

IEO NDB Lecture Series

Promoting Food Security and the Role of Evaluation

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Overview of the presentation

Overview of global food security and nutrition:
hunger, obesity, affordability, and access gaps

The cost of Zero Hunger and the current
challenges of global food systems governance

Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty: Policy
Baskets and NDB Statement of Commitments

Global Alliance: Convergence with MDBs and
political alignment with BRICS members

Role of evaluation in the NDB : general comments

Food security at the center of Agenda 2030



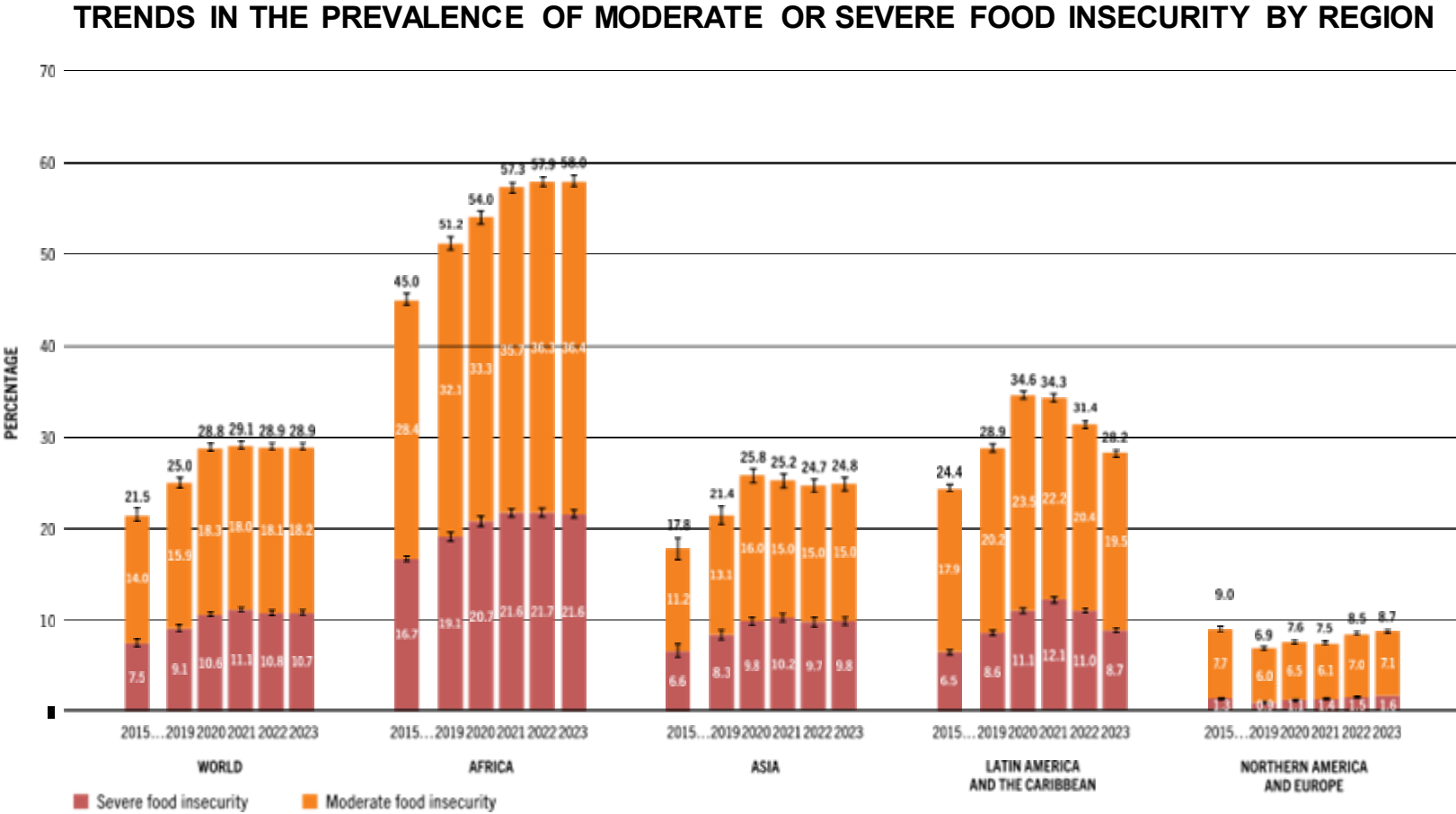
State of Food Security & Nutrition in the World, SOFI 2024



Food security levels remained virtually unchanged globally from 2022 to 2023, with Latin America and the Caribbean being the only region showing notable reduction

On 28 July, **SOFI 2025** will be launched in Addis Ababa

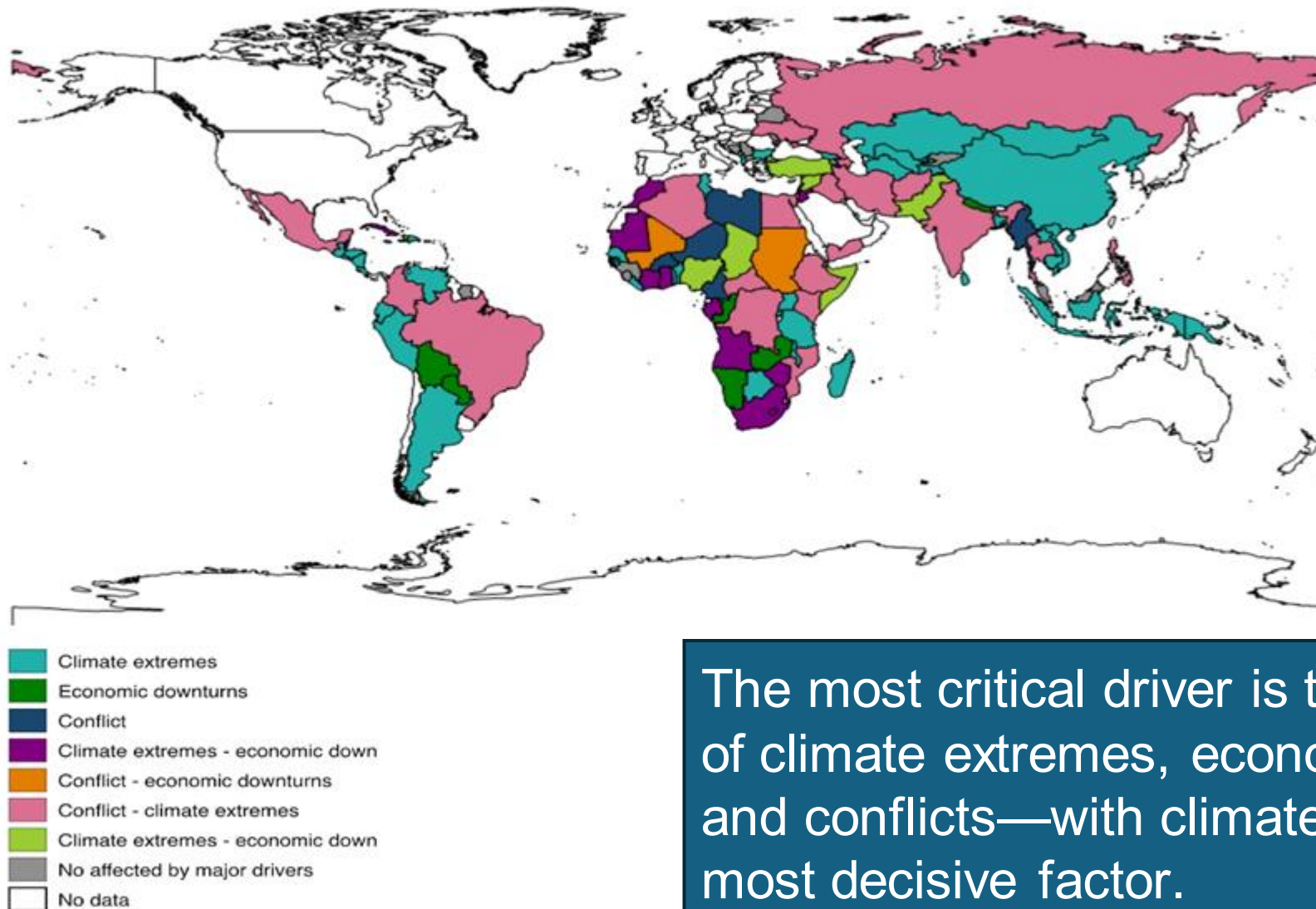
Latin America and Caribbean, driven by Brazil's progress, is set to remain the only region where SDG2 can still be achieved



NOTES: Differences in totals are due to rounding off figures to the nearest decimal point. Only regions for which data were available for all the subregions are shown.

State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024

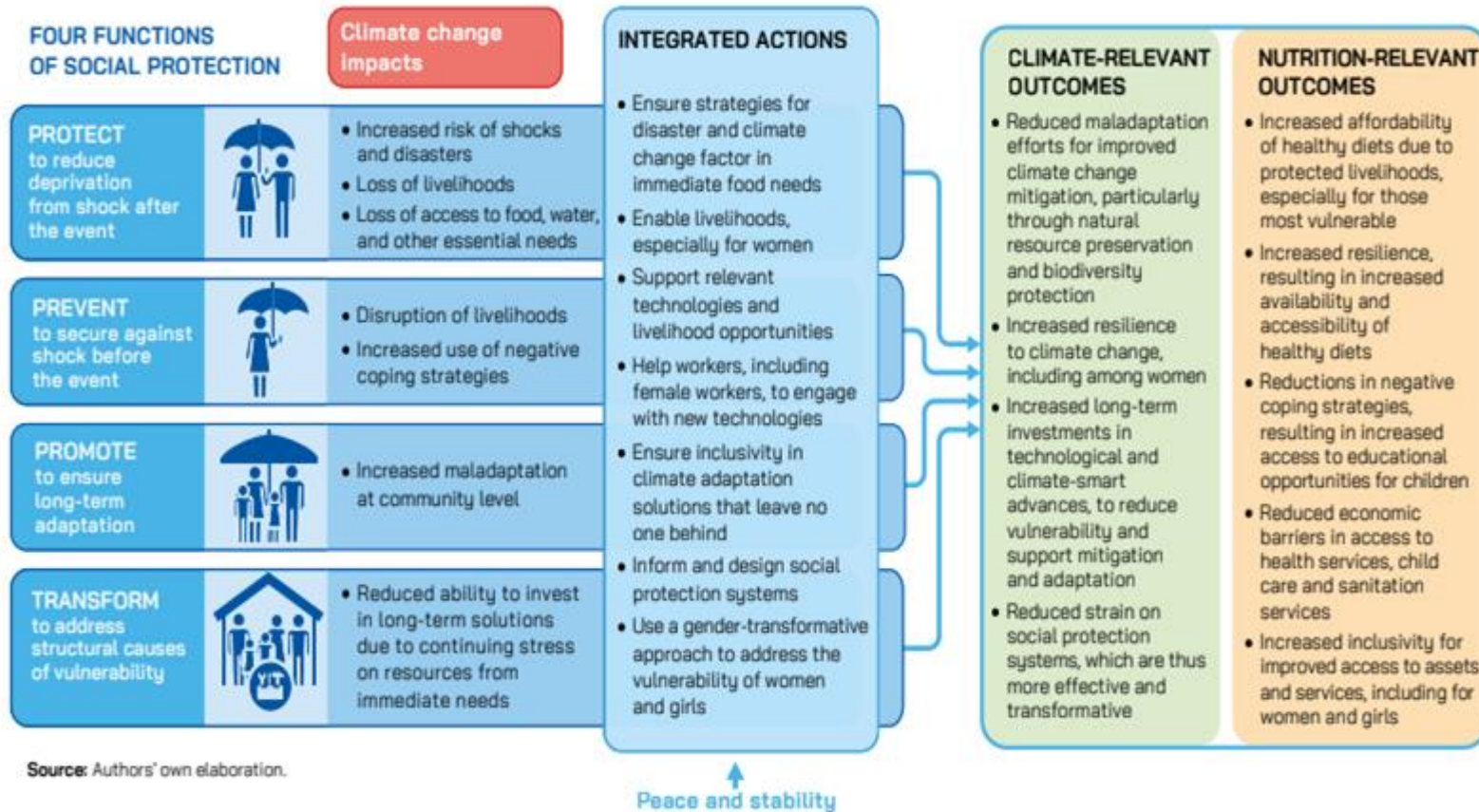
Figure S3.1 Countries by combination of major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition



The most critical driver is the combination of climate extremes, economic downturns, and conflicts—with climate extremes as the most decisive factor.

Interlinkages: poverty, climate and nutrition

Figure 4. Social protection systems: climate change impacts and integrated actions for pathways to positive outcomes in climate and nutrition



Source: Authors' own elaboration.

Addressing Vulnerabilities: Social protection can reduce poverty and hunger, improving nutrition for 828 million undernourished and 700 million extremely poor people.

Enhancing Resilience: Cash transfers, food programs and support systems promote better nutrition, health, and stability for vulnerable groups and communities globally

Adapting to Climate: Climate-resilient social protection tackles poverty, food insecurity, and risks from increasing climate-induced shocks and extreme weather events.

Need to combine social protection with climate prevision to anticipate actions to protect extremely poors

The Benefits of Funding for Anticipatory Action and Rapid Response

AT LEAST 55 PERCENT OF CRISES ARE SOMEWHAT PREDICTABLE.

PRE-ARRANGED FINANCING WAS JUST **27 PERCENT** OF ALL CRISIS FINANCING IN 2022

Arranged in advance and released when a pre-identified trigger condition is met



Anticipatory Action

Money Out

Resources for actions that can taken before the peak impact of a shock to prevent or reduce its effects and miti-

Benefit/Cost 7:1

Source: FAO



Rapid Response

Money Out

Resources for immediate deployment following a crisis.

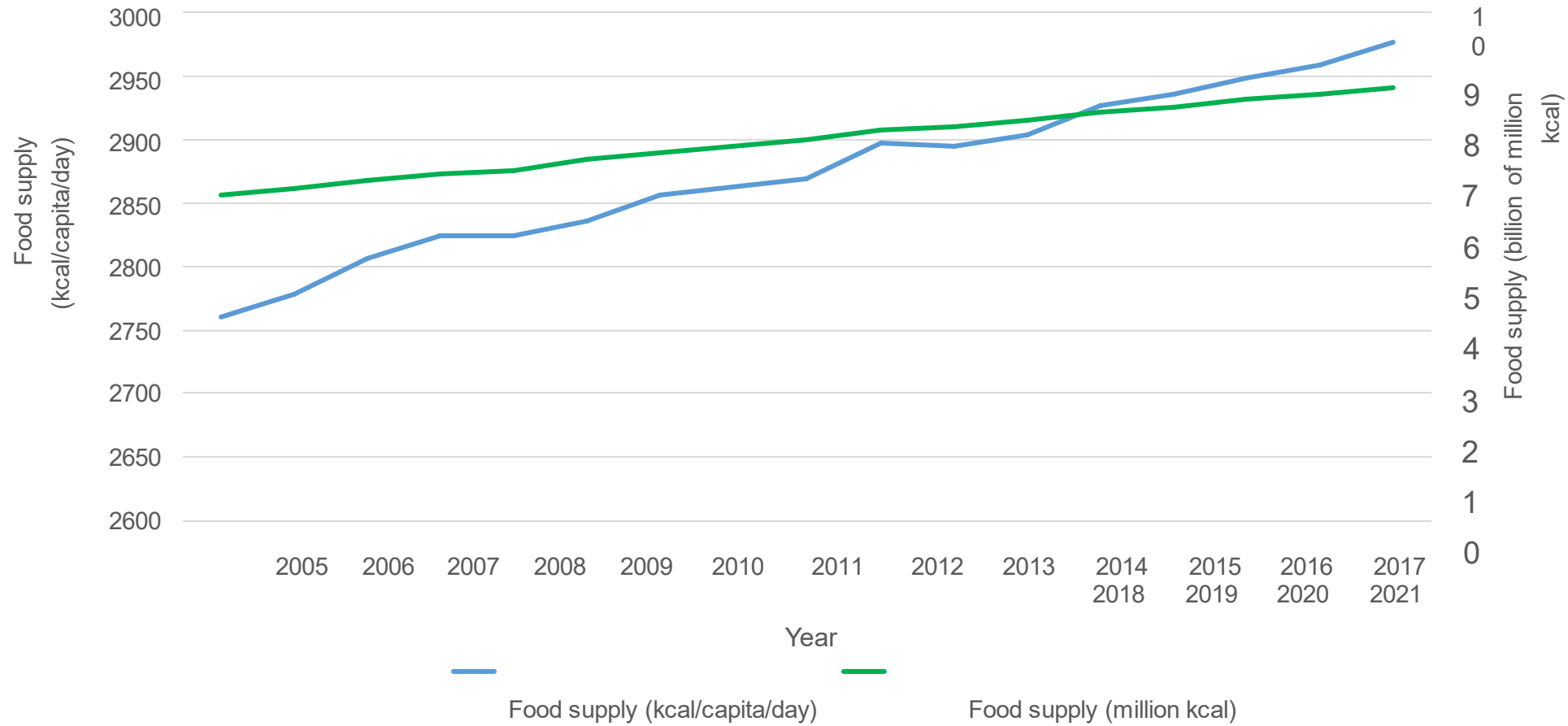
Benefit/Cost 3:1

BMZ and World Bank to issue a declaration on climate finance and adaptive social protection during a UNFCCC Mid-term Session on 18 June event in Bonn: **“Scaling Adaptive Social Protection for Climate Action – The Road to COP30”**.

Task Force on Linking Adaptive Social Protection and Climate Financing, a coalition of governments, UN agencies and the NDC Partnership, is preparing a proposal for the Global Alliance policy basket

THE PROBLEM IS NOT THE WORLD PRODUCTION...

Evolution of the global food supply: total and per capita



Source:
FAOSTAT

Table 2. Availability of food groups to meet a healthy diet basket by region (share of per capita daily requirements, 2020)

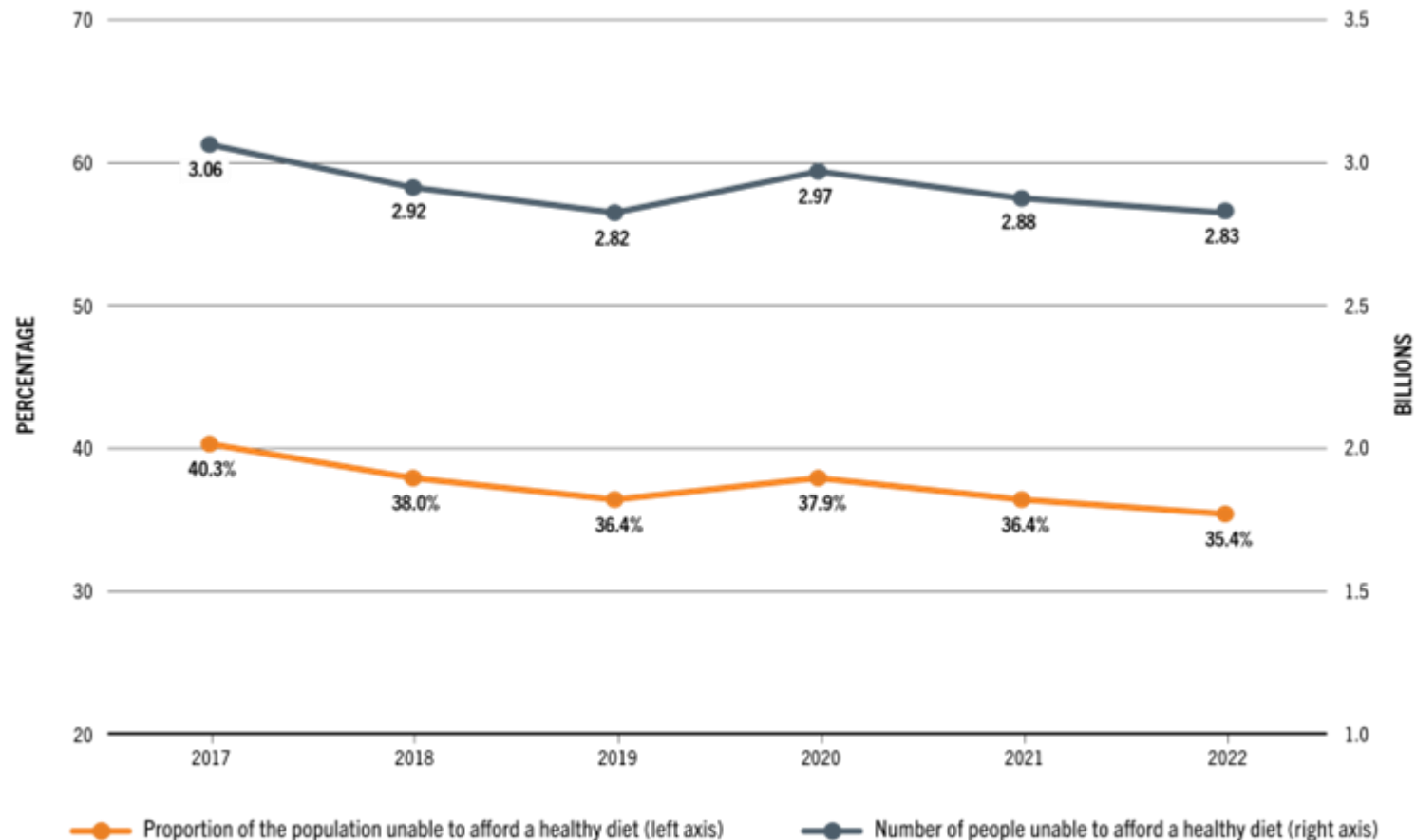
	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Northern America	Europe	World
Staple foods	188	108	68	44	73	111
Animal source foods (except oils)	-33	40	143	331	258	71
Pulses, nuts and seeds	-38	-37	-42	-43	-67	-41
Vegetables	-55	25	-63	-20	-27	-4
Fruits	-40	-31	-2	-13	-24	-29
Fats and oils	-21	-3	67	100	82	12

Source: Dolislager, M.J., Holleman, C., Liverpool-Tasie, L.S.O. & Reardon, T. 2023. Analysis of food demand and supply across the rural–urban continuum for selected countries in Africa. Background paper for The SOFI 2023. FAO Agricultural Development Economics Technical Study 23-09. Rome, FAO.

- **Components of a Healthy Diet:** WHO recommends a diet low in saturated fats, free sugars, and salt, and rich in fruits, legumes and vegetables (FLV) that are 40-50% of the costs of a healthy diet
- **Cost and Affordability:** estimates show that more than one-third of people in the world- about 2.83 billion - were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2022.
- **Call to Action:** Address insufficient food production of FLV and affordability constraints to ensure access to nutritious diets worldwide.

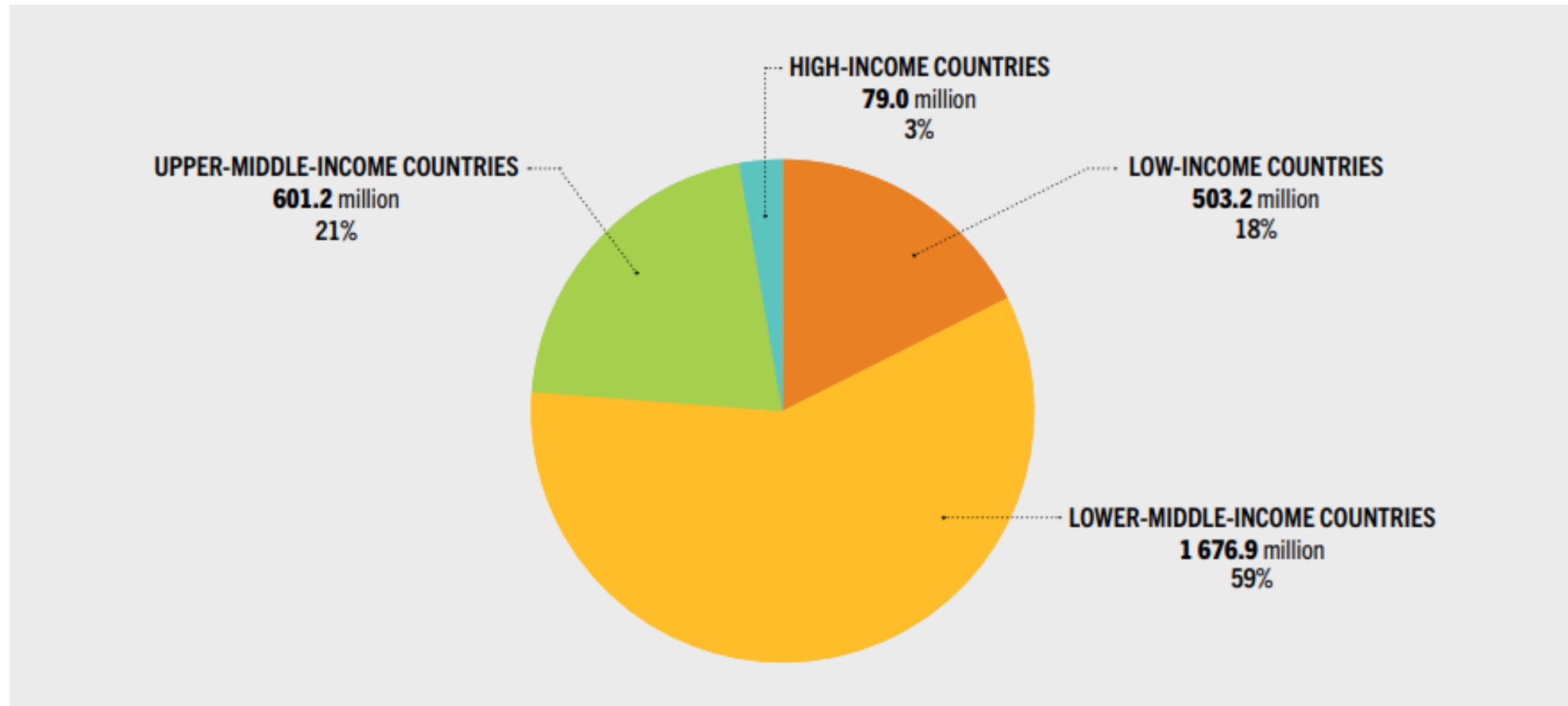
**Despite two years of improvement, more than one-third of people in the world
- about 2.83 billion - were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2022**

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNABLE TO AFFORD A HEALTHY DIET



State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024

$\frac{3}{4}$ of those unable to afford a healthy diet live in low and lower income countries



HEALTHY DIETS

- World food production **is far enough to nourish** the whole population.
- In 2030, UN estimates we are going to have **8.5 billion people on Earth** , 60-65% of those in urban areas. By 2050, it is projected to reach 68% — that's roughly 5 billion people living in cities.
- New developments show that, isolating the income factor, **food insecurity in urban areas is worst than in rural areas** - against the common sense.

Area	Cost (USD PPP/ capita/day)	Unaffordability Population (million)	Unaffordability Population (%)
World	3.662	3,100	42.2
Latin America and Caribbean	4.081	133	22.7
Brazil	3.350	48	22.4

- In Latin America and Caribbean, **a healthy diet costs US\$ 4,08/day/person**, out of reach of 133 million people (3,1 billion people in world)
- A healthy diet cost **almost 4 times compared to sufficient diet**, according to FAO.

- **Urbanization drive bring big changes** in agrifood systems: reducing differences between rural and urban diets
- **Urban residents get +90% of their food from market sources** → informal markets increase food safety problems during pandemia
- **Supermarkets + Convenience & Fast-Food stores = +** **Ultraprocessed foods!**

- *Healthy food is more expensive and more difficult to find*
- *Eating outside means worst diet in*

World Obesity Atlas 2024

Off-track: The world is off-track to meet NCD targets. High BMI is a key driver and accounts for 1.6 million premature deaths from NCDs every year. high BMI is projected to continue increasing, especially in middle-income countries.

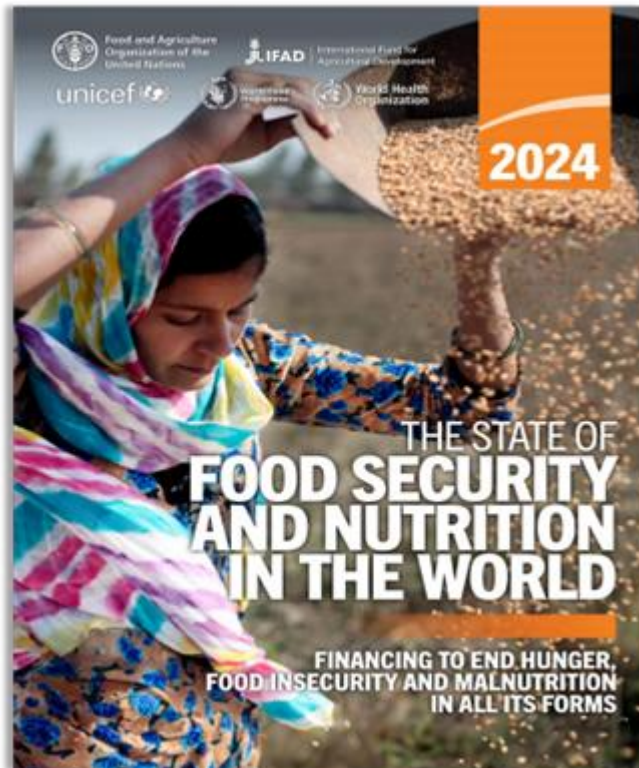
Global Prevalence: By 2035, over 3.3 billion adults would have high body mass index (BMI) up from 2.2 billion in 2020. In children, numbers rise from 430 in 2020 to 750 million.

Economic Cost: the global economic burden of obesity is estimated to reach \$4.32 trillion, equivalent to nearly 3% of global GDP.

Health Impact: High BMI contributes to 5 million annual adult deaths, including 42% of diabetes deaths, 19% of coronary heart disease deaths, 17% of strokes & 5% of cancer-related deaths.

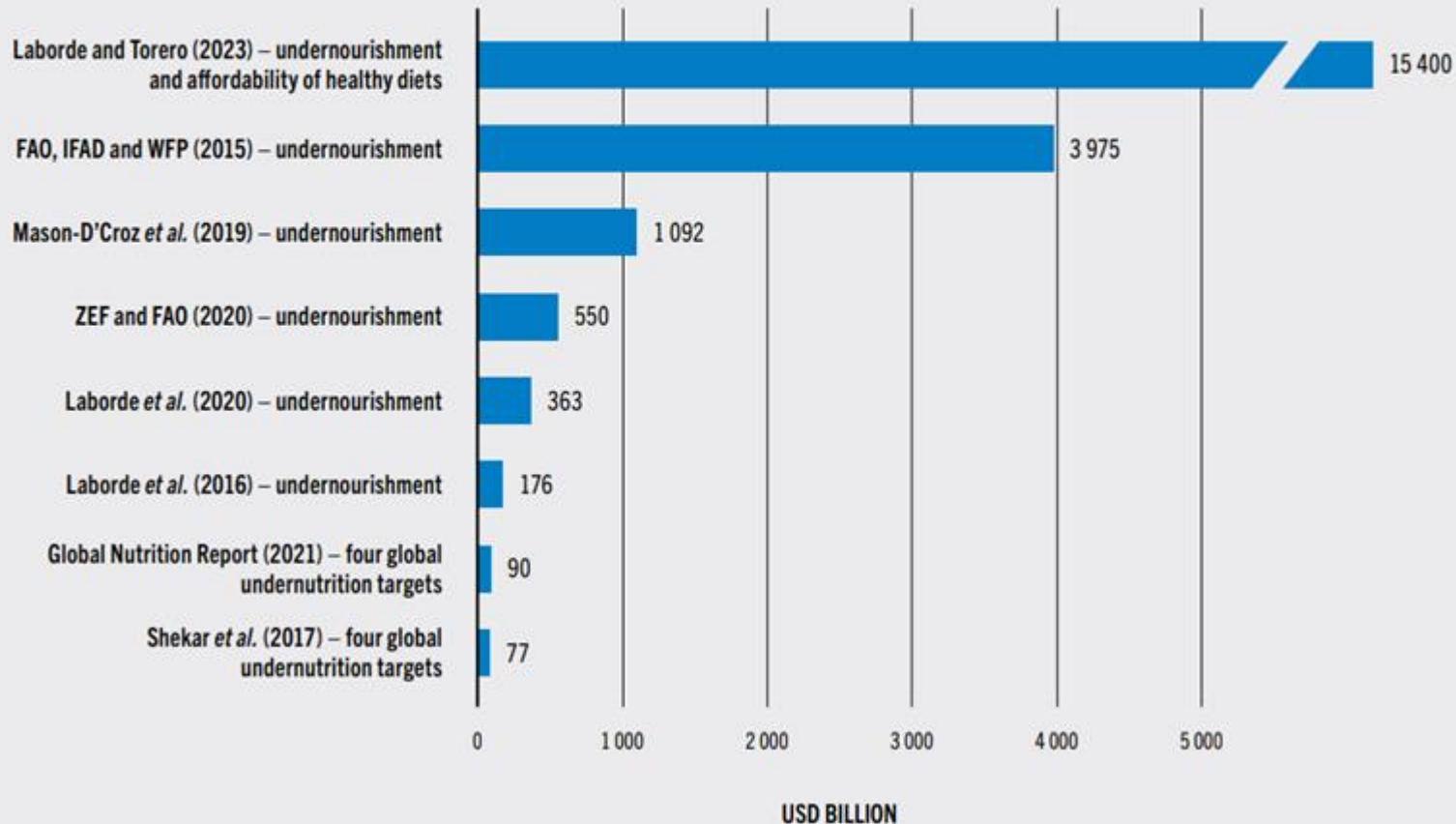
Obesity and the cost of healthy diets

- SOFI 2024 estimates of **adult obesity** show a **steady increase** over the last decade, from **12.1 percent (2012) to 15.8 percent (2022)**.
- Projections indicate that **by 2030**, the world will have more than **1.2 billion** obese adults.
- **Rising Obesity Rates:** Developing countries are experiencing increasing obesity due to limited access to affordable, nutritious food.
- **High Cost of Healthy Diets:** In 2022, the average cost of a healthy diet was \$3.96 per person per day.
- **In low-income countries**, this averaged \$3.48 per person per day.
- **Unaffordability:** Healthy diets are unaffordable for many, pushing populations toward cheaper, less nutritious food options.
- **Health Impacts:** The shift to unhealthy diets is a major contributor to the obesity epidemic in low-income regions.



<https://www.ifad.org/en/w/news/rising-obesity-rates-in-developing-countries-linked-to-high-cost-and-limited-availability-of-healthy-foods>

FIGURE 29 TRILLIONS OF USD ARE ESTIMATED TO BE NEEDED TO FINANCE INVESTMENTS FOR ENDING HUNGER AND SOME FORMS OF MALNUTRITION, AND TO INCREASE THE AFFORDABILITY OF HEALTHY DIETS BY 2030



- To achieve Zero Hunger by 2030, there are many different costs estimates: from **USD 1.1 trillion for end only undernourishment to USD 15 trillion to the whole package** (healthy foods, obesity, family farms, etc.);

On the other hand, “**cost of inaction**” is **very high**. In Latin America and Caribbean is equivalent to 6.4% of annual GDP. In South America, it goes up to 8.6% of GDP;

Just to **implement income transfer policies exclusively** for the consumption of healthy foods to all people in food insecurity around the world: **1.5% of annual GDP, without considering the need for increase infrastructure and management.**

Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty



<https://globalallianceagainsthungerandpoverty.org/>



INCEPTION DOCUMENT

- **G20 endorsement of the proposed Global Alliance**
- High level review of current situation and call to action
- Sets out agenda across the three pillars (National, Finance, Knowledge), invites countries and organizations to join
- Draws expected relationships between the Alliance and other initiatives and fora



ToR and GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- **Describing how the constituent parts will work together**
- Call for a Summit Against Hunger and Poverty
- High level Board of Champions to ensure progressive alignment and partnerships
- Light, Multi-agency support mechanism hosted in existing structures



STATEMENTS OF COMMITMENT

- **Ensuring buy-in and political commitment from the constituent parts – governments, funds and knowledge institutions**
- Voluntary Commitment to implementation, not to new targets/outcomes
- A political tool to promote progressive convergence around pro-poor policies

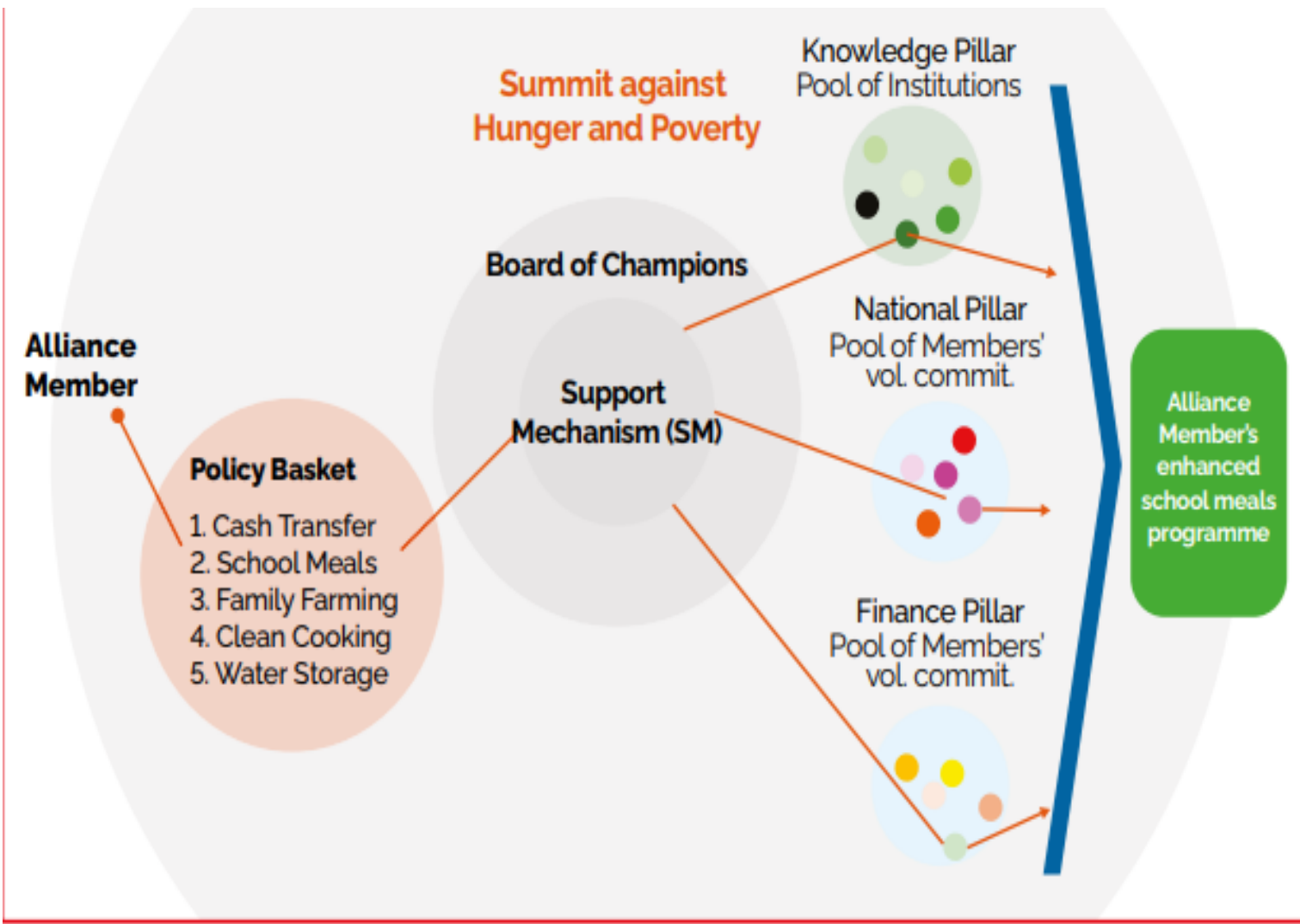


POLICY BASKET

- **Major organizing principle for the Alliance – translating the state of art into actionable country-led interventions**
- Step 1: Agree criteria for inclusion and standardized template
- Step 2: Build initial Policy basket based on Task Force expertise from countries and IOs – IN Progress, continuous work

148 founding members: 82 countries, European Union, African Union, 24 International organizations, 9 financial institutions and 31 NGOs

The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty



Constituent Pillars

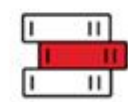
Based on their different nature and capacities, Members of the Alliance may join one or more of the following three Pillars through tailored Statements of Commitment



NATIONAL PILLAR



FINANCIAL SUPPORT PILLAR



KNOWLEDGE PILLAR

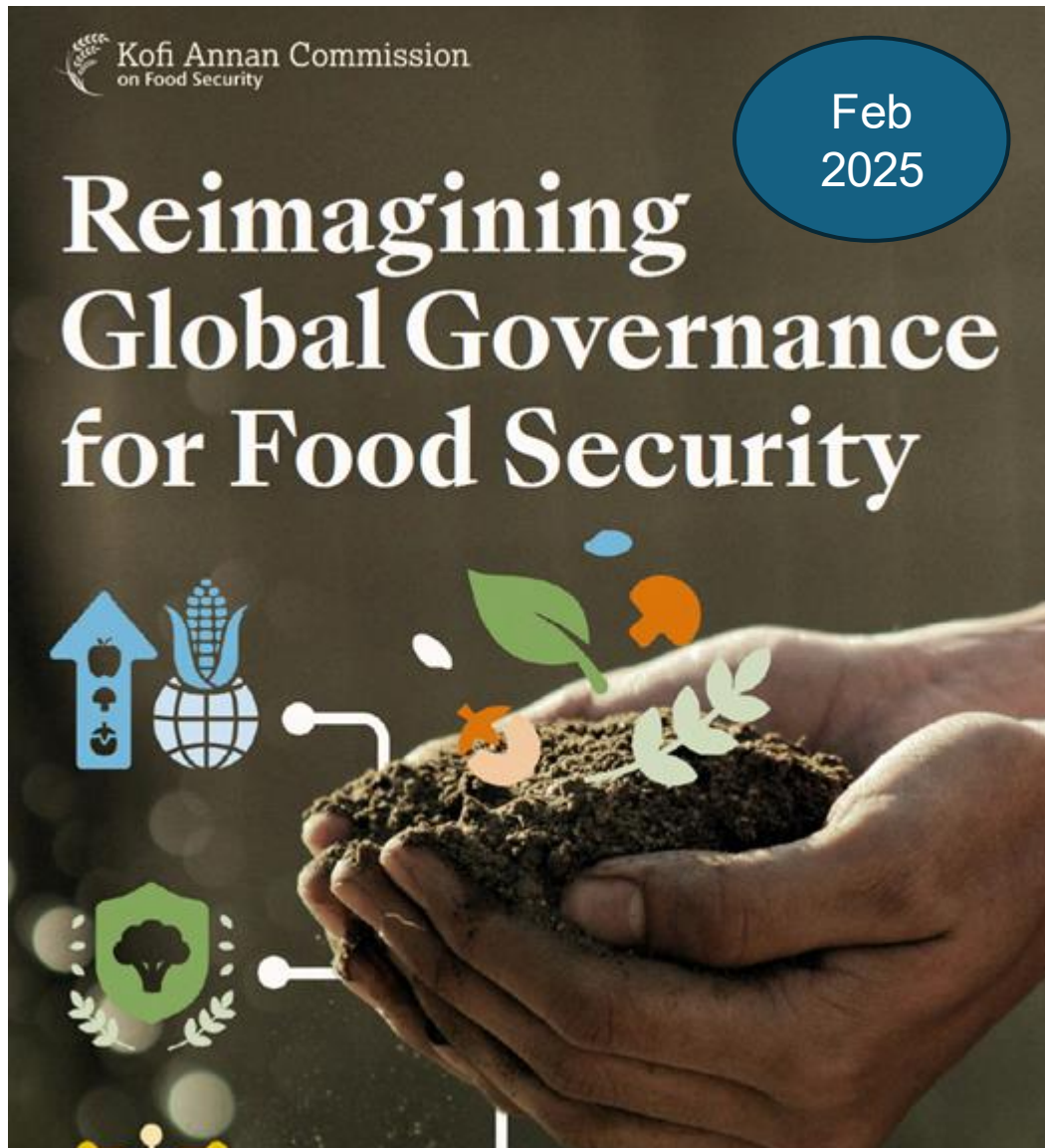


51	98	11
Foundations and Others	Countries	International Financial Institution

12 Global Initiatives to Improve Food Security

Year	Initiative name	Leader
2009	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	G20 (United States)
2009	L'Aquila Food Security Initiative	G8 (Italy)
2012	The New Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security	G8 (United States)
2012	Zero Hunger Challenge	UN
2013	G20 Food and Nutrition Security Framework	G20 (Russia)
2013	Global Compact on Nutrition for Growth	United Kingdom, Japan, France
2020	Food Coalition Against COVID-19	FAO
2021	United Nations Food Systems Summit Coordination Centre	UN
2022	Addressing the impact of the global food crisis, the policy response and the role of the IMF	IMF
2023	Increasing food and nutrition security crises	World Bank
2024	Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty	G20 (Brazil)
2024	Apulia Initiative for Food Systems	G7 (Italy)

Global food systems governance report



Align global efforts with Agenda 2030 creating a Food Governance Group and strengthening CFS



Shift from crisis response to prevention with Food Security Protection Mechanism



Use food as global public good, **integrating food security** into **climate, trade, & financial** policies



Promote innovation & inclusion, empowering **local producers** & access to sustainable techs

Additional recommendation from IFZ:

Evaluate the 12 past global initiatives and ensure strategic coordination to avoid duplication.

MDBs coordination in financing the fight against hunger and malnutrition



Investing in transforming food systems and achieving SDG2 by 2030 will require an additional US\$350 billion/year



Rechanneling the special drawing rights (SDRs) issued by the IMF could help fill this large financing gap.



Use of existing resources (over US\$108 billion has been pledged as SDRs) contributes to food security in low- and middle-income countries where investment is limited

We need to go beyond “pilot projects approach” and fund directly government's programs



DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA



European Bank for Reconstruction and Development



European Investment Bank



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



NDB & the Global Alliance: Statements of Commitment



FINANCIAL PILLAR



Supports country-led policies from the Alliance's Policy Basket with dedicated financing



Aligns funding to scale up anti-hunger and poverty programs in member countries



Supports infrastructure projects in health, education, irrigation, and rural mobility



KNOWLEDGE PILLAR



Offers capacity-building, training, and knowledge exchanges

Source: NDB Statements of Commitment – Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty

New Development Bank: convergence of strategic objectives with the Statement of Commitment of the Global Alliance



Transportation Infrastructure: Supports NDB's strategic objective to mobilize infrastructure investment by reducing post-harvest losses and improving rural logistics.

Social Infrastructure: Aligns with NDB's goal of promoting social sustainability through better education and child nutrition via school modernization.

Digital Infrastructure: Advances NDB's focus on sustainable development by enabling digital access in rural areas to boost agricultural productivity.

Water and Sanitation: Contributes to environmental and food security goals by ensuring clean water and sanitation for sustainable farming.

Environmental Protection: Matches NDB's commitment to sustainability by conserving ecosystems and supporting climate-resilient agriculture.

Energy: Reinforces NDB's sustainable development agenda through access to clean energy for mechanization and food systems modernization.

Policy Baskets of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty: aligning with NDB's Strategies

Inclusive Credit: NDB to support initiatives from BRICS Members like Brazilian social protection programs (such as PRONAF, targeting family farmers) and PNMPO (access to microcredit) by financing rural credit for small producers.

Irrigation & Infrastructure: NDB to align with BRICS focus on irrigation and rural infrastructure through sustainable investment.

Climate Resilience: NDB to support BRICS programs promoting climate-adaptive technologies and soil recovery.

Policy Basket Implementation: NDB to enable scale-up of BRICS-led policies via technical assistance and funding coordination under the Alliance.



Source: Report on the Contributions to the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty - BRICS Agriculture Working Group (2025)



NDB and Evaluation: General comments

SDGs: The Bank's contribution to the 2030 Agenda is vague; SDGs 1 and 2 need clear integration into strategic planning.

Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty: Despite formal commitments, the Global Alliance's priorities are not reflected in NDB's core operations.

Food and Energy: Food and energy security should be treated as strategic risks, especially for resilience in borrowing countries.

Theory of Change: The current Theory of Change is overly generic and lacks detail on how operations lead to development outcomes.

Governance: Evaluation should separate governance from policy framework and assess how implementation tools support impact.

NDB: Evaluation on emergency loans during COVID-19

Call for Shared Evaluation Responsibility: Highlights future NDB emergency loans should include co-responsibility for monitoring and evaluation, defined upfront in loan agreements

Propose Grants to Civil Society: Suggests complementing loans with grants to NGOs for faster, grassroots emergency response, especially when state capacity is initially limited

Need for Broader Evidence Base: Criticizes the lack of reliable data, especially regarding second loan tranches, and calls for a follow-up independent evaluation

Support for Key Recommendations: Praises the IEO's balanced report and urges rapid implementation of its lessons learned to strengthen future NDB crisis responses

THANK YOU!

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BRICS Countries' Policies to Improve Food Security



**Development of
agrifood system**



**Specific Programs and
Public Policies**



**International
cooperation**



BRICS Policy Center: a think-tank hook

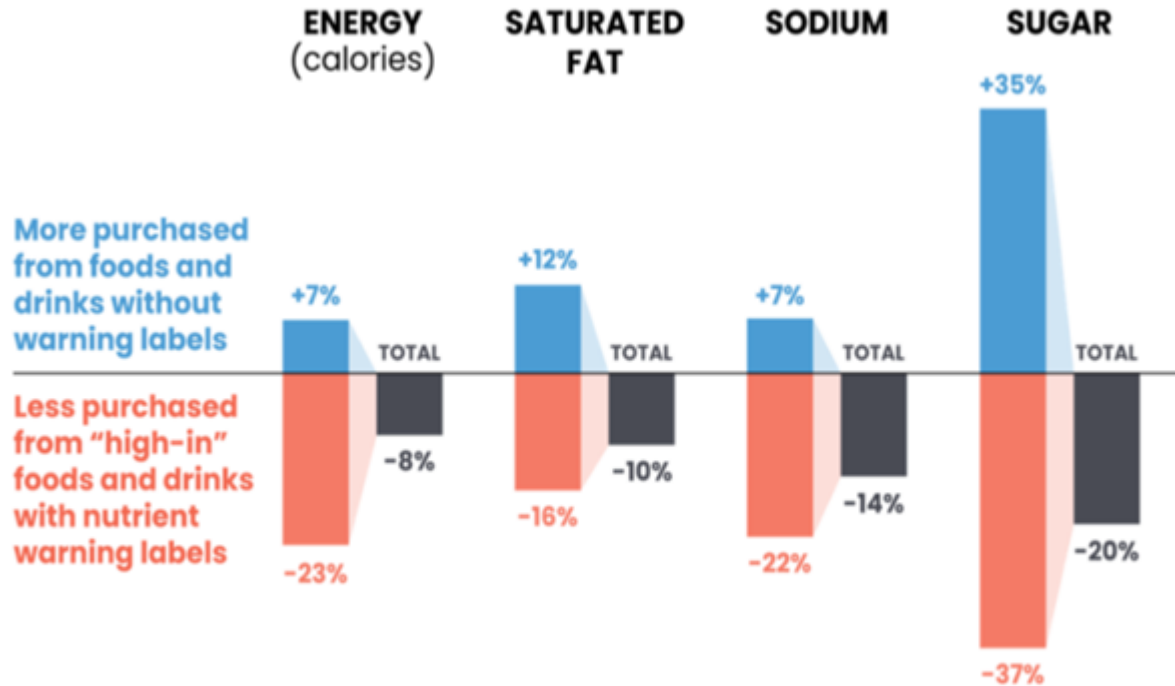


- **Evaluation:** Based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, BPC collaborates with the NDB's Independent Evaluation Office, contributing to project performance assessments
- **Governance:** The Executive Council of BPC, comprising academic and policy experts, guides the center's strategic direction and fosters partnerships with institutions like the NDB.
- **Food Security:** BPC actively engages in research and initiatives on food security, including collaborations on school feeding programs and rural development, aligning with SDGs 2 and 17



Given the close ties between **Brazil** and the **Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty**, the BRICS Policy Center (BPC) could support **NDB's engagement with the Alliance** by serving as a platform for debates, seminars, publications, and policy-oriented studies.

Fighting obesity: Chile's food labelling results



Results from Phase 2 of the nutrient warning label law (Global Food Research Program at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Big Reductions in Unhealthy Purchases: 37% less sugar, 22% less sodium, 16% less saturated fat & 23% fewer total calories from black-squared labeled products

Big society impact: 73% drop in children's exposure to food marketing; 94% compliance w/ mandatory labeling.

Global Inspiration: At least 8 countries adopted similar policies; WHO endorsed front-of-package labels for healthier choices.



Chile's easily recognisable hexagonal warning labels – mandatory for products high in salt, sugar, saturated fat and calories – have had a real impact on consumer habits.

From farm to fork: the use of pesticides in the world

Source: FAO STAT (2021)

The big commodities exporters are the largest consumer of pesticides!

