The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

Extended Report

-Goal 2-

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Note: The UN Statistics Division (UNSD) prepares the annual *The Sustainable Development Goals Report*, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

Contents

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

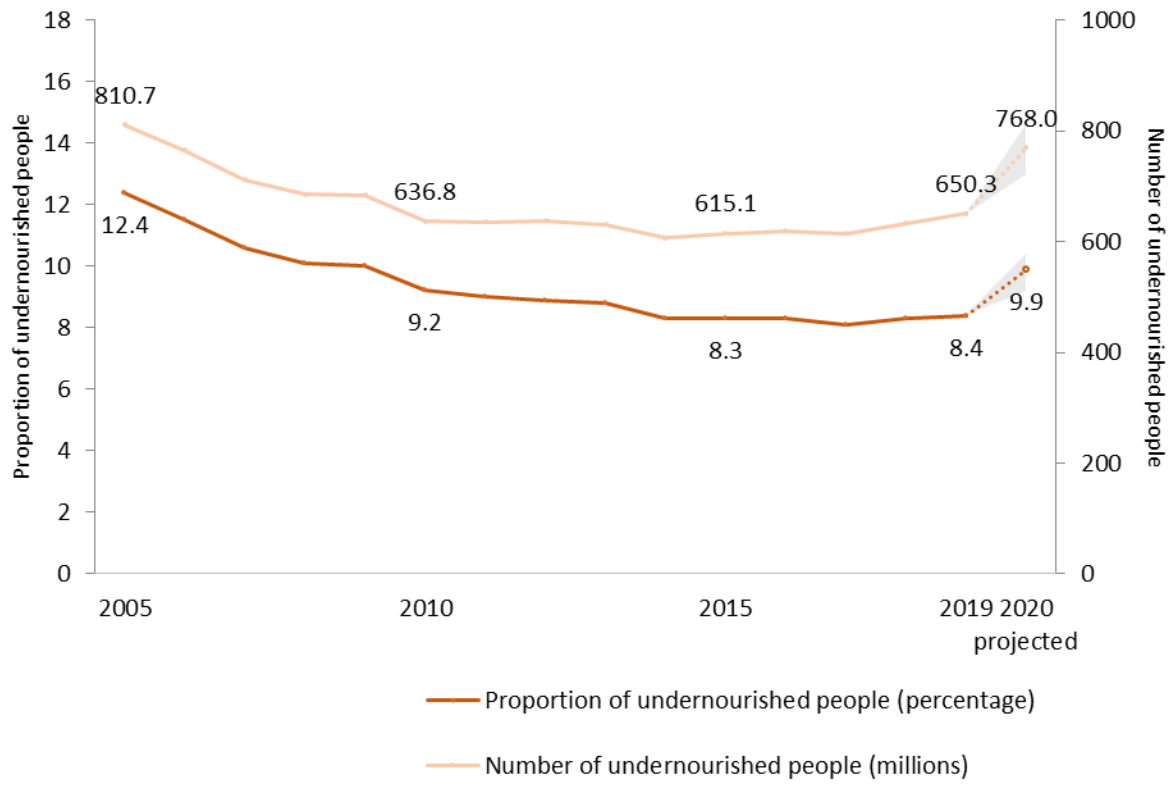
Between 720 and 811 million people in the world were hungry in 2020 – up by as many as 161 million from 2019[1]

COVID-19 has had a further and profound impact on hunger and food security, triggered by disruptions in food supply chains, income losses, widening social inequities, an altered food environment and price hikes. Between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020, an increase of as many as 161 million from 2019.

The prevalence of undernourishment increased from 8.4 per cent in 2019 to 9.9 per cent in 2020. Hunger affects 21.0 per cent of the population in Africa, compared with 9.0 per cent in Asia and 9.1 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. More than half of the world's undernourished are found in Asia (418 million) and more than one-third in Africa (282 million).

Achieving food security goes beyond the eradication of hunger. Nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020, an increase of almost 320 million from 2019. Such levels indicate that people are unable to eat a healthy, balanced diet on a regular basis, or that they run out of food and, at worst, go a day or days without eating. The highest levels of food insecurity were found in sub-Saharan Africa (66.2 per cent), while prevalence rose fastest in Latin America and Caribbean – from 24.9 per cent in 2014 to 40.9 per cent in 2020. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity being 10 per cent higher among women than men in 2020, compared with 6 per cent in 2019.

Number and percentage of Undernourished people in the world, 2005–2020



Source: FAO

Progress analysis: 2.1.1_progress analysis.zip

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021

- Link: http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
- Website: http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/

Custodian agency(ies):

FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/211/en/)

[1] Storyline for Indicator 2.1.1 is from *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021* based on *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021*.

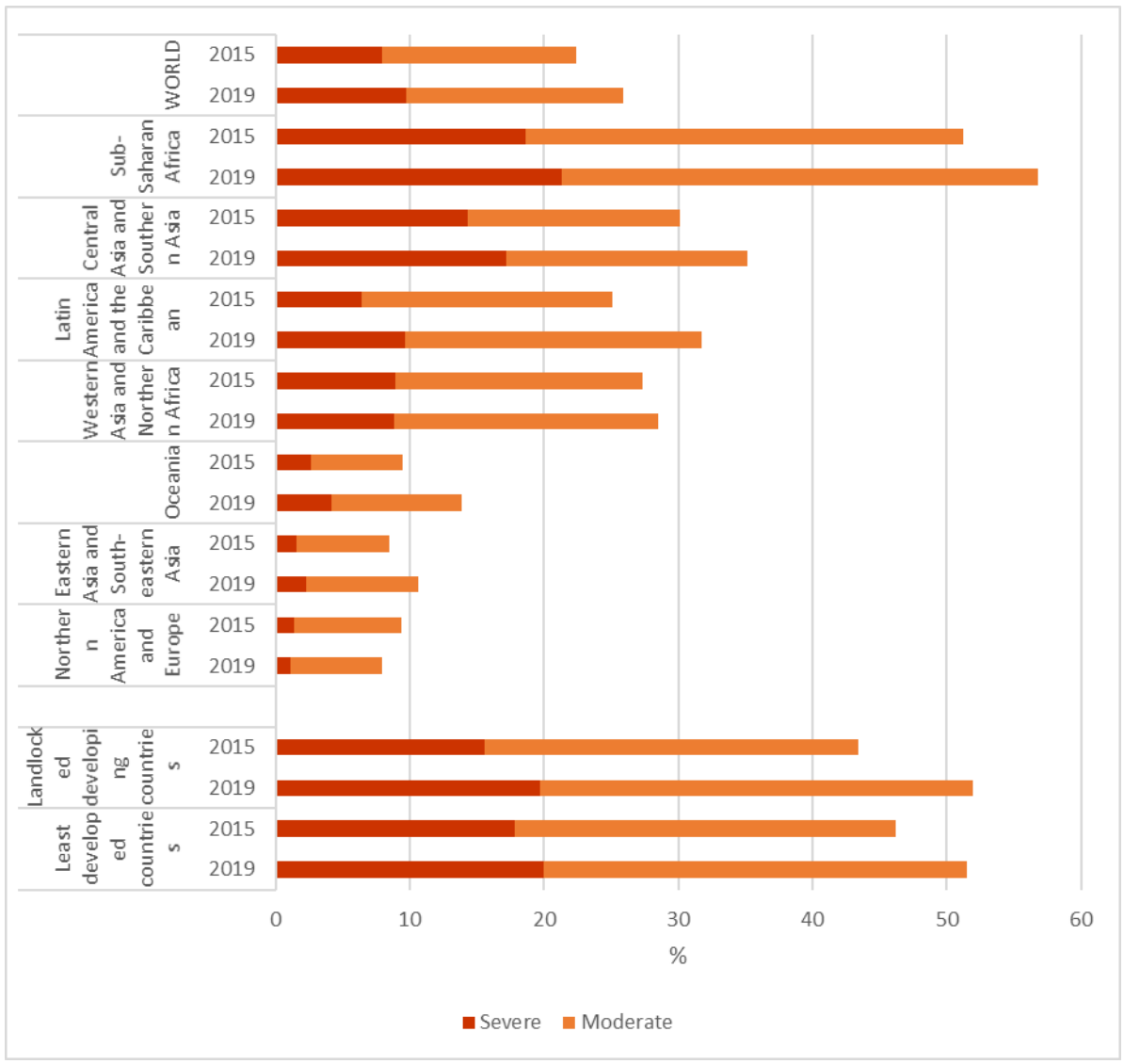
Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Moderate or severe food insecurity is on the rise, affecting 2 billion globally, with women more likely to be food insecure than men in almost all regions

Achieving food security goes beyond the eradication of hunger towards the goal of ensuring access to nutritious and sufficient food for all. Nearly 26 per cent of the global population, or 2 billion people, were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2019, an increase from 22.4 per cent in 2015. People experiencing moderate food insecurity are typically unable to eat a healthy, balanced diet on a regular basis because of income or other resource constraints. Those facing severe food insecurity – 746 million people (9.7 per cent) – tend to run out of food and, at worst, go a day, or days, without eating.

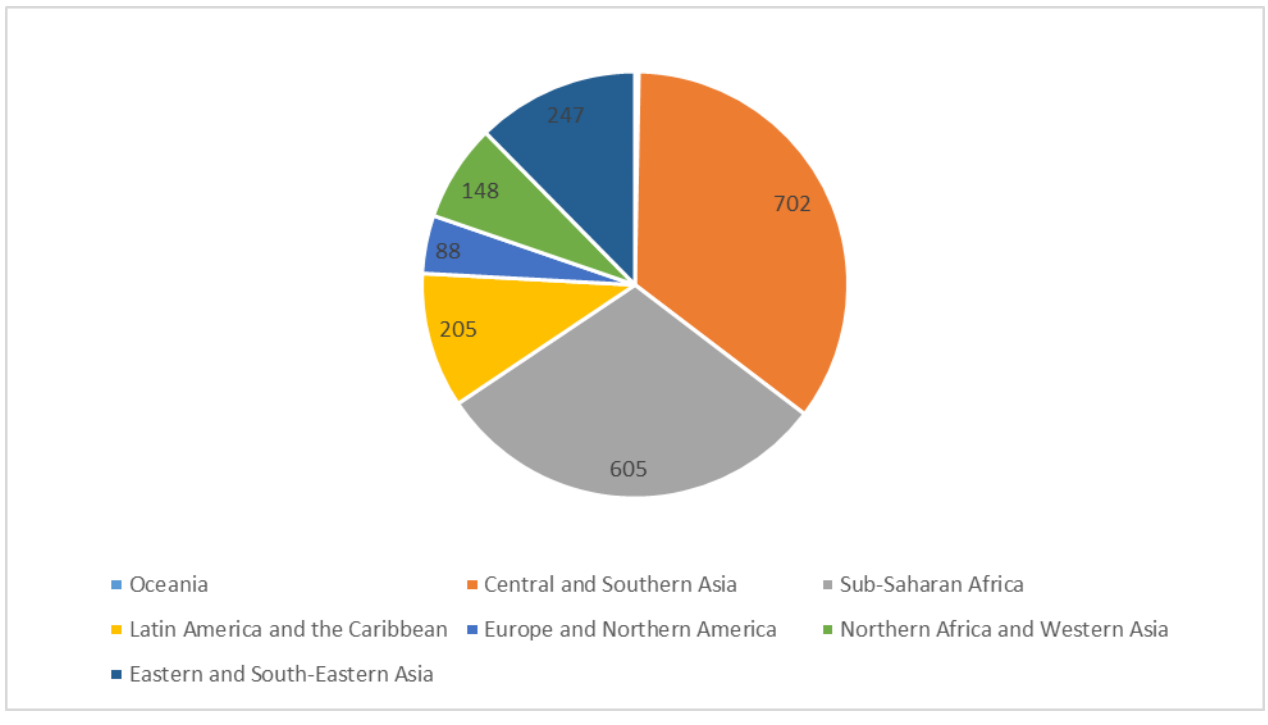
Although the highest levels of food insecurity are observed in sub-Saharan Africa, it is rising fastest in Latin America and the Caribbean: from just over 25 percent in 2015 to 31.7 per cent in 2019 (Figure 1). Almost two thirds of the total food insecure (moderate or severe) people in the world are found in either Central and Southern Asia or Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 2). The estimates for 2016–2019 also indicate that food insecurity was higher among adult women than men in every region.

Prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity by region in 2015 and 2019



NOTE: Differences in total are due to rounding of figures to the nearest decimal point.
SOURCE: FAO.

Regional distribution of the population affected by moderate or severe food insecurity, 2019 (millions)



SOURCE: FAO

Progress analysis: *See progress chart*

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020

- Link: http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
- Website: http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/

Custodian agency(ies):

FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/212/en/)

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

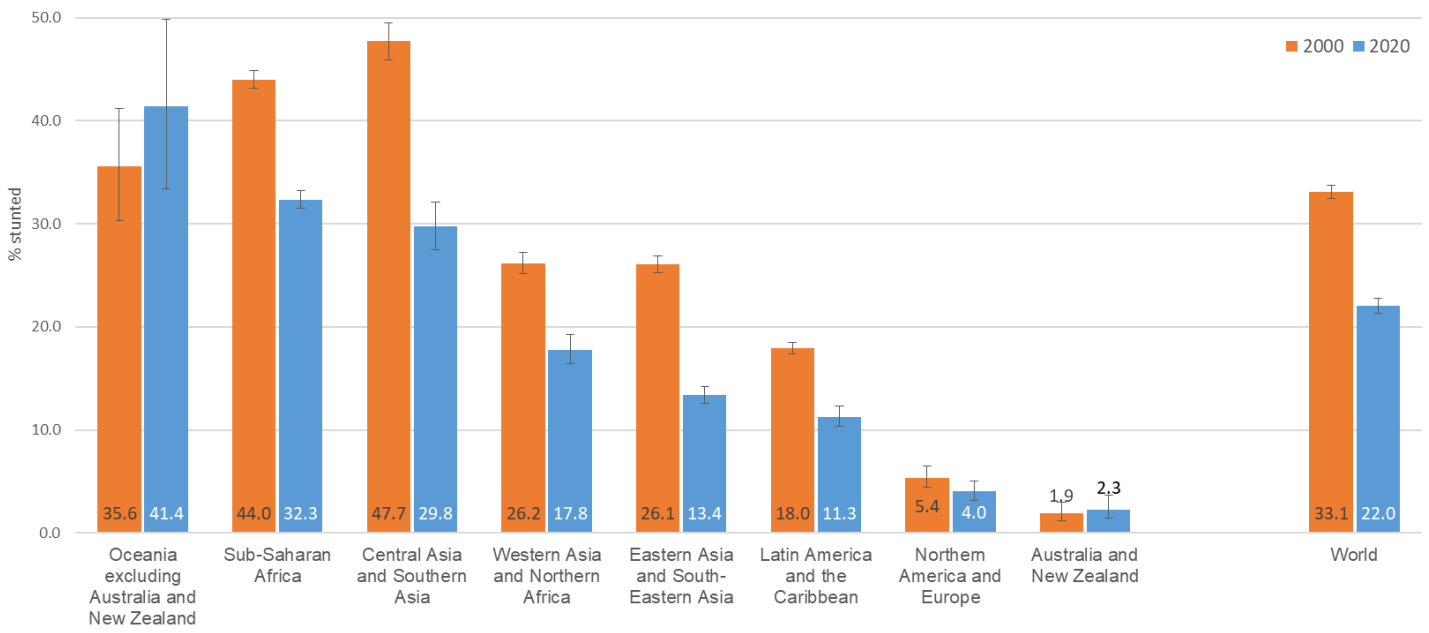
Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Stunting is declining but not equally across regions – and pandemic-related shocks are set to deepen existing inequalities across the globe

Globally, 149.2 million or 22.0 per cent of children under the age of five suffer from stunting, based on the latest estimates for 2020[2]. Malnutrition manifests in various forms and has serious long-term consequences for the world's children. Chronic undernutrition, or stunting (being too short for their age), undermines children's physical growth and cognitive development and increases their risk of dying from common infections. While the full impact of COVID-19 on malnutrition is still unfolding, the prevalence of stunting has been decreasing from 33.1 per cent in 2000 to 24.4 per cent in 2015 and 22.0 per cent in 2020.[1] Although stunting is declining in almost every region, progress varies considerably among them – and the constraints in accessing nutritious diets and essential nutrition services during COVID-19 may deepen existing inequalities between regions in the years to come. Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia had the greatest progress over the past two decades, with stunting prevalence reducing by nearly half, from 26.1 per cent in 2000 to 13.4 per cent in 2020. Progress has been slower in sub-Saharan Africa, which declined from 44.0 per cent in 2000 to 32.3 per cent in 2020 (only a 27 per cent decline in relative terms), and some sub-regions are struggling more than others. For example, Middle Africa and Southern Africa have decreased their stunting prevalence by less than 20 per cent, in relative terms, since 2000.

Of the estimated 149.2 million children under age 5 affected by stunting in 2020, nearly three quarters lived in just two regions: Central and Southern Asia (37 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (37 per cent). More intensive efforts are required to achieve the global target of reducing the number of stunted children to 104 million by 2025 (40 per cent from the baseline of 2012) and to 87 million by 2030 (50 per cent from the baseline of 2012). Particular attention should be paid to the regions and sub-regions with high prevalence or showing the slowest progress - the children in these regions are at higher risk of poor growth and development during the COVID-19 pandemic given the added constraints to accessing nutritious diets and essential nutrition services impacting the most vulnerable.

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by region and world, 2000 and 2020



Progress analysis: *See progress chart*

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/
- www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/nutgrowthdb
- www.data.worldbank.org;

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):

Chika Hayashi, UNICEF
Julia Krasevec, UNICEF
Richard Kumapley, UNICEF
Elaine Borghi, WHO
Elisa Domínguez, WHO
Giovanna Gatica-Domínguez, WHO

Custodian agency(ies):

UNICEF, WHO

[2] The collection of household survey data on child height and weight were limited in 2020 due to physical distancing measures resulting from COVID-19; only four national surveys with at least some field work in 2020 are included in the database. The estimates are therefore based almost entirely on data collected before 2020 and do not take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic..

Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Malnutrition rates remain alarming: Wasting still impacts the lives of far too many young children and achieving the 2030 overweight target would require a reversal in trajectory

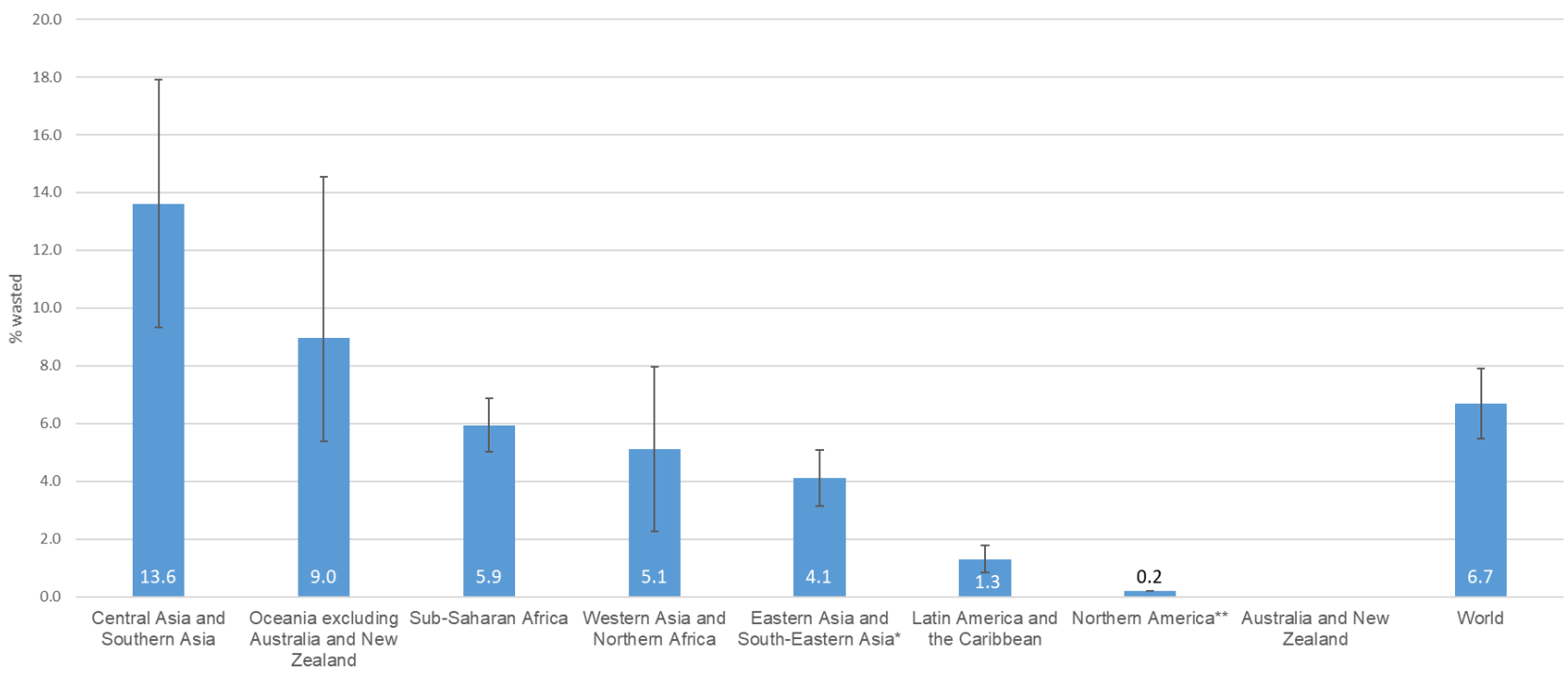
Childhood wasting and overweight often coexist in many developing regions, at alarming levels. Wasting is the life-threatening result of poor nutrient intake and/or disease, with affected children being dangerously thin, having weakened immunity and being susceptible to long term developmental delays, and facing an increased risk of death in the immediate term. This makes children with wasting particularly vulnerable to shocks such as COVID-19. Childhood overweight, a condition that can increase the risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases later in life, has been on the rise in some regions, boosted by industry marketing and greater access to processed foods, along with inadequate levels of physical activity. In 2020[3], 6.7 per cent (or 45.4 million) children under 5 were affected by wasting, and 5.7 per cent (or 38.9 million) were overweight. The current global prevalence of both conditions represents a "medium" level of severity, signaling that urgent actions are needed. This is particularly true for wasting, as more children are likely to be affected by this life-threatening condition in the wake of pandemic-related shocks, such as lost livelihoods and increased food insecurity. Wasting and overweight can also coexist in a population at problematic levels; for example, in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), wasting prevalence was 9.0 per cent while overweight prevalence was 8.0 per cent in 2020[2].

While the full impact of COVID-19 on malnutrition is still unfolding, the available estimates for 2020[2] show that that some regions were disproportionately affected by wasting. In 2020[2] nearly one quarter of children with wasting lived in sub-Saharan Africa and more than half lived in Central and Southern Asia, the only region with a "high" prevalence above 10 per cent. Given that wasting prevalence can change rapidly over the course of a single calendar year and as it is not possible to adequately account for rapid fluctuations that can occur across survey years due to variations in seasons, trends are not available. Despite the lack of data to assess progress to date, the current level of wasting remains well above the 5 per cent global target for 2025, and 3 per cent global target for 2030. What's more, as wasting will be the form of malnutrition most impacted by COVID-19 in the short term, the current situation has likely shifted the global prevalence even farther from the targets, and around 15 per cent or 1.15 times more children than estimated may have been wasted[4].

Overweight prevalence among children under age 5 appears to be on the rise in many places. The increase between 2000 and 2020[2] was notable especially in two regions: Eastern and South-eastern Asia and Australia and New Zealand. Overweight prevalence at the global level has not improved over the last two decades (5.4 per cent in 2000 to 5.7 per cent in 20201), and a reversal in trajectory would be required to achieve the 3 per cent global target for 2030.

Although malnutrition can manifest in multiple ways, the path to prevention is virtually identical: adequate maternal nutrition before and during pregnancy and lactation; optimal breastfeeding in the first two years of life; nutritious, diverse and safe foods in early childhood; and a healthy environment, including access to basic health, water, hygiene and sanitation services and opportunities for safe physical activity. As most of these key ingredients for good nutrition are under threat due to the COVID-19 pandemic, urgent actions are warranted - especially in regions most affected - to protect maternal and child nutrition.

Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age by region and world, 2020

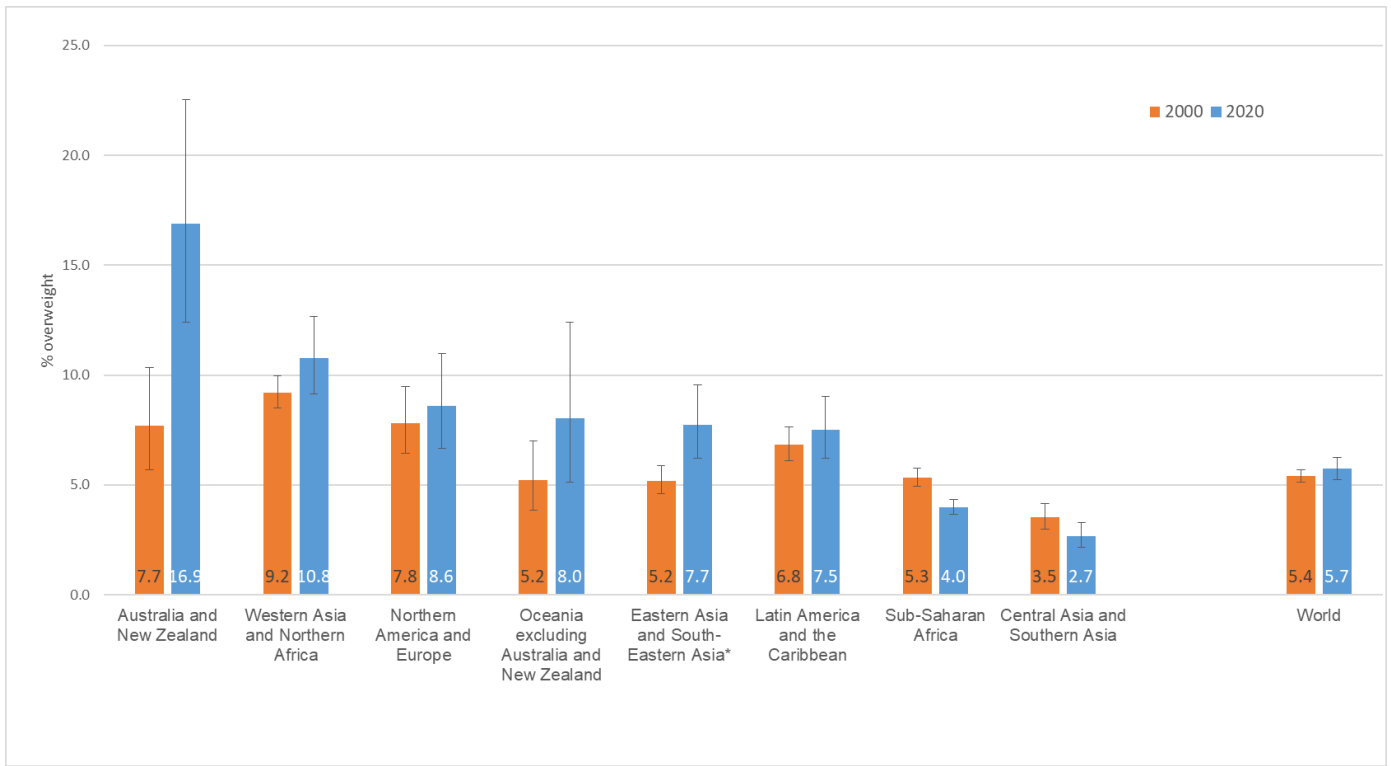


** Excluding Japan; ** Northern America does not have confidence intervals as regional estimates are based on USA data only; NA=Not available due to insufficient (<50%) population coverage for the sub-region*

Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age by region and world, 2000, 2020

[3] The collection of household survey data on child height and weight were limited in 2020 due to physical distancing measures resulting from COVID-19; only four national surveys with at least some field work in 2020 are included in the database. The estimates are therefore based almost entirely on data collected before 2020 and do not take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[4] Headey D, Heidkamp R, Osendarp S, Ruel M, Scott N, Black R, Shekar M, Bouis H, Flory A, Haddad L, Walker N; Standing Together for Nutrition consortium. Impacts of COVID-19 on childhood malnutrition and nutrition-related mortality. Lancet. 2020 Aug 22;396(10250):519-521. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31647-0. Epub 2020 Jul 27. PMID: 32730743; PMCID: PMC7384798.



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/
- www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/nutgrowthdb
- www.data.worldbank.org

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):

Chika Hayashi, UNICEF
Julia Krasevec, UNICEF
Richard Kumapley, UNICEF
Elaine Borghi, WHO
Elisa Dominguez, WHO
Giovanna Gatica-Domínguez, WHO

Custodian agency(ies):

UNICEF, WHO

Indicator 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

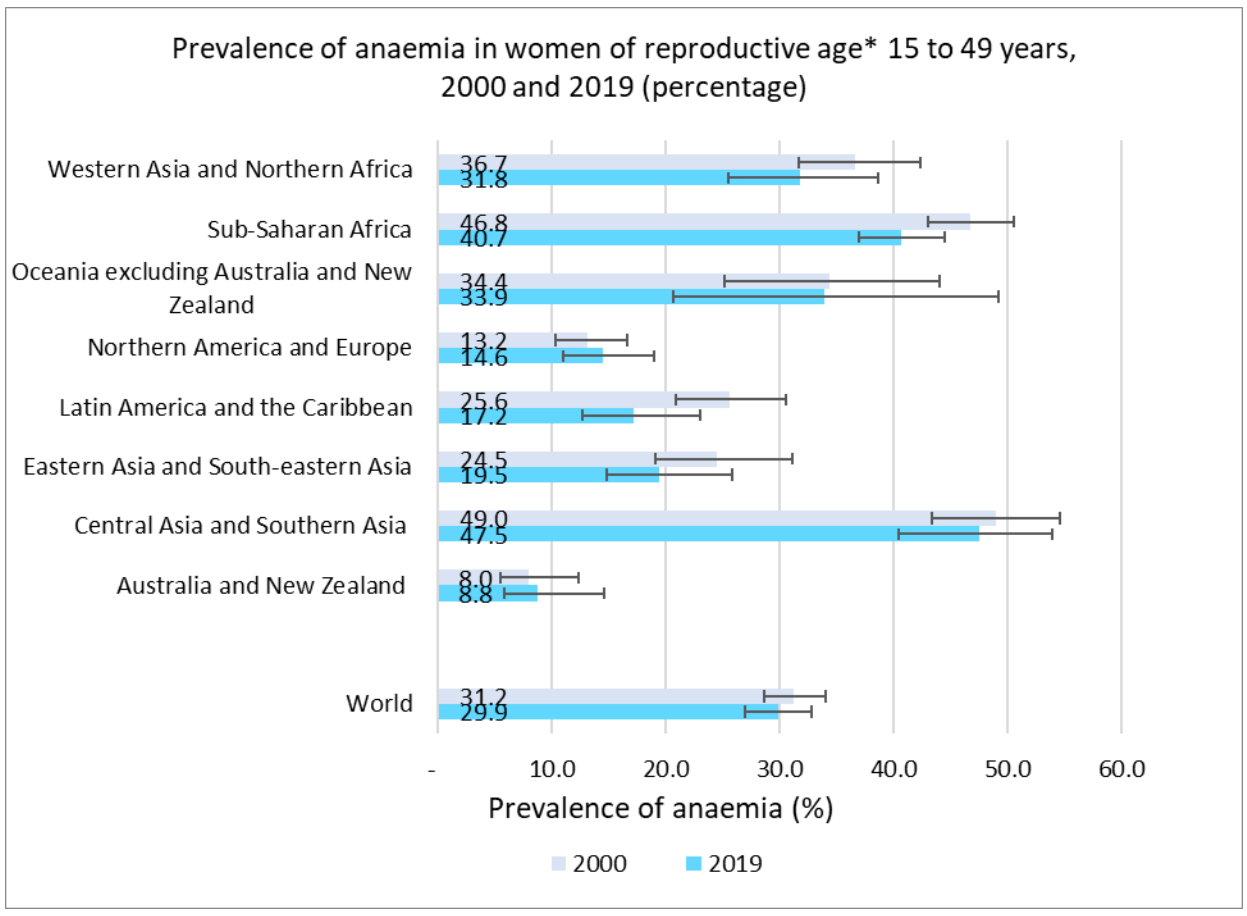
Globally, almost one-third of women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia

Anaemia reduces individuals' wellbeing, causing fatigue and lethargy. Failure to reduce anaemia worldwide may lead millions of women to impaired health and lower their quality of life. It may also lead to impaired development of children, hence lowering the economic productivity and development of countries for years to come. Anaemia may also increase the risk of serious health outcomes in case of a COVID-19 infection.

In 2019, there were over half a billion women aged 15 to 49 years with anaemia. Global anaemia prevalence was 29.9 per cent in women of reproductive age, 29.6 per cent in non-pregnant women, and 36.5 per cent in pregnant women. Prevalence of anaemia was the highest in women in Central Asia and Southern Asia and in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Central Asia and Southern Asia, 47.5 per cent of women of reproductive age live with anaemia, including 46.2 per cent of pregnant women. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the prevalence of anaemia is 40.7 per cent in women of reproductive age, including 46.2 per cent of pregnant women.

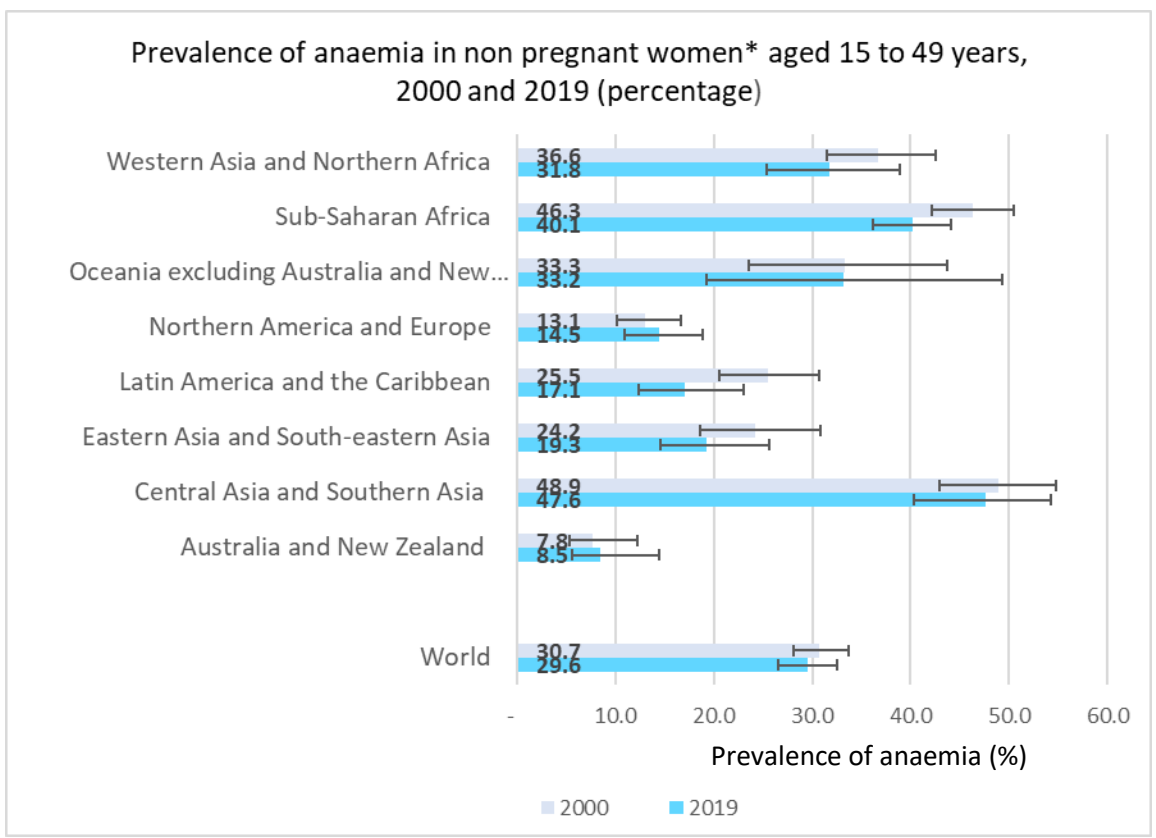
Since 2000, the prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age has been stagnant both globally and in many regions, though prevalence has declined modestly in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia and Northern Africa (see Figure 1). Globally, the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women has declined slightly (see Figure 3). All this suggests that there is still much to be done by countries and the international community. Combined multi-sectoral efforts and interventions are needed to optimize anaemia reduction efforts and close the gaps toward achieving the global target of reducing anaemia in women of reproductive age by 50 per cent by 2030.

Figure 1. Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age



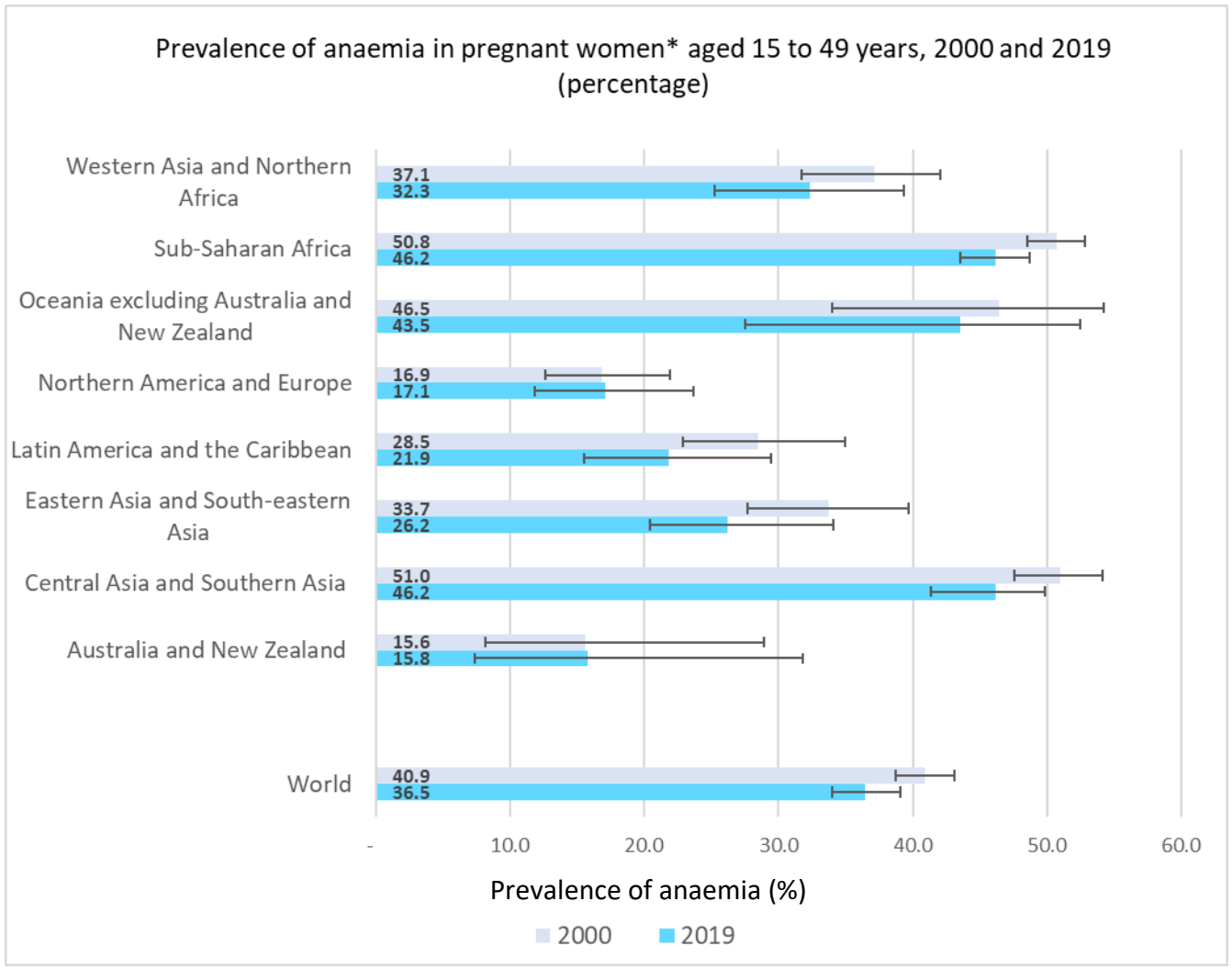
**Defined as the prevalence of haemoglobin concentrations below 110 g/L for pregnant women and 120 g/L for non-pregnant women*

Figure 2. Prevalence of anaemia in non-pregnant women



**Defined as the prevalence of haemoglobin concentrations below 120 g/L*

Figure 3. Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women



Defined as the prevalence of haemoglobin concentrations below 110 g/L

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- The WHO Global Health Observatory. Prevalence of anaemia in women 15-49, by pregnancy status (%) https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/4552
- The WHO Global Health Observatory. Prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 years (%) https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-anaemia-in-children-under-5-years-(-)
- The WHO, UNICEF, EC Global Nutrition Targets Tracking Tool. https://www.who.int/tools/global-targets-tracking-tool
- The WHO Micronutrient database, part of the Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/vitamin-and-mineral-nutrition-information-system
- Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS). https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/vitamin-and-mineral-nutrition-information-system
- WHO. Haemoglobin concentrations for the diagnosis of anaemia and assessment of severity. Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011 (WHO/NMH/NHD/MNM/11.1)(http://www.who.int/vmnis/indicators/haemoglobin.pdf, accessed 5 March 2021).
- Global anaemia reduction efforts among women of reproductive age: impact, achievement of targets and the way forward for optimizing efforts. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NCSA 3.0 IGO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240012202
- Nutritional anaemias: tools for effective prevention and control. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO
- Global anaemia reduction efforts among women of reproductive age: impact, achievement of targets and the way forward for optimizing efforts. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241513067
- World Health Organization. (2014). Global nutrition targets 2025: anaemia policy brief. World Health Organization. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/148556 Global, regional, and national trends in haemoglobin concentration and prevalence of total and severe anaemia in children and pregnant and non-pregnant women for 1995–2011: a systematic analysis of population-representative data. https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(13)70001-9/fulltext

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):

Lisa Rogers, WHO
Monica Flores Urrutia, WHO
Elaine Borghi, WHO

Custodian agency(ies):

WHO (https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety; https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/vitamin-and-mineral-nutrition-information-system)

Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

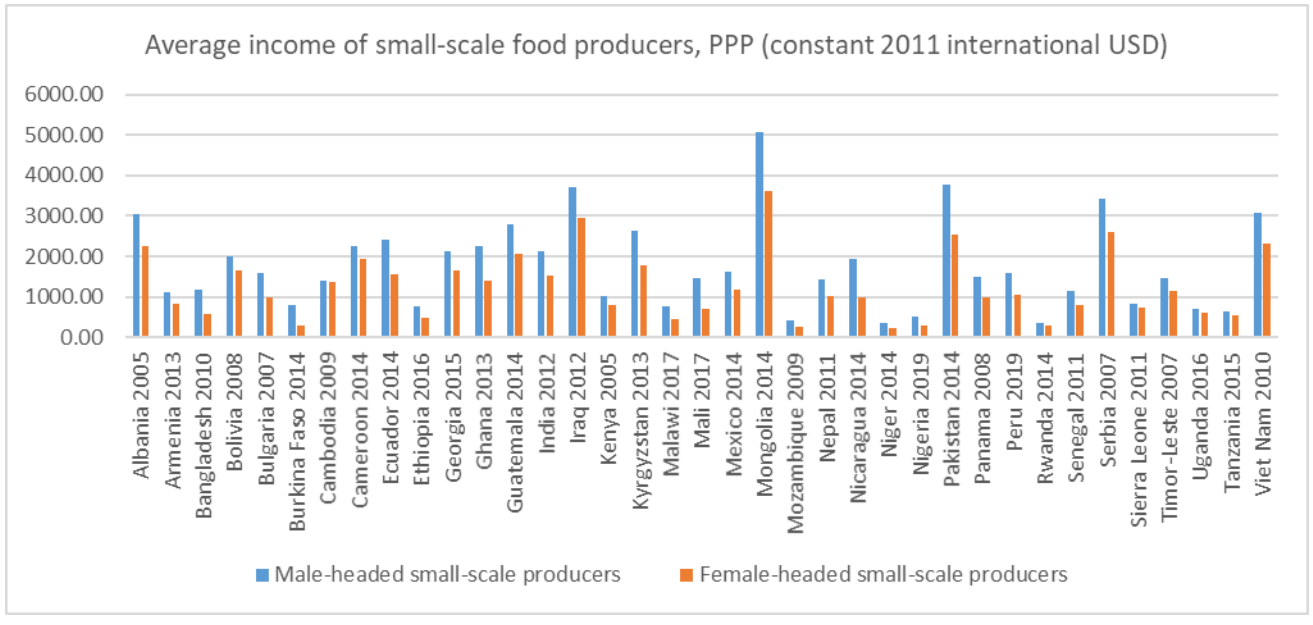
Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Women small-scale food producers lag behind men in productivity and incomes

The average labor productivity of small-scale food producers in the limited number of surveyed countries ranges from around 3 PPP US dollars/day in countries such as Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda, to 13.5 PPP US dollars/day in Mali. In all surveyed countries, small-scale producers have a lower daily productivity than large-scale producers, with India and Malawi registering the largest differences. In recent years, Uganda has reduced the gap in productivity between small-scale and large-scale producers. Systematic productivity disparities are also seen between female and male-headed households. In all surveyed countries except Tanzania and India, the latest figures suggest that male-headed households achieve higher labour productivity compared to their female-counterparts. Similar disparities can be observed regarding the incomes of small-scale producers, for which data is available for a substantially higher number of countries. The average annual income of small-scale producers ranges from around 300 PPP US dollars (Malawi, Mozambique and Niger) to more than 3000 PP US dollars (Albania, Guatemala, Iraq and Serbia). In most countries, large-scale food producers earn up to two to three times the annual income of small-scale food producers, with even larger disparities recorded in Sierra Leone, Malawi, Mozambique, Armenia, Mexico and Tanzania. Moreover, in all surveyed countries, male-headed households earn a larger annual income than female-headed households. In Bangladesh, women-headed households earn on average only half of the agricultural income earned by male-headed households, whereas in Bulgaria, the difference is threefold.

Average income of small-scale food producers, PPP (constant 2011 international USD)



Custodian agency(ies):

FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/232/en/)

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Custodian agency(ies):

FAO

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Indicator 2.5.1: Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

COVID has slowed down the growth rate of global holdings of plant genetic resources to its lowest level ever

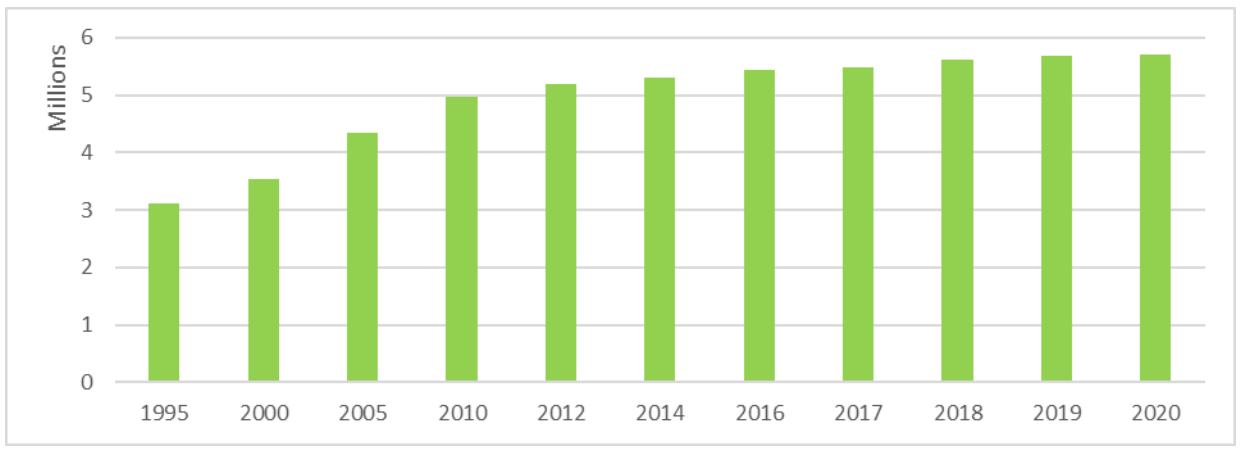
Plant genetic resources underpin the world's food security and nutrition, as well as the livelihoods of millions of farmers. They play a key role in the adaptation of crops to changing environments and the sustainable intensification of agricultural production.

Despite their importance, global holdings of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in 2020 showed no significant changes over the previous year. Although the over number of global holdings has grown, the growth rate of global holdings has decreased in the past ten years reaching its lowest level in 2020. The first year of the COVID pandemic has likely accelerated this negative trend by affecting genebanks' operations, including new germplasm collecting and acquisition activities.

At the end of 2020, 5.7 million accessions of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture were reportedly conserved under medium or long-term conditions in 831 genebanks by 114 countries and 17 regional and international research centres, about 0.2 percent increase on the previous year. A large number of these genebanks – 355 – conserved samples from over 2,276 species listed in the IUCN categories of global major concern.

Nonetheless, the diversity of crop wild relatives, wild food plants, and neglected and underutilized crop species continues to be under-represented in ex situ collections and this is of particular concern given the increasing pressure faced by these plant species in both natural and agricultural environments.

Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ (number)

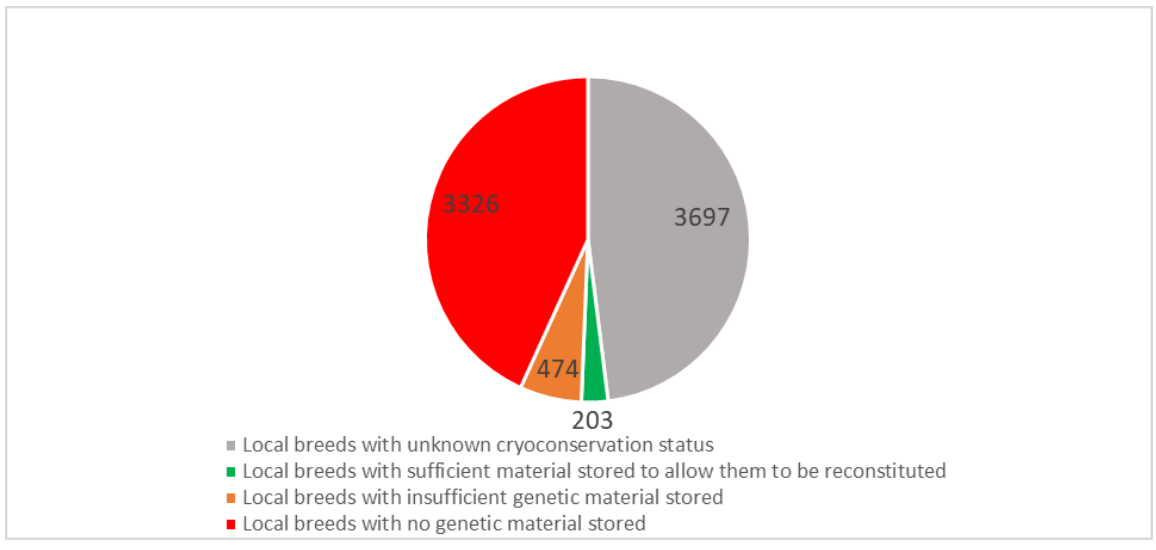


Genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals remains under threat

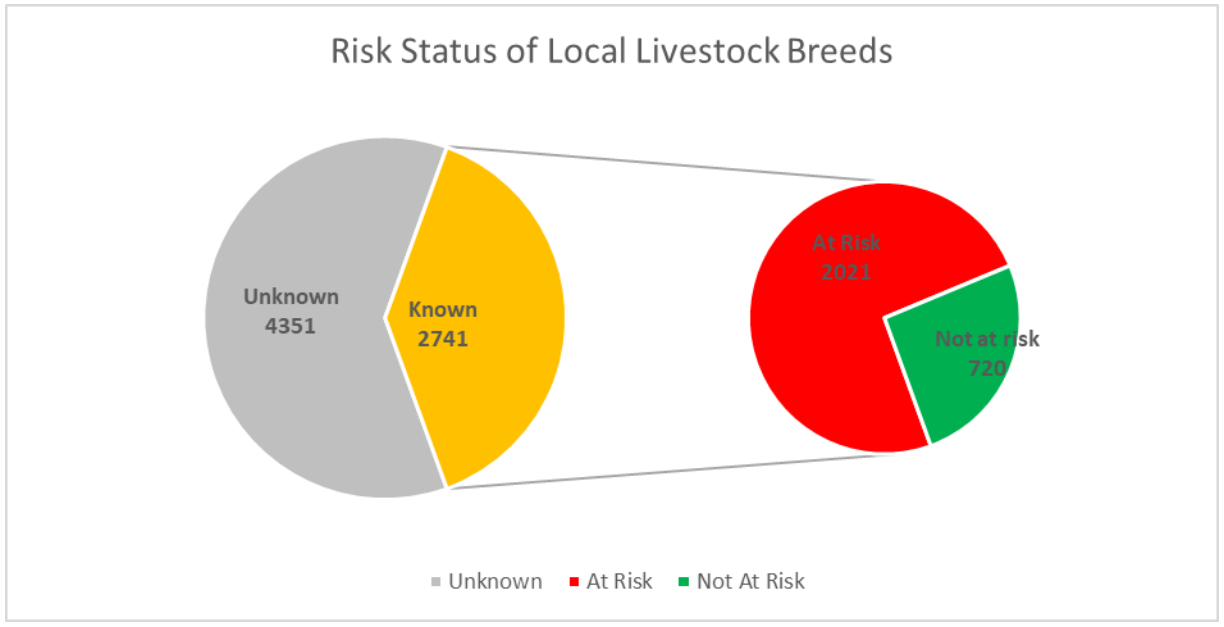
The world is still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals, either in the field or in genebanks. Of the limited number of surveyed local livestock breeds, 74 per cent are deemed at risk of extinction due to the number of living animals in a population falling below certain thresholds. The proportions of local livestock breeds at risk of extinction are alarmingly high in all regions with available data, with 84 per cent in Europe and Northern America, 66 per cent in Southern Africa and 42 per cent in Southern America, whereas the risk status of 61 per cent of local breeds across the world remains unknown. To avoid extinction, farmers and national authorities have to implement targeted conservation actions to maintain or increase population sizes.

Another way to maintain the diversity of local livestock breeds for future use is to store cryoconserved genetic material in genebanks, i.e. through in vitro ex situ conservation. According to the latest figures, only 203 out of a global total of 7700 local livestock breeds have sufficient material in genebanks to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction. This highlights the tremendous gap still to be covered in the ex situ conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Number of local livestock breeds with material secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities



Risk status of local livestock breeds in the world



Progress analysis: 2.5.1_progress analysis.zip; 2.5.2_progress analysis.zip

Custodian agency(ies):

FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/251a/en/; http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/251b/en/; http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/252/en/)

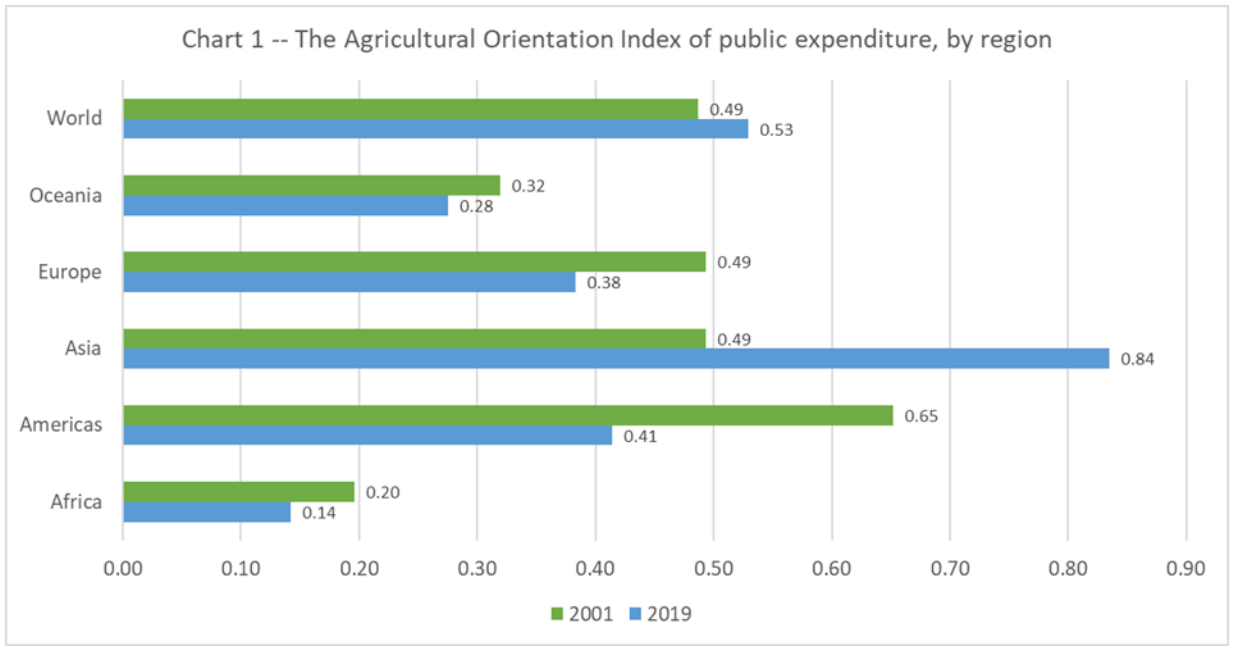
Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The agriculture orientation index (AOI) of Government expenditure – that compares government expenditure for Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry and the sector's contribution to GDP — registered a modest increase at the global level between 2001 and 2019. This is the result of a small parallel increase in the Value added Share of Agriculture fishing and Forestry, and an even greater increase of public expenditure dedicated to these sectors.

Notable increases in the AOI are reported for Asia, from 0.49 to 0.84 between 2001 and 2019; while other regions, and especially the Americas, report a decrease, from 0.65 to 0.41. Africa, Oceania and Europe report modest decreases, from 0.2 to 0.14 in the first of the three regions; and from 0.5 to 0.38 in the case of Europe.

Among the sub-regions, both Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Northern America report a decrease, from 0.29 to 0.26 for the former, and from 0.68 to 0.47 for the latter. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, and Central and Southern Asia report increases, from 0.64 to 1.07, and from 0.20 to 0.40, respectively. The AOI for Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) presents a small decrease, just as Sub-Saharan Africa, whose orientation index also decreases from 0.17 to 0.14 between 2001 and 2019.



Progress analysis: 2.a.1_progress analysis.zip

Custodian agency(ies):

FAO

Indicator 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Although the share of agriculture in total aid has stagnated in recent years, the volume has increased given food security concerns and renewed interest in agricultural technology

Aid to agriculture in developing countries has fallen from nearly 25 per cent of all donors' sector-allocable aid in the mid-80s to only 5 per cent in 2019, representing total disbursements of 12.9 billion US dollars.

The fall in aid to agriculture has largely been due to a broader shift away from bilateral aid financing infrastructure and production. Instead, aid has increasingly been channeled towards social sectors, as donors focused on improving governance, building social capital and helping fragile states.

Whilst the share of aid to agriculture has hovered around 5 per cent since 2012, in volume terms it has more than doubled since 2002. Part of this is due to the increase in total ODA since 2002, but it also responds to increased food security concerns and to a renewed interest in supporting developing countries with agricultural research and technology.

Custodian agency(ies):

OECD (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/)

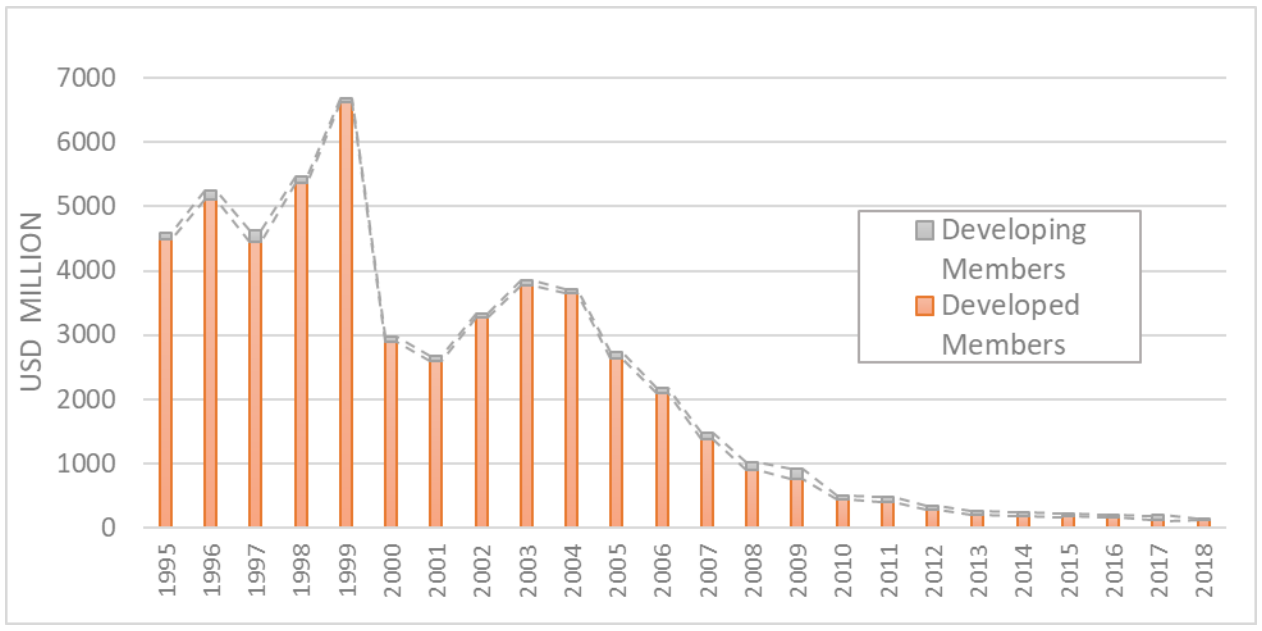
Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies

Continuing downward trend in agricultural export subsidies notified to the WTO

Agricultural export subsidy outlays notified to the World Trade Organization have observed an overall downward trend since 1995 (Figure 1). Total notified annual outlays fell from their peak of USD 6.7 billion in 1999 to USD 138 million in 2018 . In December 2015, WTO Members adopted the Ministerial Decision on Export Competition, thus formally agreeing to eliminate all forms of agricultural export subsidies entitlements. Twelve out of the sixteen WTO Members with export subsidies reduction commitments in their schedules at the time of the Decision have amended their schedules of commitments accordingly, and the draft schedules of two other Members submitted to the WTO are still under review by other Members.

Figure 1: Export subsidies budgetary outlays (USD million), 1995-2018



Source: World Trade Organization, Agricultural Division, 2020

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://www.wto.org/

Custodian agency(ies):

WTO

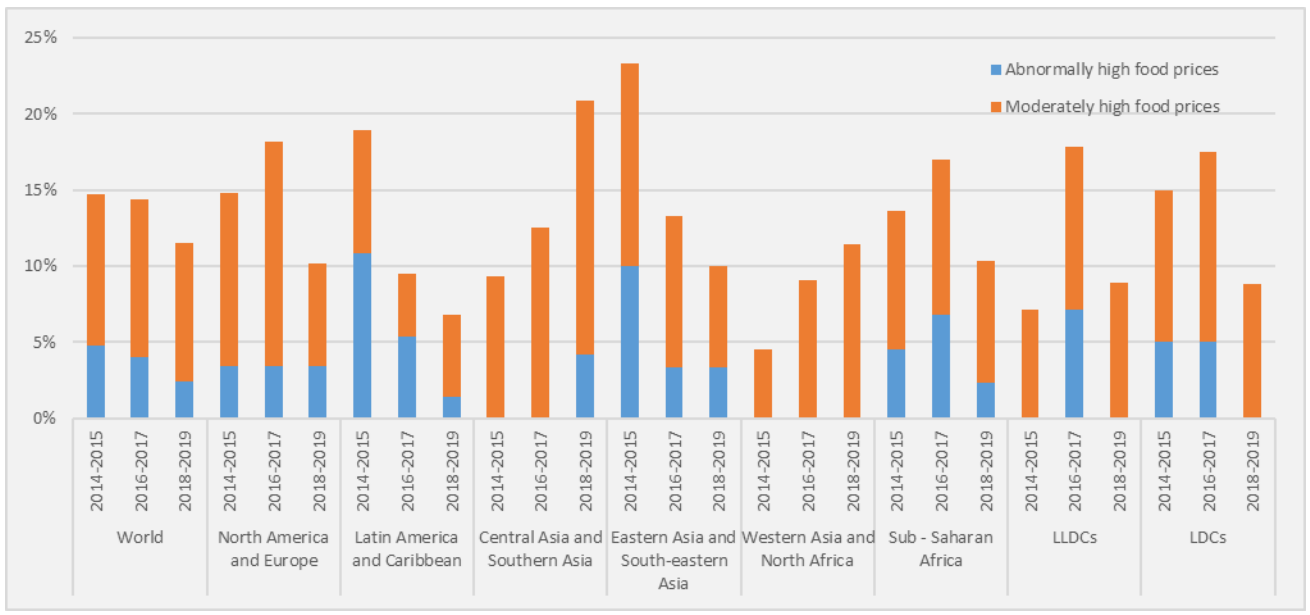
Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies

Globally the proportion of countries afflicted by high food prices decreased in 2018-2019

At the global level, the share of countries afflicted by high prices decreased overall in 2018-2019 for the second consecutive biennium. Sustained declines between 2014-2015 and 2018-2019 were registered in Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, driven by weaker agricultural commodity prices, amid currency appreciations. A satisfactory production of agricultural commodities during this period exerted additional downward pressure on prices. By contrast, in Central, Southern and Western Asia and in North Africa, an increase in the share of countries affected by abnormally and moderately high food prices was recorded during the two consecutive biennia. The higher rate in these countries was underpinned by reduced domestic availabilities of staple food, compounded by currency depreciations in some countries. Additionally, a rebound in world oil prices during first three quarters of 2018 contributed to high levels of food prices. In the 2018-2019 period, the proportion of countries experiencing abnormally and moderately high food prices was highest in Central and Southern Asia (20.9 per cent) and lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean (6.8 per cent). Elsewhere, the number of countries affected by high food prices increased in the 2016-2017 period, supported by high dairy and meat prices in Europe in 2017 and stagnant cereal production in sub-Saharan African in 2015 and 2016. Subsequently in 2018-2019, high food prices affected a relatively smaller proportion of countries in North America, Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, as agricultural outputs generally recovered and alleviated supply pressure. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, high food prices continued to afflict more than one-tenth of countries due to insecurity-related disruptions in market and trade activities and currency depreciations. In Oceania, price indices are only available for a handful of countries, making it difficult to draw conclusions about food price volatility at the regional level.

Proportion of countries by region affected by high or moderately high food prices in 2014-15, 2016-2017 and 2018-19



Custodian agency(ies):

FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/2c1/en/)