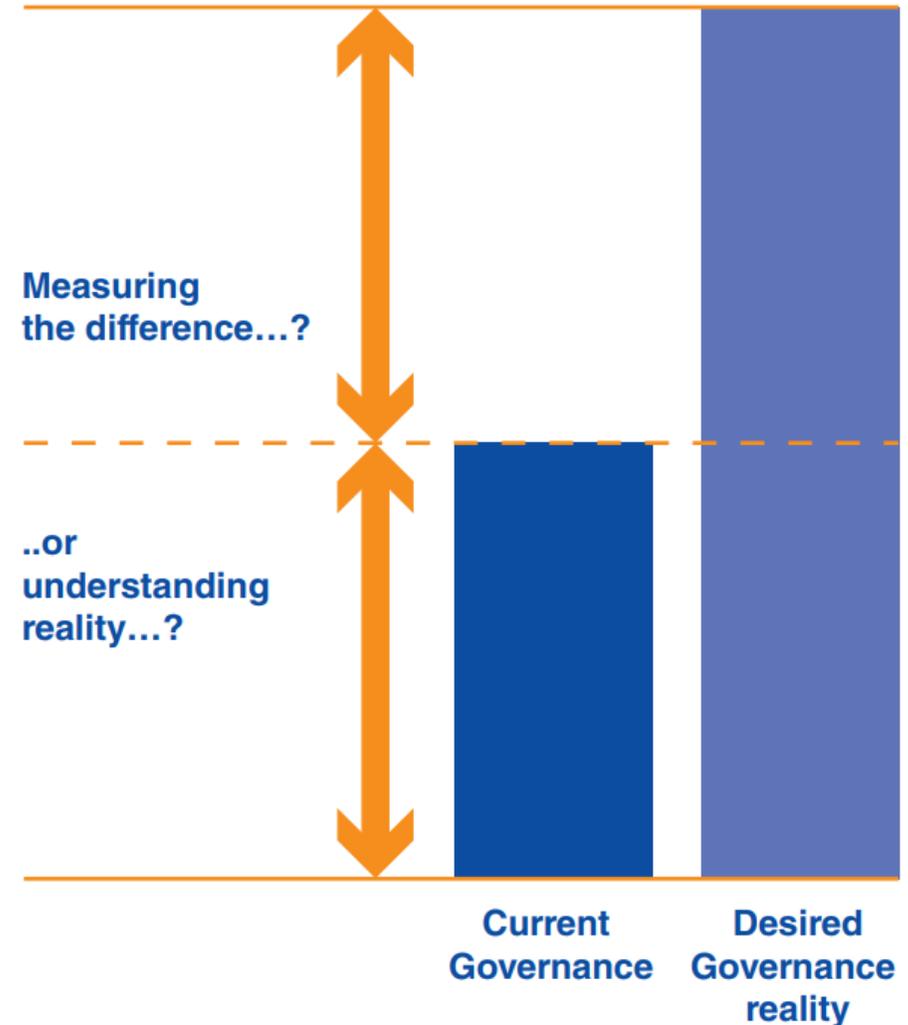
Defining and analysing governance capabilities

Governance refers to:

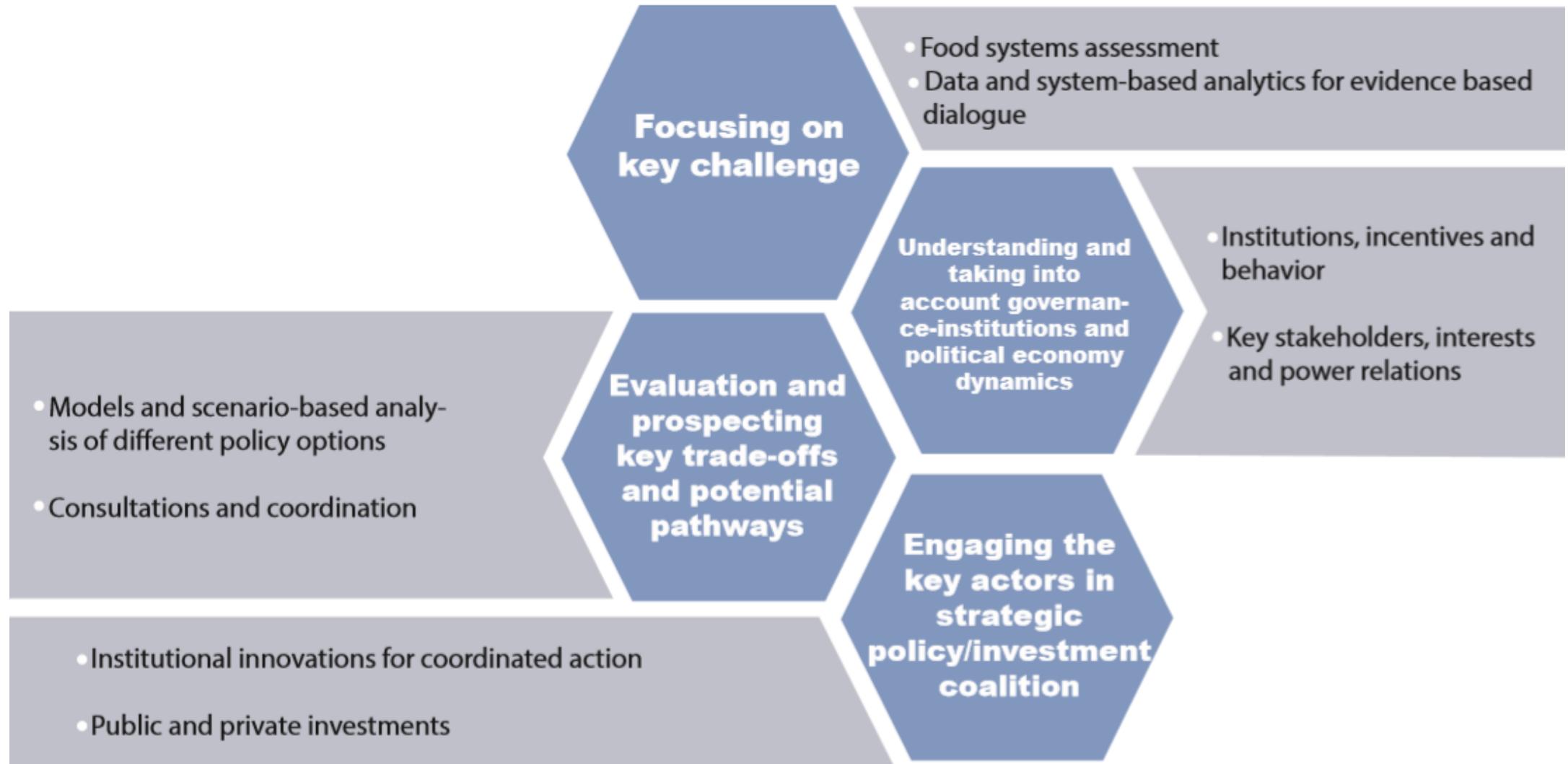
Formal and informal *rules, organizations and processes* through which...

Public and private *actors*...

Articulate their interests, frame and prioritize issues, and implement decisions related to food security and nutrition



Good governance practices for food security and nutrition

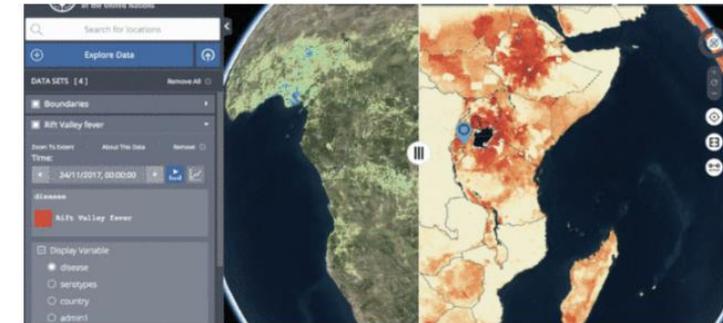


How to strengthen governance capacities

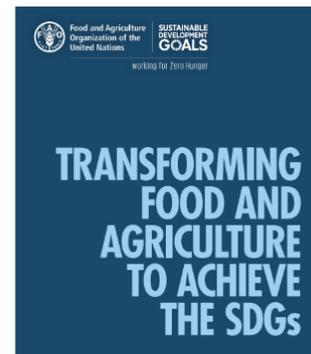
Design, build and deploy institutional capacities in order to:

- Support the identification of national/sub-national opportunities and priorities for transformative change through technical platform and data lab.
- Support governance and policy analysis, and programme design with sound technical knowledge and capacities to support transformation.
- Support assessment of synergies and trade-offs.
- Facilitate partnerships and alliances to ensure engagement, accountability and ownership, and mobilize means of implementation.

One million geospatial layers and thousands of statistics for over ten food and agriculture-related domains



Screenshot of the geospatial platform



20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers



A. Lorenzetti. Allegory of good government (Siena, 1339)

Thank you.